



Designation: D7485 – 23

Standard Test Method for Determination of Nonylphenol, *p*-tert-Octylphenol, Nonylphenol Monoethoxylate and Nonylphenol Diethoxylate in Environmental Waters by Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7485; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of nonylphenol (NP), nonylphenol ethoxylate (NP1EO), nonylphenol diethoxylate (NP2EO), and octylphenol (OP), extracted from water utilizing solid phase extraction (SPE), separated using liquid chromatography (LC) and detected with tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS). These compounds are qualitatively and quantitatively determined by this method. This method adheres to single reaction monitoring (SRM) mass spectrometry.

1.2 The method detection limit (MDL) and reporting limit (RL) for NP, NP1EO, NP2EO, and OP are listed in [Table 1](#).

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D1129 Terminology Relating to Water](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D19](#) on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D19.06](#) on Methods for Analysis for Organic Substances in Water.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water](#)

[D3694 Practices for Preparation of Sample Containers and for Preservation of Organic Constituents](#)

[D3856 Guide for Management Systems in Laboratories Engaged in Analysis of Water](#)

[D5847 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Water Analysis](#)

[D5905 Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Wastewater](#)

2.2 Other Documents:³

[40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard refer to Terminology [D1129](#).

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *environmental water, n*—shall refer to water tested using this method; see Section [5](#).

3.2.2 *nonylphenol, NP, n*—is a mixture of branched *p*-nonylphenol isomers; commercial NP is produced by the reaction of phenol with commercial nonene; commercial nonene is not simply a linear C₉H₁₈ alpha olefin; it is a complex mixture of predominantly nine-carbon olefins, called propylene trimer, containing no linear isomers; this synthesis results in a mixture of various branched nonylphenol isomers rather than a discrete chemical structure; the branched nonyl group is positioned predominantly in the *para* position on the phenol ring.

3.2.3 *octylphenol, OP, n*—commercial octylphenol is produced by the reaction of phenol and diisobutylene to produce predominantly the 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol isomer.

³ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.