



وحدة المختبرات المركزية CENTRAL LABORATORIES UNIT (CLU)

## Advanced GC-MS-SIM Method for Simultaneous Determination of Bisphenol-A and Phthalic Acid Esters (PAEs) in Seawater

Mohammed Akkbik, Ahmad Ali Ahmadi and Noora Al-Qahtani Central Laboratories Unit, Office of VP for Research & Graduate Studies, Qatar University Chromatography Expert m.akkbik@qu.edu.qa

## **Overview**

- **1.** Introduction
- 2. Goal of this study
  - -Seawater sampling
  - -Extraction steps
- 3. Results and discussion
  - -Validation of analytical method
- 4. Conclusion and Recommendations
- 5. Acknowledgements
- 6. References

#### **1. Introduction**

 Seawater is essential for drinking and plays a big role in areas with unique environmental and health challenges [1]. In Qatar, where there's not much freshwater, they mainly turn seawater into drinking water through a process called desalination [2]. Qatar has three primary desalination plants, one in Ras Abu Fontas south of Doha and two in Ras Laffan to meet the country's water supply needs using multi-stage flash distillation (MSF).





#### 2. Goal of this study

 To develop very sensitive analytical method by GC-MS-SIM.

 To applied the developed analytical method to investigate concentration level of BPA and PAEs (DBP, BBP and DEHP) in Qatar marine.

#### -Seawater Sampling

• Surface seawater samples were collected in three different locations-Qatar in May 2022; Ras Abu Fontas (1), Katara (2) and Al Khor (3), three sampling points were taken per location.



2

#### -Extraction Steps







1. 45 mL of seawater

2. 2 mL of DCM





4. Subjected to ultrasonic bath









- 8. Ready to analysis
- 7. Microcentrifuge were vortexed

6. 50mg of sodium sulfate was added

5. The DCM layer was separated

#### **3. Results and Discussion**

- Developed analytical method for PAEs were done firstly by the SCAN mode in order to determine retention time for each PAEs, then by the SIM mode for quantification. SIM quantitation ions of (DBP, BPA, BBP, and DEHP) are shown in Table 1.
- **Table 1.** SIM Quantitation Ions For BPA, DBP, BBP and DEHP.

		Fragments (m/z)				
Mw	R <sub>t</sub>	1 (Quantitative)	2	3	4	
278.34	10.09	149	150	76.1	223	
228.29	11.18	213	119	228	85	
312.36	11.93	149	91	206.1	104	
390.56	12.64	149	167	57.1	104	
	<b>M</b> <sub>w</sub> 278.34 228.29 312.36 90.56	MwRt78.3410.0928.2911.1812.3611.9390.5612.64	Mw         Rt         1 (Quantitative)           278.34         10.09         149           28.29         11.18         213           312.36         11.93         149           90.56         12.64         149	Mw         Rt         1 (Quantitative)         2           278.34         10.09         149         150           28.29         11.18         213         119           312.36         11.93         149         91           390.56         12.64         149         167	Mw         Rt         1 (Quantitative)         2         3           278.34         10.09         149         150         76.1           28.29         11.18         213         119         228           312.36         11.93         149         91         206.1           390.56         12.64         149         167         57.1	

• M<sub>w</sub>: molecular weight (g/moL), R<sub>t</sub>: retention time (min).

#### - Validation of Analytical Method

- *Linearity*: The linearity was assessed by prepared five different concentrations in dichloromethane at 2,50, 10, 25, 100 and 250 µg/L with three replicates (n=3). The linear regression equation was calculated by the least squares method and summarized in Table 2.
- **Table 2.** Regression analysis of calibration curves for PAEs by proposed method

Compound	t <sub>R</sub> (min)	calibration equation	R <sup>2</sup>	RSD%	LOD	LOQ
DBP	10.1	Y=2978.8x-10847	0.9999	0.55	0.09	0.24
BPA	11.2	Y=724.67x-26833	0.9995	0.94	0.43	1
BBP	11.9	Y=1789.6x-55768	0.9996	0.81	0.33	0.92
DEHP	12.7	Y=3197x-148431	0.9994	0.60	0.93	2.65

• R<sup>2</sup>: correlation coefficient, RSD: relative standard deviation.

Sensitivity: LODs in this study for DBP, BPA, BBP and DEHP by GC-MS-SIM were lower (0.09, 0.43, 0.33 and 0.93)  $\mu$ g/L, respectively compared with previous publications [8,9].

**Recovery:** The accuracy was performed to verify the effectiveness of the extraction step, was achieved at three spiked levels (5, 20 and 50)  $\mu$ g/L with three replicates (n=3). The results are summarized in Table 3.

Spiked level	Average Recovery (% ± SD)					
(µg/L)	DBP	BPA	BBP	DEHP		
5	94.04±3.4	80.90±8.2	98.14±6.1	99.62±5.7		
20	91.04±2.9	96.18±5.7	90.28±4.8	91.22±4.4		
50	103.7±2.9	96.59±5.5	88.95 <u>+</u> 4.7	97.82±3.5		

#### **Table 3**. Accuracy of developed method.



**Figure 1**. Typical chromatogram of DBP, BPA, BBP and DEHP at (25  $\mu$ g/L) using GC-MS-SIM with spitless mode

#### **Real Samples Analysis**

- The developed method was employed for quantitative analysis in seawater samples, and the results are displayed in Table 4.
- Table 4. concentrations of DBP, BPA, BBP and DEHP (ng/L) in three different locations-Qatar

L	DBP		BPA		BBP		DEHP	
	)	۲	1	2	1	2	)	۲
1	5.9±0.01	5.8±0.01	1.9±0.01	$1.0\pm 0.01$	1.1±0.02	1.2±0.03	7.1±0.02	7.2±0.03
2	24.4±0.01	24.5±0.02	3.7±0.02	6.2±0.02	6.2±0.01	6.0±0.01	16.2±0.06	16.0±0.06
3	17.8±0.02	17.7±0.02	14.7±0.01	12.9±0.01	2.0±0.02	2.2±0.01	32.4±0.07	32.9±0.05

#### 4. Conclusion and Recommendations

- This study provides an important role quality control studies of BPA, DBP, BBP and DEHP in marine environment of Qatar. The present method showed good linearity and high correlation coefficients. In addition, the recoveries were 80.9–103.7% with good precision (n = 3, RSD: 2.9–8.9%) for seawater samples spiked at 5, 20 and 50  $\mu$ g/L levels. This simple, accurate and highly sensitive method is expected to have potential applications in seawater samples.
- Generally, results in this study confirmed that seawater in Qatar is safe and under MCL allowable level established by EC for BPA is 0.1 μg/L and by FDA for DEHP is 6.0 μg/L.

## **5. Acknowledgements**

• The analysis by GC–MS was accomplished in the Central Laboratories unit, Qatar University. The contents herein are solely the responsibility of the author.

# 6. References

[1] Ze-Ming Z., Hong-Hai Z., Jian-Long L., and Gui-Peng Y., 2017, "Determination of Phthalic Acid Esters in Seawater and Sediment by Solid-phase Microextraction and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry". Chinese Journal Of Analytical Chemistry, 45: 348–356
[2] Dimassi S. N., Hahladakis J.N., Yahia M.N.D., Ahmad M.I., Sayadi S., Al-Ghouti M.A., 2023, "Effect of temperature and sunlight on the leachability potential of BPA and phthalates from plastic litter under marine conditions". Science of The Total Environment, 894:164954.
[3] Zhaoa X., Qiub W., Zhengb Y., Xiong J., Gaob C., Hu S., 2019, "Occurrence, distribution, bioaccumulation, and ecological risk of bisphenol analogues, parabens and their metabolites in the Pearl River Estuary, South China". Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 180: 43.

**[4]** Notardonato I., Protano C., Vitali M., Bhattacharya B., and Avino P., 2019, "A Method Validation for Simultaneous Determination of Phthalates and Bisphenol A Released from Plastic Water Containers". Applied Science, 9: 2945.

**[5]** Vighi M., Borrell A., Sahyoun W., Net S., Aguilar A., Ouddane B., and Garcia-Garin O., 2023, "Concentrations of bisphenols and phthalate esters in the muscle of Mediterranean striped dolphins (Stenella coeruleoalba)". Chemosphere, 339: 139686.

**[6]** Mohammadi A., Malakootian M., Dobaradaran S., Hashemi M., Jaafarzadeh N., and De-la-Torre G.E., 2023, "Occurrence and ecological risks of microplastics and phthalate esters in organic solid wastes: In a landfill located nearby the Persian Gulf". Chemosphere, 332:138910.

[7] EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), 2007, "Methods for organic chemical analysis of municipal and industrial wastewater". Method 625. Appendix A., part 136.

**[8]** Carlo M. D., Pepe A., Sacchetti G., Compagnone D., Mastrocola D., and Cichelli A., 2008, "Determination of phthalate esters in wine using solid-phase extraction and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry". Food Chemistry, 111: 771–777.

**[9]** Wu P.G., Pan X.D., Ma B.J., Wang L.Y., and Zhang J., "Determination of phthalate esters in non-alcoholic beverages by GC–MS and optimization of the extraction conditions." 2014, European Food Research and Technology, 238: 607–612.

**[10]** Zhao X., Jin H., Li D., Kaw H.Y., Cui M., and Ji Z., 2020, "Simple and rapid analysis of phthalate esters in marine sediment using ultrasound-assisted extraction combined with gas purge microsyringe extraction followed by GC–MS." Marine Pollution Bulletin, 160:111667.