# DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

## Liquefied petroleum gases - Detection of hydrogen sulfide - Lead acetate method

## TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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## National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory National standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act. No.3 of 1975, amended by Act. No.2 of 2009.

This Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the Petroleum and petroleum products technical committee under the supervision of the Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee.

This Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 8819:1993 (confirmed 2019), Liquefied petroleum gases - Detection of hydrogen sulphide - Lead acetate method.

The text of the international standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as a draft Tanzania standard.

**Terminology and conventions**

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical to those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard, they should read “Tanzania Standard”.

**Scope**

This International Standard specifies a method for the detection of hydrogen sulfide in liquefied petroleum gases. The lower limit of detectability is 4 mg of hydrogen sulfide in mercaptan, 1 $m^3$ of liquefied petroleum gas. Methyl sulfide, if present, produces a transitory yellow stain on lead acetate paper which, however, fades completely in less than 5 min. Other sulfur compounds present in liquefied petroleum gas do not interfere with the test.

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