



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 899:2003

01-oktober-2003

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 899:1999

Kemikalije, ki se uporabljajo za pripravo pitne vode - Žveplova kislina

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Sulfuric acid

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Wasser für den menschlichen Gebrauch - Schwefelsäure

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Produits chimiques utilisés pour le traitement de l'eau destinée à la consommation humaine - Acide sulfurique
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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 899:2003
SIST EN 899:2003
http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/899-2003/26b-4c44-b342-fd6c0c0e6eca/sist-en-899-2003

ICS:

13.060.20	Pitna voda	Drinking water
71.100.80	Kemikalije za čiščenje vode	Chemicals for purification of water

SIST EN 899:2003

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 899

June 2003

ICS 71.100.80

Supersedes EN 899:1996

English version

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Sulfuric acid

Produits chimiques utilisés pour le traitement de l'eau destinée à la consommation humaine - Acide sulfurique

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Wasser für den menschlichen Gebrauch - Schwefelsäure

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 April 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 899:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 164 "Water supply", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2003.

This document supersedes EN 899:1996.

Significant technical differences between this edition and EN 899:1996 are as follows:

- a) new procedure for sampling ;
- b) taking into account the new EU Directive 98/83/EC ;
- c) expansion of Table 2 to include more details of materials for containers.

Annex A is informative.

Annex B is normative.

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NOTE Conformity with the standard does not confer or imply acceptance or approval of the product in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA. The use of the product covered by this European Standard is subject to regulation or control by National Authorities.

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According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption, caused by the product covered by this standard:

- a) this standard provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of Member States of the EU or EFTA ;
- b) it should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of this product remain in force.

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1 Scope

This European standard is applicable to sulfuric acid used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of sulfuric acid and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sulfuric acid. It gives information on its use in water treatment.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1483, *Water quality – Determination of mercury.*

EN 26595, *Water quality - Determination of total arsenic – Silver diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method (ISO 6595:1982).*

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use – Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987).*

EN ISO 11885, *Water quality – determination of 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ISO 11885:1996).*

ISO 910, *Sulfuric acid and oleum for industrial use – Determination of total acidity, and calculation of free sulfur trioxide content of oleum – Titrimetric method.*

ISO 3165, *Sampling of chemical products for industrial use – Safety in sampling.*

ISO 3423, *Sulfuric acid and oleums for industrial use – Determination of sulphur dioxide content - Iodometric method.*

ISO 6206, *Chemical products for industrial use – Sampling – Vocabulary.*

ISO 6332, *Water quality – Determination of iron – Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline.*

ISO 8288, *Water quality – Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead – Flame atomic absorption spectrometric methods.*

ISO 9174, *Water quality – Determination of chromium – Atomic absorption spectrometric methods.*

ISO 9965, *Water quality – Determination of selenium – Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique).*

3 Description

3.1 Identification

3.1.1 Chemical name

Sulfuric acid.

3.1.2 Synonym or common name

Oil of vitriol.

EN 899:2003 (E)**3.1.3 Relative molecular mass**

98.

3.1.4 Empirical formulaH₂SO₄.**3.1.5 Chemical formula**H₂SO₄.**3.1.6 CAS Registry Number ¹⁾**

7664-93-9.

3.1.7 EINECS reference ²⁾

231-639-5.

3.2 Commercial forms

Sulfuric acid is available as aqueous solutions.

NOTE For some water treatment applications diluted acid can be used.

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3.3 Physical properties

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3.3.1 Appearance

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The product is clear or slightly turbid, colourless liquid.

3.3.2 Density

1,84 g/ml for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 96 % at 20 °C.

1,71 g/ml for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 78 % at 20 °C.

1,18 g/ml for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 25 % at 20 °C.

3.3.3 Solubility in water**3.3.4 At all concentrations, the product is miscible with water. Vapour pressure**

Below 0,000 01 kPa for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 96 % at 20 °C.

Below 0,1 kPa for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 78 % at 20 °C.

Below 1,9 kPa for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 25 % at 20 °C.

1) Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.

2) European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

3.3.5 Boiling point at 100 kPa³⁾

+ 310 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 96 %.

approximately + 200 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 78 %.

+ 106,5 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 25 %.

3.3.6 Melting point

+ 5 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 98 %.

- 10 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 96 %.

- 11 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 78 %.

- 22 °C for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 25 %.

3.3.7 Specific heat

1,465 kJ/(kg.K) for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 96 % at 20 °C.

3.3.8 Viscosity (dynamic)

22 mPa.s for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 96 % at 20 °C.

16,7 mPa.s for sulfuric acid concentration of mass fraction of 78 % at 20 °C.

3.3.9 Critical temperature

Not applicable.

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3.3.10 Critical pressure

Not applicable.

3.3.11 Physical hardness

Not applicable.

3) 100 kPa = 1 bar.

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3.4 Chemical properties

Concentrated sulfuric acid reacts violently :

- with bases or with water (exothermic reaction) ;
- with reducing agents due to oxidizing properties ;
- with combustible materials due to oxidizing and dehydrating properties.

The concentrated acid is a strong oxidizing agent and can cause ignition in contact with organic materials.

Sulfuric acid (of sulfuric acid content less than a mass fraction of 70 %) attacks most common metals, e.g. iron, zinc, liberating the flammable gas hydrogen.

WARNING — Mixing with water produces a marked temperature rise. Therefore ALWAYS ADD THE ACID TO THE WATER (NEVER THE REVERSE), slowly and agitating continuously.

4 Purity criteria

4.1 General

This European Standard specifies the minimum purity requirements for sulfuric acid used for the treatment of water intended for human consumption. Limits are given for impurities commonly present in the product. Depending on the raw material and the manufacturing process other impurities may be present and, if so, this shall be notified to the user and when necessary to relevant authorities.

NOTE Users of this product should satisfy themselves that it is of appropriate purity for treatment of water intended for human consumption, taking into account raw water quality, required dosage, contents of other impurities and additives used in the products not stated in the product standard, and other relevant factors.

Limits have been given for impurities and chemicals parameters where these are likely to be present in significant quantities from the current production process and raw materials. If the production process or raw materials lead to significant quantities of impurities, by-products or additives being present, this shall be notified to the user.

4.2 Composition of commercial product

The usual commercial concentrations of sulfuric acid available have a mass fraction of 96% or 98 %.

Other concentrations of sulfuric acid between a mass fraction of 25 % and 80 % are also available.

If sold as concentrated acid, the mass fraction of sulfuric acid shall be in the range of 92 % to 98 % sulfuric acid.

The concentration of sulfuric acid shall be within a mass fraction of $\pm 1 \%$ (*m/m*) of the manufacturer's declared value.

4.3 Chemical parameters and indicator parameters

The product shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1.

Table 1 — Chemical parameters and indicator parameters

Parameter		Limit in mg/kg of H ₂ SO ₄
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	max.	100
Iron (Fe)	max.	100
Arsenic (As)	max.	0,4
Cadmium (Cd)	max.	0,1
Chromium (Cr)	max.	4
Mercury (Hg)	max.	0,1
Nickel (Ni)	max.	4
Lead (Pb)	max.	4
Antimony (Sb)	max.	1
Selenium (Se)	max.	1
NOTE For chemical parameter values of sulfuric acid on trace metal content in drinking water, see [1].		

5 Test methods

5.1 Sampling

5.1.1 General

Observe the recommendations of ISO 3165 and take account of ISO 6206.

NOTE The sampling is carried out at the premises of the manufacturer of the concentrated sulfuric acid unless the customer has adequate facilities to carry out this operation safely at his own premises.

5.1.2 Sampling from drums and bottles

5.1.2.1 General

5.1.2.1.1 Mix the contents of the container to be sampled by shaking the container, by rolling it or by rocking it from side to side, taking care not to damage the container or spill any of the liquid.

5.1.2.1.2 If the design of the container is such (for example, a narrow-necked bottle) that it is impracticable to use a sampling implement, take a sample by pouring after the contents have been thoroughly mixed. Otherwise, proceed as described in 5.1.2.1.3.

5.1.2.1.3 Examine the surface of the liquid. If there are signs of surface contamination, take samples from the surface as described in 5.1.2.2. Otherwise, take samples as described in 5.1.2.3.

5.1.2.2 Surface sampling

Take a sample using a suitable ladle. Lower the ladle into the liquid until the rim is just below the surface, so that the surface layer runs into it. Withdraw the ladle before it fills completely and allow any liquid adhering to the ladle to drain off. If necessary, repeat this operation so that, when the other selected containers have been sampled in a similar manner, the total volume of sample required for subsequent analysis is obtained.