



**American Water Works
Association**

The Authoritative Resource on Safe Water®

ANSI/AWWA B512-08
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA B512-02)

AWWA Standard

Sulfur Dioxide



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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA B512.

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Sulfur dioxide (SO_2), or sulfurous oxide, is a colorless, nonflammable, pungent, suffocating gas. This reducing agent is widely used to remove chlorine and other oxidants from water. Sulfur dioxide is corrosive to mild steel if moisture is present.

Sulfur dioxide is manufactured by burning sulfur in air or from the roasting and smelting of sulfide ores. Generally, sulfur dioxide is purified by using intricate scrubbing methods to remove metal impurities. The sulfur dioxide gas is compressed to form liquid sulfur dioxide, which can then be fed either as a liquid or as a gas. Sulfur dioxide liquid or gas is commercially available at nominally 100 percent strength.

Sulfur dioxide dosage for dechlorination is based on the level of residual chlorine to be removed. The required theoretical dosage for dechlorination is 0.9 mg/L of SO_2 per 1.0 mg/L of residual chlorine (not chlorine dosage). In practice, a ratio of 1:1 is generally used.

Sulfur dioxide mixed with water reacts almost instantaneously with chlorine, converting the chlorine (Cl_2) to chloride (Cl^-) and the residual sulfur dioxide to sulfate (SO_4^{2-}).

When plant capacity is expressed in million gallons per day (mgd), the sulfur dioxide feed rate in pounds per day can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{SO}_2 \text{ lb/d} = \text{Cl}_2 \text{ residual ppm} \times 8.34 \times \text{mgd of plant}$$

The following properties of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) may be useful:

Odor	pungent
Melting point	-99°F (-72.7°C)
Boiling point at atmosphere	14.0°F (-10°C)
Specific gravity of liquid at 0°C (water = 1)	1.434
Specific gravity at 80°F (27°C)	1.363
Critical temperature	314.8°F (174.9°C)
Molecular weight	64.06

For additional information on chemical and physical properties and safety information, refer to the technical information and material safety data sheet (MSDS) available from the supplier or manufacturer and the Compressed Gas Association's (CGA's) booklet CGA G-3, *Sulfur Dioxide*.*

I.B. *History.* The first edition of ANSI/AWWA B512, Standard for Sulfur Dioxide, was developed by the AWWA Standards Committee on Taste and Odor Control Chemicals and approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Jan. 27, 1991, with an effective date of June 1, 1991. ANSI/AWWA B512-97 was approved on June 15, 1997. ANSI/AWWA B512-02 was approved on Jan. 20, 2002. This edition was approved on Jan. 27, 2008.

I.C. *Acceptance.* In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AwwaRF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.[†] Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including two standards developed under the direction of NSF, NSF‡/ANSI§ 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with NSF/ANSI 60. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Annex A, "Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures," to NSF/ANSI 60 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not

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† Persons outside the United States should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

‡ NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48113.

§ American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036.