



**Designation: D3694 – 96 (Reapproved 2024)**

# Standard Practices for Preparation of Sample Containers and for Preservation of Organic Constituents<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3694; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 These practices cover the various means of (1) preparing sample containers used for collection of waters to be analyzed for organic constituents and (2) preservation of such samples from the time of sample collection until the time of analysis.

1.2 The sample preservation practice is dependent upon the specific analysis to be conducted. See Section 9 for preservation practices listed with the corresponding applicable general and specific constituent test method. The preservation method for waterborne oils is given in Practice D3325. Use of the information given herein will make it possible to choose the minimum number of sample preservation practices necessary to ensure the integrity of a sample designated for multiple analysis. For further considerations of sample preservation, see the *Manual on Water*.<sup>2</sup>

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see 6.7, 6.24, and 8.1.3.

1.5 *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>3</sup>

- D1129 Terminology Relating to Water
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D1252 Test Methods for Chemical Oxygen Demand (Dichromate Oxygen Demand) of Water
- D1783 Test Methods for Phenolic Compounds in Water
- D2036 Test Methods for Cyanides in Water
- D2330 Test Method for Methylene Blue Active Substances
- D2579 Test Method for Total Organic Carbon in Water (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>4</sup>
- D2580 Test Method for Phenols in Water by Gas-Liquid Chromatography (Withdrawn 2021)<sup>4</sup>
- D2908 Practice for Measuring Volatile Organic Matter in Water by Aqueous-Injection Gas Chromatography
- D3113 Test Methods for Sodium Salts of EDTA in Water (Withdrawn 2005)<sup>4</sup>
- D3325 Practice for Preservation of Waterborne Oil Samples
- D3371 Test Method for Nitriles in Aqueous Solution by Gas-Liquid Chromatography (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>4</sup>
- D3534 Test Method for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Water (Withdrawn 2003)<sup>4</sup>
- D3590 Test Methods for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen in Water
- D3695 Test Method for Volatile Alcohols in Water by Direct Aqueous-Injection Gas Chromatography
- D3856 Guide for Management Systems in Laboratories Engaged in Analysis of Water (Withdrawn 2024)<sup>4</sup>
- D3871 Test Method for Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water Using Headspace Sampling
- D3921 Test Method For Oil and Grease and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water (Withdrawn 2013)<sup>4</sup>
- D3973 Test Method for Low-Molecular Weight Halogenated Hydrocarbons in Water

<sup>1</sup> These practices are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and are the direct responsibilities of Subcommittee D19.06 on Methods for Analysis for Organic Substances in Water.

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<sup>2</sup> *Manual on Water*, ASTM STP 442, ASTM International, 1969.

<sup>3</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>4</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

- D4129** Test Method for Total and Organic Carbon in Water by High Temperature Oxidation and by Coulometric Detection
- D4165** Test Method for Cyanogen Chloride in Water
- D4193** Test Method for Thiocyanate in Water
- D4281** Test Method for Oil and Grease (Fluorocarbon Extractable Substances) by Gravimetric Determination (Withdrawn 2012)<sup>4</sup>
- D4282** Test Method for Determination of Free Cyanide in Water and Wastewater by Microdiffusion
- D4374** Test Methods for Cyanides in Water—Automated Methods for Total Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide, and Thiocyanate (Withdrawn 2012)<sup>4</sup>
- D4515** Practice for Estimation of Holding Time for Water Samples Containing Organic Constituents (Withdrawn 2006)<sup>4</sup>
- D4657** Test Method for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Water (Withdrawn 2005)<sup>4</sup>
- D4744** Test Method for Organic Halides in Water by Carbon Adsorption/Microcoulometric Detection (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>4</sup>
- D4763** Practice for Identification of Chemicals in Water by Fluorescence Spectroscopy
- D4779** Test Method for Total, Organic, and Inorganic Carbon in High Purity Water by Ultraviolet (UV) or Persulfate Oxidation, or Both, and Infrared Detection (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>4</sup>
- D4839** Test Method for Total Carbon and Organic Carbon in Water by Ultraviolet, or Persulfate Oxidation, or Both, and Infrared Detection
- D4841** Practice for Estimation of Holding Time for Water Samples Containing Organic and Inorganic Constituents
- D4983** Test Method for Cyclohexylamine, Morpholine, and Diethylaminoethanol in Water and Condensed Steam by Direct Aqueous Injection Gas Chromatography (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>4</sup>
- D5175** Test Method for Organohalide Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Water by Microextraction and Gas Chromatography
- D5176** Test Method for Total Chemically Bound Nitrogen in Water by Pyrolysis and Chemiluminescence Detection
- D5315** Test Method for Determination of N-Methylcarbamoyloximes and N-Methylcarbamates in Water by Direct Aqueous Injection HPLC with Post-Column Derivatization
- D5316** Test Method for 1,2-Dibromoethane and 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane in Water by Microextraction and Gas Chromatography
- D5317** Test Method for Determination of Chlorinated Organic Acid Compounds in Water by Gas Chromatography with an Electron Capture Detector
- D5412** Test Method for Quantification of Complex Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Mixtures or Petroleum Oils in Water
- D5475** Test Method for Nitrogen- and Phosphorus-Containing Pesticides in Water by Gas Chromatography with a Nitrogen-Phosphorus Detector (Withdrawn 2011)<sup>4</sup>

- D5790** Test Method for Measurement of Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water by Capillary Column Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- D5812** Test Method for Determination of Organochlorine Pesticides in Water by Capillary Column Gas Chromatography (Withdrawn 2011)<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology **D1129**.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 There are four basic steps necessary to obtain meaningful analytical data: preparation of the sample container, sampling, sample preservation, and analysis. In fact these four basic steps comprise the analytical method and for this reason no step should be overlooked. Although the significance of preservation is dependent upon the time between sampling and the analysis, unless the analysis is accomplished within 2 h after sampling, preservation is preferred and usually required.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Forced Draft Oven*, capable of operating at 275 °C to 325 °C.

5.2 *Sample Bottle*, borosilicate or flint glass.

NOTE 1—High density polyethylene (HDPE) bottles and caps have been demonstrated to be of sufficient quality to be compatible for all tests except pesticides, herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and volatile organics. However, this bottle cannot be recycled.

5.3 *Sample Bottle Cap*, TFE-fluorocarbon or aluminum foil-lined.

NOTE 2—Even these liners have some disadvantages. TFE is known to collect some organic constituents, for example, PCBs. Aluminum foil will react with samples that are strongly acid or alkaline. Clean TFE liners as described in 7.1. Replace aluminum foil with new foil after each use.

5.4 *Sample Vial*, glass.

5.5 *Septa*, PTFE-faced with screw cap lid and matching aluminum foil disks.

### 6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society.<sup>5</sup> Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

6.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming

<sup>5</sup> *ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.