

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 8974

Third edition  
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## Plastics — Phenolic resins — Determination of residual phenol content by gas chromatography

*Plastiques — Résines phénoliques — Dosage du phénol résiduel par  
chromatographie en phase gazeuse*



Reference number  
ISO 8974:2002(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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8974 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Thermosetting materials*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8974:1997), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

# Plastics — Phenolic resins — Determination of residual phenol content by gas chromatography

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods, using gas chromatography, of measuring the residual phenol content of phenolic resins.

## 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1042:1998, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 6353-2:1983, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series*

ISO 10082:1999, *Plastics — Phenolic resins — Classification and test methods*

## 3 Principle

A test portion is dissolved in a suitable solvent and the phenol content determined by gas chromatography.

## 4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions contained in ISO 10082 and the following terms and definitions apply.

### 4.1 internal standard

reference material added in known quantity to the test solution to determine the response factor for the phenol

### 4.2 mass ratio

ratio of the mass of the phenol to the mass of an internal standard in the test solution

### 4.3 peak area ratio

ratio of the phenol peak area to the internal-standard peak area

**NOTE** In the chromatogram, the phenol peak area is the area contained within the phenol peak and the baseline. The internal-standard peak area is the area contained within the internal-standard peak and the baseline.

**4.4**  
**response factor**

response for the phenol compared to the response for the internal standard:

$$K = \frac{\text{Mass ratio}}{\text{Peak area ratio}}$$

**4.5**  
**retention time**

time between injection of the solute and the vertex of the supposed symmetrical peak

**5 Reagents and materials**

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade (as listed in ISO 6353-2) except where otherwise stated.

**5.1 Carrier gas:** hydrogen, nitrogen or helium, chromatographic grade.

NOTE For safety reasons, the use of helium or nitrogen is recommended.

**5.2 Detector gas:** hydrogen and compressed air.

**5.3 Internal standard:** any product which is not usually a constituent of phenolic resins and which meets the following requirements:

- is chemically pure;
- has good long-term stability;
- is chemically inert to phenolic resins under the test conditions;
- does not interfere with any of the constituents of the sample;
- gives a linear response within the range of concentrations to be measured;
- preferably has a retention time close to that of the phenol and gives a Gaussian peak.

Examples of reagents which meet the above-mentioned requirements are:

- 1-octanol (especially recommended);
- 1-undecanol.

**5.4 Solvent:** any product which will completely dissolve the internal standard and the test portion of phenolic resin to give a stable solution, and which meets the following requirements:

- is inert (does not react with the resin or the internal standard under the test conditions);
- is compatible with the constituents of the chromatographic column;
- has a retention time different from those of the phenol and the internal standard.

Examples of solvents which meet the above-mentioned requirements are:

- acetone (recommended);
- methanol;
- ethanol.

## 6 Apparatus

**6.1 Chromatograph:** any laboratory chromatograph fitted with a flame ionization detector.

NOTE Examples of apparatus and the operating conditions recommended are shown below. It is possible to use different procedures providing it can be verified that they would give the same results.

**6.2 Microsyringe,** capable of injecting 0,5 µl to 1 µl.

**6.3 Precolumn/injection-chamber insert:** any device capable of trapping all the non-volatile constituents present in the test portion. Suitable are:

- an empty quartz tube or one filled with a stationary phase or glass wool (depending on the type of column);
- a Vigreux column type quartz tube.

For examples, see annex A.

### 6.4 Column

#### 6.4.1 Column characteristics

Any column with characteristics (length, diameter, stationary phase) which will ensure resolution of the volatile constituents (phenol, internal standard, solvent) is suitable.

**WARNING — As in any chromatographic analysis, one constituent of the product being analysed may have the same elution time as the phenol. Some technical procedures can solve the problem, for example by using a column with a different polarity or by using a modified temperature programme.**

For examples, see annex A.

NOTE Capillary columns with a resolution higher than that of packed columns allow the determination of residual phenol contents of less than 0,5 % by mass.

#### 6.4.2 Conditioning of the column

Condition the column in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

**6.5 Recorder:** various types may be used:

- potentiometric recorder;
- integrator;
- computerized data-acquisition system.

**6.6 Balance,** accurate to 0,1 mg.

**6.7 Pipette,** capacity 10 ml.

**6.8 Volumetric flask**, capacity 250 ml, 500 ml or 1 000 ml (see ISO 1042).

**6.9 Beaker**, capacity 50 ml or 100 ml.

**6.10 Conical flasks with ground-glass necks**, capacity 100 ml.

## 7 Procedure

### 7.1 General

This International Standard describes two methods for the determination of the residual phenol content by gas chromatography:

- Method A: a weighed amount of internal standard is added to each test portion (this method is the reference method).
- Method B: a stock solution of internal standard is used (this method is useful for routine analysis).

### 7.2 Operating conditions

#### 7.2.1 Injector

Set the temperature at a fixed value, between 180 °C and 250 °C, compatible with the temperature recommended for normal use of the precolumn/insert. The injector is usually set at about 50 °C above the boiling point of the phenol.

For examples, see annex A.

#### 7.2.2 Column

The aim is to ensure optimum resolution of the volatile constituents.

The column can be operated isothermally or using a temperature programme.

For examples, see annex A.

#### 7.2.3 Detector

Set the temperature at a fixed value, between 230 °C and 300 °C, compatible with the temperature recommended for normal use of the detector.

For examples, see annex A.

### 7.3 Calibration

#### 7.3.1 General

Follow this procedure for both method A and method B.

#### 7.3.2 Preparation of calibration solutions

Into a series of at least six conical flasks (6.10) weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, suitable quantities of the phenol and the internal standard such that the mass ratio is between 3:1 and 1:3.

Dilute with solvent (5.4) to a concentration suitable for the column being used, taking account of the following:

- for a packed column, the phenol content shall be of the order of 10 mg/ml;



- for a megabore column with a diameter of 0,5 mm, the phenol content shall be of the order of 5 mg/ml when using a split injection technique or 0,5 mg/ml without a splitter;
- for a capillary column with a diameter of 0,2 mm, the phenol content shall be of the order of 1 mg/ml when using a split injection technique or 0,5 mg/ml without a splitter.

### 7.3.3 Preparation of the calibration curve (see annex B for an example)

Using the microsyringe (6.2), inject the solutions prepared in 7.3.2. Use at least six standard solutions for the initial calibration. Average the results of at least two injections for each solution.

Record the peaks and measure the peak areas.

Plot the peak area ratio against the mass ratio. The values should lie on a straight line passing through the origin. If required, the degree of fit and the absence of a significant intercept can be checked using a weighted least-squares regression technique.

Average the ratios of peak area ratio/mass ratio. Take the inverse of the result as the response factor. The response factor will allow subsequent conversion of peak area ratios to mass ratios.

The calibration should preferably be checked periodically by injection of two or three standard solutions. Calculate the response factor as described above and plot it against time. The calculated average response factor should agree with the original value to within  $\pm 2\%$ . A wider variation will require full recalibration of the apparatus. As already noted, it is advisable to do this periodically anyway, and certainly if any change is made in the column/detector system or the recorder.

## 7.4 Determination

### 7.4.1 Method A

#### 7.4.1.1 Preparation of test solution

Weigh a test portion of resin, to the nearest 0,1 mg, into a conical flask (6.10). Add a quantity of internal standard (5.3) such that the mass ratio lies between 3:1 and 1:3. The ideal ratio is about 1:1. Add solvent (5.4) in order to obtain a phenol concentration as indicated in 7.3.2.

**Table 1 — Examples of suitable test solution compositions**

Phenol content of sample % by mass	Mass of test portion g	Mass of internal standard mg
$\leq 1$	2 to 5	25
$> 1$ but $\leq 10$	0,5 to 5	50
$> 10$	0,1 to 0,5	50

#### 7.4.1.2 Injection

Using the microsyringe (6.2), inject the volume required for the column being used.

Record the peaks and measure the peak areas. Average the results of at least two injections of each solution. Make sure, as previously indicated, that no constituent of the resin has the same elution time as the phenol or the internal standard.

## 7.4.2 Method B

### 7.4.2.1 Preparation of stock solution of internal standard

**WARNING — Prevent solvent evaporation in order to keep the internal standard at its initial concentration.**

Into a suitable beaker (6.9), weigh, to the nearest 1 mg, a suitable quantity of internal standard (see Table 2). Pour this into a suitable volumetric flask (6.8). Rinse the beaker two or three times with solvent, pouring the rinsings into the volumetric flask.

Make up to the mark with solvent.

**Table 2 — Examples of stock solution preparation**

Volume of volumetric flask used ml	Quantity of internal standard g
250	1,24 to 1,26
500	2,48 to 2,52
1 000	4,95 to 5,05

### 7.4.2.2 Determination

#### 7.4.2.2.1 Preparation of test solution

Weigh a test portion of resin, to the nearest 0,1 mg, into a conical flask (6.10) (see Table 3). Using the pipette (6.7), add 10 ml of the stock solution of internal standard (see 7.4.2.1). The mass ratio shall be between 3:1 and 1:3. The ideal ratio is about 1:1. Add further solvent (5.4), if required, in order to obtain a phenol concentration as indicated in 7.3.2.

**Table 3 — Examples of suitable test solution compositions**

Phenol content of sample % by mass	Mass of test portion g	Volume of stock solution of internal standard added ml
≤ 1	5 to 10	10
> 1 but ≤ 10	0,5 to 5	10
> 10	0,1 to 0,5	10

#### 7.4.2.2.2 Injection

Using the microsyringe (6.2), inject the volume required for the column being used.

Record the peaks and measure the peak areas. Make sure, as previously indicated, that no constituent of the resin has the same elution time as the phenol or the internal standard.

## 7.5 Particular case of alkaline resins

### 7.5.1 General

With alkaline resins, the total residual phenol content will only be measured if the test portion is first neutralized. Use the procedure given in 7.5.2 for method A and that in 7.5.3 for method B.

### 7.5.2 Neutralization of alkaline resins (for method A)

Weigh out, as described in 7.4.1.1, the test portion and internal standard and dissolve in a suitable solvent (usually methanol).

Using a pH-meter, neutralize the solution to a pH of 6,5 to 7 by addition of 0,5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Allow any salt to settle out. Filter if necessary and dilute to the required concentration.

### 7.5.3 Neutralization of alkaline resins (for method B)

Weigh out, as described in 7.4.1.1, the test portion and add 10 ml of the stock solution of internal standard with the pipette.

Using a pH-meter, neutralize the solution to a pH of 6,5 to 7 by addition of 0,5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Allow any salt to settle out. Filter if necessary.

## 8 Expression of results

The percentage content, by mass, of residual phenol is given by the following equation:

$$\% \text{ phenol} = \frac{K \times 100 \times \text{peak area ratio} \times m'}{m}$$

where

$K$  is the response factor (see 4.4);

$m$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion of resin taken;

$m'$  is the mass, in grams, of internal standard in the test solution;

peak area ratio is the ratio of the phenol peak area to the internal-standard peak area.

For method B, the mass of internal standard is calculated from the concentration of the stock solution.

## 9 Precision

A round-robin test was organized in France and the United Kingdom in 1997 in accordance with the practical guide "Determination of the precision of a test method", issued by ISO/TC 61 in 1995, on three resins containing different levels of residual phenol. Within a confidence level of 95 %, the precision of this method is as follows:

Mass percentage of residual phenol in the phenolic resin < 1,5 %					
$s_r = 0,03$	$r = 0,08$	$r (\%) = 6$	$s_R = 0,05$	$R = 0,14$	$R (\%) = 10$

Mass percentage of residual phenol in the phenolic resin 1,5 % to 5 %					
$s_r = 0,09$	$r = 0,26$	$r (\%) = 8$	$s_R = 0,11$	$R = 0,3$	$R (\%) = 9$

Mass percentage of residual phenol in the phenolic resin > 5 %					
$s_r = 0,2$	$r = 0,55$	$r (\%) = 4$	$s_R = 0,3$	$R = 0,84$	$R (\%) = 6$

where

- $s_r$  is the repeatability, expressed as a standard deviation, and corresponds to the variability of the measurements made on the same material by a single person using the same equipment in a single laboratory during a short period (1 day);
- $s_R$  is the reproducibility, expressed as a standard deviation, and takes into consideration the variability of the measurements made on the same material by different operators over a period of up to 1 week using equipment located in different laboratories;
- $r$  is the repeatability (absolute value);
- $r (\%)$  is the repeatability (% value);
- $R$  is the reproducibility (absolute value);
- $R (\%)$  is the reproducibility (% value).

## 10 Test report

The test report shall include at least the following information:

- a reference to this International Standard;
- all details necessary for complete identification of the resin submitted for the test;
- the test conditions, in accordance with annex A, or others if different from the conditions prescribed;
- the test results;
- the date of the test.

## Annex A (informative)

### Examples of operating conditions

Injection		Column										Detector (flame ionization)		
Injector temperature °C	Volume injected µm	Precolumn	Column type	Column reference	Stationary phase	Carrier gas flow rate cm <sup>3</sup> /min	Split cm <sup>3</sup> /min	Column length m	Column diameter mm	Column temperature °C	Temperature °C	Hydrogen flow rate cm <sup>3</sup> /min	Compressed-air flow rate cm <sup>3</sup> /min	
250	0,1 to 1	No	Capillary	CPWAX52CB	Poly(ethylene glycol)	1	70	60	0,25	170	250	30	400	
190	0,1 to 1	0,12 g of 10 % OV 101 on chromosorb W-HP 80/100 mesh	Capillary	DB5	5 % phenyl- + 95 % dimethyl- polysiloxane	2,2	71	30	0,32	100 (for 6 min) then to 140 (within 4 min) and finally 140 (for 4 min)	275	40	360	
190	0,1 to 1	Chromosorb W/AW/DMCS 80/100 mesh	Capillary	OV-1701	14 % cyanopropyl phenyl- + 86 % dimethyl- polysiloxane			25	0,32	130	300	40	400	
225	0,5 to 1	No	Megabore	BP10	14 % cyanopropyl phenyl- + 86 % dimethyl- polysiloxane	7	No	25	0,53	100	250	35	300	
200	1 to 3	No	Packed	Carbowax 20M	Poly(ethylene glycol)	30		2	2,2	150	275	30	250	

## Annex B (informative)

### Example of determination of calibration curve

Table B.1 — Raw data

Mass of phenol g	Mass of 1-octanol g	Mass ratio	Area of phenol peak	Area of 1-octanol peak	Peak area ratio	Response factor
0,004 4	0,022 4	0,196	1 740	9 048	0,192	1,021
0,008 5	0,022 7	0,374	2 714	7 869	0,345	1,086
0,013 0	0,023 5	0,553	4 263	8 127	0,524	1,055
0,019 9	0,022 9	0,869	10 291	12 124	0,849	1,024
0,030 5	0,023 9	1,276	14 964	11 912	1,256	1,016
0,047 2	0,020 9	2,258	23 093	10 387	2,223	1,016
0,058 7	0,020 2	2,906	32 492	11 384	2,854	1,018
0,075 6	0,020 1	3,761	31 554	8 498	3,713	1,013
0,097 8	0,020 4	4,794	33 978	7 211	4,712	1,017
0,151 0	0,025 3	6,091	62 274	10 481	5,492	1,025
Mass ratio:		Mass of phenol (g)/mass of 1-octanol (g)				
Peak area ratio:		Area of phenol peak/area of 1-octanol peak				
Response factor:		Mass ratio/peak area ratio				
Average:		1,03				
A plot of peak area ratio vs mass ratio gives a straight line (see Figure B.1).						

#### Linear regression

Correlation statistics:

Correlation coefficient	0,999 964
Mean of $x$	2,307 8
Mean of $y$	2,261
Standard deviation of $x$	1,933 37
Standard deviation of $y$	1,897 14
Variance of $x$	3,737 93
Variance of $y$	3,599 13
Covariance of $x$ and $y$	3,667 74

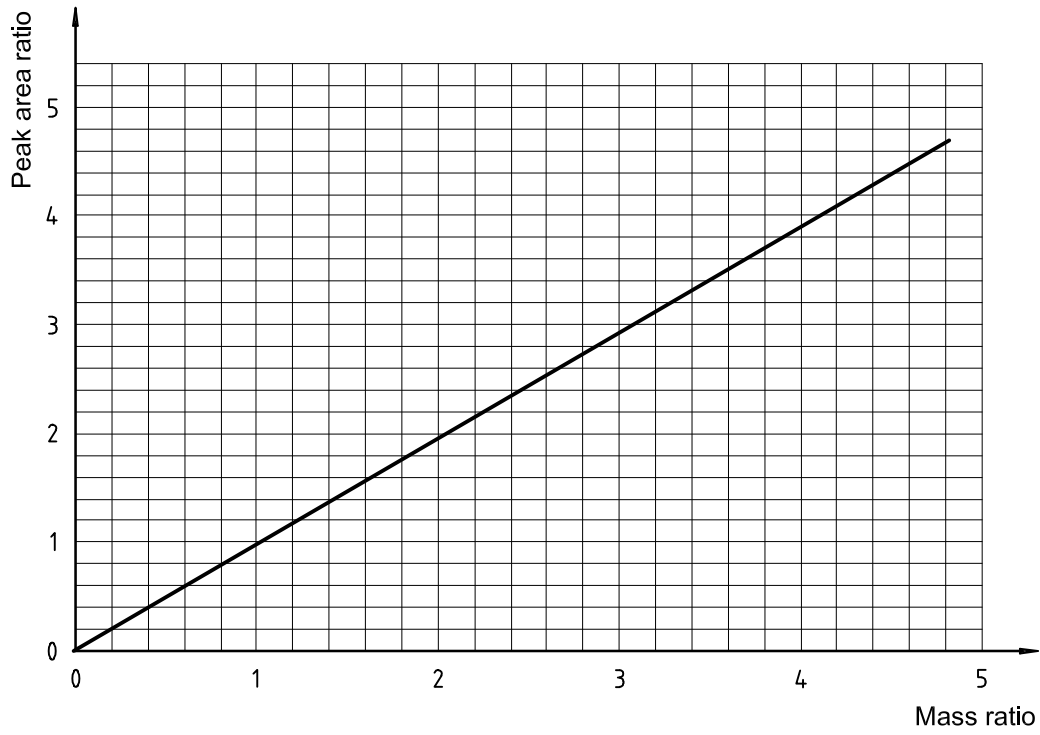


Figure B.1 — Calibration curve for the determination of free phenol using 1-octanol as internal standard

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