

Australian Standard™

Methods of sampling and testing asphalt

Method 10: Water and volatile oils content

AS 2891.10—2005

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining, by direct measurement, the water and volatile oil contents in asphalt of 10 mm nominal size or less.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

2243 Safety in laboratories

2243.8 Part 8: Fume cupboards

2891 Methods of sampling and testing asphalt

2891.1 Method 1: Sampling of asphalt

4333 Dean and Stark apparatus

Worksafe Australia

Exposure standards for atmospheric contaminants in the occupational environment

3 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

3.1 General

The boiling action in both parts of this test method can be quite vigorous and shall be carried out in a fume cupboard. Safety glasses and suitable gloves shall be worn when handling equipment while the tests are in progress.

3.2 Solvents

Extreme care shall be taken in the use of solvents. All operations that involve the use of solvents shall be carried out in a fume cupboard complying with AS 2243.8. The values, as given in the Worksafe Australia Standard, *Exposure standards for atmospheric contaminants in the occupational environment*, shall be observed.

NOTES:

- 1 The Worksafe Australia Standard provides the values for two exposure standards: short-term exposure limit (STEL) and time-weighted average (TWA). These terms are defined in the guidance note on the interpretation of the values of the exposure standards given in the Worksafe Standard.
- 2 The flashpoint of toluene is 4°C and the boiling point of toluene is 110.6°C.

3.3 Sodium carbonate

Sodium carbonate solution is strongly alkaline. Contact with the skin and eyes shall be avoided. Safety glasses and gloves shall be worn.

3.4 Glass-cleaning detergent

Glass-cleaning detergent is irritating to eyes and mucous membranes. Safety glasses and gloves shall be worn.