First edition 2003-10-15

# Natural gas — Determination of mercury —

Part 1: Sampling of mercury by chemisorption on iodine

Gaz naturel — Détermination de la teneur en mercure —
Partie 1: Échantillonnage de mercure par chimisorption sur iode



### **PDF** disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

#### © ISO 2003

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents		Page
Forew	word	iv
Introd	duction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	Principle	2
5	Apparatus	2
6	Reagents	9
7 7.1 7.2 7.3	Sampling  General  Sampling procedure (see Figures 1 and 2)  Sample treatment	10 11
8 8.1 8.2 8.3	Mercury determination	13 13
9	Calculation	14
10 10.1 10.2 10.3	Precision	15 15
11	Test report	15
Biblio	ography	

## **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6978-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 193, *Natural gas*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Analysis of natural gas*.

This first edition of ISO 6978-1, together with ISO 6978-2, cancels and replaces ISO 6978:1992, which has been technically revised.

ISO 6978 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Natural gas* — *Determination of mercury*:

- Part 1: Sampling of mercury by chemisorption on iodine
- Part 2: Sampling of mercury by amalgamation on gold/platinum alloy

## Introduction

Natural gases may contain considerable amounts of mercury, which are generally present in the elemental form. Gases with high mercury content have to be purified to avoid the condensation of mercury during processing and transport as well as to be compliant with the demands of gas sales contracts. Low mercury concentrations are specified when natural gas is to be liquefied. This is to avoid severe corrosion problems, for instance in aluminium heat exchangers of liquefaction plants.

Since the presence of hydrocarbons, in particular aromatic hydrocarbons present in low concentrations in almost every natural gas, interferes in the determination of mercury by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) or atomic fluorescence spectrometry (AFS), mercury cannot be determined directly in natural gas. Therefore, prior to the analytical determination, mercury has to be collected and separated from aromatic hydrocarbons.

The purpose of the determination of the mercury content can be

- to monitor gas quality,
- to monitor the operation of gas treatment plants for mercury removal.

Several methods for the collection or enrichment of mercury from natural gas have been developed. The collection of mercury from dry natural gas normally poses no particular problem. However, care should be taken when sampling mercury from natural gases under nearly condensing conditions (see ISO 6570).

The two parts of ISO 6978 describe the principles of sampling and specify the general requirements for methods for sampling mercury and for determining total mercury in pipeline quality natural gas. This part of ISO 6978 specifies a method of sampling mercury by chemisorption on iodine-impregnated silica gel whereas Part 2 specifies a method of sampling mercury by amalgamation on gold/platinum alloy thread.