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**Fireworks — Test methods for  
determination of specific chemical  
substances —**

**Part 2:  
Hexachlorobenzene by gas  
chromatography**

*Artifices de divertissement — Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination  
de substances chimiques spécifiques —*

*Partie 2: Hexachlorobenzène par chromatographie en phase gazeuse*

ISO 22863-2:2020

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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](http://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](http://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 of 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 264, *Fireworks*.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 22863 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Fireworks — Test methods for determination of specific chemical substances —

## Part 2: Hexachlorobenzene by gas chromatography

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the test method for the determination of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) in pyrotechnic compositions by gas chromatography.

The limit of detection depends on the substance to be determined, the equipment used, the quality of chemicals used for the extraction of the sample, and the clean-up of the extract.

Under the conditions specified in this document, a limit of detection of 1 mg/kg (expressed as dry matter) can be achieved.

### 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 22863-1:2020, *Fireworks — Test methods for determination of specific chemical substances — Part 1: General*

### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

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

### 4 Principle

Solid-liquid extraction of pyrotechnic composition is carried out by an extraction solvent, e.g. *n*-hexane or preferably ethanol or heptane. After increasing the concentration of components of low volatility and after purification with concentrated sulfuric acid, the sample is analysed by gas chromatography, using a hydrogen flame ionization detector (FID).

### 5 Reagents

All reagents shall be of recognized analytical grade. Verify whether the reagents are applicable for this specific purpose and free of interfering compounds.

Laboratory operations should comply with appropriate safety requirements for flammable and explosive materials and samples as well as strong acids and toxic materials. Operators should wear

appropriate protection equipment and follow appropriate safety rules. Special measures should be taken for contingencies or uncontrollable reactions.

**5.1 Standard HCB:** Formula:  $C_6Cl_6$ , CAS:118-74-1, purity: 99,5 %.

**5.2 Concentrated sulphuric acid (98 %).**

**5.3 Extraction solvent:** chromatographically pure (e.g. *n*-hexane or preferably ethanol or heptane).

**5.4 Standard solution:** After accurately weighing the correct amount of standard HCB (5.1) (accurate to 0,1 mg), prepare a 100 µg/ml solution with the extraction solvent (5.3). Store it between 0 °C and 4 °C in the dark.

**5.5 Standard intermediate solution:** A typical value is 10 µg/ml. Transfer 1,0 ml standard solution (5.4) into a 10 ml volumetric flask, dilute it with the extraction solvent (5.3) to the 10 ml graduation and mix. Then store between 0 °C and 4 °C in the dark.

**5.6 Standard working solutions:** Prepare at least four solutions with different concentrations of HCB, 0,5 µg/ml, 1,0 µg/ml, 2,0 µg/ml and 5,0 µg/ml, by dilution of the standard intermediate solution (5.5).

## 6 Apparatus

**6.1 Gas chromatograph:** equipped with hydrogen flame ionization detector (FID) and hydrogen generator, with the following conditions:

- a) Chromatographic column: HP - 5 quartz capillary column [30 m × 0,25 mm (inner diameter) × 0,25 µm], or equivalent.
- b) Temperature program: keep the initial temperature of 80 °C for 1 min, speed up to 230 °C at 20 °C/min, then keep it on for 10 min.
- c) Temperature of the injection port: 250 °C.
- d) Temperature of the equipment: 300 °C.
- e) Carrier gas: Nitrogen, greater than or equal to 99,99 % purity, flow rate of 1,0 ml/min.
- f) Hydrogen: 40 ml/min.
- g) Air: 400 ml/min.
- h) Make-up gas: 30 ml/min.
- i) Sample introduction: splitless injection.
- j) Sample quantity: 1 µl.

**6.2 Analytical balance:** accuracy 0,1 mg.

**6.3 Centrifuge:** greater than or equal to 3 000 rpm.

**6.4 Fast vortex mixer.**

**6.5 Multifunctional micro sample processing instrument or other equivalent instruments.**

**6.6 Graduated centrifuge tube:** 5 ml, 10 ml.