

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

GC-ECD/MS를 이용한 농산물 중 Bifenox, Ethalfluralin, Metolachlor, Oxyfluorfen, Pretilachlor, Thenylchlor 및 Trifluralin의 동시 분석

안경근¹, 김기쁨¹, 황영선², 강인규³, 이영득⁴, 정명근^{1*}

¹

²

³

⁴

Simultaneous Pesticide Analysis Method for Bifenox, Ethalfluralin, Metolachlor, Oxyfluorfen, Pretilachlor, Thenylchlor and Trifluralin Residues in Agricultural Commodities Using GC-ECD/MS

Kyung Geun Ahn¹, Gi Ppeum Kim¹, Young Sun Hwang², In Kyu Kang³, Young Deuk Lee⁴ and Myoung Gun Choung^{1*} (¹Department of Herbal Medicine Resource, College of Health Science, Kangwon National University, Samcheok 25949, Korea, ²Department of Biology, University of Texas-Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019, USA, ³Department of Horticultural Science, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Korea, ⁴Division of Life and Environmental Science, College of Science Life Integration, Daegu University, Gyeongsan 38453, Korea)

Received: 1 April 2018/ Revised: 27 April 2018/ Accepted: 25 May 2018

Copyright © 2018 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Myoung Gun Choung
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4391-5513>

Young Deuk Lee
<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4282-457X>

Abstract

BACKGROUND: This experiment was conducted to establish a simultaneous analysis method for 7 kinds of herbicides in 3 different classes having similar physicochemical property as diphenyl ether(bifenox and oxyfluorfen), dinitroaniline (ethalfluralin and trifluralin), and chloroacetamide (metolachlor, pretilachlor, and thenylchlor) in crops using GC-ECD/MS.

METHODS AND RESULTS: All the 7 pesticide residues were extracted with acetone from representative samples of five raw products which comprised apple, green pepper, Kimchi cabbage, hulled rice and soybean. The extract was diluted with saline water and directly partitioned into *n*-hexane/dichloromethane(80/20, v/v) to remove polar

co-extractives in the aqueous phase. For the hulled rice and soybean samples, *n*-hexane/acetonitrile partition was additionally employed to remove non-polar lipids. The extract was finally purified by optimized Florisil column chromatography. The analytes were separated and quantitated by GLC with ECD using a DB-1 capillary column. Accuracy and precision of the proposed method was validated by the recovery experiment on every crop samples fortified with bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor, and trifluralin at 3 concentration levels per crop in each triplication.

CONCLUSION: Mean recoveries of the 7 pesticide residues ranged from 75.7 to 114.8% in five representative agricultural commodities. The coefficients of variation were all less than 10%, irrespective of sample types and fortification levels. Limit of quantitation (LOQ) of the analytes were 0.004 (ethalfluralin and trifluralin), 0.008 (metolachlor and pretilachlor), 0.006 (thenylchlor), 0.002 (oxyfluorfen), and 0.02 (bifenox) mg/kg as verified by the

*Corresponding author: Myoung Gun Choung
Phone: +82-33-540-3321; Fax: +82-33-540-3329;
E-mail: cmg7004@kangwon.ac.kr

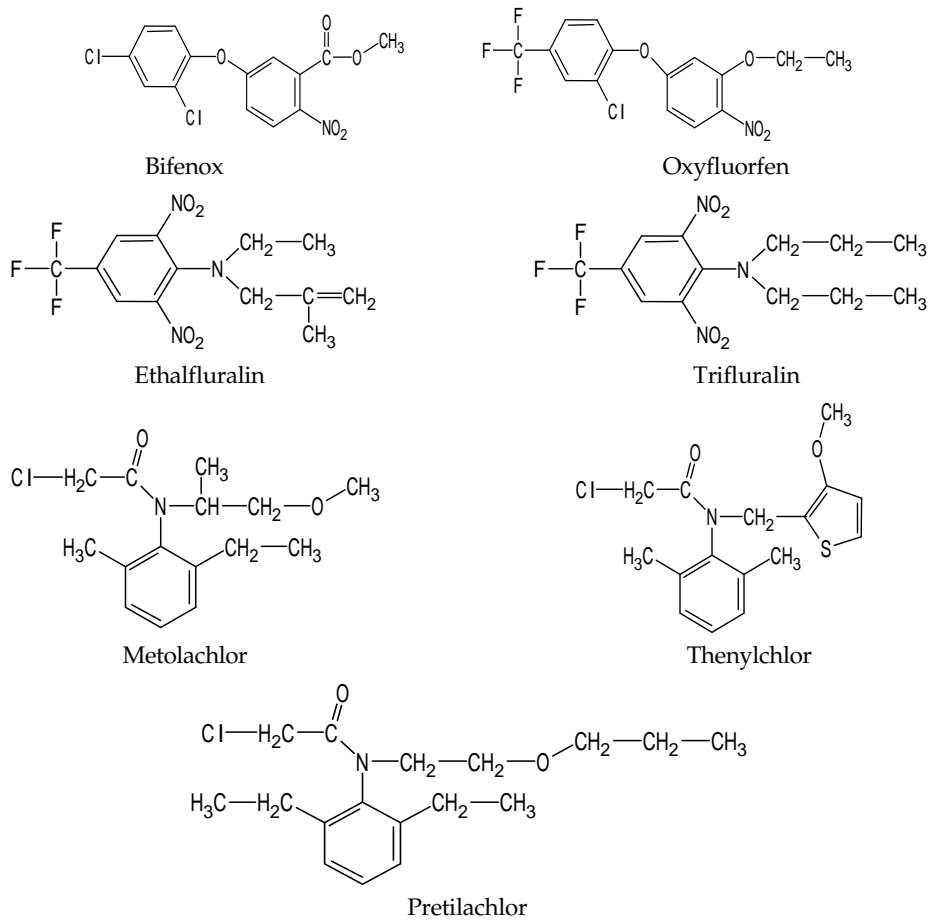


Fig. 1. Chemical structures of bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor, and trifluralin.

recovery experiment. A confirmatory technique using GC/MS with selected-ion monitoring was also provided to clearly identify the suspected residues. Therefore, this analytical method was reproducible and sensitive enough to determine the residues of bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor, and trifluralin in agricultural commodities.

Key words: Chloroacetamide, Dinitroaniline, Diphenyl ether, GC-ECD/MS, Residues

서론

가
가
가
(Park and Lee, 2003).

가

(Kwon and Lee, 2003),

가

1 (4.1.2.1) 2 (4.1.2.2)

가
dinitroaniline
ethalfluralin
trifluralin, chloroacetamide
metolachlor,
pretilachlor thenylchlor
diphenyl ether
bifenox oxyfluorfen

7

(Fig. 1).

7

(Hutson, 1998; Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, 1999; European Food Safety Authority, 2007; Jursik *et al.*, 2011).

(Hutson, 1998; Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, 1999; Judge *et al.*, 2003; European Food Safety Authority, 2007; Dharumarajan *et al.*, 2008; Dow, 2010; Jursik *et al.*, 2011).

(Maximum Residue Limits; MRL) 0.05~1.0 mg/kg (Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, 2018).

Bifenox[methyl 5-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoate], oxyfluorfen(2-chloro- α,α,α -trifluoro-*p*-tolyl 3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenyl ether), ethalfluralin[N-ethyl- α,α,α -trifluoro-N-(2-methylallyl)-2,6-dinitro-*p*-toluidine], trifluralin(α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-*p*-toluidine), metolachlor[2-chloro-N-(6-ethyl-*o*-tolyl)-N-[(1*R*)-2-methoxy-1-methylethyl]acetamide], pretilachlor [2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N-(2-propoxyethyl)acetanilide] thenylchlor[2-chloro-N-(3-methoxy-2-thenyl)-2',6'-dimethylacetanilide]

n-octanol/water (Log P_{ow}) 3.4~5.3
0.028~12 mPa

GLC(Gas-liquid chromatography) 가
, metolachlor(480 mg/L; EC, 2004)
0.1~1.0 mg/L

(United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1995; Lee, 2003; World Health Organization, 2003; European Food Safety Authority, 2007).

Dinitroaniline ethalfluralin trifluralin
GC-MS(Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry)

LC-MS/MS(liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry) (Shackelford *et al.*, 2000; Lerch *et al.*, 2003; Raina and Hall, 2008),
SPE(Solid phase extraction)

가
, chloroacetamide metolachlor, pretilachlor
thenylchlor SPE GC-MS LC/MS/MS
(Yokley *et al.*, 2002; Li, 2004; Yun *et al.*,

2009; Kim *et al.*, 2010), monitoring
diphenyl ether
bifenox oxyfluorfen QuEChERS(Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged and Safe) UPLC-MS/MS
(Mastovska *et al.*, 2010)

7

dinitroaniline ethalfluralin trifluralin
, chloroacetamide metolachlor, pretilachlor
thenylchlor diphenyl ether bifenox
oxyfluorfen 7
monitoring

재료 및 방법

시약 및 기구

bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor trifluralin
97.7% Sigma-Aldrich(USA)
stock solution
n-hexane 500 mg/L -20°C
n-hexane
. Florisil (60~100 mesh) J. T. Baker (USA)
130°C 가
. Acetone, *n*-hexane, dichloromethane acetonitrile
, deionized water HPLC J. T. Baker (USA)

Eyela NE- 1000SW (Japan)

(IKA, Ultra-Turrax T-25, USA)

농산물 시료

(Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, 2018) bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor trifluralin

Codex (Codex, 2003)

Table 1. GC-ECD operating parameters for the analysis of 7 kinds of herbicides

Instrument	Agilent 6890 GC
Detector	⁶³ Ni - electron capture detector (ECD)
Column	DB-1 capillary column (0.53 mm i.d.×30 m, 0.50 μm film thickness)
Temp.	Column oven : programming Rate 1 : from 140°C to 240°C at 4°C/min Rate 2 : from 240°C to 280°C (3 min) at 10°C/min Post run : 140°C for 8 min Detector : 300°C, Injector : 250°C
Gas flow rate	Carrier : N ₂ 10 mL/min, Make up : N ₂ 55 mL/min Detector purge : N ₂ 5.5 mL/min
Sample size	1 μL
Injection mode	Splitless

Table 2. GC/MS operating parameters for the confirmation of 7 kinds of herbicides

Instrument	Agilent 6890/5975 GC/MSD
Column	HP-1MS capillary column (0.25 mm i.d.×50 m, 0.25 μm film thickness)
Temp.	Column oven : programming Rate 1 : from 80°C to 220°C (3 min) at 10°C/min Rate 2 : from 220°C to 240°C at 3°C/min Rate 3 : from 240°C to 280°C (15 min) at 20°C/min Injector : 260°C
Gas flow rate	Carrier : He 2.0 mL/min
Sample size	1 μL
Injection mode	Split, ratio 30 : 1
Ionization	Electron ionization (EI), 70 eV
Mass range (m/z)	50 ~ 500

(Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, 2012) 가 , 1 μL

GC-ECD peak (Limit of quantitation; LOQ)

GC-ECD/MS 기기분석 조건 (Ahn *et al.*,

bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, trifluralin 7

oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor

GC-ECD (Gas chromatography-electron capture detector) 가 ECD (LOQ, mg/kg)=[(ng)/ (μ

GC Agilent (USA) 6890 , 0.53 L)]×[(mL)/ (g)]

mm capillary column

GC/MS Agilent (USA) 6890/ 시료 추출 및 분배

5975 GC/MSD , 25 g acetone 100 mL 가 (

Table 1 Table 2 , 20 mL 가 30

) 2

표준검량선 및 분석정량한계(Limit of quantitation, LOQ) (12,000 rpm) (Toyo

7 bifenox, ethalfluralin, metolachlor, No. 6, Japan)가 Büchner funnel

oxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor trifluralin acetone 40 mL

stock solution 0.005~0.5 mg/L , 1 L

50 mL 450 mL 가
n-hexane/dichloromethane (80/20, v/v) 100 mL
 (80/20, v/v) , *n*-hexane/dichloromethane
 sodium sulfate
 40°C ,
n-hexane 10 mL
 Florisil
 acetonitrile *n*-
 hexane 40 mL 250 mL
n-hexane acetonitrile 40 mL 2
 acetonitrile 40°C
n-hexane 10 mL
 Florisil
Florisil 흡착크로마토그래피
 1.5 cm, 40 cm
 Florisil 10 g , 3 g
 가 *n*-hexane 50 mL 가
n-hexane *n*-
 hexane 10 mL 가 3 mL/min
n-
 hexane/dichloromethane (90/10, v/v) 150 mL
n-hexane/dichloromethane
 ethalfuralin
 trifluralin , 150 mL dichloromethane/
n-hexane/acetonitrile (50/49.5/0.5, v/v/v)
 oxyfluorfen bifenox ,
 dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile (50/
 46/4, v/v/v) metolachlor, pretilachlor
 thenylchlor ,
 40°C , *n*-hexane 10
 mL GC-ECD

대표 농산물에 대한 7종 제초제 성분의 회수율 검정

7
 25 g (LOQ), 10 50 가
 7 3

결과 및 고찰

GC-ECD 분석조건의 확립

GC-ECD 7
 column column
 . Column phenylsiloxane/methylsiloxane
 , methylsiloxane
 50% DB-17 capillary column

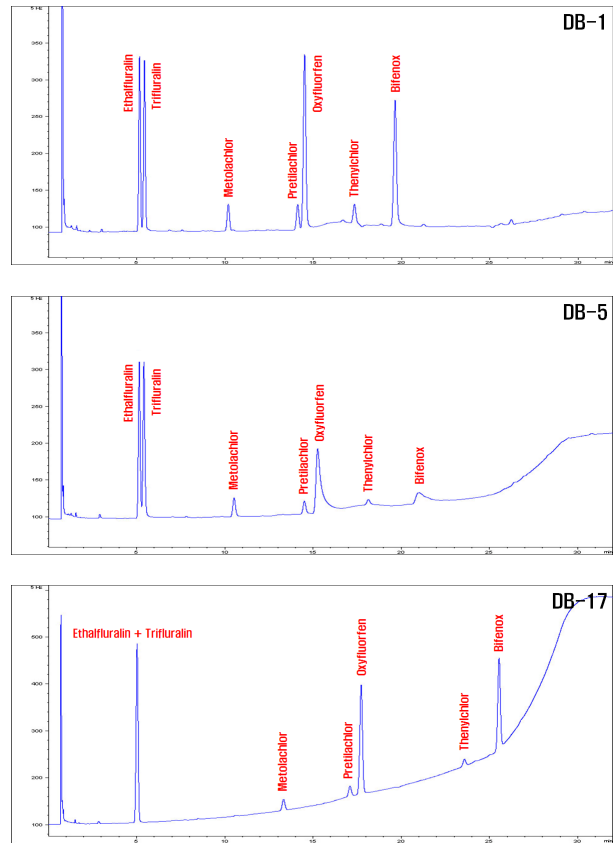


Fig. 2. GC-ECD chromatograms of 7 kinds of herbicides using typical capillary columns(1 μL of 0.05 mg/L in *n*-hexane, respectively).

oven GC-ECD
 ethalfuralin trifluralin
 methylsiloxane 100%
 95% DB-17 DB-1
 DB-5 capillary column 가
 가 , DB-1 capillary column
 가

(Fig. 2).

7
 column DB-1 capillary column
 , Table 1 GC-ECD
 ethalfuralin 5.1 , trifluralin 5.4
 , metolachlor 10.2 , pretilachlor 14.1 , oxyfluorfen 14.5
 , thenylchlor 17.3 bifenox 19.6
 (LOQ)

peak S/N(signal/noise)
 가 10 (Fong et al., 1999; Miller, 2005). Table 1 GC-ECD
 7 S/N
 (S/N≥10) bifenox 0.05 ng,
 ethalfuralin 0.01 ng, metolachlor 0.02 ng, oxyfluorfen

Table 3. Comparison on retention time, calibration curve and instrumental LOQ for 7 kinds of herbicides

Compound	Retention time (min)	Calibration curve (0.005~0.5 mg/kg)	R ²	Instrumental LOQ (mg/kg)
Ethalfuralin	5.183	y=10,043x+152.24	0.9983**	0.01
Trifluralin	5.461	y=10,866x+157.24	0.9988**	0.01
Metolachlor	10.208	y=2,309.3x+23.447	0.9994**	0.02
Pretilachlor	14.139	y=2,375.5x+17.459	0.9991**	0.02
Oxyfluorfen	14.530	y=13,104x+112.52	0.9994**	0.005
Thenylchlor	17.350	y=1,595.9x+0.6961	0.9999**	0.015
Bifenox	19.614	y=4,640.5x-71.146	0.9979**	0.05

Table 4. Efficiency of liquid-liquid partition of crude extract by different solvents for 7 kinds of herbicides

Compound	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾			
	Partition I ²⁾	Partition II	Partition III	Partition IV
Ethalfuralin	94.1±0.4	94.0±0.8	90.1±0.7	78.5±0.5
Trifluralin	93.7±0.2	93.3±1.2	90.6±0.9	82.1±0.2
Oxyfluorfen	97.4±0.7	98.5±0.7	100.3±0.4	101.4±0.4
Bifenox	99.1±0.9	98.3±0.7	104.8±0.3	105.6±0.7
Metolachlor	85.6±0.2	90.4±1.0	92.0±0.7	91.6±0.3
Pretilachlor	94.7±0.4	96.0±0.5	96.2±1.1	96.0±0.4
Thenylchlor	91.5±0.6	100.2±0.4	102.1±0.5	102.2±0.6

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples.

²⁾ Partition mixture : 150 mL acetone + 50 mL saturated NaCl + 450 mL distilled water.

I, 100 mL *n*-hexane, II, 100 mL *n*-hexane/dichloromethane(80/20, v/v),

III, 100 mL *n*-hexane/dichloromethane (20/80, v/v), IV, 50 mL dichloromethane(×2 times).

0.005 ng, pretilachlor 0.02 ng, thenylchlor 0.015 ng

(AOAC, 2000; Lee *et al.*, 2008).

trifluralin 0.01 ng

n-hexane, 2 *n*-hexane/

, 7 (0.005~0.5 mg/L)

dichloromethane, dichloromethane 4

1 µL GC-ECD

(Lee *et al.*, 2011),

(Table 3),

(Table 4).

가 R²=0.998**

n-hexane 100 mL

7

가

85.6~99.1%

, metolachlor

85.6%

. *n*-hexane/dichloromethane (80/20, v/v)

시료 추출 및 분배과정의 확립

100 mL

7

90.4

7

~100.2% metolachlor

90.4%

acetone

. Acetone

, *n*-hexane/dichloromethane

(20/80, v/v) 100 mL

dichloromethane 50 mL

2

metolachlor

92%

ethalfuralin

1

- trifluralin

dichloromethane

가

US FDA

AOAC

7

, 가

~

II *n*-hexane/dichloromethane

(80/20, v/v) 100 mL

가

Table 5. Efficiency of *n*-hexane/acetonitrile partition for 7 kinds of herbicides

Compound	Recovery ratio(%) ¹⁾	
	Partition I ²⁾	Partition II
Ethlfluralin	89.8±0.7	88.0±1.0
Trifluralin	90.5±0.4	89.5±0.7
Oxyfluorfen	97.3±0.3	97.6±0.4
Bifenox	99.2±0.8	102.1±0.3
Metolachlor	94.7±0.4	94.8±0.8
Pretilachlor	97.2±0.7	97.5±0.5
Thenylchlor	101.4±0.3	102.9±0.9

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples.

²⁾ Partition mixture : 40 mL *n*-hexane saturated with acetonitrile.

I, 40 mL acetonitrile saturated with *n*-hexane(×2 times),

II, 40 mL acetonitrile saturated with *n*-hexane(×3 times).

88.0~102.9%

2

0.1~0.4%

n-hexane/acetonitrile
I*n*-hexane/acetonitrile

Florisol 흡착크로마토그래피의 최적화

7

가

, 가

가

silica gel, Florisol

alumina

Florisol

가

FDA(1999)

AOAC(2000)

가

Florisol

n-hexane/dichloromethane

(80/20, v/v)

column

dichloromethane

dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile

가 1~3%

(Table 6).

20%

Florisol

n-hexane/ acetonitrile

가

(US

7

FDA, 1999; AOAC, 2000).

dichloromethane (90/10, v/v) 150 mL pre-washing

Table 5

n-hexane, 150 mL *n*-hexane/dichloromethane (60/

acetonitrile 2

7

40, v/v) ethlfluralin trifluralin

89.8~101.4%

가 가

, *n*-hexane

92.5% 91.9%

acetonitrile 3

150 mL dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile**Table 6. Elution profile of 7 kinds of herbicides on Florisol column chromatography**

Compound	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾			
	Solvent (50 mL×3 times)			
	90 : 10 ²⁾	60 : 40 ³⁾	50 : 49.5 : 0.5 ⁴⁾	50 : 46 : 4 ⁵⁾
Ethlfluralin	0.0	92.5	0.0	0.0
Trifluralin	0.0	91.9	0.0	0.0
Oxyfluorfen	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.0
Bifenox	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0
Metolachlor	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6
Pretilachlor	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5
Thenylchlor	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.5

¹⁾ 10 g of activated Florisol (60 - 100 mesh) was dry packed.

²⁾ *n*-Hexane/dichloromethane (v/v).

³⁾ Pre-washed with 150 mL of ²⁾solvent system, and then eluted *n*-hexane/dichloromethane (v/v).

⁴⁾ After collect ³⁾solvent system, and then eluted dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile (v/v/v).

⁵⁾ After collect ⁴⁾solvent system, and then eluted dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile (v/v/v).

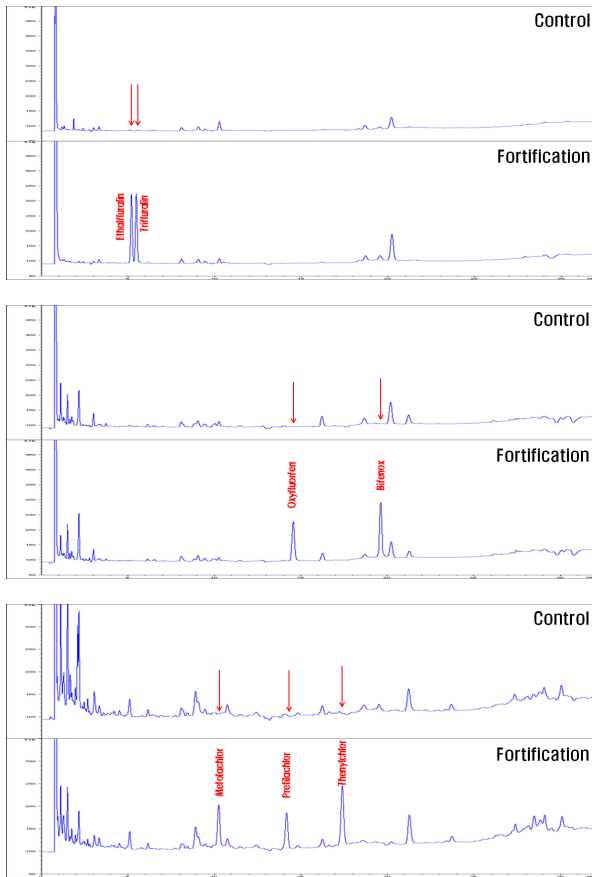


Fig. 3. GC-ECD chromatograms of soybean extract for the analysis of 7 kinds of herbicides.

(50/49.5/0.5, v/v/v) oxyfluorfen
 bifenox가 92.0% 97.3%
 150 mL dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile
 (50/46/4, v/v/v) metolachlor,
 pretilachlor thenylchlor가 95.6~100.5%
 7
 가 Florisil
 가

농산물 시료 중 7종 제초제 성분의 분석 정량한계 및 회수율

Fig. 3

7

7

bifenox 0.02, ethalfluralin 0.004, metolachlor 0.008,
 oxyfluorfen 0.002, pretilachlor 0.008, thenylchlor 0.006
 trifluralin 0.004 mg/kg Codex
 (Codex Alimentarius Commission, 2003)
 (Lee, 2017)
 0.05 mg/kg

Table 7. Recovery ratio of ethalfluralin and trifluralin with different crop samples

Crop	Fortification (mg/kg)	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾		CV (%)		LOQ (mg/kg)
		Ehalfluralin	Trifluralin	Ehalfluralin	Trifluralin	
Apple	0.004	94.5±3.7	99.3±2.8	3.9	2.8	0.004
	0.04	89.8±6.8	98.2±5.8	7.6	5.9	
	0.2	90.5±1.5	92.3±1.3	1.6	1.4	
Kimchi cabbage	0.004	91.6±4.5	103.4±8.1	4.9	7.8	0.004
	0.04	91.0±7.2	96.9±8.8	7.8	9.1	
	0.2	108.8±4.5	113.2±4.0	4.2	3.6	
Green pepper	0.004	98.8±8.4	104.9±5.3	8.5	5.1	0.004
	0.04	98.1±3.9	104.6±5.7	4.0	5.4	
	0.2	105.2±2.1	114.8±2.1	1.8	1.8	
Hulled rice	0.004	97.6±4.6	99.4±3.8	4.8	3.9	0.004
	0.04	89.6±4.3	92.9±4.0	4.8	4.3	
	0.2	93.1±3.6	92.0±4.9	3.8	5.3	
Soybean	0.004	94.8±5.2	98.8±4.8	5.5	4.9	0.004
	0.04	86.7±2.4	89.7±3.0	2.8	3.3	
	0.2	86.6±3.4	86.7±3.2	3.9	3.7	

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples with standard deviations.

Table 8. Recovery ratio of metolachlor and pretilachlor with different crop samples

Crop	Fortification (mg/kg)	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾		CV (%)		LOQ (mg/kg)
		Metolachlor	Pretilachlor	Metolachlor	Pretilachlor	
Apple	0.008	86.9±7.5	89.6±4.4	8.6	8.6	0.008
	0.08	83.2±2.4	96.0±1.3	2.8	1.4	
	0.4	102.4±3.0	101.5±1.7	2.9	1.7	
Kimchi cabbage	0.008	78.3±2.5	85.8±6.2	3.2	7.3	0.008
	0.08	83.6±3.9	85.1±0.8	4.7	0.9	
	0.4	92.8±2.4	89.7±1.7	2.6	1.9	
Green pepper	0.008	89.4±4.8	79.1±5.3	5.4	6.7	0.008
	0.08	76.3±4.2	81.1±4.5	5.4	5.6	
	0.4	89.7±0.6	82.7±0.8	0.7	0.9	
Hulled rice	0.008	107.6±1.6	83.3±1.7	1.5	2.1	0.008
	0.08	79.2±5.0	92.2±3.9	6.3	4.2	
	0.4	97.4±1.8	93.8±1.3	1.8	1.3	
Soybean	0.008	105.2±3.3	109.6±4.0	3.1	3.6	0.008
	0.08	84.5±8.0	99.8±1.9	9.4	1.9	
	0.4	93.4±0.5	92.6±1.3	0.5	1.5	

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples with standard deviations.

Table 9. Recovery ratio of bifenox with different crop samples

Crop	Fortification (mg/kg)	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾	CV (%)	LOQ (mg/kg)
Apple	0.02	108.2±2.4	2.2	0.02
	0.2	93.9±3.7	3.9	
	1.0	86.0±1.1	1.3	
Kimchi cabbage	0.02	92.0±2.0	2.2	0.02
	0.2	89.0±4.7	5.2	
	1.0	93.5±1.2	1.3	
Green pepper	0.02	106.6±4.9	4.6	0.02
	0.2	83.0±2.5	3.0	
	1.0	82.2±2.3	2.8	
Hulled rice	0.02	107.2±1.2	1.1	0.02
	0.2	103.3±2.0	2.0	
	1.0	103.4±2.2	2.1	
Soybean	0.02	105.4±6.2	5.9	0.02
	0.2	101.1±8.2	8.1	
	1.0	95.8±1.5	1.6	

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples with standard deviations.

1/2 . 50 79.1~114.8%
 , 7 9.1% ,
 , 10 50 가 가 ,
 3 70~120% 10%
 (Table 7~11).
 75.7~110.7%, 10 76.3~107.9%, ,

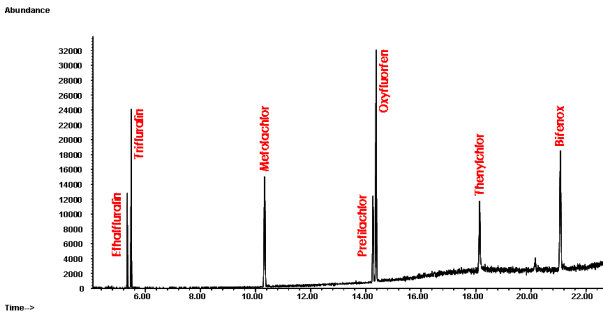


Fig. 4. Total-ion chromatogram (TIC) of 7 kinds of herbicides in GC/MS.

TIC EI spectrum (Fig. 5)
 , bifenox, ethalfuralin, oxyfluorfen, trifluralin, pretilachlor
 thenylchlor $[M]^+$ ion 341.0, 333.0, 361.0, 335.0,
 311.1 232.1 m/z intensity
 EI spectrum
 , metolachlor $[M]^+$ ion 283.1 m/z
 intensity가 , $[M-CH_2OH]^+$ ion
 238.0 m/z가 intensity
 가 .

Fig. 6

7 SIM (selected-ion monitoring chromatogram) ,

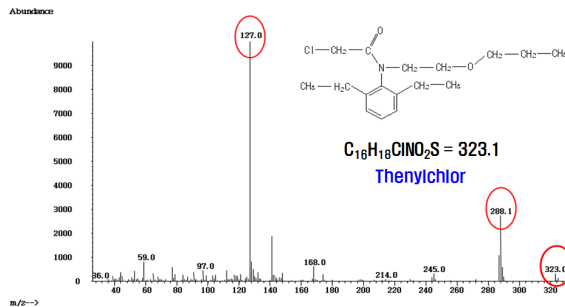
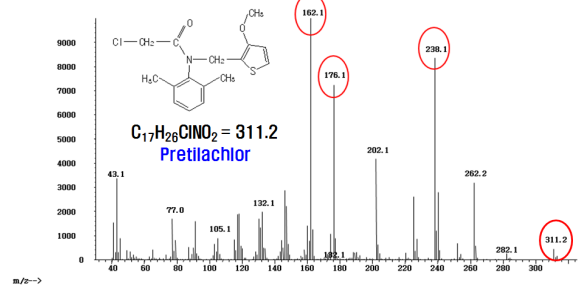
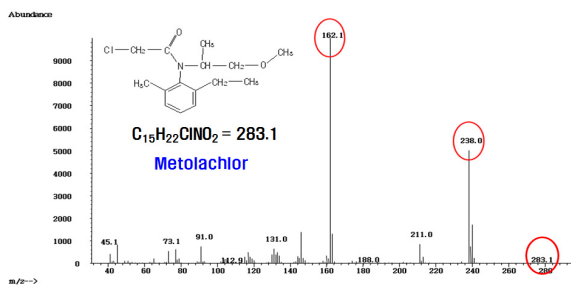
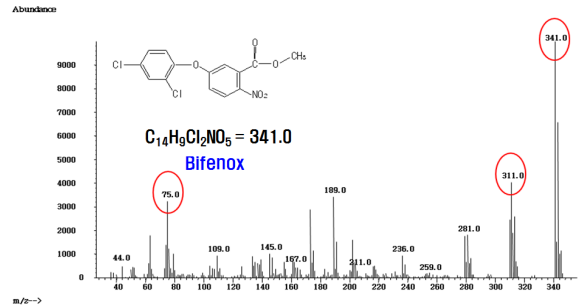
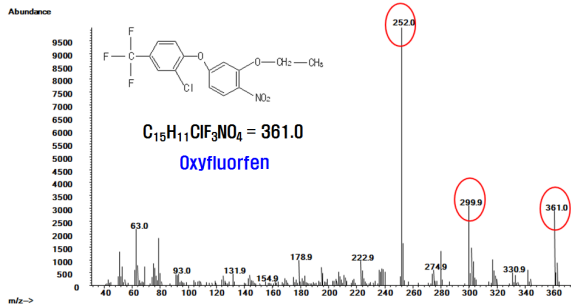
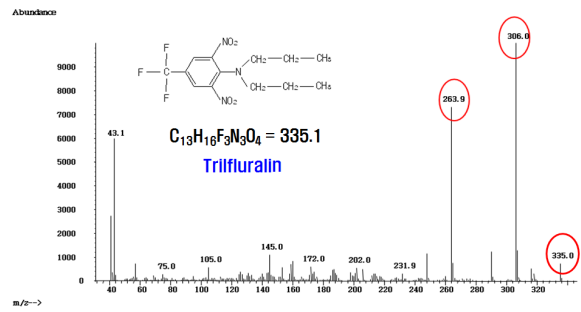
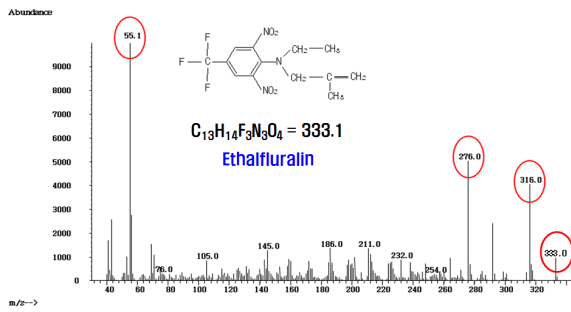


Fig. 5. EI mass spectrums of 7 kinds of herbicides.

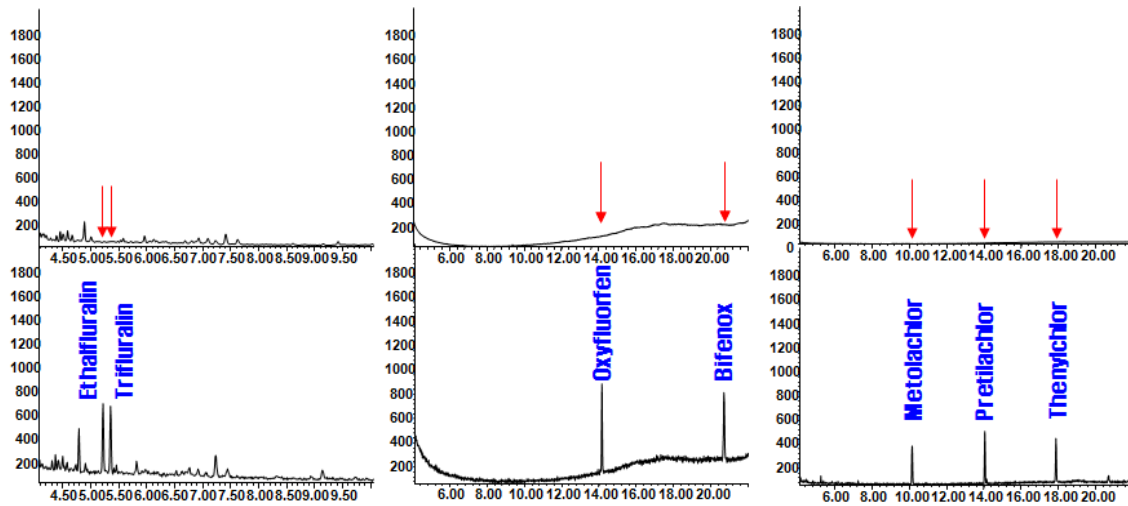


Fig. 6. SIM chromatograms of soybean extract for the confirmation of 7 kinds of herbicides.

가
7
GC/MS SIM
GC-ECD
가
요 약
GC-ECD/MS
dinitroaniline ethalfuralin trifluralin,
chloroacetamide metolachlor, pretilachlor
thenylchlor diphenyl ether bifenox
oxxyfluorfen
acetone 가 7
n-hexane/dichloromethane(80/20, v/v)
Florisil
. DB-1 capillary column GC-ECD
5 7
(LOQ) bifenox 0.02, ethalfuralin 0.004, metolachlor
0.008, oxxyfluorfen 0.002, pretilachlor 0.008, thenylchlor
0.006 trifluralin 0.004 mg/kg . 5
75.7~114.8% ,
10%
7 bifenox, ethalfuralin, metolachlor,
oxxyfluorfen, pretilachlor, thenylchlor trifluralin
, GC/MS SIM
가

Note

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

This study was carried out with the support of Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Republic of Korea (Project No. 16162MFDS020).

References

Ahn, K. G., Kim, G. H., Kim, G. P., Kim, M. J., Hwang, Y. S., Hong, S. B., Lee, Y. D., & Choung, M. G. (2014). Determination of amisulbrom residues in agricultural commodities using HPLC-UVD/MS. *Korean Journal of Pesticide Science*, 18(4), 321-329.

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (1999). *Canadian water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life, metolachlor*, pp. 1-3. Manitoba Statutory Publications, Canada.

Dharumarajan, S., Sankar, R., Baskar, A., & Kumar, K. (2008). Persistence of pretilachlor in coastal rice ecosystem. *Pesticide Research Journal*, 20(2), 273~274.

Fong, W. G., Moye, H. A., Seiber, J. N., & Toth, J. P. (1999). *Pesticide residues in food: methods, Technologies, and Regulations*, pp. 3-44, Wiley Interscience, Canada.

Hutson, D. H. (1998). *Metabolic pathways of agrochemicals, herbicides and plant growth regulators*. pp. 216-217. Cambridge, UK.

Judge, C. A., Neal, J. C., & Leidy, R. B. (2003). Trifluralin (Preen) dissipation from the surface layer of a soilless plant growth substrate. *Journal of Environmental*

- Horticulture, 21(4), 216-222.
- Jursik, M., Andr, J., Holec, J., & Soukup, J. (2011). Efficacy and selectivity of post-emergent application of flumioxazin and oxyfluorfen in sunflower. *Plant Soil Environment*, 57(11), 532-539.
- Kim, M. O., Hwang, H. S., Lim, M. S., Hong, J. E., Kim, S. S., Do, J. A., Choi, D. M., & Cho, D. H. (2010). Monitoring of residual pesticides in agricultural products by LC/MS/MS. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 42(6), 664-675.
- Kwon, C. H., & Lee, Y. D. (2003). Terminal residues of monocrotophos and phosphamidon in apples. *Life Science Research*, 1(3), 277-286.
- Lee, J. H., Park, H. W., Keum, Y. S., Kwon, C. H., Lee, Y. D., & Kim, J. H. (2008). Dissipation pattern of boscalid in cucumber under greenhouse condition. *Korean Journal of Pesticide Science*, 12(1), 67-73.
- Barefoot, A., Murphy, J., & Aizawa, H. (2003). *Handbook of residue analytical methods for agrochemicals* (Vol. 2). Lee, P. W. (ed.). p. 585, Chichester, West Sussex, England; Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
- Lee, S. J., Kim, Y. H., Song, L. S., & Choung, M. G. (2011). Determination of ametryn residue in agricultural commodities using HPLC-UVD/MS. *Korean Journal of Pesticide Science*, 15(2), 125-133.
- Lerch, R. N., Ferrer, I., Thurman, E. M., & Zablotowicz, R. M. (2003). Identification of trifluralin metabolites in soil using ion-trap LC/MS/MS. *American Chemical Society*, 291-310. DOI: 10.1021/bk-2003-0850.ch017
- Li, H. P., Li, G. C., & Jen, J. F. (2004). Fast multi-residue screening for 84 pesticides in tea by gas chromatography with dual-tower auto-sampler, dual-column and dual detectors. *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, 51(3), 531-542.
- Mastovska, K., Dorweiler, K. J., Lehotay, S. J., Wegscheid, J. S., & Szpylka, K. A. (2010). Pesticide multiresidue analysis in cereal grains using modified QuEChERS method combined with automated direct sample introduction GC-TOFMS and UPLC-MS/MS techniques. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 58(10), 5959-5972.
- Miller, J. M. (2005). *Chromatography : Concepts and contrasts, standardization administration of the people's republic*. pp. 286~287. (2nd), Wiley Interscience, USA.
- Park, C. J., & Lee, Y. D. (2003). Persistence of the fungicide boscalid in grapes and strawberries. *Life Science Research*, 2(2), 9-16.
- Raina, R., & Hall, P. (2008). Comparison of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry and gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry with electron ionization and negative-ion chemical ionization for analyses of pesticides at trace levels in atmospheric samples. *Analytical chemistry insights*, 3, 111-125.
- Shackelford, D. D., McCormick, R. W., West, S. D., & Turner, L. G. (2000). Determination of ethalfluralin in canola seed, meal, and refined oil by capillary gas chromatography with mass selective detection. *Journal of agricultural and food chemistry*, 48(9), 4422-4427.
- The Dow Chemical Company (2010). Product safety assessment for ethalfluralin. pp. 1-6. www.dow.com/productsafety/finder/.
- Yokley, R. A., Mayer, L. C., Huang, S. B., & Vargo, J. D. (2002). Analytical method for the determination of metolachlor, acetochlor, alachlor, dimethenamid, and their corresponding ethanesulfonic and oxanillic acid degradates in water using SPE and LC/ESI-MS/MS. *Analytical chemistry*, 74(15), 3754-3759.
- Yun, H. C., Park, J. H., Cha, K. S., Youn, J. B., Jeong, J. H., Park, J. Y., Lee, J. Y., Kim, J. M., & Kang, J. M. (2009). Monitoring the residual pesticide levels of soil and water from the main agricultural area in Busan (II). *The Annual Report of Busan Metropolitan City Institute of Health & Environment*, 19(1), 72-80.