



Standard Test Method for Major and Minor Elements in Combustion Residues from Coal Utilization Processes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3682; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the analysis of the commonly determined major and minor elements in combustion residues from coal utilization processes.

NOTE 1—Test Method D5016 shall be used for determination of sulfur.

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

1.3 *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D121 Terminology of Coal and Coke

D346 Practice for Collection and Preparation of Coke Samples for Laboratory Analysis

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D2013 Practice for Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis

D3173 Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke

D3174 Test Method for Ash in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke from Coal

D3180 Practice for Calculating Coal and Coke Analyses from As-Determined to Different Bases

D5016 Test Method for Total Sulfur in Coal and Coke Combustion Residues Using a High-Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Method with Infrared Absorption

D7348 Test Methods for Loss on Ignition (LOI) of Solid Combustion Residues

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D05 on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D05.29 on Major Elements in Ash and Trace Elements of Coal.

Current edition approved Oct. 15, 2013. Published November 2013. Originally approved in 1978. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as D3682 – 01(2006). DOI: 10.1520/D3682-13.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

D7582 Test Methods for Proximate Analysis of Coal and Coke by Macro Thermogravimetric Analysis

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D121.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The combustion residue to be analyzed is ignited in air at 750°C to a constant weight. The ash is fused within lithium tetraborate ($\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$) followed by a final dissolution of the melt in either dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) or dilute nitric acid (HNO_3). The solution is analyzed by atomic absorption/emission for applicable elements.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 A compositional analysis of the ash in coal is often useful in the total description of the quality of the coal. Knowledge of ash composition is also useful in predicting the behavior of ashes and slags in combustion chambers. Utilization of the ash by-products of coal combustion sometimes depends on the chemical composition of the ash.

5.2 Note that the chemical composition of laboratory-prepared coal ash may not exactly represent the composition of mineral matter in the coal or the composition of fly ash and slag resulting from commercial-scale burning of the coal.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Ashing Furnace*, with an adequate air circulation and capable of having its temperature regulated at 500°C and 750°C.

6.2 *Fusion Furnace*, with an operating temperature of 1000°C.

6.3 *Platinum Dish*, 35- to 85 mL capacity.

6.4 *Stirring Hotplate and Bars*, operating temperature of 200°C.

6.5 *Atomic Absorption Spectrometer*—Any dual-channel instrument using a deuterium (D_2) arc background corrector or other comparable simultaneous background correction system.