SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13320:2002

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Površinsko aktivne snovi - Določanje sledov prostega etilen oksida v etoksilatih s plinsko kromatografijo

Surface active agents - Gas chromatographic trace determination of free ethylene oxide in ethoxylates

Grenzflächenaktive Stoffe - Gaschromatographische Spurenbestimmung von freiem Ethylenoxid in Ethoxylaten

Agents de surface - Détermination de traces d'oxyde d'éthylène libre dans les éthoxylats par chromatographie en phase gazeuse

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English version

Surface active agents - Gas chromatographic trace determination of free ethylene oxide in ethoxylates

Agents de surface - Détermination de traces d'oxyde d'éthylène libre dans les éthoxylats par chromatographie en phase gazeuse

Grenzflächenaktive Stoffe - Gaschromatographische Spurenbestimmung von freiem Ethylenoxid in Ethoxylaten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 November 2001.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Contents

Foreword

This document EN 13320 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 276 "Surface active agents", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2002.

The annexes A and B are informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the content of free ethylene oxide in the range from 1 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg in polyglycols, ethoxylates of alcohols and alkylphenols and in fatty acid polyglycol esters.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use – Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987).*

ISO 607, *Surface active agents and detergents – Test methods of sample division*.

3 Principle

The ethoxylates are, after addition of water, analyzed by gas chromatography using a head-space sampling accessory. The free ethylene oxide content is determined by the standard addition test method.

4 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise specified, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and have been checked in advance as to not interfere with the analytical results.

4.1 Water complying with grade 1 as defined in EN ISO 3696.

4.2 Ethylene oxide, C_2H_4O, $w(C_2H_4O) \geq 99{,}5$ %.

4.3 Ethylene oxide, C_2H_4O, dissolved in dichloromethane, vials containing 50 mg of ethylene oxide dissolved in 1 ml of dichloromethane.

4.4 N,N-dimethylformamide, C_3H_7NO.

5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and the following.

5.1 Capillary gas chromatograph, with flame ionisation detector (FID) and head-space sampling accessory. The apparatus shall be equipped with a split system. The head-space sampling accessory shall be designed such that each head-space bottle can be thermostated for a defined time.

NOTE Since ethylene oxide is easily decomposed by traces of impurities such as acids and transition metals, (catalysed decomposition), a meticulously clean sampling accessory is necessary.

5.2 Fused silica capillary column, coating: crosslinked dimethylpolysiloxanes, column length 30 m, internal diameter 0,25 mm, film thickness 1,0 µm.

5.3 Vials, closable by means of a septum, 20 ml, suitable for head-space sampling accessory.

5.4 Septums and aluminium caps, lined with aluminium or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) for closing the vials.

5.5 Sealing pliers, for sealing the caps onto the vials.

5.6 Integrator or computer, with appropriate evaluation programme.

5.7 Analytical balance, accurate to 0,1 mg.

6 Sampling and preparation of the test sample

6.1 Sampling

The laboratory samples shall be prepared and stored in accordance with ISO 607.

6.2 Test sample

NOTE 1 The test samples can be in liquid, paste or solid form.

For paste-like products, liquefy and homogenize the laboratory samples by gentle warming.

NOTE 2 If the test sample is heated above 50 °C, low results will be obtained.

Do not melt solid products above 50 °C.

7 Procedure

7.1 Preparation of calibration solutions

7.1.1 Standard solutions

Prepare a stock solution of ethylene oxide (EO) (4.2) either by :

a) Difference weighing

Weigh a 200 ml volumetric flask containing about 100 ml of water. Pass about 500 mg of ethylene oxide (4.2) into the water and reweigh. Make up the solution to 200 ml with water. In place of difference weighing, the addition of ethylene oxide (4.2) can be carried out by weighing-in using a cooled syringe, or

b) Using a vial

Dissolve the contents of a vial of ethylene oxide (4.3) in 250 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide (4.4).

NOTE A method of titration of the ethylene oxide stock solution is given in annex B.

Prepare standard solutions with concentrations of $\rho(C_2H_4O)$ = 0,1 g/100 ml and $\rho(C_2H_4O)$ = 0,01 g/100 ml by multistage dilutions with water from the stock solution.

Store the standard solutions in a refrigerator.

7.1.2 Calibration solutions

Prepare calibration solution A as follows :

Place 2 ml of ethylene oxide standard solution with a concentration of $\rho(C_2H_4O)$ = 0,01 g/100 ml in a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark with water. 1 ml of this solution contains 2 µg of ethylene oxide.

Prepare calibration solution B as follows :

Place 1 ml of ethylene oxide standard solution with a concentration of $\rho(C_2H_4O)$ = 0,1 g/100 ml in a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark with water. 1 ml of this solution contains 10 µg of ethylene oxide.

7.2 Determination

Weigh about 1 g of the test sample (6.2), to the nearest 0,1 mg into each of two vials and add 1 ml of water to each. Close the vials and make sure that they are pressure-tight.

Weigh about 1 g of the test sample (6.2) to the nearest 0,1 mg into each of two further vials and add 1 ml of calibration solution A or B to each. Close the vials and make sure that they are pressure-tight.

For products with a low degree of ethoxylation, solubility problems can be encountered in pure water. In this case, the determination can be carried out using a different solvent such as toluene or N,N-dimethylformamide, provided that it has been shown to give comparable results. The solvent used shall be reported under e) of the test report (see clause 10).

Equilibrate the solutions for 45 min at (70 ± 1) °C.

Inject the solutions and perform the analysis using the following gas chromatographic conditions :

— temperature of the transfer line : 150 °C ;

— thermostating temperature : 70 °C ;

— pressure build-up time : 3 s ;

— injection time : 6 s ;

— analysis time : 45 min.

NOTE 1 GC conditions deviating from those given above may be used provided that a corresponding separation performance is demonstrated.

a) Temperature

— oven : 50 °C isothermal for 5 min, then from 50 °C to 180 °C at 5 °C/min ;

— detector (FID) : 250 °C.

b) Carrier gas

— helium : about 1 ml/min ;

— column pressure : about 70 kPa (0,7 bar) ;

— split : about 1 : 40.

c) Hydrogen and air : Optimized for FID ;

d) Evaluation : Using an electronic integrator or computer, with appropriate evaluation programme.

NOTE 2 Unknown constituents of the test sample which are eluted at the same retention time as ethylene oxide can cause systematic errors. Compounds that commonly occur in ethoxylates such as methanol, ethanol, acetaldehyde and 1,4-dioxane are separated from ethylene oxide under the given separation conditions.

8 Calculation and expression of results

The ethylene oxide content, w_j, in micrograms per gram of the test sample, is calculated using the following equations :

$$\overline{A} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\frac{A_j}{m_j} \quad (1)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{2}\frac{(B_k / m_k) - \overline{A}}{C_k / m_k} \quad (2)$$

$$w_j = \frac{A_j}{m_j f} \quad (3)$$

where

$\overline{A}$ is the mean peak area of ethylene oxide per unit mass of the original test sample, in millivolts seconds per gram ;

A_i is the peak area of ethylene oxide in the original test sample in the j^{th} individual determination, in millivolts seconds ;

m_j is the mass of the original test sample weighed-in for the j^{th} individual determination, in grams ;

j is the index of the individual determination ;

f is the mean headspace response factor out of two standard additions, in millivolts seconds per microgram ;

B_k is the peak area of ethylene oxide in the test sample with the k^{th} standard addition, in millivolts seconds ;

C_k is the mass of ethylene oxide added to the test sample, in micrograms ;

m_k is the mass of the original test sample weighed-in for the k^{th} standard addition, in grams ;

k is the index for the standard addition.

Calculate the result as the mean of w_1 and w_2 to the nearest 0,1 µg/g.

9 Precision

9.1 Repeatability limit

The absolute difference between two independent single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment within a short interval of time, will not exceed the repeatability limit, *r*, in more than 5 % of cases.

Typical precision data obtained in a ring test are given in annex A.

9.2 Reproducibility limit

The absolute difference between two single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in different laboratories by different operators using different equipment, will not exceed the reproducibility limit, *R*, in more than 5 % of cases.