International Standard

ISO 20122

Vegetable oils — Determination of mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH) and mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) with online-coupled high performance liquid chromatography-gas chromatography-flame ionization detection (HPLC-GC-FID) analysis — Method for low limit of quantification

Huiles végétales — Dosage des hydrocarbures saturés d'huile minérale (MOSH) et des hydrocarbures aromatiques d'huile minérale (MOAH) par analyse par chromatographie en phase liquide haute performance et chromatographie en phase gazeuse couplées à un détecteur à ionisation de flamme (CLHP-CG-FID) en ligne — Méthode pour une faible limite de quantification

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 307, *Oilseeds, vegetable and animal fats and oils and their by-products — Methods of sampling and analysis,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This corrected version of ISO 20122:2024 incorporates the following corrections:

— in 8.7.1, "the MOAH fraction from 5,7 min" has been corrected to "the MOAH fraction from 4,7 min".

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Introduction

In order to achieve a low limit of quantification (LOQ), the method contains additional and partially modified processing steps, specifications for the uniform processing of defined product groups and additional requirements for system suitability compared to EN 16995:2017.

The method has been tested in an interlaboratory study via the analysis of both naturally contaminated and spiked vegetable oil samples, ranging from 1 mg/kg to 75 mg/kg for MOSH, and from 1 mg/kg to 7 mg/kg for MOAH.

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1 Scope

This document specifies a procedure for the determination of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons (from C10 to C50) in vegetable fats and oils using the online-coupled high performance liquid chromatography-gas chromatography-flame ionization detection (HPLC-GC-FID).[4][5][6] This document does not apply to other matrices.

The method is applicable for the analysis of mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH) and/or mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH).

According to the results of the interlaboratory studies, the method has been proven suitable for MOSH mass concentrations above 3 mg/kg and MOAH mass concentrations above 2 mg/kg.

In case of suspected interferences, the fossil origin of the MOSH and MOAH fraction can be verified by examination by GC×GC-MS.

An alternative method for the epoxidation of the MOAH fraction (performic acid epoxidation) is proposed in Annex C. This alternative method provides comparable results to the ethanolic epoxidation of the MOAH fraction described in 8.6. This alternative method for epoxidation has proven to be efficient for samples with a high amount of interferences in the MOAH fraction (e.g. tropical oils).[14]

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 terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

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