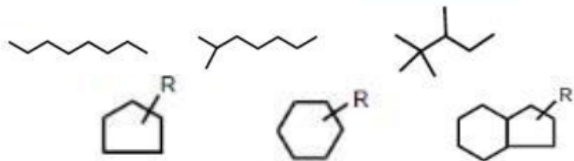


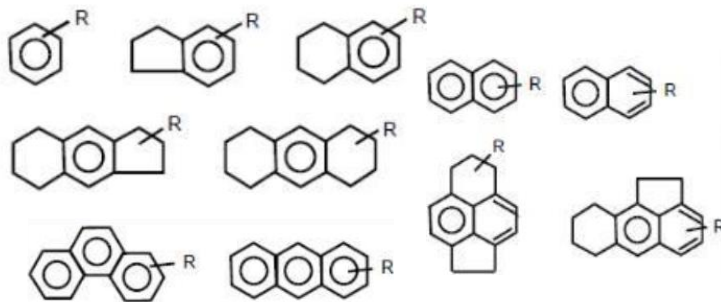
Robust quantitation of MOSH/MOAH contamination in palm oil by GC×GC–FID and TOF-MS

What is MOSH / MOAH?

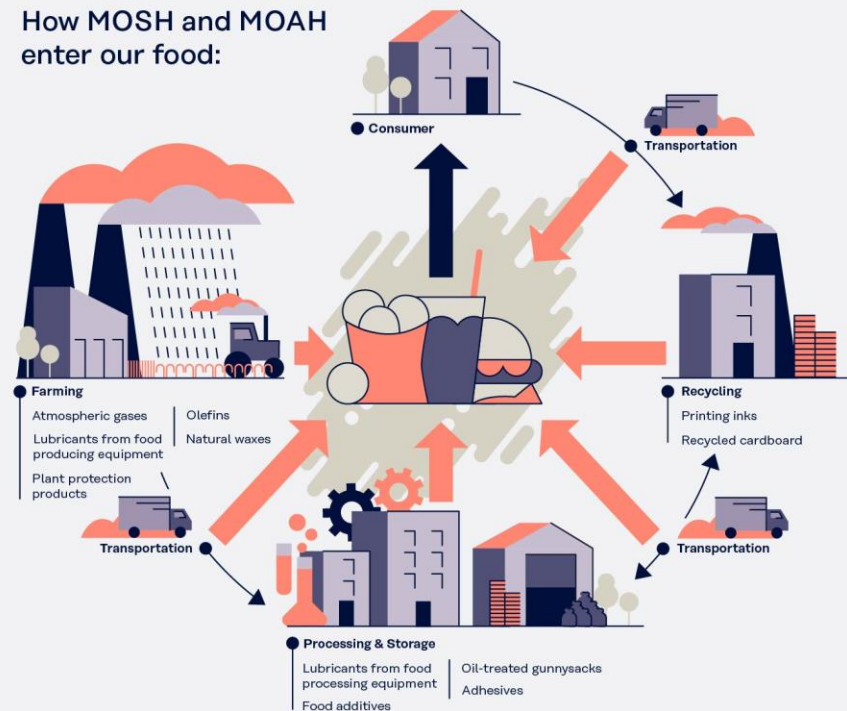
- **Mineral Oil Saturated Hydrocarbons**



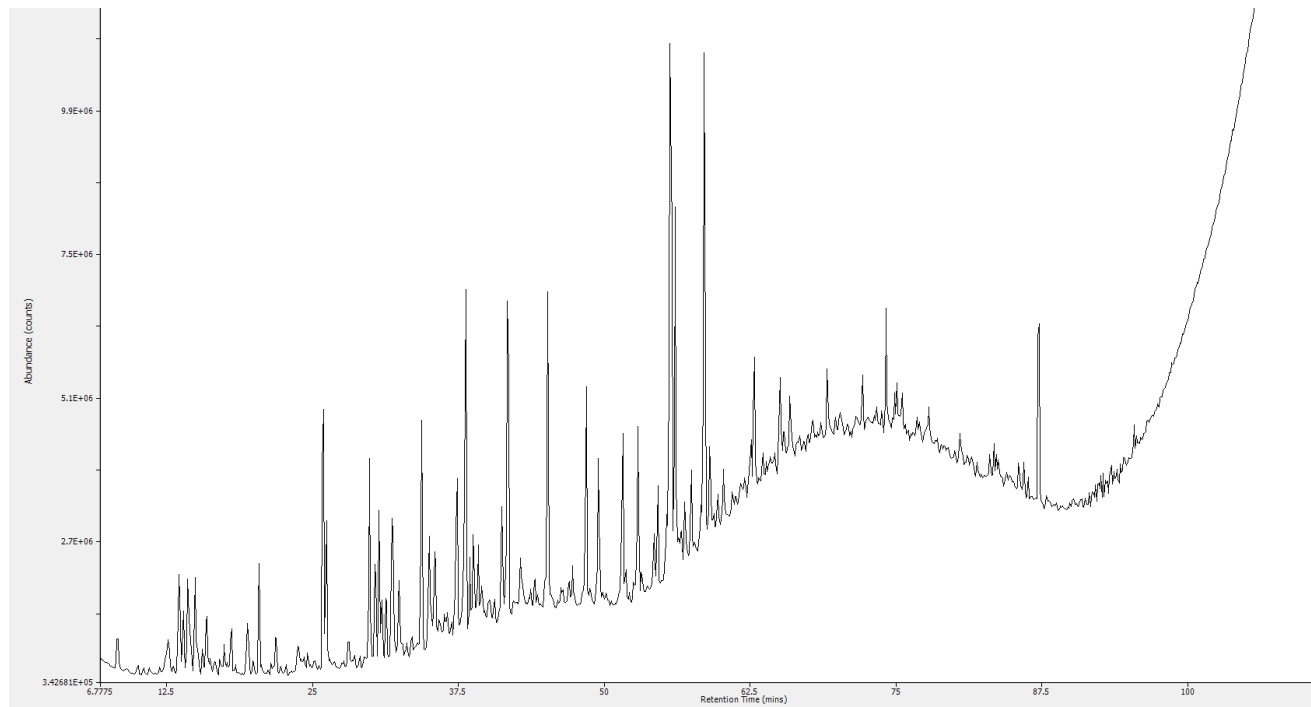
- **Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons**



How MOSH and MOAH enter our food:

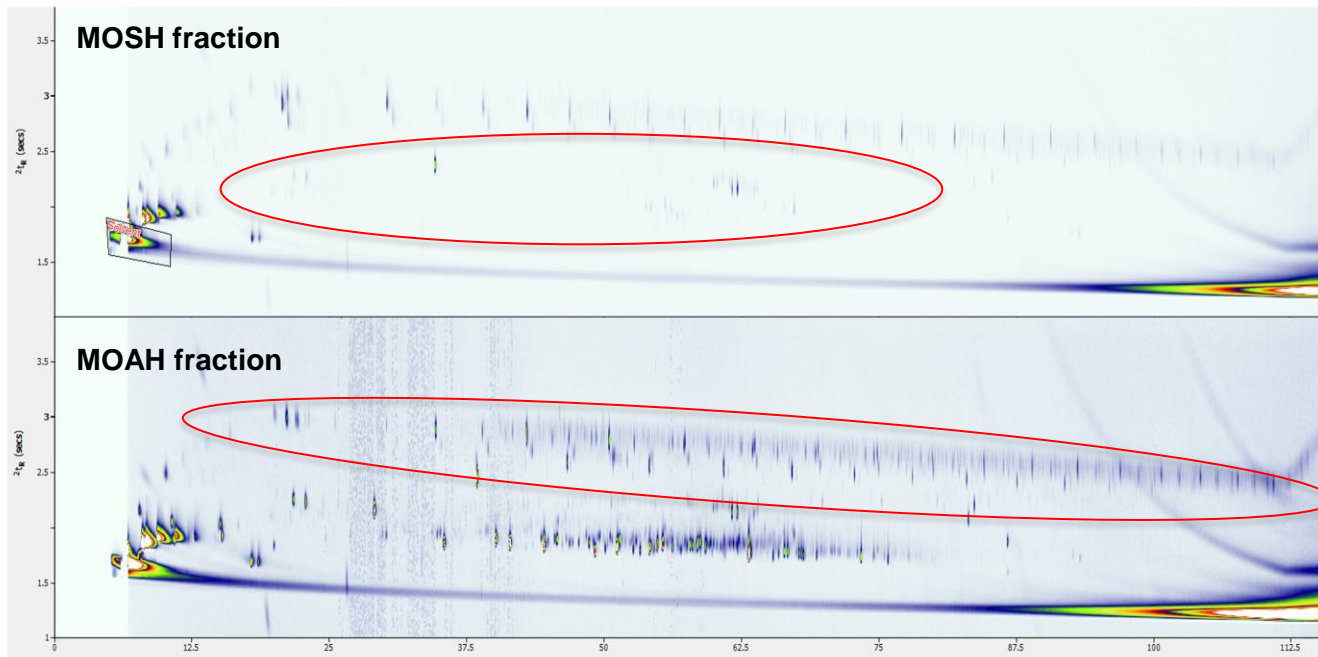


Challenges in MOSH/MOAH analysis



- Sample complexity can result in quantitative errors *despite* LC fractionation when using 1D GC

Challenges in MOSH/MOAH analysis



Breakthrough of MOAH
into MOSH fraction from
LC-GC coupling

Carryover of MOSH
into MOAH fraction
from LC-GC coupling

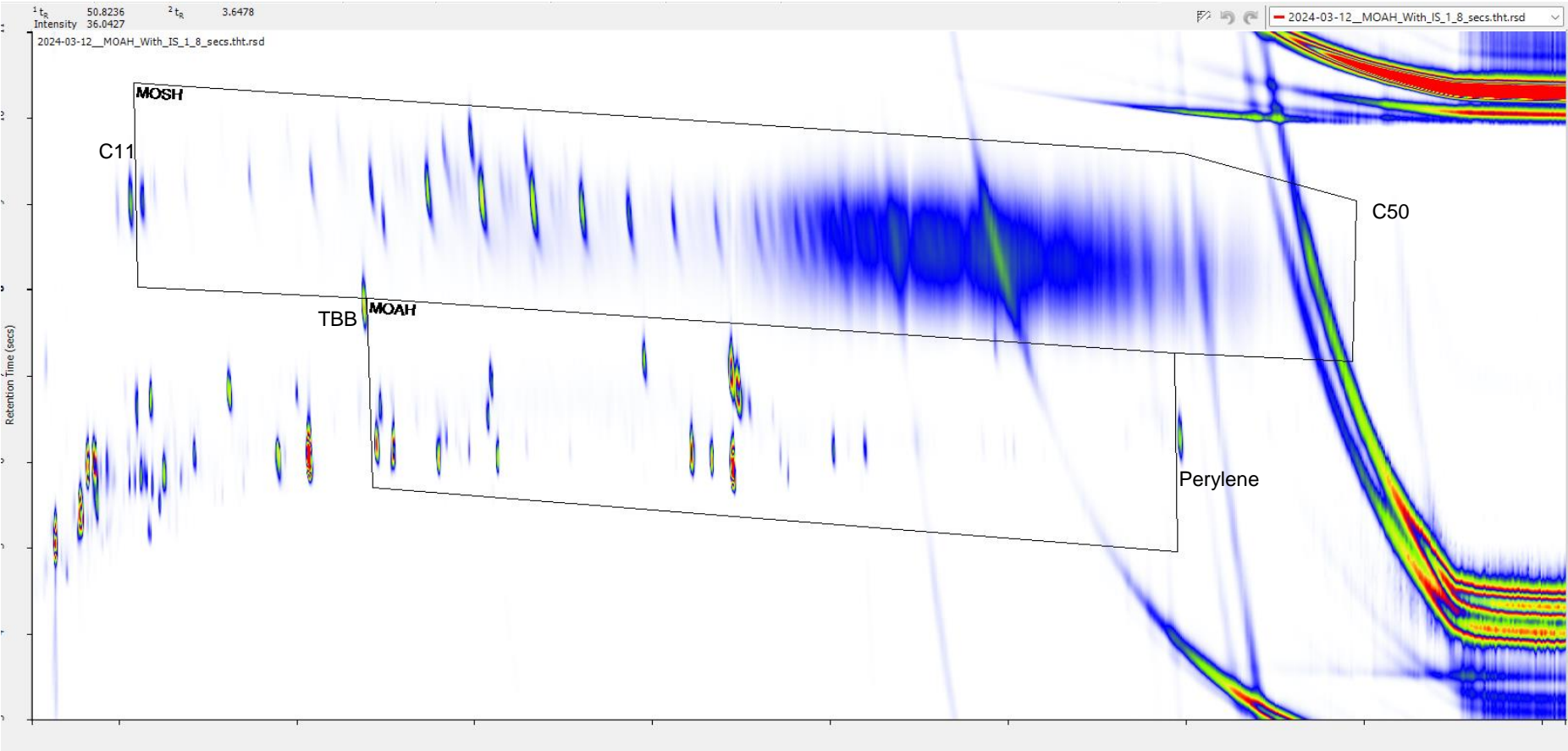
- GC×GC reveals the carryover of aromatics/aliphatics that can occur during fractionation, which results in quantitative errors when using 1D GC

Experimental

- **Sampling and injection:** Neat injections (2 μL) of analytical standards and MOSH/MOAH fractions using a split/splitless inlet. 750 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ internal standards of bicyclohexyl (CyCy) and TBB added for single point calibration of MOSH and MOAH respectively.
- **GC \times GC:** INSIGHT[®]-Thermal modulator; Modulation period (P_M) = 8 s
- **Detection:** Flame ionization detector (FID)
- **Software:** Full instrument control and data analysis using ChromSpace[®]

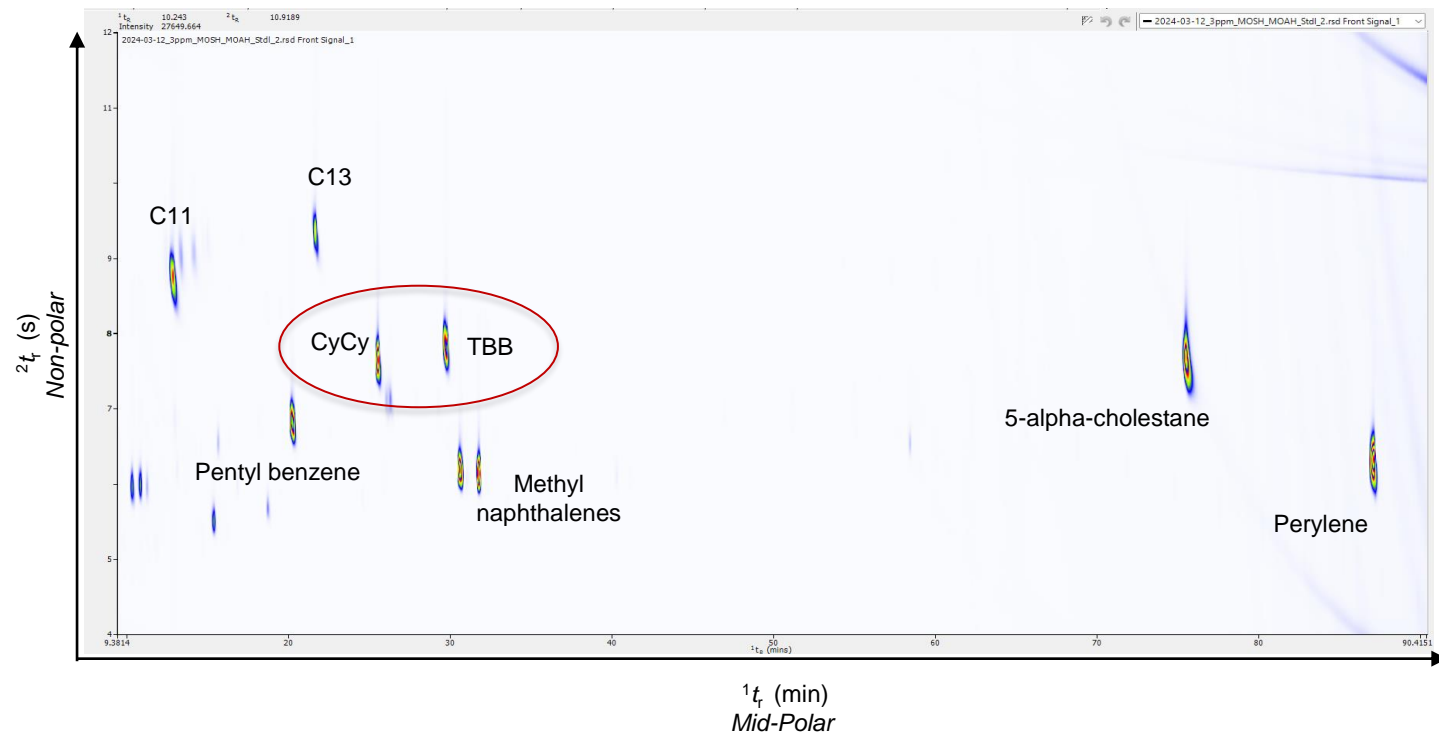


Internal Standard Markers for Stencil Placement



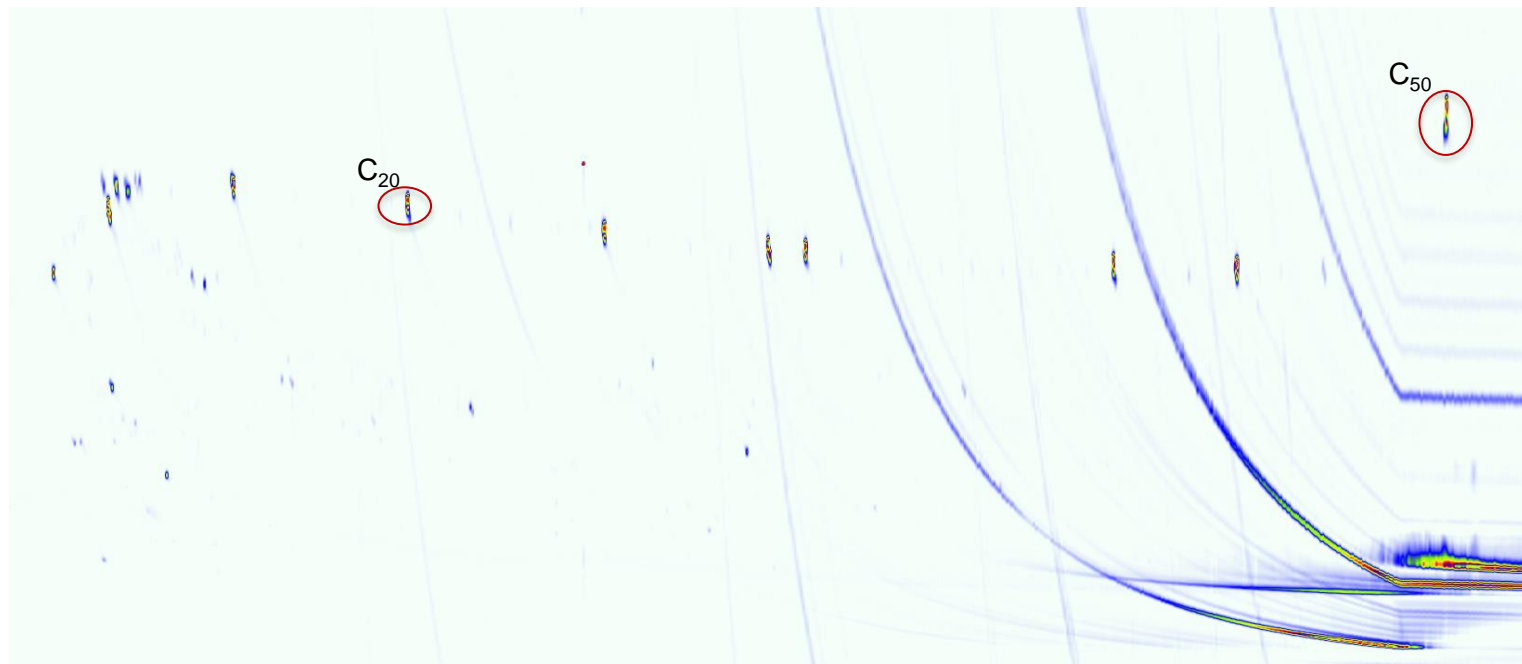
System suitability

MOSH/MOAH internal standard mix



System suitability

Analysis of C_{10} to C_{50} alkane standard



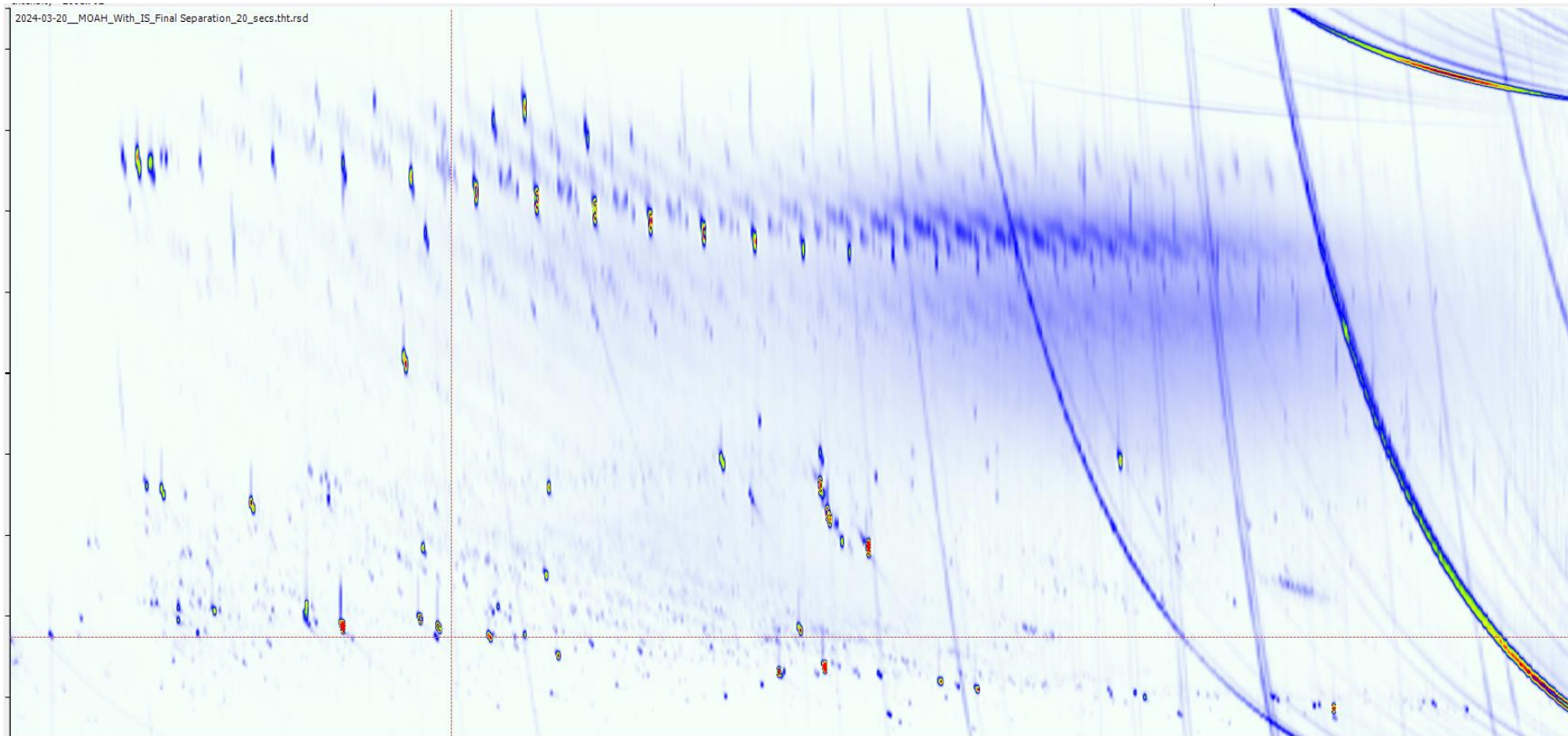
- % Recovery of C_{20} compared to C_{50} was 107%

Spiked alkane and PAH mix

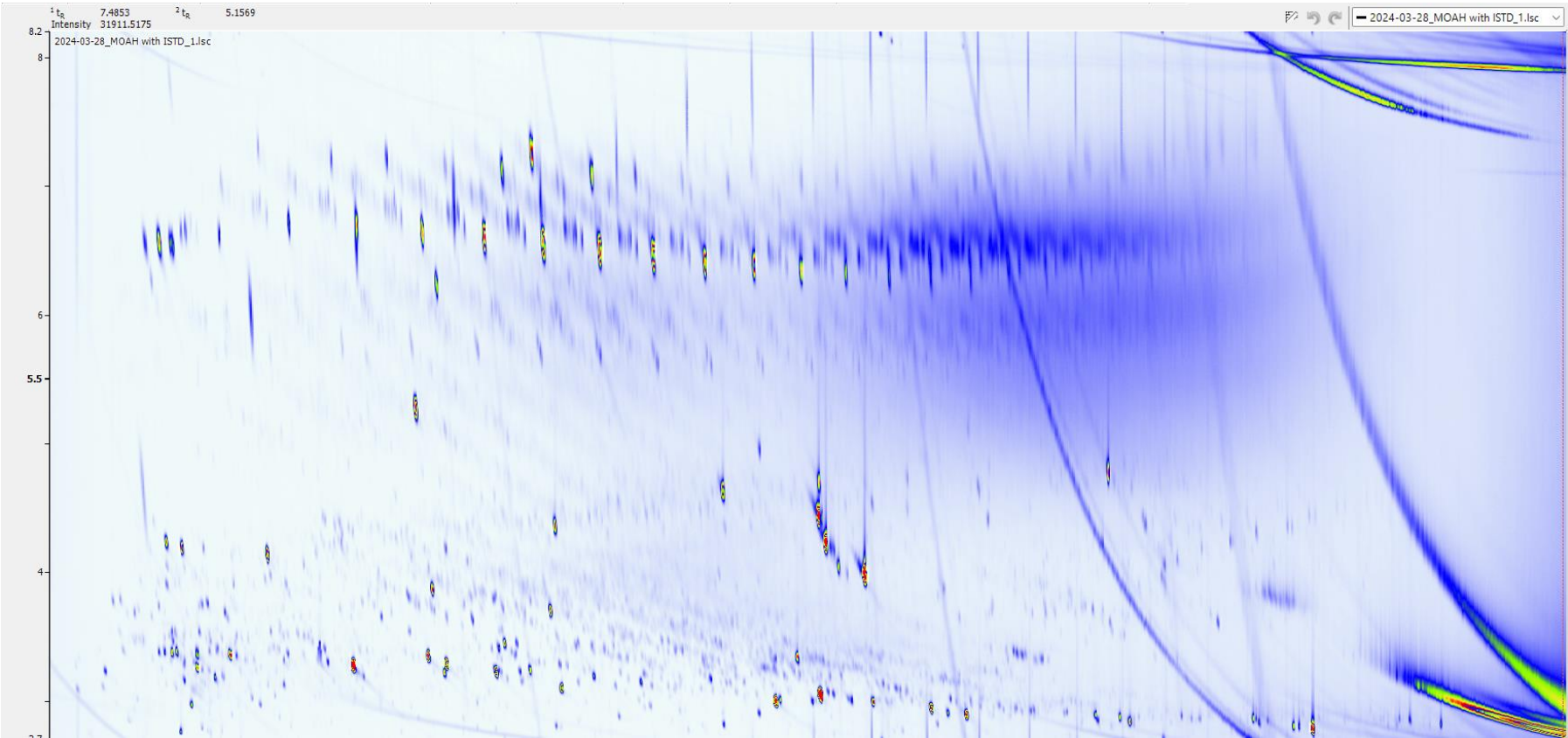
| Fraction | Spiked amount ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) | Calculated amount ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| MOSH – Using CyCy | 145 | 137 |
| MOAH – Using TBB | 60 | 60 |
| MOSH 1:10 Dilution – Using CyCy | 14.5 | 14.18 |
| MOAH 1:10 Dilution – Using TBB | 6 | 5.16 |

- Close alignment of the spiked and calculated amounts

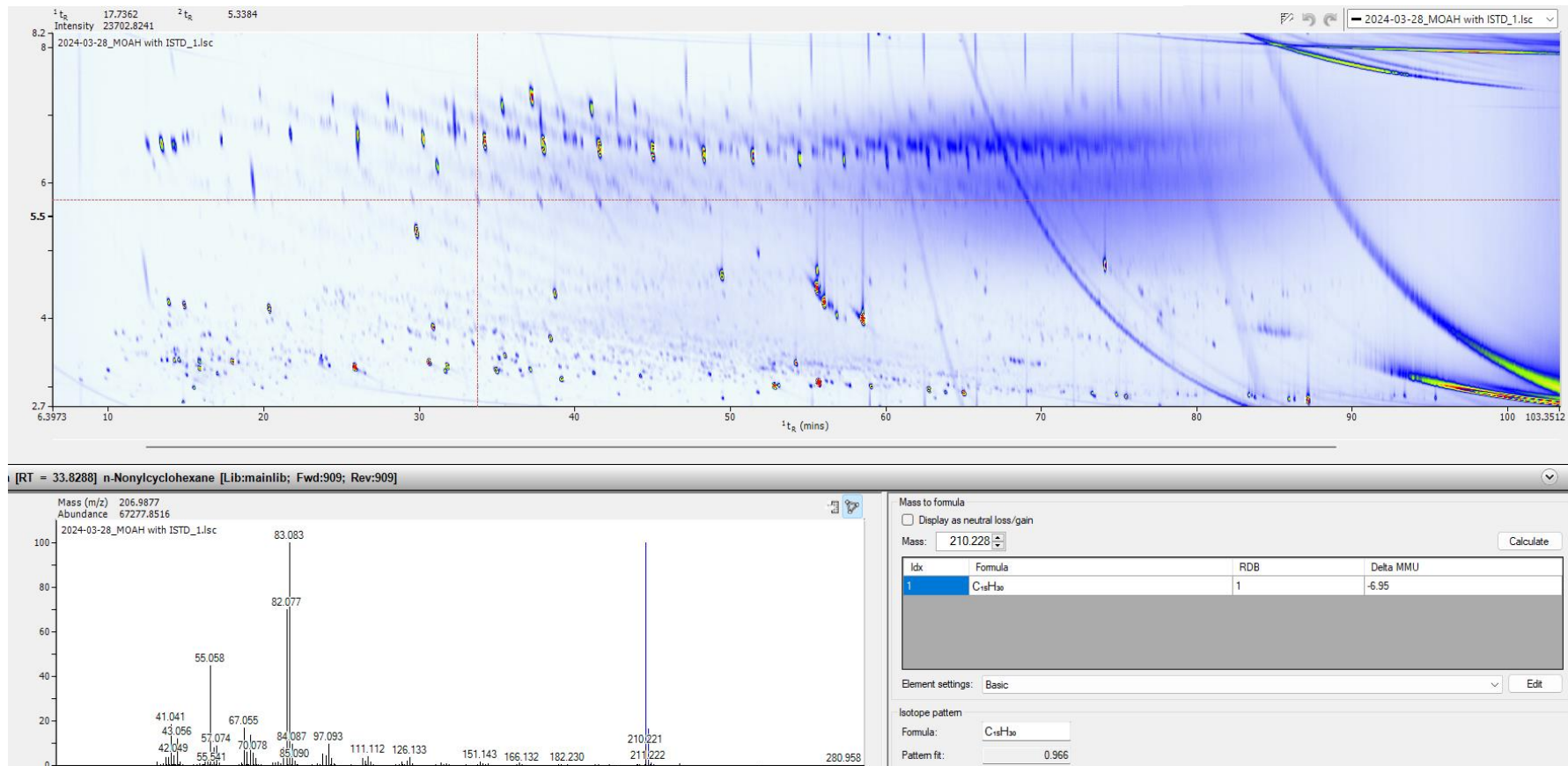
Optimised separation run via FID



MOSH/MOAH fractions via TOF-MS



<50ppm Mass Accuracy to assist with class identification



Summary

- MOAH limits of <2ppm may be introduced for palm oil, making robust analysis even more important
- GC×GC reveals the carryover of aromatics/aliphatics that can occur during fractionation, for improved quantitative precision
- INSIGHT-Thermal modulator provides sharp peaks across a wide volatility range (C₅₀₊) for high sensitivity and excellent peak capacity
- Work is on-going to optimise the separation and develop a step-by-step analysis protocol



Thanks for listening!

Any questions?