



Designation: E410 – 17a

## Standard Test Method for Moisture and Residue in Liquid Chlorine<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E410; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of moisture and residue in liquid chlorine. Lower limits of detection of 10  $\mu\text{g/g}$  based on a 150-mL sample are achievable.

1.2 This test method describes operations and special apparatus for sampling liquid chlorine from cylinders. Sampling other commercial facilities such as tank cars, barges, and storage tanks require special techniques of manipulation in filling sample cylinders for testing. If conditions and facilities are favorable, the analysis apparatus may be connected directly to these larger storage and transportation units and on-the-spot tests may be completed.

1.3 The analytical methods are empirical and are gravimetric. They are applicable to the determination of the residue and moisture content of commercial grades of liquid chlorine (condensed gaseous product).

1.4 Residue is defined as being those substances which remain in the sample flask after sample volatilization under the conditions of the test. Moisture is defined as the volatile substances evolved during volatilization and purging of the sample-residue flask and absorbed on the desiccant contained in the absorption tubes under the conditions of the test. Some of the volatile chlorinated hydrocarbons may also be evolved from the sample residue flask during purge and absorbed, thus contributing to the apparent moisture analysis value.

1.5 This test method may be used for determining the moisture content only of gaseous chlorine if suitable and appropriate modifications are made for sample measurement and calculation.

1.6 Review the current Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for detailed information concerning toxicity, first aid procedures, and safety precautions.

1.7 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic, Industrial, Specialty and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.16 on Industrial and Specialty Product Standards.

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1.8 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific hazards statements are given in Section 7.

1.9 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

D6809 Guide for Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures for Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials

E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals (Withdrawn 2009)<sup>3</sup>

#### 2.2 Federal Standards:<sup>4</sup>

CFR 173 Title 49 Transportation; Shippers' General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings, including Sections:

173.304 Charging of Cylinders with Liquefied Compressed Gas

173.314 Requirements for Compressed Gases in Tank Cars

173.315 Compressed Gases in Cargo Tanks and Portable Tank Containers

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A common liquid sample of chlorine is recommended to provide the best results when determining both residue and moisture simultaneously.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

<sup>4</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

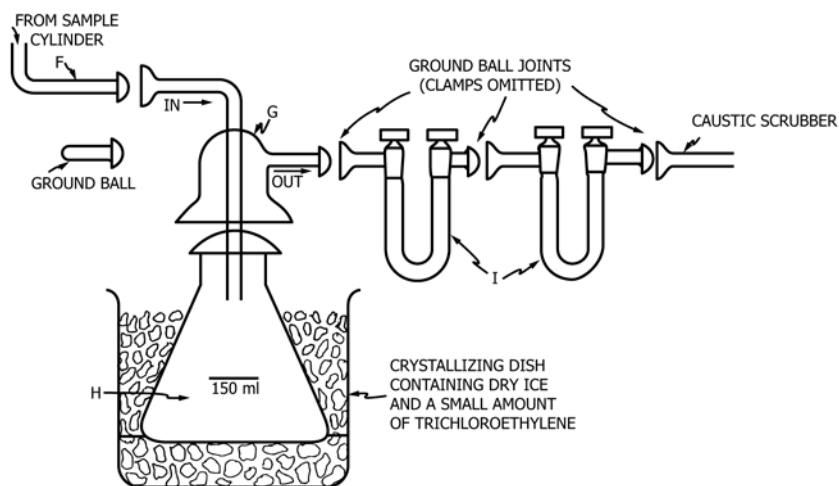


FIG. 1 Apparatus for Collection and Volatilization of Liquid Chlorine

3.2 Liquid product sample is transferred from the same cylinder into a precalibrated, 250-mL sample-residue flask and permitted to volatilize completely under prevailing environmental conditions. The volatilized product (chlorine gas) is passed through anhydrous magnesium perchlorate desiccant for absorption of moisture. It is recommended that the exhaust gas be discharged into a caustic scrubber containing an appropriate amount of 20 % caustic solution to neutralize all the chlorine. This reaction is exothermic and care should be taken to avoid excess heating by choosing a sufficiently large volume of caustic solution to serve as a heat sink.

3.3 After complete volatilization of the sample from the flask, residual chlorine and moisture are expelled from any residue by purging with dry air through the absorption system where moisture is recovered and determined gravimetrically.

3.4 Residue remaining in the flask is determined by careful analytical weighing, the weight gain calculated as residue content of the sample. Moisture is computed from the sum of the gain in weight of the two absorption tubes containing the desiccant. Any gain in weight of the second absorber tube should be nominal with respect to that of the first tube in the series.

3.5 The moisture content of a chlorine gas stream is determined gravimetrically as above, by passing a metered sample through the moisture absorption system only.

#### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method provides for the determination of moisture and residue in liquid chlorine. The concentration levels of these impurities are important factors in many commercial uses of liquid chlorine.

#### 5. Apparatus

5.1 The arrangement and assembly of apparatus for collection and measurement of the analytical sample and volatilization is shown in Fig. 1.

5.2 *Sample-Residue Flask (H)*, Erlenmeyer-type, 250-mL capacity, equipped with a 35/20 J ground-ball joint.<sup>5</sup> A permanent calibration mark shall be inscribed on the flask at the 150-mL volume level for sample measurement.

5.3 *Adapter (G)*, equipped with a 35/20 J ground-socket joint attached and sealed as shown in Fig. 1. In addition, appropriate 12/5 J joints shall be sealed to the adapter. A ball joint, sealed and closed off at the end, shall be provided for attachment to the inlet tube after collection of liquid sample in the sample-residue flask. This shall be held in position with an appropriate clamp during volatilization, then removed and replaced with appropriate connections from the metered dry-air supply at the time of aeration and purge of the sample-residue flask.

5.4 A second assembly consisting of a sample-residue flask and adapter shall be used to facilitate collection and disposal of sample purge from the cylinder sample line prior to withdrawal of the analytical sample for test.

5.5 *Regulator*—An appropriate needle valve type shall be attached to the cylinder outlet to control and regulate the flow of liquid chlorine from the sample cylinder. Connection (F) between the outlet from this valve and the adapter (G) shall be by a short length of appropriately sized TFE-fluorocarbon tubing equipped with a 12/5 J ground-ball joint.

5.6 *Rubber Tubing*, length and size sufficient to exhaust chlorine vapors to the caustic soda absorber or hood system during sample collection and volatilization. A ground-glass 12/5 J socket joint shall be fitted to one end of the rubber tubing to make appropriate connection to the adapter during sample collection and transferred to the exhaust connection from the second moisture absorption U-tube for gas discharge to disposal during volatilization of the sample.

<sup>5</sup> The recommended sample-residue flask, equipped with a 35/20 J ground-ball joint and the adapter equipped with a 35/20 J ground-socket joint and associated 12/5 J ground joints shown in Fig. 1, can be purchased from a reputable glass vendor or can be fabricated by a glass blower.