

Methods of

Sampling and test for sodium hydroxide for industrial use —

Part 8: Determination of sulphate content

[ISO title: Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Determination
of sulphur compounds — Method by reduction and titrimetry]

NOTE It is recommended that this Part be read in conjunction with the information
in the “General introduction” published separately as BS 6075-0.

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National foreword

This Part of BS 6075 is identical with ISO 3198 “*Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Determination of sulphur compounds — Method by reduction and titrimetry*”, published in 1975 by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The National appendix to this Part of this standard describes a procedure to remove mercury from waste solutions from the analytical procedures described herein. This procedure is technically equivalent to that described in ISO 5790 “*Inorganic chemical products for industrial use — General method for determination of chloride content — Mercurimetric method*” (which has not been implemented as a British Standard).

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is especially drawn to the following.

The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard”.

Cross-reference

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
	BS 6075 <i>Methods of sampling and test for sodium hydroxide for industrial use</i>
BS 3195:1975	Part 5:1981 <i>Sampling and preparation of main test solution</i> (Identical)

The standards listed in the Annex are intended for information only. Corresponding British Standards are listed in BS 6075-0.

Additional information

Water. Water complying with the requirements of clause 4 is specified in BS 3978 “*Water for laboratory use*”.

Hydrochloric acid, ρ approximately 1.18 g/ml, about 36 % (m/m) solution, which is the corresponding reagent available in the UK, is suitable for use in place of the solution specified in 4.6.

Test portion. For some grades of sodium hydroxide it may be necessary to adjust the mass of the test portion (see 6.1) to ensure that the amount of sulphur compounds present in the test solution complies with the requirements for the test method. In BS 4130 “*Sodium hydroxide (technical grades)*”, details of a suitable mass for the grades specified are given.

WARNINGS

Mercury (II) chloride and *mercury (II) nitrate*, specified in 4.4 and 4.8 respectively are toxic (with danger of cumulative effects) and are irritant particularly in the form of dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid pollution of waste water with mercury from waste solutions using, for example, the procedure for removal of mercury described in the National appendix to this Part of this standard.

Hydriodic acid solution, specified in 4.6, gives off harmful vapour and is toxic, corrosive and irritant. Avoid breathing vapour. Prevent contact with eyes and skin.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

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