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A Comparison of the Use of Microwave Extraction for Organics – SW-846, Method 3546

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What is method 3546?



- Microwave Extraction is a relatively new method.
- The sample and solvent are placed in a Teflon™ extraction vessel. The vessel is sealed and subjected to microwave energy for a set amount of time.
- Microwave energy raises the temperature of the solvent in the closed vessel. The closed vessel allows pressure to rise and the solvent remains a liquid even above its boiling point.
- This allows the solvent to be efficient at extracting the desired analytes from the solid sample.

What is method 3546?



- The equipment allows for extraction of up to 40 samples at a time. This allows for an increased preparation capacity and a decreased sample turn-around time.

What is the alternative?



- Ultrasonic Extraction EPA Method 3550
- The solid sample is mixed with sodium sulfate in a beaker and solvent is added.
- Ultrasonic disrupters are used to facilitate contact between the solid sample and solvent.
- This extraction procedure allows for the extraction of 3 samples at a time.

How do these two methods compare?



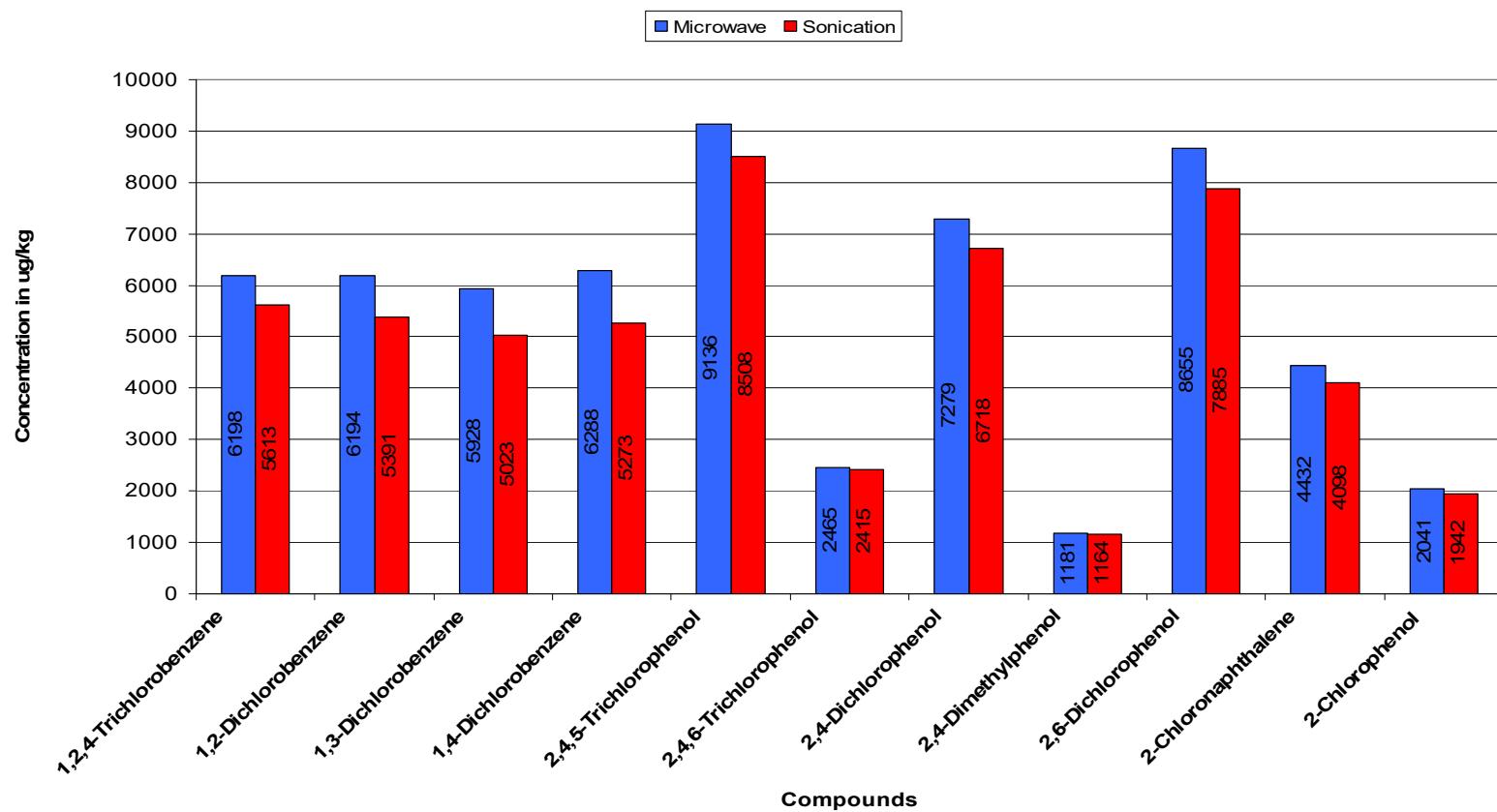
- Microwave Extraction uses ten times less solvent than Ultrasonic Extraction. Microwave Extraction allows for a “greener” approach to the preparation of environmental samples.
- The sample handling and concentration times are greatly reduced when 3546 is used.
- The preparation capacity of 3546 is 2 to 3 times greater than 3550.
- The data produced from these two preparation techniques is very comparable.



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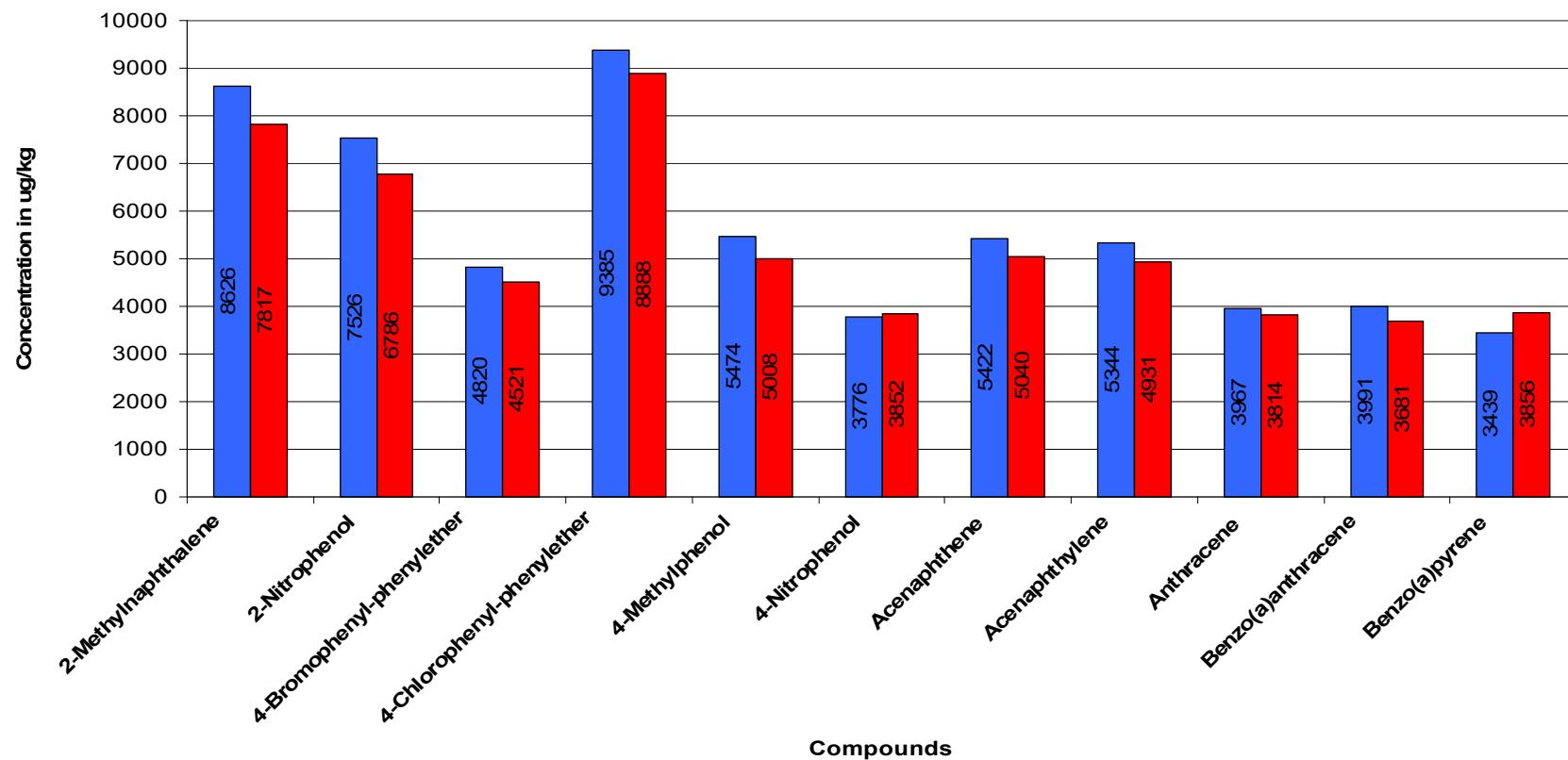
SVOA Extraction Method Comparison





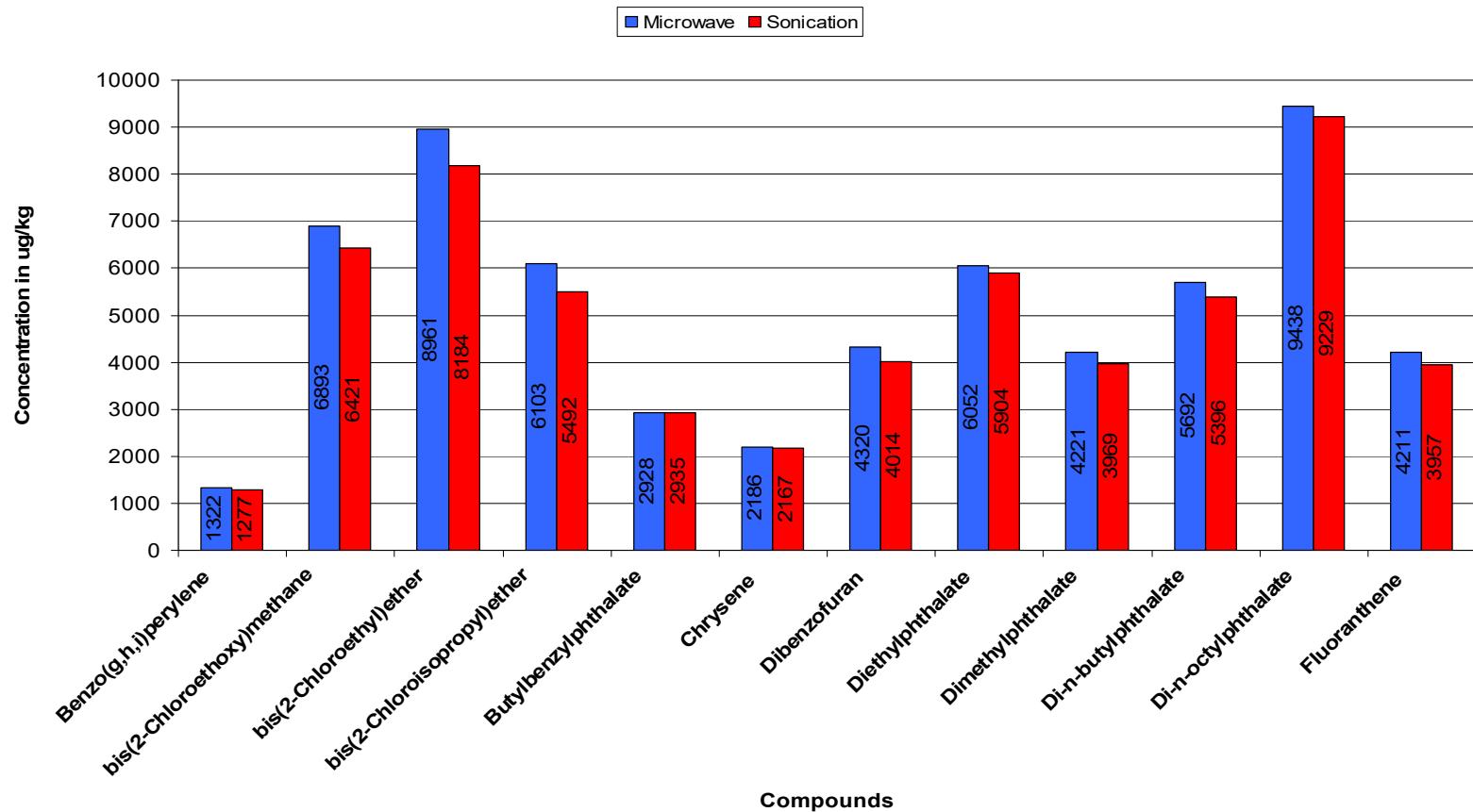
SVOA Extraction Method Comparison

■ Microwave ■ Sonication





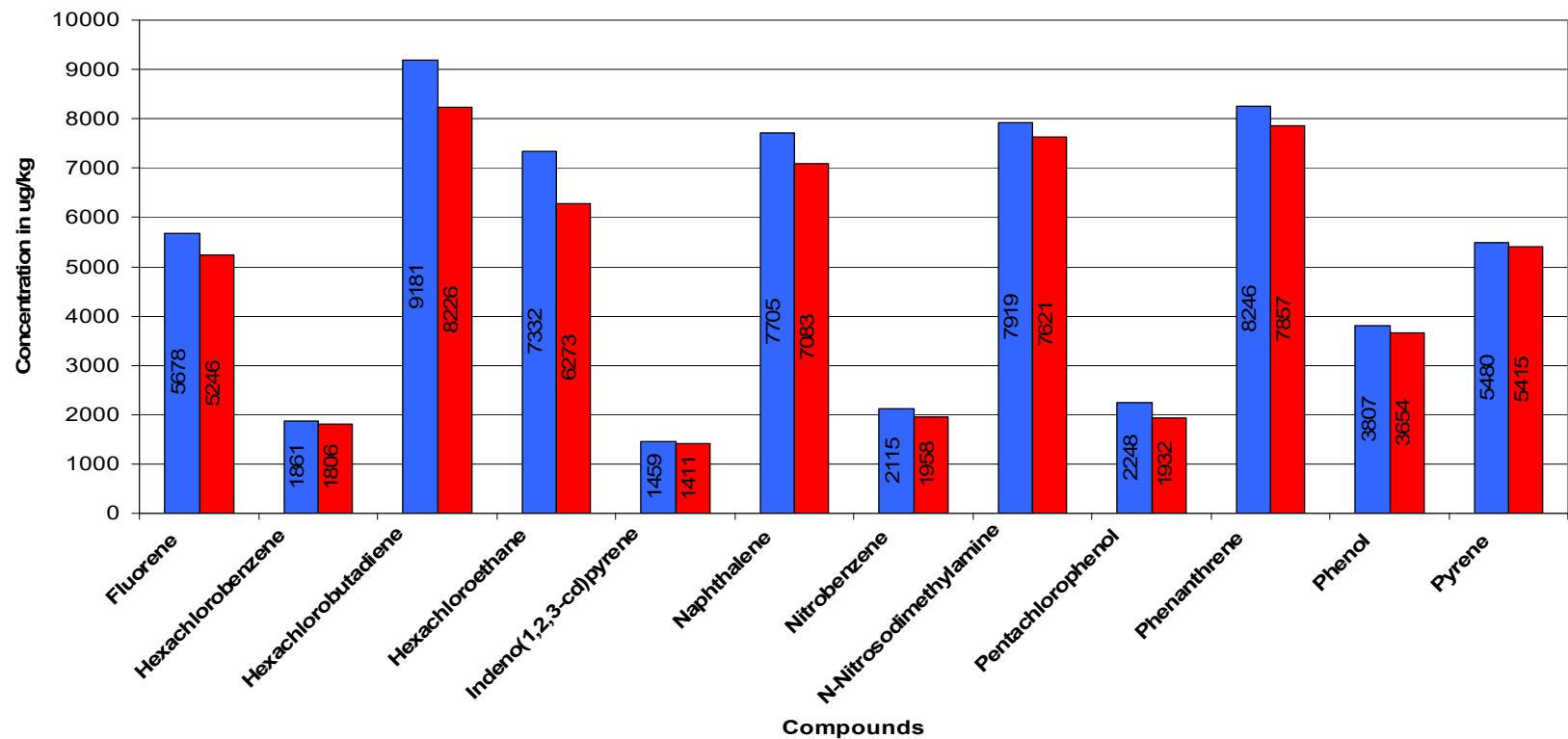
SVOA Extraction Method Comparison





SVOA Extraction Method Comparison

■ Microwave ■ Sonication



Performance Limits



Compound	Microwave limits	DoD Limits
Phenol	73-122	34-121
2-Chlorophenol	85-123	34-121
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	67-121	36-120
Nitrobenzene	70-122	34-122
2-Nitrophenol	83-120	36-123
Naphthalene	82-112	35-123
4-Chloroaniline	10-100	17-106
Dimethylphthalate	82-113	48-124
3-Nitroaniline	66-119	33-119
2,4-Dinitrophenol	16-132	27-140
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	81-122	48-126
Hexachlorobenzene	79-116	45-122
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	83-118	38-127
Pentachlorophenol	57-126	25-133

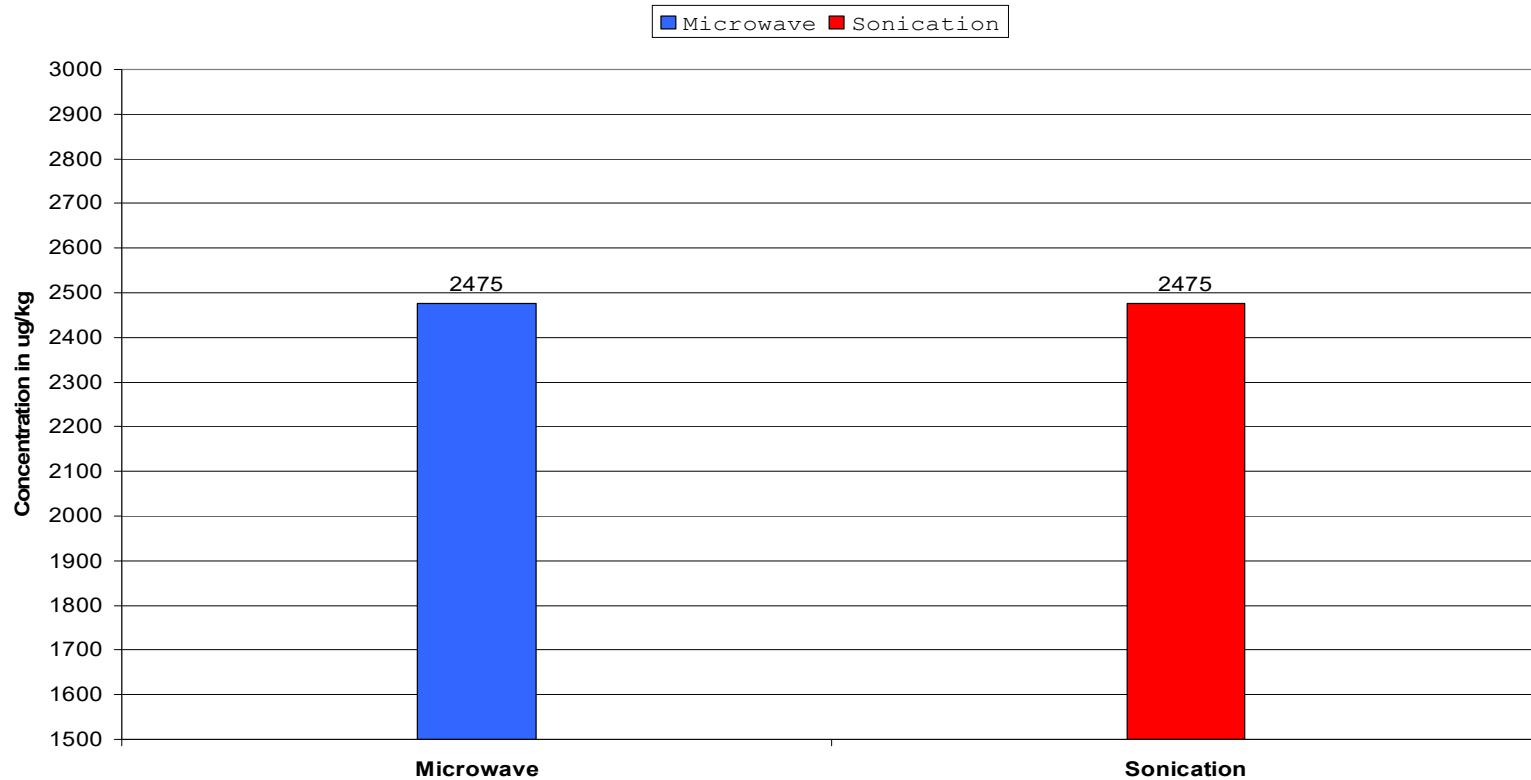
Performance Limits



Compound	Microwave limits	DoD Limits
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	84-120	46-124
Phenanthrene	80-114	50-121
Di-n-butylphthalate	84-120	51-128
Fluoranthene	81-117	50-127
Butylbenzylphthalate	80-118	48-132
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidene	10-116	22-121
Benzo(a)anthracene	76-119	49-126
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	81-121	51-133
Di-n-octylphthalate	80-140	45-140
Benzo(a)pyrene	85-117	45-129
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	77-118	43-134

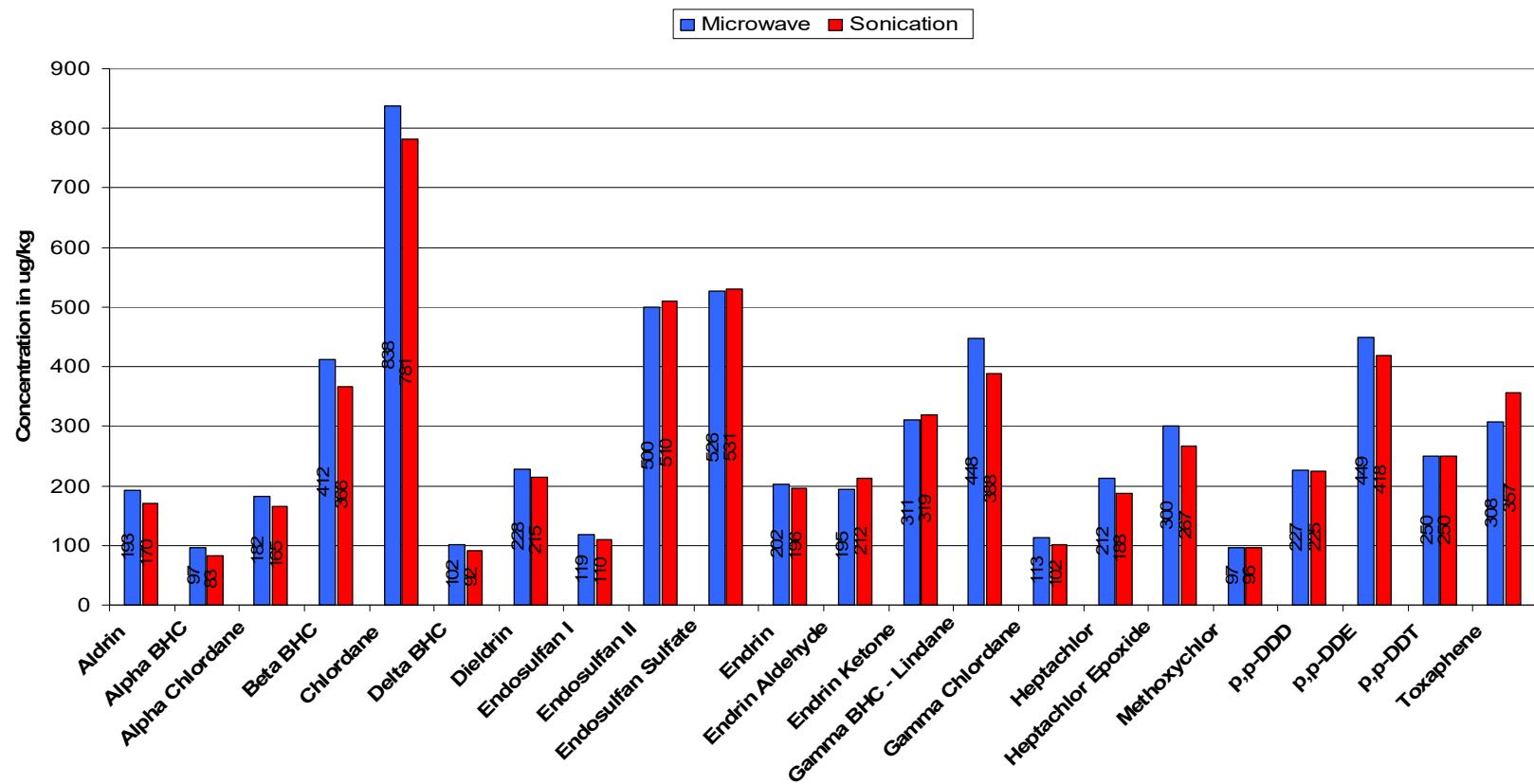


PCB Extraction Method Comparison Aroclor - 1254





Pesticide Extraction Method Comparison



Performance Limits



Compound	Microwave limits	DoD Limits
Endrin Aldehyde	59 - 122	35 - 137
Endrin Ketone	64 - 121	55 - 136
Alpha Chlordane	73 - 131	54 - 133
Gamma Chlordane	76 - 134	53 - 135
Alpha BHC	65 - 124	45 - 137
Beta BHC	68 - 129	50 - 136
Gamma BHC - Lindane	47 - 140	49 - 135
Delta BHC	45 - 151	47 - 139
Heptachlor	66 - 118	47 - 136
Aldrin	60 - 117	45 - 136
Heptachlor Epoxide	74 - 128	52 - 136
p,p-DDE	68 - 146	56 - 134
p,p-DDD	69 - 138	56 - 139
p,p-DDT	67 - 135	50 - 141

Performance Limits



Compound	Microwave limits	DoD Limits
HCB	80 - 120	57 - 126
Mirex	75 - 125	65 - 128
Methoxychlor	65 - 131	52 - 143
Dieldrin	63 - 126	56 - 136
Endrin	65 - 125	57 - 140
Chlordane	75 - 125	43 - 149
Toxaphene	70 - 120	33 - 141
Endosulfan I	62 - 119	53 - 132
Endosulfan II	65 - 126	53 - 134
Endosulfan Sulfate	71 - 132	55 - 136
PCB-1016	76 - 121	47 - 134
PCB-1254	60 - 130	67 - 135
PCB-1260	79 - 130	53 - 140

Questions

