Helping contaminants emerge: The application of high-resolution mass spectrometry to non-targeted analysis of organic pollutants

P. Lee Ferguson, Gordon J. Getzinger, Bernadette Vogler, and Heather M. Stapleton

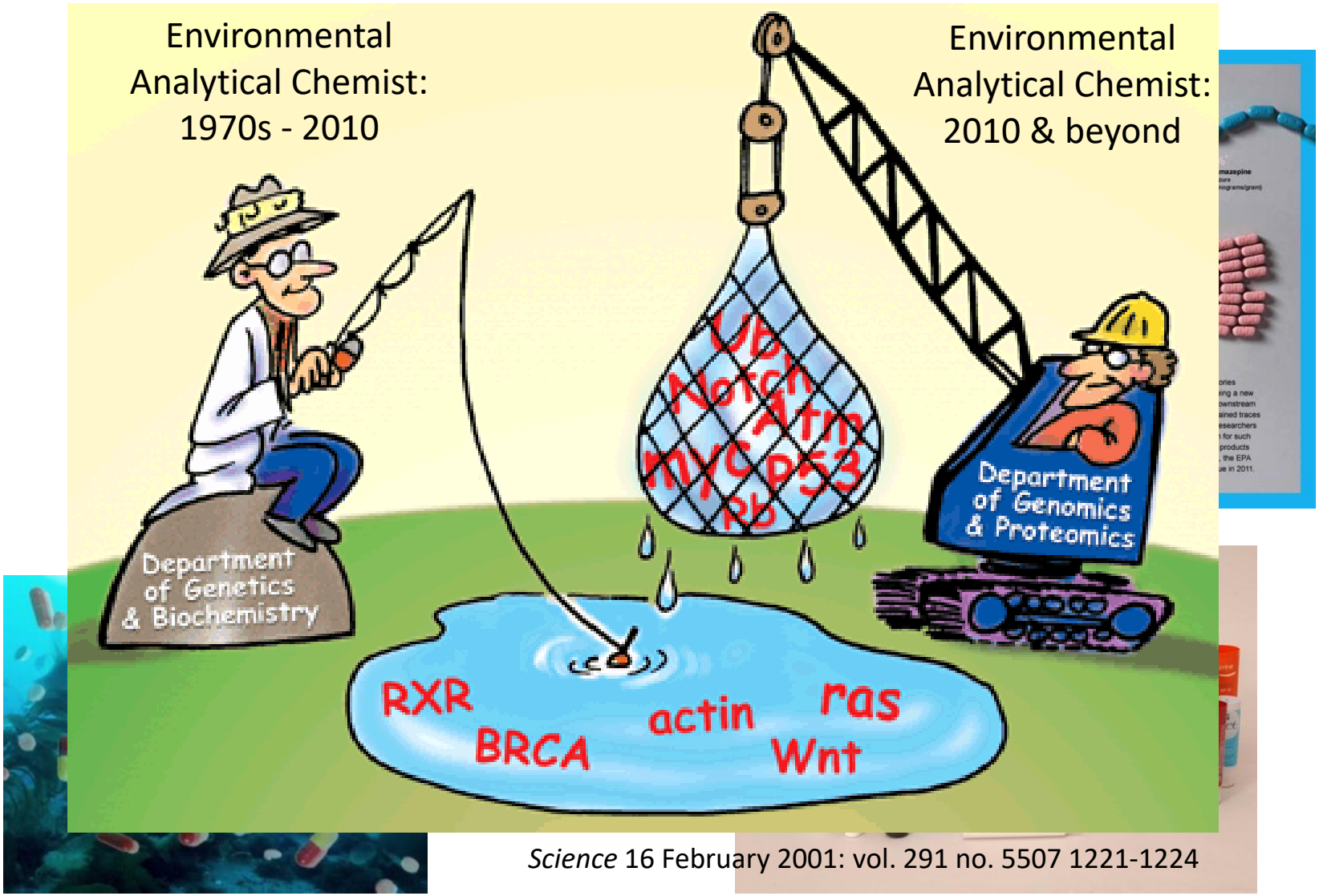
Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, Durham, NC

lee.ferguson@duke.edu

Duke UNIVERSITY

NICHOLAS SCHOOL OF THE ENVIRONMENT
DUKE UNIVERSITY
forging a sustainable future

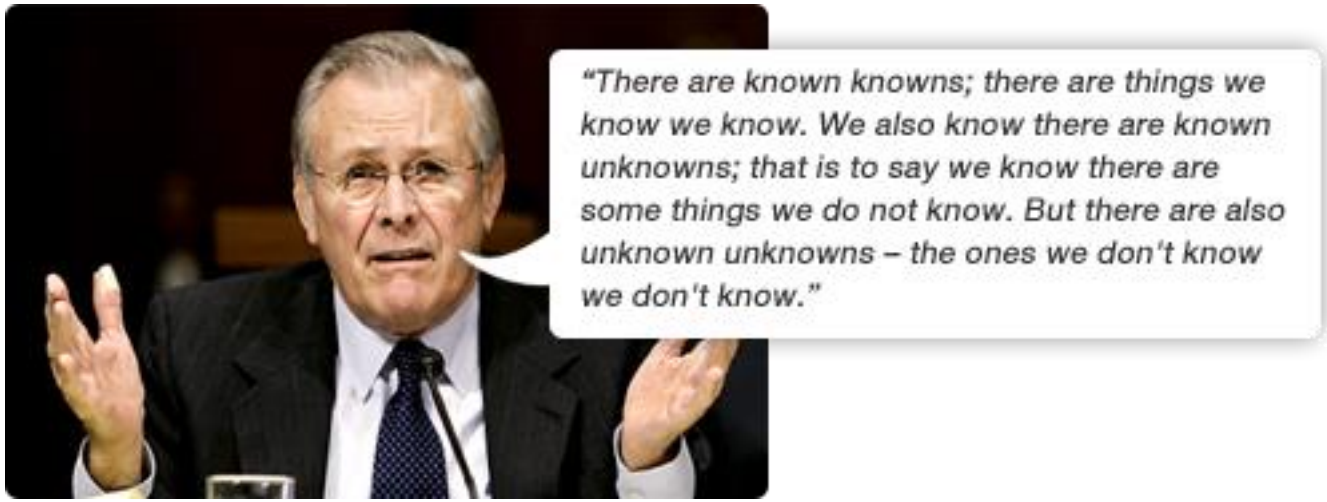
What are the next emerging contaminants and how can we find them in the environment?



Science 16 February 2001: vol. 291 no. 5507 1221-1224

LC-HRMS: An emerging technique for "helping contaminants emerge"

LC-MS strategies for characterization of organic contaminants			
Screening technique:	*Targeted*	*Suspect*	*Non-target*
Question:	*Are compounds x, y, & z present in this sample?*	*Which compounds of a defined list are present in this sample?*	*Which compounds are present in this sample?*
Compound Types:	*Known-knowns*	*Known-unknowns*	*Known-unknowns & unknown-unknowns*



Wastewater is a significant source of emerging contaminants to the aquatic environment

- Micropollutant fate in wastewater treatment is process-dependent
- Removal efficiencies may vary substantially depending on micropollutant structure
- Needed: methods for “holistic” assessment of micropollutant fate during wastewater treatment

OBJECTIVE:

Application of a non-targeted LC-HRMS method for fate-dependent analysis of micropollutants in wastewater and surface water

Study site and sampling

Sample Preparation and Instrumental Analysis

Sampling:

- Daily grab samples (Tue-Fri)
- Triplicate sampling on one day

Sample enrichment:

- 500 mL sample (primary effluent diluted 1:5 (v/v))
- Spiked with stable isotope labeled standards (19)
- Automated SPE, 500 mg Oasis HLB

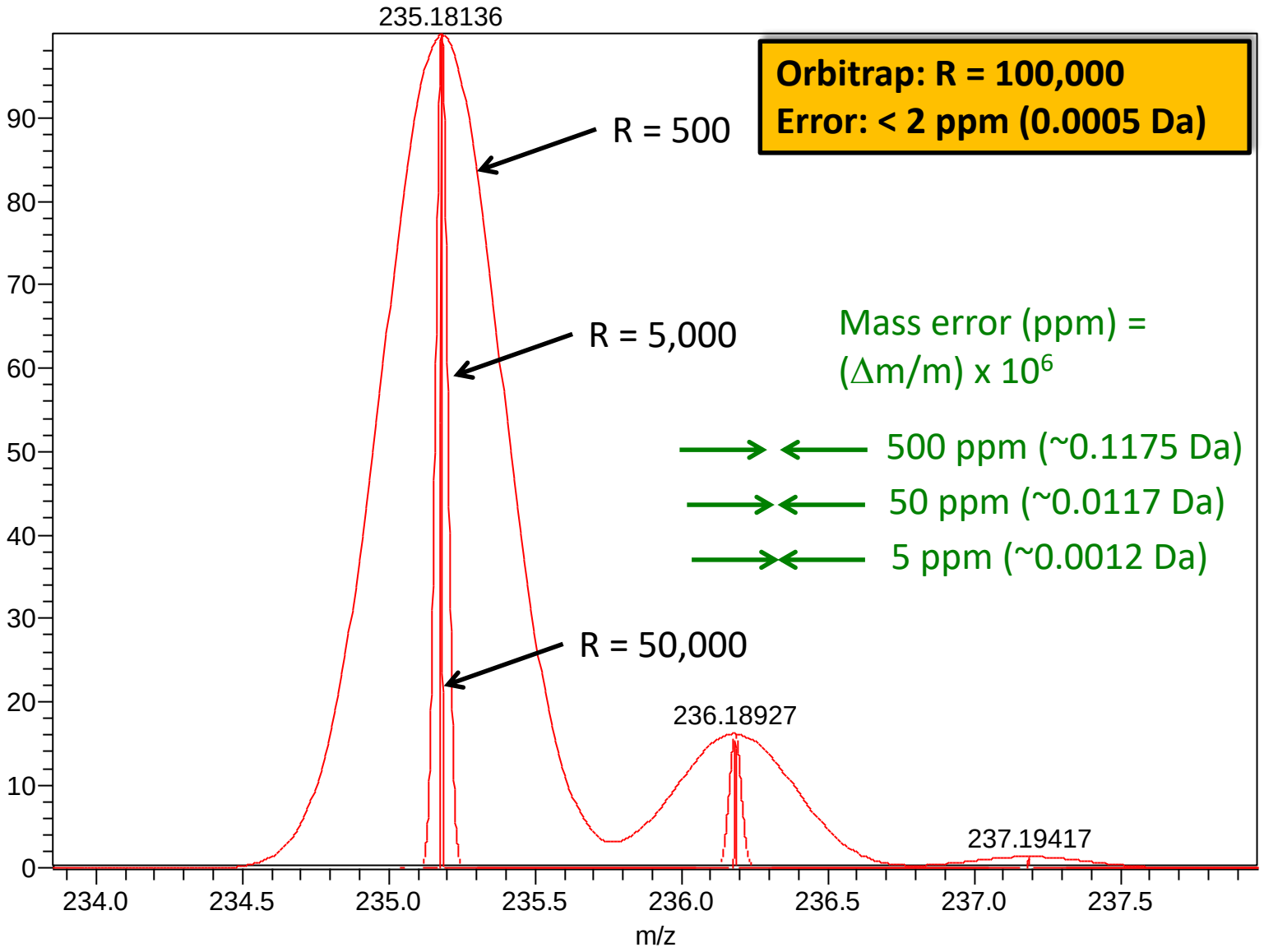
UHPLC

- Dionex Ultimate 3000, 100x2.1 Thermo Hypersil Gold aQ
- H2O/ACN gradient, 95% to 1% H2O in 55 min, 0.5 mL min-1

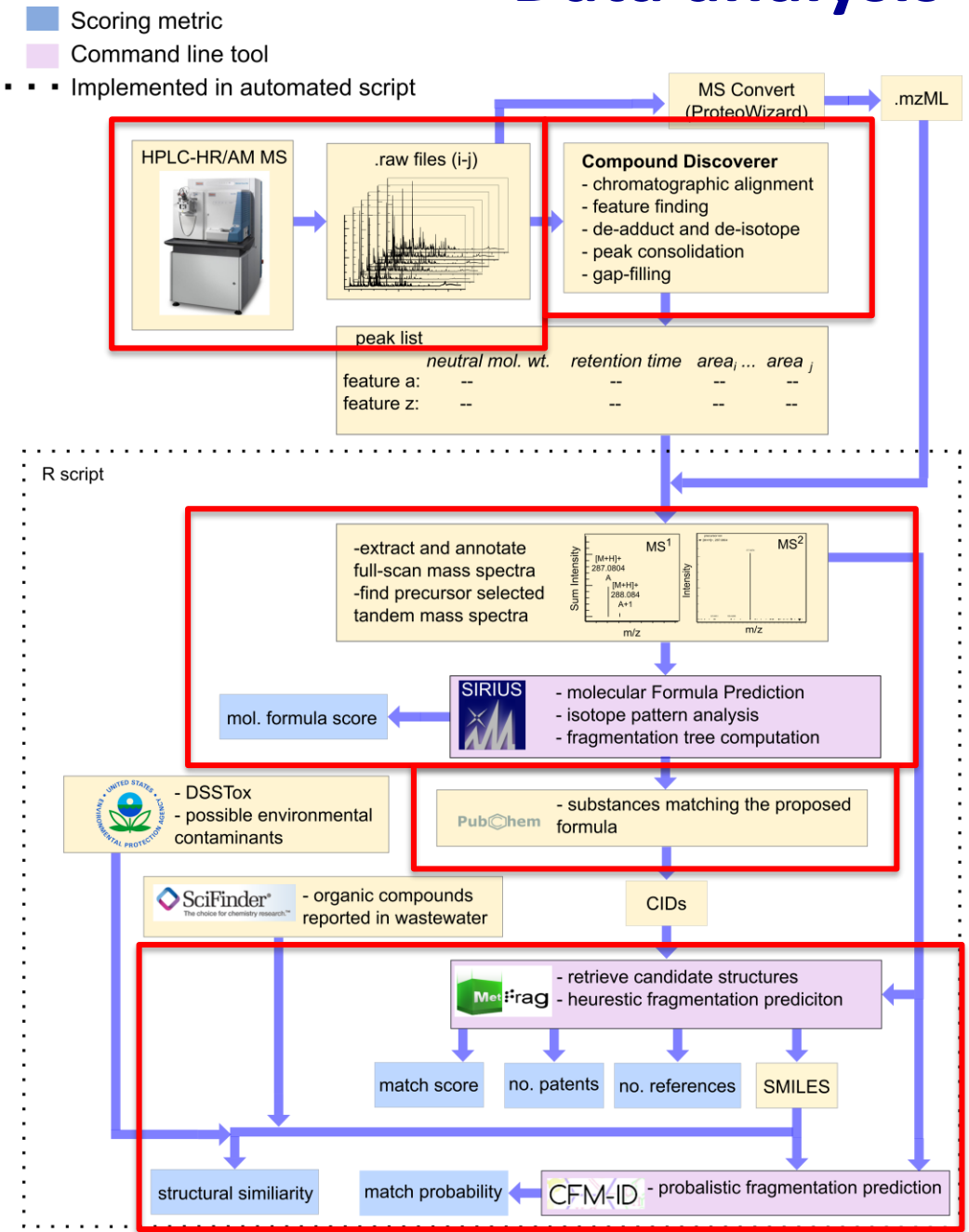
High-resolution mass spectrometry

- Thermo LTQ Orbitrap Velos, ESI(+)
- Full-scan (m/z 100-2000), accurate mass, R=60k FWHM
- Top-4 data-dependent accurate mass MS^2, R=7500 FWHM

Why do we use HRMS for non-targeted analysis of pollutants?

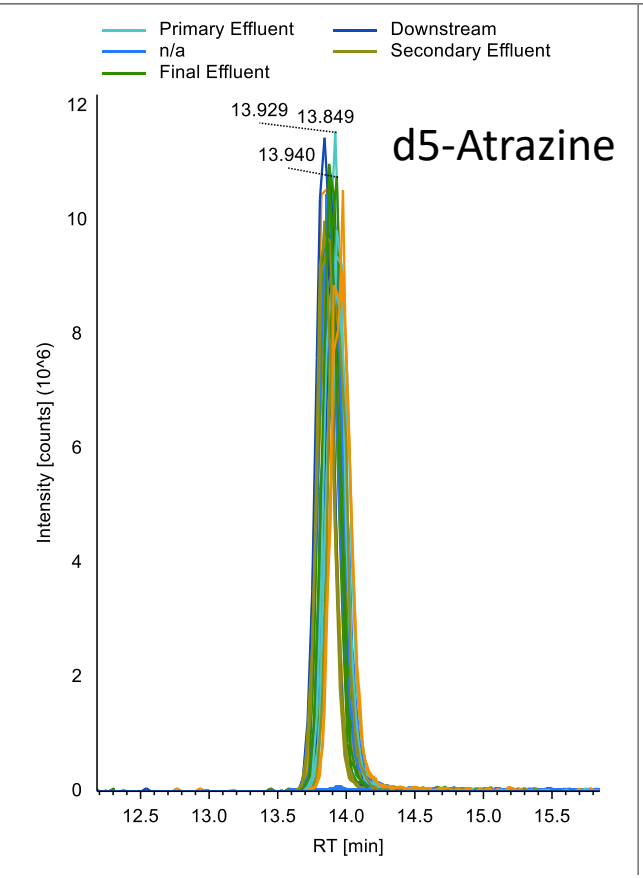


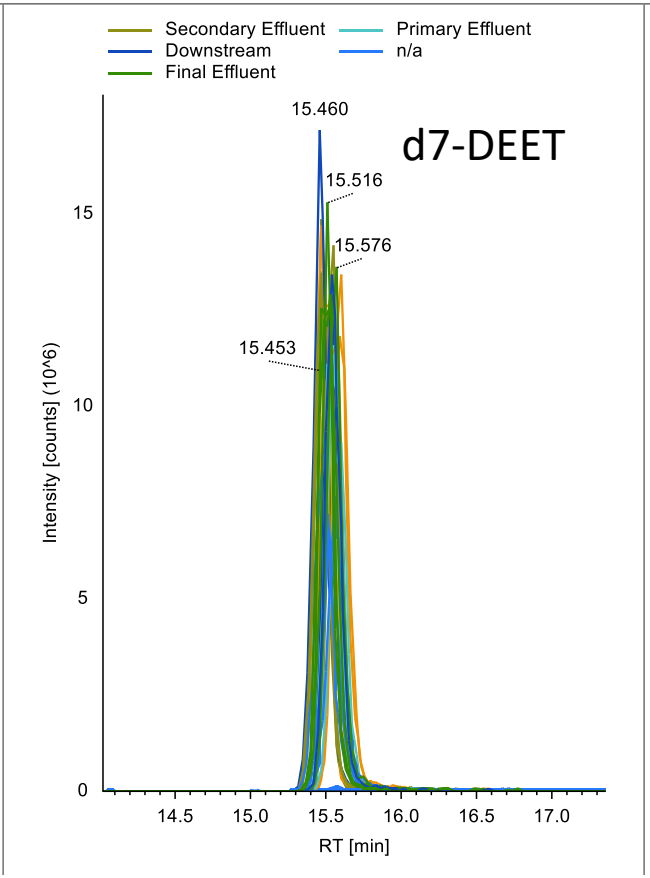
Data analysis workflow

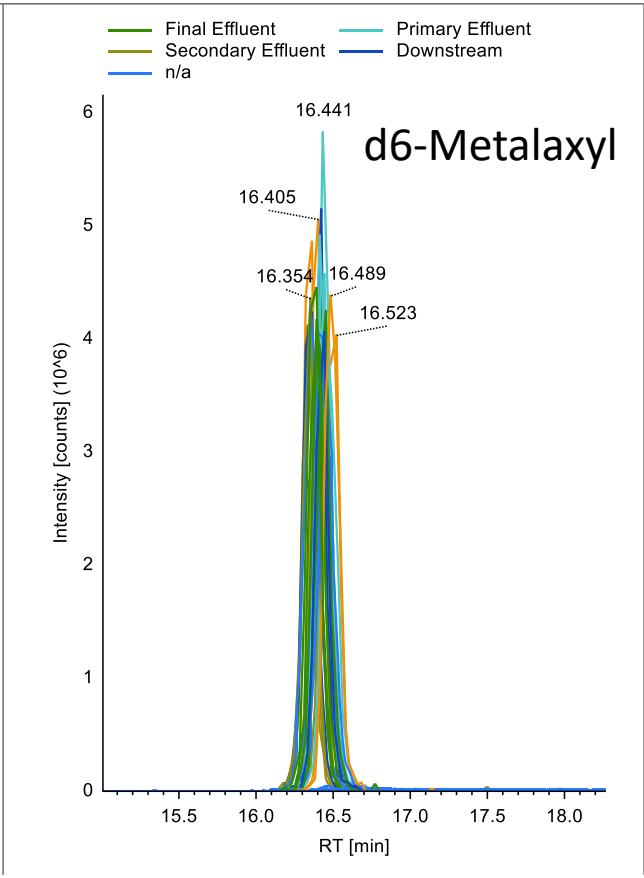


1. Molecular feature detection
   - De-adduct, de-isotope
   - Feature = accurate neutral mass + retention time
2. Molecular formula prediction
   - Monoisotopic mass decomposition
   - Isotope pattern filtering
   - Fragmentation tree annotation
3. Postulate structure
   - PubChem formula query
4. Holistic structure scoring
   - Combinatorial fragment generator
   - Literature and patent data
   - Similarity searching

Isotope labeled standards reveal high reproducibility and minimal matrix effects across sample types





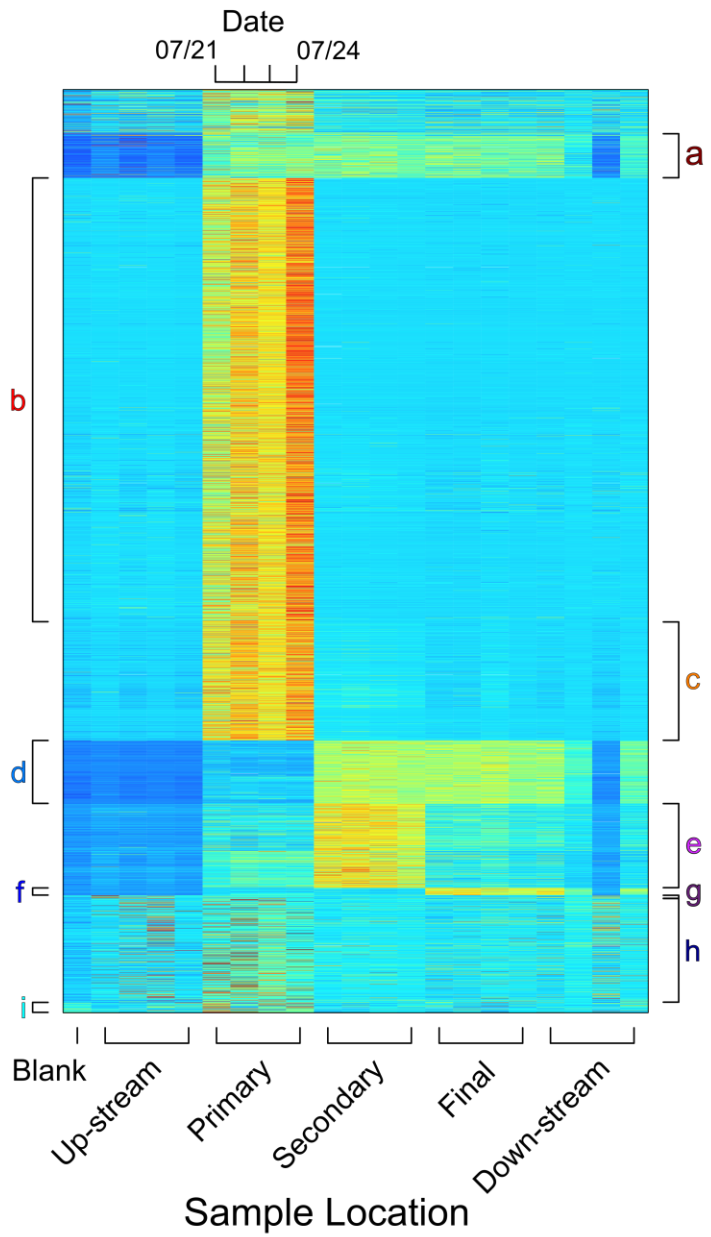


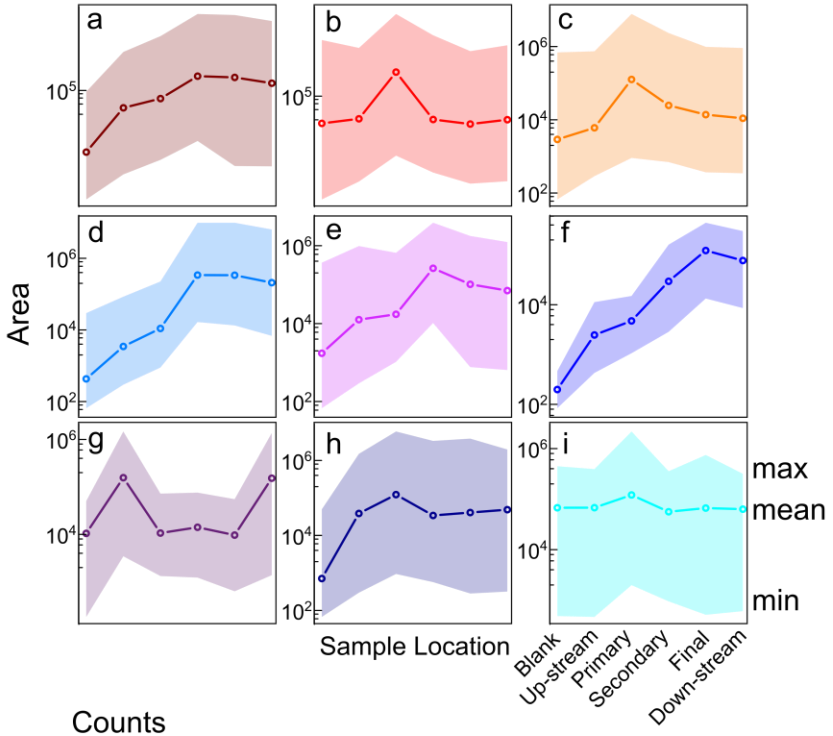
Differential analysis of non-target compounds in wastewater to reveal emerging contaminants

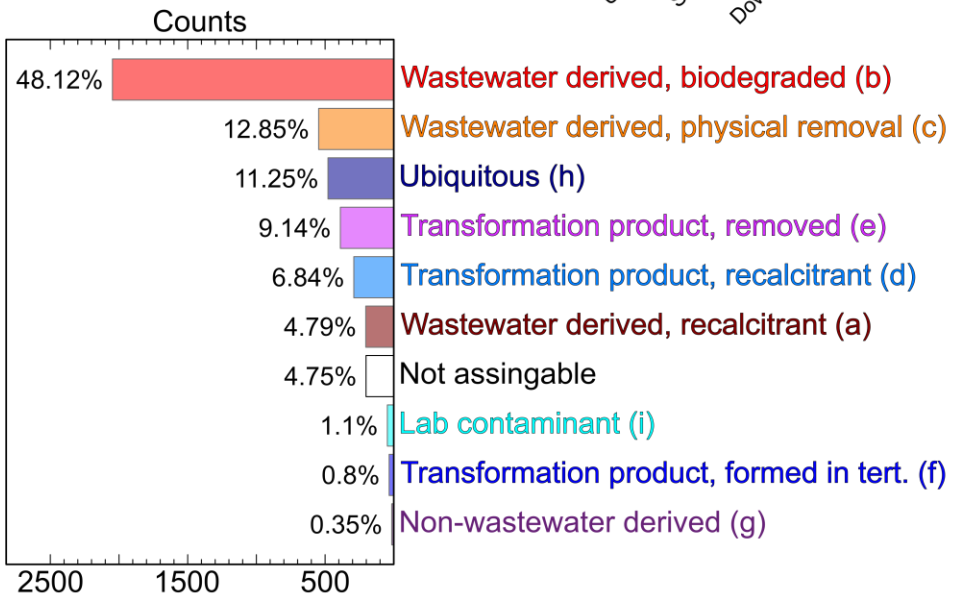
- Screening results were used to generate target lists for differential screening
- ID in screening = mass error <+/-2.5 ppm and ΔRT< 0.5min

Category	Blank	Upstream	Primary eff.	Secondary eff.	Final eff.	Downstream
Wastewater-derived, biodegradable	O	O	↑	↓	→	→
Wastewater-derived, physical removal	O	O	↑	↘	↘	→
Wastewater-derived, recalcitrant	O	O	↑	→	→	→
Transformation product, removed	O	O	O	↑	↓	→
Transformation product, recalcitrant	O	O	O	↑	→	→
Transformation product, produced in tertiary treatment	O	O	O	↗	↑	→
Non wastewater-derived	O	↑	O	O	O	↑
Ubiquitous	O	→	→	→	→	→
Laboratory contaminant	→	→	→	→	→	→

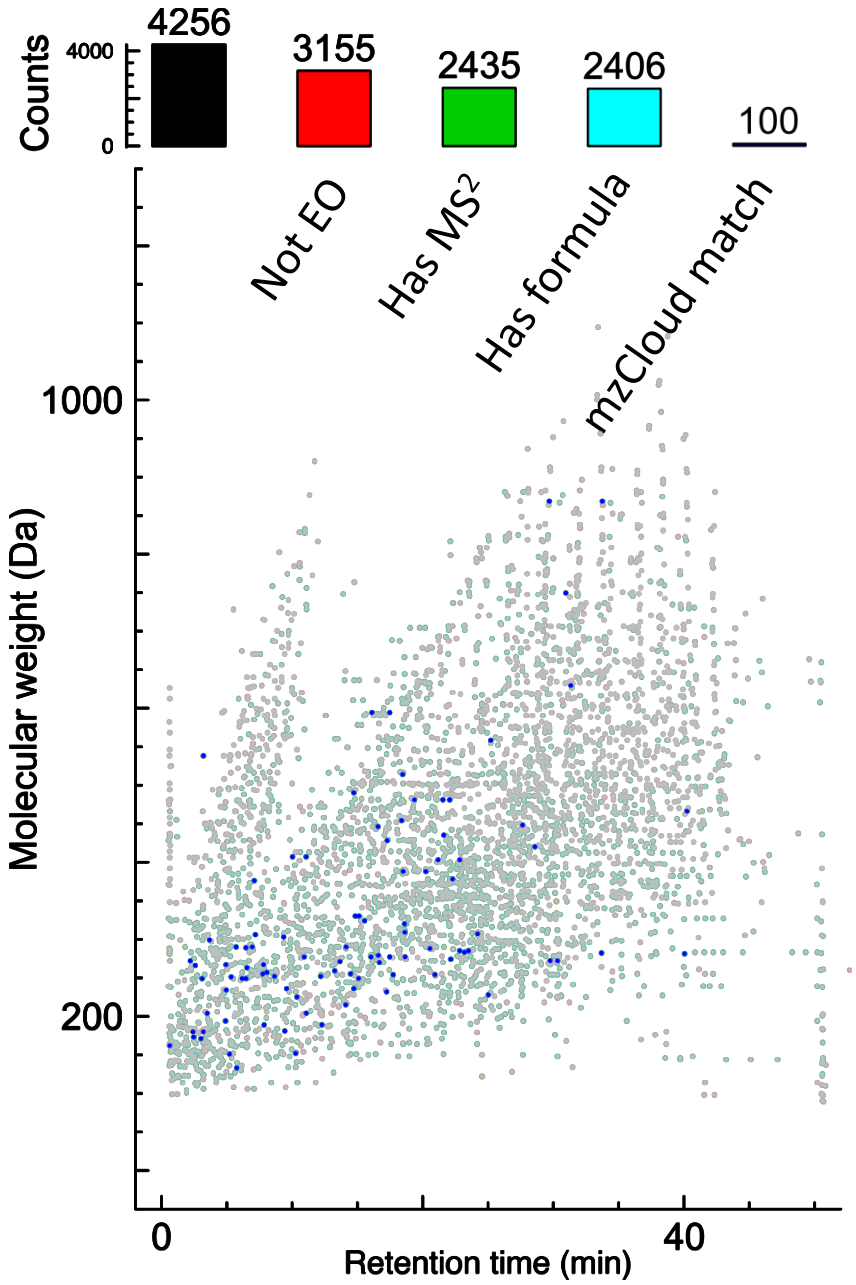
Fate-dependent feature prioritization



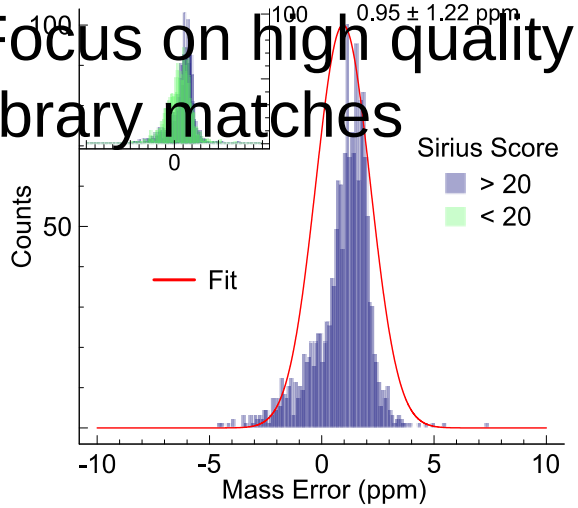




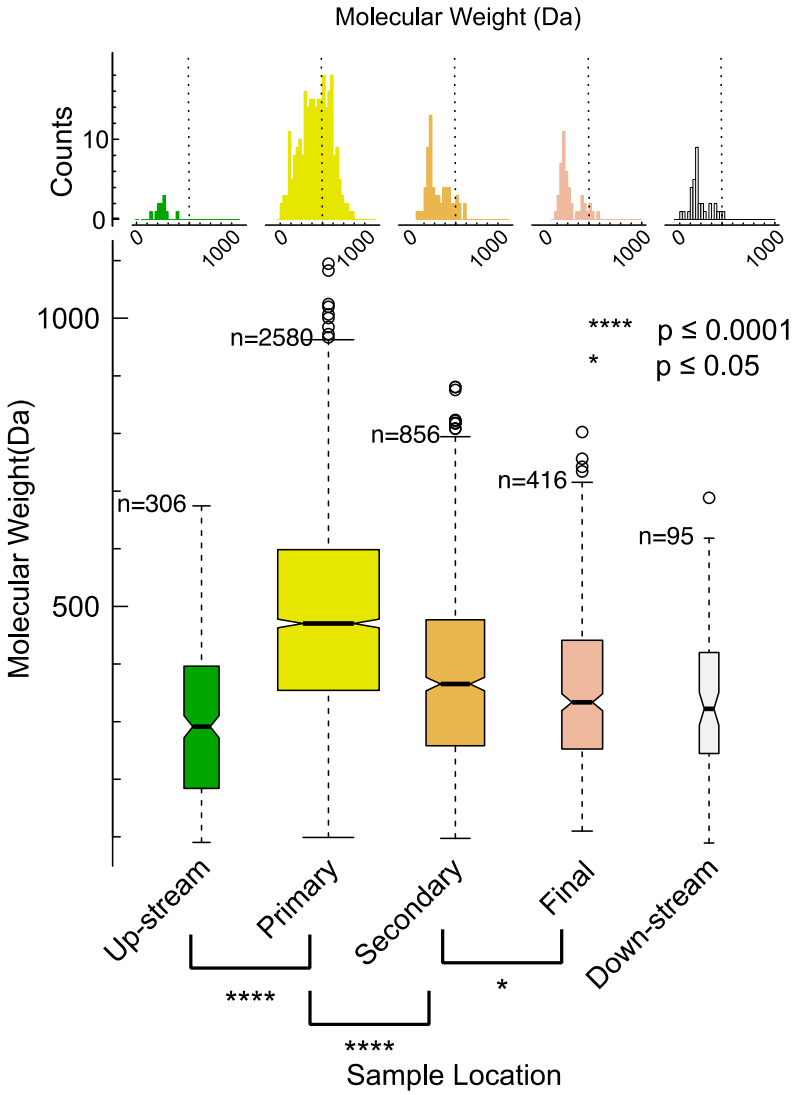
Data filtering

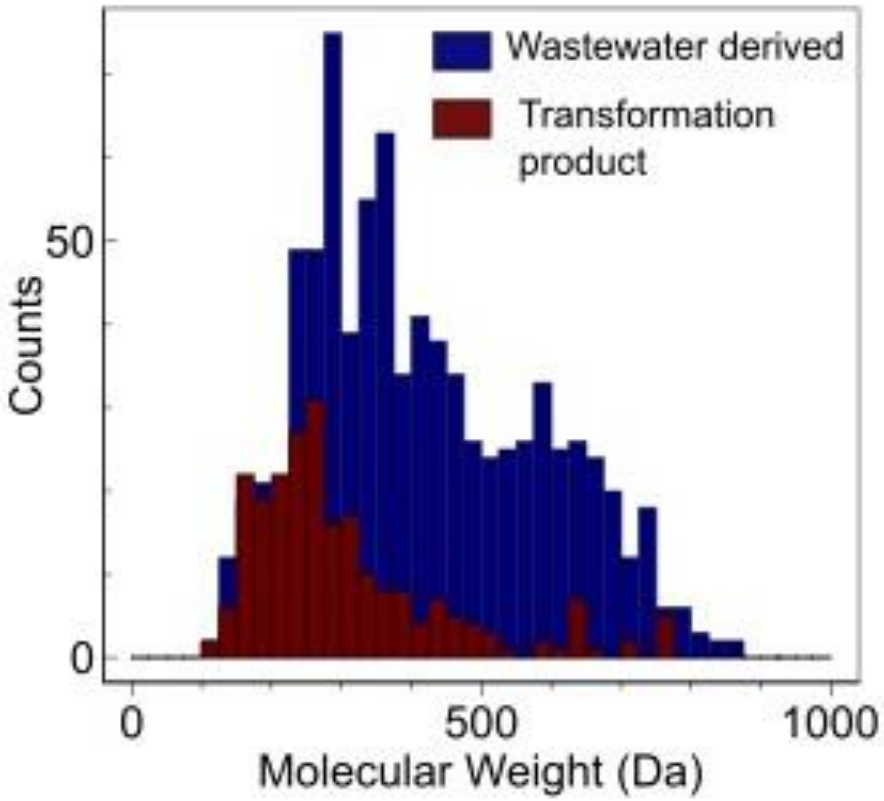


- Remove features corresponding to ethoxylated oligomers
- Filter based on MS^2 spectra
- Retain features with molecular formula assignment
- Prioritize based on differential category
- Focus on high quality mzCloud library matches

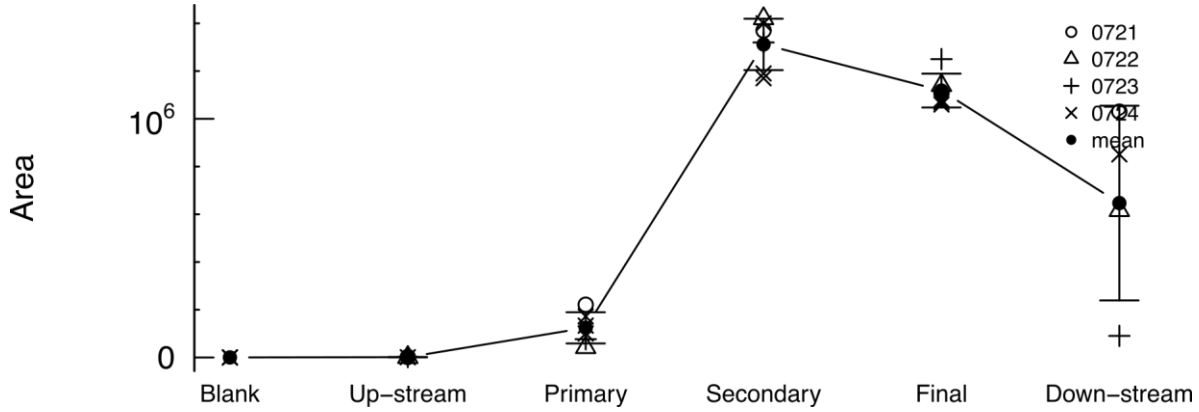


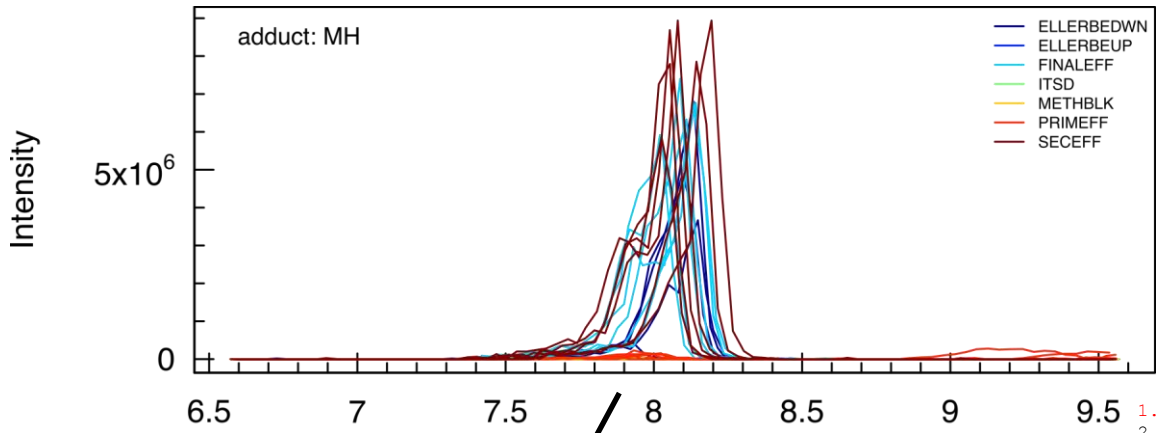
Results: Feature molecular weight distributions change during the wastewater treatment process

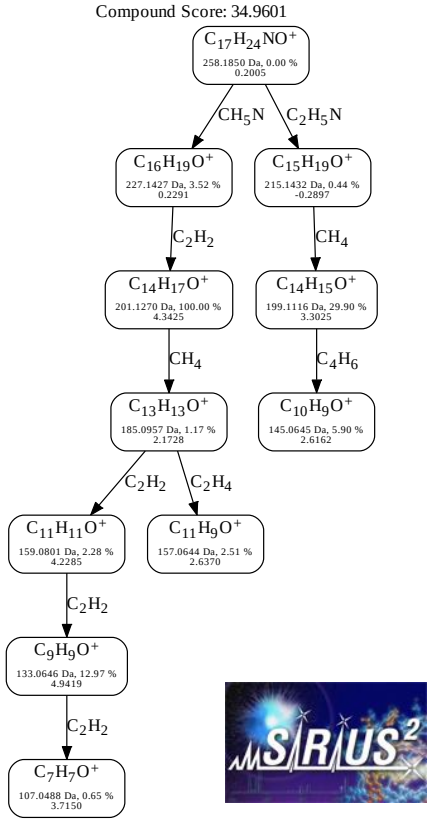


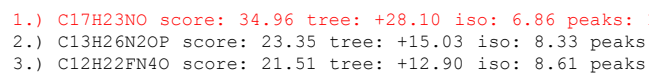


257.1777 Da feature follows a recalcitrant transformation product profile

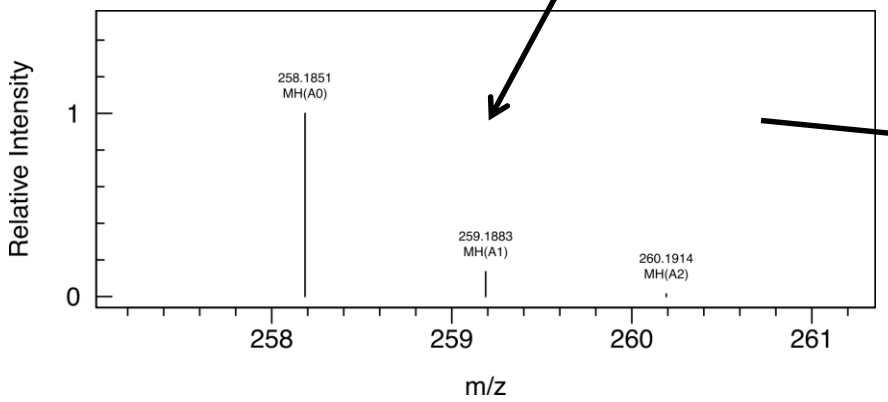


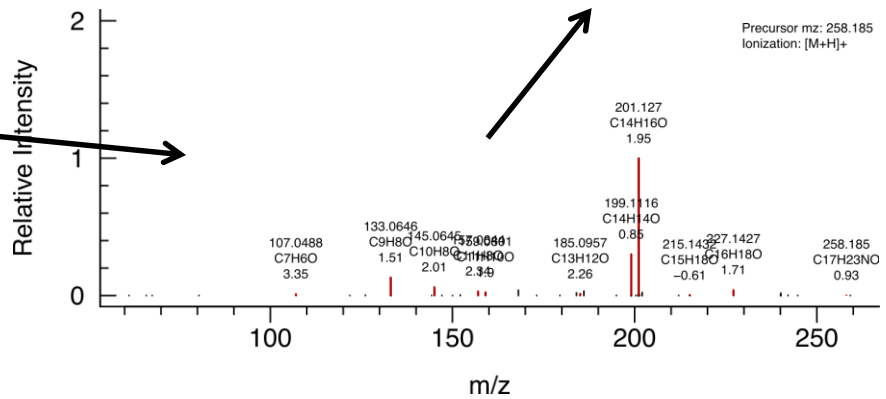







```
1.) C17H23NO score: 34.96 tree: +28.10 iso: 6.86 peaks: 11 91.33 %
2.) C13H26N2OP score: 23.35 tree: +15.03 iso: 8.33 peaks: 13 93.83 %
3.) C12H22FN4O score: 21.51 tree: +12.90 iso: 8.61 peaks: 11 88.13 %
4.) C7H21F2N7O score: 6.13 tree: +6.13 iso: 0.00 peaks: 11 91.26 %
```

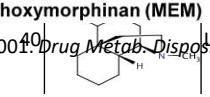


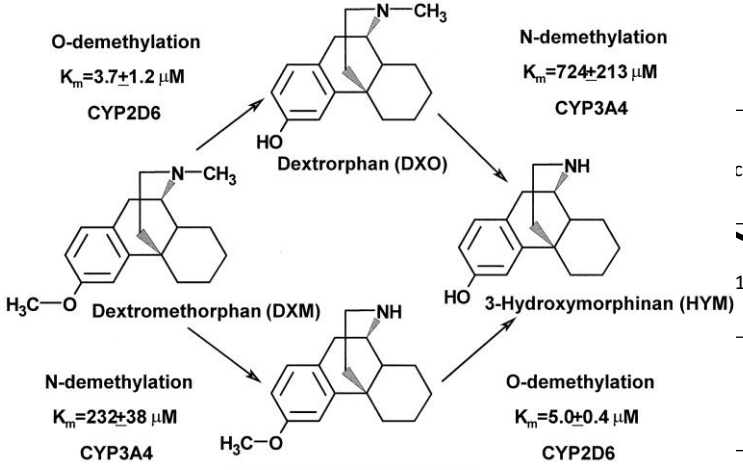


Dextrorphan tentatively identified by library match and *in silico* fragments

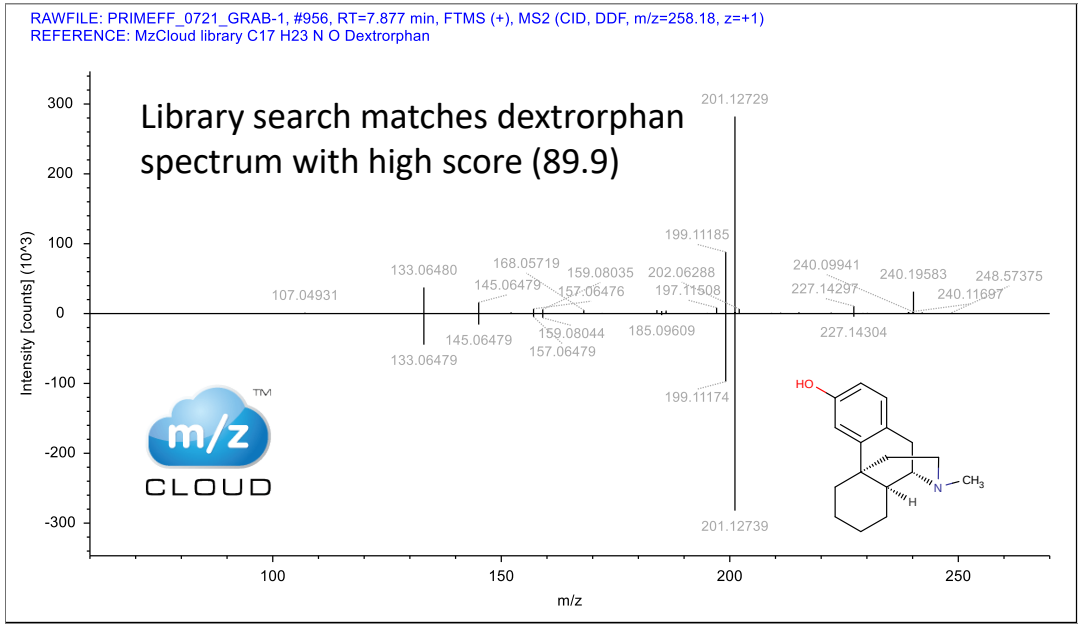
Chemspider matches for $C_{17}H_{23}NO$

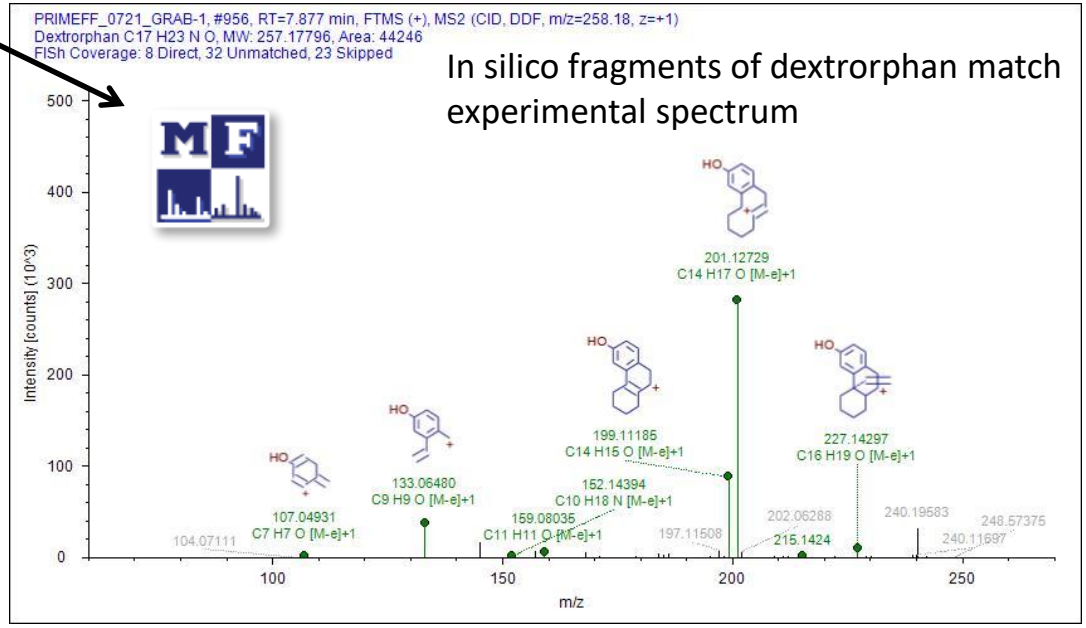
Dextrorphan is a known, activated human metabolite of the cough suppressant dextromethorphan

CSID	ΔMass [ppm]	# References	Structure	Name
16726212	1.02	40		Levorphanol

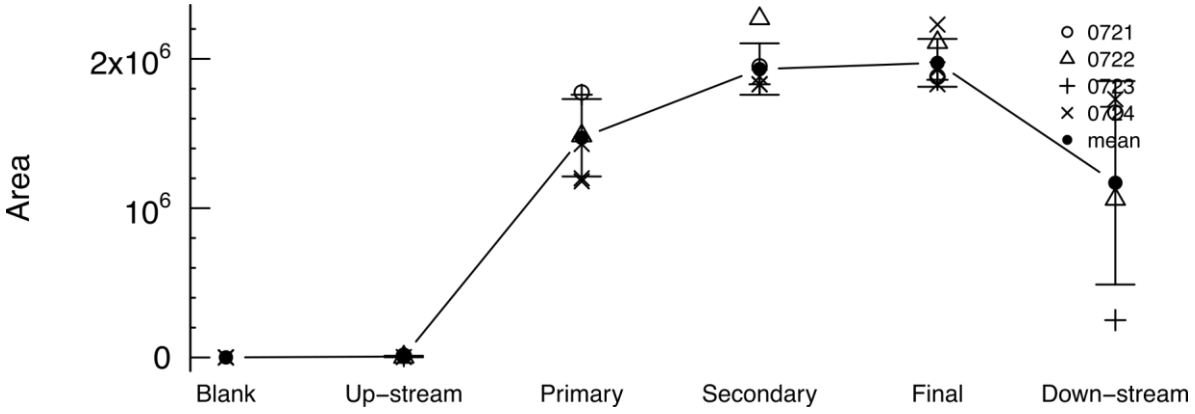


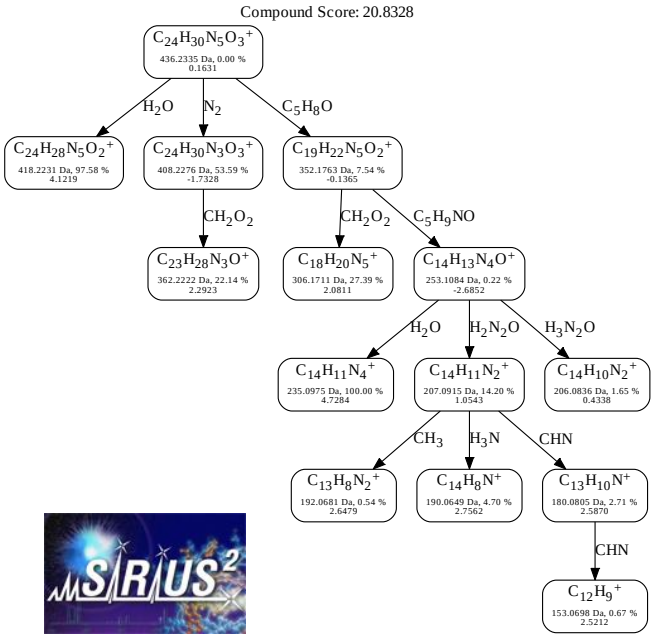
Yu, A. and Haining, R.L. 2001. *Drug Metab. Dispos.*, 29(11), 1514-1520

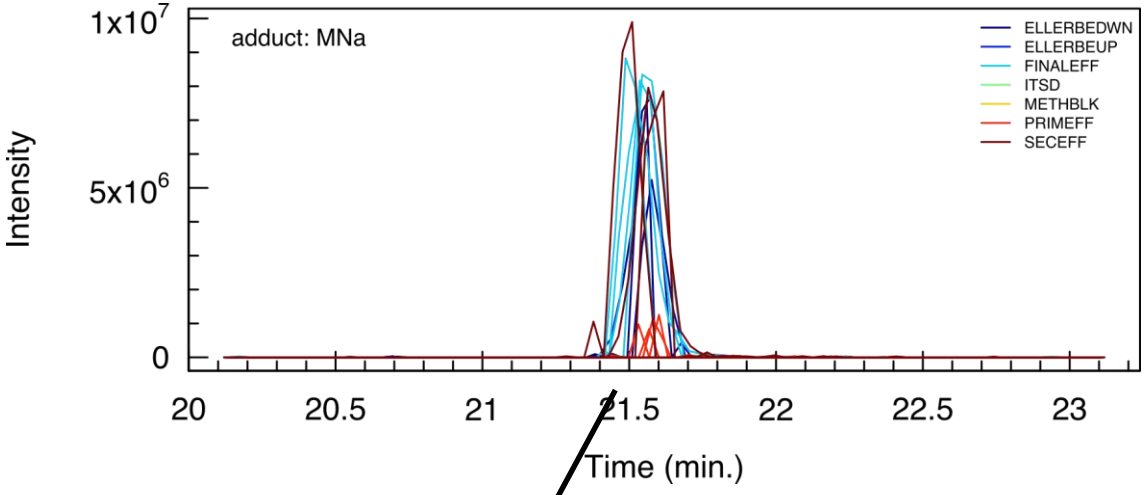




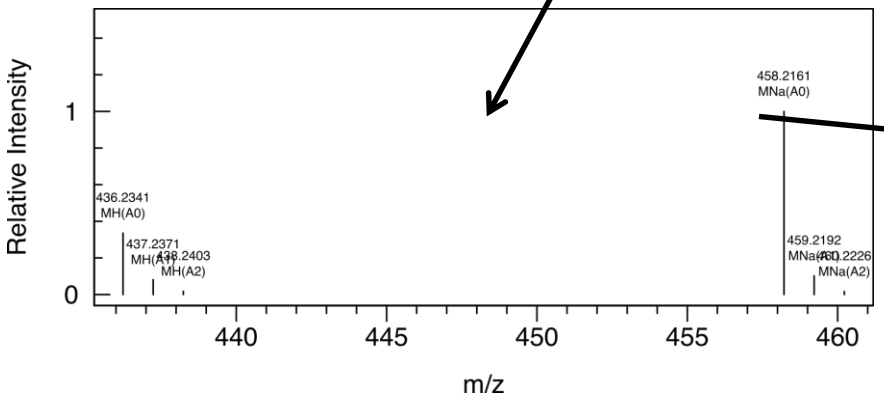
A feature at 435.2244 Da is wastewater-derived and recalcitrant

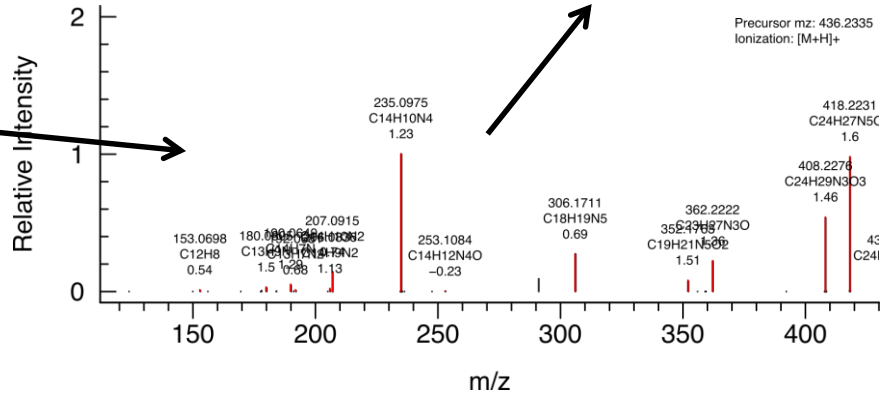






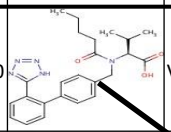
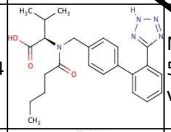
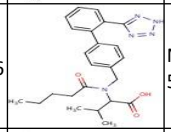
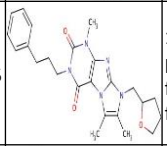
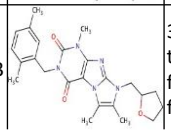

```
1.) C24H29N5O3 score: 20.83 tree: +20.83 iso: 0.00 peaks: 14 95.67 %
2.) C22H27N8O2 score: 15.72 tree: +15.72 iso: 0.00 peaks: 15 95.87 %
3.) C19H28FN8O3 score: 13.65 tree: +13.65 iso: 0.00 peaks: 14 95.67 %
4.) C16H33N7O5S score: 13.08 tree: +13.08 iso: 0.00 peaks: 12 85.63 %
5.) C19H29F4N5O2 score: 12.88 tree: +12.88 iso: 0.00 peaks: 13 74.11 %
6.) C18H30N9O2P score: 12.26 tree: +12.26 iso: 0.00 peaks: 11 64.07 %
7.) C21H31F4N2O3 score: 12.00 tree: +12.00 iso: 0.00 peaks: 14 95.40 %
8.) C19H30ClN9O score: 11.25 tree: +11.25 iso: 0.00 peaks: 10 63.87 %
9.) C15H33F2N4O8 score: 10.95 tree: +10.95 iso: 0.00 peaks: 14 95.67 %
10.) C15H31FN9O3P score: 9.57 tree: +9.57 iso: 0.00 peaks: 13 80.27 %
```





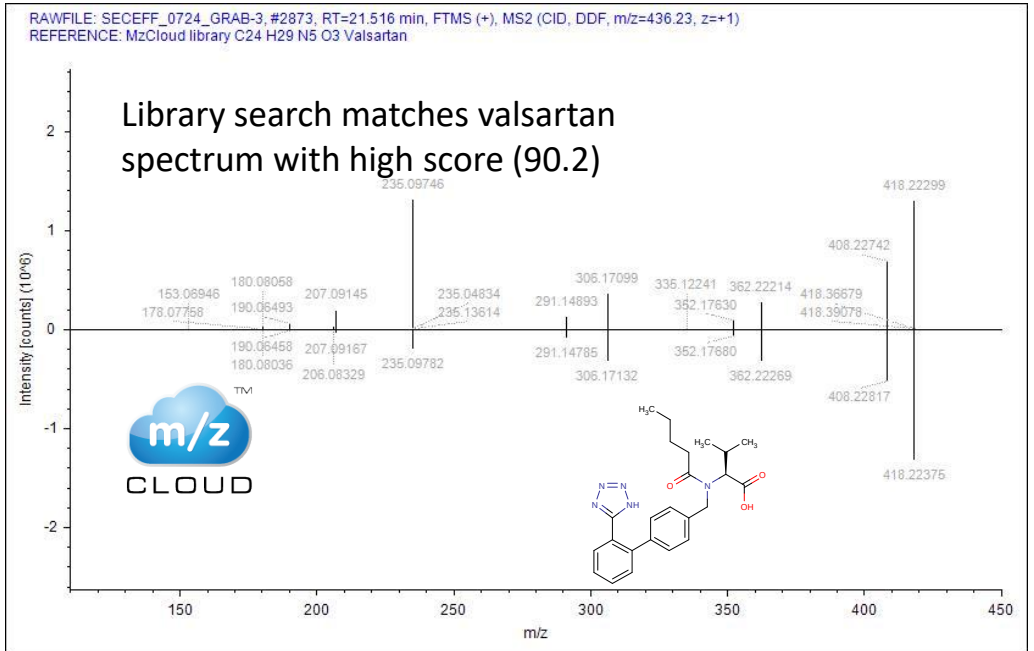
Valsartan tentatively identified by library match and *in silico* fragments

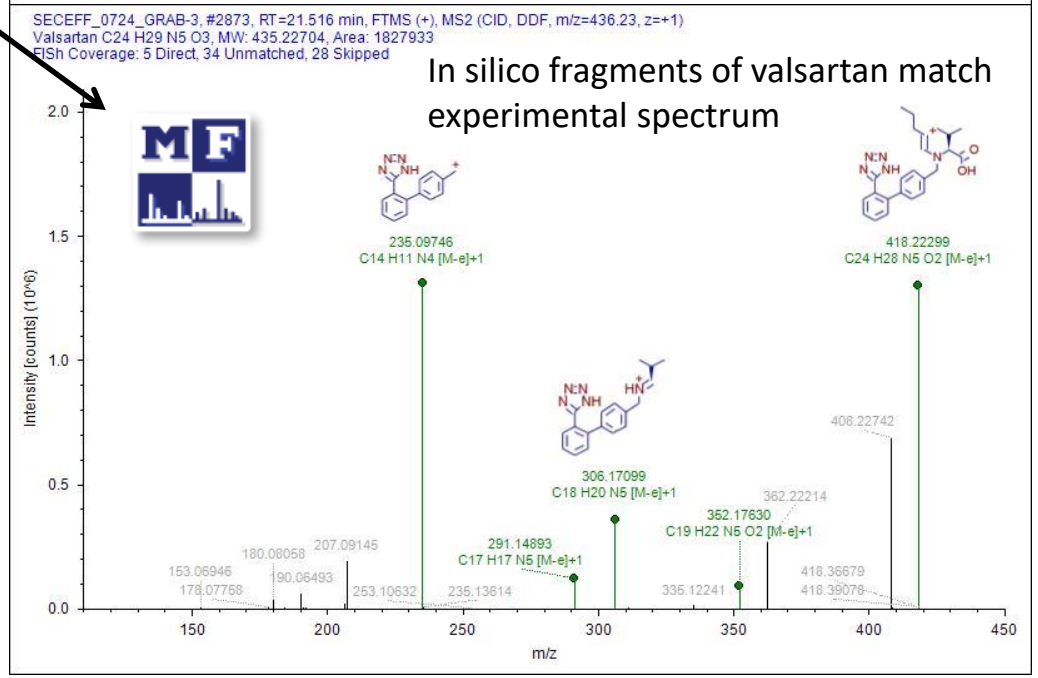
Chemspider matches for $C_{24}H_{29}N_5O_3$

CSID	ΔMass [ppm]	# References	Structure	Name
54833	1.4	1050		Valsartan
4447678	1.4	34		N-pentanoyl-N-{[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl}-D-valine
5448	1.4	26		N-Pentanoyl-N-{[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-4-biphenylyl]methyl}valine
2414607	1.4	15		1,6,7-Trimethyl-3-(3-phenylpropyl)-8-(tetrahydro-2-furanylmethyl)-1H-imidazo[2,1-f]purine-2,4(3H,8H)-dione
2414601	1.4	13		3-(2,5-Dimethylbenzyl)-1,6,7-trimethyl-8-(tetrahydro-2-furanylmethyl)-1H-imidazo[2,1-f]purine-2,4(3H,8H)-dione

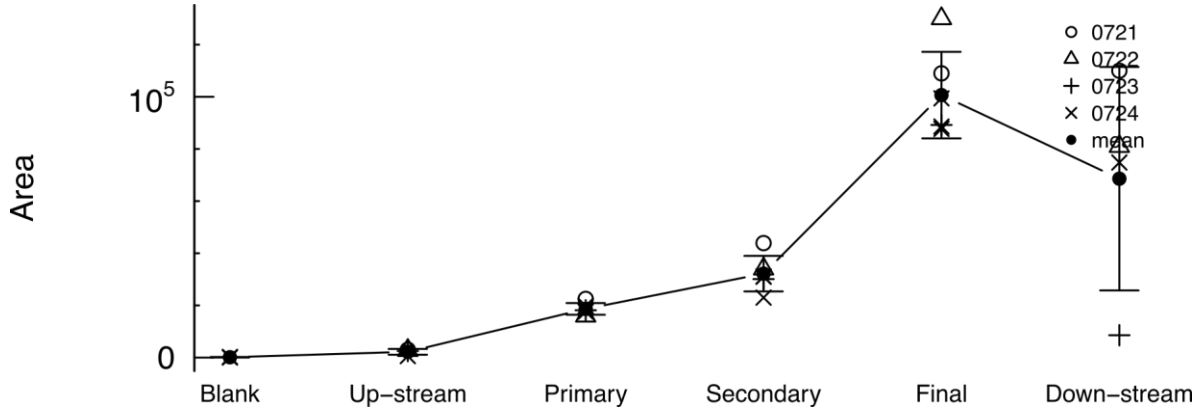
Valsartan is a highly prescribed angiotensin II receptor antagonist and has previously been shown to be recalcitrant to biodegradation in wastewater treatment.

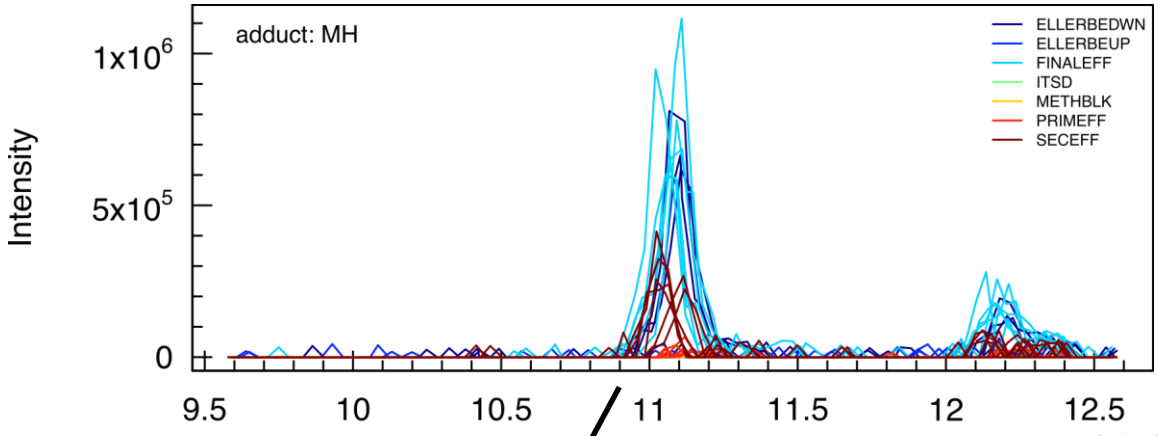
Bergheim, M. et al. 2014. *Environ. Chem.*, 11, 431-444

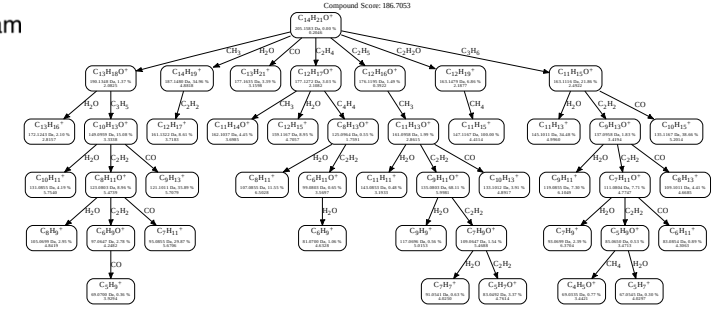




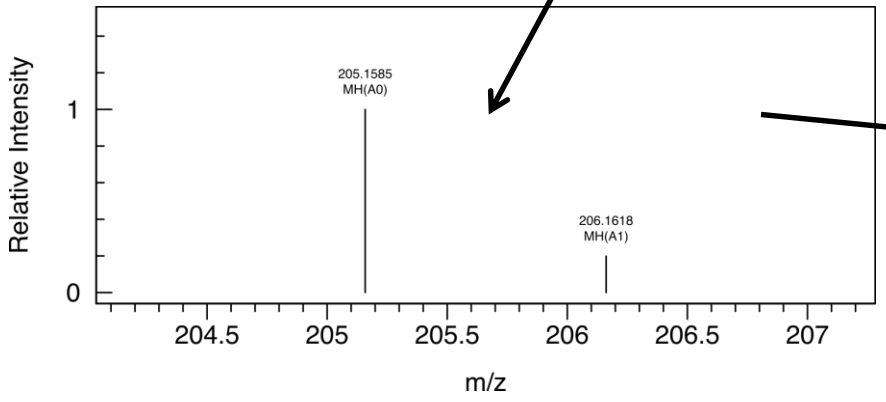
204.1512 Da feature increases after tertiary treatment (UV)

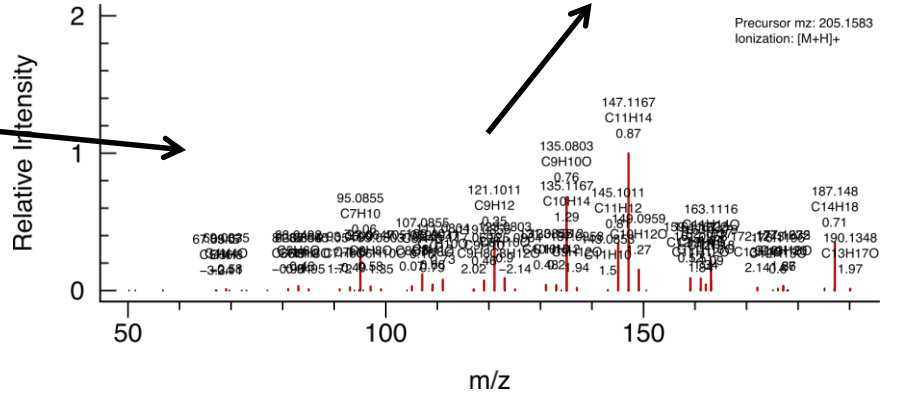






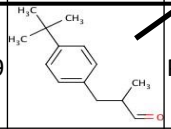
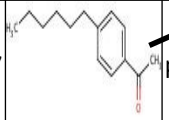
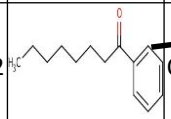
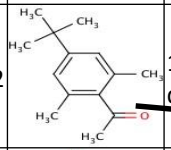
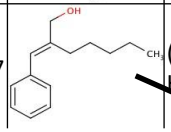
1.) C14H20O score: 186.71 tree: +179.28 iso: 7.42 peaks: 44 98.87 %
2.) C9H19FN3O score: 154.34 tree: +154.34 iso: 0.00 peaks: 44 98.87 %





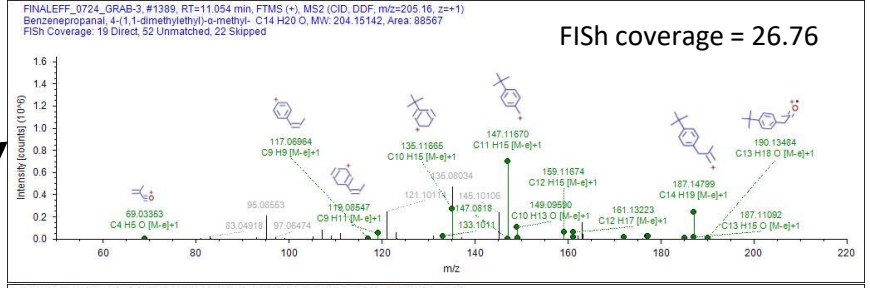
Without library matches, *in silico* fragmentation provides structural clues

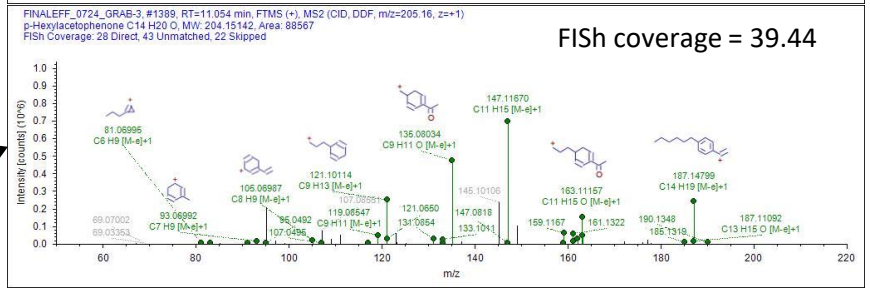
Chemspider matches for $C_{14}H_{20}O$

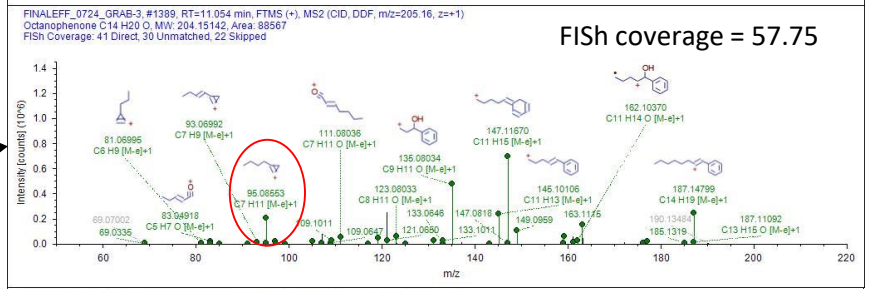
CSID	ΔMass [ppm]	# References	Structure	Name
199342	1.14	99		Protectol PP (Lilial)
110058	1.14	67		p-Hexylacetophenone
66895	1.14	52		Octanophenone
67442	1.14	32		1-(4-tert-Butyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)ethanone
4519770	1.14	27		(2E)-2-Benzylidene-1-heptanol

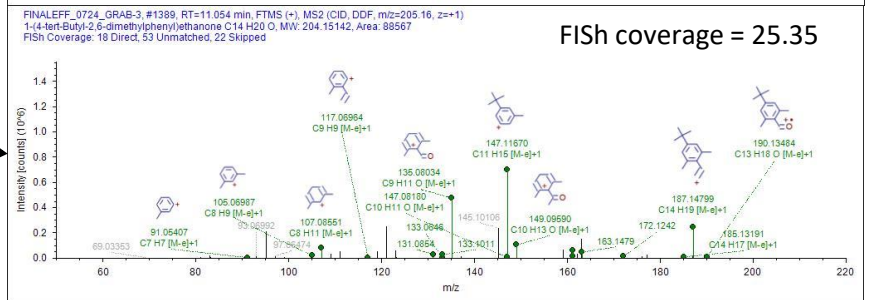
C8 oxo-alkylbenzenes have been reported as oxidation products of petroleum hydrocarbons in marine environments.

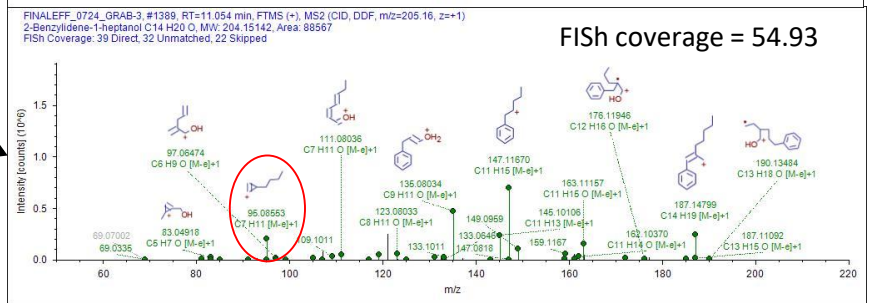
Harvey, G.R. 1995. *Mar. Polll. Bull.*., 30(6), 425-426



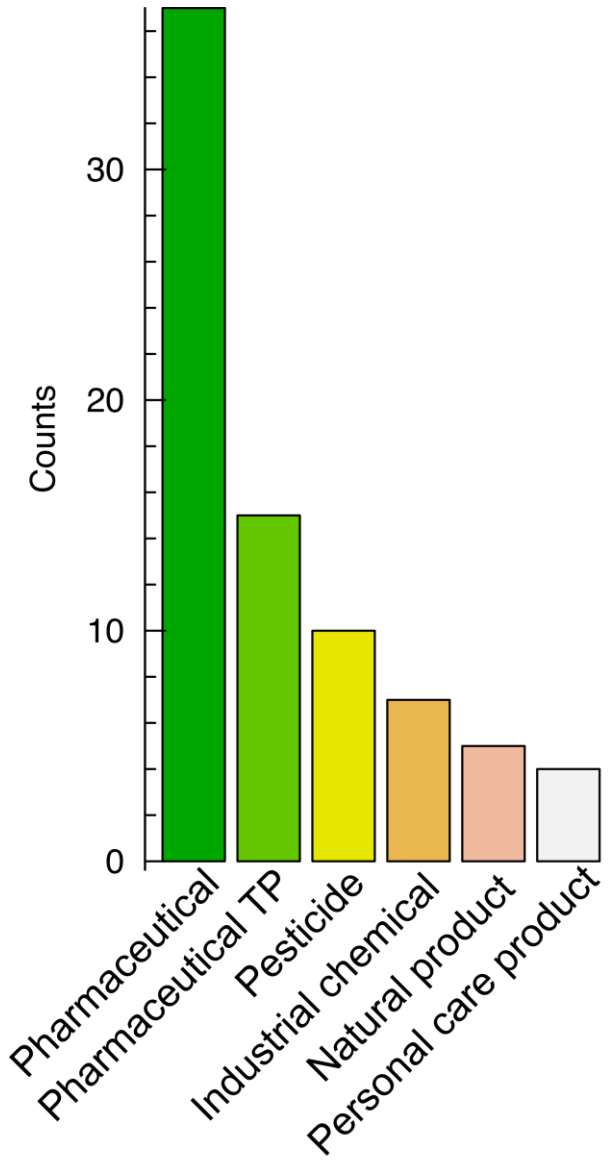


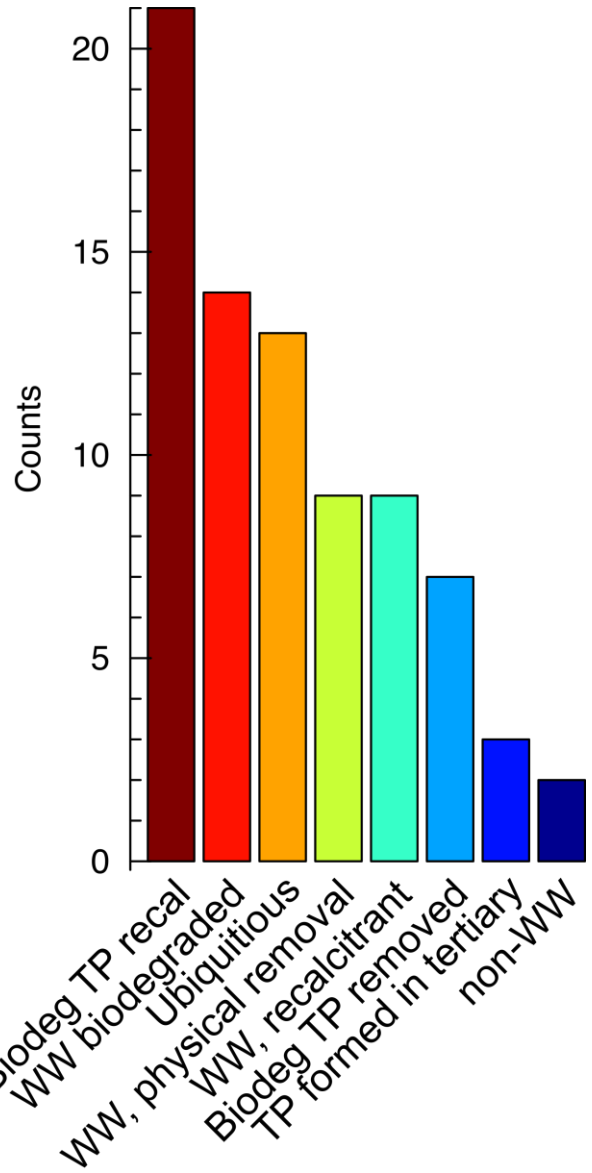






Results: Suspect compounds tentatively identified





- 78 compounds from six classes were tentatively identified in wastewater/surface water
- 20 of these were confirmed with standards (100% correct assignment)
- A further 1,101 features were annotated as polyethoxylated surfactants (comprising 39% of features identified as wastewater-derived, biodegradable)
- The largest fraction of ID'd compounds was classified as recalcitrant transformation products.

Conclusions: Non-targeted analysis of micropollutants in wastewater

- LC-HRMS coupled with optimized non-targeted screening workflows provide essential tools for conducting “fate-directed analysis” of organic contaminants in the environment.
- Differential analysis coupled to suspect screening is a powerful approach for identifying treatment-specific profiles of microcpollutants during wastewater treatment
- Holistic analysis reveals that wastewater micropollutant burdens change both qualitatively and quantitatively during treatment
- Opportunities exist to utilize this approach to inform future wastewater treatment process design and optimization.

Semivolatile organic contaminants in the indoor environment: a challenging "exposome"

- Research on SVOCs has focused on occurrence and effects in the ambient environment – there have been few comprehensive studies on human exposure indoors
- SVOCs escape from household products over time and may accumulate in the indoor environment
- They are applied to consumer products to enhance performance or durability – such as:

Phthalates in personal care products

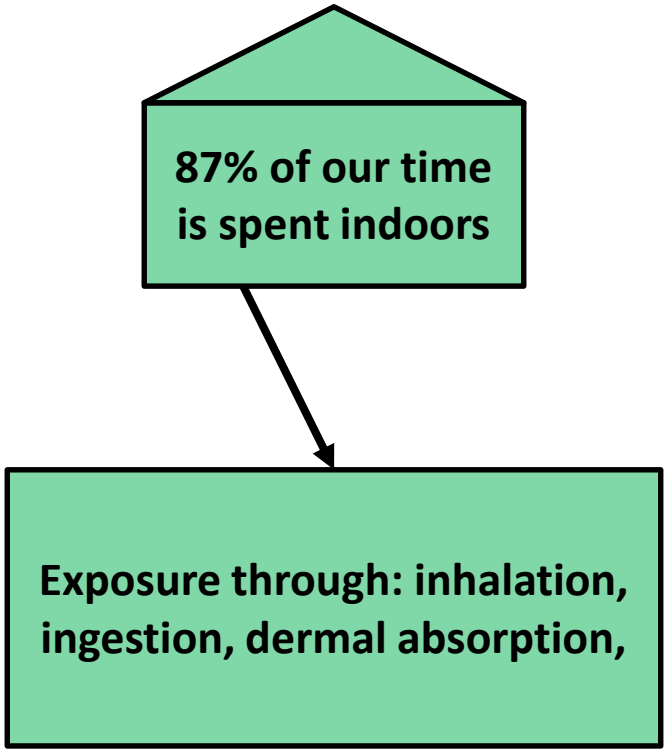
Flame retardants in furniture and electronics

Bisphenol A in waterbottles

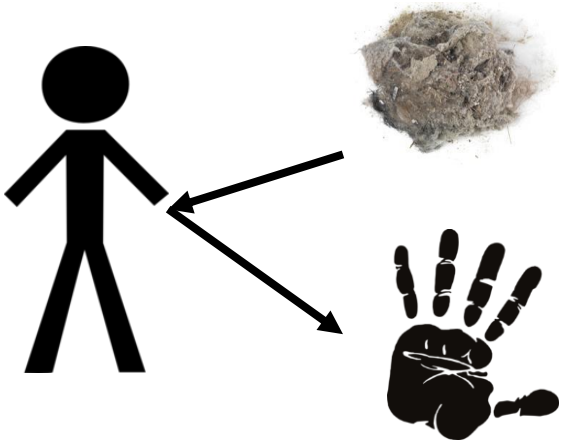
Surfactants in cleaning agents

Antioxidants in food packaging

Why study SVOC's indoors?



- Some SVOC's are potential endocrine disrupters
  - Bisphenol A is a xenoestrogen
  - Flame retardants have been shown to act on the thyroid hormone receptor

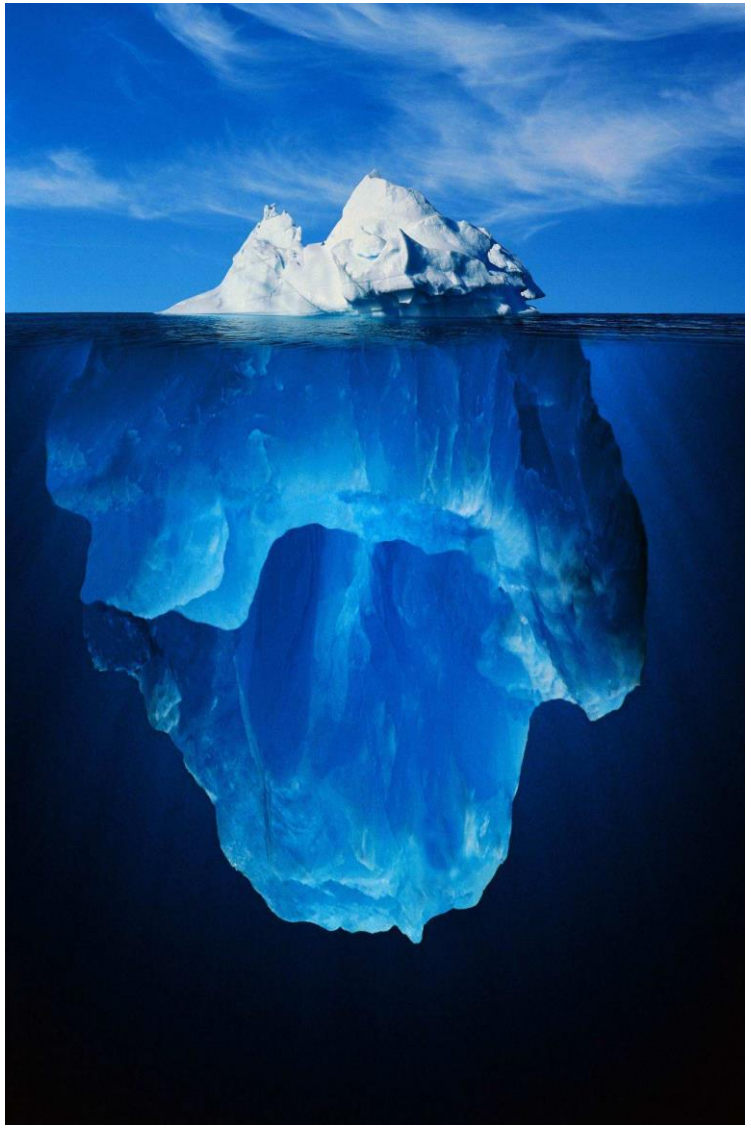


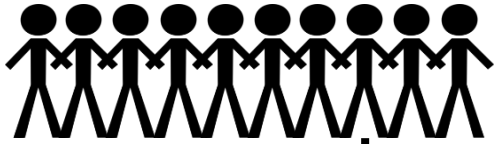
Objective:

Assess human exposure to SVOCs from the indoor environment through non-targeted analysis of paired house dust and hand wipes samples.

Analytical strategy for dust and handwipe samples

- Most indoor exposure analysis has applied gas chromatography mass spectrometry (focus on nonpolar organic contaminants)
- Liquid chromatography coupled with high resolution mass spectrometry can be used to characterize (semi)polar organic contaminants within indoor environments.
- Non-targeted data analytics allows *de novo* identificatio, prioritized by compounds with highest exposure potential.
- This approach complements more targeted, quantitative analysis of SVOCs by LC-MS/MS or GC-MS approaches.



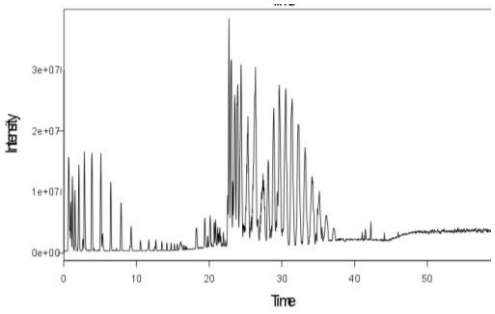


10 x dust and handwipes
+ dust blanks and wipe blanks

Sample preparation
Extraction by sonication in Hexane/Dichloromethane 1:1;
Solvent exchange to 10 % Acetonitrile in H_2O by speedvac, sonication and centrifugation.

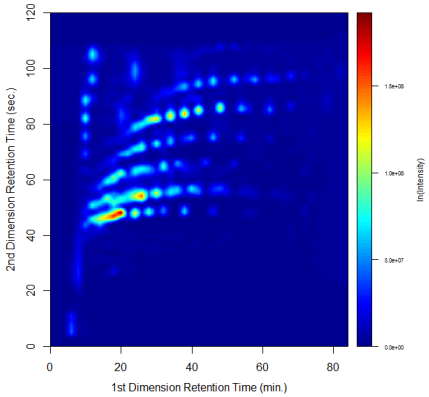
Liquid Chromatography
Reversed phase separation C18,
From 10 % Acetonitrile to 99% in 60 min

Orbitrap Velos
ESI(+) and ESI (-)
Resolution: 60'000 @ m/z 400
Top 4 data dependent MSMS
CID with 35 normalized energy

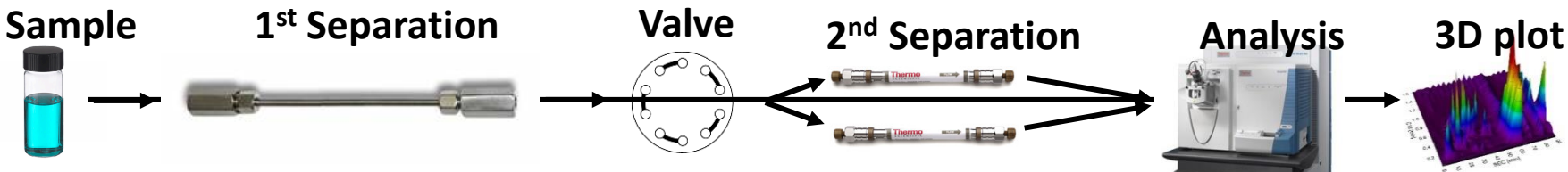


Comprehensive 2D Liquid Chromatography
Size exclusion X reversed phase separation
90 min run divided into 2 min segments

Orbitrap Velos
ESI(+)
Resolution: 60'000 @ m/z 400



Comprehensive 2D UHPLC (LC x LC)



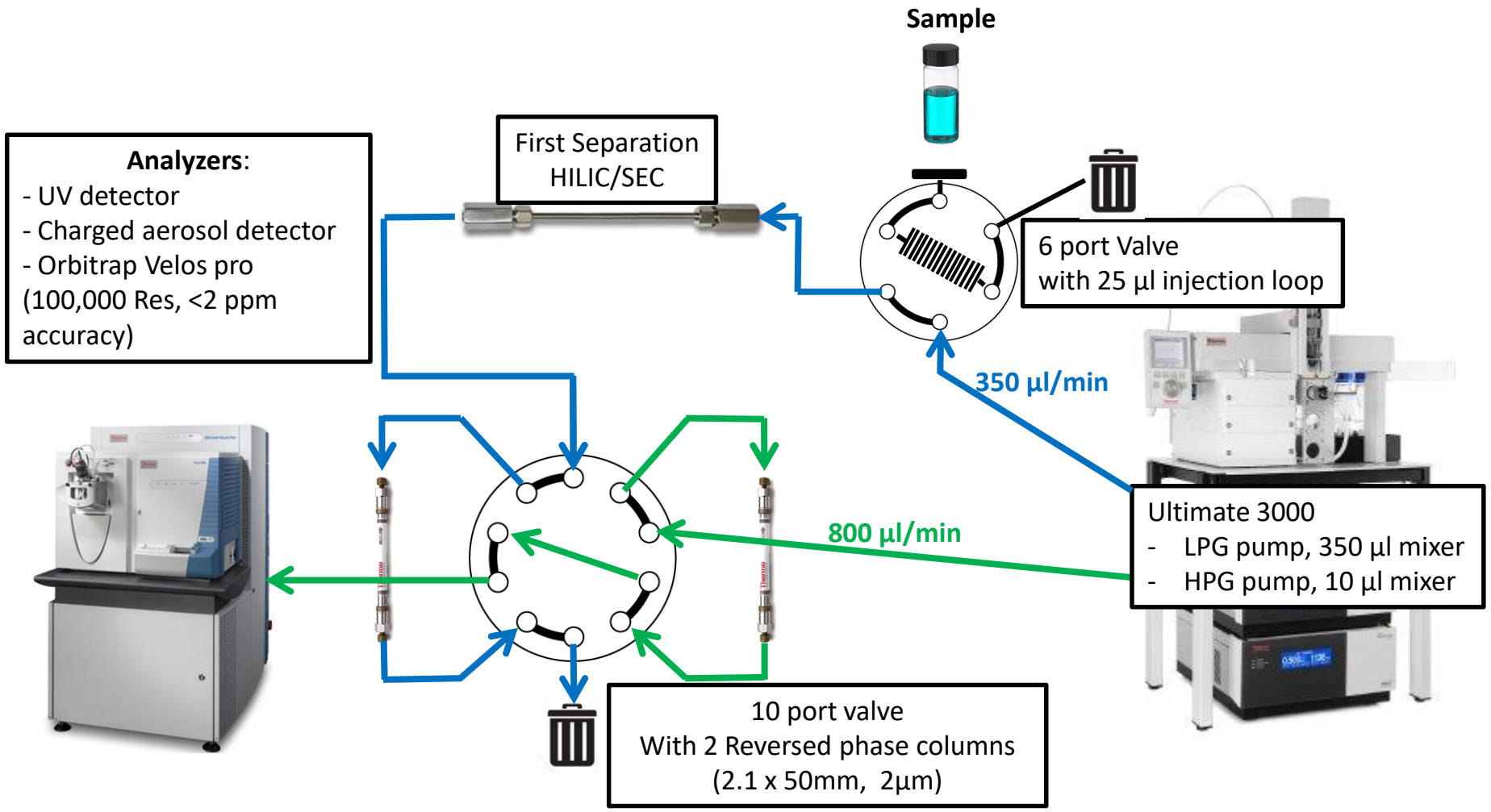
- Slow separation
- isocratic

- Short, max 2 min
- Fast gradient
- 2 short columns
- used alternating

For effective separation:

- Separation mechanisms must be **orthogonal**.
- Example: Size and Hydrophobicity or Hydrophilic interaction and Hydrophobicity.
- While eluting from the first column – requires strong retention on the second column

2D UHPLC-HRMS configuration



Data processing starts with Thermo Compound Discoverer 2.0 for peak consolidation/filtering

Compound Discoverer 2.0

Peak detection consolidation

33,963 (+)
8,355 (-)

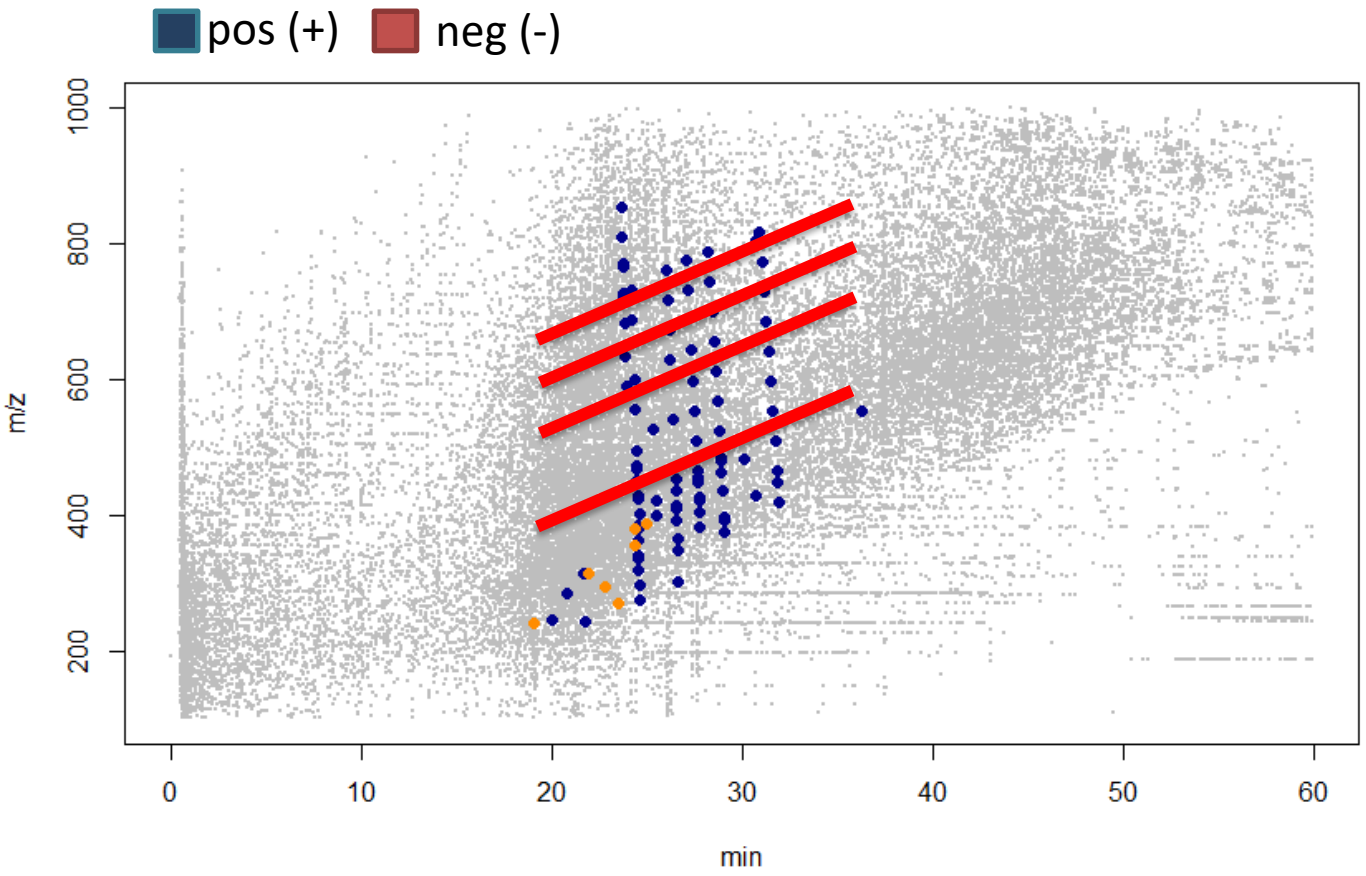
- blank area >5000

33,467 (+)
8,259 (-)

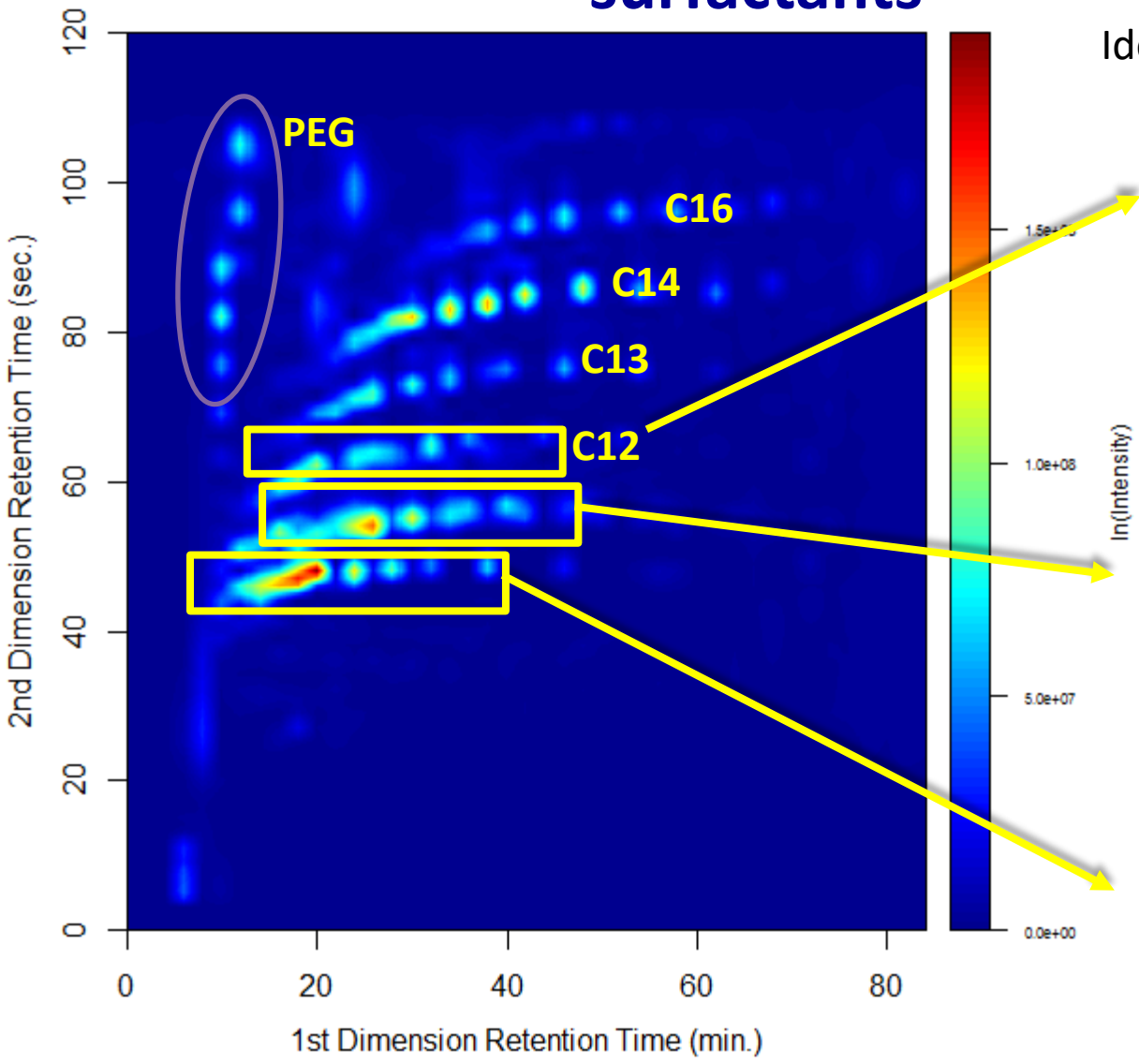
In all dust and all wipes

90 (+)
6 (-)

83% non ionic surfactants



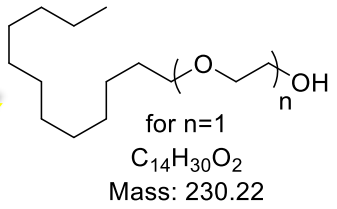
Comprehensive LC x LC-HRMS of dust reveals ethoxylated surfactants



Hydrophobicity – Alkyl length

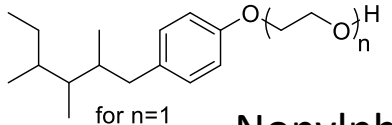
Size – Ethoxylate length

Identified with Standards:



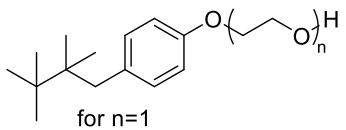
for n=1
$C_{14}H_{30}O_2$
Mass: 230.22

C12 alcohol ethoxylate (AE C12)



for n=1
$C_{17}H_{28}O_2$
Mass: 264.21

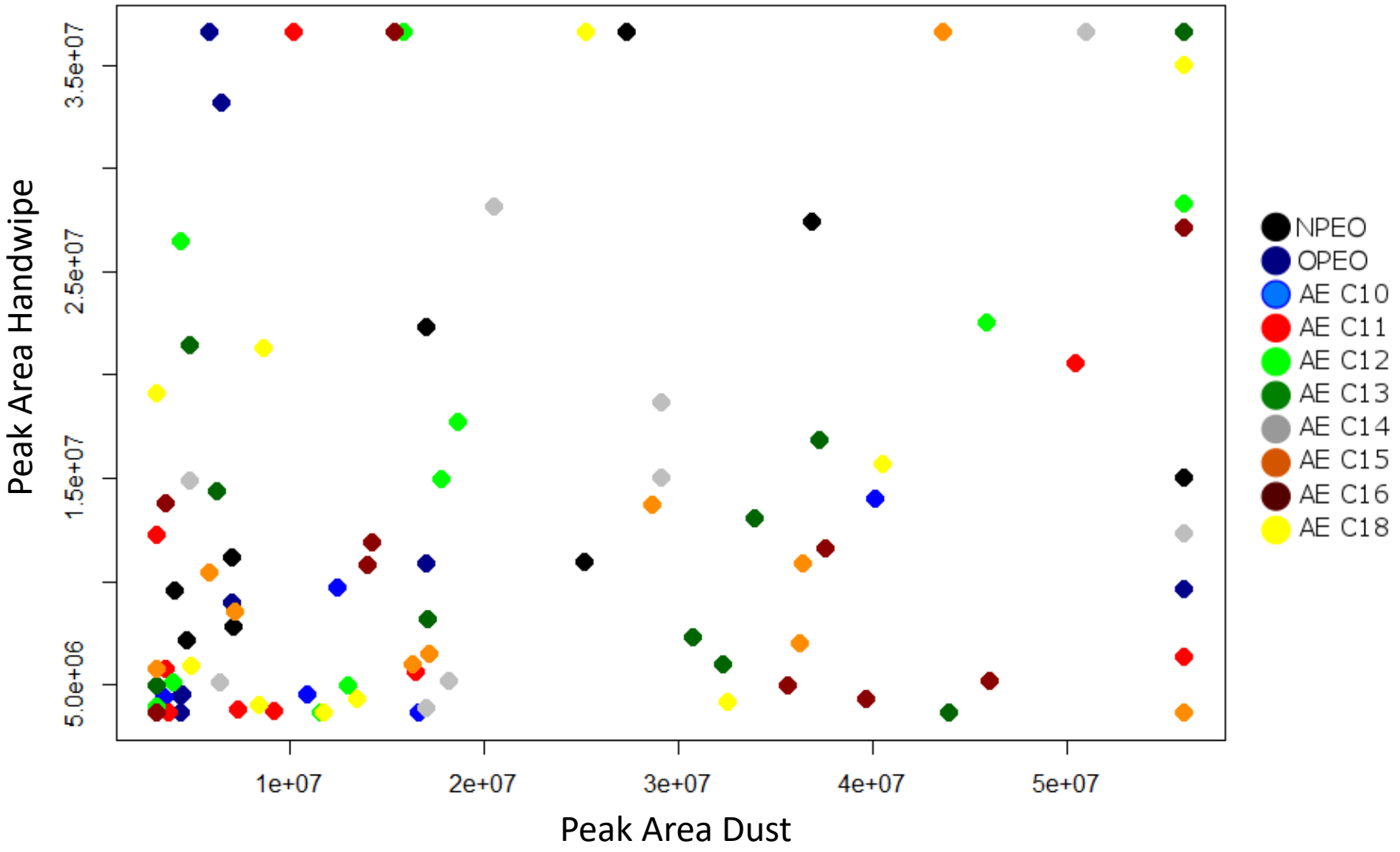
Nonylphenol ethoxylate (NPEO)



for n=1
$C_{16}H_{26}O_2$
Mass: 250.38

Octylphenol ethoxylate (OPEO)

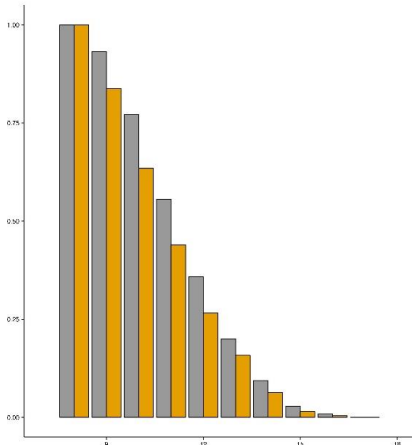
There was no correlation between ethoxylated surfactant peak areas in paired dust/handwipe samples (decoupled sources?)



Nonionic surfactant ethoxymer distributions in paired dust/handwipe samples

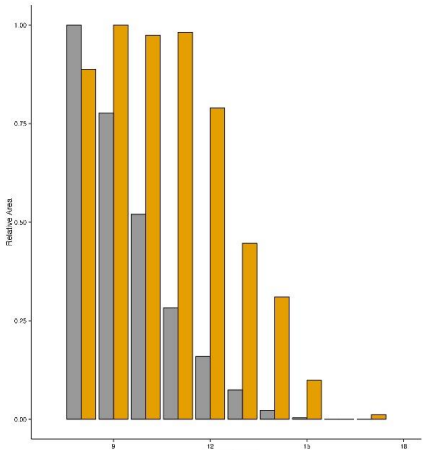
Example: NPEO

Person 2



Ethoxylate number
5-17

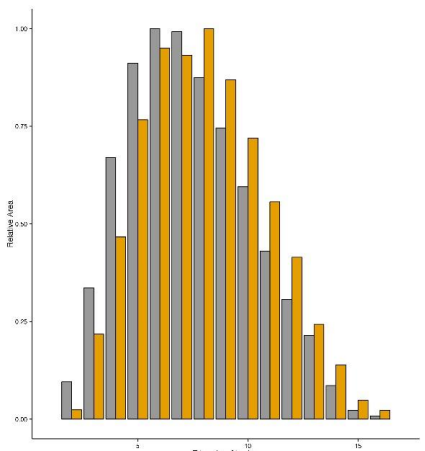
Person 7



Ethoxylate number
5 - 17

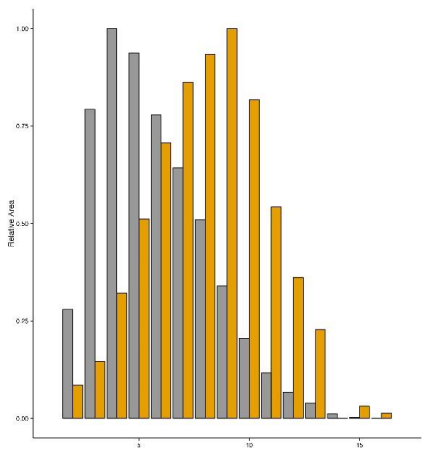
Example: Alcohol Ethoxylate C14

Person 4



Ethoxylate number
2 - 16

Person 6



Ethoxylate number
2 - 16

Dust
Wipe

Ethoxymer distribution varied from surfactant to surfactant and person to person – this suggests different sources of ethoxylated surfactants in some cases.

Subraction of surfactant features prioritizes monomeric compounds for identification

Compound Discoverer 2.0

peak detection
consolidation

33,963 (+)
8,355 (-)

-blank
area >5000

33,467 (+)
8,259 (-)

In at least
1 dust/hand wipe
pair

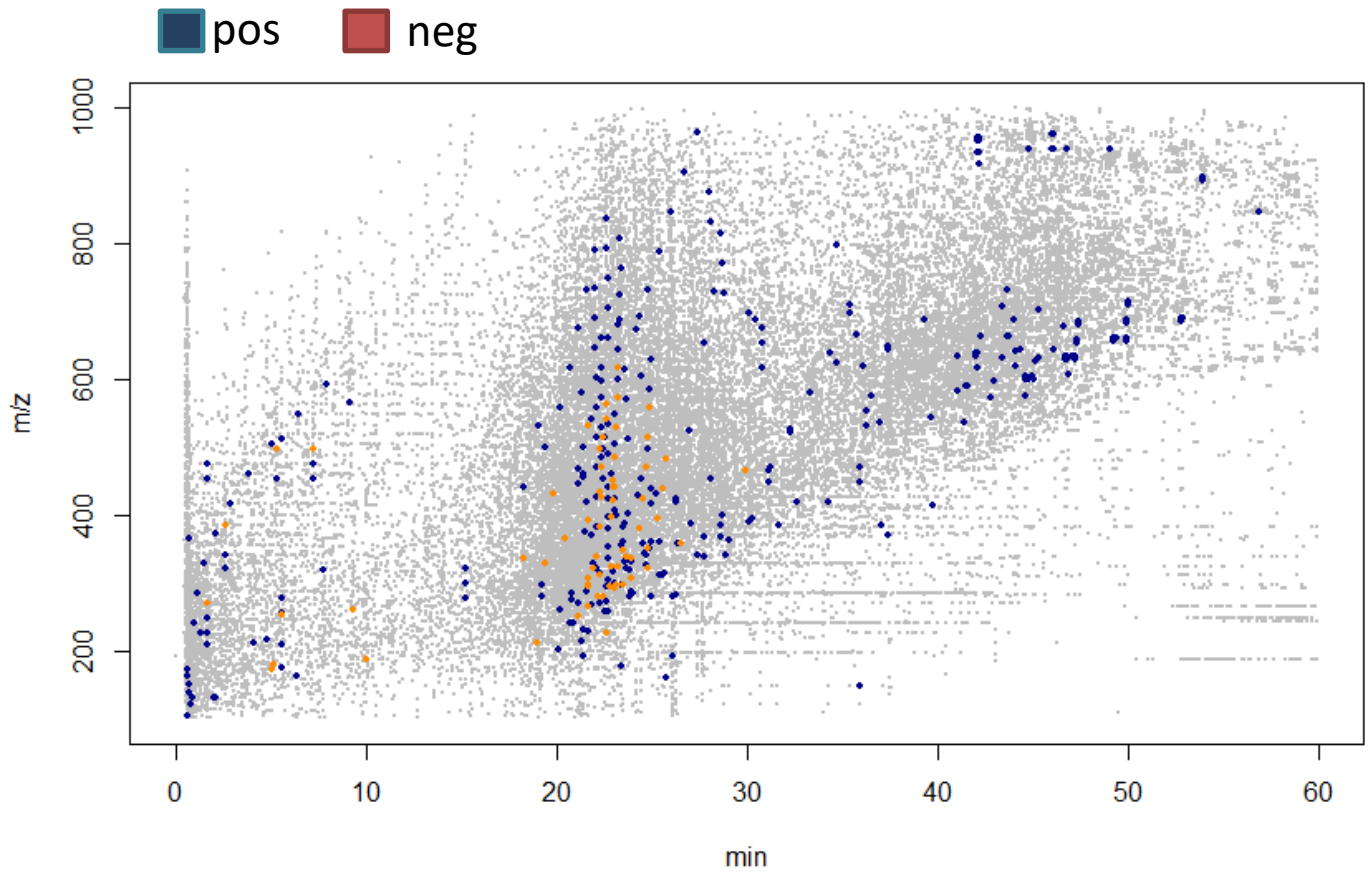
3,976 (+)
834 (-)

Max area > 55,000

501 (+)
67 (-)

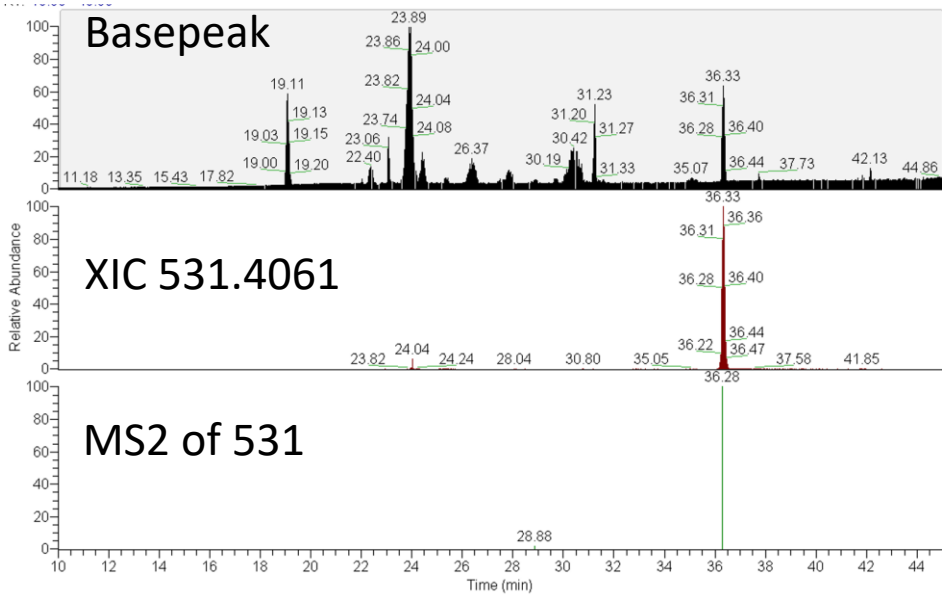
Subtract
surfactants

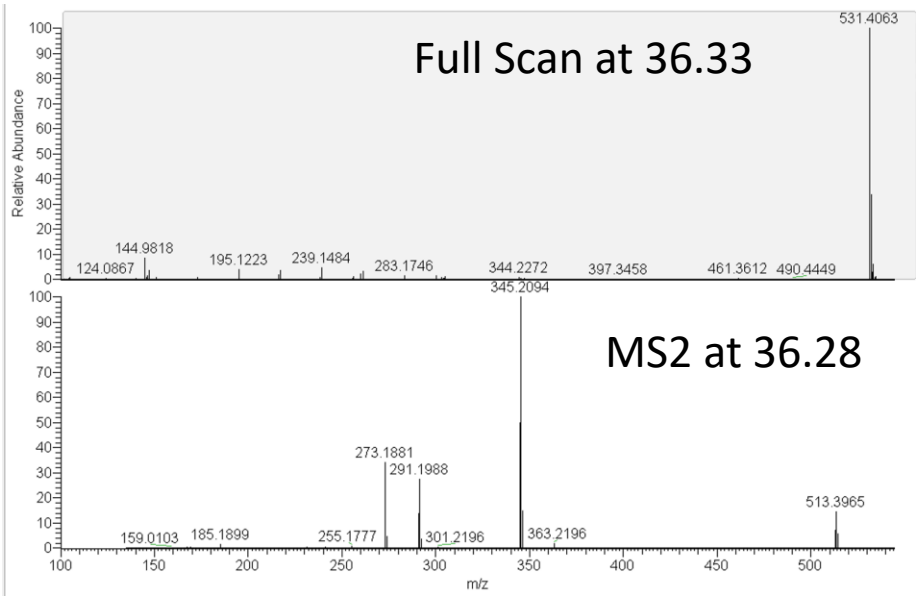
316 (+)
67 (-)



Workflow strategies for identifying compounds in dust/handwipes from LC-HRMS data

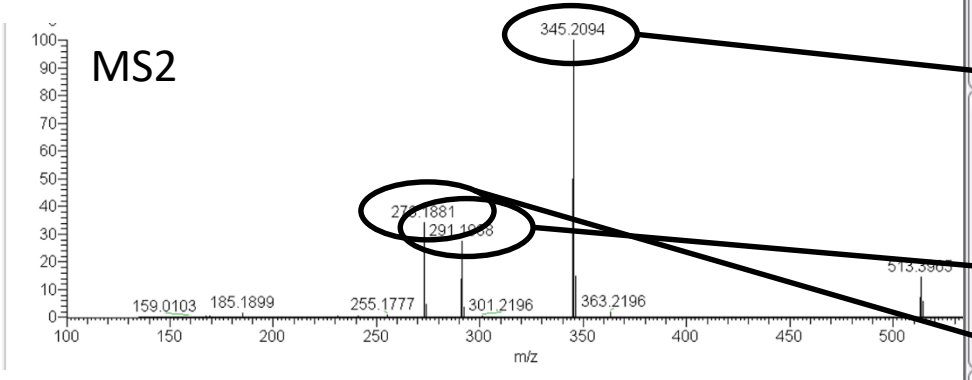
Exact Mass → **Identified!** **??**

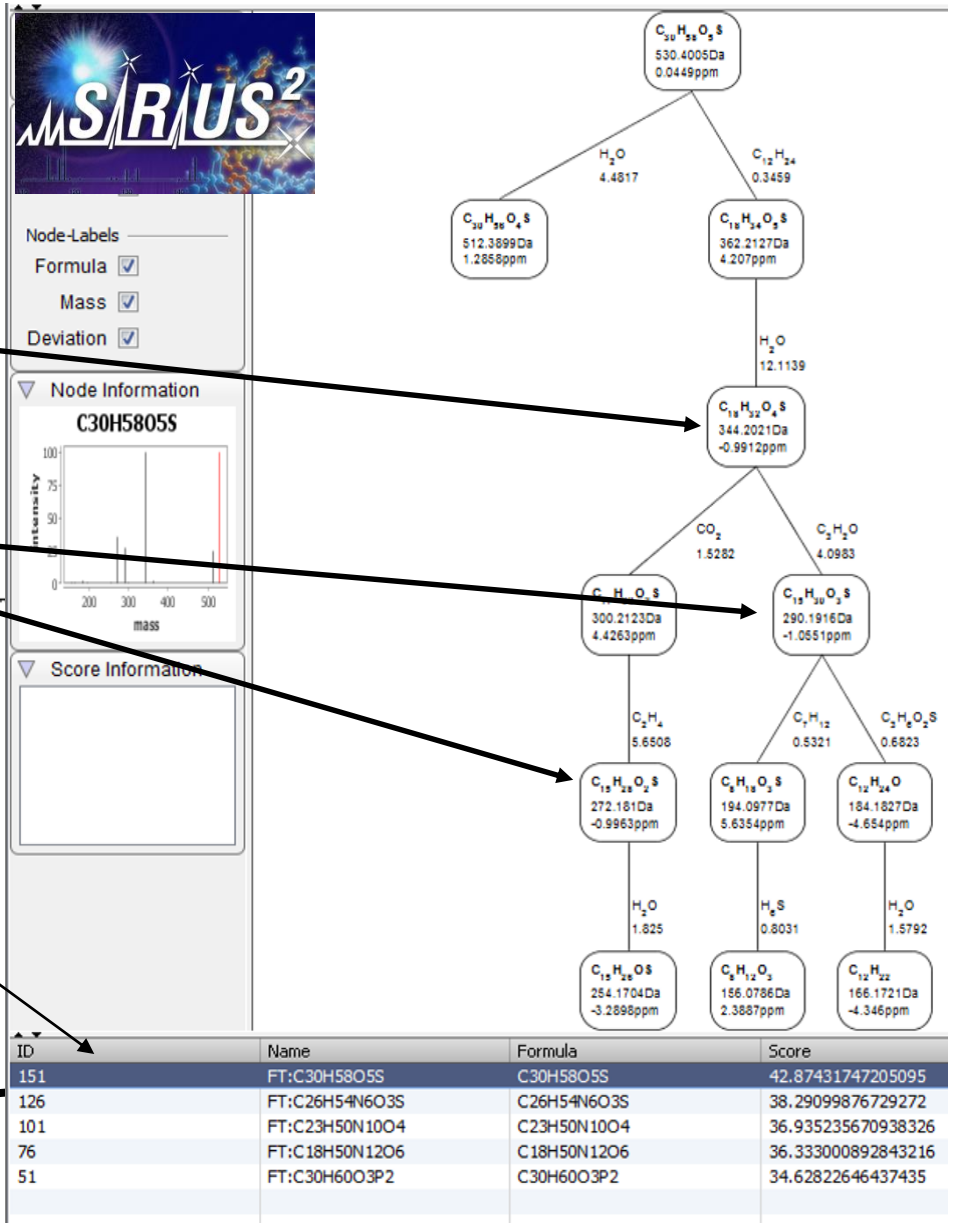




Molecular formula generation: Vital first step toward structural ID

SIRIUS (http://bio.informatik.uni-jena.de/software/sirius/)
Calculates molecular formula assuming that all fragments must be a subset of the parent formula



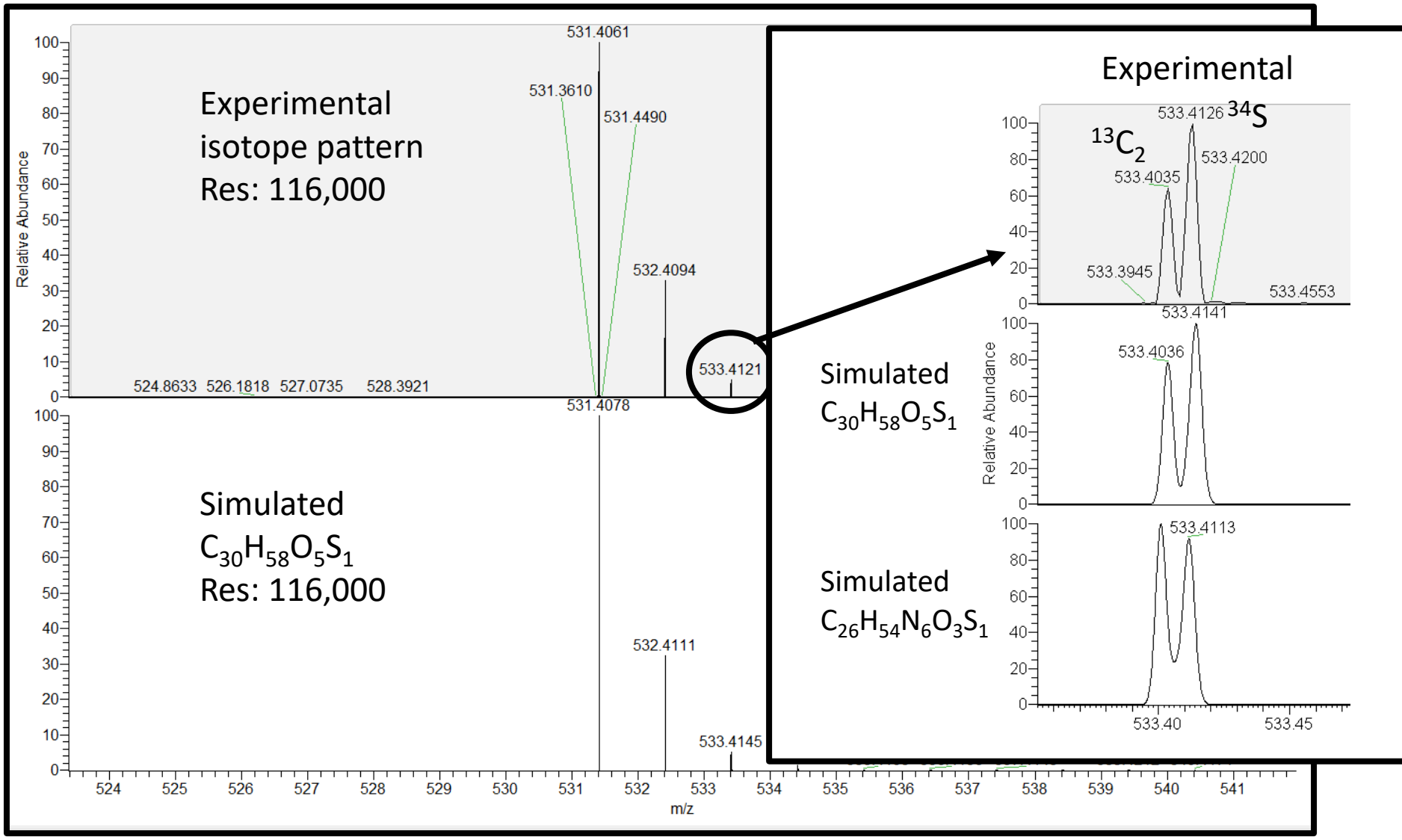


With 5 ppm mass range: **16 possibilities**
With fragment trees: limited to **5**

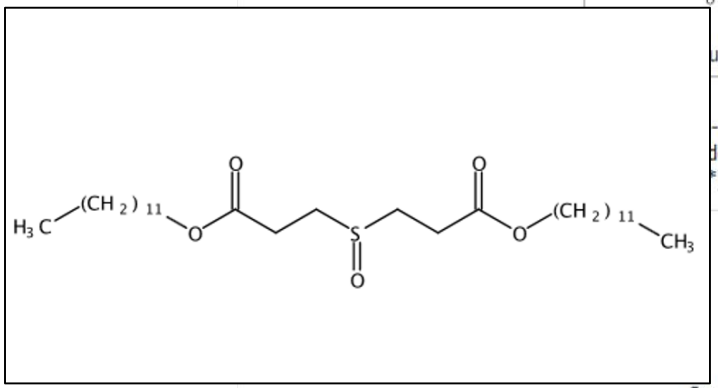
ID	Name	Formula	Score
151	FT:C30H58O5S	C30H58O5S	42.87431747205095
126	FT:C26H54N6O3S	C26H54N6O3S	38.29099876729272
101	FT:C23H50N10O4	C23H50N10O4	36.935235670938326
76	FT:C18H50N12O6	C18H50N12O6	36.333000892843216
51	FT:C30H60O3P2	C30H60O3P2	34.62822646437435

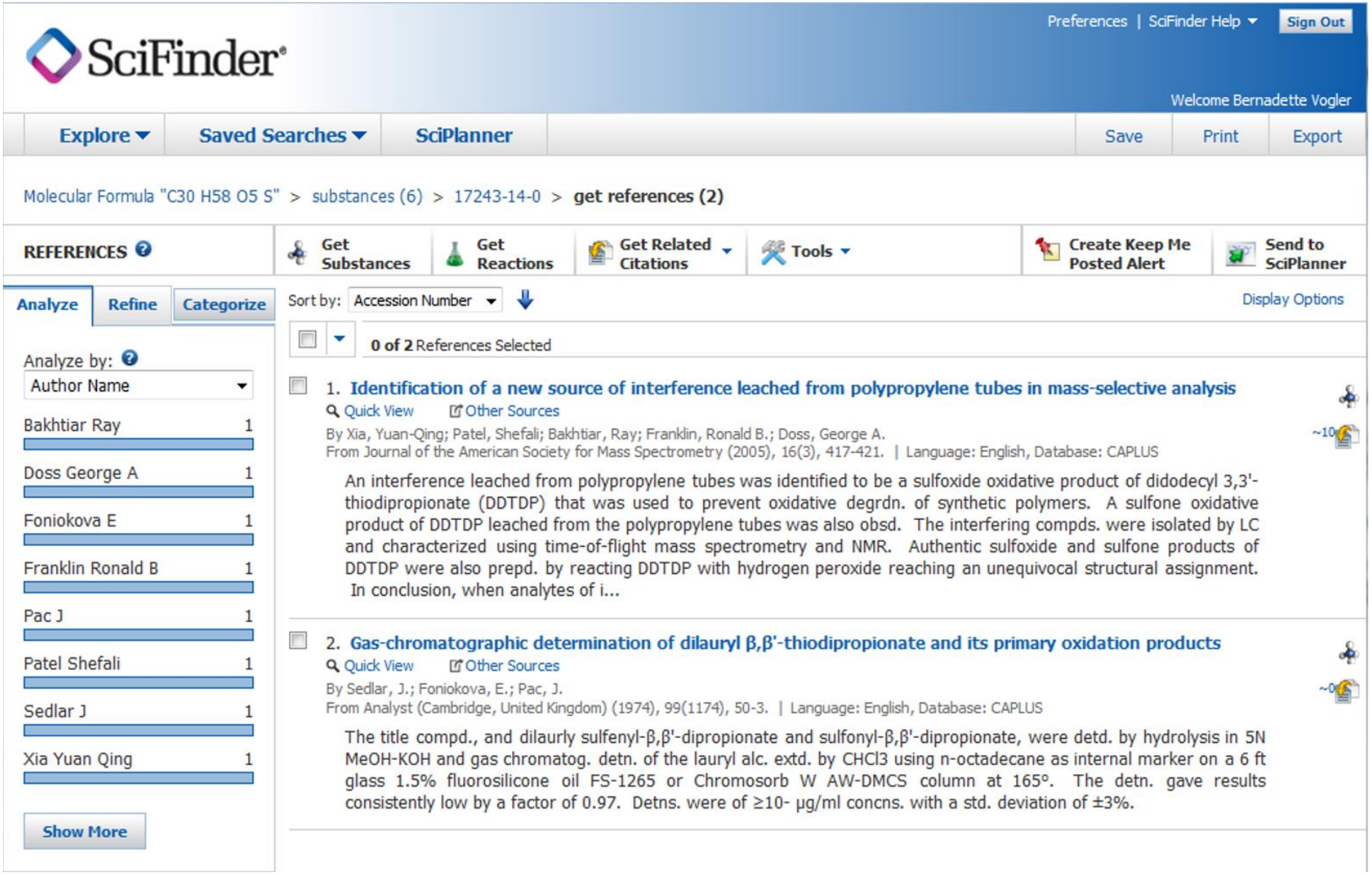
Highest scoring molecular formula for m/z 531.4061: $C_{30}H_{58}O_5S_1$

Ultra-high resolution allows molecular formula validation by isotope fine structure inspection



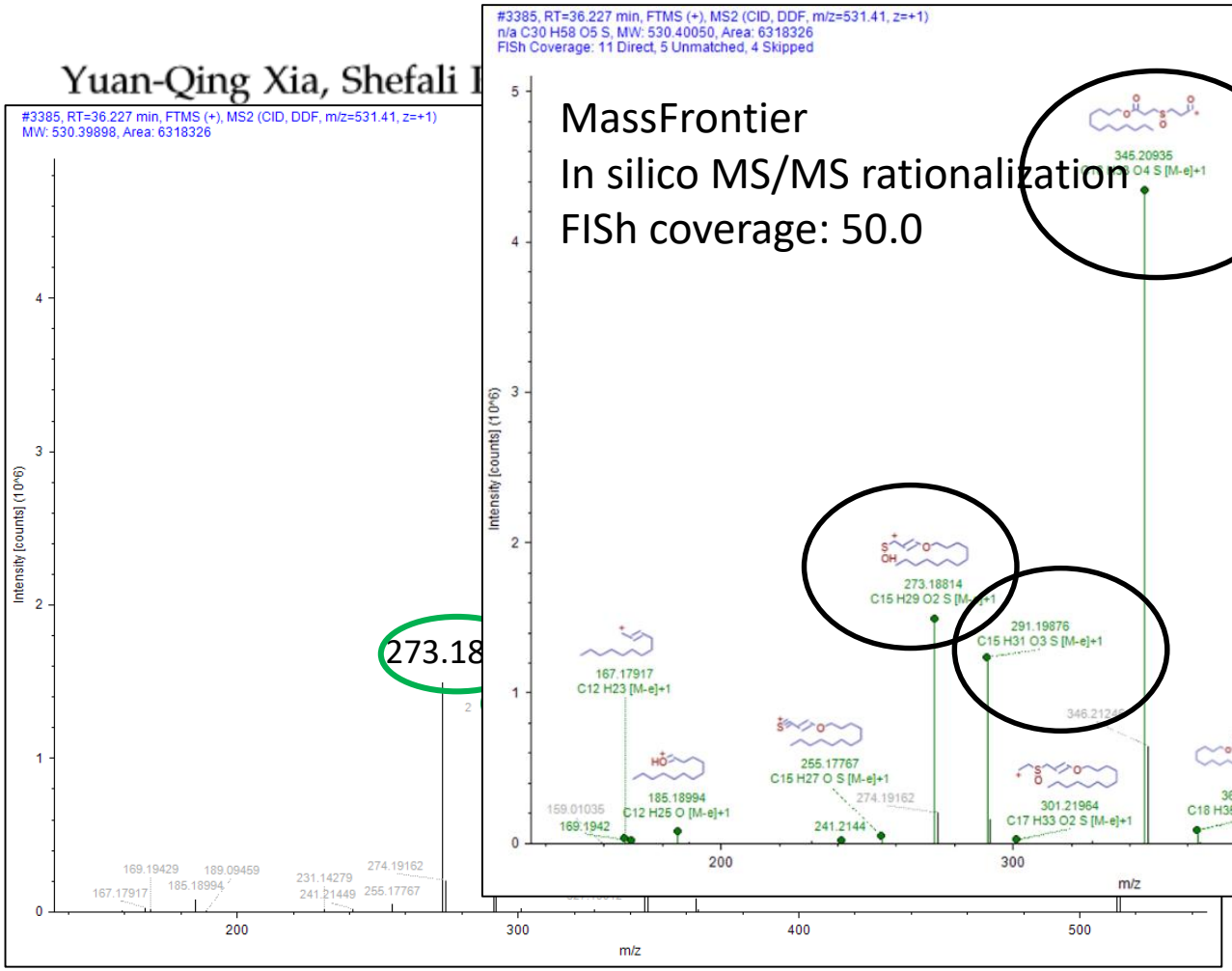
Molecular Formula $C_{30}H_{58}O_5S$ SciFinder database search




SciFinder
Preferences | SciFinder Help
Sign Out
Welcome Bernadette Vogler
Explore
Saved Searches
SciPlanner
Save
Print
Export
Molecular Formula "C30 H58 O5 S" > substances (6) > 17243-14-0 > get references (2)
REFERENCES
Get Substances
Get Reactions
Get Related Citations
Tools
Create Keep Me Posted Alert
Send to SciPlanner
Analyze
Refine
Categorize
Sort by: Accession Number
Display Options
0 of 2 References Selected
Analyze by:
Author Name
Bakhtiar Ray 1
Doss George A 1
Foniokova E 1
Franklin Ronald B 1
Pac J 1
Patel Shefali 1
Sedlar J 1
Xia Yuan Qing 1
Show More
1. Identification of a new source of interference leached from polypropylene tubes in mass-selective analysis
Quick View
Other Sources
By Xia, Yuan-Qing; Patel, Shefali; Bakhtiar, Ray; Franklin, Ronald B.; Doss, George A.
From Journal of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry (2005), 16(3), 417-421. | Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
An interference leached from polypropylene tubes was identified to be a sulfoxide oxidative product of didodecyl 3,3'-thiodipropionate (DDTDP) that was used to prevent oxidative degrdn. of synthetic polymers. A sulfone oxidative product of DDTDP leached from the polypropylene tubes was also obsd. The interfering compds. were isolated by LC and characterized using time-of-flight mass spectrometry and NMR. Authentic sulfoxide and sulfone products of DDTDP were also prepd. by reacting DDTDP with hydrogen peroxide reaching an unequivocal structural assignment. In conclusion, when analytes of i...
2. Gas-chromatographic determination of dilauryl β,β'-thiodipropionate and its primary oxidation products
Quick View
Other Sources
By Sedlar, J.; Foniokova, E.; Pac, J.
From Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1974), 99(1174), 50-3. | Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
The title compd., and dilaurly sulfenyl-β,β'-dipropionate and sulfonyl-β,β'-dipropionate, were detd. by hydrolysis in 5N MeOH-KOH and gas chromatog. detn. of the lauryl alc. extd. by CHCl3 using n-octadecane as internal marker on a 6 ft glass 1.5% fluorosilicone oil FS-1265 or Chromosorb W AW-DMCS column at 165°. The detn. gave results consistently low by a factor of 0.97. Detns. were of ≥10- μg/ml concns. with a std. deviation of ±3%.

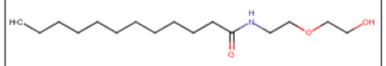
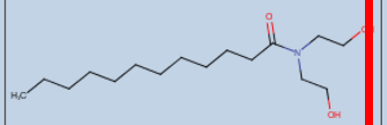
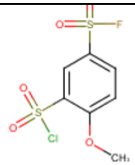
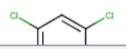
Identification of a New Source of Interference Leached from Polypropylene Tubes in Mass-Selective Analysis

Yuan-Qing Xia, Shefali I



Identifying features from an in-house curated suspect database (31,985 entries)

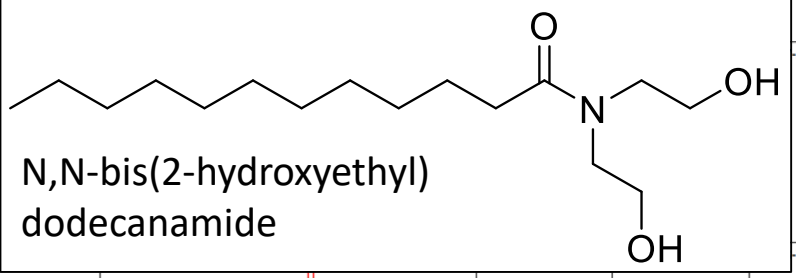
Grid view for DukeMasterDB

Duke University Unique Record #	Structure	Formula	Exact Mass (1)	CAS #	TSCA #	Pesticide Product Code #	Traditional Name	CAS Index Name	LogP	2012 National Production Volume	EFS
DU15264		C16H33NO3	287.24603	20138-28-7	TSCA21318	PC79067	N-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl]dodecanamide	Dodecanamide, N-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-	3.16		
DU3741		C16H33NO3	287.24603	120-40-1	TSCA2977	PC79018	N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) dodecanamide	Dodecanamide, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-		1,000,000 - 10,000,000	
DU177		[illegible]	287.86008	58-89-9	TSCA182	PC9001	lindane	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)-	4.35		
DU18								cid, 2,2-dimethyl ester	1.22		
DU27			287.93292				methoxybenzenesulfonyl fluoride	yl fluoride, 3-(chlorosulfonyl)-4-methoxy-	1.42		
DU10120		C12H7Cl3O2		3380-34-5	TSCA11317	PC54901	triclosan	Phenol, 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-			EFS9

asterDB: 31,985 out of 31,985 rows.

2012 National Production Volume

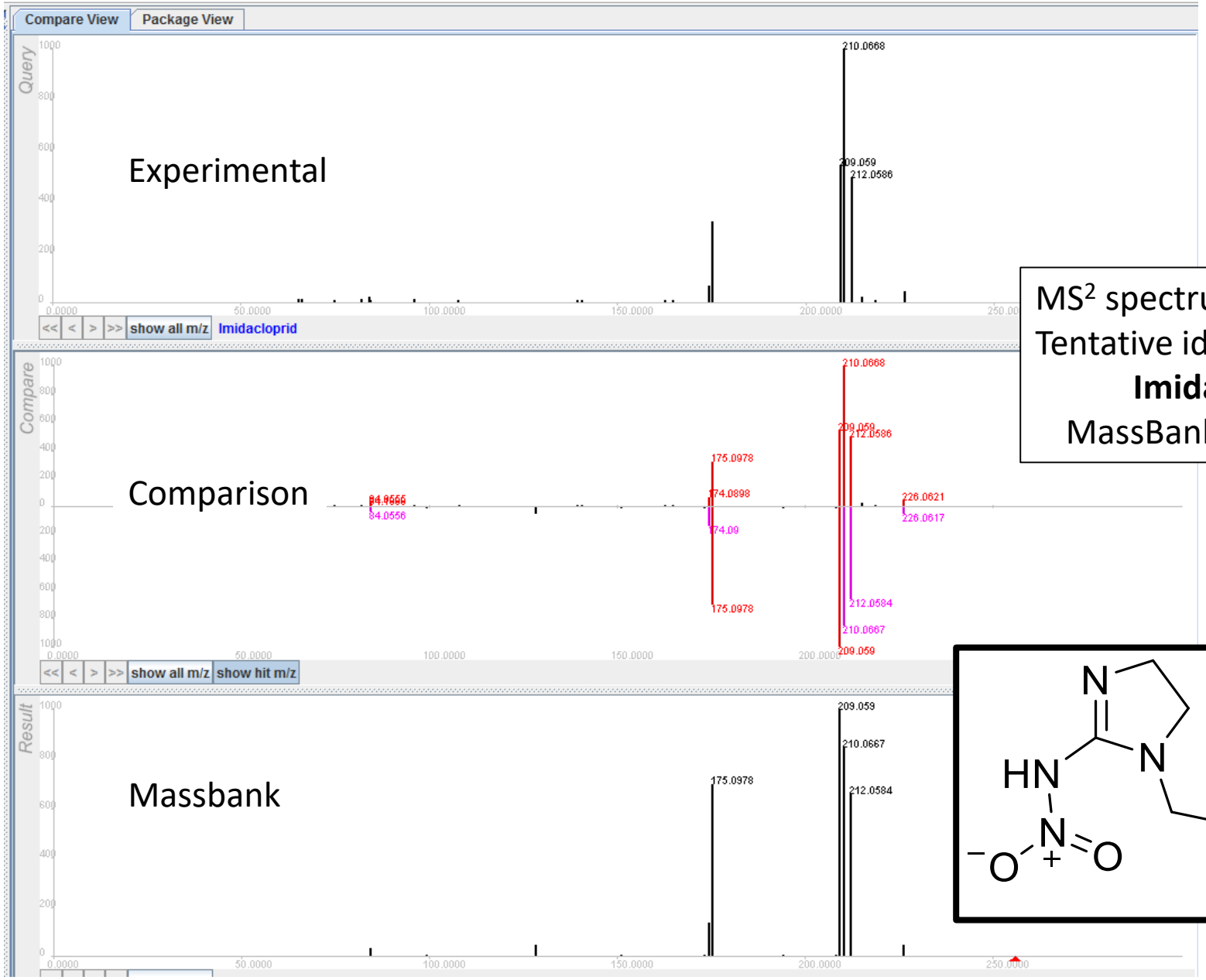
Search by formula



N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) dodecanamide

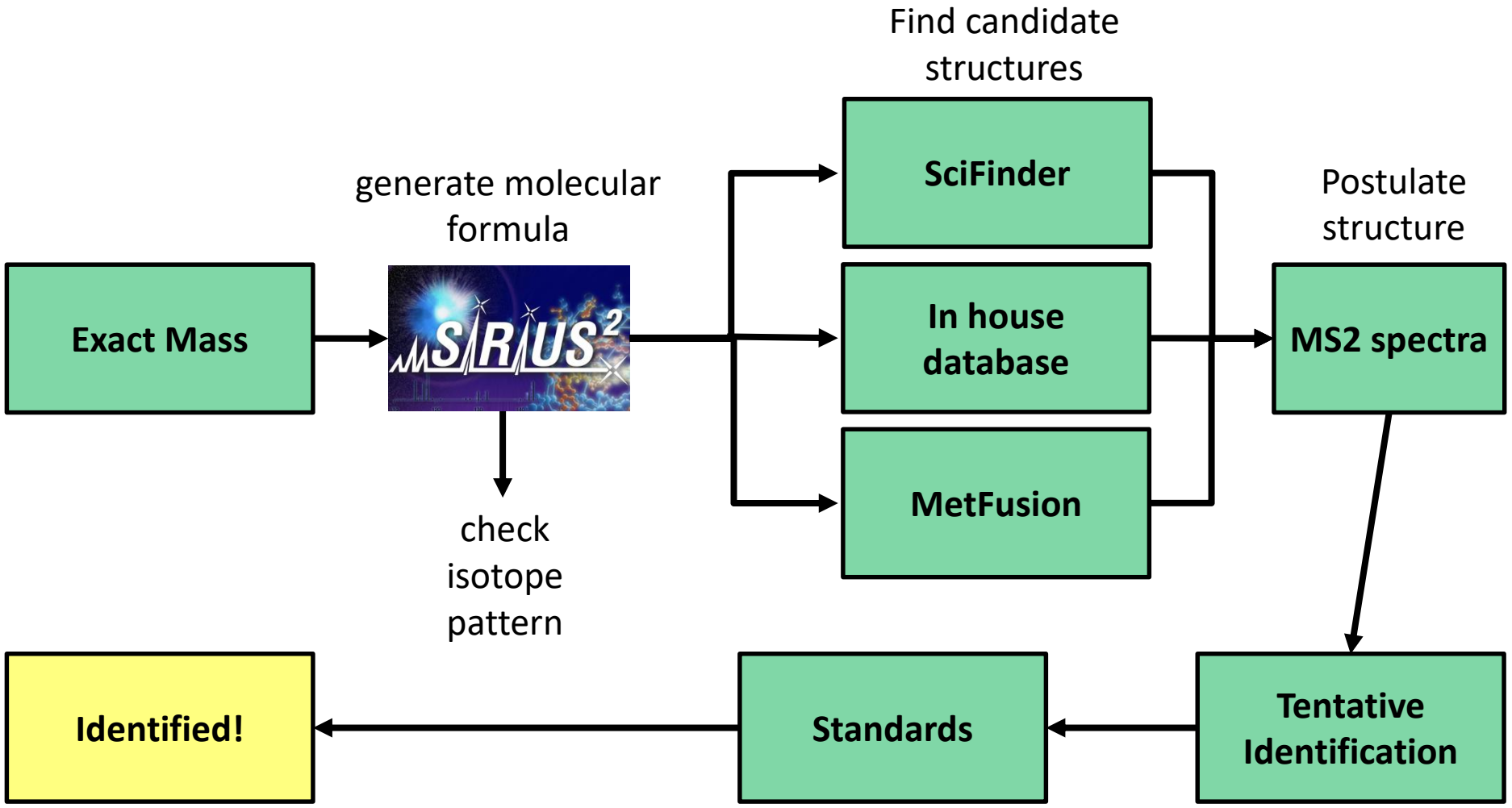
Tentative identification supported by in silico MS^2 prediction using Mass Frontier (FISh Score: 80)

MetFusion for compound ID from HRMS^2 data



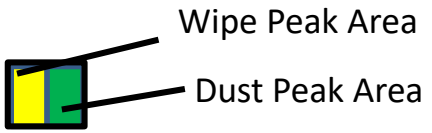
MS^2 spectrum is a match
Tentative identification:
Imidacloprid
MassBank Score: 0.96

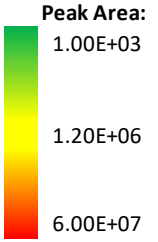
Generalized workflow strategies for identifying SVOC contaminants in paired dust/handwipes by LC-HRMS



Compounds identified in dust/handwipes

34 compounds
- 10 identified with Standard
- 24 tentatively identified



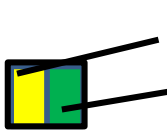


	Name	# of hits W	# of hits D	Paired samples 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	STD?
Organophosphates	di-tertbutyl triphenyl phosphate	4	5											
	tri-(2-butoxyethyl)-phosphate (TBOEP)	10	10											x
	tris (4-butyl-phenyl) phosphate (TBPP)	7	5											x
	tris (2-chloro-ethyl) phosphate (TCEP)	5	10											x
	tris (1-chloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TCPP)	10	10											x
	tricresyl phosphate	6	7											
	triphenyl phosphate (TPP)	10	10											x
	V6	2	4											x
Surfactants	dodecyl sulfate	2	5											
	tridecyl sulfate	2	6											
	tetradecyl sulfate	2	5											
	pentadecyl sulfate	3	6											
	hexadecyl sulfate	6	10											
	dodecylethanolamine	9	8											
	N-lauroyl sarcosine	6	6											
	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0	2											

Surfactants used in shampoo, cosmetics

Compounds identified in dust/handwipes

34 compounds
- 10 identified with Standard
- 24 tentatively identified



Peak Area:
1.00E+03
1.20E+06
6.00E+07

		W	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	STD?
Polymer additives	acetyl butyl citrate	10	10											
	benzyl butyl phthalate	9	10											x
	caprolactam cyclic dimer	8	9											
	caprolactam	5	10											
	caprolactam	4	10											
	caprolactam cyclic pentamer	1	10											
	caprolactam cyclic hexamer	0	6											
	dilauryl sulfinyl β,β'-dipropionate	10	9											
	N,N-bis(2-hydr	10	10											
	oleamide	8	6											
Pesticides	fipronil	6	9											x
	fipronil Sulfone	4	8											x
	imazalil	1	4											
	imidacloprid	4	9											x
	ketoconazol	1	1											
Others	1,3-dilinolein													
	alpha-tocopheryl nicotinate	2	5											
	piperine	10	10											

Byproduct of polymerization used for food packaging

Leaching from plastics

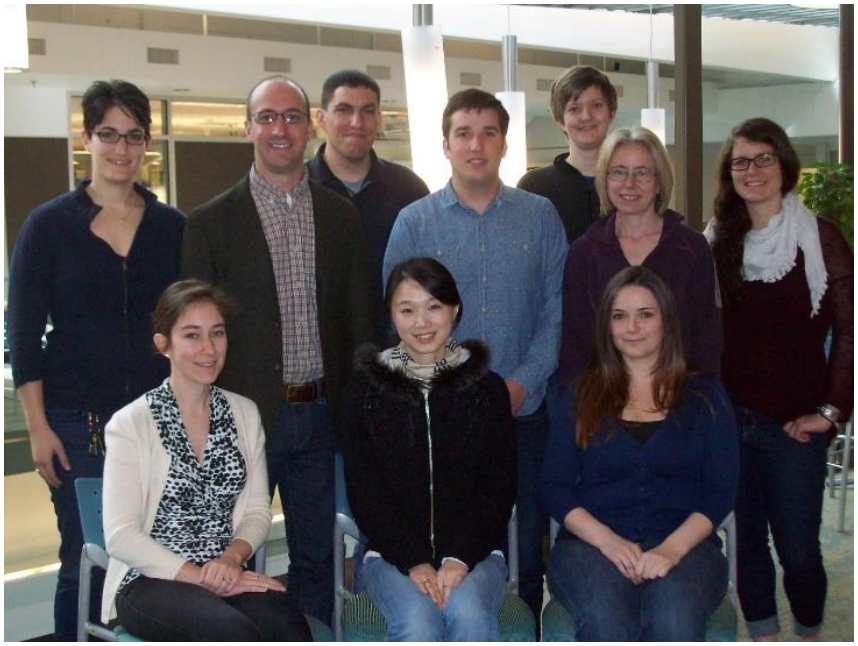
Oxidation product of cooking oil

Comes from black pepper

Conclusions: Exploring the indoor environment exposome using non-targeted analysis strategies

- (2D)LC-HRAM mass spectrometry is a powerful tool for analysis of SVOC compounds in dust and hand wipe samples.
- Non-targeted workflows allow a more holistic view of contaminant exposure in indoor environments relative to targeted analysis.
- 213 tentative and confirmed identifications were made from 567 filtered components in dust/wipes (37.5% of filtered features).
- The most dominant compounds in dust and handwipes were non ionic surfactants such as nonylphenol ethoxylates or alcohol ethoxylates.

Acknowledgement



Ferguson Lab Group

Stapleton Lab Group

NIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

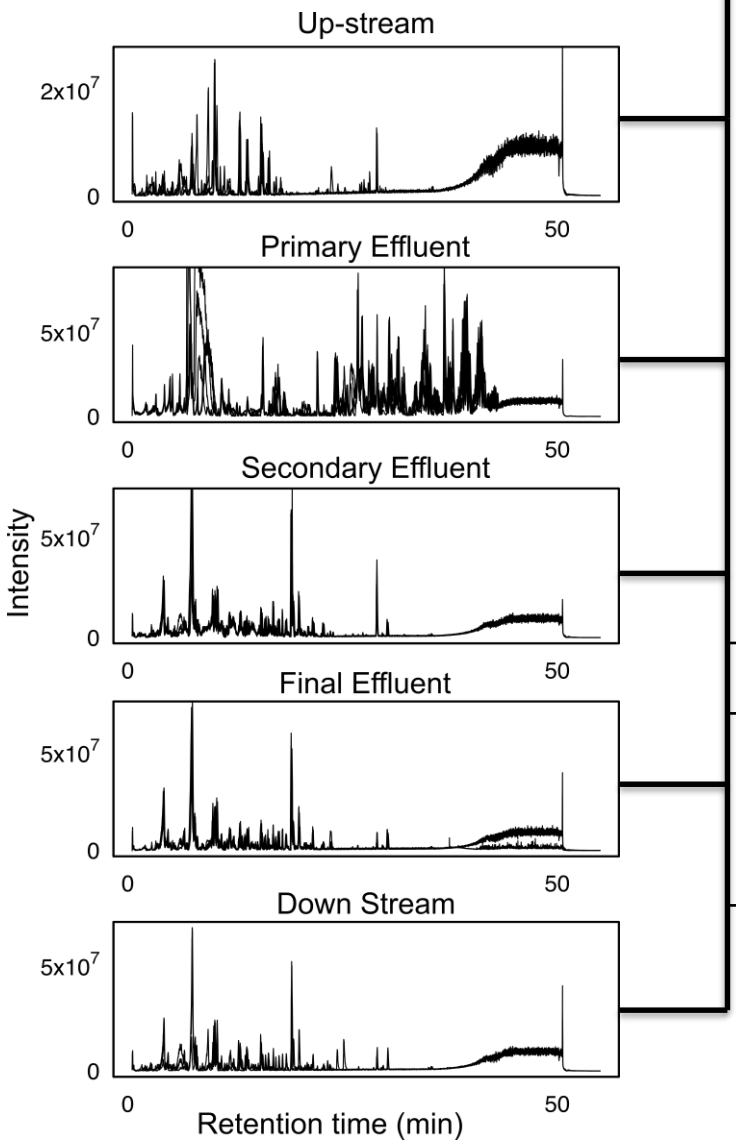
Srp Superfund Research Program

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ThermoFisher SCIENTIFIC

Richard Jack and Dipankar Ghosh

Data analysis workflow



Compound Discover 2.0 (Thermo)

- Retention time alignment
- Peak detection
- De-isotope and de-adduct
- Feature consolidation
- Gap filling

Consolidated Peak Table

		Measured Area			
Mol. wt.	RT	Samp. 1	Samp. 2	Samp. 3	Samp n
x_1	y_1	$z_{1,1}$	$z_{1,2}$	$z_{1,3}$	$z_{i,1}$
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
x_i	y_i	$z_{i,1}$	$z_{i,2}$	$z_{i,3}$	$z_{i,n}$