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**(PAH)**

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**(HPLC)**

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(PAH)

PAH

PAH  
HPLC

(HPLC)

... (PAHs)

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(VOCs)

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( )

PAH

( ) (PAH)

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(EPA)

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(ppm)

PPm

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( ) EN 1014-2

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HPLC; Knauer Technology :

Eurosfer - 100 C 18 :

250 mm

4 mm

Water (%30); Acetonitrile(%70) :

1 ml/min

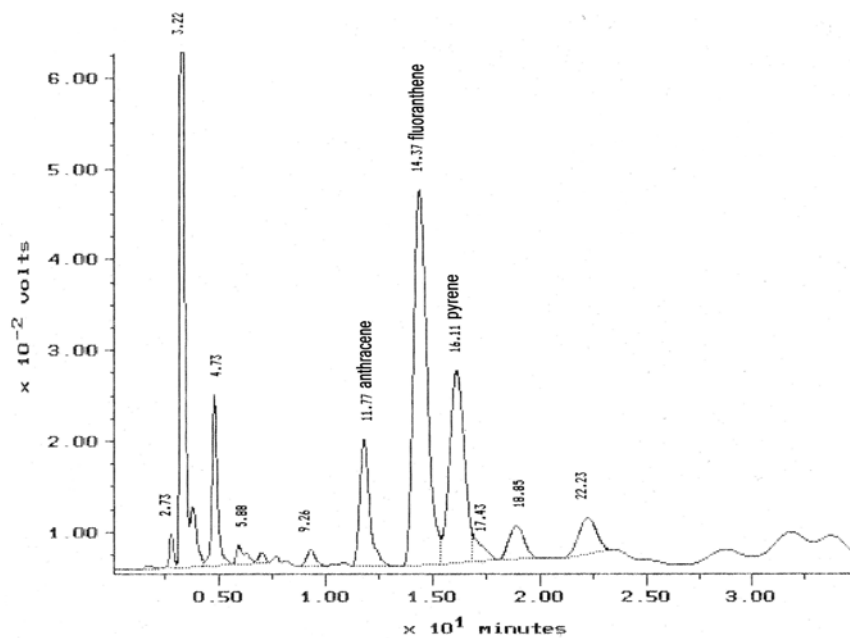
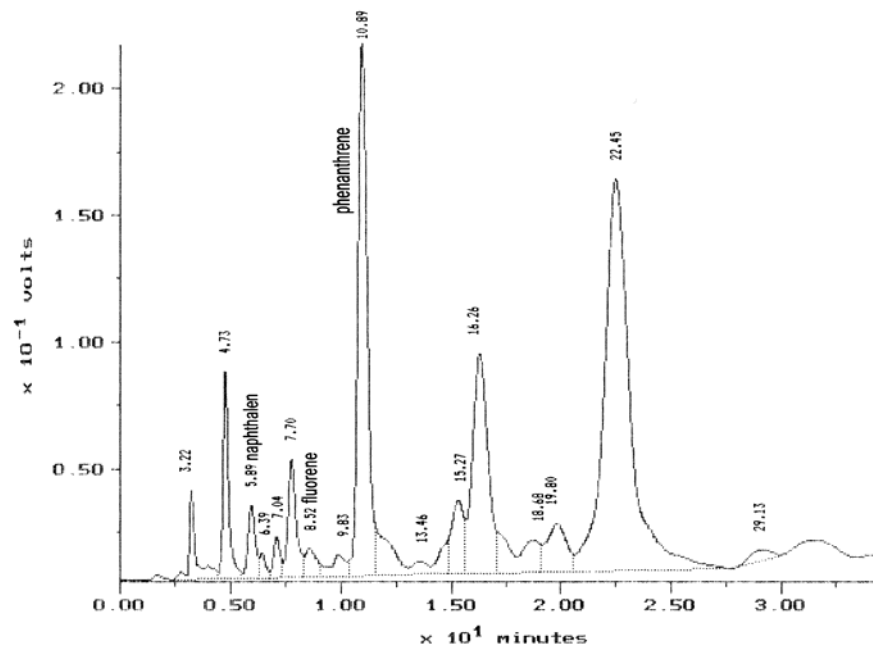
(UV)

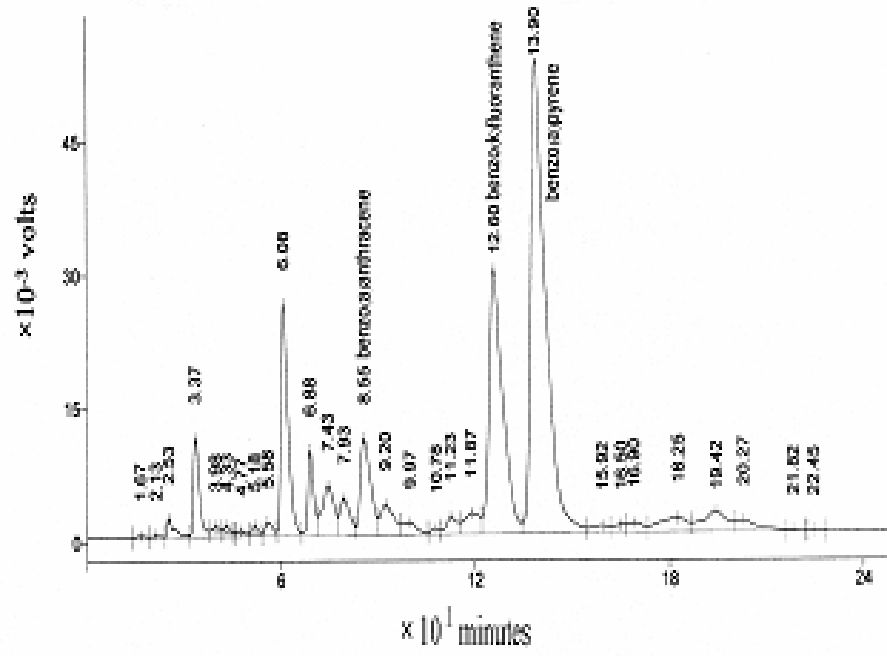
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PAH

(PAHs)

... (PAHs)





HPLC



... (PAHs)

PAH

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PAHs

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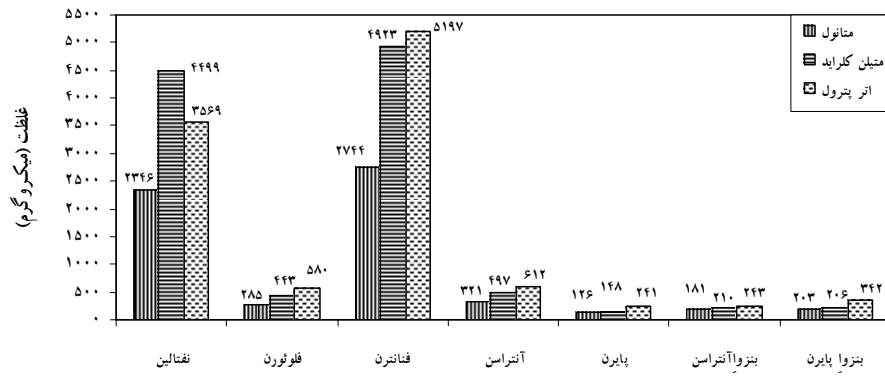
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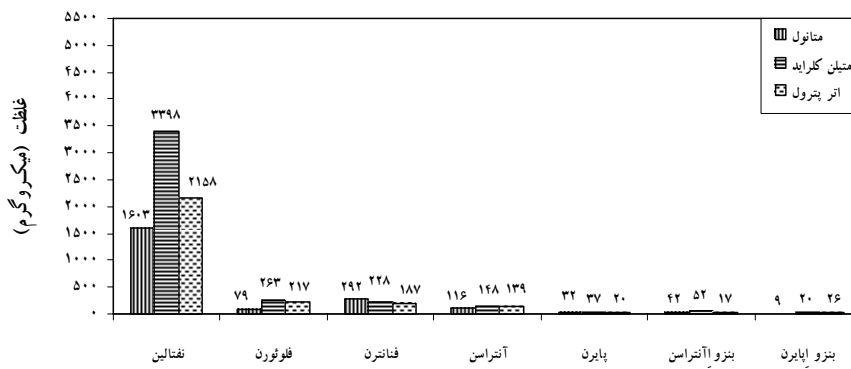
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اجزاء PAHs

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اجزاء PAHs

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# Study on Poly-aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) in Recycling of Creosote-treated Timbers

## Part 2: Analysing PAHs, solvent extracted from creosote- treated solid wood using HPLC technique

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(Received 10 October 2006, Accepted 22 May 2007)

### Abstract

Extraction of poly-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) from creosote-treated wood products by methanol, methylene chloride and petroleum ether was studied as a function of various times using liquid chromatography. The non-polarity of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and the lack of chemical consistency between these compounds and wood ingredients are the reasons for the weak penetration of these agents into wood cell walls in which causing Main portion of accumulated compounds in the pores of the treated wood could be easily extracted by the organic solvents. Extracted creosote, after 1, 2, 4 and 7 hours solvent extraction, was analyzed by HPLC technique using reversed phase chromatography and concentration of a number of PAH were determined. The results showed that the main portion of PAH are leached out from waste treated-wood at the first hour of extraction process. Longer extraction time does not considerably enhance PAH extraction.

**Keywords:** Creosote, PAH, Solvent Extraction, Time, High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)