

ISO 16362:2005, Ambient air - Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography



ISO 16362:2005 specifies sampling, cleanup and analysis procedures for the quantitative determination of low volatility (particle-bound) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in ambient air. For sampling, a low-volume or a medium/high-volume sampling device may be used. Sampling times between 1 h and 24 h are possible. The sampling volume flow rates can range from 1 m³/h to 4 m³/h (low volume sampler) or from 10 m³/h to about 90 m³/h (medium/high-volume sampler). In any case, the linear face velocity at the collection filter should range between about 0,5 m/s and 0,9 m/s. The method has been validated for sampling periods up to 24 h. The detection limits for single PAHs and the standard deviations resulting from duplicate measurements are listed. ISO 16362:2005 describes a sampling and analysis procedure for PAH that involves collection from air onto a filter followed by analysis using high performance liquid chromatography usually with fluorescence detector (FLD). The use of a diode array detector (DAD) is possible. The combination of both detector types is also possible. Total suspended particulate matter is sampled. Generally, compounds having a boiling point above 430 °C (vapour pressure less than 10⁻⁹ kPa at 25 °C, e.g. chrysene, benz[a]anthracene) can be collected efficiently on the filter at low ambient temperatures (e.g. below 10 °C). In contrast, at higher temperatures (above 30 °C, see also ISO 12884[1]), only PAHs having boiling points above 475 °C (vapour pressure less than 10⁻¹⁰ kPa at 25 °C) are determined quantitatively.

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Kenya Gazette - Google Books Result Several Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are considered to be particle bound PAHs in ambient air that involves collection from air onto a filter followed by analysis using high performance liquid chromatography with either Diode Array Chromatography, Definitions, Determination of content, High performance **BS ISO 16362:2005 - Ambient air. Determination of particle-phase** Results 1 - 10 of 36 Ambient air - Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography (ISO 16362:2005) **ISO 16362:2005, Ambient Air - Determination Of Particle-phase** KSISO 12141:2002: KS ISO 14164: 1999 KSISO 11041: 1996 KSISO 111-74: 1996 emissions Determination of mass concentration of sulfur dioxide Ion chromatography First Edition Kenya Standard Workplace air- Determination of of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid **DIN ISO 16362 - The Association of German Engineers** ISO 16362:2005. 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Pages: **ISO 16362:2005, Ambient Air - Determination Of Particle-phase** Ambient air -- Determination of total (gas and particle-phase) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ISO 16362:2005. Ambient air -- Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography. **Accede** ISO 16362:2005(E). ISO 2005. INTERNATIONAL. STANDARD. ISO. 16362. First edition. 2005-02-15. Ambient air Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography. Air ambient Determination des particules dhydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques par - **Air quality in general - ISO** Title, Ambient air. 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Norsk tittel: Ambient air -- Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography. **DIN ISO 16362 Ambient air Determination of particle phase** ISO 16362:2005 Ambient air - Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography ISO 16362 2005 **PDF(1122K) - Wiley Online Library** [52] ATSDR, Toxicological Profile for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) [60] ISO, ISO 16362:2005 Ambient AirDetermination of Particle-Phase Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by High Performance Liquid Chromatography, 2005. **din iso 16362 : ambient air - determination of particle-phase** ISO 16362:2005, Speka, 108.88 . Ambient air Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography **ISO 16362:2005 -** Ambient air. Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography. **Products - DIN** Titulo ingles, Ambient air -- Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography (ISO 16362:2005). **Reservation Ambient air - Determination of particlephase**

polycyclic Title : Ambient air - Determination of particlephase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high performance liquid chromatography. Author : Air Quality. Last Located at : Standards Information Centre, On Loan : N. Reserves : 0, Item : KS ISO 16362:2005 **ISO 16362:2005 - Ambient air Determination of particle-phase** Moreover, the chromatographic separation of several isomers was noted In Europe, ambient air PAH concentration is regulated by the been developed for these methods, i.e., ISO 16362 [2005] for HPLC-FLD, ISO ISO 16362 (2005), Ambient air - Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic **ISO 16362:2005, Ambient air - Determination of particle-phase** Determination of particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by high . and requires the use of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with the