



Designation: E506 – 17

## Standard Test Method for Mercury in Liquid Chlorine<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E506; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method<sup>2</sup> covers the determination of mercury in liquid chlorine with a lower limit of detection of 0.1  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .

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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Sections 7, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and Note 2.

1.4 Review the current Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for detailed information concerning toxicity, first-aid procedures, and safety precautions.

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>3</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals (Withdrawn 2009)<sup>4</sup>

E200 Practice for Preparation, Standardization, and Storage of Standard and Reagent Solutions for Chemical Analysis

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.16 on Industrial and Specialty Product Standards.

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<sup>2</sup> *Analytical Methods for Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry*, Perkin-Elmer Ltd., September 1968.

"Determination of Mercury in Effluents and Process Streams from a Mercury-Cell Chlorine Plant (Atomic Absorption Flameless Method)" CAS-AM-70.13, June 23, 1970, Analytical Laboratory, Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

"Determination of Mercury in Liquid Chlorine," CSAL-M72.4, Feb. 25, 1972, Analytical Laboratory, Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. Chlorine Institute Reference No. MIR-104.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>4</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 Liquid chlorine samples are taken in chilled glass flasks, then allowed to evaporate slowly to dryness. The mercury is left in the residue. The residue is dissolved in dilute nitric acid and diluted to volume. The addition of nitric acid prevents any loss of mercury from the aqueous solution on standing. For analysis, an aliquot of the acidic aqueous solution is boiled with excess permanganate to remove interfering materials. The mercuric ions are then reduced to metallic mercury with stannous chloride. The solution is aerated and the mercury, now in the air stream, is determined using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method was developed primarily for the determination of traces of mercury in chlorine produced by the mercury-cell process.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer*, equipped with mounting to hold absorption cell and a fast response (0.5 s) recorder.

5.2 *Mercury Hollow Cathode Lamp*, primary line 253.7 nm.

5.3 *Absorption Cell*, 10-cm path length with quartz windows.

5.4 *Gas Washing Bottle*, 125 mL, with extra-coarse fritted bubbler. The bottle has a calibration line drawn at the 60-mL mark.

5.5 *Stopcock*, 3-way, with plug of TFE-fluorocarbon.

5.6 *Gas Washing Bottle*, 125-mL without frit.

5.7 *Drying Tube*.

5.8 *Flow Meter*, capable of measuring and maintaining a flow of 42.5 L/h.

5.9 *Large Dewar Flasks*, two, with sufficient capacity to hold a 500-mL flask and a large volume of dry ice cooling mixture.

5.10 *Flexible Tygon or equivalent Connection*.

5.11 *Stainless Steel Compression Nut*.

5.12 *Two-Hole Rubber Stopper*.

5.13 *Fluorocarbon Tubing*.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

NOTE 1—The procedure, as described in this test method, was developed using a Perkin-Elmer Model 303 atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a 10-cm absorption cell. Any other equivalent atomic absorption spectrophotometer may be used as well as one of the many commercial instruments specifically designed for measurement of mercury by flameless atomic absorption. However, variation in instrument geometry, cell length, sensitivity, and mode of response measurement may require appropriate modifications of the operating parameters.

## 6. Reagents

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents should conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.<sup>5</sup> Blanks should be run on all reagents to assure a negligible mercury content.

6.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean Type II or Type III reagent water conforming to Specification D1193.

6.3 *Aqua Regia*—Carefully add 10 mL of concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub> (sp gr 1.42) to 30 mL of concentrated HCl (sp gr 1.19) in a 100-mL beaker. Let the mixture stand for 5 min before use. This mixture is unstable and should not be stored. (**Warning**—Use goggles when preparing or using this solution.)

6.4 *Nitric Acid (1 + 9)*—Pipet 25 mL of concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub> (sp gr 1.42) into a 250-mL volumetric flask containing about 150 mL of water. Dilute to volume with water and mix well. (**Warning**—Use goggles when preparing this solution.)

6.5 *Sulfuric Acid (1 + 4)*—Add slowly with stirring 200 mL of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (sp gr 1.84) to 800 mL of water. (**Warning**—Use goggles when preparing this solution.)

6.6 *Cooling Mixture for Dewar Flasks*—Fill two thirds of the Dewar flask with dichloromethane. Add dry ice slowly, allowing time for the solution to cool, until there is no sublimation of dry ice on further addition. Replenish the dry ice when necessary. See the SDS sheet for dichloromethane before using this material.

6.7 *Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride Solution (100 g/L)*—See Practice E200. This reagent is dispensed with a dropping bottle.

6.8 *Mercury Standard Solution (50 µg Hg/mL)*—As prepared in Practice E200.

6.9 *Mercury Standard Solution (10 µg Hg/mL)*—Pipet 10 mL of the standard mercury solution containing 50 µg Hg/mL into a 50-mL volumetric flask, acidify with 5 mL of 1 + 4 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and dilute to volume with water. Mix well. Prepare fresh daily.

6.10 *Mercury Standard Solution (1 µg Hg/mL)*—Pipet 10 mL of the standard mercury solution containing 10 µg Hg/mL into a 100-mL volumetric flask, acidify with 5 mL 1 + 4 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and dilute to volume with water. Mix well. Prepare fresh daily.

<sup>5</sup> *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

6.11 *Potassium Permanganate Solution (40 g/L) (4 %)*—Weigh 40 g of KMnO<sub>4</sub> into a 1000-mL beaker. Add about 800 mL of water and stir with a mechanical stirrer until completely dissolved. Allow the solution to stand overnight and filter. Transfer to a 1000-mL volumetric flask, dilute to volume, and store in a brown bottle.

6.12 *Stannous Chloride (10 %)*—Dissolve 20 g of stannous chloride (SnCl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O) in 40 mL of warm concentrated HCl (sp gr 1.19). Add 160 mL of water when all the stannous chloride has dissolved. Allow the solution to stand overnight and filter. Mix and store in a 250-mL reagent bottle. Prepare fresh once a week. A piece of metallic tin in the bottle allows longer term storage if the bottle is well sealed.

## 7. Safety Precautions

7.1 Sulfuric acid will cause severe burns if allowed to come in contact with any part of the skin or eyes. All spillages must be immediately flushed from the skin or eyes with cold water. This acid must always be added slowly to water with adequate stirring since heat is developed and spattering occurs if the acid is added too quickly.

7.2 Aqua regia contains both HNO<sub>3</sub> and HCl, which will cause severe burns if allowed to come in contact with any part of the skin or eyes. All spillages must be immediately flushed from the skin or eyes with cold water. Vapors produced by aqua regia can cause burns if inhaled. It should be used only in a fume hood or with similar ventilation. This solution is unstable and must not be placed in a stoppered flask or bottle.

7.3 Nitric acid will cause severe burns if allowed to come in contact with any part of the skin or eyes. All spillages must be immediately flushed from the skin or eyes with cold water.

7.4 Chlorine is a corrosive and toxic material. A well-ventilated fume hood should be used to house all test equipment when this product is analyzed in the laboratory.

7.5 Liquid chlorine sampling should be performed only by those persons thoroughly familiar with the handling of this material and the operation of the sampling system. Personnel should be equipped with monogoggles, gloves (if desired), and a respirator. Sampling should be done in a well-ventilated area or in a fume hood.

7.6 The analysis should be attempted only by persons who are thoroughly familiar with the handling of chlorine, and even an experienced person should not work alone. The operator must be provided with adequate eye protection and a respirator. Splashes of liquid chlorine destroy clothing and, if such clothing is next to the skin, will produce irritations and burns.

7.7 When sampling and working with chlorine out of doors, people downwind from such operation should be warned of the possible release of chlorine vapors.

7.8 It is recommended that means be available for disposal of excess chlorine in an environmentally safe and acceptable manner. If chlorine cannot be disposed of in a chlorine consuming process, the chlorine should be discharged into a caustic scrubber containing an appropriate amount of 20 % caustic solution to neutralize all the chlorine. This reaction is exothermic, and care should be taken to avoid excess heating