

Increasing the sensitivity for 1,4-dioxane analysis in drinking water

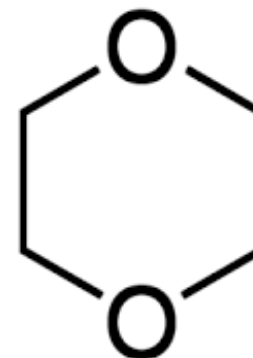
Jan Peter Mayser
Rebecca Cole
Nicola Watson
Rachael Szafnauer



1,4-dioxane

Importance

- 1,4-dioxane is an emerging contaminant
- The US-EPA acknowledges that people may be exposed to 1,4-dioxane via drinking water, as well as from ambient air and soil
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) manages the exposure from water
- The 1,4-dioxane is one of the first 10 high-priority chemical assessments the EPA conducted under 2016 revisions to TSCA.

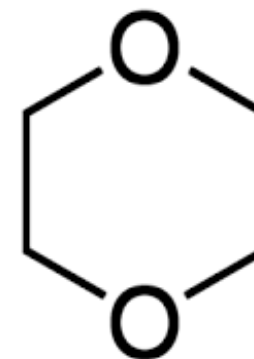


1,4 Dioxane

1,4-dioxane

Toxicity

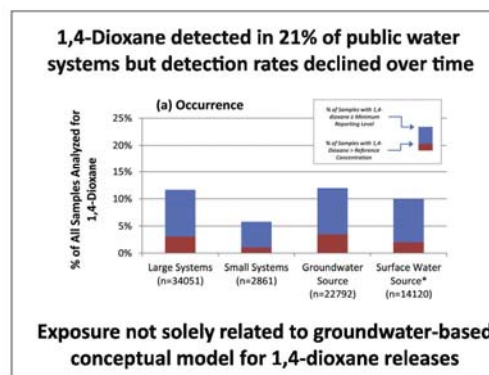
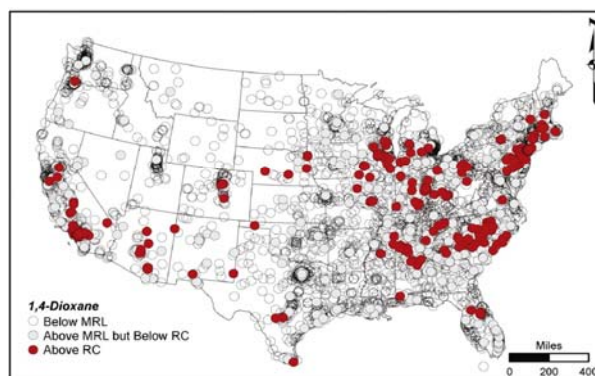
- Classified by US EPA as “likely to be carcinogenic to humans” by all routes of exposure.
- 1,4-Dioxane is frequently present at sites with TCA contamination



1,4 Dioxane

- Why so important in drinking water?
 - It is short-lived in the atmosphere, with an estimated 1- to 3-day half-life due to photooxidation

1,4-Dioxane Occurrence in 4864 Public Water Systems Included in UCMR3



Adamson, D. T. *et al.* 1,4-Dioxane drinking water occurrence data from the third unregulated contaminant monitoring rule. *Sci. Total Environ.* **596–597**, 236–245 (2017).

1,4-dioxane

Where can it be found?

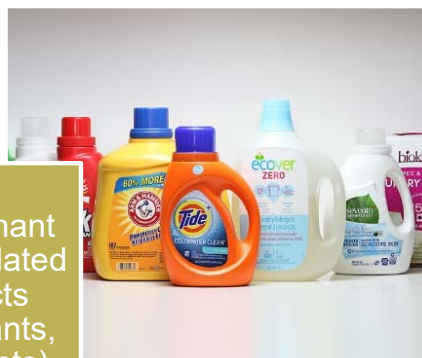
As a solvent stabilizer for TCA and other chlorinated solvents



As a solvent in lacquers, paints, pharma, etc.



As a contaminant in ethoxylated products (surfactants, detergents)



In cosmetics as a stabilizer

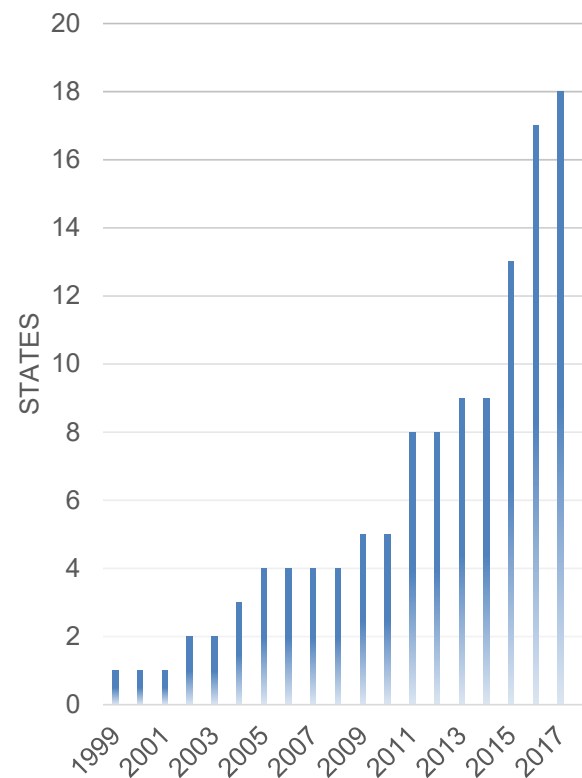


Guidelines in the US

by the various US states

- Number of States with specific 1,4 dioxane regulations have increased
- EPA has established non-enforceable screening levels for residential water use at 0.67 μ /L.

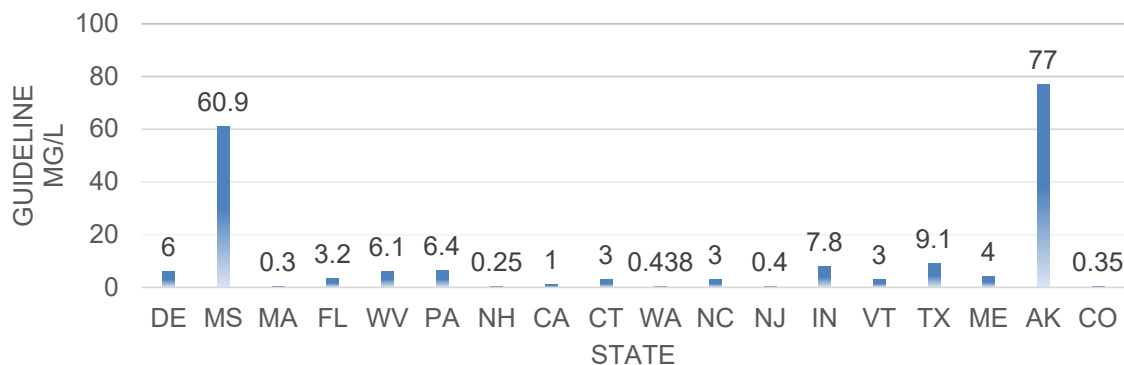
STATES WITH 1,4 DIOXANE REGULATION



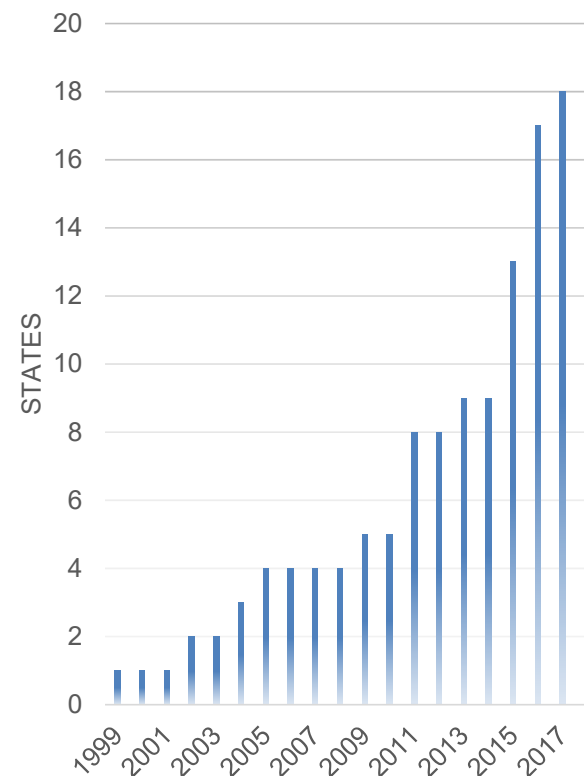
Guidelines in the US

by the various US states

- Number of States with specific 1,4 dioxane regulations have increased
- EPA has established non-enforceable screening levels for residential water use at 0.67 μ /L.
- Various guideline limits from the 18 states with guidelines



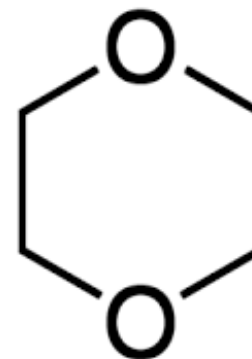
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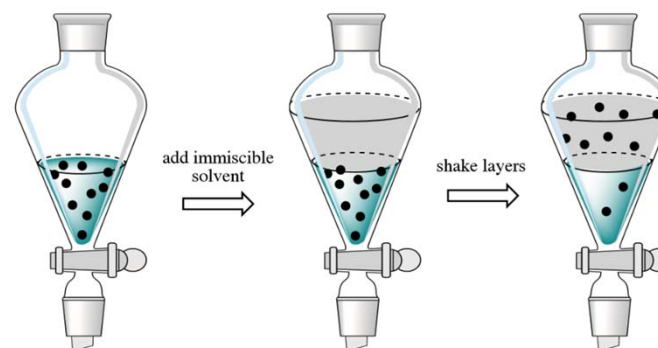
Analytical challenges

1,4-dioxane

- High water solubility
- High SVOC vapor pressure
 - poor liquid/liquid extraction
- 1,4-dioxane has a 50-100x lower RRF (Relative Response Factor) than other compounds in the 8260 compound mix



1,4 Dioxane



Centri®

Automated extraction and enrichment



1

HI-Sorb™ high-capacity sorptive extraction

Fully automated immersive or headspace sampling of liquids and solids.



2

SPME-trap

Fast and sensitive sample extraction, with a range of selective fiber types.



3

Headspace-trap

Versatile sampling from solids and liquids contained in regular headspace vials.



4

Thermal desorption and direct thermal extraction

The ideal option for analysis of trace VOCs and SVOCs.



SPME and SPME–trap on Centri

- A simple solvent-free technique for extracting and concentrating VOCs and SVOCs, SPME is often used for headspace extraction, concentration and injection.
- SPME workflows are highly automated and can be used for analytes with a wide boiling point range, including volatiles and semi-volatiles
- With Centri, for the first time, SPME fibers can be desorbed to the cold focusing trap for:
 - Optimisation of VVOC peak shape
 - Increased sensitivity, through multiple samplings and desorptions to the focusing trap prior to GC–MS injection
 - Further selectivity-tuning by selecting sorbents for the focusing trap

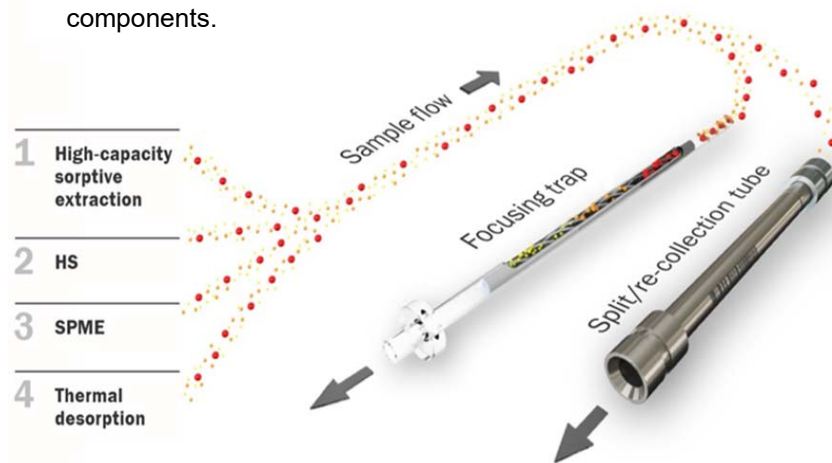


Innovation at the heart of Centri

Discover more. Deliver more: with advanced cryogen-free focusing

Stage 1: Focusing and enrichment

- All techniques benefit from use of the focusing trap at the heart of Centri.
- Up to 1000-fold sensitivity enhancement using cryogen-free focusing.
- Ability to load multiple sample extractions, increasing sensitivity further.
- Selective elimination of water & volatile interferences reveals trace components.

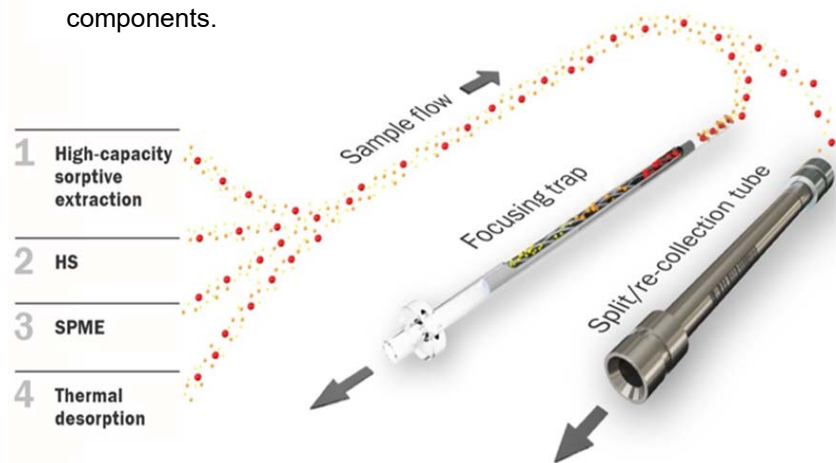


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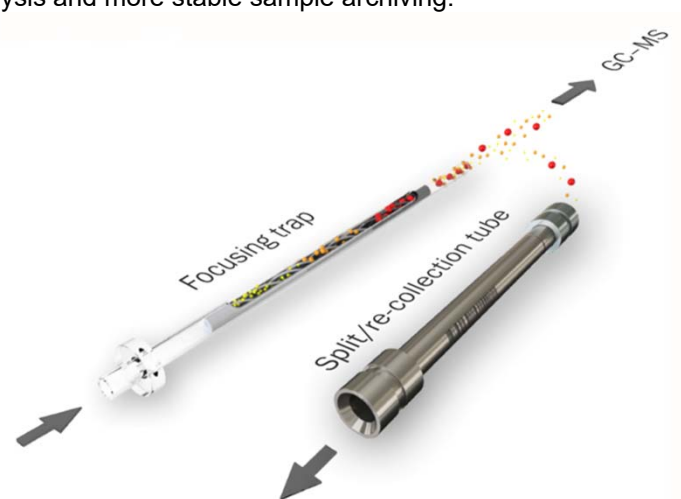
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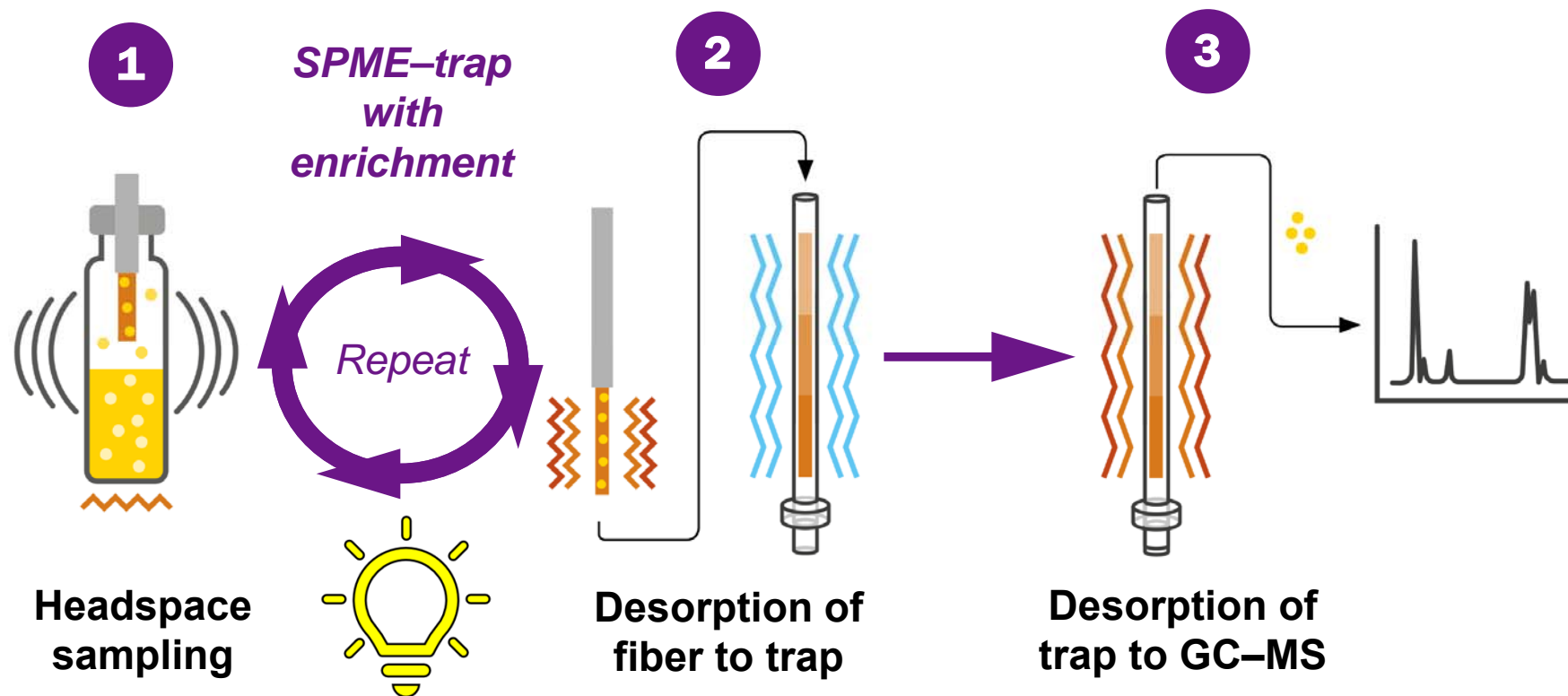
Stage 2: Desorption & GC injection

- Backflush operation allows simultaneous analysis of VVOC/VOC/SVOCs.
- Narrow-bore design and rapid heating rates for fast injection, providing sharp chromatographic peaks.
- Quantitative re-collection, taking a snap-shot of the sample for repeat analysis and more stable sample archiving.



MSE-SPME-trap[®]

Multi-step-enrichment solid-phase-micro-extraction with trap



Method parameters

Dynamic SPME sampling

- 1,4-dioxane in water, saturated with NaCl
- SPME extractions from headspace
 - Triple phase PDMS/CWR/DVB fibre
- Incubation temperature: 40°C
- Sampling time per extraction: 15 mins
- Stacked 6 extraction on to the trap



Increasing productivity

Maintaining automated workflow

SPME-workflows are easily automated

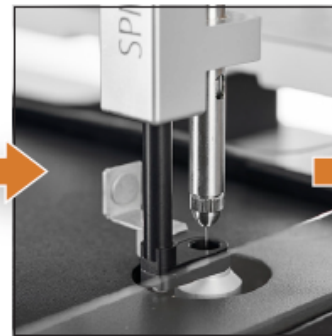
With MSE-SPME-trap we can

- use the existing and proven method
- increase the extraction yield

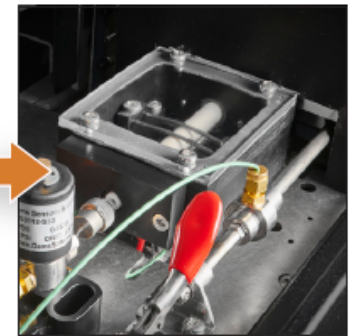
Workflow:



Sampling



Desorption



Pre-concentration

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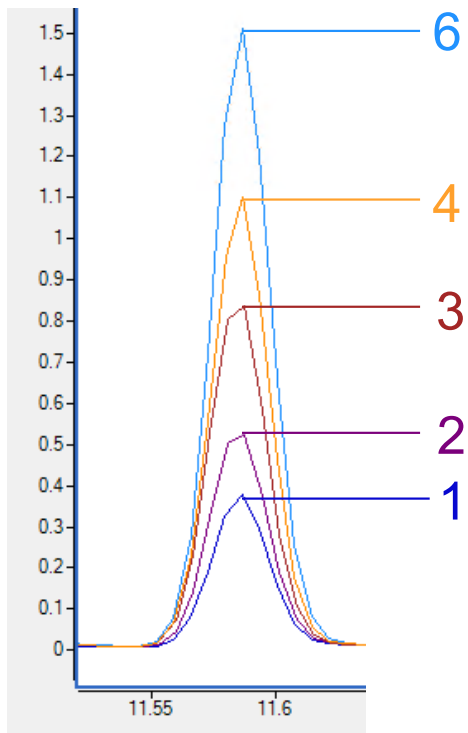
Desorption

Pre-concentration

Repeat

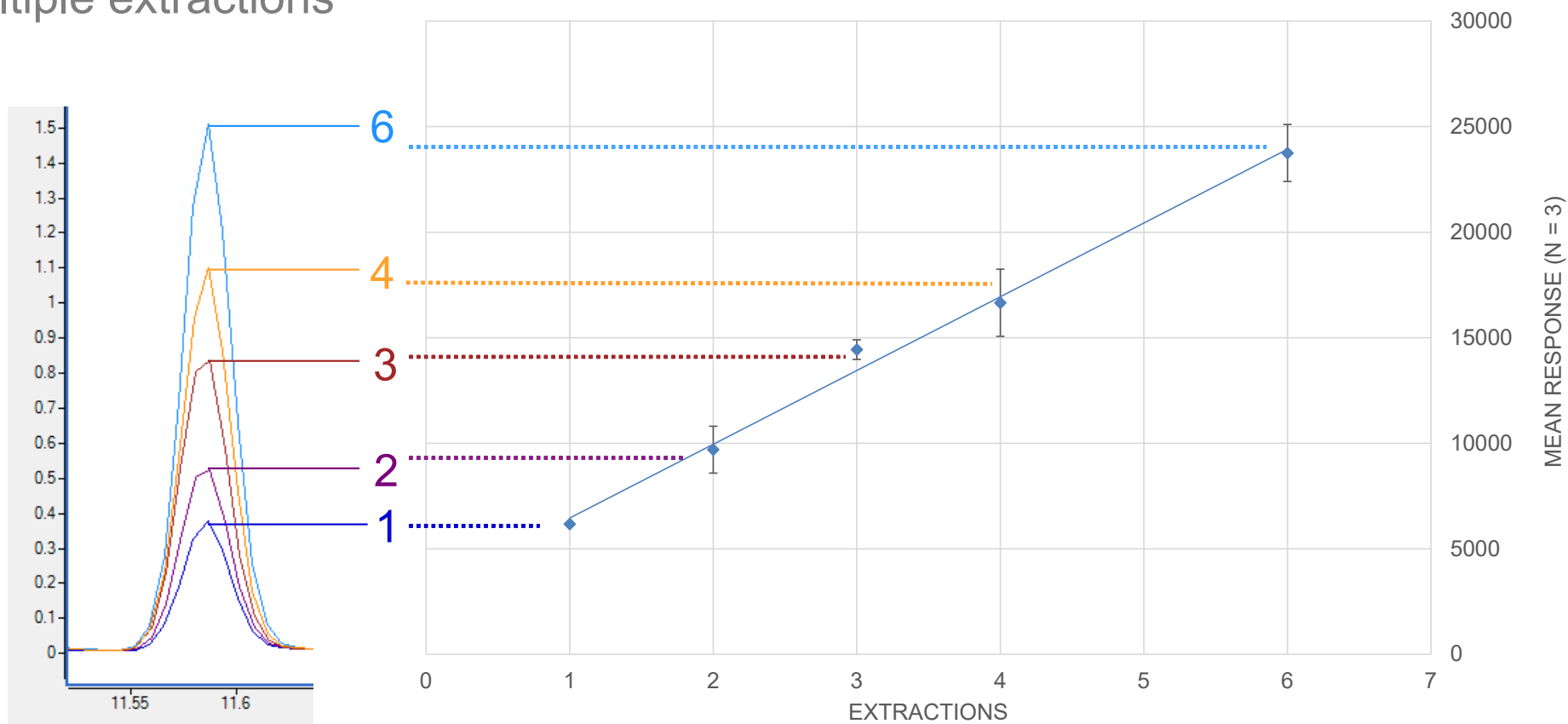
Increasing Sensitivity

multiple extractions



Increasing Sensitivity

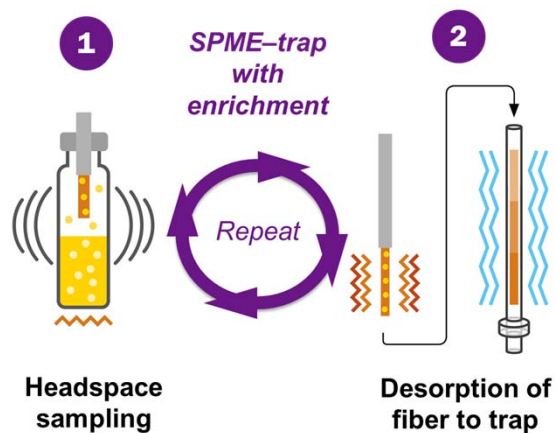
multiple extractions



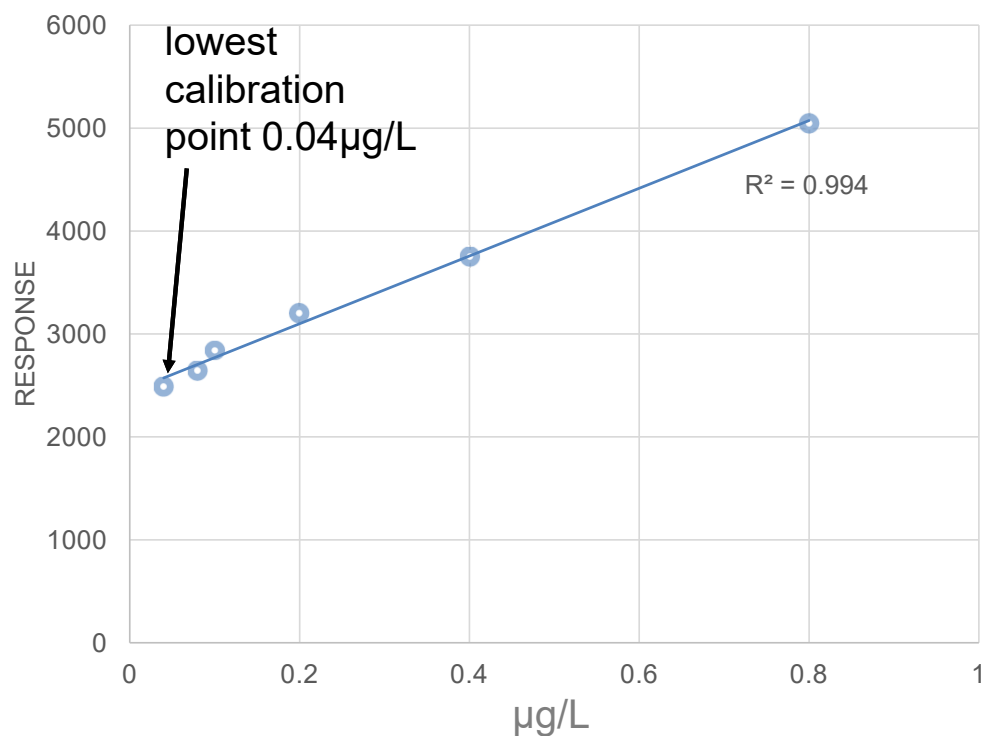
Calibration of 1,4-dioxane

using MSE-SPME-trap

- Six-point calibration curves and R^2 values
- for 6 times enrichment
- the dynamic process increases extraction efficiency



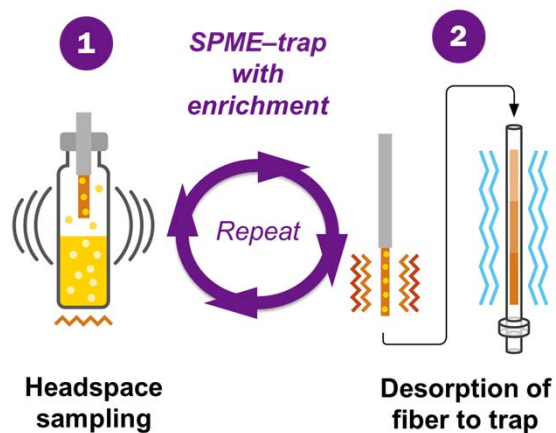
MSE-SPME-trap Calibration curve



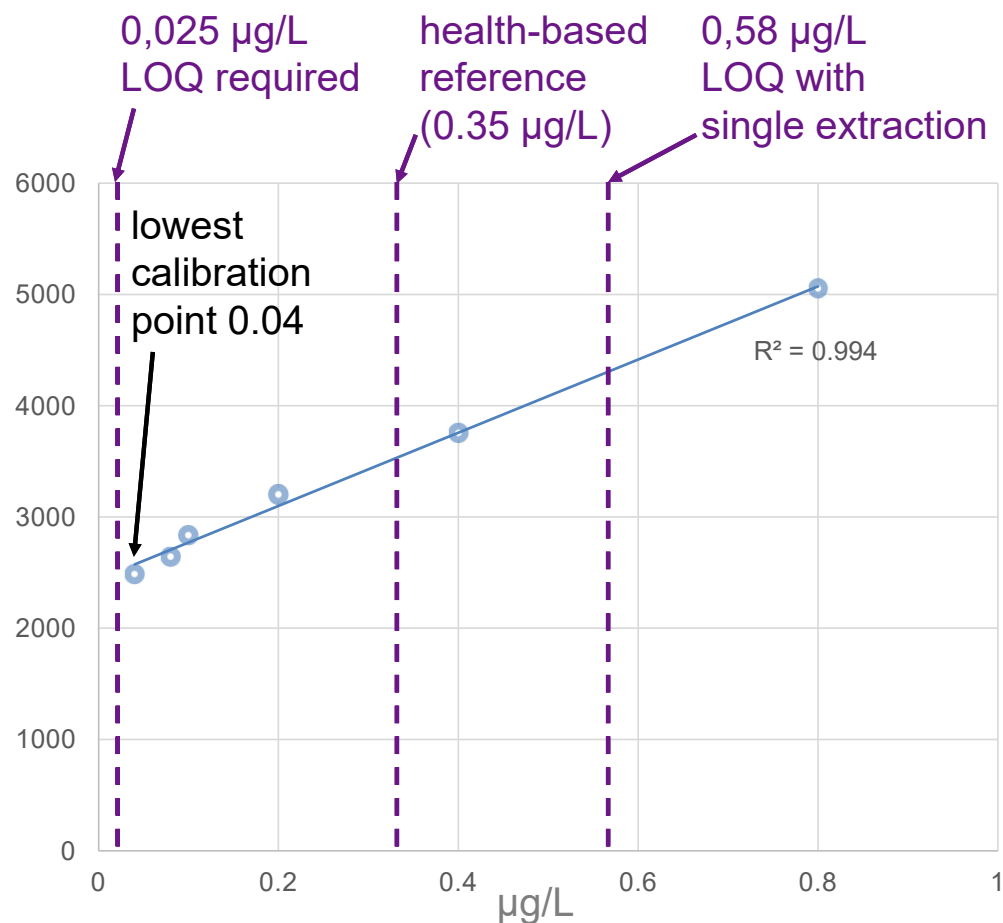
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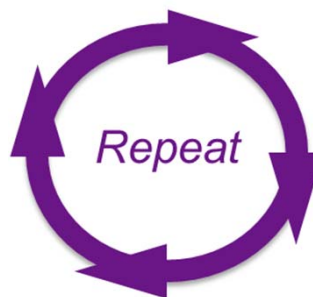


MSE-SPME-trap

Regulated compounds

with MSE-SPME-trap

- the sensitivity of SPME can be strongly enhanced
- other proven methods can easily be adapted to fit new regulations
- this process can be fully automated
- and combined with other methods



Contact Markes



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