Commission Regulation (EC) No 2870/2000 of 19 December 2000 laying down Community reference methods for the analysis of spirits drinks

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ANNEX

5.7. Boiling water bath
5.8. Hot plate
5.9. Muffle furnace
5.10. 50 ml volumetric flask
5.11. 20 ml volumetric flask
5.12. Spectrophotometer set at 420 nm
5.13. 1 cm cuvette.
6. Samples
7. Procedure
7.1. Sample preparation
7.1.1. Weigh 10 g of the sample into a 100 ml...
7.1.2. Add gradually 70 ml of ethanol (4.3) in small portions,...
7.1.3. Transfer the contents of the flask to a 100 ml...
7.1.4. Add a small amount of diatomaceous earth (4.2) and filter...
7.1.5. Transfer 25 ml of the filtrate to a porcelain (or...
7.1.6. Place the crucibles on a hot plate (5.8) and heat...
7.1.7. Ash the residue by heating to incandescence at 600 o...
7.1.8. Take up the ash with 10 ml of 10 %...
7.2. Photometric phosphate assay
7.2.1. Comparative solution
7.2.1.1. Place 10 ml of 10 % sulphuric acid (4.5) in...
7.2.1.2. Add to a 5 ml aliquot of this solution (7.2.1.1),...
7.2.1.3. Stopper with a loosely inserted stopper, shake, and heat in...
7.2.1.4. Fill a 1 cm cuvette (5.13) with this comparative solution....
7.2.2. Sample solution
7.2.2.1. Add to a 5 ml aliquot of the ash solution...
7.2.2.2. Stopper with a loosely inserted stopper, shake, and heat in...
7.2.2.3. The yellow solution that develops is immediately analysed spectrophotometrically (5.12)...
7.2.3. Calibration curve
7.2.3.1. To construct the calibration curve, add 2 ml aliquots of...
7.2.3.2. Stopper with a loosely inserted stopper, shake, and heat in...
7.2.3.3. Construction of the calibration curve:
8. Expression of results
9. Method performance characteristics (precision)

X. DETERMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING WOOD COMPOUNDS IN SPIRIT DRINKS BY...
1. Scope
2. Normative reference
3. Principle
4. Reagents
4.1. 96 % vol. alcohol.
4.2. HPLC-quality methanol (Solvent B).
4.3. Acetic acid diluted to 0,5 % vol. (Solvent A).
4.4. Mobile phases: (given as an example only).
4.5. Reference standards of 99 % minimum purity: furfural, 5-hydroxymethyl furfural,...

4.6. Reference solution: the standard substances are dissolved in a 50...

5. Apparatus
   - 5.1. A high-performance liquid chromatograph capable of functioning in binary gradient...
   - 5.2. Syringes for HPLC.
   - 5.3. Device for membrane-filtration of small volumes.
   - 5.4. Integrator-computer or recorder with performance compatible with the entire apparatus,...

6. Procedure
   - 6.1. Preparation of the solution to be injected
   - 6.2. Chromatographic operating conditions: carry out the analysis at ambient temperature...
   - 6.3. Determination
     - 6.3.1. Inject the reference standards separately, then mixed.
     - 6.3.2. Inject the sample as prepared in 6.1.
     - 6.3.3. Measure the area of the peaks in the reference solution...

7. Expression of results

8. Performance characteristics of the method (precision)
   - 8.1. Furfural
   - 8.2. 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural
   - 8.3. 5-Methylfurfural
   - 8.4. Vanillin
   - 8.5. Syringaldehyde
   - 8.6. Coniferaldehyde
   - 8.7. Sinapaldehyde
   - 8.8. Gallic acid
   - 8.9. Ellagic acid
   - 8.10. Vanillic acid
   - 8.11. Syringic acid
   - 8.12. Scopoletin
     - (1) ‘Protocol for the design, conduct and interpretation of method-performance studies’,...
     - (2) Horwitz, W. (1982) Analytical Chemistry , 54, 67A-76A.

(**1**) OJ L 160, 12.6.1989, p. 1.

(**2**) OJ L 105, 25.4.1990, p. 9.

(**3**) OJ L 270, 7.10.1998, p. 9.

(**4**) OJ L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 50.

Changes to legislation:
There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2870/2000.