

## Glyphosate Analysis in Foods by HPLC With Post-Column Derivatization and Fluorescence Detection

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup®, is the most widely used herbicide in the world. In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Glyphosate and sets the maximum amount of herbicide allowed to be present in assorted crops as well as drinking water. Recent research, however, has raised concerns about Glyphosate safety and its prevalence in the environment. In response to the evidence of increased human exposure to this herbicide, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced it will begin testing Glyphosate in foods including soybeans, corn, milk, and eggs.

Pickering Laboratories has over 35 years of experience manufacturing and selling instruments and reagents for Glyphosate analysis in accordance to the US-EPA Method 547 for Glyphosate Analysis in Drinking Water as well as the AOAC Method 991.08 for Glyphosate Analysis in Environmental Waters. These HPLC methods are based on post-column derivatization technology with fluorescence detection. The AOAC Official Method 2000.05 for Analysis of Glyphosate in Crops describes an easy clean-up procedure using cation-exchange cartridges that was successfully combined with Pickering Laboratories' post-column derivatization for analysis of Glyphosate in crops such as soy, corn, alfalfa, and sunflower seeds as well as vegetables such as tomatoes and broccoli (1, 2). The downside of this sample preparation technique is the fairly high volume of the water-based solution used to elute Glyphosate from the clean-up cartridge and consequently long evaporation times.

The presented post-column derivatization method for Glyphosate analysis utilizes an accelerated sample preparation procedure to quickly and efficiently analyze Glyphosate in a wide range of foods. The analytical method is sensitive and selective, and it can be easily implemented in any laboratory.

### Method

#### Analytical Conditions

**Column:** Cation-exchange Column for Glyphosate analysis, 4 x 150 mm, Catalog Number 1954150

**Guard:** Cation-exchange GARD™, Catalog Number 1700-3102

**Column Temperature:** 55 °C

**Flow Rate:** 0.4 mL/min

**Mobile Phase:** K200, RG019

**Injection Volume:** 100 µL

HPLC Gradient		
Time	K200 %	RG019 %
0	100	0
15	100	0
15.1	0	100
17	0	100
17.1	100	0
25	100	0

#### Post-Column Conditions

**Post-Column System:** Onyx PCX, Pinnacle PCX or Vector PCX

**Heated Reactor Volume:** 0.5 mL

**Temperature:** 36 °C

**Ambient Reactor:** 0.1 mL

**Reagent 1:** 100 µL of 5% NaOCl (Bleach) in 950 mL of GA116 Diluent

**Reagent 2:** 100 mg of OPA and 2 g of Thiofluor in 950 mL of GA104 Diluent

**Reagent Flow Rate:** 0.3 mL/min each reagent

**Detection:**  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ : 330 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ : 465 nm

#### Supplies for Sample Preparation

Methylene Chloride, HPLC Grade

Methanol, HPLC Grade

Elution Solution (90% Methanol – 10% 1N HCl)

RESTORE™ solution (P/N 1700-0140)

SAX cartridges, 500 mg, 6 mL (Agilent Bond Elut, P/N 12102144)

partitioning twice.

## Sample Preparation

### Extraction

To 25 g of homogenized sample, add enough water (after estimating moisture content) such that the total volume of water is 125 mL. Blend at high speed for 3-5 min and centrifuge for 10 min. Transfer 20 mL of the aqueous extract into a centrifuge tube and add 15 mL of Methylene Chloride. Shake for 2-3 min and centrifuge for 10 min. Use the upper layer for SPE clean-up.

### Matrix-Specific Modifications

- 1) For samples that absorb large amounts of water, reduce test portion to 12.5 g while keeping water volume the same.
- 2) For samples with high fat content, do the Methylene Chloride

### SPE Cleanup

Condition the SAX cartridge with 5 mL of Methanol followed by 5 mL of D.I. water draining the liquid to the top of the sorbent bed. Transfer 1 mL of extract and elute to the top of the sorbent bed. Wash with 5 mL of Methanol. Elute Glyphosate with 5 mL of Elution Solution. Evaporate to dryness at 55 °C. Dissolve the residue in 1.5 mL of a solution of 10% RESTORE™ in water, filter through a 0.45 µm syringe filter and inject onto the HPLC column.

Recoveries for Glyphosate

Matrix	EPA Tolerances	Spike Level 1	Recoveries	RSDr	Spike Level 2	Recoveries	RSDr
Rolled Oats	20 µg/g	0.1 µg/g	85%	1.6%	0.2 µg/g	87%	4.9%
Wheat Flour	NA	0.1 µg/g	88%	4.6%	0.2 µg/g	87%	1.3%
Whole Milk	NA	0.025 µg/g	99%	3.9%	0.05 µg/g	92%	2.9%
Eggs	0.05 µg/g	0.025 µg/g	75%	2.8%	0.05 µg/g	77%	5.1%
Soybeans	20 µg/g	0.1 µg/g	77%	6.7%	0.2 µg/g	74%	5.5%
Corn	5 µg/g	0.1 µg/g	94%	3.7%	0.2 µg/g	99%	3.6%
Beer	NA	0.025 µg/g	78%	6.9%	0.05 µg/g	73%	3.6%

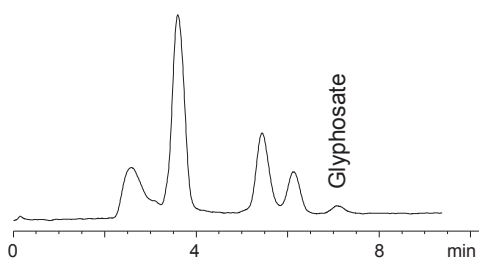


Fig 1. Chromatogram of whole milk sample spiked with Glyphosate at 0.025 ppm level

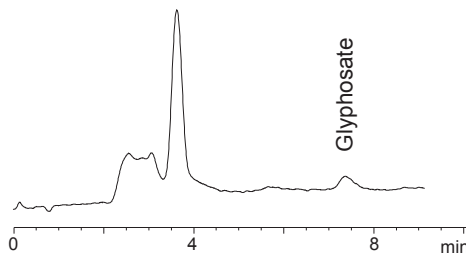


Fig 2. Chromatogram of egg sample spiked with Glyphosate at 0.025 ppm level

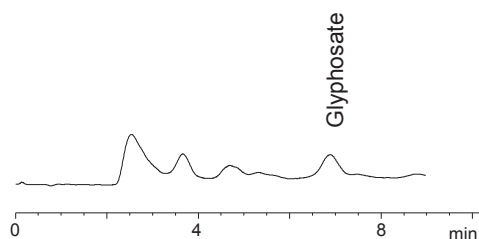


Fig 3. Chromatogram of corn sample spiked with Glyphosate at 0.1 ppm level

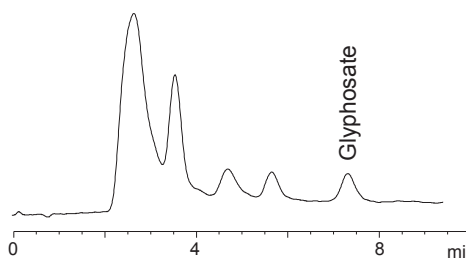


Fig 4. Chromatogram of wheat flour samples spiked with Glyphosate at 0.1 ppm level

## Conclusion

The simple and robust post-column method was shown to be suitable for analysis of Glyphosate on sub-ppm levels in many types of foods. Accelerated sample preparation improves throughput of samples and reduces cost of testing for busy laboratories. The sensitivity of the method allows for detection of Glyphosate well within residue tolerances set by regulatory agencies.

### References

1. Pickering Laboratories method abstract MA207 "Glyphosate Analysis in soy beans, corn and sunflower seeds"
2. Pickering Laboratories method abstract MA206 "Glyphosate and AMPA Analysis in crops"