



CGA G-6.11—2016
CONCENTRATION OF
IMPURITIES IN BULK
CARBON DIOXIDE
STORAGE TANKS AT
CUSTOMER SITES

SECOND EDITION

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Carbon Dioxide Committee

NOTE—Technical changes from the previous edition are underlined.

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Contents	Page
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Scope	1
3 Definitions.....	1
4 Typical piping schematics	2
5 Common issues.....	2
5.1 Nonvolatile residue	2
5.2 Nonvolatile organic residue	2
5.3 Sensory issues	2
5.4 Other impurities	2
6 Troubleshooting.....	5
7 Bulk carbon dioxide systems best practices.....	7
7.1 General.....	7
7.2 Transfer and sample lines	7
7.3 Product withdrawal	7
7.4 Piping installation.....	7
7.5 Particulate filters.....	8
7.6 Adsorbent filters.....	8
7.7 Lubricants	8
7.8 Materials of construction.....	8
7.9 Inspections	8
8 References	8
 Figures	
Figure 1—Piping schematic of typical carbon dioxide container.....	3
Figure 2—Typical carbon dioxide cargo tank transfer piping schematic.....	4
 Tables	
Table 1—Type of contamination at customer site.....	5
Table 2—Source of contamination at customer site	5

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1 Introduction

Multiple factors can lead to the concentration of impurities over time in product delivered within specification to bulk carbon dioxide installations at customer sites.

Unlike other industrial gases, carbon dioxide is a polar molecule with properties similar to water. Therefore, most impurities tend to be soluble in liquid carbon dioxide. For information on the physical and chemical properties, physiology, toxicity, special hazards, production, regulations, storage, handling, and applications of carbon dioxide, see CGA G-6, *Carbon Dioxide* [1].¹

2 Scope

This publication provides best practices for preventing the introduction or concentration of impurities in bulk carbon dioxide installations. This publication defines these impurity categories and includes a troubleshooting table that assists in determining the source of the contaminant. It also addresses impurity issues commonly experienced at customer sites and includes a review of bulk installation equipment and best practices to prevent the introduction or buildup of these impurities.

This publication does not cover the product specifications or supply requirements. For information on carbon dioxide specifications and testing procedures, see G-6.2, *Commodity Specification for Carbon Dioxide* [2].

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this publication, the following definitions apply.

3.1 Publication terminology

3.1.1 Shall

Indicates that the procedure is mandatory. It is used wherever the criterion for conformance to specific recommendations allows no deviation.

3.1.2 Should

Indicates that a procedure is recommended.

3.1.3 May

Indicates that the procedure is optional.

3.1.4 Will

Is used only to indicate the future, not a degree of requirement.

3.1.5 Can

Indicates a possibility or ability.

3.2 Technical definitions

3.2.1 Nonvolatile organic residue (NVOR)

Solvent-soluble impurities.

NOTE—NVORs are typically an oil or oil-like residue that can be found in vaporizers or process equipment that distills the carbon dioxide.

3.2.2 Nonvolatile residue (NVR)

Particulates (typically black), rust, debris, and other small solid objects.

NOTE—Examples of NVRs include trace amounts of dirt, rust, metal oxides, metal fines, filter media (carbon, alumina, etc.), oil, or grease.

¹ References are shown by bracketed numbers and are listed in order of appearance in the reference section.