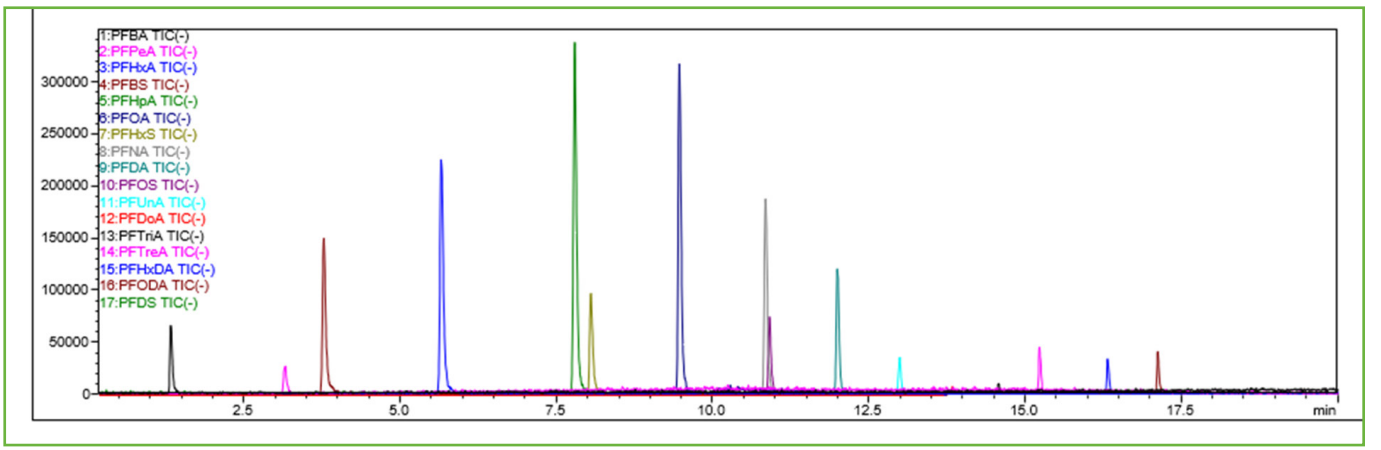
2µm HALO® PFAS C18 Analysis



Peak	Acronym	Collision energy (eV)	RT (min)	*m/z*
1	PFBA	16	1.32	213.00
2	PFPeA	16	3.15	263.00
3	PFHxA	24	5.65	313.00
4	PFBS	48	3.78	299.00
5	PFHpA	18	7.79	363.00
6	PFOA	17	9.47	413.00
7	PFHxS	46	8.05	399.00
8	PFNA	21	10.83	463.00
9	PFDA	17	11.98	513.00
10	PFOS	45	10.90	499.00
11	PFUnA	18	12.97	563.00
12	PFDS	48	12.97	599.00
13	PFDoA	23	13.84	613.00
14	PFTriA	29	14.57	663.00
15	PFTreA	20	15.23	713.00
16	PFHxDA	19	16.31	813.00
17	PFODA	18	17.11	913.00

TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO 90 Å PFAS C18, 2.0µm, 2.1x100 mm
Part Number: 91812-613
Delay Column: HALO®PFAS Delay, 2.7µm, 3.0x50 mm
Part Number: 92113-415
Mobile Phase A: 10 mM Ammonium Acetate
Mobile Phase B: Methanol
Gradient:

Time	%B
0.0	33.0
18.0	98.0

Flow Rate: 0.4 mL/min
Temperature: 40 °C
Injection Volume: 1.0 µL
Sample Solvent: 70/30 Water/ MeOH
MS System: Shimadzu 8060-NX
LC System: Shimadzu Nexera X2
Detector: MS (ESI-), MRM
Nebulizing Gas: Flow: 2 L/min
Heating Gas Flow: 10 L/min
Interface Temperature: 300 °C
DL Temperature: 250 °C
Heat Block Temperature: 400 °C
Drying Gas Flow: 15 L/min

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals used to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. These toxic "forever chemicals" have led to significant public health and environmental concerns and increased needs for diligence in surveillance, production, storage and mitigation. Mixtures of PFAS are resolved using a combination of methanol and water with ammonium acetate. A C18 90 Å, 2.0µm superficially porous particle allows for reduced peak widths and higher peak capacities compared to larger particle sizes.