Standard
Test Method

Evaluation of Pipeline and Pressure Vessel Steels for Resistance to Hydrogen-Induced Cracking

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NACE International
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Houston, Texas 77084-4906
+1 281/228-6200

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Foreword

Absorption of hydrogen generated by corrosion of steel in a wet hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) environment can have several effects that depend on the properties of the steel, the characteristics of the environment, and other variables. One adverse effect observed in pipeline and pressure vessel steels is the development of cracks along the rolling direction of the steel. Cracks on one plane tend to link up with the cracks on adjacent planes to form steps across the thickness. The cracks can reduce the effective wall thickness until the pipe or pressure vessel becomes overstressed and ruptures. Cracking is sometimes accompanied by surface blistering. Several service failures attributed to such cracking have been reported.1,2

The terms stepwise cracking (SWC), hydrogen pressure cracking, blister cracking, and hydrogen-induced stepwise cracking have been used in the past to describe cracking of this type in pipeline and pressure vessel steels, but are now considered obsolete. The term hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) has been widely used for describing cracking of this type, and has been adopted by NACE International. Therefore, it is used throughout this standard test method.

HIC is related to hydrogen blistering, which has been recognized since the 1940s as a problem in vessels handling sour products.3 It was not until much later, however, that HIC gained wide recognition as a potential problem in pipelines. As a result of pipeline failures experienced by two companies in the early 1970s, several companies began investigating the cracking and publishing results of tests on various steels. Many investigators found, however, that they could not reproduce published test results. It was eventually determined that lack of reproducibility resulted largely from differences in test procedures. Consequently, NACE Unit Committee T-1F on Metallurgy of Oilfield Equipment established Task Group T-1F-20 to study the problem and prepare a standard test method.

This standard was originally prepared in 1984 to provide a standard set of test conditions for consistent evaluation of pipeline steels and for comparison of test results from different laboratories. More recently, the concern for HIC damage has turned to plate steels for pressure vessels. Requirements for plate steels have included tests for resistance to HIC using this standard. Therefore, the scope of this standard was revised to include the testing of pressure vessel plate steels.

Test conditions are not designed to simulate any particular pipeline or process operation. The test is intended to evaluate resistance to HIC only, and not other adverse effects of sour environments such as sulfide stress cracking, pitting, or weight loss from corrosion.

This test may be used for many purposes, and the applications of the results are beyond the scope of this standard. Those who use the test should be aware that in some cases test results can be influenced by variations in properties among different locations in a single length of line pipe or plate, as well as by variations within a heat of steel. When the test is used as a basis for purchasing, the number and location of test specimens must be carefully considered.4 This standard is intended for end users, manufacturers, fabricators, and testing laboratories.

This standard was revised by Task Group T-1F-20 in 1996, and again in 2003 by Task Group 082 (formerly T-1F-20) on Stepwise Cracking of Pipeline Steels, and is published by NACE under the auspices of Specific Technology Group 32 on Oil and Gas Production—Metallurgy (formerly Unit Committee T-1F on Metallurgy of Oilfield Equipment).

In NACE standards, the terms shall, must, should, and may are used in accordance with the definitions of these terms in the NACE Publications Style Manual, 4th ed., Paragraph 7.4.1.9. Shall and must are used to state mandatory requirements. The term should is used to state something good and is recommended but is not mandatory. The term may is used to state something considered optional.
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Section 1: General

1.1 This standard establishes a test method for evaluating the resistance of pipeline and pressure vessel plate steels to HIC caused by hydrogen absorption from aqueous sulfide corrosion.

1.1.1 Special procedures or requirements for testing small-diameter (nominal pipe size [NPS] 2 through 6), thin-wall (up to 6-mm wall thickness), electric-resistance welded (ERW) and seamless line pipe are included. These small-diameter, thin-wall materials shall be tested in the same manner as other line pipe except as otherwise stated in this standard.

1.2 The test method consists of exposing unstressed test specimens to one of the two standard test solutions—either Solution A, a sodium chloride, acetic acid (NaCl, CH₃COOH) solution saturated with H₂S at ambient temperature and pressure, or Solution B, a synthetic seawater solution saturated with H₂S at ambient temperature and pressure. After a specified time the test specimens shall be removed and evaluated.

1.3 The test method is not intended to duplicate service conditions. It is intended to provide reproducible test environments capable of distinguishing the susceptibility of different steel samples to HIC in a relatively short time. NOTE: The length of the test may not be sufficient to develop maximum cracking in any given steel but has been found to be adequate for the purpose of this test.

1.4 This standard does not include acceptance or rejection criteria. The methods used for determining acceptance and rejection, for comparing different steels, for screening of steels, or for other purposes are beyond the scope of this standard.

Section 2: Reagents

2.1 The reagents for Solution A shall be nitrogen gas for purging, H₂S gas, NaCl, CH₃COOH, and distilled or deionized water. The reagents for Solution B shall be nitrogen gas for purging, H₂S gas, and synthetic seawater.

NOTE: H₂S IS HIGHLY TOXIC AND MUST BE HANDLED WITH CAUTION (see Appendix A).

2.2 The NaCl and CH₃COOH shall be reagent grade chemicals.

2.3 The gases shall be reagent grade or chemically pure gases and the water shall be distilled or deionized (see Appendix B).

2.4 The synthetic seawater shall be prepared in accordance with ASTM(1) Standard D 1141, Stock Solutions No. 1 and No. 2 (without heavy metal ions).

Section 3: Testing Apparatus

3.1 The test may be performed in any convenient airtight vessel large enough to contain the test specimens with provisions for purging and introduction of H₂S. None of the materials involved in the test set-up shall contaminate or react with the test environment. Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a typical test assembly.

Section 4: Test Specimens—Pipeline Steels

4.1 Size

4.1.1 Each test specimen shall be 100 ±1 mm long by 20 ±1 mm wide.

4.1.2 The test specimen thickness shall be the full wall thickness of the pipe up to a maximum of 30 mm. For wall thickness greater than 30 mm, the test specimen thickness shall be either the full wall thickness of the pipe or limited to a maximum thickness of 30 mm as described in Section 5. A maximum of 1 mm may be removed from each of the surfaces (i.e., internal and external). Test specimen blanks shall not be flattened.

4.1.3 For small-diameter, thin-wall ERW and seamless line pipe, the test specimen thickness must be at least 80% of the full wall thickness of the pipe. In such cases, curved test specimens cut from the line pipe

(1) ASTM International (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.
shall be tested; test specimen blanks shall not be flattened.

4.2 Number, Location, and Orientation

4.2.1 Three test specimens shall be taken from each test pipe.

4.2.2 For welded pipe, the test specimens shall be taken from the weld, 90 degrees from the weld, and 180 degrees from the weld. For seamless pipe, the test specimens shall be taken 120 degrees apart around the circumference.

4.2.3 Test specimens shall be taken from the pipe with the longitudinal axis of the test specimens:

(a) parallel to the longitudinal axis of the pipe for seamless pipe and the parent metal of longitudinally welded pipe.

(b) parallel to the weld for the parent metal of spiral-welded pipe.

(c) perpendicular to the weld for the weld area of welded pipe.

(d) parallel to the weld for the weld area of ERW line pipe. The weld shall be approximately on the center line of the test specimen.

Figures 2 through 6 show the orientation of test specimens and where they shall be sectioned and examined after exposure.
FIGURE 3
Weld area of longitudinally welded pipe
(all dimensions in mm)

Faces to be examined

Pipe axis and rolling direction

33
100
33

a: small diameter, thin wall

ERW
FIGURE 4
Weld area of ERW pipe
(all dimensions in mm)

FIGURE 5
Parent metal of spiral-welded pipe
(all dimensions in mm)
4.3 Preparation

4.3.1 Blanks for test specimens may be removed by any convenient method. If a blank is torch-cut, the heat-affected zone of the torch-cut surface shall be completely removed by grinding, sawing, or machining.

4.3.2 The four cut edge surfaces of each test specimen shall be ground either wet or dry and finished with 320 grit paper.

4.3.3 Coating of the cut edge surfaces is not allowed; all six surfaces shall be exposed to the test solution.

4.3.4 Small-diameter, thin-wall ERW and seamless line pipe test specimens shall have all mill scale removed from the internal and external surfaces. Either machining and/or grinding (wet or dry) shall result in a bare metal surface with a finish equivalent to 320 grit. For machining, the last two passes shall be such that a maximum of 0.05 mm of material is removed.

4.4 Cleaning and Storing

4.4.1 Prior to testing, the test specimens shall be degreased with 1,1,1-trichloroethane or similar degreasing solution and rinsed with an appropriate solvent, such as acetone. The adequacy of the degreasing method shall be determined by the atomizer test in accordance with ASTM Standard F 21® or other equivalent method. The method used shall be reported.

4.4.2 Test specimens may be stored in a desiccator no longer than 24 hours after degreasing. If stored longer, they shall be degreased again before exposure.

4.4.3 After exposure, each test specimen shall be cleaned to remove scale and deposits. Test specimens may be cleaned with detergent and a wire brush or may be lightly sandblasted. Test specimens must not be cleaned with acid or by any other means that might promote hydrogen absorption.

Section 5: Test Specimens—Pressure Vessel Plate

5.1 Size

5.1.1 Each test specimen shall be 100 ±1 mm long by 20 ±1 mm wide.

5.1.2 A maximum of 1 mm may be removed from the rolled surfaces. Test specimen blanks shall not be flattened.

5.1.3 The test specimen thickness shall be the full thickness of the plate, up to a maximum of 30 mm. For plates thicker than 30 mm, the test specimens shall be staggered as indicated in Paragraphs 5.2.3 and 5.2.4.

5.2 Location, Orientation, and Number

5.2.1 The test specimen location for pressure vessel plate steel shall be at one end, mid-width of the plate, with the longitudinal axis of the test specimen parallel to the principal rolling direction of the plate.

5.2.2 For plates up to 30 mm thick, inclusive, three test specimens shall be taken as shown in Figure 7.

5.2.3 For plates over 30 mm to 88 mm thick, inclusive, three test specimens, each 30 mm thick, located near both surfaces and at the center line shall be taken to provide for testing of the full plate thickness, as shown in Figure 8. The overlap shall be determined by the actual plate thickness.
5.2.4 For plates over 88 mm thick, five or more test specimens (there must be an uneven number), each 30 mm thick, shall be taken as shown in Figure 9. The minimum overlap shall be 1 mm between adjacent test specimens.

**FIGURE 7**
Test specimen location for plates up to 30 mm thick, inclusive (all dimensions in mm)

**FIGURE 8**
Test specimen location for plates over 30 mm to 88 mm, inclusive (all dimensions in mm)
Section 6: Test Procedure

6.1 Test Specimen Exposure

6.1.1 Test specimens shall be placed in the test vessel with the wide faces vertical and separated from the vessel and other test specimens by glass or other nonmetallic rods with a minimum diameter of 6 mm. The longitudinal axis of the test specimens may be either vertical or horizontal (see Figure 10).

6.1.2 The ratio of the volume of test solution to the total surface area of the test specimens shall be a minimum of 3 mL per cm². As long as the specified ratio of volume of test solution to test specimen surface
area is maintained, as many test specimens as will fit in
the test vessel fully submerged and without touching
may be exposed at one time.

6.1.3 If Solution A is used, the test solution shall be
prepared in a separate sealed vessel that is purged
with nitrogen for at least one hour at a rate of 100 mL
per minute per liter of test solution prior to transferring
the test solution to the test vessel. The test solution
shall consist of 5.0 weight % NaCl and 0.50 weight %
CH₃COOH in distilled or deionized water, i.e., 50.0 g of
NaCl and 5.00 g of CH₃COOH shall be dissolved in
each 945 g of distilled or deionized water. The initial
pH shall be 2.7 ±0.1. All reagents added to the test
solution shall be measured to ±1.0% of the quantities
specified.

6.1.4 If Solution B is used, the test vessel shall be
filled with synthetic seawater (see Paragraph 2.4) and
the pH of the test solution measured and recorded.
The pH of the synthetic seawater shall be within the
range of 8.1 to 8.3 for the test to be valid. The test
vessel shall then be sealed prior to purging and
saturating with H₂S.

6.2 Purging and Introduction of H₂S

6.2.1 The nitrogen purge gas and H₂S gas shall be
introduced near the bottom of the test vessel.

6.2.2 The sealed test vessel shall be purged of air with
nitrogen for at least one hour. Purging shall begin
immediately after the test vessel is filled and shall be
done at a rate of at least 100 mL per minute, per liter of
test solution.

6.2.3 After purging, H₂S gas shall be bubbled through
the test solution. The rate of bubbling shall be at least
200 mL per minute, per liter of test solution for the first
60 minutes; thereafter, a positive pressure of H₂S gas
must be maintained. The concentration of H₂S in the
test solution shall be measured by iodometric titration
and shall be a minimum of 2,300 ppm. An accepted
iodometric titration procedure is detailed in Appendix C.

6.3 pH Measurement

6.3.1 pH at Start of Test—If solution A is used, the pH
at the start of the test shall be measured immediately
after H₂S saturation and shall not exceed 3.3. If
Solution B is used, the pH shall be measured
immediately after H₂S saturation and shall be within the
range of 4.8 to 5.4.

6.3.2 pH at End of Test—At the end of the test, the pH
of the test solution shall be measured. For Solution A,
the pH shall not exceed 4.0 for the test to be valid. For
Solution B, the pH shall be within the range of 4.8 to
5.4 for the test to be valid.

6.4 Test Duration

6.4.1 The test duration shall be 96 hours. The test
time shall begin immediately upon completion of the
initial 60-minute H₂S introduction period (see
Paragraph 6.2.3).

6.5 Test Temperature

6.5.1 The temperature of the test solution shall be 25
±3°C (77 ±5°F).

Section 7: Evaluation of Test Specimens

7.1 After testing, each pipeline test specimen shall be
sectioned as shown in Figures 2 through 6 and the
indicated surfaces examined. After testing, each pressure
vessel plate test specimen shall be sectioned as shown in
Figure 2 and the indicated surfaces examined.

7.2 Each section shall be polished metallographically and
etched, if necessary, so that cracks can be distinguished
from small inclusions, laminations, scratches, or other
discontinuities. Only a light etch shall be used; a heavy
etch may obscure small cracks. It is important to use a
metallographic preparation method that does not smear the
metal surfaces such that significant cracks may become
invisible. Therefore, all faces to be examined shall be
subjected to either wet magnetic particle testing or
macroetching prior to final metallographic polishing.
Alternatively, a preparation procedure that is described in
detail and has proved to result in clearly visible cracks (if
present) after final polishing may be used.

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Alternatively, a preparation procedure that is described in
detail and has proved to result in clearly visible cracks (if
present) after final polishing may be used.

7.3 Cracks shall be measured as illustrated in Figure 11.
In measuring crack length and thickness, cracks separated
by less than 0.5 mm shall be considered a single crack. All
identifiable cracks visible at magnifications up to 100X shall
be included in the calculation, except those that lie entirely
within 1.0 mm of the internal or external surface of the test
specimen. (It may be necessary to examine some sections
at higher magnifications to distinguish between small
 cracks, inclusions, pits on the side surfaces, or other
discontinuities.)

7.4 The ratios shown in Equations (1), (2), and (3) shall be
calculated and reported for each section and the average
for each test specimen.

\[
\text{Crack Sensitivity Ratio, } \text{CSR} = \frac{\sum (a \times b)}{(W \times T)} \times 100\% \quad (1)
\]

\[
\text{Crack Length Ratio, } \text{CLR} = \frac{\sum a}{W} \times 100\% \quad (2)
\]
Crack Thickness Ratio, \( CTR = \frac{\sum b}{T} \times 100\% \)  \( (3) \)

Where:

- \( a \) = crack length
- \( b \) = crack thickness

Note: In the past CSR has been calculated by some investigators as \((\sum a \times \sum b) / (W \times T)\), which is simply the product of CLR \( \times \) CTR, i.e., \( \sum a / W \times \sum b / T \); it does not give the same value as \( \sum (a \times b) / (W \times T) \).

FIGURE 11
Test specimen and crack dimensions to be used in calculating CSR, CLR, and CTR

Section 8: Reporting Test Results

8.1 The type, grade, and manufacturing method of the pipe or plate shall be reported (e.g., API\(^{(2)}\) 5L, grade X52, seamless; ASTM A 53, grade B, electric-resistance welded; ASTM A 516, grade 70, etc.). Manufacturer, chemical composition, heat treatment, mechanical properties, and plate processing data shall be included, if available.

8.2 The following shall be reported:

(a) Method of testing for adequacy of test specimen degreasing

(b) Test solution used (Solution A or Solution B—if Solution B, indicate Stock Solution No. 1 and No. 2 for synthetic seawater)

(c) pH of the test solution before introduction of \( \text{H}_2\text{S} \)—specified in Paragraphs 6.1.3 and 6.1.4

8.3 Any test condition and procedure not in accordance with this standard shall be reported.

8.4 The individual CSR, CLR, and CTR shall be reported for each of the three sections from each test specimen, and the average CSR, CLR, and CTR shall be reported for each test specimen.

8.5 For small-diameter, thin-wall ERW and seamless line pipe, the actual wall thickness as well as the test specimen thickness as a percentage of the pipe wall thickness shall be reported.

References


\( \text{API} \)\(^{(2)}\) American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L St NW, Washington, DC 20005.
Appendix A—Safety Considerations in Handling H$_2$S Toxicity

H$_2$S is perhaps responsible for more industrial poisoning accidents than any other single chemical. A number of these accidents have been fatal. H$_2$S must be handled with caution and any experiments using it must be planned carefully. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) maximum allowable concentration of H$_2$S in the air for an eight-hour work day is 20 parts per million (ppm), well above the level detectable by smell. However, the olfactory nerves can become deadened to the odor after exposure of 2 to 15 minutes, depending on concentration, so that odor is not a completely reliable alarm system.

Briefly, the following are some of the human physiological reactions to various concentrations of H$_2$S. Exposure to concentrations in the range of 150 to 200 ppm for prolonged periods may cause edema of the lungs. Nausea, stomach distress, belching, coughing, headache, dizziness, and blistering are symptoms of poisoning in this range of concentration. Pulmonary complications, such as pneumonia, are strong possibilities from such subacute exposure. At 500 ppm, unconsciousness may occur in less than 15 minutes, and death within 30 minutes. At concentrations above 1,000 ppm, a single inhalation may result in instantaneous unconsciousness, complete respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, and death.

Additional information on the toxicity of H$_2$S can be obtained from the Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-36 and from Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials.$^{11}$

Fire and Explosion Hazards

H$_2$S is a flammable gas and yields poisonous sulfur dioxide (SO$_2$) as a combustion product. In addition, its explosive limits range from 4 to 46% in air. Appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent these hazards from developing.

Recommended Safety Procedures During Test

All tests shall be performed in a hood with adequate ventilation to exhaust all of the H$_2$S. The H$_2$S flow rates during the test should be kept low to minimize the quantity exhausted. A 10% caustic absorbent solution for effluent gas can be used to further minimize the quantity of H$_2$S gas exhausted. This caustic solution needs periodic replenishing. Provision shall be made to prevent backflow of the caustic solution into the test vessel if the H$_2$S flow is interrupted. Suitable safety equipment shall be used when working with H$_2$S.

Because the downstream working pressure frequently rises as corrosion products, debris, etc., accumulate and interfere with regulation at low flow rates, particular attention should be given to the output pressure on the pressure regulators. Gas cylinders shall be securely fastened to prevent tipping and breaking of the cylinder head. Because H$_2$S is in liquid form in the cylinders, the high-pressure gauge must be checked frequently, because relatively little time elapses after the last liquid evaporates and the pressure drops from 1.7 MPa (250 psig) to atmospheric pressure. The cylinder...
shall be replaced by the time it reaches 0.5 to 0.7 MPa (75 to 100 psig) because the regulator control may become erratic. Flow shall not be allowed to stop without closing a valve or disconnecting the tubing at the test vessel because the test solution continues to absorb H₂S and move upstream into the flowline, regulator, and even the cylinder. A check valve in the line should prevent the problem if the valve works properly. However, if such an accident occurs, the remaining H₂S should be vented as rapidly and safely as possible and the manufacturer notified so that the cylinder can be given special attention.

Appendix B—Explanatory Notes on Test Method

Rationale for Reagent Purity

Water impurities of major concern are alkaline or acid buffering constituents that would alter the pH of the test solution and organic and inorganic compounds that could change the nature of the corrosion reaction. Oxidizing agents could also convert part of the H₂S to soluble products such as polysulfides and polythionic acids, which may also affect the corrosion process.

To assure free flowing characteristics, alkaline materials (magnesium carbonate [MgCO₃], sodium silica aluminate, etc.) are often added to (or are not removed from) commercial grades of NaCl and can greatly affect the pH.

Trace oxygen impurities in the purge gas would be much more critical if the nitrogen (or other inert gas) were to be continuously mixed with the H₂S in order to obtain a lower partial pressure of H₂S in the gas and, hence, a lower H₂S concentration in the test solution. Oxidation products could accumulate, resulting in changes in corrosion rate and/or hydrogen entry rate (see below).

Rationale for Exclusion of Oxygen

Obtaining and maintaining a test solution with minimum dissolved oxygen contamination is considered very important because of significant effects noted in field and laboratory studies, such as:

1. Oxygen contamination in brines containing H₂S can increase the corrosion rate by as much as two orders of magnitude. Generally, the oxygen can also reduce hydrogen evolution and entry into the metal. Systematic studies of the parameters affecting these phenomena (as they apply to hydrogen-induced cracking) have not been reported in the literature.

2. To minimize both corrosion and hydrogen blistering, small amounts of oxygen or ammonium polysulfide are sometimes added to aqueous refinery streams in conjunction with careful pH control near 8. The effectiveness of this treatment is attributed to alteration of the corrosion product.

In the absence of sufficient data to define and clarify the effects of these phenomena on hydrogen-induced cracking, all reasonable precautions to exclude oxygen should be taken. The precautions cited in this standard minimize the effects of oxygen with little increase in cost, difficulty, or complexity.

Appendix C—Determination of H₂S Concentration in Test Solution by Iodometric Titration

This procedure details the method to be used for the determination of the of H₂S concentration in the test solution by iodometric titration.

Test Reagents/Equipment

Standard iodine solution (0.1 N(4))
Concentrated HCl (approx. 37 wt% HCl)

Starch solution
Standard sodium thiosulfate solution (0.1 N(4))
10-mL and 25-mL pipettes
250-mL conical flask with stopper
100-mL beaker
25-mL burette

"Analar" grade chemicals shall be used.

(4) The following standard solution concentrations and volumes should be used for H₂S-saturated solutions containing 2,300 ppm to 3,500 ppm H₂S:

0.1 N iodine solution.
0.1 N sodium thiosulphate solution
25 mL iodine solution volume
10 mL test sample volume

If the procedure is used to measure the H₂S concentration in test solutions saturated with less than 2,300 ppm H₂S, the above values may need to be adjusted to maintain accuracy.
Procedure

1. Pipette 25 mL of standard iodine solution (0.1 N) into a 250-mL conical flask.
2. Acidify with approximately 5 mL of concentrated HCl.
3. Transfer approximately 50 mL of test solution from the test vessel into a clean beaker, discarding the initial 25 to 50 mL.
4. Immediately extract 10 mL of test solution from the beaker via a pipette and discard. Pipette a further 10 mL and transfer this sample to the conical flask.
5. Add approximately 2 mL of starch solution.
6. Titrate with the standard sodium thiosulfate solution (0.1 N) until the end point changes from dark blue to pale straw.
7. Calculate the H$_2$S concentration (ppm) using Equation (A1):

$$H_2S \text{ concentration (ppm)} = \frac{(A - B) \times \text{Factor}}{C} \times 17,030 \quad (A1)$$

Where: $A = \text{Normality of standard iodine solution} \times \text{volume used (mL)}$

$B = \text{Normality of standard sodium thiosulfate solution} \times \text{volume used (mL)}$

$C = \text{Volume of sample (mL)}$

$\text{Factor} = \text{Standardization factor for standard iodine solution (see Standardization in the following Paragraphs)}$

**Standardization**

The iodine and sodium thiosulfate solutions must be standardized when they are prepared for use in this determination.

1. To standardize these solutions, pipette 25 mL of the 0.1 N iodine solution into a conical flask and titrate with the 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution to a clear end point.
2. Record the result.
3. Calculate the “Factor” for the H$_2$S concentration calculation using Equation (A2):

$$\text{Factor} = \frac{B}{A} \quad (A2)$$

Where: $A = \text{Normality of iodine solution} \times \text{volume used (mL)}$

$B = \text{Normality of sodium thiosulfate solution} \times \text{volume used (mL)}$

4. If the factor is within the limits of 0.95 to 1.05, use the value of the Factor calculated in Equation (A2) in Equation (A1). These solutions are acceptable.

5. If the Factor is outside the set limits of 0.95 to 1.05, replace the iodine solution and repeat the standardization.

**Measurement Uncertainty**

The measurement uncertainty for the determination, based on a H$_2$S concentration of 2,500 ppm, is as follows:

95% confidence interval = ± 4.2%

Example: If a 10-mL sample mixed with 25 mL of 0.1 N iodine solution was titrated to the end point with 10 mL of 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution, with a Factor of 1.00, the 95% confidence interval (CI) can be calculated as shown in Equation (A3). Note that the result is ± 4.2% of the H$_2$S concentration calculated in accordance with Equation (A1).

$$95\% \text{ CI} = \frac{[2.5 - 1.0] \times 1.00}{10} = 17,030 \times 4.2\% \quad (A3)$$

95% CI = ± 107 ppm