

AUTOMATED SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION OF 6PPD-QUINONE FOLLOWING DRAFT EPA METHOD 1634

Authors

Ian Wan, PromoChrom
Technologies, Richmond,
BC, Canada

Keywords

SPE-03, Automated
SPE, water, 6PPD-Q,
PFAS, EPA Method
1634



ABSTRACT

N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) is an additive used in tires to enhance durability by protecting against environmental degradation. Under certain conditions, including friction, ground-level ozone, and UV exposure, 6PPD transforms into 6PPD-Quinone (6PPD-Q). This transformation product has drawn attention due to its release through tire wear particles and its toxicity to aquatic species. Given its environmental persistence and potential ecological risks, 6PPD-Q has become a growing concern for scientists and regulatory agencies, emphasizing the need for further research and mitigation efforts.

INTRODUCTION

To support tribes and local governments in monitoring 6PPD-Q in water, the EPA released draft EPA Method 1634 in January 2024. This method employs reverse-phase SPE for sample extraction, followed by LC/MS/MS analysis.

In an effort to enhance testing efficiency, PromoChrom has developed its own SPE cartridge to be utilized on the SPE-03 automated extractor. This application note demonstrates how the packaged solution successfully extracts 6PPD-Q from river water samples following draft EPA Method 1633.

MATERIALS

- PromoChrom SPE-03 with MOD-005 (Minimal-Teflon configuration) and MOD-00P (Volume-Matrix Plus configuration)
- PromoChrom Polymeric Reverse Phase cartridge (Cat. No. C-6PPD-6mL-200mg)
- Reagents and standards following draft EPA Method 1634
- LCMSMS



METHOD SUMMARY

SPE Method

Solvent 1 = Acetonitrile, **Solvent 2** = H₂O, **Solvent 3** = 1:1 Methanol/ H₂O,
W1 = Aqueous waste, **W2** = Organic waste

Table 1 – 6PPD-Q extraction steps programmed on the SPE-03.

| Action | Inlet 1 | Flow | Volume | Description |
|---------------|------------|-----------|--------|--|
| Elute W2 | Solvent 1 | 5 mL/min | 5 mL | Condition cartridges with 5mL Acetonitrile |
| Elute W1 | Solvent 2 | 10 mL/min | 10 mL | Condition cartridges with 10mL Water |
| Add Sample W1 | Sample | 15 mL/min | 285 mL | Load samples at 15mL/min |
| Rinse | Solvent 3 | 70 mL/min | 5 mL | Rinse bottles with 5mL 1:1 Methanol/ H ₂ O |
| Air-Purge R | Air | 70 mL/min | 3 mL | Purge rinse lines |
| Add Samp S | Sample | 20 mL/min | 10 mL | Oscillate rinsate to recover any trapped analytes if inline filter is used |
| Add Samp W1 | Sample | 10 mL/min | 10 mL | Deliver all rinsate through cartridges |
| Air-Purge W1 | Air | 10mL/min | 5 mL | Purge large water droplets out of cartridges |
| Blow N2 | Time based | | 5 mins | Dry cartridges with nitrogen for 5 mins |
| Rinse | Solvent 1 | 70 mL/min | 5 mL | Rinse bottles with 5mL Acetonitrile |
| Add Samp S | Sample | 20 mL/min | 10 mL | Oscillate rinsate to recover any trapped analytes if inline filter is used |
| Collect 1 | Sample | 5 mL/min | 5 mL | Collect rinsate through the cartridges into fraction 1 |
| Rinse | Solvent 1 | 70mL/min | 4 mL | Rinse bottles with 4mL Acetonitrile |
| Air-Purge R | Air | 70 mL/min | 3 mL | Purge rinse lines |
| Add Samp S | Sample | 20 mL/min | 10 mL | Oscillate rinsate to recover any trapped analytes if inline filter is used |
| Collect 1 | Sample | 5mL/min | 10mL | Collect rinsate through the cartridges into fraction 1 |

The extraction takes just 75 minutes to complete for 8 x 250 mL samples.

RESULTS

8 x 250 mL river water samples, with an example shown on the right, were spiked with the native 6PPD-Q analyte at 400 ng/L. The extracted internal standard, 13C6-6PPD-QCIL, is not added to demonstrate that good recoveries can also be achieved directly.

The SPE-03 system with PromoChrom's reverse phase cartridges demonstrated excellent recoveries and consistency. Average recoveries and %RSD are well within the interim acceptance criteria of $\pm 30\%$ from the true value for the mean recovery and $< 30\%$ for RSD.



Table 2 - Precision and Accuracy Results of 6PPD-Q

| Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 4 | Pos 5 | Pos 6 | Pos 7 | Pos 8 | Average | %RSD |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 91.9% | 91.3% | 91.9% | 90.2% | 94.2% | 87.3% | 91.9% | 89.9% | 91.07% | 2.21% |

CONCLUSIONS

PromoChrom's SPE-03 system coupled with reverse phase cartridges offer a quick and effective solution for the extraction of 6PPD-Q from water. Aside from achieving excellent recoveries, it provides high efficiency by fully automating the extraction process for 8 samples in parallel. The results were obtained on a PFAS-configured system with MOD-005 Minimal-Teflon option, demonstrating that labs can perform EPA Method 1634 and PFAS methods on the same platform.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

| Part No. | Description | Notes |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| SPE-03 | 8-Channel SPE-03 System | Automated SPE System https://www.promochrom.com/spe-03 |
| MOD-00P | Volume-Matrix Plus configuration | For automatic rinsing of up to 1L sample containers and handling of samples with particulates https://www.promochrom.com/spe-03 |
| C-6PPD-6mL-200mg | Aquaris™ SPE cartridge, 6mL, 200mg, Reverse Phase sorbent | To extract 6PPD-Q from aqueous samples https://www.promochrom.com/spe-cartridges |
| F-HC-30 | High-Capacity Inline Filter | To enable the extraction of samples with particulates https://www.promochrom.com/inline-filters |
| F-T-M | Anti-clogging Tip | To handle large sample sediments https://www.promochrom.com/anti-clogging-tips |

References

1. EPA Method 1634
https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-01/draft-method-1634-for-web-posting-1-23-24_508.pdf

Learn more at
www.promochrom.com

