

LIST OF PROPOSED TEST METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED BY COMMITTEE D-19 AND PUBLISHED AS INFORMATION

NOTE—This list includes those proposals formerly published as information only for two years in the Related Material section of Volumes 11.01 and 11.02. This list does not include proposals published as information and subsequently issued as standards.

- D-19 Proposal P 149, Proposed Test Method for Phosphate Esters in Water. This test method was developed for the analysis of water samples for alkyl, aryl, and alkyl-aryl phosphate esters. Published in Vol 11.02, May 1984.
- D-19 Proposal P 162, Proposed Method of Quantification for Petroleum Oil in Water. This method covers the determination of extractable hydrocarbons as petroleum oil in the range from 0.05 to 1.0 mg/L. Published in Vol 11.02, June 1983.
- D-19 Proposal P 163, Proposed Test Method for Hydrocarbons in Tissue Samples. This test method covers the extraction and quantitation of hydrocarbons from animal tissue. This test method is limited to hydrocarbons measurable by gas chromatography. Published in Vol 11.02, June 1983.
- D-19 Proposal P 172, Proposed Specification for Electronic Grade Water. This specification covers the requirements for water suitable for use in the electronics and microelectronics industry for purposes such as the washing and rinsing of semiconductor components in cleaning and etching operations, making steam for oxidation of silicon surfaces, photomask preparation, luminescent material deposition, and similar applications relating to the development and fabrication of solid state, thin film, photodetector, printed circuit, memory, vacuum tube, or electrolytic devices. Published in Vol 11.01, May 1985.
- D-19 Proposal P 179, Proposed Method for Comparison of Waterborne Petroleum Oils by Low-Temperature Luminescence. Luminescence is the emission of absorbed radiation as light, either as fluorescence or phosphorescence. Most fluorescence occurs at longer wavelengths than the longest wavelength of absorption. Its time delay is approximately on the order of 10^{-8} s. Phosphorescence, which is from a different type of excited state than fluorescence is at longer wavelengths than fluorescence; its time delay is within the range of 10^{-4} to 10 s. Low-temperature luminescence is conducted in a rigid matrix at temperatures below ambient, usually liquid nitrogen temperature (77 K). This low-temperature luminescence oil analysis procedure provides emission or excitation spectra or both, that are used to match spilled petroleum oil to a suspected source. Published in Vol 11.02, May 1986.
- D-19 Proposal P 201, Proposed Test Method for Light Scattering Determination of Particle Size of Sediments in Aqueous Suspension. This test method covers the determination of particle size distribution by volume of sediments using light scattering, and is applicable to measuring the particle size range from 0.1 to 1000 μm . Published in Vol 11.02, May 1988.
- D-19 Proposal P 202, Proposed Test Method for Iodide in Water. This test method covers the determination of iodide ion in water in the range from 0.01 to 100 mg/L. This concentration range may be extended by the appropriate dilution of the sample. Published in Vol 11.01, April 1988.
- D-19 Proposal P 215, Proposed Test Method for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Water by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry. This test method provides procedures for mass spectrometric determination of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in water. This test method is applicable to samples containing PCBs as single congeners or as complex mixtures, such as commercial Aroclors. PCBs are identified and measured as isomer groups (that is, by level of chlorination). Published in Vol 11.02, May 1991.
- D-19 Proposal P 217, Proposed Test Method for Total Tetra Through Octachloro Dibenzo-*p*-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans in Water. This is a qualitative and quantitative (high resolution) gas chromatograph (GC), (low resolution) mass spectrometric (MS) test method for the tetra through octachloro congeners of dioxin and dibenzofuran in water. Published in Vol 11.02, May 1991.
- D-19 Proposal P 219, Proposed Test Method for 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-Dioxin (TCDD) and 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofurans (TCDF) in Water. This test method is a qualitative and quantitative (high resolution) gas chromatographic (GC)/(low resolution) mass spectrometer (MS) specific for the 2,3,7,8-isomer of tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD) and the 2,3,7,8-isomer of tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF) in water. It provides procedures for detection and measurement of these compounds at levels of 10 ng/L in 1-L aliquots of water. Published in Vol 11.02, May 1991.
- D-19 Proposal P 229, Proposed Test Method for *Giardia* Cysts and *Cryptosporidium* Oocysts in Low-Turbidity Water by a Fluorescent Antibody Procedure. This test method describes the detection and enumeration, by a fluorescent antibody procedure, of *Giardia* cysts and *Cryptosporidium* oocysts in low-turbidity (≤ 1 NTU) ground and surface waters. Published in Vol 11.02, May 1992.
- D-19 Proposal P 241, Proposed Test Method for Determination of Semivolatile Organic Compounds in Water by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS). This proposed test method covers the determination of various organic compounds. Problems have been associated with the following compounds covered by this test method: 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine and 4-chloroaniline can be subject to oxidative losses during solvent concentration; *n*-nitrosodiphenylamine, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, and 1,2-diphenylhydrazine may decompose in the gas chromatographic inlet or elsewhere; and α - and γ -hexachlorocyclohexane, endosulfan I and II, endrin, and the alkyl esters of phthalic acid are subject to decomposition under the alkaline extraction conditions. Published in Vol 11.02, May 1995.