

# PAHs, chlorinated hydrocarbons, pesticides

## Large volume injection of surface water extract

### Application Note

Environmental

#### Authors

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#### Introduction

An example of LVI in environmental analytical chemistry is the trace analysis of aromatics, chlorinated hydrocarbons and pesticides in surface water. Sample preparation is kept to a minimum: after addition of salt and internal standards, in-vial extraction is performed with a pentane/ether mixture. No phase separation is required. 200 - 250  $\mu\text{L}$  of the supernatant organic solvent layer is injected automatically in the on-column injector at a rate of 6  $\mu\text{L}/\text{s}$ .



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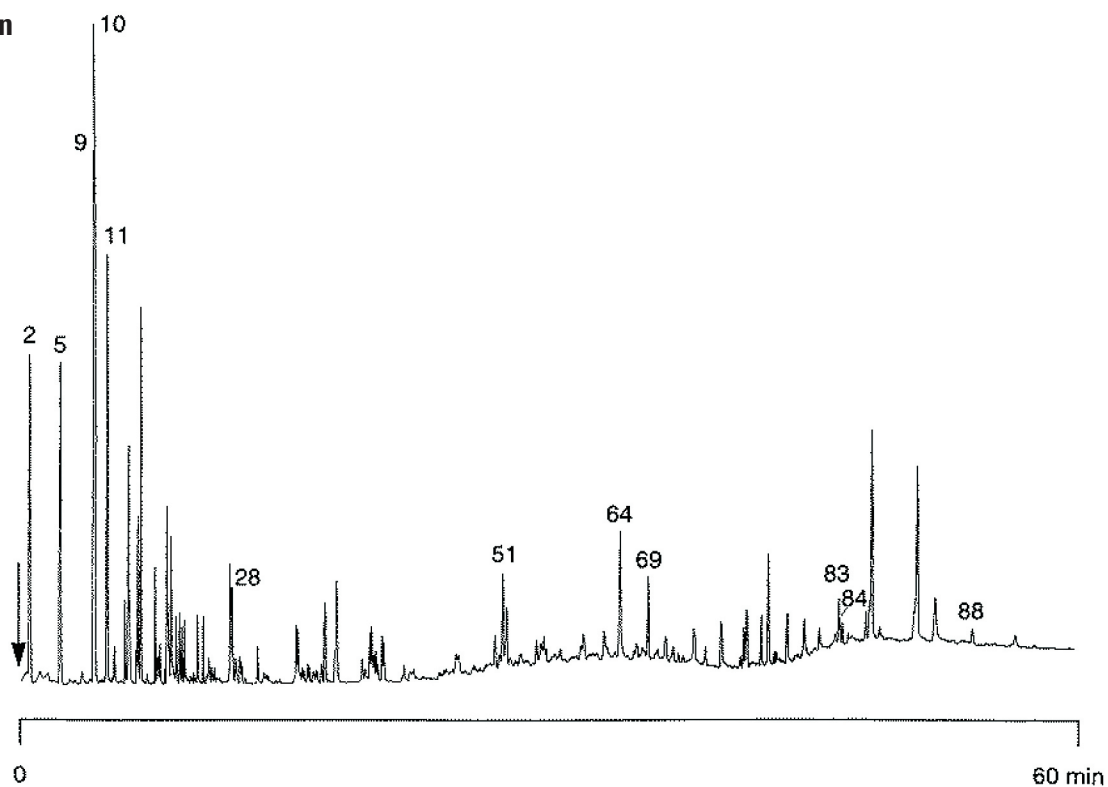
## Conditions

Technique : GC-capillary  
Column : Agilent CP-Sil 24 CB-MS, 0.25 mm x 30 m fused silica WCOT (df = 0.25 µm) (Part no. CP5817)  
Large Volume Guard : 0.53 mm x 10 m, Part no. CP8187  
Retaining Pre-column : 0.53 mm x 5 m, df = 0.5 µm  
Temperature : 40 °C (5 min) → 140 °C, 10 °C/min;  
140 °C → 275 °C, 5 °C/min;  
275 °C → 320 °C, 10 °C/min  
Carrier Gas : He, 2.5 mL/min  
Injector : Large Volume On-Column Injection,  
T = 40 °C  
Detector : MS-Full Scan, T = 310 °C  
Sample Size : 225 µL  
Concentration Range : 1.0 - 50 µg/L in the water sample  
Solvent Sample : pentane/ether

Courtesy : H. Janssens, I. de Dobbelaar and G. J. Franken,  
Alcontrol Laboratoria,  
Hoogvliet, The Netherlands

## Peak identification

- 2. benzene
- 5. toluene
- 9. ethylbenzene
- 10. m,p-xylene
- 11. o-xylene
- 28. naphthalene
- 51. phenanthrene
- 64. fluoranthene
- 69. pyrene
- 84. benzo(k)fluoranthene
- 88. benzo(g,h,i)perylene



## Peak identification

- 1,2-dichloroethane
- benzene
- trichloroethane
- 1,2 dichloropropane
- toluene
- 1,1,2-trichloroethane
- tetrachloroethene
- monochlorobenzene
- ethylbenzene
- m,p-xylene
- o-xylene
- styrene
- cumene
- monochlorophenol a
- dichlorobenzene a
- phenol
- dichlorobenzene b
- dichlorobenzene c
- cresol a
- cresol b
- trichlorobenzene a
- trichlorobenzene b
- dichlorophenol a
- dichlorophenol b
- hexachlorobutadiene
- monochlorophenol b
- monochlorophenol c
- naphthalene
- dichlorophenol c
- trichlorobenzene c
- tetrachlorobenzene a
- trichlorophenol a
- trichlorophenol b
- tetrachlorobenzene b
- trichlorophenol c
- trichlorophenol d
- trichlorophenol e
- dichlorophenol d
- dichlorophenol e
- acenaphthylene
- pentachlorobenzene
- acenaphthene
- tetrachlorophenol
- fluorene
- HCB
- $\alpha$ -HCH
- pentachlorophenol
- quintozene
- $\gamma$ -HCH
- $\beta$ -HCH
- phenanthrene
- anthracene
- $\delta$ -HCH
- PCB 28
- heptachlor
- PCB 52
- aldrin
- telodrin
- isodrin
- $\alpha$ -hepo
- $\beta$ -hepo
- trans-chlordane
- PCB 101
- fluoranthene
- cis-chlordane
- o,p-DDE
- $\alpha$ -endosulfan
- p,p-dde
- pyrene
- dieldrin
- o,p-DDD
- PCB 118
- endrin
- PCB 153
- $\beta$ -endosulphan
- p,p-DDD+o,p-DDT
- p,p-DDT
- PCB 138
- endosulphansulphate
- PCB 180
- benzo(a)anthracene
- chrysene
- benzo(b)fluoranthene
- benzo(k)fluoranthene
- benzo(a)pyrene
- indenopyrene
- dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
- benzo(g,h,i)perylene

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