### BS ISO 3064:2015



## **BSI Standards Publication**

Essential oil of petitgrain, Paraguayan type (*Citrus aurantium* L. var. Paraguay (syn. *Citrus aurantium* var. bigaradia Hook f.))



BS ISO 3064:2015 BRITISH STANDARD

#### National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 3064:2015.

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## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3064

Third edition 2015-01-15

# Essential oil of petitgrain, Paraguayan type (*Citrus aurantium* L. var. Paraguay (syn. *Citrus aurantium* var. bigaradia Hook f.))

Huile essentielle de petitgrain, type Paraguay (Citrus aurantium L. var. Paraguay (syn. Citrus aurantium var. bigaradia Hook f.))



BS ISO 3064:2015 **ISO 3064:2015(E)** 



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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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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 54, Essential oils.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3064:2000), which has been technically revised.

## Essential oil of petitgrain, Paraguayan type (*Citrus aurantium* L. var. Paraguay (syn. *Citrus aurantium* var. bigaradia Hook f.))

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of petitgrain, Paraguayan type (*Citrus aurantium* L. var. Paraguay (syn. *Citrus aurantium* var. bigaradia Hook f.)), intended to facilitate the assessment of its quality.

#### 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.

ISO/TS 210, Essential oils — General rules for packaging, conditioning and storage

ISO/TS 211, Essential oils — General rules for labelling and marking of containers

ISO 212, Essential oils — Sampling

ISO 279, Essential oils — Determination of relative density at 20 °C — Reference method

ISO 280, Essential oils — Determination of refractive index

ISO 592, Essential oils — Determination of optical rotation

ISO 875, Essential oils — Evaluation of miscibility in ethanol

ISO 1242, Essential oils — Determination of acid value

ISO 11024 (all parts), Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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

#### 3.1

#### essential oil of petitgrain

essential oil obtained by steam distillation of only leaves and twigs of *Citrus aurantium* L. var. Paraguay (syn. *Citrus aurantium* var. bigaradia Hook f.), mainly cultivated in Paraguay, of the *Rutaceae* family

Note 1 to entry: For information on the CAS number, see ISO/TR 21092.[2]

#### 4 Specifications

#### 4.1 Appearance

Clear liquid.

#### 4.2 Colour

Colourless to pale yellow.

#### **4.3** Odour

Fresh, green, and flowery.

#### 4.4 Relative density, $d_{20}^{20}$

Minimum: 0,884.
Maximum: 0.892.

#### 4.5 Refractive index at 20 °C

Minimum: 1,454.

Maximum: 1,463.

#### 4.6 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Between -5° and -1°.

#### 4.7 Miscibility in ethanol 70 % (volume fraction) at 20 °C

It shall not be necessary to use more than 3,5 volumes of ethanol 70 % (volume fraction) to obtain a clear solution with one volume of essential oil.

#### 4.8 Acid value

Maximum: 1.

#### 4.9 Chromatographic profile

Carry out the analysis of the essential oil by gas chromatography. Identify in the chromatogram obtained, the representative and characteristic components shown in  $\underline{\text{Table 1}}$ . The proportions of these components, indicated by the integrator, shall be as shown in  $\underline{\text{Table 1}}$ . This constitutes the chromatographic profile of the essential oil.

Table 1 — Chromatographic profile

Component	Minimum	Maximum
	%	%
β-Pinene	0,5	2,0
Myrcene	1,3	3,0
Sabinene	0,1	0,5
Limonene	0,7	3,5
(Z)-β-Ocimene	0,7	1,5
(E)-β-Ocimene	0,5	3,5
Linalool	15,0	30,0
Linalyl acetate	40,0	60,0
NOTE The chromatographic profile is normative, o	contrary to typical chromatograms	given for information in Annex A.

**Table 1** (continued)

Component	Minimum	Maximum
	%	%
β-Caryophyllene	0,3	1,5
α-Terpineol	3,0	7,0
Nerol	0,5	2,0
Geraniol	2,0	4,5
Neryl acetate	1,0	3,0
Geranyl acetate	2,0	5,0
OTE The chromatographic profile is normative, contrary to typical chromatograms given for information in Annex A.		

#### 4.10 Flashpoint

Information concerning the flashpoint is given in Annex B.

#### 5 Sampling

Sampling shall be performed in accordance with ISO 212.

Minimum volume of the test sample: 25 ml.

NOTE This volume makes it possible for each of the tests specified in this International Standard to be carried out at least once.

#### 6 Test methods

## **6.1** Relative density, $d_{20}^{20}$

Determine the relative density in accordance with ISO 279.

#### 6.2 Refractive index at 20 °C

Determine the refractive index in accordance with ISO 280.

#### 6.3 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Determine the optical rotation in accordance with ISO 592.

#### 6.4 Miscibility in ethanol 70 % (volume fraction) at 20 °C

Determine the miscibility in accordance with ISO 875.

#### 6.5 Acid value

Determine the acid value in accordance with ISO 1242.

#### 6.6 Chromatographic profile

Determine the chromatographic profile in accordance with ISO 11024.

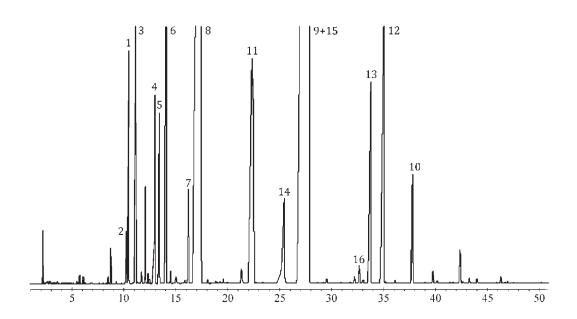
## 7 Packaging, labelling, marking, and storage

These items shall be in accordance with ISO/TS 210 and ISO/TS 211.

## Annex A

(informative)

Typical chromatograms of the analysis by gas chromatography of the essential oil of petitgrain, Paraguay type (*Citrus aurantium* L. var. Paraguay (syn. *Citrus aurantium* L. var. bigaradia Hook f.))



#### **Peak identification**

#### **Operating conditions:**

1	β-Pinene	Column: dimethylpolysiloxane (HP-1 or BP-1a), length 30 m, internal diameter 0,25 mm
2	Sabinene	Film thickness: 0,25 μm

Myrcene Oven temperature: temperature programmed 1 min at 60 °C, then from 60 °C to 240 °C

4 Limonene at a rate of 2 °C/min
Injector temperature: 250 °C

(Z)- $\beta$ -Ocimene Detector temperature: 300 °C (E)- $\beta$ -Ocimene Detector: flame ionization type

7 Terpinolene
 8 Linalool
 Volume injected: 0,5 μl

Hinalyl acetate Carrier gas flow rate: 1 ml/min

10 β-Caryophyllene Split: 1/100

11 α-Terpineol

12 Geranyl acetate

13 Neryl acetate

14 Nerol

5

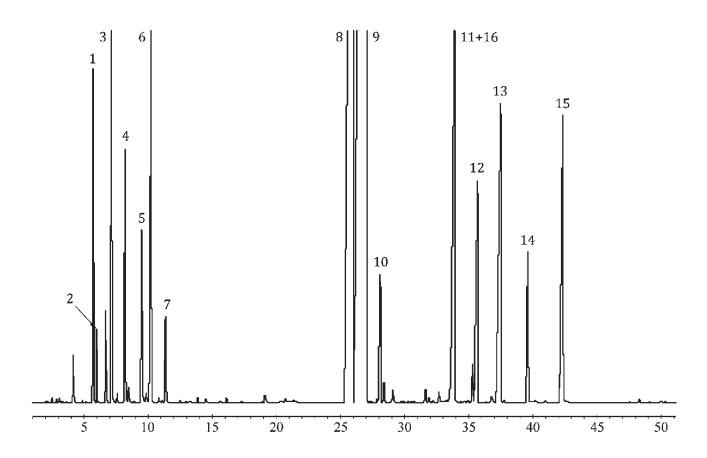
6

15 Geraniol

16 Terpenyl acetate

HP-1 and BP-1 are 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 these products.

Figure A.1 — Typical chromatogram of essential oil of petitgrain taken on an apolar column



#### **Peak identification Operating conditions:** Column: polyethylene glycol (HP innowax or BP 20a), length 30 m, internal diameter 1 **B-Pinene** 0,25 mm 2 Sabinene Film thickness: $0,25 \mu m$ 3 Myrcene Oven temperature: temperature programmed 1 min at 60 °C, then from 60 °C to 240 °C 4 Limonene at a rate of 2 °C/min 5 (Z)-β-Ocimene Injector temperature: 250 °C (E)-β-Ocimene 6 Detector temperature: 300 °C 7 Terpinolene Detector: flame ionization type 8 Linalool Carrier gas: nitrogen Volume injected: 0,5 µl 9 Linalyl acetate Carrier gas flow rate: 1 ml/min β-Caryophyllene 10 Split: 1/100

11 α-Terpineol

- Geranyl acetate 12
- Neryl acetate 13
- 14 Nerol
- 15 Geraniol
- 16 Terpenyl acetate
- HP innowax or BP 20 are 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 these products.

Figure A.2 — Typical chromatogram of essential oil of petitgrain taken on a polar column

## **Annex B** (informative)

## **Flashpoint**

#### **B.1** General information

For safety reasons, transport companies, insurance companies, and people in charge of safety services require information on the flash points of essential oils, which in most cases are flammable products.

A comparative study on the relevant methods of analysis (see ISO/TR 11018[1]) concluded that it was difficult to recommend a single apparatus for standardization purposes, given the following:

- there is a wide variation in the chemical composition of essential oils;
- the volume of the sample needed in certain requirements would be too costly for high priced essential oils;
- as there are several different types of equipment which can be used for the determination, users cannot be expected to use one specified type only.

Consequently, it was decided to give a mean value for the flashpoint annexed to each International Standard for information, in order to meet the requirements of the interested parties.

The equipment with which this value was obtained has to be specified.

For further information, see ISO/TR 11018.[1]

#### B.2 Flashpoint of the essential oil of petitgrain, Paraguayan type

The mean value is +75 °C.

NOTE Obtained with Luchaire<sup>1)</sup> equipment.

<sup>1)</sup> Luchaire is an example of a suitable equipment 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.

## **Bibliography**

- $[1] \hspace{0.5cm} \textbf{ISO/TR 11018}, \textit{Essential oils} \textit{General guidance on the determination of flashpoint}$
- [2] ISO/TR 21092, Essential oils Characterization



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