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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 47794-2026

**Leather and fur - Chemical tests - Determination of the content
of bisphenols**

皮革和毛皮 化学试验 双酚类化合物的测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document is modified to adopt ISO 11936:2023 "Determination of total amount of specific bisphenol compounds in leather".

This document has undergone the following structural adjustments compared to ISO 11936:2023.

---6.1 corresponds to 6.2 of ISO 11936:2023;

---6.2 corresponds to 6.1 of ISO 11936:2023;

---7.1 corresponds to paragraph 1 of Chapter 7 of ISO 11936:2023;

---7.2 corresponds to paragraph 2 of chapter 7 of ISO 11936:2023.

---The description of instruments and equipment in the "Scope" section (see Chapter 1 of ISO 11936:2023) has been deleted, which overlaps with the content in the "Principle" section.

Reply, deleting it will not affect understanding and use;

---Increased applicability to fur (see Chapter 1), meeting industry usage requirements;

---The pore size of the filter membrane has been changed (see 5.3) to suit the actual situation of products in my country;

---The notes regarding optional testing equipment have been changed to the main text (see 5.9) to conform to the drafting requirements of Chinese standards and facilitate use;

---A "pipette" (see 5.10) has been added to meet the actual needs of the operation;

---Regarding the regulations for testing water, ISO 3696 (see 6.1) has been replaced with the normatively referenced GB/T 6682 to conform to my country's technical standards.

Technical conditions, easy to use;

---The CAS number for methanol has been removed (see section 6.1 of ISO 11936:2023). Methanol is a common reagent, and its removal does not affect the standard.

understand;

---The purpose of using the internal standard solution has been changed to a footnote (see 6.8) to conform to the writing conventions of Chinese standards and facilitate understanding;

---The minimum quantity for preparing mixed standard working solutions has been changed (see 6.9) to comply with the requirements for chemical analysis in my country;

---Regarding leather sampling, the normative reference GB/T 39364 has replaced ISO 2418 (see 7.1) to conform to my country's regulations.

Technical specifications that facilitate use;

---Regarding the preparation of leather samples, ISO 4044 (see 7.2) has been replaced with the normatively referenced QB/T 2716 to conform to my country's technical standards.

Technical conditions, easy to use;

---Added regulations on fur sampling and sample preparation, and added normative references to QB/T 1267 and QB/T 1272.

(See Chapter 7), corresponding to the standard range;

---The method for excluding the determination of single compounds in the total amount in LC-MS/MS and LC-MS methods has been modified (see 9.3), in accordance with the standard.

---The content of the "Test Report" has been changed (see Chapter 11) to align with relevant industry standards.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

---The standard name has been changed;

---Added headings for sampling and specimen preparation;

---Informative Appendices A, B, and C have been revised.

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the China National Light Industry Council.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Leather Industry (SAC/TC252).

1 Scope

This document describes a test method for determining bisphenol compounds (solvent extraction amount) in leather and fur using liquid chromatography.

This document applies to the determination of bisphenol A, bisphenol B, bisphenol F and bisphenol S content in various types of leather, fur and their products.

Note: If the laboratory has validated other bisphenol compounds, this method is also applicable to the detection of other bisphenol compounds.

2 Normative references

For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies.

This document.

GB/T 6682 Specifications and test methods for water used in analytical laboratories (GB/T 6682-2008, ISO 3696:1987, MOD) GB/T 39364 Sampling sites for testing the chemical, physical, mechanical and color fastness of leather (GB/T 39364-2020, ISO 2418.

2017, MOD)

QB/T 1267 Sampling sites for chemical, physical and mechanical, and color fastness tests on fur QB/T 1272 Preparation of samples for chemical testing of fur QB/T 2716 Preparation of samples for chemical testing of leather

3 Terms and Definitions

This document does not contain any terms or definitions that need to be defined.

4 Principles

Leather or fur samples were extracted with formaldehyde in an ultrasonic generator, and the extract (without purification) was directly passed through liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry.

Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS), liquid chromatography-ultraviolet (LC-UV), liquid chromatography-diode array (LC-UV) the determination is performed using either LC-DAD or LC-FLD.

5 Instruments and Equipment

5.1

An ultrasonic generator with a heating system that can control the temperature up to $(60\pm5)^{\circ}\text{C}$.

5.2

Glass extraction bottle with screw cap, 20 mL.

5.3

Filter membrane, made of polytetrafluoroethylene or polyamide, with a pore size of $0.22\mu\text{m}$.

5.4

Volumetric flasks, 10mL and 100mL.

5.6

Analytical balance with a graduation of 1 mg.

5.7

Pipettes, 1mL~10mL.