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Water quality — Determination of cyclic volatile methylsiloxanes in water —

Part 2: Method using liquid-liquid extraction with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)

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Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de méthylsiloxanes cycliques volatiles dans l'eau —

Partie 2: Méthode par extraction liquide-liquide avec chromatographie en phase gazeuse-spectrométrie de masse (CG-SM)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20596 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The method described in this document uses low density polyethylene to prevent volatilization of samples during transit and storage. The samples are processed using a liquid-liquid extraction into a non-polar solvent with subsequent injection onto a gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer for separation and quantitation.

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Water quality — Determination of cyclic volatile methylsiloxanes in water —

Part 2: Method using liquid-liquid extraction with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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 neutralization and proper disposal of waste solutions.

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

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of certain cyclic volatile methylsiloxanes (cVMS) in environmental water samples with low density polyethylene (LDPE) as a preservative and subsequent liquid-liquid extraction with hexane containing the internal standard substances ¹³C-labeled cVMS¹⁾. The extract is then analysed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS).

This document is applicable to the measurement of the following cVMS in rivers, streams, and waste water (influent and effluent):

Table 1 — Analytes determined by this method

Analyte	Formula	Abbreviation	CAS ^a -RN
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	C ₈ H ₂₄ O ₄ Si ₄	D4	556-67-2
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	C ₁₀ H ₃₀ O ₅ Si ₅	D5	541-02-6
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	C ₁₂ H ₃₆ O ₆ Si ₆	D6	540-97-6

^a CAS-RN Chemical Abstracts Services Registration Number

This method can be used to determine cVMS from 0,1 µg/l to 250 µg/l. In very controlled laboratory environments, extremely minimizing contamination, the lower end of the application range can be diminished by a factor of up to 10.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 5667-4, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made*

ISO 5667-6, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams*

1) Using the ¹³C-labeled, chemically identical substances as internal standards with the same properties as the corresponding analytes, minimizes possible substance-specific discrimination in calibrations. Since these substances are least soluble in water, they are introduced via the extraction solvent hexane into the system.

ISO 5667-10, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 10: Guidance on sampling of waste waters*

ISO 5667-14, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 14: Guidance on quality assurance and quality control of environmental water sampling and handling*

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*

ISO/TS 13530, *Water quality — Guidance on analytical quality control for chemical and physicochemical water analysis*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Principle

4.1 Principle of preservation and extraction

The siloxane compounds (D4), (D5), and (D6) are relatively volatile and have low solubility in water thus making accurate quantification in aqueous matrices challenging. Low density polyethylene (LDPE) is added to samples to prevent volatilization of the cVMS through a partial physical barrier between the water and headspace and a matrix to which the cVMS may adsorb. Hexane is then used to extract the dissolved and sorbed fractions of cVMS. The hexane extracts are then analysed by GC-MS ([Annex A](#)).

5 Interferences

5.1 Interferences with sampling and processing

Silicones, including D4, D5, and D6 are widely used in industrial applications as well as personal care products such as conditioner, hand lotion, sunscreens, and cosmetics (not all inclusive). Persons involved with the collection and analysis of samples should refrain from using siloxane containing products to limit potential contamination of the sample.

Additionally, the users should refrain from using collection devices, sampling containers, laboratory equipment or consumables which may contain silicones/siloxanes. Sample contact surfaces should be suitably rinsed with acetone or hexane and subsequently dried in a clean area of the laboratory to remove any contamination.

5.2 Interferences with GC-MS

Silicones are also commonly found in parts and consumables associated with gas chromatography including septa for the vials and inlet. Commonly used types of GC columns are polydimethylsiloxane based which when exposed to moisture or when heated may generate cVMS and in such a way can contribute to background. Thus, the use of non-polydimethylsiloxane-based GC columns is highly recommended, in particular when analysing sub-ppb concentrations. Autosampler vial septa should be silicone free or at a minimum coated with polytetrafluoroethylene on the side exposed to the sample.

The inlet septum should be replaced with a Merlin MicroSeal™²⁾ to reduce background contamination from this source. In addition, any solvents should be dried prior to injection into the GC or care should be taken to use a solvent in which water is only soluble in the ppm levels.

5.3 Interferences determination

In order to determine the integrity of the sampling, processing and analysis of the samples, it is recommended to prepare quality control (QC) samples. An example of QC samples consists of a series of blanks and spikes to identify potential sources of contamination or loss during the life cycle of the samples.

6 Reagents

It is recommended to verify the negligible amounts or absence of cVMS from solvents being utilized.

6.1 Water, grade 1, as defined in ISO 3696.

6.2 Hexane, C₆H₁₄ *n*-hexane or mixture of isomers, determined to be suitably free of cVMS.

6.3 Tetrahydrofuran, C₄H₈O.

6.4 Calibration stock solutions.

6.4.1 Reference substances

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See [Table 1](#).

- Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; [ISO/FDIS 20596-2](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/14127cfb-fbf5-4a53-87d9-ddd114cf0df9/iso-fdis-20596-2)
- Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/14127cfb-fbf5-4a53-87d9-ddd114cf0df9/iso-fdis-20596-2>
- Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane.

6.4.2 Calibration stock solution 1

Weigh 30 mg of each of the listed standards into a 25 ml volumetric flask and fill to volume with hexane ([6.2](#)). The concentration of this solution is approximately 1 200 µg/ml.

6.4.3 Calibration stock solution 2

Dilute calibration stock solution 1 ([6.4.2](#)) with hexane ([6.2](#)) in a ratio of 1:250. The concentration of this solution is approximately 4 800 ng/ml.

6.4.4 Calibration stock solution 3

Dilute calibration stock solution 2 ([6.4.3](#)) with hexane ([6.2](#)) in a ratio of 1:100. The concentration of this solution is approximately 48 ng/ml.

2) Merlin MicroSeal is the trademark of a product supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute and endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

6.5 Spiking stock solutions

6.5.1 Spiking stock solution 1

Dilute calibration stock solution 1 (6.4.2) with tetrahydrofuran (6.3) in a ratio of 1:100. The concentration of this solution is approximately 12 µg/ml.

6.5.2 Spiking stock solution 2

Dilute spiking stock solution 1 (6.5.1) with tetrahydrofuran (6.3) in a ratio of 1:50. The concentration of this solution is approximately 240 ng/ml.

6.6 Internal standard working solution

6.6.1 Individual internal standards

¹³C-labelled cVMS. Typical products available from suppliers are:

- ¹³C-D4, such as 2,4,6,8-¹³C₄-octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; or
- 2,2,4,4,6,6,8,8-¹³C₈-octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane;
- ¹³C-D5, such as 2,4,6,8,10-¹³C₅-decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; or
- or 2,2,4,4,6,6,8,8,10,10-¹³C₁₀-decamethylcyclopentasiloxane;
- ¹³C-D6, such as 2,4,6,8,10,12-¹³C₆-dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane.

6.6.2 Internal standard stock solution 1

Weigh 10 mg of the appropriate internal standard (6.6.1) into a 100 ml volumetric flask and fill to volume with hexane (6.2). The concentration of this solution is approximately 100 µg/ml.

6.6.3 Internal standard stock solution 2

Dilute internal standard stock solution 1 (6.6.2) with hexane (6.2) in a ratio of 1:100. The concentration of this solution is approximately 1 000 ng/ml.

6.6.4 Internal standard working solution

Dilute internal standard stock solution 2 (6.6.3) with hexane (6.2) in a ratio of 1:250. The concentration of this solution is approximately 4 ng/ml.

6.7 Calibration standards

Using Table 2 weigh the appropriate amount of calibration stock 2 (6.4.3) or calibration stock 3 (6.4.4) into a 5 ml volumetric flask and dilute to volume with internal standard working solution (6.6.4). Weigh the amount of internal standard working solution added and convert to volume using the density of the solvent used. Table 2 is given as an example, the calibration range can be modified to meet the needs of the samples. It is recommended that at least five calibration standards be used for a calibration curve.

Table 2 — Calibration standards

	Calibration stock	Volume µl	Target concentration ng/ml	Target concentration (relative to 50 ml sample) µg/l
STD A	3	20	0,19	0,038

Table 2 (continued)

	Calibration stock	Volume	Target concentration	Target concentration (relative to 50 ml sample)
		μl	ng/ml	$\mu\text{g/l}$
STD B	3	50	0,48	0,096
STD C	3	125	1,2	0,24
STD D	3	275	2,6	0,53
STD E	3	550	5,3	1,1
STD F	2	15	14	2,9
STD G	2	25	24	4,8
STD H	2	50	48	9,6
STD I	2	100	96	19,2
STD J	2	300	288	57,6
STD K	2	750	720	144
STD L	2	1 500	1 440	288

7 Apparatus

WARNING — Any surfaces that come into contact with a solution to be analysed should be suitably rinsed with acetone or hexane and allowed to dry in a clean area of the laboratory to remove any contamination.

7.1 Gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer

The gas chromatograph shall be temperature programmable, with all required accessories including gasses, capillary columns, autosampler, and mass spectrometric detector. The inlet should be equipped with a Merlin MicroSeal^{TM3)} to minimize contamination (5.2).

The mass spectrometer should be capable of operating over the mass range of interest (200 m/z to 500 m/z) and it should be equipped with a data system capable of quantifying ions using selected m/z values.

7.2 GC columns

Recommended column is DB-WAXetr⁴⁾ (30 m \times 0,25 mm i.d., 0,25 μm film thickness). If blank levels are proved to be sufficiently low, other columns may be used such as DB-5ms³⁾, if appropriately tested prior to sample processing.

If blank levels are proved to sufficiently low, other columns may be used such as DB-5ms³⁾, if appropriately tested prior to sample processing.

7.3 Volumetric flasks, with inert/silicone free stopper.

7.4 Vials, glass autosampler vials with a fluorocarbon lined, non-silicone septa.

3) Merlin MicroSeal is the trademark of a product supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute and endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

4) DB-WAXetr and DB-5ms are the tradenames of products supplied by Agilent Technologies. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute and endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.