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**Kakovost vode - Določevanje hlapnih organskih spojin v vodi - Metoda headspace mikroekstrakcije na trdni fazi (HS-SPME) v kombinaciji s plinsko kromatografijo/masno spektrometrijo (GC/MS) (ISO 17943:2016)**

Water quality - Determination of volatile organic compounds in water - Method using headspace solid-phase micro-extraction (HS-SPME) followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) (ISO 17943:2016)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung flüchtiger organischer Verbindungen in Wasser - Verfahren mittels Headspace-Festphasenmikroextraktion (HS-SPME) gefolgt von der Gaschromatographie und Massenspektrometrie (GC-MS) (ISO 17943:2016)

Qualité de l'eau - Détermination de composés organiques volatils dans l'eau - Méthode utilisant une micro-extraction en phase solide (MEPS) de l'espace de tête suivie d'une chromatographie en phase gazeuse-spectrométrie de masse (CG-SM) (ISO 17943:2016))

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 17943:2016**

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**ICS:**

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|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| 13.060.50 | Preiskava vode na kemične snovi    | Examination of water for chemical substances |
| 71.040.50 | Fizikalnokemijske analitske metode | Physicochemical methods of analysis          |

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Water quality - Determination of volatile organic compounds in water - Method using headspace solid-phase micro-extraction (HS-SPME) followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) (ISO 17943:2016)

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| <b>Contents</b>               | <b>Page</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>European foreword.....</b> | <b>3</b>    |

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17943:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 “Water quality” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 “Water analysis” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2016.

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**Water quality — Determination of  
volatile organic compounds in water  
— Method using headspace solid-  
phase micro-extraction (HS-SPME)  
followed by gas chromatography-mass  
spectrometry (GC-MS)**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de composés organiques volatils  
dans l'eau — Méthode utilisant une micro-extraction en phase solide  
(MEPS) de l'espace de tête suivie d'une chromatographie en phase  
gazeuse-spectrométrie de masse (CG-SM)*

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# Contents

Page

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Foreword.....  | iv        |
| Introduction.....  | v         |
| <b>1 Scope.....</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2 Normative references.....</b>   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>3 Principle.....</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>4 Interferences.....</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| 4.1 Sampling.....  | 4         |
| 4.2 Extraction.....  | 4         |
| 4.3 Gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.....  | 5         |
| <b>5 Reagents.....</b>   | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>6 Apparatus.....</b>  | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>7 Sampling and sample pretreatment.....</b>   | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>8 Procedure.....</b>  | <b>8</b>  |
| 8.1 Sample preparation and extraction.....   | 8         |
| 8.2 Gas chromatography.....  | 9         |
| 8.3 Identification of individual compounds by means of mass spectrometry (GC-MS).....  | 9         |
| 8.4 Blank value measurements.....  | 11        |
| <b>9 Calibration.....</b>  | <b>11</b> |
| 9.1 General.....   | 11        |
| 9.2 Calibration of the total procedure using the internal standard.....  | 12        |
| <b>10 Calculation of the results.....</b>  | <b>13</b> |
| <b>11 Expression of results.....</b>   | <b>13</b> |
| <b>12 Test report.....</b>   | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Annex A (informative) Examples of suitable SPME fibres.....</b>   | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Annex B (informative) Examples of GC columns.....</b>   | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Annex C (informative) Examples of internal standards.....</b>   | <b>17</b> |
| <b>Annex D (informative) Suitable gas chromatographic conditions and example chromatograms for compounds of <a href="#">Table 1</a>.....</b> | <b>19</b> |
| <b>Annex E (informative) General information on SPME.....</b>  | <b>33</b> |
| <b>Annex F (informative) Performance data.....</b>   | <b>34</b> |
| <b>Bibliography.....</b>   | <b>43</b> |

**ISO 17943:2016(E)****Foreword**

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## Introduction

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are often found in the manufacturing processes of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. Some are used as gasoline additives, solvents, hydraulic fluids, and dry-cleaning agents. This group of compounds belongs to the group of anthropogenic chemicals. VOC contamination of water resources is a human-health concern because many are toxic and are known or suspected human carcinogens.

For the determination of VOCs, several published procedures are available (see References [4],[5],[6],[7],[9],[12],[13], and [14]).

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# Water quality — Determination of volatile organic compounds in water — Method using headspace solid-phase micro-extraction (HS-SPME) followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)

**WARNING** — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

**IMPORTANT** — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted in accordance with this International Standard be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile organic compounds (see [Table 1](#)). This comprises, for example, halogenated hydrocarbons, trihalogenated methanes, gasoline components (such as BTEX, MTBE, and ETBE), naphthalene, 2-ethyl-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane, and highly odorous substances like geosmin and 2-methylisoborneol in drinking water, ground water, surface water, and treated waste water, by means of headspace solid-phase micro-extraction (HS-SPME) followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The limit of determination depends on the matrix, on the specific compound to be analysed, and on the sensitivity of the mass spectrometer. For most compounds to which this International Standard applies, it is at least 0,01 µg/l. Validation data related to a concentration range between 0,02 µg/l and 2,6 µg/l have been demonstrated in an interlaboratory trial. Additional validation data derived from standardization work show applicability of the method within a concentration range from 0,01 µg/l to 100 µg/l of individual substances. All determinations are performed on small sample amounts (e.g. sample volumes of 10 ml).

This method may be applicable to other compounds not explicitly covered by this International Standard or to other types of water. However, it is necessary to demonstrate the applicability for each case.

**Table 1 — Volatile organic compounds determinable by this method**

| Name                                  | Molecular formula                | CAS registry no. <sup>d</sup> | Molar mass<br>g/mol | Density<br>kg/l |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>tert</i> -amyl methyl ether (TAME) | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O | 994-05-8                      | 102,17              | 0,76            |
| benzene                               | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>    | 71-43-2                       | 78,12               | 0,88            |
| bromobenzene                          | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Br | 108-86-1                      | 157,01              | 1,50            |
| bromochloromethane                    | CH <sub>2</sub> BrCl             | 74-97-5                       | 129,38              | 1,99            |
| bromodichloromethane                  | CHBrCl <sub>2</sub>              | 75-27-4                       | 163,83              | 1,98            |
| <i>n</i> -butylbenzene                | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>  | 104-51-8                      | 134,22              | 0,86            |
| <i>sec</i> -butylbenzene              | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>  | 135-98-8                      | 134,22              | 0,86            |
| <i>tert</i> -butylbenzene             | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>  | 98-06-6                       | 134,22              | 0,87            |
| chlorobenzene                         | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl | 108-90-7                      | 112,56              | 1,11            |

<sup>a</sup> Signals of substances may overlap in chromatograms as they might co-elute.

<sup>b</sup> Density of liquid at boiling point (-13,4 °C)

<sup>c</sup> Refer to [Tables F.1](#) and [F.2](#) for validation data and additional information.

<sup>d</sup> CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Table 1 (continued)

| Name   | Molecular formula                                | CAS registry no. <sup>d</sup> | Molar mass<br>g/mol | Density<br>kg/l |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2-chlorotoluene                                | C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl                 | 95-49-8                       | 126,59              | 1,08            |
| 4-chlorotoluene                                | C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl                 | 106-43-4                      | 126,59              | 1,07            |
| dibromochloromethane                           | CHBr <sub>2</sub> Cl                             | 124-48-1                      | 208,34              | 2,45            |
| 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)             | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> Cl | 96-12-8                       | 236,33              | 2,03            |
| 1,2-dibromoethane                              | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>    | 106-93-4                      | 187,86              | 2,18            |
| dibromomethane                                 | CH <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>                  | 74-95-3                       | 173,83              | 2,48            |
| 1,2-dichlorobenzene                            | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 95-50-1                       | 147,00              | 1,30            |
| 1,3-dichlorobenzene                            | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 541-73-1                      | 147,00              | 1,29            |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene                            | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 106-46-7                      | 147,00              | 1,25            |
| 1,1-dichloroethane                             | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 75-34-3                       | 98,96               | 1,20            |
| 1,2-dichloroethane                             | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 107-06-2                      | 98,96               | 1,25            |
| 1,1-dichloroethene                             | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 75-35-4                       | 96,95               | 1,21            |
| <i>cis</i> -1,2-dichloroethene                 | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 156-59-2                      | 96,94               | 1,28            |
| <i>trans</i> -1,2-dichloroethene               | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 156-60-5                      | 96,94               | 1,26            |
| dichloromethane                                | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>                  | 75-09-2                       | 84,93               | 1,33            |
| 1,2-dichloropropane                            | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 78-87-5                       | 112,99              | 1,16            |
| 1,3-dichloropropane                            | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 142-28-9                      | 112,99              | 1,19            |
| 2,2-dichloropropane <sup>c</sup>               | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 594-20-7                      | 112,99              | 1,08            |
| 1,1-dichloropropene                            | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 563-58-6                      | 110,97              | 1,19            |
| <i>cis</i> -1,3-dichloropropene <sup>c</sup>   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 10061-01-5                    | 110,97              | 1,23            |
| <i>trans</i> -1,3-dichloropropene <sup>c</sup> | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>    | 10061-02-6                    | 110,97              | 1,21            |
| ethylbenzene                                   | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>                   | 100-41-7                      | 106,17              | 0,86            |
| ethyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (ETBE)          | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O                 | 637-92-3                      | 102,17              | 0,73            |
| 2-ethyl-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane                 | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 4359-46-0                     | 116,16              | 0,90            |
| 2-ethyl-5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane               | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 768-58-1                      | 144,21              | 0,88            |
| geosmin  | C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O                | 16423-19-1                    | 182,30              | 0,99            |
| hexachlorobutadiene                            | C <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>6</sub>                   | 87-68-3                       | 260,76              | 1,67            |
| isopropylbenzene (cumene)                      | C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub>                   | 98-82-8                       | 120,19              | 0,86            |
| 4-isopropyltoluene ( <i>p</i> -cymene)         | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>                  | 99-87-6                       | 134,21              | 0,86            |
| 2-methylisoborneol                             | C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O                | 2371-42-8                     | 168,28              | 0,97            |
| methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (MTBE)         | C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O                 | 1634-04-4                     | 88,15               | 0,74            |
| naphthalene                                    | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub>                   | 91-20-3                       | 128,17              | 1,14            |
| <i>n</i> -propylbenzene                        | C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub>                   | 103-65-1                      | 120,19              | 0,86            |
| styrene  | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub>                    | 100-42-5                      | 104,15              | 0,91            |
| 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane                      | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub>    | 630-20-6                      | 167,85              | 1,55            |
| 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane                      | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub>    | 79-34-5                       | 167,85              | 1,59            |
| tetrachloroethene                              | C <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub>                   | 127-18-4                      | 165,83              | 1,62            |
| tetrachloromethane                             | CCl <sub>4</sub>                                 | 56-23-5                       | 153,82              | 1,59            |
| toluene  | C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub>                    | 108-88-3                      | 92,14               | 0,87            |

<sup>a</sup> Signals of substances may overlap in chromatograms as they might co-elute.

<sup>b</sup> Density of liquid at boiling point (-13,4 °C)

<sup>c</sup> Refer to [Tables F.1](#) and [F.2](#) for validation data and additional information.

<sup>d</sup> CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Table 1 (continued)

| Name   | Molecular formula                             | CAS registry no. <sup>d</sup> | Molar mass<br>g/mol | Density<br>kg/l   |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| tribromomethane (bromoform)  | CHBr <sub>3</sub>                             | 75-25-2                       | 252,75              | 2,89              |
| 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> | 87-61-6                       | 181,45              | 1,68              |
| 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> | 120-82-1                      | 181,45              | 1,45              |
| 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> | 108-70-3                      | 181,45              | 1,87              |
| 1,1,1-trichloroethane  | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> | 71-55-6                       | 133,40              | 1,34              |
| 1,1,2-trichloroethane  | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> | 79-00-5                       | 133,40              | 1,44              |
| trichloroethene  | C <sub>2</sub> HCl <sub>3</sub>               | 79-01-6                       | 131,39              | 1,46              |
| trichloromethane (chloroform)  | CHCl <sub>3</sub>                             | 67-66-3                       | 119,38              | 1,47              |
| 1,2,3-trichloropropane   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> | 96-18-4                       | 147,43              | 1,38              |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene<br>(pseudocumene)   | C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub>                | 95-63-6                       | 120,19              | 0,88              |
| 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (mesitylene)  | C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub>                | 108-67-8                      | 120,19              | 0,86              |
| vinyl chloride   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl              | 75-01-4                       | 62,5                | 1,88 <sup>b</sup> |
| <i>m</i> -xylene <sup>a</sup>  | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>                | 108-38-3                      | 106,17              | 0,86              |
| <i>o</i> -xylene   | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>                | 95-47-6                       | 106,17              | 0,88              |
| <i>p</i> -xylene <sup>a</sup>  | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>                | 106-42-3                      | 106,17              | 0,86              |
| <sup>a</sup> Signals of substances may overlap in chromatograms as they might co-elute.<br><sup>b</sup> Density of liquid at boiling point (-13,4 °C)<br><sup>c</sup> Refer to <a href="#">Tables F.1</a> and <a href="#">F.2</a> for validation data and additional information.<br><sup>d</sup> CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. |   |                               |                     |                   |

SIST EN ISO 17943:2017

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c20670a3-8c2c-4ab3-996a-c70f6e677a0b/sist-en-iso-17943-2017>

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 5667-1, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques*

ISO 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples*

ISO 5667-5, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water from treatment works and piped distribution systems*

ISO 8466-1, *Water quality — Calibration and evaluation of analytical methods and estimation of performance characteristics — Part 1: Statistical evaluation of the linear calibration function*

## 3 Principle

The analytes to be determined are extracted from the headspace above the water sample by means of solid-phase micro-extraction (SPME) according to their equilibrium of distribution. Extraction fibres are used whose surface is coated with suitable adsorbents. After the extraction, the SPME fibre is removed from the sample vial (headspace vial) and introduced into the injector of a gas chromatograph. The analytes are transferred to the capillary column by thermal desorption. The substances are separated and detected using GC-MS.