

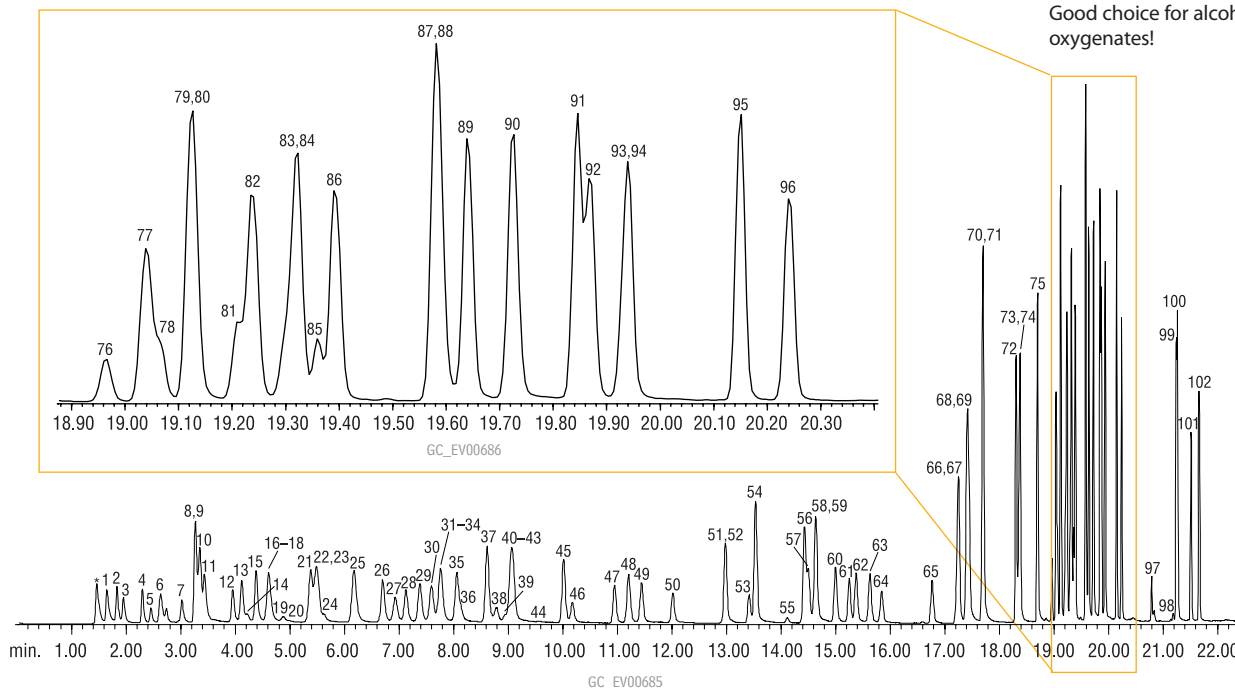
Volatile Organics

US EPA Method 8260 (80 ppb Standard)

Rtx®-VMS

restek
innovation!

Good choice for alcohols & oxygenates!



Column: Rtx®-VMS, 30m, 0.25mm ID, 1.4µm (cat.# 19915)
 Sample: Calibration, internal standard, surrogate standard mixes (cat.# 30475B, 30465, 30006, 30240, 30074)

Purge and trap conditions:

O.I. Analytical 4560 with 4551A Autosampler

Trap: #10 (Tenax®/silica gel/carbon molecular sieve)
 Purge time: 11 min.
 Purge flow rate: 38mL/min.
 Desorb flow rate: 32mL/min.
 Desorb time: 1.0 min.
 Bake time: 10 min.
 Sample size: 10mL
 Water management: 110°C purge, 0°C desorb, 240°C bake
 Split ratio: 1:25
 Temperatures:
 Sample: 40°C
 Trap: 20°C purge, 190°C desorb, 210°C bake

6-Port valve: 110°C
 Transfer line: 110°C
 Sparge mount: 45°C
 Desorb preheat: 150°C
 Valve manifold: 50°C
 Other conditions: pre-purge, pre-heat, dry purge OFF

Chromatography:

Inj. temp.: 250°C
 Carrier gas: helium, constant flow
 Flow rate: 1.3 mL/min.
 Dead time: 1.47 min. @ 35°C
 Oven temp.: 35°C (hold 7 min.) to 90°C @ 4°C/min. (no hold) to 220°C @ 45°C/min. (hold 1 min.).
 Agilent 5971A GC/MS
 Det.:
 Transfer line temp.: 280°C
 Scan range: 35-260amu
 Tune: PFTBA/BFB

*carbon dioxide	26. <i>cis</i> -1,2-dichloroethene	52. 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether	78. <i>cis</i> -1,4-dichloro-2-butene
1. dichlorodifluoromethane	27. 2,2-dichloropropane	53. toluene-d8	79. 1,4-dichlorobutane
2. chloromethane	28. bromochloromethane	54. toluene	80. <i>n</i> -propylbenzene
3. vinyl chloride	29. chloroform	55. 2-nitropropane	81. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
4. bromomethane	30. carbon tetrachloride	56. tetrachloroethene	82. 2-chlorotoluene
5. chloroethane	31. tetrahydrofuran	57. 2-bromo-1-chloropropane	83. 1,2,3-trichloropropane
6. trichlorofluoromethane	32. methyl acrylate	58. 4-methyl-2-pentanone	84. 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
7. diethylether	33. 1,1,1-trichloroethane	59. <i>trans</i> -1,3-dichloropropene	85. <i>trans</i> -1,4-dichloro-2-butene
8. 1,1-dichloroethene	34. dibromofluoromethane	60. 1,1,2-trichloroethane	86. 4-chlorotoluene
9. carbon disulfide	35. 1,1-dichloropropene	61. ethyl methacrylate	87. <i>tert</i> -butylbenzene
10. Freon® 113	36. 2-butanone	62. dibromochloromethane	88. pentachloroethane
11. iodomethane	37. benzene	63. 1,3-dichloropropane	89. 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
12. allyl chloride	38. propionitrile	64. 1,2-dibromoethane	90. <i>sec</i> -butylbenzene
13. methylene chloride	39. methacrylonitrile	65. 2-hexanone	91. <i>p</i> -isopropyltoluene
14. acetone	40. 1,2-dichloroethane-d4	66. chlorobenzene-d5	92. 1,3-dichlorobenzene
15. <i>trans</i> -1,2-dichloroethene	41. pentafluorobenzene	67. chlorobenzene	93. 1,4-dichlorobenzene-d4
16. methyl-d3- <i>tert</i> -butyl-ether	42. <i>tert</i> -amyl-methyl ether	68. ethylbenzene	94. 1,4-dichlorobenzene
17. methyl acetate	43. 1,2-dichloroethane	69. 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	95. <i>n</i> -butylbenzene
18. methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl-ether	44. isobutyl alcohol	70. <i>m</i> -xylene	96. 1,2-dichlorobenzene
19. <i>tert</i> -butyl alcohol	45. trichloroethene	71. <i>p</i> -xylene	97. 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane
20. acetonitrile	46. 1,4-difluorobenzene	72. <i>o</i> -xylene	98. nitrobenzene
21. diisopropyl ether	47. dibromomethane	73. bromoform	99. hexachlorobutadiene
22. chloroprene	48. 1,2-dichloropropane	74. styrene	100. 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
23. 1,1-dichloroethane	49. bromodichloromethane	75. isopropylbenzene	101. naphthalene
24. acrylonitrile	50. methyl methacrylate	76. 4-bromo-1-fluorobenzene (SS)	102. 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene
25. ethyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether	51. <i>cis</i> -1,3-dichloropropene	77. bromobenzene	

Acknowledgments: Purge & trap courtesy of O.I. Analytical.

free literature

Analysis of Trace Oxygenates in Petroleum-Contaminated Wastewater, Using Purge-and-Trap/GC/MS (US EPA Methods 5030B & 8260)

This 8-page note describes a practical, effective approach to monitoring oxygenates in wastewater. We evaluated the Rtx®-VMS stationary phase for oxygenates recovery, adjusted purge and trap conditions to increase responses for oxygenates, and optimized GC conditions to eliminate coelutions of ion-sharing analytes. The result is a sensitive, accurate analysis for gasoline oxygenates in wastewater, in the presence of much higher total gasoline content.

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