The Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Coffee using Automated Extraction and Reduced Solvent Volume Clean Up



Introduction

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been a major environmental concern for a number of decades. Also their presence in various foods has been of concern. The US FDA has carried out monitoring of various food stuffs for PCBs. Routine analysis of PCBs follows US EPA method 1668.

Traditionally sample processing has involved multi-day Soxhlet extraction and manual sample clean up using column chromatography. As an alternative to obtain faster and more reliable data, these various steps have been automated. This application note describes the automated Pressurized Liquid Extraction (PLE) and automated open column chromatography clean up (PowerPrep) of ground coffee beans.

Instrumentation

- FMS, Inc. PLE®
- FMS, Inc. PowerPrep®
- FMS, Inc. SuperVap® 6 Concentrator
- FMS, Inc. SuperVap® Vial Concentrator
- FMS, Inc. 250 mL concentrator tubes (1 mL termination)
- ■Thermo Trace GC Ultra with high res magnetic sector DFS Thermo mass spec

Consumables

- FMS, Inc. High Capacity Acid-Base-Neutral Silica column
- FMS, Inc. Basic Alumina column
- Fisher Optima® Dichloromethane
- Fisher Optima® Hexane

- CIL EC-4995 ¹³C PCB Internal Isotope Dilution Standard who-12 PCB and 170/180
- CIL EO-5275 ¹³C PCB Recovery Standard

PLE

- 10 g of ground coffee mixed with 10 g inert Hydro-matrix®
- Sample placed in extraction cell
- Capped with disposable Teflon end caps
- Heated with 50% Dichloromethane/50% Hexane for 20 min at 120 °C and 1500 psi
- 20 min cool down
- Nitrogen flush to transfer analytes and extract to 250 mL collection tubes

SuperVap Concentration

- Pre-heat temperature: 45 °C
- Pre-heat time: 15 min
- Heat in Sensor mode: 45 °C
- Nitrogen Pressure: 6-8 psi
- Solvent exchange to hexane

PowerPrep Clean Up

- Reduced solvent volume 7-step program
- Install high capacity acid-base-neutral silica and alumina columns
- Mixes used are hexane and 10%/90% dichloromethane/hexane
- Spike extract from PLE with ¹³C surrogates. Labeled recoveries over Power Prep clean up step were studied here. In most cases sample would be spiked prior to PLE extraction





- Condition high capacity acid-base-neutral and alumina columns with hexane
- Load sample (in hexane)
- Elute high capacity silica with 140 mLs hexane (waste)
- Elute alumina with 70 mLs 10%/90% DCM/ hexane (collect as pcb fraction)
- Total volume used is 300 mLs

SuperVap step (above)

Vial Evaporator

■ Reduce sample to 10 uL final volume under 1-1.5 psi nitrogen at 25 °C

Table with ¹³C PCB recoveries for coffee using Power Prep cleanup program

		recoveries %
33'44'-T4CB	77	77%
344'5-T4CB	81	79%
233'44'-P5CB	105	73%
2344'5-P5CB	103	76%
23'44'5-P5CB	114	74%
2'344'5-P5CB	123	73%
33'44'5-P5CB	126	81%
233'44'5-H6CB	156	75%
233'44'5'-H6CB	157	76%
23'44'55'-H6CB	167	74%
33'44'55'-H6CB	169	82%
233'44'55'-H7CB	170	71%
22'344'55'-H7CB	180	75%
233'44'55'-H7CB	189	78%



Application Note



Conclusions

As can be seen the analysis of ground coffee beans showed very good recoveries of the labeled ¹³C PCB standards across the Power Prep clean up step of the sample processing. With the new reduced solvent volume program only 300 mL of solvent is needed per sample for successful PCB analysis.

Extraction, clean up and analysis by properly trained personnel can be carried out in one day, resulting in low turnaround times for large (and small) sample batches.



PowerPrep, PLE, and Concentrator

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