

Soil quality - Determination of selected explosives and related compounds - Part 3: Method using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) (ISO 11916-3:2021)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 11916-3:2021 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 11916-3:2021 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 11916-3:2021 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 11916-3:2021.
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English Version

Soil quality - Determination of selected explosives and
related compounds - Part 3: Method using liquid
chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)
(ISO 11916-3:2021)

Qualité du sol - Dosage d'une sélection d'explosifs et de
composés apparentés - Partie 3: Méthode utilisant la
chromatographie en phase liquide couplée à la
spectrométrie de masse en tandem (CL-SM/SM) (ISO
11916-3:2021)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung von ausgewählten
Explosivstoffen und verwandten Verbindungen - Teil 3:
Verfahren mittels Flüssigkeitschromatographie mit
Tandem-Massenspektrometrie (LC-MS/MS) (ISO
11916-3:2021)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 September 2021.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11916-3:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 "Soil quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 444 "Environmental characterization of solid matrices" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2022.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11916-3:2021 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11916-3:2021 without any modification.

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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 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical and physical characterization*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 444, *Environmental characterization of solid matrices*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of all parts in the ISO 11916 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

Currently two ISO standards exist for the analysis of explosives and related compounds in soil: ISO 11916-1 (HPLC with UV detection method), ISO 11916-2 (GC-ECD or MS). According to the results of inter-laboratory trial with ISO 11916-1, it showed some problematic aspects to analyze PETN, 1,3,5-TNB and tetryl. In case of ISO 11916-2, it also gave poor inter-laboratory trial results for 1,3,5-TNB. Therefore, it is necessary to develop new method effectively applicable to the determination of PETN, 1,3,5-TNB and tetryl. In addition to this, lower risk-based PRGs (Preliminary Remediation Goal), new regulatory concerns, and change of land use have created the atmosphere to apply more sensitive and selective instruments to determine explosive and related compounds. From the view of these aspects, liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) is one of alternative methods for these purposes. LC-MS/MS method provides 10-20 times or more lower detection limit than that of HPLC/UV method. In this document, LC-MS/MS method is intended for the trace analysis of explosives and related compounds and applicable to 12 compounds (1,3-DNB, 1,3,5-TNB, 2,4-DNT, 2,6-DNT, 2,4,6-TNT, 4-A-2,6-DNT, 2-A-4,6-DNT, Tetryl, Hexyl, RDX, HMX, PETN) listed in ISO 11916-1 (soil, HPLC with UV detection method) except for nitrobenzene, 2-nitrotoluene, 3-nitrotoluene and 4-nitrotoluene (see [Annex E](#)). In case of nitrobenzene and nitrotoluenes, they have the low sensitivity in LC-MS/MS measurement than using HPLC with UV detection method. In particular LC-MS/MS measurement is effective for the analysis of PETN, 1,3,5-TNB and tetryl when comparing with the method using HPLC with UV detection method. Also LC-MS/MS method is getting more familiar in ISO standard development (e.g. ISO 22104 Water quality-Microcystins, ISO/NP 21677 Water quality-HBCD, ISO 21675 Water quality-PFAS).

Soil quality — Determination of selected explosives and related compounds —

Part 3:

Method using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

1 Scope

This document specifies the measurement of explosives and related nitrocompounds (as given in [Table 1](#)) in soil and soil materials. This document is intended for the trace analysis of explosives and related compounds by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). Generally, LC-MS/MS measurement shows the lower LOQ (limit of quantification) for each compound in [Table 1](#) than using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with UV-detection (see [Annex B](#) and [Annex C](#)).

Under the conditions specified in this document, concentrations as low as 0,005 mg/kg to 0,014 mg/kg-dry matter can be determined, depending on the substance. Similar compounds, in particular various nitroaromatics, by-products and degradation products of explosive compounds can be analysed using this method provided that the applicability is checked on a case-by-case basis.

Table 1 — Explosive and related nitrocompounds for analysis

Compound	Abbreviation	CAS-RN ^{®1}
1,3-Dinitrobenzene	1,3-DNB	99-65-0
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	1,3,5-TNB	99-35-4
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,4-DNT	121-14-2
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2,6-DNT	606-20-2
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	2,4,6-TNT	118-96-7
4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene	4-A-2,6-DNT	19406-51-6
2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene	2-A-4,6-DNT	35572-78-2
<i>N</i> -Methyl- <i>N</i> -2,4,6-tetranitroaniline	Tetryl	479-45-8
2,4,6-Trinitro- <i>N</i> -(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)aniline	Hexyl	131-73-7
1,3,5-Trinitrohexahydro-1,3,5-triazine	RDX	121-82-4
1,3,5,7-Tetranitro-octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine	HMX	2691-41-0
Pentaerythrityl tetranitrate	PETN	78-11-5

¹ CAS Registry Number[®] (CAS RN[®]) is a trademark of CAS corporation. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

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 11465, *Soil quality — Determination of dry matter and water content on a mass basis — Gravimetric method*