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Introduction

QuEChERS

- Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Robust and Safe
- Developed by the US FDA and EU Food Regulatory Agencies
- Procedure was validated in 2003, "toddler stage"
- Extraction and analysis of pesticides in food product
- Advancements in the analysis of other components
 - PCB, PAH, Antibiotics, Pharmaceuticals, Toxins
 - Other food-stuffs; meat fish, grains, nuts, juices, oils
 - Other matrices; soil, wine, biologicals

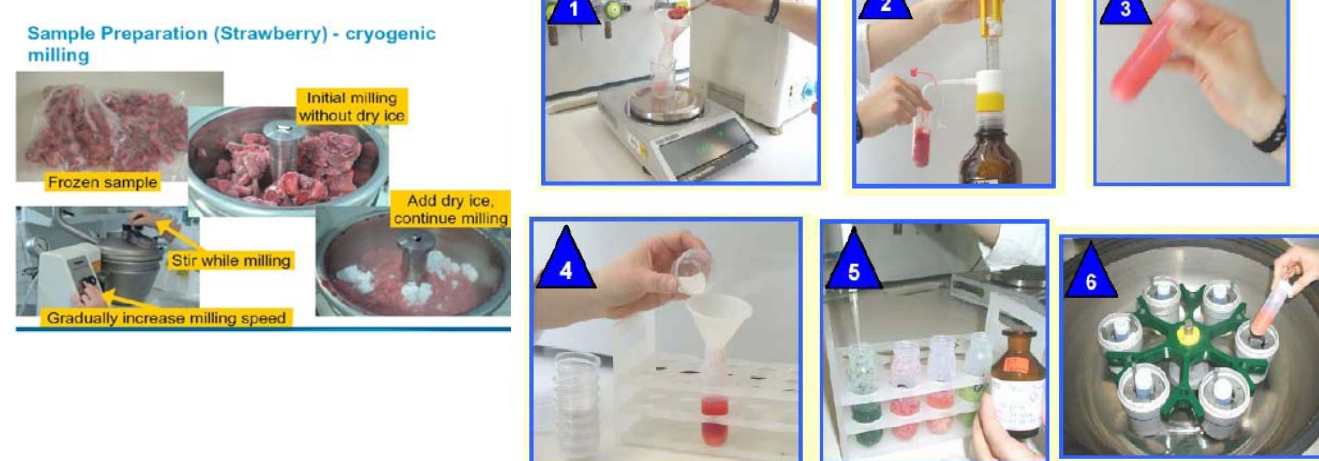
- QuEChERS
 - Basic procedure
 - Concerns and variance with procedure
- Homogenizers in QuEChERS extraction
 - Description and characterization
 - Implementation
 - Data and results

Experimental

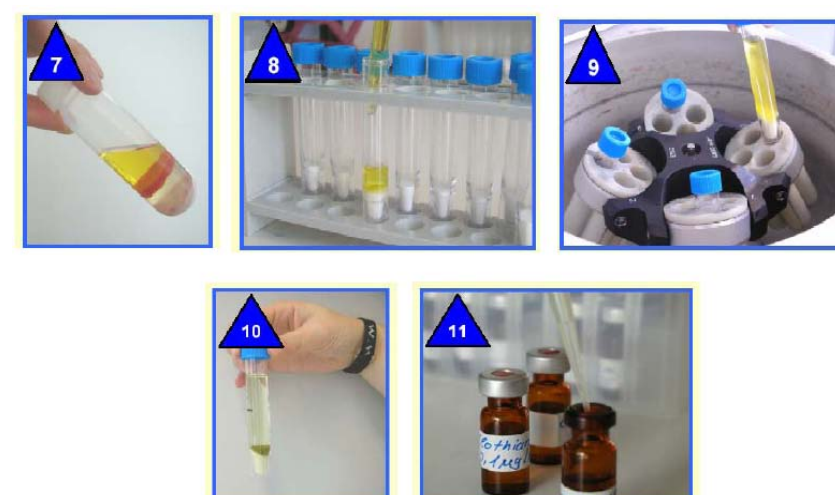
QuEChERS Procedure

- 3 step process: extraction, dispersive-SPE, analysis

➤ 1st Extraction



➤ 2nd Dispersive-SPE



Experimental

Concerns and Variance with Procedure

- 1st Step Extraction
 - After addition of organic to sample, add extraction salts
 - Requires vigorous shaking, 1 min or greater
 - Variations in time and force shaking affect recovery
 - Variation from beginning to end of extraction, 100+ samples
 - Variations between technicians between labs
 - Affect recovery of pesticides

Results and Discussion

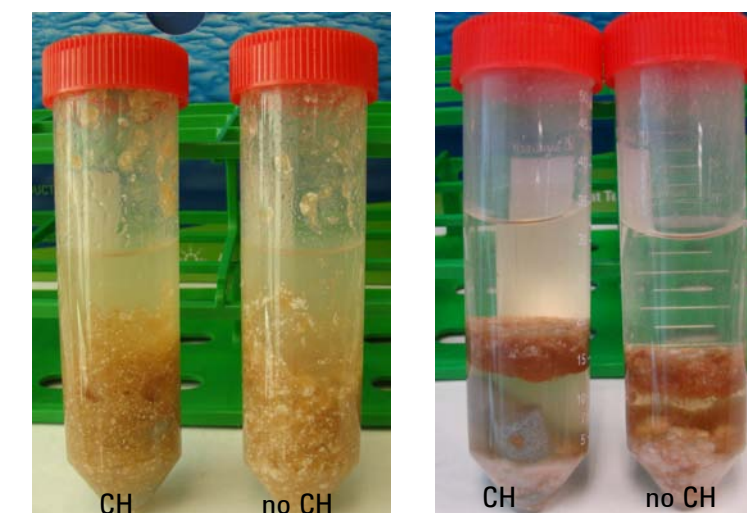
Homogenizers in QuEChERS Procedure

- Homogenizers are inert ceramic pieces
- Aggressively force the partitioning between the water and organic layers in QuEChERS
 - Break up salt agglomerates
 - Increase grinding/pulverizing of homogenized matrix

Ceramic Homogenizers (CH)

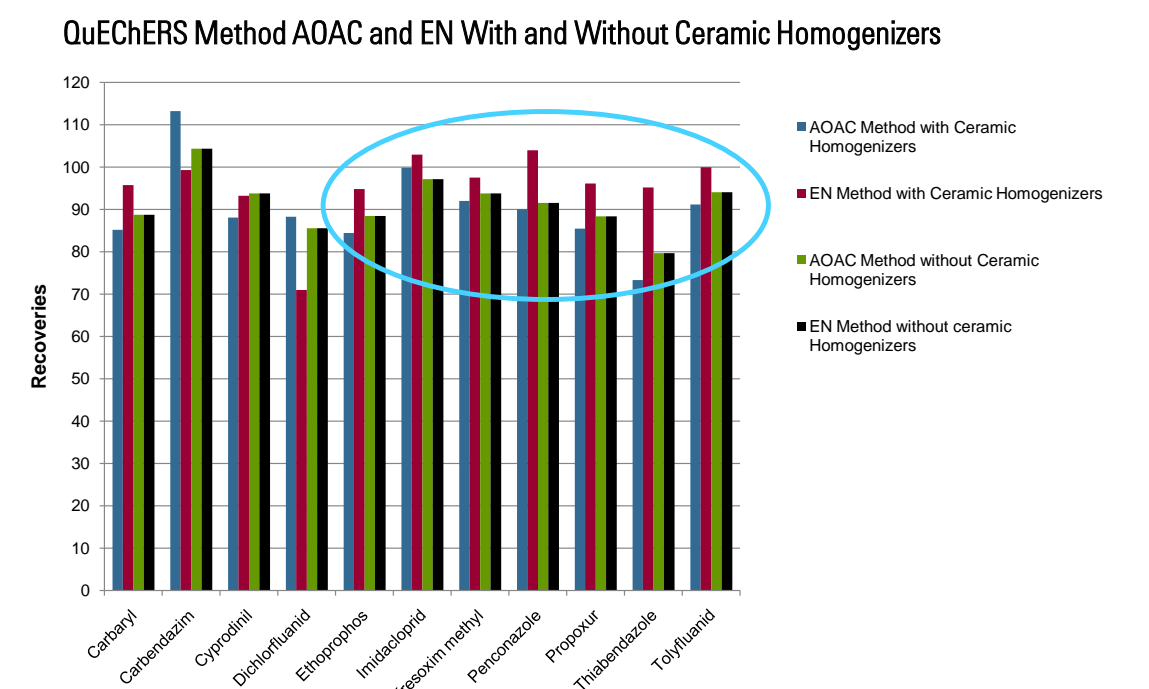
- Available in 3 sizes: 50 mL, 15 mL, and 2 mL
- Place 2 CH per tube
- Process samples the same
- Weight and angled sides of the ceramic homogenizers increase shaking capabilities

QuEChERS Extraction: With and Without Ceramic Homogenizers



- Determination of inertness of CH in the presence of matrix and pesticides
- Study to extract samples with and without CH by manual shaking
 - AOAC method 2007.01
 - 6 g MgSO₄, 1.5 g NaAcetate
 - EN method 15662
 - 4 g MgSO₄, 1 g NaCl, 1 g NaCitrate, 0.5 g disodium citrate sesquihydrate

Results and Discussion



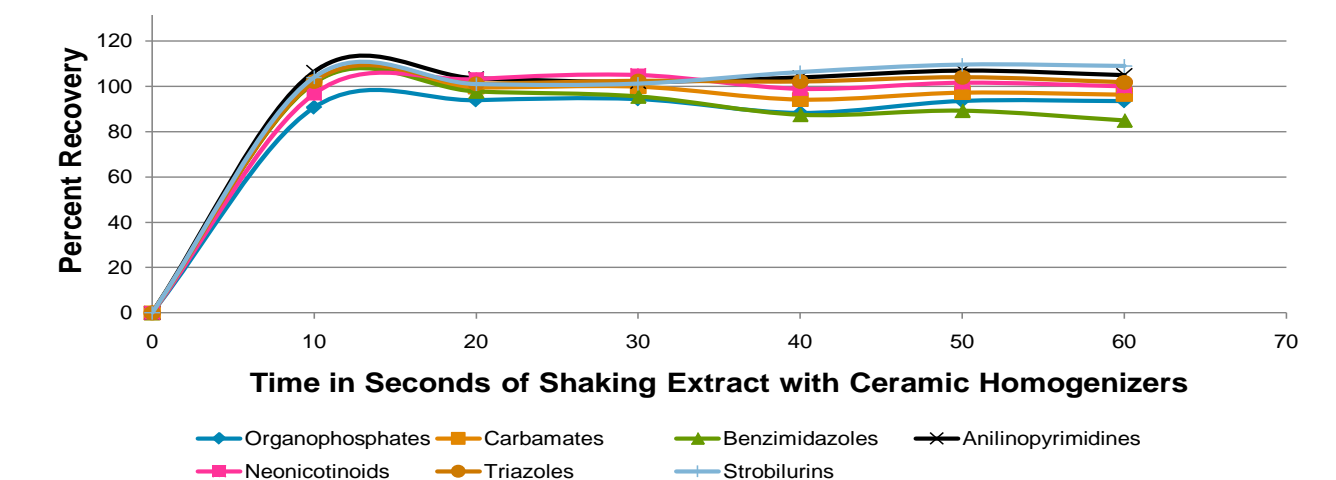
Graph 1: Pesticides used in QuEChERS study with and without ceramic homogenizers

Procedure after Addition of Ceramic Homogenizers

QuEChERS Extraction: Require Shaking for 1 min

- 1st Step Extraction
- With Ceramic Homogenizers
 - After addition of organic to sample, add extraction salts
 - ✓ Requires vigorous shaking, 1 min or greater
 - ✓ Variations in time and force shaking affect recovery
 - ✓ Variation from beginning to end of extraction, 100+ samples
 - ✓ Variations between technicians between labs
 - ✓ Affect recovery of pesticides
 - "SHAKING"
- Investigate the ceramic homogenizers
 - Could they reduce the time required for shaking
 - Maintain acceptable recovery and RSD for all pesticides, classes
 - Setup a timed extraction study
 - Add the extraction salts
 - Shake for 10 seconds, adding 10 sec for each additional set
 - 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 sec

Average Recovery of Several Classes of Pesticides within 20 Second Shaking Extraction and Ceramic Homogenizers



Graph 2: Pesticides used in study: Acephate, Carbaryl, Carbendazim, Cyprodinil, Imidacloprid, Imidazalil, Methamidophos, Penconazole, Propoxur, Pymetrozine, Thiabendazole, Thiophanate-methyl, Ethoprophos, Kresoxim-methyl; Apple matrix

Conclusions

- QuEChERS procedure is very efficient "just enough" sample preparation
- Ceramic homogenizers addresses many of the "shaking" issues
- Inert, improves recoveries and RSDs for the pesticides and other compounds
- Disposable, can be used manually or with mechanical shakers
- Drastically decreases "shaking" time by 70%
- Improve sample throughput