



Development of Multi-residues Method for Pesticide Residues Analysis in Essential Oils Using Chromatographic Technique

Thesis Submitted By

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ABSTRACT

Orange oil is considered as the largest produced essential oil worldwide due to its unique properties. Pesticide residues in orange oil are expected to be much higher than the original fruit due to orange peel's cold-pressing during orange oil production. These residues may cause various health problems if consumed. The purpose of our study was to develop, optimize and compare four multi-residues extraction methods (dilution, QuEChERS, ethyl acetate, and mini-Luke) for analysis of 387 pesticides in orange oil using LC-MS/MS and GC-MS/MS. To our knowledge, this is the first report on the use of ethyl acetate and the mini-Luke method for the analysis of orange oil. The comparison was based on recoveries, matrix effect, and the amount of co-extract matrix. The optimum mean recoveries were obtained by the ethyl acetate method, which successfully analyzes 371 out of 387 pesticides with acceptable recovery (70-120%). It also showed a narrow recovery distribution in the range of 90-110% for 69% of all studied pesticides. Regarding the matrix effect, the QuEChERS method gave the highest number of pesticides with an insignificant matrix effect (80-120%) for both LC and GC amenable pesticides. The least amount of co-extract matrix components according to GC-MS/MS scan and gravimetric analysis has been achieved by the QuEChERS method.

In conclusion, the Ethyl acetate method gives acceptable recovery for a wide range of pesticides with a narrow recovery distribution and a moderate amount of co-extract matrix. While the QuEChERS method provides better selectivity and cleaner extract but with a narrow scope and less precision.

A monitoring program has been conducted to analyze the pesticide residues content in the orange oil sample that has been produced in Egypt using the ethyl acetate method. Thirty five orange oil samples have been analyzed and found to contain several pesticides (at least 15 pesticides) in each sample with various classes. The risk assessment to these pesticide levels couldn't be evaluated due to the absence of MRL. The risk of this pesticide depends mainly on the manufacture dilution factor in each application.

Keywords: multi-residue extraction methods; Orange oil; Liquid chromatography; Gas chromatography; Tandem mass spectrometry, Pesticide residues.

Aim of the work

1.	Introduction	1
1.1.	Essential oils.....	1
1.2.	Orange oil.....	3
1.3.	Pesticides and their Health Problems.....	3
1.4.	Chemical and physical properties of orange oil	4
1.5.	Instruments used for pesticide residues analysis.....	5
1.5.1.	High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC).....	5
1.5.2.	Gas chromatography.....	7
1.5.3.	Mass spectrometry.....	8
1.5.4.	Quadrupole.....	10
1.6.	Matrix effect	14
1.6.1.	Matrix effect in LC-MS/MS	15
1.6.2.	Electrospray ionization (ESI)	15
1.6.3.	Matrix effect in GC-MS/MS	17
1.7.	Ways to compensate for matrix effect.....	18
1.8.	Extraction methods.....	19
2.	Materials and Methods.....	22
2.1.	Chemicals and reagents.....	22
2.2.	Standard preparation.....	22
2.3.	Apparatus.....	23
2.4.	Sample preparation.....	24
2.4.1.	QuEChERS method.....	25
2.4.2.	Dilution method.....	25
2.4.3.	Mini-Luke method.....	26

2.4.4. Ethyl acetate method.....	27
2.5. Instrumentation and conditions.....	27
2.5.1. LC-MS/MS.....	27
2.5.2. GC-MS/MS.....	29
2.6. Recoveries.....	31
2.7. Matrix effect and amount of co-extracted matrix.....	31
3. Results and discussion.....	33
3.1. Optimization of sample extraction methods.....	33
3.1.1. Optimization of QuEChERS method.....	33
3.1.2. Optimization of Dilution method.....	36
3.1.3. Modification of mini-Luke method and Ethyl acetate method	38
3.1.4. Recoveries comparison for the studied methods.....	39
3.2. Matrix effect comparison for the studied methods.....	42
3.2.1. Matrix effect for LC-MS/MS.....	42
3.2.2. Matrix effect for GC-MS/MS.....	43
3.3. Amount of co-extracted matrix for the studied methods.....	45
3.3.1. Scan test using GC-MS/MS.....	45
3.3.2. Gravimetric test.....	46
3.3.3. Simplicity comparison between the studied methods.....	47
3.4. Monitoring of pesticide residues in commercial orange oil samples.....	60
4. Summary and Conclusion.....	65
5. Reference.....	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Figure Title	Page
1	<i>Fig.1: Different methods for extracting essential oil a: Water distillation b: Steam distillation c: Cold pressing</i>	2
2	<i>Fig.2: A schematic of an HPLC system</i>	6
3	<i>Fig.3: A schematic of GC system</i>	8
4	<i>Fig.4: A typical mass spectrum</i>	9
5	<i>Fig.5: linear quadrupole mass analyzer</i>	11
6	<i>Fig.6: diagram for AB Scix 4000qtrap triple quadrupole</i>	12
7	<i>Fig.7: Scan Modes in Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer spectrometer</i>	14
8	<i>Fig. 8: Illustration of Electrospray ionization process</i>	16
9	<i>Fig. 9: A Schematic flow for matrix enhancement effect</i>	18
10	<i>Fig. 10: Graphical comparison of the recoveries obtained by the QuEChERS method with and without water addition</i>	36
11	<i>Fig. 11. Graphical comparison of the recoveries of LC amenable pesticides obtained by the dilution method</i>	37
12	<i>Fig. 12. Graphical comparison of the recoveries of LC amenable pesticides obtained by the dilution method</i>	38
13	<i>Fig. 13. Graphical comparison of the recoveries obtained by the studied extraction methods</i>	40

Figure	Figure Title	Page
14	<i>Fig. 14. The relation between pesticide recoveries and Kow for each studied method</i>	41
15	<i>Fig. 15. Graphical comparison of the ME obtained by the studied extraction methods using LC-MS/MS</i>	43
16	<i>Fig. 16. Graphical comparison of the ME obtained by the studied extraction methods using GC-MS/MS</i>	45
17	<i>Fig. 17. Full scan chromatograms of orange oil blank extract by GC-MS/MS using the studied methods</i>	46
18	<i>Fig. 18. Amount of co-extracted matrix (mg/mL) for the studied methods</i>	47
19	<i>Fig. 19. Graphical representation of the steps and time required for each studied method</i>	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Table Title	Page
1	<i>Table 1 Gradient elution program for LC-MS/MS</i>	29
2	<i>Table 2 Matrix effect indication terms</i>	32
3	<i>Table 3 Recoveries at 0.05µg/ml for 48 represented pesticides intended for method optimization</i>	34
4	<i>Table 4 Recoveries at 500 µg kg⁻¹, RSD, Log Kow and matrix effects in orange oil for the studied methods.</i>	49
5	<i>Table 5 pesticides name, Log Kow, No. of positive pesticide along with pesticides highest, lowest and average concentration</i>	63
6	<i>Table 1S Names, chemical class, formula, molecular weight, CAS No. and stock solvent for the target pesticides</i>	80
7	<i>Table 2S Retention time and mass parameter for the target pesticides analysed by LC-MS/MS</i>	103
8	<i>Table 3S Retention time and mass parameter for the target pesticides analysed by LC-MS/MS</i>	120

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Synonyms
ACN	Acetonitrile
amu	atomic mass unit
API	Atmospheric Pressure Ionization
CAD	collision gas
CE	Collision Energy
CI	Chemical ionization
CUR	Curtain Gas
CXP	Cell Exit Potential
DC	direct-current
DP	Declustering Potential
DW	Deionized water
E	Extreme
EI	Electron ionization
EO	Essential oil
EP	Entrance Potential
ESI	Electrospray ionization
EU	Europe union
FAB	Fast atom bombardment
GC-MS/MS	Gas Chromatography Coupled with Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometry
HPLC	High-pressure liquid chromatography
IS	Ion spray
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
K_{ow}	Octane-water partion coefficient
LC-MS/MS	Liquid Chromatography Coupled with Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometry
	Medium
M	mass-to-charge ratio
m/z	Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ ionization

MALDI**Abbreviations****Synonyms****MRL**

maximum residue limit

MRM

Multiple Reaction Monitoring

ppb

part per billion

ppm

part per million

PSA

Primary secondary amine bonded phase silica

QuEChERS

Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, And Safe

RF

Radiofrequency

RSD

Relative Standard Deviation

SRM

Selected Reaction Monitoring

TEM

source temperature

TOF

Time-of-flight