DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Natural gas - Gas chromatographic requirements for hydrocarbon dewpoint calculation

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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 Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the Gases Technical Committee under the supervision of the Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee

This draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 23874:2006 Natural gas - Gas chromatographic requirements for hydrocarbon dewpoint calculation

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

Terminologies and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions in the ISO standards are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards and 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 base line as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear in this Tanzania Standard, they should be interpreted as “Tanzania Standard”.

Scope

This International Standard describes the performance requirements for analysis of treated natural gas of transmission or pipeline quality in sufficient detail so that the hydrocarbon dewpoint temperature can be calculated using an appropriate equation of state. It can be applied to gases that have maximum dewpoint temperatures (cricondentherms) between 0 °C and – 50 °C. The pressures at which these maximum dewpoint temperatures are calculated are in the range 2 MPa (20 bar) to 5 MPa (50 bar). Major components are measured using ISO 6974 (all parts) and the ranges of components that can be measured are as defined in ISO 6974-1. The procedure given in this International Standard covers the measurement of hydrocarbons in the range C_5 to C_{12}. *n*-Pentane, which is quantitatively measured using ISO 6974 (all parts), is used as a bridge component and all C_6 and higher hydrocarbons are measured relative to *n*-pentane