



Method Summary

Determination of Speciated Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GCxGC-FID

Scope and Range

Petroleum Hydrocarbons are a complex mixture of aliphatic and aromatic species. This method describes a procedure for the analysis of solvent (n-hexane) Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH), in the carbon number range >C10 to C40 by Comprehensive Gas Chromatography with flame ionisation detection (GCxGC-FID) from 'as received' samples. The extracts are speciated into aliphatic and aromatic species in the GC based on boiling point and polarity and banded in the ranges >C10-C12, >C12-C16, >C16-C21, >C21-C35, >C35-40.

The reporting limit for >C12-C16, >C16-C21, >C21-C35 is <10µg/l; >C10-C12, >C35-40 and total >C10-C40 is <100µg/l. Reporting limits (LOR) for this method are based on 200g of sample being used for the extraction; however, the detection limits will vary if a reduced amount of sample is available for extraction. Any dilution factor (DF) required is taken into account in the calculation of results.

Linear Range: The linear calibration range for the method is LOR to 30,000 µg/l.

This method is outside the scope of accreditation.

References

Analysis of Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Environmental Media. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Criteria Working Group Series. Amherst Scientific Publishers. Vol 1. 1998.

Method for the Determination of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) - Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection 2004.

Principle

Samples should be collected in glass containers and kept between 1-5°C until ready for extraction. 200g of as received sample is put into a 250ml bottle and spiked with surrogate. A hexane solvent is added and the samples are extracted using a reciprocating shaker. Analytical reagents are added and a portion of the sample extract is sent to the analysis laboratory.

The vials are loaded onto the GCxGC-FID. An AQC sample and a blank are extracted with and run with every eighteen samples.

GCxGC-FID instruments are calibrated using a mixture of common petroleum products fortified with PAHs and samples are quantified against a five-point calibration curve. Any extracts with concentrations higher than the top standard are diluted and re-run until they fall within the calibration range.

Interferences

Interferences co-extracted from the sample will vary considerably from source to source. If analysis of an extracted sample is prevented due to interferences, it may be necessary to dilute the sample before GC analysis in order to reduce the effect of interferences.

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Flame ionisation is a non-specific means of detection therefore any substance that is co-extracted and elutes from the chromatographic column within the region of interest will interfere with this determination.