

An Automated Technique for Fast, Ambient Temperature Extraction and Analysis of Multi-Residue Pesticides in Various Matrices

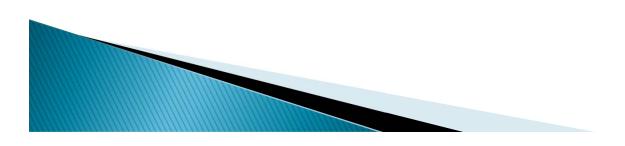
Ruud Addink and Tom Hall Toxic Report, LLC Watertown MA





Introduction

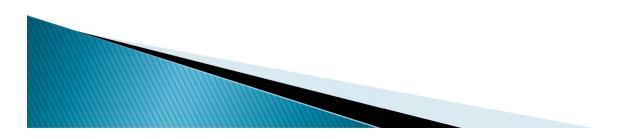
- Food Safety
 - Pesticides cause harm to humans and pets
 - Identify potential risks in supply chain and products
- Analytical
 - Pesticide Analysis
 - Fast
 - Reproducible Results





Pressurized Liquid Extraction

- An Extraction technique used in the Food Market
- The Technique Incorporates:
 - Solvent
 - Pressure
 - Heat
 - Time





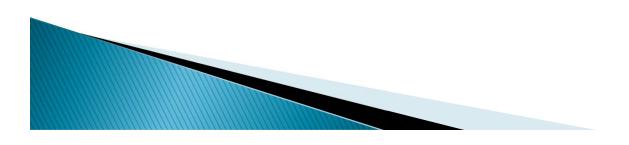
- Performed near the solvent's supercritical region
- Under Programmable Pressure
- Creates a high degree of analyte solubility releasing them from the solid matrix





Extraction (1)

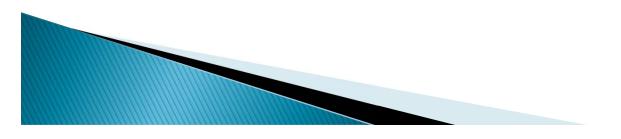
- A solid or semi-solid sample is placed in the Pressurized Liquid Extraction Cell: 5 mL to 200 mL
- The Extraction cell is capped and placed into the extraction device which can be pressurized to up 2500 psi





Extraction (2)

- For pesticides, the system is pressurized for 5 min at 1000-1500 psi.
- No heat is applied studies showed little effect of temperature on extraction efficiency.
- After depressurizing the cells are flushed with nitrogen to transfer all analytes to collection vessels.



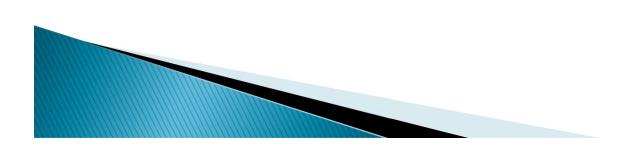
Toxic Reports

PLE[®] (1)

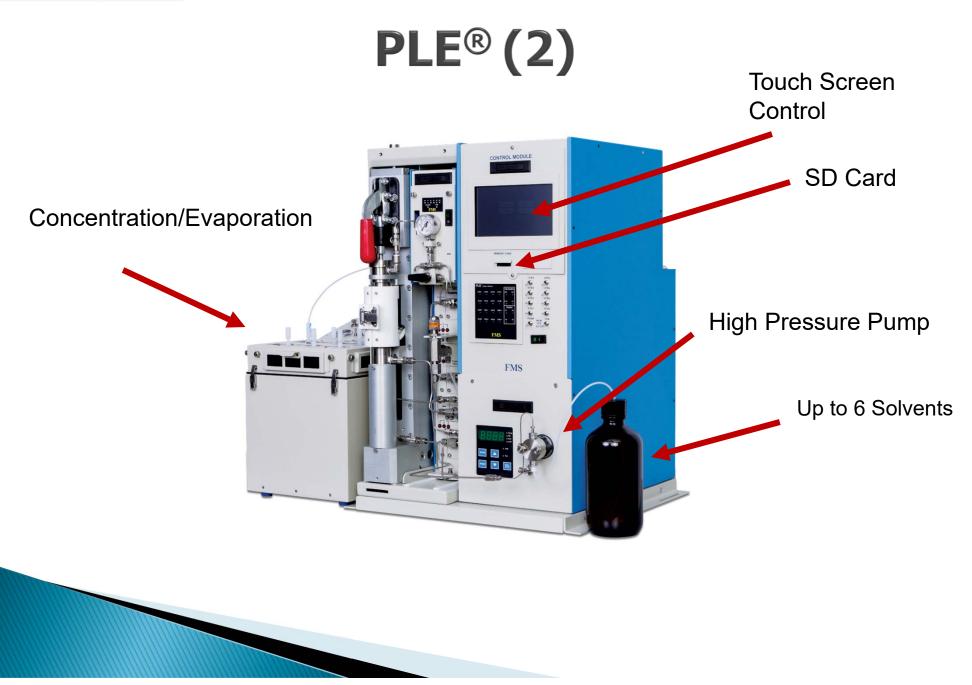
PLE – Pressurized Liquid Extraction

- High Speed
- Modular and expandable from 1 to 8
- Process 1 to 8 samples in 10 to 15 min
- Extraction cell size 5 to 200 ml
- Real time plot of temperature and pressure
- Reduced Solvent Consumption
- Lower Energy Consumption
- In Cell Sample Cleanup



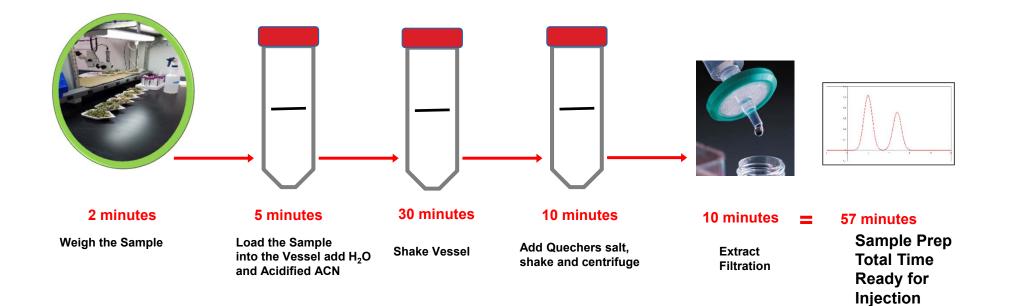


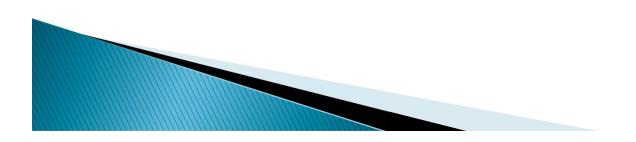






Standard Quechers Pesticide Workflow



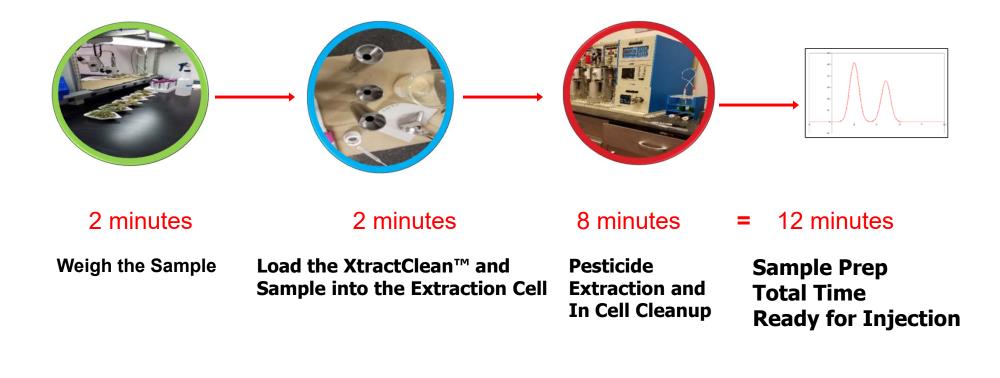


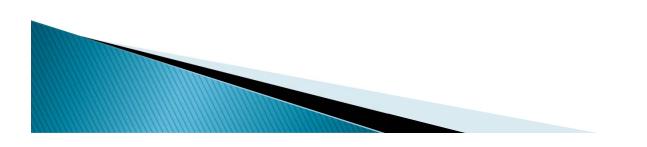


Standard Quechers Pesticide Workflow

- Lots of Manual Steps and Human Interaction
 More Error Prone due to interaction
- Labor and Solvent Intensive
 Costs money
- Time Consuming Process
- Users Complain of Inconsistent Results

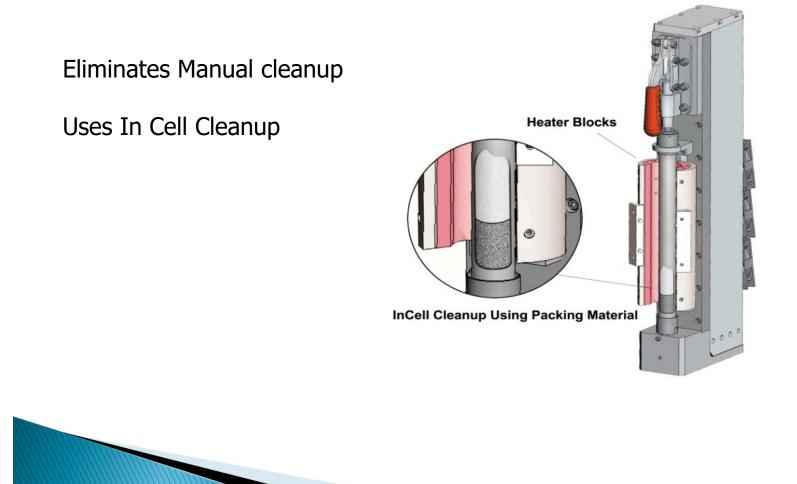
PLE Extraction and Cleanup for Pesticides Workflow





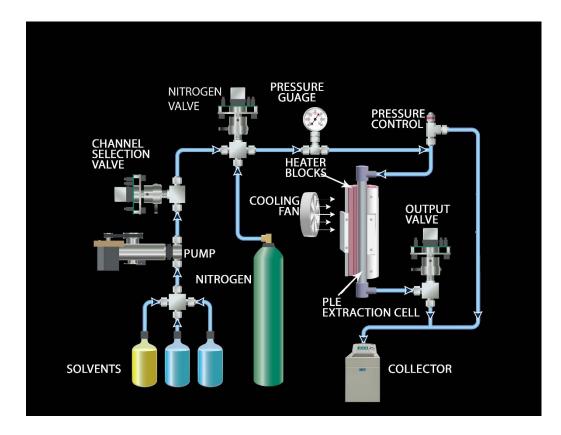


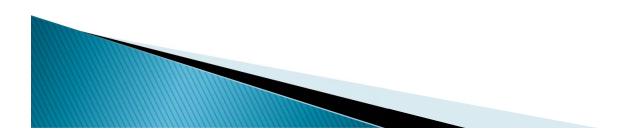
In Cell Cleanup for Pesticides





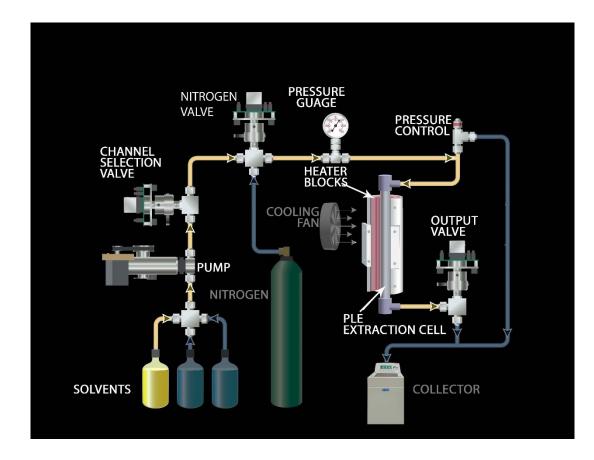
Filling Cell with Acetonitrile

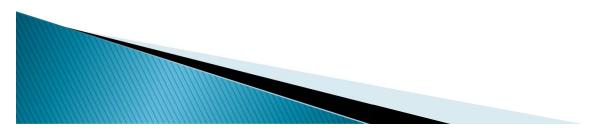






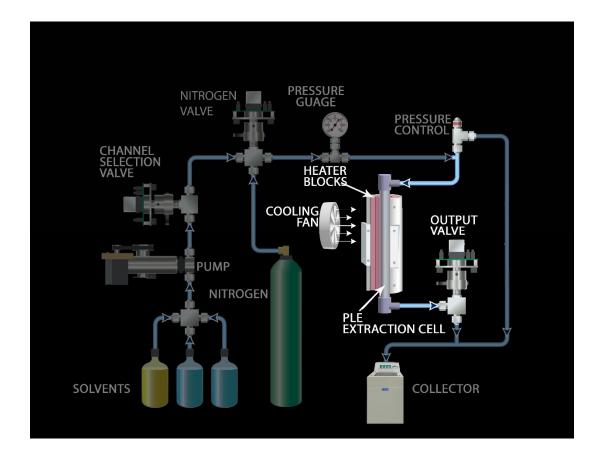
Pressurize the Cell

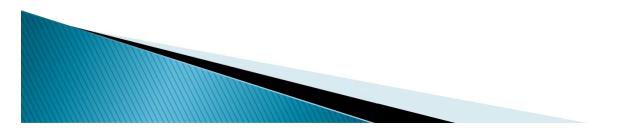






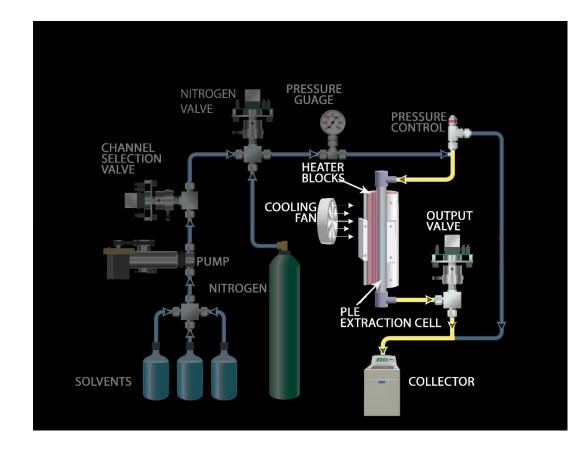
Maintain Pressure

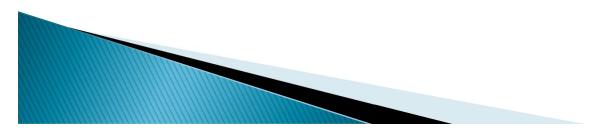






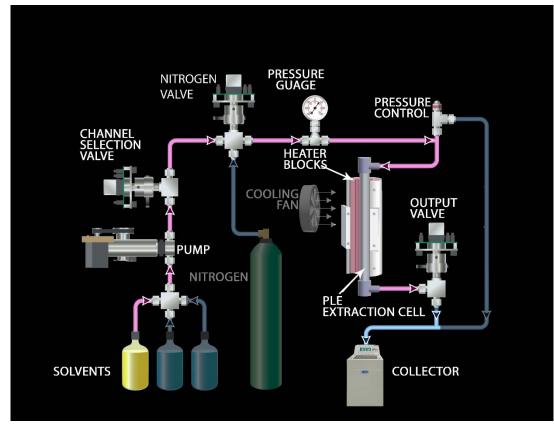
Depressurize the Cell







Deliver the Extract to the Collection Vessel







Preparing Sample

Sample/Reagent Prep

- Sample aliquots are to be weighed out, thoroughly homogenized.
- Extraction cells are filled from bottom to top.
- Cover bottom frit with sufficient Ottawa Sand.
- Add sample aliquot on top of Sand.
- Add relevant standard mixes and internal standards.
- ▶ Add FMS CleanXtract[™] mix in the cell on top of Sample.
- Add Ottawa Sand if needed to top off cell and place the cell in extraction system.



Extraction Procedure

- PLE Procedure Pesticides
- Cells are filled with Acetonitrile.
- Cells are pressurized for 5 min. Cells are not heated, ambient temperature process.
- Cells are flushed with Acetonitrile and with nitrogen to remove remaining solvent.
- Final extract is collected and a sample aliquot (1 mL) is transferred to a vial for GC/MS analysis. No volume reduction is needed.

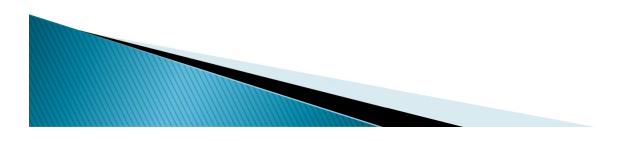




Analysis

GC/MS-MS Conditions

- Thermo Trace GC w/PTV
- TSQ Quantum Ultra
- 30 meter, .25mm, .25µm Column w/5 meter Guard column
- 203 Pesticides scanned (414 transitions)





Results

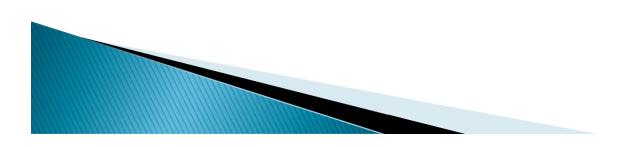
- Sample Preparation for Extractions
 - Samples weighed and prepared.
 - Analyzed un-spiked and spiked to ensure no native pesticides of interest present
 - Samples spiked at .1 ug/g
 - Samples directly loaded onto GC with no evaporation





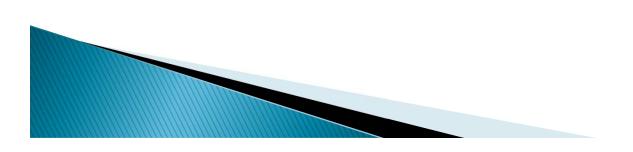
Results: Organophosphosus and Pyrethroid Pesticides

			LC	s	Green	Green Tea		Black Tea		Fennel Seed		Astragulus Root		Harthorn		Gota Kola Berry		Coffee
Analyte		Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	
Diazinon		0.063	63%	0.11	110%	0.105	105%	0.08	80%	0.119	119%	0.113	113%	0.112	112%	0.113	113%	
Pirim	Pirimiphos methyl		0.099	99%	0.106	106%	0.096	96%	0.108	108%	0.081	81%	0.122	122%	0.12	120%	0.132	132%
Ch	Chlorpyrifos		0.075	75%	0.07	70%	0.079	79%	0.083	83%	0.073	73%	0.066	66%	0.079	79%	0.085	85%
	Phosmet		0.08	80%	0.072	72%	0.076	76%	0.061	61%	0.072	72%	0.061	61%	0.101	101%	0.075	75%
Malathion		0.08	80%	0.098	98%	0.084	84%	0.107	107%	0.106	106%	0.112	112%	0.119	119%	0.111	111%	
Piperonyl butoxide		0.068	68%	0.071	71%	0.076	76%	0.063	63%	0.074	74%	0.07	70%	0.095	95%	0.069	69%	
	LC	CS	Gree	n Tea	E	lack Tea	•	Fennel	Seed	Astrag	gulus Root	:	Harthor	n	Gota Ko	la Berry	Gree	en Coffee
Analyte	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Con	c. R	EC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Co	nc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc	. REC
cis-Permethrin	0.085	85%	0.081	81%	0.08	78	7%	0.059	59%	0.077	77%	0.0	067	67%	0.104	104%	0.082	2 82%
trans-Permethrin	0.095	95%	0.093	93%	0.08	98	9%	0.061	61%	0.081	81%	0.0	085	85%	0.127	127%	0.094	94%
Cyfluthrin*	0.086	86%	0.082	82%	0.08	5 28	5%	0.051	51%	0.071	71%	0.0	073	73%	0.108	108%	0.085	5 85%
Cypermethrin*	0.070	70%	0.076	76%	0.08	5 8	5%	0.063	63%	0.076	76%	0.0	068 🚺	68%	0.115	115%	0.089	89%



Results: Organonitrogen Pesticides

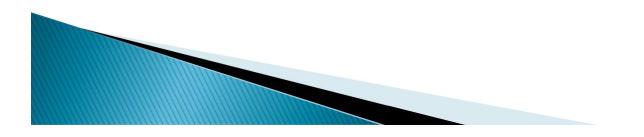
	LCS		Green Tea		Black Tea		Fennel Seed		Astragulus Root		Harthorn		Gota Kola Berry		Green Coffee	
Analyte	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC
Diphenylamine	0.072	72%	0.078	78%	0.075	75%	0.071	71%	0.076	76%	0.073	73%	0.091	91%	0.078	78%
2,3,5,6-Tetrachloroaniline	0.084	84%	0.091	91%	0.086	86%	0.083	83%	0.085	85%	0.09	90%	0.101	101%	0.088	88%
Propachlor	0.096	96%	0.107	107%	0.132	132%	0.1	100%	0.108	108%	0.103	103%	0.115	115%	0.106	106%
Dimethachlor	0.09	90%	0.097	97%	0.097	97%	0.089	89%	0.086	86%	0.11	110%	0.106	106%	0.101	101%
Linuron	0.082	82%	0.103	103%	0.101	101%	0.104	104%	0.079	79%	0.102	102%	0.124	124%	0.113	113%
Flutolanil	0.089	89%	0.089	89%	0.085	85%	0.228	228%	0.111	111%	0.156	156%	0.1	100%	0.109	109%
Methoxychlor	0.096	96%	0.097	97%	0.096	96%	0.07	70%	0.095	95%	0.087	87%	0.132	132%	0.111	111%
Pyridaben	0.073	73%	0.048	48%	0.08	80%	0.055	55%	0.06	60%	0.063	63%	0.062	62%	0.104	104%
Attrazine	0.103	103%	0.093	93%	0.095	95%	0.095	95%	0.066	66%	0.094	94%	0.082	82%	0.084	84%
MGK-264 I	0.064	64%	0.064	64%	0.063	63%	0.073	73%	0.057	57%	0.053	53%	0.065	65%	0.067	67%
MGK-264 II	0.059	59%	0.057	57%	0.047	47%	0.068	68%	0.039	39%	0.059	59%	0.031	31%	0.055	55%
MGK-264*	0.0615	62%	0.0605	61%	0.055	55%	0.0705	71%	0.048	48%	0.056	56%	0.048	48%	0.061	61%
Captan	0.061	61%	0.107	107%	0.035	35%	0.084	84%	0.08	80%	0.139	139%	0.044	44%	0.041	41%
Fludioxonil	0.071	71%	0.108	108%	0.072	72%	0.183	183%	0.088	88%	0.148	148%	0.1	100%	0.1	100%
Tebuconazole	0.051	51%	0.092	92%	0.084	84%	0.073	73%	0.079	79%	0.119	119%	0.103	103%	0.082	82%
Etofenprox	0.073	73%	0.078	78%	0.081	81%	0.051	51%	0.067	67%	0.066	66%	0.099	99%	0.08	80%



Toxic Reports

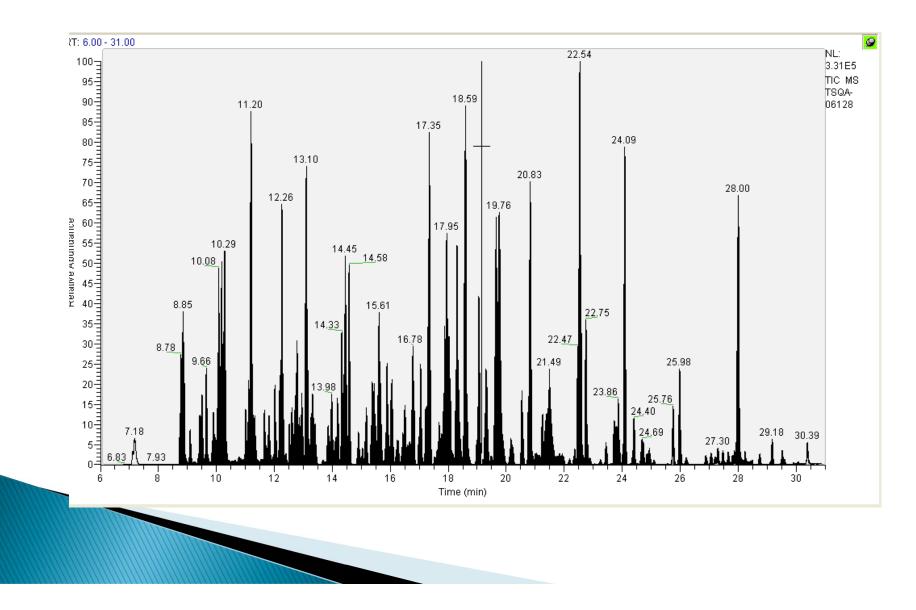
Results: Organochlorine Pesticides & Methylated Herbicides

									Astrag	ulus						
	LCS		Green Tea		Black Tea		Fennel Seed		Root		Harthorn		Gota Kola Berry		Green C	offee
Analyte	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC	Conc.	REC
HCH-alpha	0.085	85%	0.083	83%	0.079	79%	0.072	72%	0.075	75%	0.076	76%	0.088	88%	0.085	85%
Pentachlorothioanisole	0.071	71%	0.075	75%	0.08	80%	0.069	69%	0.064	64%	0.072	72%	0.078	78%	0.071	71%
4,4'-Dichlorobenzophenone	0.074	74%	0.075	75%	0.079	79%	0.075	75%	0.063	63%	0.076	76%	0.078	78%	0.079	79%
Chlorfenson (Ovex)	0.063	63%	0.073	73%	0.077	77%	0.1	100%	0.065	65%	0.078	78%	0.072	72%	0.074	74%
2,4'-DDT	0.085	85%	0.083	83%	0.085	85%	0.072	72%	0.075	75%	0.063	63%	0.11	110%	0.078	78%
Mirex	0.081	81%	0.079	79%	0.087	87%	0.079	79%	0.066	66%	0.06	60%	0.102	102%	0.073	73%
2-Phenylphenol	0.08	80%	0.086	86%	0.101	101%	0.083	83%	0.087	87%	0.084	84%	0.093	93%	0.088	88%



Toxic Reports

Results : TIC of Spiked Green Tea Extract from the PLE w/In-Cell Clean-up



Results: pesticides in cannabis

Mean

77% 79%

80% 105%

97% 76%

84% 90%

98%

76%

98% 116%

64% 110%

70% 63%

96%

98% 133%

82%

61%

64% 144%

107%

138% 94%

87%

102%

79% 96%

76%

94% 82%

72% 88%

108%

84%

61%

Analyte	Mean	Analyte
Diazinon	92%	Linuron
Chlorpyrifos methyl	78%	Metolachlor
Fenitrothion	108%	Diphenamid
Pirimiphos methyl	76%	Metazachlor
Chlorpyrifos	80%	Flutolanil
Pirimiphos ethyl	75%	Oxadiazon
Quinalphos	74%	Attrazine
Phosalone	94%	Terbuthylazine
Chlorneb	90%	Vinclozolin
HCH-alpha	74%	Triadimefon
Pentachloroanisole	70%	MGK-264*
HCH-delta	86%	Fipronil
Heptachlor	90%	Fludioxonil
Heptachlor epoxide (isomer B)	84%	Myclobutanil
Chlorfenson (Ovex)	92%	Flusilazole
Endosulfan II	102%	Chlorfenapyr
Tetrachloronitrobenzene (Tecnazene)	92%	Hexazinone (Velpar)
THPI (Tetrahydrophthalimide)	96%	Tetramethrin I
Diphenylamine	88%	Tetramethrin II
2,3,5,6-Tetrachloroaniline	76%	Bifenthrin
Pentachlorobenzene (Quintozene)	108%	cis-Phenothrin
Pentachlorobenzonitrile	98%	trans-Phenothrin
Prodiamine	111%	Cypermethrin*
Isopropalin	98%	Flucythrinate I
Pendamethalin	63%	Flucythrinate II
Oxyfluorfen	90%	Fenvalerate S
Nitralin	87%	Fenvalerate R
Pebulate	84%	Chlorpropham
N-(2,4-Dimethylphenyl)formamide	86%	Methacrifos
cis-Diallate	85%	Sulfotepp
trans-Diallate	111%	Tolclofos-methyl
Clomazone (Command)	78%	Bromophos methyl
Propyzamide	79%	Ethion
Dimethachlor	108%	Phorate
Propanil	110%	Fonofos
Acetochlor	108%	Methyl parathion
Alachlor	105%	Triazophos
Propisochlor	81%	Piperonyl butoxide



Conclusions: PLE for the Analysis of Pesticides

- High Throughput Pesticide Analysis
 - 20 minutes per run up to 24 samples per hour
 - 192 samples per 8 hour Shift
- One Extraction Method for all Matrices
- One/Same Extraction for GC/MS and LC/MS analysis
- Eliminate Manual Steps and Human Error
 - Automated Extraction and Cleanup





Fast, Reproducible Extractions

- Using the PLE[®]
 - Sample Prep processes are combined into one step
 - Extraction
 - Cleanup
 - Put the sample in get it out and directly inject it
 - Consistent, Reproducible, Results
 - Increased productivity



Fast, Reproducible Extractions

- Faster and easier operator training
- Automatic documentation of extraction and cleanup and concentration conditions
- Reduced errors due to mistakes eliminating manual steps and conditions.
- Reduced solvent usage and disposal costs.

