

SRI LANKA STANDARD 313: PART 3/ SECTION 15: 2017
(ISO 15302: 2017)
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**METHODS FOR
ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE
FATS AND OILS
PART 3 – DETERMINATION OF FOREIGN
SUBSTANCES AND PARAMETERS AFFECTING
QUALITY AND STABILITY**

**Section 15: Determination of benzo[a]pyrene - Reverse-phase high
performance liquid chromatography method**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard
METHODS FOR ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS
PART 3 – DETERMINATION OF FOREIGN SUBSTANCES AND PARAMETERS
AFFECTING QUALITY AND STABILITY
Section 15: Determination of benzo[a]pyrene - Reverse-phase high performance liquid
chromatography method

SLS 313 Part 3/ Section 15: 2017
(ISO 15302: 2017)

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Sri Lanka Standard
METHODS FOR ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS
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AFFECTING QUALITY AND STABILITY

Section 15: Determination of benzo[a]pyrene - Reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography method

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Food Products and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2017-12-04.

Considering the experience gained during the years on the subject of testing animal and vegetable fats and oils, it was decided to adopt the Standard with a view of specifying a method for the determination of benzo[a]pyrene in crude or refined edible oils and fats by reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Fat coming from milk and milk products are excluded from the scope of this Standard.

In order to accommodate large number of test methods within the scope of one Standard, this Standard is published in four parts covering different characteristics as indicated below.

- Part 1 Determination of physical characteristic
- Part 2 Determination of chemical characteristics
- Part 3 Determination of foreign substances and parameters affecting quality and stability
- Part 4 Determination of principal constituents and natural constituents

Part 3 of the Standard consists of several sections.

Section 15 of this Standard is identical with **ISO 15302: 2017** Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of benzo[a]pyrene – Reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography method published by the International Organization of Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and Conventions:

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards. Attention is therefore drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words “International Standard” appear referring to this Standard should be interpreted as “Sri Lanka Standard”.
- b) The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In Sri Lanka Standards it is the current practice to use the full point on the base line as the decimal marker.
- c) Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are ISO page numbers.

The test temperature adopted in Sri Lanka is 27 ± 2 °C and relative humidity 65 ± 5 per cent is recommended as per **ISO 554: 1976** Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/ or testing - Specifications.

Cross References

International Standard

Corresponding Sri Lanka Standard

ISO 661, Animal and vegetable fats and oils –
Preparation of test sample.

SLS 313: Part 1/ Section 1, Methods
for analysis of animal and vegetable
fats and oils – Determination of
physical characteristics – Preparation
of test sample.

**Animal and vegetable fats and oils
— Determination of benzo[*a*]pyrene
— Reverse-phase high performance
liquid chromatography method**

*Corps gras d'origines animale et végétale — Détermination du
benzo[*a*]pyrène — Méthode par chromatographie liquide à haute
performance à polarité de phase inversée*





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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	1
5 Reagents.....	1
6 Apparatus.....	3
7 Sampling.....	4
8 Preparation of test sample.....	4
9 Procedure.....	4
10 Expression of results.....	6
10.1 Calculation of relative response factors.....	6
10.2 Calculation of benzo[<i>a</i>]pyrene content.....	7
11 Precision.....	7
11.1 Repeatability.....	7
11.2 Reproducibility.....	7
12 Test report.....	7
Annex A (informative) Results of interlaboratory tests.....	8
Bibliography.....	9

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15302:2007), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The scope of this document has been revised to exclude its application to milk and milk products and their derivatives.

Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of benzo[*a*]pyrene — Reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography method

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of benzo[*a*]pyrene in crude or refined edible oils and fats by reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using fluorimetric detection in the range 0,1 µg/kg to 50 µg/kg.

Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this document.

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 661, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

benzo[*a*]pyrene content

mass fraction of benzo[*a*]pyrene in the test portion, as determined using the method specified in this document

Note 1 to entry: The content is expressed in micrograms per kilogram.

4 Principle

A test portion is dissolved in light petroleum and benzo[*b*]chrysene is added as internal standard. A suitable amount of sample is adsorbed on an alumina column and eluted with light petroleum to remove any benzo[*a*]pyrene present.

5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, unless otherwise specified. Where analytical grade solvents other than the recommended ones are used, a full blank analysis shall be carried out and the results of this blank analysis reported.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS — Attention is drawn to regulations which specify handling procedures for dangerous substances. Users should be aware of and comply with technical, organizational, and personal safety measures.

5.1 Water, double distilled, filtered through a membrane filter of pore size 0,45 µm; deionized water obtained by purifying demineralized water systems may also be used.

5.2 Light petroleum, (boiling point range 40 °C to 60 °C), or **hexane**, redistilled over potassium hydroxide pellets (4 g/l).

5.3 Acetonitrile, suitable for HPLC.

5.4 Tetrahydrofuran, suitable for HPLC.

5.5 Acetonitrile-tetrahydrofuran mixture, prepared by mixing 90 ml acetonitrile (5.3) and 10 ml tetrahydrofuran (5.4).

5.6 Toluene, suitable for HPLC.

5.7 Sodium sulfate, granular, anhydrous.

5.8 Alumina activity grade 4, prepared from neutral aluminium oxide, activity grade super 1¹⁾, deactivated by the addition of 10 ml water (5.1) to 90 g of alumina.

Due to the differences in activity of alumina of various brands, a check is recommended to confirm that the deactivation procedure is appropriate for total benzo[*a*]pyrene recovery from a reference sample.

CAUTION — THE DEACTIVATION REACTION IS EXOTHERMIC AND PRESSURE CAN BUILD UP.

Shake the container for about 15 min and allow the contents to equilibrate for 24 h. Store the alumina in a closed vessel at ambient temperature.

5.9 Benzo[*a*]pyrene²⁾, of purity 99,0 % by mass.

CAUTION — BENZO[*a*]PYRENE IS A KNOWN CARCINOGEN. CARRY OUT ALL WORK WITH IT IN A FUME HOOD, WEARING GLOVES TO MINIMIZE EXPOSURE.

5.9.1 Benzo[*a*]pyrene stock solution in toluene, 0,5 mg/ml.

Weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, about 12,5 mg of benzo[*a*]pyrene in a 25 ml graduated flask. Dissolve it in toluene (5.6) and make up to the mark with that solvent.

Store the solution in the dark at 4 °C where it is stable for at least 6 months.

5.9.2 Benzo[*a*]pyrene standard solutions.

Prepare two standard solutions containing approximately 0,2 µg/ml and 0,01 µg/ml of benzo[*a*]pyrene, respectively, by diluting aliquots of the stock solution (5.9.1) with acetonitrile.

1) "Aluminium oxide 90 active neutral" is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

2) A suitable reference material is available from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements (IRMM). This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

5.10 Benzo[*b*]chrysene³⁾ internal standard solution in acetonitrile.

Prepare a stock solution containing, to the nearest nanogram, approximately 10 ng/μl. Dilute this solution by a factor of 10 in a volumetric flask to obtain an internal standard solution with a concentration of approximately 1 ng/μl.

NOTE This solution can also be prepared by dissolving benzo[*b*]chrysene³⁾, 99,0 % by mass, in acetonitrile.

6 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus and, in particular, the following.

6.1 Glass column for chromatography, of length 300 mm and internal diameter 15 mm, fitted with sintered glass discs, and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) tap.

6.2 Water baths, one maintained at (35 ± 2) °C and another at (65 ± 2) °C.

6.3 Flash evaporator, a rotary evaporator with vacuum and a water bath set at 40 °C may be used. Care should be taken to prevent cross contamination. Clean the system thoroughly between determinations.

6.4 High performance liquid chromatograph, consisting of an HPLC pump, injection valve with 50 μl sample loop, reverse-phase column, electronic integrator and chart recorder.

If an autosampler is used, the sample loop shall be flushed with acetonitrile between consecutive injections.

6.5 Columns for HPLC analysis

6.5.1 Reverse-phase guard column, capable of resolving benzo[*a*]pyrene from co-extractives, together with appropriate precolumn [e.g. stainless-steel precolumn of length 75 mm and internal diameter 4,6 mm, packed with Lichrosorb RP-18 (of particle size 5 μm)]⁴⁾.

6.5.2 HPLC reverse-phase column, of length 250 mm and internal diameter 4,6 mm (stainless steel), for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (e.g. Chromspher 5 PAH or Vydac 201 TP5)⁴⁾.

6.6 Fluorescence detector, with emission wavelength at 406 nm (slit 10 nm) and excitation wavelength at 384 nm (slit 10 nm). The detector shall be capable of the required performance to carry out the analysis.

6.7 Crimp-top minivials, of about 1 ml volume, with PTFE-layered septa and aluminium caps.

6.8 Hand crimper, for crimping the caps onto the vials.

6.9 Disposable pipettes.

3) A suitable reference material is available from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements (IRMM) or Dr. Ehrenstorfer GmbH. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

4) Examples of suitable products available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

7 Sampling

A representative sample should have been sent to the laboratory. It should not have been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this document. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 5555^[4].

8 Preparation of test sample

Prepare the test sample in accordance with ISO 661.

9 Procedure

9.1 Clean up of sample

9.1.1 Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, about 0,400 g of the fat or oil into a glass beaker and dissolve in 2 ml of light petroleum (5.2). Add 20 µl of the internal standard solution (5.10) by means of a microsyringe. This is equivalent to 50 µg/kg when calculated on the sample mass. If a high level of benzo[*a*]pyrene is expected, then add 50 µl of the internal standard solution (5.10). This is equivalent to 125 µg/kg when calculated on the sample mass.

9.1.2 Fill the chromatography column (6.1) to half its height with light petroleum (5.2). Rapidly weigh 22 g of alumina (5.8) into a small beaker and transfer the alumina immediately to the column, then gently tap the column to effect settling of the alumina.

9.1.3 Add anhydrous sodium sulfate (5.7) to the top of the column to form a layer about 30 mm deep.

9.1.4 Open the tap and allow the light petroleum to fall to the level of the top of the sodium sulfate layer.

9.1.5 Place a 20 ml graduated flask under the column.

9.1.6 Introduce the oil solution (9.1.1) on to the column. Rinse the column with minimal amounts of light petroleum (5.2), allowing the solvent layer to run into the sodium sulfate layer between rinsings.

9.1.7 Elute the column with light petroleum with a flow of about 1 ml/min, discarding the first 20 ml of eluate and collecting the next 60 ml of eluate in a 100 ml round-bottomed flask.

9.1.8 Evaporate solvent from the eluate in the water bath set at 65 °C, to a volume of about 0,5 ml to 1,0 ml, and transfer the concentrated solution into a crimp-top minivial (6.7) pre-weighed to the nearest 0,1 mg.

9.1.9 Continue the evaporation from the minivial, in the water bath (5.1) set at 35 °C under a gentle stream of nitrogen (about 25 ml/min) until nearly dry. Rinse the round-bottomed flask with about 1 ml of light petroleum and transfer the rinsing quantitatively to the minivial, continuing the evaporation under nitrogen. Repeat the rinsing and transfer to the minivial once more.

9.1.10 Continue the evaporation at 35 °C under nitrogen until dry.

9.1.11 Weigh the minivial to the nearest 0,1 mg, and calculate the mass of the residue. Stopper the minivial with the PTFE-layered septum and aluminium cap and store at 4 °C.

9.2 High performance liquid chromatography

9.2.1 Use a mixture of 880 ml acetonitrile (5.3) and 120 ml water (5.1) as elution solvent. Degas the elution solvent to remove oxygen in order to avoid fluorescence quenching. Use helium purging or an online vacuum degasser.

9.2.2 Elute at a flow rate of about 1 ml/min.

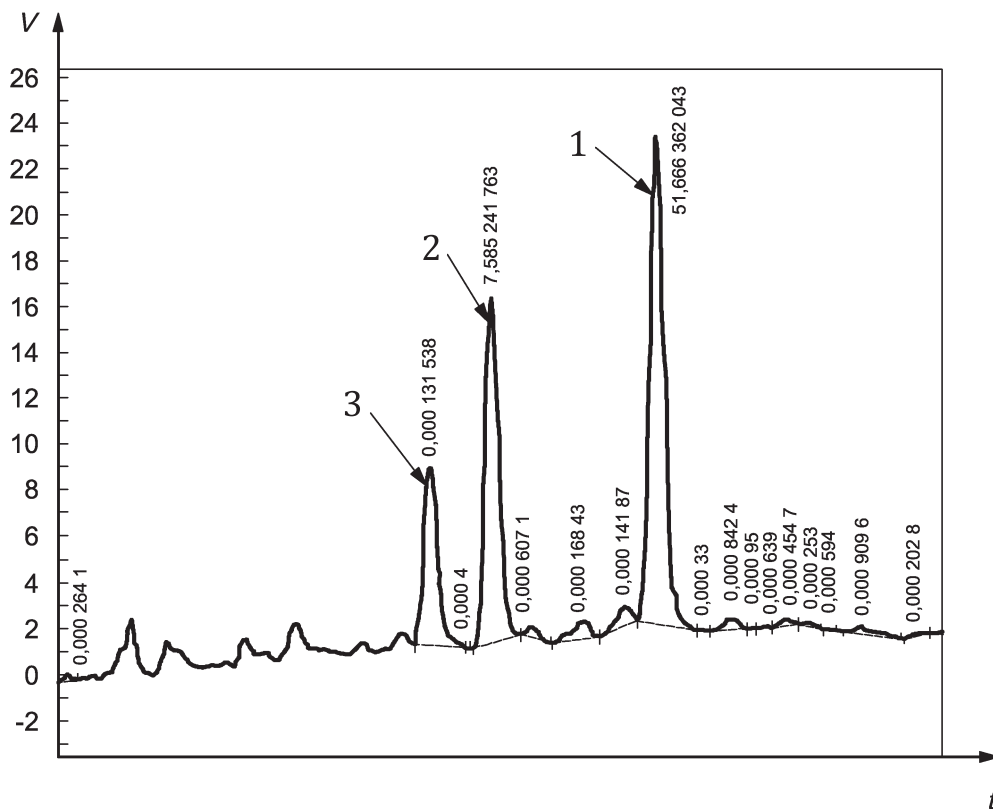
9.2.3 Calibration curve and determination of the relative response factor: Prepare five dilutions of the standard benzo[a]pyrene solutions (5.9.2) such that injection of 50 µl of each will give readings corresponding to 0,01 ng, 0,04 ng, 0,2 ng, 1,0 ng and 2,0 ng of benzo[a]pyrene. Add to the standard solutions 0,5 ng of internal standard. From these, construct a five-point calibration curve using the peak areas from the integrator and chart recorder. These calibrations are also used to calculate the relative response factor (10.1) between benzo[a]pyrene and the internal standard.

9.3 Sample analysis

9.3.1 Inject 250 µl of the acetonitrile-tetrahydrofuran mixture (5.5) into the minivial containing the cleansed residue (9.1.11). Dissolve the residue by careful swirling, avoiding contact of the solvent with the septum.

With the calibration curve (9.2.3), benzo[a]pyrene levels of 0,1 µg/kg to 50 µg/kg can be determined. For concentrations above 10 µg/kg, the residue solution (9.3.2) should be diluted further with acetonitrile-tetrahydrofuran (5.5), or a smaller volume than 50 µl (9.3.2) should be injected.

9.3.2 Inject an accurately known volume of about 50 µl of the dissolved residue into the HPLC column and start the chromatogram running. Care should be taken to ensure that not more than 1,5 mg of residue is introduced into the column. An example of a chromatogram is given in Figure 1. If a larger amount of residue is present, the amount of tetrahydrofuran (5.4) shall be adjusted or the clean-up step shall be repeated.



Key

V	HPLC absorbance/mV	1	benzo[<i>b</i>]chrysene (internal standard)
t	time/min	2	benzo[<i>a</i>]pyrene
		3	benzo[<i>k</i>]fluoranthene

Figure 1 — Typical chromatogram

10 Expression of results

10.1 Calculation of relative response factors

From the data obtained (9.2.3), calculate the relative response factor, f_{rr} , as the arithmetic average of five standards, using Formula (1):

$$f_{rr} = \frac{A_{is}\rho_{BaP}}{A_{BaP}\rho_{is}} \tag{1}$$

where

A_{BaP} is the peak area of benzo[*a*]pyrene;

A_{is} is the peak area of the internal standard solution;

ρ_{BaP} is the concentration, in micrograms per litre, of benzo[*a*]pyrene;

ρ_{is} is the concentration, in micrograms per litre, of the internal standard solution.

10.2 Calculation of benzo[*a*]pyrene content

Calculate the benzo[*a*]pyrene content, w_{BaP} , in micrograms per kilogram, of the test sample using [Formula \(2\)](#):

$$w_{\text{BaP}} = \frac{A_{\text{BaP}}}{A_{\text{is}}} \rho_{\text{is}} \frac{1}{m} f_{\text{rr}} \quad (2)$$

where

f_{rr} is the average response factor, calculated from the standard solutions ([10.1](#));

m is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

ρ_{is} is the concentration, in nanograms per litre, of the internal standard added to the eluate.

The content is expressed as a mass fraction, in micrograms per kilogram, to one decimal place for contents of 0 µg/kg to 10 µg/kg and to the nearest integer for contents greater than 10 µg/kg.

11 Precision

11.1 Repeatability

The absolute difference between two independent single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment, within a short interval of time, will in not more than 5 % of cases be greater than the repeatability limit, r , given in [Table A.1](#).

11.2 Reproducibility

The absolute difference between two single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in different laboratories with different operators using different equipment, will in not more than 5 % of cases be greater than the reproducibility limit, R , given in [Table A.1](#).

12 Test report

The test report shall specify at least the following information:

- a) all the information required for the complete identification of the sample;
- b) the sampling method used, if known;
- c) the test method used, with reference to this document, i.e. ISO 15302;
- d) all operating details not specified in this document, or regarded as optional, together with details of any incident that may have influenced the result(s);
- e) the test result(s) obtained;
- f) if the repeatability has been checked, the final quoted results obtained.

Annex A (informative)

Results of interlaboratory tests

An international collaborative test involving 16 laboratories in seven countries was carried out on three samples with different contents (low, medium, and high) of benzo[a]pyrene. The results of five laboratories were not considered as they did not follow the protocol of the method, but used in-house methods.

The test was organized by the Dutch Member Body in 2006 and the results obtained were subjected to statistical analysis in accordance with ISO 5725-2^[2] to give the precision data shown in [Table A.1](#).

Table A.1 — Results of the ring test

Sample	Low	Medium	High
Number of laboratories participating	11	11	11
Number of laboratories after eliminating outliers	9	9	9
Number of test results from remaining laboratories	18	18	18
Mean value, µg/kg	2,12	38,02	58,30
Repeatability standard deviation, s_r , µg/kg	0,12	0,76	2,04
Coefficient of variation of repeatability, $C_{V,r}$, %	5,8	2,0	3,5
Repeatability limit, r ($= 2,8s_r$), µg/kg	0,34	2,12	5,72
Reproducibility standard deviation, s_R , µg/kg	0,55	6,23	8,37
Coefficient of variation of reproducibility, $C_{V,R}$, %	26,9	16,4	14,4
Reproducibility limit, R ($= 2,8s_R$), µg/kg	1,54	17,44	23,4

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 5555, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Sampling*
- [2] ISO 5725-2, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

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In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.