

# Column Switching LC/MS/MS Method using Methylcellulose Immobilized Column for Quantitation of Triclosan and Triclocarban in wastewater

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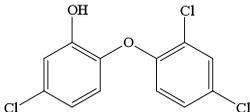
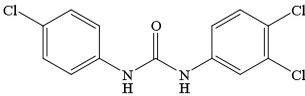
## 1. Introduction

Triclosan and triclocarban are antimicrobials currently added to a large number of consumer's products including household soaps, deodorants, toothpastes, mouth washes, and cleaning agents. Such release of triclosan and triclocarban has the potential to cause a number of environmental and human health problems. Triclosan is regulated all by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the European Union. By wastewater treatment processes, a portion of triclosan can be degraded and partly the remaining adsorbs to sewage sludge or biosolids. In general, analysis for

quantification of triclosan and triclocarban in water and solid samples has been used LC/MS/MS through the pretreatment and preconcentration. In this study, an on-line column switching pre-concentration method in which a surface modified polymer resin is used has been applied to extract triclosan, triclosan-methyl, and triclocarban in water samples. The pre-extracted chemicals were quantified using LC/MS/MS with large volume injection. The large volume injection enhances not only the LC/MS/MS throughput, but also the trapping efficiency and recovery of the analysis.

## 2. Experimental

### 2-1. Physico-chemical properties

	Triclosan	Triclocarban
Structure		
Formula	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>9</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
Molar mass	289.54 g/mol	315.58 g/mol
pK <sub>a</sub>	7.9	12.7
pK <sub>ow</sub>	4.8	4.2

### 2-2. Analytical condition

- 1) HPLC : Shimadzu HPLC system  
 Pre-concentration : Shim-pack MAYI-ODS (G) (4.6 mmI.D. x 10 mmL., 50 μm)  
 Separation column : ACE3 C18-AR (3.0 mmI.D. x 100 mmL., 3 μm)  
 Mobile phase A / B : 5 mM ammonium formate / methanol  
 Mobile phase C : 10% Methanol in water  
 Gradient program : 70%B (5.5 min) -100%B (8-10 min) -70%B (10-20 min)  
 Flow rate A+B : 0.5 mL/min  
 Flow rate C : 1.0 mL/min  
 Injection volume : 1500 μL  
 Column temperature : 40°C

- 2) MS : Shimadzu LCMS-8040 Triple quadrupole mass spectrometer  
 Nebulizing gas flow : 3 L/min  
 Drying gas flow : 15 L/min  
 DL temperature : 250°C  
 BH temperature : 400°C  
 Ionization method : ESI negative ion mode  
 Data Acquisition : MRM mode (multiple reaction monitoring)  
 Pause time 3 ms, Dwell time 20 ms



	Ion	Precursor ion	Product ions (CE, V)	
Triclosan	[M-H] <sup>-</sup>	287	35.2 (9)	142.1 (35)
Triclocarban	[M-H] <sup>-</sup>	313	160.1 (14)	126.2(20)

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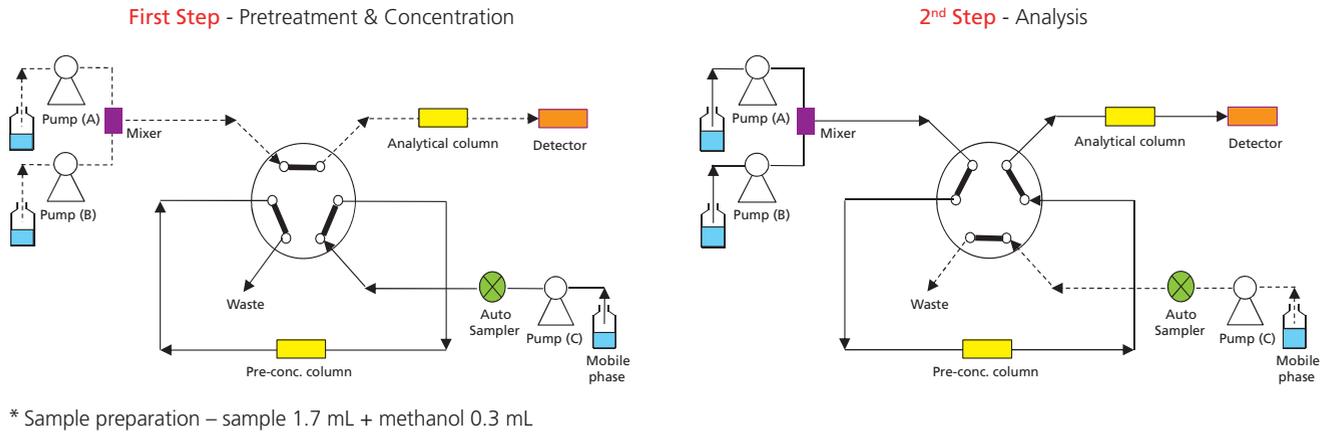
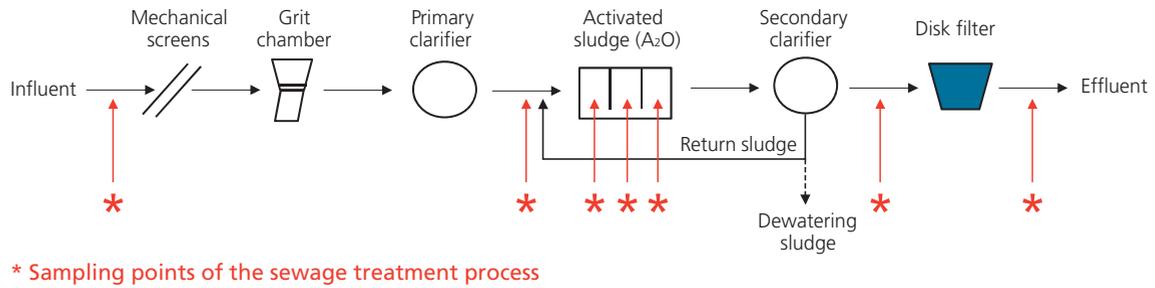


Fig. 1 Diagram of system flow channel

## 2-3. Schematic diagram of sewage treatment plant under study



## 3. Results & Discussion

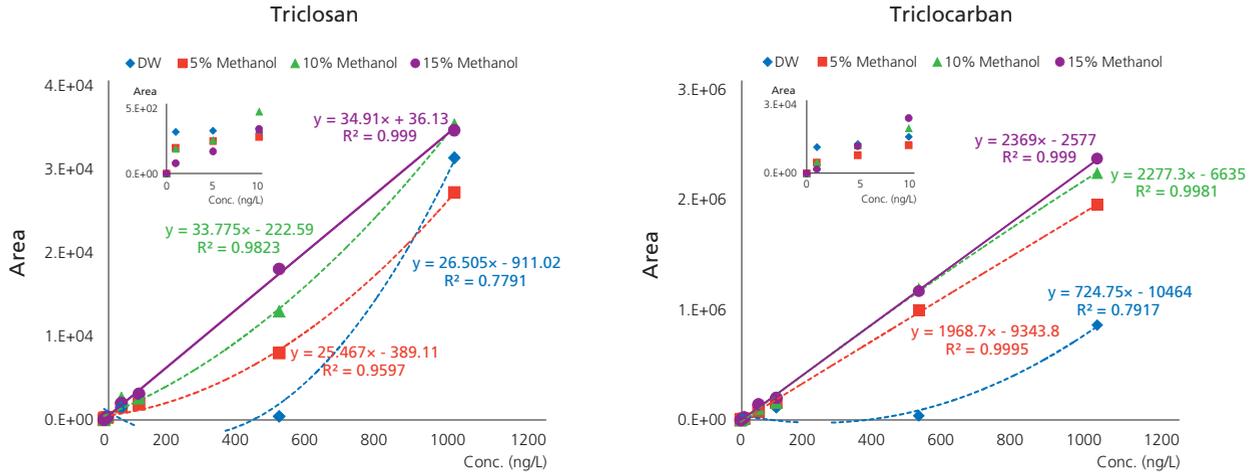
### 3-1. Filtration test

(n =10, ng/L)

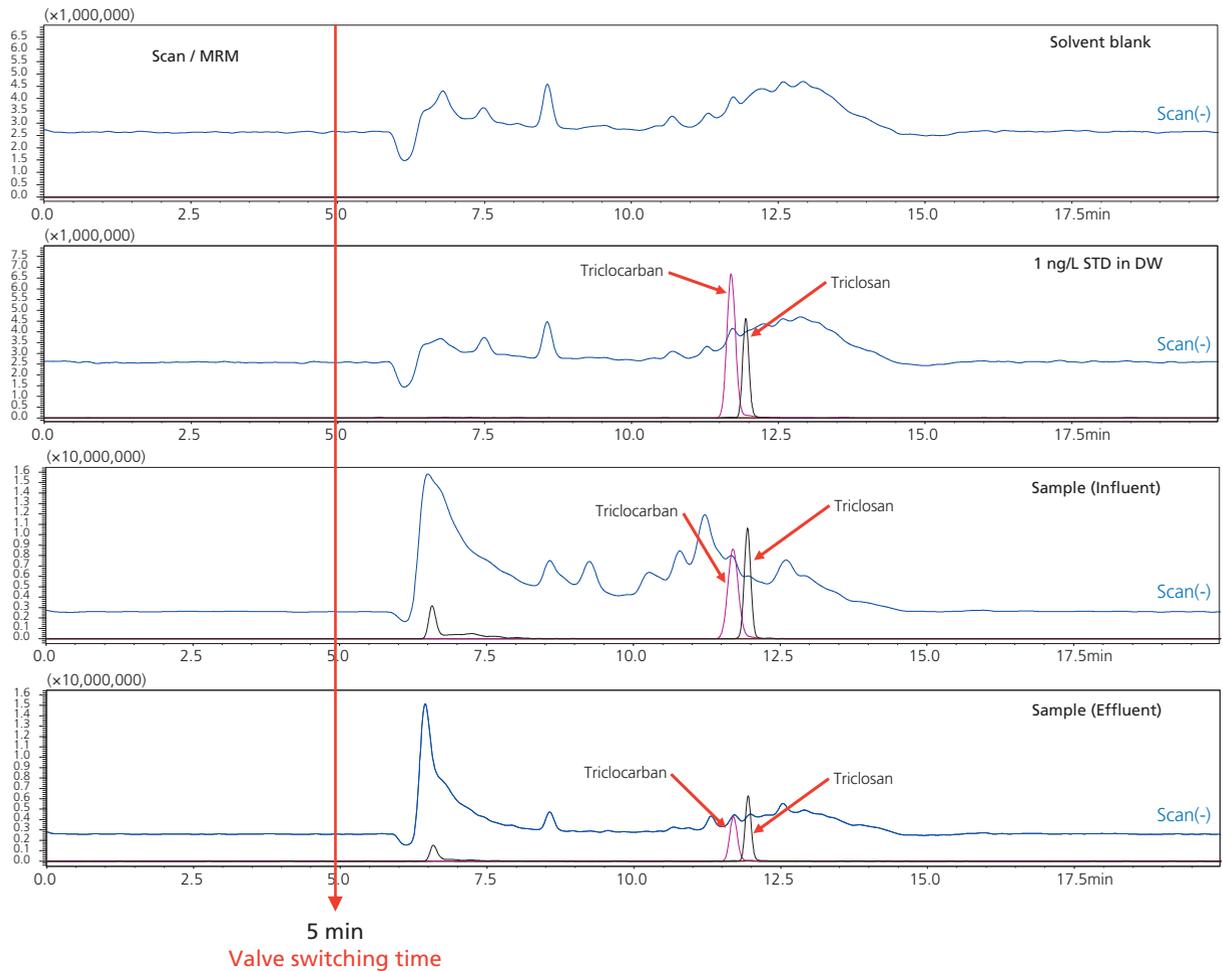
	Triclosan			Triclocarban		
	PVDF	PTFE	Cellulose Acetate	PVDF	PTFE	Cellulose Acetate
Material	PVDF	PTFE	Cellulose Acetate	PVDF	PTFE	Cellulose Acetate
Pore size	0.2 μm	0.2 μm	0.2 μm	0.2 μm	0.2 μm	0.2 μm
Before filtration		997.1			999.6	
After filtration	591.7	887.6	493.2	616.8	925.2	514.0

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## 3-2. Linearities of calibration curves (n=7)



## 3-3. LCMS Chromatogram



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### 3-4. Method validation

Table 1 Recovery test

		DW	Influent	Effluent	MDL(ng/L)	C.V.(%)
Triclosan	0.1 ng/mL	98%	91%	92%	2.8	9.1
	1 ng/mL	99%	94%	91%		
Triclocarban	0.1 ng/mL	98%	91%	91%	2.5	8.1
	1 ng/mL	99%	89%	91%		

(n = 7)

### 3-5. Sample analysis

Table 2 Sewage treatment plant water sample collected from each process

ng/L	Influent	Primary clarifier	Anaerobic	Anoxic	Aerobic	Secondary clarifier	Effluent
Triclosan	75	109	63	77	48	31	28
Triclocarban	72	75	48	39	47	45	38

## 4. Conclusion

The developed method using a methylcellulose immobilized pre-concentration column switching system could be applied successfully to quantitate residual triclosan and triclocarban without pretreatment in wastewater samples.

The preliminary finding suggests that pre-concentration method is potentially useful for on-line pre-concentration method for analysis of trace level triclosan and triclocarban in wastewater samples as well as other application.

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