

Metal analysis of ground- and high matrix waters using ICP-MS

Eurofins Analytico

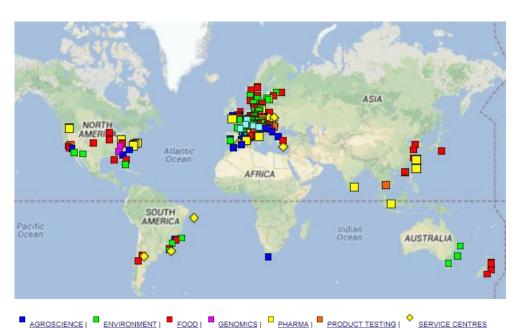
Wim Proper

Overview of Presentation



- Introduction Eurofins
- Method / Instrument setup
- Instrument performance
- MassHunter software
- Results evaluation (LIMS link)











Company Overview

Eurofins Scientific is an international life sciences company which provides a unique range of analytical testing services to clients across multiple industries. The Group is the world leader in food and pharmaceutical products testing. It is also number one in the world in the field of environmental laboratory services, and one of the global market leaders in agroscience, genomics and central laboratory services.

Short History

Eurofins Scientific was founded in 1987 with 10 employees. Today the Eurofins Group is a leading provider of analytical services with:

- an international network of over 180 laboratories across 35 countries in Europe, the USA, Asia and South America
- over 14,000 staff
- a portfolio of over **100,000** reliable analytical methods
- · more than **80 million** assays performed each year.







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Barneveld (NL)





Environmental samples like water, soil, waste water, ...

NEN-EN-ISO 17025

2x ICP-OES and 5x ICP-MS

(Agilent Partnerlab ICP-MS)



































Method / Instrument setup



- Nebulizer choice
- TDS dependency
- Interferences (C, CI, Ca, ...)
- Selectivity
- Method validation (MDL, RSD%, REC%, linearity).



Method / Instrument setup



NEN-EN-ISO 17294-2:

5 Interferences

5.1 General

In certain cases, isobaric and non-isobaric interferences may occur. The most important interferences in this respect are coinciding masses and physical interferences from the sample matrix. For more detailed information, refer to ISO 17294-1.

Common isobaric interferences are given in Table 2 (for additional information see ISO 17294-1). In order to detect these interferences, it is recommended that several different isotopes of an element be determined. All the results should be similar. If they are not, mathematical correction is then necessary if, for a given element, there is no isotope which can be measured without interferences.

Small drifts or variations in intensities should be corrected by the application of the reference-element technique. In general, in order to avoid physical and spectral interferences, the mass concentration of dissolved matter (salt content) shall not exceed 2 g/l.

Method / Instrument setup (nebulizer) ** eurofins



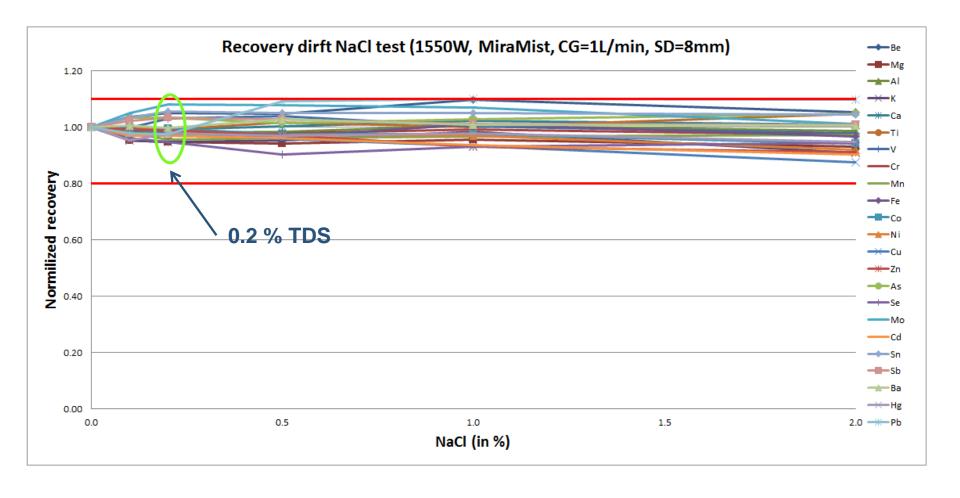
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Feature▼ Type►	Concentric (std. glass)	Concentric (PFA low flow)	Cross-Flow	High Solids (e.g. Burgener)	
Aerosol Efficiency	Good	Excellent	Moderate	Fair	
Ability for Ultra-Low Liquid Uptake (<200uL/min)	No	Yes	No	No	
Dissolved Solids Tolerance	Moderate	Moderate-poor	Good	Good	
Un-dissolved Solids (particulates) Tolerance	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Good	
Self-Aspiration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
HF Resistant	No	Yes	Usually	Yes (typically)	
Use for Organic Solvents?	Yes	Most	Yes	No	



Method / Instrument setup (TDS)





Method / Instrument setup (interference)





ISO 17294-1:2004(E)

(informative)

Spectral interferences, choice of isotopes and method detection limits for quadrupole ICP-MS instruments

Annex A

Table A.1 — Spectral interferences, choice of isotopes and method detection limits for quadrupole ICP-MS instruments

Element	isotope	Abundance %	Method detection limit ^d µg/l	Theoreti	cal Interferences	Interference	Best usable isotopes		
				Inter-element	Polystomic ions	with practical relevance	Preference	Reason	
Ag	107	51,8	1	_	Zr0, Y0	91Zr18O	х	least interference	
	109	48,2	1	_	ZrO, ZrOH, NbO	- /	_	_	
Al	27	100	5	_	BeO, BO, CN, HCN		×	_	
As	75	100	1	Sm ²⁺ , Eu ²⁺ , Nd ²⁺	ArCI, CoO, Ar ₂ H, ArK, CaO ₂ , NaCAr, CPO ₂ , CaCl	40,Ay315CI	×	-	
Au	197	100	0,5	_	HfO, TaO	-	×	_	
В	10	19,9	10		_	-	х	free of interference, low beckground	
	11	80,1	10	_	вн	-		-	
Bø	135	6,6	3	_	_	-	_	_	
	137	11,2	3		_	-		highest ebundance, least interference	
	138	71,7	0,5	Ls, Ce	_	La, Ce		_	
Be	9	100	0,5	_		-	×	_	
BI	209	100	0,5	-		_	×	_	
Ca	43	0,14	100	Sr2+	MgO, BO ₂ , AIO, CaH, CNO, CO ₂	Sr2+	×	low background, least interference	
	44	2,1	50	Sr ²⁺	CaH, MgO, AIO, BO ₂ , CNO, SIO, CO ₂ , N ₂ O	Sr ²⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁶ O ₂	×	lowest detection limit	
Cd	111	12,8	0,5		MaO, MaOH, ZrOH, K ₂ O ₂ H	⁸⁴ Zr ³⁶ O ¹ H, ⁸⁶ Mo ¹⁸ O	-	_	
- 1	113	12,2	0,5	in	MoO, ZrOH, Ca ₂ O ₂ H, Ar ₂ O ₂ H, RuO	In, ^{s7} Mo ¹⁶ O	×	for high Sn	
	114	28,7	0,3	Sn	MoO, MoOH, RuO	Sn, ⁵⁸ Mo ¹⁶ O		lowest detection limit, least interference	
Ce	140	88,5	0,1		_	- 1	x	_	
Co .	59	100	0,2	Sn ²⁺	CaO, CaOH, MgCl, ArNa, ArOH, ArF	⁴³ Ce ¹⁶ O	×	-	
Cr	52	83,8	1	-]	SO, ArO, ArG, ArN, CIO, HCIO, CIN, ArNH	⁴⁰ Ar ¹² C	x	for low C and high Cl	
	53	9,5	5	-	HSO, ArC, HCIO, CIO, ArOH, ArN, ArNH, SO	S7CI ⁹⁶ O	×	for high C and low Cl	
Os	133	100	0,1	-	RuO ₂	_	×	_	

continued)

erferences	Interference	Best u	sable isotopes
lyatomic lone	with practical relevance	Preference	Reason
D, PO ₂ , ArNa, 1, NaGa, CaOH, NH, NCCI, CIO	47T)16O, 40Ar ²³ Na	×	for low Na and Ti, lowest detection limit
O, PO, SO, H, ArMg, CaOH, N ₂ H, S ₂ COCI	49 _{T1} 18 _O , 32 _S 16 _O , 1H, 41 _A r ²⁵ Mg	×	for medium Mg, S and Ti and high Na
NdO, SmO	-	×	<u>-</u>
SmO, NdO		×	_
BeO	_		
BaO		×	_
IO, ArO, ArN, ArOH, SO, CIO	ArN Cr	×	abundance and background
D, ArO, ArOH, C, CaN, CaOH, MgO ₂ , ArF	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H	×	determine choice
ArP, VO, ArS, SO ₂ , S ₂	Ba ²⁺	_	
CIO ₂ , ArCI, 8O ₂ , ArS, CrO	-	×	least interference
, PrO, LaO, BF	- ma	×	least interference
IO, PrO, NdO	Dy		_
rS, Cl ₂ , Ar ₂	Se	×	
iO, DyO, ErO		×	_
wo	184W16D	_	_
wo	184W ¹⁷ O	х	least interference from WO
wo	O81W881	_	
SmO	_	×	
RuO	Sn	х	_
HfO, LuO		ж	-
ArH	-	х	-
	-	Х	-
_	-		_
_		х	lowest detection limit
GdO, TbO	Hf	×	_
IO, NaH, G ₂	-		lowest detection limit, least interference
BaO, C ₂ , C ₂ H	-		_
BO, CN, C ₂ H ₂ , C ₂ H	-		for higher Mg concentrations
ArN, CIO, NaS, IH, ArNH, KO, IN, ArO, ArF	ArNH	×	-
ArKO, BrO		_	
BrO, K ₂ O	Ru	x	lowest detection limit

ISO 17294-1:2004(E)

A.1 (continued)

al Interferences	Interference with practical	Best usable isotopes			
Polyatomic Ions	relevance	Preference	Reason		
ПO	_	х	_		
BaO, RuO ₃	_	x			
CarO, ArO, CaN, NaCi, MgS, CaOH, Si ₂ , ArOH	Fe	x	for low Fe		
CaO, CaOH, MgCl, NaCl	⁴⁴ Ca ¹⁸ O	×	least interference		
CaOH, ScO	44Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H, 46Sc ¹⁶ O		-		
SIH, NO, NOH, N ₂ H, CO, COH	NO	×	_		
PtO	_	×	sum of 206, 207 a 208		
lrO	1	×	sum of 206, 207 a 208		
PlO	-	×	sum of 206, 207 a 208		
YO, ArCu	_	-	_		
MoO, ZrO	Cd	x	_		
_	_	×	_		
HfO	_	×	_		
_	_	х	_		
TmO, ErO		х	least interference		
TmO, YbO	Os	×	highest abundano		
SrO, ArCu, RbO	-	×	-		
ArNi, NICI	_	_			
SrO	Pd	×	lowest detection li least interference		
O ₂ , BH, NOH, O ₂ H	O ₂	х	_		
PdO	_	x	lesst interference		
ZrO	Te		_		
CO ₃ , SIO, BO ₃ , AIO, CaH, CHO ₃ , SIOH, N ₂ OH	20Si 18Q	×	_		
ArCI, Ar ₂ H, CaCl, CFNO ₂	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁷ Cl	×	for low CI		
Ar ₂ , CeCl, ArCe	38Ar ⁴⁰ Ar	x	for high CI and Br		
Ar ₂ H, BrH, CCl ₃ , SO ₃ , Ar ₂ H ₂ , ArCa	Kr, ⁸¹ Br ¹ H	×	for low Br		
CO, N., BO, SiH, AIH, COH, N ₂ H	_	×	_		
RuO ₃	-	×	-		
MoO, RuO, PdO	New	×	least interference		
RuO, PdO	Te		_		
RbH	_	_	_		
_		×	lowest detection lin		

1 (continued)

Interferences	Interference	Best u	isable leotopes	
Polyatomic lons	with practical relevance	Preference	Reason	
NdO, PrO	_	×		
_	-	×	least interference	
PdO	Xe	x	lowest detection limit	
_	_	х	_	
IO ₂ , PO, SIO, CCI, NH, SIOH, SN, N ₂ , NO ₂ H	31P16O	×	least interference	
IrC, CCI, SO, NO ₂ , PO, SN, NN ₂ , C ₄	Ca, ⁵² S ¹⁶ O	-	_	
SOH	³² S ¹⁸ O ¹ H	_		
WO, ReO, WHO			_	
-	-	x	lowest detection limit least interference	
EuO	-	x	_	
_	-	×		
HSO, CIO, CIN, NH, ArC, ArN, SN, SO	35CI15O	×	_	
HoO, DyO, ErO	-	×	least interference	
ErO, YbO	Os		_	
_	_	×	_	
DyO, SmO, GdO	-	×	least interference	
DyO, GdO	Hf	-	_	
O, CeO, PO ₂ , SO ₂ , DI, S ₂ , PO ₂ H, ArN ₂ , ArMg	NI, 49TI 16O, 32S16O ₂ , 40Ar ²⁴ Mg	-	_	
10, VO, SO ₂ , PCI, FeC, S ₂ , SO ₂ H	50T116O, 34S16O ₂	×	for medium TI and S	
O, CIO., SO., TiO, rS, FeN, PCI, FeC,	Be ²⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ²⁶ Si	×	for low Ba and Si	
S ₂ , ArN ₂ , ArSi				

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Method / Instrument setup (interference)



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Element	Isotope	Abundance	Method	Theoretic	cal interferences	Interference		
	4.	%	detection limit ^a µg/l	Inter-element	Polyatomic ions	with practical relevance	Preference	Reason
Cu	63	69,2	1	_	TiO, PO ₂ , ArNa, MgCl, NaCa, CaOH, ArCNH, NCCl, ClO	⁴⁷ Ti ¹⁶ O, ⁴⁰ Ar ²³ Na		for low Na and Ti, lowest detection limit
1	C.F.	20.0	2	Do2+	TIO DO SO	49T:16O	V	for medium Ma S

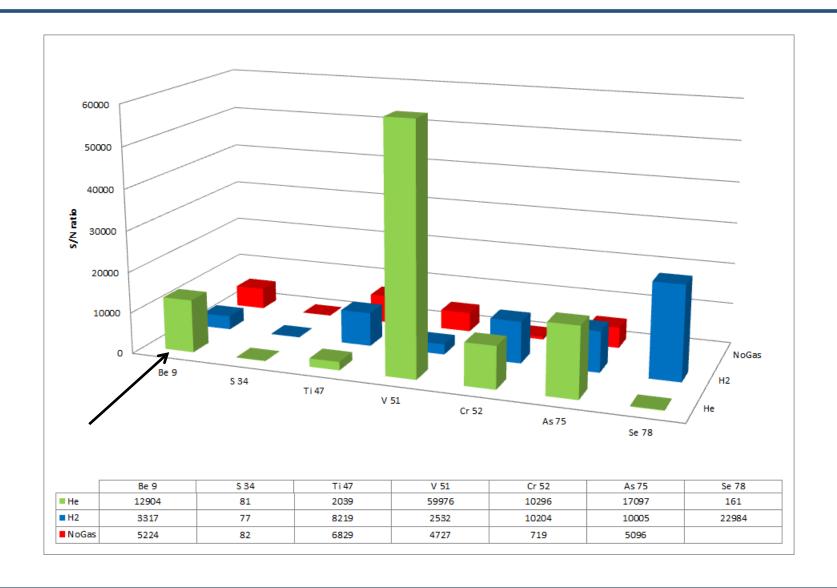
			CI 10000mg/L (NaCI)											
			Resu	lts		Interference?	Lowest	In or decrease						
Element	Unit	Reporting limit	He-mode	H2-mode	Nogas-mode	(ISO17294-2)		%						
Na / 23	mg/L	0.1	6028.13	6700.05	>									
V / 51	μg/L	1	1.33	40.82	94.02	Y	He	98.6						
Cr / 53	μg/L	1	3.66	269.34	264.69	Y	He	98.6						
Cu / 63	μg/L	5	0.52	18.73	87.48	Y	He	99.4						
As / 75	μg/L	3	0.27	1.26	96.84	Y	He	99.7						
Se / 77	μg/L	0.5	5.13	0.27	689.48	Y	H2	100.0						
Se / 78	μg/L	0.5	0.61	0.05	25.26	Y	H2	99.8						

Reaction gas flow: He 4.0 mL/min and H2 4.0 mL/min

In total 25 interference solutions were measured (like C, Cl, W, ... incl mixed)

Method / Instrument setup (S/N)

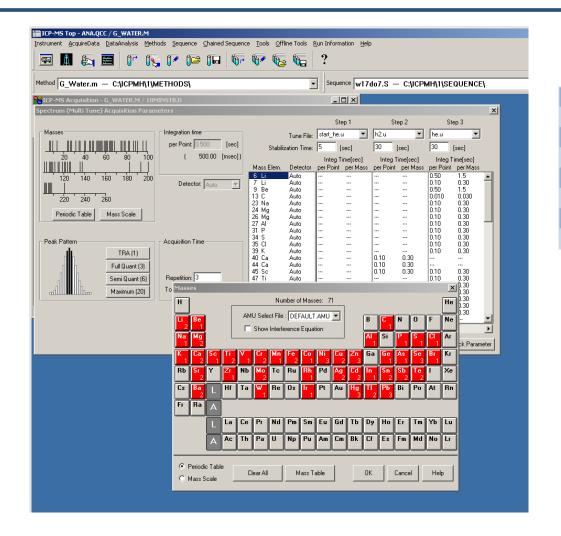




Method / Instrument setup (Overview) ** eurofins



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ICP-MS	7500ce
Nebulizer	Burgener MiraMist
RF Power	1550 W
Sampling Depth	8.0 mm
Carrier gas	1.0 L/min
KED voltage	3 V
He flow rate	4 mL/min
H2 flow rate	4 mL/min

Calibration ranges:

 $0 - 2 \mu g/L$ Ha

 $0 - 250 \,\mu g/L$ Ag

 $0-500 \mu g/L$ Li, B, Be, Ti, V, Cr, Mn*, Ni, Co,

Cu, Zn, As, Se*, Sr, Mo, Cd, Sn,

Sb, Te, Ba, Tl, Pb

0-1 mg/L Br, Zr, W

0 – 50 mg/L Na, **Fe***, K, **Ca***, Al, Mg

0-100 mg/L C, Cl, P, S

*) Measured in Hydrogen mode

Method validation



- Method detection limit

(level between 1 – 3x required reporting limit)

- Reproducibility
 (low level, high level and NIST 1640)
- Recovery
 (same as reproducibility)
- Linearity and working range

Artificial ground water was used

Method validation (MDL)



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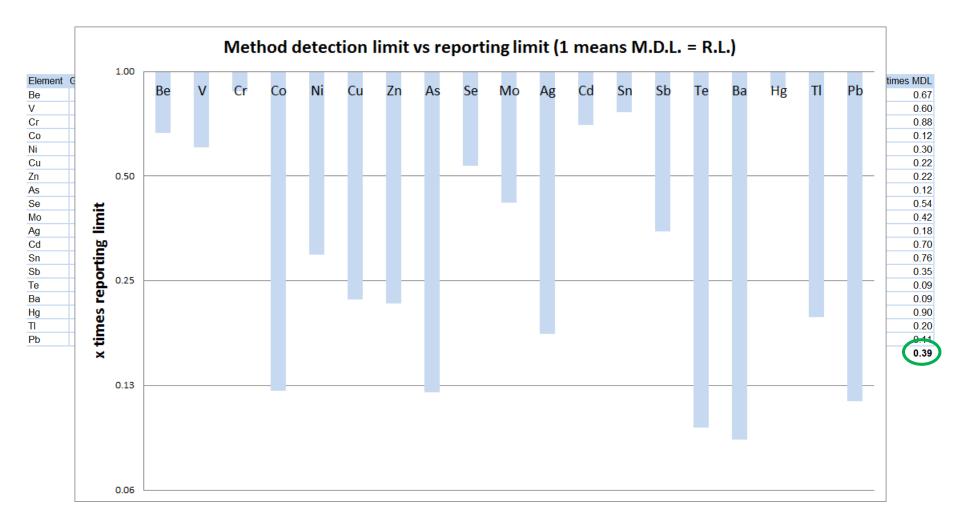
Method detection limit according AS3000 regulation

Results in µg/L

														Results I
mes MD	MDL_required x	MDL (3σ)	Conc	GW_MDL_10	GW_MDL_09	GW_MDL_08	GW_MDL_07	GW_MDL_06	GW_MDL_05	GW_MDL_04	GW_MDL_03	GW_MDL_02	GW_MDL_01	Element
0.6	0.5	0.333	1.050	0.983	1.095	0.900	0.958	1.048	1.015	1.212	1.244	1.083	0.964	Be
0.6	1	0.603	3.792	3.587	3.749	3.610	3.549	3.714	3.732	3.888	4.186	3.928	3.981	V
0.0	1	0.878	3.019	3.434	3.122	2.802	2.645	2.758	2.934	3.537	2.985	2.822	3.148	Cr
0.1	5	0.603	9.431	9.362	9.197	9.547	9.258	9.495	9.352	9.234	9.873	9.559	9.432	Co
0.3	10	2.974	25.664	24.824	25.169	25.927	25.215	25.733	25.889	24.758	26.222	28.063	24.841	Ni
0.2	5	1.104	10.093	9.362	9.708	10.338	10.085	10.299	10.040	10.082	10.638	10.432	9.950	Cu
0.2	20	4.307	27.023	26.344	26.860	28.490	23.548	26.922	27.394	27.921	28.189	28.116	26.451	Zn
0.1	3	0.357	5.054	5.227	5.129	4.951	4.881	5.108	4.934	5.180	5.097	4.934	5.100	As
0.5	0.5	0.268	0.478	0.417	0.471	0.431	0.420	0.387	0.450	0.433	0.677	0.510	0.583	Se
0.4	1	0.419	2.465	2.374	2.439	2.399	2.322	2.408	2.468	2.362	2.665	2.455	2.761	Mo
0.1	20	3.522	21.921	21.129	21.479	21.641	21.531	21.633	22.037	21.388	21.534	21.637	25.198	Ag
0.7	0.8	0.560	1.992	1.490	2.051	2.042	1.962	2.013	2.049	2.047	2.193	2.078	1.991	Cd
0.7	1	0.764	1.986	1.757	2.254	2.134	1.903	2.292	1.494	1.771	2.085	1.983	2.183	Sn
0.3	0.5	0.173	0.531	0.499	0.534	0.509	0.471	0.495	0.515	0.529	0.597	0.501	0.665	Sb
0.0	40	3.788	47.762	48.465	48.944	48.696	47.339	47.570	46.756	47.826	49.898	46.024	46.098	Te
0.0	15	1.308	26.548	26.368	25.863	26.582	26.691	26.855	26.606	26.842	27.092	25.754	26.826	Ba
0.9	0.05	0.045	0.105	0.091	0.084	0.127	0.121	0.110	0.098	0.103	0.089	0.122	0.107	Hg
0.2	10	1.969	23.870	23.211	22.984	23.523	23.551	23.586	24.122	23.750	25.068	24.169	24.739	TI
0 .	10	1.129	23.880	23.631	23.355	24.162	23.624	23.938	23.701	23.565	24.568	23.958	24.302	Pb

Method validation (MDL)





Method validation (precision and recovery) ** eurofins



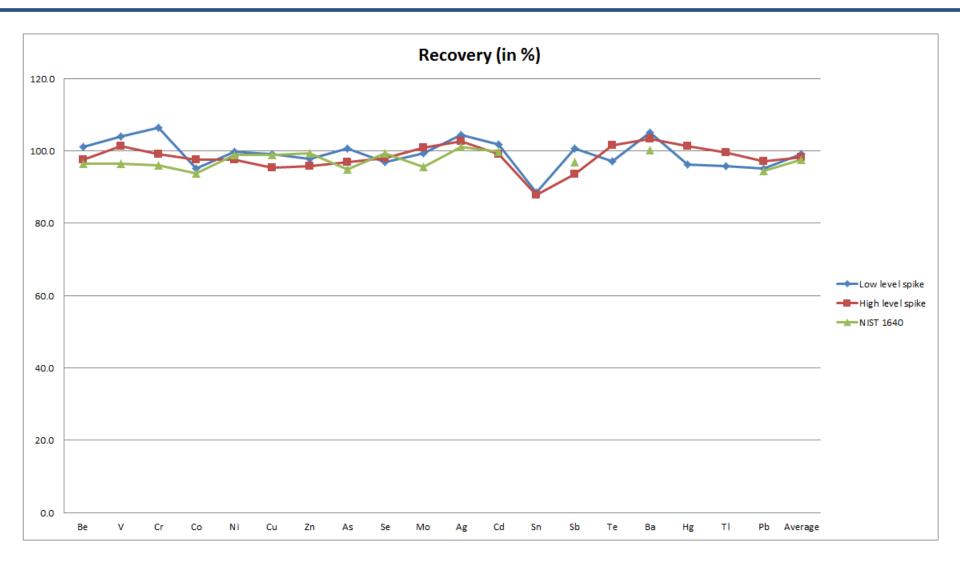
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	Low level spike				High level spike			NIST 1640			
Element	Spike added (µg/L)	Reproducibility CV%	Recovery %	Spike added (µg/L)	Reproducibility CV%	Recovery %	Concentration (µg/L)	Reproducibility CV%	Recovery %		
Be	20.2	3.3	101.2	97.6	3.7	97.6	33.7	2.9	96.4		
V	20.8	2.9	104.0	101.4	3.2	101.4	12.5	2.1	96.5		
Cr	21.3	2.5	106.4	99.1	2.5	99.1	37.0	2.0	96.0		
Co	19.0	2.5	95.1	975.6	1.8	97.6	19.0	1.5	93.7		
Ni	99.8	2.3	99.8	975.5	2.1	97.5	27.1	1.5	98.9		
Cu	19.8	2.2	99.2	95.2	2.5	95.2	84.2	1.8	98.8		
Zn	97.8	2.0	97.8	958.8	2.5	95.9	52.9	3.1	99.4		
As	20.1	2.6	100.7	96.9	1.6	96.9	25.3	1.7	94.9		
Se	19.4	4.9	96.9	979.2	3.7	97.9	21.8	3.4	99.2		
Mo	19.9	2.3	99.4	1008.1	1.7	100.8	44.7	1.8	95.5		
Ag	52.2	2.0	104.4	102.7	1.8	102.7	7.7	2.6	101.2		
Cd	20.4	2.3	101.8	99.1	2.3	99.1	22.7	1.7	99.7		
Sn	17.7	3.3	88.4	87.9	2.5	87.9					
Sb	20.1	3.1	100.7	93.5	7.3	93.5	13.4	1.4	96.8		
Te	97.2	2.3	97.2	1014.9	2.1	101.5					
Ba	105.1	1.7	105.1	1033.2	1.4	103.3	148.2	1.5	100.1		
Hg	0.5	7.5	96.3	2.0	7.5	101.3					
TI	95.7	2.2	95.7	994.9	1.4	99.5					
Pb	95.1	2.0	95.1	972.1	1.4	97.2	26.4	1.8	94.5		
Average		2.8	99.2		2.8	98.2		2.0	97.4		

Method validation (precision and recovery)



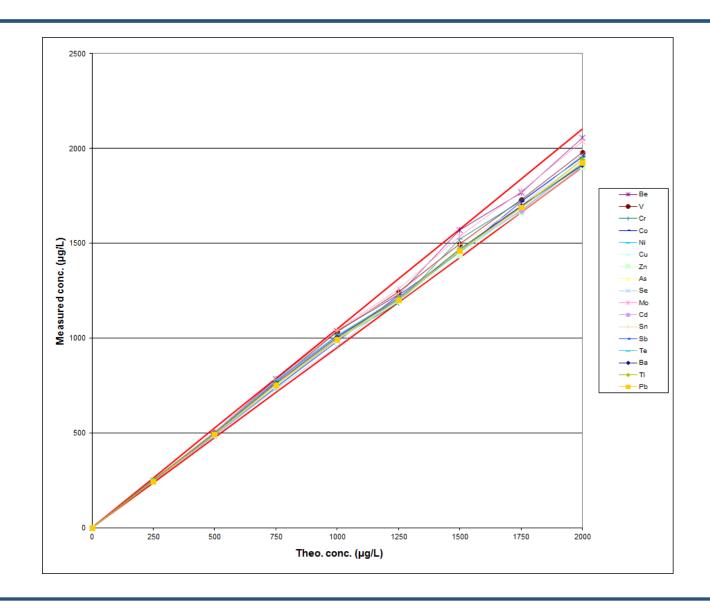
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Method validation (Linearity 5% rule)



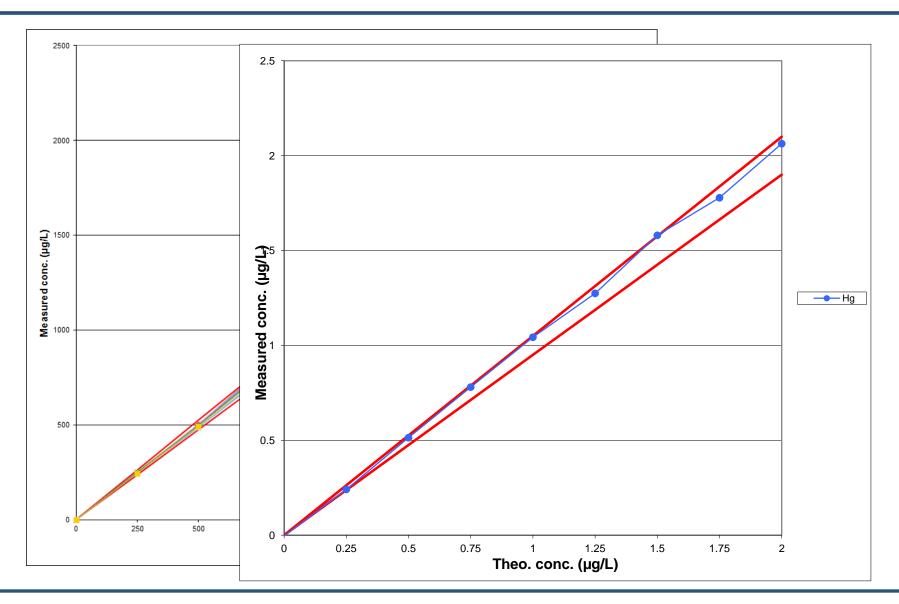
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Method validation (Linearity 5% rule)



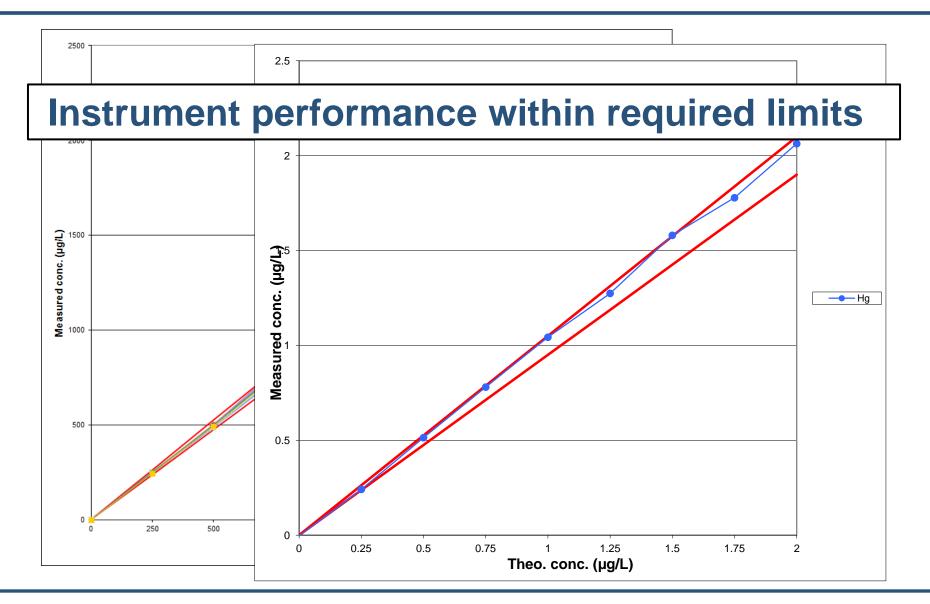
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Method validation (Linearity 5% rule)

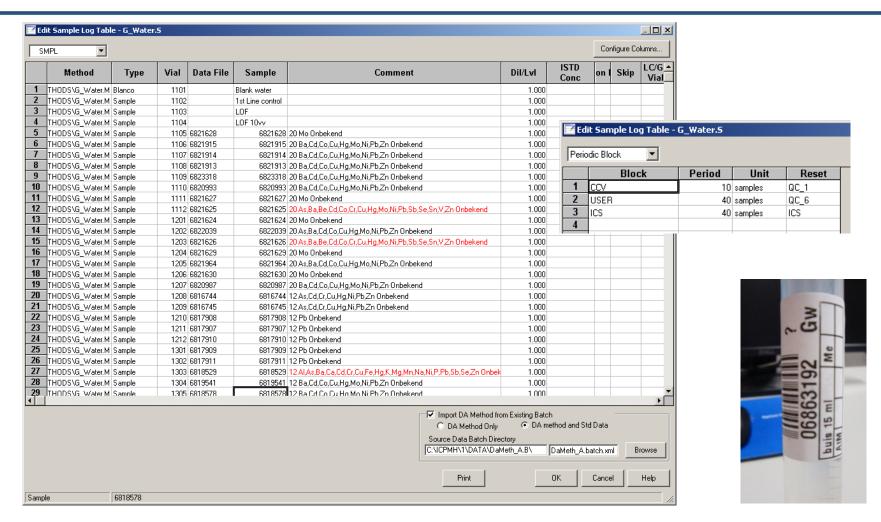


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Running samples (sequence)

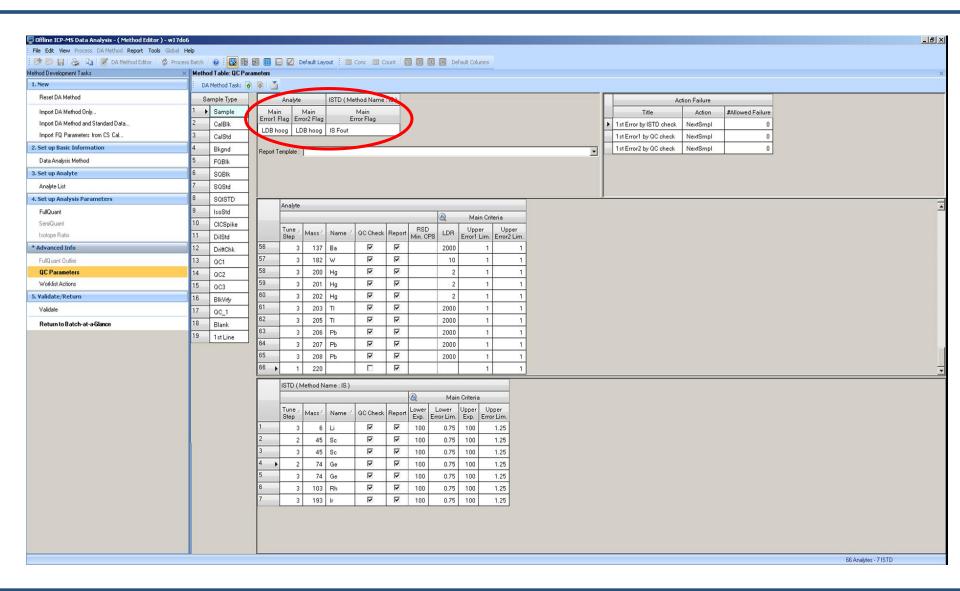




Water samples are filtered in the field and acidified with 0.5% HNO3. In the lab 0.6% HCl will be added to stabilize mercury.

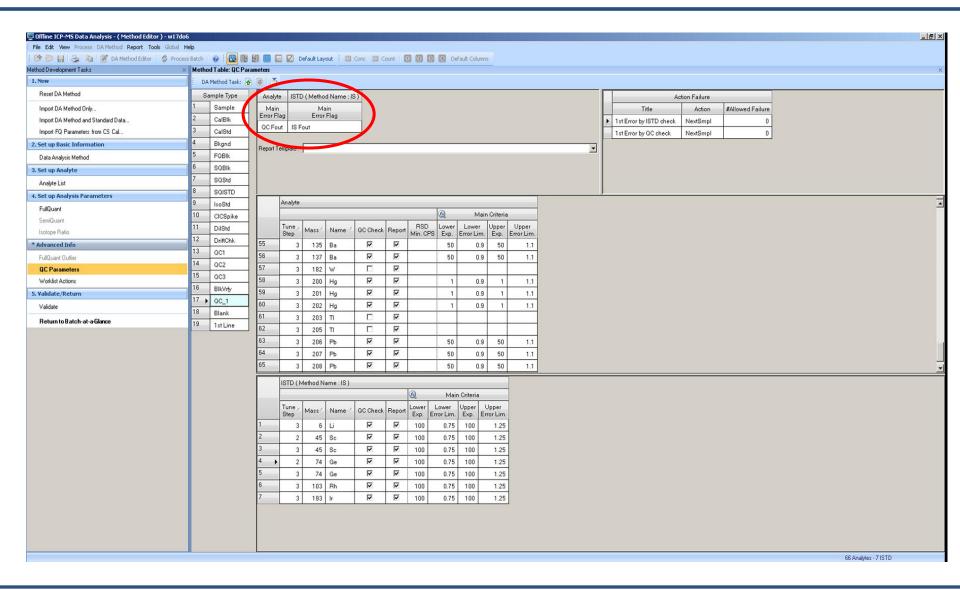
Running samples (DA method)





Running samples (DA method)

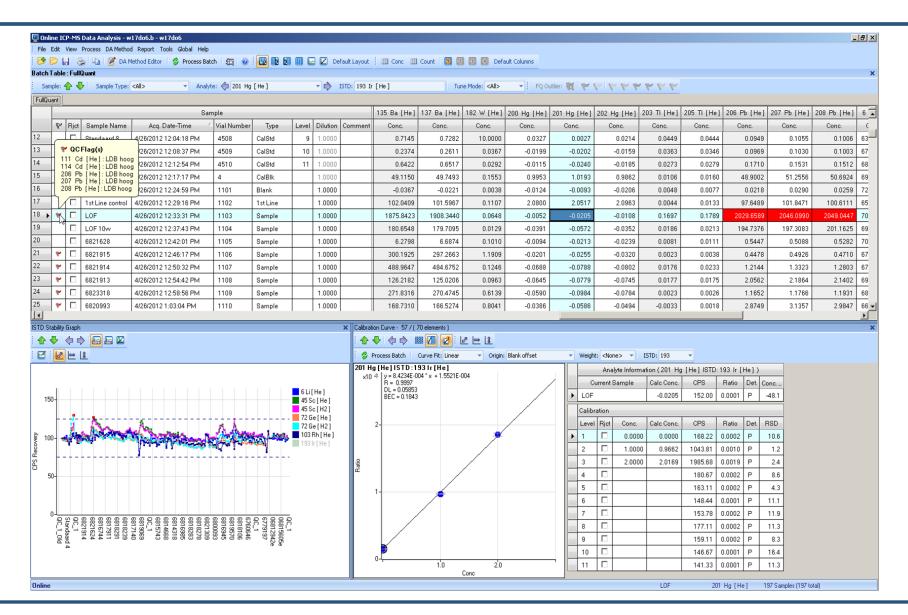




Running samples (results)

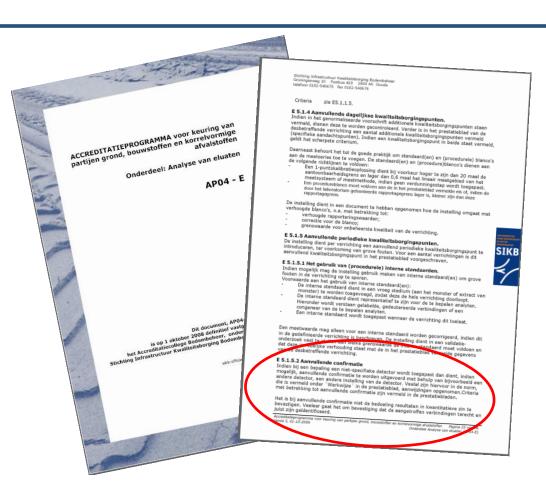


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Running samples (DA results)





Dutch accreditation program AP-04 - regulated methods for soils and other materials

Section E 5.1.5.2: Aanvullende confirmatie (Additional confirmation)

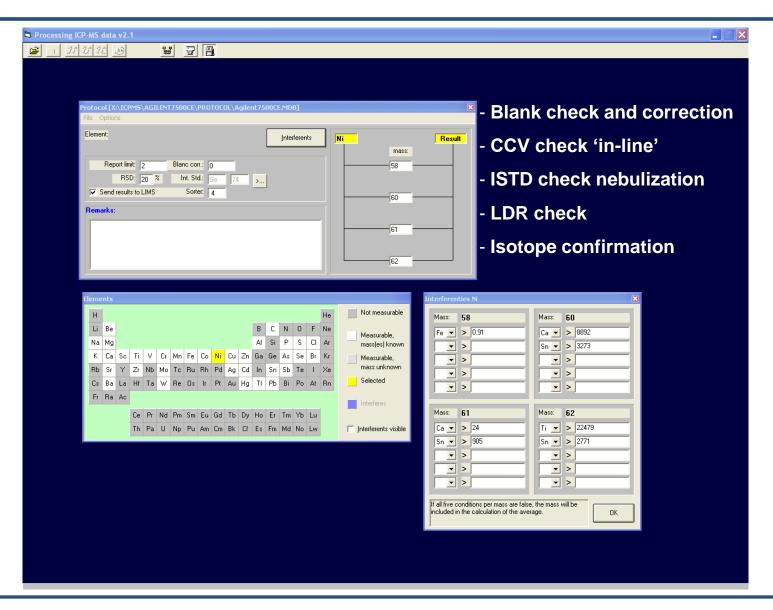
"If a non-specific detector is used, the result should, if possible, be confirmed using another detector, or a different setting of the detector."

"Non-specific" refers to the fact that more than 1 ion may be present at each mass – i.e. the analyte measurement may be affected by the presence of interferences

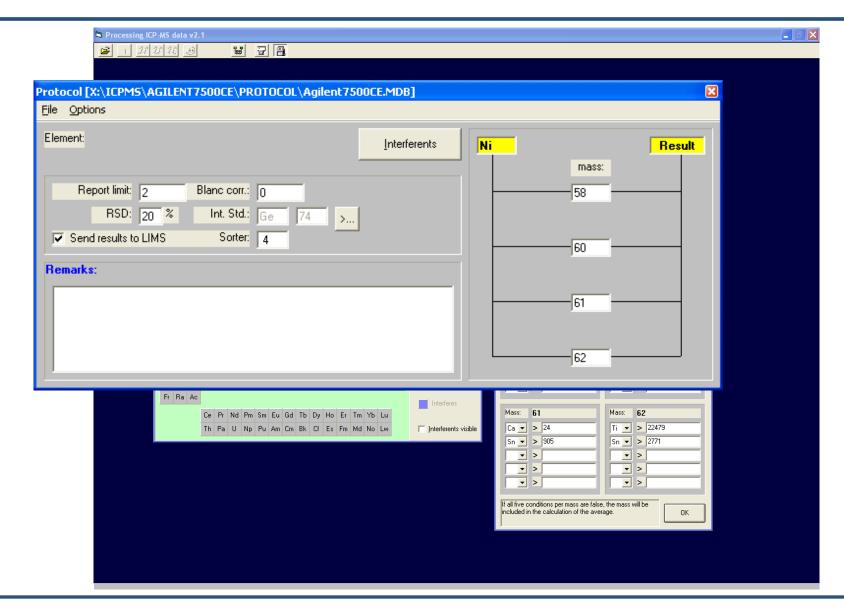
"This additional confirmation is not intended to provide a second quantitative result. Rather it is confirmation that the compounds detected using the first measurement are correctly identified."



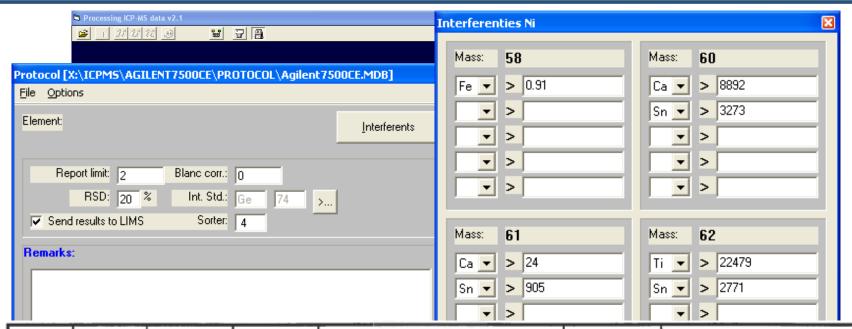
— analytico[®]





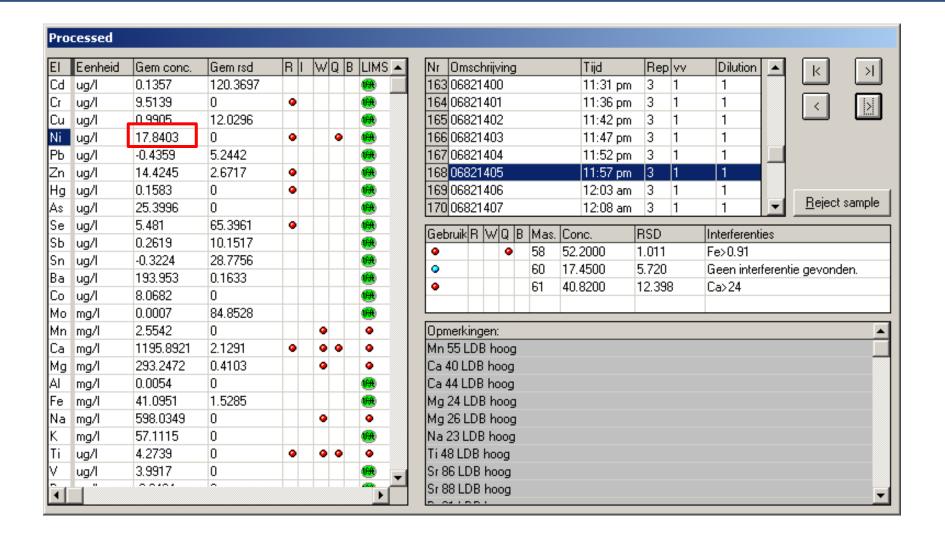




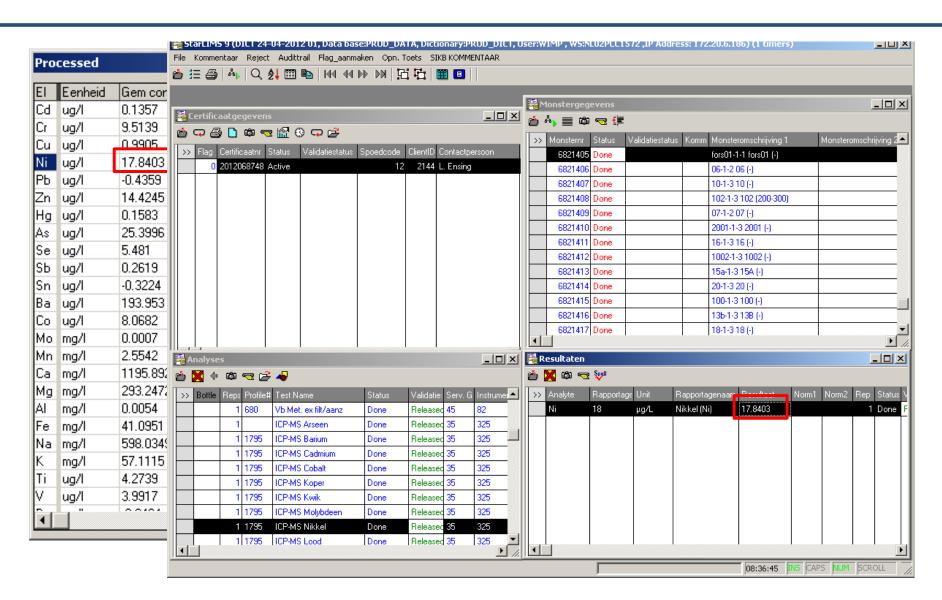


Element	Isotope				Abundance								Theoretical interferences		Interference		
		%	detection limit ^a µg/l	Inter-element	Polyatomic ions	with practical relevance	Preference	Reason									
Ni	58	68,1	1	Fe	CaO, ArO, CaN, NaCl, MgS, CaOH, Si ₂ , ArOH	Fe	х	for low Fe									
	60	26,2	3	_	CaO, CaOH, MgCl, NaCl	⁴⁴ Ca ¹⁶ O	х	least interference									
	61	1,1	5	_	CaOH, ScO	⁴⁴ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H, ⁴⁵ Sc ¹⁶ O		_									









Conclusions



- Proven method since 2004.
- Tuned with robust settings, high matrix samples can be measured.
- No need to correct for interferences, only isobaric overlay.
- Instrument performance within required limits (He / H2 mode).
- Replaced ICP-OES + AAS + Hg analyzer.
- Fully implemented in the lab.

Excellent work horse!