Dioctyl Sulfosuccinate Chemical Behavior and Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry Analysis

Oil Spill Response Research & Development Forum
January 10, 2011



Monitoring the Impact

- Alkyl and Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Oil and Grease Analysis
- Metals
 - Vanadium and Nickel
- Air Monitoring
 - Particulate matter,
 - $-SO_2$
 - $-H_2S$
 - Xylenes
 - Volatile and Semi-Volatile Hydrocarbons
 - Gasoline and Diesel Range Organics



Dispersants

- Applied to mitigate the impact of floating oil on sensitive shoreline habitats
- 6.977 million liters applied NOAA Oil budget
 - Surface and subsurface
- Corexit 9500A and 9527A



Dioctyl Sulfosuccinate

IUPAC: 1,4-bis(2-ethylhexoxy)-1,4-

dioxobutane-2-sulfonic acid

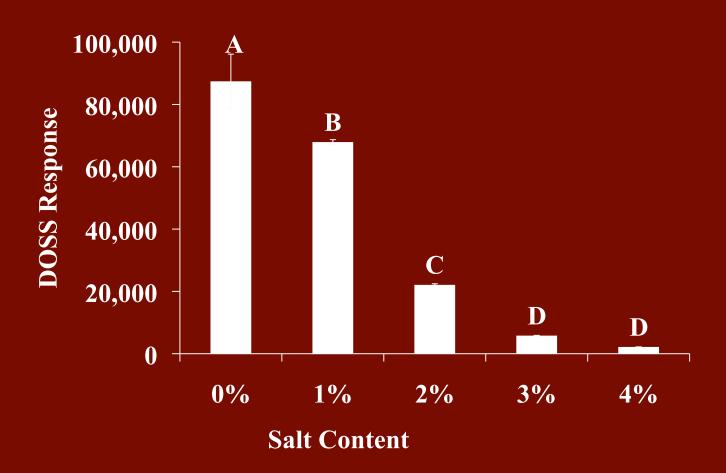
CAS # 577-11-7

Many uses:

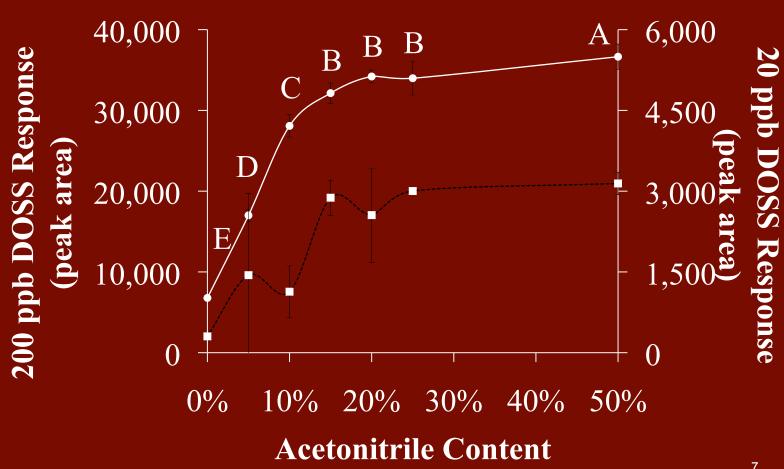
Laxatives, food additive,

No method for trace analysis in sea water

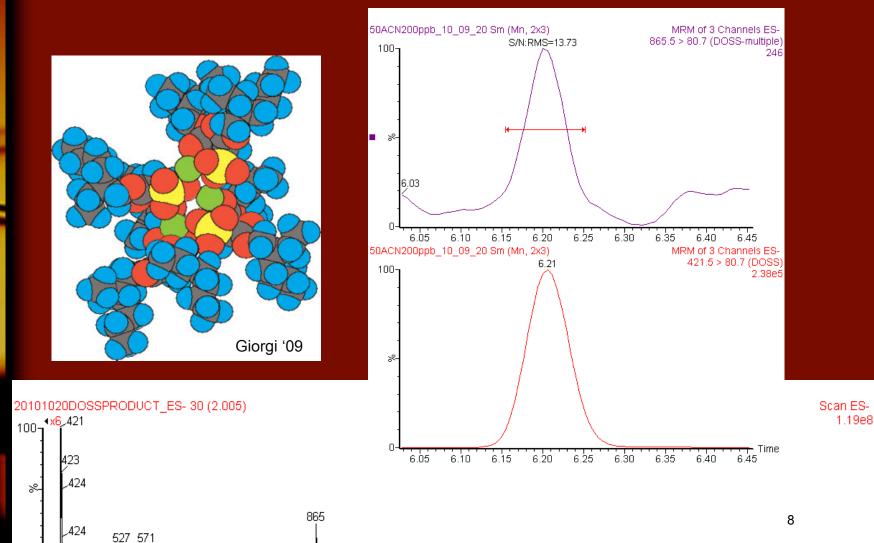
DOSS / sodium chloride



ACN Addition



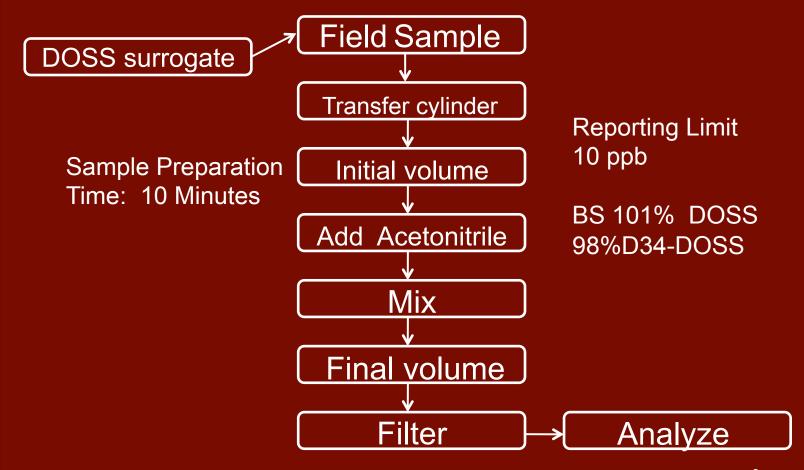
Supramolecular Structure



6Ó0

8Ó0

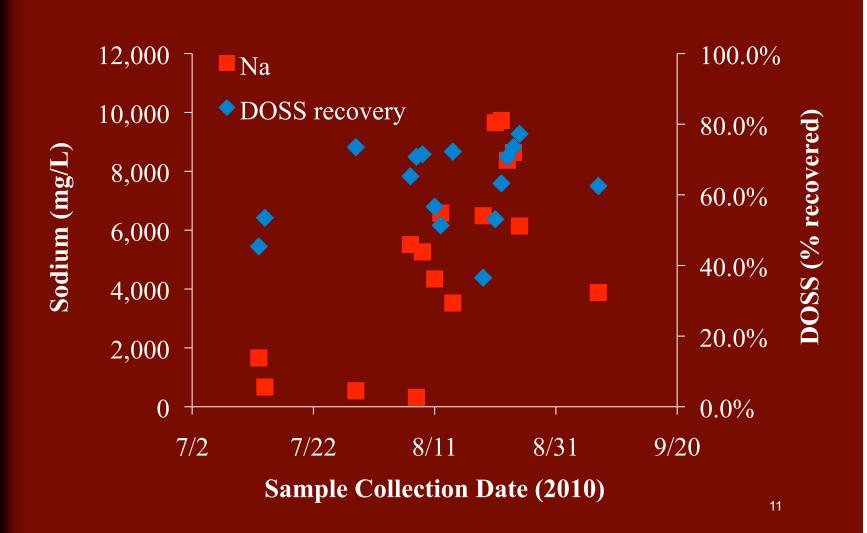
Regional Analytical Method (RAM) RAM-DOSS



Seawater DOSS Spike

- Spiked Seawater with reference oil
 - Aqueous only 10 % of full sample spike
 - Full sample 97% recovered
- Spiked Seawater with source oil -
 - 4.5 ppm DOSS
 - D34-DOSS 97% recovered
- Tubing
 - Polypropylene 26% DOSS spike collected
 - DOSS bound to surface collected with ACN rinse

Matrix Spike Recovery



Deuterated Surrogate

- US EPA near-shore samples
 - Analyzed prior to ¹³C labeled surrogate was commercially available
- Deuterated surrogate –DOSS-D₃₄
 - Matrix spike/surrogate recoveries varied with LC modifier
 - ammonium formate R²=0.95
 - formic acid R²=0.27
 - Low for reagent and matrix spikes
 - Retention time difference increased

Conclusions

- Addition of 50% acetonitrile reduced DOSS surface binding
- DOSS recovery strongly correlated with D34-DOSS
- Analyzed ~ 600 Gulf of Mexico samples
 - None ≥ 20 ppb

Questions

David Schroeder, Ph.D.
US EPA, Region 5
davidschroeder@gmail.com