

Performance Characteristics of Different Sample Preparation Methods

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Comparing Methods

- ❖ Lots of variables
 - ❖ 3510, Separatory Funnel Extraction
 - ❖ How vigorous is the shake?
 - ❖ What is the Sep funnel material?
 - ❖ How skilled is the analyst?
 - ❖ Variables in concentration technique
 - ❖ 3520, Continuous Liquid / Liquid Extraction
 - ❖ Design of extractor
 - ❖ Solvent cycling rate
 - ❖ Condenser temperature
 - ❖ Variables in concentration technique

Two options

- Control all the variables
- Use a lot of data
 - Many different labs
 - Many different analysts
 - Many detail differences in technique

Method 8270, Semivolatiles GCMS

Prep methods

3510 – Separatory funnel

3520 – Continuous Liquid Liquid Extraction

Data Collection

25 labs

106 common analytes

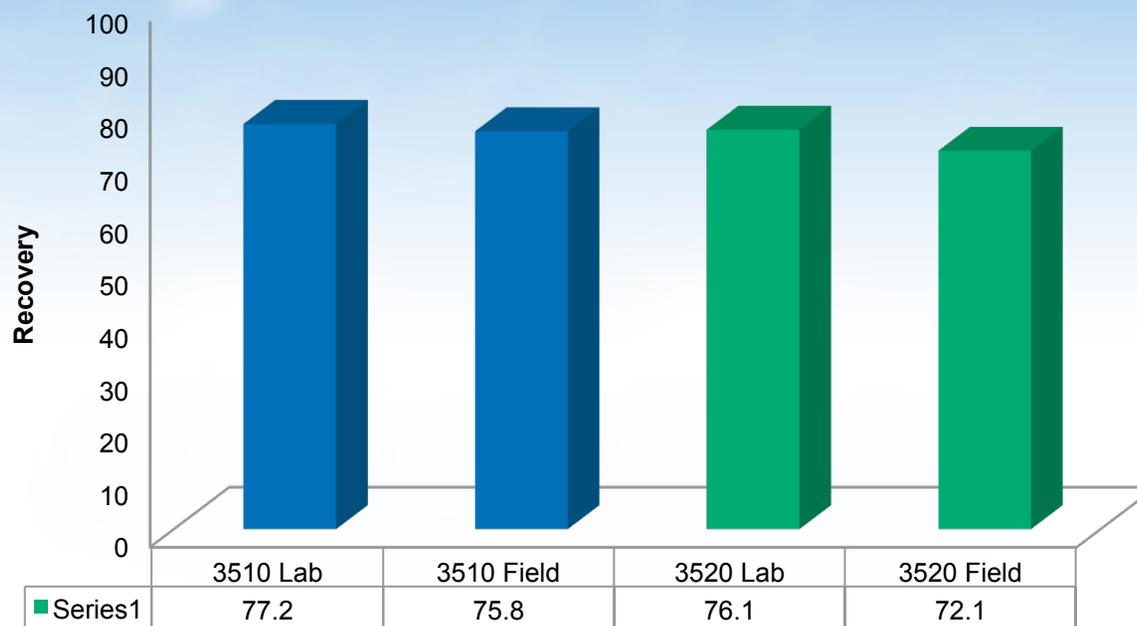
57 uncommon analytes (< 10 LCS or MS per month for one of the methods)

Measure recovery for LCS, MB, MS and MSD

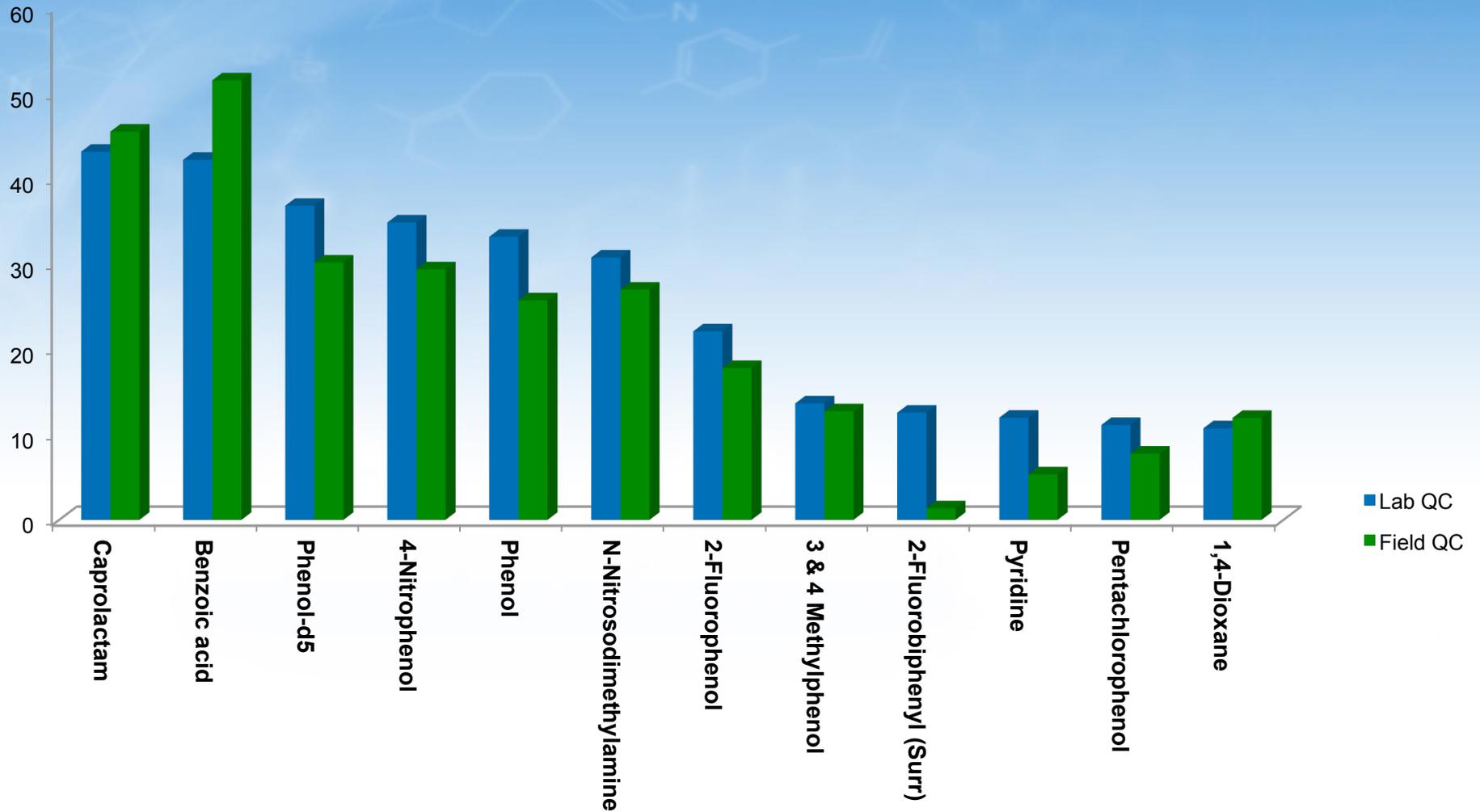
200,000 lines of data per month

3510 vs 3520 overall

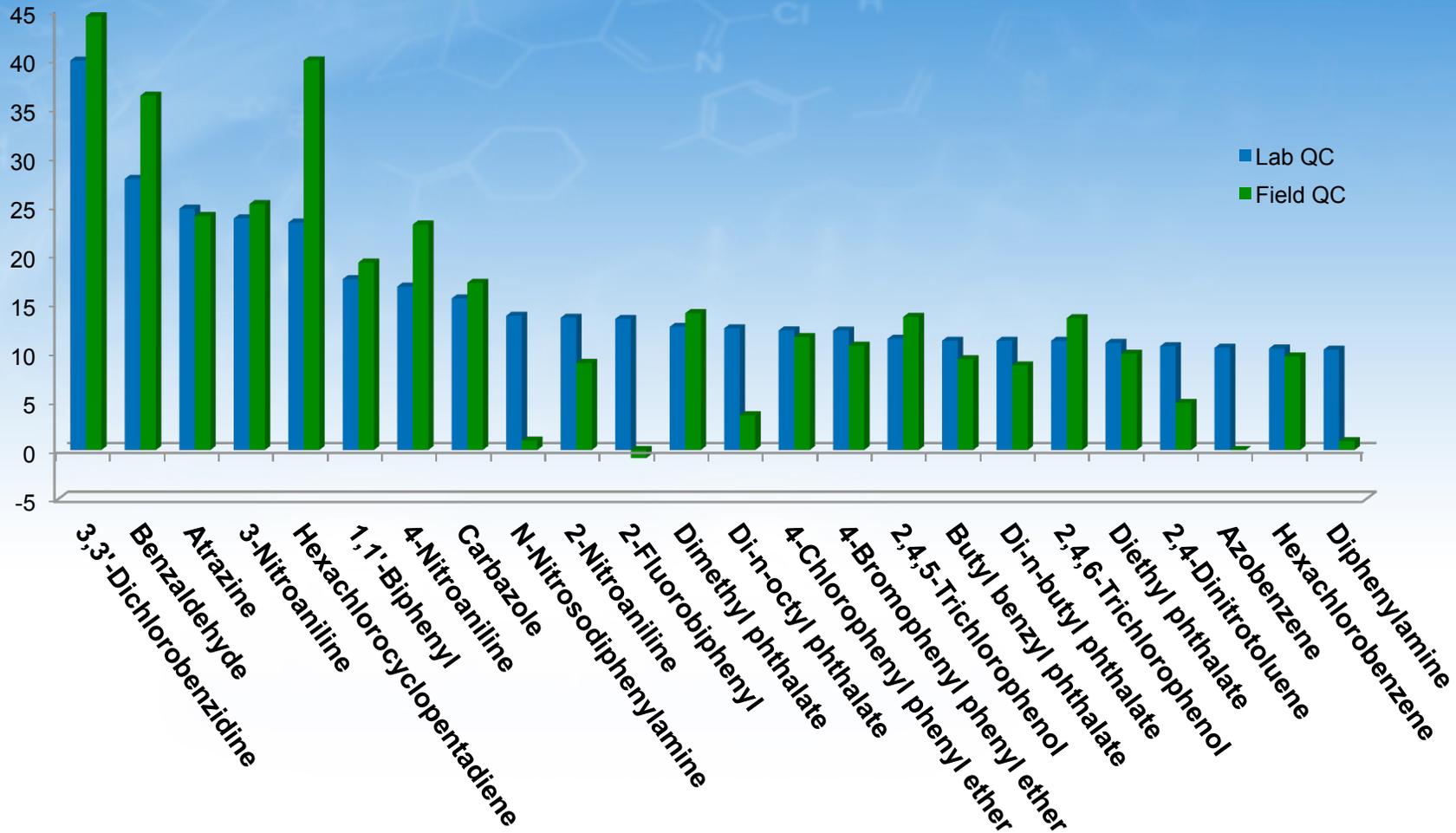
Overall Recovery



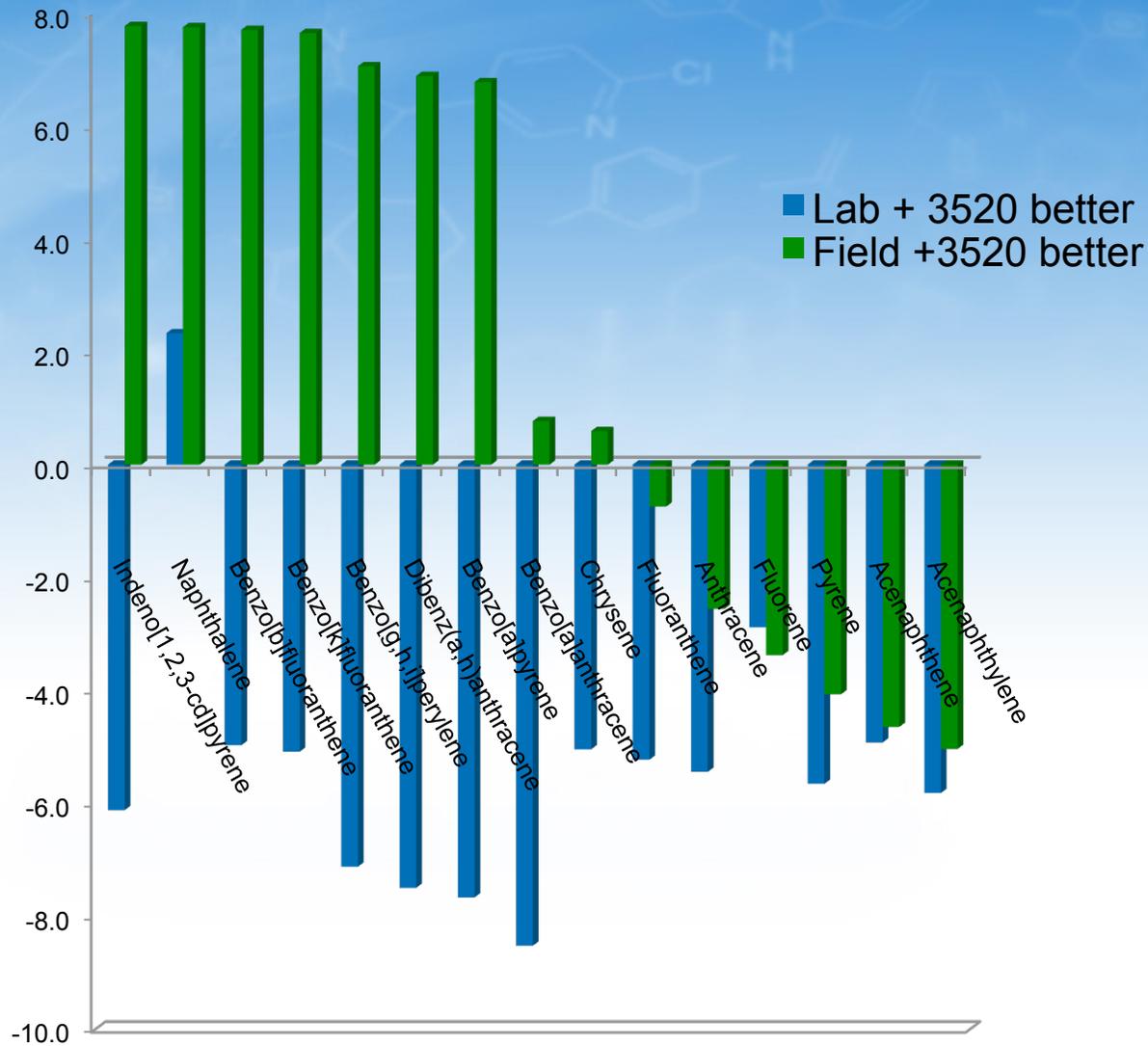
3520 better than 3510



3510 better than 3520

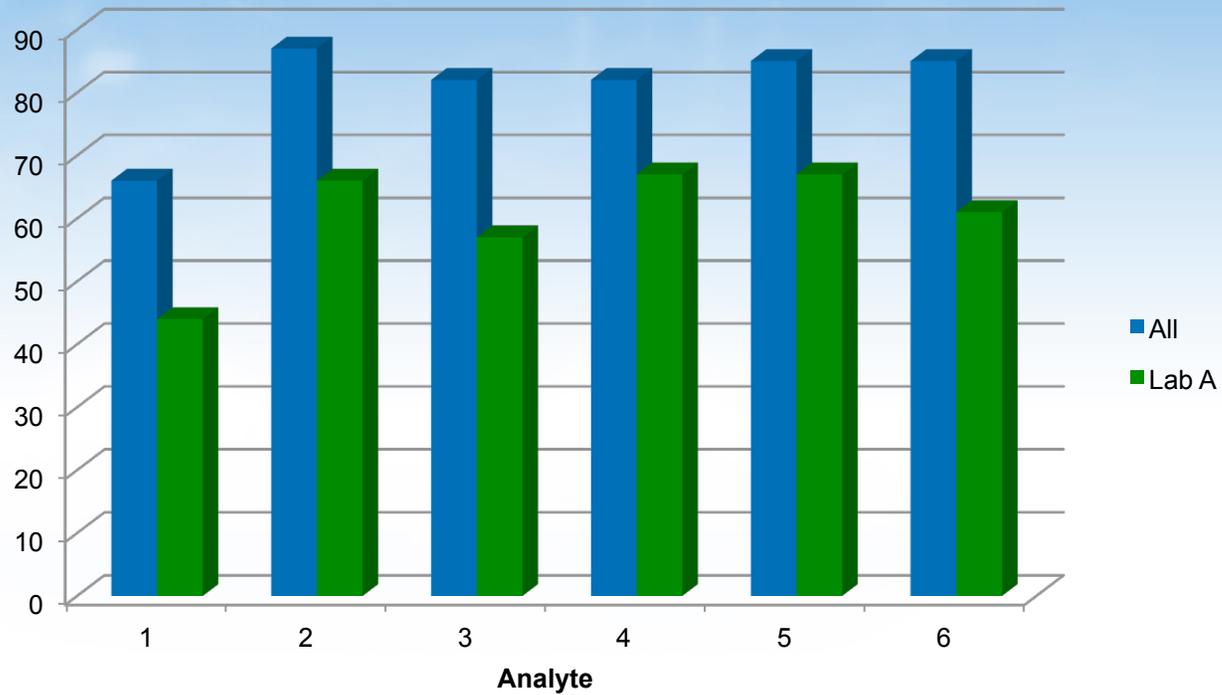


PAH

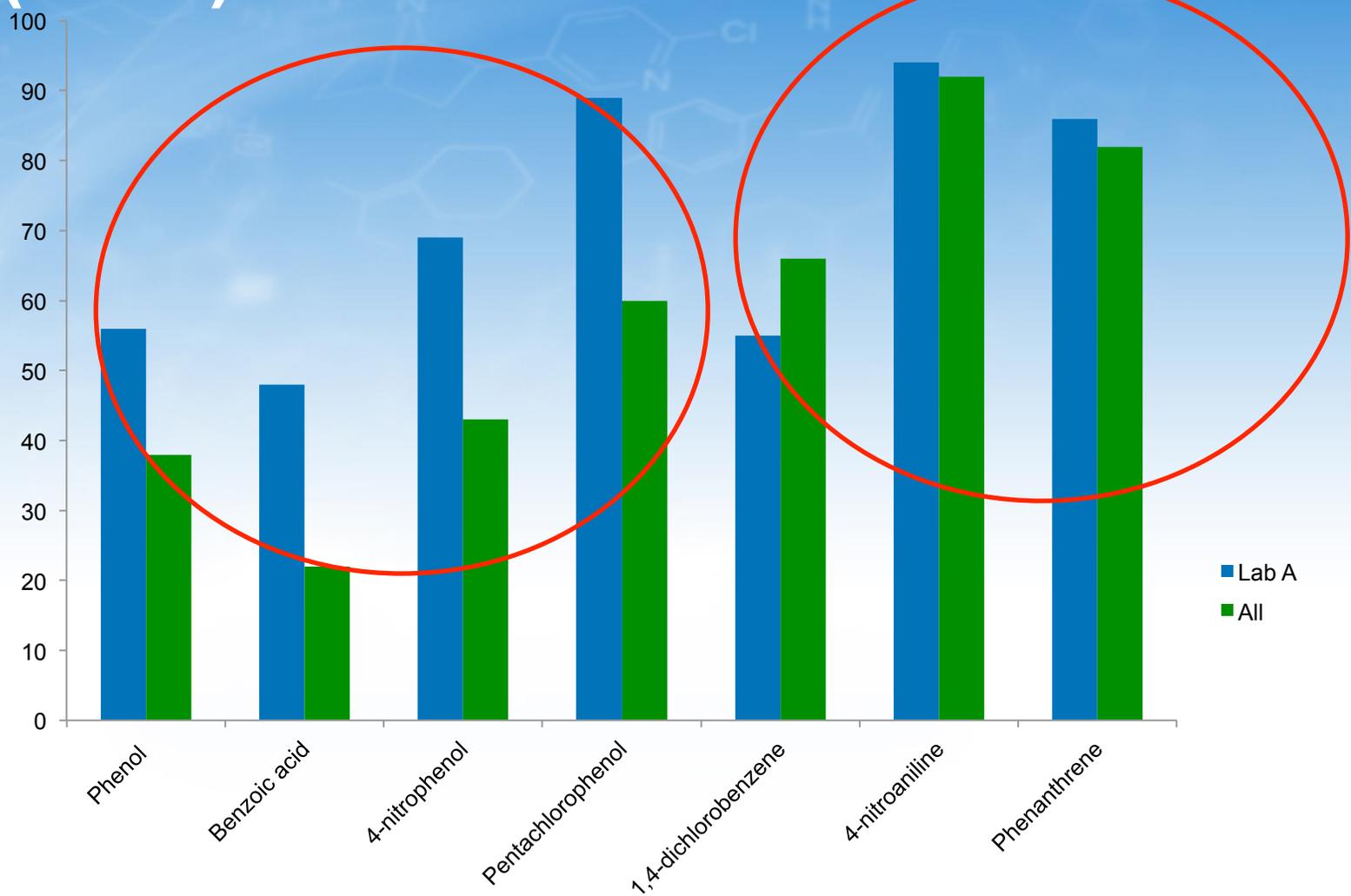


Identifying Problems

LabA vs All labs



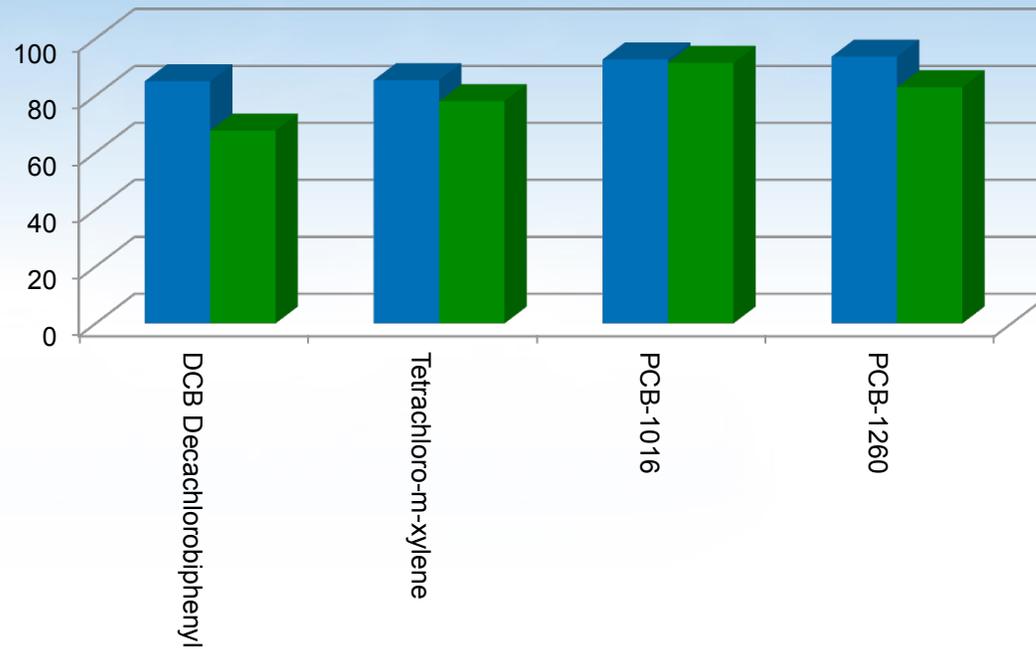
Identifying star performers (3510)



PCBs 3510 vs 3520

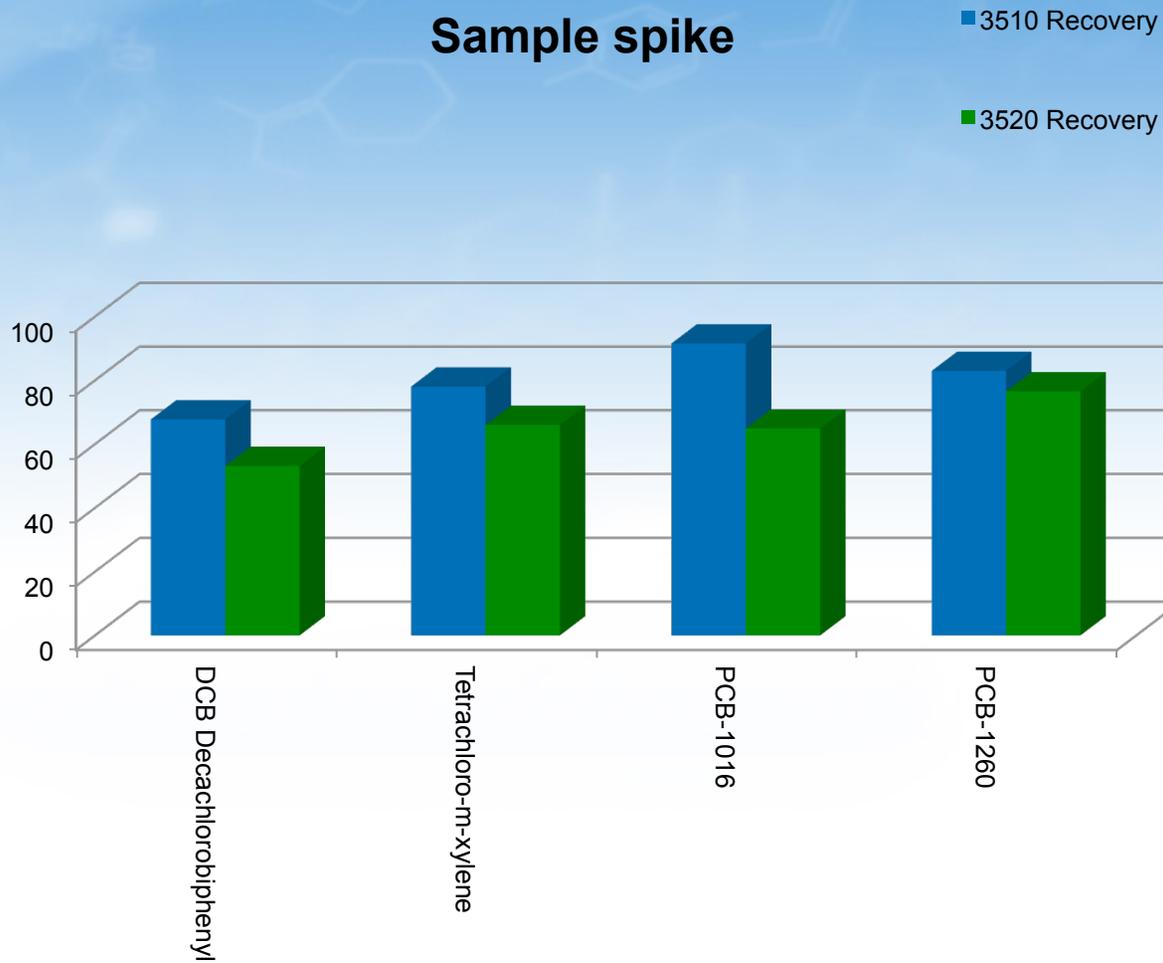
3510 vs. 3520 Lab Spike

- Recovery 3510
- Recovery 3520

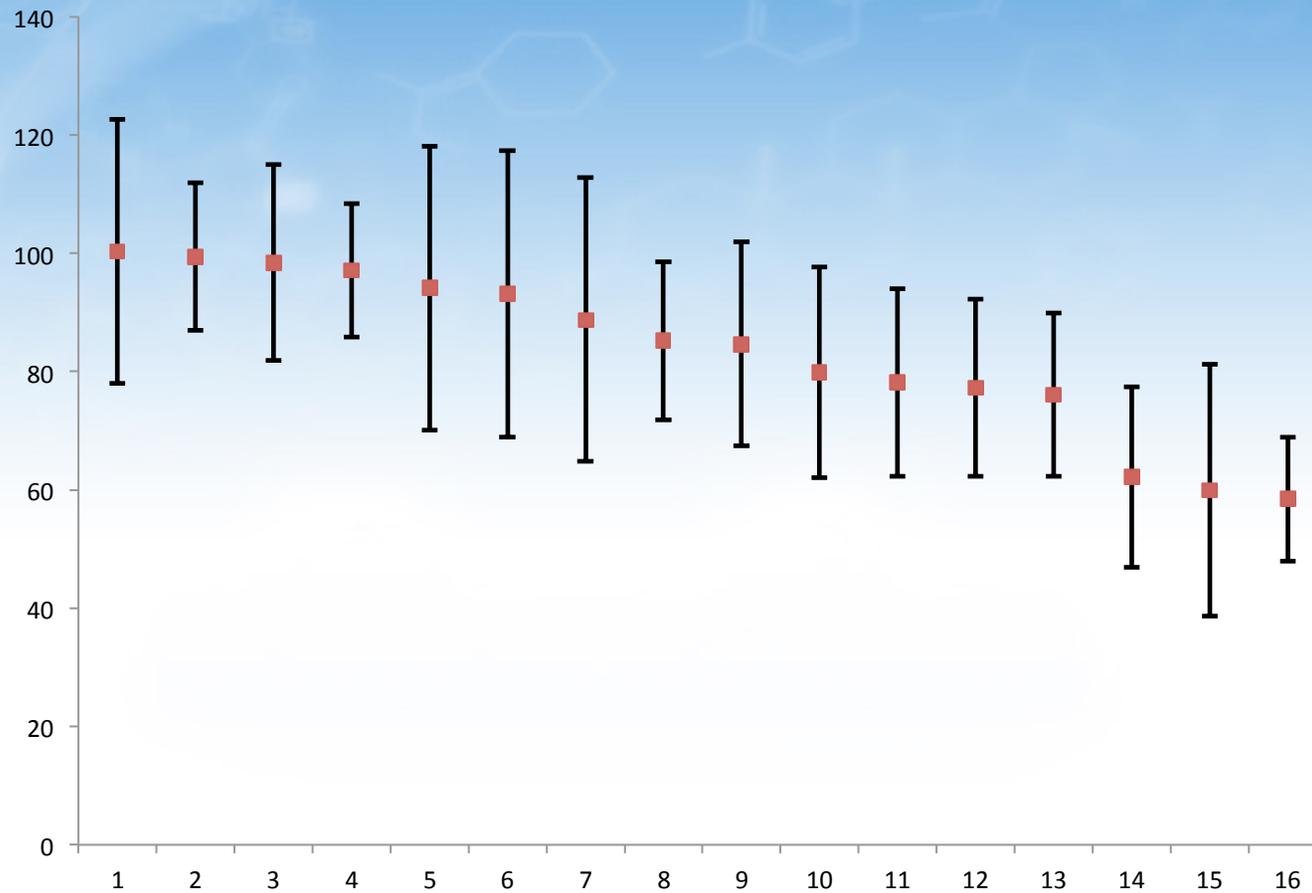


PCBs 3510 vs 3520

3510 vs 3520 Sample spike



DCB % recovery by lab



DCB and TCMX percent recovery by lab



Conclusions

- As expected, 3520 is better than 3510 for acidic analytes
 - But, 3510 is better than 3520 for many “active” analytes
- 3510 appears better than 3520 for PAH for LAB QC
 - But not so much for samples
- 3510 is overall better than 3520 for PCBs
- Large data sets can be used to identify both low performing and high performing labs

Questions?