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Australian Standard 1038, Part 8—1980

METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS
AND TESTING OF COAL AND COKE
Part 8—CHLORINE IN
COAL AND COKE



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA



Incorporated by Royal Charter

THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Coal Association
Australian Institute of Energy
Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
Coal Preparation Societies of NSW and Queensland
Confederation of Australian Industry
Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria
Department of Mineral Resources, N.S.W.
Department of National Development
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Institution of Engineers, Australia
Joint Coal Board
Queensland Coal Board
Royal Australian Chemical Institute
Universities

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**METHODS FOR THE
ANALYSIS AND TESTING OF
COAL AND COKE**

**Part 8
CHLORINE IN COAL
AND COKE**

AS 1038, Part 8—1980

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Coal and Coke, under the direction of the Chemical Standards Board, as part of the process of revision and metrication of standards for the analysis and testing of coal and coke. It replaces AS K152, Part 8—1965 which was the endorsement of BS 1016: Part 8: 1959, but which was withdrawn when BS 1016: Part 8 was revised in 1977. The new British standard was not endorsed in line with the Association's amended policy which favoured the publication of Australian standards in their own right.

The responsible committee in its consideration of a replacement for AS K152, Part 8—1965 took account of BS 1016: Part 8: 1977 and also of two relevant International standards emanating from ISO/TC 27, viz ISO 352 and ISO 587. In the present standard the two methods described are technically equivalent to the ISO methods for determining chlorine in coal and coke.

This standard requires reference to the following standards:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| AS 1038 | Methods for the Analysis and Testing of Coal and Coke
Part 6—Ultimate Analysis of Coal
Part 7—Ultimate Analysis of Coke
Part 16—Reporting of Results |
| AS 1152 | Test Sieves |
| AS 1676 | Methods for the Sampling of Hard Coal |
| AS 1898 | Methods for the Sampling of Coke |
| ISO 352 | Hard Coal and Coke—Determination of Chlorine—High Temperature Combustion Method |
| ISO 587 | Coal and Coke—Determination of Chlorine Using Eschka Mixture |

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS AND TESTING OF
COAL AND COKE

PART 8—CHLORINE IN COAL AND COKE

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out two procedures for the determination of the chlorine content of coal and coke, viz the Eschka method and the high temperature combustion method.

NOTE: The presence of residual halogen-containing organic float and sink liquids in coal samples will affect the determination of chlorine.

2 SAMPLE. The coal and coke used for the determination of chlorine shall be the analysis sample ground to pass a 212 μm test sieve complying with AS 1152, taken and prepared according to AS 1676 or AS 1898, as appropriate. Coal samples shall be brought into equilibrium with the laboratory atmosphere by exposure in a thin layer on a tray. All samples, whether coal or coke, shall be thoroughly mixed, preferably by mechanical means, immediately before analysis.

3 ESCHKA METHOD.

3.1 Principle. A known mass of the sample is ignited in intimate contact with Eschka mixture in an oxidizing atmosphere at 675°C, to remove the organic material and to convert all the chlorine to chloride. This is then extracted in nitric acid and determined by a modified Volhard method.

3.2 Reagents.

3.2.1 General. Unless otherwise specified, all reagents shall be of analytical reagent quality. Distilled or deionized water shall be used throughout.

3.2.2 Special reagents.

3.2.2.1 Eschka mixture. A mixture composed of two parts by mass of light magnesium oxide and one part by mass of anhydrous sodium carbonate.

3.2.2.2 Nitric acid, concentrated (ρ_{20} 1420 kg/m³).

3.2.2.3 Silver nitrate solution (0.025 mol/L).

3.2.2.4 Potassium thiocyanate solution (0.025 mol/L).

3.2.2.5 *n*-hexanol.