

APPLICATIONS

LC-HRMS Analysis of Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) and Dalapon in Water using a Luna® Omega Polar C18 3 μm 100 x 4.6 mm Column

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Overview

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are small polar contaminants in disinfected water. One major source for these molecules is the chlorination of drinking water. The respective synthetic pathways are supported by low pH conditions and high organic content in the water. Because of the negative health effects of HAAs when consumed over an extended period at elevated concentrations, their concentration in drinking water is regulated in various countries, and consequently must be monitored strictly.

The use of LC-MS/MS to determine HAAs in water has gained attention in recent years. This is linked to advances in LC column technology, that allowed the development of silica-based stationary phases with increased affinity for polar compounds like the Luna Omega Polar C18 used for this application.

In this application note we are presenting a LC-HRMS method for the effective monitoring of 13 HAAs and dalapon in drinking water

Experimental Conditions

The analyses were performed on a SCIEX® ExionLC™ system equipped with a Shimadzu® FCV -11AL reservoir selection valve and 0.5 mL injection loop connected to a SCIEX X500R QTOF mass spectrometer.

HPLC Parameters

Column: Luna Omega Polar C18 3 μm

Dimensions: 100 x 4.6 mm **Part No.:** 00D-4760-E0

Guard Column: SecurityGuard™ Polar C18 4 x 3 mm

Part No.: AJ0-7601

Mobile Phase: A: 0.1 % Formic acid in water

B: 0.1 % Formic acid in ACN

Gradient: Time [min] %B 0 5 5 3 5 20 7 100 10 100 11.5 5 5 16

Flow Rate: 1 mL/min

Injection: 200 µL acidified water sample (0.1% FA)

Detection: MSD

Mass Spectrometer Parameters

Mass acquisition was performed using negative electrospray ionization and a high resolution multiple reaction monitoring (MRM^{HR}) workflow.

Table 1. Ion Transitions and Compound Dependent Parameters

| Analyte | TOF MS | Parent Ion | Fragment Ion | CE |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----|
| Chloroacetic Acid (CAA) | 92.9743 | 92.97 | 34.9693 | -15 |
| Bromoacetic Acid (BAA) | 136.9238 | 136.92 | 78.9189 | -15 |
| Iodoacetic Acid (IAA) | 184.9099 | 184.91 | 126.9050 | -15 |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA) | 126.9353 | 126.93 | 82.9461 | -10 |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA) | 216.8330 | 216.83 | 172.8430 | -15 |
| Diiodoacetic Acid (DIAA) | 310.8070 | 310.81 | 266.8172 | -10 |
| Bromo-chloroacetic Acid (BCAA) | 170.8848 | 170.88 | 78.9189 | -25 |
| Bromo-iodoacetic Acid (BIAA) | 262.8204 | 262.82 | 126.9050 | -35 |
| Chloro-iodoacetic Acid (CIAA) | 218.8709 | 218.87 | 126.9050 | -20 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA) | 116.9067 | 116.91 | 34.9693 | -10 |
| Tribromoacetic Acid (TBAA) | 250.7536 | 250.75 | 78.9189 | -20 |
| Dichloro-bromoacetic Acid (DCBAA) | 162.8540 | 162.85 | 78.9189 | -10 |
| Dibromo-chloroacetic Acid (DBCAA) | 206.8034 | 206.80 | 78.9189 | -15 |
| 2,2 Dichloropropionic Acid (DPN) | 140.9511 | 150.95 | 34.9693 | -25 |
| 2,3-Dibromopropanoic Acid (ISTD) | | 78.92 | 78.9192 | -20 |

Table 2. MS Source Parameters

| Source Parameter | Setting |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Source Temp [°C] | 650 |
| Curtain Gas | Nitrogen |
| Curtain Gas Pressure [psi] | 45 |
| Ion Spray Voltage [V] | -3,500 |

Chromatograms and Retention Times

Table 3. Retention Times

| Analyte | t _R | Analyte | t _R |
|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| CAA | 2.4 | CIAA | 3.1 |
| BAA | 2.9 | TCAA | 4.2 |
| IAA | 4.6 | TBAA | 6.5 |
| DCAA | 2.0 | DCBAA | 4.8 |
| DBAA | 2.7 | DBCAA | 5.7 |
| DIAA | 6.5 | DPN | 4.3 |
| BCAA | 2.3 | ISTD | 7.7 |
| BIAA | 3.9 | | |

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Figure 1a. Tap water fortified with only Cl containing HAAs

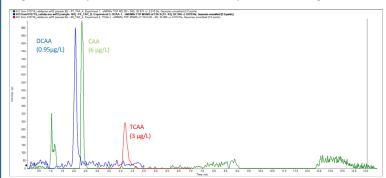


Figure 1b. Tap water fortified with only Br containing HAAs

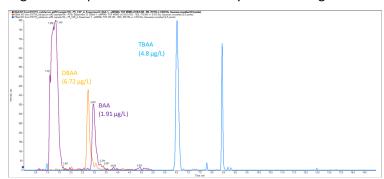


Figure 1c. Tap water fortified with I containing HAAs

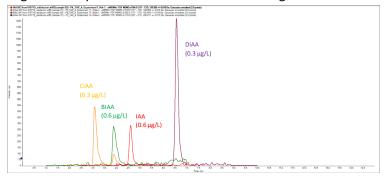
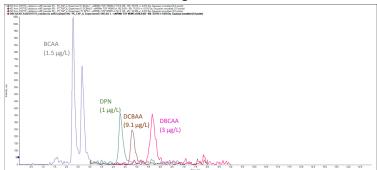


Figure 1d. Tap water fortified with dalapon and Br and Cl containing HAAs



Results and Discussion

The presented reversed phase method allows a fast and reliable quantification of HAAs in drinking water samples under gradient conditions. The use of the Luna Omega Polar C18 phase provides the retention required to minimize ion suppression effects. Therefore, it is possible to inject the water samples directly with only a minimal sample pretreatment (internal standard addition and acidification). No sample extraction process is needed to monitor these compounds at concentrations below the regulated levels. The column used for this study has been used for the analysis of 480 injections of various waters including fortified tap water, groundwater and surface water without any loss of separation performance.

Acknowledgements

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PPLICATIONS

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