

# Analysis of 446 Pesticides and 1202 Transitions in a Single Run on the Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantum XLS GC-MS/MS

David Steiniger, Eric Phillips, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Austin, TX, USA

## Key Words

- TSQ Quantum XLS GC-MS/MS
- Food Safety
- MRM
- Pesticide
- Triple Quadrupole

## Introduction

As more compounds are being added to governmental monitoring lists, screening methods for large numbers of compounds are becoming important to laboratories analyzing foods for pesticides. An instrument method was developed on the Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantum XLS triple quadrupole mass spectrometer to analyze 446 pesticides using 1202 transitions. A peak width of 0.7 Da was used to provide the selectivity needed to analyze this number of compounds in a 35 minute run. The use of the software's EZ method feature allows the user to import all of the compound transition information from an Excel® spreadsheet.

## Experimental Conditions

Injection and separation took place using a Thermo Scientific TriPlus liquid autosampler and a Thermo Scientific TRACE GC Ultra gas chromatograph with a programmable temperature vaporizing (PTV) inlet. Chromatographic separation was achieved with a Thermo Scientific TRACE TR-Pesticide II 30 m × 0.25 mm × 0.25 μm column with a 5 m guard column. Standards were prepared in hexane and injected onto the column utilizing the programmable temperature capabilities of the PTV inlet.

All gas chromatograph (GC) and mass spectrometer (MS) parameters, including selective reaction monitoring (SRM) transitions, were taken from the Thermo Scientific Pesticide Analyzer Reference.<sup>1</sup>

## Injection

Injection was performed on the PTV inlet utilizing a inert baffled liner. The initial injection temperature was 75 °C and was ramped to 300 °C at a rate of 2.5 °C/second, held for 3 minutes then increased to 330 °C at 14.5 °C/second and held for 20 minutes. Holding the final temperature of the inlet at this elevated temperature prevents carryover. The inlet parameters are shown in Figure 1.

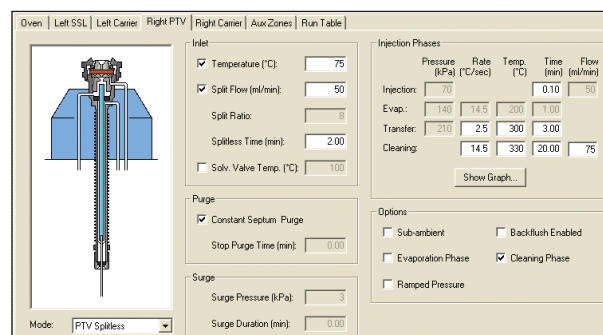


Figure 1: GC PTV inlet parameters

## Separation

Chromatographic separation was achieved by using the TR-Pesticide II, a 5 % diphenyl/95 % dimethyl polysiloxane column (0.25 mm × 30 meter, and a film thickness of 0.25 μm with a 5 m guard column). The guard column was inserted through the transfer line and into the source of the MS. Placing the guard column through the transfer line reduces the column bleed caused by the constant high temperature at the end of a normal column. The oven was programmed as follows: Initial Temp: 90 °C, 5.0 min., 25 °C/min. to 180 °C, 0.0 min, 5 °C/min. to 280 °C, 0.0 min., 10 °C/min. to 300 °C with a final hold time of 5 min. and a constant column flow rate of 1.2 mL/min. The entire set of oven parameters is listed in Figure 2.

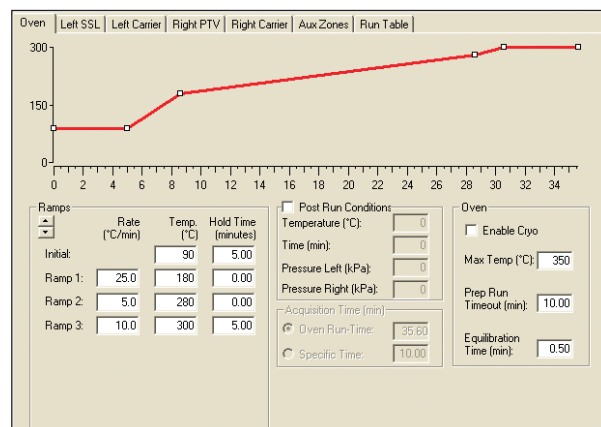


Figure 2: GC oven parameters

## Detection

Detection of the pesticides was performed using the TSQ Quantum XLS™ GC-MS/MS. After retention times were determined in full scan, a timed-SRM method was constructed to analyze the compounds in one single mix. An external calibration curve was constructed from 20 to 2000 pg with all compounds in each calibration standard mix. One quantitation ion and one or two confirming ions were used for each compound for a total of 1202 transitions in 35 minutes. The extra confirming ion allows for flexibility when analyzing matrix-matched calibration standards. A partial list of MS parameters can be seen in Figure 3. After the external calibration, standards of 1, 5, and 10 pg were injected ten times to determine at what level each compound could be detected, confirmed, and to calculate the %RSDs at these levels. Table 1 shows a partial list of %RSDs at 10 pg. To achieve these same levels of reproducibility and confirming ions for lower concentrations a larger injection volume would need to be used.

#	Parent	Product	SRM Collision Energy	Retention Time	Time Window	Polarity	Trigger	Reference	Name
1183	265.040	249.040	5	30.39	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Difenoconazole peak 2
1184	323.050	265.040	15	30.39	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Difenoconazole peak 2
1185	325.050	267.040	20	30.39	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Difenoconazole peak 2
1186	203.030	106.010	20	30.56	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Indoxacarb
1187	203.030	134.020	20	30.56	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Indoxacarb
1188	344.100	156.050	20	30.85	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Azoxystrobin
1189	344.100	172.050	20	30.85	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Azoxystrobin
1190	344.100	329.100	20	30.85	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Azoxystrobin
1191	308.110	345.100	15	30.85	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Azoxystrobin
1192	301.100	273.090	10	30.97	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Dimethomorph-1
1193	387.120	301.100	12	30.97	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Dimethomorph-1
1194	224.080	196.070	10	31.02	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Famoxadone
1195	330.110	224.080	10	31.02	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Famoxadone
1196	330.110	237.080	15	31.02	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Famoxadone
1197	383.140	145.050	20	31.12	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Tolterpyrad
1198	383.140	171.060	20	31.12	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Tolterpyrad
1199	301.100	165.050	10	31.27	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Dimethomorph-2
1200	387.120	301.100	12	31.27	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Dimethomorph-2
1201	374.990	171.000	10	31.54	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Imbenconazole
1202	374.990	374.990	5	31.54	0.60	+	1.000e+05	No	Imbenconazole

Figure 3: Partial list of timed SRM parameters

1,2,3-trichlorobenzene %RSD at 1 pg was 7.41%. Figure 4 shows the quantitation ion, confirming ion, and ion overlay for 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene at 1 pg.

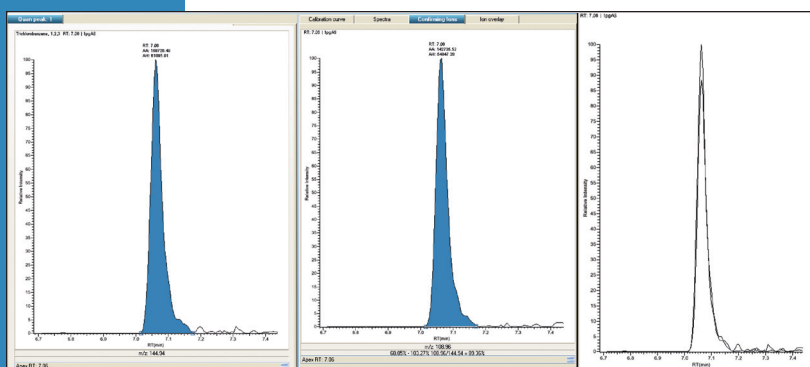


Figure 4: 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene quantitation and confirming ion at 1 pg

## Results and Discussion

### Linearity

The calibration curve ranged from 20 to 2000 pg for all compounds. The linearity for most of the 446 compounds was  $r^2 > 0.995$ . Only 42 compounds had  $r^2$  values less than 0.995 and none of these were under 0.990. Curves were generated using Thermo Scientific QuanLab Forms (Figures 5 and 6). Figure 7 shows the number of scans across the peak for a number of compounds at 1 pg.

Compound	%RSDs at 10 pg
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	3.50
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	4.68
1,2,5-trichlorobenzene	5.21
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCB)	5.50
1,2,3,4-tetrachlorobenzene	4.24
Dichlobenil	4.14
1,2,3,5-tetrachlorobenzene	5.74
Biphenyl	6.65
1,3,5-tribromobenzene	4.99
PCB – monochlorobiphenyl	4.97
Molinate	4.71
PCB – dichlorobiphenyl	6.90
Fenclorim	7.77
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	7.94
Propyzamide	6.31
Mirex	7.44
PCB – nonachlorobiphenyl	6.47
PCB 209 – decachlorobiphenyl	6.51

Table 1: The %RSDs for 18 of the 446 compounds that were injected in a single analysis 10 times

## Conclusions

The TSQ Quantum XLS GC-MS/MS paired with the TRACE GC Ultra™ gas chromatograph showed excellent results for the 446 pesticides. Calibration curves for most of the pesticides studied met a linear least squares calibration with a correlation coefficient of  $r^2 > 0.995$ . One or two ion ratios were used to confirm each pesticide. Good repeatability was demonstrated by the single digit %RSDs for a number of compounds at 10 pg. The TSQ Quantum XLS GC-MS/MS is capable of screening for large numbers of pesticides in a single analytical run.

## References

1. *Pesticide Analyzer Reference*, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Austin 2009

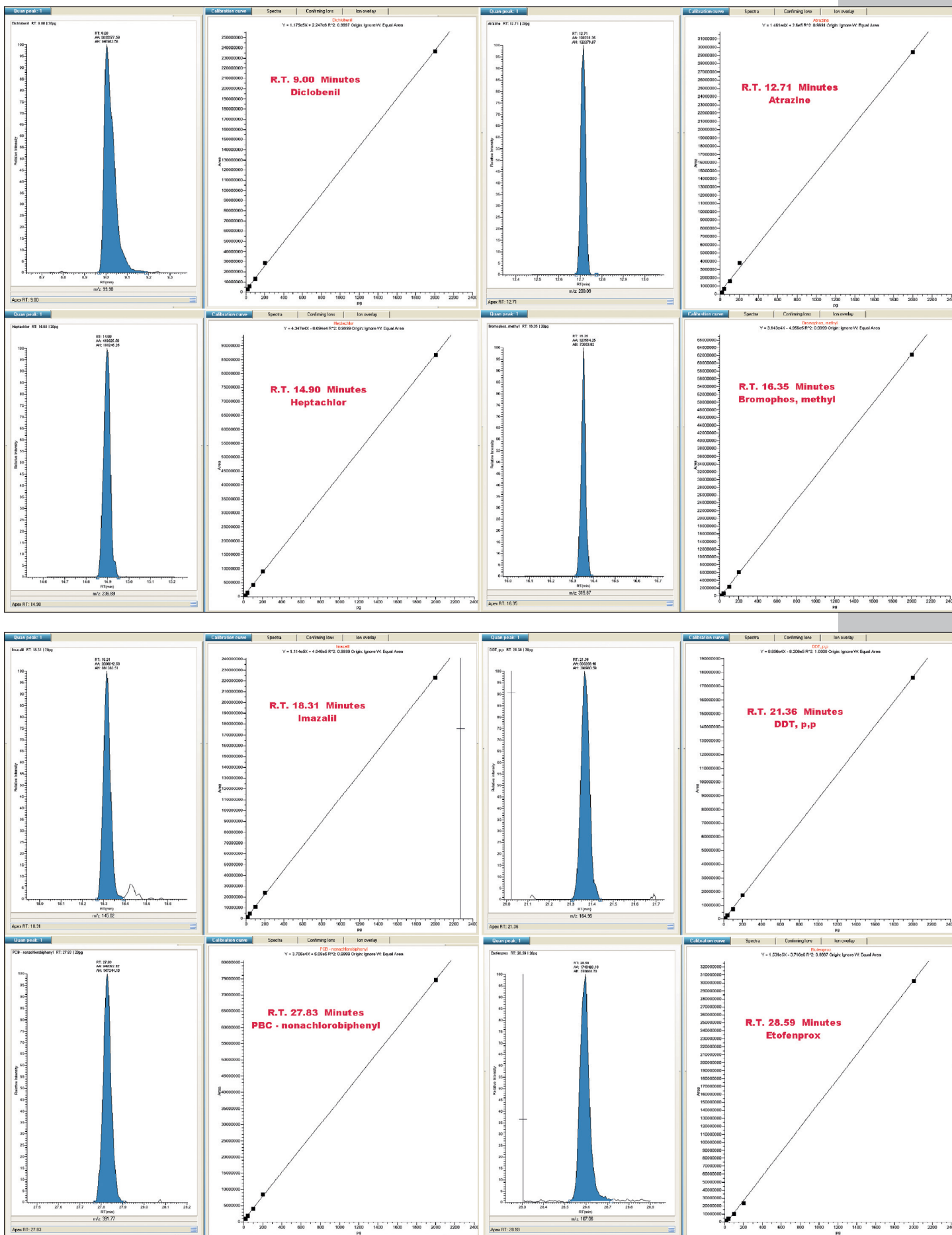


Figure 5 and 6: Calibration curves and peak shape at 20 ppb

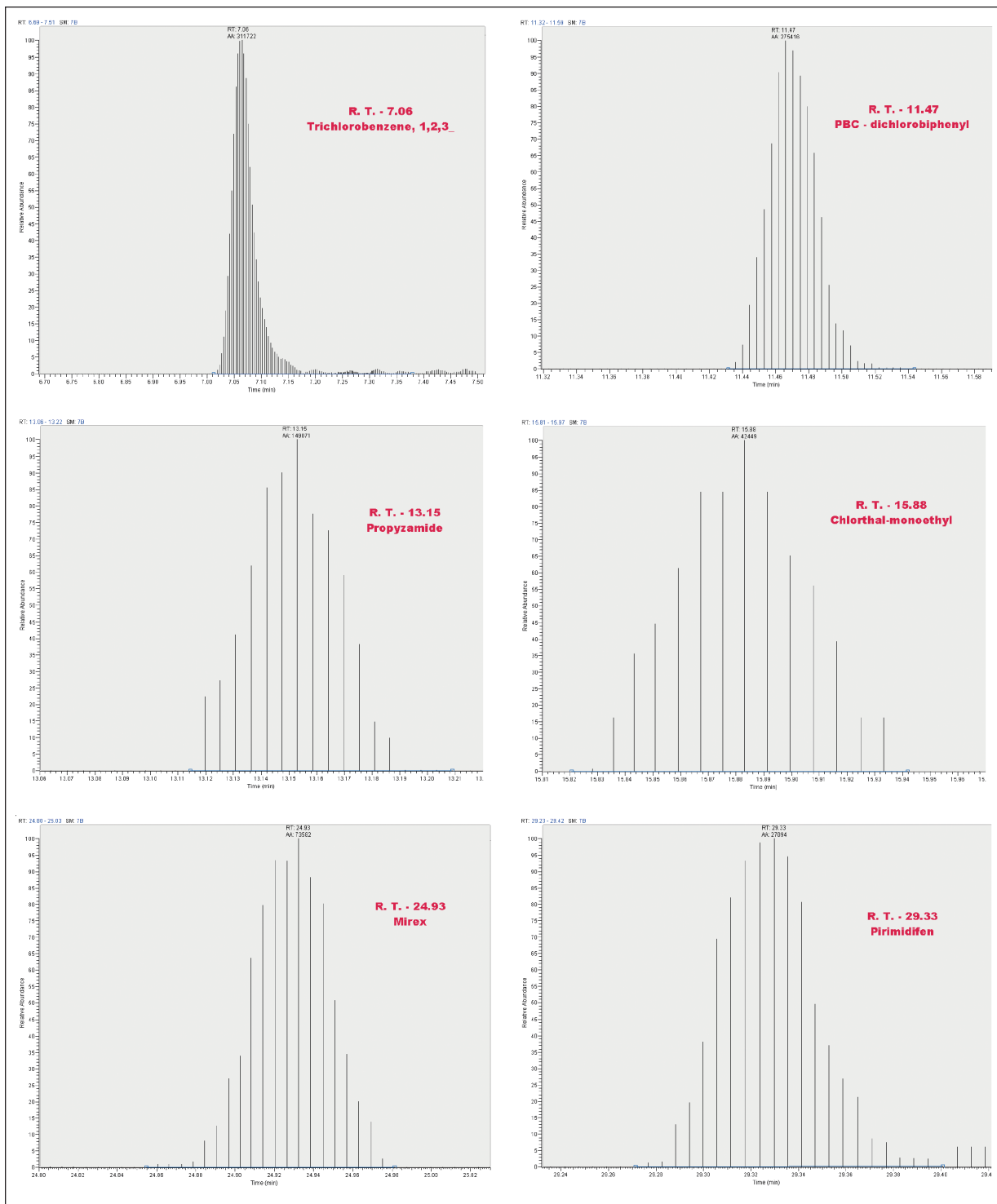


Figure 7: Large number of scans across the peak at 1 pg throughout the chromatographic run

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