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Multi Residue Analysis of Priority Pollutants in Drinking and Surface Water Using Solid Phase Extraction and GC Tandem Quadrupole MS/MS

Keith Worrall, Timothy Jenkins

Waters Corporation

Abstract

The method presented is intended as an example of what is possible by implementing techniques such as GC Tandem Quadrupole MS/MS and solid phase extraction.

Introduction

EU council directive 76/464/EC[1] lists 132 compounds that have restricted levels in drinking and surface waters. Of these compounds, 109 are amenable to gas chromatographic analysis. Currently published methods[2] involve the use of two injections, one using selected ion recording as a screen, followed by a full scan injection for confirmation. The use of tandem quadrupole GC-MS/MS allows the analyst to combine the screening and confirmatory injections into one run, while also allowing a reduction of the chromatographic separation required for confirmation of some of the target compounds. The EU list has many similarities with the target compound lists of U.S. EPA water quality methods such as 625[3] and 8270[4] (it should be noted that the list analyzed in this method is by no means an exhaustive one). The compound groups represent a wide range of polarities and compound types, and include benzidines, chloronitrotoluenes, organochloro pesticides, organophosphorus pesticides, chloroanilines, chlorophenols, chloronitrobenzenes, chlorotoluidines, phenylurea pesticides, PCBs, semi-volatile halogenated compounds, PAHs (Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons), triazines, and volatile amines.

Many of these compound groups will typically have their own dedicated analysis method that requires specific extraction/clean-up and final analysis.

Combining these groups into a single method would allow the laboratory to significantly increase sample throughput. The high selectivity and specificity of multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) acquisitions also help to shorten the time required for data processing by reducing the possibility of false positives and time spent confirming the presence of target compounds. The method presented is intended as an example of what is possible by implementing techniques such as GC Tandem Quadrupole MS/MS and solid phase extraction.

Experimental

Methods and Materials

All chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, with all compounds having >99.5% purity. All analyses were performed using an Agilent 6890 GC oven fitted with a CTC Combi PAL Autosampler.

The GC was directly interfaced to a Waters Quattro micro GC Tandem Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer that was operated in the EI+ ion mode. The instrument ion source was operated at 70 eV electron energy, with a source temperature of 180 °C. Three GC columns were evaluated, J&W DB17-ms 30 m 0.25 mm ID, .25 µm df, Restek RTX-5, 40 m 0.18 mm ID, 0.2 µm df and Varian factor four vf5-ms 30 m 0.25 mm ID, 0.25 µm df. Injections were made using both pulsed splitless and cool on column (COC) injections, with a 2 m 0.53 mm ID retention gap fitted for COC injections. All compounds were acquired in full scan and daughter scanning acquisition modes, with the results used to optimize at least two MRM transitions per compound. Internal and recovery standards had one MRM transition optimized. MRM analysis was performed using a single transition per compound, where confirmation is based upon one MRM transition plus the retention time, and also using two MRM transitions per compound, where the strictest EU confirmatory criteria are satisfied. The difference in sensitivity between the two approaches was compared. The three GC Columns were assessed for chromatographic resolution of critical pairs of co-eluting peaks, overall run time, and sensitivity of active components. All standards were prepared from >99.5% purity solids dissolved in dichloromethane (DCM), with a mixed standard being prepared at a concentration of 5 ng/L in DCM, and also acetone (for spiking purposes).

Calibration curves were acquired over the concentration range of 0.05 to 5 µg/L. Extraction and clean-up were performed using Waters Oasis HLB 3cc, 60 mg SPE cartridges. 200 mL of each filtered water sample was spiked with an internal standard mixture containing d_5-nitrophenol, 2-fluorobiphenyl and p-terphenyl-d_{14} at a level of 500 ng for each component. The water was adjusted to pH4 using 1 N HCl solution. The SPE cartridges were conditioned with 6 mL DCM, 6 mL acetonitrile and 6 mL of water at a flow rate of 3 mL/min. The water samples were then loaded at a flow rate of *ca* 6 mL/min. After sample loading was completed, the cartridges were washed with 1 mL water. The cartridges were then dried under a flow of nitrogen (*ca* 1 mL/min) for 20 mins, followed by final elution with either A. 2.5 mL DCM/ACN (4:1), 5 mL DCM; or B. 5 mL DCM. After elution, the extract was adjusted to a volume of *ca* 0.5 ml under a stream of dry nitrogen at ambient temperature, followed by the addition of 500 ng of d_{10}-anthracene as a recovery standard. Drinking and canal water samples were spiked with the analytes at concentrations of 0.5 µg/L and 5 µg/L prior to extraction for recovery tests.

The GC temperature ramps employed were:

<u>30 m DB17-ms</u>

40 °C/1 min, 3 °C/min to 160 °C, 7 °C/min to 240 °C, 15 °C/min to 305 °C, hold 15 mins. 1 mL/min He flow

<u>40m RTX5</u>

40 ° C/1 min, 3 °C/min to 160 °C, 7 °C/min to 240 °C, 15 °C/min to 310 °C, hold 15 mins. 0.7 ml/min He flow

30 m vf5-ms

40 °C/0.8 min, 6 °C/min to 160 °C, 8 °C/min to 310 °C, hold 2 mins. 0.9 mL/min He flow

All injections in pulsed splitless mode were made with an injection temperature of 250 °C, using a double gooseneck 4 mm ID liner and 1 µL injection volume. The injections were made with a 1 min 110 kPa pulse, a purge time of 1 minute and a purge flow of 70 mL/min.

Cool on column injections were made in track oven mode.

Data were acquired with Waters MassLynx Software and processed with Waters TargetLynx Application Manager.

Results and Discussion

The optimized MRM transitions for the compounds analyzed are presented in Table 1. The transitions given in the MRM 1 Column were used as the quantification transition for the confirmatory method, and as the analytical transition for the screening method. The three GC Columns were evaluated for both sensitivity and chromatographic separation. The optimum conditions for separation were obtained using the DB17-ms column with COC injection. However, these conditions resulted in a 70 minute run time, with a 22 function MRM experiment required. Figure 1 shows the reconstructed TIC chromatogram from a 1 ng/µL (5 µg/L) injection in MRM mode. Figure 2 shows the separation obtained for the two main critical pairs (E/Z Mevinphos and o,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD). The DB17-ms column showed excellent selectivity for these compounds, as well as achieving baseline separation of 3-chlorophenol and 4-chlorophenol. The COC injection technique was found to be less robust when compared with pulsed splitless injection, and was not deemed suitable for a high throughput screening method. However, due to the possibility of larger volume injection, it would be suitable for maximizing sensitivity within a high sensitivity confirmatory method.

Compound	MRM 1	CE	MRM 2	CE
1,2-Dichloronaphthalene	196 > 126	25	196 > 161	15
1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene	202 > 107	10	202 > 79	10
1-Chloro-3-nitrobenzene	157 > 111	10	157 > 75	25
1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene	157 > 99	10	157 > 75	25
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	196 > 97	25	198 > 97	25
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	196 > 97	25	198 > 97	25
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	196 > 97	25	198 > 97	25
2,3-Dichloroaniline	161 > 90	15	161 > 125	10
2,3-Dichloronitrobenzene	145 > 109	10	191 > 109	27
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	196 > 97	25	198 > 97	25
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	196 > 97	25	198 > 97	25
2,4-Dichloroaniline	161 > 90	15	161 > 125	10
2,4-Dichloronitrobenzene	145 > 109	10	191 > 109	27
2,4-Dichlorophenol	162 > 63	20	164 > 63	20
2,5-Dichloroaniline	161 > 90	15	161 > 125	10
2,5-Dichloronitrobenzene	145 > 109	10	191 > 109	27
2,6-Dichloroaniline	161 > 90	15	161 > 125	10
2-Chloro-3-nitrotoluene	171 > 77	12	171 > 113	10
2-Chloro-4-toluidine	141 > 106	12	141 > 77	30
2-Chloro-6-nitrotoluene	171 > 154	7	154 > 126	7
2-Chloroaniline	127 > 65	15	127 > 100	10
2-Chlorophenol	128 > 64	15	128 > 100	10
2-Fluorobiphenyl [Internal STD]	172 > 151	20		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	252 > 154	25	252 > 127	45
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	196 > 133	15	198 > 135	10
3,4-Dichloroaniline	161 > 90	15	161 > 125	10
3,4-Dichloronitrobenzene	145 > 109	10	191 > 109	27
3,5-Dichloroaniline	161 > 90	15	161 > 125	10
3,5-Dichloronitrobenzene	145 > 109	10	191 > 109	27
3-Chloroaniline	127 > 65	15	127 > 100	10
3-Chlorophenol	128 > 65	15	128 > 100	5
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene	171 > 154	7	154 > 126	7
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	142 > 107	10	142 > 77	25
4-Chloro-3-nitroltoluene	171 > 77	12	171 > 113	10
4-Chloroaniline	127 > 65	15	127 > 100	10
4-Chlorophenol	128 > 65	15	128 > 100	5

Table 1. Optimized MRM transitions for analytes and internal/recovery standards.

Compound	MRM 1	CE	MRM 2	CE
Aldrin	263 > 193	25	293 > 186	30
Alpha-chlordane	372.9 > 265.9	20	372.9 > 300.9	7
Alpha-endosulfan	241 > 206	10	241 > 170	20
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	219 > 183	8	181 > 145	10
Anthracene	178 > 152	15	178 > 151	40
Atrazine	200 > 122	10	200 > 94	15
Azinphos-ethyl	160 > 132	5	160 > 77	15
Azinphos-methyl	160 > 132	5	160 > 77	15
Bentazone	198 > 119	10	198 > 92	25
Benzidine	184 > 156	18	184 > 139	32
Benzo[a]pyrene	252 > 250	30	252 > 224	47
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	252 > 250	30	252 > 224	47
Benzo[ghi]perylene	276 > 274	40	276 > 272	55
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	252 > 250	30	252 > 224	47
Beta endosulfan	241 > 206	10	241 > 170	20
Beta-hexachlorocyclohexane	219 > 183	8	181 > 145	10
Biphenyl	154 > 152	20	154 > 102	30
Coumaphos	362 > 109	15	362 > 334	5
Cumene	120 > 105	7	120 > 77	25
d10-anthracene [recovery STD]	188.1 > 160	20		
d5-nitrobenzene [Internal STD]	128 > 82	10		
Delta-hexachlorocyclohexane	219 > 183	8	181 > 145	10
Demeton-O	171 > 115	10	171 > 143	5
Demton-S-methyl	142 > 112	6	230 > 88	6
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	278 > 276	40	278 > 274	55
Dichlorvos	185 > 93	10	220 > 185	5
Dieldrin	344.9 > 263	15	279 > 243	10
Dimethoate	229 > 87	7	229 > 86	20
Disulfoton	274 > 88	5	186 > 142	5
Endrin	263 > 193	30	263 > 191	30
Fenitrothion	277 > 109	15	277 > 127	15
Fenthion	278 > 109	15	278 > 79	30
Fluoranthene	202 > 200	30	202 > 150	45
Gamma-chlordane	372.9 > 265.9	20	372.9 > 300.9	10
Heptachlor	272 > 237	10	272 > 142.9	30
Hexachlorobenzene	283.8 > 248.9	15	285.8 > 213.8	25

Table 1. (continued) Optimized MRM transitions for analytes and internal/recovery standards.

Compound	MRM 1	CE	MRM 2	CE
Hexachlorobutadiene	225 > 190	13	260 > 225	10
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	276 > 274	40	276 > 272	55
Isodrin	193 > 123	25	263 > 193	25
Lindane	219 > 183	8	181 > 145	10
Linuron	248 > 61	10	250 > 61	8
Malathion	173 > 99	10	173 > 127	5
Mevinphos(E)	192 > 127	10	192 > 164	5
mevinphos(Z)	192 > 127	10	192 > 164	5
Monolinuron	126 > 99	10	214 > 61	10
Naphthalene	128 > 102	15	128 > 78	15
o,o'-DDE	246 > 176	21	318 > 248	18
o,o'-DDE	246 > 176	21	318 > 248	18
o,p-DDD	235 > 165	20	237 > 165	20
o,p'-DDT	235 > 165	20	237 > 165	20
Omethoate	156 > 110	7	156 > 79	20
p,p'-DDD	235 > 165	20	237 > 165	20
p,p'-DDE	246 > 176	21	318 > 248	18
p,p'-DDT	235 > 165	20	237 > 165	20
Parathion-ethyl	291 > 109	12	291 > 81	35
Parathion-methyl	263 > 109	10	263 > 127	10
PCB#101	325.9 > 255.9	25	327.9 > 255.9	25
PCB#118	325.9 > 255.9	25	327.9 > 255.9	25
PCB#126	325.9 > 255.9	25	327.9 > 255.9	25
PCB#138	359.8 > 289.9	25	361.8 > 289.9	25
PCB#153	359.8 > 289.9	25	361.8 > 289.9	25
PCB#169	359.8 > 289.9	25	361.8 > 289.9	25
PCB#180	393.8 > 323.9	22	395.8 > 323.9	22
PCB#28	256 > 186	15	258 > 186	15
PCB#52	289.9 > 220	23	291.9 > 220	23
PCB#77	289.9 > 220	23	291.9 > 220	23
Pentachlorophenol	265.8 > 166.9	20	267.8 > 166.9	20
Phenanthrene	178 > 152	15	178 > 151	40
Propanil	217 > 161	10	161 > 126	15
p-Terphenyl-d14 [Internal STD]	244.1 > 226	20		
Pyrazon	221 > 77	15	221 > 105	10
Simazine	201 > 173	6	201 > 138	10

Table 1. (continued) Optimized MRM transitions for analytes and internal/recovery standards.

Compound	MRM 1	CE	MRM 2	CE
Tetrachloronaphthalene	265.9 > 196	25	265.9 > 194	25
Triazophos	257 > 162	7	257 > 119	22
Tributyl Phosphate	155 > 99	5	211 > 99	10
Trifluralin	306 > 264	10	306 > 160	20

Table 1. (continued) Optimized MRM transitions for analytes and internal/recovery standards.

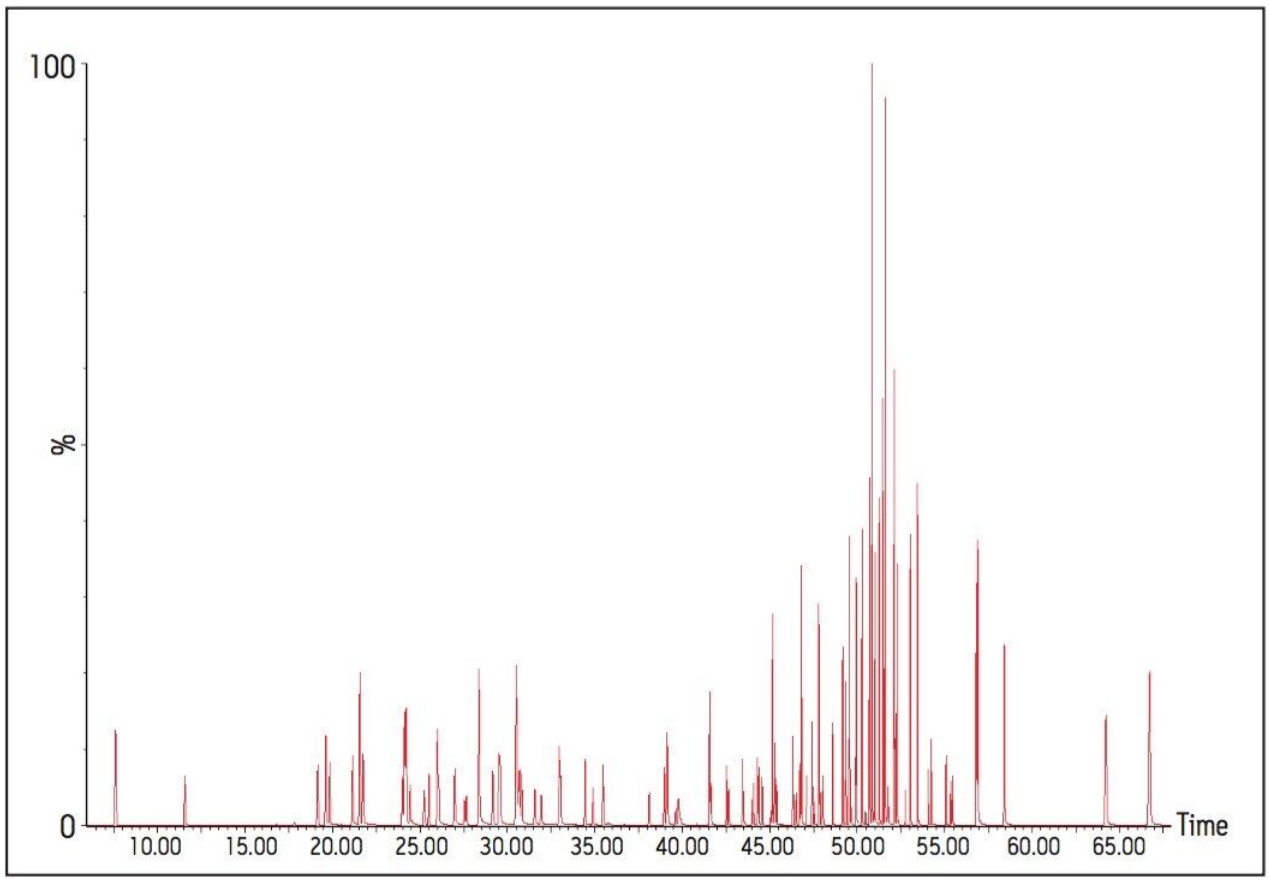

Figure 1. Reconstructed TIC for all compounds analyzed using DB17-ms column with COC injection.

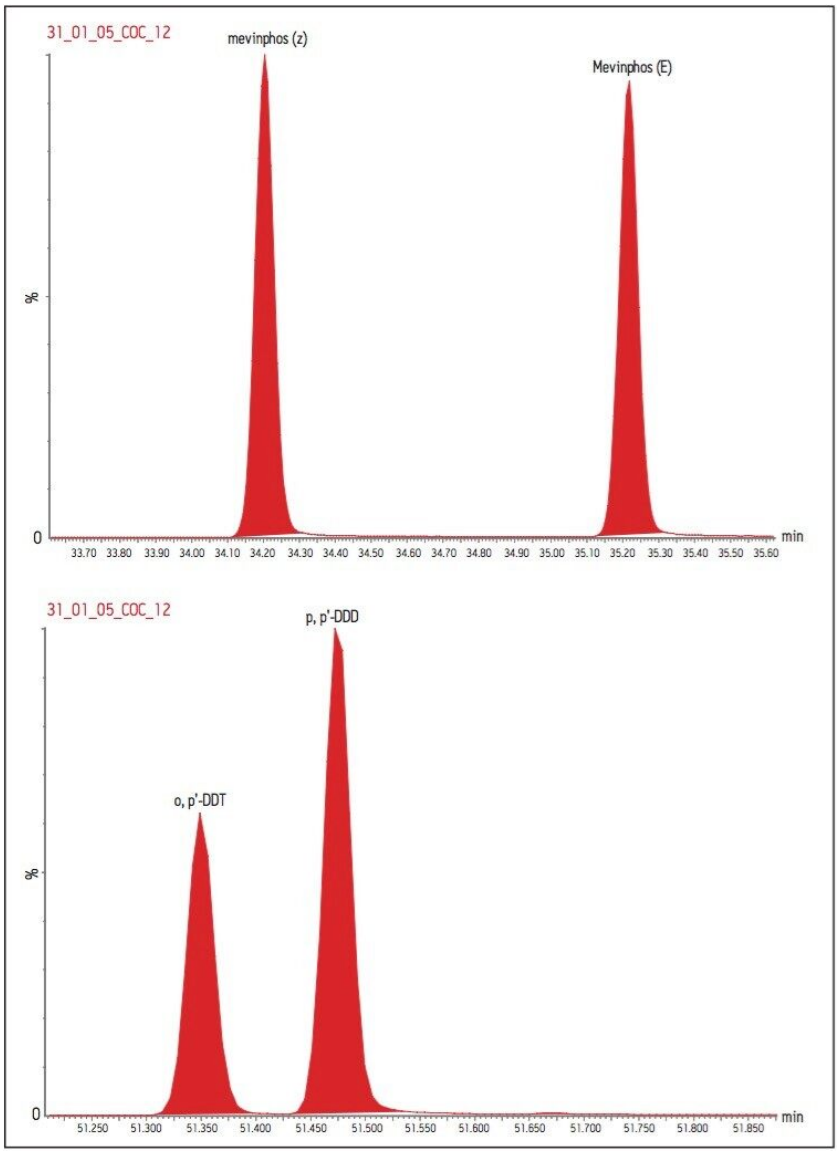

Figure 2. Critical pairs separation when analyzed using the DB17-ms column with COC injection.

Analysis using the vf5-ms Column, combined with pulsed splitless injection afforded the best overall compromise of separation: sensitivity and robustness. This analysis was the most suitable option studied for a robust, high throughput screening/confirmatory method. The vf5-ms resulted in a total run time of <43 minutes, requiring 19 MRM time windows to be employed for confirmatory analysis. Due to the distribution of eluting peaks, it also afforded the opportunity for overlapping time windows in some areas of the elution range. This gives more flexibility if retention times were to change for any reason (typically as the GC Column is shortened during its lifetime). The separation of the previously mentioned critical pairs (Mevinphos, DDD/DDT) was also adequate. Figure 3 shows the reconstructed TIC from a 1 ng/µL (5 µg/L)

injection acquired in MRM mode. Figure 4 shows the separation of the critical pairs (E/Z Mevinphos and o,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD). The RTX5 Column resulted in comparable separation but a longer run time when compared with the vf5-ms. The pulsed splitless injection combined with vf5-ms separation was adopted for all further analyses.

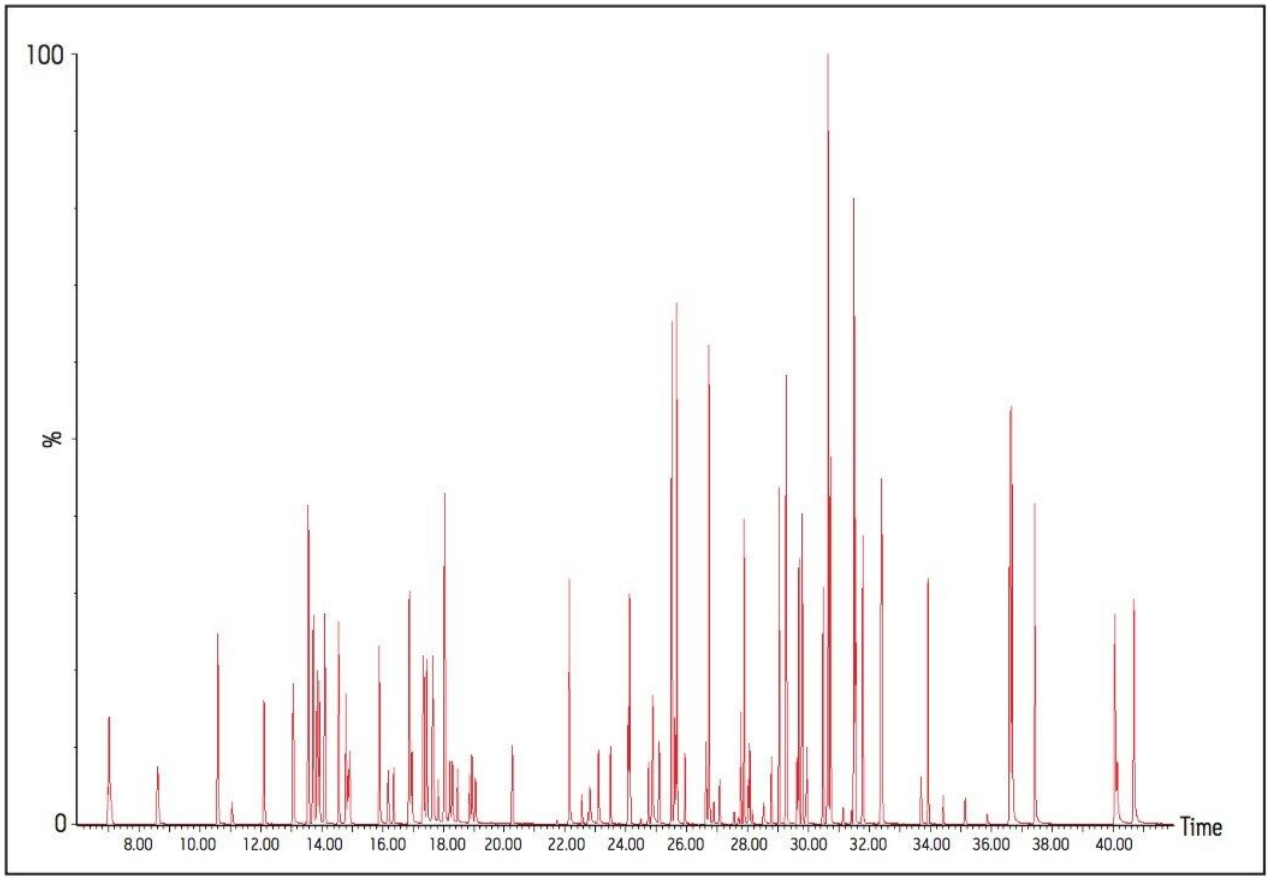

Figure 3. Reconstructed TIC for all compounds analyzed using the vf5-ms column with pulsed splitless injection.

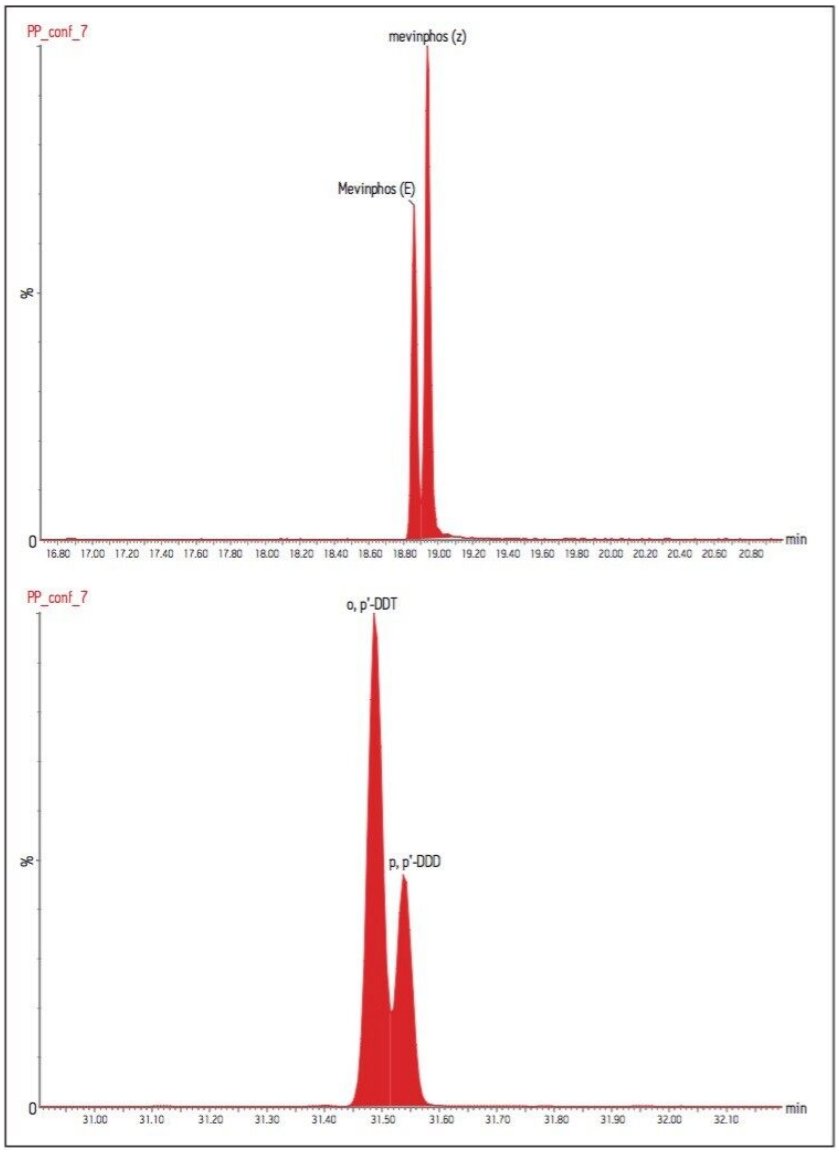

Figure 4. Critical pairs separation when analyzed using the vf5-ms column with pulsed splitless injection.

The 0.5 µg/L spiked water samples were analyzed and quantified to determine the specific recoveries for >100 compounds using the single SPE sorbent, with a single extraction procedure. Table 2 summarizes the recoveries achieved for the compounds, using both elution methods (A. 2.5 mL DCM/ACN [4:1], 5 mL DCM; B. 5 mL DCM), showing the percentage of compounds that fit within each recovery range.

Recovery range	70-120%	50-70%	<50%	>120%
Elution A	36%	27%	14%	24%
Elution B	72%	8%	13%	7%

Table 2. Summary of extraction recoveries, expressed as percentage of total number of compounds within each range. Based upon average of five replicates.

Elution method B was found to give the best overall performance with 72% of compounds recovered within the range 70-120%. The compounds recovered <50% included compounds such as disulfoton, which undergoes rapid degradation[5] in aqueous solution.

Other compounds within this range were the benzidines and bentazone, compounds which are either more suitable for LC-/MS/MS determination, or require derivatization prior to GC based analysis. Elution method B also gave poorer recoveries for 4-chloroaniline and 3,4,5-trichlorophenol (average recoveries; n=10; 32%, 14% respectively).

However, the use of elution method A resulted in a number of difficulties, with degradation of chromatographic performance due to residual ACN in the extracts, and drastically reduced recovery of lower boiling compounds, such as cumene and hexachlorobutadiene. As a result, elution method B was adopted for the final method. The chart shown in Figure 5 depicts the average recoveries (based upon 5 replicates) for all of the compounds analyzed. Some of the recoveries >100% can be explained by reduced internal standard recoveries given that all blanks were residue free. Overall, the distribution of recoveries for such a wide range of polarities, boiling points, pKa' s and water octanol partition coefficients (K_{ow}) using a single SPE sorbent is excellent.

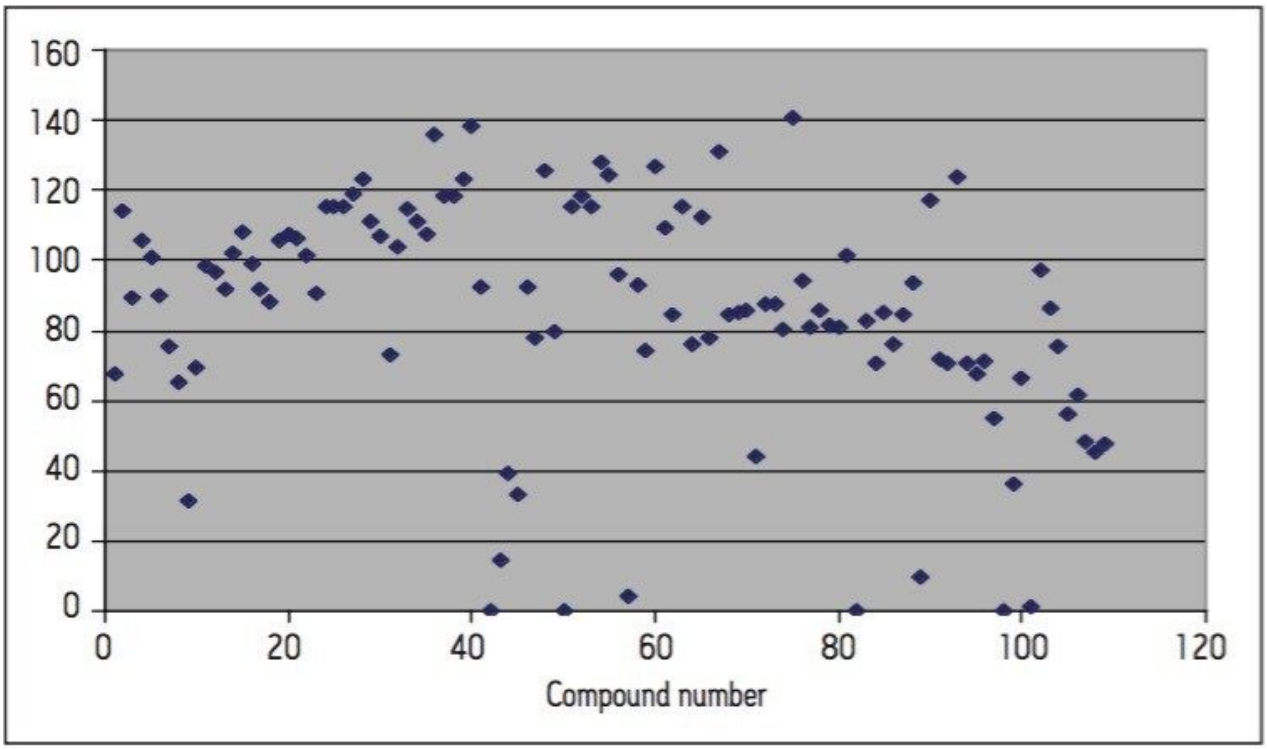

Figure 5. Distribution of average recoveries (n=5) for elution method B (5 mL DCM).

The method LODs were assessed, both for the confirmatory (two MRM transitions per compound) and screen (single MRM transition per compound. All LODs are based upon a signal to noise ratio of 3:1, using the confirmatory transition (where applicable). The instrumental LODs are based upon the lowest concentration standard injection where possible. The method LODs are based upon the average LOD obtained from 5 replicate 0.5 µg/L spiked water samples, extracted using elution method B. Table 3 summarizes the LOD’ s achieved. Figure 6 gives a graphical representation of the LODs for all compounds determined, showing the distribution of LOD across the complete range of compounds analyzed. The LODs reported are excellent for such a wide range of compounds with a single generic extraction, with many method confirmatory LODs in the low ppt (ng/L) range.

	<0.1 µg/L	>0.1 µg/L	Avg
Instrument LOD confirmatory	96	10	0.03
Instrument LOD screen	100	6	0.01
Method LOD confirmatory	77	29	0.3
Method LOD screen	94	12	0.1

Table 3. Summary of instrumental and method LODs, based upon average of 5 replicates for method LOD calculations, showing number of compounds within each range.

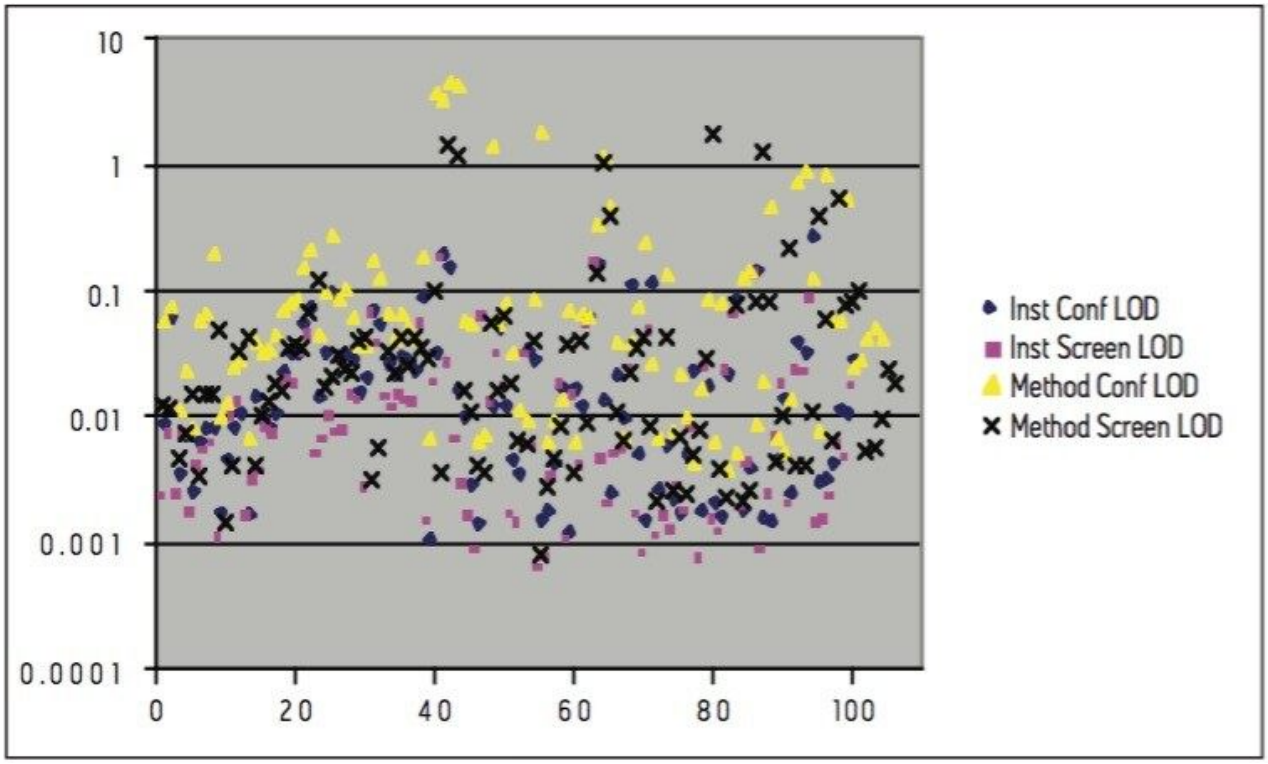

Figure 6. Distribution of instrumental and method LODs for all compounds.

The overall linearity of the method is excellent with >95% of the compounds having coefficients of determination (r^2) >0.99. Coupled with this is the excellent agreement of detected ion ratios, compared with theoretical ratios. Figure 7 shows the chromatograms for both MRM transitions for dichlorvos, detected at a concentration of 0.05 µg/L using the confirmatory method. The chromatograms show excellent signal to noise, and the presence of the compound is confirmed by an actual ion ratio of 2.62 (-

3.2%) compared with a theoretical ratio of 2.70.

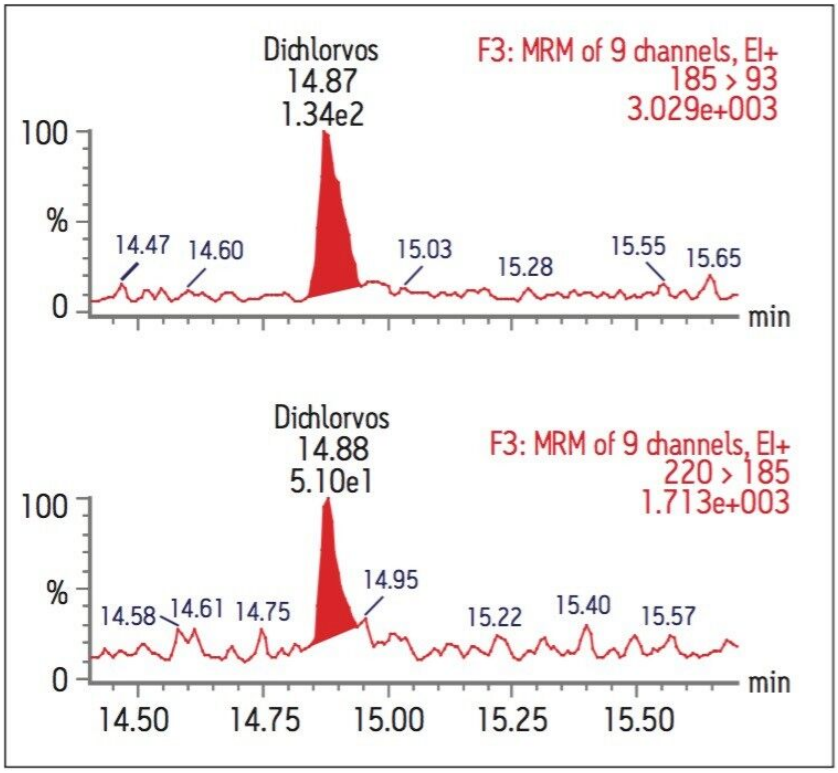

Figure 7. Dichlorvos at a concentration of 0.05 µg/L, demonstrating detection and confirmation at low concentration.

The same concentration acquired using the single MRM transition screening approach is shown in Figure 8, demonstrating the excellent sensitivity that can be achieved. Figure 9 shows the linearity that can be achieved, showing an excellent coefficient of determination (r^2) of 0.998 for dichlorvos of the concentration range 0.05 to 5 µg/L.

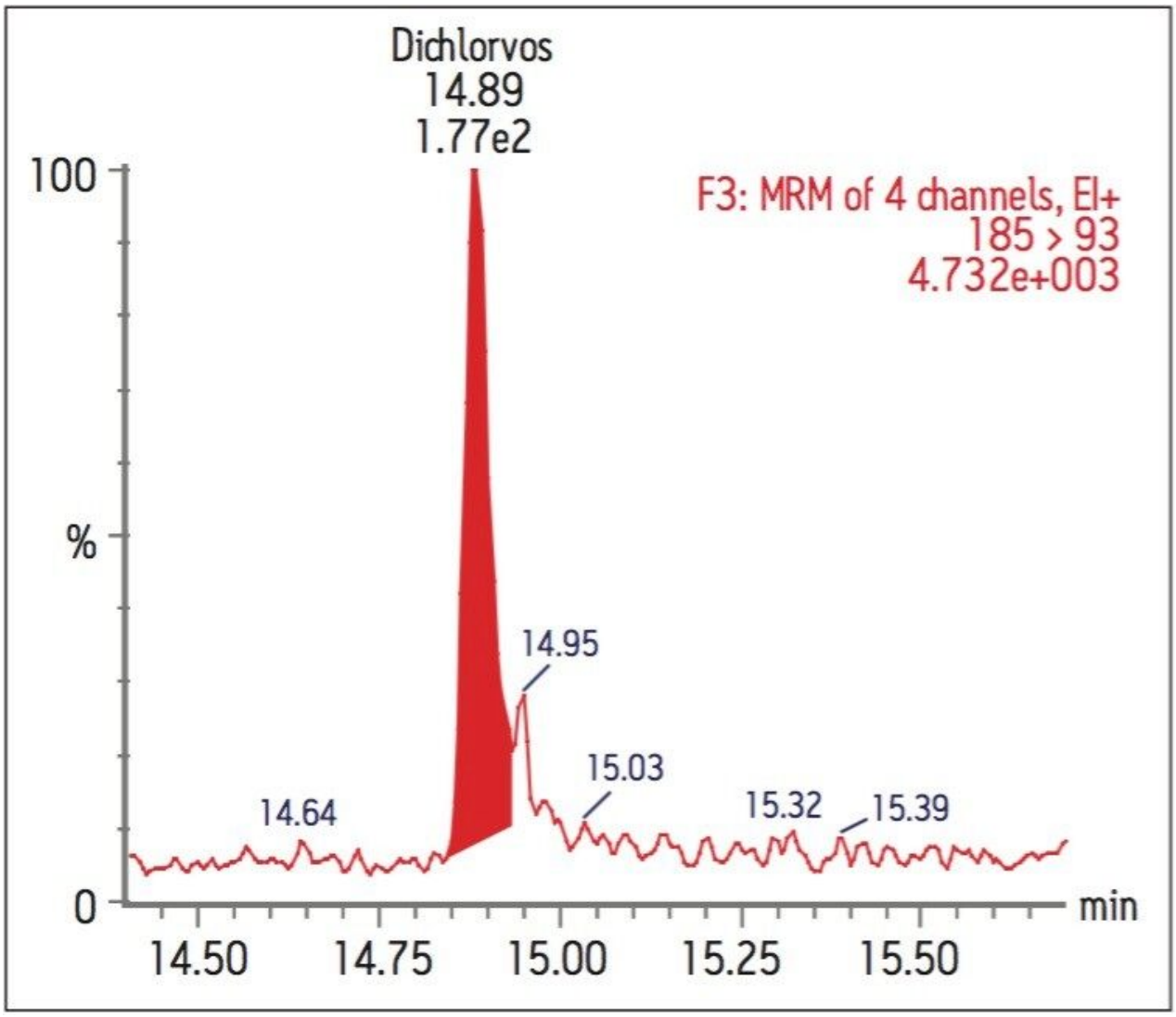

Figure 8. Dichlorvos at a concentration of 0.05 µg/L, demonstrating detection and confirmation at low concentration.

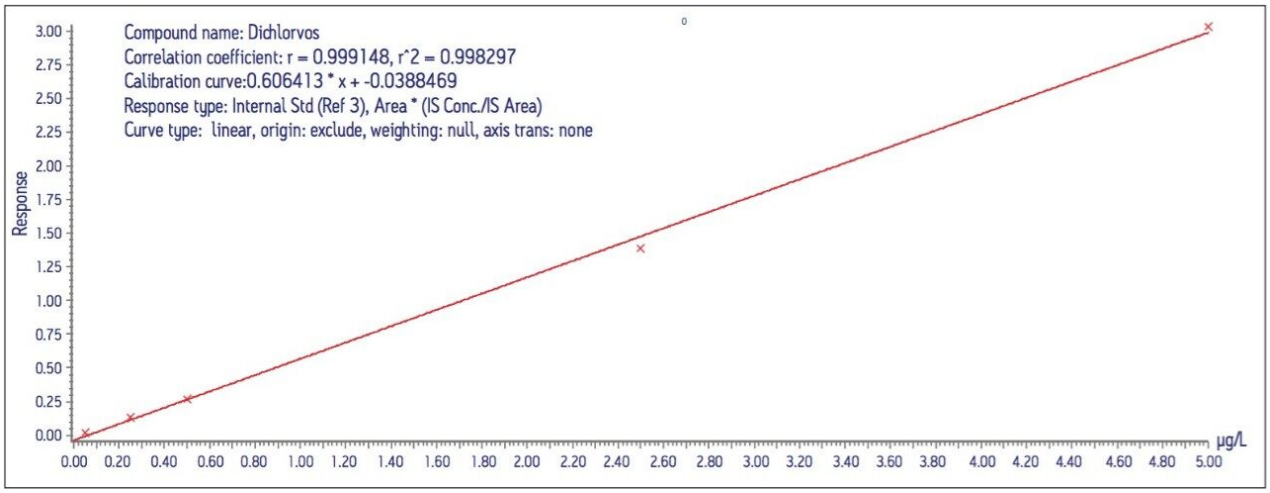

Figure 9. Dichlorvos linearity over the concentration range 0.05 to 5 µg/L.

The reconstructed TIC for a canal water extract is shown in Figure 10, with Figure 11 showing the reconstructed TIC a portion of the same sample spiked at a level of 0.1 µg/L prior to extraction and analysis. No target peaks were detected above the LOD in the unspiked sample.

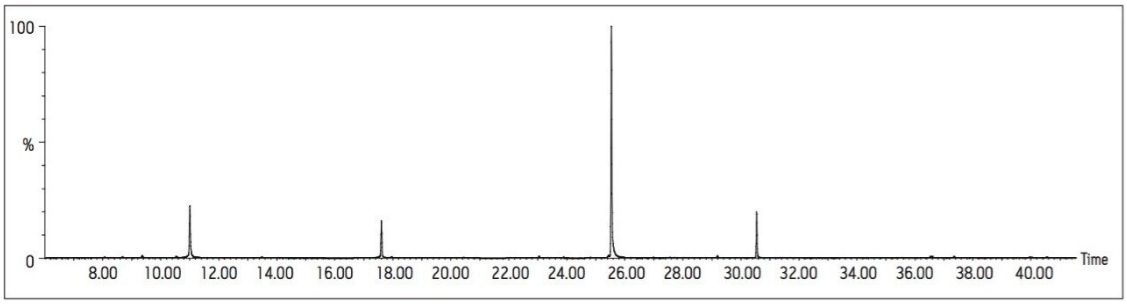

Figure 10. Reconstructed TIC for a canal water extract.

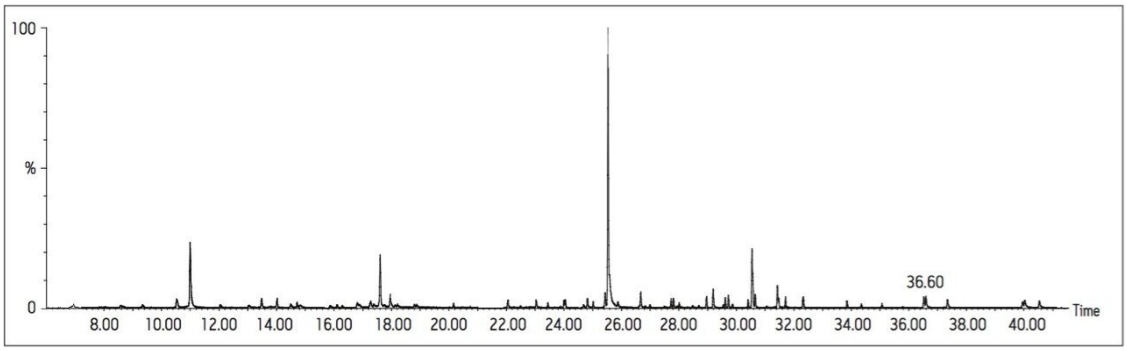

Figure 11. Reconstructed TIC for a 0.1 µg/L spiked canal water extract.

Conclusion

The analysis of pollutants in water requires the laboratory to analyze a large number of samples for a wide range of compounds. The analysis can be time consuming requiring the application of a number of different methods for different compound groups. The method described here presents the laboratory with the opportunity to combine a number of these class specific analyses into a single method that can result in the reduction of sample turnaround times. The use of solid phase extraction, combined with GC-MS/MS detection allows the laboratory to achieve much greater confidence in results obtained. Additionally, the laboratory can reduce solvent usage and improve analyte recovery during sample preparation when compared with traditional liquid-liquid techniques.

References

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