SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST ISO/FDIS 15819:2008

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Kozmetika - Analitske metode - Nitrozamini: detekcija in doloļ evanje N-nitrozodietanolamina (NDELA) v kozmetiļ nih sredstvih s tekoļ insko kromatografijo visoke loļ ljivosti z masno spektrometrijsko detekcijo

Cosmetics - Analytical methods - Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC-MS

Cosmétiques - Méthodes analytiques - Nitrosamines: Recherche et dosage des N-nitrosodiéthanolamines (NDELA) dans les produits cosmétiques par CLHP-SM

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Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC-MS

Cosmétiques — Méthodes analytiques — Nitrosamines: Recherche et dosage des N-nitrosodiéthanolamines (NDELA) dans les produits cosmétiques par CLHP-SM

Reference number
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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15819 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

Introduction

Human exposure to N-nitrosamines can occur through diverse sources such as environment, food or personal care products. As a result of their perceived carcinogenic potential on several animal species, minimization of exposure to N-nitrosamines is recognised as important to the preservation of human health. Among N-nitrosamines, N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) has been recognised as a potential contaminant of cosmetics.

In this context, several analytical methods have been developed to detect and determine its presence in cosmetics – such as gas chromatography/thermal energy analysis, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled either with photolysis and colorimetric quantification or with mass spectrometry (MS) determination. This latter method uses advanced technology to ensure the maximum specificity towards NDELA, to minimize the risk of artifactual formation of the analyte of interest and to allow precise quantification.

This analytical method uses high performance liquid chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry to separate and detect trace levels of NDELA from a cosmetic ingredient or product matrix with maximum specificity for NDELA.

Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC-MS

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the detection and quantification of NDELA in cosmetics and raw materials used in cosmetics.

This method is not applicable to the detection and/or quantification of nitrosamines other than NDELA nor to the detection and/or quantification of NDELA in products other than cosmetics or raw materials used in cosmetics.

If a product has a possibility of either NDELA contamination from ingredients or NDELA formation by the composition of ingredients, the method shall be applied for quantitative determination of NDELA. Accordingly the method would not be applied in routine testing of cosmetic products. Because of the large variety of cosmetic products within this field of application, this method might need to be adapted for certain matrices.

Therefore, International Standards dedicated to alternative methods for testing nitrosamines in cosmetic products are being developed separately. Other methods can be employed provided that they are verified as to their detection of NDELA and validated in terms of recovery and quantification of the analyte.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

3 Principle

Extraction of the nitrosamine NDELA in cosmetic samples is carried out with water in the presence of deuterated d8-NDELA used as internal standard. Clean-up is performed either using solid phase extraction (SPE clean-up, see 6.3.1) with a C18 cartridge or liquid–liquid extraction using dichloromethane (DCM clean-up, see 6.3.2) when the samples are not dispersible in water. The extracts are analysed by HPLC-MS-MS (high performance liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometric detection).

NDELA quantification is done by comparing the ratio of the major fragment ions of NDELA and d8-NDELA with the calibration curve.

Confirmation of the presence of NDELA is carried out by using the molecular ion and two diagnostic ions.

4 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of grade 1 in accordance with ISO 3696:1987. Solvent shall be of quality for HPLC analysis.

4.1 Methanol (MeOH), HPLC grade.

4.2 Ethanol (EtOH), HPLC grade.

4.3 Dichloromethane, HPLC grade.

4.4 N-nitrosodiethanolamine, with known purity greater than 95 %.

4.5 d8-N-nitrosodiethanolamine, with known purity greater than 95 %.

4.6 Ammonium acetate (NH_4Ac), analytical grade.

4.7 1 mol/l ammonium acetate solution, formed by dissolving 77,08 g of NH_4Ac in 1,0 l water.

4.8 Eluent A: 2 mmol NH_4Ac in water, formed by taking 2 ml of 1 mol/l NH_4Ac (4.7) and making up to 1 l with water.

4.9 Eluent B: 2 mmol NH_4Ac in 90 % MeOH/water, formed by taking 2 ml of 1 mol/l NH_4Ac (4.7) and adding 900 ml MeOH and 98 ml water.

5 Apparatus

Use standard laboratory glassware and equipment, with the addition of:

5.1 Vortex mixer.

5.2 Sample processing station, in SPE application (such as Vacmaster®[1)] sample processing station, IST).

5.3 Centrifuge, capable of reaching not less than 20 000 G.

5.4 Solid phase extraction columns, e.g. Bakerbond®[1)] C18 – 6 ml, 500 mg reversed phase octadecylsilane bonded to silicagel, 40 APD, 60 Å.

5.5 HPLC-MS-MS equipment consisting of:

5.5.1 High performance liquid chromatography apparatus, consisting of an eluent reservoir, a pump, an injection system, a data processor, e.g. an integrator with plotter, coupled with tandem mass spectrometry using electrospray ionization.

1) Vacmaster®, Bakerbond® and Spherisorb® are examples of suitable products available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of these products.