#### A Presentation by OI Analytical

## Oxygenate Analysis on the Eclipse Purge-and-Trap Sample Concentrator





### Introduction

- Oxygen-containing compounds are frequently used as fuel additives
  - Boost octane rating
  - Fuel burns more cleanly
- Ethers (e.g., MTBE) and alcohols (e.g., TBA) are the most common oxygenate additives
- Soil and groundwater can become contaminated through leaking underground storage tanks
- UST program generated lots of oxygenate data, using multiple methods



### Introduction

- Currently no validated performance-based method
- Two determinative methods are recognized as most appropriate by the USEPA
  - Method 8260 (GC/MS)
  - Method 8015 (GC/FID)
- Two preparative methods are most appropriate for low-level detection
  - Method 5030 (P&T)
  - Method 5035 (closed system P&T)



# **Project Objective**

- Develop instrument operating conditions that produce the best performance for oxygenate compounds
  - TBA, MTBE, DIPE, ETBE, TAME
  - California list
- One change to the standard GC/MS operating conditions
  - Add oxygenate compounds to the calibration mix
- Minimal changes to P&T conditions so oxygenates can be included in standard Method 8260 analyses



### **Project Variables**

- Sample size
  - 5 mL, 10 mL, and 25 mL
- Sample temperature
  - Ambient, 35 °C, 45 °C, and 60 °C
- Trap selection
  - Tenax<sup>®</sup>, silica gel, carbon molecular sieve (OI Analytical #10)
  - VOCARB® (OI Analytical #11)



# Test of System Performance

- Calibration
- Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
- Statistical MDLs
- Water management
- Analyze a real-world sample



#### Instrumentation

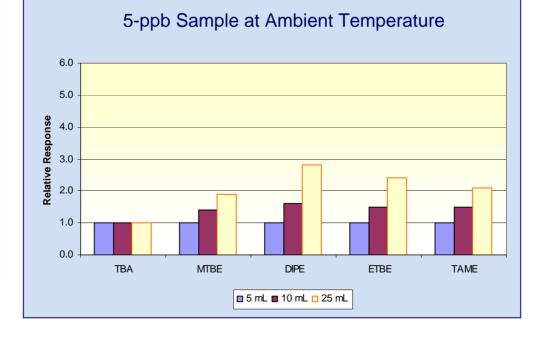


- OI Analytical Model 4660 Eclipse Purge-and-Trap Sample Concentrator
- OI Analytical Model 4552 Water/Soil Autosampler
- Agilent<sup>®</sup> 6890N GC with 5973 Inert MS



#### Sample Size Results

- Ether response increased with sample size
- TBA response remained steady
- Similar results at all temperatures and both traps



O·I·Analytical

# Sample Temperature Results

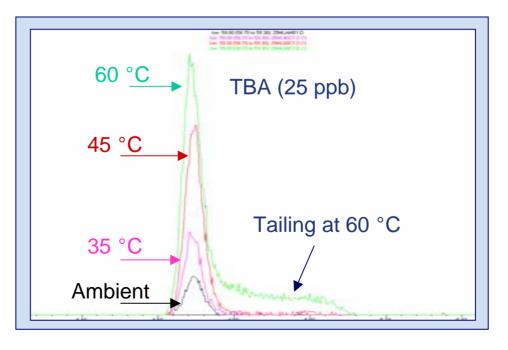
- TBA response increased with temperature
- Ether response stayed approximately the same
- Similar results at all sample sizes and both traps

| TBA<br>MTBE | DIPE | ETBE | TAME |  |  |  |
|-------------|------|------|------|--|--|--|
|             |      |      |      |  |  |  |



#### TBA Tailing at 60 °C

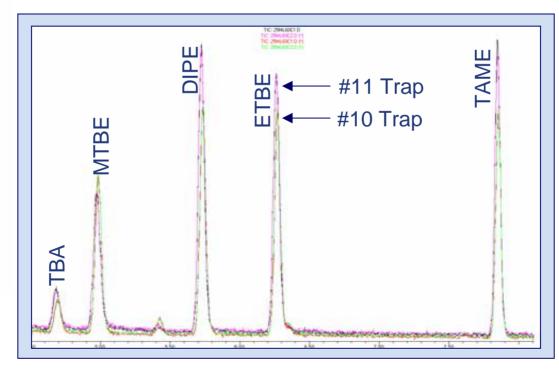
- TBA may tail at high temperatures
- Extra H<sub>2</sub>O purged onto the trap at higher temperatures
  - *H*<sub>2</sub>*O*-soluble, difficult to focus
  - TBA moves with H<sub>2</sub>O through the trap





## **Trap Selection Results**

- Slightly better sensitivity on the VOCARB (#11) trap, ~5%
  - VOCARB is a more hydrophobic material
- Both traps provide excellent chromatography





## **Calibration Results**

- Passed all Method 8260 calibration criteria
- Not necessary to use less desirable linear calibration mode and correlation coefficient (R<sup>2</sup>)

| Calibration |             |          |      |  |  |  |  |
|-------------|-------------|----------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Compound    | Range       | Avg. RRF | %RSD |  |  |  |  |
| TBA         | 1.0–1,000   | 0.017    | 12.3 |  |  |  |  |
| MTBE        | 0.2–200     | 0.497    | 7.8  |  |  |  |  |
| DIPE        | 0.2–200     | 0.693    | 7.4  |  |  |  |  |
| ETBE        | TBE 0.2–200 |          | 9.4  |  |  |  |  |
| TAME        | 0.2–200     | 0.516    | 9.2  |  |  |  |  |

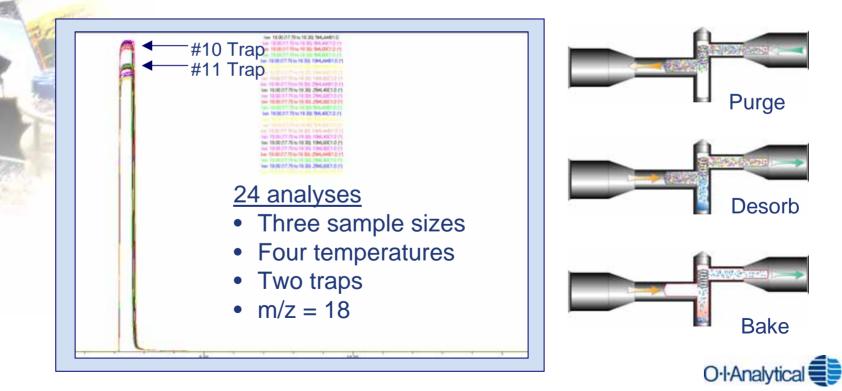


# LOQ and MDL Results

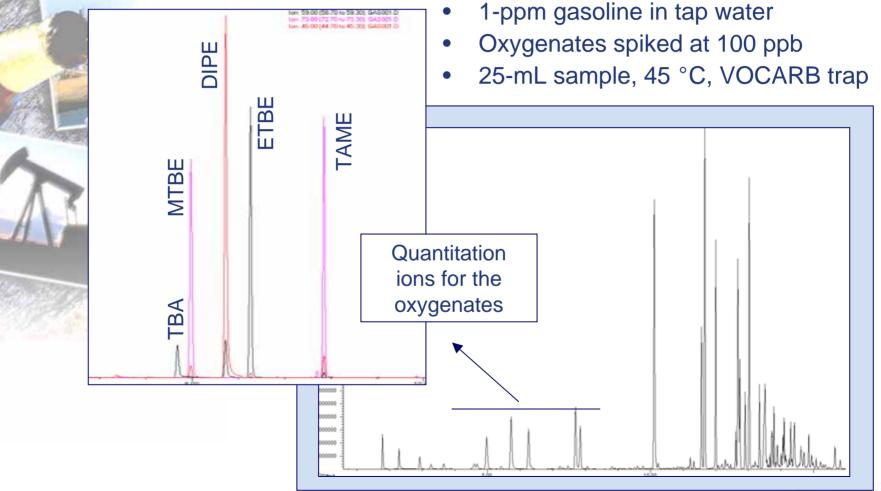
| and the second                                 |      |                | Comp                            | ound            | LOQ (ppb)                       | St.MDL |
|--|------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------|
|  |      |                |                                 |                 |                                 | (ppb)  |
| A CAN  |      |                | TB                              | A               | 1.0–2.0                         | 1.40   |
|  |      | MTI            | BE                              | <u>&lt;</u> 0.2 | 0.05                            |        |
| TBE (0.2 ppb)<br>DIPE (0.2 ppb)<br>E (0.2 ppb) | q    | TAME (0.2 ppb) | DIF                             | PE              | <u>&lt;</u> 0.2                 | 0.04   |
|  | 2 pp |                | ETE                             | BE              | <u>&lt;</u> 0.2                 | 0.05   |
|  |      |                | TAN                             | ЛЕ              | <u>&lt;</u> 0.2                 | 0.03   |
| TBA (1.0 ppb)<br>MTBE ((<br>DIPE               | ETBE | TAN            | Nireline Hefitikaan kan sije ki | •               | 25-mL sam<br>45 °C<br>VOCARB tr |        |

# Water Management Results

- Efficient and consistent H<sub>2</sub>O removal using the patented Water Management Fitting (WMF)
- Regardless of sample size, temperature, or trap

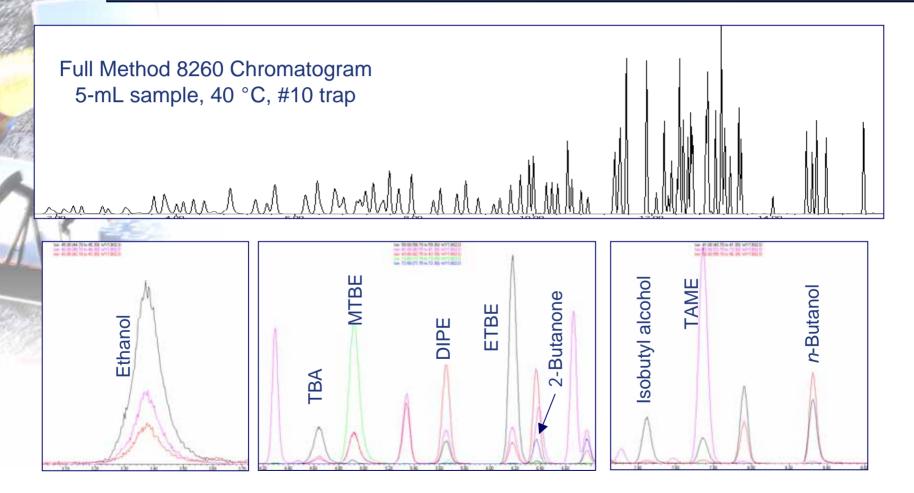


## Analysis of Real-World Sample



O·I·Analytical

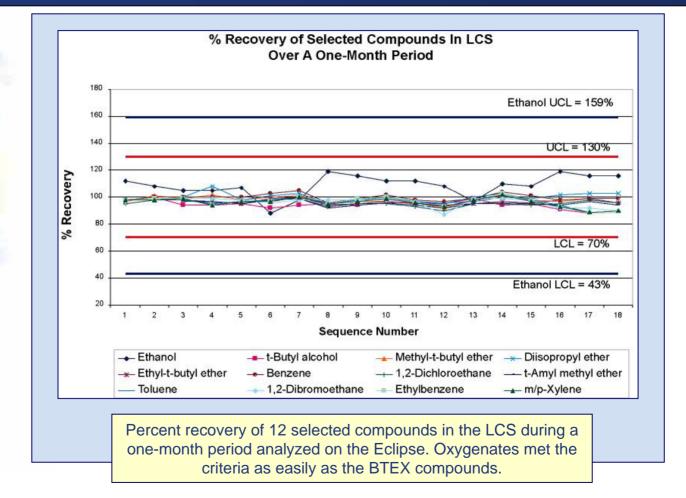
#### Included in Method 8260



Chromatogram courtesy of Lancaster Laboratories, Lancaster, PA



#### Recovery of BTEX and Oxygenates



Data courtesy of Lancaster Laboratories, Lancaster, PA



## Conclusion

- Oxygenates can be included in Method 8260 analyses with only very minor changes
- Best conditions
  - Use largest sample size possible (25 mL)
  - Mild heating to 40–45 °C improves purge efficiency
  - Either trap gives excellent results
- Met all method calibration RF criteria
- LOQs <0.2 ppb for the ethers</li>
  - TBA LOQ at 1.0–2.0 ppb
- No problems with H<sub>2</sub>O when using the Eclipse patented Water Management Fitting



#### A Presentation by OI Analytical

#### **Application Note 1996**

For full details on this and other P&T applications, visit our website at:



