



Hydrocarbon Resins, Rosin Resins and Pine Chemicals Producers Association









HARRPA members are producers of hydrocarbon, rosin and terpene resins.

- These resins represent a distinct class of amorphous products being characterized by:
 - High Tg in relation to their molecular weight.
- Several end uses of resins are odor sensitive
 - Resins can be linked with specific odor depending on raw material processing and finishing parameters used during all production – application cycle.
- Odor perception is subjective, meaning that:
 - Odor quantitative and qualitative analysis are both important
- Several options exist to perform quantitative and qualitative analysis
- This overview can help to identify the proper grades depending on the final end uses.

Typical Procedure to Assess Odor Intensity and Identify Odor Source



Gather samples to be tested - Based on Internal or External Inputs

Sensory Panels: Assess Odor intensity and correlate to Field of odor Compartments

Identify Samples Generating Higher Odor

Characterize these samples through GC, GC-Olfactometry/MS Procedure

Identify Peaks potentially Generating the Odor

Potentially develop VOC procedure based on GC to quantify Volatiles due to Identified "Odorous substances"



Odor assessment process



1st step:

Sensory panel:

- Nose cannot be replaced by Analysis test method
- Sensory panel effective to classify multiple samples based on Human sense:
 - Odor intensity:
 - intensity is the major reliable characteristic since "quality" depends from individual to individual
 - Field of odor: (see slide 4)

2nd step:

GC, GC – MS, GC – MS Olfactometry procedures:

- GC, GC-MS: Allows identification of high intensity peaks
- GC-MS Olfactometry: Allows to link GC-MS peaks with odor intensity

VOC procedures:

- When "Odorous substances" identified, based on specific procedures detailed in previous slides:
 - Of interest to develop specific VOC test methods to quantify these "Odorous substances"



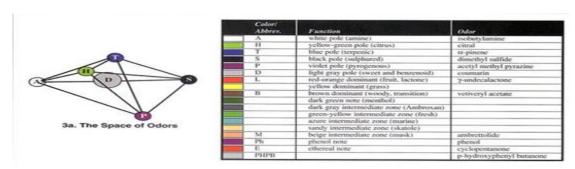
Sensory Panel



Panel to be composed of trained personnel ensuring:

- Assessment repeatability
- Low Standard deviation between assessment of various assessors.
- Avoid bias based on different sensitivity: Results should not necessarily "qualified" as negative, positive or neutral.
- No standardized test method is available

Results are linked to global odor intensity and intensity related to different poles of the Space of odors



Different poles of the space of odors are extracted from the following presentation:

The field of odors: Towards a universal language for odor relationship by Jean Noel Aubert, Le Havre University



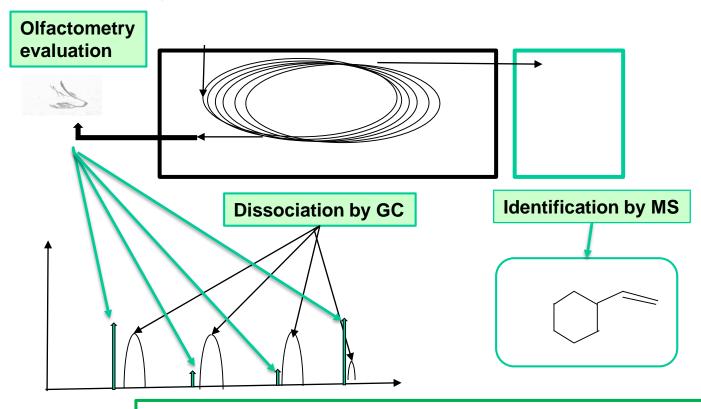
Identify Samples Generating High Odor Intensity

GC, GC-MS, GC-MS Olfactometry procedure

Characterize identified samples through GC, GC-MS, GC-MS Olfactometry Procedure



Gas Chromatography-Olfactometry/Mass Spectrometry:





Identify Peaks potentially / probably generating the odor

Odor assessment Flow Chart



Sensory panel assessment:

- Odor intensity
- Link to Pole of odor
- Alignment needed between Sensory panels

Identify samples generating higher odor intensity Identification of odorous substances:

- GC
- GC-MS
- GC-MS
 Olfactometry
 test methods

If Odorous substances identified, potentially develop VOC test method for quantification



GC-MS Olfactometry Procedure Safety – Reproducibility Recommendations



SAFETY:

- -GC-MS Olfactometry procedure should not be conducted on substances of unknown composition.
- -Safety datasheet of Product to be tested must be available and reviewed before launching testing procedure.
- -To prevent Nose irritating → gentle moisture humidified air stream of interest in the proximity of the sniffing port.
- -Short sniffing procedure duration recommended (<25 minutes)
- -Replaceable cone should be regularly cleaned and assigned to individual operator.

REPRODUCIBILITY:

- -Perceived intensity might be affected by long continuous sniffing Short sniffing procedure duration is recommended (see above)
- -GC-MS Olfactometry procedure should be performed in a room with positive air handling system to prevent and eliminate odor (temperature and pressure control)
- -Assessors recommended to avoid using hygiene odorous products (perfume, deodorant for ex,..) before GC-MS Olfactometry testing procedure.



Outside Laboratory: Odor assessment



Olfasense:

https://www.olfasense.com/

Odournet:

https://www.odournet.com/

Fraunhofer

https://www.ivv.fraunhofer.de/en/product-performance/odor-optimization.html https://www.fraunhofer.de/en/press/research-news/2017/september/the-scent-of-adhesives.html

CERTECH:

https://www.certech.be/en/

AVOMEEN:

https://www.avomeen.com/scientific-applications/product-testing-laboratory/scientific-applications-materials-testing-off-gas-testing-laboratory/

ODOTECH:

http://www.odotech.com/en/about-odotech/

+ Significant number of other laboratories located worlwide

