

EPA-600/4-76-008

March 1976

Environmental Monitoring Series

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SULFATES: LITERATURE SEARCH AND METHODS SELECTION



Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory
Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

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MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SULFATES: LITERATURE SEARCH
AND METHODS SELECTION

by

Fred J. Bergman
Midwest Research Institute
425 Volker Boulevard
Kansas City, Missouri 64110

Contract No. 68-02-1728

Michael E. Beard
Quality Assurance Branch
Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND SUPPORT LABORATORY
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA 27711

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FOREWORD

This program, "Measurement of Atmospheric Sulfates: Literature Search and Methods Selection," is being conducted under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Contract No. 68-02-1728, which is Midwest Research Institute (MRI) Project No. 3948-C. The program is concerned with methods for analyzing the water soluble sulfates in ambient air samples. The objectives of the program were (a) to conduct a thorough literature survey, (b) to select the two most promising methods, and (c) to subject the two methods to a ruggedness test.

This is the final report of Phase I covering the literature search and the selection of the two most promising methods. The results of the literature search for methods of sulfate analysis are included as an appendix.

This program is being conducted under the management of Mr. Paul C. Constant, Jr., Head, Environmental Measurements Section of MRI's Physical Sciences Division. The principal investigator is Mr. Fred J. Bergman.

Approved for:

MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "L. J. Shannon".

L. J. Shannon, Assistant Director
Physical Sciences Division

April 2, 1976

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SUMMARY

A thorough literature search for methods of sulfate analysis has been completed. The results of the search with a very brief abstract of each method is attached as an appendix. The analytical methods have been reviewed for strengths and weaknesses and the two most promising methods have been selected. Based on this review, the two recommended methods are the methyl thymol blue method described by A. L. Lazrus and the barium chloranilate method modified by H. N. S. Schafer and developed by R. J. Bertolacini and J. E. Barney, II.

The results of this phase of the investigation have been submitted to EPA. Acceptance of the two methods recommended and approval to complete the investigation was received 15 October 1975.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Recent health effects studies have shown that the concentration of sulfate in ambient air presents a significant hazard to human health. The use of catalytic control devices in automobiles will possibly increase the level of atmospheric sulfates.

This has led to an increasing emphasis on the measurement of sulfate concentrations in ambient air. Since the data obtained may subsequently be used to set an ambient air standard for sulfates and may influence automotive standards for other emissions, it is important that the analytical methods used for sulfate analysis be reliable.

One method of determining reliability is to subject candidate methods to a ruggedness test as described by W. J. Youden and Stowe and Mayer.* The results of a ruggedness test then permit strengthening the methods and enable EPA to recommend the most reliable of the methods evaluated.

The program for accomplishing the above goals was divided into three phases. Phase I included a thorough literature search and an evaluation of the various methods with a recommendation of the two most promising methods. Phase II covers a familiarization period and a detailed method write-up for the two methods. Phase III includes the ruggedness test design and investigation and a qualitative identification of the significant and nonsignificant effects. This report presents a complete description of the work performed under Phase I of the program.

* Statistical Techniques for Collaborative Tests by W. J. Youden, A.O.A.C. Publications, Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044, and Efficient Screening of Process Variables by R. A. Stowe and R. P. Mayer, Ind. Eng. Chem., 58:36-40 (1966).

SECTION II

LITERATURE SEARCH

The first task conducted during this program was a thorough literature search for available methods for sulfate analysis. This search covered all available abstracts to the present time, which included: Air Pollution Abstracts, APCA Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, and Analytical Chemistry Annual Reviews. We have also searched Analytical Chemistry, Environmental Science and Technology, Journal of APCA, and have conducted a keyword search of the Bay Area Air Pollution Library and the MRI Pollution Library. Listings of reports from the EPA Library and the National Technical Information Service were also screened. Texts covering analytical chemistry at the Linda Hall Library of Science and Technology and MRI were also examined.

A card index was compiled from the literature search. Each card contains the senior author, the article's title, a brief description of the method, and the source.

The cards were grouped by the analytical technique and each section was alphabetized by the senior author's name. The methods were grouped primarily by the method of measurement. For example, a volumetric method with a visual end-point is listed under colorimetric, but if conductivity was used it is listed under electrometric. The following is a list of the headings and the methods included in each group.

A--Atomic Absorption: Methods based on atomic absorption of either excess reactants or atomic absorption inhibition titrations.

B--Chromatographic: Methods which use paper or column separation or electrophoresis to separate anions. Methods using ion-exchange to remove interfering cations are not included in this section but are reported in the section related to the detection method.

C--Colorimetric: Methods using acid-base indicators, compleximetric colored end-points, visual turbidimetric and fluorescent optical end-points.

D--Conversion-Detection: Methods based on converting the sulfate to SO_2 or H_2S and measuring the resulting product.

E--Electrometric: Methods using either current or voltage for measurement. This includes amperometric, potentiometric, specific ion electrode and pH methods.

F--Flame-Photometric: Methods based on the direct analysis of the sulfate ion or flame emission of cations such as Ba and Pb used for indirect analysis.

G--Fluorimetric: Methods using U-V excitation and fluorescent emission for analysis.

H--Gravimetric: Methods based on the weight of a precipitate. The gravimetric methods using substituted benzidines are reported under K.

I--Radiometric: Methods using radio labeled compounds and counting techniques for analysis.

J--Spectrophotometric: Methods based on concentration measured by transmission or absorbance using U-V or visible light (200 to 1,000 nm).

K--Substituted Benzidines: Methods based on substituted benzidines regardless of the analytical detection technique. The substituted benzidine methods include gravimetric and spectrophotometric as well as procedures for preparing some of the substituted benzidines.

L--Turbidimetric: Methods based on either turbidimetric or nephelometric measurements.

M--Miscellaneous: Methods not included in the other categories.

N--Books: Listing of some of the texts which contain multiple methods of sulfate analysis. All of the methods were covered in the previous sections.

O--Sampling: Methods which contained information on collecting ambient samples. Articles which consist primarily of sampling techniques appear in this section only. When a detailed analytical method is covered in the same article, it is also indexed under the analytical group heading.

After the original search was indexed, duplicates were eliminated and the bibliographies of the more recent publications were checked to locate any missing references. The results of the survey are presented in the Appendix.

Because of the large number of articles located, the abstracts are rather cryptic to maintain a manageable document. Information which was presented in a publication title was generally not repeated in the method abstract.

SECTION III

METHODS IDENTIFICATION

The methods located during the literature search were evaluated to identify the basic analytical techniques employed. These techniques may be summarized as follows:

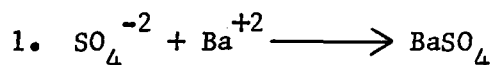
1. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} + \text{Ba}^{+2} \longrightarrow \text{BaSO}_4$
2. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} + \text{Pb}^{+2} \longrightarrow \text{PbSO}_4$
3. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} + (\text{X}) \longrightarrow (\text{X})\text{SO}_4$
4. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} + \text{Me}(\text{X}) \longrightarrow \text{MeSO}_4 + (\text{X})$
5. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} + 2\text{Na}^{+1} \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$
6. SO_4^{-2} (physical properties)
7. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} \longrightarrow \text{SO}_2$
8. $\text{SO}_4^{-2} + \text{H}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}$

These generalized formulas describe the reactions that have been used for measuring sulfate. In most reaction types, three methods of quantitating the results are described in the published literature. The procedures used for quantitating consist of measuring the reaction product, measuring the reagent consumed or measuring the excess reagent. In some methods, the reagent consumed is determined indirectly by measuring the anion released by the reaction.

SECTION IV

BASIC ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

This section presents a detailed discussion of the basic reactions and the methods employed for analysis.



The basic reaction relies on the addition of a barium salt to produce insoluble barium sulfate. Interferences result from the presence of any anion producing insoluble barium salts. By carrying out the precipitation at a low pH, most anion interferences can be minimized.

a. Measuring the barium sulfate: Gravimetric procedures are one of two techniques generally used for determining the barium sulfate product. Published techniques using barium are listed in the Appendix under Gravimetric and include references 406 to 468 with the exception of 423, 429, 430 and 434. These methods use reagents other than barium and are discussed elsewhere in the report. Errors, when the precipitation is carried out at a low pH, are caused primarily by the inclusion of foreign ions in the precipitate and the production of fine precipitates which are difficult to filter. A number of papers have attempted to minimize these effects. A correction for the solubility of BaSO_4 is sometimes applied for greater accuracy.

The second technique employed to quantitate the barium sulfate product is based on opacity.

The same basic barium precipitation reactions are employed for nephelometric (reflected light) and turbidimetric (transmitted light) procedures. The same solubility and interference problems apply when using turbidity that are associated with the gravimetric procedures.

Besides the interference problems resulting from other ions, nephelometric and turbidimetric methods require a fine, stable, uniformly sized precipitate. A considerable number of investigations have been conducted to optimize precipitation conditions.^{469-525/} Under proper conditions, the system follows the Beer-Lambert law over a reasonable concentration range.^{507,524/}

b. Measuring the barium used: There are numerous techniques reported in the literature for measuring the barium required for precipitation. One technique consists of measuring the excess barium. This can be accomplished by back titrating the excess barium using a wide variety of titrants. These titrants have included Trilon B,^{26,243,262/} K_2CrO_4 (13 references), EDTA (11 references), Na_2CO_3 (four references), K_2SO_4 ,^{74/} NH_4OH ,^{87/} $NH_4KCr_2O_4$,^{77/} Na_2HPO_4 ,^{204/} and Na_2SO_4 .^{226/} Excess barium has also been measured by atomic absorption,^{1,3,4,6/} flame emissions,^{395-401/} and emission spectrophotometry.^{621/}

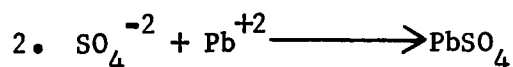
Another measurement technique consists of adding excess barium ions, filtering the precipitate, dissolving the precipitate and titrating the barium. These procedures have employed a number of reagents to dissolve the $BaSO_4$ and titrants consisting of EDTA or the addition of sodium thiosulfate followed by an iodometric titration.

A third method of measuring barium consumption relies on the addition of a standard barium solution to produce insoluble barium sulfate. The excess barium which occurs near the equivalency point of the precipitation is then detected.

The procedure is generally titrimetric using one of several end-point indicators. Eriochrome Black T,^{34/} tetrahydroxyquinone (17 references), disodium rhodizonate (17 references), Alizarin Red S (eight references), nitchromazo (five references), MTB (three references), SPADNS,^{54/} fluorescein (three references), and thorin (13 references) have all been used. Various modifications of the basic method have been developed for end-point improvement. Photometric end-point sensing^{104,187,190/} has been used as well as automatic^{83/} spot plate^{71,138,139/} and high frequency oscillometric techniques.^{45,53,146,171,180,194/}

The end-point has also been determined amperometrically,^{381/} potentiometrically (21 references), and coulometrically.^{357,358,359,383/}

c. Measuring the anion released during precipitation: A number of procedures added a barium salt and measured the inorganic anion released by the barium sulfate precipitation. Barium chromate has been employed with the released chromate determined iodometrically (eight references) by titrating with phenylcarbazide,^{148/} ferrous sulfate,^{97,153,240/} ceric ammonium sulfate,^{169/} and tin chloride.^{209/} Barium iodate has also been used with the released iodate determined iodometrically.^{38,129,236/} Barium oxalate has been employed with the oxalate ion titrated using potassium permanganate.^{38,147,189,213/} Barium carbonate has been used with the carbonate ion determined by acidimetry,^{86,243/} and barium thiosulfate used as the precipitant with the released thiosulfate determined iodometrically.^{156/} Barium phosphate has also been employed with the released phosphate neutralized with standard sodium hydroxide and the excess hydroxide titrated with standard HCl.^{159/}

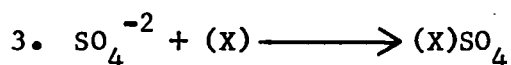


Most of the procedures using lead to precipitate sulfate employ either a direct titration or a precipitation followed by a determination of the lead content of the precipitate.

Nine publications determined sulfate by titrating with lead, the end-point determined using dithizone. Two publications determined lead by titrating with sodium hydroxide, adding sodium or ammonium sulfide and back titrating with sodium hydroxide 32,120/ Sulfate has also been measured by titrating with lead nitrate in the presence of KI, 168,172/ or erythrosin, 55,254/

A number of publications reported sulfate analysis by precipitating lead sulfate and determining the lead content of the precipitate by titrating with EDTA 122,123,154,252/ or other chelating agents 191/ potassium ferrocyanide, 44,107,108/ ammonium molybdate 150/ or sodium carbonate 200,255/ The precipitated lead sulfate has also been analyzed by adding an excess of EDTA and titrating the excess with zinc chloride 29,239/

Lead nitrate has been employed to precipitate lead sulfate with the end-point detected using a lead specific ion electrode 334,372,385,392/ The end-point has also been determined potentiometrically (24 references) using a Redox indicator 386/ or by conductimetric and amperometric titration.



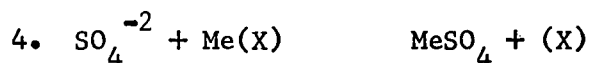
This approach employs a reaction with sulfate ions to form an organic salt or a colored complex. Two examples are the reaction of a sulfate with FeSO_4 in perchloric acid to form a colored complex 544,546/ and the formation of a colored complex with hexamminecobalt (III) bromide $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{BrSO}_4$ 434/

A number of procedures are reported in the literature which utilize organic sulfates. The organic reagents frequently used are benzidine or the substituted benzidines. Other potential organic materials have been evaluated. For gravimetric work, the main advantage of using the organic reagents is a reduced sulfate solubility and a corresponding increased sensitivity. These advantages are frequently coupled with a significant increase in interferences. The organic reagents form insoluble complexes with metallic salts and form insoluble salts with anions. The metallic interferences can be effectively eliminated by treating the sample with a hydrogen form ion-exchange resin but preventing anion precipitation is considerably more difficult. Phosphate, tellurite, selenate and oxalate have been reported as forming insoluble salts 586/ Of these four, phosphate appears to be the most significant interference for ambient work.

The effective removal of phosphate using calcium or zinc salts has been reported.^{583/}

The development of substituted benzidine as gravimetric reagents was followed by their application to nephelometric determination. The reagent commonly used was 4-amino-4'-chlorodiphenyl (CAD).^{597/} The problem of producing a stable precipitate when using CAD appears to be similar to those associated with BaCl₂, although not as severe. Fluoride is an interference at concentrations over 0.18 µg/ml. Phosphate is also an interference which may be removed according to Martin.^{597/}

The most promising substituted benzidine for nephelometric analysis appears to be 2-aminoperimidine.^{603/} This reagent was found to produce a heavy silky precipitate of uniform small particle size that did not aggragate on standing for several hours.



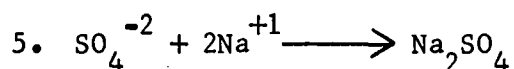
This method utilizes metallochromic indicators containing polyvalent cations which react with sulfate to release the ligands. Barium, thorium and zirconium have all been employed.

The ligands have been employed two ways. One approach consists of reacting the sulfate with the polyvalent cations and using the excess cations to form a colored complex. The alternate approach reacts the metallochromic indicator with sulfate to release the ligands which are then measured either by a bleaching reaction or color development.

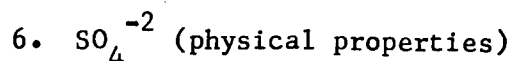
These methods have employed methyl thymol blue, a thorium borate-amaranth dye,^{558,559,560/} methylsulphonazo III, pyrocatechol violet,^{574/} and SPADNS. One method was reported based on the bleaching of a colored thorium complex rather than the development of a colored complex.^{195/}

The barium chloranilate method also is in this group. In this method, the insoluble barium chloranilate reacts with sulfate to produce barium sulfate and release the water soluble chloranilic acid. The released chloranilic acid is then measured.

The release of an organic component has also been employed to develop fluorescent methods. The thorium salts of morin,^{402/} flavonol, ^{403/} and salicylfluorone^{404,405/} have been used in fluorescent methods.



This procedure is based on the determination of sulfate by titration with standard base. The procedures are primarily methods for converting the salts to free acids and eliminating other acidic components. Analysis is normally accomplished by alkalimetry (10 references). Plain coulometry has been employed to give total acid equivalents and prefilters have been employed to remove major interferences. The acids have been released from the salts using hydrogen form ion-exchange resins. Sulfates have also been separated by microdiffusion, thermal decomposition, and chromatography using activated alumina.

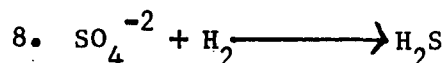


These procedures rely on some physical characteristic of the sulfate. Methods have employed I-R spectrophotometry,^{638,639,656/} emission spectrophotometry,^{611/} x-ray defraction and emission,^{638,642,660/} and refractive index of the precipitate.^{611/} Efforts have also been made to identify sulfates by crystal shape using microscopy^{614,616,654/} with and without color development.



This method relies on converting the sulfate to SO_2 using hot copper^{281,291,300/} or tin.^{283/} Once the conversion is completed, the SO_2 may be measured using flame photometry,^{300/} spectrophotometry,^{281,291,300/} or conversion to $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with H_2O_2 and measured using alkalimetry^{283/} or other sulfate procedure.

Sulfate may also be precipitated as perimidylammonium sulfate which is then pyrolyzed to produce SO_2 which is measured.^{596/}



There are a number of publications which convert the sulfate to H_2S which in turn is measured. A number of reducing agents have been employed which include hydrogen with a platinum catalyst,^{285,301,302,304/} $\text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$,^{297,303/} $\text{Sn} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$,^{290,296/} and $\text{Ti} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$.^{295/}

A number of investigators have employed hydroiodic acid for the reduction combined with formic acid and red phosphorus,^{292,293/} hydrochloric and hypophosphorus acids,^{294/} formic acid and hypophosphite,^{299/} acetic acid and sodium hypophosphite,^{287/} acetic anhydride and sodium hypophosphite,^{278/} and 50% hypophosphite and hydrochloric acid.^{280/}

The resulting hydrogen sulfide has been collected in a cadmium solution and measured gravimetrically,^{284/} volumetrically using mercury acetate with dithizone as an indicator,^{280,295/} iodine solutions^{303/} or using polarography.^{288/} Procedures have also measured the hydrogen sulfide by collecting the H₂S in zinc sulfate and measuring iodometrically^{285,290,294,297,304/} or collecting in zinc acetate followed by the methylene blue reaction.^{286, 289,292,293,299/}

SECTION V

FACTORS AFFECTING THE ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

An analytical procedure usually consists of several steps in obtaining the desired results. The weakest step in the procedure will therefore limit the results. To analyze for sulfate, one can either employ a reaction which is specific, remove or mask the interferences, or separate the sulfate ion prior to analysis.

The majority of the sulfate procedures utilize the formation of an insoluble precipitate as the detection method. The sulfate salts must be insoluble and other salts should be soluble. A review of the literature shows that barium is the best possible choice of inorganic cations available. Although lead, strontium, thorium and other cations have been employed, they will suffer from interferences resulting from the production of other insoluble salts.

The interferences resulting from the presence of various cations may be easily eliminated by treating the sample with a hydrogen form ion exchange resin. The resulting solution is then essentially a mixture of anions from which sulfate must be selectively measured. The presence of other anions essentially rules out methods based on alkalinity.

The solubility of barium sulfate is the lowest of any inorganic sulfates. Barium is therefore the inorganic reagent of choice for analyzing sulfate. There are a number of other barium salts which have low solubilities in water. These are potential interferences which are listed in Table 1 with their solubilities.

All of the barium salts in Table 1 become more soluble as the pH is decreased with barium sulfate being affected only slightly. A procedure using barium as a sulfate reagent therefore becomes essentially interference free at a low pH. An analytical procedure based on barium precipitation should therefore be performed at a low pH.

These criteria have been used to eliminate from further consideration analytical procedures using cations other than barium and the colorimetric

Table 1. POTENTIAL INTERFERENCES RESULTING FROM
INSOLUBLE SALT FORMATION AT A PH. OF 7.0

Potential anion Interference	Solubility in H ₂ O of barium salt: percent
Arsenate	0.055
Carbonate	0.002
Chromate	0.0003
Fluorosilicate	0.026
Iodate	0.033
Molybdate	0.0058
Oxalate	0.009
Phosphate	Insoluble
Selenate	0.012
Silicate	Insoluble
Sulfate	0.0002
Sulfite	0.02

procedures using barium in near neutral mediums. The same limitations apply to methods relying on the precipitation of barium sulfate to produce or release a colored product.

Colorimetric and spectrophotometric procedures using rhodizionate, tetrahydroxyquinone or indicators containing sulfo or hydroxy groups including carboxyarsenazos are used at a pH of 5.5 to 6.5. Under these conditions, most of the anions in Table 1 interfere with the procedure.

The only known indicators which can be used at a low enough pH to avoid phosphate and arsenate interferences are carboxyarsenazos with one of the -COOH or AsO_3H_2 groups replaced by an $\text{-SO}_3\text{H}$ group.

SECTION VI

CRITERIA FOR METHOD SELECTION

A requirement of this program was the selection of the two most promising sulfate methods located during the literature search. To accomplish this objective, the methods were evaluated using a set of criteria. These criteria are listed below in descending order of importance:

Precision

Interferences

Sensitivity

Accuracy

Simplicity

Time/Analysis

Automated

Equipment Cost

SECTION VII

METHOD EVALUATION

To accomplish the method evaluation and selection, the best procedure for each technique was selected. These procedures and their evaluations are presented in this section.

ATOMIC ABSORPTION

Atomic absorption measures excess barium ions remaining after sulfate precipitation. Precipitation can be carried out in acid solutions to minimize interferences. Detection limits for excess barium should be around 0.1 ppm with a precision of 5 to 7%. Some interference was associated with most of the ions investigated.^{4/} The strongest interference was associated with phosphate. The error produced was related to the phosphate concentration. A phosphorus level (as phosphate) of 0.125 μg added to a 6 ppm sulfate solution produced a 2% positive interference. The maximum effect was about 9% positive.

The accuracy is estimated to be plus or minus 10%. The procedure is simple. Time for each precipitation is 15 hr, however, operator time is minimal. An automated procedure has not been published. The equipment cost, which includes an AA with automatic background correction and a high speed centrifuge, is estimated to be \$18,000 for the manual method.

Atomic absorption inhibition titration is an alternate method for analyzing sulfate. Its main advantage over measuring residual barium is a rapid analysis. The barium precipitation is not required, which eliminates the 15 hr precipitation and the use of a centrifuge. Experimental results indicated that the method is only applicable when the sulfate ion concentration is at least twice the combined concentration of all other ions.

In general, Christian and Feldman* have found that most anions interfere with the indirect determination (cation precipitation) using atomic absorption, the interference being in direct proportion to the concentration

* Christian, G. D., and F. J. Feldman, Anal. Chim. Acta., 40:173 (1968).

of all other anions. The same holds true for indirect titration using either magnesium or calcium. Interferences have been reported resulting from proteins and sugars as well as anions.

CHROMATOGRAPHIC

Methods listed under the heading Chromatographic are considered as separation techniques. A color development reaction is generally required. The technique is more qualitative than quantitative with poor precision and accuracy.

COLORIMETRIC

Following the criterion of using a barium reagent at low pH, as discussed in the previous section, eliminates most colorimetric procedures.

The use of nitchromazo^{145/} as an indicator with a barium salt titration at a pH of 2.0 has the highest potential as an interference-free colorimetric procedure. Arsenate at four times the sulfate concentration and phosphate at five times the sulfate concentration produce a relative error of -1.9%. Phosphate at the same concentration as the sulfate had no effect. Information on other interferences was not presented, however, none should exist with the possible exception of silicates. The precision of the methods was not given but titration agreed within 0.3 μg of barium. The lower limit of detection was given as 0.04 mg of S as sulfate in a 10 to 15 ml sample.

The method is simple (direct titration), fast, and requires no special equipment. The procedure has not been automated but has that potential.

CONVERSION-DETECTION

These methods in general are total sulfur methods and are not specific to sulfate. Interferences would therefore be produced by sulfur, sulfides, sulfites, and thiosulfates. The procedure must therefore be combined with a separation technique prior to conversion to H_2S or SO_4 . Only two methods were located which included a separation step. One method used controlled thermal decomposition for separation.^{300/}

This method was developed to measure sulfuric acid aerosols. However, the authors provide information on the decomposition temperatures of other sulfates which permits, by temperature programming, measuring other sulfates. As the method is described, only sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfates and copper sulfates are decomposed and measured. Three methods were described for measuring the generated SO_2 . The colorimetric method had a relative deviation of 2.2% for 23 μg of H_2SO_4 . The relative deviation was

2.97% for 8.4 μg of H_2SO_4 using coulometric detection and 1.05% for 6.0 μg of H_2SO_4 using flame photometric detection. The sensitivity is more than adequate for ambient analysis. The procedure is moderately complex, requiring three steps. Time for each analysis is reported as 10 min/sample with actual analysis probably running around 30 samples/day. The method could not be easily automated and equipment cost using FPD (best precision) would be approximately \$5,000.

A separation procedure has been published which precipitates perimidylammonium sulfate.^{596/} The precipitate is then thermally decomposed to yield sulfur dioxide which is measured by one of several techniques.

The precipitation step requires about 10 min. From the publication, it appears that separation of the precipitate is not required. This being true, the procedure would consist of precipitation, evaporation, pyrolysis and measuring the liberated SO_2 . The best results were obtained using the West-Gaeke procedure for SO_2 analysis which had a coefficient of variance of 5.3% at the 10 μg level. However, an FPD sulfur analysis could be employed with a precision of 6 to 10% at a 0.5 μg level of sulfate. The method is apparently free of any major interferences. No effects were found for phosphate, carbonate or nitrate. An earlier investigation of aminoperimidine (PDA)^{603/} found that a 10-fold excess of most common anions would not interfere with the sulfate precipitation. The method appears to have good precision, to be free of interferences, and to have adequate sensitivity and accuracy. The procedure is more complex than most of the other sulfate methods. Time for the analysis is reported as 4 to 5 min/sample. However, if the West-Gaeke procedure is used considerably more time would be required for a complete analysis. Automated procedures for SO_2 are available but this would require an additional capital investment. Depending on which options are selected, the equipment cost would vary from several hundred to several thousand dollars.

ELECTROMETRIC

All of the electrometric methods are based on end-point determination using primarily barium or lead as the titrant. All of the potentiometric, conductometric, and polarographic titrations suffer from a number of interferences.

The ion-selective electrodes have also been employed for sulfate analysis. Both lead and barium have been used with cation selective electrodes. The interferences produced by cations could be effectively removed using ion exchange resins. Cations listed as interferences with the lead electrode include Cu^{+2} , Hg^{+2} and Ag^{+} .^{372/} The anion interferences are a direct result of insoluble precipitate formation^{372/} and could be minimized by operating at a pH of 2.0. However, since response is related to the ionic strength of the solutions, there are inherent errors in using a specific ion electrode.

A divalent electrode was investigated as an end-point indicator for a barium titration.^{334/} The solubility product of barium sulfate was too large and the electrode sensitivity too low to give reliable results. Anion-responsive electrodes based on ion association extraction systems have been investigated.^{318/} Information on interferences indicates a significant problem.^{319/}

FLAME-PHOTOMETRIC

This technique appears to have no advantage over other methods for sulfate analysis. The method is based on precipitation of an insoluble sulfate and measuring the excess barium. Barium would be the reactant of choice at a low pH. Interference problems would be typical for this reaction mechanism.

FLUOROMETRIC

All of the fluorometric methods employed a thorium salt. This system suffers from significant interferences by phosphate, tungstate, molybdate, citrate, arsenate, selenate, vandate and several anions.

GRAVIMETRIC

Gravimetric procedures using barium at a low pH have been intensively investigated. The technique is still generally considered to be the most accurate. However, because of the long time required to complete the precipitation and the problem of coprecipitation, it is seldom employed. The original investigation of substituted benzidines was initiated to overcome these shortcomings, a goal which was achieved. The substituted benzidine sulfates have lower solubilities, precipitation times are shorter, and the coprecipitation problem is decreased. However, because the substituted benzidine precipitation was still rather time-consuming and suffered from interferences, all of the recent publications have employed procedures other than gravimetric.

RADIOMETRIC

All of the radiometric procedures published were employed to investigate reaction mechanisms. Their weakness as an analytical method lies in the basic problem of the precipitation reaction. All of the cations utilized for precipitation produced serious interference problems.

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC

Three spectrophotometric methods were selected for consideration because of basic differences in the approach.

The methylthymol blue method (MTB) employs a barium precipitation reaction with an indicator which is pH sensitive and will not form the colored chelate in acidic solutions. This deficiency is at least partially controlled by conducting the precipitation at a low pH (2.6) and then raising the pH to 12.8 to form the chelate. Interferences are therefore minimized if the times allowed for precipitation and color development are carefully optimized. The procedure does suffer from a phosphate interference and also it must be conducted using automated equipment because the reagent is easily oxidized.

Data interpretation is more involved using the MTB procedure than it is with most procedures because the color reaction does not follow the Beer-Lambert law.

The barium chloranilate procedure relies on the barium precipitation reaction and measuring the released chloranilic acid. The procedure can be run as a manual spectrophotometric method or as an automated method. The greatest sensitivity is obtained using the manual procedure at 327.5 nm. Chlorides, fluorides and phosphates are listed as interferences. It is reported^{575/} that by using a hydrogen form ion exchange resin and buffering to pH 1.75, the interferences are minimized. Under such conditions, 100 µg of phosphate and 50 µg of fluoride produce an error of 2% when analyzing 10 µg of sulfate. Under the same conditions, a sample containing up to 17.5 µg of chloride may be analyzed without affecting the results.

The spectrophotometric determination of sulfate using 2-aminoperimidine has been developed to cover a range of 4 to 120 ppm^{595/}. The method is fast, simple, and could be automated with the proper colorimeter (305 nm). The relative standard deviation is 3.7 for 50 µg/ml of sulfate and 5.0 for 10 µg/ml. A number of interferences were investigated with 50 ppm of phosphate producing a 1% error. Large amounts of acetate, chloride, bromide, and iodide had no effect. Fluoride, nitrate, and carbonate do interfere. Fluoride at 500 µg/ml produced an error of 4% and nitrate at 500 µg/ml produced a 60% error. At 100 µg/ml, nitrate had no effect. Carbonate interferences could probably be eliminated by acidifying the solution.

SUBSTITUTED BENZIDINES

The methods employing substituted benzidines are discussed in this section under the measurement techniques employed.

TURBIDIMETRIC

Two methods were selected for consideration which were based on turbidity.

The turbidimetric method normally encountered employs the barium precipitation reaction. Barium chloride is normally used in an acid medium which eliminates most interferences. There is no need to remove either cations or anions. Silica and phosphate, in large quantities as well as turbidity and color, are the only reported interferences. Phosphate is not normally present in sufficient quantities to cause an interference. A drift in the base line caused by BaSO_4 buildup is also encountered when using an automated method. The major disadvantage of this procedure is poor precision. A number of stabilizing materials have been investigated in an effort to obtain improved precision. There are a number of factors which influence the size of the particles precipitated and therefore the precision of the method. These factors include sulfate concentration, reagent concentration, reaction temperature, presence of other ions, cleanliness of the system, age of the barium reagent, and precipitation time. Good results are therefore closely related to the operator's skill. Precision, as standard deviation, varies from 1.78 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ analyzing 9.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of sulfate to 11.8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ analyzing 19.9 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of sulfate.^{481/}

A second turbidimetric procedure uses 2-aminoperimidine (PDA) as the precipitant. This reagent reacts with sulfate to produce a heavy white silky precipitate.^{603/} The particle size is primarily less than 2 μ across. The particles do not aggregate and the solubility of the precipitate is very low. The procedure is capable of easily detecting 0.2 ppm and has the potential of detecting as low as 0.05 ppm of sulfate. The precipitation is completed in 1 to 2 min. In the 0.25 to 1 ppm range, it was reported there was no increase in opacity after 5 min.

The PDA is susceptible to oxidation and precaution should be taken to avoid undue exposure. The procedure does suffer from some interferences.

The major problem is with fluorides and phosphates. Analyzing a 0.75 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ sulfate sample, 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of fluoride produces an error of 10% and 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of phosphate produces an error of 25%.

SECTION VIII

METHOD SELECTION

Based on the discussion presented in the previous section, the following methods were selected for final consideration as the most promising:

- * Volumetric using nitchromazo;
- * Conversion using 2-aminoperimidine and detection using West-Gaeke;
- * Spectrophotometric using methyl thymol blue;
- * Spectrophotometric using barium chloranilate;
- * Spectrophotometric using 2-aminoperimidine; and
- * Turbidimetric using 2-aminoperimidine.

A final review was made and four methods were eliminated. The volumetric method was eliminated because of a lack of information on the lower limit of detection, precision, accuracy, and interference effects. The conversion-detection method using 2-aminoperimidine was eliminated primarily because of its complexity and the lack of supporting data. The turbidimetric and spectrophotometric methods using 2-aminoperimidine methods were eliminated because of potential interferences.

It therefore appears that the most promising methods at present are those using MTB and barium chloranilate. The automated MTB procedure reported by Lazrus^{563/} is recommended. The barium chloranilate method does not have sufficient sensitivity at 530 nm using the automated procedure. We therefore recommend as the second method, the manual procedure with measurements made using either the 530- or 310-nm absorption peaks as described by Schafer^{575/}.

APPENDIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF METHODS FOR
SULFATE ANALYSIS

ATOMIC ABSORPTION

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Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO})_4$ and thorin.

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Solution + NaOH, EtOH, and dipotassium rhodizonate; titrated with BaCl_2 until color persists.

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Titration with ferrous ammonium sulfate; back titrate with permanganate.

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71. Damerell, V. R., "New Volumetric Method for Determination of Sulfate," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 6:19-21 (1934).

BaSO_4 precipitated; time measured for yellow coloration of turpeth in $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ on spot plate.

72. Davey, W., "Analytical Applications of Sodium Lauryl Sulfate. II. The Volumetric Determination of Sulfates," J. Appl. Chem., 5:474-476 (1955).

Determination of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by EDTA method; excess Ba precipitated with sodium lauryl sulfate; excess sodium lauryl sulfate precipitated with a quaternary ammonium salt.

73. Denk, G., "Alkalimetric Determination of Calcium, Strontium, Barium and Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 137:99-104 (1952).

Titration near the boiling point with Na_2CO_3 .

74. De Zombory, L., "Volumetric Determinations of Sulfate with Sodium Rhodizonate as an Indicator," Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 41:189-192 (1935).

BaCl₂ precipitation; titrate with K₂SO₄ using Na rhodizonate as indicator.

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Benzidine; titration to phenol red end point; anions precipitated by benzidine, oxidizing substances, and certain others interfere.

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Ion-exchange SO₄⁼ to H₂SO₄. Titrate with NaOH.

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BaCl₂ titration with NH₄K Chromate. Benzidine indicator.

78. Dragusin, I., "Complexometric Determination of Sulfates in the Presence of Calcium and Magnesium," Rev. Chim., 12:303-304 (1961).

Dual EDTA titration to obtain SO₄⁼ by difference; uses Na rhodizonate as indicator.

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Titration with Ba(ClO)₄ and thorin. Includes alternate filter extraction.

80. Dubois, L., "The Determination of Sulfuric Acid in Air: A Specific Method," Mikrochim. Acta, pp. 269-279 (1969).

SO₄⁼ determined by barium perchlorate-thorin titration.

81. Effenberger, M., "Chelatometric Determination of Sulfates in Water with Calcein as Indicator," Chem. Listy, 52:1501-1505 (1958).

Excess BaCl₂ titrated with NaEDTA, calcein indicator.

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Treatment of sulfate ions with Na_2CO_3 . The resulting carbonate is dissolved in std. HCl and excess titrated with NaOH .

83. Ellis, W. G., "A Simplified Automatic Photometric Titrator Applied to the Titration of Microgram Amounts of Sulfate," U.S. At. Energy Comm., TID-14741, (1961).

Automatic photometric titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$. Thorin indicator. Well-defined end points with 50 to 200 μg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ in cell.

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Sulfate and BaCrO_4 in HClO_4 , add KI , titrate with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

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Column chromatography. $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ titration. HSO_3 masked with H_2CO .

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Treatment of sulfate with BaCO_3 followed by titration of excess carbonate with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 in presence of Helianthin.

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Titrate with NH_4OH using methyl red indicator.

88. Flaschka, H., "The Ethylenediamine Titration: Applications III," Chemist Analyst, 47:52-56 (1958).

Discussion.

89. Foldesi, K., "Rapid Method for Sulfate Determination," Bőr - 'es Cipő tech., 11:20-23 (1961).

Precipitation in solvent solution with BaCl_2 and titration of the excess with EDTA using Eriochrome Black T indicator.

90. Foster, M., "Volumetric Detection of Sulfate in Water," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 8:195 (1936).

Iodometric titration. Barium chromate back titration with thio-sulfate.

91. Freeland, M. Q., "Direct Titration of Sulfate," U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. ISC 667, pp. 1-32 (1956).

Titration with standard Ba solution using Alizarin Red S or Thorin as an indicator.

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Titration with standard Ba solution (BaCl_2 or $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$) in 30 to 40% EtOH using Alizarin Red S indicator.

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Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO})_4$ in 80% alcoholic solution using thorin indicator.

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Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO})_4$ using thorin indicator.

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Addition of BaCl_2 produces pH of 9.4; recommends use of thymolphthalein for end point.

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H_2SO_4 titration with NaOH. Trivalent ions do not interfere.

97. Geilmann, W., "Microchemical Determination of Sulfate by the Chromate Method," Z. anal. Chem., 139:412-423 (1953).

Indirect-exchange titration of chromate with FeSO_4 and "ferroion" indicator.

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- Discussion of methods and procedures.
99. Germuth, F. G., "Volumetric Method for Determination of Sulfate Ion," J. Am. Water Works Assoc., 19:607-609 (1928).
- Precipitation by BaCl_2 , back titration with K_2CrO_4 using $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ as outside indicator.
100. Geyer, R., "Sulfate Titration with Barium Chloride and Adsorption Indicators," Z. anal. Chem., 146:174-181 (1955).
- Na-alizarin sulfate indicator.
101. Geyer, R., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate in Water," Z. anal. Chem., 158:418-421 (1957).
- Na-alizarin sulfonate indicator. Ion exchange column.
102. Giblin, J. C., "Volumetric Method for the Determination of Barium and Sulfates," Analyst, 58:752-753 (1933).
- Titration with BaCl_2 using Na Rhodizonate indicator.
103. Goday, S. R., "Iodometric Determination of Sulfates," Bol. Farm. Militar, 13:361-364 (1934); Chimie and Industrie, 34: 792.
- Modifications of Huiman's method; BaCl_2 precipitation with K_2CrO_4 titration.
104. Goddu, R. F., "Photometric Titrations," Anal. Chem., 26(11):1740-1746 (1954).
- Discussion.
105. Grant, J., "Summarized Methods of Analysis. III. The Sulfate Ion," Chem. Products, 2:125-129 (1939).
- Review of volumetric methods using benzidine, BaCl_2 , BaCrO_4 , $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, BaCO_3 , and BaC_2O_4 .

106. Grant, J., "Summarized Methods of Analysis. IV. The Sulfate Ion, Quantitative Methods-Colorimetric," Chem. Products, 2:157-160 (1939).

General procedures with benzidine; H_2O_2 and FeCl_3 ; naphthaquinone-sulfonate; and BaCrO_4 .

107. Gregorowicz, Z., "Indirect Volumetric Determination of Anions with Variamine Blue Indicator," Anal. Chim. Acta, 23:299 (1960).

PbSO_4 precipitate; titrate excess Pb with $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and Variamine Blue acetate solution.

108. Gregorowicz, Z., "Oxidation-Reduction Indicators in the Indirect Volumetric Determination of Anions. Determination of Sulfate Ions with Lead(II) Nitrate," Z. anal. Chem., 177:91-97 (1960).

PbSO_4 precipitate; excess Pb titrated with $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ using Variamine Blue indicator.

109. Grigor'ev, P., "Volumetric Determination of the Sulfate Ion," J. Chem. Ind., 7:1004-1006 (1930).

Titration with Pb^{++} with KI indicator.

110. Gwilt, J. R., "Analytical Applications of Sodium Lauryl Sulfate. I. The Volumetric Determination of Barium," J. Appl. Chem., 5:471-474 (1955).

Ba precipitation by Na lauryl sulfate; excess Na lauryl sulfate titrated with quaternary ammonium compound.

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Found Raschig method (see 202) good only above 30 mg/liter.

112. Hallett, L. T., "Microdetermination of Sulfate Obtained from Combustion of Organic Compounds. Tetrahydroxyquinone as an Indicator in a Volumetric Method," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 12:360-363 (1940).

BaCl_2 , pH 6.5 to 7.0, temperature 15 to 25°C, end point observation made by transmitted light and color compared with 2 layers of Wratten No. 21 filter, Br instead of H_2O_2 for oxidation.

113. Hamburger, H. J., "Contribution to Microvolumetric Analysis. II. Quantitative Determination of Small Quantities of Sulfate," Proc. Acad. Sci. Amsterdam, 19:115-125 (1916).

Precipitate with BaCl_2 .

114. Hamburger, H. J., "New Methods for Quantitative Chemical Analysis. II. Microvolumetric Determination of Very Small Amounts of Sulfate," Sitz. d. Koninklyke Akad. van Wefenschoppen te Amsterdam Ap. 28'16 Biochem. Z., 77:168-188 (1916).

Precipitate with BaCl_2 .

115. Harada, H., "Determination of Sulfate Ion by Chelating Titration," Tokyo to Ritsu Eisei Kenkyusho Nenpo, 13:195-209 (1961).

NaEDTA titration (Eriochrome Black T indicator) after conversion of Ba to Mg via MgEDTA.

116. Hauser, O., "The Sulfate Determination with Barium Chromate," Mitt. Chem. Forsch.-Inst. Wirtsch. Österr., 9:1-2 (1955).

$\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{BaCrO}_4$ precipitate; titration of I by $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

117. Herrig, H. J., "Complexometric Determination of Sulfur in Combustible Complexes," Brennstoff-Chem., 42:355-356 (1961).

BaCl_2 . Excess Ba titrated using "Titriplex-III" (Merck); phthalein purple indicator.

118. Hibbard, P. L., "The Volumetric Determination of Sulfates by Oxidation of Benzidine Sulfate with Potassium Permanganate," Soil Sci., 8:61-65 (1919).

Titration with KMnO_4 ; discussion.

119. Honda, M., "Ion-Exchange Resins in Analytical Chemistry. XIV. Determination of Sulfate Ion with Ion-Exchange Resins," Japan Analyst, 2:451-455 (1953).

Two methods using ion exchangers followed by titration with NaOH and AgNO_3 or alkali hydroxide.

120. Iokhelison, D. B., "Colorimetric Method for Determination of Sulfuric Acid in Drinking Waters," Ukrain Khein. Zhur, 9:25 (1934).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to PbSO_4 in NaOH solution via $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ precipitate and Na_2S for comparison with standard.

121. Tolson, L. M., "Application of the Volumetric Method of A. V. Vinogradov to the Determination of the Sulfate Ion in Common Salt and Pickling Baths," Zavodskaya Lab., (10):27-28 (1933).

Precipitation of BaSO_4 with BaCl_2 ; titration with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4$ with rosolic acid as indicator; hot solution must be used.

122. Iritani, N., "Determination of Sulfate Ion with EDTA. II. Chelometric Determination of Sulfate Ion as Lead Sulfate," Bunseki Kagaku, 8:30-33 (1959).

$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Excess Pb titrated using EDTA with Cu-PAN indicator.

123. Iritani, N., "Determination of Sulfate Ions with EDTA. III. Determination of Phosphate and Sulfate Ions as Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate and Lead Sulfate," Bunseki Kagaku, 9(1):1-5 (1960).

Discussion of effect of nitrate; excess Pb titrated with EDTA.

124. Iritani, N., "Volumetric Analysis of Sulfate Ion with Barium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate," Bunseki Kagaku, 7:42-46 (1958).

EDTA precipitation; excess EDTA titrated with BaCl_2 and EtOH with metal phthalein as indicator; if salt content high, titrate with MgCl_2 with Eriochrome Black T indicator.

125. Iwasaki, I., "Colorimetric Determination of a Trace of Sulphate Ion," J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Pure Chem. Sect., 74:400-401 (1953).

Determination by diphenylcarbazine.

126. Iyer, M. P. V., "Adsorption Indicator in the Volumetric Estimation of Sulfates," J. Indian Chem. Soc., 12:164-167 (1935).

Fluorescein as an indicator with Ba^{++} titration.

127. Jangida, B. L., "Microtitrimetric Determination of Sulfate in Thorium Nitrate and Reagent Chemicals," Indian J. Chem., 2(4):149-151 (1964).

$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in Me_2CO , EtOH and HOAc, and centrifuged. Dissolved in buffer and excess EDTA; titrated with MgCl_2 and Eriochrome Black T. Sample cleaned up with Al_2O_3 . Cl^- , F^- , CrO_4^{2-} , and PO_4^{3-} interfere. Cl^- and F^- eliminated by heating to fumes with HClO_4 . CrO_4^{2-} removed by reducing with H_2O_2 and complexing with HOAc. Zn added before Al_2O_3 removed PO_4^{3-} .

128. Jarkim, A. F. S., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates," Rev. Soc. Bra-Sil. Quim, 10:104-108 (1941).

Precipitation with Ba. Excess precipitated with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$.
Oxalic acid titrated with KMnO_4 .

129. Jaselskis, B., "Titrimetric Determination of Semimicro Amounts of Sulfate in Presence of Phosphate," Anal. Chem., 36(10):1965-1967 (1964).

Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2$.

130. Jellinek, K., "Hydrolytic Precision Analyses. Determination of Barium, Lead and Sulfate," Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem., 130:253-262 (1923).

Titration with K_2CrO_4 with methyl red as indicator; need excess Ba^{++} .

131. Jellinek, K., "Some New Methods of Volumetric Analytical Determination of Sulfate, Lead, Acid and Ammonia," Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem., 124:185-202 (1922).

Precipitation with $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ followed by excess of K_2CrO_4 . Back titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

132. Josephson, B., "Volumetric Method for the Determination of Sulfur and Sulfate Ion," Analyst, 64:181-185 (1939).

Added excess BaCl_2 and dilute HCl ; add NaOAc , HOAc and K_2CrO_4 ; filter; determine excess $\text{CrO}_4^{=}$ iodometrically.

133. Jones, J. H., "Semimicro Method for the Determination of Sulfur in Organic Substances," J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chem., 26:182-186 (1943).

S oxidized to $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by HNO_3 , HCl , HClO_4 ; $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titrated with BaCl_2 in presence of tetrahydroxyquinone indicator; end point observed in presence of AgCl .

134. Kahler, H. L., "Determination of Sulfate by the Tetrahydroxyquinone Method. Effect of Sodium Sulfite and Procedure for Its Elimination," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 12:266-267 (1940).

Discussion.

135. Kahn, B. S., "Colorimetric Determination of Inorganic Sulfate in Small Amounts of Urine," J. Biol. Chem., 80:623-629 (1928).

Add benzidine, filter, and diazotize precipitate with PhOH to produce yellow color.

136. Kainzner, A., "Determination of Sulfate with Complexon," Zement-Kalk-Gips, 10:281-283 (1957).

Precipitation with Ba and titration with complexon (MTB).

137. Klinke, K., "The Volumetric Determination of Sulfate in Very Small Quantities," Biochem. Z., 154:171-175 (1924).

Addition of K_2CrO_4 and $BaCl_2$. Filter, add KI, titrate with $Na_2S_2O_3$.

138. Kochor, S. J., "Detection of Barium, Sulfur, and Sulfates," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 9:331 (1937).

$BaCl_2$ titration. Spot test for end point.

139. Kochor, S. J., "Determination of Barium, Sulfur and Sulfates. A Rapid and Accurate Volumetric Method," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 9:288-290 (1937).

Spot reaction with hydroxybenzoquinone derivative.

140. Kolthoff, I. M., "The Determination of Sulfate by Means of Barium Chromate Suspensions," Rec. Trav. Chim., 40:686-689 (1921).

$BaSO_4$ titration; excess CrO_4 titrated iodometrically.

141. Körbl, J., "Some New Metallochromic Indicators of the Complexone Type," Chem. and Ind., pp. 233-234 (1957).

Discussion of compounds for complexometric titrations.

142. Koszegi, D., "New Analytical Determination of the Sulfate Ion," Z. anal. Chem., 77:203-209 (1929).

Modification of chromate method.

143. Kotik, F. I., "Rapid Analysis of Sulfates in an Ethylenediamine Electrolyte for Copper Plating with the Nitchromazo Indicator," Zavodsk. Lab., 34(1):33 (1968).

Titrate with $BaCl_2$ in 50% EtOH with nitchromazo indicator. Used ion exchange.

144. Krausz, I., "Titrimetric Determination of Sulfate Ions," Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 78(10):502-503 (1972).

Precipitation with benzidine sulfate and NaOH. Titrate with HCl.

145. Kuznetsov, V. I., "Metal Indicator for Barium in Volumetric Sulfate Determination in the Presence of Phosphates and Arsenates," Zavodsk. Lab., 31(5):538-540 (1965).

Ba salt titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ using Nitchromazo as indicator.

146. Kyte, V., "An Inexpensive High-Frequency Titration Apparatus for General Laboratory Use. Application to Some EDTA and Precipitation Titrations," Analyst, 84:647-654 (1959).

Description and use in $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitation titration.

147. Lakomkin, I. G., "Oxalate Method of Determining Sulfate Ion," Zavodsk. Lab., 8:416-421 (1939).

0.5 mg/ml determined by adding Na_2CO_3 and filtering. Neutralized with HCl; add BaC_2O_4 and filter. Acidify and titrate with KMnO_4 .

148. Lang, K., "A Colorimetric Microchemical Method for Determination of Sulfur and Sulfate in Biological Fluids," Biochem. Z., 213:469 (1929).

Excess BaCrO_4 determined with phenylcarbazine.

149. Lang, W. R., "An Improved Form of Apparatus for the Rapid Estimation of Sulfates and Salts of Barium," J. Chem. Soc., 92:1370-1373 (1907).

Titration with BaCl_2 .

150. Lederer, R., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate," Mém. Services Chim. étal., 32:15-19 (1945).

Precipitation of PbSO_4 and titration of excess Pb^{++} with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$.

151. Lee, S. W., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates. Tetrahydroxyquinone as an External Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 14:839-840 (1942).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titrated with BaCl_2 ; transferred to spot of Na salt of tetrahydroxyquinone; yellow to pink color change; acid, NaCl and Al interfere.

152. Légradi, L., "Titrimetric Determination of Sulfate Ions," Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 64:29-30 (1958).

Add BaCl_2 . Titrate with Complexon II (analogue of MTB).

153. Leithe, W., "Oxidimetric Titration of Extremely Small Quantities of Sulfate," Mikrochemie ver. Mikrochim. Acta, 33:173-183 (1947).

Excess $\text{CrO}_4^{=}$ titrated with standard FeSO_4 with diphenylamine-sulfonic acid with modifications for various amounts of SO_4 .

154. Li, L., "Complexometric Titration of Sulfate Ion," K'o Hsueh T'ung Pao, 1:33-34 (1962).

Indirect from PbSO_4 precipitate-Pb titration with EDTA, xyleneol orange indicator.

155. Lovasi, J., "Rapid Determination of Sulfate in Solutions Used in Uranium Production," Kohasz, Lapok, 8(10):477-479 (1965).

Titration with BaCl_2 with Na alizarin indicator.

156. Luchinskii, G. P., "Iodometric Determination of the Sulfate Ion," Zavodskaya Lab., 10:263-265 (1941).

BaS_2O_3 precipitation; excess BaS_2O_3 titrated with iodine solution.

157. Lukin, A. M., "Detection of Sulfur in Organic Compounds," Metody anal. Khim. Reaktiv Prep., 18:151-152 (1971).

Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ using chlorophosphonazo II indicator.

158. Lukin, A. M., "Titrimetric Determination of Sulfates with Chlorophosphonazo III," Zavodsk. Lab., 34(9):1054-1056 (1968).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ detected by titration in 80% acetone of pH 1 to 3 with Ba salt solution in presence of chlorophosphonazo III indicator; Ca and Sr interfere.

159. Macchia, O., "The Volumetric Estimation of Sulfate Ion," L'Industria Chimica, 4:480-483 (1929).

Treatment with $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ and NaOH. Titrate with HCl.

160. MacNevin, W. M., "An Ion-Exchange Experiment for Quantitative Analysis," J. Chem. Education, 28:389-390 (1951).

Student exercise. Ion exchange $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to H_2SO_4 . NaOH titration.

161. Mahoney, J. F., "Improved Semimicrodetermination of Sulfur in Organic Materials. Peroxide-Carbon Fusion Followed by a Titration Using Tetrahydroxyquinone Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 14:97-98 (1942).

S oxidized to inorganic $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by Na_2O_2 -C fusion; $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined by titration with standard BaCl_2 solution.

162. Manov, G. G., "Determination of the Sulfate Ion. The Microvolumetric Chromate Method," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 9:198-200 (1937).

BaSO_4 precipitated in HClO_4 with carbonate-free NH_3 solution to lessen danger of co-precipitation of $\text{CrO}_4^{=}$ with $\text{BaSO}_4^{=}$.

163. Markova, L. V., "Stilbnaphthazo as an Indicator in the Volumetric Determination of Sulfate," Ukrain. Khim. Zhur., 23:89-91 (1957).

Indicator for BaCl_2 titration. Me_2CO or iso-AmOH added to titration mixture.

164. Marsden, A. W., "Benzidine Method for the Micro-Determination of Sulfate--Application to the Determination of Total Sulfur in Soil Solutions, Extracts, Etc.," J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 56:464 (1937).

Precipitation of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ and eventual titration of benzidine with KMnO_4 .

165. Matsui, S., "Rapid Procedure for Determination of Sulfate in Sodium Chloride Brine for Electrolysis," Kogyō Kagaku Zasshi, 59:591-592 (1956).

EDTA indicator with EBT and methyl red to improve sharpness.

166. McCallum, J. R., "Analysis for Small Amounts of Calcium, Magnesium, Barium, and Sulfate with Phthalein Purple," Can. J. Chem., 34:921-925 (1956).

BaCl_2 precipitation; back titrate with EDTA; phthalein purple, methyl red, and Dianil Green indicator mixture.

167. McKittrick, D. S., "Determination of Sulfate by the Benzidine Method," Arch. Biochem., 6:411-417 (1945).

Benzidine SO_4 precipitated at pH 2.8, washed and titrated with hot NaOH (phenol red).

168. Medinskii, K. L. B., "Examination of the Mindalev Method for the Volumetric Determination of Sulfates," Zavodskaya Lab., 3:230-231 (1934).

Titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in presence of KI.

169. Mehlig, J. P., "Ceriometric Method for the Determination of Sulfates," Chemist Analyst, 30:76-78 (1941).

Treat with BaC_2O_4 . Titrate with ceric ammonium sulfate.

170. Menis, O., "Automatic Spectrophotometric Titration of Fluoride, Sulfate, Uranium, and Thorium," Anal. Chem., 30(11):1772-1776 (1958).

High sensitivity by titration in 50% isoamyl alcohol--barium perchlorate/thorin; 520 mμ.

171. Milner, O. I., "Titration of Sulfates with Aid of a High-Frequency Oscillator," Anal. Chem., 24(8):1247-1249 (1952).

0.1 to 7.0 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$. 18.5 pH; titrate with BaCl_2 .

172. Mirdalev, Z., "A New Titrimetric Determination of the Sulfate Ion," Z. anal. Chem., 75:392-395 (1928).

$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{KI}$.

173. Mitler, C. C., "Volumetric Determination of Small Quantities of Barium and Sulfate with Barium Rhodizonate as an Indicator--Determination of Sulfur in Iron Pyrites," J. Chem. Soc., pp. 401-406 (1940).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined using Ba rhodizonate in absolute EtOH.

174. Morgulis, S., "An Iodometric Method for Determination of Sulfates in Organic Material," Biochem. Z., 249:409 (1932).

Excess BaCrO_4 to H_2CrO_4 . Add KI and titrate with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

175. Morris, A. G. C., "Dissolution of Barium Sulfate by EDTA and Sodium Hydroxide," Chemist Analyst, 48:76,84 (1959).

Ba precipitation; EDTA titration.

176. Mukai, K., "Simple Determination of Sulfate by Means of Dissolving Barium Sulfate with Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid (EDTA)," Bunseki Kagaku, 6:732-735 (1957).

Precipitate BaSO_4 with BaCl_2 ; filter; wash; add EDTA, aqueous NH_3 to pH 11; boil; titrate unreacted EDTA with metal phthalein indicator. Cations do not interfere.

177. Mukoyama, T., "Rapid Determination of Sulfate. Titration of Ammonium, Sodium, and Potassium Sulfate by Use of Sodium Rhodizonate Test Paper," Japan Analyst, 4:558-563 (1955).

Titrate using BaCl_2 precipitation and Na rhodizonate test paper as external indicator.

178. Munger, J. E., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate Ion by Using Barium Ion and a Standard Disodium Dihydrogen Ethylenediaminetetraacetate Solution," Anal. Chem., 22(10):1455-1457 (1950).

Determination of excess Ba with Eriochrome Black T as indicator.

179. Murakami, T., "A Rapid Determination of Sulfate in Cellulose Acetate," Kôgakuin Daigaku Kenkyû Hôkoku, 7:47-51 (1959).

Iodometric titration of excess $\text{CrO}_4^{=}$; 0.02% $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ lower limit.

180. Musha, S., "Application of High-Frequency Titration," Science Repts. Res. Inst. Tohoku Univ. Ser. A, 4:575-581 (1952).

HF titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with BaCl_2 ; 40 to 50% MeOH at 6.0 pH.

181. Mutschin, A., "Indirect Titration of Sulfate with Barium Chloride with Sodium Rhodizonate as Indicator," Z. anal. Chem., 108:309-316 (1937).

Determination of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ in presence of various interferents studied; BaCl_2 precipitation.

182. Mutschin, A., "Indirect Titration of Sulfate with Barium Chloride with Sodium Rhodizonate (or the sodium salt of tetrahydroxyquinone) as Internal Indicator. I," Z. anal. Chem., 108:8-18 (1937).

General discussion.

183. Nakata, H., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate by the Use of Sodium Palmitate," Japan Analyst, 4:621-623 (1955).

Titration with H_2SO_4 -EtOH solution.

184. Nastaskina, E. I., "Determination of Sulfates by the Drop Method," Elek. Stantsii, 27(9):55-56 (1956).

Titration with BaCl_2 ; disodium rhodizonate as indicator.

185. Nastaskina, E. I., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates in Water," USSR Patent 102,780, 25 May 1956.

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitated with excess BaCl_2 ; excess Ba titrated with Na_2SO_4 with disodium rhodizonate as indicator.

186. Nazarenko, V. A., "Titration of Barium Salts and Sulfate Ion with Potassium Chromate," Zavodskaya Lab., 4:515-518 (1935).

Titration of excess BaCl_2 with K_2CrO_4 in presence of rosolic acid with EtOH.

187. Nechiporenko, A. P., "Microspectrophotometric Titration of Cadmium and Sulfate Ion," Zavodsk. Lab., 35(4):432-433 (1969).

BaCl_2 titration with nitchchromazo indicator at 664 mμ. One to 20 μg/ml; \pm 0.1 to 3%.

188. Nechiporenko, G. N., "Determination of Sulfate Ions by Direct Titration with Lead Nitrate and Dithizone as an Indicator," Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk., pp. 359-361 (1958).

0.5 to 50 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ detected if Cl not more than 7x $\text{SO}_4^{=}$, and Ca^{++} not more than $1/3$ x $\text{SO}_4^{=}$, \pm 1 to 2%.

189. Neehamkin, H., "Determination of Soluble Sulfate," Chemist Analyst, 41:31-33 (1952).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ solution passed through BaC_2O_4 ; $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{=}$ titrated with .1 N KMnO_4 ; 0.13 to 0.31 g SO_4 detected, \pm 0.3%.

190. Niwa, U., "Photometric Endpoint in the Precipitation Titration of Sulfate," Chemist Analyst, 49:102-103,105 (1960).

Titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in acetone-water with dithiazone indicator.

191. Nonova, D., "Complexometric Determination of Barium," Fresenius Z. Anal. Chem., 265(1):31 (1973).

Cu(II)-EDTA-PAR as indicator (see Puschel).

192. Odler, I., "Complexometric Determination of Sulfates," Chem. Zvesti, 15:563-567 (1961).

Indirect PbSO_4 titration using Complexone III, xylenol orange indicator.

193. Ogg, C. L., "Volumetric Determination of Small Amounts of Soluble Sulfates," Anal. Chem., 20(1):83-85 (1948).

Titration BaCl_2 . Indicator: dipotassium rhodizonate or tetrahydroxyquinone.

194. Oosting, M., "Some Experiences with High-Frequency Titrations," Chem. Weekblad, 52:665-670 (1956).

Pro-con discussion, construction details. $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titration in boric acid medium.

195. Palatý, V., "Determination of Sulfate," Chem. Ind., p. 176 (1960).

Colorimetric determination of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ using Pyrocatechol Violet, SPADNS, Eriochrome cyanine R, and Alizarin Red S dyes possible; Methylthymol Blue and Thorin not suitable.

196. Peabody, W. A., "Sulfate Titration. Use of Tetrahydroxyquinone in a Semimicro method," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 10:651-652 (1938).

BaCl_2 precipitation with tetrahydroxyquinone and 2-methoxyethanol as an external indicator on a spot plate.

197. Philipp, B., "The Complexometric Sulfate Determination with Phthalein Complexon," Faserforsch. u. Textiltech., 7:525-527 (1956).

Comparison of gravimetric and determination with Erio T and phthalein complexon (MTB).

198. Photiadis, P., "Determination of Sulfate Ions," Z. anal. Chem., 91:173-180 (1932).

Precipitating $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with BaCl_2 ; precipitating Ba with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$; titrating chromate with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

199. Polgár, E., "Rapid Titrimetric Determination of Sulfate Ions with Barium Chloride as a Measuring Solution," Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 61:48-50 (1955).

Neutralize solution and titrate to alkaline using BaCl_2 .

200. Polushin, D., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates," Iskussivennoe Volokno, 5(2):33-34 (1934).

Add $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Titrate excess with Na_2CO_3 .

201. Ponomareva, L. K., "Rapid Determination of Sulfate in Cryolite," Tr. Ural'sk. Nauchn.-Issled. Khim. Inst., (11):54-58 (1964).

$\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{EtOH}$ added to sample; titrate with $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with Na rhodizonate as indicator.

202. Puschel, R., "Metal Specific Indicators in Precipitation Titrations. IV. Rapid Determination of Sulfate by Titration with Standard Lead Solution," Z. anal. Chem., 166:401-406 (1959).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titration with Pb solution in 50% iso-PrOH at pH 6 with 4-(2-pyridylazo)resorcinol (PAR) indicator or at pH 4 using dithizone; 2 to 100 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

203. Raeder, M. G., "Microtitrimetric Determination of Sulfuric Acid and Sulfates with Sodium Rhodizonate as Indicator," Kgl. Norske Videnskab. Selskab Forh., 5(8):32-35 (1933).

Titration with BaCl_2 .

204. Randall, M., "Rapid Volumetric Method for the Determination of the Sulfate Ion," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 14:620-621 (1942).

Sulfate + BaCl_2 . Titrate with Na_2HPO_4 , methyl red indicator.

205. Rao, G. V., "Estimation of Carboxyl, Sulfate, and Sulfonate Groups by Direct Titrimetry," Indian J. Chem., 5(4):150-152 (1967).

Titration with alcohol-KOH to determine acidity; hydrolysis with H_2SO_4 , isolation of fatty acid, weighed and titrated to determine combined carboxyl and sulfonate.

206. Raschig, F., "Determination of Sulfuric Acid in Drinking Water By Means of Benzidine," Z. Angew. Chem., 40:864 (1927).

5-liter sample evaporated to 500 cc + 25 cc conc. benzidine. Filter and titrate precipitate with 0.1 NaOH.

207. Rayner, A. C., "A Rapid Titrimetric Method for Sulfate in Lead Dioxide Exposed to Atmospheric Sulfur Pollution," J. Air Polln. Control Assoc., 16(8):418-421 (1966).

Formation of ammonium sulfate and titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO})_4$ with Thorin indicator.

208. Reitmeir, R. F., "Semimicroanalysis of Saline Soil Solutions," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 15:393 (1943).

Benzidine sulfate precipitate titrated with standard base. Indicator: phenol red.

209. Repiton, E., "Titrimetric Determination of Free Sulfuric Acid and Sulfate," Mon. Sci., 24:382-384

Sulfate + BaCl_2 + $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. Excess $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ titrated against SnCl_2 . HgCl_2 indicator.

210. Ricci, J. E., "Determination of Sulfate. Attempt to Determine Sulfate by Titration with Lead Nitrate with Eosin as Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 8:130-132 (1936).

Titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; $\pm 0.5 \text{ mg Na}_2\text{SO}_4$.

211. Ringbom, W., "Photometric Precipitation Titration Determination," Z. anal. Chem., 122:263-279 (1941).

Discussion of factors affecting accuracy of using BaSO_4 as example.

212. Riva, B., "Indirect Volumetric Determination of the Sulfate Ion with Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid," Ann. Chim., 47:233-239 (1957).

Eriochrome Black T indicator with Mg^{++} .

213. Rivett, A. C. D., "A Method for the Volumetric Estimation of Sulfates," Chem. News, 118:253-254 (1919).

Sulfate + BaC_2O_4 . Titrate with KMnO_4 .

214. Robbin, L. A., "Rapid Titrimetric Determination of Sulfate in Mixtures of Gypsum Anhydrite, Calcium Oxide, and Calcium Sulfide Using Ion Exchange," Anal. Chem., 36(2):429 (1964).

Titration using Dowex 50 or Amberlite IR 120. Sulfate titrated as H_2SO_4 .

215. Roemer, H., "Titrimetric Determination of Combined Sulfuric Acid by the Barium Chromate Method," Z. anal. Chem., 49:490-492

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ exchanged via BaCl_2 and $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ with K_2CrO_4 ; K_2CrO_4 titrated with standard $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ using K_3FeCN_6 as indicator; down to 0.1% $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with 0.035 to 0.048% error.

216. Roth, H., "A New Rapid Method for the Technical Determination of SO_4 in Sulfates," Z. Angew. Chem., 39:1599-1600, 1601 (1926).

Sulfate + BaCl_2 . Titration with K_2CrO_4 . pp'-diaminodiphenylamine indicator.

217. Rumler, F., "Complexometric Sulfate Determination," Z. anal. Chem., 166:23-24 (1959).

Indirect Ba titration with EDTA.

218. Ryazanov, B. A., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate Ion," Nauch. Trudy Moskov Tekhnol. Inst. Legkoi Prom., (16):62-65 (1960).

Titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ as $\text{Cu}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ or $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with dithizone indicator.

219. Schoch, E. P., "Direct Titrimetric Methods for Magnesium, Calcium, and Sulfate Ions and their Applicability to Water Analysis," Ind. Eng. Chem., 19:112-115 (1927).

Add BaCl_2 , titrate with Na_2CO_3 solution. Thymolphthalein indicator.

220. Scholle, S., "Determination of Errors at Successive Titrations of Phosphate and Sulfate Solutions," Vys. Sk. Chem.--Technol., Pardubioe, Geh. Collect Czech. Chem. Commun., 37(9):3029-3033 (1972).

Modification of Bakacz-Polgar and Szekeres method.

221. Schroeder, W. C., "Direct Titration of Sulfate: Tetrahydroxyquinone as an Internal Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 5:403-406 (1933).

Titration with BaCl_2 . EtOH and KCl used; 2 to 20 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

222. Seidman, E. B., "Determination of Sulfur Oxides in Stack Gases," Anal. Chem., 30:1680-1682 (1958).

Ba-thorin titration of SO_3 .

223. Serfass, E. J., "Analytical Determination of Trace Constituents in Metal Finishing Effluents. XIII. The Volumetric Determination of Sulfate in Effluents," Plating, 43:500-501 (1956).

Sample precipitated with OH^- and Ag^+ to remove interferents; F^- removed by evaporation with HCl ; organics oxidized with H_2O_2 ; $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titrated with BaCl_2 , tetrahydroxyquinone as indicator; 5 to 50 ppm range.

224. Shcherbachev, K. D., "Rapid Determination of Sulfates in Crude Hydrochloric Acid," Zavodskaya Lab., 3:424-425 (1934).

Spot titration with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and p-aminodimethylaniline sulfate or leucomethylene blue indicators.

225. Sheen, R. T., "Determination of Sulfur in Oil. Tetrahydroxyquinone as an Indicator in Direct Titration," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 10:206-207 (1938).

S in oil determined after oxidation in bomb by titration with tetrahydroxyquinone dispersed in organic medium as internal indicator.

226. Sheen, R. T., "Determination of Sulfur in Rubber. Uses of Tetrahydroxyquinone as a Titration Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 9:69-71 (1937).

S oxidized to $\text{SO}_4^{=}$; $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitated by excess BaCl_2 ; heavy metals precipitated by KOH at pH 8.3; excess Ba determined by back titration with Na_2SO_4 using tetrahydroxyquinone as indicator.

227. Sheen, R. T., "Direct Titration of Sulfates. Tetrahydroxyquinone as an Internal Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 8:127-130 (1936).

Method of Schroeder but using iso-ProOH; $\text{PO}_4^{=}$ liberated by using pH 4 by aid of bromcresol green indicator; BaCl_2 titrated with tetrahydroxyquinone; 80 to 3,000 ppm $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

228. Shinkai, S., "New Volumetric Determination of Sulfate Ion," Japan Analyst, 2:432-433 (1953).

Sulfate + BaCl_2 , add Na_2CO_3 ; add HCl , back titrate with NaOH .

229. Shpilev, F. S., "Determination of Sulfate Ion in Water-Soluble Sulfates," Trudy Dagestan. Sovet. Inst., 7:106-118 (1955).

Iodometric titration in buffer solution.

230. Shub, M. E., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates," Farmatsiya, 4(11/12):17-19 (1941).

An improvement of Raschig (benzidine $\text{SO}_4^{=}$) method.

231. Siegfriedt, R. K., "Determination of Sulfur After Combustion in a Small Oxygen Bomb. Rapid Titrimetric Method," Anal. Chem., 23: 1008-1011 (1951).

S oxidized, treated, and titrated with BaCl_2 using tetrahydroxyquinone as indicator using orange light filter; corrections can be made for Ba and P.

232. Sijderius, R., "Titrimetric Determination of Sulfate by Means of the Disodium Salt of EDTA," Anal. Chim. Acta, 11:28-32 (1954).

Sulfate + BaCl_2 . Titration with EDTA.

233. Skvortzov, V. N., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate and Barium Ions," Trans. Butleroy Inst. Chem. Tech. Kazan, (1):164-167 (1934).

Titration with BaCl_2 in a buffered solution containing chromate.

234. Smith, J. L. B., "Volumetric Determination of Barium and Sulfate," S. African J. Sci., 16:174-176 (1919).

Sulfate + BaCl_2 . Add K_2CrO_4 ; add I_2 ; titrate with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

235. Snyder, S., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates by the Use of Benzidine Solution," Chemist Analyst, 20(6):8-10 (1931).

Raschig's method.

236. Soibel'man, B. I., "Semimicrodeterminations of Sulfates by the Iodate Method," Zhur. Anal. Khim., 3:258-263 (1948).

Precipitation of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2$ followed by titration with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (methyl orange indicator); IO_3^- concentration $\sim .1 \text{ N}$; if $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ $\leq 0.05\%$, add known amount K_2SO_4 .

237. Sonenberg, F. K. M., "Long Chain Alkyl Sulfates," Anal. Chem., 22: 175 (1950).

Complex dye rosaniline HCl extraction via CHCl_3 and EtAct. Application to alkyl sulfates and other strong organic acids.

238. Spiridorova, S. I., "Rapid Determination of the Concentration of Solutions of Electrolytes by Titration with Water in the Presence of Indicators of Turbidity," Izvest. Vysshikh Ucheb. Zavedeniy; Khim. i Khim. Tekhnol., (2):51-57 (1958).

Samples titrated with water using 50/50 iso-BuOH and EtOH indicator.

239. Sporek, K. F., "Complexometric Determination of Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 30(6):1032-1035 (1958).

Complexometric Determination of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$. Back titration of EDTA solution of PbSO_4 using ZnCl_4 , Eriochrome Black T indicator.

240. Staikov, T., "Determination of Water-Soluble Chloride and Sulfate in Solonchaks Soil," Rastenievadna Nauka, 2(10):113-118 (1965).

Soil extracted with NaNO_3 , BaCl_2 and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{=}$. Excess $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{=}$ titrated with FeSO_4 . Diphenylamine indicator.

241. Strebing, R., "New Volumetric Method for Determination of Barium and Sulfate Ions," Z. anal. Chem., 79:1-8 (1929).

Sulfate + Ba^{++} ; titrate with H_2SO_4 .

242. Strebing, R., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate with the Aid of Sodium Rhodizonate," Z. anal. Chem., 105:346-350 (1936).

Discussion.

243. Styunkel, T. B., "Determination of Sulfate by the Trilon B Method," Zavodskaya Lab., 72:653-656 (1956).

Titration with Trilon B.

244. Sümegi, L., "Determination of Sulfate Ion in Soluble Simple Sulfates," Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 39:180-181 (1933).

$\text{SO}_3^{=}$ precipitated with BaCl_2 and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$. BaCO_3 in precipitate titrated with HCl to methyl orange end point.

245. Sundberg, O. E., "Microdetermination of Halogens and Sulphur Using the Grote Combustion Apparatus," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 18:719-723 (1946).

S determined by automatic combustion method with volumetric procedures using di-K rhodizonate as indicator.

246. Szekeres, L., "Determination of Inorganic Sulfur Compounds in the Presence of Other Ions. II. Determination of Sulfate Ions or Total Sulfur Content of Inorganic Sulfur Compounds by Precipitation Titration," Microchem. J., 14(1):63-70 (1969).
- Titration with BaCl_2 in presence of Mg complexonate and Eriochrome Black T indicator (includes interference removal).
247. Szekeres, L., "Determination of Sulfate in Presence of Phosphate, Arsenate, and Other Ions. II," Microchem. J., 13(3):349-356 (1968).
- Titration with BaCl_2 in presence of EDTA and DCyTA.
248. Szekeres, L., "Titrimetric Determination of Phosphate, Arsenate, and Sulfate," Kiserl. Kozlemen A. Novenytepmesz, 57(3):169-172 (1964).
- Titrate with MgCl_2 with NH_4Cl - NH_4OH buffer using Eriochrome Black T, bromopyrogallol red, or MTB as indicators.
249. Szekeres, L., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate Ions," Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 61:298-300 (1955).
- Sulfate + Na_2CO_3 + EtOH; titrate with BaCl_2 solution. Phenolphthalein indicator.
250. Szilagyi, M., "Indirect Acidimetric Titration of Sulfate," Chemist Analyst, 55(4):109 (1966).
- Sulfate + BaCl_2 , add Na_2CO_3 , titrate with HCl.
251. Talenti, M., "Volumetric Estimation of Sulfates," Giorn. Chim. Ind. Applicata, 8:611-612 (1926).
- Benzidine method; semi-quantitative.
252. Tanaka, T., "Determination of Sulfate with EDTA. IV. Chelatometric Determination of Sulfate as Lead Sulfate," Bunseki Kagaku, 8:826-827 (1959); Bunseki Kagaku, 9:1-6 (1960).
- Xylenol orange indicator; 1 to 50 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.
253. Tananaev, I., "Adsorption of Ions of Water by Precipitates. II," J. Applied Chem., 10:2082-2087 (1937).
- Neutralize sample with NaOH to pink color with phenol red. Add 50% alcohol and titrate with BaCl_2 . Red color increases and disappears at end point. Boil solution and titrate to end point again.

254. Tananaev, I., "Determination of Plumbous and Sulfate Ions," J. Applied Chem., 9:1725-1728 (1936).
- Titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. "Blue ethyl acidic RR(B)," 2-(ethyl-aminephenylazo-1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene-3,5-disulfonic acid Na salt) indicator.
255. Tananaev, N. A., "The Volumetric Determination of Water-Soluble Sulfates," J. Chem. Ind., 8:939-949 (1931).
- Sulfate + $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, titrate with Na_2CO_3 .
256. Thomson, M. L. "Methods for the Micro-Volumetric Determination of Sulfate," Metallurgia, 39:46-48 (1948).
- Review of volumetric methods.
257. Toboleva, A. D., "New Titrimetric Process for Determining Sulfates," Energefik, 15(9):18-20 (1967).
- Titration with BaCl_2 . Nitchromazo indicator.
258. Toei, K., "Surface-Active Agents in Analytical Chemistry. I. Titrimetric Determination of Sulfate with Sulfonazo III (as an indicator)," Bansekai Kagaku, 17(5):589-592 (1968).
- Titration with Ba^{++} . Use of Dowfax 2A1.
259. Trandafelov, D., "Rapid Determination of Sulfate in Cryolite," Godishnik Sofiiskiia Univ., Fiz.-Mat. Fak. Kniga 2-Khim., 49:47-52 (1956).
- BaCrO_4 titrated by iodometric method; ~ 2% error.
260. Ueno, K., "Determination of Sulfate with Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid (EDTA)," Japan Analyst, 3:331-332 (1954).
- Determination of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with BaCl_2 and di-Na EDTA solution using Eriochrome Black T and $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and Iodine.
261. Ueno, K., "Rapid Analysis of Viscose-Coagulating Liquor Using Schwarzenbach Method. Volumetric Determination of Zinc and Sulfate Ion," Anal. Chem., 24:1363-1364 (1952).
- Free H_2SO_4 determined by titration and remaining Na_2SO_4 calculated from total $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ and other values.

262. Vargina, O. S., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates," Elek. Stantsii, 27(9):54-55 (1956).

Trilon B titrated with BaCl_2 using water hardness indicator.

263. Vernazza, E., "Rapid Volumetric Estimation of Sulfate Ions," Industria Chimica, 4:988-989 (1929).

Sulfate + BaCl_2 , add Na_2SO_4 of known concentration. Titrate back excess, congo red + 0.02 N $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as external indicator.

264. Vinogradov, A. V., "Direct Titration of Barium Salts with Potassium Chromate in the Presence of Rosolic Acid as Indicator. Application of the Method to the Analysis of Sulfates and in Particular to the Determination of Sulfur in Pyrite and in Slags," Ann. Chim. Anal. Chim. Appl., 17:285-288 (1935).

265. Vinogradov, A. V., "Direct Titration of Barium Salts with Potassium Chromate, with Rosolic Acid as Indicator," Zavodskaya Lab., (10): 17-19 (1933).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined by adding excess BaCl_2 and titrating excess Ba with K_2CrO_4 in presence of rosolic acid; Fe interferes.

266. Vinogradov, A. V., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfates with Lead Nitrate," Zavodskaya Lab., 4:167-170 (1935).

Pappenheim method (unable to obtain original document).

267. Wanninen, E., "Complexometric Determinations of Sulfate Ion with Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid," Suomen Kemistilehti, 29B:184-188 (1956).

Add Ba salt and back titrate at pH 10 with tri- N_2 salt of EDTA in presence of Mg complex of EDTA and Eriochrome Black T.

268. Weiner, R., "Rapid Analysis of Sulfate in Chromic Acid Solutions," Metallwaren - Ind. u. Galvano-Tech., 50(2):66-70 (1959).

Reduce solution, add BaCrO_4 , NaOAc and water. Filter, treat KI and acidify. Titrate $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ using starch indicator.

269. Wellings, A. W., "Direct Titration of Magnesium and Manganous Sulfates using Fluorescein as an Adsorption Indicator and the Extension of the Method to the Direct Titration of Other Soluble Sulfates and Alums," Trans. Faraday Soc., 28:561-564 (1932).

Mg or Mn $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ using fluorescein.

270. Wenger, P. E., "Semiquantitative Determination of Sulfur Anions (sulfhydric, sulfurous, sulfuric, thiosulfuric, and persulfuric)," Helv. Chim. Acta, 32:1865-1869 (1949).

Acid, step pH titration.

271. Werner, A., "Volumetric Microdetermination of Sulfur After the Carius Decomposition of Organic Substances," Angew. Chem., 52:139-140 (1939).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by iodometric titration of chromic acid.

272. Wharton, H. W., "Application of Spectrophotometric Titrations to Micromolar Solutions of Calcium, Magnesium, Oxalate, or Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 36(8):1679-1681 (1964).

Improved end point determination (barium perchlor/thorin) 500 to 2,500 μg range.

273. White, D. C., "The Titrimetric Microdetermination of Sulfate Using Lead Nitrate as Titrant and Dithizone as Indicator," Mikrochim. Acta, pp. 254-269 (1969).

10 to 100 μg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$; $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ titration.

274. Whiteker, R. A., "Determination of Sulfate and the Analysis of Pyrites. Application of Cation-Exchange Resins," Anal. Chem., 26(10):1602-1605 (1954).

Solution-treated ion exchange. Titrate NaOH to pH 7. Add dextrin and dichlorofluorescein and titrate to pink with AgNO_3 .

275. Wilson, C. W., "Determination of Organic Sulfur in Gas. Titration of Sulfate in the Sulfur Lamp with Barium Chloride Using Tetrahydroxyquinone as an Indicator," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 10:418-419 (1938).

SO_2 adsorbed in Na_2CO_3 in ASTM sulfur lamp; $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined directly by titrating with BaCl_2 solution using tetrahydroxyquinone as indicator.

276. Zabiako, V. I., "Determination of Sulfate in Chromium Ammonium Alum," Tr. Ural'sk. Nauchn.-Issled. Khim. Inst., (11):49-50 (1964).

Ion-exchange to remove Cr^{+++} , etc.; alkalimetric titration of H_2SO_4 .

277. Zavarov, G. V., "Some Improvements in the Direct Titration of Sulfates," Zavodskaya Lab., 23:541-542 (1957).

Titration with BaCl_2 . Alizarin indicator.

278. Zavarov, G. V., "The Use of Sodium Rhodizonate for Determining Sulfur and Sulfates in Technical Analysis," Zavodskaya Lab., 8:993-995 (1939); Khim. Referat. Zhur., (3):55 (1940).

Discussion. Na rhodizonate acceptable as external indicator.

279. Zink, J., "Determining the Sulfate Ion by the Palmitate Method," Z. anal. Chem., 71:386-387 (1927).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ and BaCl_2 ; titrate excess Ba with K palmitate; phenolphthalein end point.

CONVERSION-DETECTION

280. Archer, E. E., "Determination of Small Amounts of Sulfate by Reduction to Hydrogen Sulfide and Titration with Mercuric or Cadmium Salts with Dithizone as Indicator," Analyst, 81:181-182 (1956).

Titration with $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$. Wet reduction, distill into dithizone.

281. Cubero, S. N., "Determination of Sulfate by Reduction to Sulfur Dioxide," Anales Real Soc. Espan. Fiz. Quim., Ser. B., 61(11):1097-1100 (1965).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to SO_2 by powder Cu. Detected using West-Gaeke or iodometrically.

282. Davis, J. B., "Spectrophotometric Microdetermination of SO_4 ," Anal. Chem., 44(3):524-532 (1972).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to H_2S by treatment with HI, Ac_2O , and Na hypophosphite. H_2S reduces Fe^{+3} and 1,10-phenanthroline to bright orange ferrous complex. Photo measured at 510 nm. Few interferences. 0-100 μg range.

283. Emery, R. St. J., "Determination of Sulfate Content of Chromium Plating Solution by Combustion Methodology," Electroplating and Metal Finishing, 13:253-257 (1960).

Reduce in O_2 stream using Fe and Sn powder. Absorb in H_2O_2 solution and titrate with NaOH to methyl red end-point.

284. Geilmann, W., "Microanalytical Determination of Sulfates," Glastech. Ber., 33:332-338 (1960).

The sulfate is reduced using $\text{HI} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_2$ to H_2S , absorbed in NaOH and titrated with CdCl_2 -dithizone indicator.

285. Gel'man, N. E., "Microdetermination of Sulfur in Organic Compounds," Zavodskaya Lab., 8:673-677 (1939).

S to H_2S using H_2 and Pt gauze; H_2S absorbed in ZnSO_4 ; S determined iodometrically.

286. Gustafsson, L., "Determination of Ultramicro Amounts of Sulphate as Methylene Blue - I. The Colour Reaction," Talanta, 4:227-235 (1960).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ as sulphide determined spectrophotometrically as methylene blue; sulphide reacts with p-aminodimethylaniline and ferric iron.

287. Gustafsson, L., "Determination of Ultramicro Amounts of Sulphate as Methylene Blue - II. The Reduction," Talanta, 4:236-243 (1960).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ reduced to sulphide by hydriodic and hypophosphorous acids in acetic acid solution.

288. Horton, A. D., "Polarographic Determination of Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 23:1859-1860 (1951).

Reduction of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to H_2S using hydriodic acid. Precipitation out as CdS . Dissolve in HCl . Determine Cd by polarography.

289. Johnson, C. M., "Microestimation of Sulfur in Plant Materials, Soils, and Irrigation Waters," Anal. Chem., 24(4):736-742 (1952).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ -S reduced by mixture of HI , HCO_2H , and red P; H_2S determined spectrophotometrically with methylene blue; 1-300 μg determination limit with $\pm 5\%$.

290. Kiba, T., "Tin (II) - Strong Phosphoric Acid - A New Reagent for the Determination of Sulfate by Reduction to Hydrogen Sulfide," Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 28:641-644 (1955).

Tin plus concentrated $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}$ which is titrated with iodine.

291. Larsen, R. P., "Separation and Determination of Microgram Amounts of Sulfur," Anal. Chem., 31(9):1596-1597 (1959).

Sulfur fused with vanadium pentoxide reduced over Cu; SO_2 absorbed in sodium tetrachloromercurate and determined spectrophotometrically with pararosaniline and formaldehyde.

292. Lorant, I. S., "A New Colorimetric Microchemical Method for Determination of Sulfur in Sulfides, Sulfates, Etc.," Z. Physiol. Chem., 185:245-266 (1929).

Reduction of S using HI , red P and CO_2H_2 ; distill H_2S into $\text{Zn}(\text{OAc})_2$ and determine using methylene blue.

293. Lorant, I. S., "A New Colorimetric Micro Method for Determination of Sulfur in Sulfides, Sulfates, Etc.," Z. Physiol Chem., 193:56-58 (1930).

Describes additional years experience. Minimum detected 0.5 µg, 5% error.

294. Luke, C. L., "Determination of Total Sulfur in Rubber," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 15:602 (1943).

$\text{SO}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{HI}} \text{H}_2\text{S}$. Then iodometric titration.

295. Quartermain, P. G., "An Improved Method for Determination of Small Amounts of Sulfate," Analyst, 85:211-215 (1960).

Digest with $\text{Ti-H}_3\text{PO}_4$; H_2S removed with CO_2 and absorbed in NaOH solution. Titrate with $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ solution with diphenylthiocarbazone indicator.

296. Ramanauskas, E., "Determination of Trace Amounts of Sulphate Sulfur with Crystal Violet," Elem. Mikrokiekiu Nustatymas Fiz.-Chem. Metod., Liet. TSR Chem.-Anal. Mokslines Konf. Darb., 2nd, pp. 145-152 (1969).

Reduction with Sn and H_3PO_4 to H_2S and measure crystal violet absorption with Chloramine B and KI at 400 nm. Beers Law valid 0.161-2.08 µg/ml.

297. Rancke-Madsen, E., "Determination of Sulfate by Reduction with Stannous Chloride," Acta. Chem. Scand., 3:773-777 (1949).

Reduction with SnCl_2 and H_3PO_4 to H_2S , absorbed in I_2 , titrate with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

298. Rancke-Madsen, E., "Determination of Sulfate by Reduction with Stannous Chloride. II," Acta. Chem. Scand., 6:305-306 (1952).

Hg , Cu interfere, Pb^{++} does not (see above).

299. Roth, H., "Colorimetric Determination of Traces of Sulfur," Mikrochemie ver. Mikrochim. Acta, 36/37:379-392 (1951).

After oxidation reduce to H_2S using HI , CO_2H_2 and hypophosphite. Collect in $\text{Zn}(\text{OAc})_2$ and determine with methylene blue.

300. Scaringelli, F. P., "Determination of Atmospheric Concentrations of Sulfuric Acid Aerosol by Spectrophotometry, Coulometry, and Flame Photometry," Anal. Chem., 41(6):707-713 (1969).

H_2SO_4 separated from SO_2 and other sulphates. SO_3 in N_2 converted to SO_2 with hot Cu. SO_2 determined by FPD. Method can measure H_2SO_4 in presence of 100 x as much SO_2 and other sulphates.

301. Stanford Research Institute, "Size Determination of Atmospheric Sulfate and Chloride Particles," HEW Contract No. PH-86-64-54.

Thermal sulfur reduction to H_2S ; determined by microcoulometric titration.

302. Stratmann, H., "Microanalytical Determination of Various Sulfur Compounds in Gases and in Solids," Mikrochim. Acta., pp. 1031-1037 (1956).

Reduction by H_2 and conversion to H_2S on a Pt catalyst. Detection by Moly Blue reaction and micro-crystal structure.

303. Volkov, I. I., "Determination of Sulfates by Reduction to Hydrogen Sulfide," Zhur. Anal. Khim., 13:686-690 (1958).

SO_4 reduced with $\text{SnCl}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$. $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{Cd}(\text{OAc})_2 = \text{CdS}$, add to acidified I_2 , titrate with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

304. Wiesenberger, E., "Microchemical Determination of Sulfur in Organic Compounds," Mikrochemie ver. Mikrochim. Acta, 29:73-86 (1941).

$\text{S} + \text{H}_2$ with Pt catalyst to H_2S and idiometric titration.

ELECTROMETRIC

305. Agasyan, P. K., "Potentiometric Determination of Lead and Sulfate Ions. I.," Vestnik Moskov. Univ., 8(5) Ser. Fiz-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk, (3):65-68 (1953).

Discusses effects of temperature, pH, etc.

306. Agasyan, P. K., "Potentiometric Determination of Lead and Sulfate Ions. II.," Vestnik Moskov. Univ., 8(8), Ser. Fiz-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk, (5):121-124 (1953).

Potentiometric titration with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ of $SO_4^{=}$ solution.

307. Akhmedov, G., "Amperometric Analysis of Anion Mixtures Containing Sodium Sulfites and Thiosulfates," Nauch. Tr. Tashkent. Univ., No. 379, 3:182-188 (1970).

I_2 reduction current at rotating Pt electrode used in amperometric titration of $SO_3^{=}$ and $S_2O_3^{=}$.

308. Akimoto, N., "Potentiometric Microtitration of Sulfate Ion Using a Sodium-Selective Electrode in a Nonaqueous Medium," Anal. Chem., 46(6):766-769 (1974).

$BaCl_2$ titration.

309. Anderson, L. J., "Apparatus for Rapid Conductometric Titrations Determination of Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 19:264-268 (1947).

Conductometric titration, $BaCl_2$.

310. Atanasiu, I. A., "Potentiometric Determination of Sulfate by Indirect Titration with Benzidine," Z. anal. Chem., 90:337-340 (1932).

Excess benzidine titration with KNO_2 .

311. Baudisch, J., "Direct Potentiometric Determination of Sulfate," Fresenius Z. anal. Chem., 235(3):231-234 (1968).

Titration with 10:1 mixture. .1 N Ba and Pb (NO_3). Det. delta pH. Range 100-500 mg/liter. 0.7% acc.

312. Boos, R. N., "A Volumetric Microdetermination of Organically Bound Sulfur and Organic and Inorganic Sulfates," Analyst, 84:633-635 (1959).

Sulfates + BaCl_2 . Excess determined by potentiometric titration with Na_2EDTA . Hg ref. electrode.

313. Bruno, A., "Analysis of Wines by their Conductivities," Bull. Soc. Chim., 13:24-34 (1913).

Found conductivity measurement did not agree with precipitate results.

314. Butenko, G. A., "Polarometric Determination of Sulfate Ion," Zavodskaya Lab., 9:634-635 (1940); Kim. Referat. Zhar., 4(1):88-89 (1941).

$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ titration.

315. Cassidy, N. G., "Electrometric Method for Determining Sulfate Ion," Analyst, 81:169-175 (1956).

PbSO_4 precipitate with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in ETOH. Titrate excess Pb with K_2CrO_4 . Delta pH end point.

316. Chounyk, N. G., "Use of a Limiting Current of Lead Ions in Polarography and Amperometry," Metody Kontr. Khim. Sostava Neorg. Org. Soedin., pp. 52-58 (1966).

Rotating Pt anode; NaNO_3 supporting medium for $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination.

317. Christensen, B. E., "Rapid Potentiometric Method for Determination of Sulfate," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 10:413-414 (1938).

BaCl_2 titration. Best results with 25-60 alcohol.

318. Coetzee, C. J., "Anion-Responsive Electrodes Based on Ion Association Extraction Systems," Anal. Chem., 40(13):2071 (1968).

Direct reading electrodes - $\text{SO}_4^{=}$, 10^{-1} to 10^{-5} M.

319. Coetzee, C. J., "Liquid-Liquid Membrane Electrodes Based on Ion-Association Extraction Systems," Anal. Chem., 41(8):1128-1130 (1969).

pH dependency and effect of interfering anions.

320. Cortellessa, G. C., "Potentiometric Microdetermination of the Sulfate Ion," Analyst, 93(1109):546-547 (1968).

Titrated with lead nitrate.

321. Davies, W. C., "Amperometric Determination of Sulfates," Ind. Chemist, 19:167-169 (1943).

Polarographic titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

322. Dolgaleva, A. A., "Semiautomatic Instrument for Amperometric Titration (of Sulfates and Chlorides in Paper)," Bum. Prom., 9:15 (1967).

Soviet pulp and paper industry standard test method. No chemical details in C.A.

323. Dutoit, P., "Simultaneous Determination of Sulphates, Acidity on Tanning Substances in Wine," Schweiz Wochschr., 46:690-694 (1909).

Used pt electrode. Titrated to first break in curve with $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$.

324. Duval, R., "Differential Electrometric Titration," Compt. Rend., 205:1237-1238 (1937).

Comparative electrical measurement with bridge circuit.

325. Freak, G. A., "The Effect of Dilution in Electro-Titrimetric Analysis," J. Chem. Soc., 115:55-61 (1919).

Discussion of early methods and limitations.

326. Galkin, D. E., "Electrometric (Potentiometric) Method for the Determination of Sulfate Ions," Trudy Tomsk. Gosudarst Univ. im. V. V. Kuibysheva, Ser. Khim., 145, (5-ya) Nauch. Knof., pp. 163-172 (1954). Konf. Pub. 1957.

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination with bi-metallic electrodes combined with $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}/\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ electrode to detect excess Pb.

327. Gardner, G. L., "Complex Formation in Lead Sulfate Solutions," Anal. Chem., 42(7):794-795 (1970).

Determined dissociation constants of PbSO_4 .

328. Gladyshev, V. P., "Direct Oscillopolarographic Determination of Sulfates," Zavodsk. Lab., 28:1063-1065 (1962).

10^{-3} to 10^{-4} M $\text{SO}_4^{=}$; 7 to 8% accuracy.

329. Goldstein, G., "Conductometric Determination of Sulfate by the Non-aqueous Barium Acetate Method," Anal. Chem., 34:1169-1170 (1962).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitate with BaAc in HAC. Excess BaAc determination by electrotitration with perchloric acid.

330. Goldstein, G., "Indirect Determination of Sulfate by Nonaqueous Titrimetry," Anal. Chem., 33(2):266-268 (1961).

Sulfate precipitated by barium acetate. Potentiometric titration determines the excess acetate.

331. Gordon, B. E., "Determination of Sulfite and Sulfate (as Sodium Sulfate) in Sodium Petroleum Sulfonates - An Amperometric Titration," Anal. Chem., 25:897-901 (1953).

Amperometric titration with lead ion in alcohol solution.

332. Harned, H. S., "Titration of Some Bivalent Metal Sulfates by the Conductance Method," J. Am. Chem. Soc., 39:252-266 (1917).

Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$.

333. Havas, J., "Potentiometric Determination of Sulfate by Ion Selective Membrane Electrode," Proc. Conf. Appl. Phys. Chem., 2nd Ed., 1:625-629 (1971).

Combined $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ electrode (PbI_2 precipitate as auxiliary material with renewable surface and iodide-selective membrane electrode) used for $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination; iodide-selective electrode also useful for $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination by determination of I^- after ion-exchange between PbI_2 and $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

334. Henscheid, T., "Application of Ion-Selective Electrodes in the Beet Sugar Industry," American Soc. Sugar Beet Technol., 16(6):482-495 (1971).

Potentiometric titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ - Beet Sugar.

335. Heyrovsky, J., "Analytical Method of Electrolysis with a Cathode of Drooping Mercury," Bull. Soc. Chem., 41:1224 (1927).

Mentioned that it would be possible to titrate $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ amperometrically - History.

336. Heyrovsky, J., "Bibliography of Publications Dealing with the Polarographic Method from 1940-1945," Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 12:156-192 (1947).
337. Hoxhstein, Y. P., "Polarographic Determination of Sulfate Ion III.," Zavodskaya Lab., 5:1444-1447 (1936).
- Ba by polarimetric titration.
338. Humphrey, R. E., "Polarographic Determination of Chloride, Cyanide, Fluoride, Sulfate and Sulfite with Metal Chloranilates," Anal. Chem., 43(13):1895-1897 (1971).
- Range 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} M; linear curve ($\mu\text{a/ppm}$); Polarographic-(Me) cellulose acetic acid, Ba chloranilate.
339. Ishibashi, M., "Amperometric Titrations. III. Studies with a Short Circuited System," Sbornik Mezinarod. Polarograf. Sjezda, Praze, 1st Congr. Pt. I, pp. 115-116 (1951).
- $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by excess Pb using dropping Hg electrode. No experimental details.
340. James, H. J., "Electrode for Potentiometric Measurements," Ger. Offen, 2,215,378, U.S. Appl., 219,119, 19 January 1972.
- Patent papers.
341. James, H. J., "Coated Wire Ion Selective Electrodes," Anal. Chem., 44(4):856-857 (1972).
- PVC coated Pt wire. $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ - fast linear response - .1 to 100 m M.
342. Jamieson, G. R., "Volumetric Determination of Sulfate by Using a High-Frequency Conductimetric Method," J. Appl. Chem., 7:81-86 (1957).
- NO_3 interferes, Cl does not. Ba, Pb, octa-ammino- μ -nitrocobaltic tetra nitrate and hexa-amminocobaltic bromide as precipitates, poor sensitivity (2 mg).
343. Jander, G., "Conductivity Titration with Visual Observance: A Conductometric Determination of Sulfate in a Boiling, Aqueous Solution," Z. Angew. Chem., 42:1037-1038 (1929).
- Lecture on electrometric titration (1929). $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ as example.

344. Jasinski, R., "Application of a Sulfate-Sensitive Electrode to Natural Waters," Anal. Chem., 45(7):1277-1279 (1973).

150 mg. $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ /liter.

345. Jasinski, R., "Potentiometric Titration of Sulfate Using an Ion-Selective Iron Electrode," Anal. Chem., 44(14):2373-2376 (1972).

Indirect sulphate electrode based on ferric iron/ $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ complex. No Cl, NO_3 , HCO_3 interference.

346. Johannesson, J. K., "A Note on the Determination of Low Concentrations of Sulfate in Rain and Other Waters," New Zealand J. Sci., 1:423-424 (1958).

0-10 ppm $\text{SO}_4^{=}$; ion exchange $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to H_2SO_4 , add mercuric oxide; determine $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by conductivity.

347. Keller, R. E., "Titrimetric Determination of Sulfates by Diazo Titration of Benzidine Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 26(9):1518-1519 (1954).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined by presence of sulfonates by benzidine sulfate precipitation; precipitate titrated potentiometrically with KNO_2 ; W-calomel electrode.

348. Kling, A., "Physico-Chemical Determination of Sulfates," Compt. Rend., 158:487-489.

Investigated Dutoit's method and found to be subject to large interferences.

349. Kokina, T. A., "Electrometric Ultramicrotitration of Sulfate Ion," Zh. Anal. Khim., 26(11):2237-2239 (1971).

Potentiometric $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ titration for trace amounts of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$. Total volume 3-5 μ liter.

350. Kolthoff, I. M., "Amperometric Titrations. VI. The Titration of Sulfate and Some Other Anions with Lead and the Reverse Titrations," J. Am. Chem. Soc., 62:3332-3335 (1940).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ using dropping Hg electrode.

351. Kolthoff, I. M., "Conductometric Titration of Sulfate and Barium," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 3:129-133 (1931).

BaCl₂ titration alkali and ZnSO₄. Best results--very dilute solutions with 30% ETOH; investigations of "knickpoint" versus equivalence point deviations.

352. Kolthoff, I. M., "The Use of Conductivity Titrations in Precipitation Analyses. V. Conductivity Titrations with Barium Salt," Z. Anal. Chem., 61:433-438 (1922).

Al, Fe, Ca, and NO₃ interfere.

353. Kreshkov, A. P., "Determination of Sulfuric Acid, Bisulfates, and Sulfates," Zavod. Lab., 34(11):1295-1296 (1968).

Potentiometric titration in 2:1 Me₂CO-CH₂OHCH₂OH with KOH.

354. Lukkari, U. O., "Membrane Electrodes. I. Barium Chromate-Impregnate Silicone Rubber Membrane," Suom. Kemistilehti B, 45(5-6):182-185 (1972).

May be used in precipitation titrations for SO₄⁼.

355. Lyalikov, Y. S., "Polarimetric Method of Anion Analysis. Amperometric Titration with Lead Ions," Zhur. Anal. Khim., 1(2):147-157 (1946).

General theory review.

356. Majer, V., "Polarimetric Titrations," Z. Elektrochem, 42:120-123 (1936).

Description of early polarimetric titration.

357. Mather, W. B., Jr., "Coulometric-Acidimetric Titration of Fluoride in Acetic Anhydride," Anal. Chem., 33:132-134 (1961).

Discussion; potentiometric determination of end-point.

358. Mayer, J., "Detection Limit in the Polarographic Microdetermination of Sulfates in Water," Fortschr. Wasserchem. Ihrer Grenzgeb., 11:181-188 (1969).

SO₄⁼ replacement by CrO₄; Cr determined polarographically; compares well with gravity and titration.

359. Mayer, J., "Polarographic Microdetermination of Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 39:1460 (1967).
- Polarographic method using conversion of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to CrO_4 . Range 0 to 50 mg/liter.
360. Miller, A. D., "Direct Potentiometric Titration of Sulfate Ion with an Indicator Electrode $\text{Mo}(\text{MoO}_3)\text{BaSO}_4$ I.," Zhur. Anal. Khim., 11:615-620 (1956); J. Anal. Chem., 11:655-660 (1956).
- Preparation of the electrode. Ba titration. Range 0.008 to 0.100 N $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.
361. Mohan, M. S., "Preparation and Properties of the Sulfate Ion-Selective Membrane Electrode," Anal. Chem., 45(8):1323-1326 (1973).
- Construction details.
362. Müller, E., "The Electrometric Determination of Soluble Sulfates," Z. Arong. Chem., 133:411-416 (1924).
- $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitated with Pb. Excess Pb determination by electrotitration with $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$.
363. Mukai, S., "Potentiometric Determination of Barium, Lead, and Sulfate," Bull. Tech. Coll. Kyasha Imp. Univ., 4:17-21 (1929).
- $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitate with excess $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Excess Pb determination by potentiometric titration with K_2CrO_4 .
364. Murakami, S., "Short-Circuit Amperometric Titration of Sulfate Ion," Kobe Daigaku Kyoikugakubu Kenkyu Shuroka, (40):11-15 (1968).
- Ba at pH 5.3-7.3 using S.C.E as reference electrode and chromate indicator.
365. Myers, S. A., "Automatic Amperometric Titrations Using a Mercury Cathode," Talanta, 12(2):133-138 (1965).
- Apparatus described. Auto-titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in detail. Sens. 0.001 millimole $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.
366. Ohlweiler, A. O., "Indirect Polarographic Determination of Sulfate," Anal. Chim. Acta, 9:476-488 (1953).
- $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by polarographic determination of Pb.

367. Pasovskaya, G. B., "Conductometric Titration of Sulfate Ions," Lab. Delo., 4(3):30-33 (1958).

Method for natural waters. Excess BaCl_2 titrated with Na_2SO_4 . Not good for less than 12 mg/liter $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

368. Peniston, Q. P., "Sulfite Waste Liquor Analysis," Anal. Chem., 19:332 (1947).

Conductometric. BaCl_2 cation exchange; Na replaces Ca; 50% IPA.

369. Pungor, E., "Membrane Electrodes in Chemical Analysis," Z. Chem., 5(1):9-14 (1965).

Permselective and reversible. $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ concentration 10^{-1} - 10^{-6} M.

370. Rechnitz, G. A., "Potentiometric Measurements with Sulphate-Ion and Phosphate-Ion Sensitive Membrane Electrodes," Anal. Lett., 1(1):29-33 (1967).

Preliminary evaluation of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ - PO_4 electrodes.

371. Rechnitz, G. A., "Sulphate Ion-Selective Membrane Electrode," Anal. Chem., 44(6):1098-1099 (1972).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ selective crystal membrane (Ag_2S , PbS , PbSO_4 , Co_2S).

372. Ross, J. W., Jr., "Potentiometric Titrations of Sulfate Using an Ion-Selective Lead Electrode," Anal. Chem., 41(7):967-969 (1969).

Titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ with Pb-selective electrode in 50% dioxane media; Cu, Hg, Ag, PO_4 , Cl, NO_3 , and HCO, may interfere.

373. Salzano, F. J., "Determination of Sulfur Oxides in Gases," Ger. Offen., 2,260,193 (Cl. Geln), 14 June 1973, U.S. Appl., 206,352, 9 December 1971.

Electrochem cell for determination of SO_2 , SO_3 in air. Test and Ref. electrodes in closed quartz tubes connected and filled with molten eutectic. Cell EMF was linear function of $\log \text{SO}_x$ in PPM range.

374. Saunders, A., "Specific Ion Electrode for Sulfate," HEW, U.S. 3,709,811 (Cl. 204-195M; Geln), 9 January 1973.

BaSO_4 in Silicone rubber membrane.

375. Selig, W., "Micro and Semimicro Determination of Sulfur in Organic Compounds by Potentiometric Titration with Lead Perchlorate," Mikrochim. Acta., 1:168-175 (1970).
- Absorption in NaNO_3 ; boil, add 1,4-dioxane, titrate potentiometrically with $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ and a Pb-sensitive indicator electrode.
376. Shartukov, O. F., "Potentiometric Determination of Small Amounts of Sulfate Ions and Lead Ions," Zh. Anal. Khim., 26(10):1967-1972 (1971).
- Potentiometric determination in a flow concentration cell. Range 1-200 mg/liter.
377. Sierra, F., "Photochemical Redox Indicators in Amperometry. Indirect Determinations of Anions with Disodium Dihydrogen Ethylenediamine-tetraacetate," Inform. Quim. Anal., 27(2):93-98 (1973).
- Thionine (I) used as photochemical redox indicator in indirect amperometric titration of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.
378. Sinha, S. K., "Potentiometric Titrations with Resin Membrane Electrodes," J. Indian Chem. Soc., 32:35-38 (1955).
- Reversible resin membrane electrodes; from ion-exchange resins; used for $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination.
379. Summers, P. W., "Source and Budget of Sulfate in Precipitation from Central Alberta, Canada," J. Air Poll. Cont. Assoc., 23(3):194-199 (1973).
- Precipitation samples analyzed for $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ by conductometric titration against barium trichloroacetate.
380. Spalenka, M., "Polarographic Studies with the Dropping Hg Electrode," Coll. Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 11:146 (1939).
- Improvement of polarographic titration using 33.3% ETOH.
381. Spillner, F., "Conductometric Sulfate Determination," Angew. Chem., 66:198-201 (1954).
- $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - "Overtitration" is measured directly - "giving results in a 3 min period."

382. Takagi, K., "A Simple Potentiometric Method for the Rapid Determination of Sulfate," J. Electrochemical Soc., 18:123-125 (1950).
BaCl₂ titration with MeOH and (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ bi-metallic electrodes.
383. Ten'kovtsev, V. V., "Amperometric Determination of Sulfate Ion," J. Anal. Chem., 12:523-526 (1957).
BaCl₂/CrO₄ double titration.
384. Tockstein, A., "Use of Complexones in Chemical Analysis. XXXIV. Polarographic Determination of Sulfates and Barium," Chem. Listy, 45:539-542 (1951); Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 16:398-404 (1951).
Indirect SO₄⁼ determination via Ba⁺⁺ interchange with Ag⁺ in complex.
385. Trachtenberg, I., "Ion-Selective Electrochemical Sensors," U.S. Office Saline Water, Res. Develop. Progr. Report No. 761, (1972).
Cation sensors - Fe, Cu.
386. Ugol'nikov, N. A., "Electrometric Determination of Sulfates in Mineral Waters," Tr. Tomskogo Gos. Univ., Ser. Khim., 154:262-263 (1962).
Acidify HCl, add K₃[Fe(CN)₆], K₄[Fe(CN)₆] and ETOH. Titrate with Pb(NO₃)₂ using Pt, Ag electrode.
387. Vail, E. I., "Potentiometric Determination of Sulfate Ions," Zhur. Anal. Khim., 15:369-370 (1960).
Titration with Na₂S.
388. Visyagin, N. I., "Electrometric Determination of Soluble Sulfates," Byull. Inst. Haluigie, 12:3-11 (1939).
0.02-4% SO₄⁼ in brine. Potentiometric titration with quinhydrone and BaCl₂; calomel-Pt electrodes.
389. Wagner, A., "Rapid Potentiometric Determination of Sulfate, Nitrate, and Chloride Ions in Water and Aqueous Solution," Mitt. Ver. Grosskesselbesitzer, 52:50-53 (1958).
Simultaneous SO₄, NO₃, Cl determination. Ion-ex conversion to acids. Then titration in sequence with Ba(OH)₂, K palmitate, and AgNO₃ to specified pH values.

390. West, L. E., "Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter, Application to Potentiometric Precipitation Titrates," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 12:476-478 (1940).

Description of construction and use of one-tube VTVM (obsolete); BaCl_2 titration.

391. Woods, R., "Polarographic Kinetically Controlled Currents in Systems Containing Persulfate, Copper (II), and an Agent which Reacts with Sulfate Free Radical," Anal. Chem., 38(10):1297-1302 (1966).

Cation (Cu,As) effects on persulfate curves.

392. Young, M., "Potentiometric Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in Flue Gases with an Ion-Selective Lead Electrode," Anal. Chem., 45(13):2283-2284 (1973).

Collection in 3% H_2O_2 . $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitate with Pb. Excess H_2O_2 elimination with Zn.

393. Zando, A. M., "Electrical Conductivity as a Basis for Physiochemical Analysis," Sci. Mag. Chem. Cath., Katerinoslav, pp. 79-91 (1926).

Early work with "electrical" titration end-points. $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination - Good results only with bivalent cations.

394. Zhukov, I. I., "Potentiometric Determination of Sulfates," J. Ger. Chem., 4:962-968 (1934).

$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ titration with $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ added in $\text{EtOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution.

FLAME PHOTOMETRIC

395. Burriel, F., "Indirect Flame Photometric Determination of Sulfate Ions," Anal. Chim. Acta., 17:559-569 (1957).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined by precipitation with Ba^{++} or Sr^{++} ; flame photo determination of cation in filtrate or centrifugate; Ba^{++} - 0 to 70 ppm $\text{SO}_4^{=}$; Sr^{++} - 0 to 110 ppm $\text{SO}_4^{=}$

396. Burriel, F., "The Indirect Flame Photometric Determination of Sulfate Ion," Rev. Cien. C. Apl., 12:16-25 (1958).

Discussion of standard curve anomalies and causes thereof.

397. Cullum, D. C., "The Flame-Photometric Determination of Barium and Sulfate - An Improved Technique," Analyst, 85:688-689 (1960).

Conversion of detergent $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ to Ba-NH_4 EDTA suspension.

398. Herbolsheimer, R., "Flame Photometric Determination of Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 20(6):418-419 (1964).

Ba emission - EDTA-triethanolamine solvent.

399. Odler, I., "Flame-Photometric Determination of Sulfates," Chem. Zvesti, 15:568-570 (1961).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitated with excess BaCl_2 and dissolved in ammoniacal EDTA. Ba determined by flame.

400. Robinson, G. A., "A Micro Method for the Determination of Sulfate by Flame Photometry," Can. J. Biochem. and Physiol., 38:643-648 (1960).

Barium emission intensified by addition of LiCl .

401. Shaw, W. M., "Indirect Flame Spectrophotometric Determination of Sulfate Sulfur," Anal. Chem., 30:1682-1689 (1958).

Ba emission with Ca, Sr, Mn interference.

FLUOROMETRIC

402. Guyon, J. C., "Fluorometric Determination of Microgram Quantities of Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 38(1):155 (1966).

Based on $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ interference with Thorium/Morin reaction. Simple sens. method (0 to 40 μg range). Adaptable to large numbers of samples.

403. Nasu, T. (see Spectrophotometric listing).

404. Nazarenko, V. A., "Fluorometric Determination of Sulfate Ion and Spectrophotometric Determinations of Thorium with the Help of Trihydroxyfluorene Derivatives," Zavodsk. Lab., 24:1344-1346 (1958).

Sample plus Th, detect excess Th with 9-(0-hydroxyphenyl)trihydroxyfluorone (salicylfluorone).

405. Yangsheva, V. S., "The Determination of Sulfates in Distilled Water with Salicylfluorone," Metody Anal. Kim. Reakt. Prep. Tos. Kom. Sov. Min. SSSR po Khim., 4(1962):135 (1962).

Sulfate plus $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ plus indicator; measure fluorescence.

GRAVIMETRIC

406. Alcino, J. F., "Microanalytical Determination of Sulfur. A Modified Bomb Method," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 13:506-507 (1941).

Na_2O_2 and KClO_3 used; BaSO_4 precipitated.

407. Arrhenius, O., "Sedimetical Methods of Analysis," Medd. Vetenskap sakad. Nobelinst., 6(14):1-69 (1926).

Quantitative estimates based on apparent volume of Ba precipitate in centrifuge tube.

408. APHA, "Gravimetric Method with Drying of Residue (156 B)," Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th Ed., p. 333 (1971).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ gravimetric method weighing BaSO_4 .

409. APHA, "Gravimetric Method with Ignition of Residue (156 A)," Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th Ed., pp. 331-333 (1971).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ gravimetric method with ignition of BaSO_4 precipitate.

410. ASTM, "Standard Methods of Test for Sulfate Ion in Water and Wastewater (D516); Method A - Gravimetric Method," Annual Book of ASTM Standards, 31:427-428 (1974).

Details of gravimetric method using BaCl_2 .

411. Belcher, R., "A New Reagent for the Precipitation of Sulfate," J. Chem. Soc., pp. 4216-4218 (1952).

412. Borkovskii, A. A., "Determination of Sulfate in Soluble Fluorides," Zavodskaya Lab., 3:1089-1090 (1934).

Fixation of F as BF_4 ion to remove interference.

413. Costagnou, R., "Solubility of Barium and Calcium Sulfates," Bull. Soc. Pharm. Bordeaux, 90:25-29 (1952).

Separation of Ba/Ca SO_4 mixture.

414. Chatterjee, K. P., "Determination of the Sulfate Ion by Precipitation as Barium Sulfate," Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem., 121:128-134 (1922).

$\text{HCl} > 0.1\%$ as a source of error in precipitation with BaCl_2 .

415. Dhandhukia, M. M., "Rapid Method of Sulfate Estimation," Salt Res. Ind., 5(1):17-18 (1968).

BaSO₄ precipitate-wash and weigh.

416. Environmental Protection Agency, "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," EPA-625/6-74-003, p. 283 (1974).

Sulfate-gravimetric method uses APHA and ASTM methods.

417. Fales, H. A., "Factors Influencing the Determination of Sulfate as Barium Sulfate," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 11:206-213 (1939).

Can remove KNO₃ interference by addition of HCl.

418. Fischer, R. B., "Rapid Precipitation of Barium Sulfate," Anal. Chem., 25:1544-1548 (1953).

In-depth study of precipitation of BaSO₄ with BaCl₂.

419. Friend, J. A. N., "Determination of the Sulfate Ion by Precipitation as Barium Sulfate," Analyst, 57:559-562 (1932).

Early BaCl₂ procedure for SO₄⁼ in Li₂SO₄; SO₄⁼ ≤ 0.02 N.

420. Gerarde, H. W., "Toxicological Studies on Hydrocarbons. VII. A Gravimetric Method for the Determination of Inorganic and Ethereal Sulfate in Urine," Amer. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J., 21:511-514 (1960).

Rapid simplified method using quantitative self-regulating pressure filtration technique with barium.

421. Germuth, F. G., "The Occlusion of Barium Chloride by Barium Sulfate," Am. J. Pharm., 99:271-274 (1927).

Discussion of temperature factor in precipitation of SO₄⁼.

422. Girman, "A Rapid Method for Determining Sulfates," Novoe v Praktike Hidrogenizatii Zhirov, Sbornik Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Zhirov., pp. 127-129 (1939), Khim. Referat. Zhur, No. 3, p. 55 (1940).

SO₄⁼ in Ni catalysts by volume of BaSO₄ precipitate in centrifuge tube.

423. Gottschalk, G., "Gravimetric Determination of Sulfate as Benzidine Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 155:251-263 (1957).

Sulfate detected by analysis of Ni wire, Fe plate, ZnO_2 , H_2O , and methylene blue; metal ions removed by ion exchange and PO_4^{3-} as MgNH_4PO_4 ; S to ± 0.05 mg.

424. Hahn, F. G., "Composition of Analytical Precipitates of Barium Sulfate," Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem., 206:398-406 (1932).

Precipitate weight error due to formation of H_2SO_4 .

425. Isakov, P. M., "Rapid Gravimetric Method of Determining Sulfate Ion," Nauch. Byull. Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ., 13:8-10 (1946).

Adds picric acid to hasten BaSO_4 precipitation, improve size and form of crystal, and ease filtration.

426. Karoglanov, Z., "Causes of Contamination of Precipitates. I. Precipitation Reactions in which Barium Compounds Participate," Z. anal. Chem., 106:129-146 (1936).

Examines contamination of precipitate; believes errors due to contamination during early stages rather than adsorption phenomena.

427. Kolthoff, I. M., "The Determination of Sulfate as Barium Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 58:49-69 (1919).

428. Kolthoff, I. M., "The Gravimetric Determination of Sulfate as Barium Sulfate," Pharm. Weekblad., 56:122-142 (1919).

Literature review of BaSO_4 determinations with conclusions.

429. Kolthoff, I. M., "The Determination of Sulfates as Strontium Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 58:20-23 (1919).

430. Kolthoff, I. M., "The Determination of Sulfates as Strontium Sulfate," Pharm. Weekblad., 56:159-161 (1919).

Free acids and certain salts are disturbing factors and use of 50% EtOH makes solubility sufficiently low.

431. Kolthoff, I. M., "Determination of Sulfate According to F. Hahn at Extreme Dilution," Z. anal. Chem., 63:392-404 (1923).

432. Kolthoff, I. M., "Sulfate Determination According to Hahn at Great Dilutions," Pharm. Weekblad., 60:1177-1190 (1923).

Hahn's method ($\text{SO}_4^{=}$ + Ba salt in boiling H_2O) combined with Winkler's method (filtering on asbestos); Precipitation in AcOH better than HCl; codeine-HCl, $\text{PO}_4^{=}$, Ca all interferences.

433. Ledoux, L., "Application of Mechanical Precipitation to the Determination of Sulfuric Acid, Sulfates, Calcium, and Potassium," Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg., 28:51-52 (1914).

Mechanical agitation in cold with pure HCl and 2% $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; filtered, washed with H_2O and ignited.

434. Mahr, C., "A New Method for Determining Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 128:477-484 (1948).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ detected by precipitation of $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{BrSO}_4$; precipitated $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ may be determined gravimetric or dissolved in water and Br detected by titration with AgNO_3 or Co detected colorimetrically.

435. Majdel, I., "Effect of Phosphoric Acid on the Determination of Sulfate with Barium Chloride," Bull. Soc. Chim. Roy. Yougoslav., 1(2):25-28 (1931).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined with BaCl_2 in presence of P_2O_5 and HCl; increase in P_2O_5 or BaCl_2 increases error while increase in HCl decreases error; recommends removal of P_2O_5 prior to analysis.

436. Majer, V., "Practical Importance of Winkler's Procedures for Determining Calcium, Lead, Sulfate and Phosphate," Chem. Zentr., 1:782 (1942).

437. Majer, V., "The Practical Significance of the Winkler Procedure," Z. anal. Chem., 122:257-262 (1941).

Winkler method useful in some cases but not as good or bad as some feel.

438. Margolina, S. S., "Analysis of Products of Chlorination of Oxides and Sulfides of Copper," Zavodskaya Lab., 4:861-863 (1935).

With BaCl_2 and Na_2SO_4 .

439. Marjanovic, V., "Determination of Sulfate Ion as Barium Sulfate," Arhiv Hemijsu, 1:5-18 (1927).

Cl^- , NO_3^- , Na, K, Mg, Fe, Cu, Al, and NH_4 do not interfere; $\text{PO}_4^{=}$ gives high value and Ca low value. Uses HCl and BaCl_2 ; solution $< 0.3 \text{ g SO}_4^{=}$.

440. Matsui, M., "The Determination of the Sulfate Content of Sodium Sulfate," J. Chem. Ind., 24:1039-1053 (1921).

Examined five methods of BaSO_4 precipitation using pure Na_2SO_4 .

441. Meillere, G., "Determination of H_2SO_4 and Sulfates," J. Pharm. Chem., 19:296-297 (1919).

Precipitation by BaCl_2 in slightly AcOH medium and near 100° .

442. Meldrum, W. B., "Determination of Sulfate in the Presence of Chromate," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 13:456-457 (1941).

Precipitate BaCl_2 , weigh, fuse NaCO_3 , detect CrO_4 in precipitate iodometrically.

443. Montequi, R., "Systematic Investigation of Anions," Anales Soc. Espan. Fis. Quim., 30:567-599 (1932).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitate in AcOH solution by $\text{Ba}(\text{OAc})_2$.

444. Oka, S., "Rapid Analysis by Centrifugal Methods," Japan Analyst, 1:136-140 (1952).

Quantitative analysis by volume measurement of BaSO_4 after centrifuging studied.

445. Orlov, I. E., "Rapid Method for Determining the Sulfate Ion by Means of a 'Coupled' Precipitation," Z. anal. Chem., 98:326-329 (1934).

BaSO_4 precipitated with BaCl_2 in presence of AlCl_3 ; Al precipitated by NH_4OH to methyl red; Al precipitate coagulates BaSO_4 .

446. Owells, B. R., "Estimation of Barium Sulfate in the Presence of Silica," Chemist Analyst, 31:6 (1942).

BaSO_4 weight in Gooch crucible.

447. Owen, E. C., "Determination of Sulfates. A Study of the Conditions Necessary for the Precipitation of Benzidine Sulfate, with Special Reference to the Estimation of Sulfates in Urine," Biochem. J., 30: 352-360 (1936).

Use pH of 2.75, must remove phosphate before precipitate; chlorides do not interfere.

448. Pel'sh, G. K., "A Rapid Semimicromethod for the Determination of Ions by Weighing the Precipitates in Centrifuge Tubes," Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. im. A. A. Zhdanova; No. 211, Ser. Khim. Nauk, (15):105-115 (1957).

Simplified method of gravimetric determination; BaSO_4 precipitate centrifuged, dried, weighed.

449. Peskova, V. M., "Rapid Determination of the Sulfate Ion," Zavodskaya Lab., 9:1329-1330 (1940); Chem. Zentr., 2:571 (1942).

Adds saturated picric acid and excess 5% BaCl_2 .

450. Pil'nik, R. S., "Rapid Gravimetric Method for Determination of Sulfate in Sodium Dichromate and Chromic Anhydride (in technical grade products)," Tr. Ural'sk. Nauchn.-Issled. Khim. Inst., (11):46-48 (1968).

$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitation as BaSO_4 in presence of NaOAc to mask Cr^{+3} .

451. Pribil, R., "Use of Complexions in Chemical Analysis. XXXV. Gravimetric Determination of Barium and Sulfates," Chem. Listy, 45:542-544 (1951); Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 16:398-404 (1951).

Interfering Al, Cr, and Fe bound in acidic EDTA solutions during precipitation with barium nitrate.

452. Rabovskii, G. V., "Determination of Sulfate in Presence of Chromates," Zavodskaya Lab., 3:592-593 (1934).

BaSO_4 precipitation.

453. Radmacher, W., "Determination of Sulfur Dioxide and Sulfur Trioxide in Boiler Gases," Staub (Düsseldorf), 18:174-176 (1958).

Gravimetric determination of SO_2 and BaSO_4 expedient rather than nephelometric; need to provide absorbent with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 for quantitative precipitation.

454. Rudnev, N. A., "Effect of Nitric Acid on Precipitation of Barium Sulfate," Ucheniye Zapiski Kazan. Gosudarst. Univ., 90:1054-1061 (1930).

Increasing NO_2^- concentration gives increasing error to a definite limit, whereupon error decreases; washing with hot water frees Ba^+ ion.

455. Rudnev, N. A., "Precipitation of Barium Sulfate in the Presence of Chloride and Bromide Ions," Trans. B. Inst. Chem. Tech. Kazan, 1:143-156 (1934).

Effect of HCl or HBr on precipitate is investigated.

456. Schleicher, A., "A New Possible Source of Error in the Determination of Sulfate as Barium Sulfate," Z. anal. Chem., 121:90-92 (1942); Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Geol. Ref. I, p. 15 (1942).

Adsorption of BaCl_2 by filter paper; wash filter with cold HCl and hot H_2O prior to use.

457. Shereshevskii, I. L., "Methods of the Analysis of Sulfide-Hydrosulfide Liquors," Z. anal. Chem., 105:110-112 (1936).

Treats sample consecutively to determine $\text{CO}_3^{=}$, $\text{HCO}_3^{=}$, Cl^- , $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ (as BaSO_4), $\text{SO}_3^{=}$, $\text{S}^{=}$.

458. Shinkai, S., "A New Method of Chemical Analysis. I.," J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 40:348 (1937).

Improved method using BaCl_2 .

459. Shinkai, "A New Method of Chemical Analysis. II. Determination of Anions," J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 40:349 (1937).

Comparative results of analyses.

460. Shinkai, S., "Rapid Determination of Sulfate in Common Salt," Japan Analyst, 3:330-331 (1954).

BaSO₄ precipitation.

461. Shlapin, V. M., "Precipitation of Barium Sulfate in the Presence of Ferric Salts," Ucheniye Zapiski Kazan. Gosudarst. Univ., 88:461-464 (1928).

Errors due to presence of Fe⁺⁺⁺ may be partially compensated for by having a large excess of Fe⁺⁺⁺.

462. Specker, H., "Quantitative Separation of Inorganic Ions by Ion-Exchange on Alginic Acid," Z. anal. Chem., 141:33-38 (1954).

Separation of Fe, Cu, et al., for gravimetric determination of SO₄ using BaCl₂.

463. Spencer, G. C., "Report on Chemical Reagents (Determination of Sulfates in Ammonium Nitrate)," J. Assoc. Offic. Agr. Chem., 11:421 (1928).

SO₄⁼ sample digested with concentrated HCl in Kjeldahl flask--Ba⁺⁺ precipitate.

464. Toth, A., "Apparent Volume of the Solid Phase of Centrifuged Precipitates. III. Rapid Analysis of Sulfates by Measuring the Volume of Centrifuged Precipitates of Barium Sulfate," Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung., 16:251-266 (1958).

465. Toth, A., "The Volume of Centrifuged Precipitates. III. A Rapid Method for the Estimation of Sulfate by Measuring the Volume of the Centrifuged Barium Sulfate Precipitate," Magyar Kem. Folyóirat, 61:239-245 (1955).

0.1 N HCl + 25% NH₄Cl + 1% BaCl₂ at 85° plus sample; after cooling and centrifuging, volume of precipitate read directly and SO₄⁼ calculated.

466. Vasil'eva, L. A., "Precipitation of Barium Sulfate in Presence of Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids, in the Cold," Trans. Kirov Inst. Chem. Tech. Kazan, 4(5):97-105 (1935).

HNO₃ and HCl are interferences (coprecipitators).

467. Winkler, L. W., "Gravimetric Analysis. XII. Estimation of Sulfuric Acid," Z. Angew Chem., 33(1):59-60 (1920).

Add K₂CO₃, boil and add BaCl₂ solution; weigh precipitate x 1.0045.

468. Winkler, L. W., "Gravimetric Analysis. XIII. Determination of Sulfuric Acid," Z. Angew Chem., 33(1):159-160, 162-163 (1920).

1% NH_4Cl prevents interference with BaCl_2 .

NEPHELOMETRIC AND TURBIDIMETRIC

469. Adams, D. F., "Tentative Method of Analysis of the Sulfation Rate of the Atmosphere," Health Lab. Sci., 8(4):243-247 (1971).

Added sulfaspend reagent and determined absorbance at 450 nm.

470. Alekseeva, M. V., "Methods for the Determination of Small Concentrations V. Determining Sulfate, Sulfite, and Sulfide," J. Applied Chem., 7:616-622 (1934).

BaSO₄ - Visual comparison with standards in flat bottom test tubes.

471. Aoyama, S., "Colorimetric Estimation of Turbidity of Silver Chloride and Barium Sulfate," J. Pharm. Soc. Japan, 48:702-712 (1928).

AgCl standard cannot be used for BaSO₄ precipitate.

472. APHA, "Turbidimetric Method (156 C)," in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th ed., pp. 334-335 (1971).

Details of SO₄⁼ turbidimetric method using barium.

473. ASTM, "Standard Methods of Test for Sulfate Ion in Water and Wastewater (D 516); Method B-Turbidimetric Method," in Annual Book of ASTM Standards, 31:427-430 (1974).

Details of turbidimetric method using barium.

474. Baumann, A. N., "Automated Sampling and Analysis of Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Digestion Systems," in Automation in Analytical Chemistry, Technicon Symposia, 1967, Vol. I., pp. 257-260, Mediad, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. (1968).

Turbidimetric determination using BaCl₂ at 520 mμ; hot slurry sampling.

475. Blanc, P., "A Semimicromethod for the Determination of the Sulfate Ion," Trov. Soc. Pharm. Montpellier, 14:333-334 (1954).

5 to 50 mg/liter BaSO₄ in 20% "Tween 20."

476. Boutwell, P. W., "Determination of Sulfur in Urine," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 4:117 (1932).

Early BaCl₂ - photometric.

477. Boyars, C., "Turbidimetric Method for Determination of Potassium Sulfate in Propellant Powders," Anal. Chem., 20:87 (1940).

BaSO₄ against standardized curve.

478. Claudy, H. N., "Automatic Sulfate Ion Analyzer," Anal. Chem., 31(7):1255-1258 (1959).

BaSO₄ colloidal solution; SO₄⁼ concentration of 1 to 4%.

479. Coleman, R. L., "Turbidimetry Via Parallel Photometric Analysis Determination of Sulphate," Anal. Chem., 44(6):1031 (1971).

(GeMSAEC) technique using CAD and BaCl.

480. Denis, W. J., "Sulphates in Blood," J. Biol. Chem., 49:311-317 (1921).

BaSO₄ method for blood sulphate.

481. Environmental Protection Agency, "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," EPA-625/6-74-003, pp. 277-278 (1974).

Sulfate-Turbidimetric method; uses APHA and ASTM methods.

482. Ferrara, L. W., "Turbidimetric Determination of Sulfate by the Auto-Analyzer: Sulfur in Plant Materials by Digestion with Nitric and Perchloric Acid," in Automation in Analytical Chemistry, Technicon Symposia, 1965, pp. 109-111, Mediad, Inc., White Plains, New York (1966).

Turbidimetric method at 420 mμ; 10-50 ppm; BaSO₄ in gelatin.

483. Gelman, C., "Estimation of Water-Soluble Chlorides, Sulfates, and Nitrates in Suspended Atmospheric Dusts," J. Air Poll. Cont. Assoc., 7:216-219 (1957).

Sample through Whatman 41H paper, weighed, extracted with C₆H₆, ion-exchanged and SO₄⁼ determined by BaSO₄-turbidimetric method.

484. Haff, A. C., "An Automated Procedure for the Analysis of Total and Inorganic Sulfate in Serum and Urine," in Advances in Automated Analysis, Technicon International Congress, 1969, Vol. I., Clinical Research, Mediad, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. (1970).

Turbidimetric procedure using BaCl₂ precipitation and gelatin; 420 mμ.

485. Hibbard, P. L., "Turbidimetric Estimation of Precipitates," Ind. Eng. Chem., 16:804-807 (1924).

Construction and use of early optical instrument.

486. Hobin, N. K., "Turbidimetric Determination of Soluble Sulfates in Water-Soluble Color Additives," J. Ass. Offic. Anal. Chem., 53(2): 242-243 (1970).

BaSO₄ precipitation, turbidimetric measurement at 440 mμ; color additives adsorbed on activated charcoal.

487. Hofer, K., "A New Rapid Determination of Sulfate by the Method of Turbidity Measurements," Chem. Zentr., 2:3372 (1931); Wärme, 54:803-804 (1931).

Instrument for approximation of sulphate in boiler water and fuels (Ba⁺⁺).

488. Holy, H. W., "Automated Turbimetric Techniques," in Automated Analytical Chemistry, Technicon Symposium, 1963, pp. 113-116, Technicon Instruments Company, Ltd., Chertsey, England (1964).

SO₄⁼ by turbimetric barium method; comparison with gravimetric and volumetric.

489. Huey, N. A., "Determination of Sulfate in Atmospheric Suspended Particulates; Turbidimetric Barium Sulfate Method," U.S. Pub. Health Serv. Publ., 999-AP-11, I-1-I-4 (1965).

Turbidimetric method limit is 50 γ SO₄⁼; nephelometric method limit is 2 γ SO₄⁼.

490. Huey, N. A., "The Lead Dioxide Estimation of Sulfur Dioxide Pollution," J. Air Poll. Contr. Assoc., 18(9):610-611 (1968).

Lead sulfate converted to lead carbonate; SO₄⁼ determined by turbidimetric method at 450 mμ.

491. Jackson, D. D., "Turbidimetric Determination of Sulphate," J. Am. Chem. Soc., 23:799 (1901).

Range 1-60 mg using Ba(OH)₂.

492. Keily, H. J., "Nephelometric Determination of Sulfate Impurity in Certain Reagent Grade Salts," Anal. Chem., 27:759-764 (1955).

SO₄⁼ precipitate with BaCl₂ crystals in EtOH - 0.2 to 10.0 ppm.

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BaCrO_4 , sample, acetate buffer, alcohol; centrifuge; filtrate; diphenyl-carbazide reagent, HCl; determine absorbancy at 545 m μ with 5 mm cells; PO_4 and Fe interfere.

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Chromate-meta-bisulfite reaction can be applied to determination of Ba, PG, Hg, and $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

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Method for determination of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ in 0 to 100 γ /ml range.

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Ba chloranilate method evaluated.

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Titration with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$; 80% EtOH, Thorin indicator. See endpoint at 550 m μ .

SUBSTITUTED BENZIDINES

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Development of new reagents for $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination.

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Reactions of new reagents with oxidizers.

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Discussion and development of 4:4'-diaminotolane.

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Replaces benzidine; phosphate and cromate interfere.

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25 to 100 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ in 100 ml or 2.5 to 25 mg $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ in 50 ml; PO_4 interferes.

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$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined by parallel photometry using BaCl_2 and 4-amino-4'-chlorodiphenyl hydrochloride.

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Add benzidine and filter. Unreacted benzidine measured colorimetrically after thymol addition.

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Add benzidine and filter. Add thymol and measure colorimetrically.

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Add benzidine and filter. Unreacted benzidine and thymol and measure colorimetrically.

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S reduced to $\text{SO}_4^{=}$; $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ detected with barium chloride (700 mμ), barium chloranilate (530 mμ) or 4-amino-4'-chlorodiphenyl hydrochloride (700 mμ) methods.

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Monoacetylated and monobenzoyleated benzidines give precipitates with sulfates. N,N'-diacetylbenzidine give only a faint precipitate. Vanillyledenebenzidine used as a sulfate reagent reported. Other mono- and di-methines derived from benzidine were reported as giving precipitates with sulfate.

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Precipitate with 4-amino-4'-chlorodiphenyl hydrochloride in presence of surface-active agent; determined by UV at 254 mμ.

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Precipitation of $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ with 2-aminoperimidine hydrochloride; measure excess reagent at 305 nm; 4-120 ppm $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

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$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ precipitation as perimidylammonium sulfate; thermal decomposition of precipitate and excess reagent yields SO_2 ; determined by West-Gaeke or flame photometric procedures.

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$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined using 4-amino-4'-chlorodiphenyl hydrochloride and acid gum ghatti; determined to 1 ppm $\text{SO}_4^{=}$.

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Unreacted, add benzidine and filter benzidine and thymol and measure colorimetric.

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Calculating percentage of substance precipitated from solution by difference in refraction.

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Microscopic identification of particulates.

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$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determination to $2 \mu\text{g SO}_4^{=}/\text{ml}$ solution; specific $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ analyzer in H_2O_2 determination of SO_2 .

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Addition of BaCl_2 to $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ solution with repeated filtration until no precipitation formed.

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Measuring the time taken to form a precipitate with BaCl_2 .

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Optical constants for compounds present in atmosphere (including $\text{SO}_4^{=}$) determined using spectrometry.

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Broad discussion.

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Discussion.

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Precipitate with BaCl₂; measured K α lines; 48 μ g.

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A review.

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With barium acetate.

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$\text{SO}_4^{=}$ determined indirectly by effect on lead or barium ion wave.

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Titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

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Discussion and listing of methods but no procedures (adsorption chromatography; rhodizonate photometry; turbidimetric; colorimetric: barium chloranilate; reduction to S(II)).

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Indirect AA using excess cation determination.

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Amperometric titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

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Volumetric (after reduction to H_2S , H_2S determined with methyl red as indicator; as BaSO_4 using sodium rhodizonate as indicator); gravimetrically as BaSO_4 .

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General discussion of EDTA titration of excess barium.

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Various $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ methods (BaSO_4 : gravimetric; BaCl_2 : K_2CrO_4 titrations; BaCrO_4 : KI titration; benzidine hydrochloride titration; combustion; BaSO_4 : turbidimetric).

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Indirect flame-emission determination of excess barium, AA spectroscopy.

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Various methods (gravimetric: BaSO_4 ; volumetric: iodometric, benzidine).

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Quench by $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ of fluorescence of Th-morin complex.

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General discussion of methods.

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Various methods (gravimetric; turbidimetric; spectrophotometric; by reduction to H_2S); separation by ion-exchange.

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SAMPLING

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H₂SO₄ separated from SO₂ and other sulphates. SO₃ in N₂ converted to SO₂ with hot Cu. SO₂ determined by FPD. Method can measure H₂SO₄ in presence of 100 times as much SO₂ and other sulphates.

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Discussion.

ADDENDUM

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Titrate with $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ at pH 3. Sulfonazo III one of the best studied. A number of cations and anions interfere.

TECHNICAL REPORT DATA <i>(Please read Instructions on the reverse before completing)</i>		
1. REPORT NO EPA-600/4-76-008 ^{2.}		3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSION NO.
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SULFATES: LITERATURE SEARCH AND METHODS SELECTION		5. REPORT DATE 2, 1976 MARCH
		6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION CODE
7. AUTHOR(S) Fred J. Bergman		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Midwest Research Institute 425 Volker Boulevard Kansas City, Missouri 64110		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. 1HD621
		11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO. 68-02-1728
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory Office of Research and Development U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711		13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED Final
		14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE EPA-ORD
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
16. ABSTRACT <p>A thorough literature search for methods of sulfate analysis has been completed. The results of the search with a very brief abstract of each method are attached as an appendix. The analytical methods have been reviewed for strengths and weaknesses, and the two most promising methods have been selected. Based on this review, the two recommended methods are the methyl thymol blue method described by A. L. Lazrus and the barium chloranilate method modified by H. N. S. Schafer and developed by R. J. Bertolacini and J. E. Barney, II. The results of this phase of the investigation have been submitted to EPA. Acceptance of the two recommended methods and approval to complete the investigation were received October 15, 1975.</p>		
17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS		
a. DESCRIPTORS	b. IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS	c. COSATI Field/Group
Air Pollution Bibliographies Methodology	Sulfate Analysis Methyl Thymol Blue Barium Chloranilate Literature Search	13B
18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Release Unlimited	19. SECURITY CLASS (This Report) Unclassified	21. NO. OF PAGES 140
	20. SECURITY CLASS (This page) Unclassified	22. PRICE