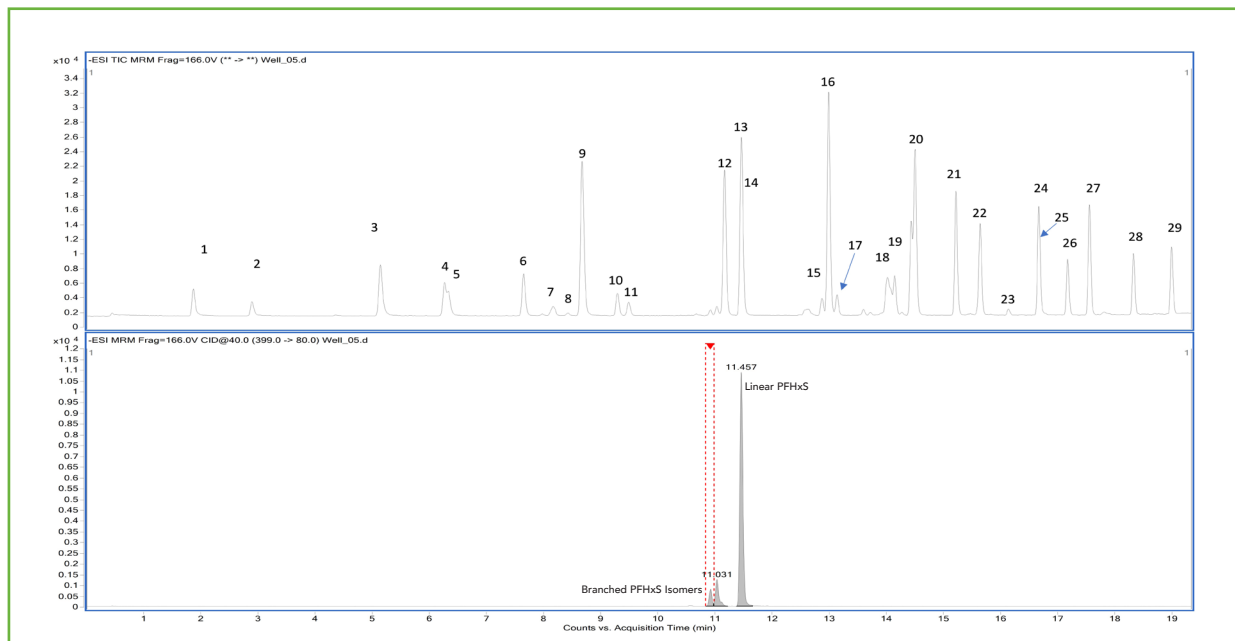




Analysis of PFAS in Well Water Spiked with Standards

243-PF



Peak #	Compound	t _R (min)	Transition	Peak #	Compound	t _R (min)	Transition
1	PFBA	1.88	213.0>169.0	16	PFOA	12.99	413.0>369.0
2	PFMPA	2.90	229.0>85.0	17	PFHpS	13.14	449.0>80.0
3	PFPeA	5.15	263.0>219.0	18	PFNA	14.43	463.0>419.0
4	PFBS	6.27	299.0>80.0	19	PFOS	14.50	499.0>80.0
5	PFMBA	6.34	279.0>85.0	20	9Cl-PF3ONS	15.22	531.0>351.0
6	PFEESA	7.66	315.0>135.0	21	8:2FTS	15.59	527.0>507.0
7	NFDHA	8.18	295.0>201.0	22	PFDA	15.64	513.0>469.0
8	4:2FTS	8.43	327.0>307.0	23	NMeFOSAA	16.13	570.0>419.0
9	PFHxA	8.67	313.0>269.0	24	NEtFOSAA	16.66	584.0>419.0
10	PFPeS	9.29	349.0>80.0	25	PFUnA	16.67	563.0>519.0
11	HFPO-DA	9.49	285.0>169.0	26	11Cl-PF3OUdS	17.17	631.0>451.0
12	PFHpA	11.17	363.0>319.0	27	PFDoA	17.55	613.0>569.0
13	PFHxS	11.46	399.0>80.0	28	PFTra	18.32	663.0>619.0
14	ADONA	11.47	377.0>251.0	29	PFTA	18.99	713.0>669.0
15	6:2FTS	12.87	427.0>407.0				





TEST CONDITIONS:

Analytical Column: HALO® PFAS, 2.7 μm , 2.1 x 100 mm

Part Number: 92812-613

Delay Column: HALO® PFAS Delay, 3.0 x 50 mm

Part Number: 92113-415

Mobile Phase A: 20 mM Ammonium Acetate

B: Methanol

Gradient:

Time	%B
0.0	20
15	90
20	90

MS Conditions:

Gas Temp: 130 °C

Nebulizer: 25 psi

Gas Flow: 11 L/min

Sheath Gas Heater: 250 °C

Capillary: 3500 V

Data courtesy of STRIDE Center for PFAS Solutions

Flow Rate: 0.4 mL/min

Pressure: 505 bar

Temperature: 44 °C

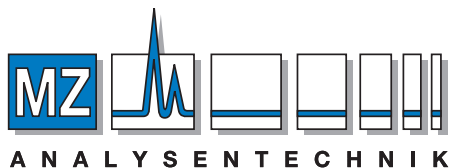
Detection: -ESI MRM

Injection Volume: 2.0 μL

Sample Solvent: Methanol (96%) Water (4%)

LC System: Agilent Triple Quadrupole LC/MS 6400

In 2019 EPA method 533 was introduced and focused on "short chain" PFAS, those PFAS with carbon chain lengths of four to 12. Method 533 complements EPA Method 537.1 and can be used to test for 11 additional PFAS species. PFAS analysis, however, is an evolving area of study, and with nearly 5,000 different types of PFAS, undoubtedly more methods will be developed to include additional compounds. As PFAS science progresses, Advanced Materials Technology offers both PFAS delay and analytical columns, to further mitigate the effects of PFAS contamination from instrumentation, and provide a more accurate analysis. Here we show a clear separation of the branched and linear isomers of PFAS species PFHxS, found in a well water sample spiked with standards.



AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR

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