



# Advancing PFAS Analysis

Robotic Automation and Streamlined LC-MS Workflows

**PAL** SYSTEM  
Ingenious sample handling



# Webinar Information



Microphone and webcam are **turned off**



Chat function is **turned off**



**Additional** information can be found in the Q&A window



**Recording in progress**

## Disclaimer

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While your microphone and camera will be disabled, your name and any questions you may ask in the chat feature will be visible to other participants.

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## Meet today's hosts



**Tiantian Li, PhD**

**Product Manager**, CTC Analytics

- Expert in LC and LC-MS product development and marketing
- Over 10 years of experience in the field
- Currently focused on developing PFAS workflow solutions



**Hagen M. Gegner, PhD**

**Content and Digital Marketing**, CTC Analytics

- Background in clinical metabolomics
- Method development in LC-MS and study design
- Focused on translating scientific content to broader audiences



Introduction PAL System



PFAS – an overview



Regulations



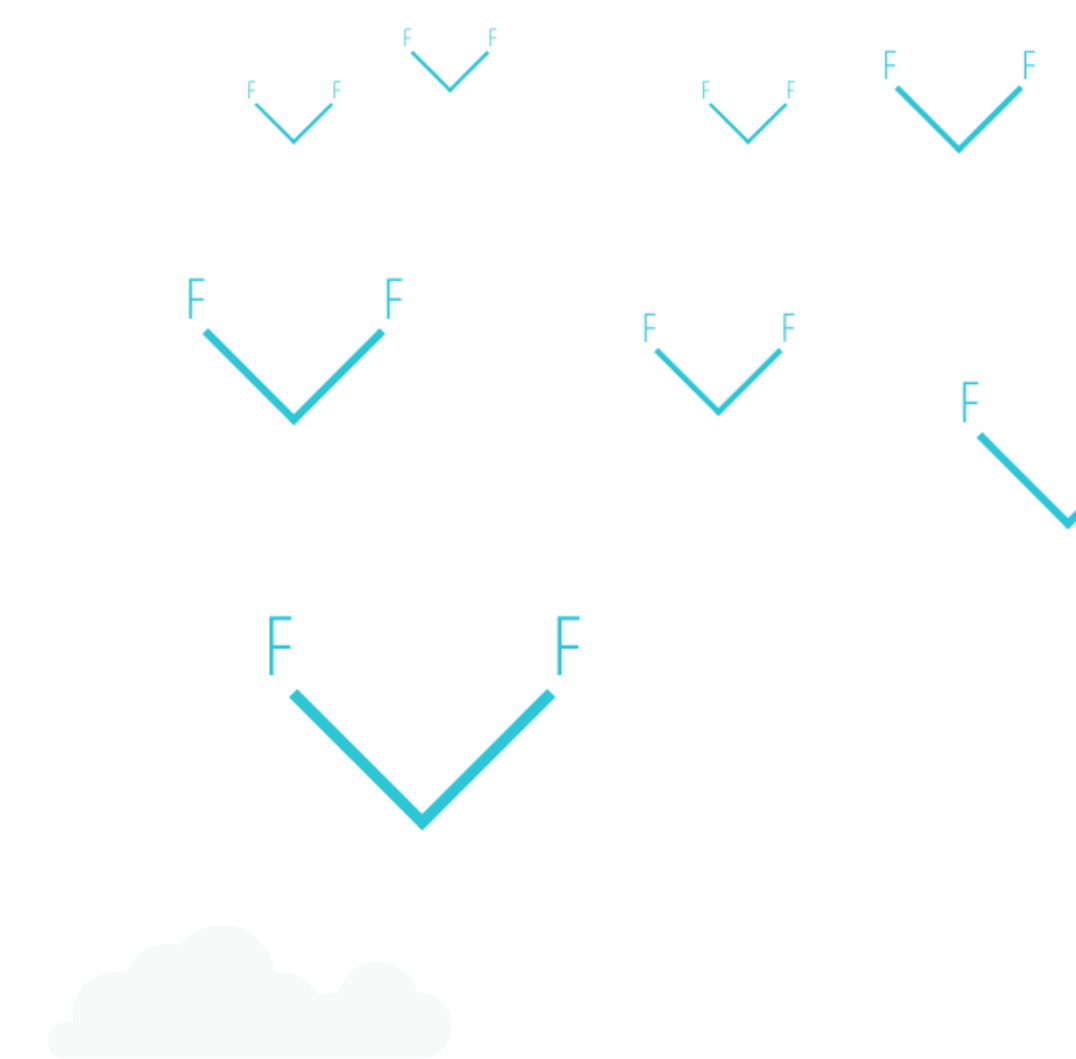
PFAS Analysis and Sample Prep



Deep Dive: Online-SPE for PFAS



Q & A

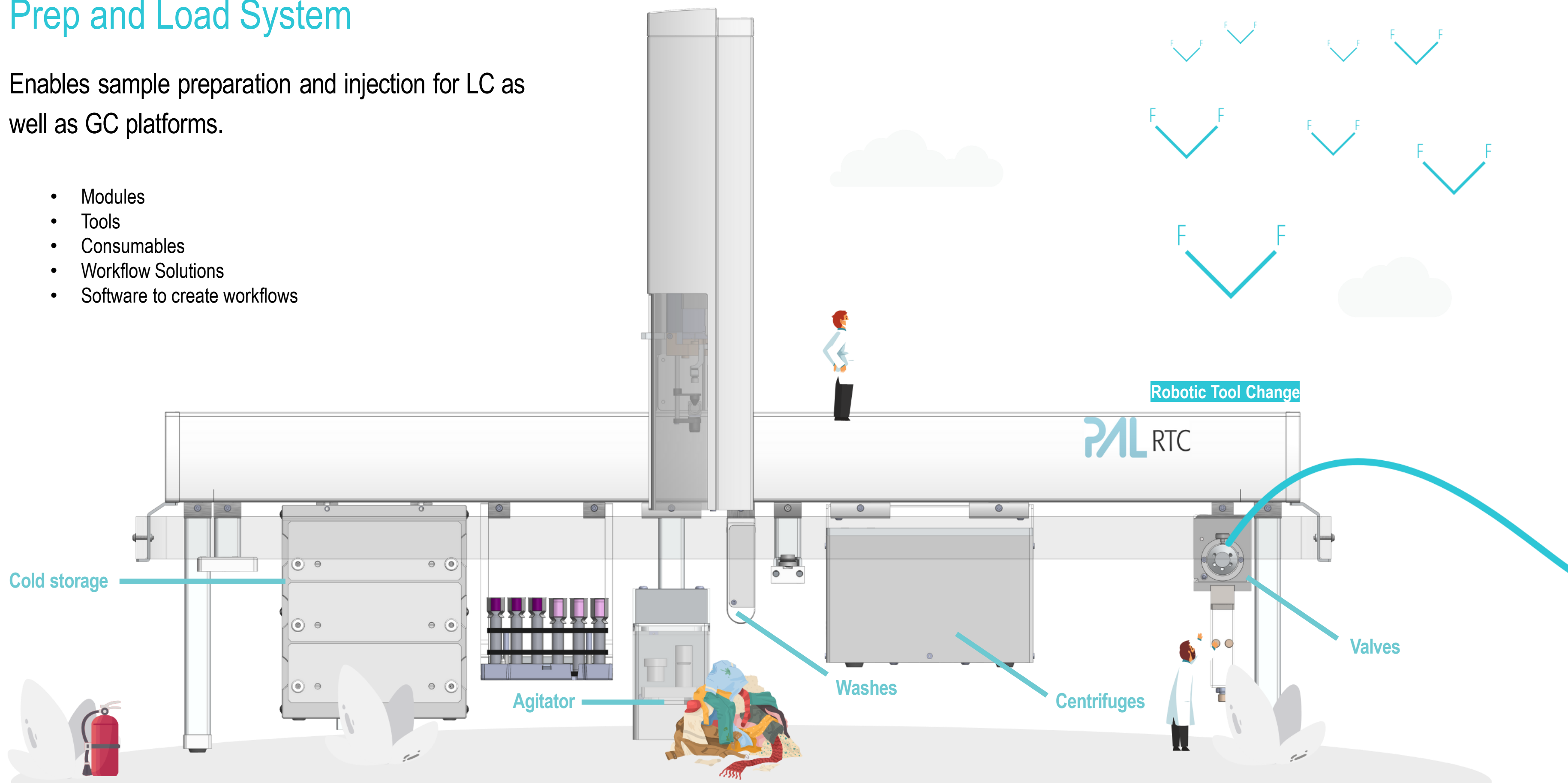




## Prep and Load System

Enables sample preparation and injection for LC as well as GC platforms.

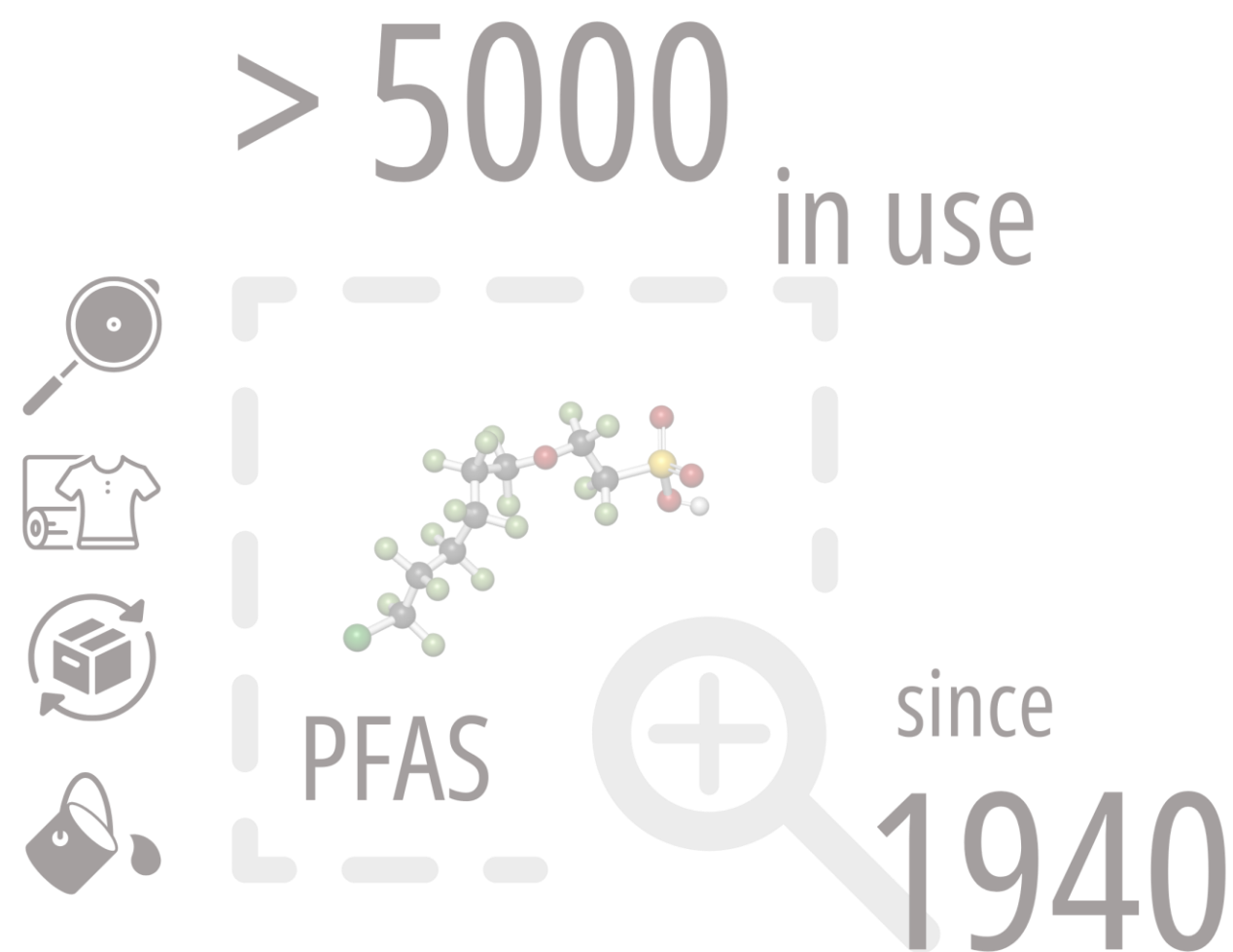
- Modules
- Tools
- Consumables
- Workflow Solutions
- Software to create workflows



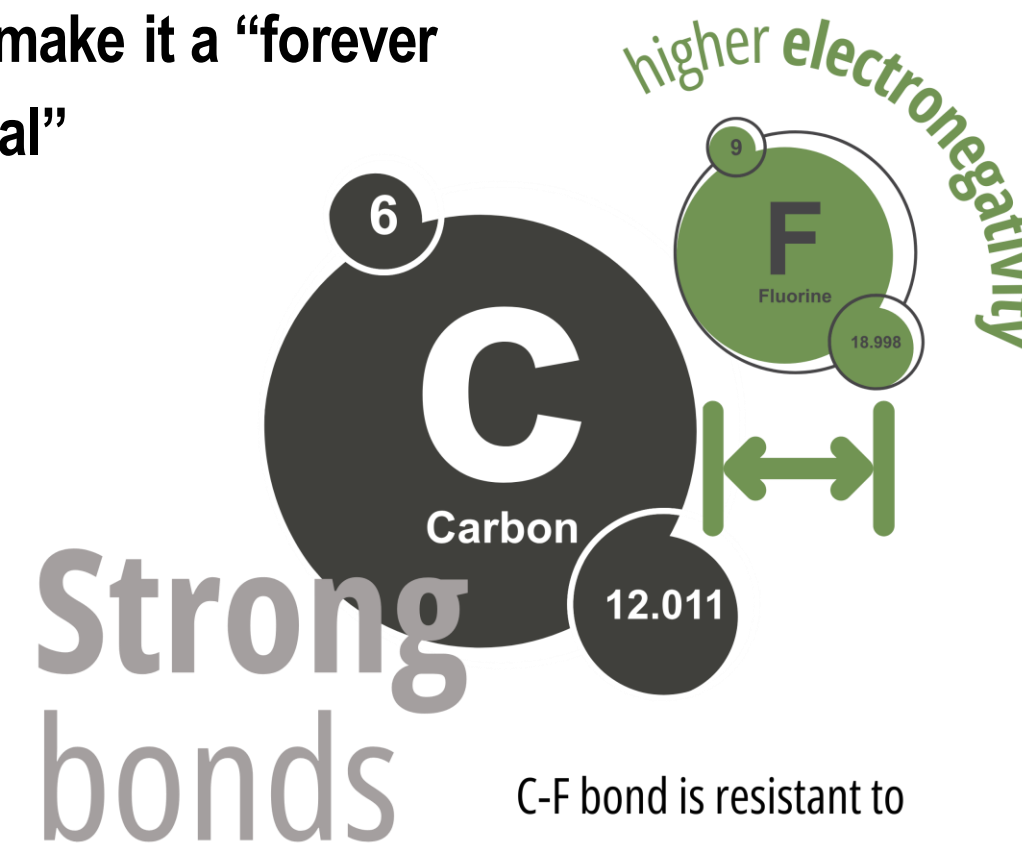


## Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Dhiman, S., & Ansari, N. G. (2024). A review on extraction, analytical and rapid detection techniques of Per /Poly fluoro alkyl substances in different matrices. In *Microchemical Journal* (Vol. 196). Elsevier Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2023.109667>



Multiple carbon–fluorine (C–F) bonds make it a “forever chemical”



- C-F bond is resistant to
- thermal,
  - chemical,
  - metabolic degradation

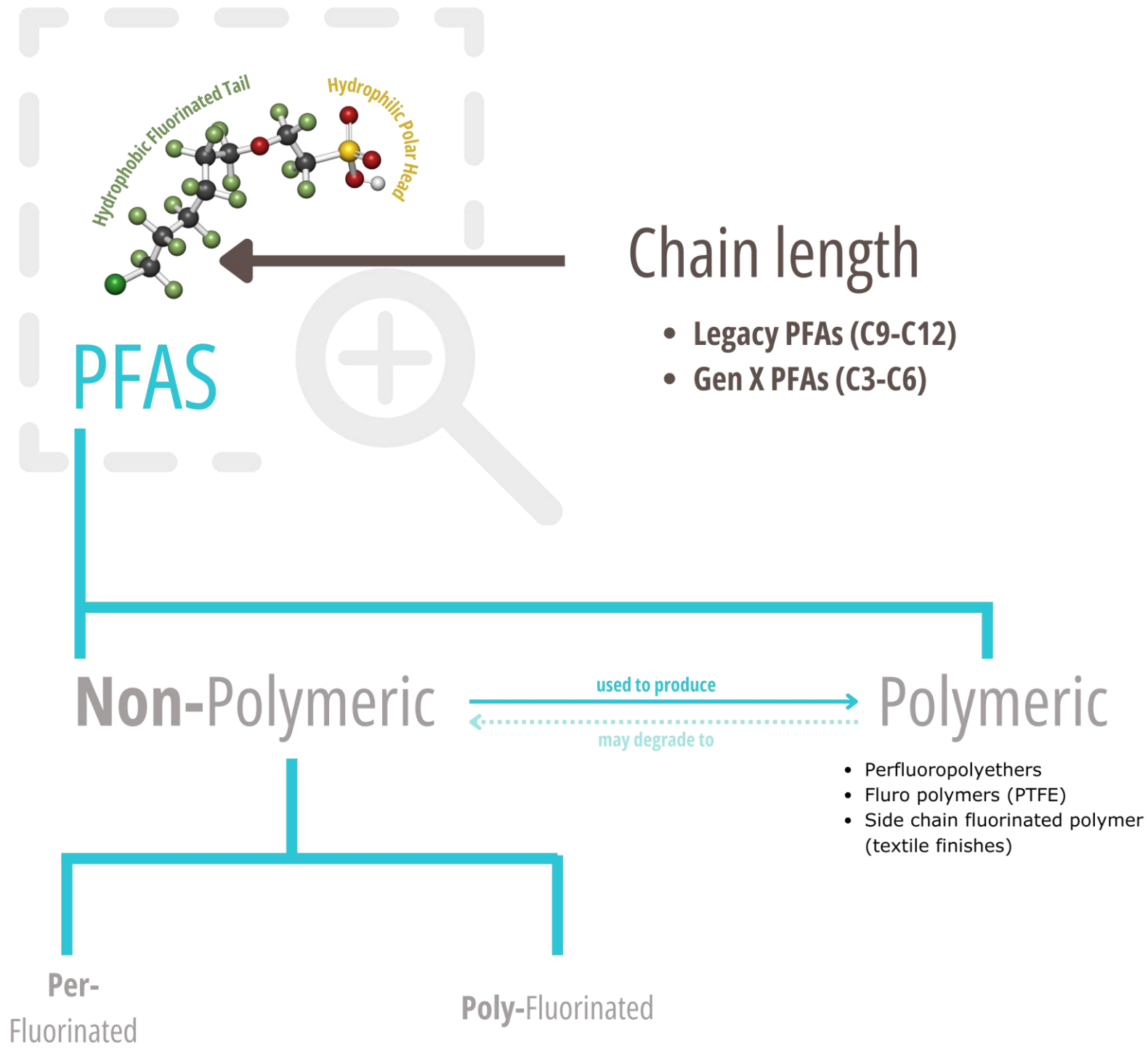
**PFAS** are commonly found in various products like **food packaging, textiles, paint** and more, but their stability poses risks to both the environment and human health



# PFAS - Introduction

## Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Dhiman, S., & Ansari, N. G. (2024). A review on extraction, analytical and rapid detection techniques of Per /Poly fluoro alkyl substances in different matrices. In Microchemical Journal (Vol. 196). Elsevier Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2023.109667>



- Perfluorooctanoic acids (**PFOA**)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonate (**PFOS**),
- Per-fluorononanoic acid (PFNA),
- Perfluorobutane sulfonyl (PBFA),
- Perfluoro-pentanoic acid (PFPeA)

- Fluoropolymers (**PFA**),
- Fluorotelomers (FTO, FTOH),
- Fluorinated acrylate polymers,
- Perfluoro polyethers

- Perfluoropolyethers
- Fluoro polymers (PTFE)
- Side chain fluorinated polymer (textile finishes)

## Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)

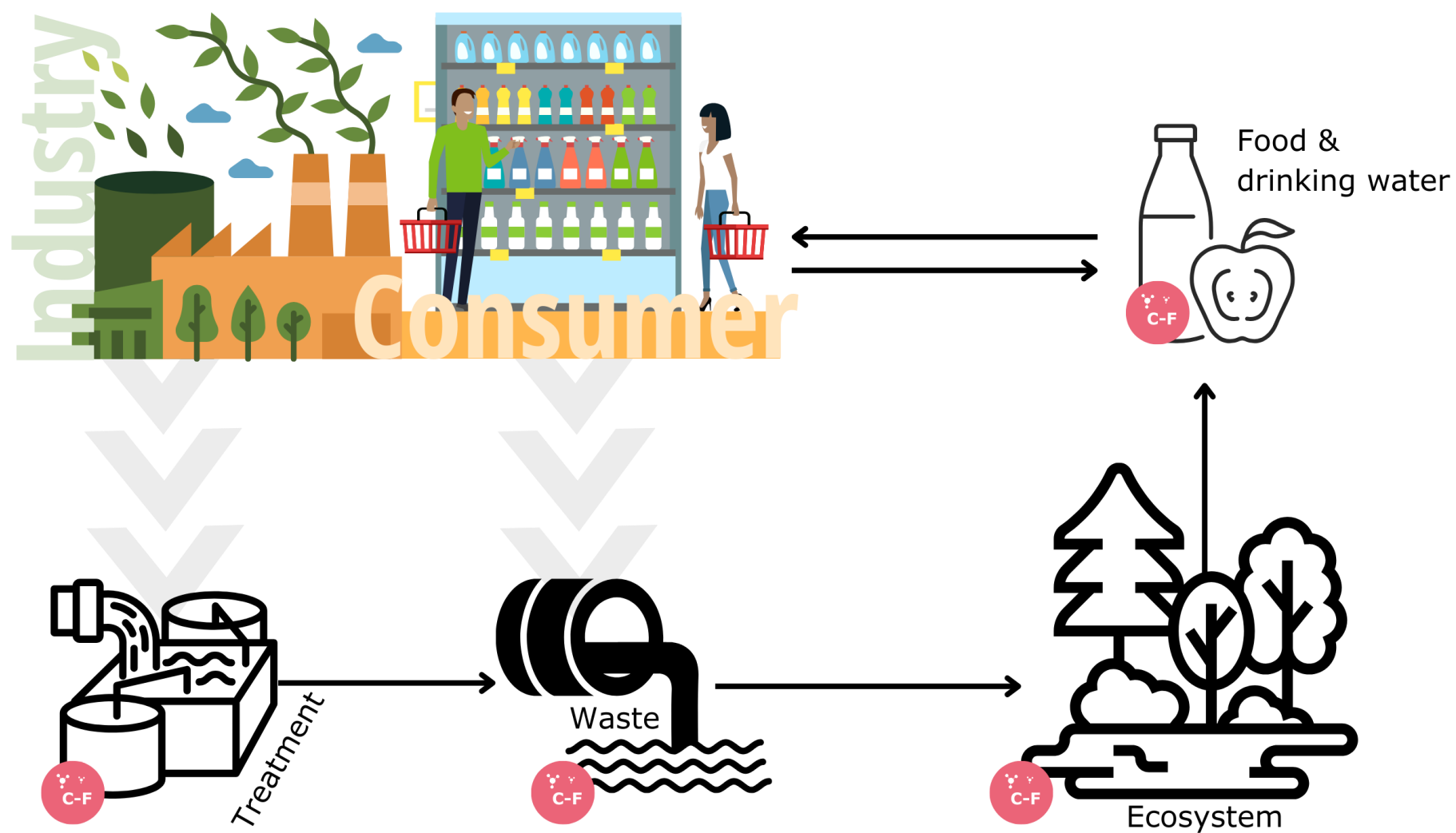
- highly persistent,
- leading to bioaccumulation
- potential harm to aquatic organisms and human health



# PFAS - Introduction

PFAS enter the environment and humans through various pathways  
e.g. industrial releases, firefighting activities, and disposal of consumer products

Wee, S. Y., & Aris, A. Z. (2023). Revisiting the "forever chemicals", PFOA and PFOS exposure in drinking water. In *npj Clean Water* (Vol. 6, Issue 1). Nature Research. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41545-023-00274-6>

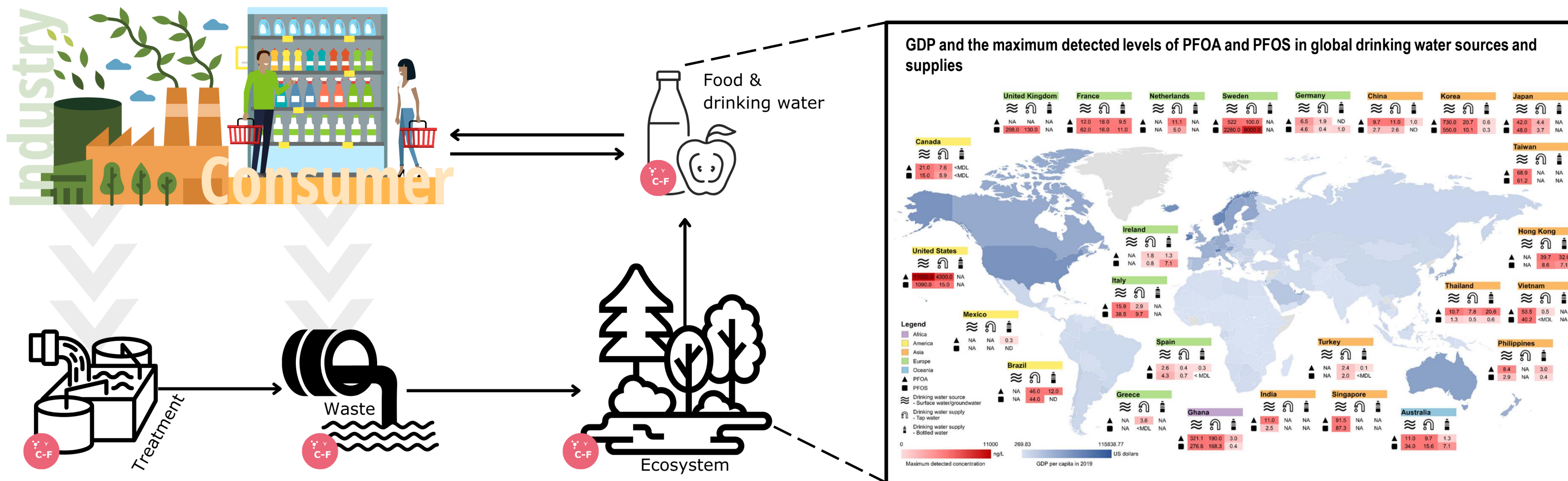




# PFAS - Introduction

## A global concern due to their widespread presence and persistence

Wee, S. Y., & Aris, A. Z. (2023). Revisiting the “forever chemicals”, PFOA and PFOS exposure in drinking water. In npj Clean Water (Vol. 6, Issue 1). Nature Research. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41545-023-00274-6>



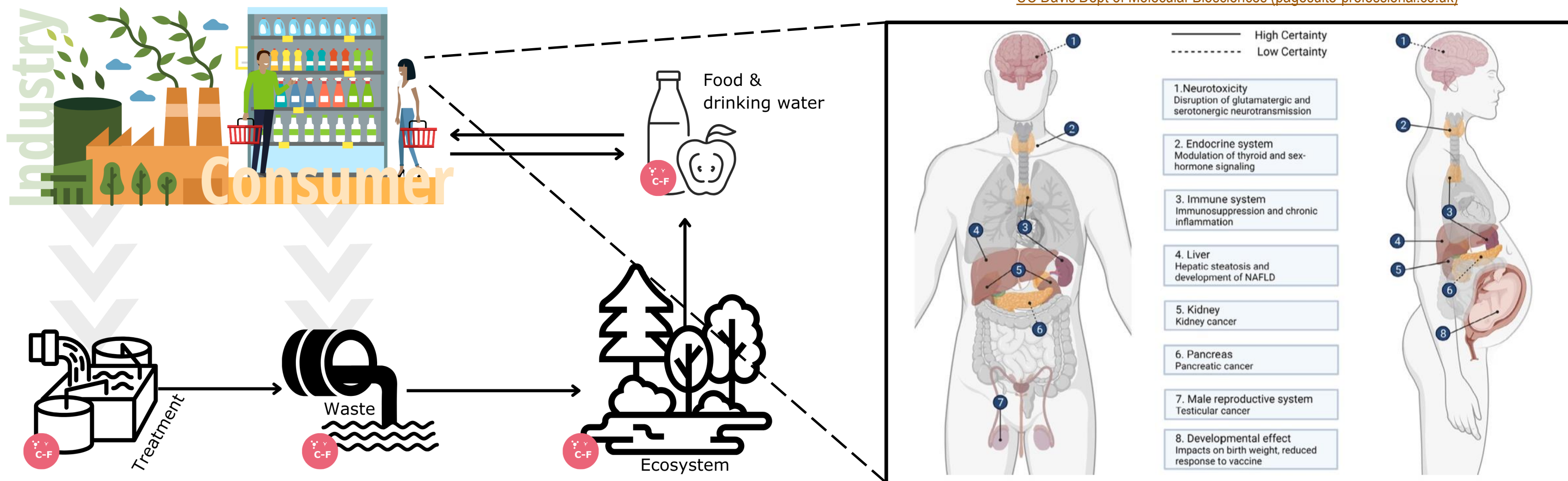


# PFAS - Introduction

Elevated risks of cancer, immune responses, metabolic syndromes, developmental issues, and reproductive effects

Wee, S. Y., & Aris, A. Z. (2023). Revisiting the “forever chemicals”, PFOA and PFOS exposure in drinking water. In npj Clean Water (Vol. 6, Issue 1). Nature Research. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41545-023-00274-6>

[UC Davis Dept of Molecular Biosciences \(pagesuite-professional.co.uk\)](https://pagesuite-professional.co.uk)



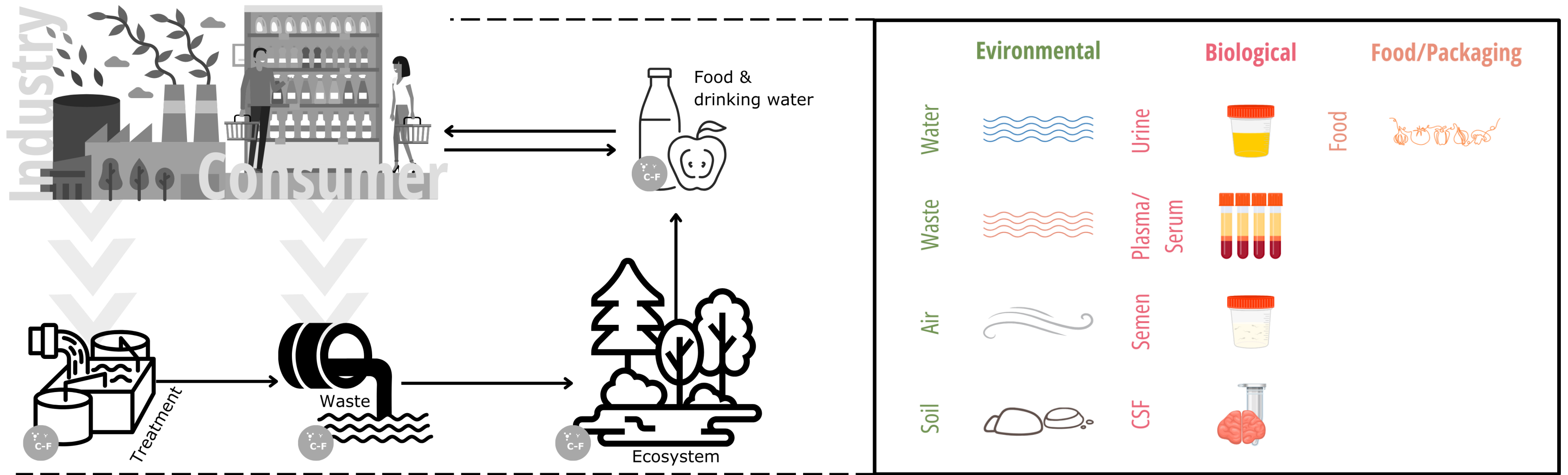
- Additive and synergistic effects of PFAS mixture
- PFAS exposure exhibit potential sex-dependent variations



# PFAS - Introduction

## A wide array of sample types for analysis

Dhiman, S., & Ansari, N. G. (2024). A review on extraction, analytical and rapid detection techniques of Per /Poly fluoro alkyl substances in different matrices. In *Microchemical Journal* (Vol. 196). Elsevier Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2023.109667>





## USA and EU

| Method                | Matrix Tested   | No. of Analytes | Sample Prep Procedure        |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|
| EPA 537               | Drinking water  | 14              | SPE                          |
| EPA 537.1             | Drinking water  | 18              | SPE                          |
| EPA 533               | Drinking water  | 29              | SPE                          |
| EPA 1633 (draft)      | wastewater, surface water, groundwater, soil, biosolids, sediment, landfill leachate, and fish tissue | 40              | SPE                          |
| EPA 8327 (draft)      | Surface water, ground water, wastewater influent and effluent   | 24              | Dilute & shoot               |
| ASTM D7979            | Surface water, ground water, wastewater influent and effluent   | 21              | Dilute & shoot               |
| ASTM D7968            | Soil and solids   | 21              | Organic extraction with MeOH |
| ISO/DIS 21675 (draft) | Drinking water, sea water, fresh water, wastewater  | 30              | SPE                          |

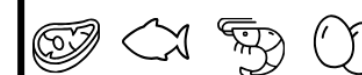


### January 2021

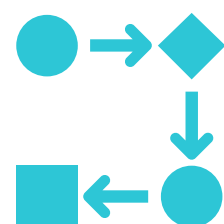
Drinking Water Directive (EU)

PFAS Total: **500 ng/L**

Sum of PFAS: **100 ng/L**



### Regulation (EU) 2022/2388



### Regulations are still evolving

Number of analytes ↑

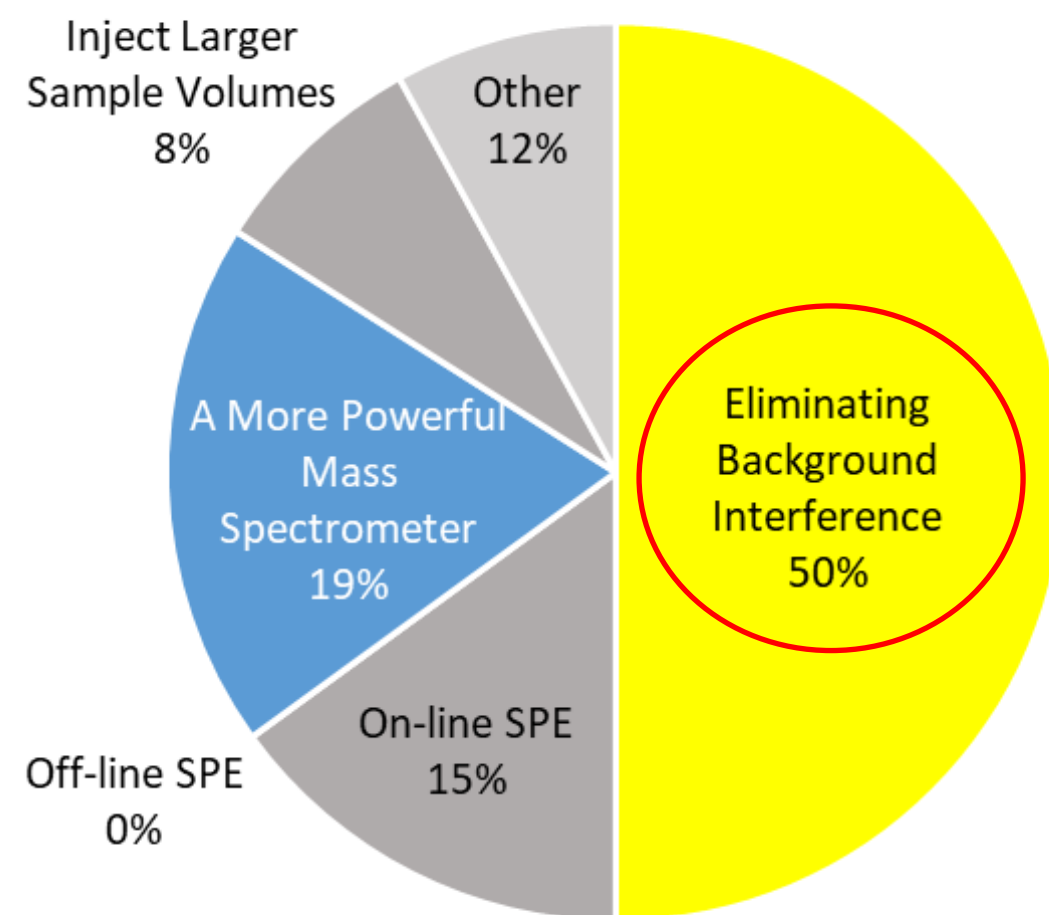
Concentration limits ↓





## How to reach the Low Detection Limit required?

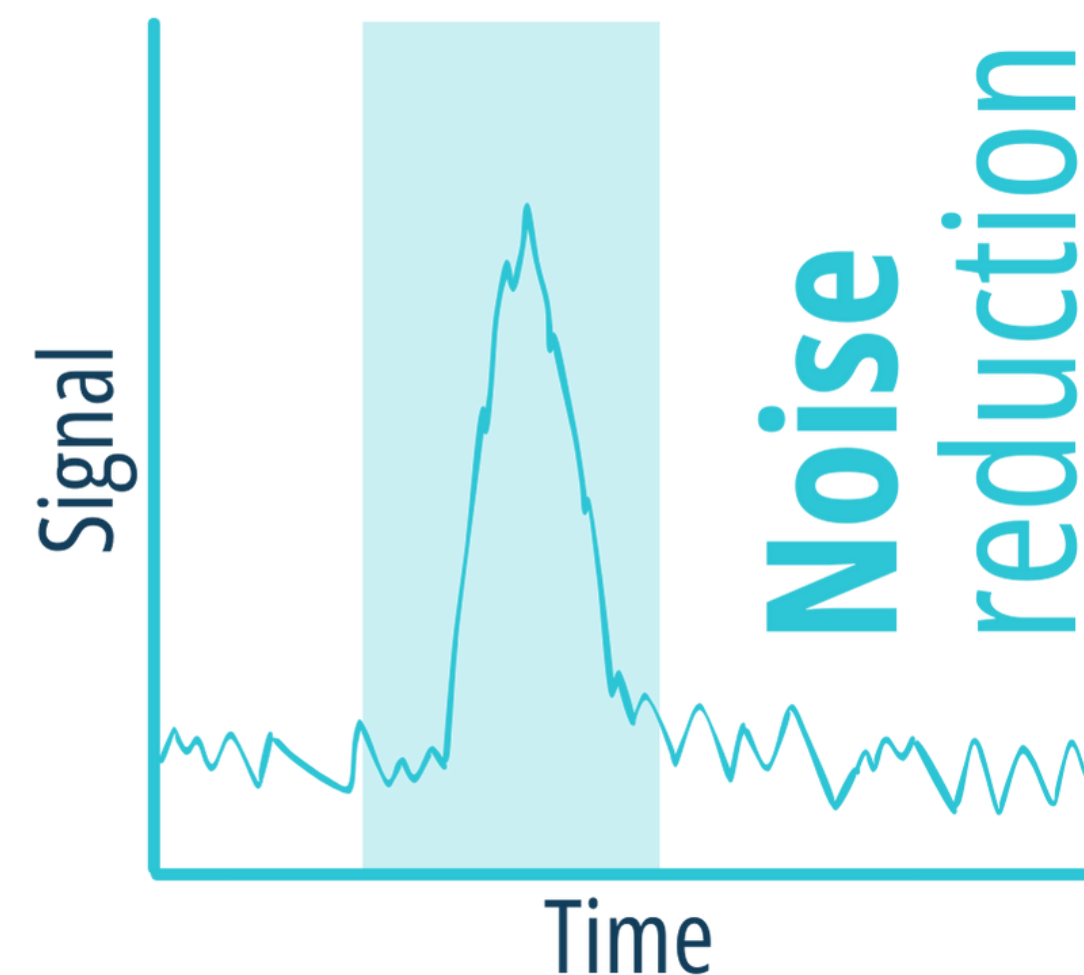
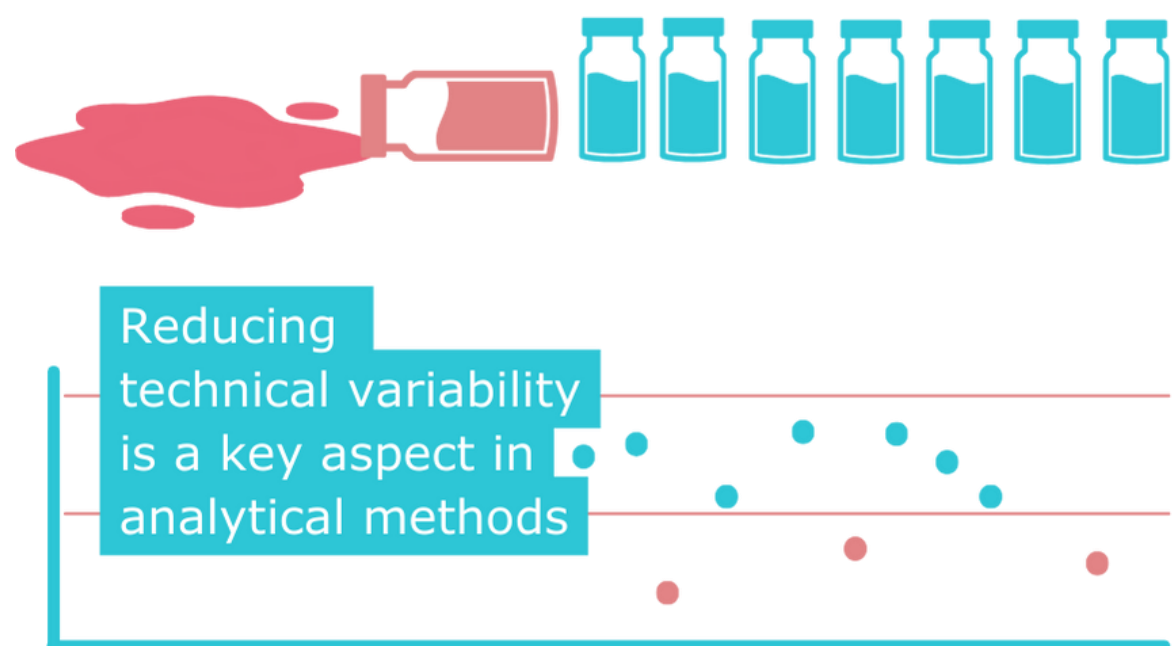
Which of the following options are the **most desirable for improving sensitivity?**



Source: [Trends and Challenges in PFAS Analysis \(theanalyticalscientist.com\)](https://www.theanalyticalscientist.com)



## Reducing technical variability and noise through automation



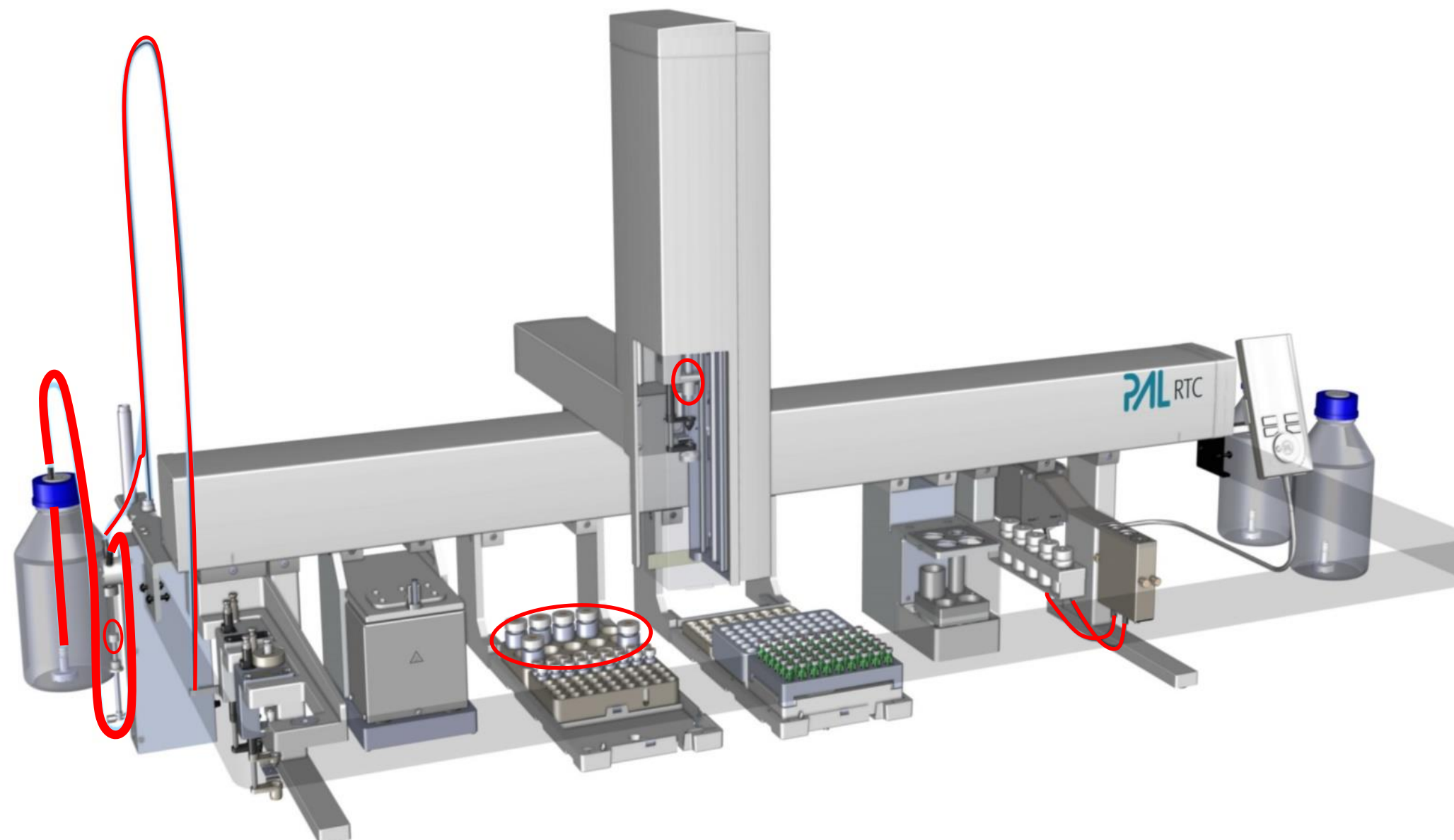
### Benefits of automation in PFAS Analysis

- Traceability and Reproducibility: Logs actions (QC/QA) for reliable data across batches and labs.
- Reduced Variability: Robust and timed workflows for routine analysis.
- Increased Sample Throughput: Automates tedious tasks for faster analysis – 24/7.
- Precision Handling: Minimizes manual errors for accurate and reliable results.
- Contamination Control: Dedicated consumables and workflows reduce cross-contamination risks.



## Potential sources of PFAS from a PAL System

- Tubings and Loops from:
  - LCMS Tool (PFA tubings, FEP loop)
  - Dilutor
  - Fast Wash
  - HF-Fast Wash
- Wash cup
- Syringes with PTFE plunger
- Sample vials and caps



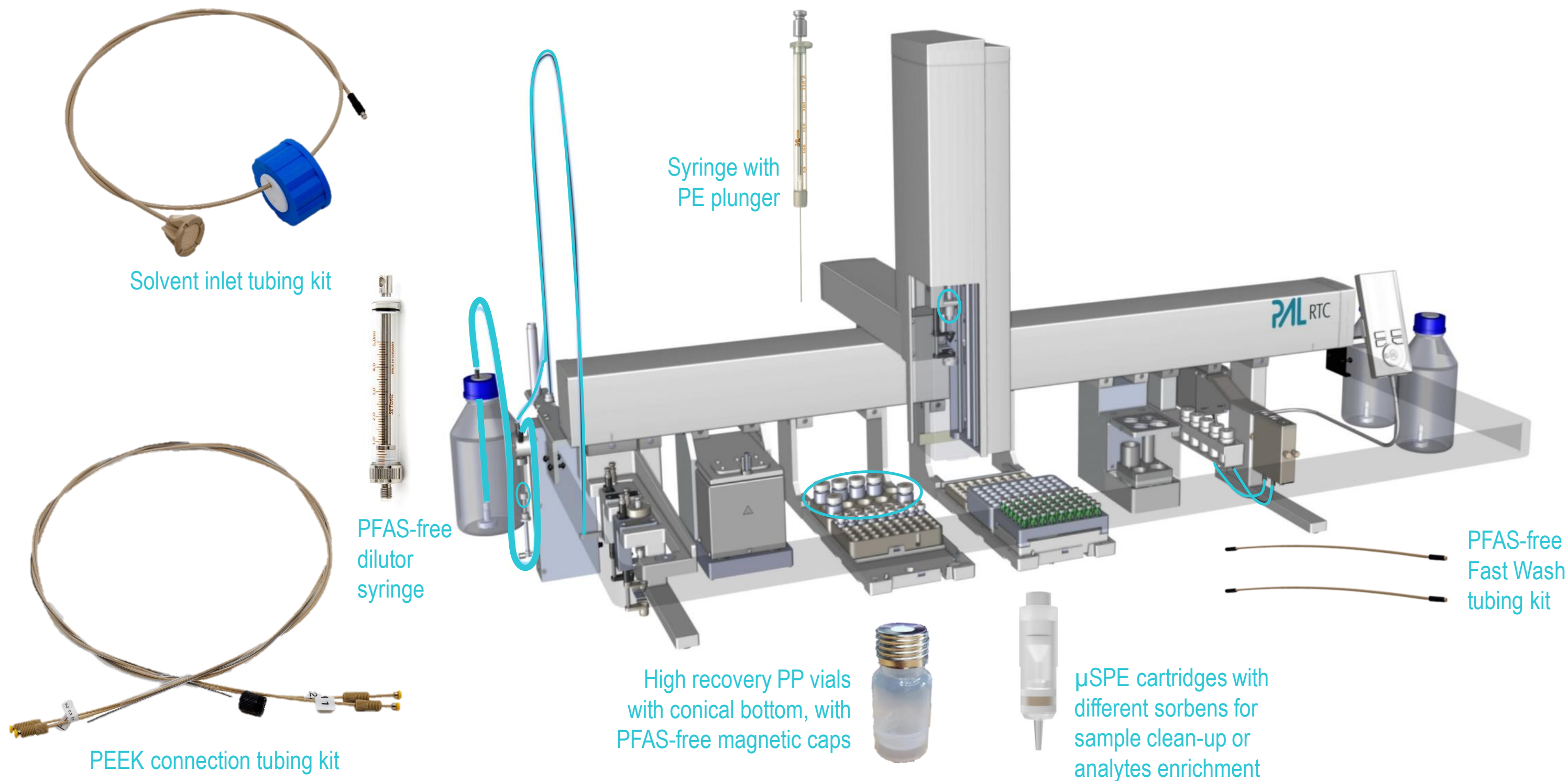


# Background Interference

## Reduce background contamination with PFAS-free products



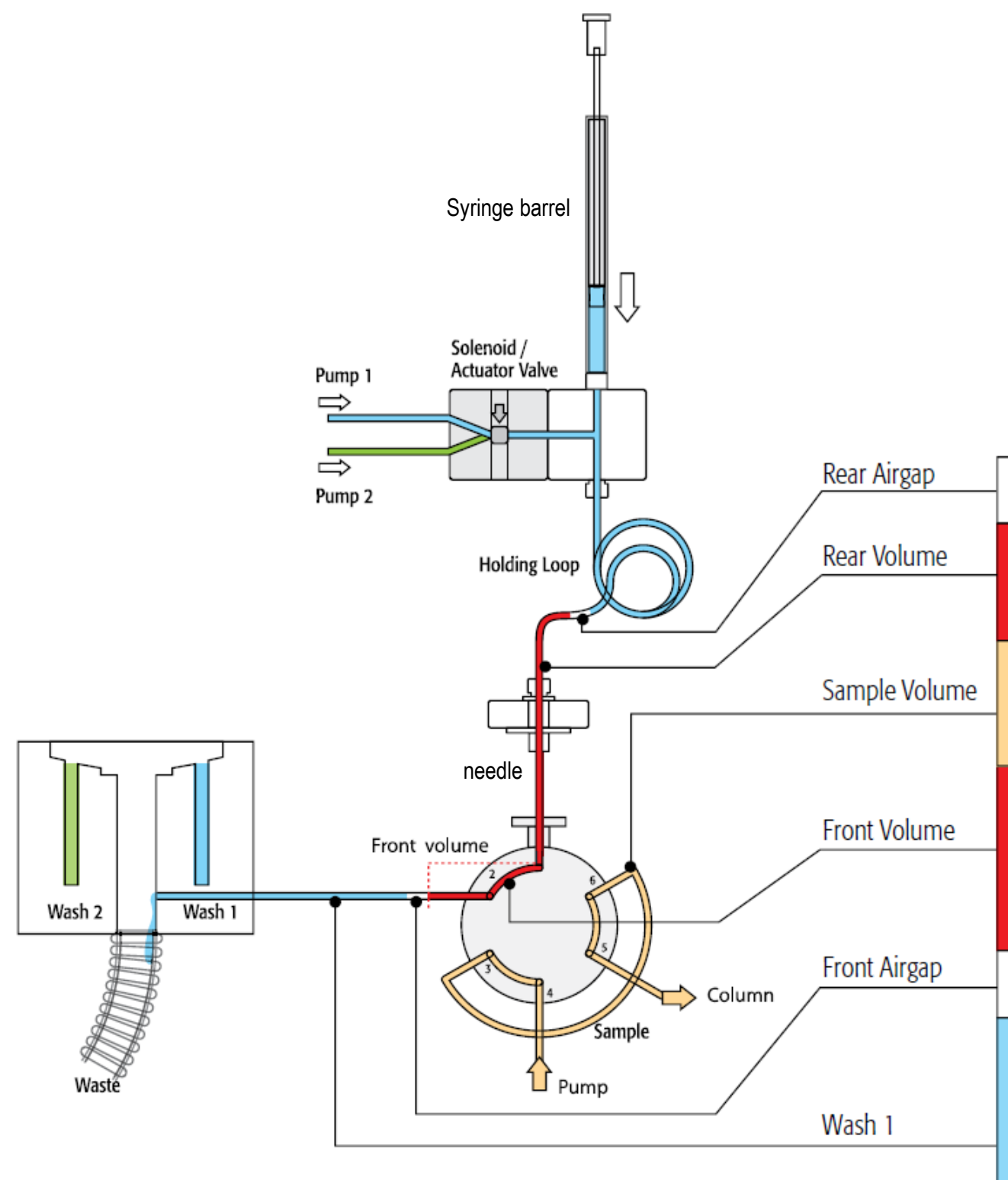
Use the PAL Product Finder and search for "PFAS-free"  
[www.palsystem.com/en/products/pal-product-finder/](http://www.palsystem.com/en/products/pal-product-finder/)





# Background Interference

## Minimize Carryover with the LC/MS Tool

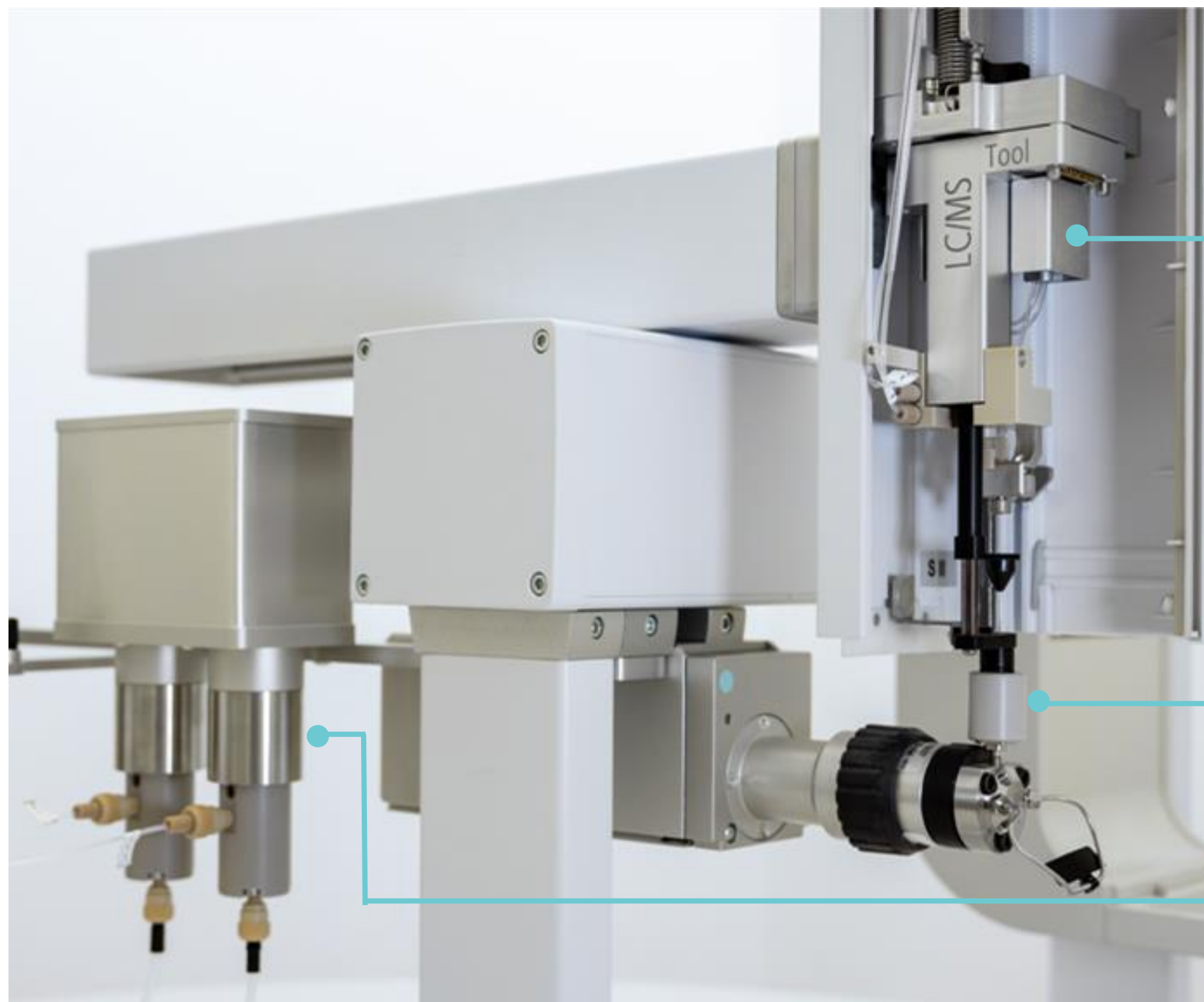


- Sample does not go into the syringe, but through the holding loop
- Post-injection wash: Flush loop, needle inside and injection valve with wash solvent 2+1 → flush loop, needle inside & outside with wash solvent 2+1



# Background Interference

## Minimize Carryover with the LC/MS Tool



LC/MS Tool

Wash cup

2-Channel volumetric pump

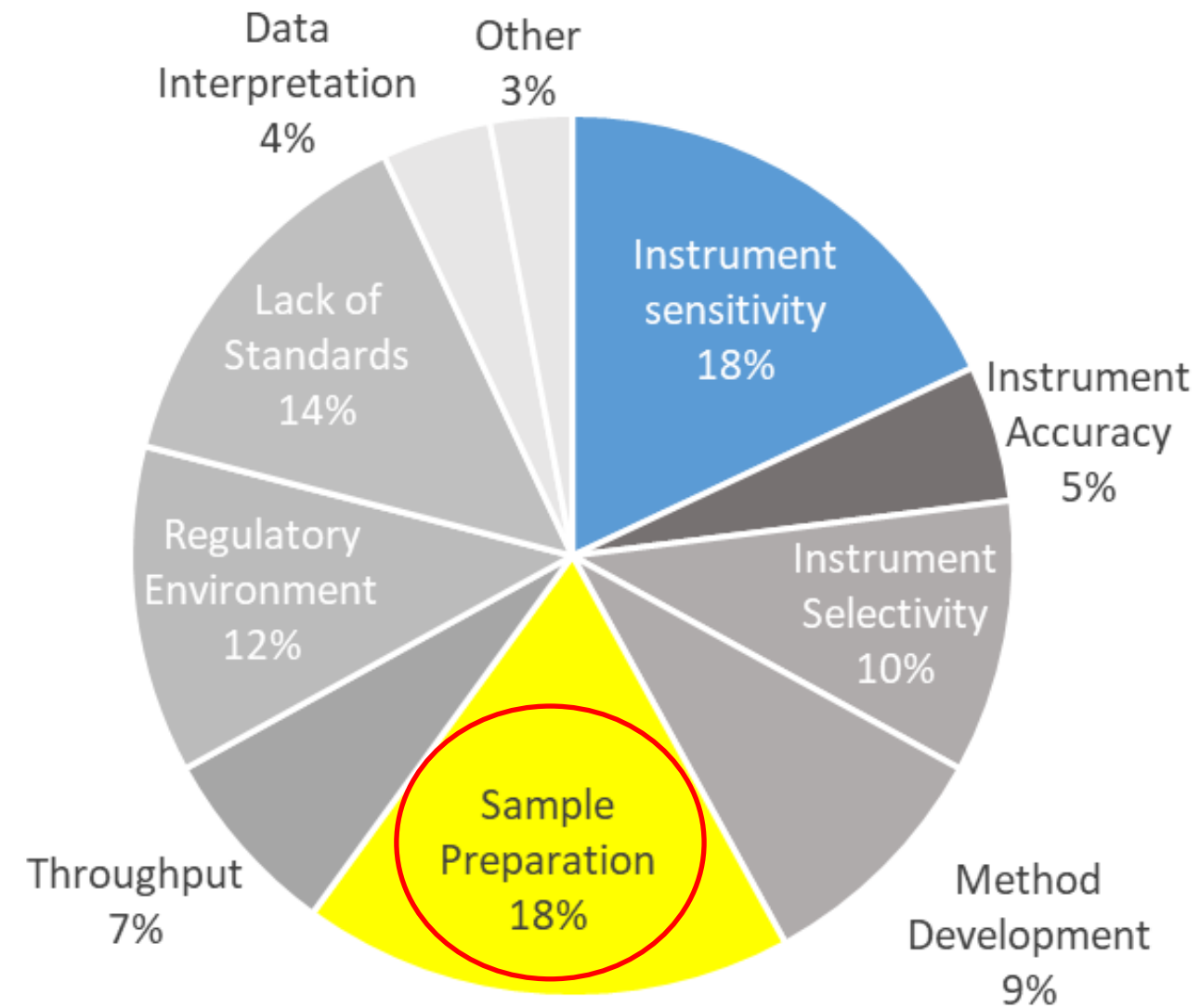
- Volumetric pump connected to 2 wash solvents for post-injection wash
- Four different wash modes (high through-put, basic, extended & custom) available to suit different needs



# What are the main challenges?

Community: Sample preparation is a focus area

## Which are the main challenges related to PFAS analysis?



Source: [Trends and Challenges in PFAS Analysis \(theanalyticalscientist.com\)](https://www.theanalyticalscientist.com)



# Sample Preparation Options

## Overview across PFAS analysis

Wee, S. Y., & Aris, A. Z. (2023). Revisiting the “forever chemicals”, PFOA and PFOS exposure in drinking water. In npj Clean Water (Vol. 6, Issue 1). Nature Research. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41545-023-00274-6>

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| Biological       |  | Extractions used |         |     |
|------------------|--|------------------|---------|-----|
| Urine            |  | SPE              | LLE+SPE |     |
| Plasma/<br>Serum |  | SPE              | dSPE    | LLE |
| Semen            |  | SPE              |         | LLE |
| CSF              |  | SPE              | LLE+SPE | LLE |

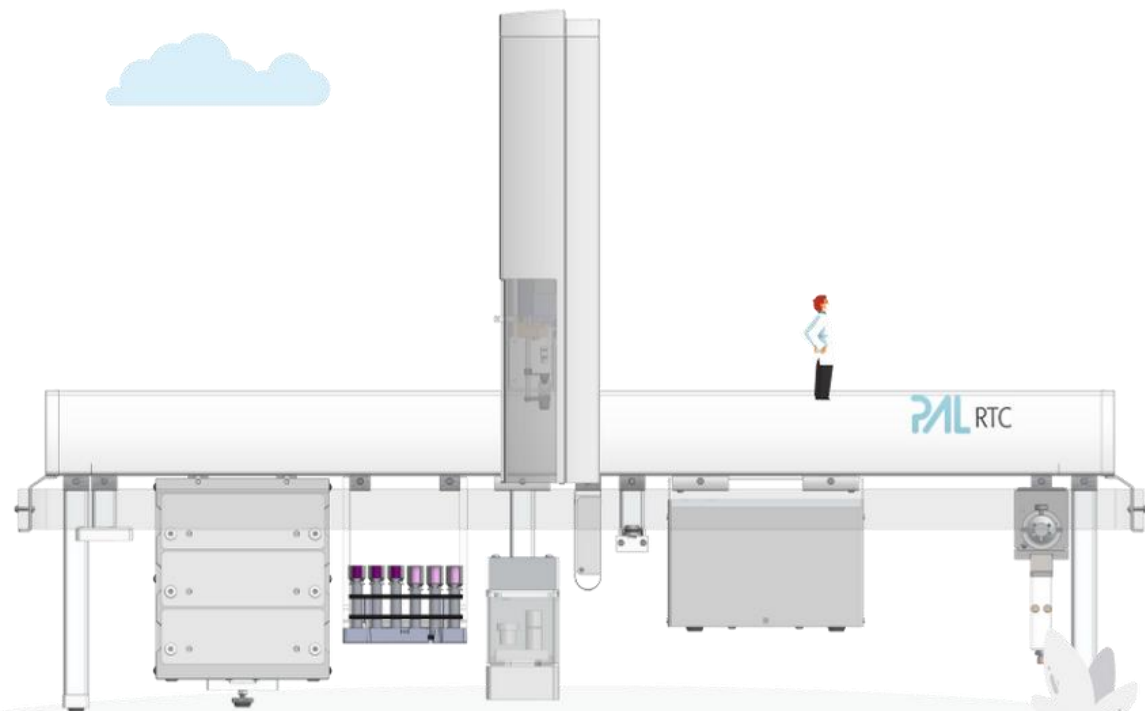
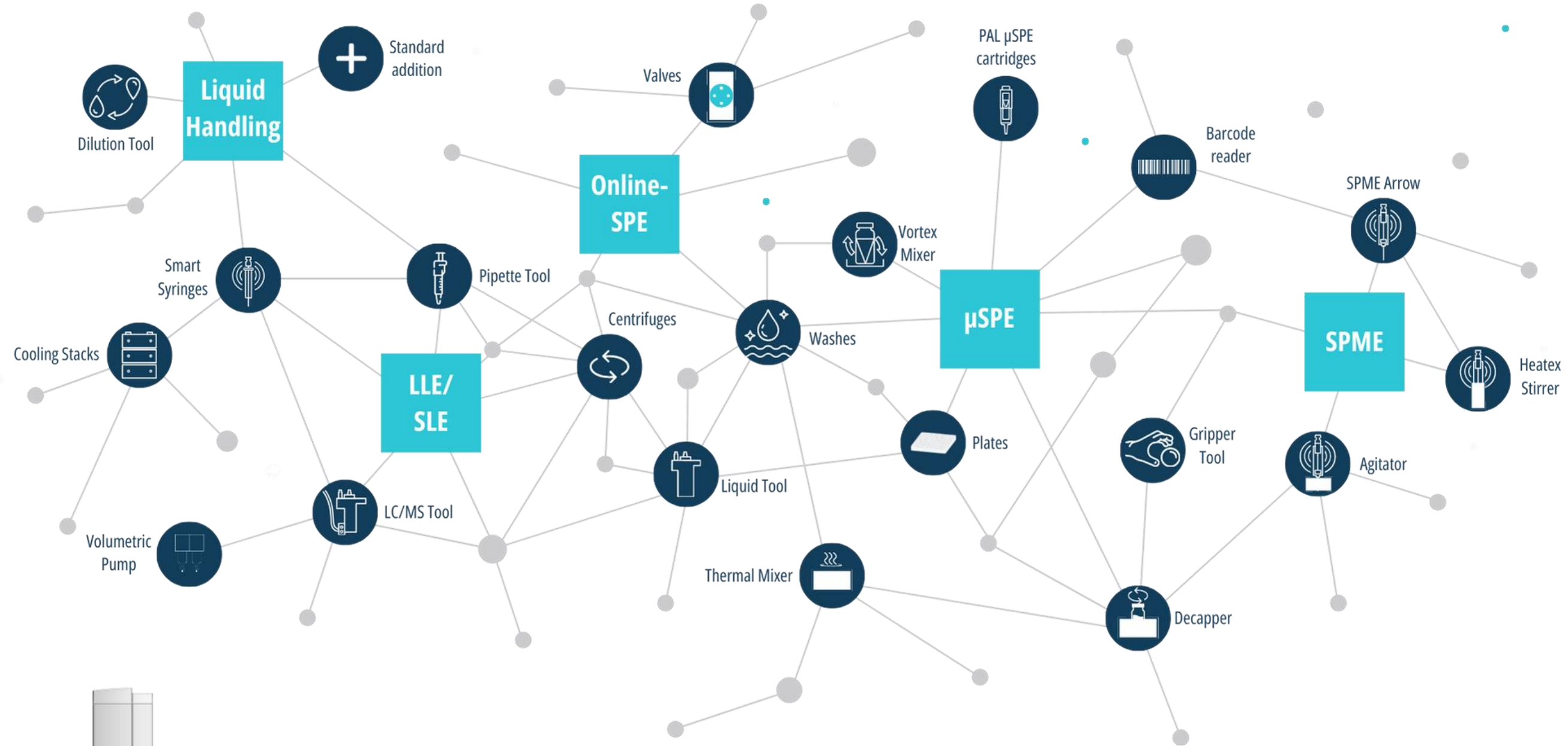
| Environmental |  | Extractions used |                  |      |
|---------------|--|------------------|------------------|------|
| Water         |  | SPE              | Dilute and shoot | SPME |
| Waste         |  | SPE              | Dilute/Filtrate  | LLE  |
| Air           |  | SPE              | Direct Headspace | SPME |
| Soil          |  | SPE              |                  | LLE  |

| Abbreviations                           |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Liquid-Liquid Extraction ( <b>LLE</b> ) | Solid Phase Extraction ( <b>SPE</b> )        | Quick easy cheap effective rugged and safe extraction ( <b>QuEChERS</b> ) |
| Solid-Liquid Extraction ( <b>SLE</b> )  | Solid phase micro-extraction ( <b>SPME</b> ) |   |
| In-tube Extraction ( <b>ITEX</b> )      | Dispersive SPE ( <b>dSPE</b> )               |   |

| Food/Packaging |  | Extractions used |     |
|----------------|--|------------------|-----|
| Food           |  | QuEChERS --> SPE | LLE |



# PAL Toolbox for PFAS Analysis



**Search for modules/tools online**

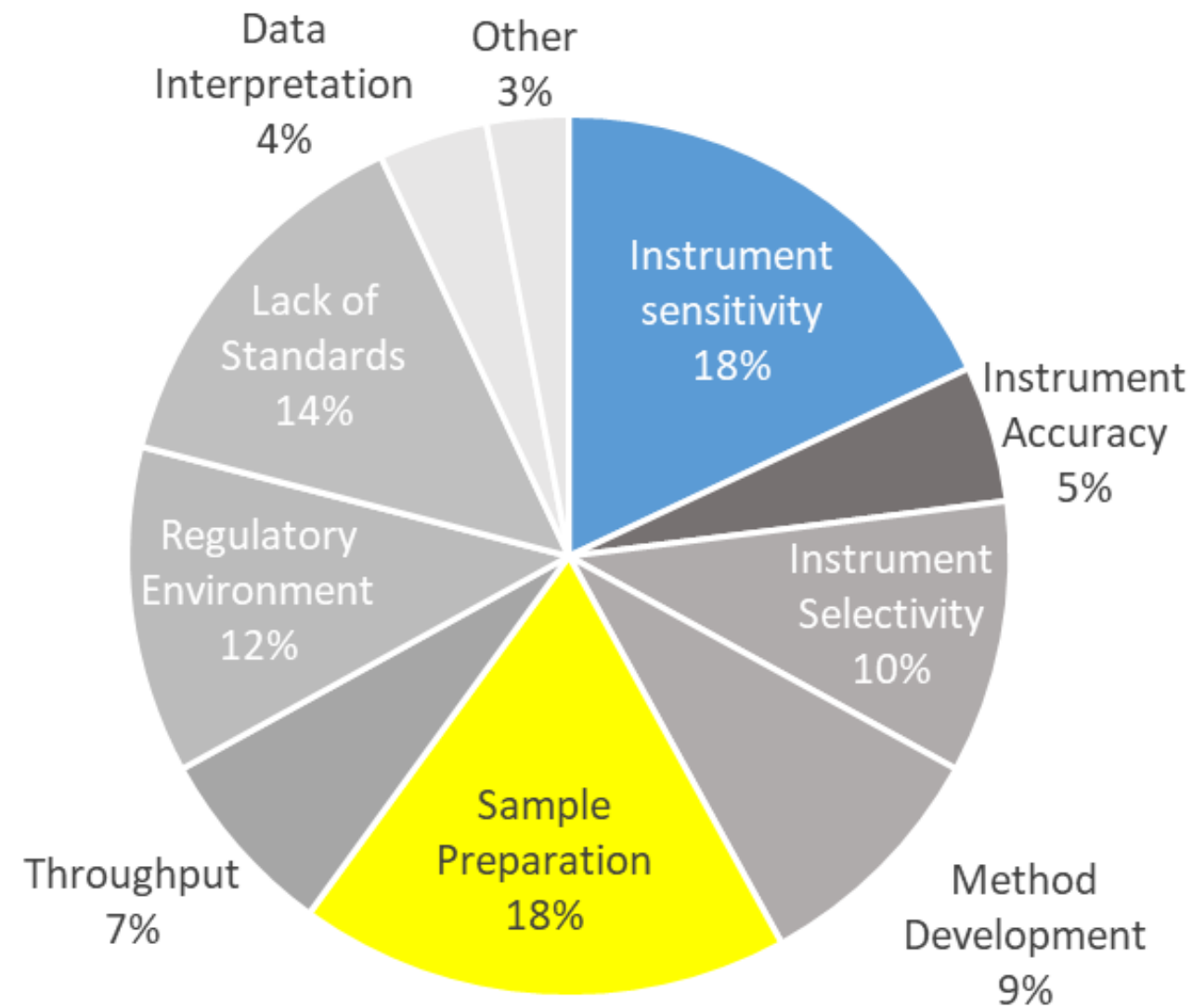
Discover our products with the Product Finder



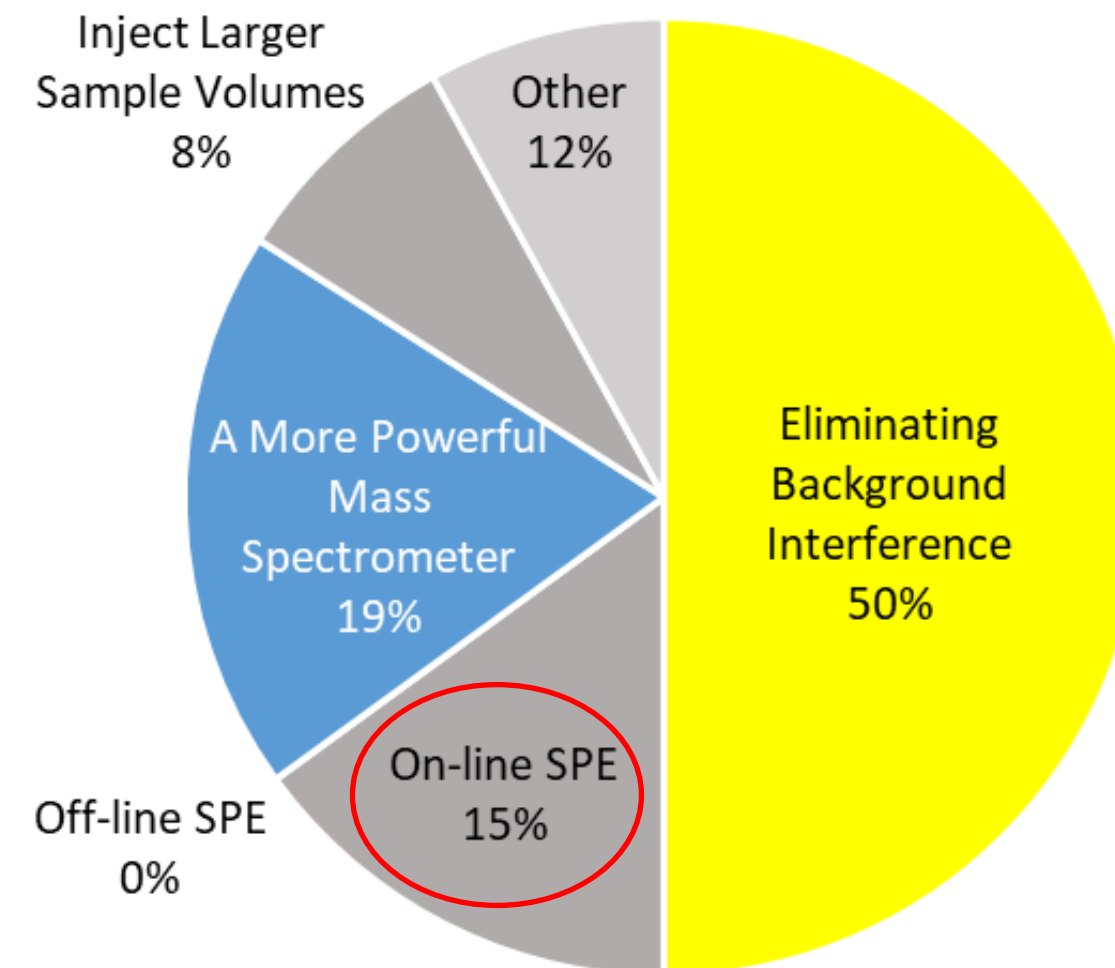
# Challenges in PFAS Analysis

## Focus on Sample Preparation: Online SPE

Which are the **main challenges** related to PFAS analysis?



Which of the following options are the **most desirable for improving sensitivity?**



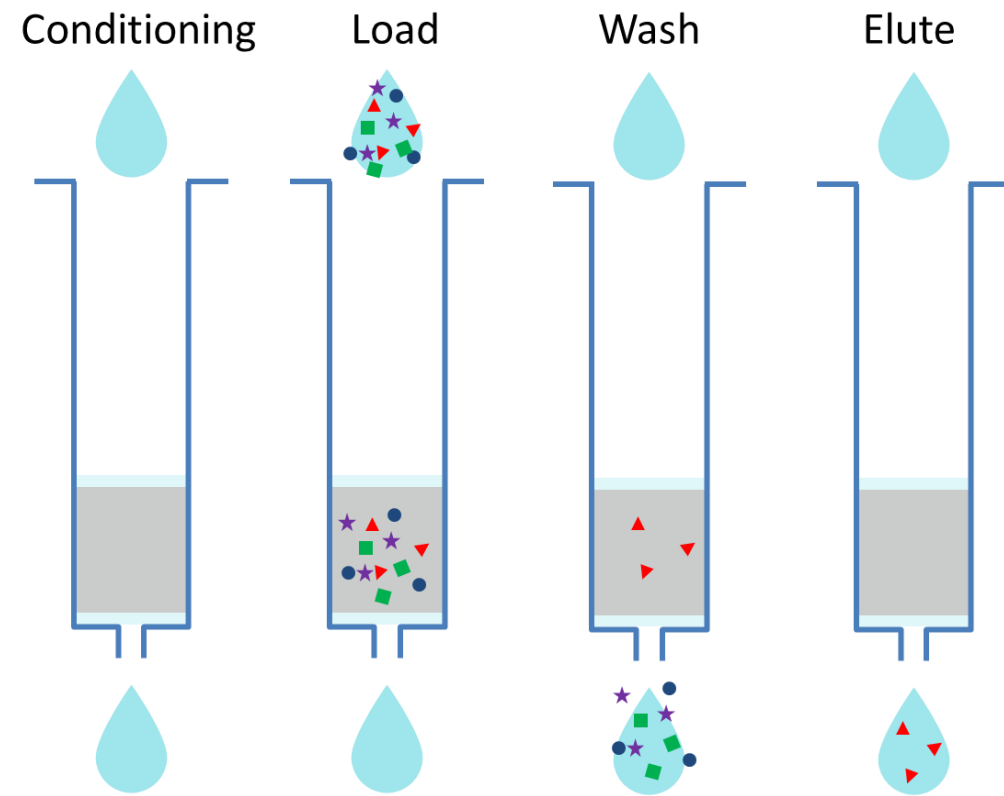
Source: [Trends and Challenges in PFAS Analysis \(theanalyticalscientist.com\)](https://www.theanalyticalscientist.com)



# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

## What is Online SPE?

### Offline SPE



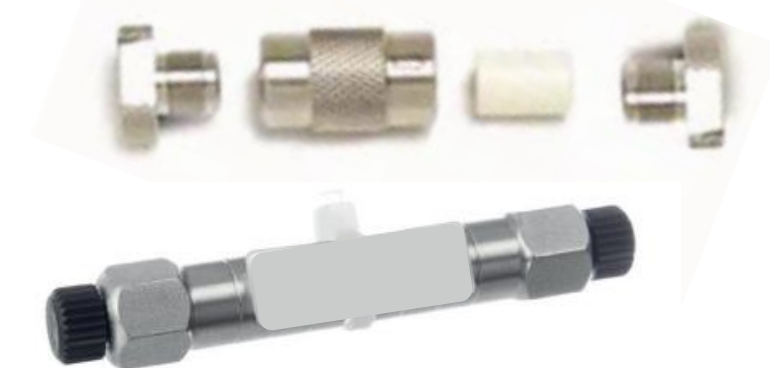
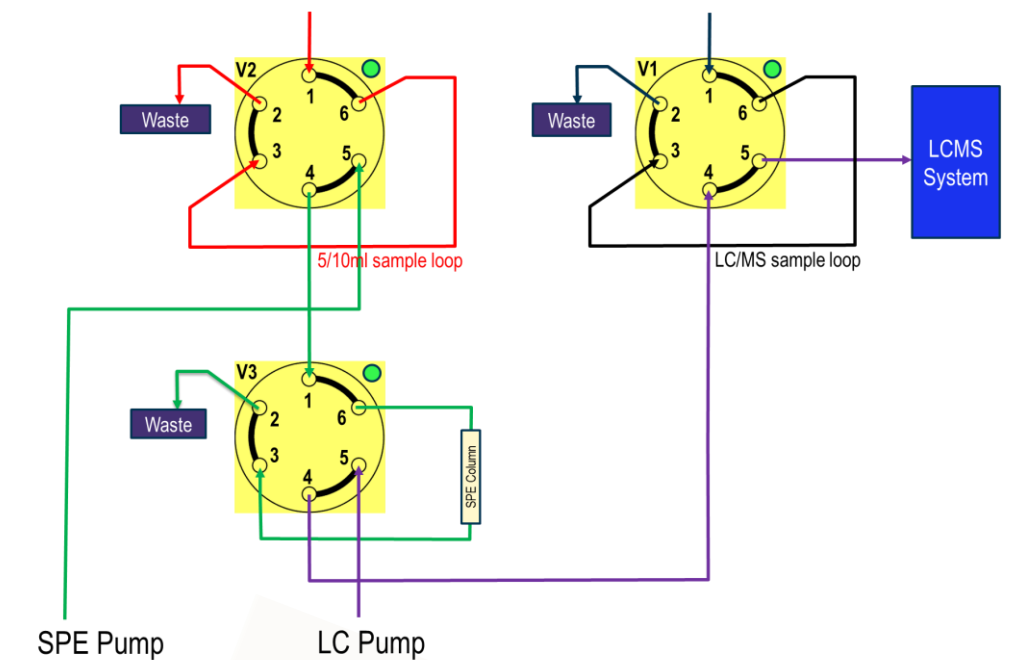
Analytes: ▲ Interferences: ● ★



| Offline SPE                                       | Online SPE  |
|---|---|
| Disposable SPE cartridges with different sorbents | SPE columns with typically 1-4.6mm id, 10-50mm length, with different packing materials |
| Manual multi-step sample handling                 | Automated sample handling   |
| High consumption of sample and solvents           | Low consumption of sample and solvents  |
| Low sample throughput                             | Very high sample throughput   |

### Online SPE

Use automated valves switching to load, wash and elute samples





# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

Multiple Valves

+

Dilutor or Liquid Tool with large Syringe  
(for large volume injection)



6-port & 10-port valves available,  
up to 9 valves on a PAL system



Dilutor tool with  
dilutor module  
(can connect to up  
to 5 solvent lines)

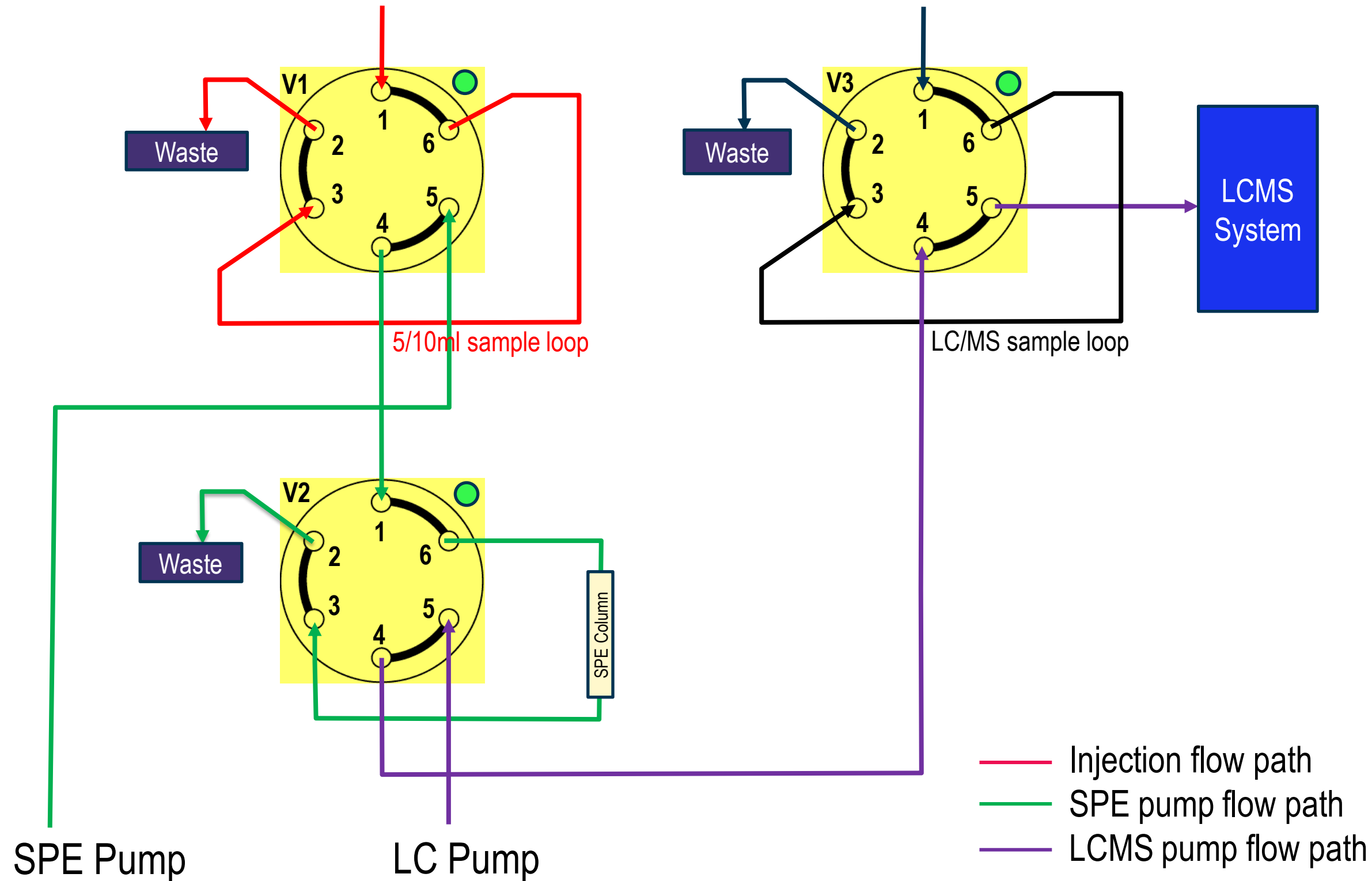


Liquid tool with 5ml / 10ml syringe



# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

## Online SPE principle



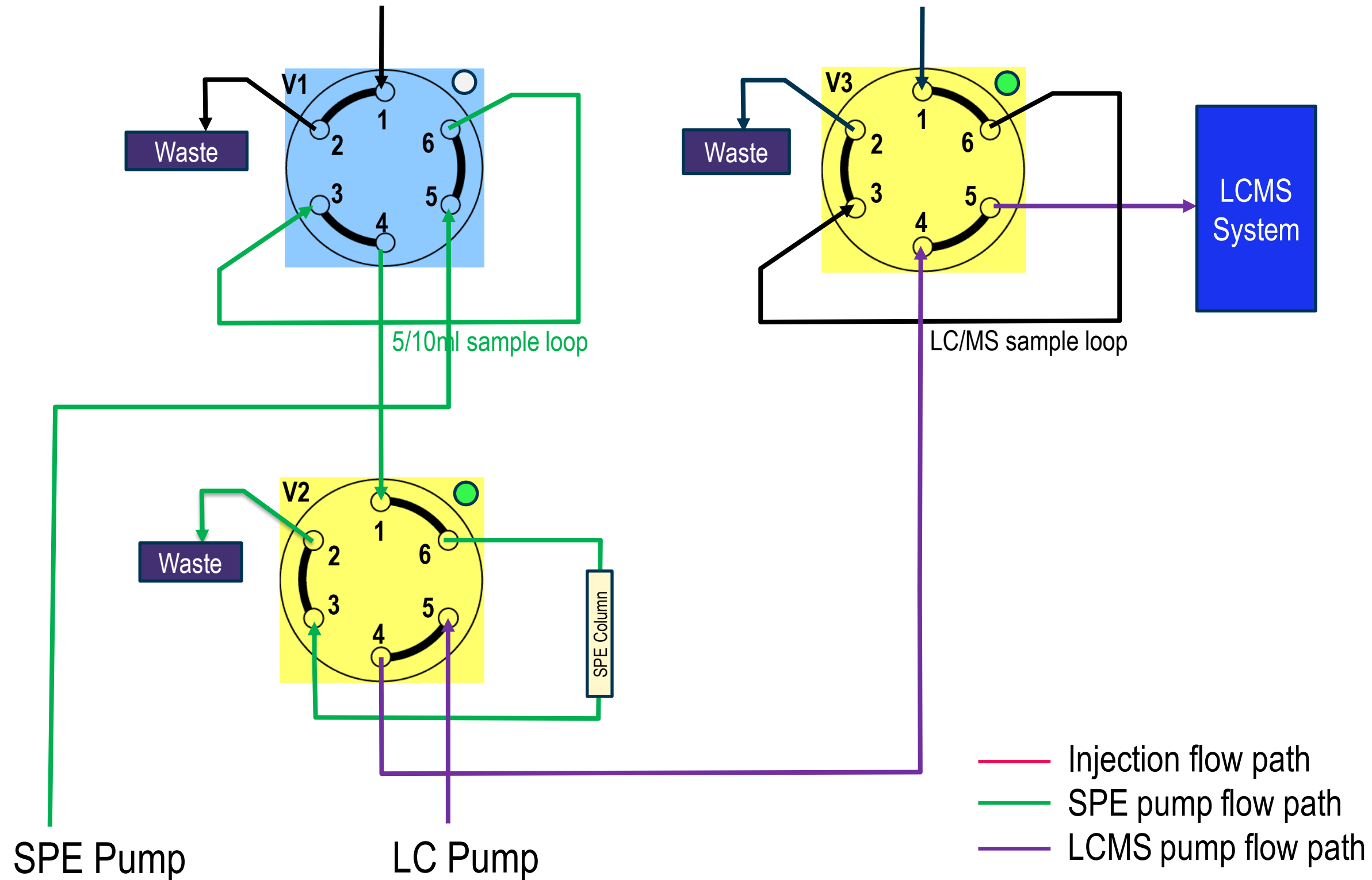
## Loop Injection

Inject sample into valve loop



# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

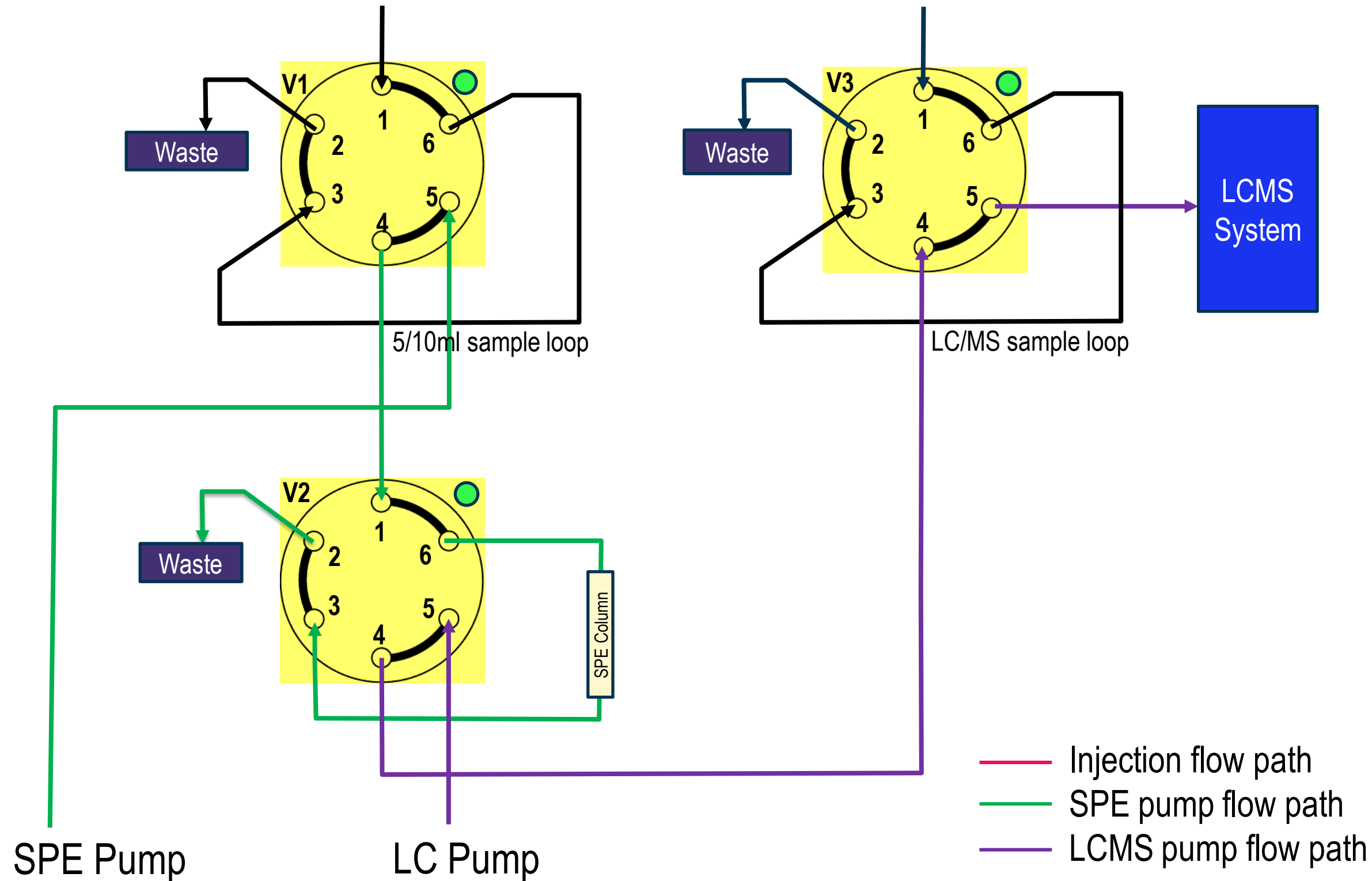
## Online SPE principle





# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

## Online SPE principle



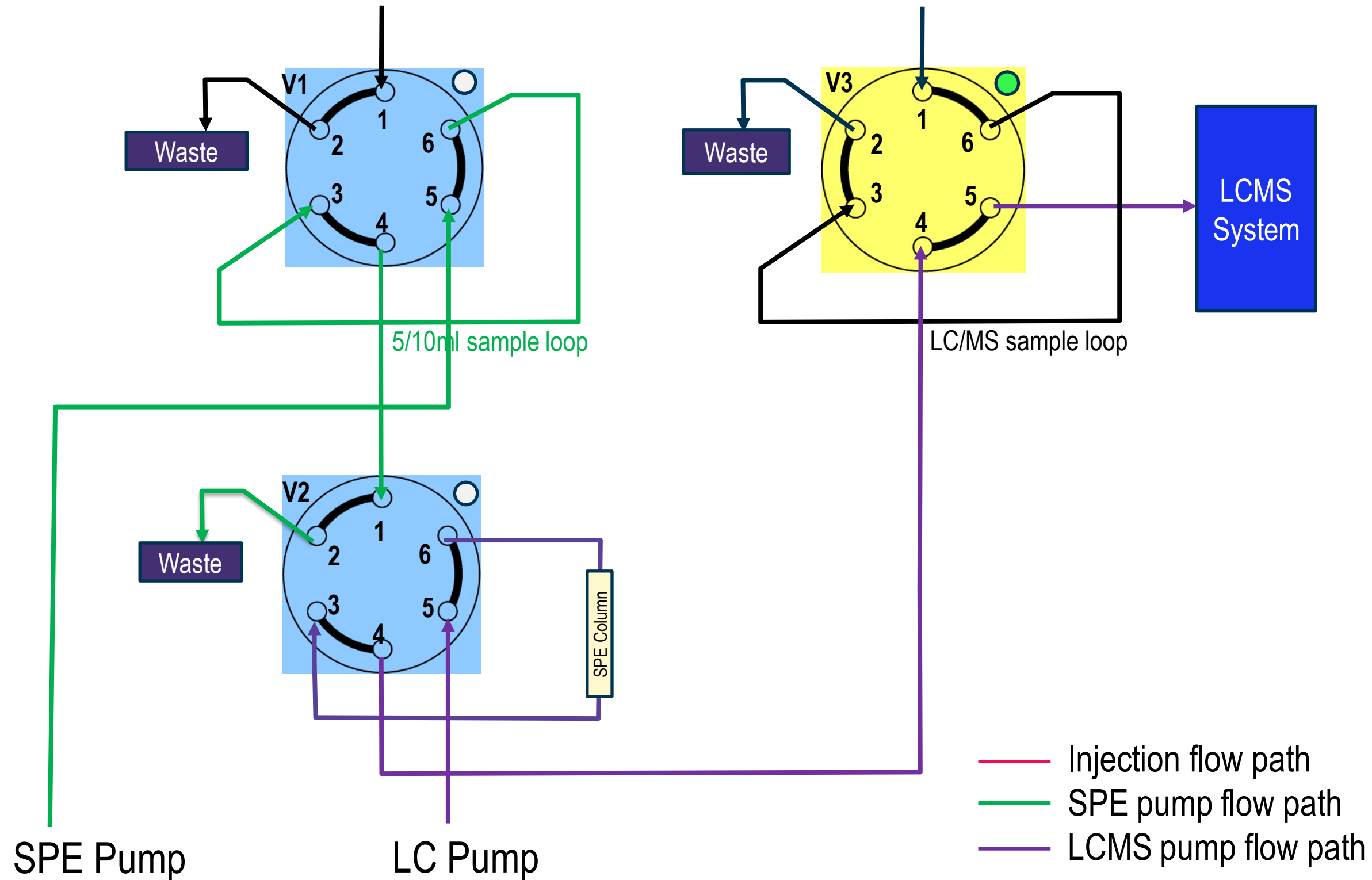
## Sample Wash

Wash sample with a gradient by the SPE pump



# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

## Online SPE principle



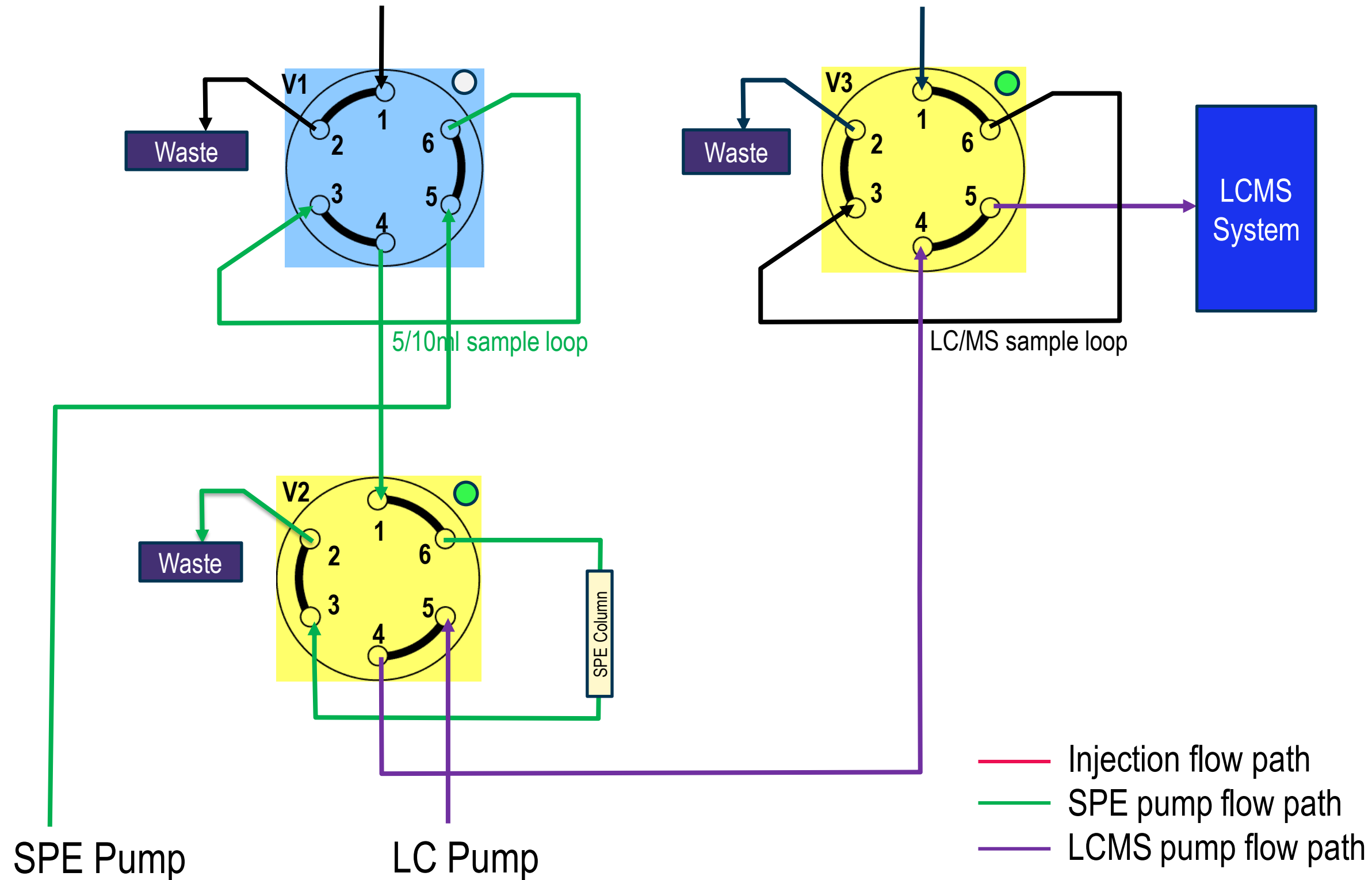
## Elution onto analytical column

Elute sample into LCMS with a gradient by the LC pump



# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

## Online SPE principle



**Pre-/Post-Elution  
Position**

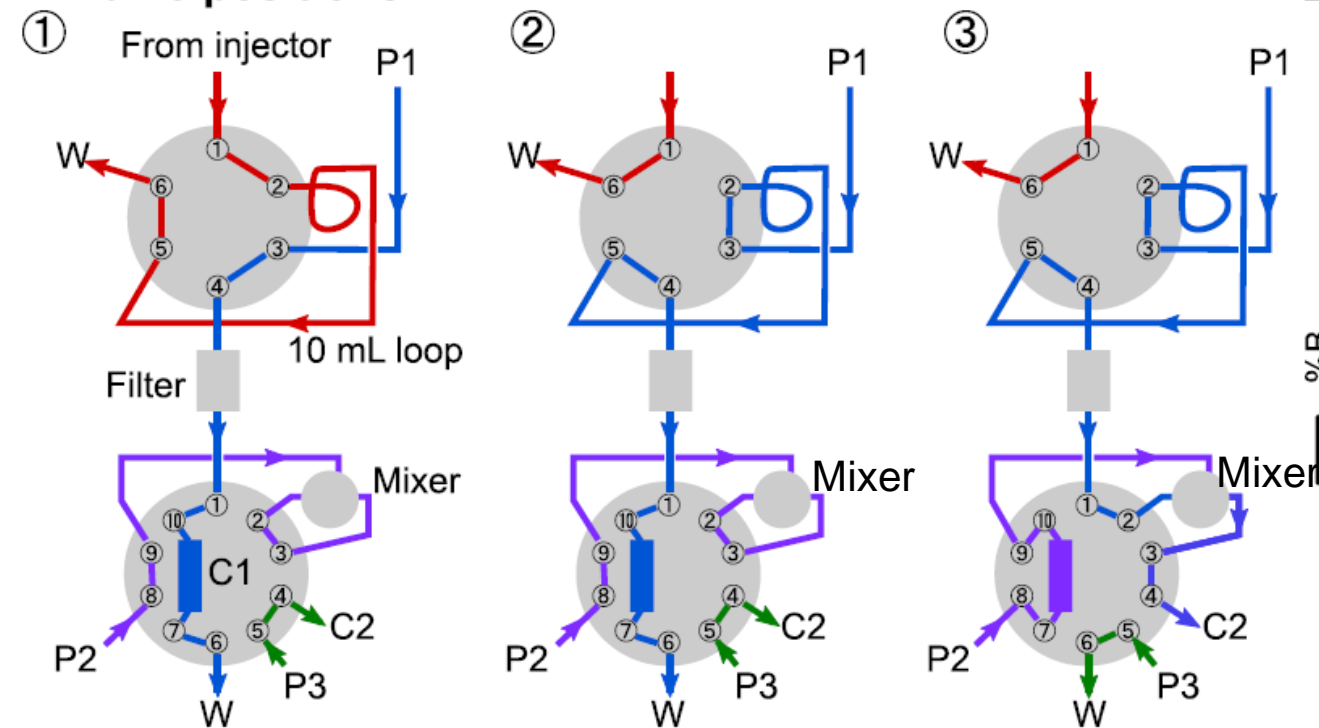
Optional valve cleaning



# Deep Dive: Online SPE for PFAS in Water

## Peak-focusing Approach Involving a 10-Port Valve

### A. Valve positions



Pre- and post-run,  
Sample loading onto  
the loop

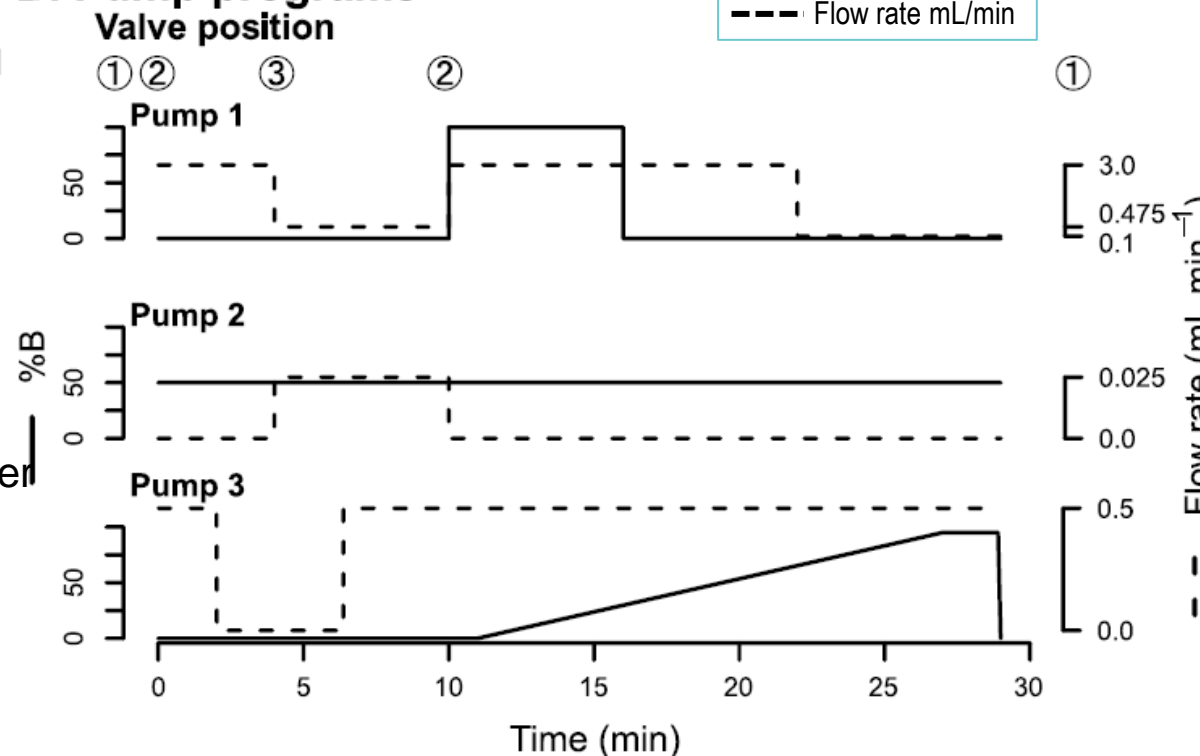
Run start,  
Sample loaded  
onto C1

C1 back-eluted,  
eluent diluted with  
make-up flow in a  
mixer then onto C2

Cleaning and re-  
equilibration of C1,  
C2 gradient-eluted  
onto MS

P1, P2, P3: UHPLC pumps  
W: Waste ports  
C1: Trapping column (AX-RP)  
C2: Analytical column

### B. Pump programs



#### Pump 1:

A: 0.1% (v/v) acetic acid in water;  
B: 2% NH<sub>4</sub>OH in 1:1 MeOH/ACN

#### Pump 2:

A & B: 2% NH<sub>4</sub>OH in a 1:1 MeOH/ACN

#### Pump 3:

A: water;  
B: ACN

Source: ACS EST Water 2021, 1, 5, 1240–1251,  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsestwater.0c00309>

**High-Throughput Trace-Level Suspect Screening for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Environmental Waters by Peak-Focusing Online Solid Phase Extraction and High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry**

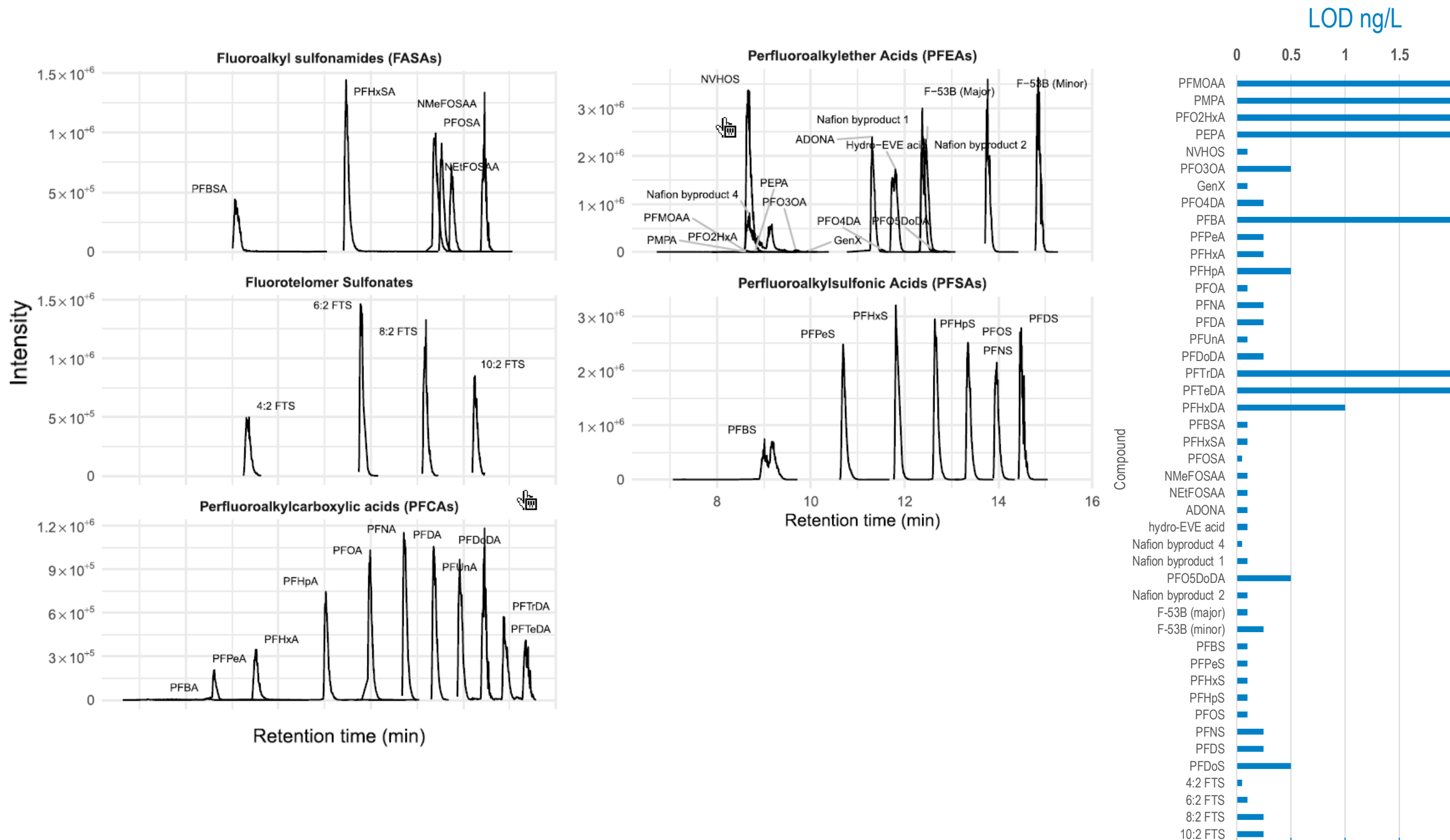
Gordon J. Getzinger\* and P. Lee Ferguson\*

Cite This: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsestwater.0c00309>

Read Online



## Peak-focusing Approach Involving a 10-Port Valve - Results

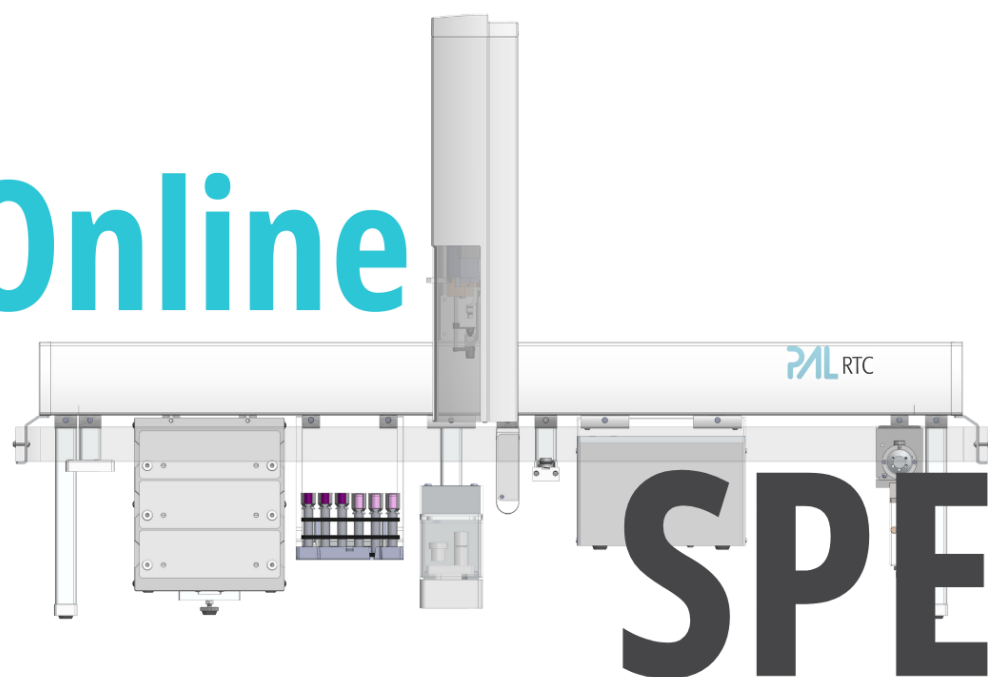


### Results:

- ✓ The method only required only 6 mL of sample and <40 min total time for SPE and LC-HRMS analysis.
- ✓ Sample focusing with back-eluting of trapping column and make-up flow led to sharp peaks.
- ✓ Detection limits of 0.1-4 ng/L were reached for the 45 PFAS analytes.
- ✓ The accuracy and precision on repeated analysis of a standard reference material were typically 89-103% and <10%, respectively.



## Online

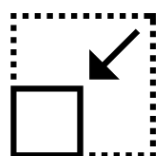


## SPE

VS



### Benefits



Less sample needed



Reduced risk of contamination



Higher throughput



Transferability / Ease of use



Improved repeatability



# Deep Dive: Online SPE → Micro-SPE

Following Green Analytical Chemistry

## Green Analytical Chemistry



### Waste Reduction

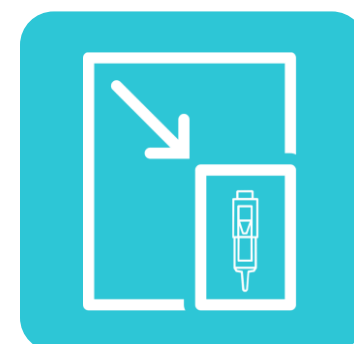
Minimizing solvent use and sample size (amount).

### Resource Conservation

Lower energy consumption and reduced reliance on hazardous reagents.

### Enhanced Safety

Reducing exposure of analysts to harmful chemicals.



## PAL μSPE cartridges

**Miniaturized:** Designed for efficiency and reduced solvent consumption.

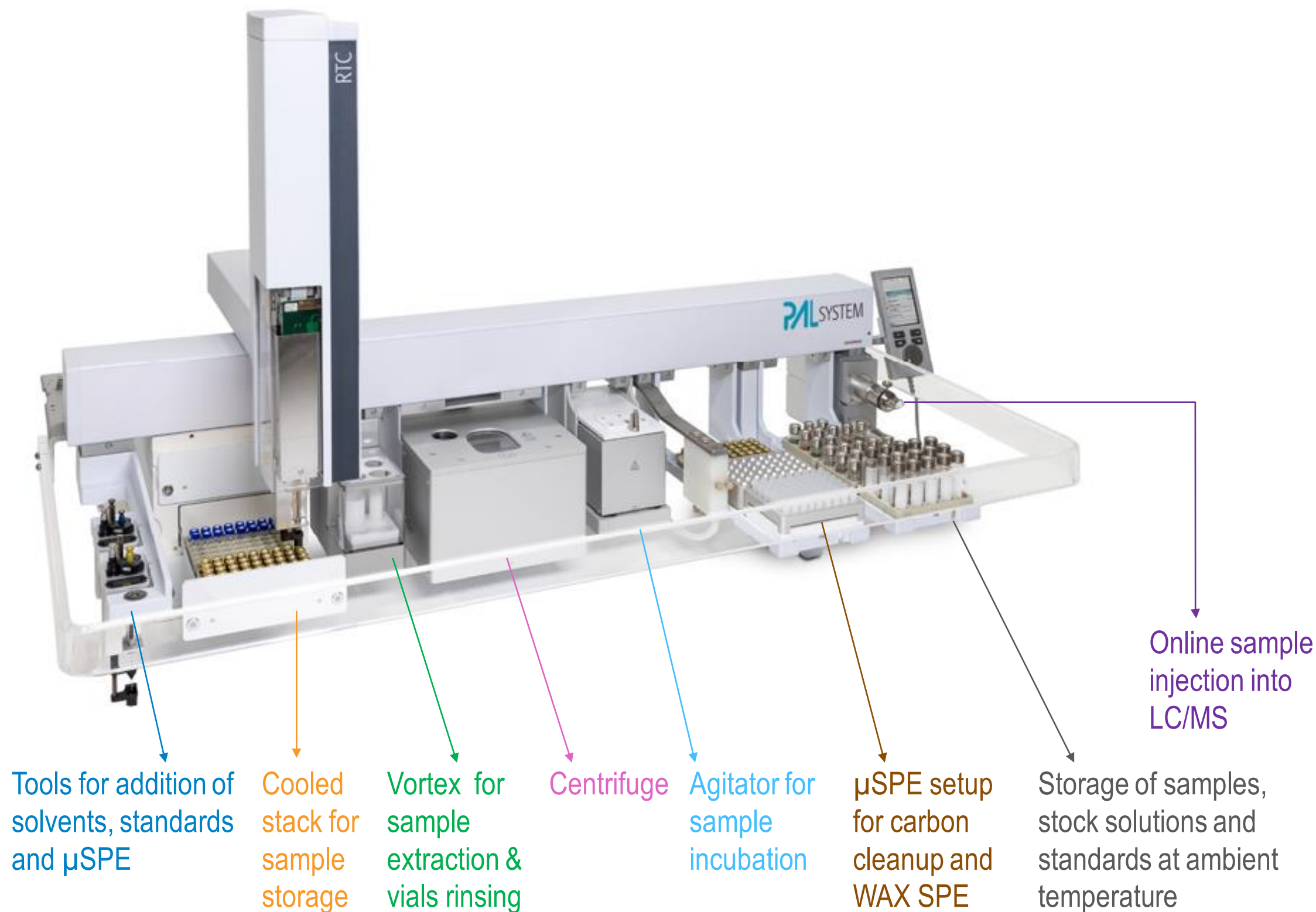
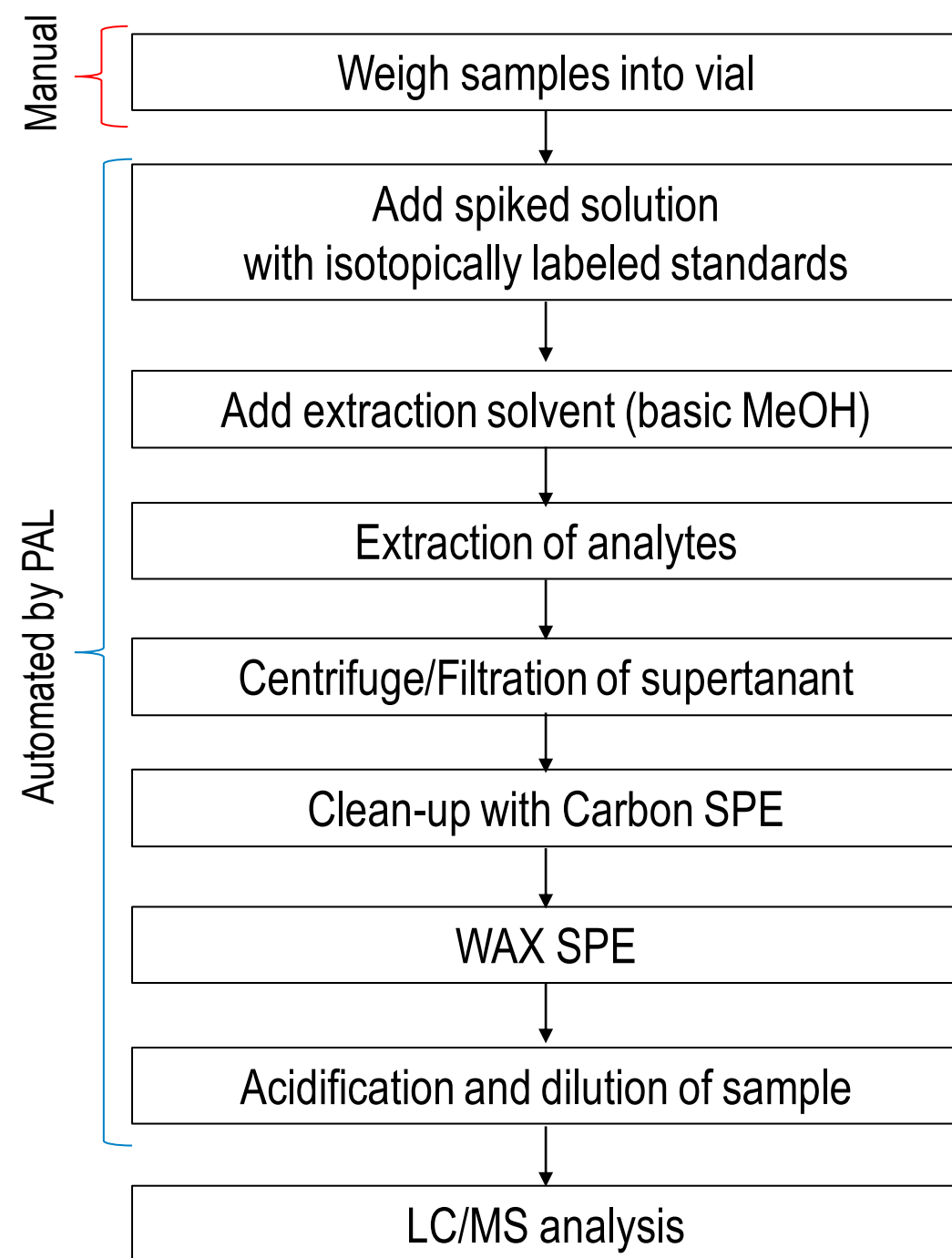
**Automated:** Seamless integration with PAL System for streamlined workflows.

**High-Throughput:** Ideal for processing large numbers of samples.

**Versatile:** Suitable for various matrices, including water, soil, and biological samples.



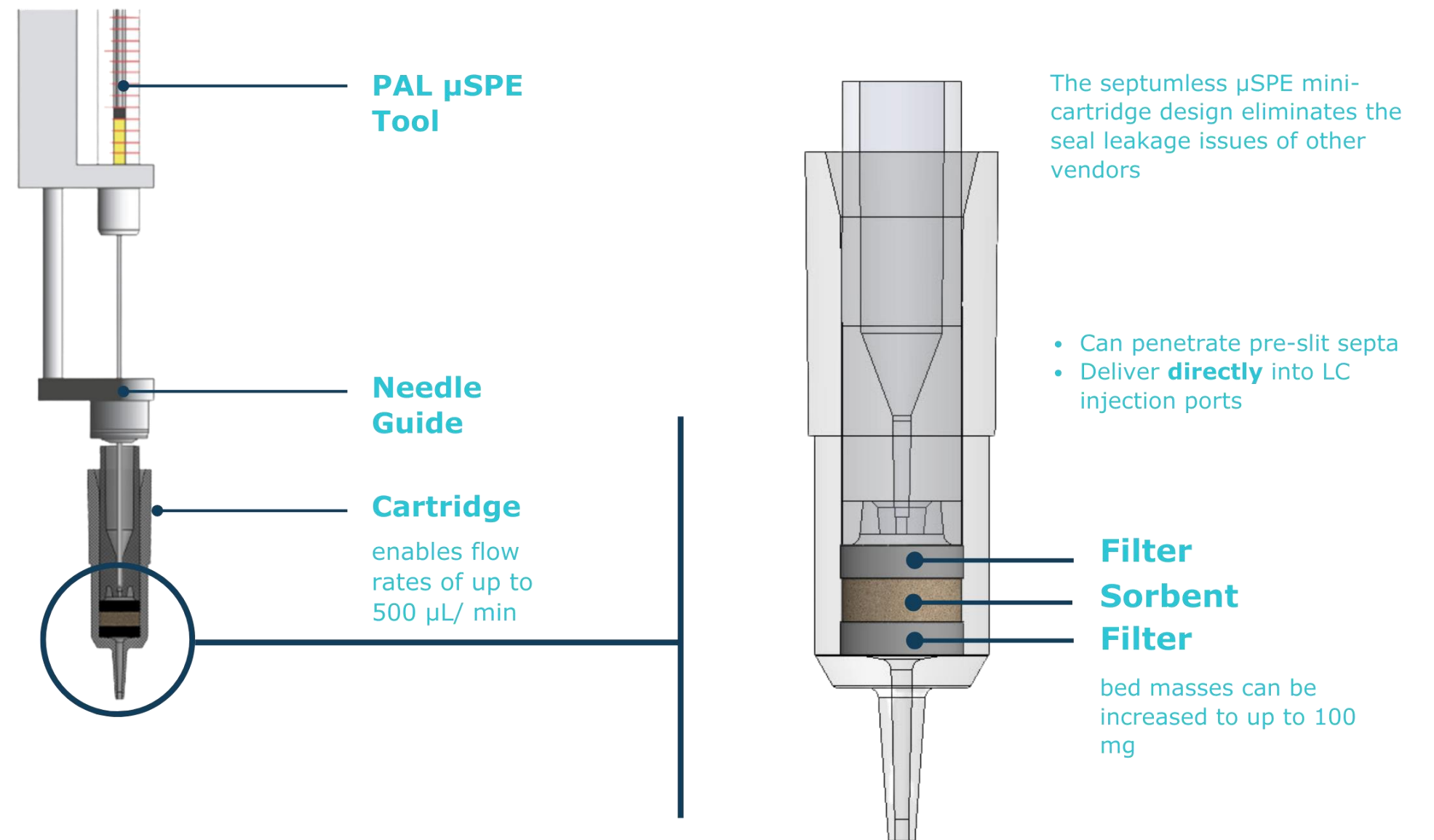
## Overview






# Deep Dive: $\mu$ SPE for PFAS in soil

## $\mu$ SPE cartridge and workflow





# Miniaturize your workflow



## Applying $\mu$ SPE in your automated QuEChERS clean-up

Keywords: Micro-SPE, GCMS, LCMS, QuEChERS, Automation

## PFAS Research and Regulation

- Health risks are recognized but more research needed
- Limits and regulations are still evolving



## PFAS Analysis

- Workflows need to address broad range of sample types
- Focus on sample preparation and streamlining
- Automation reduces variation and interferences as well as noise



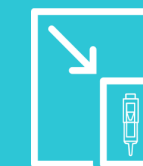
## Online SPE

- SPE most used across sample types
- Increasing throughput and reducing risks of contamination



## μSPE

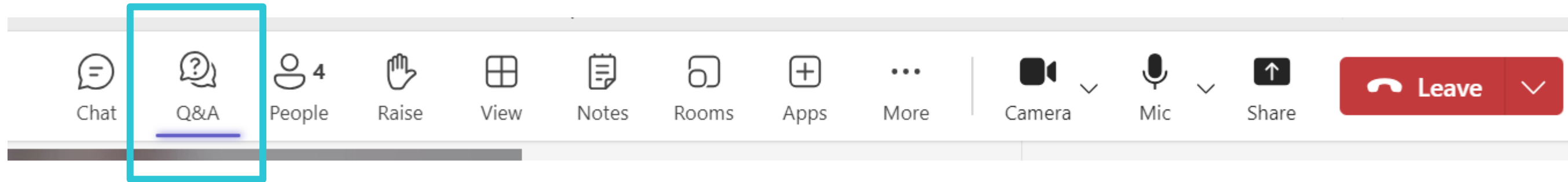
- WAX cartridge is planned and will be available soon
- μSPE scripts and App Notes are in the content hub





# Q & A

## Ask your question in the Q & A Window



Ask your question in the **Q & A window** right now



**Use the form** linked in the pinned message



Send us an email **info@palsystem.com**

**PAL** SYSTEM  
Ingenious sample handling

| Method                | Matrix Tested   | No. of Analytes | Sample Prep Procedure        |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|
| EPA 537               | Drinking water  | 14              | SPE                          |
| EPA 537.1             | Drinking water  | 18              | SPE                          |
| EPA 533               | Drinking water  | 29              | SPE                          |
| EPA 1633 (draft)      | wastewater, surface water, groundwater, soil, biosolids, sediment, landfill leachate, and fish tissue | 40              | SPE                          |
| EPA 8327 (draft)      | Surface water, ground water, wastewater influent and effluent   | 24              | Dilute & shoot               |
| ASTM D7979            | Surface water, ground water, wastewater influent and effluent   | 21              | Dilute & shoot               |
| ASTM D7968            | Soil and solids   | 21              | Organic extraction with MeOH |
| ISO/DIS 21675 (draft) | Drinking water, sea water, fresh water, wastewater  | 30              | SPE                          |

| And more..             |
|------------------------|
| EPA 1621               |
| EU Directive 2020/2184 |
| ISO 25101:2009         |
| ISO 21675:2019         |
| DIN 38407-42:2011      |
| Istisan 19/07          |

**Regulations are still evolving:**

Number of analytes 

Concentration limits 

# PAL Toolbox for Sample Prep Automation for PFAS Analysis

LLE; SLE



Online SPE



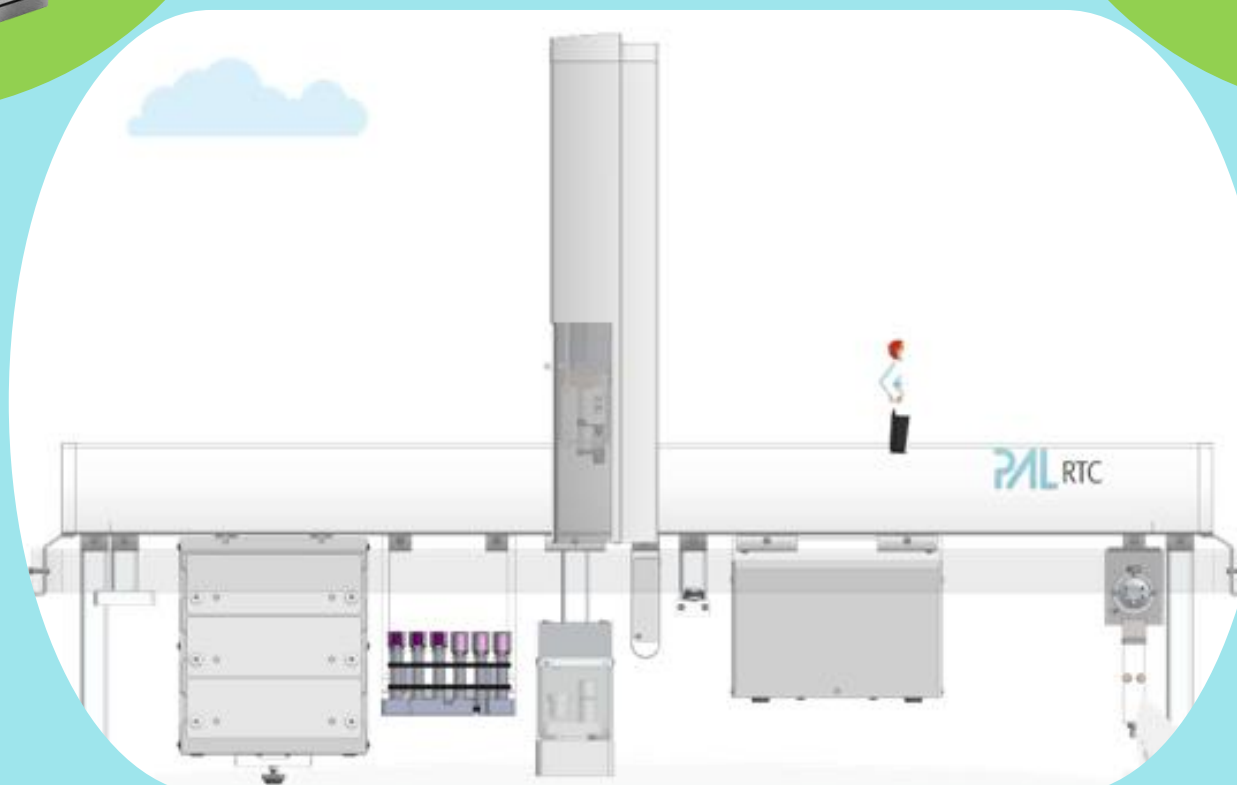
$\mu$ SPE; QuEChERS;  
Filtration



Dilution;  
Addition of standards



SPME



# 2-Channel Volumetric Pump



## Features

- Precise and reproducible flow rate
- Less wash solvent needed
- Robustness leading to long lifetime
- Low maintenance

## Specifications

- Pump flow rate: 1-250  $\mu\text{L/s}$
- Pressure rating: 50 bar
- Service intervals (seal replacement of pump): >280k samples

## Applications

- Pump for LCMS Tool
- Syringe pump
- Online SPE

**Requires FW 4.12 or higher**

# Reduce Background Contamination

## With PFAS-Free Tubings and Kits

### PFAS-free Tubings



Tubing for connection of LC/MS Tool



Solvent inlet kit incl. tubing, filter and cap



Tubing for connection of Dilutor Tool



Tubing for HF-Fast Wash module



Tubing for HF-Fast Wash and Fast Wash module

### Sample loop



### Wash Cup



### Upgrade Kits for:

- LCMS tool
- Dilutor
- Fast Wash Station
- HF-Fast Wash Station
- Wash Cup

(Components are also available separately)

# Reduce Background Contamination - Continued

## With PFAS-free Consumables

### To be released:

#### PFAS-free Diluter Syringes

- 5ml and 10ml
- PE plunger and insert

#### PFAS-free Injection Syringes

- 100ul, 1ml and 5ml

#### uSPE cartridge with WAX sorbent

#### PFAS-free vials and caps

- 2ml / 8ml / 18ml
- High-recovery PP vials
- PFAS-free caps (with septa)

Diluter syringes



Injection syringes



uSPE cartridges



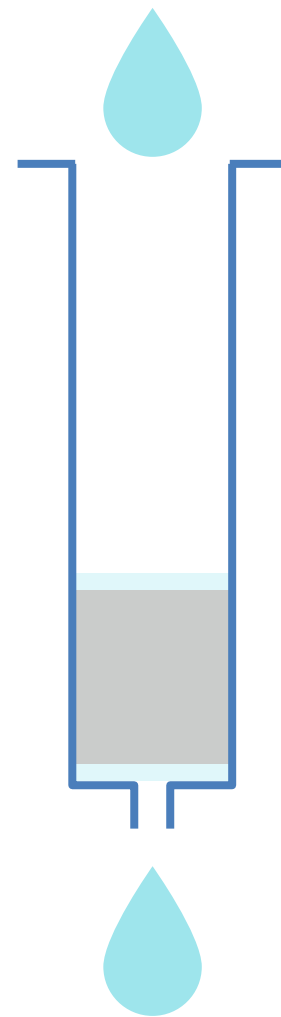
Magnetic vial caps with PFAS-free septa (silicon with polyimide foil), pre-slitted



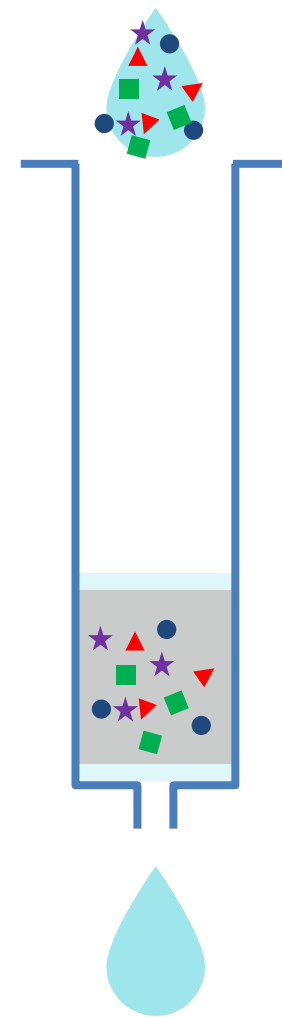
High recovery PP vials with conical bottom, with magnetic caps for vial transport



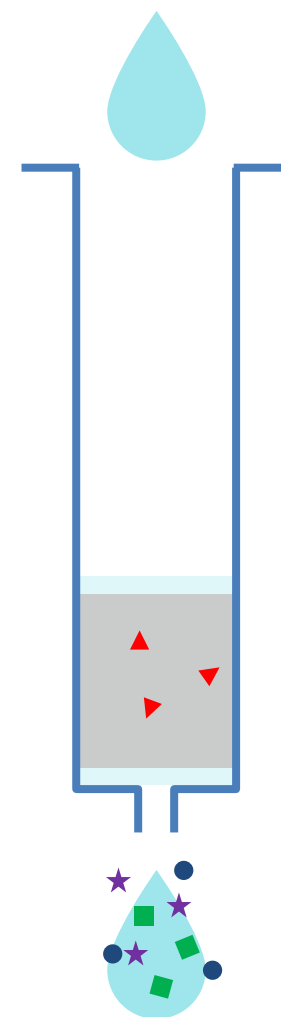
Conditioning



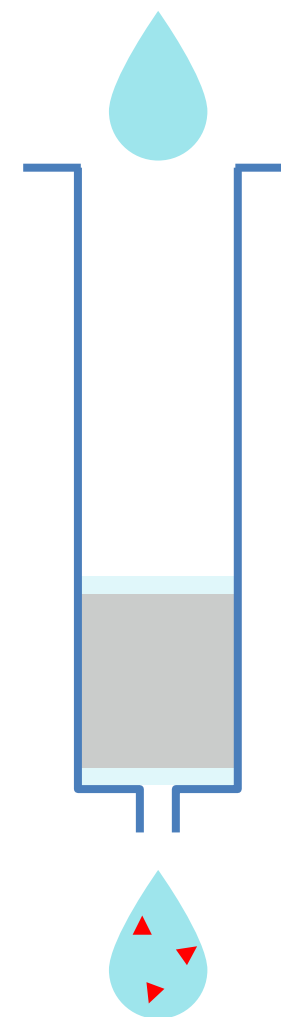
Load



Wash



Elute



Analytes: ▲ Interferences: ● ■ ☆

# LC/MS Setup with Volumetric Pump & Wash Cup

## High throughput at low cost per sample:

| LCMS script          | Carry-over [ppm] | Cycle time [s] <sup>1</sup> | Start to stop time [s] <sup>2</sup> | Wash solvent used |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| High-Throughput*     | 26               | 48                          | 46                                  | 1.0 mL            |
| High-Throughput DHR* | 26               | 24                          | 45                                  | 1.0 mL            |

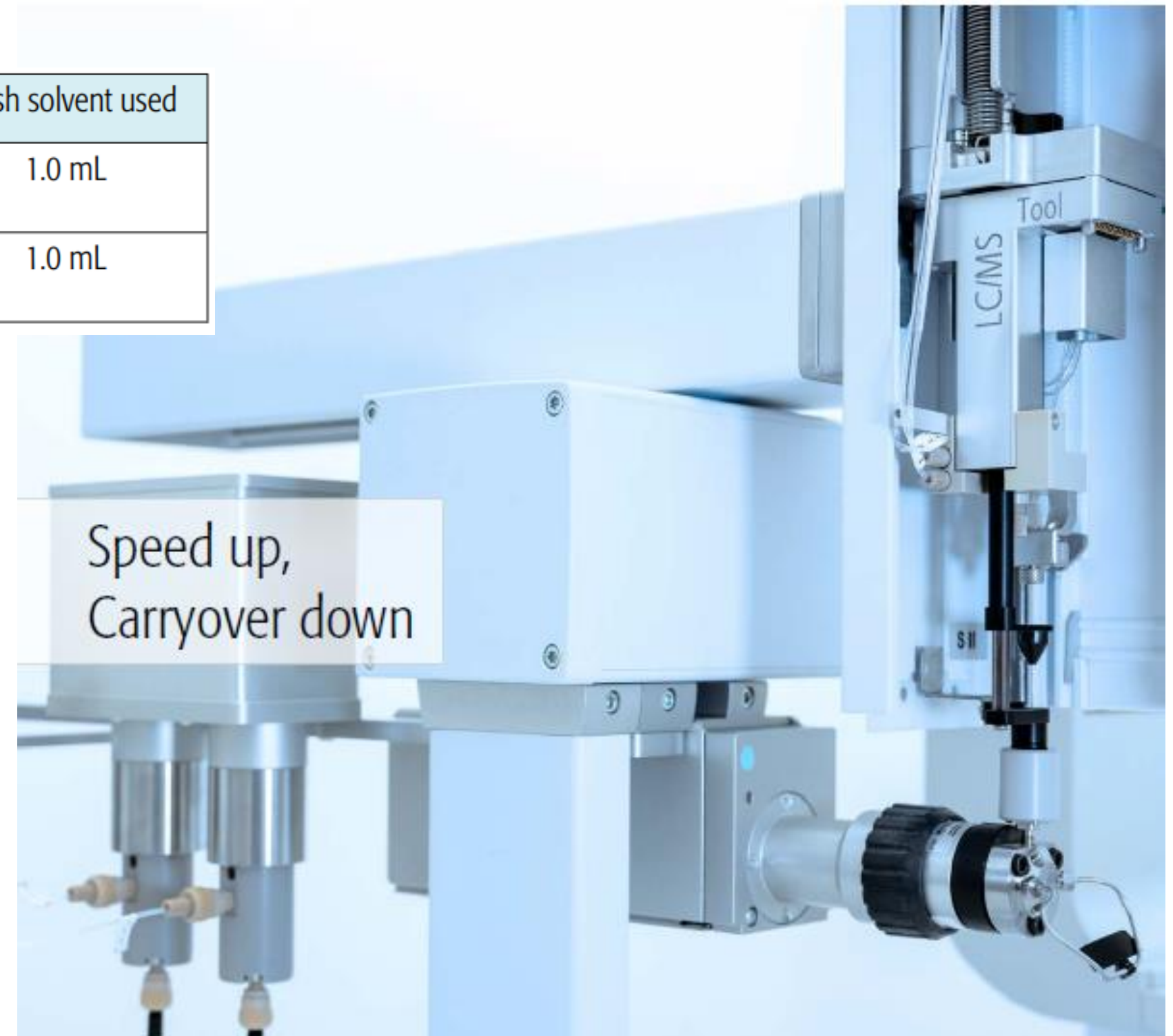
\* with LC/MS Pump, Wash Cup without backflush pump

1 Time definition: batch start to stop time divided by n samples

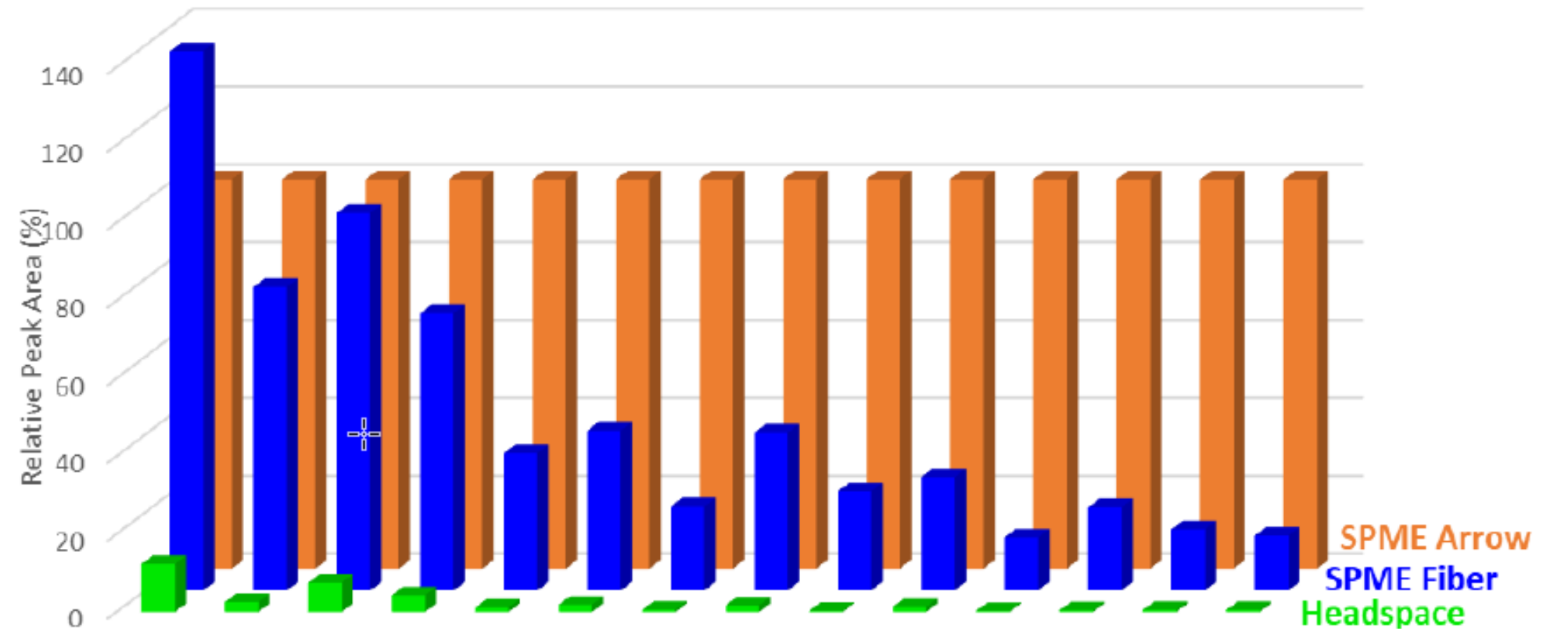
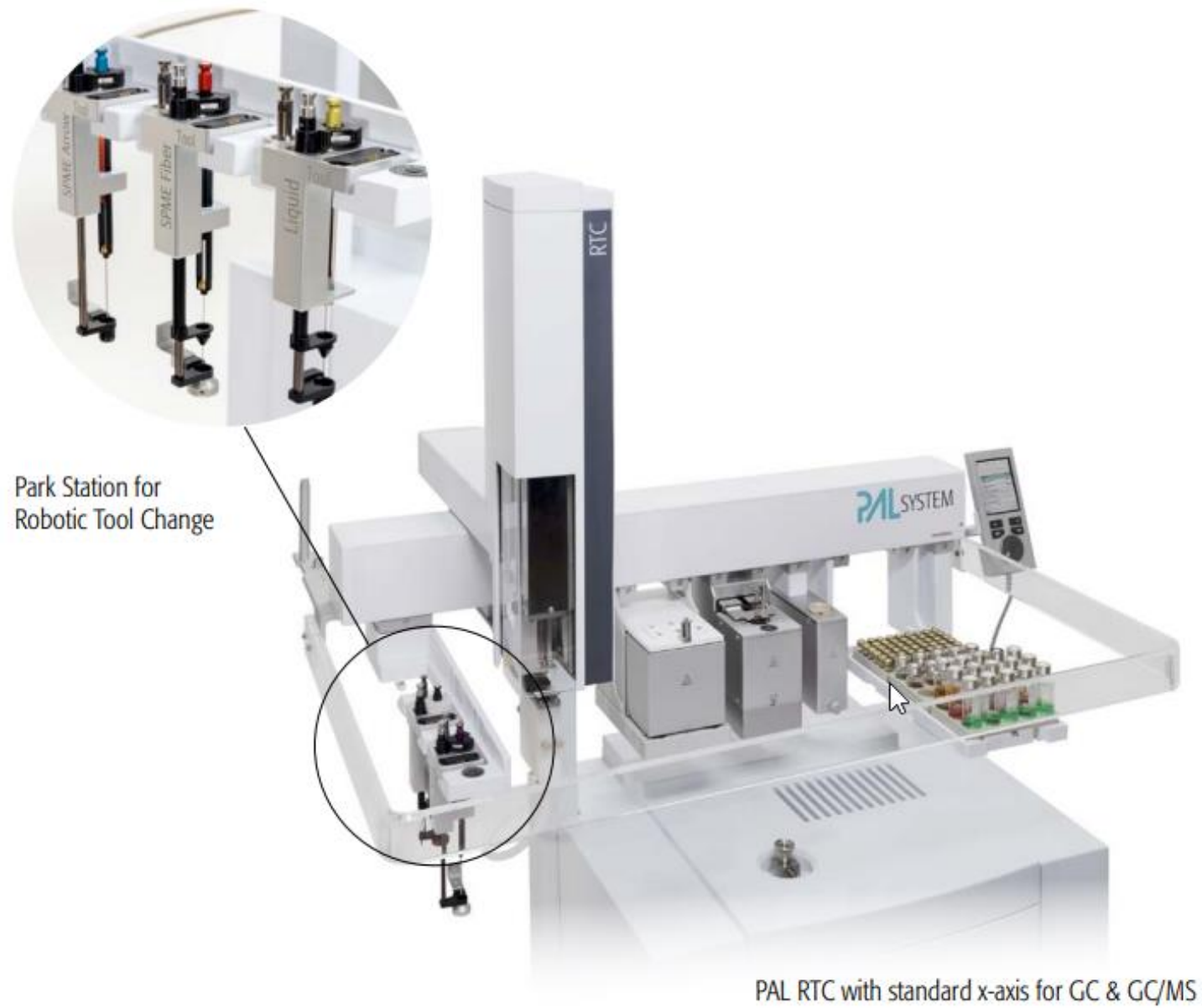
2 time definition: single sample start to stop time

## Low service cost leads to low cost per sample

Low cost per sample: Operating cost is a key criterion for commercial labs. The reliable PAL System offers low maintenance because of the robust design. With a service interval of 280'000 samples the service cost/sample can be as low as 0.05 US \$.



# Analysis of Volatile PFAS with HS-SPME GC/MS



- Show difference SPME, SPME Arrow