1T125

GL Sciences Inc.

Analysis of Haloacetic Acids Compliant with the Specified Test Method for Water Quality Standard in Japan

Haloacetic acids are formed when chlorine is used to disinfect drinking water. In the Japanese Water Supply Law, itwater quality standard in Japan. As a result, good linearity and is required to determine contaminant levels of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

In this note, haloacetic acids were analyzed with LC/MS

repeatability was obtained. In addition, clean-up using a Meta SEP LC-Ba/Ag/H SPE cartridge was quite effective when high concentrations of anions, such as

sulfate ion, are contained in sample water.

under conditions compliant with the specified test method for

(Y.Tanaka)

Chromatograms Obtained with Standard Solution

Concentration of each haloacetic acid was one-tenth of the target value. 1. Monochloroacetic acid (MCAA) (Q1/Q3: 92.8/35.1, DP: -40 CE:-18) 2 µg/L 1500 1 16.59 1000 Intensity, cps 500 3 ٥ 10 20 30 40 Time(min) 2. Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) (Q1/Q3:126.7/82.8, DP: -40 CE:-14) 4 µg/L 1.0e5 2 15.51 8.0e4 Intensity, cps 2.0e4 0.0 10 20 30 40 Time(min) 3. Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) (Q1/Q3: 160.7/116.8, DP: -35 CE:-10) 20 µg/L 1.0e5 8.0e4 3 Intensity, cps 22.11 2.0e4 0.0 20 10 30 40 Time(min)

Conditions

System Column El	: LC800 H I uent MertSus	IPLC systei tain C18 ()×4.6 mn	n I.D.)	
	: A) CH		• •			
		в) 0.2 % H	COOH in F	l₂O		
		A/B = 5/95	5 -38 min-	100/0 -12	min-	
		100/0), v/v (tot	al 65 min)		
Flow Rate	:0.2 mL/r	min				
Col. Temp.	:30 ºC					
Detection	: LC/MS/	MS				
	(4000 Q TRAP : ESI, Negative, MRM)					
	CUR 20	IS -4500	TEM 300	GS1 70	GS2 70	
Inj. Vol.	:100 μL					

HPLC Column

InertSustain C18 (3 μm, 150 × 4.6 mm I.D.) Cat. No. 5020-07445

Relationship between peak area and concentration

1. MCAA		2. DC	CAA	3. TCAA	
Conc. [µg/L]	Area	Conc. [µg/L]	Area	Conc.[µg/L]	Area
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	23400	4	1500000	20	548000
3	34100	6	2180000	30	743000
10	115000	20	6960000	100	2100000
20	236000	40	13800000	200	400000



Repeatability at One-tenth of the Target Value

<i>n</i> =6	1. MCAA	2. DCAA	3. TCAA	
Average	23850	1560000	605167	
Standard deviation	459	20000	10008	
CV [%]	1.9	1.3	1.7	





Especially when injection volume is increased to detect low level of haloacetic acids, chloride or sulfate ion in sample water often exerts bad influence on the analysis, such as peak splitting (shown below) and lowered sensitivity, which may deteriorate repeatability or quantitativity.

Chloride and sulfate ion can be removed by using a MetaSEP LC-Ba/Ag/H SPE cartridge. As a result of clean-up with the SPE cartridge, peak shape was improved as shown below. This SPE method also gave good recovery and reproducibility.



GL Sciences disclaims any and all responsibility for any injury or damage which may be caused by this data directly or indirectly. We reserve the right to amend this information or data at any time and without any prior announcement.

<u>GL Sciences, Inc. Japan</u> 22-1 Nishishinjuku 6-Chome

22-1 Nishishinjuku 6-Chome Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 163-1130, Japan Phone: +81-3-5323-6620 Fax: +81-3-5323-6621 Email: <u>world@gls.co.jp</u> Web: www.glsciences.com

<u>nc. Japan</u> <u>GL Sciences B.V.</u>

De Sleutel 9 5652 AS Eindhoven The Netherlands Phone: +31 (0)40 254 95 31 Email: <u>info@glsciences.eu</u> Web: www.glsciences.eu

GL Sciences (ShangHai) Ltd.

Tower B, Room 2003, Far East International Plaza, NO,317 Xianxia Road, Changning District. Shanghai, China P.C. 200032 Phone: +86 (0)21-6278-2272 Email: <u>contact@glsciences.com.cn</u> Web: www.glsciences.com.cn

GL Sciences, Inc. USA

4733 Torrance Blvd. Suite 255 Torrance, CA 90503 Phone: 310-265-4424 Fax: 310-265-4425 Email: <u>info@glsciencesinc.com</u> Web: www.glsciencesinc.com



International Distributors Visit our Website at:

https://www.glsciences.com/company/distributor.html