

Performance Enhancement of Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by EPA Method 8260 with Extended Dynamic Range using Fast, Sensitive Capillary Gas Chromatography/ Mass Spectrometry

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Method Comparison

M8260B/C

0.32 to 0.75 mm i.d., 1.5-um film thickness
30m or 70m Columns
Cryogenic interface; no Split Injection jet
separator to MS
5 or 25-mL purge volume
Trap: TenaxTM-Silica Gel -Charcoal(No.3)
Single concentrator
4 internal standards
Pentafluorobenzene
chlorobenzene-d₅
1,4-Dichlorobenzene-d₄

M8260D!

- 0.18 to 0.25 mm i.d., 1.4-um film thickness, 30m columns
- Split injection
- 5-mL purge volume
- Trap: Supelco - VOCARB 3000
- Single concentrator
- 4 internal standards
- Pentafluorobenzene
- 1,4-difluorobenzene
- chlorobenzene-d₅
- 1,4-dichlorobenzene-d₄

Method Comparison (Cont.)

M8260B/C

3 Surrogates

- 1,2-dichloroethane-d₄
- 4-bromofluorobenzene
- Toluene-d₈

Preservation: HCl + ascorbic acid, pH < 2

BFB 12-hour tune criteria

Ambient purge

No dry purge

Water management not mentioned

M8260D!

• 3 Surrogates

- Dibromofluorobenzene
- Toluene-d₈
- 4-bromofluorobenzene

• BFB 12-hour tune criteria

- Heated purge (40°C)
- Dry purge used

GCMS-QP2010 SE

This instrument provides the ability to calibrate over the ranges typically used for EPA methods 8260, 624 and 524



Enhanced performance
Simple operation
Ecology mode

EST Analytical Purge and Trap: Auto-Sampler for Volatiles Analysis



Purge and Trap Conditions for Method Studies

P&T Concentrator: ES&T

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Purge temperature | 40 °C |
| Purge volume | 440 mL (11 minutes @ 40 mL/min) |
| Trap | Supelco VOCARB-3000 |
| Moisture Reduction Trap Temperature | 39 °C |
| Dry purge volume | 40mL/minute for 1 minute |
| Desorb temperature | 250 °C |
| Desorb time | 0.5 minute |
| Bake temperature | 260 °C @ 40 mL/min of Helium |
| Moisture Reduction Trap Bake Temp. | 230 °C |

GC/MS and P&T Operating Conditions

Gas Chromatograph GCMS-QP2010 SE

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Column | SH-RXI-624Sil MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm x 1.4 μ m (Shimadzu PN 221-75962-30) |
| Oven Program | 45 °C, hold 0.1 minute 15 °C/minute to 220 °C, hold 3.5 minutes |
| Injector | Split mode, split ratio 40:1 200 °C |
| Liner | Low Volume Split Liner (Shimadzu PN 220-90784-10) |
| Primary Column Carrier Gas | Helium |
| Constant linear velocity mode | 36.2 cm/sec |
| Total Flow | 44.1 mL/min |
| Column Flow | 1.0 mL/min |
| Purge Flow | 3.0 mL/min |
| Interface Temperature | 180 °C |

GC/MS Conditions for Method Studies

Mass Spectrometer GCMS-QP2010 SE

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ion Source Temperature | 185 °C |
| MS Operating Mode | Full scan mode, m/z 35-270 |
| Event Time | 0.25 second/scan |
| Solvent cut time | 0.7 minute |
| Detector voltage set relative to tune | +0.1 kV |
| Threshold | 100 |

NOTE: Scan rate was adjusted to provide a minimum of 10-12 spectra across all GC peaks for optimum quantitation

Purge-and-Trap Concentrator EST Encon Evolution with Centurion Autosampler-Cycle Time

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sample volume | 5 mL |
| Sample temperature at Purge | 40 °C |
| Trap | VOCARB 3000 |
| Purge Flow Rate | Helium, 40 mL/minute for 11 minutes |
| Dry Purge | Helium, 40 mL/minute for 1 minute |
| Desorb | 250 °C for 0.5 minutes |
| Bake | 260 °C for 8.0 minutes |

Analysis Times

- GC Run Time - 16 minutes
- System Cycle Time - 26 minutes

Comparison of BFB Relative Abundance Criteria for US EPA VOC Methods

| Relative Abundance Criteria | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mass (m/z) | Method 524.2 | Method 524.3 | Method 624 | Method 8260C | CLP-SOW |
| 50 | 15 to 40% of 95 | NA | 15 to 40% of 95 | 15 to 40% of 95 | 15 to 40% of 95 |
| 75 | 30 to 80% of 95 | NA | 30 to 60% of 95 | 30 to 60% of 95 | 30 to 80% of 95 |
| 95 | Base Peak, 100% | Base Peak, 100% | Base Peak, 100% | Base Peak, 100% | Base Peak, 100% |
| 96 | 5 to 9% of 95 | 5 to 9% of 95 | 5 to 9% of 95 | 5 to 9% of 95 | 5 to 9% of 95 |
| 173 | <2% of 174 | <2% of 174 | <2% of 174 | <2% of 174 | <2% of 174 |
| 174 | >50% of 95 | >50% of 95 | >50% of 95 | >50% of 95 | 50 to 120% of 95 |
| 175 | 5 to 9% of 174 | 5 to 9% of 174 | 5 to 9% of 174 | 5 to 9% of 174 | 4 to 9% of 174 |
| 176 | >95 to <101% of 174 | >95 to < 105% of 174 | >95 to <101% of 174 | >95 to <101% of 174 | 95 to 101% of 174 |
| 177 | 5 to 9% of 176 | 5 to 10% of 176 | 5 to 9% of 176 | 5 to 9% of 176 | 5 to 9% of 176 |

Abstract of Method Detection Limit (MDL) Study Results Full

Scan at 0.5 ug/L and 1.0 ug/L concentration levels

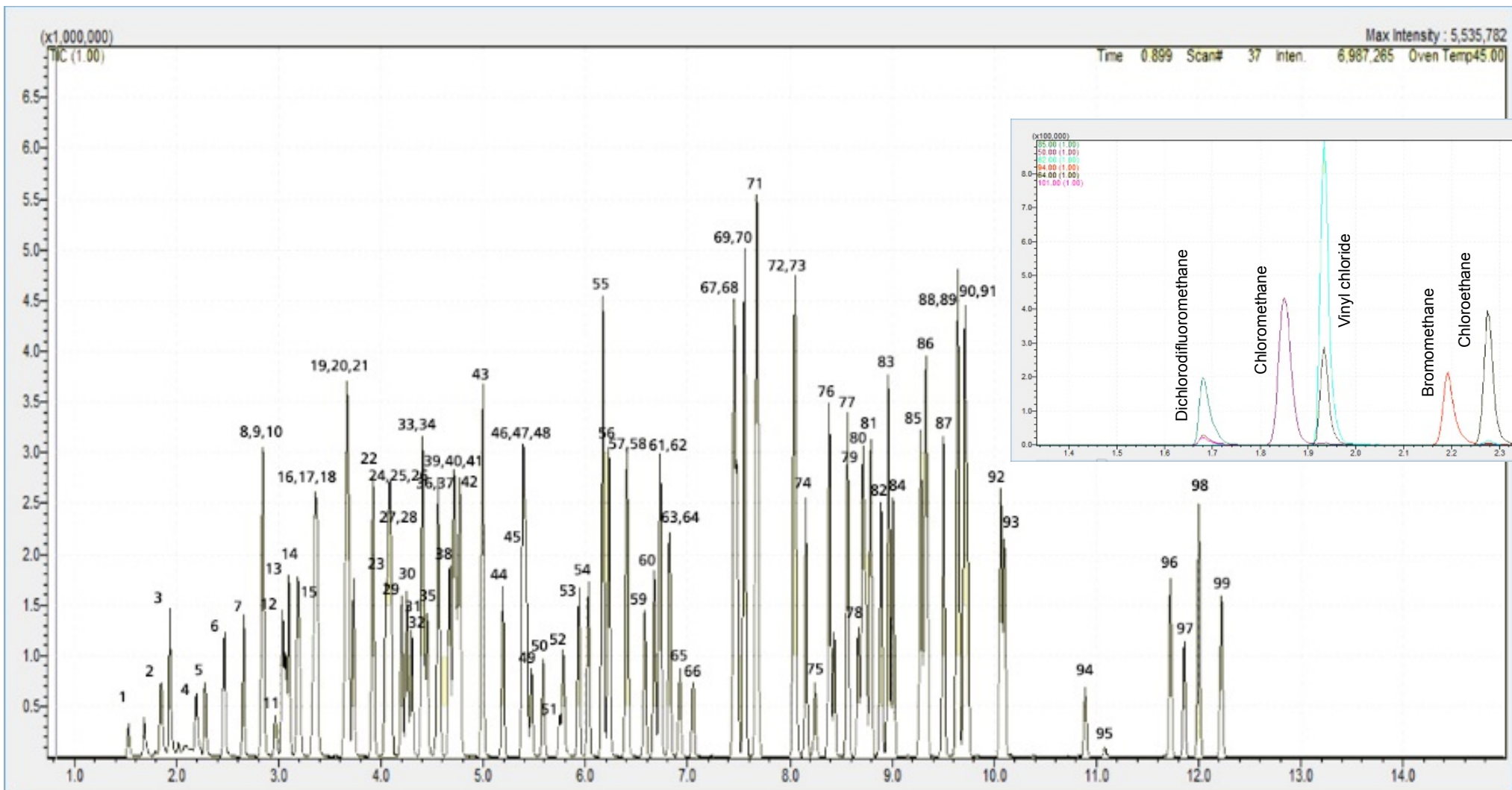
| Peak # | Compound Name | 0.5 µg/L n = 8 | | 1.0 µg/L n = 8 | |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | % RSD | MDL | % RSD | MDL |
| 1 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 5.4 | 0.10 | 9.1 | 0.35 |
| 2 | Chloromethane | 7.1 | 0.15 | 6.2 | 0.29 |
| 3 | Vinyl Chloride | 5.2 | 0.10 | 7.2 | 0.34 |
| 4 | Bromomethane | 12.3 | 0.35 | 5.0 | 0.27 |
| 5 | Chloroethane | 5.9 | 0.11 | 12.9 | 0.50 |
| 6 | Trichlorofluoromethane | 5.6 | 0.11 | 8.6 | 0.39 |
| 7 | Diethylether | 4.6 | 0.09 | 4.1 | 0.17 |
| 8 | 1,1,2-Trichlorofluoroethane | 4.6 | 0.08 | 6.4 | 0.26 |
| 9 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | 6.0 | 0.11 | 7.6 | 0.32 |
| 10 | Acetone | 16.9 | 0.61 | 5.9 | 0.29 |
| 11 | Iodomethane | 18.7 | 0.28 | 11.5 | 0.34 |
| 12 | Carbon Disulfide | 13.4 | 0.31 | 2.6 | 0.10 |
| 13 | Acetonitrile | 12.0 | 0.29 | 6.1 | 0.26 |
| 14 | Methylene Chloride | 3.1 | 0.09 | 4.7 | 0.22 |
| 15 | Tert Butyl Alcohol | 14.0 | 1.41 | 7.3 | 1.43 |
| 16 | Acrylonitrile | 8.1 | 0.17 | 7.1 | 0.32 |
| 17 | MTBE | 3.7 | 0.06 | 5.2 | 0.19 |
| 18 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | 8.6 | 0.16 | 4.4 | 0.19 |
| 19 | Vinyl Acetate | 12.4 | 0.21 | 11.4 | 0.43 |
| 20 | Isopropylether | 3.8 | 0.07 | 6.3 | 0.26 |
| 21 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 5.9 | 0.10 | 4.6 | 0.17 |
| 22 | Ethyl Tert Butyl Ether | 3.5 | 0.06 | 4.3 | 0.18 |
| 23 | 2-Butanone | 17.4 | 0.67 | 2.9 | 0.14 |
| 24 | Ethyl Acetate | 23.0 | 0.46 | 12.6 | 0.56 |
| 25 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 8.2 | 0.16 | 6.4 | 0.27 |
| 26 | Propionitrile | 7.9 | 0.16 | 26.2 | 1.09 |
| 27 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | 8.2 | 0.12 | 5.1 | 0.14 |
| 28 | Methyl Acrylate | 5.4 | 0.10 | 5.9 | 0.25 |
| 29 | Methacrylonitrile | 4.2 | 0.08 | 4.3 | 0.17 |
| 30 | Bromochloromethane | 6.0 | 0.13 | 5.6 | 0.24 |
| 31 | THF | 5.8 | 0.16 | 5.0 | 0.23 |
| 32 | Chloroform | 6.4 | 0.12 | 5.1 | 0.21 |
| 33 | Pentafluorobenzene (IS) | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 34 | Dibromofluoromethane (SURR) | 1.7 | 2.55 | 1.6 | 2.29 |

Precision and Accuracy Results Full Scan Reagent Water

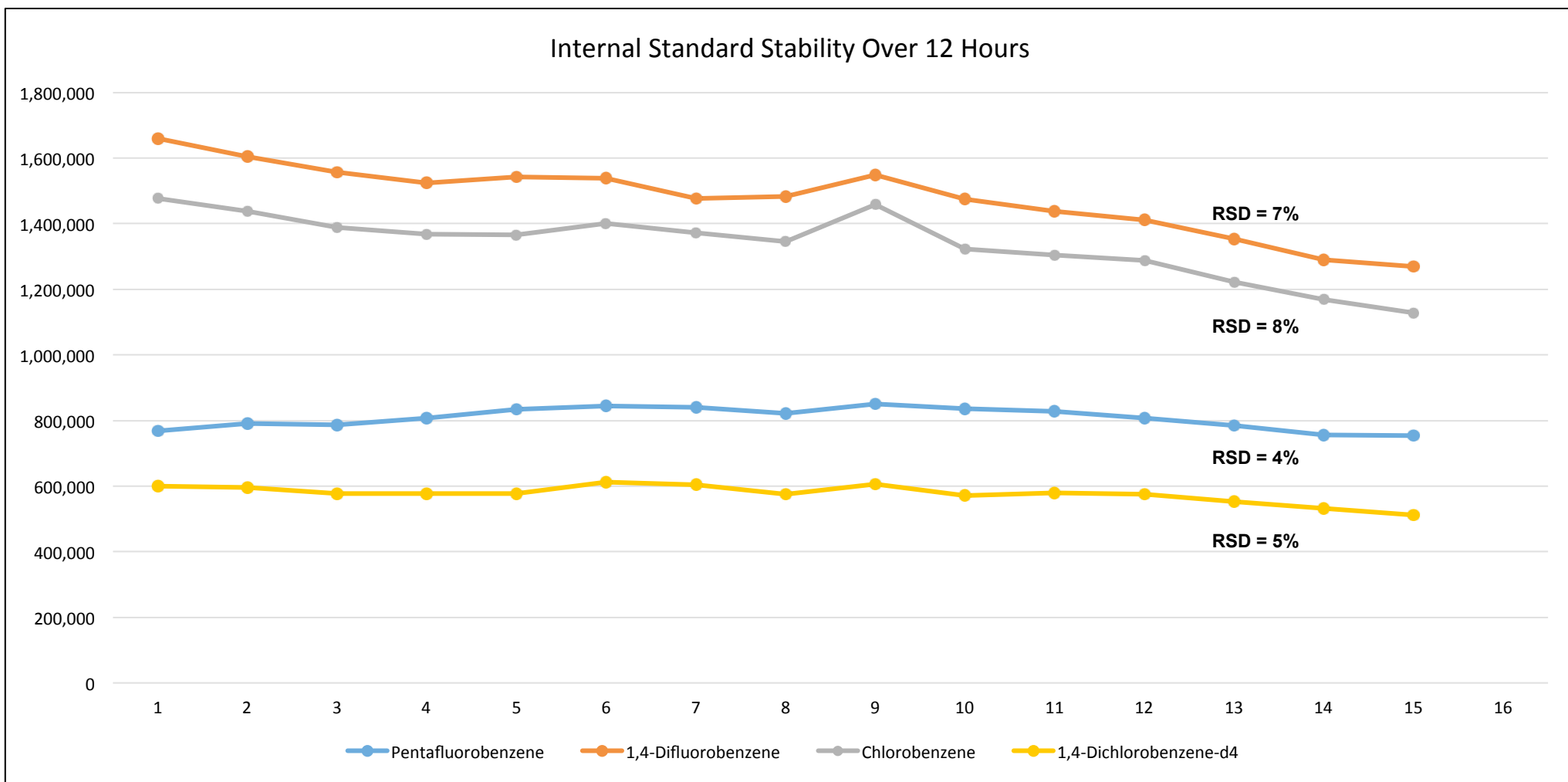
Abstract of Precision & Accuracy at 10ug/L and 50 ug/L

| Compound Name | Precision and Accuracy at 10 µg/L n = 8 | | | Precision and Accuracy at 50 µg/L n = 8 | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------|-------|--|----------|-------|
| | Mean Concentration (µg/L) | Recovery | % RSD | Mean Concentration (µg/L) | Recovery | % RSD |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 7.8 | 78% | 8.4 | 53.1 | 106% | 8.4 |
| Chloromethane | 9.2 | 92% | 8.3 | 58.1 | 116% | 8.3 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 9.3 | 93% | 8.5 | 59.9 | 120% | 8.5 |
| Bromomethane | 10.6 | 106% | 9.2 | 66.9 | 134% | 9.2 |
| Chloroethane | 9.3 | 93% | 4.1 | 56.9 | 114% | 4.1 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | 8.8 | 88% | 10.6 | 59.9 | 120% | 10.6 |
| Diethylether | 9.5 | 95% | 1.5 | 55.1 | 110% | 1.5 |
| 1,1,2-Trichlorofluoroethane | 9.7 | 97% | 6.0 | 55.4 | 111% | 6.0 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | 9.9 | 99% | 4.6 | 54.7 | 109% | 4.6 |
| Acetone | 8.3 | 83% | 9.1 | 59.6 | 119% | 9.1 |
| Iodomethane | 8.7 | 87% | 10.4 | 54.4 | 109% | 10.4 |
| Carbon Disulfide | 10.8 | 108% | 16.2 | 55.7 | 111% | 16.2 |
| Acetonitrile | 10.6 | 106% | 24.2 | 56.9 | 114% | 24.2 |
| Methylene Chloride | 9.8 | 98% | 4.9 | 56.3 | 113% | 4.9 |
| Acrylonitrile | 9.3 | 93% | 2.8 | 58.9 | 118% | 2.8 |
| MTBE | 9.8 | 98% | 8.0 | 55.3 | 111% | 8.0 |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | 10.1 | 101% | 4.3 | 55.8 | 112% | 4.3 |
| Vinyl Acetate | 9.7 | 97% | 5.1 | 52.4 | 105% | 5.1 |
| Isopropylether | 9.9 | 99% | 3.3 | 51.6 | 103% | 3.3 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 10.0 | 100% | 7.7 | 50.8 | 102% | 7.7 |
| Ethyl Tert Butyl Ether | 9.6 | 96% | 2.7 | 53.2 | 106% | 2.7 |
| 2-Butanone | 9.7 | 97% | 5.5 | 52.8 | 106% | 5.5 |
| Ethyl Acetate | 9.8 | 98% | 4.1 | 52.8 | 106% | 4.1 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 10.2 | 102% | 4.5 | 51.0 | 102% | 4.5 |
| Propionitrile | 9.6 | 96% | 3.3 | 52.2 | 104% | 3.3 |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | 11.8 | 118% | 2.6 | 48.9 | 98% | 2.6 |
| Methyl Acrylate | 9.6 | 96% | 3.9 | 52.3 | 105% | 3.9 |
| Methacrylonitrile | 9.5 | 95% | 4.7 | 54.3 | 109% | 4.7 |
| Bromochloromethane | 10.2 | 102% | 7.0 | 54.0 | 108% | 7.0 |
| THF | 9.4 | 94% | 5.6 | 53.5 | 107% | 5.6 |
| Chloroform | 9.7 | 97% | 3.3 | 54.3 | 109% | 3.3 |
| Pentafluorobenzene (IS) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Dibromofluoromethane (SURR) | 44.2 | 88% | 2.0 | 48.6 | 97% | 2.0 |

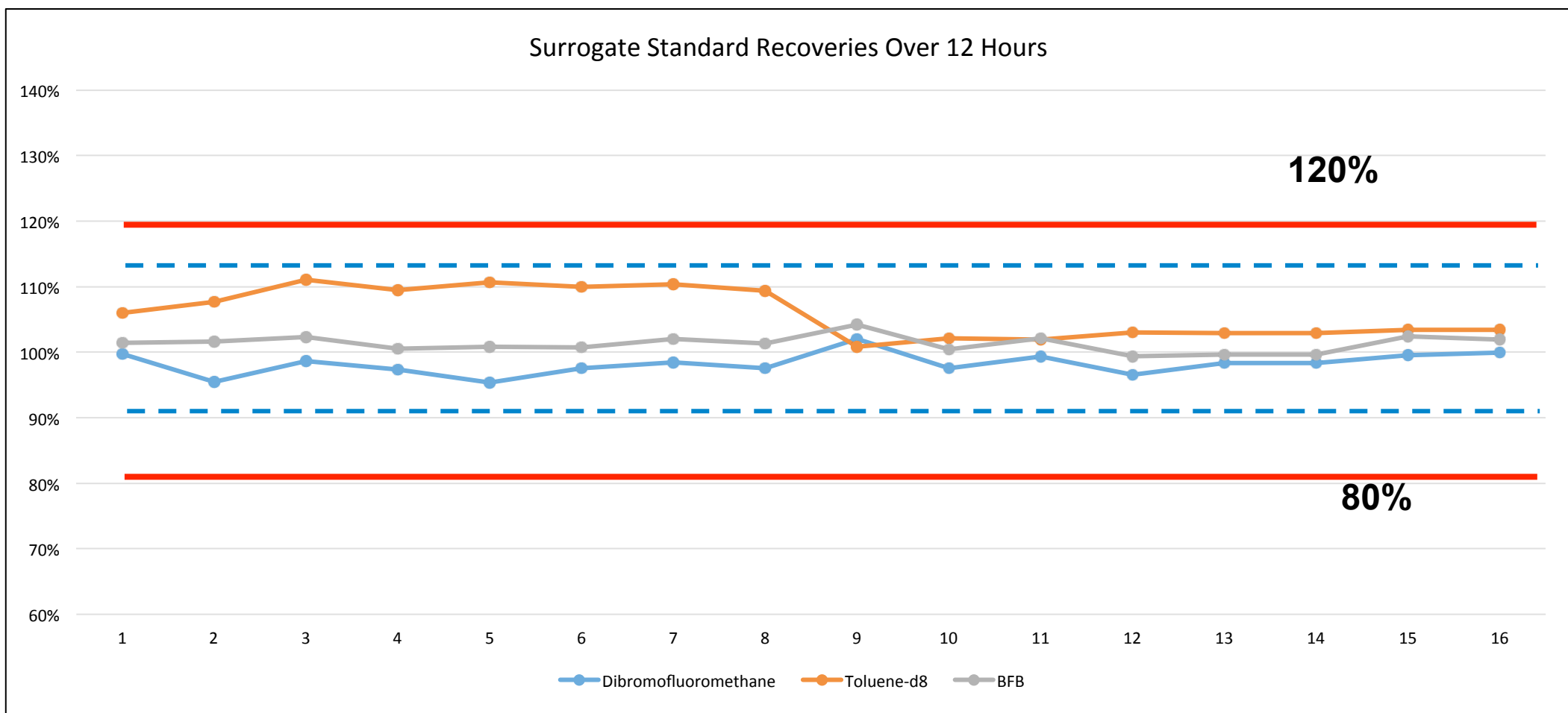
US EPA Method 8260 on GCMS-QP2010 SE



Internal Standard Stability Over 12 Hours



Surrogate Standard Recoveries Over 12 Hours



Conclusions

The instrumentation and analytical conditions shown here have been demonstrated to provide outstanding results for US EPA Method 8260C, far exceeding all existing method criteria.

The narrow-bore capillary column and Constant Linear Velocity mode provided outstanding chromatography for all compounds, including the early-eluting light gases, in less than 13 minutes.

Calibration curves over narrow or wide ranges can be used to meet the project or contract needs.

MDLs are easily well below 0.5 µg/L for all compounds when measured at either 0.5 or 1.0 µg/L, and a high level of precision and accuracy can be expected across any calibration range, particularly at the lower concentrations.

Shimadzu Guide to US EPA Method 8260 for Analysis of Volatile Organic Compounds in Ground Water and Solid Waste Shimadzu App Note No. GCMS-1503