

Determination of 242 Organic Compounds in Fog Water by GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, and LC-MS/MS

Dani Khoury^{a,b}, Yasmine Jabali^b, Olivier Delhomme^{a,c}, Maurice Millet^a
(dani.khoury@etu.unistra.fr)

^a Institute of Chemistry and Processes for Energy, Environment and Health ICPEES UMR 7515 Group of Physical Chemistry of the Atmosphere, University of Strasbourg, 25 Rue Becquerel, F-67087 Strasbourg Cedex 3, Strasbourg, France.

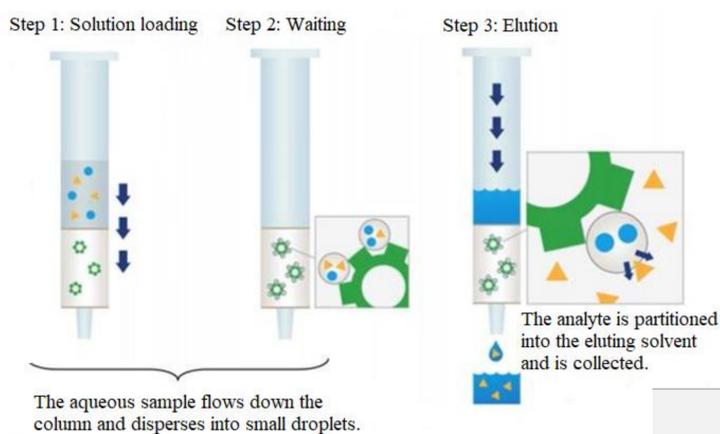
^b Environmental Engineering Laboratory (EEL): University of Balamand, Faculty of Engineering, Chemical Engineering Department, Kelhat-El Koura, Lebanon.

^c UFR Sciences fondamentales et appliquées, Université de Lorraine, Campus Bridoux, rue du Général Deslestraint, Metz, 57070, France.

INTRODUCTION

- The analysis of organic matters in fog water has taken more attention in the last few years.
- The compounds of interests are: phenols, acids, pesticides (volatile and non-volatile), and **POPs** (**OCPs**, **PAHs**, and **PCBs**).
- The extraction of the targeted compounds is performed by Solid-liquid extraction (SLE).
- The analytical quantification is done by GC-MS (phenols and acids), GC-MS/MS (POPs and volatile pesticides), and LC-MS/MS (non-volatile pesticides).

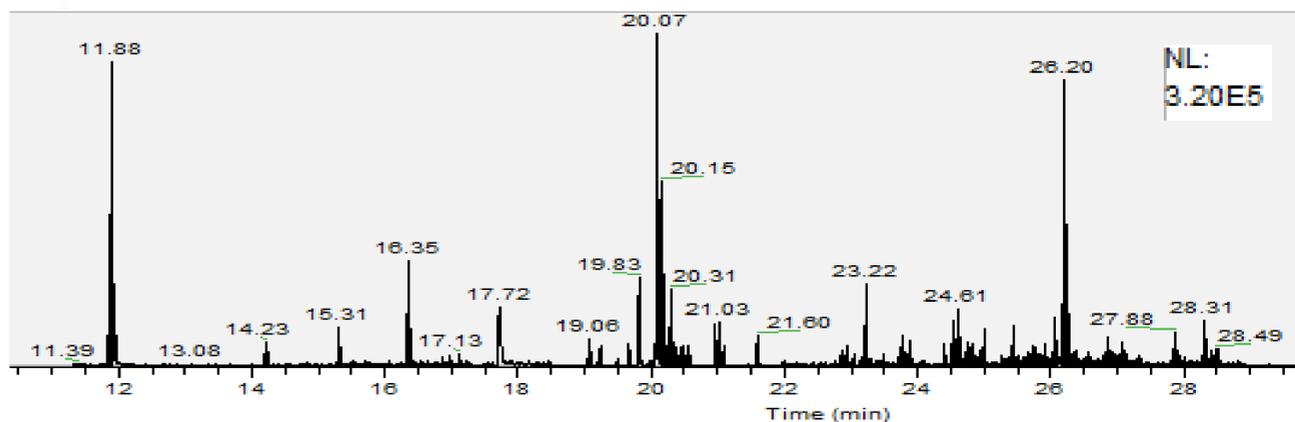
Extraction Method



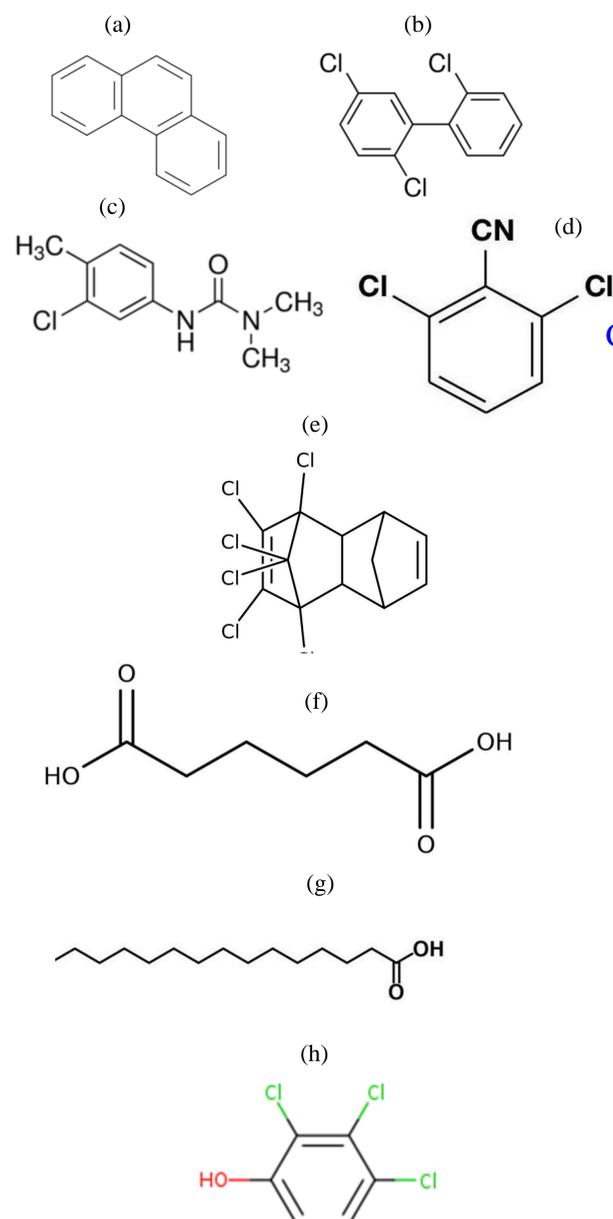
Case Study: PAHs, PCBs, and OCPs (POPs)

| | Rate (°C/min) | Temp (°C) | Hold time (min) |
|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Initial | | 50 | 3 |
| Ramp 1 | 10 | 255 | 0 |
| Ramp 2 | 20 | 330 | 18 |

GC-MS/MS conditions:
MS transfer line temp: 300°C
Ion source temp: 210°C
Ionization mode: EI
Gas flow: 1 ml/min
Split flow: 20 ml/min
Mode: Splitless



Chemical structures of organic compounds



Concentration range of PAHs/PCBs/OCPs detected in fog samples taken from Alsace (France) and Lebanon during 2018 and 2021

| Organic compounds | Concentration Range (ug/l) | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Lebanon | Alsace |
| HAPs | | |
| Naphtalene | 19.92-55.76 | 13.85- 41.99 |
| Acenaphtene | 5.66-23.55 | 5.35- 11.94 |
| Fluorene | 41.69-69.58 | 2.93- 24.31 |
| Phenanthrene | 203.26-313.24 | 8.12- 60.69 |
| Anthracene | 70.843-207.71 | 4.20- 19.91 |
| Fluoranthrene | 126.75-230.12 | 16.22- 112.37 |
| Pyrene | 149.45-253.8 | 12.43- 102.48 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 135.75-452.55 | 13.61- 495.99 |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthrene | 7.12 | 178.12 |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthrene | 84.78 | 308.12 |
| Benzo(e)pyrene | 119.1 | 97.22 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 421.55 | 86.72- 355.66 |
| OCPs | | |
| α-HCH | 3.48-17.7 | 1.92- 4.49 |
| γ-HCH | 7.12-36.46 | 5.39- 9.98 |
| PCBs | | |
| PCB118 | 6.39-100.96 | 28.32- 42.44 |
| PCB123 | - | 3.45 |

- Validated for its precisions, recovery, and linearity
- Low LOD and LOQ, $R^2 > 0.98$, and % RSD < 20 are achieved.
- Applied on real fog samples.
- Most organic compounds are extracted by SLE.

Conclusions

- The use of SLE coupled with GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, and LC-MS/MS enables the determination of a wide variety of emerging environmental organic compounds in one matrix.
- The applicability of this method on real fog samples taken from Lebanon and Alsace (France) shows a potential risk of different environmental pollutants.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the University of Strasbourg, in particular the ICPEES laboratory for funding the project and providing all materials and equipment for the good of this work, without which the present study could not have been accomplished.

6th Annual conference:

Air Quality: Science for Solutions– 2022,
Thursday, April 7, 2022

Examples of chemical structures of:

- (a). Phenanthrene, (b). PCB 28, (c). Chlortoluron, (d). Dichlobenil, (e). Aldrine, (f). Adipic acid, (g). Pentadecanoic acid, (h). 2,3,4-trichlorophenol