Pulp, paper and paperboard - Determination of of the state of th phthalates in extracts from paper and paperboard



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

Pulp, paper and paperboard - Determination of phthalates in extracts from paper and paperboard

Pâtes, papier et carton - Dosage des phtalates dans des extraits de papier et carton

Zellstoff, Papier und Karton - Bestimmung von Phthalaten in Papier- und Kartonextrakten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 November 2013.

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Foreword

This document (EN 16453:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 "Pulp, paper and board", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2014.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies an analytical test method for the determination of phthalates in water, solvent and modified polyphenylene oxide (MPPO) extracts of paper and board materials and articles intended for food contact using gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry (GC-MS).

This method is applicable to the determination of phthalates in concentration ranging from 0,025 mg/l to 0,5 mg/l for water and solvent extracts and 0,002 mg/dm² to 0,040 mg/dm² for MPPO migration depending on the individual substance, the specified volume used for analysis and the value of the blank.

Abbrevi **Formula** CAS N° Structure Name ation DIBP 84-69-5 Diisobutyl-phthalate C₁₆H₂₂O₄ 84-74-2 Dibutyl-phthalate **DBP** $C_{16}H_{22}O_4$ Di-(-ethylhexyl)-**DEHP** 117-81-7 C24H38O4 phthalate

Table 1 — Phthlates determined by this method

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 645, Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Preparation of a cold water extract

EN 647, Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Preparation of a hot water extract

EN 14338, Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Conditions for determination of migration from paper and board using modified polyphenylene oxide (MPPO) as a simulant

EN 15519, Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Preparation of an organic solvent extract

EN 27213, Pulps - Sampling for testing (ISO 7213)

EN ISO 186, Paper and board - Sampling to determine average quality (ISO 186)

EN ISO 536, Paper and board - Determination of grammage (ISO 536)

EN ISO 638, Paper, board and pulps - Determination of dry matter content - Oven-drying method (ISO 638)

EN ISO 18856, Water quality - Determination of selected phthalates using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (ISO 18856)

3 Principle

3.1 General

Phthalates in the test extract from paper and board materials are determined by gas chromatography / mass spectrometry. The test extract is prepared from water, organic solvent and/or MPPO simulant according to respectively: EN 645, EN 647, EN 15519, EN 14338.

Other phthalates, as listed in Table 1, may also be analysed by this procedure but it is necessary to determine its applicability in each case.

3.2 Interferences

Due to their use as plasticizer agents, phthalates are ubiquitous. Therefore, pay special attention to avoid any contamination. In order to avoid interferences and cross contamination, do not use plastics materials (tubes etc.).

Cross contamination is likely to occur with laboratory air. Therefore, remove as far as possible, plastic materials from the laboratory. Cleaning agents often contain phthalates and may severely contaminate the laboratory air if in use regularly. Therefore, refrain from using these agents during application of this procedure.

Phthalates may bleed from the septa of the injector port into the gas chromatograph, therefore use septa that are not likely to contaminate the system.

Fittings of syringes or equipment and septa of the sampling bottles may as well contain phthalates.

4 Materials

4.1 General

Common laboratory glassware, rinsed with ethyl acetate before use. After rinsing the glassware with solvent, let residual solvent evaporate under a fume hood. In case of contamination, special attention should be paid to the volumetric flasks cleaning. For example the non-volumetric glassware could be cleaned in a furnace at 500°C for at least 6 h.

Glassware for volumetric purpose can change its properties due to the heating process and so should not be treated thus.

Phthalates are ubiquitous laboratory contaminants. Each lot of reagent used for this method should be checked for phthalates contamination.

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