

Simultaneous Analysis of Full Scan Method 625 Semi-Volatiles and MRM Method 608 Pesticides by GCMSMS in a Single Extract

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Pesticide and Semi-volatile analysis requires two extractions and two analyses

- **Pesticides → 1000 ml → MeCL₂ → Hexane**

- 608
- 8080

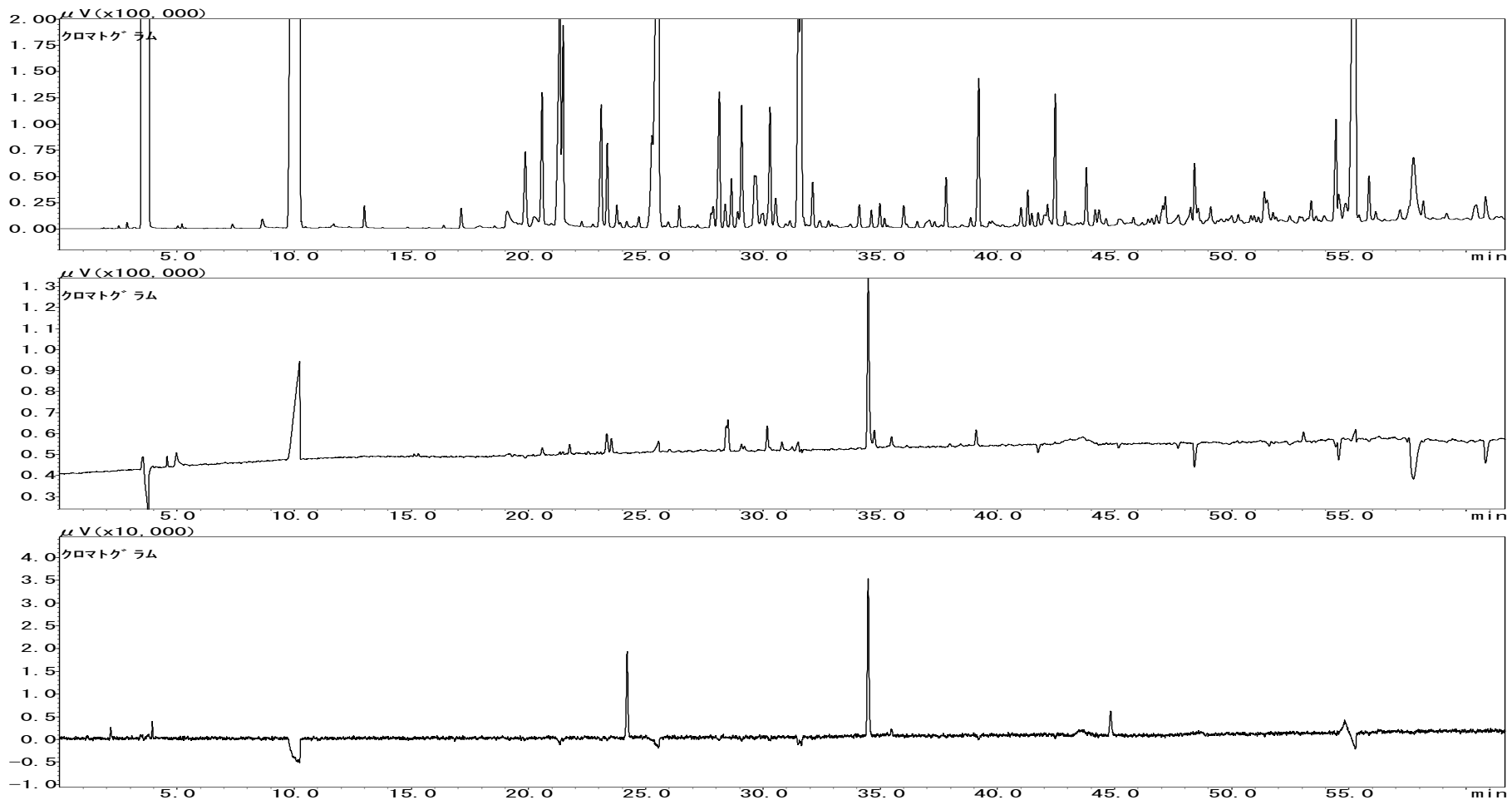


- **Semi-Volatiles → 1000 ml → MeCL₂**

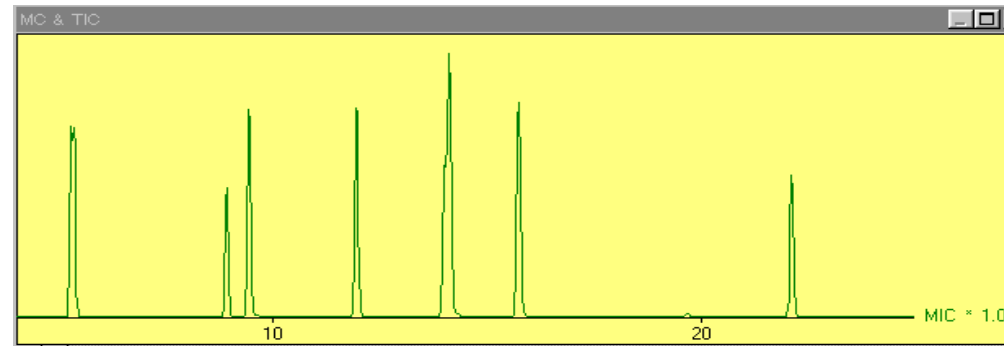
- 625
- 8270



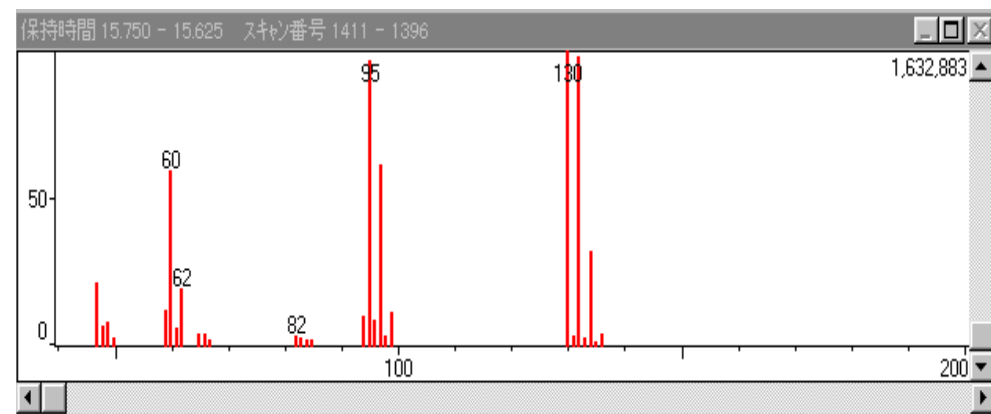
Pesticide requires GC-ECD with dual column or multiple detectors for confirmation



GCMS (full scan or SIM) is used for semi-volatile analysis

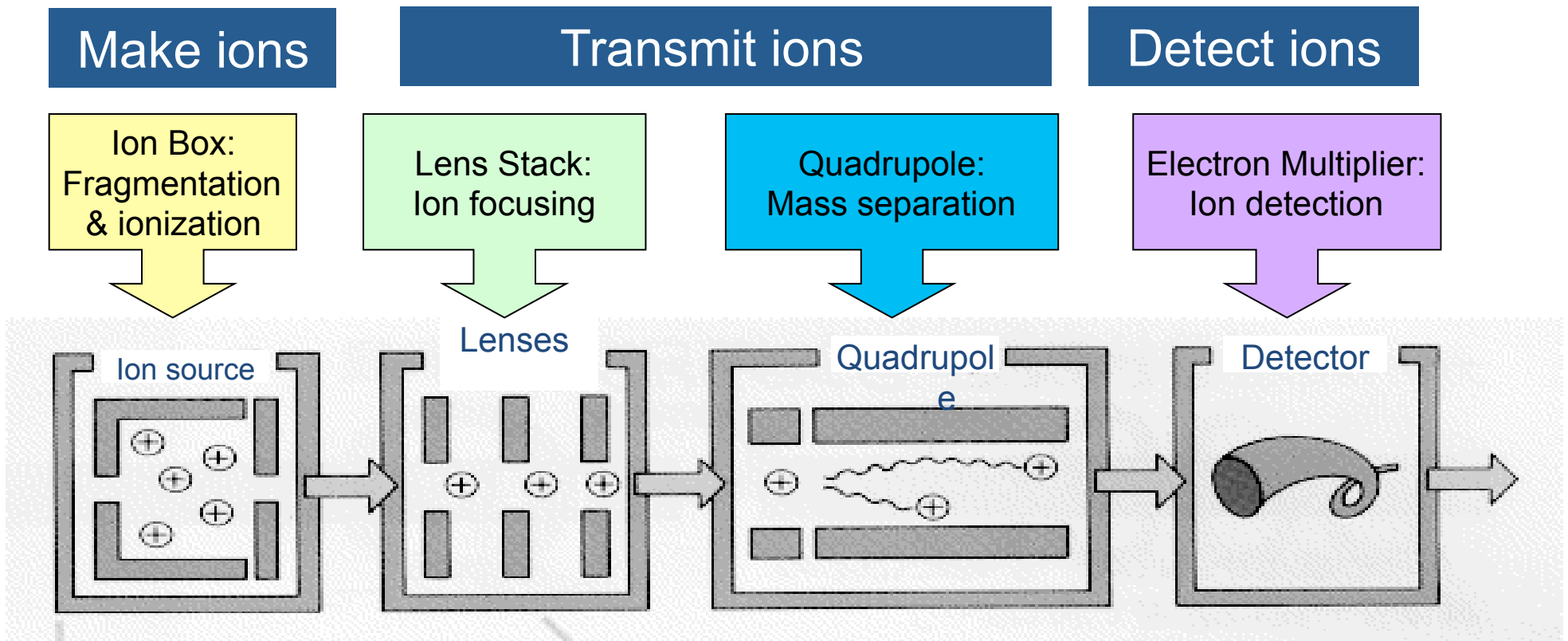


Gas Chromatograph: separation on a capillary column, identification by RT, and quantitation



Mass Spectrometer: positive identification by matching to a library

Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer

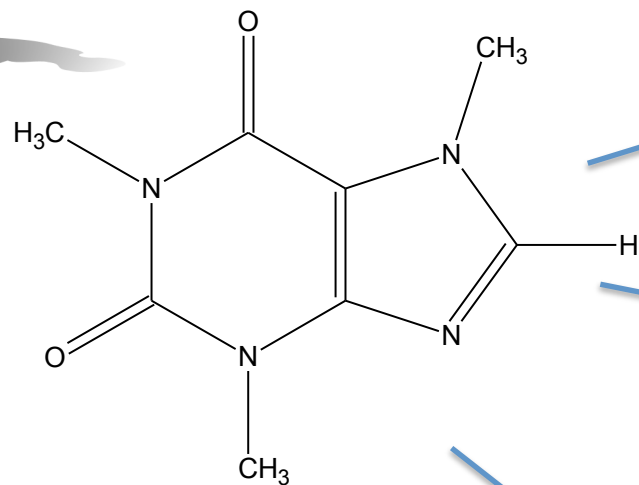


Entire mass spectrometer is under high vacuum

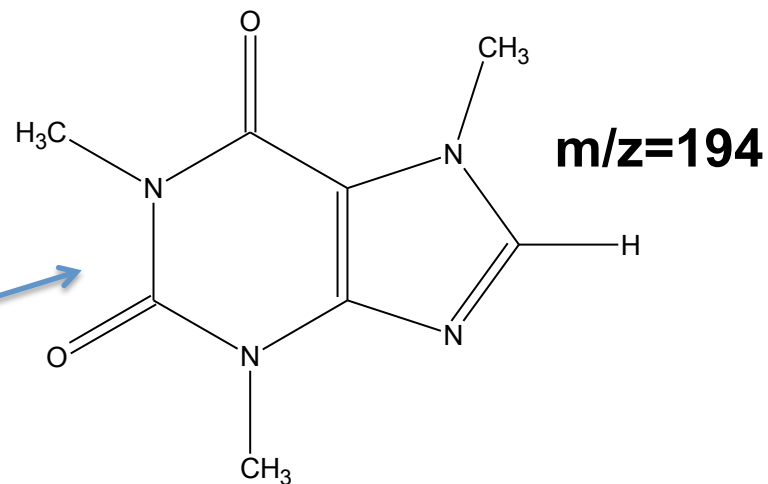
EI busts molecules into fragments



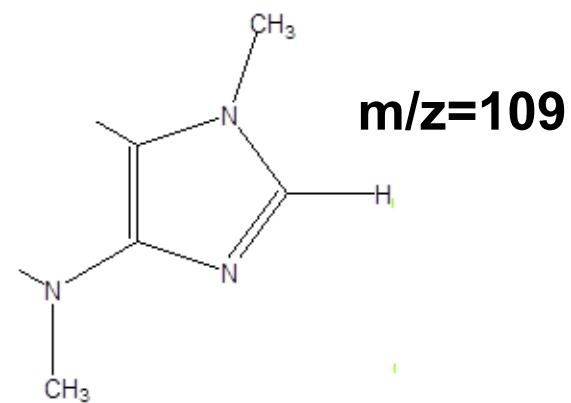
e^-



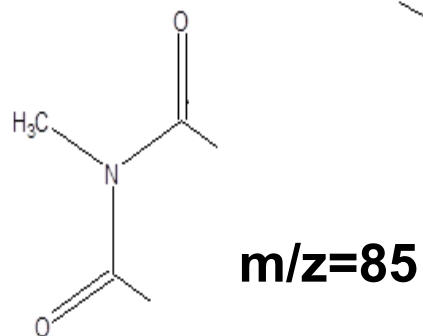
$m/z=194$



$m/z=194$

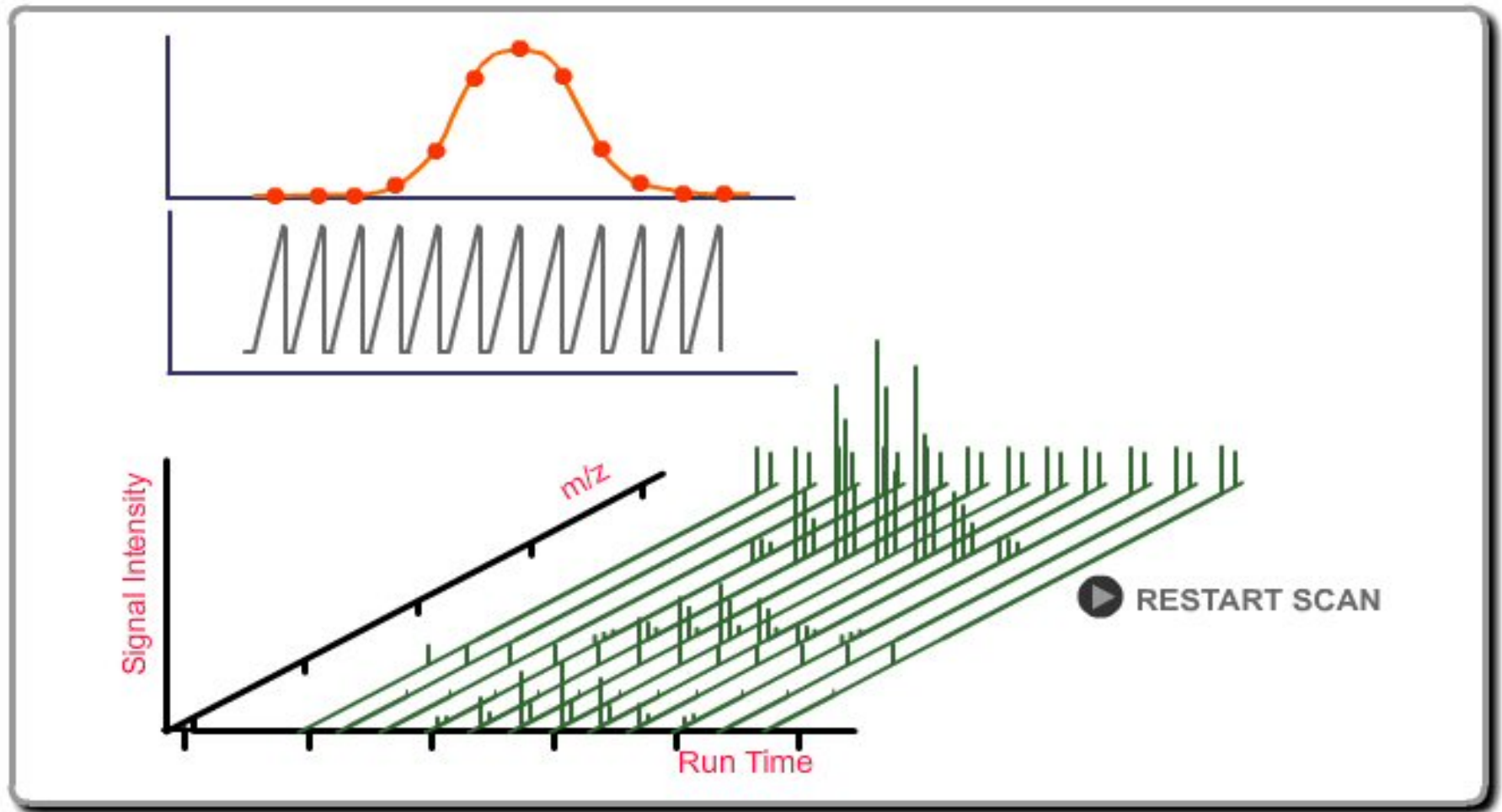


$m/z=109$

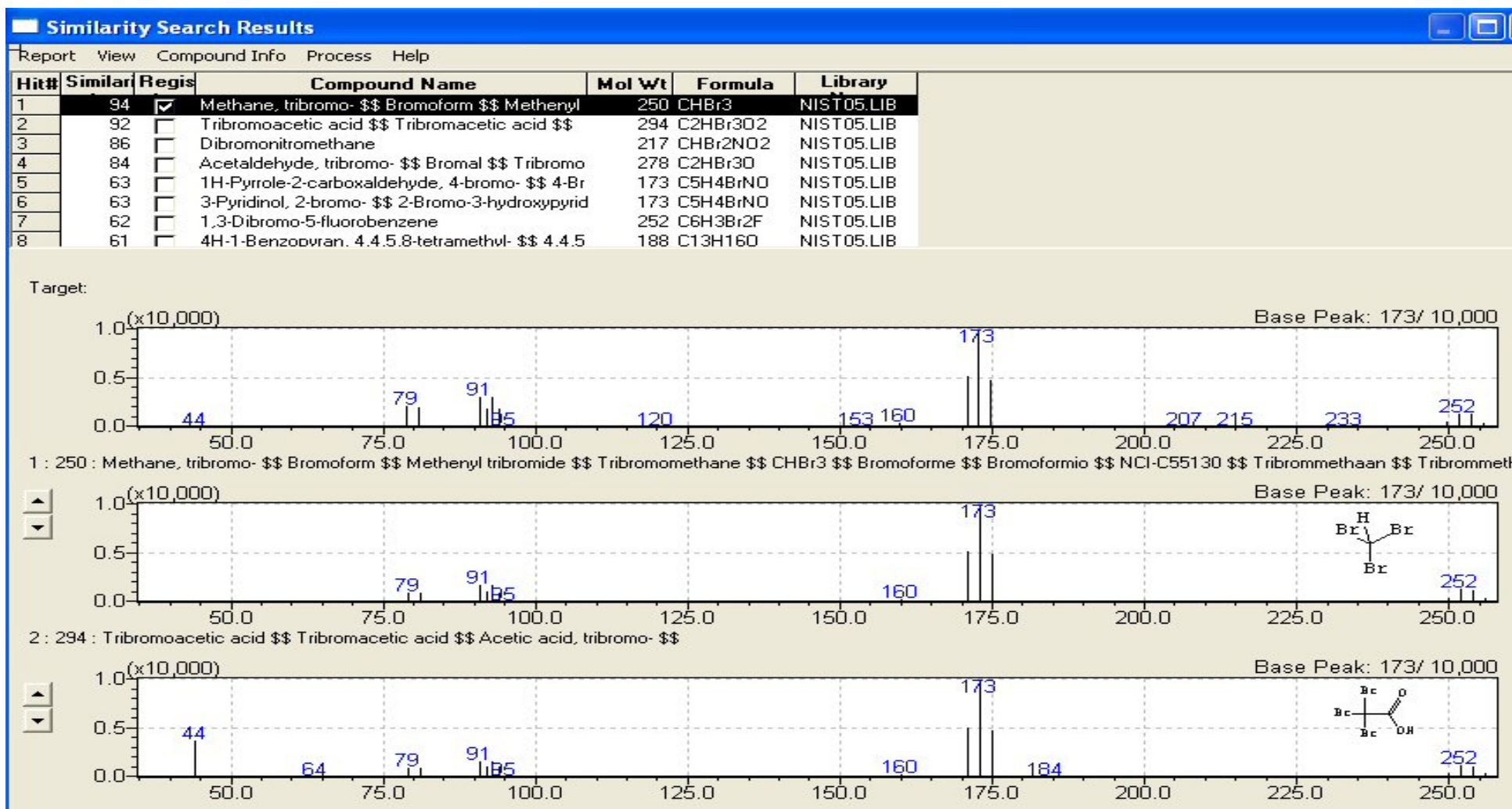


$m/z=85$

The GCMS integrates by m/z at retention time and provides spectral data



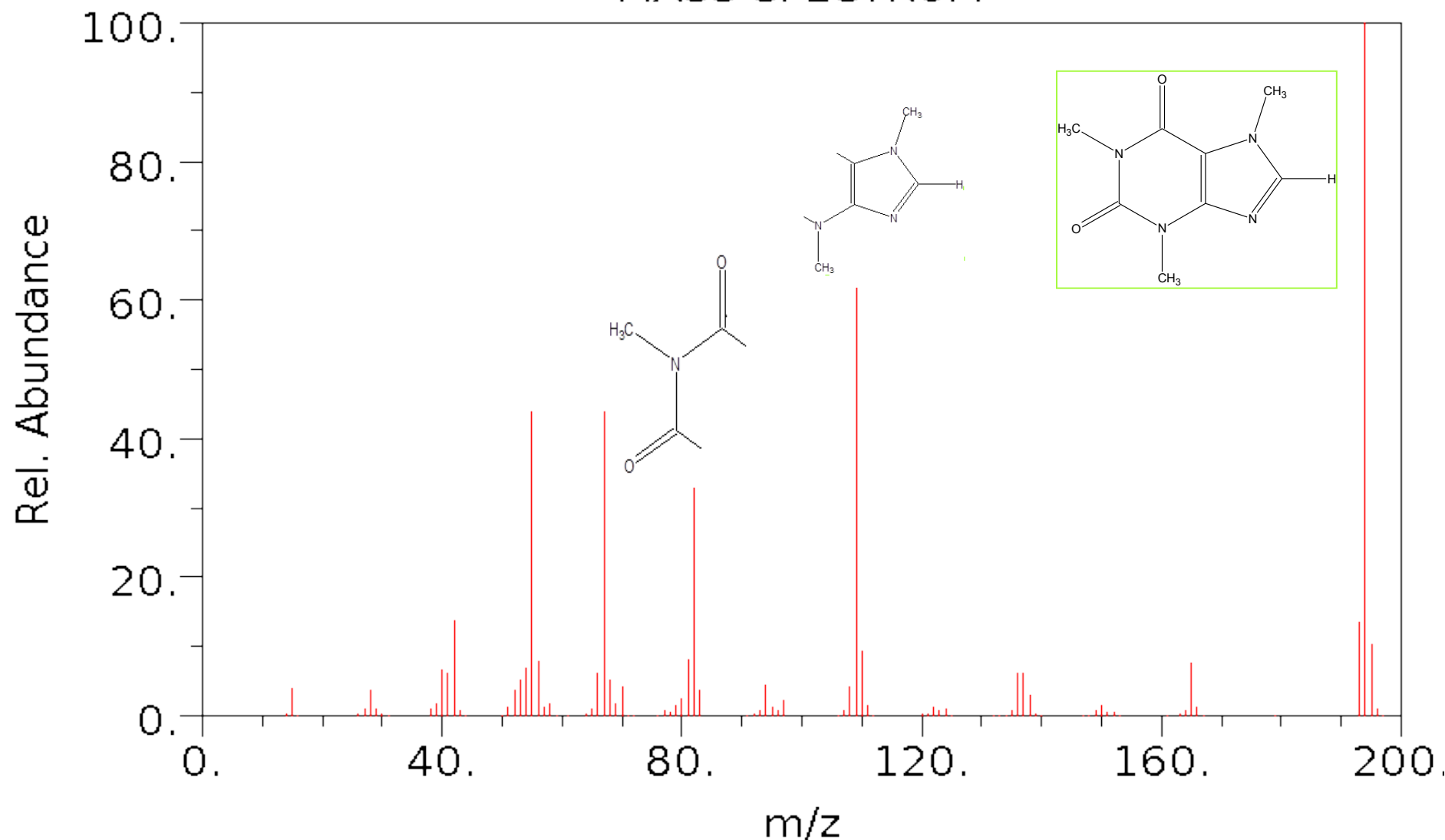
Detected peaks are confirmed for positive identification



The mass spectra is the fragmentation m/z that elutes at that time

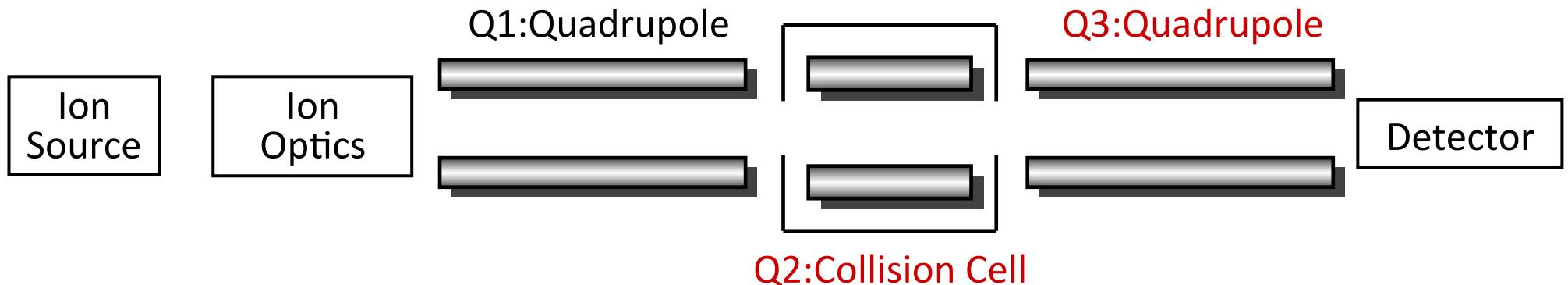
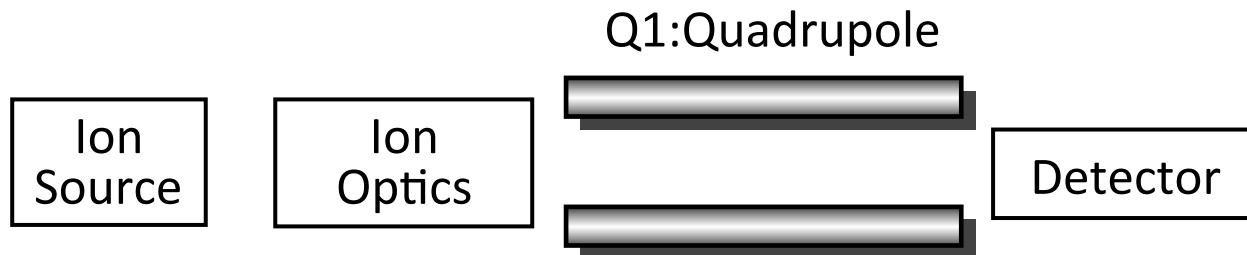
Caffeine

MASS SPECTRUM



NIST Chemistry WebBook (<http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry>)

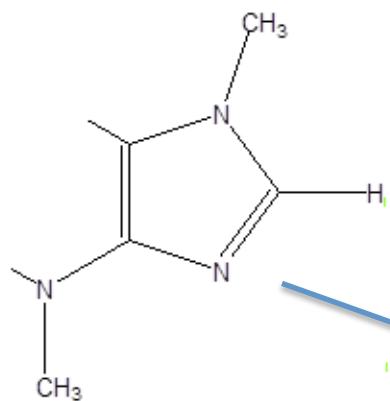
A triple Quadrupole adds a collision cell and another quadrupole



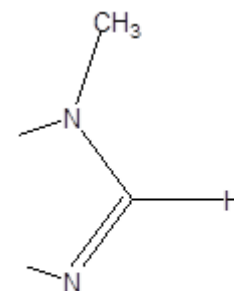
A Collision Cell takes a fragment and busts it further



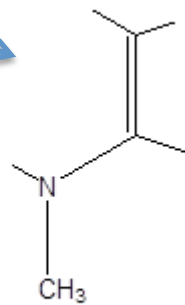
Gas



$m/z=109$

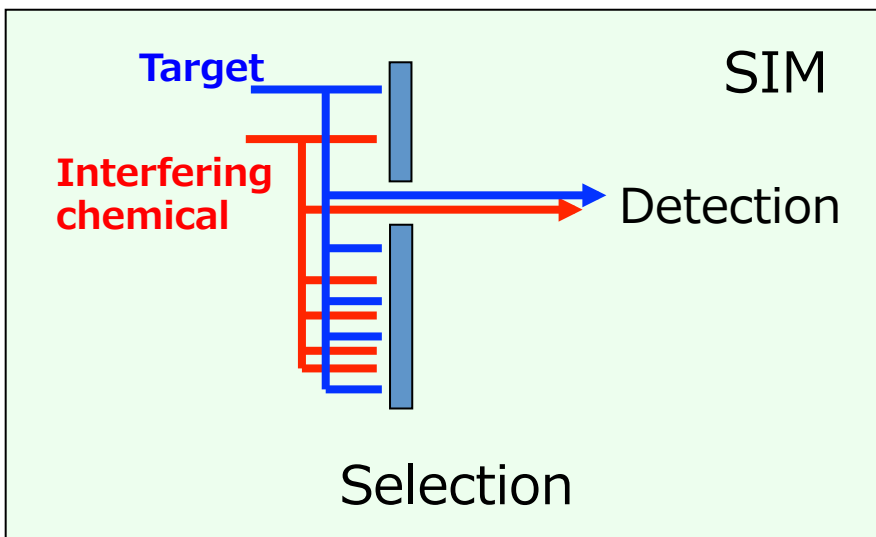
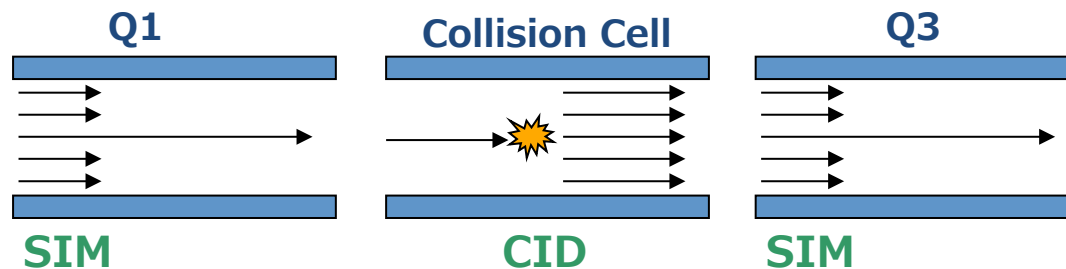


$m/z=56$

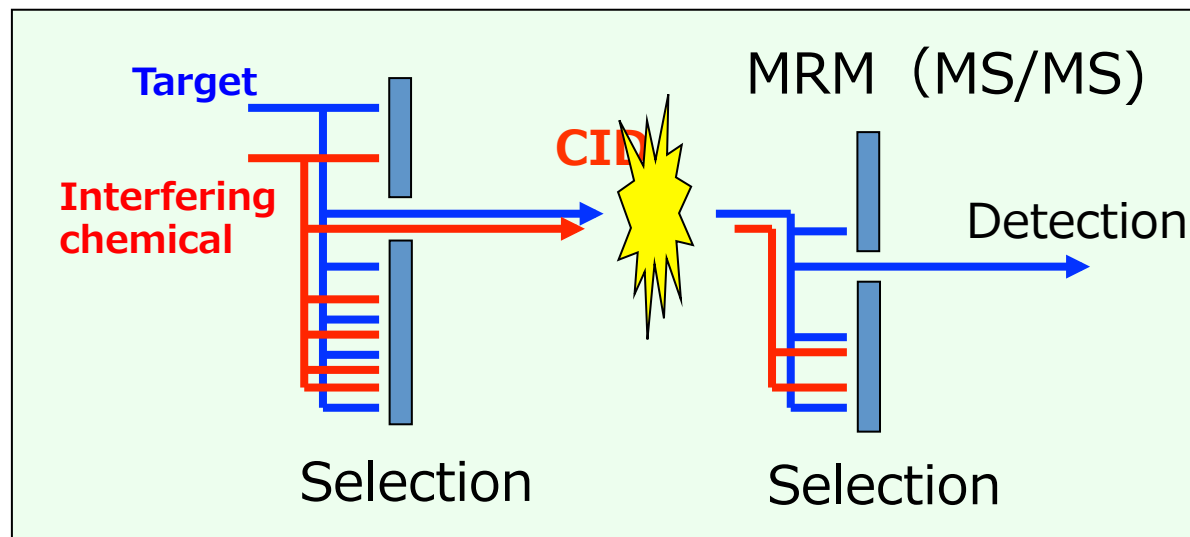


$m/z=53$

Advantages of Triple Quad (MRM) over Single Quad (SIM)

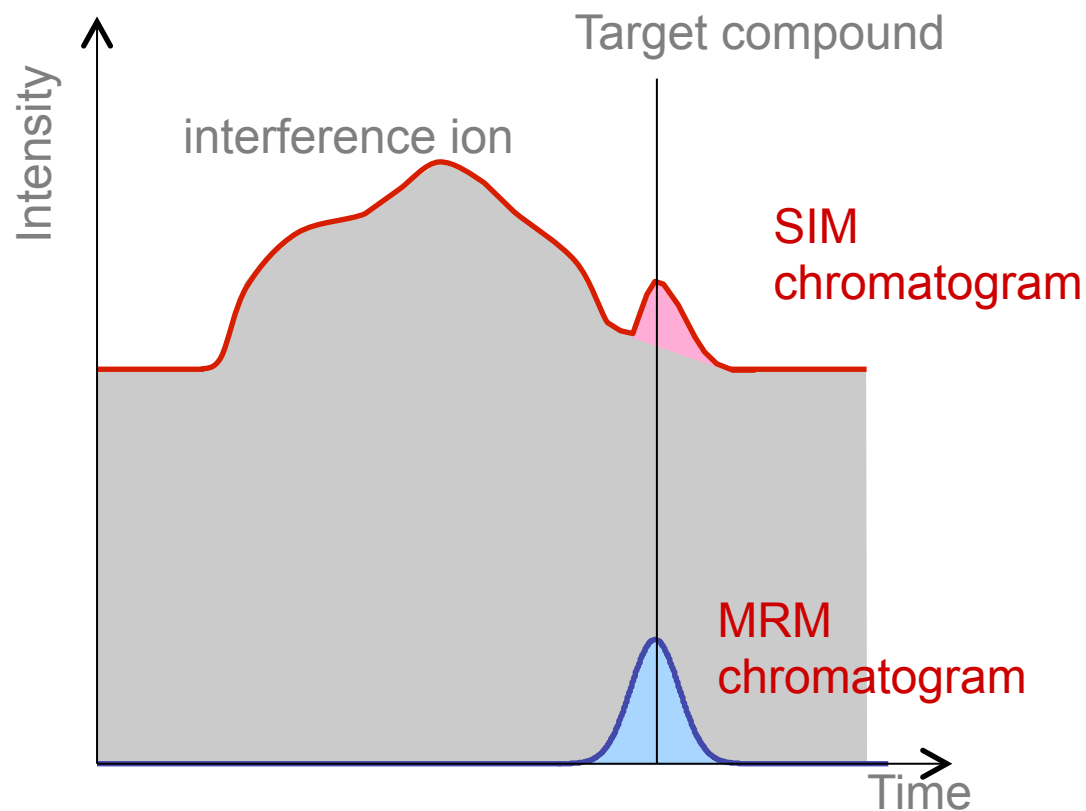


SIM reduces interference, but does not completely eliminate it



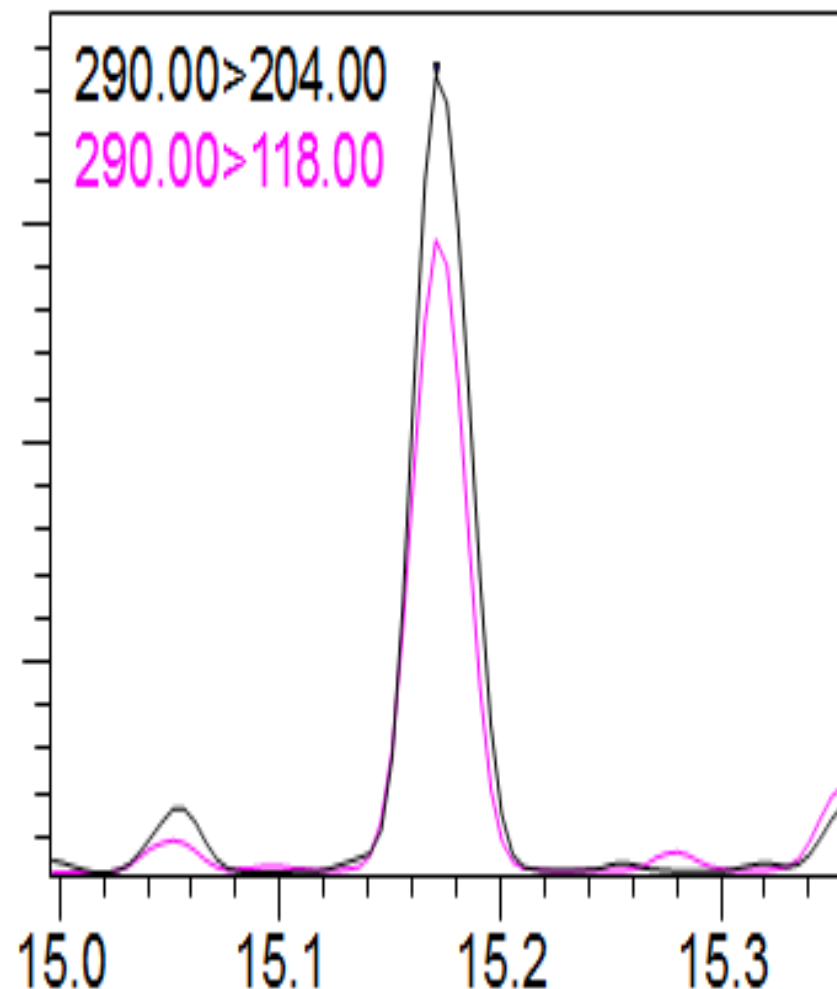
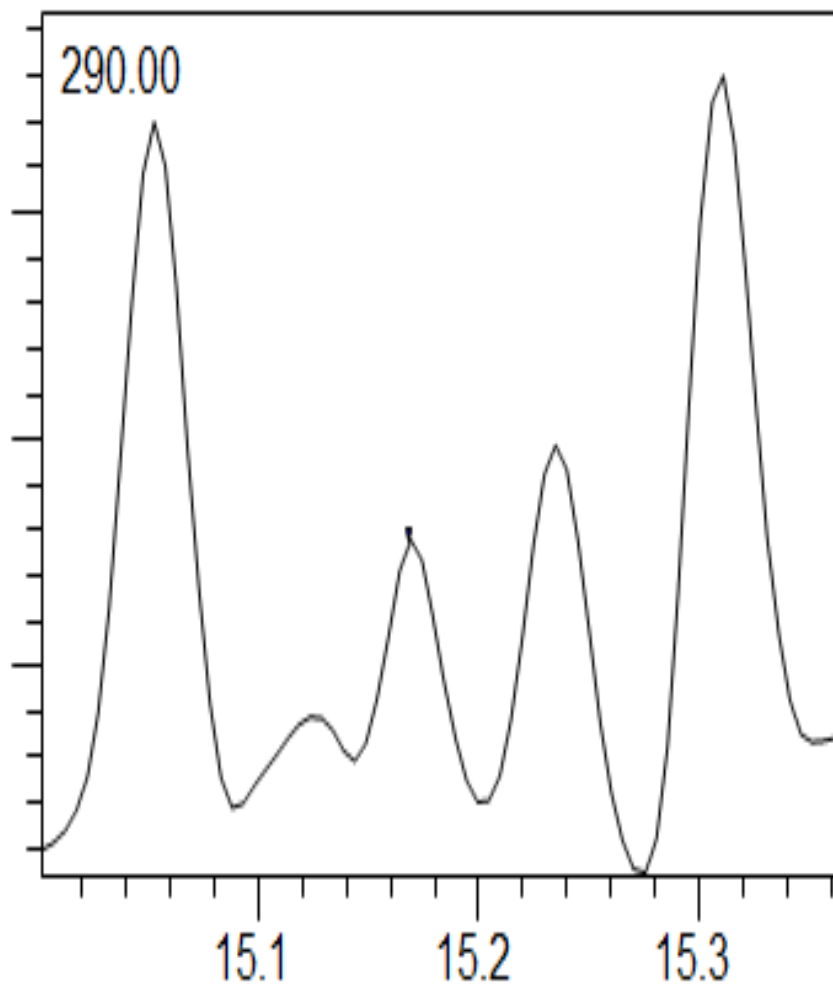
MRM eliminates remaining interference

Triple Quad is ideal for GCMS analysis in complex matrices where SIM is problematic



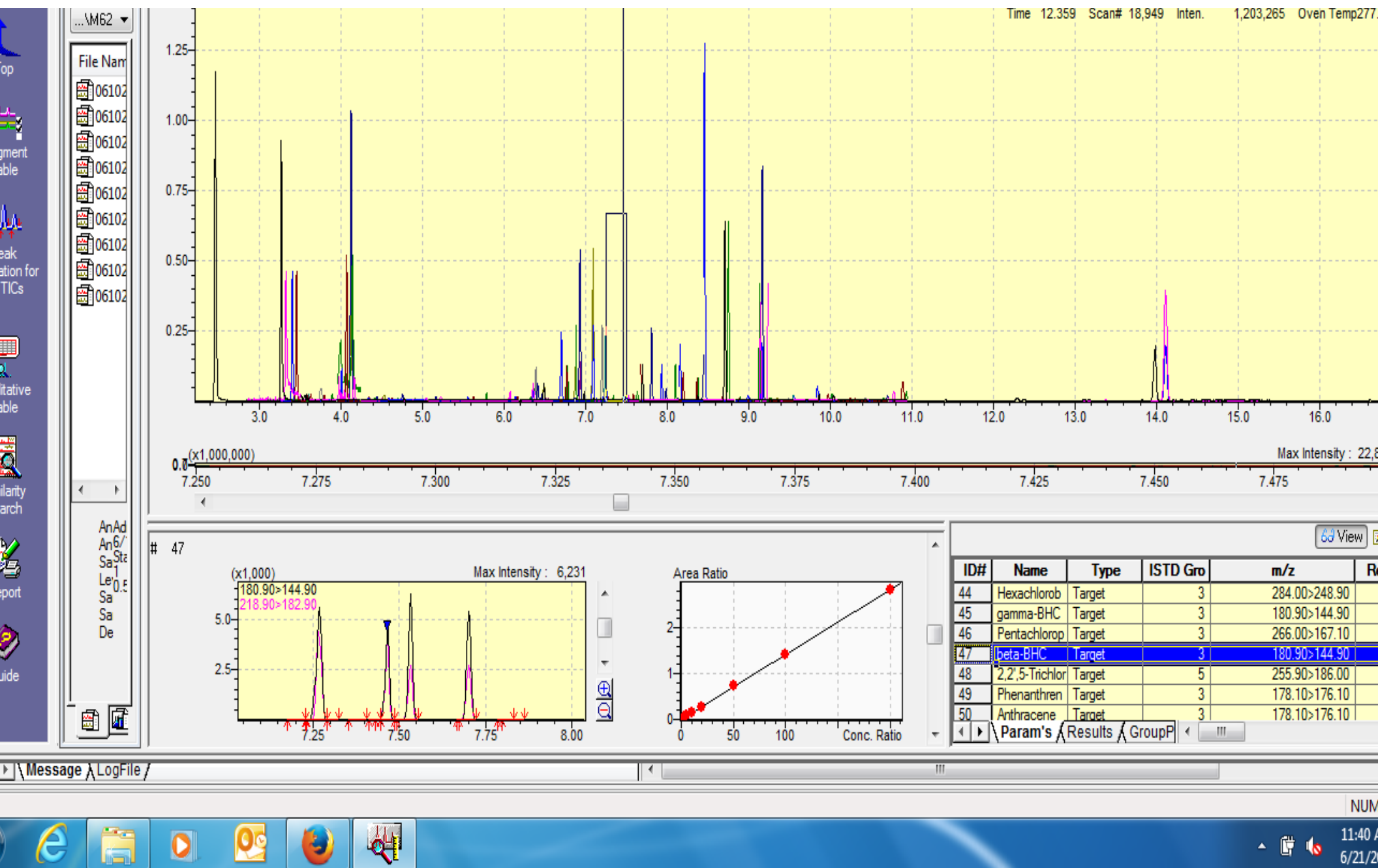
- **S/N ratio is enhanced**
- **Extremely selective for quantitation**
- **10x lower MDL than SIM**
- **Extended linear range**

SIM and MRM data showing better detection and selectivity by MRM



GCMSMS Multiple Reaction Monitoring allows us to see lower concentrations with large dynamic range with less interference

IRM quantitation of 0.0005 ppb – 200 ppb Pesticides and Semi-volatiles

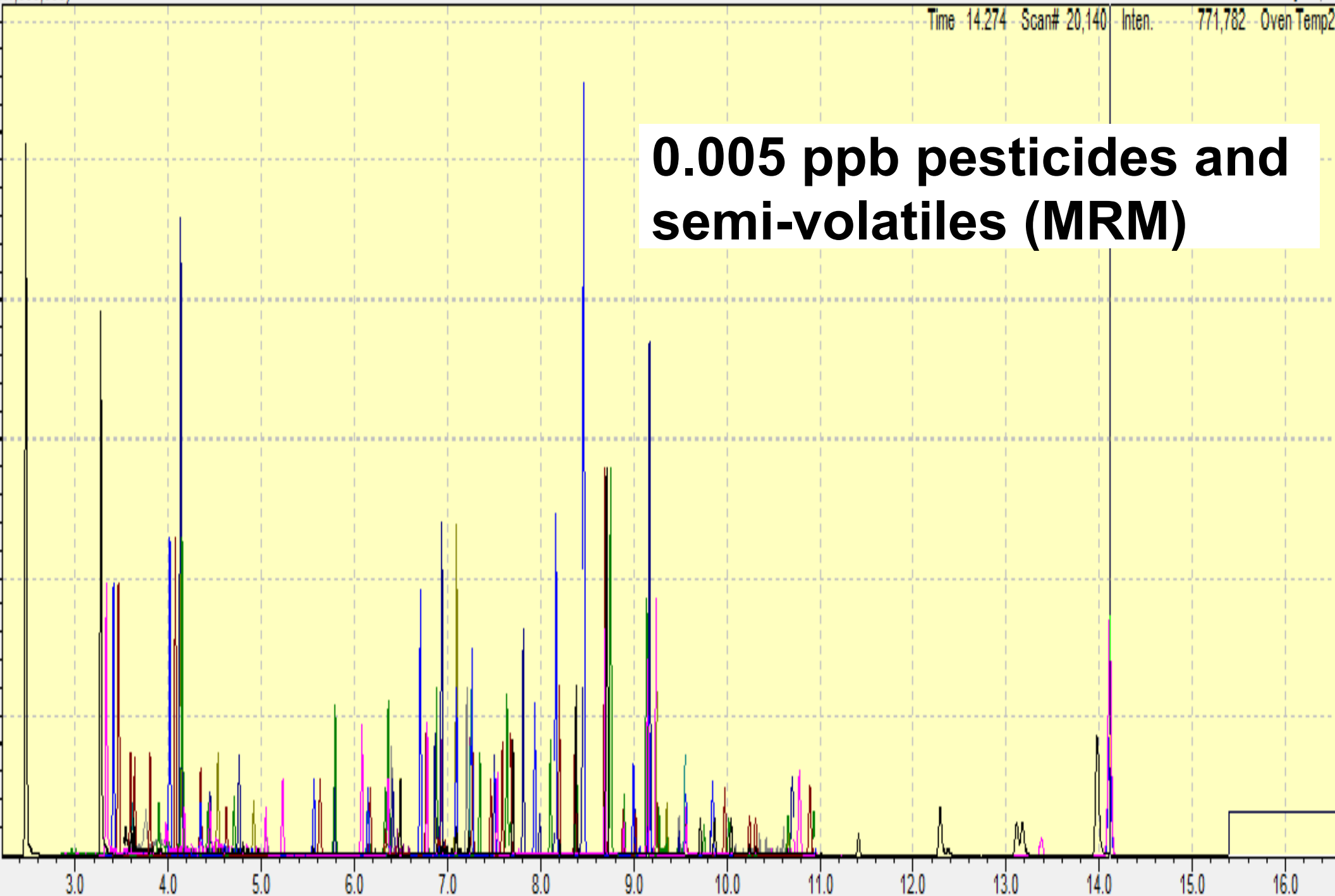


x1,000,000)

Max Intensity: 1,382,782

Time: 14.274 Scan#: 20,140 Inten.: 771,782 Oven Temp: 200

**0.005 ppb pesticides and
semi-volatiles (MRM)**



Advantages and Disadvantages of MRM analysis of pesticides and Semi-volatiles

Advantages	Disadvantages
Sensitive enough for pesticides analysis	<u>Too sensitive</u> for semi-volatiles
0.0005 – 200 ppb	0.0005 – 200 ppb
Combine Pesticides with Semi-volatile extract?	Do all pesticides extract?

One possibility for overcoming sensitivity of MRM for Semi-volatiles is extract less sample

1000 ml \rightarrow 0.0005 – 200 ppb

100 ml \rightarrow 0.005 – 2000 ppb

10 ml \rightarrow 0.05 – 20,000 ppb (20 ppm)



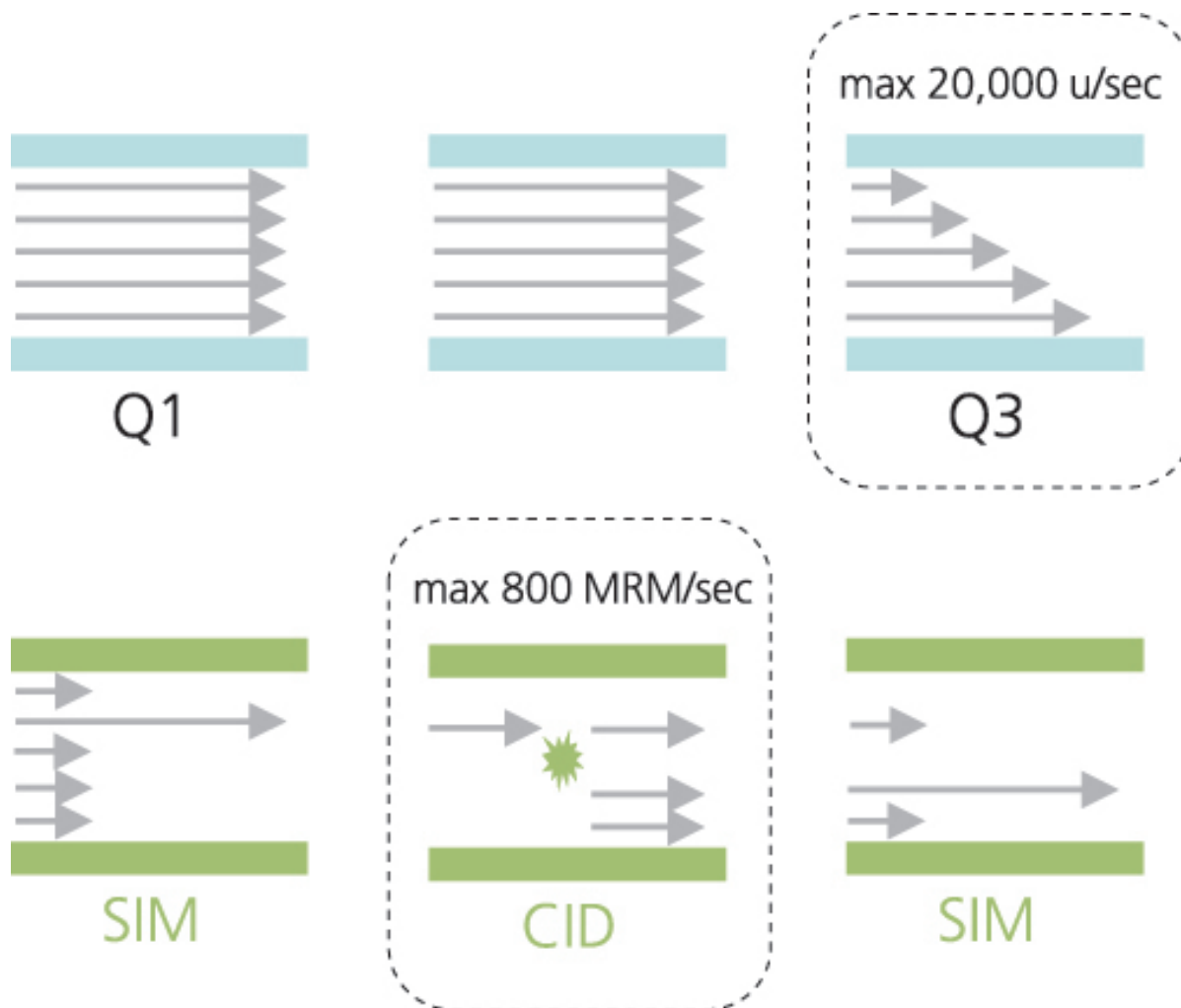
Another possibility for overcoming sensitivity of MRM is to combine extracts



Semi-volatile (100 μ l)

Pesticide (900 μ l)

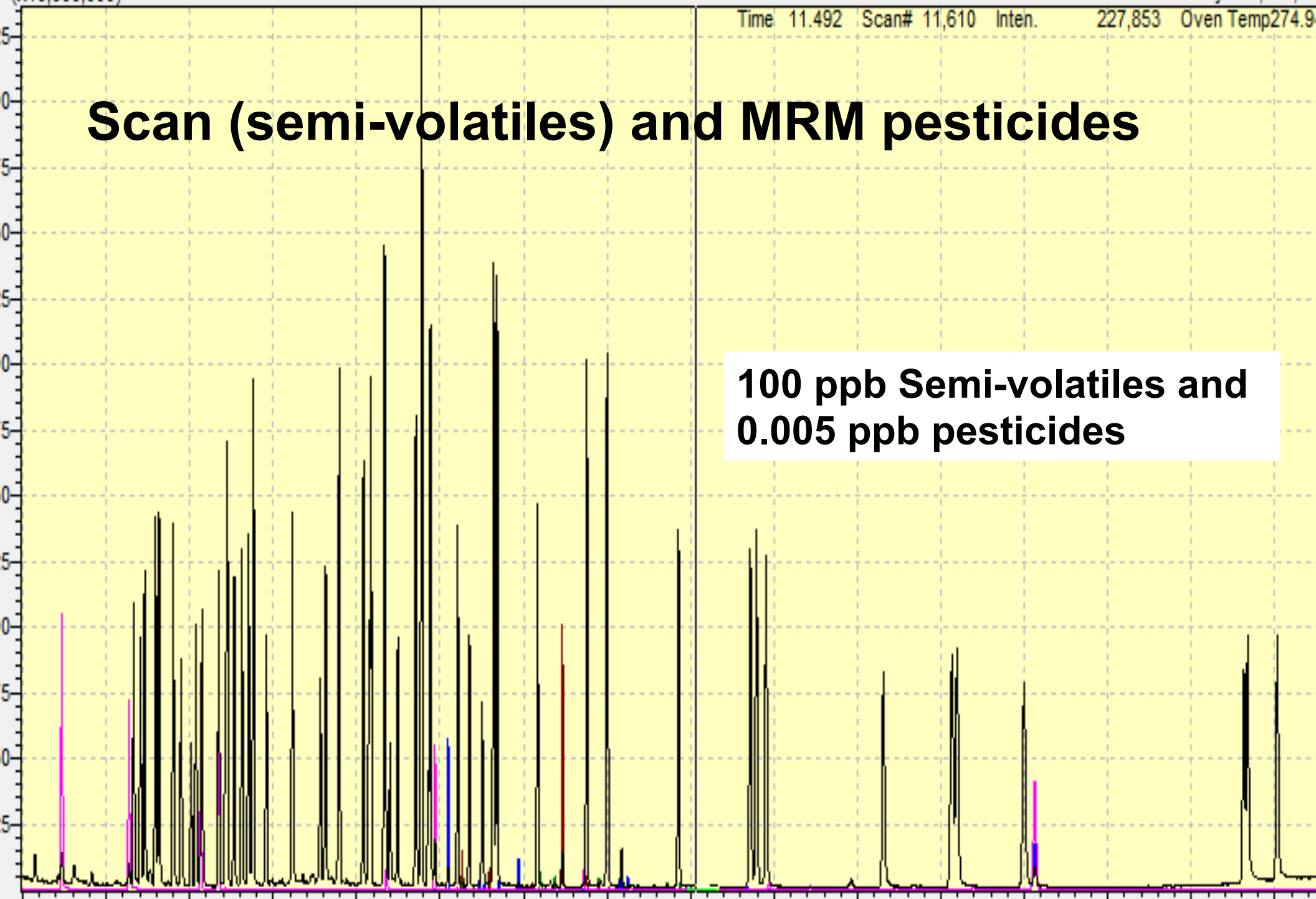
But, the triple quad can operate in single quad mode and/or Scan/MRM



(x10,000,000) Max Intensity : 57,766,13
Time 11.492 Scan# 11,610 Inten. 227,853 Oven Temp 274.9

Scan (semi-volatiles) and MRM pesticides

100 ppb Semi-volatiles and
0.005 ppb pesticides



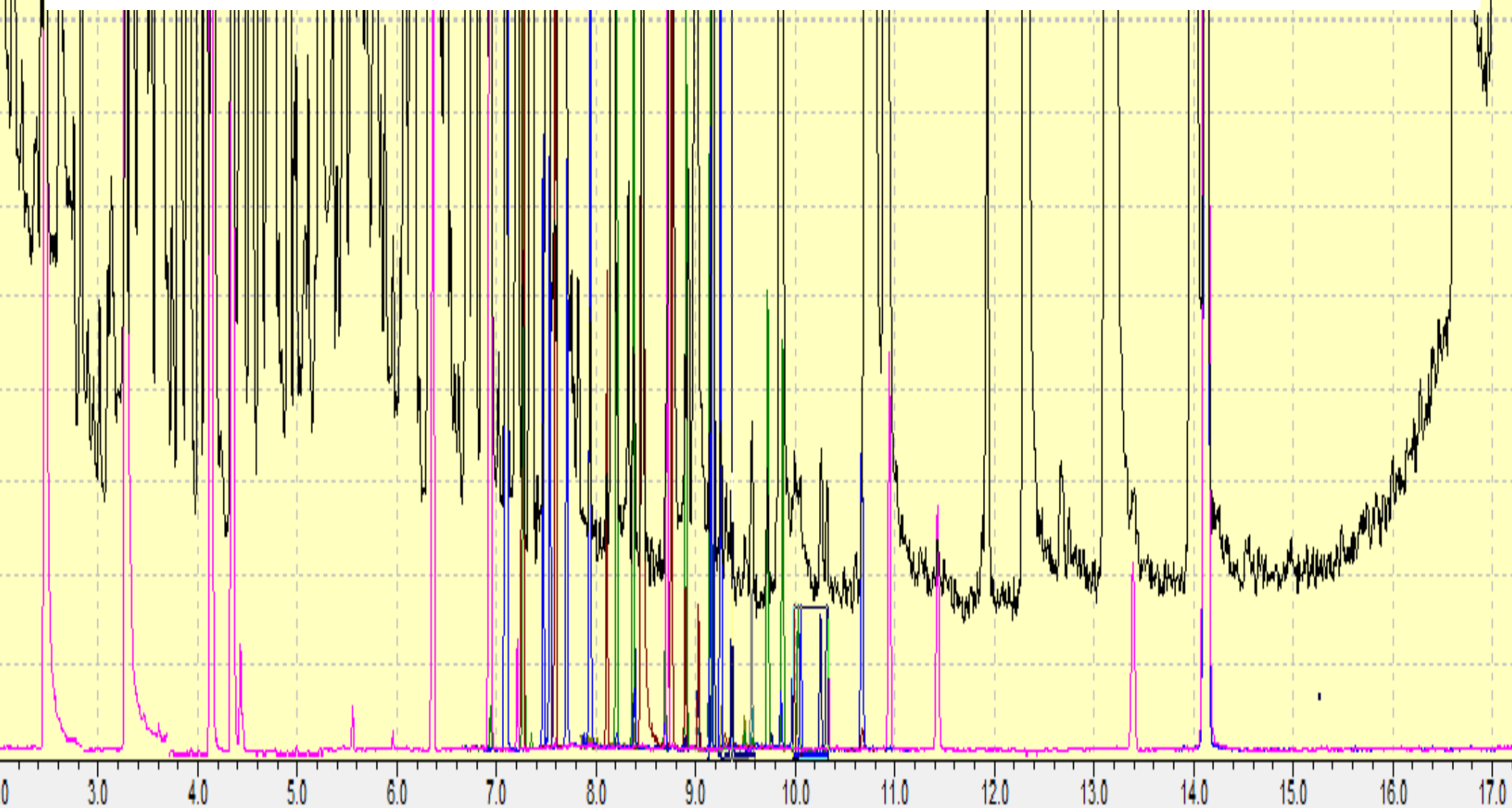
(100,000)

Max Intensity : 57,700

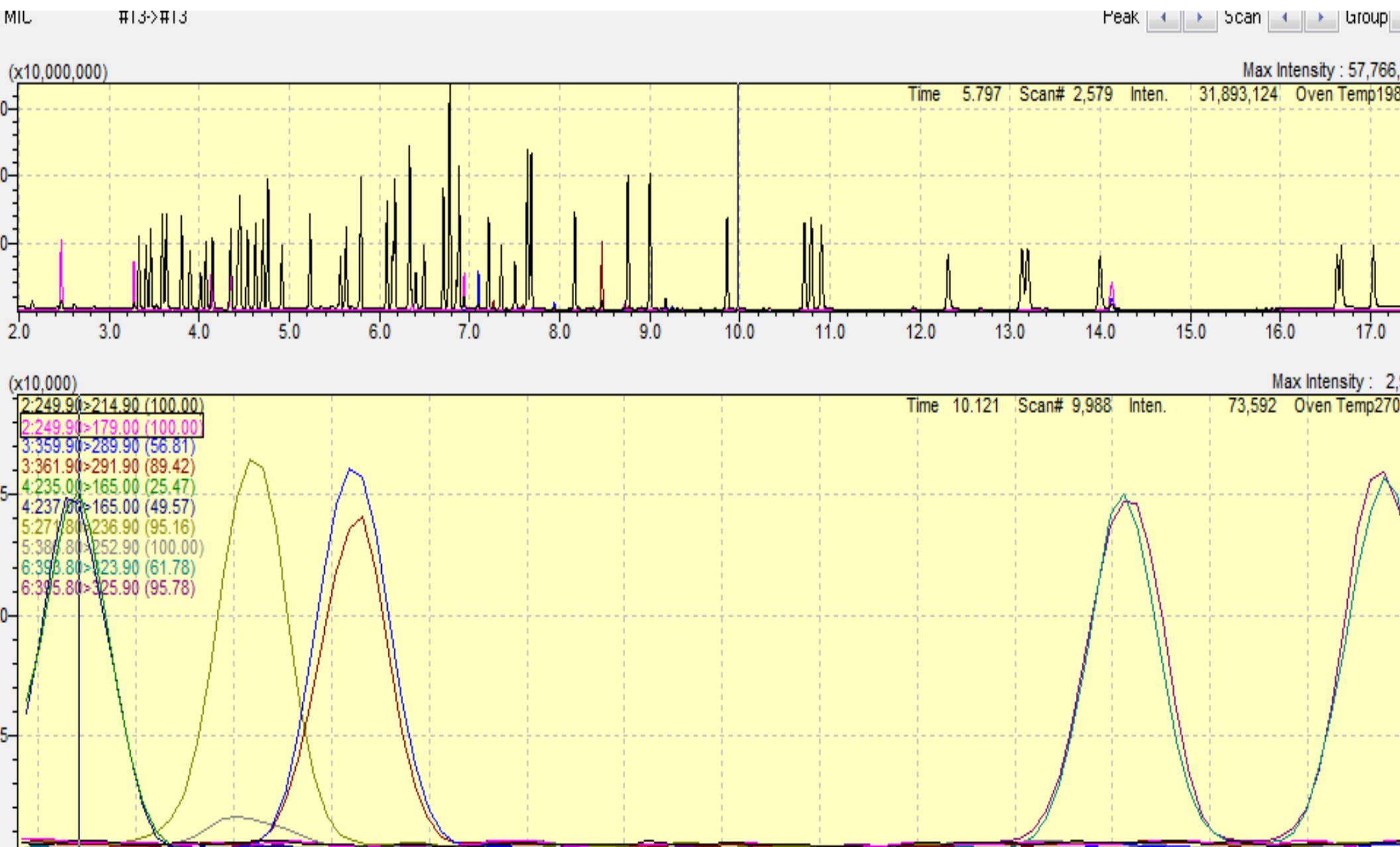
Time 10.562 Scan# 10,642 Inten.

67,017 Oven Temp 2

MRM peaks buried in full scan semi-volatiles

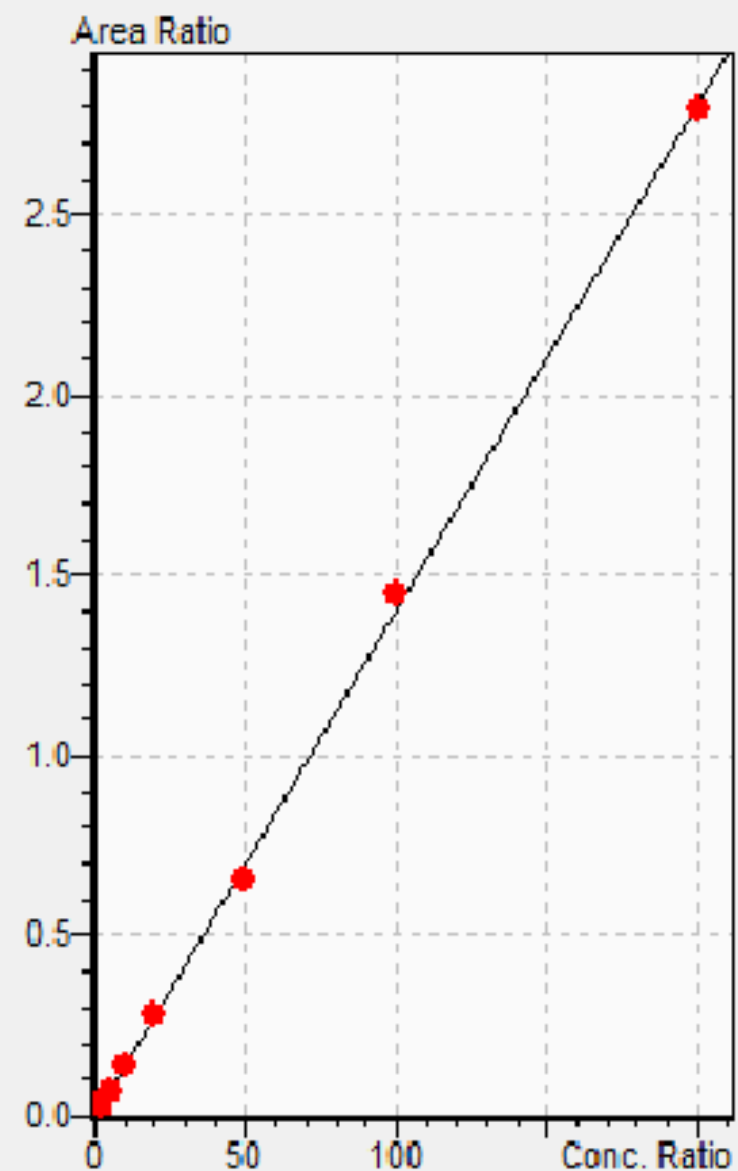
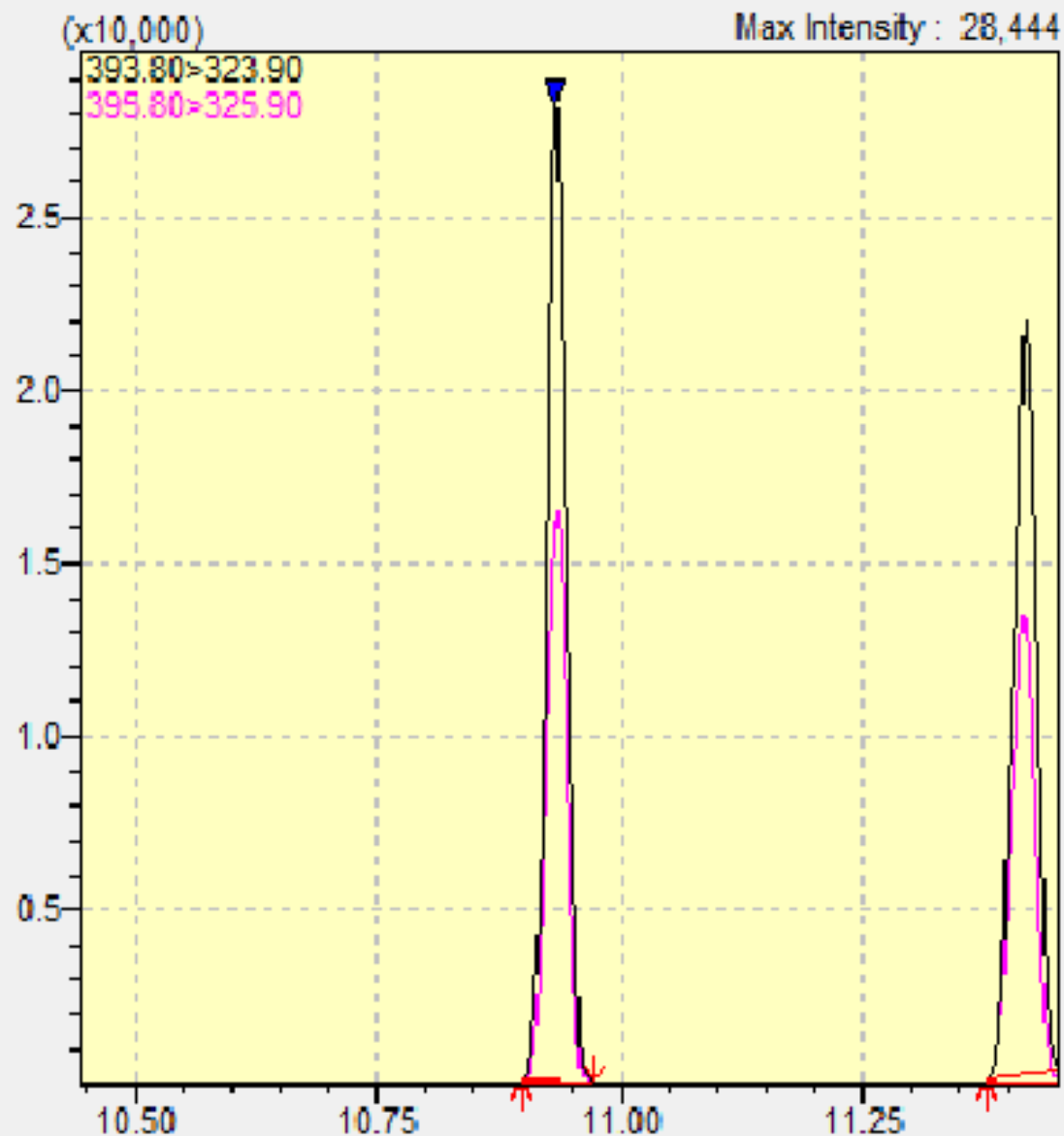


Chromatogram showing MRM Quantitation of 0.005 ppb DDT



Chromatogram showing 0.005 ppb PCB congener and MRM Quantitation with curve

90

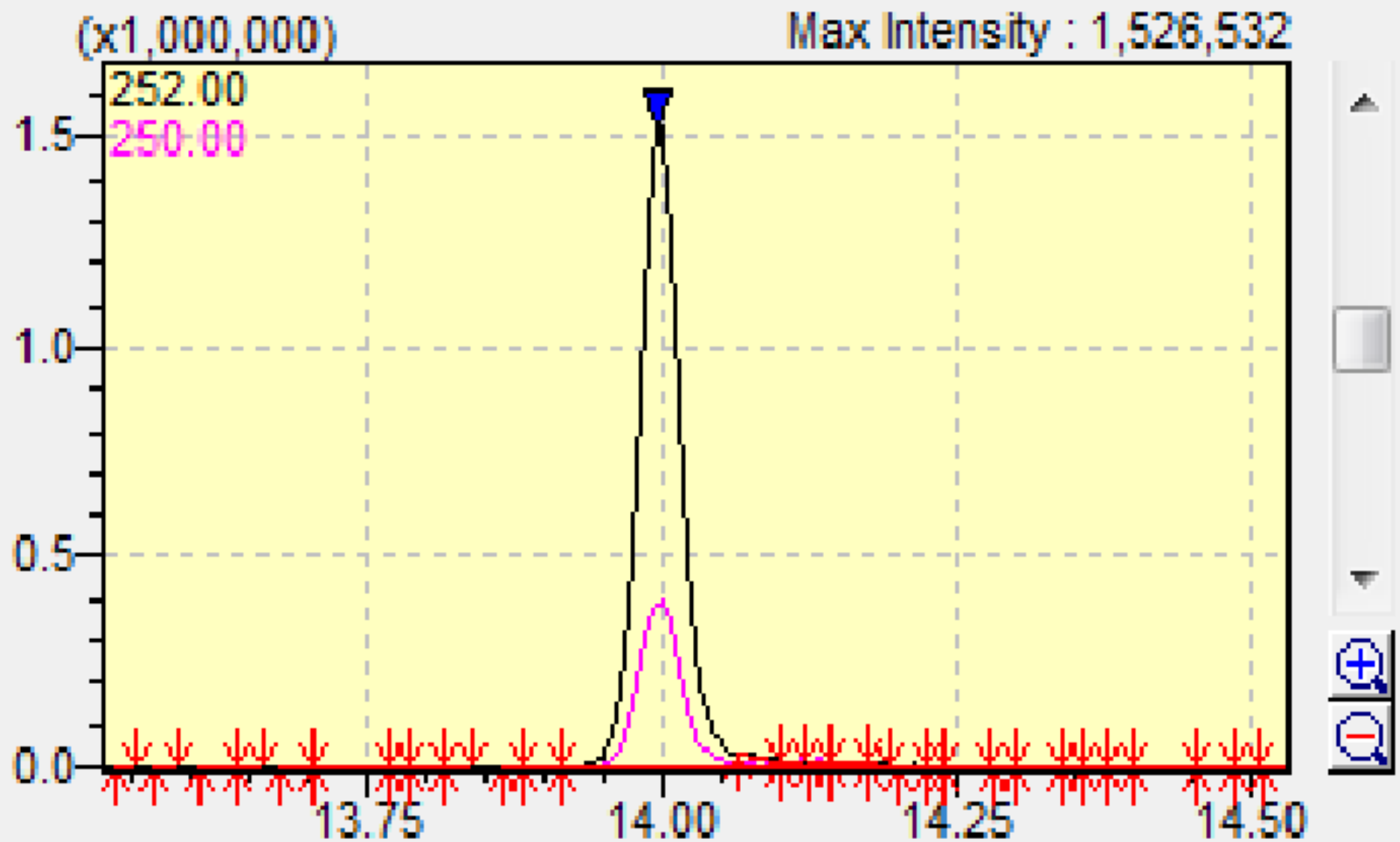


Method Table showing Full Scan for Semi-volatiles and MRM for Pesticides

3	Benzo(b)fluor	Target	4	252.00	13.155	0	ppm	250.00	1	1:Q
4	Benzo(k)fluor	Target	4	252.00	13.224	0	ppm	250.00	1	1:Q
5	2,2',3,3',4,4',	Target	5	461.70>391.80	13.467	0	ppm	463.70>393.80	1	2:M
6	Benzo(a)pyre	Target	4	252.00	14.027	0	ppm	250.00	1	1:Q
7	Decachlorobi	ISTD	5	497.70>427.80	14.130	0	ppm	499.70>429.80	1	2:M
8	Decafluorobi	ISTD	4	214.00>179.10	14.150	0	ppm	178.00>160.60	1	3:M
9	Indeno(1,2,3-	Target	4	276.00	16.649	0	ppm	274.00	1	1:Q
00	Benzo(g,h,i)p	Target	4	276.00	16.695	0	ppm	274.00	1	1:Q

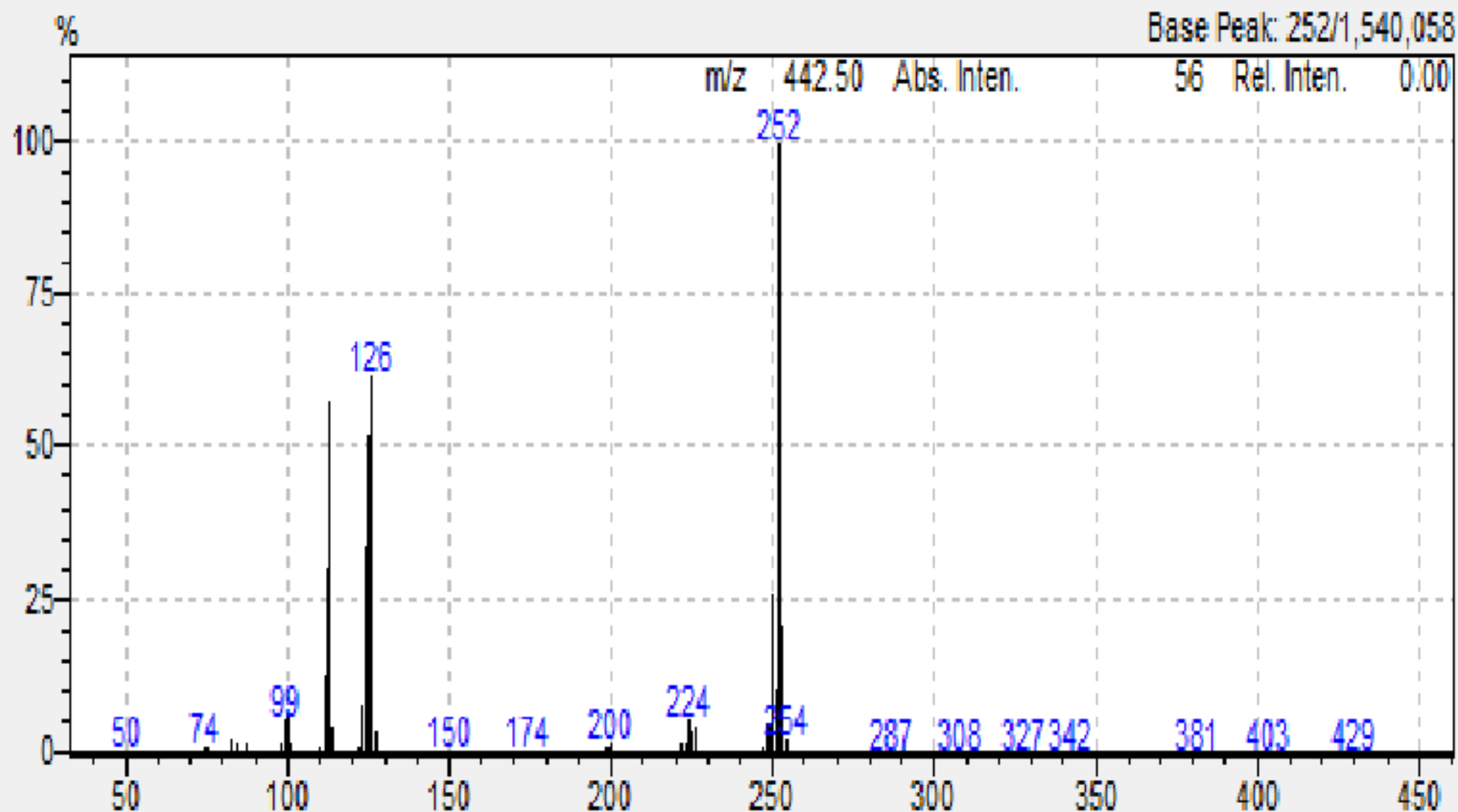
Full Scan for quantitation of Benzo (a) pyrene

3



Full scan spectra of 10 ppb Benzo (a) pyrene (Scan/MRM mode)

Event#1:Q3 Scan Ret.Time : [13.993 -> 14.000] - [13.913 <-> 14.530] Scan# : [13168 -> 13174] - [13096 <-> 13651]



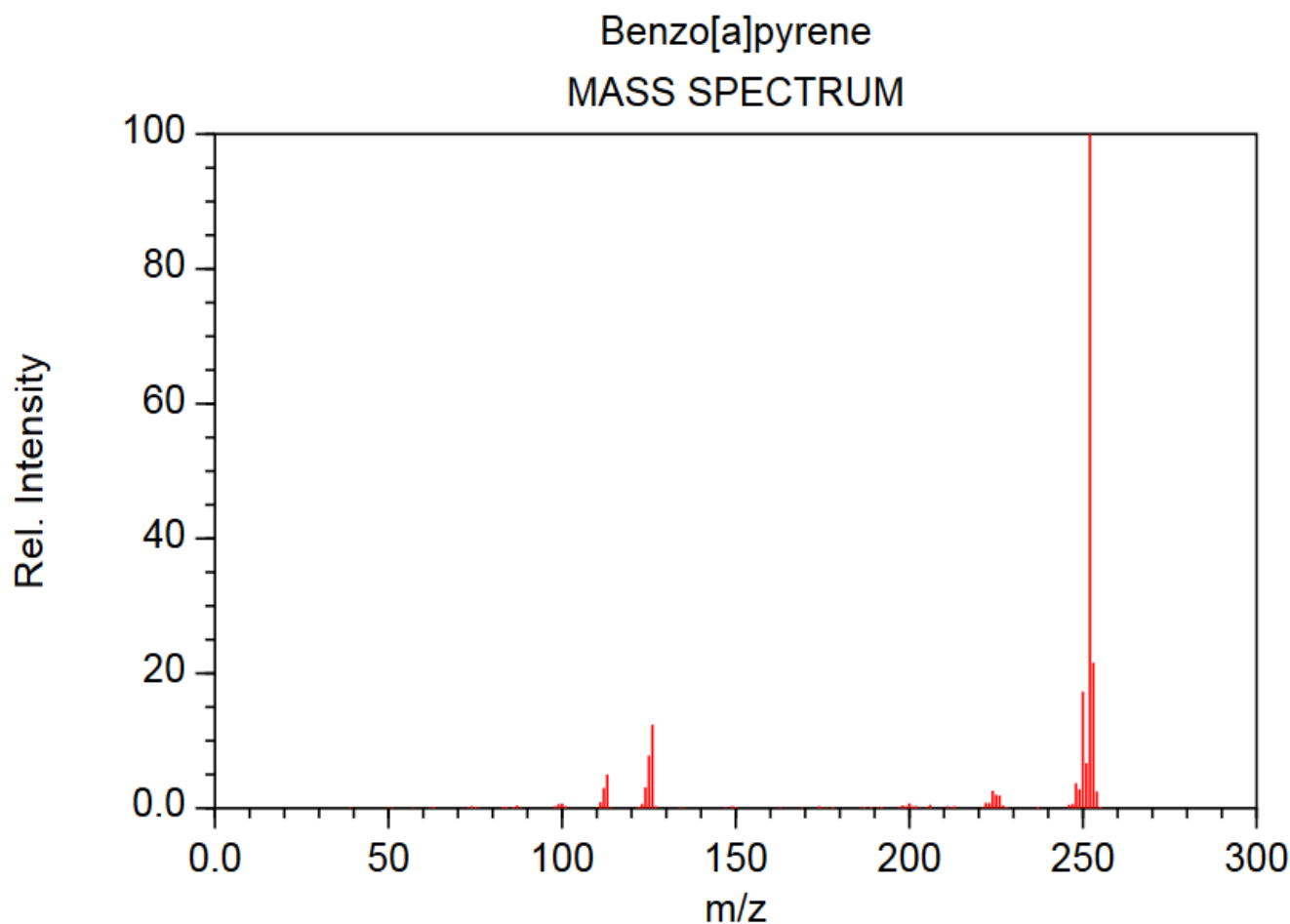
NIST spectra of Benzo (a) pyrene

NIST <http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry>

webbook.nist.gov/cgi/cbook.cgi?Spec=C50328&Index=0&Type=Mass&Large=on&SVG=on

webbook spectra benzo alpha pyrene

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NIST Chemistry WebBook (<http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry>)



Advantages of Scan/MRM quantitation of Semi-volatiles and Pesticides

- **Capable of pesticides/PCB and Semi-volatiles in one injection/extraction**
 - **0.0005 – 200 ppb pesticides**
 - **0.01 – 2000 ppb Semi-Volatiles**

**Thank You, for more information
contact me**

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