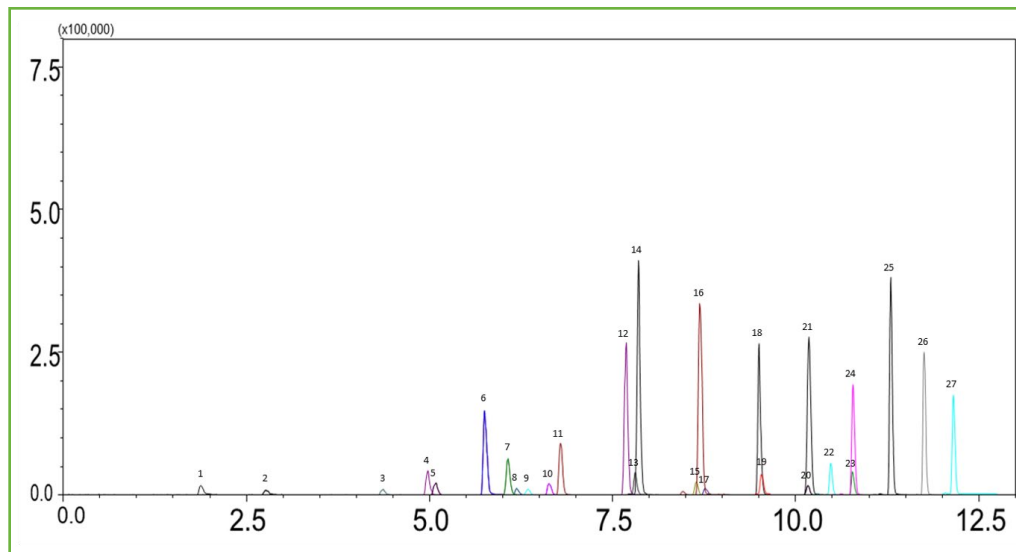




Analysis of 27 PFAS Compounds Using a Modified 1633 Method

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PEAK IDENTITIES:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. PFBA | 16. 6:2 FTS |
| 2. 4:2 FTS | 17. PFMBA |
| 3. PFPeA | 18. PFNA |
| 4. PFBS | 19. PFOS |
| 5. PFHpS | 20. PFDA |
| 6. PFPeS | 21. 8:2 FTS |
| 7. NFDHA | 22. N-MeFOSAA |
| 8. PFMPA | 23. PFUnA |
| 9. PFHxA | 24. N-EtFOSAA |
| 10. PFEESA | 25. PFDaA |
| 11. HFPO-DA | 26. PFTrDA |
| 12. PFHxS | 27. PFTeDA |
| 13. PFHpA | |
| 14. ADONA | |
| 15. PFOA | |

TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO 90 Å PFAS 2.1 x 100 mm, 2.7 µm
Part Number: 92812-613
Delay Column: HALO® PFAS Delay 3.0 x 50 mm, 2.7µm
Part Number: 92113-415

Mobile Phase A: 5 mM Ammonium Acetate

Mobile Phase B: MeOH

Gradient:	Time	%B
	0.0	20
	12.0	90
	15.0	90
	15.1	20
	18.0	END

Flow Rate: 0.4 mL/min

Pressure: 489 bar

Temperature: 44 °C

Injection Volume: 1 µL

Sample: LGC PFASiMix

Product Number: DRE-A50000647MW

Sample Concentration: 1µg/mL

Sample Solvent: 96:4 Methanol/Water

LC System: Shimadzu Nexera X2

ESI LCMS System: Shimadzu LCMS-8040

A mix of 27 PFAS standards was analyzed using a HALO® PFAS column. Due to the stability of PFAS compounds, there will always be a need for testing. Environmental agencies around the world have set strict limits to the amount of PFAS that can be found in drinking water. It is very important to quantify and identify these compounds in order to accurately determine whether the concentrations are within acceptable ranges.

By using the HALO® PFAS column, in conjunction with a modified EPA method, the 27 compounds above were separated with great resolution and peak shape in under 13 minutes. This method enables fast and robust PFAS separations.

MS Source Conditions: ESI -

Spray Voltage: 4.5 kV

Nebulizing gas: 2 L/min

Drying gas: 17 L/min

DL temp: 250 °C

Heat Block: 400 °C

