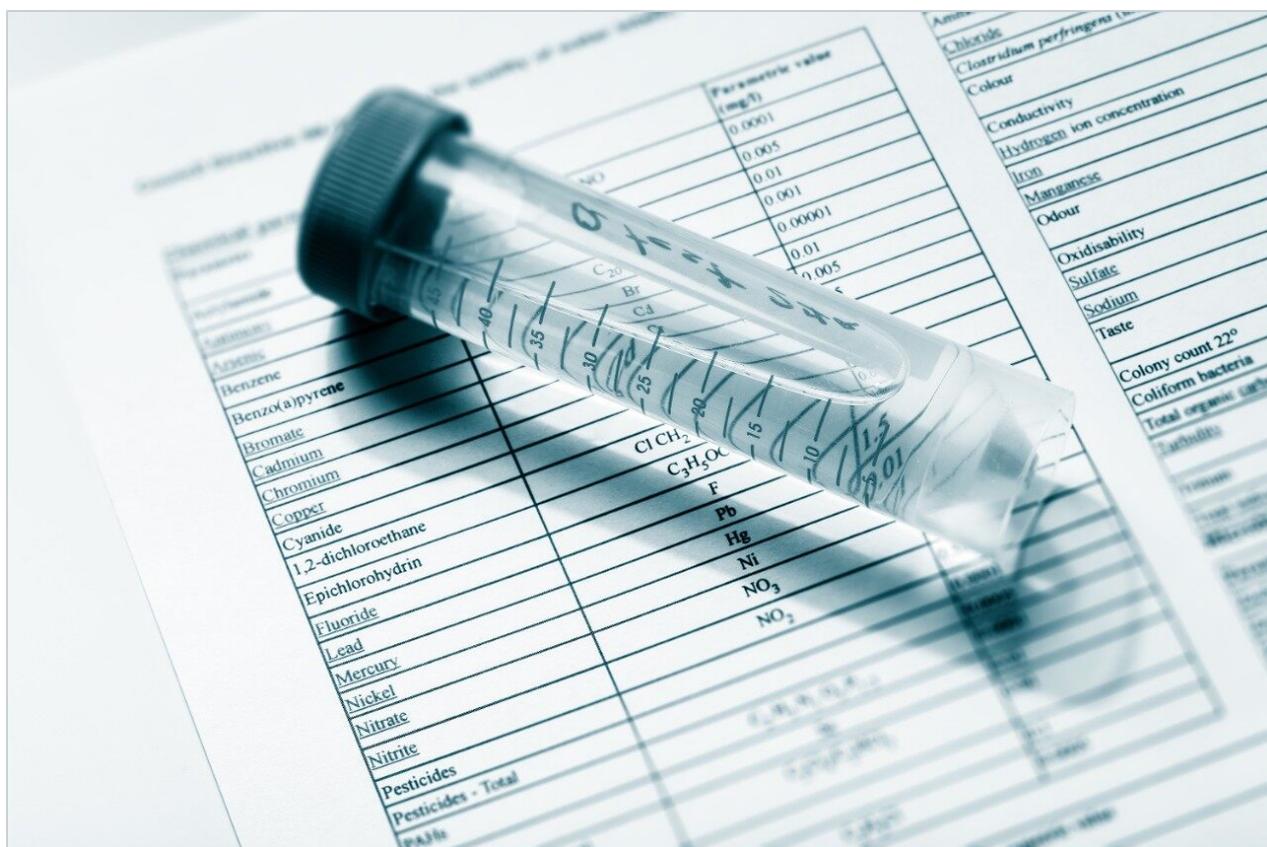


Nota applicativa

## Acidic Herbicides in Drinking Water Using Xterra Column

Waters Corporation



This is an Application Brief and does not contain a detailed Experimental section.

### Abstract

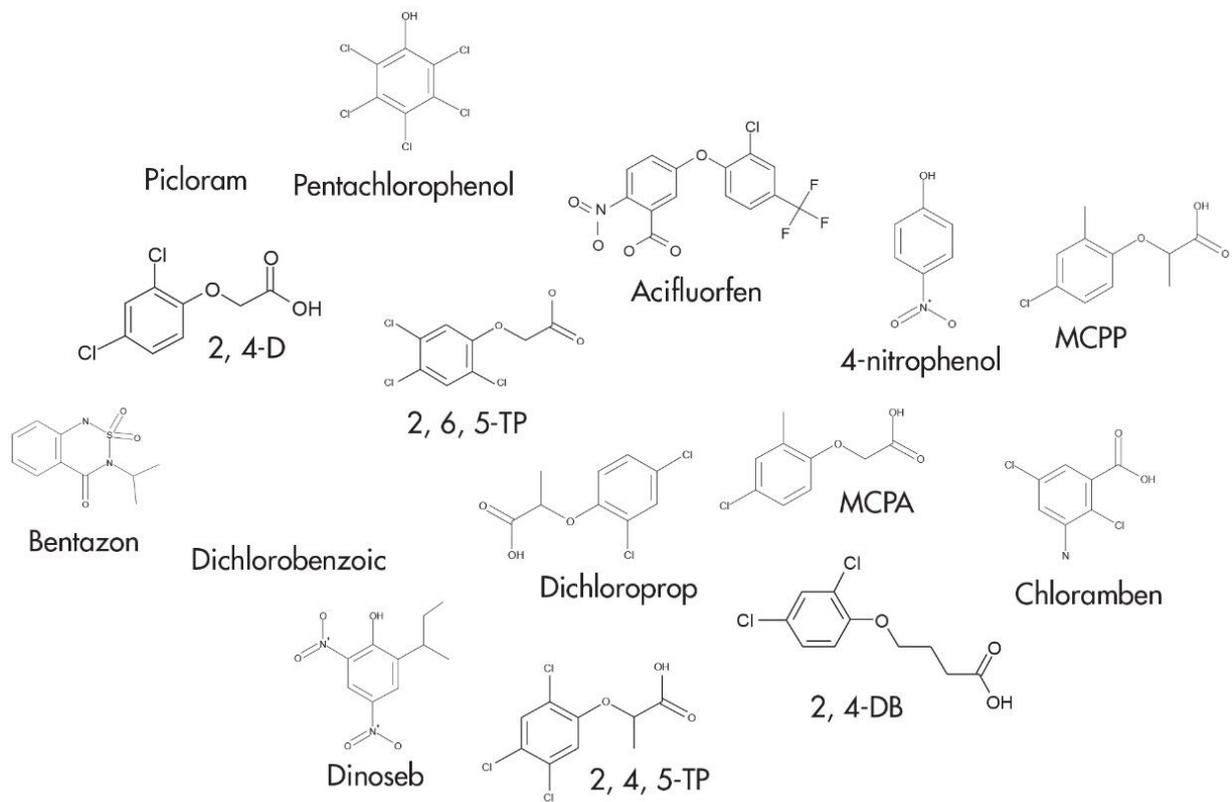
This application brief demonstrates analysis of acidic herbicides in drinking water.

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## Introduction

The compounds used in this study are –

1. Picloram
2. Chloramben
3. 4-nitrophenol (non-linear above 500)
4. Bentazon (non-linear above 300)
5. 2, 4-D
6. MCPA
7. 2, 4, 5-TP
8. Dichloroprop
9. MCPP
10. Dichlorobenzoic
11. Acifluorfen (non-linear above 300)
12. 2, 6, 5 -TP
13. 2, 4-DB
14. Dinoseb (non-linear above 200)
15. Pentachlorophenol



Compounds.

## Experimental

### Conditions

Column:	Xterra MS C <sub>18</sub> 2.1 x 100 mm, 3.5 μm
Part number:	186000404
Mobile phase A:	15 mM NH <sub>4</sub> COOH, pH 3.4
Mobile phase B:	ACN

Flow rate: 0.2 mL/min to MS

Injection volume: 20  $\mu$ L

Detection: MS ESI-

Instrument: Alliance 2695, Micromass ZQ

### Gradient

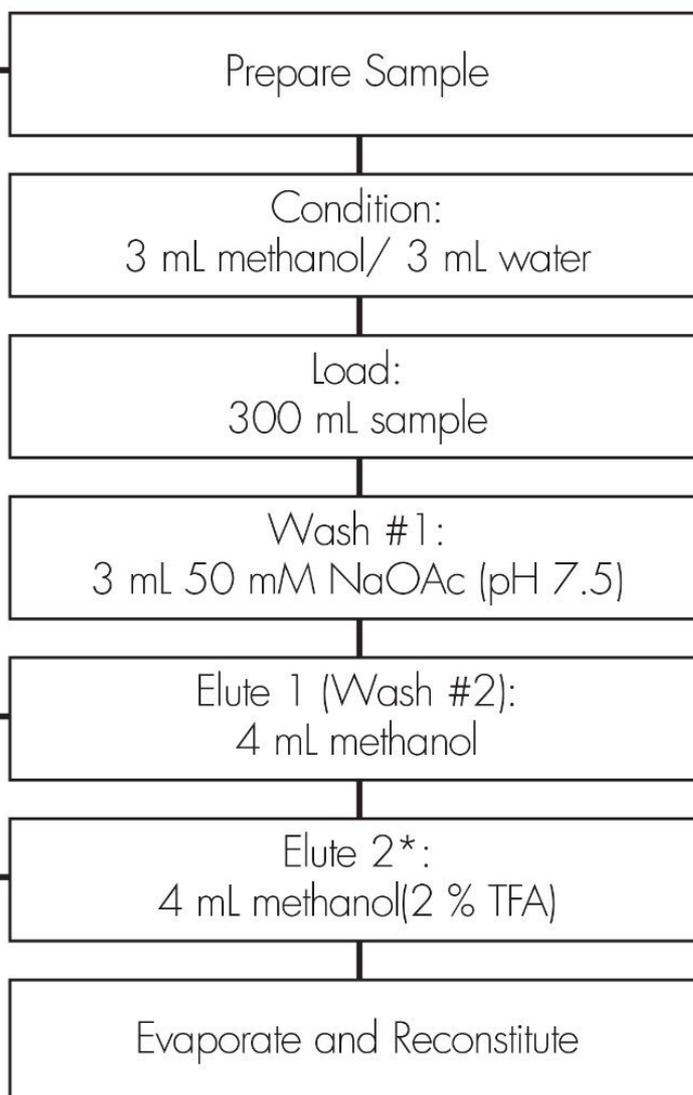
Time (min)	Profile	
	%A	%B
0.0	75	25
9.0	40	60
14.0	40	60
30.0	10	90

Oasis® MAX SPE Method  
for Acidic Herbicides  
Conditions for Oasis® MAX Cartridge, 6 cc, 150 mg  
Part Number 186000369

Sample is first hydrolyzed at pH 12 for 60 min. Then, pH is adjusted to approx. neutral with HCl before SPE.

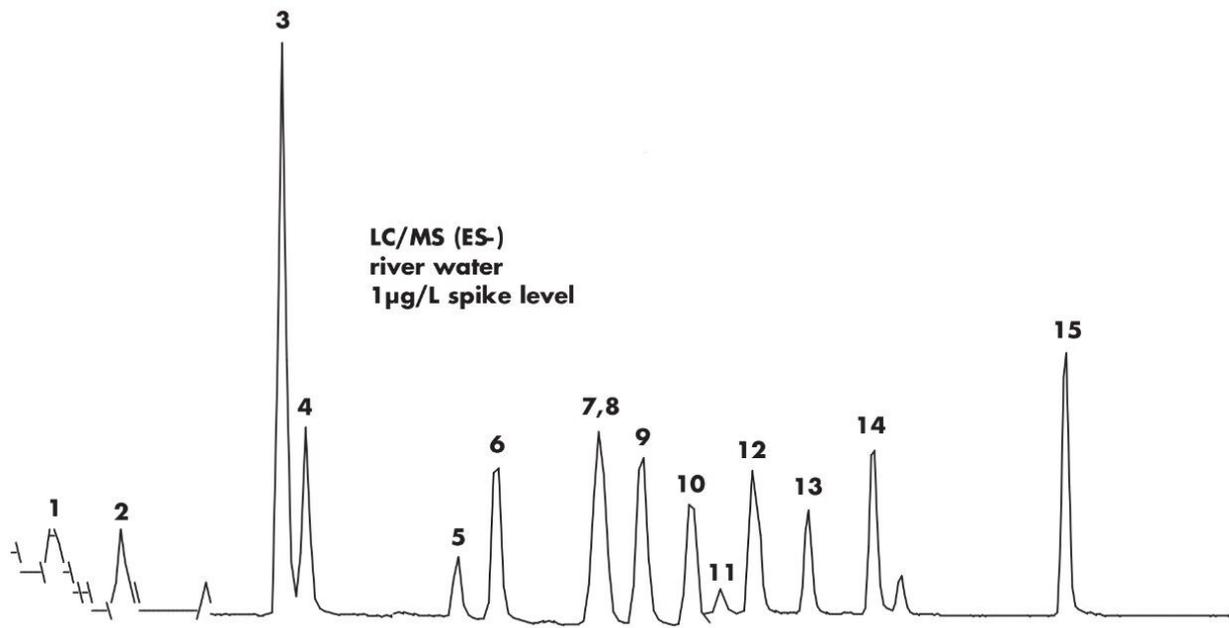
Wash #2 (methanol) will contain bases and neutrals retained by reversed-phase interaction. This fraction may be analyzed for those compounds if desired.

Analytes with  $pK_a < 3$  require strong acid (i.e. trifluoroacetic) at this step.



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## Results and Discussion



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Alliance HPLC System <<https://www.waters.com/534293>>

WA20738.004, June 2002