



VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND SCREENING IN SOIL USING SPME-GC/MS

The ability to screen soil samples in the field by identifying volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is a valuable tool where sampling decisions are required in near real-time. Results of the screening procedure may be used to guide sample collection activities, and can help identify which sampling and/or extraction methods are most effective.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Screening Method 3815 provides limited VOC concentration information by only reporting an estimate of the total VOC concentration in a sample. This method uses a photoionization detector (PID) without any separation technique, thus individual VOCs and their relative concentrations are not identified and reported.¹ Sampling using the Custodion® SPME syringe, with separation and analysis using the Torion® T-9 portable GC/MS, was used to positively identify 37 VOCs and their relative concentrations in the field in under three minutes.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were extracted and concentrated from soil using water, a salting-out technique, and a Custodion solid phase microextraction (SPME) syringe. The Torion T-9 portable Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) was used to separate and identify 37 VOCs in less than three minutes. The SPME GC/MS technique is fast, reliable, and eliminates the need for special laboratory equipment or solvents for VOC screening from complex matrices in the field.

Experimental

The Custodion SPME syringe consists of a 1 cm SPME fiber coated with 50-100 µm of liquid polymer film, solid sorbent or a combination. The SPME polymer phase traps target analytes from air, headspace, liquids, or dissolved solid samples.² The SPME fiber is housed inside the Custodion syringe in a manner similar to a retractable ballpoint pen. A push-button trigger on top allows the SPME fiber to be extended and retracted into and out of a protective sheath using a single hand. In this application, a Custodion SPME syringe with a 65 µm Polydimethylsiloxane/Divinylbenzene (PDMS/DVB) phase was used to extract volatile compounds from a soil sample. Only water was required as the extraction solvent, which eliminates organic solvent interferences during GC analysis and reduces overall sampling and analysis costs.

Table 1. GC/MS Method Parameters

Sampling:	Solid phase microextraction (SPME)
SPME Phase:	Divinylbenzene/Polydimethylsiloxane (DVB/PDMS, 65 µm)
GC Inj. Temp:	250 °C
GC Column:	MXT-5, 5 m x 0.1 mm, 0.4 µm d _i
GC Carrier Gas:	Helium, 0.2ml/min., constant pressure
GC Column Temp:	40-280 °C at 2 °C/s
Transfer Line:	250 °C
Injector Split Ratio:	20:1
Mass Analyzer:	Toroidal ion trap (TMS)
TMS Mass Range:	41-500 Da
Ionization Mode:	In-trap electron impact
Detector:	Electron multiplier
Vacuum:	Roughing and turbo molecular pumps
Resolution:	Less than unit mass to 230 amu, nominal unit mass to 500 amu

Method Parameters

The GC/MS method parameters are shown in Table 1.

Solvents, Standards and Samples

A standard reference soil sample prepared by the supplier with a VOC mixture of 42, compounds at concentrations ranging from ~15,000 µg/kg (15 ppm, w/w) to ~2400 µg/kg (2.4 ppm, w/w), was obtained and analyzed (NSI Solutions, Raleigh, NC). 5 mL of water with 25% NaCl (w/v) was added to five grams of the spiked soil sample. The sample vial was shaken vigorously by hand for 10 seconds after which the Custodion SPME fiber was exposed to the sample head-space for 50 seconds. The shaking/exposure technique was repeated five times for a total sampling time of ~five minutes. Following extraction, the Custodion SPME syringe was inserted into the Torion T-9 GC/MS injection port (250 °C) where the VOCs were desorbed and transferred to a low thermal mass capillary GC column (MXT-5, 5 m x 0.1 mm, 0.4 µm d_i). Ultra-high purity helium was used as the GC carrier gas under constant flow conditions. The GC temperature program conditions were 40 ° to 280 °C at 2 °C/s, for total run times under 2.5 minutes. The GC is directly interfaced to the MS detector, which has a mass range of 41-500 Da and an average scan rate of ~10 Hz. A user-defined deconvolution target compound library positively identified the VOCs.

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the GC/MS separation of VOCs extracted from a spiked soil sample. 37 of the 42 VOCs were identified in less than two minutes. In some cases, analytes co-eluted (e.g., 1,3-Dichloro-1-propene (E), Toluene, and 1,1,2-Trichloroethane compounds

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Trichlorofluoromethane | 20. Chlorobenzene |
| 2. 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 21. 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 3. Dichloromethane | 22. Ethylbenzene |
| 4. MTBE | 23. Xylene |
| 5. 1,2-Dichloroethylene (Z) | 24. Bromoform |
| 6. Chloroform | 25. Styrene |
| 7. 1,1-Trichloroethane | 26. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 8. 1,2-Dichloroethane | 27. Isopropylbenzene |
| 9. Carbon Tetrachloride | 28. Bromobenzene |
| 10. Benzene | 29. 1,2,3-Trichloropropane |
| 11. 2-Butanone | 30. 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene |
| 12. Trichloroethylene | 31. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene |
| 13. Bromodichloromethane | 32. 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 14. 1,3-Dichloro-1-propene (Z) | 33. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 15. 1,3-Dichloro-1-propene (E) | 34. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 16. Toluene | 35. 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 17. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 36. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 18. 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 37. Naphthalene |
| 19. Tetrachloroethylene | |

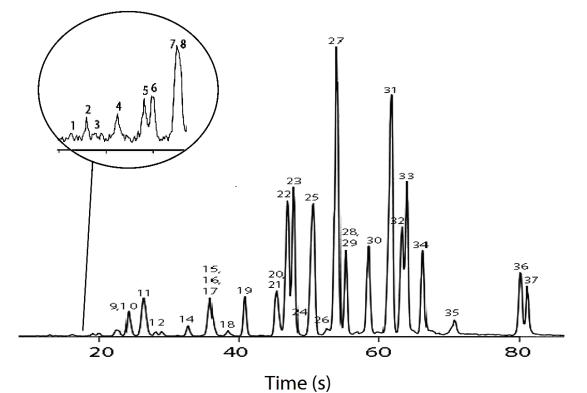


Figure 1. Chromatogram of 37 volatiles extracted from soil.

15-17) but were positively identified by the target compound library using the automated on-board deconvolution algorithm. The five analytes not detected included 2-Hexanone, Acetone, Bromomethane, Chloroethane, and Chloromethane.

These compounds are all very volatile and may have either been lost from the sample during extraction, lost prior to analysis through handling, or these particular compounds may have suffered selective discrimination during the SPME sampling process.

Conclusion

The Custodian SPME and Torion T-9 GC/MS are uniquely suited for near real-time field analysis screening of VOCs and other organic compounds to support rapid decision making in the field. If additional sample analyses are required, results can be obtained in minutes. This SPME-GC/MS sample screening method allows the user to determine the presence of individual VOCs and their relative concentrations. Following initial screening, highly concentrated samples can be diluted before causing cross-over contamination during analysis on laboratory-based instruments. This reduces sample re-analysis costs and instrument down time from carryover and contamination that may occur following analysis of highly concentrated samples on GC-MS systems.

References

1. EPA SW-846 Method 3815 Screening Solid Samples for Volatile Organics, Revision 0, February 2007, http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/test_methods/sw846/pdfs/3815.pdf.
2. Zhang, Zhouyao; Pawliszyn, Janusz. Analysis for organic compounds in environmental samples by headspace solid phase microextraction. *Journal of High Resolution Chromatography*

Author Contact Details

Portable GC/MS Team,
PerkinElmer, Inc.
Shelton, CT

- Web: www.perkinelmer.com



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New Aridus3 Desolvating Nebuliser System Introduced

Teledyne CETAC introduces the new Aridus3 Desolvating Nebuliser System to their nebulizer product. The Aridus3 Desolvating Nebuliser System is the 4th generation of a specialized liquid sample introduction accessory for ICP-MS; the Aridus3's analyte element sensitivity is enhanced (10 times or more) and can greatly reduce solvent-based interferences such as oxides and hydrides. The Aridus product line is widely used in a number of ICP-MS applications, especially geochemistry.

"The Aridus3 offers a number of important new benefits based on feedback from Aridus3 customers around the world" says Fred Smith, Teledyne CETAC Nebuliser Product Manager.

"Ar sweep gas and N2 addition gas flows are now computer software controlled via dedicated mass-flow controllers, easing the tuning process. A novel removable membrane oven assembly greatly simplifies cleaning and maintenance, while a software Flow Saver application allows preset shut off of valuable gases after long unattended sample runs." Smith adds "The development of new and improved accessories for the atomic spectroscopy marketplace is a constant process at Teledyne CETAC and this will continue with the Aridus product line."

Benefits of the new Aridus3 include: Enhanced analyte sensitivity (10 times or more), depending on liquid sample uptake rate, Low-volume sample uptake rates of 50, 100, or 200 microliters/min, preserving valuable sample, C-Flow PFA nebuliser with integrated autosampler probe for use with Teledyne CETAC ASX-112FR MicroAutosampler, Heated PFA spray chamber for higher sample transport efficiency, Both PFA nebuliser and PFA spray chamber are behind a secured door to alleviate electrostatic effects, Inert fluoropolymer membrane for resistance to acids (including HF) and low oxide and hydride levels, Built-in mass flow controllers (MFCs) for precise setting of Ar sweep gas and N2 addition gas, Convenient computer software control of spray chamber temperature, membrane oven temperature and both Ar sweep gas and N2 addition gas allows remote tuning if the Aridus3 is placed in a clean enclosure, New Flow Saver software application allows the user to preset shut off of Ar and N2 gas flows after completion of an overnight run, saving valuable gases, New removable membrane heater block for ease of cleaning or replacement.

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