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Textiles — Determination of short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) and middle-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP) in textile products out of different matrices by use of gas chromatography negative ion chemical ionization mass spectrometry (GC-NCI-MS)

Textiles — Détermination de paraffines chlorées à chaîne courte (PCCC) et de paraffines chlorées à chaîne moyenne (PCCM) dans des produits textiles sur différentes matrices par chromatographie en phase gazeuse couplée à la spectrométrie de masse avec ionisation chimique négative (GC-NCI-MS)

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Foreword

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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

Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) (C_{10}-C_{13}; chlorine content > 48 %) are listed by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

In Europe, according to REGULATION (EU) 2019/1021[1] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants alkanes C_{10}-C_{13}, chloro [short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)] (CAS no. 85535-84-8) as constituents of articles are prohibited. Articles containing SCCPs in concentrations lower than 0,15 % by weight are allowed.

Furthermore, it became industrial practice to restrict alkanes C_{14}-C_{17}, known as medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs) as well.

SCCPs and MCCPs are used as flame retardants in textiles, as plasticizers in polymers and as finishing agents in leather. SCCPs and MCCPs are an issue for textile manufacturers and retailers due to their use within fabrics, coated fabrics, plastisol prints, buttons, leather patches, etc.

The analysis of chlorinated paraffins is a great challenge. The technical compounds are always complex mixtures of substances with different chain lengths and different chlorination degrees. Gas chromatography (GC) separation of these mixtures show an overlapping part of chain length (between short and middle chained) and of chlorination degrees, too. The responses of the different chlorination degrees vary in a big range. This document describes a procedure to get comparable results for SCCPs and MCCPs with a defined calibration standard of the most typical used mixtures (59 % chlorination degree for SCCPs and 55 % chlorination degree for MCCPs) and using four ion traces for SCCPs and four ion traces for MCCPs with gas chromatography negative ion chemical ionization mass spectrometry (GC-NCI-MS).

Textiles — Determination of short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) and middle-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP) in textile products out of different matrices by use of gas chromatography negative ion chemical ionization mass spectrometry (GC-NCI-MS)

WARNING — This document calls for the use of substances/procedures that may be injurious to the health/environment if appropriate conditions are not observed. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety/ environment at any stage.

1 Scope

This document specifies a chromatographic method to determine the amount of short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs: C_{10}-C_{13}) and middle-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs: C_{14}-C_{17}) in textile articles, especially in polymer of the coated fabrics, prints made of polymer and buttons made of polymer (e.g. polyvinylchloride) by means of solvent extraction and gas chromatography negative ion chemical ionization mass spectrometry (GC-NCI-MS).

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 4787, *Laboratory glassware — Volumetric instruments — Methods for testing of capacity and for use*

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 https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Principle

The test specimens are extracted with toluene, followed by a sulfuric acid clean-up. The analysis is carried out using GC-NCI-MS with a defined calibration standard and eight typical ion traces.

It shall be emphasized that this method is a method of convention. All steps shall be performed as described. Variations in procedure induce deviant results.

5 Reagents

Unless otherwise specified, analytical grade chemicals shall be used.

5.1 ***n*-Hexane**, CAS no. 110-54-3.