



# **Certification Report**

**Certified Reference Material**

**BAM-K008a**

**Diesel oil  
(additive free)**

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Contact: Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)  
Unter den Eichen 87  
12205 Berlin, Germany  
Internet: <https://www.bam.de>

Coordinator: Dr. Matthias Koch  
Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)  
Department 1 – Analytical Chemistry; Reference Materials  
Division 1.7 – Organic Trace and Food Analysis  
Richard-Willstätter-Str. 11  
12489 Berlin, Germany  
Phone: +49 30 8104 1170  
Email: [matthias.koch@bam.de](mailto:matthias.koch@bam.de)

Technical Support: Juliane Riedel, Thomas Sommerfeld  
Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)  
Department 1 – Analytical Chemistry; Reference Materials  
Division 1.7 – Organic Trace and Food Analysis  
Richard-Willstätter-Str. 11  
12489 Berlin, Germany

Sales: Email: [sales.crm@bam.de](mailto:sales.crm@bam.de)  
Internet: [www.webshop.bam.de](http://www.webshop.bam.de)  
Phone: +49 30 8104 2061  
Fax: +49 30 8104 72061

## Summary

This report describes the preparation, characterization and certification of the reference material BAM-K008a. The certified reference material (CRM) is available as liquid diesel oil without solvents. BAM-K008a is intended to be used as calibration standard (type A) for the gas chromatographic determination of mineral oil hydrocarbons in water, soil and waste according to the analytical standard procedures ISO 9377-2, ISO 16703 and EN 14039.

The mass fraction of the boiling range between n-decane and n-tetracontane ( $C_{10} - C_{40}$ ) has been certified for BAM-K008a:

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Value in g g<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>Uncertainty <math>U</math> <sup>1)</sup> in g g<sup>-1</sup></b>
Mass fraction of the boiling range $C_{10} - C_{40}$	0.942	0.013

<sup>1)</sup> Estimated expanded uncertainty  $U$  with a coverage factor of  $k = 2$ , corresponding to a level of confidence of approximately 95 %, as defined in the Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008).

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## List of abbreviations

(if not explained elsewhere)

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
Bp	Boiling point
CRM	Certified reference material
FID	Flame ionization detector / detection
GC	Gas chromatography
IRH	Individual reference hydrocarbon
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
<i>k</i>	coverage factor
KFT	Karl-Fischer titration
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
RHM	Reference hydrocarbon mixture
SOP	Standard operation procedure
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons

## 1. Introduction

Mineral oils / mineral oil hydrocarbons (synonymously used term 'total petroleum hydrocarbons' TPH) are worldwide produced from crude oil and widely used for several kinds of products including fuels, motor-, heating- and lubricating oils. Large-scale handling, accidents and spills during production, transport and use lead to environmental contaminations, particularly related to water and soil compartments. Due to ecologically harmful and adverse health effects caused by TPH, the surveillance, determination and reduction of mineral oils in environmental matrices is subject to the work of legislative bodies, industry and chemical laboratories.

Reference materials and especially certified reference materials (CRM) are suitable tools to verify the accuracy of analytical measurements. Certified matrix CRMs for TPH determination in soil, sediment and waste are commercially available. The international standard methods for the determination of TPH in water, soil and waste (ISO 9377-2 [1], ISO 16703 [2] and EN 14039 [3]) are based on gas chromatography coupled to flame ionization detection (GC-FID). These standard methods define 'Mineral oil hydrocarbons/TPH' as non-polar substances (not adsorbing on Florisil® after extraction with non-polar solvents) in a boiling range between n-decane (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub>) and n-tetracontane (C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>82</sub>). A mixture of equal amounts of two different oil types (type A/type B) is prescribed as calibration standard according to the standard methods stated above. Type A should show discrete peaks in the gas chromatogram, e.g. a diesel fuel without any additives. Type B should have a boiling range higher than that of type A and should have unresolved signals (hump) in the gas chromatogram, e.g. a lubricating oil [1,2,3]. Lot-no. I of BAM-K008 was produced and certified at BAM in 2000, which is sold out. This report describes the preparation, characterization and certification of lot-no. II of the BAM-K008 calibration standard indicated by the extension "a" (BAM-K008a). Certification of reference material BAM-K008a was carried out based on ISO 17034 [4] and the relevant ISO-Guides [5,6].

## 2. Preparation of BAM-K008a

### 2.1 Candidate Material

Typical diesel fuel for vehicles but without additives and without FAME (fatty acid methyl esters), provided by Shell Global Solutions GmbH (Hamburg, Germany). It contains a complex mixture of hydrocarbons (paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons), number of carbon atoms are predominantly in the range C<sub>9</sub> to C<sub>25</sub>. The density is 0.820-0.845 kg/L (15°C) according to the MSDS. The water content was determined by BAM to be 0.0045 % (coulometric KFT). The candidate material was bottled without any further treatment.

### 2.2 Bottling and storage

BAM-K008a was bottled in 3 mL amber glass vials sealed with crimp caps and PTFE inlets. 563 units of BAM-K008a were produced, each unit contains at least 2.0 mL (filled by using an automatic pipette, target volume: 2.1 mL). Each BAM-K008a

vial was additionally packed into a cardboard box with a foam insert. Besides general information, vials and cardboard boxes were undoubtedly labelled with specific vial-numbers. The whole batch is stored at room temperature at a dark place.

### **3. Mass fraction of boiling range decane (C<sub>10</sub>) to tetracontane (C<sub>40</sub>)**

#### **3.1 Principle and general remarks**

The international standard methods for the determination of TPH in water, soil and waste (ISO 9377-2 [1], ISO 16703 [2] and EN 14039 [3]) are based on gas chromatography coupled to flame ionization detection (GC-FID). According to these standard methods, the TPHs are quantified in a defined boiling range between n-decane, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub> (C<sub>10</sub>) and n-tetracontane, C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>82</sub> (C<sub>40</sub>). Therefore, the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction is an important property value of BAM-K008a used as type A mineral oil calibration standard.

The determination of BAM-K008a's mass fraction of the boiling range between C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>40</sub> is based on the BAM-internal SOP BAM-1.7-PV012 [7] describing the direct comparison of the FID-response of the mineral oil mixture with the FID-response of a reference hydrocarbon mixture (RHM). The RHM is consisting of several individual reference hydrocarbons (IRH) which should have the following properties:

- structurally/chemically defined hydrocarbons,
- different types of hydrocarbons (e.g., n-, cyclic- and branched aliphatic, mono-/di-cyclic aromatic compounds) which can also occur in natural mineral oils,
- high and known purities,
- boiling points within the range of C<sub>10</sub> to C<sub>40</sub>,
- sufficient number of IRHs to simulate a representative mineral oil mixture.

The aim is to combine different IRHs resulting in a final mixture (RHM) that has similar properties as the natural mineral oil BAM-K008a. One of these similar properties is the carbon (C) content. This criterion results from the fact that the FID response is directly proportional to the C-content of a hydrocarbon. However, because the actual C-content of a real-world mineral oil mixture is always unknown, the RHM model with an average C-content can only be a best-praxis approach.

In addition to achieve comparable FID responses of BAM-K008a and RHM, gas chromatographic discrimination effects should be avoided. Therefore, measurements should always be performed with a non-discriminatory GC-FID system (e.g. on-column injection), also prescribed in [1,2,3].

To separate compounds according to their boiling points, non-polar GC columns are commonly used. According to the international standard procedures mentioned above, GC columns consisting of polydimethylsiloxane (95% to 100%) are typically used. To avoid systematic errors/shifts, GC-FID measurements to determine BAM-

K008a's mass fraction are performed on two non-polar GC columns with slightly different polarities. These (low bleeding) GC columns must be applicable up to high temperatures in order to analyse compounds until a boiling point of C<sub>40</sub> (525°C).

### 3.2 Reference hydrocarbon mixture (RHM)

Ten individual reference hydrocarbons (IRH), analytical standards with high purities supplied by Sigma-Aldrich, were selected for the preparation of the RHM based to the five criteria given above (3.1). Property values of the used IRH are summarised in Tab. 1.

**Tab. 1:** Individual reference hydrocarbons (IRH) for preparation of the reference hydrocarbon mixture (RHM)

IRH	Code	Sum formula	Bp (°C)	Provided purity (%)	Calculated Purity (%)	$u_{pur}$ (%)
n-Pentylbenzene	PB	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	209.5	≥ 99.0	99.50	0.29
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronaphthalene	THN	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	212.5	≥ 99.5	99.75	0.14
Tridecane	TD	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>28</sub>	234.0	≥ 99.5	99.75	0.14
Bicyclohexyl	BCH	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	239.7	≥ 99.0	99.50	0.29
Biphenyl	BP	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	254.8	≥ 99.5	99.75	0.14
2-Ethyl-naphthalene	EN	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	257.5	≥ 99.0	99.50	0.29
1-Phenyldodecane	PDD	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>30</sub>	331.0	≥ 99.5	99.75	0.14
1-Phenyltetradecane	PTD	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>34</sub>	357.3	≥ 99.5	99.75	0.14
Docosane	DC	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>46</sub>	369.0	≥ 99.5	99.75	0.14
Squalane	SQA	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>62</sub>	416.5	97.20 <sup>a</sup>	97.20	0.25 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>) The 'provided purity' of squalane (97.2 %) is a certified value of the supplier and set to 'calculated purity'

<sup>b</sup>) The uncertainty of squalane's purity (0.25 %) was taken from supplier's certificate.

Tab. 1 displays the calculated purities ( $pur_{cal}$ ) of the IRH determined using Eq. 1 based on a rectangular distribution. The  $pur_{cal}$  values were used to determine the concentration of the RHM solution (Tab. 2).

$$pur_{cal} = pur_{pro} + \left( \frac{100 - pur_{pro}}{2} \right) = pur_{pro} + HW_{rec} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$pur_{cal}$       calculated purity (%)  
 $pur_{pro}$       provided purity (%) by the suppliers  
 $HW_{rec}$       half width of the rectangular distribution

The corresponding uncertainty of the 'calculated purity' ( $u_{pur}$ ) was determined using Eq. 2 based on the uncertainty calculation of a rectangular distribution:

$$u_{pur} = \frac{HW_{rec}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

At first, separate solutions of the IRHs were gravimetrically prepared in n-heptane with concentrations of about 4.4 mg/g for each compound considering the purity ( $pur_{cal}$ ) of each IRH according to Tab. 1. Before further mixing, the purities of the



IRH provided by the suppliers (Tab. 1) were checked by GC-FID (BPX-5 column). Because these control measurements confirmed supplier's purities, the IRHs were taken for subsequent processing. Equal volumes of each IRH solution (10 mL) were combined in a 100 mL flask (Tab. 2) - all steps were gravimetrically controlled.

**Tab. 2:** Preparation of the reference hydrocarbon mixture (RHM) from 10 IRH solutions

Individual reference hydrocarbon (IRH)	IRH solution <sup>a</sup> (g)	IRH absolute <sup>a</sup> (mg)	Uncertainty IRH <sup>a</sup> (mg)	Conc. IRH <sup>b</sup> (mg/g)	Uncertainty IRH <sup>b</sup> (mg/g)
PB	6.8181	30.8097	0.0889	0.4518	0.0013
THN	6.8145	30.3984	0.0439	0.4458	0.0006
TD	6.8129	30.2574	0.0437	0.4437	0.0006
BCH	6.8182	30.2660	0.0874	0.4439	0.0013
BP	6.8292	29.8941	0.0431	0.4384	0.0006
EN	6.8217	30.3611	0.0876	0.4452	0.0013
PDD	6.8105	30.0166	0.0433	0.4402	0.0006
PTD	6.8340	30.1202	0.0435	0.4417	0.0006
DC	6.8105	30.2764	0.0437	0.4440	0.0006
SQA	6.8198	29.1378	0.0728	0.4273	0.0011
Total (RHM):	68.1894	301.5377	0.1998	4.4221	0.0088 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>) Mass of IRH-solution (g) 1<sup>st</sup> col., abs. IRH mass (mg) 2<sup>nd</sup> col. and its uncertainty (mg) 3<sup>rd</sup> column

<sup>b</sup>) IRH concentration in the final RHM-solution (4<sup>th</sup> column) and its uncertainty (5<sup>th</sup> column)

<sup>c</sup>) Sum of 10 IRH uncert. as worst-case estimation (compared to 0.0029 mg/g as root of sum squares)

The concentrations of the 10 IRH in the RHM were between 0.42 to 0.45 mg/g (Tab. 2) resulting in a total of all compounds of 4.4221 mg/g.

### 3.3 Preparation of BAM-K008a test solutions

Five units of BAM-K008a were selected for the determination of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction (equally distributed over the whole batch of 563 units: No. 080, 190, 300, 420 and 550). Five test solutions were gravimetrically prepared from each selected BAM-K008a unit in n-heptane (concentration about 16 mg/g) resulting in 5 x 5 = 25 measurement solutions. A BAM-K008a concentration of about 16 mg/g was defined based on GC-FID pre-tests including the RHM solution. The pre-tests aimed to find out comparable FID signals between BAM-K008a solution and RHM solution to ensure equal sensitivity/response.

### 3.4 GC-FID measurements and integration

All measurements were performed using an Agilent 7890 gas chromatographic system equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID). The Agilent OpenLab software was used for measurement and system control as well as for data evaluation. Two separate measurement series were recorded using column A and B (Tab. 3).

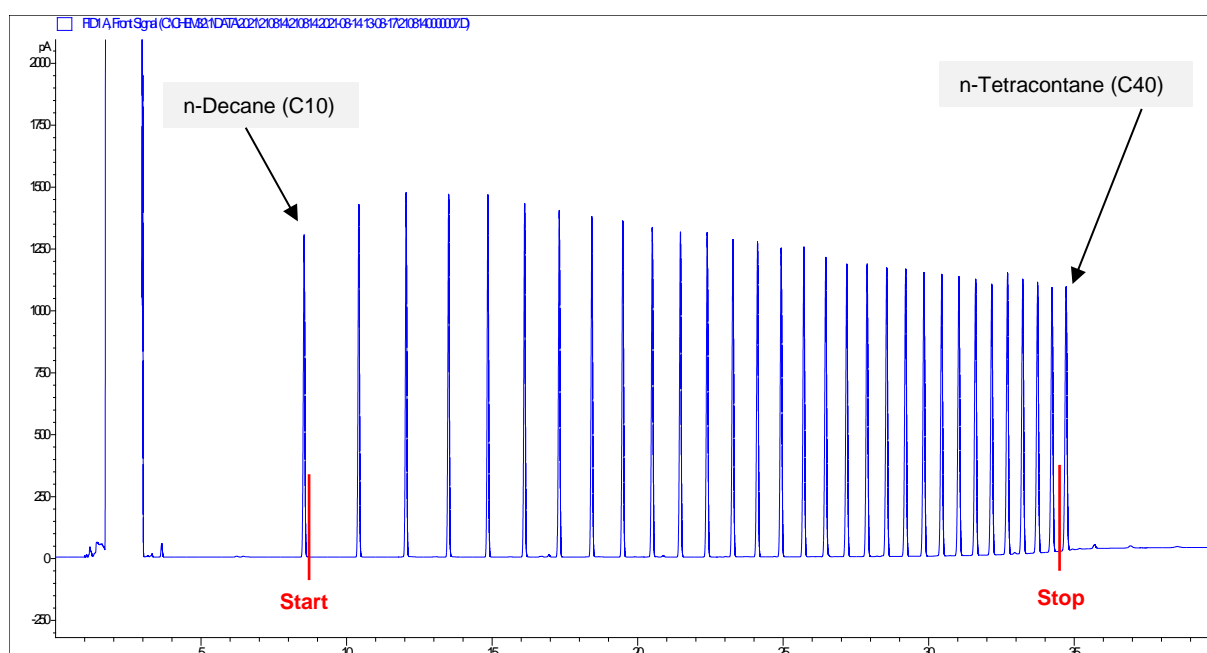
**Tab. 3:** GC-FID conditions for measurements of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of BAM-K008a

	Column A	Column B
GC capillary column	BPX-5: 12 m x 0.32 mm x 1 µm (SGE)	BP-1: 12 m x 0.32 mm x 1 µm (SGE)
Internal column-no.	#104	#106
Guard column	Deactivated fused silica: 5 m x 0.53 mm (Agilent)	
On-column injection	2 µL	
Carrier gas: N <sub>2</sub> (5.0)	3 mL/min	
FID gases	Synthetic air: 400 mL/min; Hydrogen (5.0): 40 mL/min; Make-up gas N <sub>2</sub> (5.0): 40 mL/min	
FID temperature	370°C	340°C
Oven program	60°C (5 min) → 360°C (5min)	60°C (5 min) → 330°C (5min)
Heating rate:	10 °C/min	15 °C/min

The following solutions were analysed in randomized order on both GC-FID systems (column A and B):

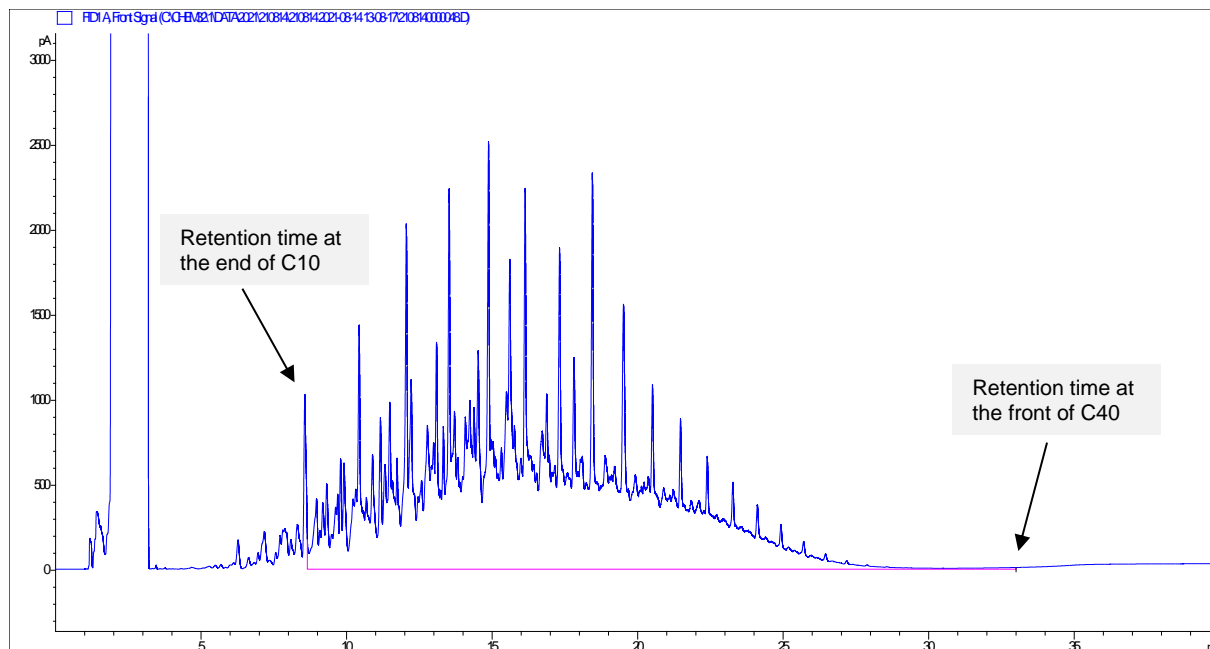
- 2 vials of n-alkanes mix in heptane for retention time setting of C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>40</sub>
- 25 BAM-K008a vials analysed in duplicate (50 injections)
- 6 RHM vials analysed in triplicate (18 injections)
- 12 vials of n-heptane (blanks) analysed in duplicate (24 injections)

At first, a n-alkanes mix containing 31 homologues between C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>40</sub> was analysed to define the start/stop retention times for C<sub>10</sub> (start: at the end of the n-decane peak) and C<sub>40</sub> (stop: at the beginning of the n-tetracontane peak), see Fig. 1. These retention time marks were used to integrate all samples analysed with the same conditions.

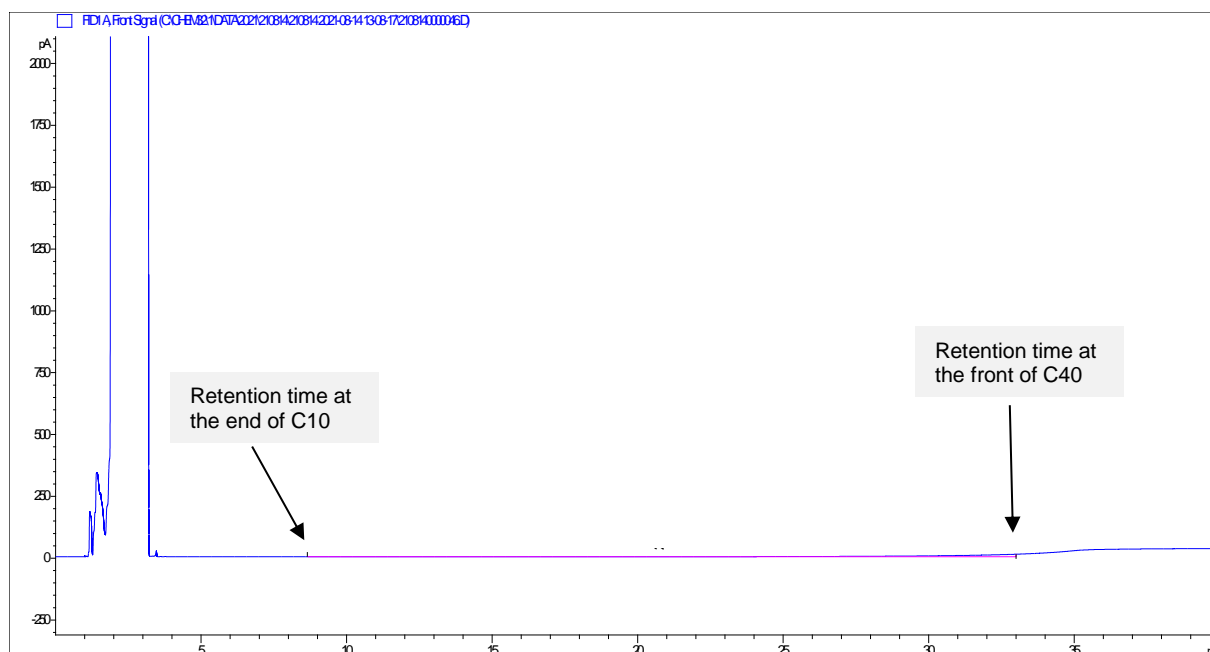


**Fig. 1:** GC-FID chromatogram of a n-alkanes mix containing 31 homologues between C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>40</sub>, analyzed on a BPX-5 column to define the start/stop retention times

Afterwards, the chromatograms of BAM-K008a and the pure solvent n-heptane (blank) were integrated between the start/stop marks determined before (Fig. 2, 3). The baseline was set at the level before the solvent peak acc. to the integration procedures of the standard methods [1, 2, 3].

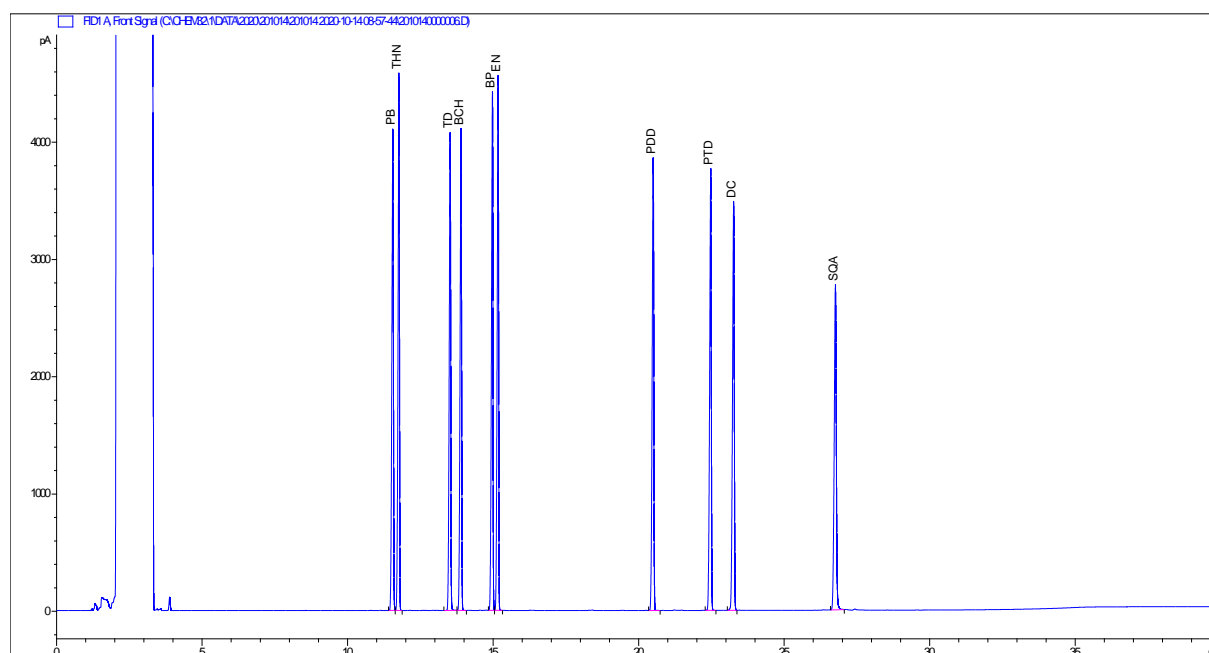


**Fig. 2:** Integrated GC-FID chromatogram of BAM-K008a (No. 190) between the retention times of C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>40</sub> (analyzed on a BPX-5 column)



**Fig. 3:** Integrated GC-FID chromatogram of n-heptane (blank, pure solvent used to prepare BAM-K008a solutions) between the retention times of C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>40</sub> (analyzed on a BPX-5 column)

The RHM chromatograms were not integrated over the broad range between C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> to avoid the integration of substances' impurities. Instead, all 10 IRHs in the RHM-chromatogram were separately integrated (Fig. 4).



**Fig. 4:** GC-FID chromatogram of the reference hydrocarbon mixture (RHM) analyzed on a BPX-5 column; all 10 individual reference hydrocarbons (IRH) are integrated separately

### 3.5 Calculation of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction

As described in section 3.1, the determination of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction is based on the general principal of equal FID-responses of BAM-K008a and reference hydrocarbon mixture according to Eq. 3:

$$R_{MKW} = R_{RHM} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

The FID response is defined as the ratio of the detector signal (peak area) to the injected mass of a substance or mixture. Because the injected mass (in pico- to nanogram range) is unusual to handle, the concentrations of RHM- and BAM-K008a solutions are used in the following equations (more precisely the mass fraction (mg/g) of the solutions), Eq. 4. This approach requires a constant injection volume (2 µL) and the same type of solvent for all samples to be compared (n-heptane).

$$R_{MKW} = R_{RHM} = \frac{A_{MKW}^{total}}{C_{MKW}^{total}} = \frac{A_{RHM}}{C_{RHM}} \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

$A_{MKW}^{total}$

total peak area of a BAM-K008a solution after blank correction (n-heptane),  
**not determined**

$c_{MKW}^{total}$	concentration of a BAM-K008a solution in n-heptane based on gravimetric preparation (representing a defined mass of BAM-K008a injected into the GC-FID system)
$A_{RHM}$	mean value of the peak areas of 18 RHM analyses (sum of 10 IRH for each analysis)
$c_{RHM}$	concentration of the RHM solution, i.e. sum of 10 IRH conc. in RHM solution (representing a defined mass of 10 IRH injected into the GC-FID system)

Because BAM-K008a is a complex mixture of many hydrocarbons (representing different types of hydrocarbons) it can be presumed that the FID response of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction is comparable to the FID response of all compounds of BAM-K008a (Eq. 5):

$$\frac{A_{MKW}^{total}}{c_{MKW}^{total}} = \frac{A_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}}{c_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}} \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

$A_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}$	peak area of BAM-K008a between C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> after blank correction (n-heptane)
$c_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}$	concentration of a BAM-K008a solution for C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> fraction (representing a defined mass of BAM-K008a's C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> fraction injected into GC-FID system)

Based on Eq. 4 and Eq. 5 the concentration of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> fraction of a BAM-K008a solution is determined using Eq. 6:

$$c_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}} = \frac{A_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}}{A_{RHM}} * c_{RHM} \quad \text{Eq. 6}$$

The final mass fraction of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> boiling range is defined as the ratio of the calculated C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> concentration of BAM-K008a to the total concentration of BAM-K008a based on gravimetric preparation (Eq. 7). As the concentrations represent the injected masses (see explanation above),  $w_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}$  is the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction (g/g) of BAM-K008a.

$$w_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}} = \frac{c_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}}{c_{MKW}^{total}} = \frac{m_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}}{m_{MKW}^{total}} \quad \text{Eq. 7}$$

$m_{MKW}^{C_{10}-C_{40}}$	mass of BAM-K008a between C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> (exp. determined by GC-FID)
$m_{MKW}^{total}$	total mass of BAM-K008a (from gravimetric preparation)

Table 4 contains the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fractions of BAM-K008a resulting from analysis of five units (25 sub-units) on two different GC-columns.

**Tab. 4:** C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of BAM-K008a; each value represents the mean of 10 results (5 sub-units per unit, two results per sub-unit)

GC-column	C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> mass fraction (g/g)					GC-Column mean
	Unit 080	Unit 190	Unit 300	Unit 420	Unit 550	
A (BPX-5)	0.9374	0.9386	0.9377	0.9401	0.9386	0.9385
B (BP-1)	0.9454	0.9449	0.9428	0.9446	0.9454	0.9446
Mean of unit	0.9414	0.9417	0.9403	0.9423	0.9420	
Mean (exact)	0.9416					
Mean (rounded)	0.942					

The mean (exact) is the average of the two GC-column means. The rounded mean value from Tab. 4 being 0.942 g/g was taken as the assigned (= certified) C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of BAM-K008a.

#### 4. Homogeneity

An excellent level of homogeneity was expected for BAM-K008a based on the unlimited miscibility of the hydrocarbon components in the liquid diesel oil without additives. In addition, the same diesel oil was used to produce BAM-K010g and no inhomogeneity effects were observed with respect to the diesel component. It should be kept in mind that there is no analytical method available that is precise enough to detect minimal inhomogeneities of a pure diesel oil (other properties than the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction are not suitable). However, the determination of C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fractions by GC-FID was used at least to demonstrate "between-unit homogeneity" or to detect major inhomogeneities, knowing that the measurement method is of limited suitability for this purpose. From each of the five BAM-K008a units, five independent dilutions in n-heptane were prepared and directly analyzed by GC-FID using a BPX-5 and BP-1 column. The mean values of both columns displayed in Tab. 5 were used for ANOVA evaluation (Tab. 6).

**Tab. 5:** Mean values of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of selected units of BAM-K008a resulting from analyses on BPX-5 and BP-1 column

sub-unit	C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> mass fraction (g/g)				
	Unit 080	Unit 190	Unit 300	Unit 420	Unit 550
1	0.941	0.945	0.937	0.946	0.940
2	0.940	0.943	0.942	0.942	0.943
3	0.943	0.941	0.941	0.943	0.940
4	0.943	0.942	0.939	0.938	0.942
5	0.939	0.939	0.943	0.943	0.944

**Tab. 6:** One-factorial ANOVA results from homogeneity study of BAM-K008a ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

Source of variability	sum of squares (SS)	degrees of freedom (df)	mean squares (MS)	test statistic (F)	P value	critical value
differences between groups	1.2962E-05	4	3.2405E-06	0.62329	0.65125	2.86608
differences within groups	1.0398E-04	20	5.1990E-06			
total	1.1694E-04	24				

As assumed, the test criterion ( $F$ ) is less than the critical value, which means that there is no significant inhomogeneity between units (significance level  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ). Furthermore, because  $MS_{between} < MS_{within}$  the calculation of an inhomogeneity contribution ( $u_{bb}$ ) according to ISO Guide 35 is not applicable. Therefore,  $u_{bb}$  is set to zero and no contribution of homogeneity was included in the uncertainty budget.

### 5. Stability

Chemical stability: Experiences from about 20 years of BAM-K008 have shown that the neat diesel oil is chemically stable stored at room temperature in a dark place. Therefore, no further investigations regarding the chemical stability were done.

Tightness of the units: Due to certain vapor pressure of the diesel oil, leakage tests of the BAM-K008a vials were performed over 3, 6, 9 and 12 months at room temperature with 3 vials standing upright, 3 vials stored horizontally, and 3 vials stored upside down. Outcome: The average mass loss after 12 months was 0.06 % showing no significant differences between the three storage positions of the vials. The leakage tests will be continued on a regular basis.

### 6. Uncertainty

The overall uncertainty of the  $C_{10}$ - $C_{40}$  mass fraction of BAM-K008a ( $u_{MKW}^{C10-C40}$ ) results from combining a "within method" contribution  $u_{MKW}^{wm}$  and a "between method" contribution  $u_{MKW}^{bm}$  according to Eq. 8.

$$u_{MKW}^{C10-C40} = \sqrt{(u_{MKW}^{wm})^2 + (u_{MKW}^{bm})^2} \tag{Eq. 8}$$

#### **Uncertainty due to "within method" contribution:**

The terms contributing to the "within method" uncertainty  $u_{MKW}^{wm}$  are displayed in Eq. 9, which results from inserting Eq. 6 into Eq. 7:

$$w_{MKW}^{C10-C40} = \frac{A_{MKW}^{C10-C40} * c_{RHM}}{A_{RHM} * c_{MKW}^{total}} \tag{Eq. 9}$$

The concentration of the RHM-solution ( $c_{RHM}$ ) is influenced by the weighing processes for preparation of the IRH- and RHM-solutions and the IRH-purities. However, the corresponding uncertainty does not contain the uncertainty of the 10 IRH purities. Therefore, an additional “within method” contribution due to RHM purity ( $f_{pur}$ ) has to be taken into account. According to GUM [8] the combined standard uncertainty  $u_c(y)$  is the positive square root of the combined variance  $u_c^2(y)$ , which is given by Eq. 10

$$u_c^2(y) = \sum_{\{i=1\}}^N \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 u^2(x_i) \quad \text{Eq. 10}$$

That means, partial derivatives of Eq. 9 according to the uncertainty related terms  $x_i$  ( $A_{MKW}^{C10-C40}$ ,  $c_{RHM}$ ,  $A_{RHM}$ ,  $c_{MKW}^{total}$ ) and  $f_{pur}$  have to be performed, displayed in the following Eq. 11 to Eq. 15.

Partial derivative with respect to BAM-K008a concentration ( $c_{MKW}^{total}$ ):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\delta c_{MKW}^{total}} = - \frac{A_{MKW}^{C10-C40} * c_{RHM}}{A_{RHM} * (c_{MKW}^{total})^2} \quad \text{Eq. 11}$$

Partial derivative with respect to RHM concentration ( $c_{RHM}$ ):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\delta c_{RHM}} = \frac{A_{MKW}^{C10-C40}}{A_{RHM} * c_{MKW}^{total}} \quad \text{Eq. 12}$$

Partial derivative with respect to RHM peak area normalized to  $c_{RHM}$  ( $u_{A_{RHM}/c_{RHM}}$ ):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\delta A_{RHM}/c_{RHM}} = - \frac{A_{MKW}^{C10-C40}}{c_{MKW}^{total}} * \left( \frac{c_{RHM}}{A_{RHM}} \right)^2 \quad \text{Eq. 13}$$

Partial derivative with respect to BAM-K008a peak area normalized to  $c_{MKW}$  ( $u_{A_{MKW}/c_{MKW}}$ ):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\delta A_{MKW}/c_{MKW}} = \frac{c_{RHM}}{A_{RHM}} \quad \text{Eq. 14}$$

Partial derivative with respect to uncertainty of RHM purity ( $f_{pur}$ ) based on  $c_{RHM}$ :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\delta c_{RHM}} = \frac{A_{MKW}^{C10-C40}}{A_{RHM} * c_{MKW}^{total}} \quad \text{Eq. 15}$$

For both GC-columns a “within method” uncertainty ( $u_{MKW}^{wm,col}$ ) was determined. The uncertainty contributions and calculated results are displayed in Tab. 7 for BXP-5 and in Tab. 8 for BP-1 column.



**Tab. 7:** "Within method" uncertainty of C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of BAM-K008a for BPX-5

Uncertainty contribution		value	uncertainty	df/d <sub>xi</sub>	(df/d <sub>xi</sub> ) <sup>2</sup> *u <sup>2</sup> (x <sub>i</sub> )
Uncertainty of BAM-K008a concentration (gravimetric preparation) based on uncertainty estimation from weighing BAM-K008a and solvent (0.2 %) including evaporation effects.	$u_c^{MKW}$	15.9301 mg/g	0.0319 mg/g	- 0.058912 415	3.52297E-06
Uncertainty of RHM concentration (gravimetric preparation) based on uncertainty estimation from weighing 10 IRHs and solvent (0.4 %) including evaporation effects.	$u_c^{RHM}$	4.4221 mg/g	0.0177 mg/g	0.212226 514	1.40919E-05
Uncertainty of RHM purity (combined uncertainty of 10 IRH purity uncertainties acc. to Eq. 2)	$u_{pur}$	4.4221 mg/g	0.0088 mg/g	0.212226 514	3.46389E-06
Uncertainty of RHM peak area (standard deviation of the mean of 18 RHM analyses) normalised to the RHM concentration	$u_{A/c}^{RHM}$	35122.207 (counts*g/mg)	11.2825 (counts*g/mg)	- 2.67204E -05	9.08865E-08
Uncertainty of BAM-K008a peak area (standard deviation of the mean of 50 BAM-K008a analyses) normalised to the concentration of specific BAM-K008a solution	$u_{A/c}^{MKW}$	32961.441 (counts*g/mg)	14.3561 (counts*g/mg)	2.8472E- 05	1.67075E-07
Uncertainty of the C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> mass fraction (g/g)	$u_{MKW}^{wm\_BPX5}$	0.0046			

**Tab. 8:** "Within method" uncertainty of C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of BAM-K008a for BP-1

Uncertainty contribution		value	uncertainty	df/d <sub>xi</sub>	(df/d <sub>xi</sub> ) <sup>2</sup> *u <sup>2</sup> (x <sub>i</sub> )
Uncertainty of BAM-K008a concentration (gravimetric preparation) based on uncertainty estimation from weighing BAM-K008a and solvent (0.2 %) including evaporation effects.	$u_c^{MKW}$	15.9301 mg/g	0.0319 mg/g	- 0.059298 844	3.56934E-06
Uncertainty of RHM concentration (gravimetric preparation) based on uncertainty estimation from weighing 10 IRHs and solvent (0.4 %) including evaporation effects.	$u_c^{RHM}$	4.4221 mg/g	0.0177 mg/g	0.213618 587	1.42773E-05
Uncertainty of RHM purity (combined uncertainty of 10 IRH purity uncertainties acc. to Eq. 2)	$u_{pur}$	4.4221 mg/g	0.0088 mg/g	0.213618 587	3.50948E-06
Uncertainty of RHM peak area (standard deviation of the mean of 18 RHM analyses) normalised to the RHM concentration	$u_{A/c}^{RHM}$	33481.992 (counts*g/mg)	15.7321 (counts*g/mg)	- 2.82132E -05	1.97006E-07

Uncertainty of BAM-K008a peak area (standard deviation of the mean of 50 BAM-K008a analyses) normalised to the concentration of specific BAM-K008a solution	$u_{A/c}^{MKW}$	31628.244 (counts*g/mg)	17.2661 (counts*g/mg)	2.98668E-05	2.65928E-07
Uncertainty of the C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>40</sub> mass fraction (g/g)	$u_{MKW}^{wm\_BP1}$	0.0047			

The final uncertainty due to “within method” contribution was calculated to 0.0046 g/g based on Eq. 16 by inserting the values from Tab. 7 and Tab. 8.

$$u_{MKW}^{wm} = \sqrt{\frac{(u_{MKW}^{wm\_BPX5})^2 + (u_{MKW}^{wm\_BP1})^2}{2}} \tag{Eq. 16}$$

**Uncertainty due to “between method” contribution:**

The “between method” uncertainty contribution  $u_{MKW}^{bm}$  is due to the difference of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fractions determined by BPX-5 and BP-1 column (comparable to different laboratory mean values from a certification study). A one-factorial ANOVA was performed based on the values displayed in Tab. 4 with two methods (BPX-5, BP-1) and 5 units (n=5) as factors. The final uncertainty due to “between method” contribution was calculated to 0.0043 g/g based on Eq. 17.

$$u_{MKW}^{bm} = \sqrt{\frac{MS_{between} - MS_{within}}{n}} \tag{Eq. 17}$$

**Overall uncertainty:**

The overall uncertainty of the C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> mass fraction of BAM-K008a  $u_{MKW}^{C10-C40}$  was calculated by combining the “within method” contribution  $u_{MKW}^{wm}$  and the “between method” contribution  $u_{MKW}^{bm}$  according to Eq. 8 resulting to  $u_{MKW}^{C10-C40} = 0.0063$  g/g.

The expanded uncertainty  $U_{MKW}^{C10-C40}$  was calculated acc. to Eq. 18 applying a coverage factor of  $k=2$ :

$$U_{MKW}^{C10-C40} = k * u_{MKW}^{C10-C40} \tag{Eq. 18}$$

The expanded uncertainty of  $U_{MKW}^{C10-C40} = 0.0127$  g/g was rounded up to 0.013 g/g.

**7. Certified value of BAM-K008a**

The certified mass fraction of the boiling range between decane (C<sub>10</sub>) and tetracontane (C<sub>40</sub>) and its corresponding expanded uncertainty ( $k=2$ ) is: 0.942 ± 0.013 g/g.

## 8. Metrological Traceability

The mass fraction of the boiling range C<sub>10</sub> - C<sub>40</sub> is traceable to a hydrocarbon reference mixture consisting of ten hydrocarbon standards (Sigma-Aldrich) with defined and confirmed purities through direct comparisons using gas chromatography with flame ionisation detection (GC-FID) and gravimetric handling. Accurate weighing is ensured using a calibrated balance.

## 9. Information on proper use of BAM-K008a

### 9.1 Transport, storage, handling and use

Intended use: The certified reference material BAM-K008a is intended to be used as a type A mineral oil of a calibration standard for the gas chromatographic determination of mineral oil hydrocarbons in water, soil and waste according to the analytical standard procedures ISO 9377-2, ISO 16703 and EN 14039.

Handling: Proper use of the reference material is essential for avoiding potential harm to the user. It is strongly recommended to handle and dispose of the reference material in accordance with the guidelines for hazardous materials legally in force at the site of end use and disposal. The content of the vial is preferably used completely at once. If not, the vial should be re-sealed with a new crimp cap or remaining standard should be filled in a tightly closed glass container and stored as specified.

Transport, Storage: Due to the proved stability a cooled dispatch of BAM-K008a is not necessary. On receiving, BAM-K008a is to be stored tightly closed at room temperature in a dark place. Under these storage conditions the material remains clear. If the material should become turbid by time, it should be replaced by a fresh unit and storage conditions should be checked and adjusted.

### 9.2 Shelf life

From stability monitoring a shelf life of at least 20 years is estimated for the storage of BAM-K008a at room temperature in a dark place. Since the dispatch to the end user may occur at any time, the certificate is valid for a period of two years beginning with the dispatch of the reference material from BAM. The validity of this information will be maintained by post-certification monitoring.

### 9.3 Legal notice

Neither BAM, its contractors nor any legal person acting on their behalf:

- (a) make any warranty or representation, express or implied, that the use of any information, material, apparatus, method or process disclosed in this document does not infringe any privately owned intellectual property rights; or
- (b) assume any liability with respect to, or for damages resulting from the use of any information, material, apparatus, method or process disclosed in this document save for loss or damage arising solely and directly from the negligence of BAM.

## 10. Information on and purchase of the CRM

The certified reference material BAM-K008a is supplied by

Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)  
Department 1 – Analytical Chemistry; Reference Materials  
Division 1.7 - Organic Trace and Food Analysis  
Richard-Willstätter-Str. 11, D-12489 Berlin, Germany  
Phone: +49 30 8104 2061  
Fax: +49 30 8104 72061  
E-Mail: [sales.crm@bam.de](mailto:sales.crm@bam.de)

Each unit of BAM-K008a will be distributed together with a detailed certificate containing the certified value and its uncertainty, a material description and information on recommend use, handling, storage and metrological traceability.

Information on certified reference materials can be obtained from BAM homepage <https://www.bam.de> and BAM-webshop [www.webshop.bam.de](http://www.webshop.bam.de).

## 11. References

- [1] ISO 9377-2 (2000), Water quality - Determination of hydrocarbon oil index - Part 2: Method using solvent extraction and gas chromatography.
- [2] ISO 16703 (2004), Bodenbeschaffenheit - Gaschromatographische Bestimmung des Gehalts an Kohlenwasserstoffen von C10 bis C40.
- [3] EN 14039 (2004), Charakterisierung von Abfällen - Bestimmung des Gehalts an Kohlenwasserstoffen von C10 bis C40 mittels Gaschromatographie.
- [4] ISO 17034 (2016), General requirements for the competence of reference material producers.
- [5] ISO Guide 31 (2015), Reference materials - Contents of certificates, labels and accompanying documentation.
- [6] ISO Guide 35 (2017), Reference materials - Guidance for characterization and assessment of homogeneity and stability.
- [7] BAM-1.7-PV012 (2021), Bestimmung der Mineralöl-Massenfraktion im Siedebereich 174 - 525 °C (n-Decan bis n-Tetracontan) mittels GC-FID.
- [8] JCGM 100:2008, GUM 1995 with minor corrections, Evaluation of measurement data – Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement. Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM/WG 1).