

**ThermoFisher**  
S C I E N T I F I C

## Expanded Analysis of Human Hormones in Drinking Water Using Solid-Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry

Carl Fisher, Claudia Martins, Ed George, and Pranathi Perati  
Thermo Fisher Scientific

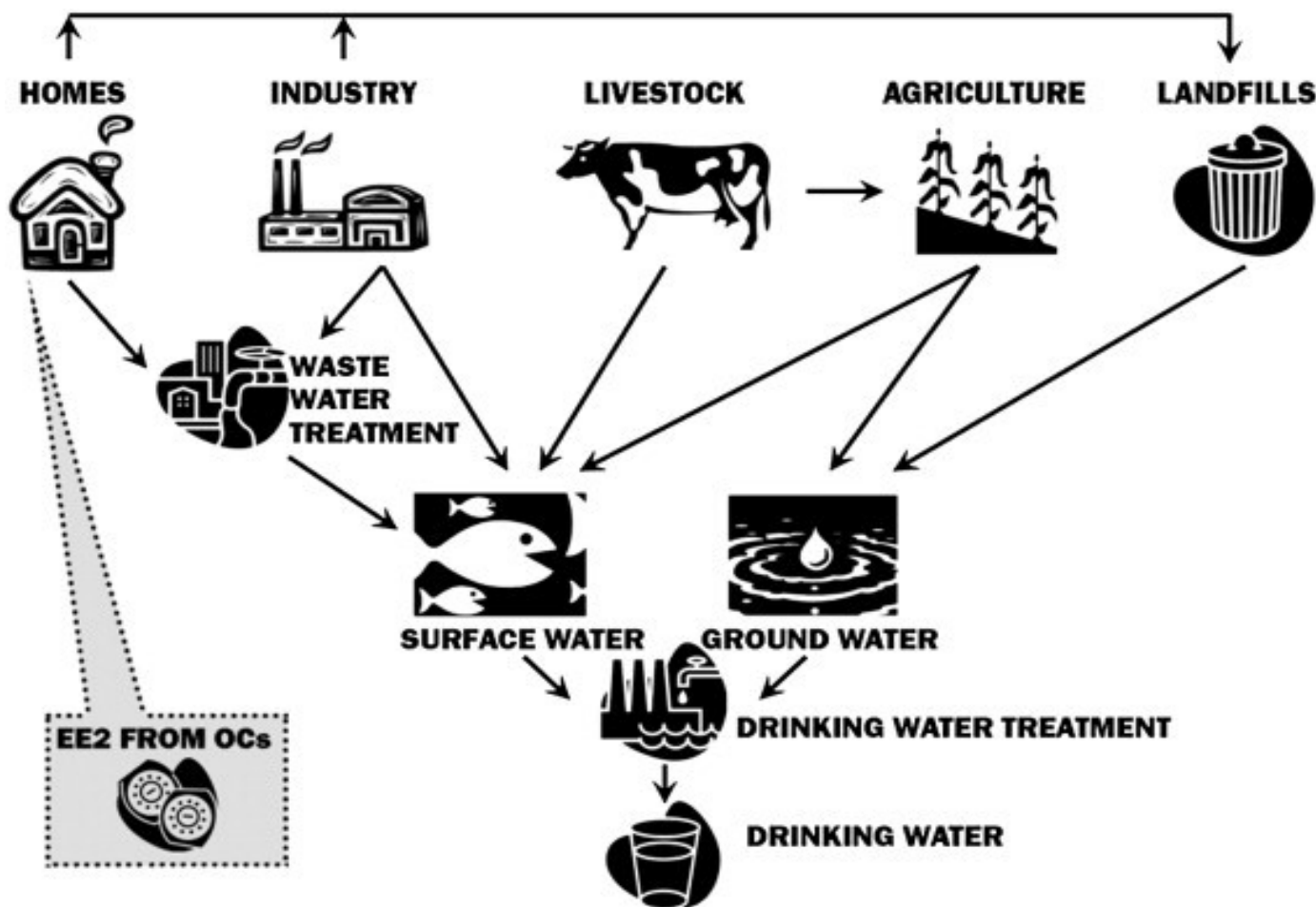
The world leader in serving science

# Pharmaceutical Residues in Water Supplies

- In 2008, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) tested tap water in nine states across the country and found 85 man-made chemicals, including some medications.
- Many research centers and news outlets have reported traces of various pharmaceuticals in drinking water supplies, including:
  - Antibiotics
  - Anticonvulsants
  - Mood stabilizers
  - **Synthetic hormones (oral contraceptives)**



# How Do Hormones Get into Drinking Water?



Wise A, O'Brien K, Woodruff T.; *Environ Sci Tech.* 2011;1:51-60

# Health Risks of Hormones in Water Supplies

- Hormones in water supplies are typically at very low concentrations (ppb or ppt levels)
- Even extremely diluted concentrations of hormone residues can harm aquatic food sources, such as freshwater fish
- Long-term consequences
  - Cancer: a number of types of cancers are hormone-responsive
  - Male infertility:
    - Links have been established between reduced sperm count in fish and estrogen in water
    - Studies in humans are ongoing in the EU and U.S.
  - Obesity: weight gain has been linked to rising estrogen levels
- “Stew Effect”
  - Potential interactions between trace amounts of chemicals in water

# U.S. EPA Method 539

- Determination of Hormones in Drinking Water by Solid-Phase Extraction (SPE) and Liquid Chromatography Electrospray Ionization Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS/MS)
- On April 16, 2012, the U.S. EPA signed the third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3)
  - Requires monitoring for 30 contaminants using U.S. EPA and/or consensus organization analytical methods during 2013–2015.
  - U.S. EPA Method 539 is included in UCMR 3:

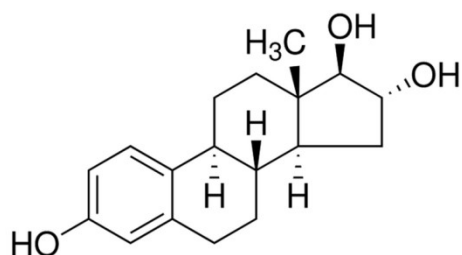
Screening Survey	
7 Hormones using EPA Method 539 (LC/MS/MS):	
17- $\beta$ -estradiol .....	estrone.
17- $\alpha$ -ethynylestradiol (ethinyl estradiol) .....	testosterone.
estriol (16- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-17- $\beta$ -estradiol) .....	4-androstene-3,17-dione.
equilin.	



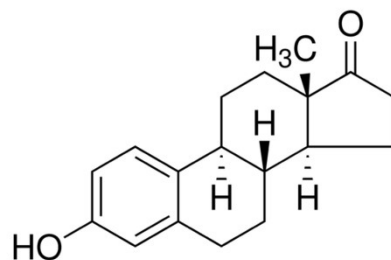
# Hormones Monitored: U.S. EPA Method 539

## Estrogens

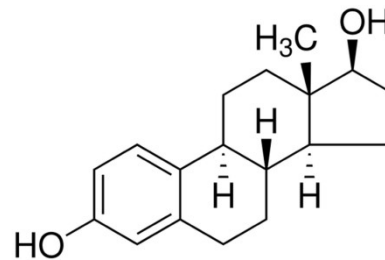
Estriol



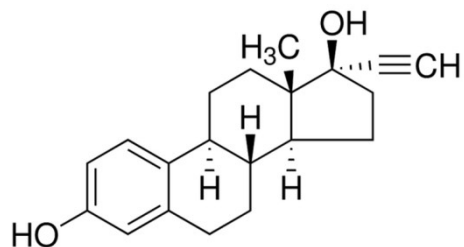
Estrone



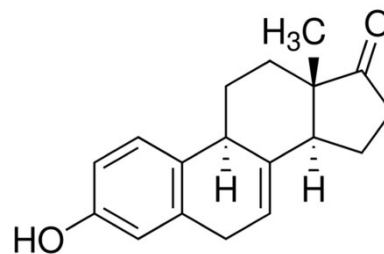
17- $\beta$ -Estradiol



17- $\alpha$ -Ethynylestradiol

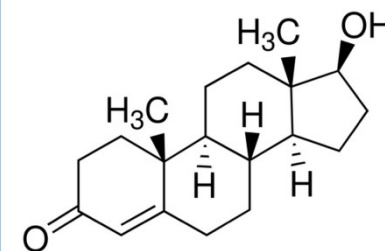


Equilin

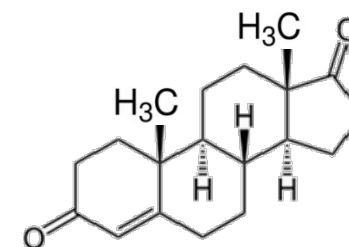


## Androgens

Testosterone



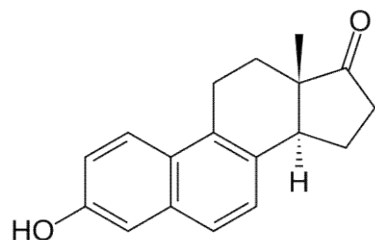
Androstenedione



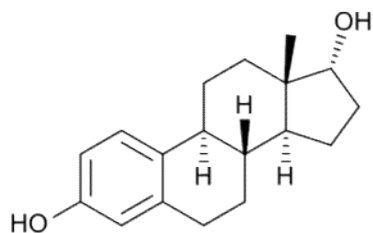
# U.S. EPA Method 539.1: Additional Hormones

## Estrogens

Equilenin

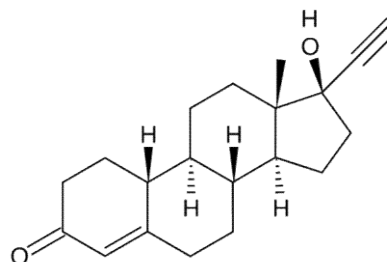


17- $\alpha$ -estradiol

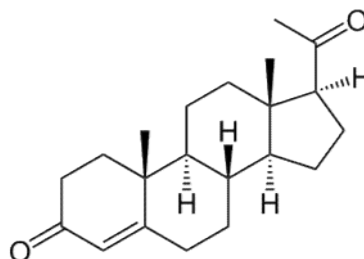


## Progestagens

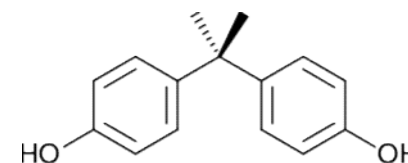
Norethindrone



Progesterone



Bisphenol A



- Use of cartridges specified

# Hormone Analysis: Instrumentation

- SPE

- Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ AutoTrace™ 280 Solid-Phase Extraction Instrument
- Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ SolEx™ SPE HRPHS Cartridges

- LC-MS/MS

- Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ UltiMate™ 3000 LC system and Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Endura™ Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer





# Dionex AutoTrace 280 Solid-Phase Extraction

- Automated SPE of large-volume aqueous or water samples
  - 20 mL to 4 L sample volume
  - Drinking water and ground water
  - Positive pressure
- Sample prep for organic analytes
  - Priority organic pollutants, personal care products, and endocrine disruptors
- Automated SPE
  - Automate all SPE steps: condition, load, rinse, and elute
  - Use normal or reversed-phase cartridges and disks
    - 1, 3, and 6 mL SPE cartridges



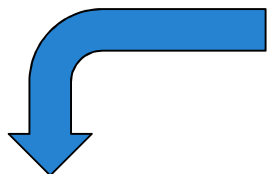
*Saves time and solvent, ensures reproducibility and analytical precision*

# SPE Cartridges

- Dionex SolEx cartridges
  - Silica-, Carbon-, Polymer-based
  - HRPHS
    - Neutral resin comprised of high-surface area, divinylbenzene-based particle
    - Hydrophilic, reversed-phase properties
    - High recovery of hydrophobic targets
  - 6 mL with 200 mg resin



# Sample Concentration: Solid Phase Extraction

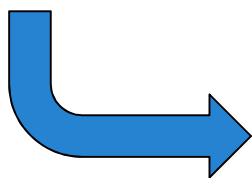


0.5 L  
Water

Sodium Omadine (Biocide)  
Sodium Chloride (Extraction Salt)  
Ethinylestradiol- $d_4$  (MS Surrogate)  
+ Hormones



<b>Condition</b>	MeOH; Water; N <sub>2</sub>
<b>Load</b>	10 mL/min
<b>Rinse</b>	2% Acetic Acid; Water
<b>Dry</b>	N <sub>2</sub> , 10 min
<b>Elute</b>	2 x 3 mL + 4 mL MeOH



Concentrate  
to dryness  
(N<sub>2</sub>, 40 °C)

+

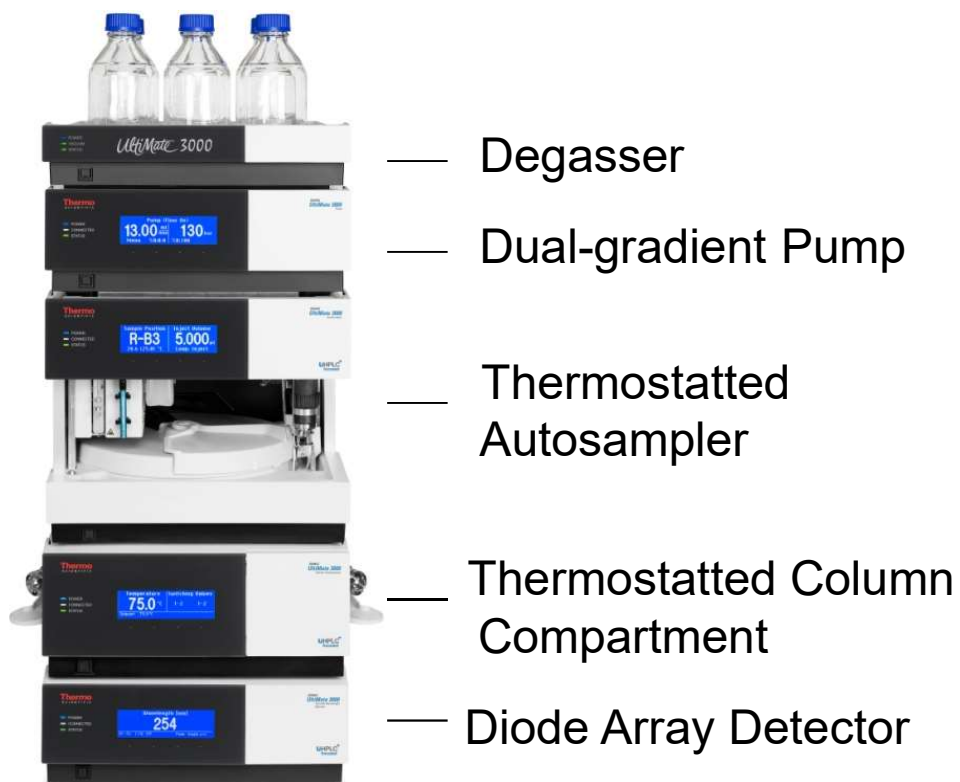
1 mL  
50% MeOH

+

MS  
Internal  
Standards

# HPLC System

- UltiMate 3000 RSLC system

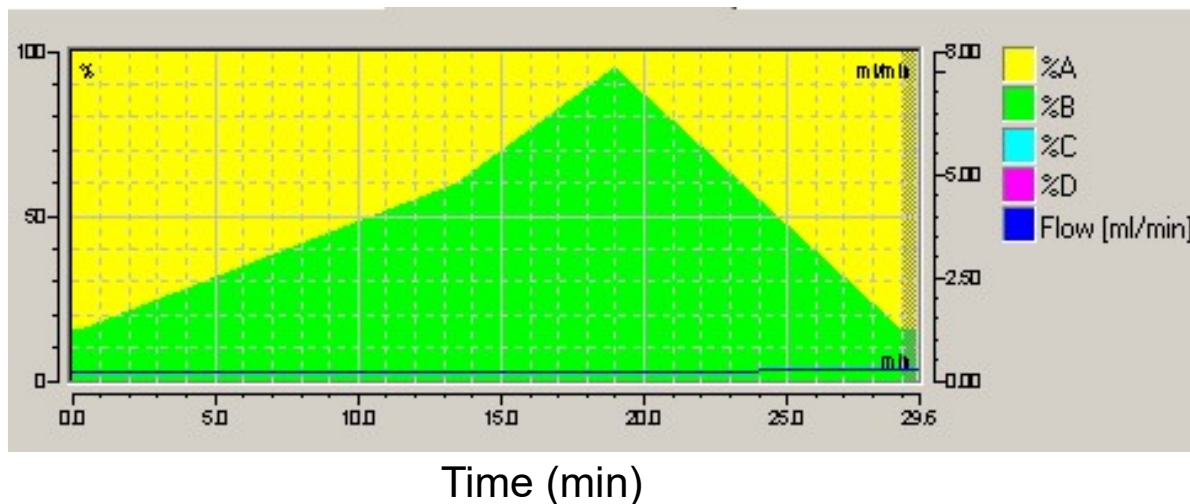


- Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™  
Rapid Separation LC (RSLC)  
Polar Advantage II column
- 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$  particle size, 2.1  $\times$  150 mm
  - pH 1.5–10

# HPLC Conditions

Injection volume	50 $\mu$ L
Column temperature	30 $^{\circ}$ C
Mobile phase A	1 mM Ammonium fluoride in water
Mobile phase B	1 mM Ammonium fluoride in methanol
Flow rate	200 $\mu$ L/min

Gradient:



# TSQ Endura MS



## TSQ Endura MS

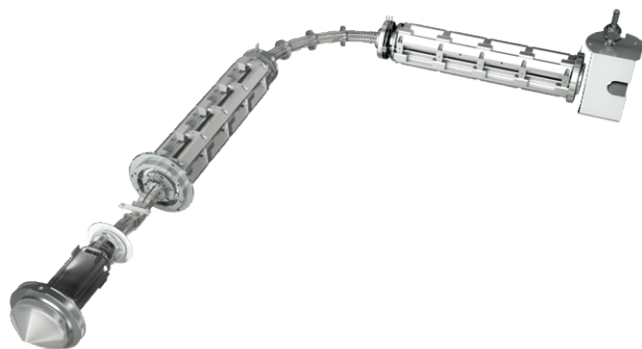
### Extreme Quantitative Value

- Best-in-class performance
- Unprecedented usability
- Exceptional robustness

## AIM TECHNOLOGY

### Active Ion Management:

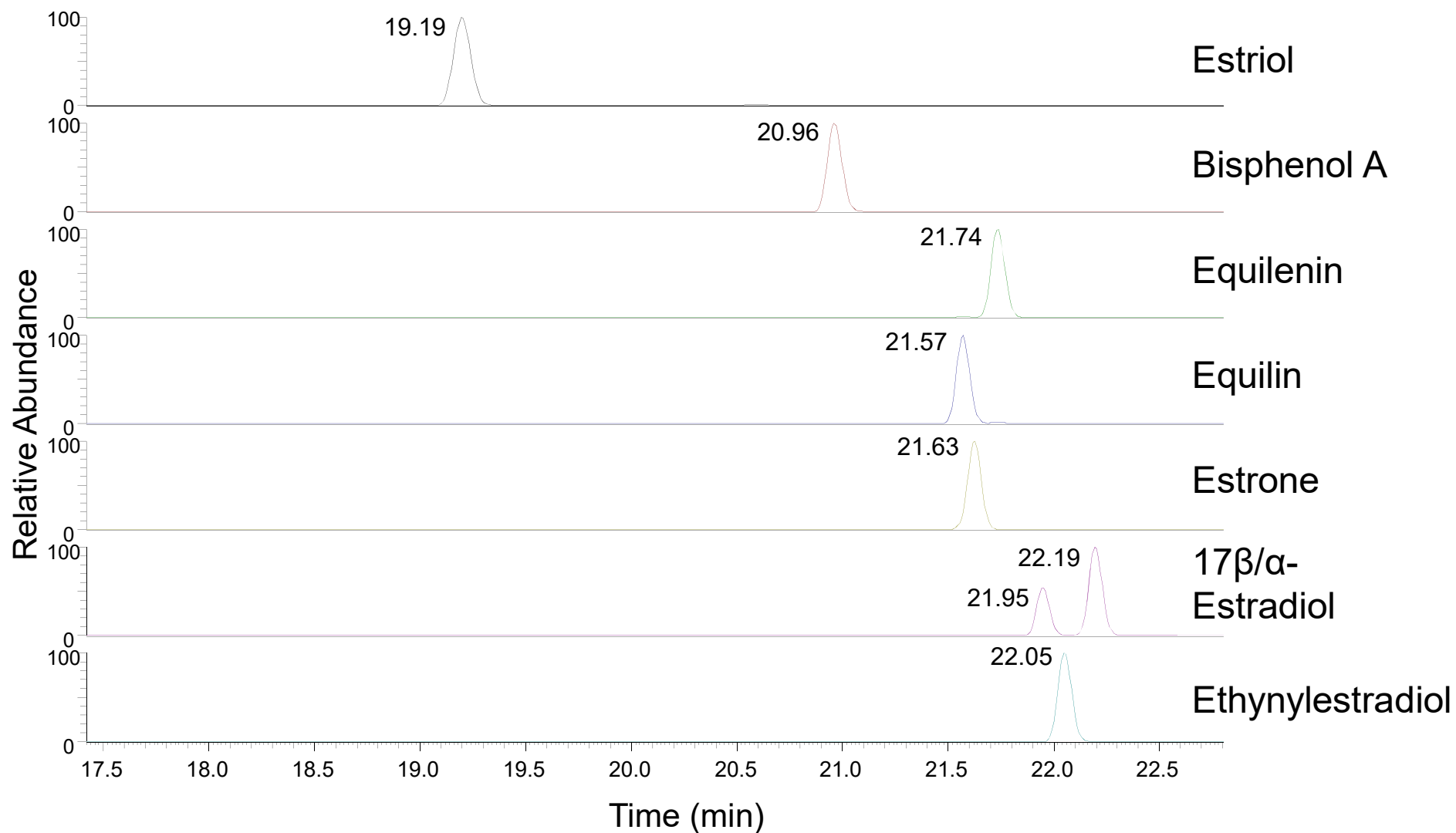
Precision design of all electric fields, optimized in concert, to produce maximum signal and prevent contamination.



# Mass Spectrometry Conditions

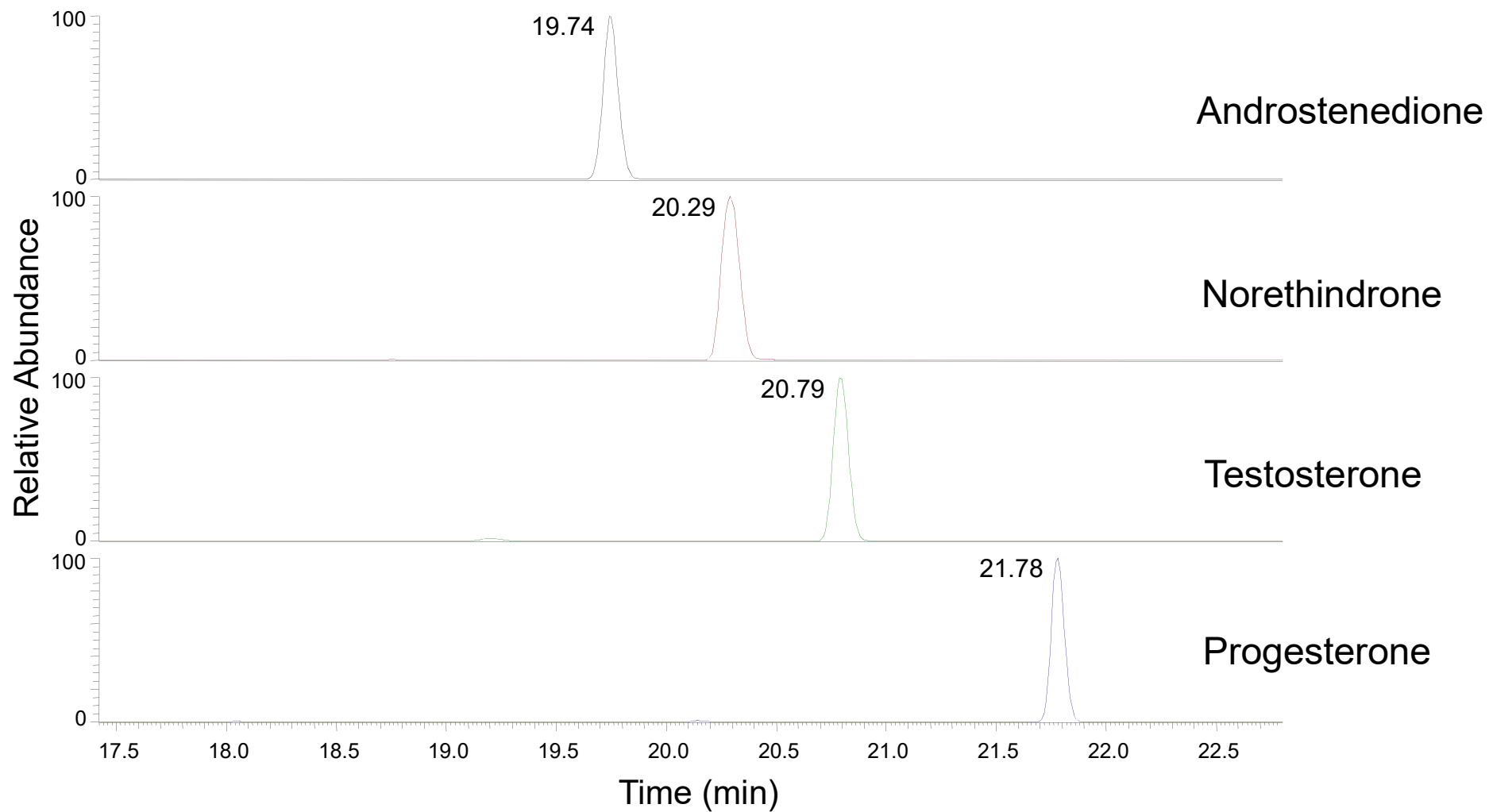
Ion source	HESI III
Spray voltage (Polarity Switching)	3000 V (-) 3250 V (+)
Sheath gas pressure	50 arbitrary units
Auxiliary gas pressure	15 arbitrary units
Sweep gas pressure	1 arbitrary units
Ion transfer capillary temperature	300 °C
Vaporizer temperature	350 °C
Scan type	SRM
Q1 and Q3 peak width (FWHM)	0.7 Da
Collision gas and pressure	Argon at 1.5 mTorr

# Analyte Chromatograms – Negative Ionization



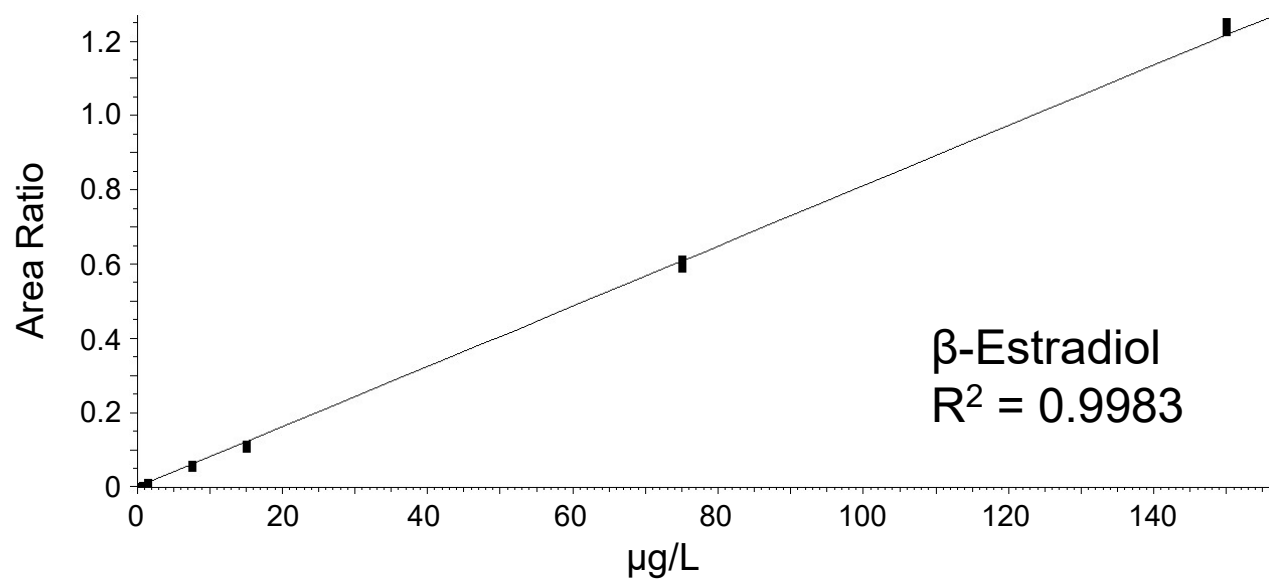
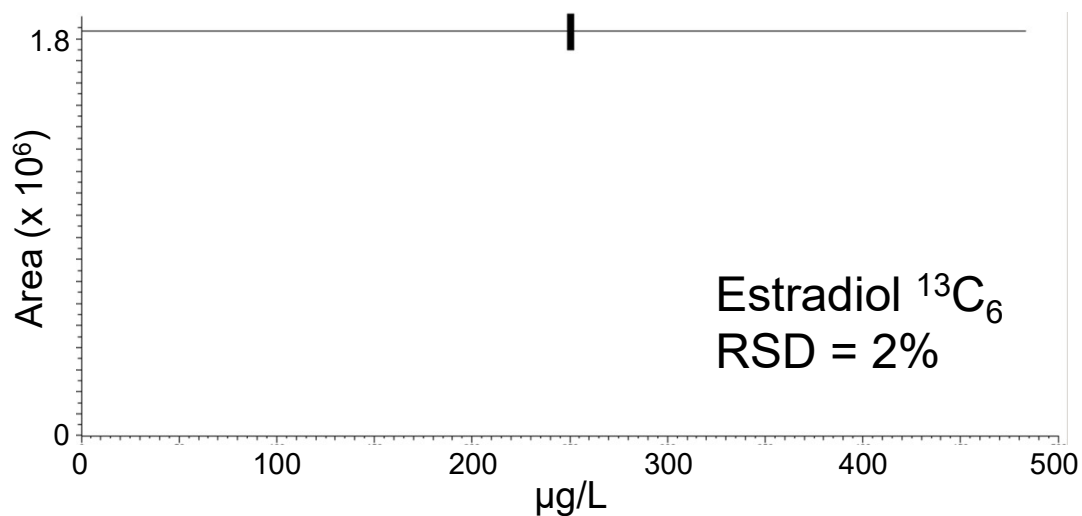


# Analyte Chromatograms – Positive Ionization

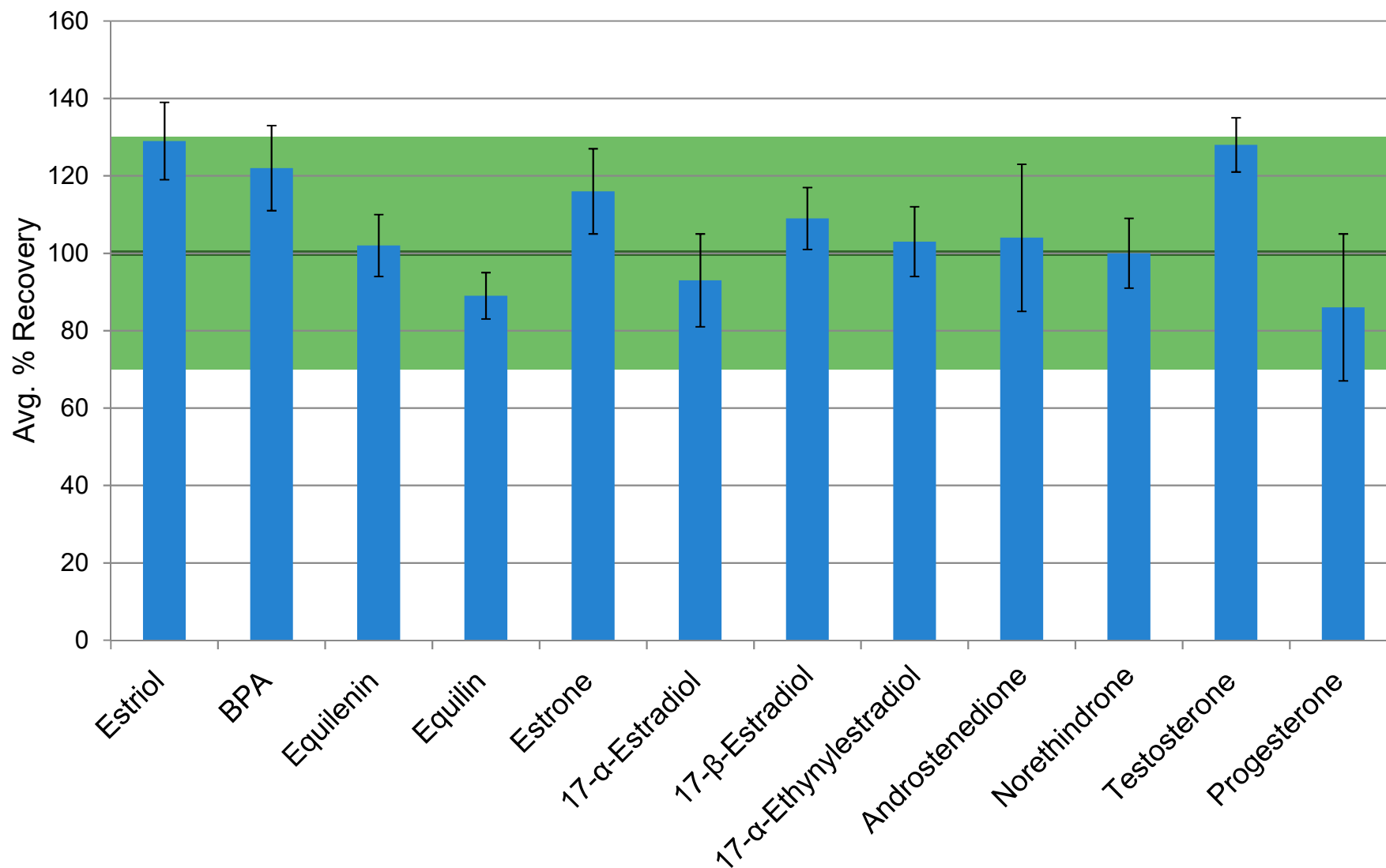


# Standard Curve Linearity

- Standard Dilutions
  - Hormones
  - Surrogate
  - Internal Standards

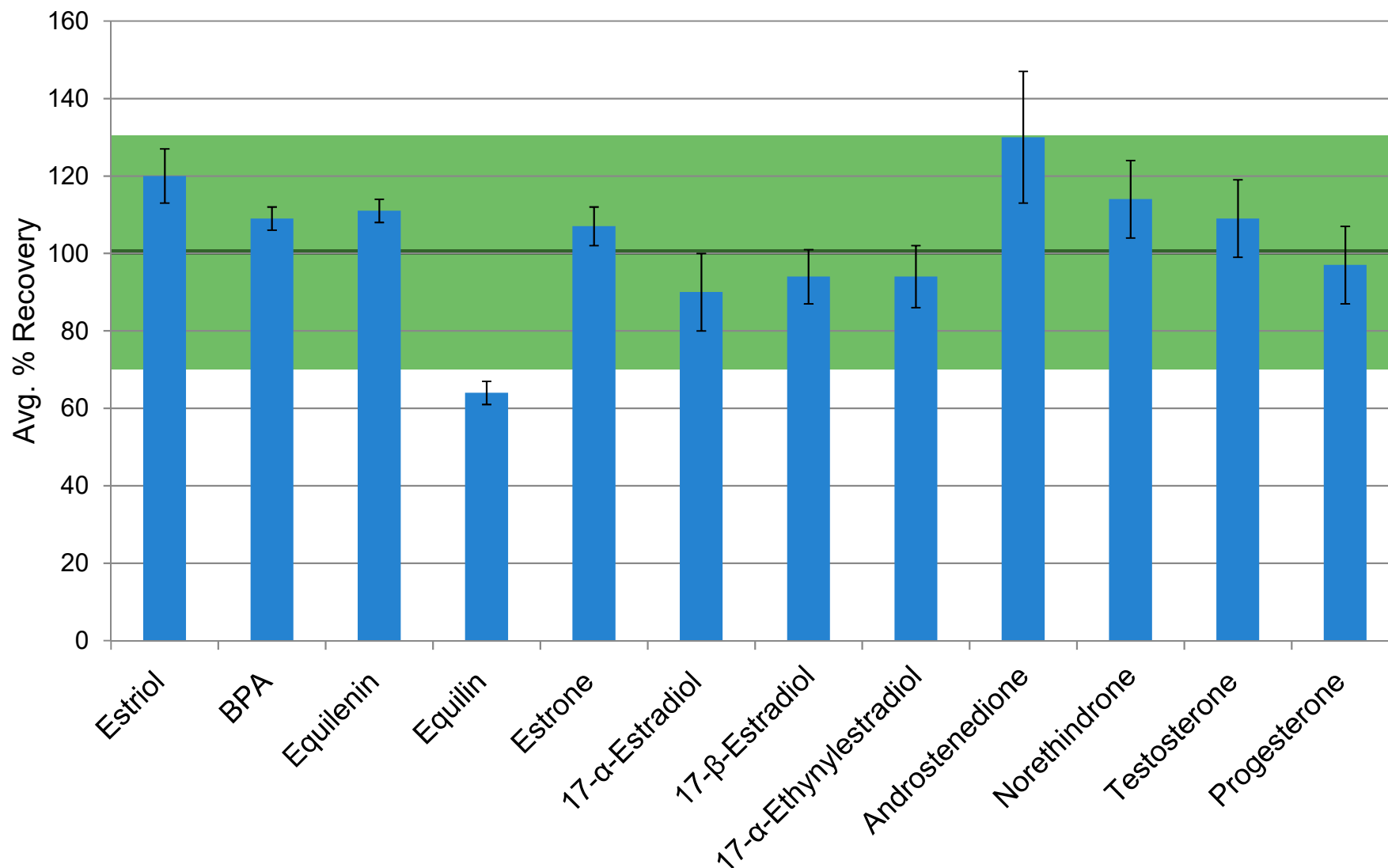


# Recovery of Hormones: Fortified Reagent Water



*Recovery ranged from 86–129 %*

# Recovery of Hormones: Fortified Drinking Water



*Recovery ranged from 64–130 %*

## Lowest Concentration Minimum Reporting Level

Hormone	Draft Method Data (ng/L)	Calculated (ng/L)*
Estriol	4.3	63
Bisphenol A	111	80
Equilenin	2.7	6.7
Equilin	5.2	0.15
Estrone	2.4	3.3
17- $\alpha$ -Estradiol	3.5	1.8
17- $\beta$ -Estradiol	6	0.67
17- $\alpha$ -Ethinylestradiol	23	9.2
Androstenedione	0.17	0.16
Norethindrone	0.36	0.71
Testosterone	0.031	0.021
Progesterone	0.072	0.069

\*Four replicates of seven concentrations

*LCMRLs were comparable if not better*

# Conclusion

- Solid-Phase Extraction -> HPLC -> Triple Quadrupole MS



Dionex AutoTrace 280 Solid-phase  
Extraction Instrument



UltiMate 3000 LC  
System



TSQ Endura MS  
System

- Well-differentiated MS peaks
- Hormones in drinking water concentrated with ~100% recovery
- Low ng/L LCMRLs

# Thermo Scientific Dionex Sample Prep Product Line



Thermo Scientific™  
Dionex™ ASE™ 150/350  
Accelerated Solvent  
Extractor Systems



Dionex AutoTrace™  
280 Solid-Phase  
Extraction  
Instrument



Dionex SolEx™  
SPE  
Cartridges



Thermo  
Scientific™  
Rocket™  
Evaporator  
System

Thank You!



# Recovery of Hormones: Fortified Reagent Water

Hormone	Fortified Conc. (µg/L)	Avg. % Recovery	% RSD
Estriol	12	129	10
BPA	100	122	11
Equilenin	5	102	8
Equilin	7.5	89	6
Estrone	5	116	11
17-α-Estradiol	5	93	12
17-β-Estradiol	7.5	109	8
17-α-Ethinylestradiol	37	103	9
Androstenedione	0.25	104	19
Norethindrone	10	100	9
Testosterone	0.1	128	7
Progesterone	0.1	86	19

N=5

*Recovery ranged from 86–129 %*

# Recovery of Hormones: Fortified Drinking Water

Hormone	Fortified Conc. (µg/L)	Avg. % Recovery	% RSD
Estriol	12	120	7
BPA	100	109	3
Equilenin	5	111	3
Equilin	7.5	64	3
Estrone	5	107	5
17-α-Estradiol	5	90	10
17-β-Estradiol	7.5	94	7
17-α-Ethinylestradiol	37	94	8
Androstenedione	0.25	130	17
Norethindrone	10	114	10
Testosterone	0.1	109	10
Progesterone	0.1	97	10

N=5

*Recovery ranged from 64-130 %*