Standard Operating Procedure For:

HPLC Standard Preparation

Department of Environmental Protection
Chemistry Section
Tallahassee Florida

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

Table of Contents

SECTION

1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

2 REAGENTS AND CHEMICALS

3 EQUIPMENT

4 STANDARDS QUALITY ASSURANCE

5 STANDARDS PREPARATION

- 5.1 Monochloroacetic acid buffer
- 5.2 Stock Standards
- 5.3 Surrogate Standards
- 5.4 Negative and Positive Ion Analysis Mix Standards
- 5.5 Direct Injection Analysis Standards
- 5.6 Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids Analysis Standards

6 REFERENCES

Appendix of Changes

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 This SOP details the procedure for preparing standards used in the HPLC sample extraction and analysis (DEP SOP LC-001 and LC-011).

2 REAGENTS AND CHEMICALS

NOTE: Record Lot Numbers of all the reagents and solvents used in the Note Book. For each new chemical standard received, enter the information into the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) to obtain the serial number. Record the serial number on the standard as well as the certificate of analysis. Scan the certificate of analysis and save to the directory. File the certificate of analysis in a certification folder. If no expiration date for the chemical received, call the company and if they cannot give any date then enter one (1) year from date of receipt. If any expired or expiring stock standard is re-certified, make sure the standard is still good by preparing stock, intermediate and working standard and check against valid standards. Response should agree within +/- 15%. Keep all the documents of re-certification in the certification folder. Re-certification should be limited to stable standards. Do not re-certify ICAL standards and always use un-expired ICAL standards.

2.1 Solvents, HPLC grade: Acetonitrile, methanol (Fisher Scientific) and DI water free of interferences.

2.2 Chemicals: Formic acid, Heptafluorobutyric acid, Monochloroacetic acid, ammonium acetate and Potassium acetate ACS Reagent Grade.

2.3 Commercial Stock Standards and neat standards are available from Ultra Scientific, Fisher Scientific, Accu Standard, CDN Isotopes, Chem Service, Chromadex Inc., LGC Standards, O_2Si, Restek, Ria International LLC, Toronto Research Chemicals, Abraxis and other suppliers. Generally, one-milliliter vials of individual and/or mixed standards are purchased for making calibration curve and check standard solutions.

3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Volumetric Flasks - 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 mL

3.2 Volumetric pipettes - 0.5, 1, 2, 5, and 10 mL

3.3 Gas-tight micro-syringes - 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000 µL and 2 mL (A certificate is required from the manufacturer stating that the volume is accurate to < 1%. Otherwise calibrate the syringes or volumetric pipets quarterly and record.)

3.4 Eppendorf 10 µL to 100 µL and 100 µL to 1000 µL adjustable pipette (calibrated quarterly).

3.5 Pipette tips - 200 µL, 30 to 300 µL and 1000 µL.

3.6 2 mL screw cap amber glass auto sampler vials (or 1.8 mL crimp top vials) with colored cap for easy identification.

3.7 Amber glass bottle with Teflon lined screw cap - 25, 50 and 100 mL

3.8 Centrifuge tubes with Teflon lined screw cap - 15 mL. (Calibrate tubes to the required volume and record in the Extraction Log Book)

3.9 Polypropylene tube with screw cap – 15 mL. (Calibrate tubes to the required volume and record in the Extraction Log Book).

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

3.10 1 and 0.3 mL polypropylene auto sampler vials (crimp top) for samples and standards.

4 STANDARDS QUALITY ASSURANCE

4.1 New standards must be checked for correctness and condition upon receipt. Information for each new standard is entered in the LIMS Electronic Standard Preparation Log which includes all pertinent information such as date of receipt, analyte list in the mix, concentrations, lot number, solvent, expiration date for the standard preparation. When preparing, a standard make sure that all the preparation information is entered in the Electronic Standard Preparation Log. The Preparation Log will create a serial number specific for the standard. Place the serial number onto the vial along with the standard name, concentration, solvent, date and your initials.

4.2 All prepared ICAL (Initial Calibration Levels), spike, surrogate and internal standard intermediate and working standard solutions are good for one year. Replace standards everyone year or sooner if degradation is evident. Before making any standards from commercial sources, check to ensure that the expiration date has not passed. Before putting any standard into use, verify that it is acceptable by comparing it against the previously used standard or an external check standard. Responses should agree within +/- 15%. If not, check for instrument problems or re-make the new standard. **DISCARD ANY OLD STANDARDS AFTER NEW STANDARDS HAVE BEEN MADE AND FOUND TO BE ACCEPTABLE!**

4.3 Any standard remaining in an open ampoule should be transferred to a 2-mL vial and capped using a Teflon-lined rubber septum. (Make sure Teflon side of septum faces the standard solution!) Replace any pierced septa before returning the standard to storage. Draw a line on the vial at the meniscus and date the vial. Always check the meniscus when you use concentrate from a vial to make sure no evaporation has taken place. If it is below the line you drew, open a fresh ampoule. Store the vial in an upright position either in the box the concentrate came in or in the rack with the standards shelf of the refrigerator. Record all standard preparations in the electronic logbook!

5 STANDARDS PREPARATION

NOTICE!

Review relevant SOPs and refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazard and handling instructions before preparing standards.

The HPLC standard in ampoules may precipitate during storage. Visually inspect all standard ampoules before use. Ultra-Sonication of the sealed ampoules prior to preparation usually insures complete dissolution of the compounds into the solvent and is a good standard practice. Do not use any vial with an un-dissolved precipitate.

Always print labels from LIMS each time you make standard. Do not hand write!

For some calibration curves preparation of all the standard levels may not be necessary. Variable injection volumes may be used on the auto sampler for different levels.

Pre-rinse all glassware used in making standards with 1:9 HCl followed by water and methanol. Let it air dry completely. Store all the standards at - 10 °C or less. Replace all the Positive ion mode standards (especially for Carbamates) once every 30 days.

5.1 Monochloroacetic acid buffer

5.1.1 Dissolve 56.7 g of Monochloroacetic acid in 200 mL of reagent water; this yields a 3 M solution. Dissolve 29.4 g of potassium acetate in 100 mL of reagent water, yielding a 3M solution.

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

5.1.2 Combine 100 mL of the 3M potassium acetate and 156 mL of the 3M Monochloroacetic acid.

5.1.3 Use 10 mL of buffer per 1-L of sample collected. (This solution is provided for the preservation in Sample Receiving/Bottle Prep; it is placed in the 1-L amber bottles prior to sample collection).

5.1.4 **Buffered reagent water:** Dilute 10 mL of 1M Monochloroacetic acid buffer solution (sec. 5.1.2) with reagent water to 1 liter. Use this buffered water to make up all injection standards, spikes and lab blanks, and in making any sample dilutions.

5.2 Stock Standards

5.2.1 Purchase the following required certified standards as neat, individual (at 100 and/or 1000 µg/mL) and/or custom mix standards at available concentration for each analyte from two different sources (AccuStandard, Ultra Scientific and O_2Si or any other vendors) or prepare stock standard from neat at 100 µg/mL and/or 1000 µg/mL in acetonitrile by accurately weighing 1 or 10 mg neat standard in 10 mL volumetric flask. If standard purity is certified at 96% or greater, the concentration may be used as is, without correcting for purity. Dissolve and dilute to volume with acetonitrile or methanol. Transfer to a clean amber bottle with a Teflon-lined cap. Store in freezer at - 10 °C or less. All standards and spike solutions must be replaced after one year or sooner if degradation of analytes is evident, or use manufacturer suggested expiration.

5.3 Surrogate Standards

5.3.1 Prepare or purchase individual surrogates (Acetaminophen-d4, Atrazine-d5, Carbamazepine-d10, Carbaryl-d7, 2, 4-D-d3, Diuron-d6, Diquat-d4, Endothall-d6, Glyphosate 13C 15N, Indaziflam-N15, Microcystin LR-d5, Microcystin LF-d5, Malathion-d6, Primidone-d5 and Sucralose-d6) from neat standards at 1000, 100 and 10 µg/mL each separately. Prepare at least 50 to 100 mL of these surrogate mixes from above individual standards depending on the analysis need. Stock surrogate standards expiration may be extended if no degradation is evident.

5.3.2 Prepare for routine SPE Column extraction, a 7-surrogate mix at 0.80 µg/mL (mix containing Acetaminophen-d4, Carbamazepine-d10, Carbaryl-d7, 2, 4-D-d3, Diuron-d6, Primidone-d5 and Sucralose-d6) and add 25 µL of 7-surrogate mix to each sample to a final volume of 1 mL and 250 µL for 10 mL final volume.

5.4 Negative and Positive Ion Analysis Mix Standards

5.4.1 Acid Herbicides custom mix standard contains 15 analytes at 100 µg/mL each of Acifluorfen, Bentazon, 2, 4-D, 2,4-DB, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dichlorprop, Dinoseb, Imazapyr, MCPA, MCPP, Picloram, Silvex, Triclopyr and 2, 4, 5-T. (Picloram and Dicamba at 1000 µg/mL).

5.4.2 Carbamates custom mix standard contains 10 analytes at 100 µg/mL each of Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Propoxur, Methiocarb, Carbaryl, Carbofuran and 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, and Bendiocarb individual standard if needed).

5.4.3 Sucralose, Personal Care Products and Urea Herbicides custom mix standard contains 12 analytes at 100 µg/mL each of Acetaminophen, Carbamazepine, Diuron, Fenuron, Fluometuron, Fluridone, Imidacloprid, Indaziflam, Linuron, Primidone, Pyraclostrobin

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

and Sucralose. (Sucralose concentration is adjusted to 4 times higher than other standards in the mix)

5.4.4 Negative Ion and Positive Ion mega mix (NIPI Mix) at 0.40 µg/mL: Prepare NIPI Mix in 10 mL of acetonitrile for both 1st and 2nd sources separately by diluting 40 µL each of above 1000 and 100 µg/mL stock mixes. Picloram and Dicamba concentration is 10 times higher and Sucralose 4 times higher than others in the mix.

5.4.5 Spike Mix Standards: Spike 25 µL NIPI Spike Standard (0.40 µg/mL of 1st source prepared in section 5.4.4 to a final volume of 1 mL (250 µL for 10 mL final volume) for the QC samples in the set.

5.4.6 Prepare and replace all the working calibration and CCV standards fresh whenever new surrogate mix is prepared. Store standards at 5 °C or less.

5.4.7 A second source mixed standard is analyzed after each curve to ensure that calibration standards have maintained their integrity and are acceptable for use in analysis.

5.4.8 Negative Ion and Positive Ion mega mix (NIPI Mix) ICAL/Surrogate: Prepare ICAL/Surrogate at 200/400 µg/L by mixing equal volumes of NIPI mix (sec. 5.4.4) and 7-surrogate mix (sec 5.3.2) and from this mix prepare 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 0.25, 0.10 and 0.05 µg/L ICAL levels from 1st source 10% Acetonitrile/ MCAA water. Prepare 2.5 µg/L CCV from 2nd source.

5.5 Direct Injection Analysis Standards

5.5.1 NIPI Direct Injection Analysis ICAL Levels: 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 0.1 and 0.002 µg/L ICAL levels and 1 µg/L for CCV in 10% Acetonitrile/ water.

5.5.2 Benzoic acid: 100, 75, 50, 25, 10 and 5 µg/L ICAL levels and 50 µg/L of CCV with surrogate with 2,4-D-d3 surrogate in 10% Acetonitrile/ MCAA water.

5.5.3 Endothall: 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.5 and 0.1 µg/L ICAL levels and 5 µg/L of CCV with Endothall-d6 surrogate in water.

5.5.4 Diquat and Paraquat: 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1 µg/L ICAL levels and 10 µg/L of CCV with Diquat-d4 surrogate in water.

Note: Both Diquat and Paraquat strongly adhere to untreated glass. All glassware that contact these compounds must be silanized. Plastic (polyvinyl chloride), polyethylene or polypropylene may be substituted for glassware wherever possible. Use 15 mL polypropylene tube and diluting with HPLC water. Store at 5 °C or less (DO NOT FREEZE).

5.5.5 Glyphosate, Glufosinate and AMPA: 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.5 and 0.1 µg/L ICAL levels and 1 µg/L of CCV with Glyphosate 13C 15N surrogate (Target analyte to surrogate ratio is 1 to 5) in water.

5.5.6 Microcystins (Anatoxin-a, Cylindrospermopsin, Microcystins LA, LF, LR, LY, RR and YR standards purchased at 5 and 10 µg/mL from Aldrich Chemicals and Abraxis): Prepare 500 µg/L in methanol of both 1st and 2nd sources separately. Microcystins analysis requires 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 and 0.25 µg/L ICAL levels and 10 µg/L of CCV with Carbamazepine-d10 surrogate (Target analyte to surrogate ratio is 100 to 1).

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

5.5.7 Didecyldimethylammonium chloride: 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2.5 and 0.5 µg/L ICAL levels with Carbamazepine-d10 surrogate (Target analyte to surrogate ratio is 50 to 1) from 1st source and 25 µg/L of CCV with surrogate from 2nd source in 50% Methanol/water.

5.5.8 Sucralose: 50, 25, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.25, 0.1, 0.05 and 0.01 µg/L ICAL levels and 2.5 µg/L of CCV with Sucralose-d6 surrogate (Target analyte to surrogate ratio is 1 to 2) in 10% Acetonitrile/ water.

5.5.9 Malathion: 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 µg/L ICAL levels including Malathion-d6 surrogate from 1st source and 25 µg/L of CCV with surrogate from 2nd source in MCAA water.

5.6 Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids (PFAAs) Analysis Mix Standards

5.6.1 Purchase custom mix standard containing 14 analytes PFAAs Standard Mix at 2 µg/mL each from two sources (one source for ICAL and Spike and second source for CCV), 9 analytes PFAAs Surrogate Standard Mix at 2 µg/mL and 2 analyte PFAAs Internal Standard Mix at 2 µg/mL.

5.6.2 PFAAs Surrogate Standard Mix (200 µg/L): Add 100 µL of PFAAs Surrogate Standard (2 µg/mL) to a final volume of 1 mL.

5.6.3 PFAAs Internal Standard Mix (200 µg/L): Add 100 µL of PFAAs Internal Standard Mix (2 µg/mL) to a final volume of 1 mL in acetonitrile.

5.6.4 PFAAs Spike Standard Mix (200 µg/L): Add 100 µL of PFAAs Spike Standard (2 µg/mL of 1st source to a final volume of 1 mL in acetonitrile.

5.6.5 PFAAs Surrogate Standard Mix (20 µg/L): Add 100 µL of PFAAs Surrogate Standard (2 µg/mL) to a final volume of 10 mL. The spike standard used for extraction, added in all the sample.

5.6.6 PFAAs Internal Standard Mix (10 µg/L): Add 500 µL of PFAAs Internal Standard Mix (200 µg/L) to a final volume of 10 mL in acetonitrile. Added appropriate amount to each sample before analysis, the final concentration of Internal Standard should be 1 µg/L in the extract.

5.6.7 PFAAs Internal Standard Mix (1 µg/L): Add 100 µL of PFAAs Internal Standard Mix (10 µg/L) to a final volume of 10 mL in 1:1 Acetonitrile/Water. It is used for sample dilution.

5.6.8 PFAAs Spike Mix Standard Spike (20 µg/L): Add 100 µL of PFAAs Spike Standard (2 µg/mL) of 1st source to a final volume of 10 mL. The spike standard used for extraction, added in QC sample.

5.6.9 Prepare and replace all the working calibration and CCV standards fresh whenever new surrogate mix is prepared. Store standards at 5 °C or less.

5.6.10 A second source mixed standard is analyzed after each curve to ensure that calibration standards have maintained their integrity and are acceptable for use in analysis.

5.6.11 PFAAs ICAL/Surrogate: Prepare ICAL/Surrogate at 200/200 µg/L by mixing equal volumes of PFAAs mix and PFAAs 2-surrogate mix standards. From this mix prepare 20, 10 and 5 ICAL levels with 1 µg/L Internal standard. To prepare 1, 0.25, 0.05 and 0.0025

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.

μg/L, make a dilution using 10, 5 or appropriate ICAL levels from 1st source. For dilution use Internal standard (1 μg/L, 5.6.7). Prepare 1 μg/L CCV from 2nd source.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 DEP SOP LC-001. Analysis of Pesticides, Herbicides and other Chemicals in Water and Sediment/Waste Sample Extracts by High Performance Liquid Chromatography with Turboionspray Mass Spectrometry (HPLC/MS MS)

6.2 DEP SOP LC-011. Extraction of Pesticides, Herbicides and other Chemicals from Water or Sediments/Waste

Appendix of Changes

08/05/2010	Added new analyte Cyanuric acid in water analysis
08/23/2011	Added new analyte Dioctyl sulfosuccinate in water analysis
08/13/2012	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
03/06/2013	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
08/16/2013	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
01/14/2014	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
07/14/2014	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
09/08/2015	Added new analyte Didecyldimethylammonium chloride in water analysis
01/26/2016	Added new analyte Benzoic acid in water analysis
08/12/2016	Added new analyte Malathion in water analysis
01/16/2017	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
01/25/2018	Updated standards preparation to current list of analysis
10/02/2018	Added Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids

The OFFICIAL COPY is the on-line version. All other copies are considered unofficial and uncontrolled.