Environmental

# Improved laboratory productivity with a single GC-MS/MS configuration for multipurpose environmental analysis

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## Abstract

Purpose: Very often the analysis of various compound classes commonly monitored environment leads analytical testing laboratories to set up and validate multiple proce different instrument configurations. The adoption of a single instrument configuration greatly improve laboratory capacity, instrument- and consumables management, as y streamlining staff training

Methods: The multi-residual analysis of PBDEs, pesticides and micropollutants was a single analytical platform consisting of a triple quadrupole GC-MS/MS equipped with Thermospray SSL Injector, Results: The utilization of a single instrument configuration for the analysis of multiple

classes in environmental samples allowed to meet the regulatory requirements while operational costs, including reduced training needs and centralization of consumable increasing the productivity.

#### Introduction

In the field of environmental monitoring, a large variety of compound classes may be required for analysis, including both common and emerging contaminants. For volatile and semi-volatile substances, gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry is the method of choice for separating pesticides, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), flame retardants such as polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), and others.

In many cases, a variety of protocols and potential instrument setups are required for the analysis. Triple guadrupole systems provide the selectivity needed to effectively leverage the selected rection monitoring (SRM) acquisition as a tool for method standardization and consolidation. The power of triple quadrupole mass spectrometry can be easily used to modernize existing workflows Laboratories can reduce their need for instrument-specific consumables and components on-hand to reduce costs and complexity with a single instrument configuration.

### Materials and methods

#### Test Method

A Thermo Scientific™ TRACE™ 1610 GC equipped with a Thermo Scientific™ iConnect™ Thermospray SSL Injector Module (TSI) and coupled to Thermo Scientific™ TSQ™ 9610 GC-MS/MS (Figure 1) was used for the analysis of multiple classes of contaminants such as pesticides, PBDEs, PAHs and micropollutants (Table 1).

# Data Analysis

Data was acquired, processed, and reported using the Thermo Scientific™ Chromeleon™ Chromatography Data System (CDS) software, version 7.3



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Figure 1. Instrument configuration

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in the dures using would therefore vell as	Parameter	PBDE		Pesticides		Micropollutants
	Injection mode	Splitless		Split with surge		Split
	Injection volume (µL)	2		3		2
consolidated on h a	GC run time (min)	18		20		20
e compound reducing the s, as well as	Monitored compounds (n)	9		350		220
	Calibration range in solvent (µg/L)	1-500		2-250		2-250
	Compound classes	•Flame retardants	•Carbamates •Triazines •Azoles •Ureas	•Organochlorides •Organophosphorous •Organonitrogens •Pyrethroids	•Morpholines •Anilides •Uracils •Amides •Strobilurins	-PCBs -Phenolic derivatives -PAHs -Aniline derivatives -Benzene derivatives
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Table 1. Instrument parameters

mode

Results

#### Analysis of polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDE)

PBDEs are used as additive flame retardants in different materials and can leach into the environment where they persist and bioaccumulate. Within the European Standard 16694:2025 applicable for water analysis, the determination of six selected PBDEs is required, which include congeners BDE-28, -47, -99, -100, -153, and -154. In addition to the required congeners, BDEs 183, 207, and 209 were also monitored, expanding the list of the target compounds. All the compounds could be separated and quantified at required levels (Figure 2). The typical PBDE quantifier and qualifier ion transitions were clearly visible at a concentration of 1 µg/L therefore adding more confidence in confirming the presence of the compounds in the environmental samples. Some examples for BDE-28, BDE-99, and BDE-183 are reported in Figure 3.



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Analysis of pesticides

Even though pesticides are commonly analyzed in food samples, they also need to be determined in water samples to ensure they do not contaminate waterways and in turn have a negative effect on the ecosystem. Approximately 1,000 active substances are currently used in pesticide formulations. In addition, metabolites, degradation products, and persistent pesticides must be considered in multiresidue analysis. Pesticides are heterogenous compounds with differen chemical and physical properties and therefore classified into multiple sub-classes, i.e., organophosphorus compounds, pyrethroids, organochlorides, carbamates, and azoles

The use of the proposed configuration working in SRM acquisition mode allowed to detected and confirm up to 350 individual pesticides belonging to a wide range of compound classes. Some examples of quantifier and qualifier ions at a concentration of 3 µg/L for the most representative pesticides among organophosphorus, pyrethroid, organochloride, carbamate, and azole classes are reported in Figure 4



Figure 3. Examples of overlaid quantifier (outlined in black) and qualifier ions at 1 µg/L





Figure 4. Examples of overlaid quantifier (outlined in black) and qualifier ions for some representative pesticides at 3 µg/L

#### Analysis of micropollutants

The term micropollutants describes different chemicals that may enter the environment from anthropogenic processes. Wastewater from all sources including industrial, plants, agricultural processes and private households can contain traces of micropollutants . Even though these are present at low concentrations, long-term exposure may pose considerable risks to aquatic organisms and human health. Micropollutants can be classified in a variety of compound classes, out of which a great number are amenable to gas chromatographic analysis due to their volatility. Five representative compounds of the investigated compound classes (phenolics, benzenes, anilines, PCBs, and PAHs) are reported in Figure 5.

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Figure 5. Examples of overlaid quantifier (outlined in black) and qualifier ions at 5 µg/L

#### Conclusions

The utilization of a single configuration GC-MS/MS for multiple environmental methods allowed to meet the regulatory requirements for different compound classes offering the advantages of:

- Reduction in operational costs, including reduced training needs and centralization of consumables
- · Ability to react and be ready to run the required method without lengthy set up or changing instrument analytical column and hardware

Increased instrument capacity and laboratory productivity.

#### References

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