



THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

Improved Accuracy of Dissolved Hydrocarbon Gas Analysis in Water

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Why measure hydrocarbon gases in groundwater?

- Oil & gas application
 - ~ Pre-drill site characterization
 - Establish baseline for comparison
 - Find existing issues
 - ~ Post-drill site characterization
 - Assess potential changes
- Remediation monitoring
 - ~ Reducing conditions indicator
 - Active reductive dechlorination
 - Monitored natural attenuation



How to measure hydrocarbon gases in groundwater?

- Headspace – GC / FID
 - ~ RSK-175 Rev 0, 1994
 - ~ J Chrom Sci – Kampbell, Vandergrift, 1998
 - ~ M E E Analysis Guidance, US EPA Region 1, 2002
 - ~ RSK-175 Rev 2, 2004
 - ~ RSK-175 Rev 3, 2006
 - ~ RSK-175 Rev 5, 2010
 - ~ PA DEP 3686 Rev 1, 2012
- Purge and Trap
 - ~ PA DEP 9243 Rev 0, 2012

RSKSOP-175
Revision No.2
May 2004
Page 1 of 14
Felisa Hudson

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

Sample Preparation and Calculations for Dissolved Gas Analysis in Water Samples Using a GC Headspace Equilibration Technique

1. Disclaimer:

This standard operating procedure has been prepared for the use of the Ground Water and Ecosystems Restoration Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and may not be specifically applicable to the activities of other organizations. **THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL EPA APPROVED METHOD.** This document has not been through the Agency's peer review process or ORD clearance process.

2. Purpose (Scope and Application):

This method is applicable to the preparation of water samples for determination of dissolved gases. After quantitation of gas equilibrated into the prepared headspace, this method permits calculation of the concentration of the dissolved gas in the water before equilibration. Resulting concentrations are expressed as mg/L and µg/L of dissolved gas in water. This method has been used for determining dissolved hydrogen, methane, ethylene, ethane, propane, butane, acetylene, nitrogen, nitrous oxide and oxygen. The number of analyses that can be performed in an eight

What limits data quality?

- Lab to lab implementation variability of RSK-175 *method*
- ~~No commercially available proficiency test samples~~
- Calibration standards are gas phase
 - ~ Samples are water
 - ~ Thus standards and samples are not handled identically
- Analyte loss during sample preparation
- Maintaining analyte representativeness during sampling

What limits data quality?

- Lab to lab implementation variability of RSK-175 method
 - ~ Critical process elements
 - Sample transfer between containers
 - Headspace development
 - Equilibration
 - time
 - temperature
 - mixing
 - ~ Process options
 - Manual
 - Semi-automated
 - Fully automated

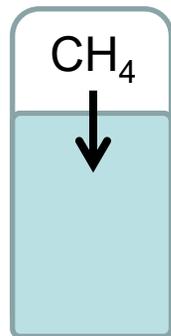


What limits data quality?

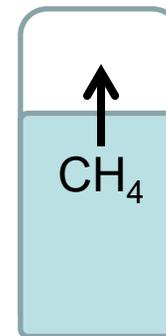
- No commercially available proficiency test samples
 - ~ ~~No catalog items~~
 - ~ No custom PTs available either
 - ~ Limited water solubility
 - ~ Limited organic solvent solubility
 - ~ Limited stability in water
 - ~ Complex preparation process
 - = expensive to produce, short shelf life & lower quality
- >> No independent check on accuracy

What limits data quality?

- Calibration standards are gas phase
 - ~ Samples are water
 - ~ Thus standards and samples are not handled identically
 - ~ Equilibrium goes in one direction for samples and the opposite for standards
 - Non-equilibrium conditions
 - High biased standard response
 - Low biased sample response
- = low biased calculated sample concentration



Standards



Samples

What limits data quality?

- Analyte loss during sample preparation
 - ~ Volatilization during open transfer
 - Too slow or turbulent
 - PA DEP study demonstrated this can be done right



What limits data quality?

- Analyte loss during sample preparation
 - ~ Degassing using syringe transfer
 - Pull back too fast on plunger



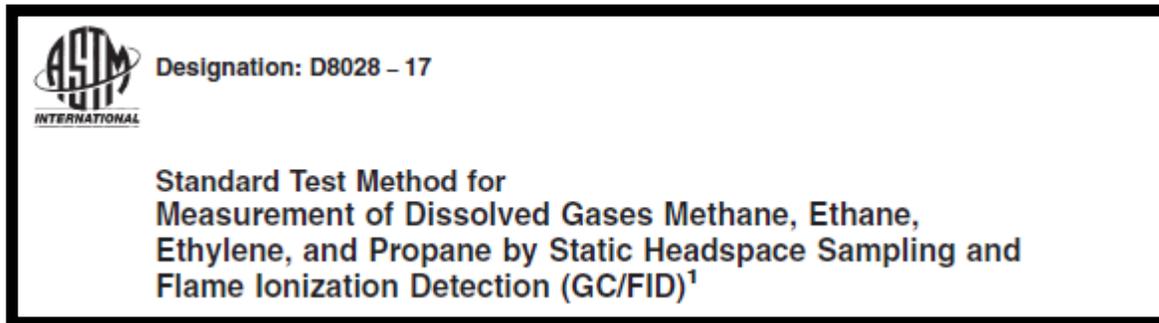
What limits data quality?

- Analyte bias during sample preparation
 - ~ Pierced septum leaks
 - Headspace / analyte loss while waiting in autosampler



Improvements address limitations

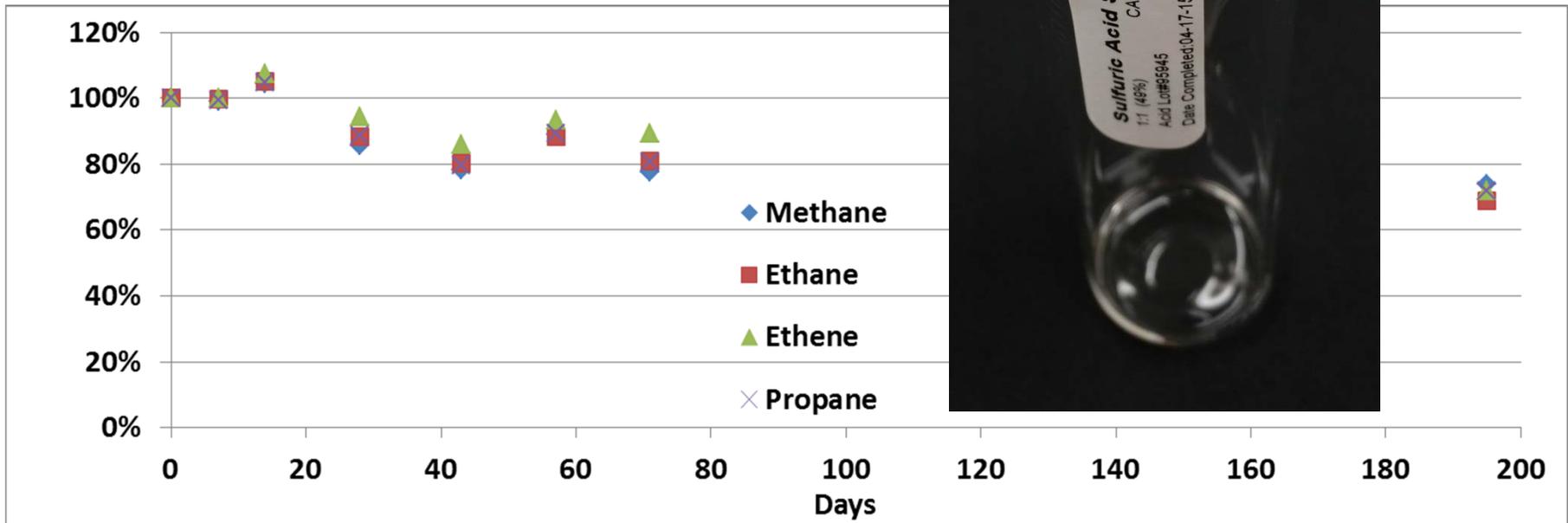
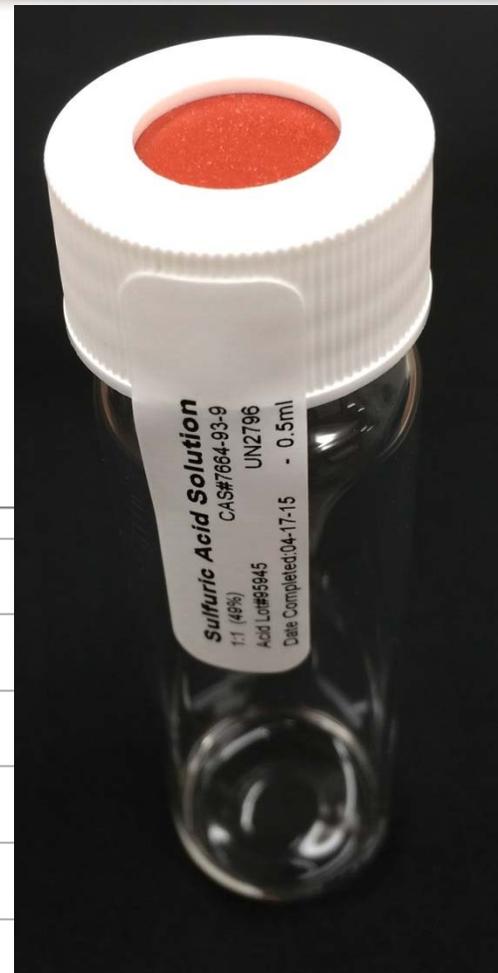
- Multi-lab validated method
 - ~ ASTM D8028
Final 2017
 - Single lab validation at present
 - Fully automated process with manual option



- ~ Marcellus Shale Coalition
 - Identified inter-lab variability as a critical issue
 - New method including three calibration processes

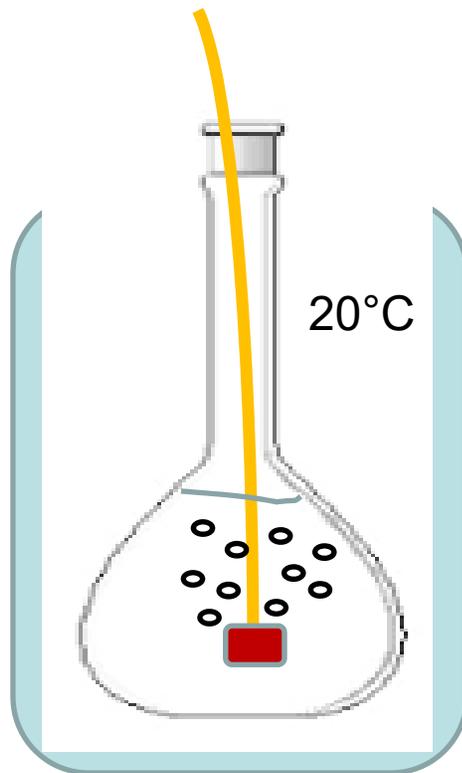
Sample Storage

- Zero headspace vial
- Butyl rubber septum
- Sulfuric acid preservative
- 2 - 6 °C



Improvements address limitations

- Water based calibration standards and QC samples
 - ~ PA DEP 3686 Rev 1, 2012
 - ~ ASTM D8028-2017



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Improvements address limitations

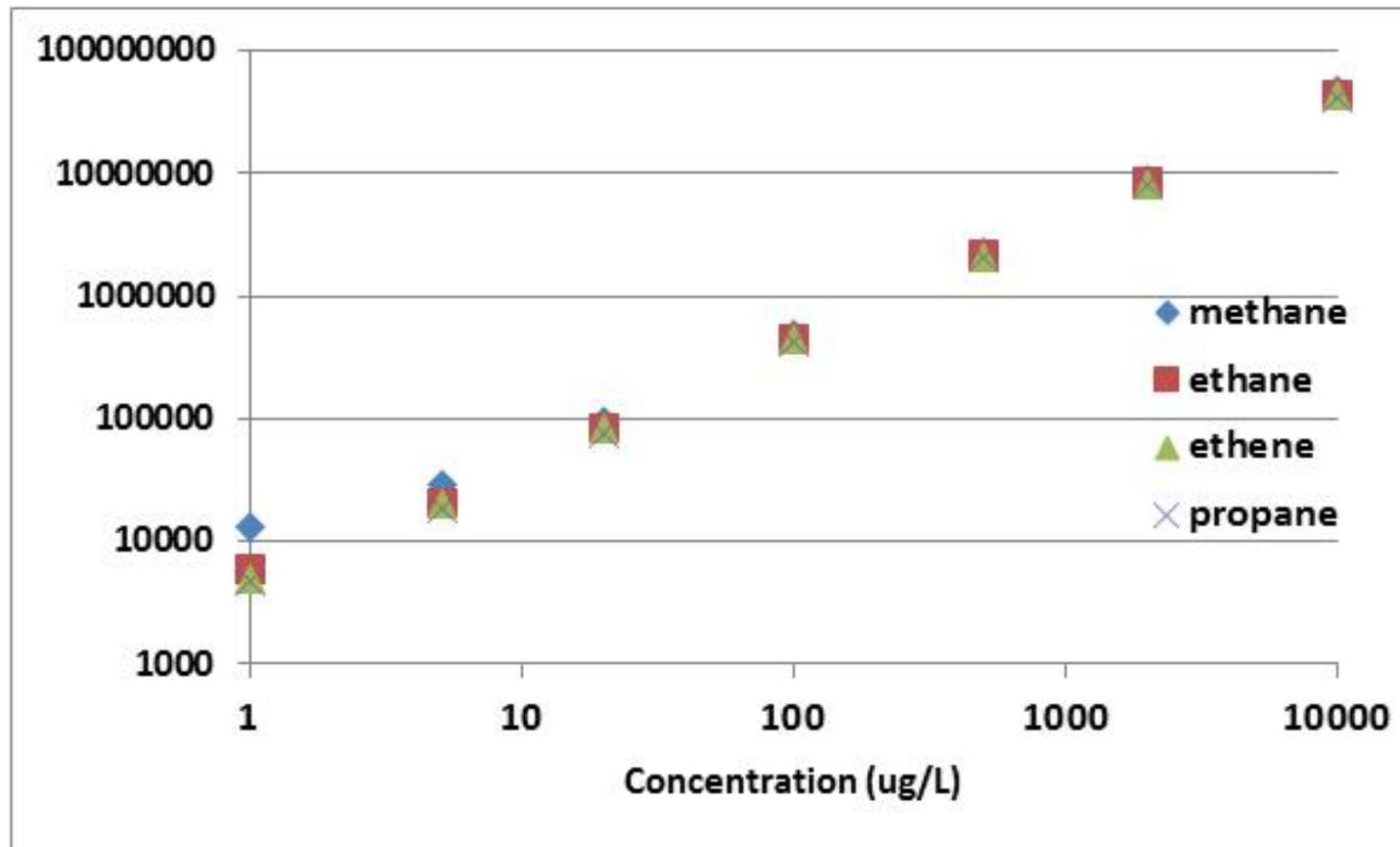
- Water based calibration standards and QC samples
 - ~ In-lab prep of single analyte saturated water standards
 - Use literature values at known temperature and pressure
 - PA DEP 3686 Rev 1, 2012
 - ASTM D8028-2017
 - Immediate dilution to working standards
 - Store in VOC vials – no headspace, 14 days
 - ~ Commercially available standards!!
 - LGC has developed reference materials
 - Water CRM for MEEP compounds
 - 90 day shelf life, 4-6 mg/L
 - VHG-MEEP-5-40

Methane 23.2 mg/L
Ethane 62.0 mg/L
Ethene 149.0 mg/L
Propane 76.7 mg/L



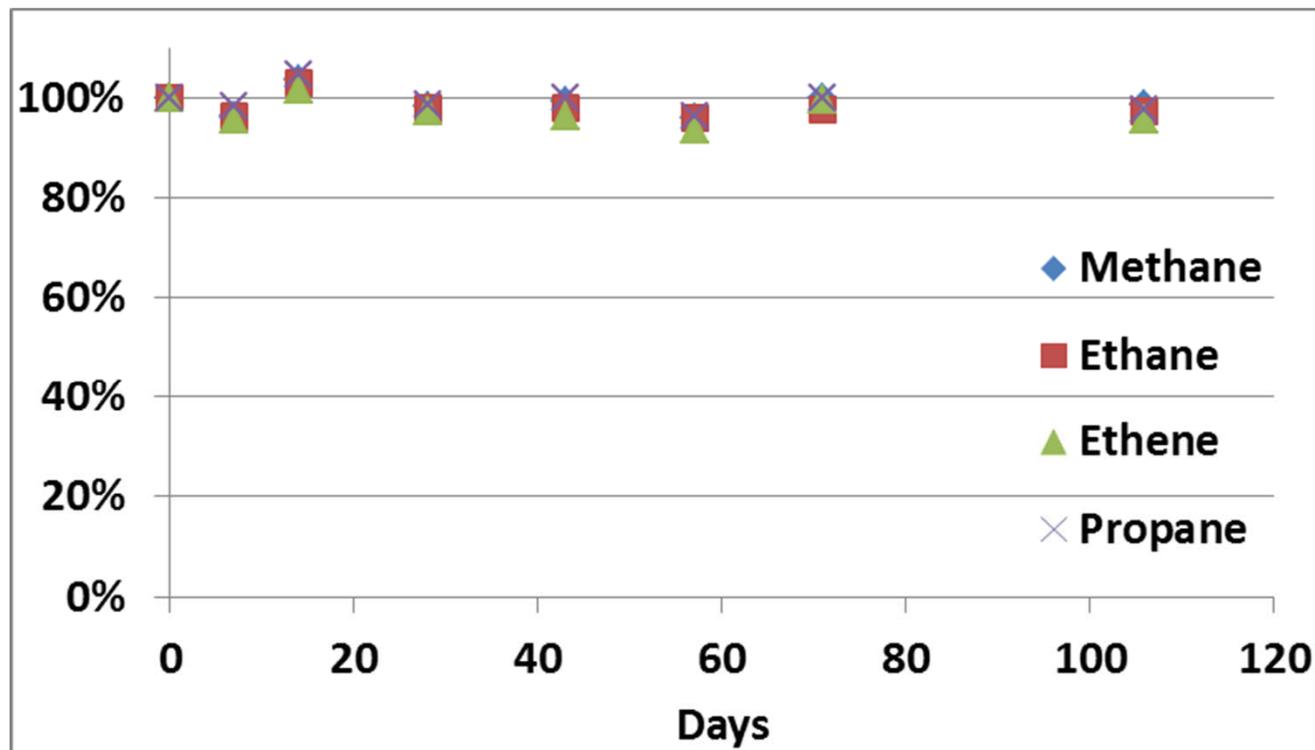
Improvements address limitations

- Water based calibration standards
 - ~ 4 analytes in the same standard



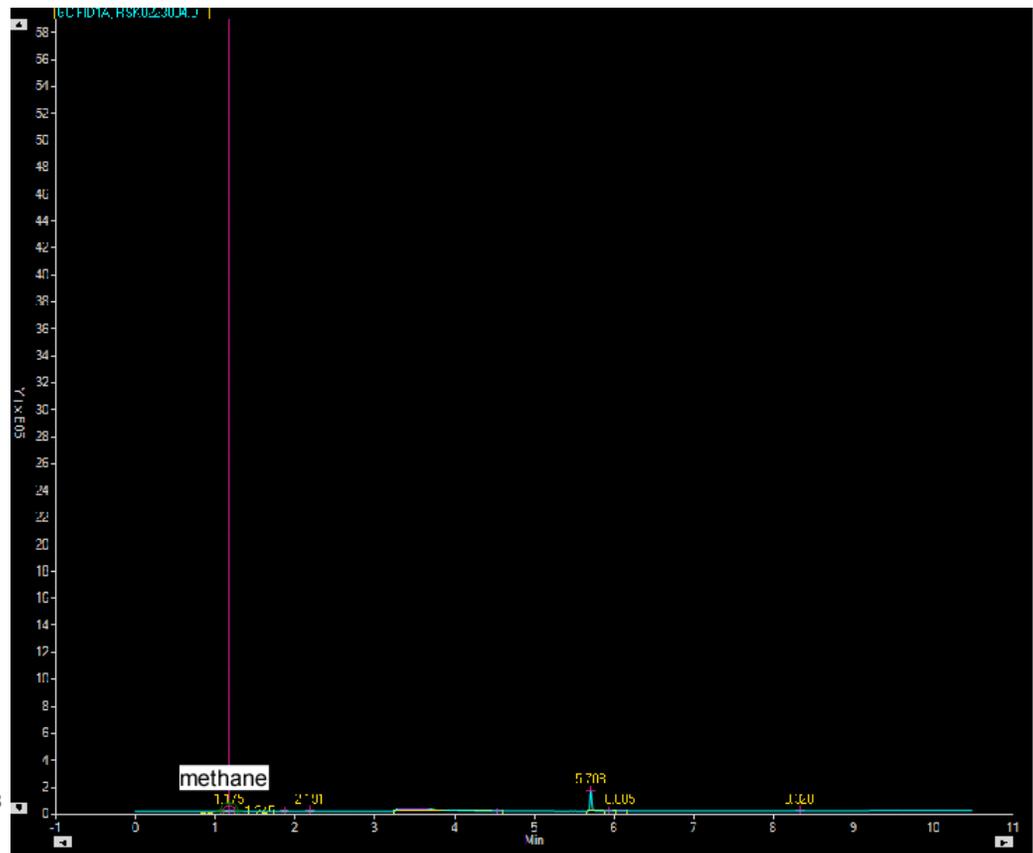
Improvements address limitations

- Water based calibration standards and QC samples
 - TestAmerica
 - 4 analyte formulation @10 mg/L
 - Months of stability - alternative storage container



Improvements address limitations

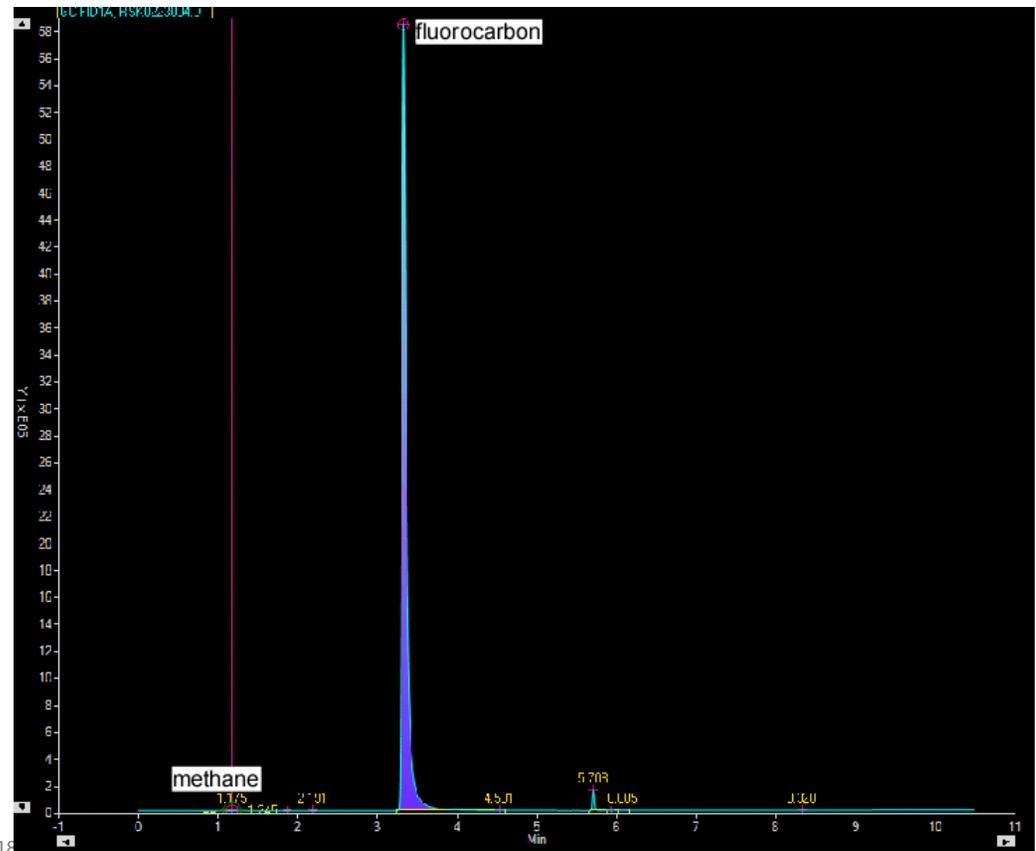
- Surrogate - monitor sample prep & analysis quality
 - ~ How to know when you have a good sample prep and headspace injection?
 - ~ Int. Std.
 - ~ Surrogate
 - ~ ASTM
 - MTBE
 - ~ HFCs



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Improvements address limitations

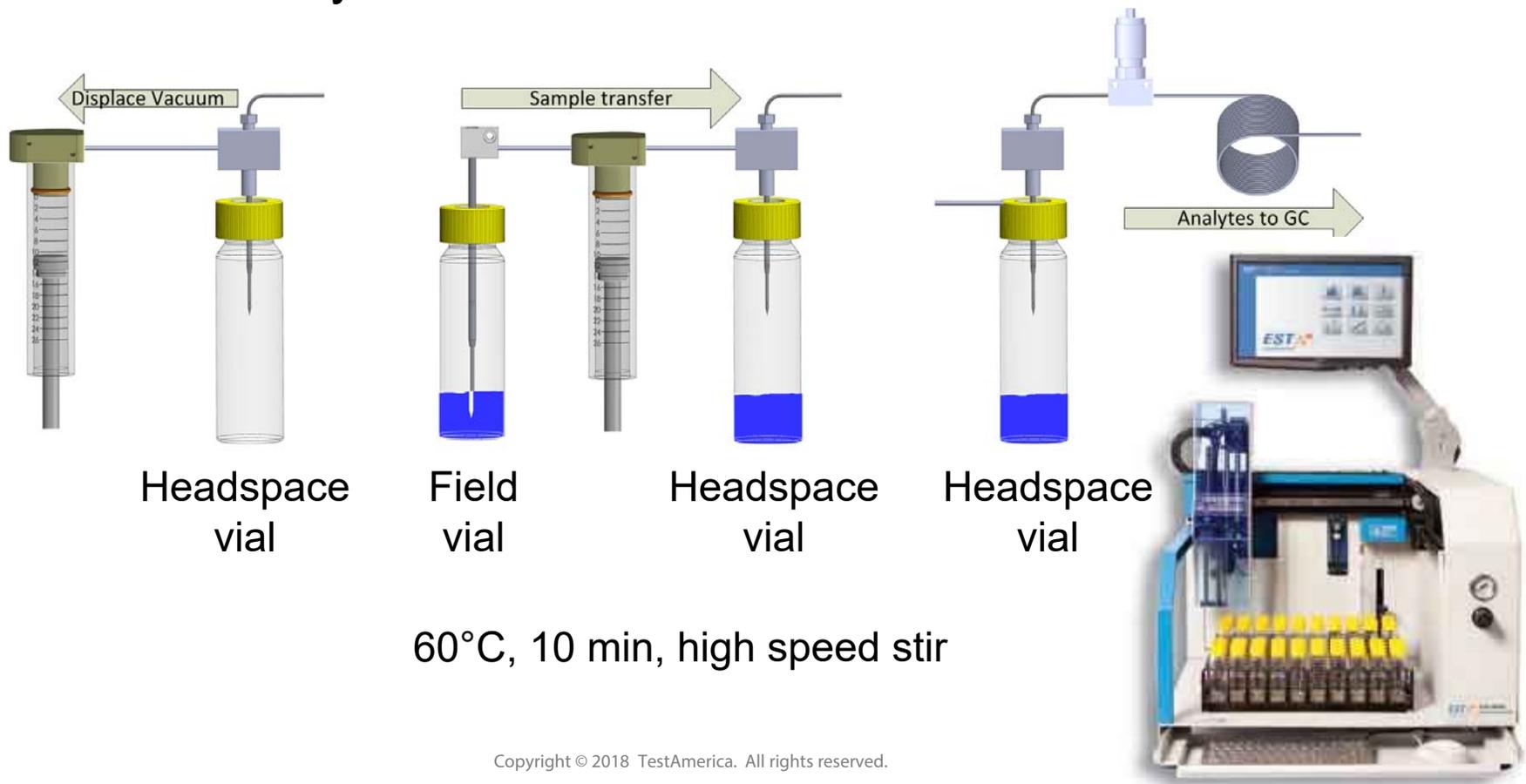
- Surrogate - monitor sample prep & analysis quality
 - ~ How to know when you have a good headspace injection?
 - ~ Surrogate in water
 - Prepare like calibration standards
 - ~ Automated delivery
 - Zero headspace storage and delivery



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Improvements address limitations

- Automated headspace preparation
~ EST Analytical – LGX 50

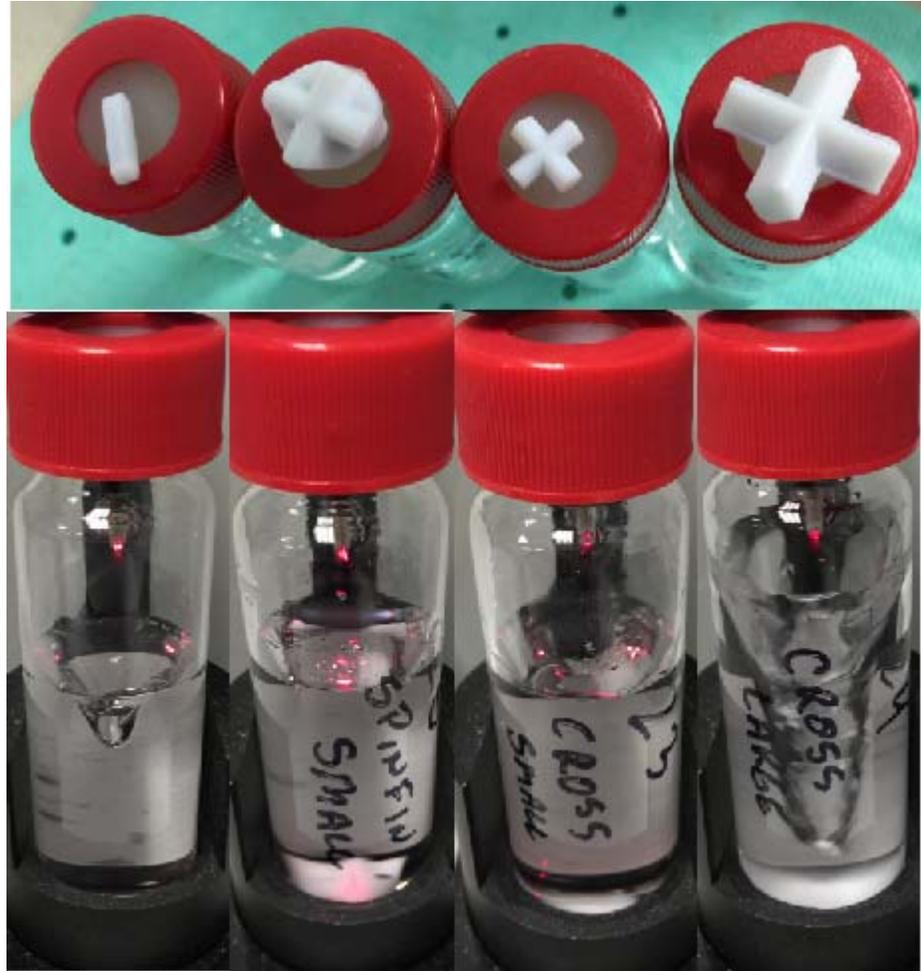


Headspace Equilibrium Optimization

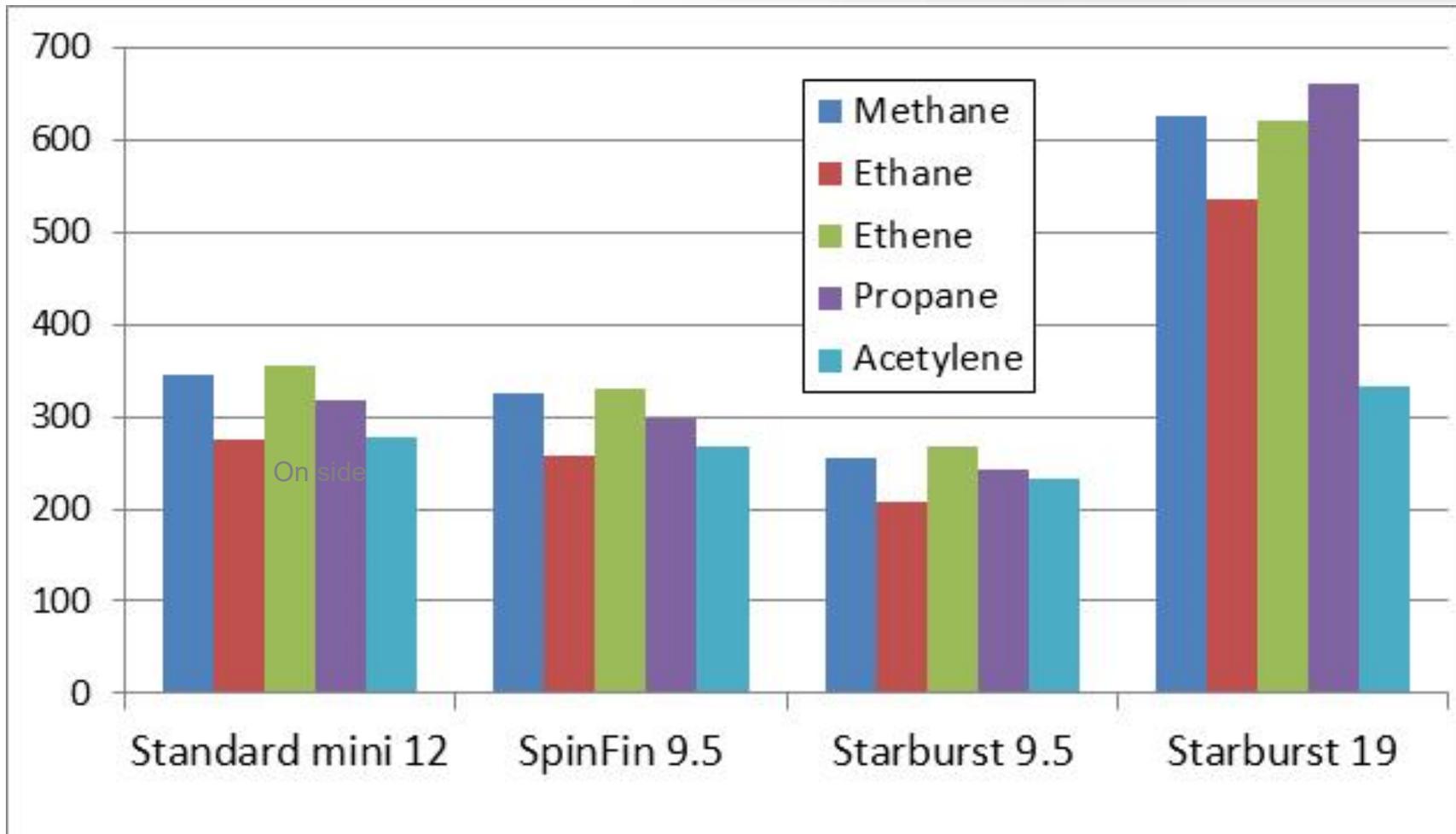
- Stir bars
 - ~ Standard mini (12 mm)
 - ~ Spinfin (12.7 & 19 mm)
 - ~ Starburst (9.5 and 19 mm)
- Short Equilibration
 - ~ 60°C
 - ~ 3 min
 - ~ Maximum stir speed



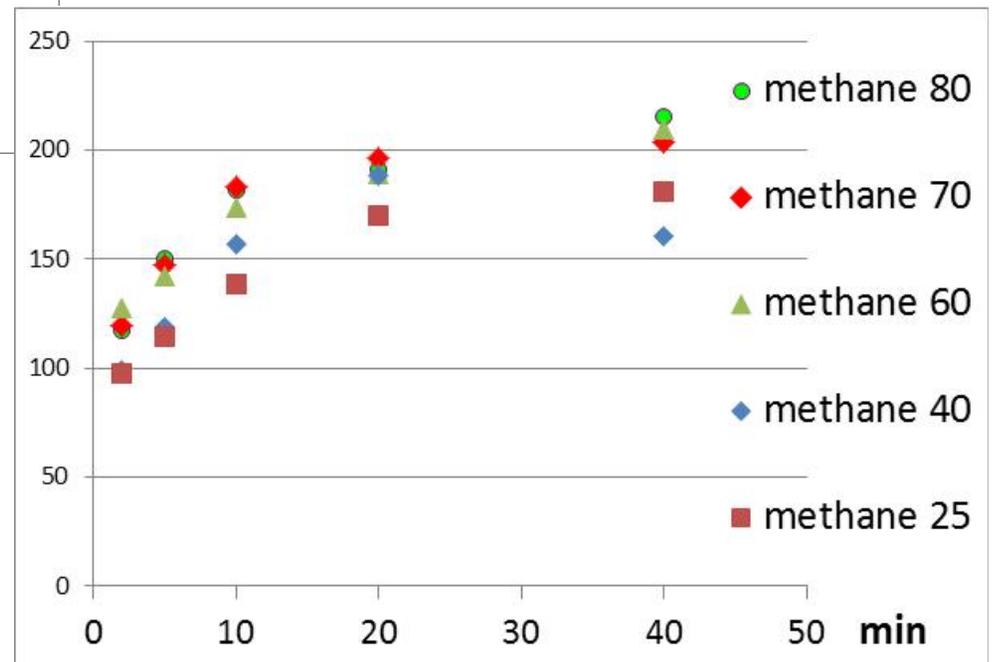
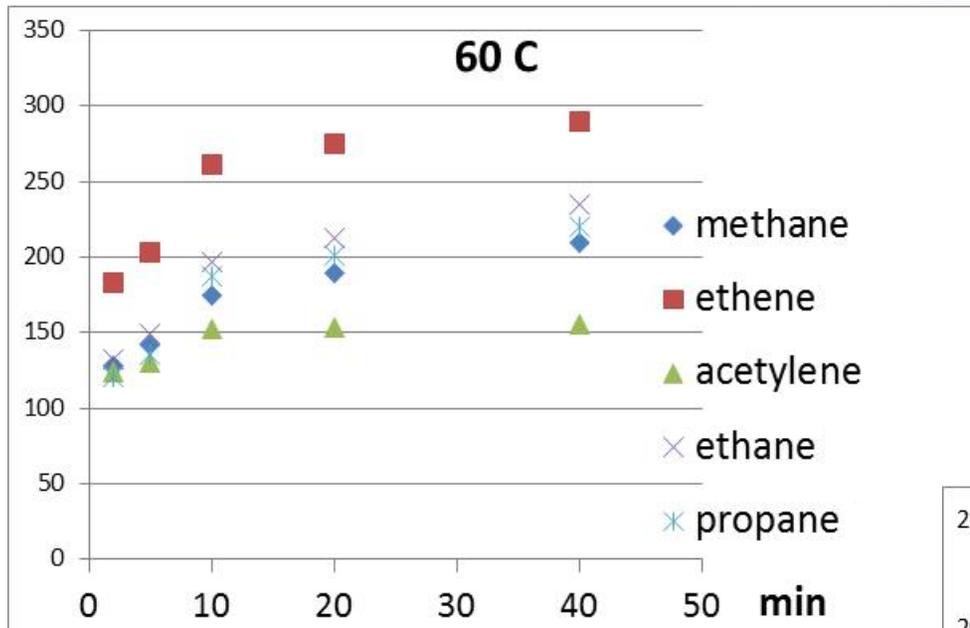
Selecting a Stir Bar



Selecting a Stir Bar



Headspace Equilibrium Optimization



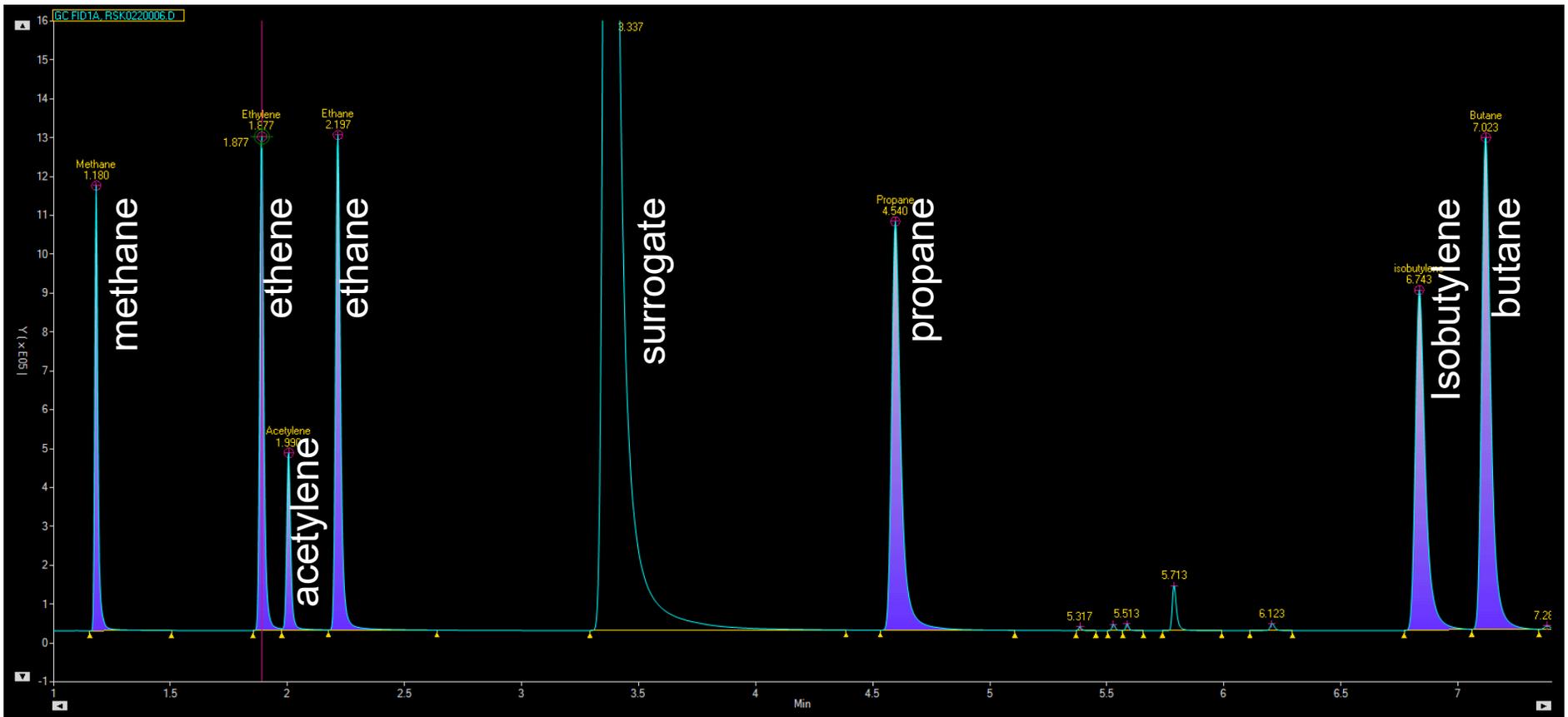
Shaker Table



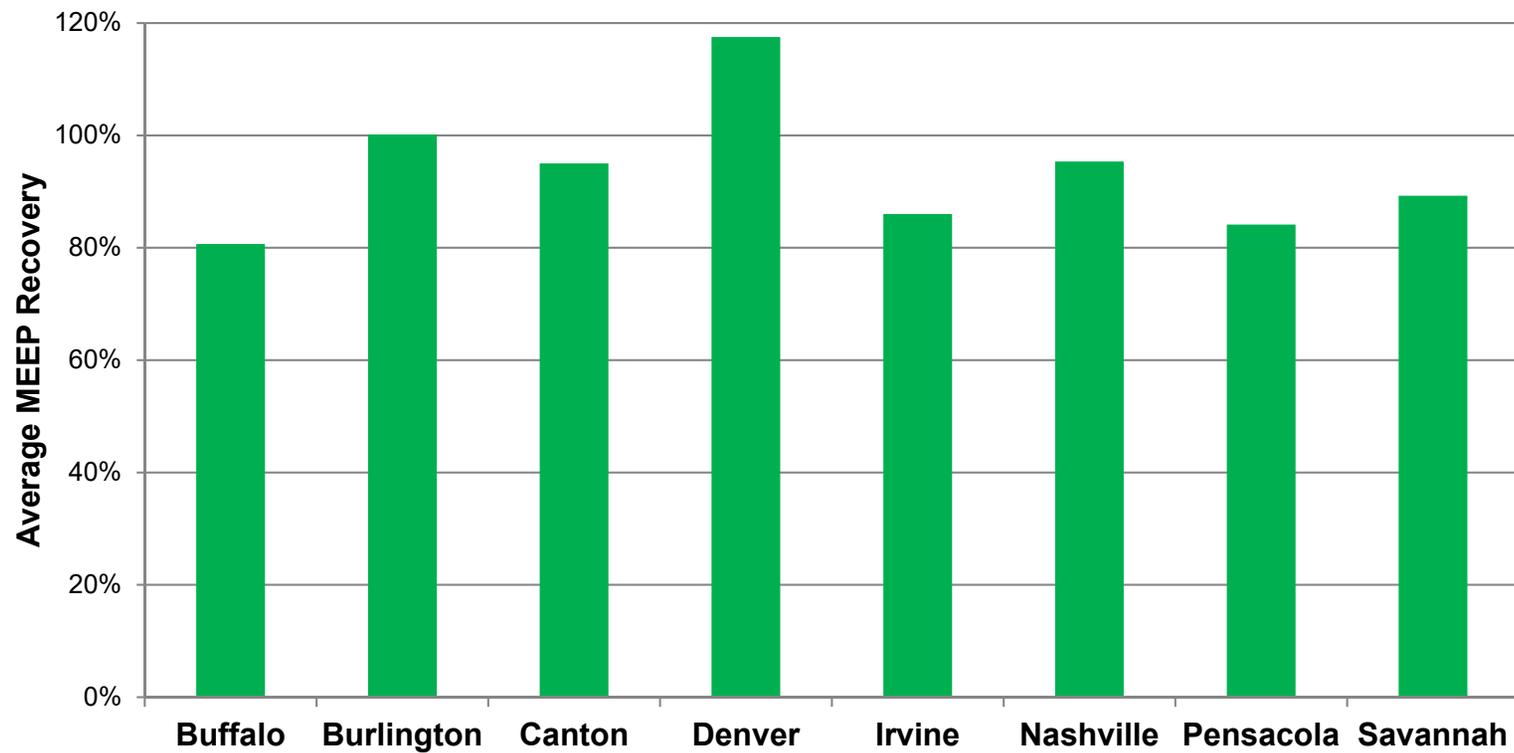
Selecting a GC Column

- Consider effects of water and carbon dioxide
 - ~ Retention time shifts
 - Acetylene
 - Ethylene
- Salt columns – water content of phase affects RT
- PLOT columns – less water retention - better stability

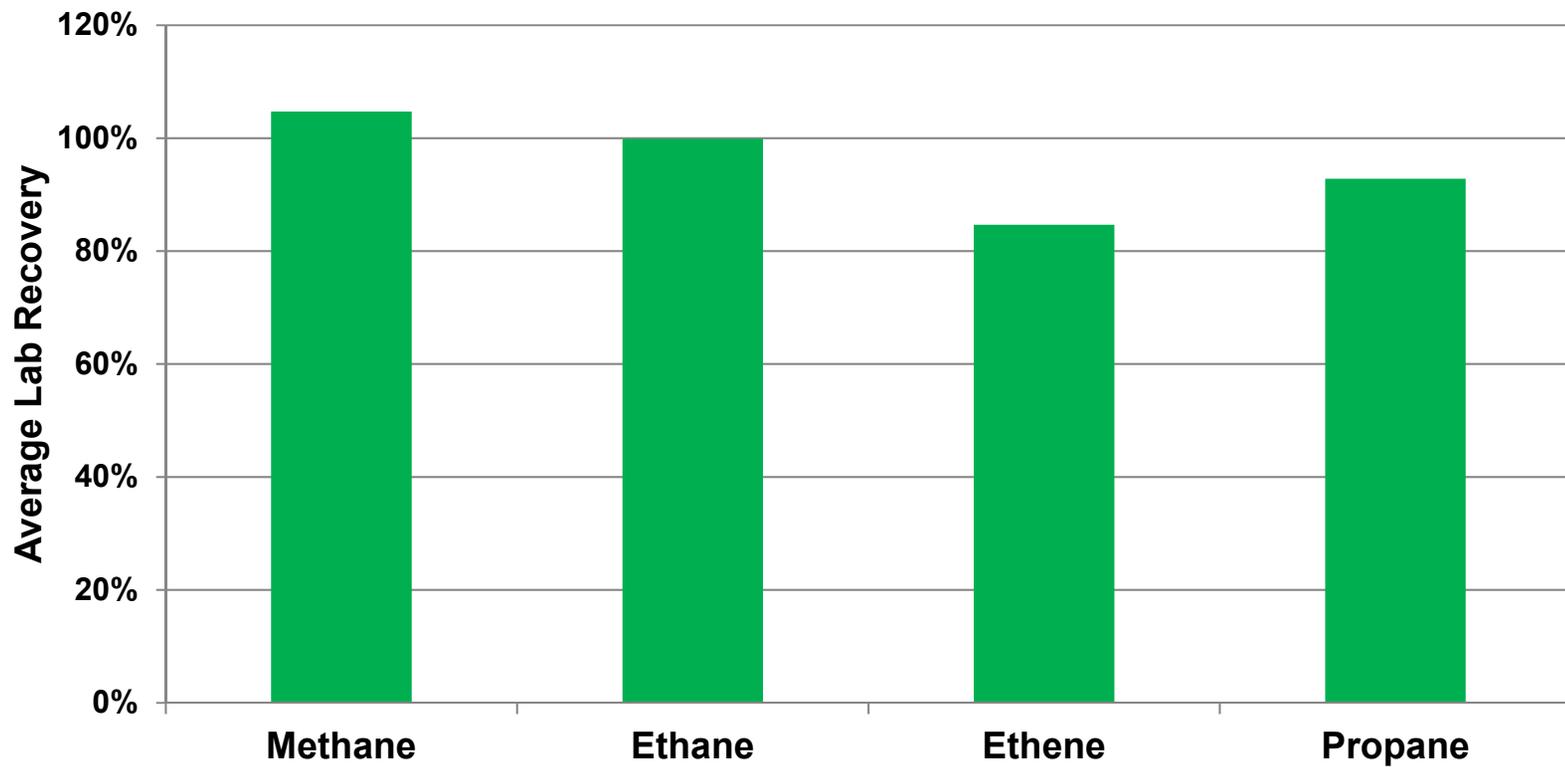
Stable Separation (Q PLOT)



December Proficiency Test



January Proficiency Test



- Multi-lab validated method
 - ~ ?? - ASTM D8028-2017
- Water based PT, QC and calibration standards
 - ~ LGC is the first commercial provider
 - ~ Lab based saturated stock water solutions
- Surrogate - monitor sample prep & analysis quality
- Manual headspace preparation
 - ~ Room temperature, 5 min shake, ~1:1 gas / water ratio
- Automated headspace preparation
 - ~ 60°C, 10 min, high speed stir with 19 mm starburst

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