



# Review of a Comprehensive, Alternate Approach for PCB Congener / Homolog Analysis

## 2015 Delaware Estuary Science & Environmental Summit

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Alpha Analytical





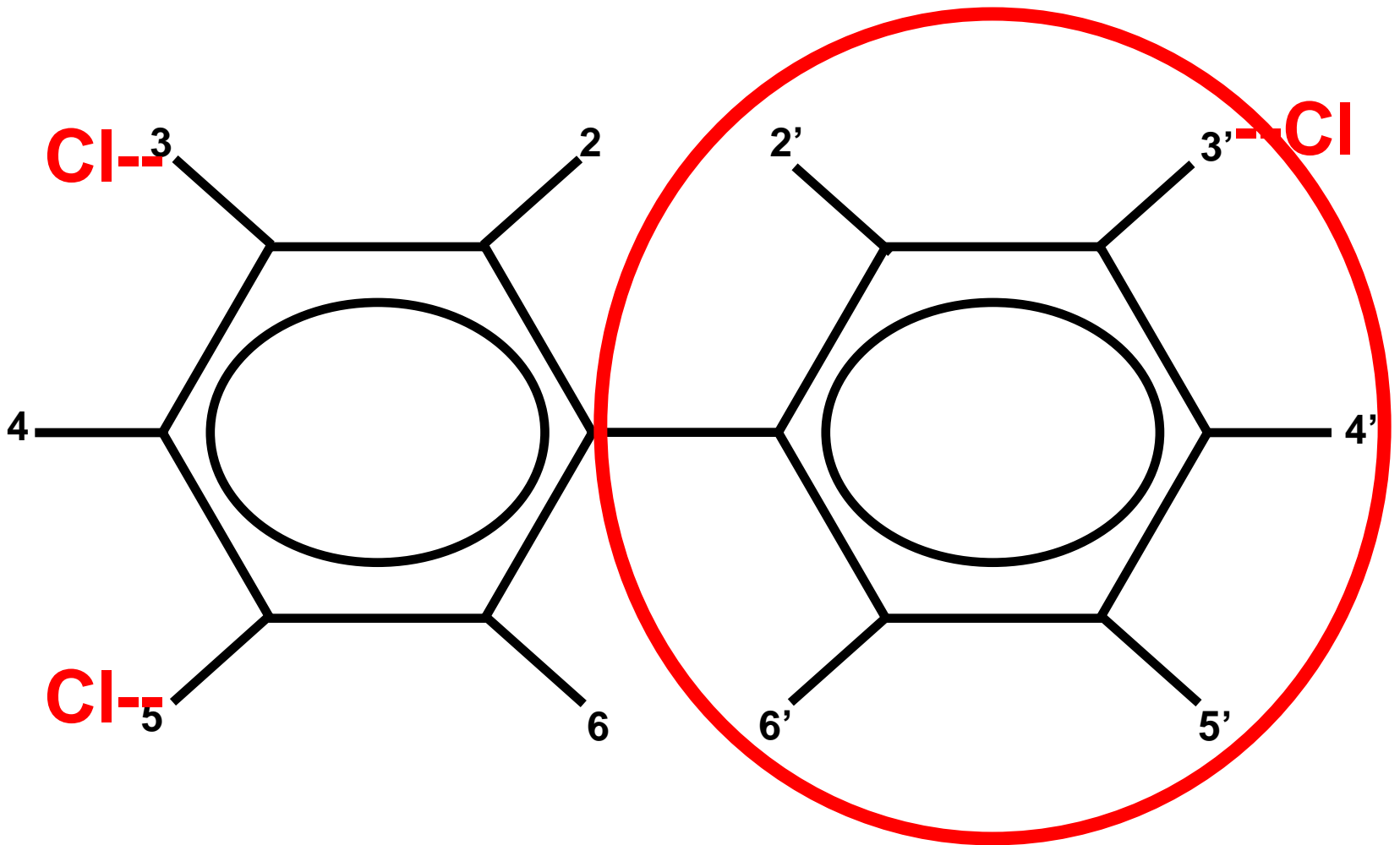
# OVERVIEW

**PCB Chemistry**

**Traditional Analytical  
Options**

**GC / LRMS Analysis**

**Concluding Remarks**

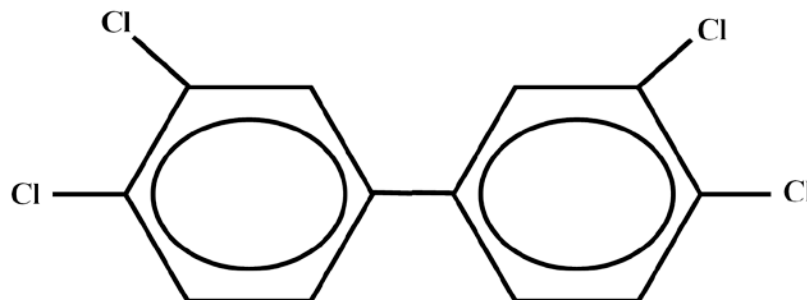


Poly – Chlorinated - Biphenyls

# PCB Chemistry Overview

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- Biphenyl with 1 -10 chlorine atoms
  - 10 possible positions leads to 209 possible combinations
    - **209 individual PCB compounds – CONGENERS**



3,3',4,4' – Tetrachlorobiphenyl (*IUPAC*)

*BZ 77 (Ballschmiter & Zell)*

- PCBs can also be grouped according to the # of chlorine atoms
  - Level (or Degree) of chlorination
    - **10 HOMOLOGS (Homologues)**



# Chlorinated Biphenyls by Homolog

<b>Empirical Formula</b>	<b>Molecular Weight</b>	<b># Isomers</b>	
$C_{12}H_{10}$	154.1	1	
$C_{12}H_9Cl$	188.0	3	<b>Monochlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_8Cl_2$	222.0	12	<b>Dichlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_7Cl_3$	256.0	24	<b>Trichlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_6Cl_4$	289.9	42	<b>Tetrachlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_5Cl_5$	323.9	46	<b>Pentachlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_4Cl_6$	357.8	42	<b>Hexachlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_3Cl_7$	391.8	24	<b>Heptachlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_2Cl_8$	425.8	12	<b>Octachlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}H_1Cl_9$	459.7	3	<b>Nonochlorobiphenyls</b>
$C_{12}Cl_{10}$	493.7	1	<b>Decachlorobiphenyl</b>



# Aroclors

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Monsanto trade name

Technical grade mixtures of congeners, made by batch chlorination of biphenyl

Nine Aroclors:

1221, 1232, 1242/1016, 1248,  
1254, 1260, 1262, 1268



# Traditional PCB Analytical Options

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- Aroclor analysis
  - Gas chromatography w/electron capture detection (GC-ECD)
  - Most common PCB analysis
    - EPA 8082, 608
    - Aroclors only\*
- Congener and/or homolog analysis
  - Gas chromatography / high resolution mass spectrometry (GC/HRMS)
    - Common methods – EPA 1668
  - Full 209 congener list, subsets & homologs



# Analysis of PCB Aroclors by GC-ECD

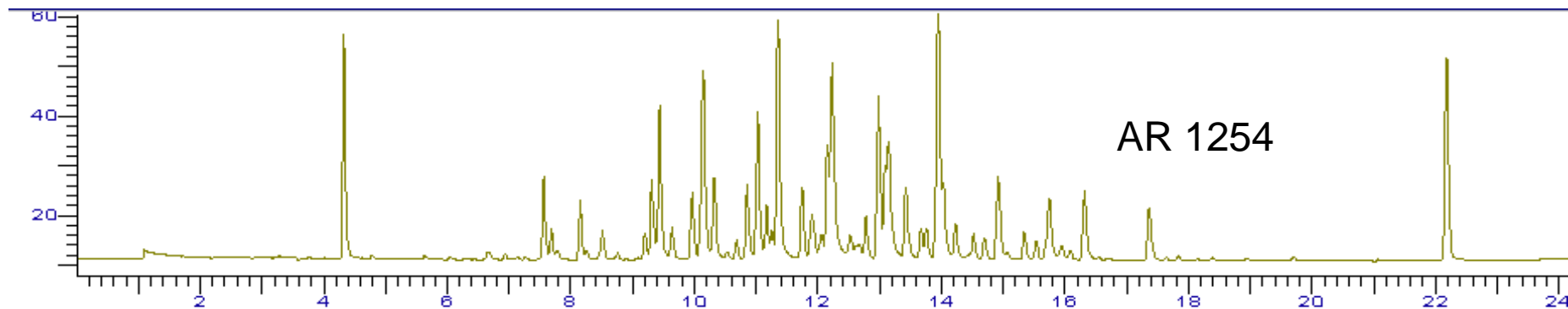
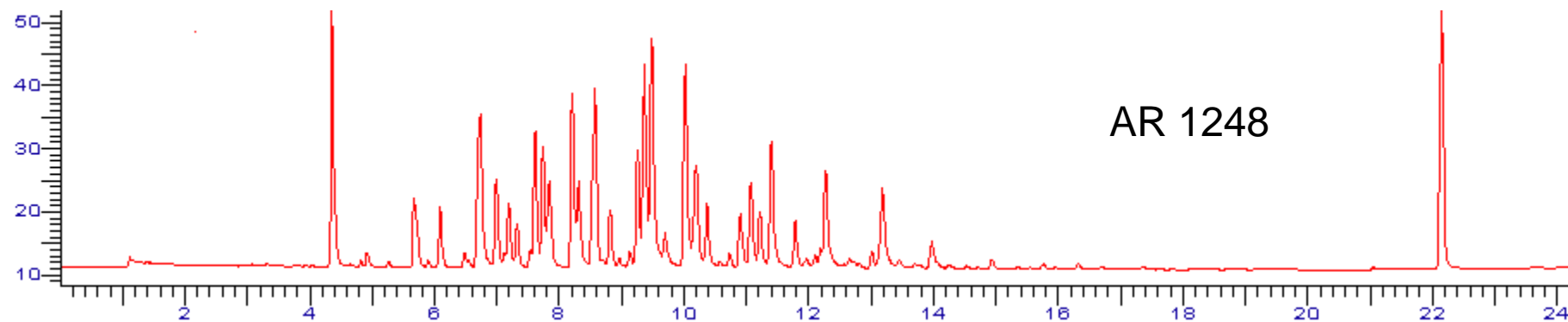
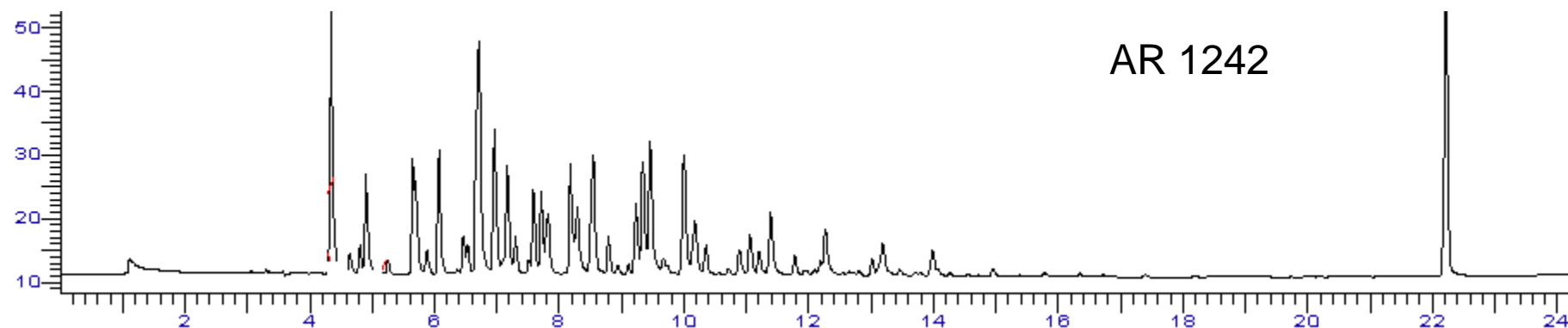
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- Qualitative analysis (identifying aroclors present)
  - GC retention time
    - characteristic patterns
    - Identification of unique aroclor peaks
    - Specific peak ratios
- Inexpensive and widely available
- Challenges
  - Mixtures, multi component analytes
  - Alteration of aroclor pattern in environment (i.e. “weathering”)
    - Some physical degradation, biological transformation
  - Quantitative issues:
    - Multiple aroclors... “double counting” ?
    - Other ECD-sensitive compounds can interfere

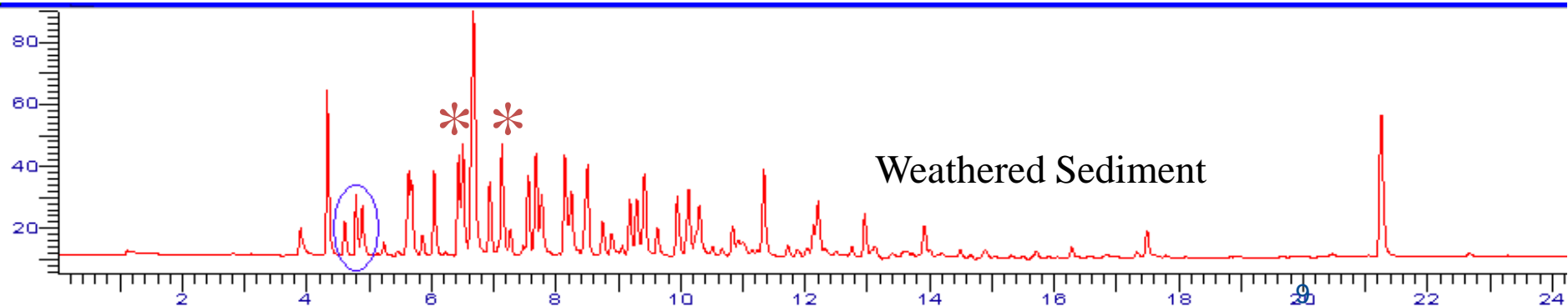
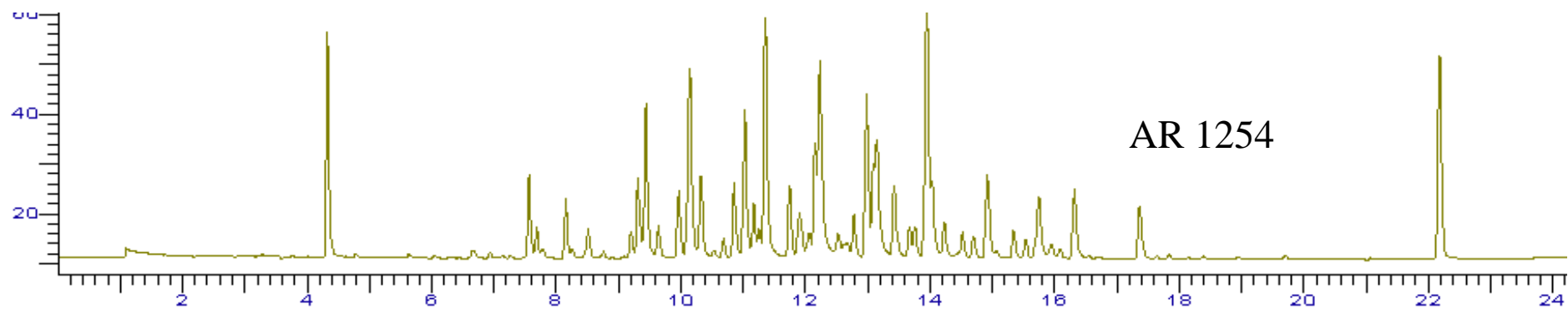
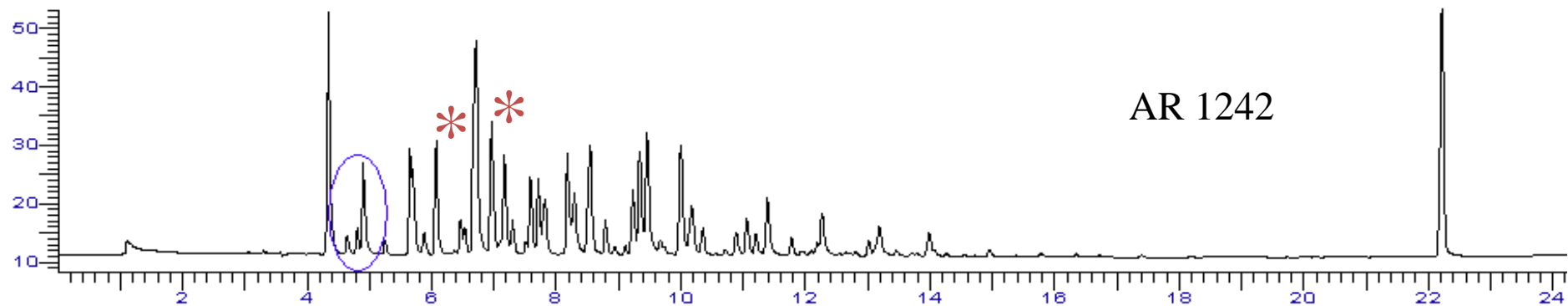




# Aroclors by Method 8082



# Qualitative ID



# PCB Congeners/Homologs by GC / HRMS

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- GC / HRMS – i.e. Method 1668
- Mass spectrometer provides qualitative certainty
  - Extremely sensitive
  - Costly w / longer turnaround times
  - Significant dilutions required for contaminated samples



# There is Another Way...

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- PCB analysis by GC / LRMS
  - LRMS vs HRMS? Resolution
- GC / LRMS applications
  - When you need more than aroclors...
  - Representative “total” PCB concentrations
  - Priced between GC aroclor and HRMS analysis
- Homolog series
  - Cl<sub>1</sub> through –Cl<sub>10</sub>
  - Total PCB
- Congeners
  - All 209, NOAA 18/22 list, or project specific subsets



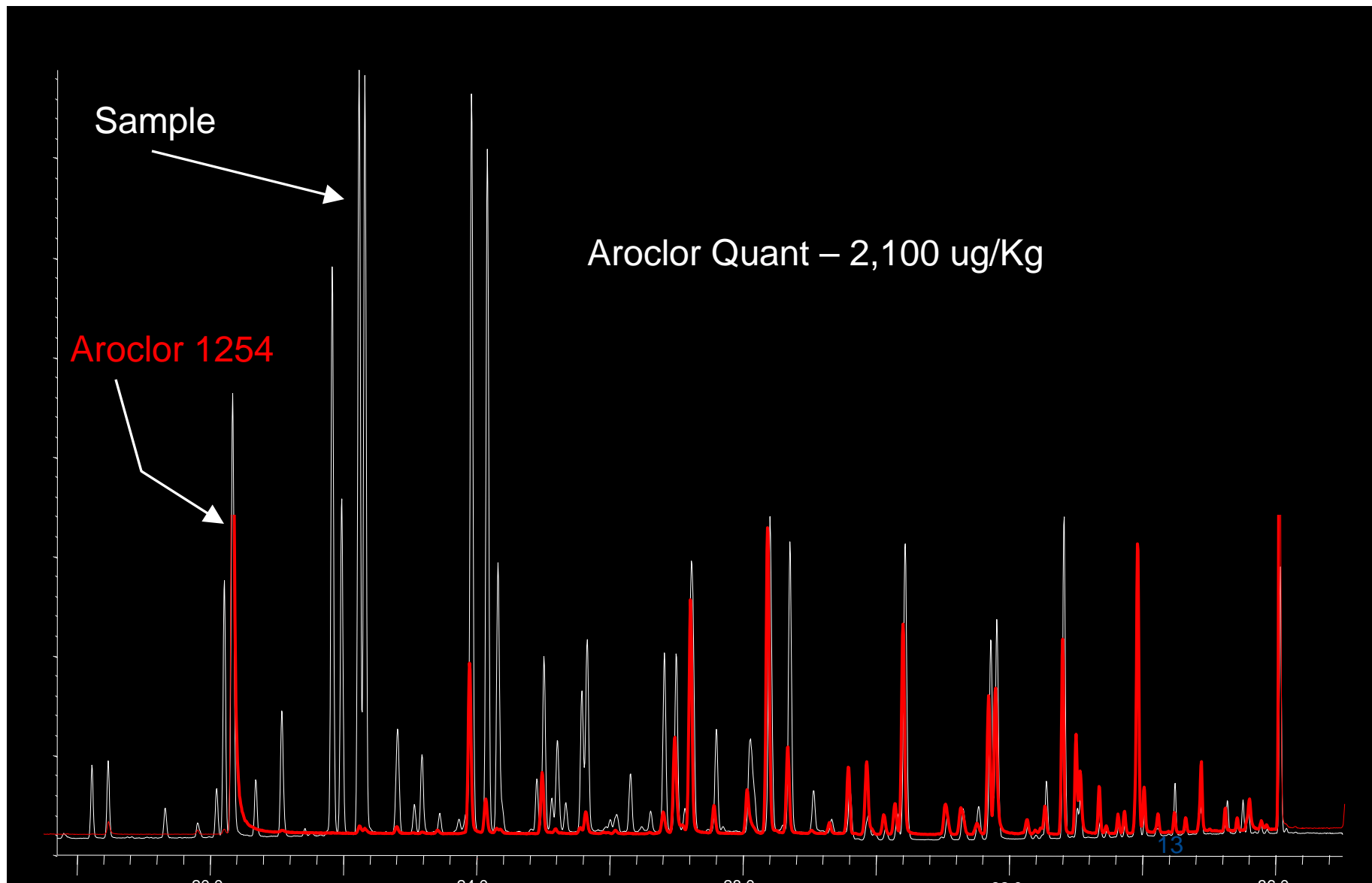
# PCB Analysis by GC/LRMS - History

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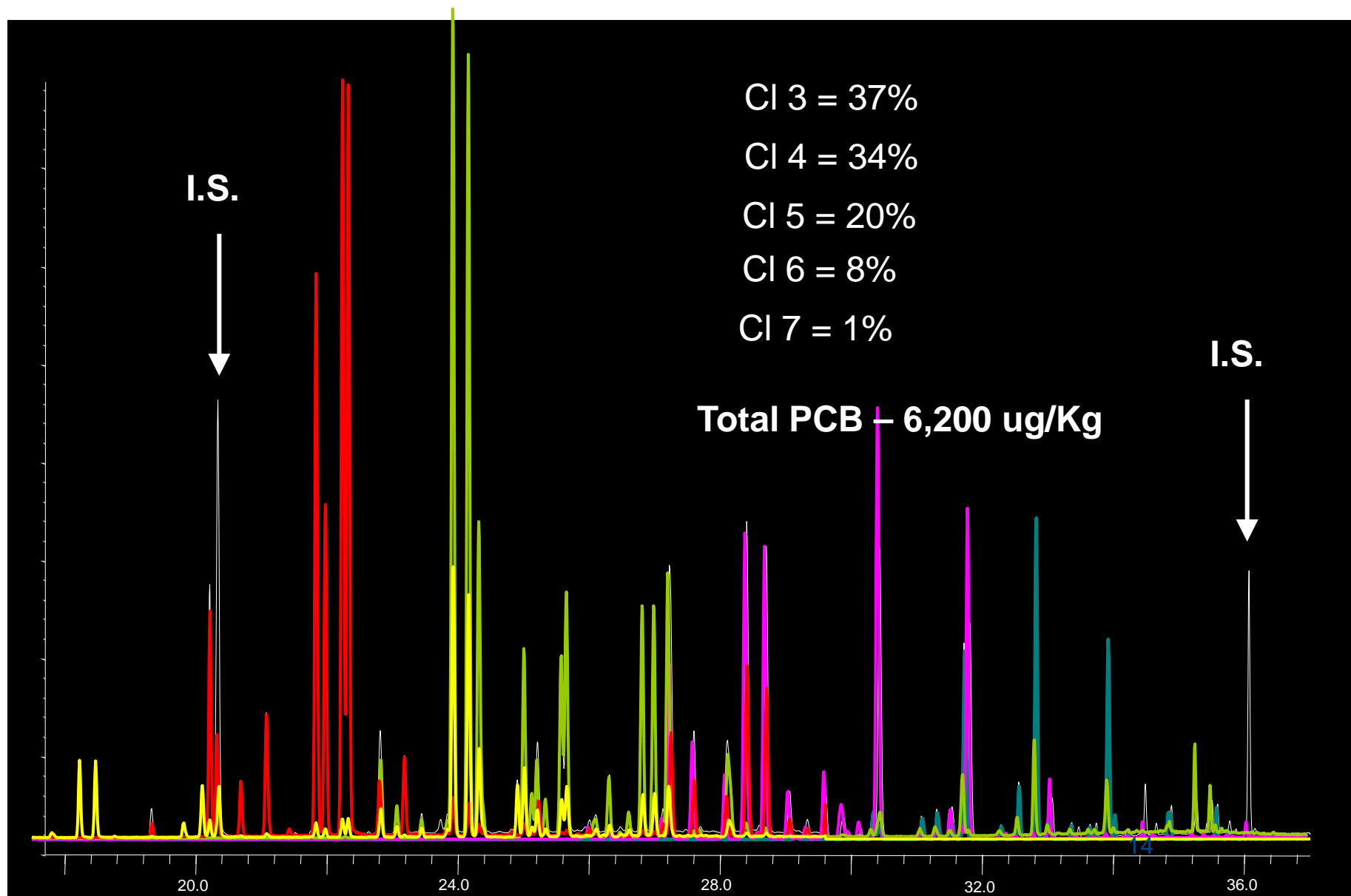
- Method 625 (acid / base-neutral extractables, SVOCs)
  - PCB aroclors listed as potential analytes
- Method 680
  - Adopts / modifies the approach introduced in Method 625
  - Method was not widely used at the time
- NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NWFSC-59, 2004
  - Replaces earlier document utilizing GC-ECD
- Method 8270, performance based, modified



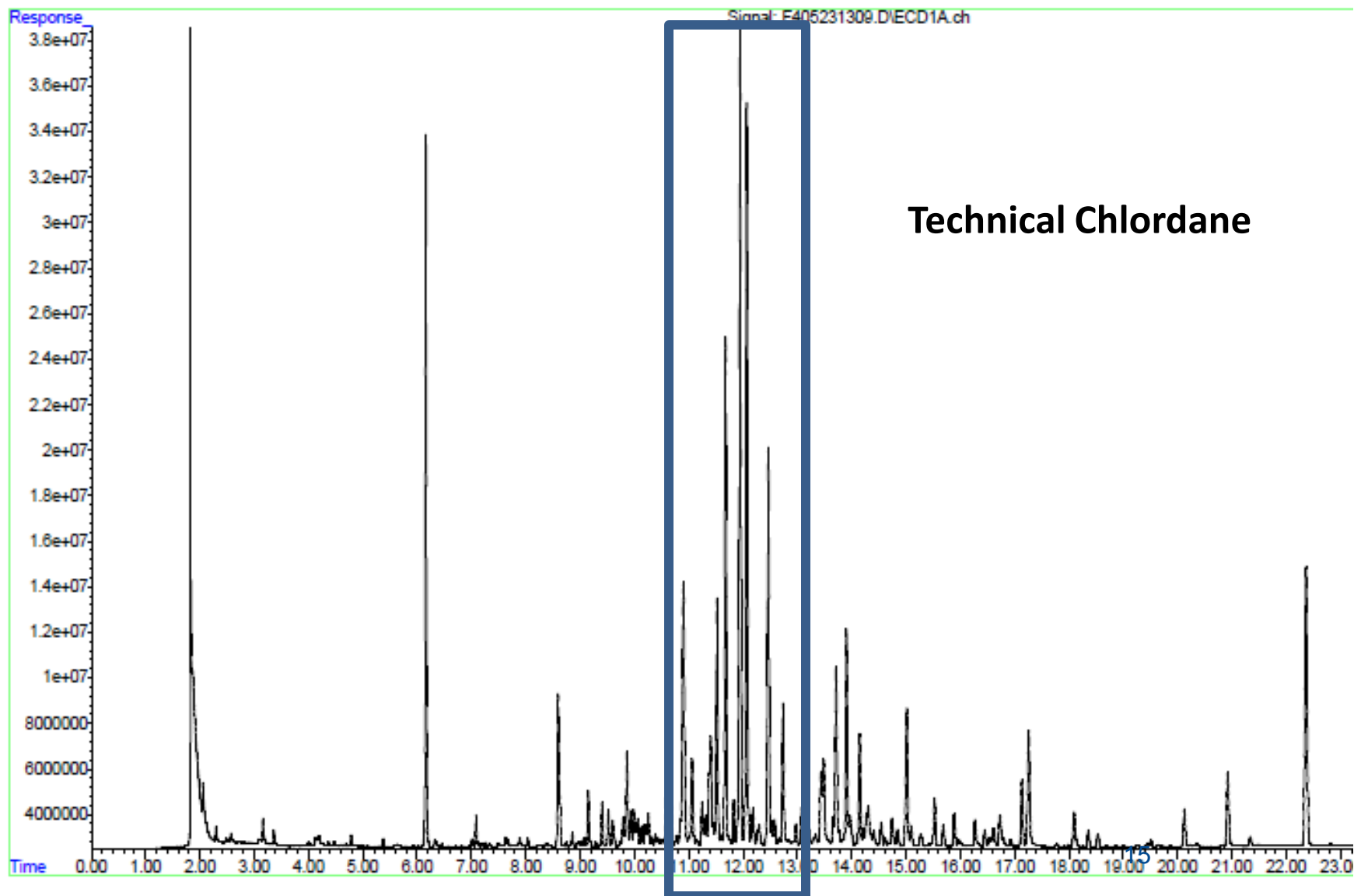
# Quahog Quantitation – Aroclor Analysis



# Quahog Quantitation – LRMS Homolog Analysis

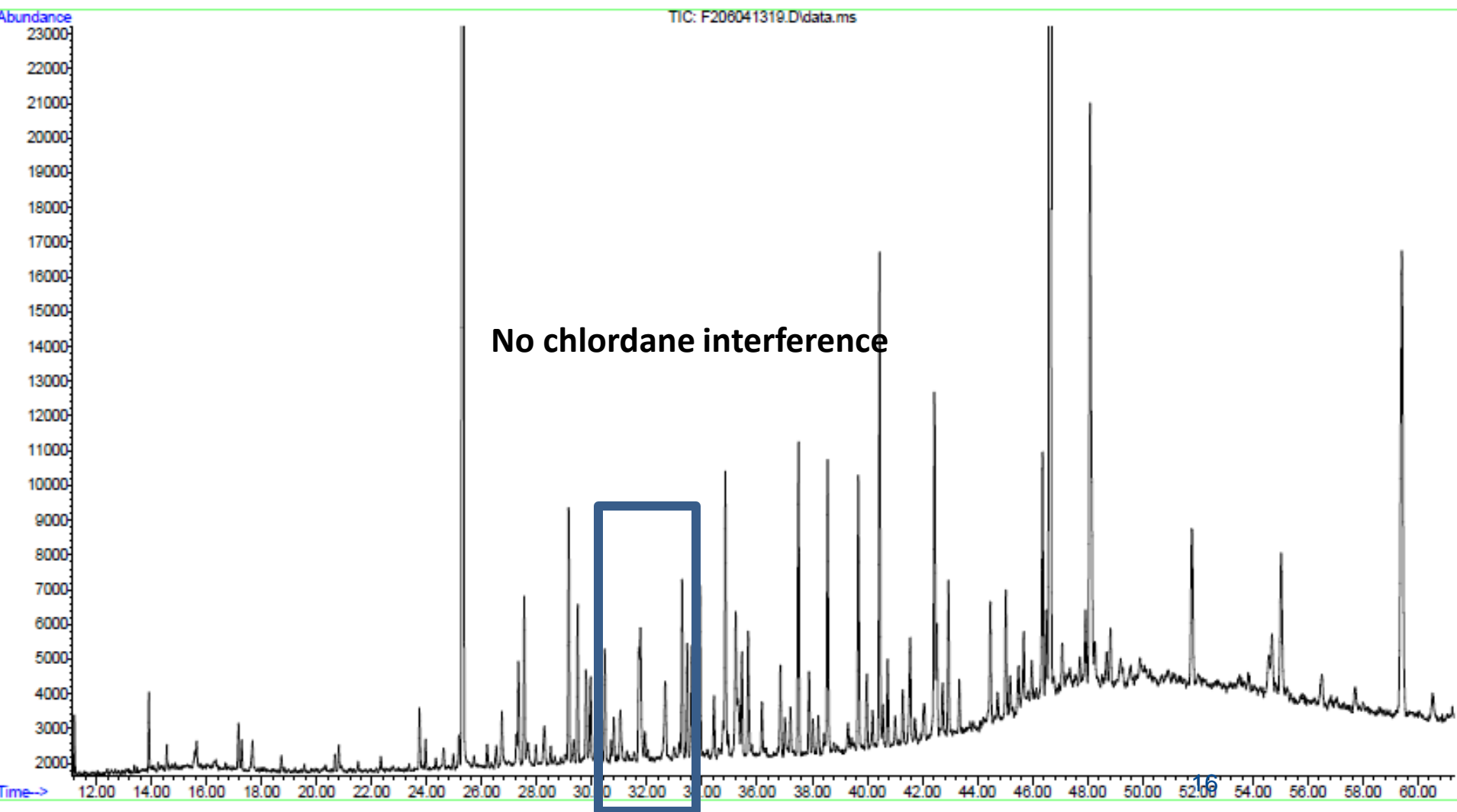


# Tissue Sample: GC-ECD Aroclor Analysis





# Tissue Sample: GC-LRMS Analysis



# PCB Analysis by GC/LRMS

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- Applicable matrices
  - Air, water, soil, sediment, & tissue
- Sensitivity
  - Homologs
    - Aqueous: RL 0.5 ng/L
    - Soil/Sediment/Tissue: RL 0.4 ug/Kg
  - Congeners
    - Aqueous: RL 0.5 ng/L
    - Soil/Sediment/Tissue: RL 0.4 - 0.04 ug/Kg
    - Co-eluters



# In Summary...

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- For the right application, LRMS can be an attractive option
  - Comprehensive, cost effective, “middle ground”
- Eliminates the qualitative /quantitative bias that can be associated with GC aroclor analysis
  - “Weathering” & aroclor mixtures irrelevant
- Homolog analysis ideal for total PCB determination
- Can also simultaneously determine aroclors for comparison with historical aroclor data



# Questions?

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