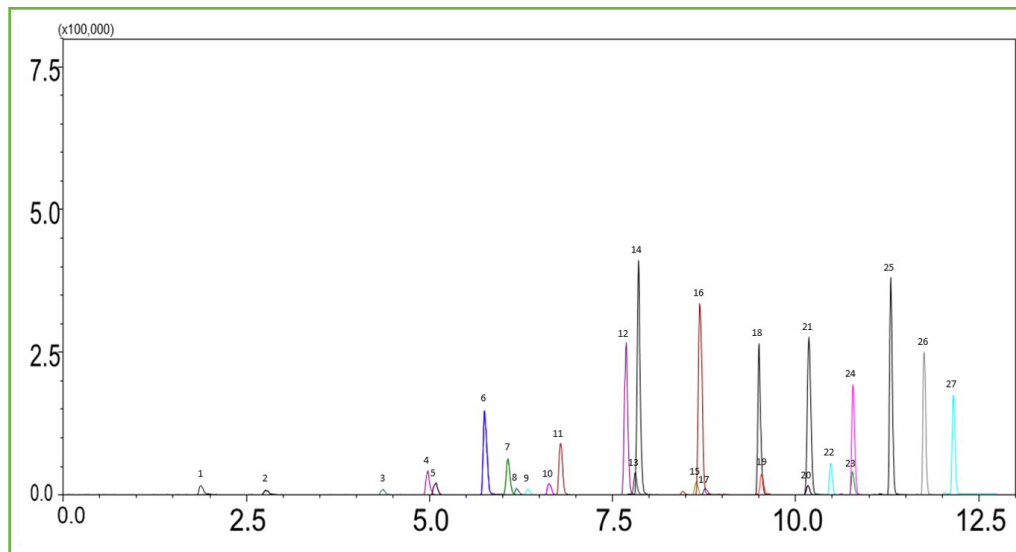




Analysis of 27 PFAS Compounds Using a Modified 1633 Method

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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

