ISO/TC 147/SC 2/WG 84

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Water quality — Determination of selected estrogens in whole water samples — Method using solid phase extraction (SPE) followed by liquid chromatography (LC) or gas chromatography (GC) coupled to mass spectrometry (MS) detection

Qualité de l'eau — Dosage d'æstrogènes sélectionnés dans des échantillons d'eau totale — Méthode par extraction en phase solide (SPE) suivie d'une détection par chromatographie en phase liquide (CL) ou en phase gazeuse (CG) couplée à la spectrométrie de masse (SM)

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Contents

Forev	vordvi	
Intro	ductionvii	
1	Scope1	
2	Normative references	
3 3.1 3.2	Terms, definitions and subscripts	
4	Principle4	
5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5	Interferences	
6	Reagents9	
7	Apparatus17	
8	Sampling19	
9 9.1 9.2 9.3 9.4 9.5 9.6	Procedure	
10 10.1 10.2 10.3	Calibration 30 General 30 Calibration by isotope dilution 31 Calibration check 32	
11 11.1 11.2	Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC)32 Identification of the substances32 Blanks32	
12	Limit of quantification (LOQ)33	
13 13.1 13.2 13.3	Calculation of recovery 33 General 33 Calculation of analyte recovery using samples 33 Recovery rates from internal standards 34	
14	Calculation of the concentration in the sample35	
15	Expression of results	
16	Test report36	
17	Performance data	
Annex	x A (informative) Performance data37	
Annex	x B (informative) Examples of SPE cartridge extraction protocols41	

Annex C (informative) Examples of SPE disk extraction protocols	43
Annex D (informative) Examples of SPE clean-up protocols	45
Annex E (informative) Examples of LC-MS/MS protocols	47
Annex F (informative) Example of LC-HRMS protocol	62
Annex G (informative) Examples of GC-MS/MS protocols	67
Annex H (informative) Example of GC-HRMS protocol	73
Rihliography	74

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Contents

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ISO/FDIS 13646

Foreword

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Introduction

Natural and synthetic oestrogensestrogens are widely used worldwide, e.g. for contraception. Through application or improper disposal, these estrogens can enter the water cycle unchanged or transformed. They can therefore be detected in surface and groundwater, as well as in treated wastewater. It is known that estrogens maycan end up in surface waters via wastewater, and due to their physicochemical properties, they can partition in the different compartments {{water and suspended particulate matter (SPM}}} of water systems. They are of rising concern, due to their high estrogenic activity even at the measured ultra-trace levels (far below ng/l). Beside feminised fish and other endocrine disruptive effects in water ecosystems, they maycan also be a factor in biodiversity loss. [0-{1}]. Therefore, appropriate measurement methods are required to monitor estrogen levels below their ecotoxicological level {{e.g. predicted no effect concentration (PNEC) or environmental quality standard (EQS})] and accordingly demonstrate if a water body is at risk.

This document specifies validated methods for analysing water samples in monitoring programs aiming at qualifying the quality of the water environment with respects to the selected estrogens.

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