Fertilizers - Determination of complexing agents in fertilizers - Identification of heptagluconic acid by chromatography



# EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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1	opa standardi EN			This Estonian standard EVS-EN 16847:2016 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 16847:2016.
1	lard on jõustur amisega EVS Teata		teate	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euro	•	rganisatsioonid on rahvuslikele liiki 016.		Date of Availability of the European standard is 20.01.2016.
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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

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### **English Version**

# Fertilizers - Determination of complexing agents in fertilizers - Identification of heptagluconic acid by chromatography

Engrais - Détermination des agents complexants dans les engrais - Identification de l'acide heptagluconique par chromatographie Düngemittel - Bestimmung von Komplexbildnern in Düngemitteln - Identifikation von Heptaglukonsäure mit Chromatographie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 November 2015.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Lont	ents	Page
Europ	ean foreword	3
1	Scope	
2	Normative references	
3	Terms and definitions	
4	Principle	4
5	Interferences	
6	Apparatus	
7	Reagents	
, 7.1	Water,	
7.2	Sample preparation solvent	
7.3	HGA stock solution,	
7.4	Eluent A: ortho-phosphoric acid,	
7.5	Eluent B: acetonitrile (HPLC-grade)	6
8	Procedure	6
8.1	Preparation of the HGA-metal complex sample solution	
8.2	Preparation of the calibration solutions	
8.3	Chromatographic analysis	
9	Calculation of the heptagluconic acid content and expression of the results	8
10	Precision	8
10.1	Inter-laboratory test	8
10.2	Repeatability	
10.3	Reproducibility	
11	Test report	9
Annex	A (informative) Chromatograms of the standard and a typical sample solution	10
Annex	B (informative) Absorption spectra of the HGA	12
Annex	x C (informative) Calculation of the molar ratio HGA:Metal	13
Annex	x D (informative) Statistical results of the inter-laboratory testtest	14
D.1	Inter-laboratory test	
D.2	Test Samples	14
D.3	Inter-laboratory test procedure	14
D.4	Results and statistical interpretation	
Annex	x E (informative) Complete names of chelating agents	16
Biblio	graphygraphy	17

# **European foreword**

This document (EN 16847:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 "Fertilizers and liming materials", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 July 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2016.

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# 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a chromatographic method which allows the identification of heptagluconic acid (HGA) in fertilizers containing heptagluconic acid metal complexes.

This method is applicable to EC fertilizers containing complexed micro-nutrients, which are covered by Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 [1].

NOTE For the complete names of the chelating agents mentioned in this document, see Annex E.

#### 2 Normative references

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

EN 12944-1:1999, Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms

EN 12944-2:1999, Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to fertilizers

EN ISO 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods (ISO 3696)

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12944-1:1999 and EN 12944-2:1999 apply.

# 4 Principle

The method is based on demetalation with phosphoric acid of the micronutrient HGA complex present in an aqueous solution of the sample.

The complexing agent is then identified and determined by high-performance liquid chromatography.

The separation is carried out on an NH<sub>2</sub> phase bonded to silica column and an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid and acetonitrile as eluent.

The detection is based on UV photometry at 210 nm.

#### 5 Interferences

- a) High concentrations of phosphate in the sample solution can create a large peak preventing the identification/determination of HGA.
- b) High concentrations of chloride, sulfate and nitrate do not interfere in the identification/determination of the complexing agent.
- c) The presence of the chelates of EDDHSA, [*o*,*o*]EDDHA, [*o*,*o*]EDDHMA, EDTA, DTPA, CDTA, HEEDTA, IDHA as well as the corresponding chelating agents do not interfere since they are separated from HGA.

These substances can be detected in the chromatogram by the appearance of a peak at larger retention times. Therefore, the presence of these kinds of substances shall be taken into account when successive injections are scheduled.