

# Quantitative and Qualitative Confirmation of Pesticides in Beet Extract Using a Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometer

Charles Yang and Dipankar Ghosh, Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA  
Olaf Scheibner, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany

## Key Words

Q Exactive Focus, Orbitrap, pesticides, high resolution, accurate mass, quantitation, target screening, unknown screening, retrospective data analysis

## Goal

To describe a method for the analysis of pesticides, showing the utility of a full-scan data-dependent MS/MS workflow to achieve regulatory levels while providing a complete targeted and screening analysis using a high-resolution, accurate mass (HRAM) spectral library for identification and confirmation.

## Introduction

As world agricultural trade has expanded and concerns over food safety have grown, the enforcement of stricter pesticide regulations has become of utmost importance. In 2006, Japan introduced the Positive List System that established maximum residue levels (MRLs) for hundreds of agricultural chemicals in food, including approximately 400 pesticides, and set a uniform limit of 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  (ppb) for chemicals for which MRLs have not been determined.<sup>1</sup> In 2008, the European Parliament implemented Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005, which harmonized all pesticide MRLs for European Union (EU) member states and set default limits of 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  for all pesticide/commodity combinations for which no MRLs have been set.<sup>2</sup> A pesticide safety review of about 1,000 active substances on the market was mandated by EU Directive 91/414/EEC and, upon its completion in 2009, led to the approval of only about 250 substances and effectively set the permissible levels of over 700 de-listed pesticides to the default limit.<sup>3</sup> The EU and Japanese regulations are among the most stringent in the world and have fueled the need for faster and more sensitive analytical methods for cost-efficient, high-throughput screening and quantitation of multi-class pesticide residues.



Here, a method utilizing the Thermo Scientific™ Q Exactive™ Focus hybrid quadrupole-Orbitrap™ mass spectrometer is described. It consists of a generic chromatographic method and a full-scan data-dependent MS/MS (FS-ddMS<sup>2</sup>) mass spectrometric method with library searching and fragment confirmation. The FS-ddMS<sup>2</sup> approach was used to generate calibration curves and analyze samples for targeted known compounds. In the typical acquisition setup demonstrated here, a simple full-scan data-dependent MS/MS experiment was associated with new preset confirmation settings for easier and faster method development (Figures 1 and 2).

For evaluation of the method, spiked matrix samples were analyzed by high-resolution, accurate-mass LC-MS/MS.

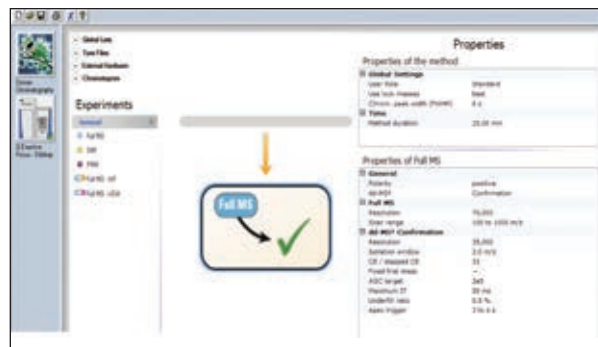


Figure 1. Instrument Setup page, showing full-scan data-dependent MS/MS.

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Name (m/z)	Formula	Species	Priority	Start (min)	End (min)	CE	Comment
1 301.020	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>15</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	H	1				Trifluoromethyl sulfone: F-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>15</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> AM94 T48C
2 252.082	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub> AM94 T48C
3 414.1738	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C
4 208.1142	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub> AM94 T48C
5 403.1832	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C
6 318.1463	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
7 478.2374	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> O <sub>7</sub> AM94 T48C
8 314.9808	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
9 206.1472	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub> AM94 T48C
10 368.1881	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub> AM94 T48C
11 482.1147	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> O <sub>7</sub> AM94 T48C
12 384.2197	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C
13 384.2415	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C
14 368.2021	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub> AM94 T48C
15 422.1128	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub> AM94 T48C
16 248.0582	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
17 388.0218	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C
18 377.0288	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub> AM94 T48C
19 368.1888	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>33</sub> O <sub>4</sub> AM94 T48C
20 248.0471	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
21 388.0808	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C
22 507.8122	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> O <sub>7</sub> AM94 T48C
23 418.1034	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
24 72.9419	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O AM94 T48C
25 323.0378	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
26 237.0782	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
27 361.1347	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>27</sub> O <sub>3</sub> AM94 T48C
28 388.2191	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	H	1				Hexadecan: F-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>35</sub> O <sub>5</sub> AM94 T48C

Figure 2. An example of an inclusion list that was added for targeted confirmation of known pesticides in the sample.

**Sample Preparation**

Beet samples, provided by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, were extracted using a modified QuEChERS method. Pesticide stock standards (ULTRA Scientific, N. Kingston, RI) were spiked into the QuEChERS extract. Then, the appropriate amount of acetonitrile was added to adjust the organic composition of the final standard solution to 50:25:25 water/matrix/acetonitrile. The concentration of the standards ranged from 0.05 to 200 µg/kg.

**Liquid Chromatography Method**

A generic LC method was used for all samples:

Instrumentation	Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ UltiMate™ 3000 LC system, consisting of: · Pump: HPG-3200RS · Autosampler: WPS3000TRS · Column Warmer: TCC3000RS · Degasser: SRD3400
Column	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ aQ 100 x 2.1 mm, 2.6 µm particle size (p/n 17326-102130)
Column temperature	30 °C
Mobile phase A	0.1% formic acid, 5 mM ammonium formate in water
Mobile phase B	0.1% formic acid, 5 mM ammonium formate in methanol
Gradient	Refer to Figure 3
Sample injection	10 µL
Instrument run time	25 min

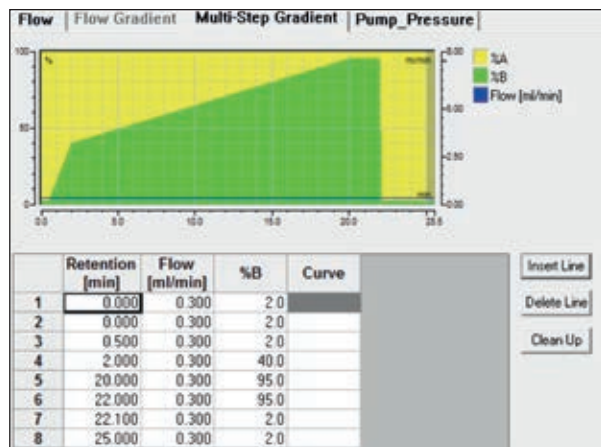


Figure 3. Flow gradient.

**Mass Spectrometry Method**

A generic FS-ddMS<sup>2</sup> method on a Q Exactive Focus MS system was used for all samples as described below:

Full Scan	Resolution setting	70,000 (FWHM) at m/z 200
	Mass range	100–1000 m/z
ddMS <sup>2</sup>	Resolution setting	35,000 (FWHM) at m/z 200
	Isolation windows	2.0 m/z
Spray voltage		3500 V
Sheath gas		35 arb
Aux gas		10 arb
Sweep gas		1 arb
Capillary temperature		325 °C
Heater temperature		350 °C
RF-lens level		50
HCD collision energy		33 eV

**Data Processing**

Data processing was performed using Thermo Scientific™ TraceFinder™ software version 3.2. For generation of extracted ion chromatograms, an extraction window of 5 ppm was used. For targeted screening, a built-in compound database (>1500 compounds), consisting of compound name, precursor and fragment m/z values, and retention time, was used together with a spectral library (>7500 spectra) for confirmation of targeted residues.

**Results and Discussion**

Data analysis was performed within TraceFinder software with the help of green, yellow, and red flags that can quickly be sorted for review. Figure 4 demonstrates the capability of the flagging feature within TraceFinder software, which can identify issues with compounds and help the analyst make quick decisions if the sample contains that compound.

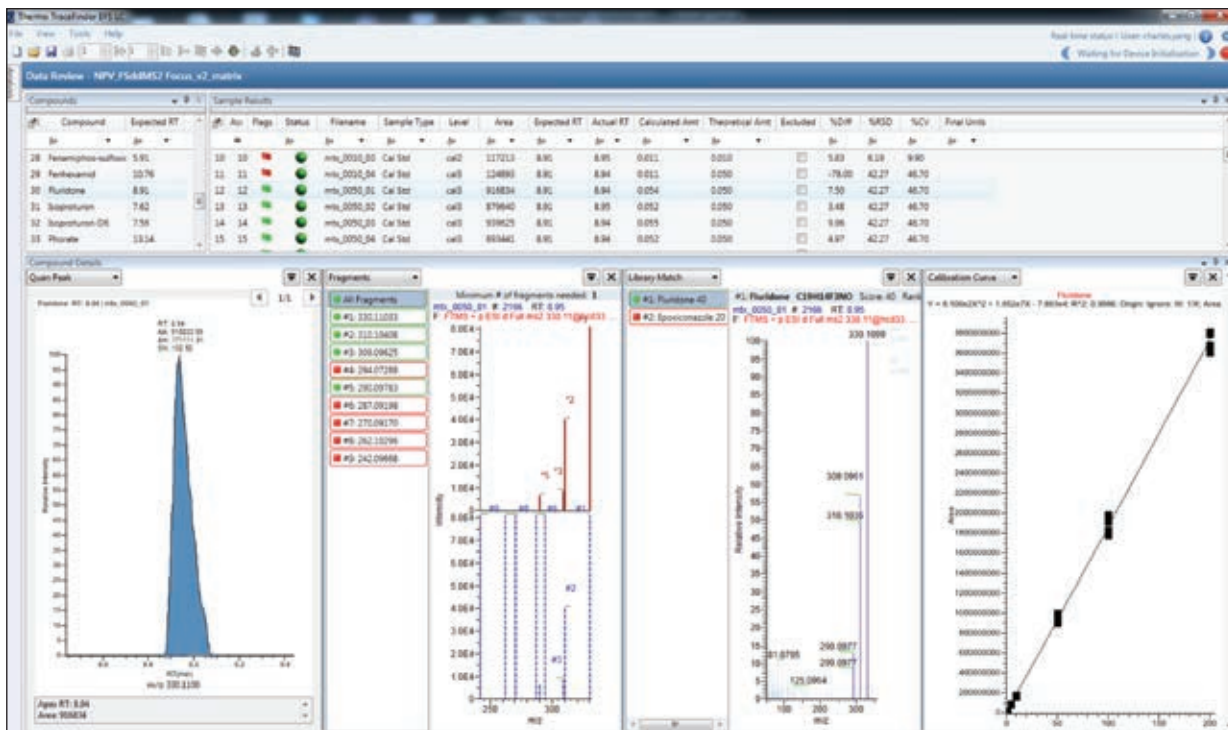


Figure 4. Flagging feature, showing that one fluridone sample has a green flag while the other sample has a red flag. A green flag indicates that all of the parameters were met and there was no issue with the calibration curve. A red flag indicates that there was a problem with the sample from the library search, fragment ion confirmation, or the calculated amount was out of range. The flagging details describe the issues with the sample.

Figure 5 demonstrates the compound details in the Quan Peak, Fragment Matching, Spectra Matching, and Calibration Curve views of TraceFinder software, which can

assist the analyst in quickly looking through the data set for confirmation.



Figure 5. Tryfloxystrobin at 5 ppb, showing compound details in lower portion to highlight quick data review.

The detection results of the pesticides analyzed in the beet matrix are shown in Table 1. Detection limits varied depending on the compound. The determination of the limit of quantitation (LOQ) was based on the presence of a minimum of one fragment ion as well as reproducibility at each level as stated by the EU SANCO regulations.<sup>4</sup> Table 1 also shows the %RSD of n=4 at each level and available EU

regulation limits for listed pesticides.<sup>4</sup> All RSDs were found to be well below the guidelines which require RSDs of less than 15% in order to be accepted as the LOQ.

All compounds showed good calibration curves with R<sup>2</sup> better than 0.99 as shown in Table 2.

Table 1. LOD/LOQ based on fragment confirmation and %RSD values compared to available EU regulation limits for pesticides.

Compound	LOD (µg/kg)	%RSD	LOQ (µg/kg)	%RSD	EU Regulation Limits (µg/kg)
Allethrin	0.91	6.25	5.13	3.27	
Atrazine	0.10	6.09	0.58	10.34	50
Azoxystrobin	0.10	3.99	0.55	11.77	15,000
Bendiocarb	0.73	6.88	0.73	6.88	
Benoxacor	0.09	6.99	0.53	8.99	
Bioresmethrin	0.77	4.44	5.24	4.98	
Boscalid	0.10	4.37	0.55	12.19	30,000
Bupirimate	0.10	3.83	0.10	3.83	50
Cadusafos	0.44	11.63	0.88	6.11	10
Carbendazim	0.53	12.39	1.04	5.58	100
Chlorpyrifos	0.44	11.79	0.91	5.41	50
Coumaphos	0.10	6.00	0.60	13.19	
Cyazofamid	0.44	11.26	0.86	4.66	10
Cyproconazole	0.44	11.98	0.90	5.65	50
DEF	0.09	5.67	0.59	8.80	
Dimethenamid	0.10	2.23	0.57	11.82	10
DMST	0.09	3.46	0.58	10.71	
Fenamiphos-sulfone	0.09	5.97	0.57	12.16	20
Fluridone	0.09	5.00	0.53	12.34	
Isoproturon	0.10	7.37	0.63	12.76	10
Phorate	0.91	5.23	4.92	2.46	10
Propetamphos	0.73	7.66	4.92	3.19	
Rotenone	0.05	42.34	0.10	4.72	10
Sulprofos	0.45	9.10	0.86	2.88	
Spirodiclofen	0.44	9.98	0.86	5.59	20
Thiobencarb	0.47	8.55	0.91	3.61	10
Triadimenol	5.12	2.93	5.12	2.93	100
Trifloxystrobin	0.10	2.91	0.10	2.91	20
Uniconazole	0.45	13.48	0.87	4.54	

Table 2. R<sup>2</sup> results of 29 pesticides in beet matrix.

Compound	R <sup>2</sup>
Allethrin	0.9989
Atrazine	0.9988
Azoxystrobin	0.9983
Bendiocarb	0.992
Benoxacor	0.9987
Bioresmethrin	0.9989
Boscalid	0.9988
Bupirimate	0.9984
Carbendazim	0.9982
Chlorpyrifos	0.9987
Coumaphos	0.9989
Cyazofamid	0.9985
Cyproconazole	0.9987
DEF	0.9988
Dimethenamid	0.9987
DMST	0.9989
Fenamiphos-sulfone	0.9988
Fluridone	0.9986
Isoproturon	0.9985
Phorate	0.9984
Propetamphos	0.9985
Rotenone	0.9986
Spirodiclofen	0.9983
Sulprofos	0.9989
Thiobencarb	0.9989
Thiodicarb	0.9986
Triadimenol	0.9977
Trifloxystrobin	0.9987
Uniconazole	0.9988

Figure 6 shows the capability of the Q Exactive Focus MS to scan quickly with polarity switching at 10 ppb. Due to the many pesticides that were spiked into the matrix, it was

necessary to include internal standards to check and correct for shifts in retention times, as shown in Figures 7, 8, and 9.

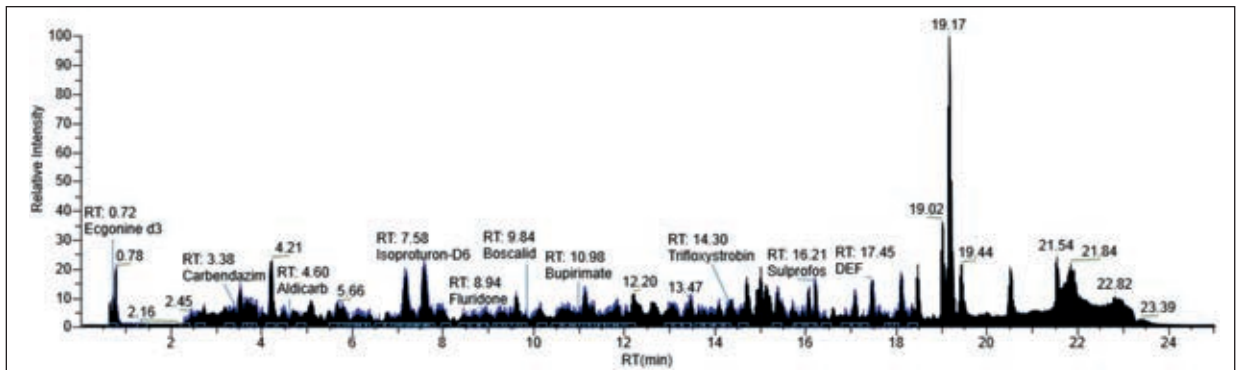


Figure 6. Total ion current (TIC) chromatogram of spiked pesticides in beets at 10 ppb.

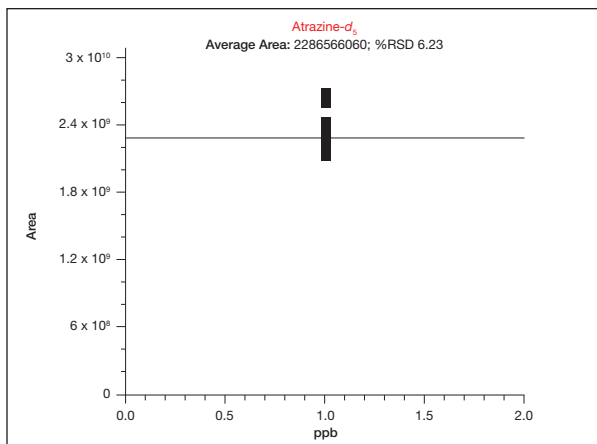


Figure 7. Atrazine- $d_5$ , %RSD = 6.23 (beet matrix).

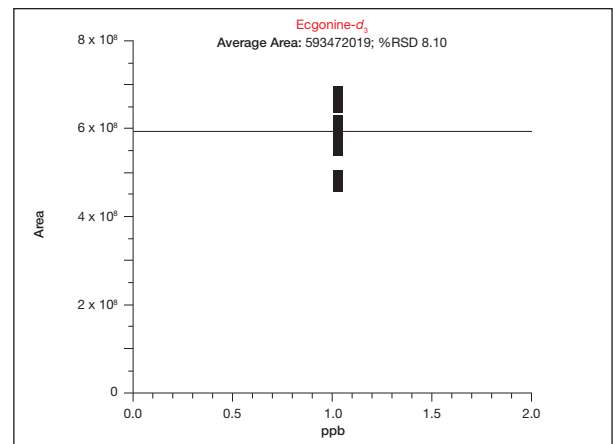


Figure 8. Ecgonine- $d_3$ , – early eluter, %RSD = 8.10 (beet matrix).

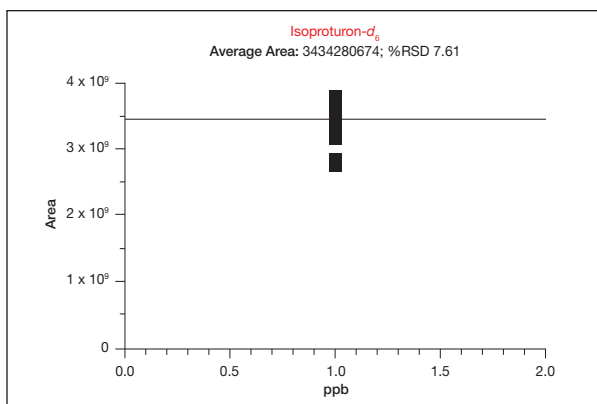


Figure 9. Isoproturon- $d_6$ , %RSD = 7.61 (beet matrix).

Increasingly, more and more compounds are being analyzed in a single run, which can cause issues with co-eluters. A new HRAM MS/MS spectral library and compound database has been generated that is fully integrated and searchable using TraceFinder software to identify compounds with high levels of confidence. The spectral

library includes more than five individual, high-resolution spectra for every compound it contains. Each compound was analyzed at multiple collision energies. Figures 10–13 showcase the matching significance of having an extensive spectral library with more than five individual spectra per compound.

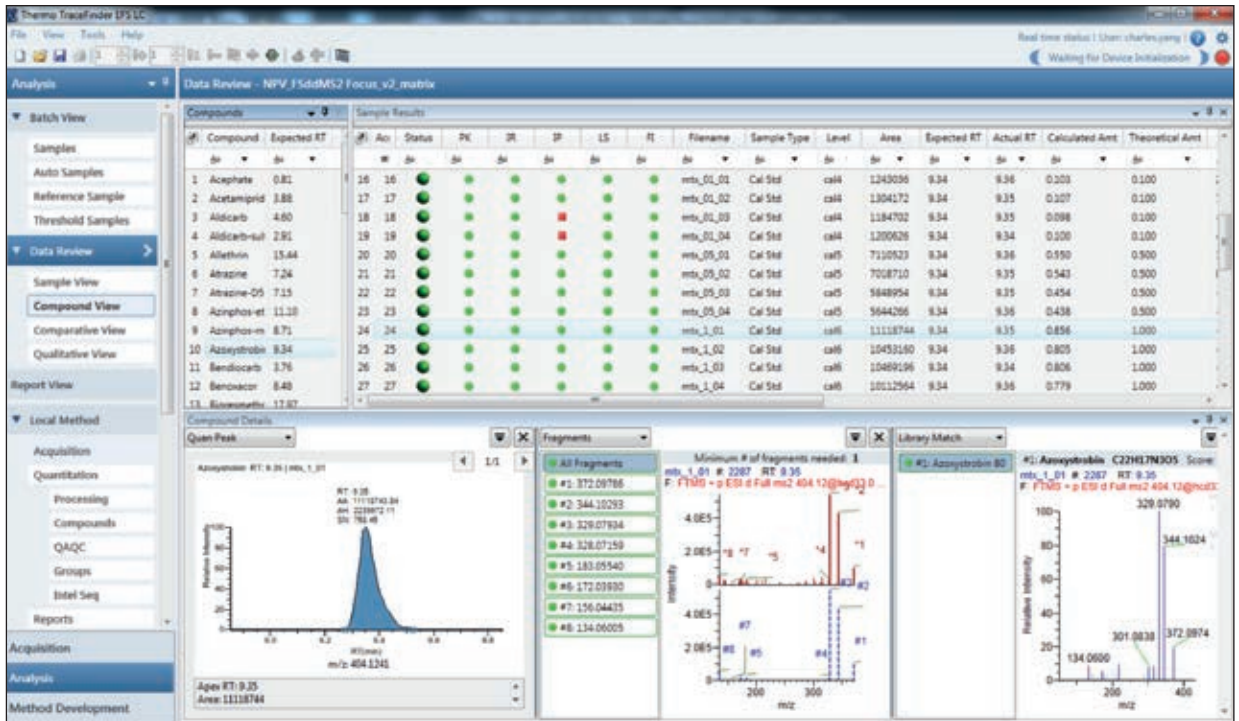


Figure 10. Azoxystrobin library match confirmation with fragmentation confirmation at 1 ppb, showing a library match score of 80% confidence in the lower right pane.

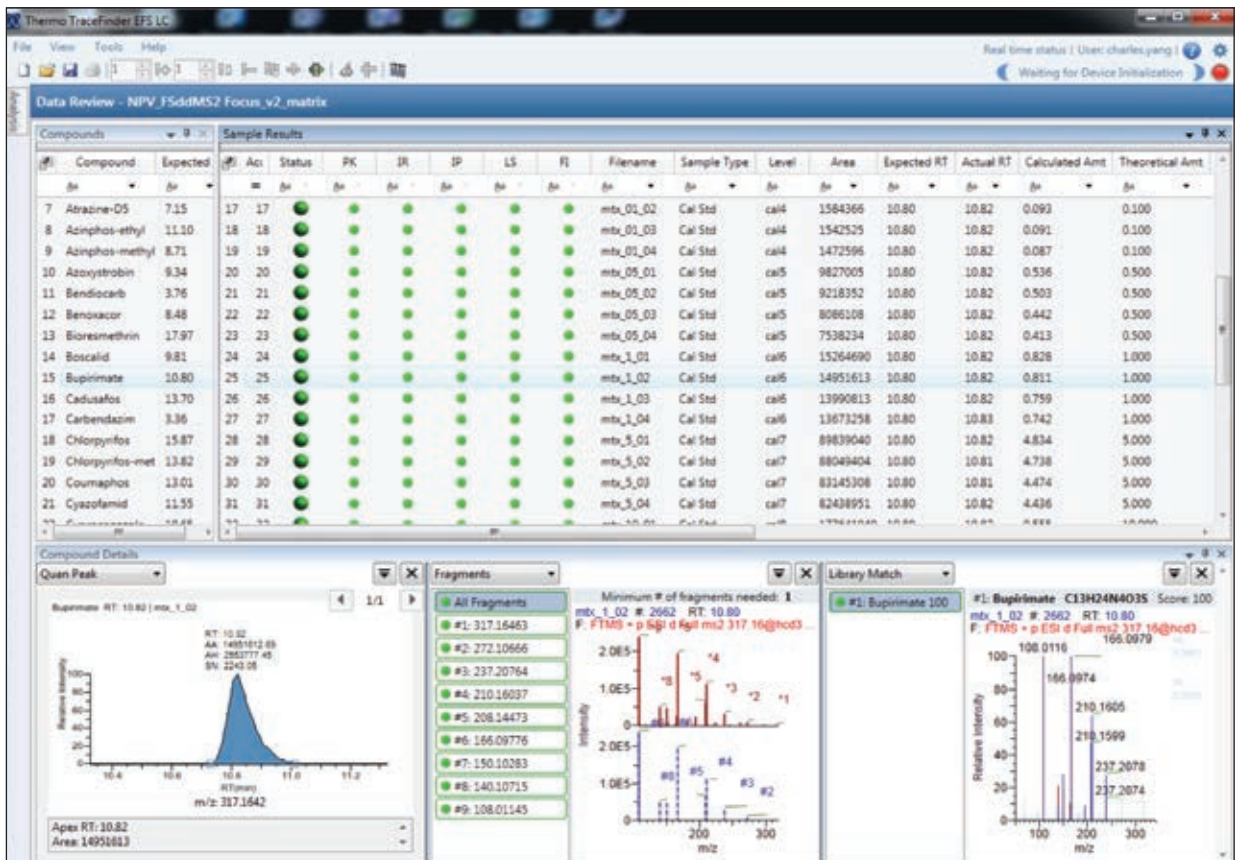


Figure 11. Bupirimate library match confirmation with fragmentation confirmation at 5 ppb, showing a library match score of 100% confidence in the lower right pane.

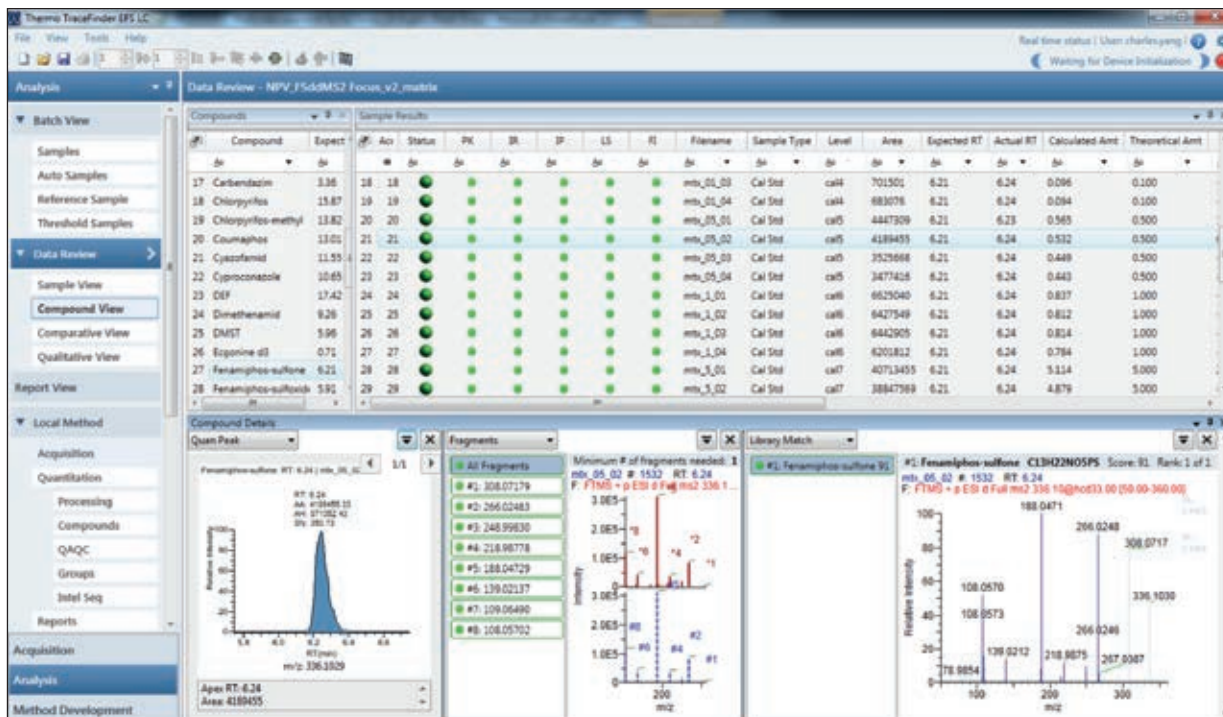


Figure 12. Fenamiphos-sulfone library match confirmation with fragmentation confirmation at 5 ppb, showing a library match score of 91% confidence in the lower right pane.



Figure 13. Rotenone library match confirmation with fragmentation confirmation at 1 ppb, showing a library match score of 93% confidence in the lower right pane.

## Conclusion

The benchtop Q Exactive Focus MS provided easy access to full quantitative, confirmation, and screening data in a single injection. The high resolution and mass accuracy enabled quantification of the compounds over a wide dynamic range (0.05–200 ng/mL) with linear fit, correlation better than 0.99, and %RSD below 15%. Confirmation by the precursor-selected MS/MS gave an option to use spectral and library matching and pattern recognition within TraceFinder software. The new environmental and food safety HRAM spectral library provided more confidence in the data with its multiple, high-resolution spectra at numerous collision energies for use in any experiment.

## References

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- 2 [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/food\\_safety/plant\\_health\\_checks/121289\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/food_safety/plant_health_checks/121289_en.htm)
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