The Use of Accurate Mass Peak Filters to Detect and Identify New **Disinfection Byproducts in Swimming Pools and Spas**

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Sample Workflow



Data Acquisition

Collect electron ionization (EI) or chemical ionization (CI) data in high resolution (Resolving Power = 25K FWHH) or ultra high resolution (RP = 50K FWHH) mode at an acquisition rate of up to 200 spectra/second. Combines LECO's marketleading GC×GC technology with high resolution time-of-flight mass spectrometry, all in one integrated platform and software package.



Analytical Conditions: Primary Column: 30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 µm film (Rtx-200) **Sec. Column**: 0.6 m x 0.25 mm ID x 0.25 µm film (Rxi-5ms) **Sample**: 1 µL cold splitless 250°C Column Flow: 1.0 mL/min **Injection Temp**: 55°C --(300°C/min) - 250°C **Oven Temp**: 35°C (4.0 min)--(5°C/min) -300°C (3.0 min), Total: 60 min Secondary Oven: +5°C **Modulator**: +15°C **Modulation Period**: 3 s

MS Transfer Line Temp: 280°C

Mass Range: m/z 15 – 650

Acquisition Rate: 150 spectra/s

Source Temp: 200°C

₂H₅C

Mass

Accuracy

MORE ANALYTES IDENTIFIED **Unknown Identification**

A putative identification can be made for an unknown compound based on the mass spectral interpretation of accurate mass data. After the elemental composition of the molecular ion was determined below, ChemSpider was launched directly from ChromTOF-HRT[®] brand software to search for compounds matching the chemical formula assigned. Of the 16 results in the database, only two compounds had an appropriate structure that corresponded with the observed mass spectrum. Note that they are positional isomers.

ChemSp Search and share of	ider chemistry							
Found 16 res	sults					***	:=	\equiv
Search term: C8	BH4Br2N2O2 (Found	d by molecular formula	a)					
ID	Structure	Molecular Formula	Molecular Weight	<u># of Data Sources</u> ▼	<u># of References</u>	<u># of Pu</u>	bMed	# of RSC
<u>13789183</u>		$C_8H_4Br_2N_2O_2$	319.9376	5	5	0		0
<u>13789325</u>	BITT	C ₈ H ₄ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	319.9376	1	1	0		0

Elemental Composition Determined from Monoisotopic Mass

Br- Average Use Swimming Pool in an Athletic Center

Mass Calibration

A reference compound such as perfluorotributylamine may be introduced throughout the chromatographic run to enhance the mass accuracy with postacquisition mass calibration. If the TOF drift correction is stable throughout the run, then a region without analyte interference, such as during the hold time at the end of the run, may be used for post-acquisition mass calibration. The mass calibration table demonstrates a mass accuracy RMS = 0.47 ppm.

1260

	Name	Formula	Species	Charge	Mass Winde	Start Time (s)	End Time (s)	Priority	Expected M/Z	Observed M/Z	Mass Delta (mDa)	Mass Accuracy (ppm)	Resolution
1*	Carbon dioxide	CO ₂		1	0.5000	3396	3510	1	43.9893	43.9893	0.05	1.03	18055
2	PFTBA069	CF3		1	1.0000	3396	3510	1	68.9947	68.9946	-0.02	-0.32	23900
3	PFTBA131	C ₃ F ₅		1	1.0000	3396	3510	1	130.9915	130.9914	-0.04	-0.32	24619
4	PFTBA219	C ₄ F ₉		1	1.0000	3396	3510	1	218.9851	218.9851	0.02	0.09	25964
5	PFTBA264	C ₅ F ₁₀ N		1	2.0000	3396	3510	1	263.9866	263.9867	0.12	0.47	24492
6	PFTBA414	C ₈ F ₁₆ N		1	2.0000	3396	3510	1	413.9770	413.9769	-0.06	-0.14	21318
7	PFTBA502	C ₉ F ₂₀ N		1	2.0000	3396	3510	1	501.9706	501.9705	-0.11	-0.23	21311

2260

Automatic Peak Finding with Mass Spectral HRD[®]

Industry leading High Resolution Deconvolution[®] (HRD) identifies chromatographic peaks automatically. In this swimming pool treated with bromine as the disinfectant, more than 10,000 individual chromatographic peaks were indicated; more than 10x the number of peaks detected in the 1D chromatogram. About 3% of the peaks had a library similarity score greater than 850 and a mass accuracy ± 2 ppm, indicating that the large majority of the peaks in the sample were unknowns.



Mass

Calibration







Classification with Peak Filters: Br₂ Class Compounds

Analytical ion chromatogram (AIC) showing only the peaks that were classified as containing 2-Br, defined by the spectral filters (almost 500 peaks). Notice how even though the TIC is extremely complex, the AIC shows high quality chromatographic peaks determined automátically by the software. If we select a peak, in this case one of the most intense peaks by area, we can view the deconvoluted mass spectrum and library search results. Notice the high quality of the mass spectrum from a very complex region of the chromatogram.



Accurate Mass Peak Filters

A compound class(es) may be identified by leveraging unique featur spectrum; e.g. accurate mass, isotope pattern, and/or fragmenta Spectral peak filters were designed for Br_x, Cl_y, Br_xCl_y, and I containing where x = 1 to 5 and y = 1 to 7. The I⁺ ion was targeted using m/z 126.90

Spectral Peak Filter for Br₂ **compound:**

Intensity of Any Monoisotope is > 100

AND

Abundance of Any Monoisotope is > 44% of abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 1.9979 \pm 0.0015 Da$

AND

Abundance of Any Monoisotope is < 58% of abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 1.9979 \pm 0.0015$ Da

AND

Abundance of Any Monoisotope ± m/z 3.9985±0.0015Da

is > 42% of abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 1.9979 \pm 0.0015$ Da AND

Abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 3.9985 \pm 0.0015 Da$

is < 56% of abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 1.9979 \pm 0.0015$ Da AND

Abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 1.0028 \pm 0.0015 Da$ is < abundance of Any Monoisotope

AND

Abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 5.9937 \pm 0.0015 Da$ is < 2% of abundance of Any Monoisotope $\pm m/z 1.9979 \pm 0.0015$ Da

AND

Intensity of Any Monoisotope + $Br \pm 0.0015Da$ is < 20 AND

Intensity of Any Monoisotope + $Br2 \pm 0.0015Da$ is < 20 AND

Intensity of Any Monoisotope + $Cl \pm 0.0015Da$ is < 20 AND

Intensity of Any Monoisotope + $Cl2 \pm 0.0015Da$ is < 20

326				
res in its mass tion pattern. compounds; 39 ± 5 ppm.	Classification	Filter		
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es Chlorine / Bromine Spectral

🖉 Internal Standards 🛛 📝 Semi Quantifications

OK Cancel



Classification Summary Tables

Area % as measured by the deconvoluted TIC for each class was compared for four sample types from Raw Water to Tap Water to Swimming Pool Water and Spa Water. The data show that the abundance of brominated compounds increased significantly in the swimming pool and spa treated with bromine as the disinfectant compared to the tap water used to fill the pools. Also, the tap water treated with chlorine had more chlorinated compounds than the untreated raw water [1].









Classification Table

Create a classification table for the compound class(es) that the spectral peak filters were designed to identify, inserting the appropriate filter into the properties option for the class. One or more summary columns may be added for each class. i.e. XIC, BPI, or TIC. In this case, the summary will be based on the total area of all of the ions in the deconvoluted (peak true) spectra for all of the chromatographic peaks of each class.



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Delivering the Right Results



Classification with Accurate Mass Peak Filters



Classify

Br2Cl2

Br3Cl2

BrCl2

0.008 18.016

0.075

0.036

0.022

Classify sample peaks to tabulate data for the classification table. The color of the peak markers correspond to the assignment based on the properties for the class(es) in the classification table. Sample Peaks



Reference

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1. Daiber, E.J. et al. 2016. Environ Sci Technol. Progressive Increase in Disinfection Byproducts and Mutagenicity from Source to Tap to Swimming Pool and Spa Water: Impact of Human Inputs. http://pubs.acs.org/doi/ipdf/10.1021/acs.est.6b00808.