

Study Title

Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570
in the 13-Week Dietary Study of CrI:CD® (SD) IGS BR Rats

Analytical Laboratory Report Title

Determination of the Presence and Concentration of Perfluorooctanesulfonate,
Perfluorooctanesulfonylamide, M556 and M570 in Liver and Sera Samples

Data Requirement

Not Applicable

Author

3M Environmental Laboratory

Study Completion Date

February 23, 2001

Performing Laboratories

Liver and Sera Analyses

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Project Identification

3M Study: T-6314.1
Covance In-Life Study: 6329-225
Analytical Report: FACT-TOX-028
3M Laboratory Request No. U2636

Total Number of Pages

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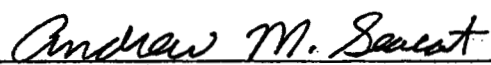
GLP Compliance Statement

Analytical Laboratory Report Title: Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570 in the 13-Week Dietary Study of CrI:CD® (SD) IGS BR Rats

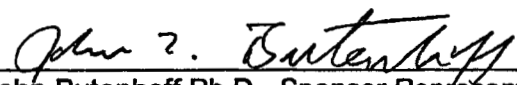
Study Identification Numbers: T-6314.1, FACT-TOX-028, LRN-U2636

The determination of M570 in liver and sera specimens will be conducted according to documented, but not validated methods. This study was conducted in compliance with United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Regulations for Nonclinical Laboratory Studies, Final Rule 21 CFR Part 58, with the exceptions in the bulleted list below. Exceptions to GLP compliance:

- Analytical standard stability was not yet determined.
- Purity of the following analytical reference materials have not been completed at this time; PFOSA, M556 and M570.
- Occasionally, corrections were not made according to 21 CFR 58.130 (e).
- The electronic data systems have not been validated and there is not an electronic audit trail of corrections currently available. Authenticated hard copies of chromatography and associated documents will be considered as the original raw data.
- Results of purity and stability analysis of the test material have not been completed by the sponsor. This information will be included in the final toxicology report.


Andrew Seacat Ph.D., Study Director

2/23/01
Date


John Butenhoff Ph.D., Sponsor Representative

⁹²⁸
John Butenhoff 2/23, 2001
Date


Kristen Hansen Ph.D., Principal Analytical Investigator

02/22/01
Date

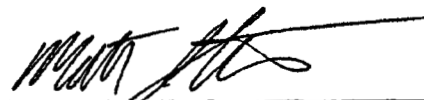
GLP Study—Quality Assurance Statement

Analytical Laboratory Report Title: Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570 in the 13-Week Dietary Study of CrI:CD® (SD) IGS BR Rats

Study Identification Numbers: T-6314.1, FACT-TOX-028, LRN-U2636

This study has been inspected by the 3M Environmental Laboratory Quality Assurance Unit (QAU) as indicated in the following table. The findings were reported to the study director and laboratory management.

Inspection Dates	Phase	Date Reported to	
		Management	Study Director
10/30/00	Analysis	10/31/00	10/31/00
10/10/00	Extraction	10/11/00	10/11/00
11/13-17/00, 11/20/00, 11/27-28/00	Data	11/28/00	11/28/00
12/19/00, 12/21/00 12/27-12/28/01	Draft report #1	01/02/01	01/02/01
02/05-02/06/01	Draft report #2	02/07/01	02/07/01



QAU Representative

02/22/01

Date

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Study Personnel and Contributors

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Location of Archives

All original raw data, protocol, and analytical report have been archived at the 3M Environmental Laboratory. The test substance and analytical reference standard reserve samples, as well as the specimens pertaining to the analytical phase of this study are archived at the 3M Environmental Laboratory for a minimum of 10 years.

Introduction and Purpose

The purpose of the analytical phase of this study is to evaluate levels of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570 in liver and sera specimens of the rats exposed to N-MeFOSE-OH (T-6314). The in-life phase of this study was conducted at Covance Laboratories, Inc., (Covance Study Number 6329-225). The in-life data, dose preparation and analysis are reported in Covance Study Number Report 6329-225. The analytical portion of the study was initiated on 23 August 2000.

Test System

The test system species and strain selected was the CrI:CD[®](SD) IGS BR rats received from Charles River Laboratories, Inc.

Four dose groups comprised of 20 male and 20 female rats each (80 males and 80 females total) were fed daily nominal doses of 0-(control), 3-(low dose), 30-(mid dose), or 100-(high dose) ppm of N-MeFOSE-OH (T-6314) in their feed for at least 13 weeks. After 4 weeks, liver and sera specimens were collected from five-animals/sex/dose group. At the end of the study (after week 13), liver and sera specimens were collected from all remaining animals in the test system. All liver and sera specimens were sent to the 3M Environmental Laboratory for analysis.

Table 1. Dosage Levels, Dose Groups and Group Composition for Study 6329-225

Dose Group	Number of Animals	Dietary Levels ^a
1 (Control ^b)	20 male / 20 female	0 ppm
2 (Low Dose)	20 male / 20 female	3 ppm
3 (Mid Dose)	20 male / 20 female	30 ppm
4 (High Dose)	20 male / 20 female	100 ppm

^a Dose Levels are expressed as ppm of N-MeFOSE-OH.

^b Control Group animals received a basal diet only.

Specimen Collection and Analyses

In the analytical study reported here, 160 liver (80 male and 80 female) and 80 (40 male and 40 female) sera specimens were collected during the course of the in-life phase of Covance Study 6329-225 and sent to the 3M Environmental Laboratory to be extracted and analyzed for PFOS, PFOSA, M556 and M570. The study director determined that it was appropriate only to analyze the liver samples that have corresponding sera samples. There was a total of 80 liver analyses and a total of 80 sera analyses for each of the four compounds.

Blood specimens were allowed to clot at room temperature and centrifuged. Serum was then harvested and stored in a freezer set to maintain specimens at -60°C to -80°C until shipped to the 3M Environmental Laboratory. Liver specimens collected from each animal were flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and then stored in a freezer set to maintain specimens at -60°C to -80°C until shipped to the 3M Environmental Laboratory. Liver and sera specimens were shipped to the 3M Environmental Laboratory frozen and on dry ice 22 December 1998 and 13 October 1998, respectively.

Liver and Sera samples were sent to Pace Analytical Tier II Laboratory, Inc. on 21 September 2000. The sera and livers were extracted using 3M Environmental Laboratory analytical methods beginning on 25 September 2000 and 10 October 2000, respectively. Analytical samples were extracted using an ion-pairing procedure. An ion-pairing reagent was added to the laboratory sample and the analyte ion pair was partitioned into methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (MtBE). The MtBE extract was removed and put onto a nitrogen evaporator until dry. Each extracted laboratory sample was then reconstituted in 1.0 mL of methanol and filtered through a 3 cc plastic syringe attached to a 0.2 µm nylon filter into a glass autovial. Liver samples were homogenized prior to the extraction procedure. The extracts were returned 11 October 2000 to the 3M Environmental Laboratory after the extractions were completed.

Sample analyses were performed by monitoring one product ion selected from a single primary ion characteristic of a particular fluorochemical using HPLC-ES/MS/MS in the multiple reaction monitoring. Analytical details are included in this report.

The PFOS data reported has been adjusted to reflect the purity determined for the analytical reference material. (See table 2).

Specimen Receipt and Maintenance

The 3M Environmental Laboratory received liver and sera specimens on 13 October 1998 and 22 December 1998 that were collected during and at the end of the in-life phase of Covance Study 6329-225. All specimens were received frozen on dry ice and were immediately transferred to storage at -20°C ±10°C.

Chemical Characterization of Reference Materials

Table 2. Characterization of the Analytical Reference Materials in Study FACT-TOX-028

Material	KPFOS ^a	PFOSA	M556	M570
Identification	Potassium Perfluorooctane-sulfonate	Perfluorooctane-sulfonylamide	M556	M570
Chemical Formula	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ K ⁺	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₂	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(H) (CH ₂ COOH)	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(CH ₃) (CH ₂ COOH)
Source	3M Specialty Chemicals	3M Specialty Chemicals	3M Specialty Chemicals	3M Specialty Chemicals
Expiration Date	01/01/2010	01/01/2010	01/01/2010	01/01/2010
Storage Conditions	Room Temperature	Room Temperature	Room Temperature	Room Temperature
Chemical Lot Number	Lot 171	L-15709	3M# 113047-80	3M# 118506-26
Physical Description	Light colored powder	Light yellow waxy solid	White powder	White powder
Purity	86.4%	TBD ^b	TBD ^b	TBD ^b

TBD – To be determined

^a The target analyte is PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonate), C₈F₁₇SO₃⁻

^b The purity of the substances listed above were nominally determined by NMR analyses. Subsequent chemical characterization are occurring and this analytical report will be amended to indicate the purity of these substances when a certificate of analysis are issued.

Method Summaries

Following is a brief description of the methods used for extraction and analyses during this analytical study by the 3M Environmental Laboratory. Detailed descriptions of the methods used in this study are located in Appendix C. The preparatory methods used by the technicians at the Pace Analytical Tier II Laboratory, Inc. are methods from and developed by the 3M Environmental Laboratory.

PREPARATORY METHODS

- **ETS-8-4.1**, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or other Fluorochemical Compounds from Serum for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"
- **ETS-8-6.0**, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctane-sulfonate or other Fluorochemical Compounds from Liver for Analysis using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

Both extraction methods use an ion-pairing procedure. An ion-pairing reagent was added to the laboratory sample and the analyte ion pair was partitioned into methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (MtBE). The MtBE extract was removed and put onto a nitrogen evaporator until dry. Each extracted laboratory sample was then reconstituted in 1.0 mL of methanol and filtered through a 3 cc plastic syringe attached to a 0.2 μ m nylon filter into a glass autovial. Liver samples were homogenized prior to the extraction procedure.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

- **ETS-8-5.1**, "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or other Fluorochemicals in Serum Extracts Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"
- **ETS-8-7.0**, "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or other Fluorochemicals in Liver Extracts Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

These methods describe the analysis of fluorochemical surfactants from liver and serum extracts using HPLC-ES/MS/MS. The analysis was performed by monitoring a product ion selected from a single primary ion characteristic of a particular fluorochemical. For example, molecular ion 499, selected as the primary ion for PFOS ($C_8F_{17}SO_3^-$) analysis, was fragmented to produce ion 99 (FSO_3^-). The characteristic ion 99 was monitored for quantitative analysis.

ANALYTICAL EQUIPMENT

The analytical equipment settings used in the present analytical phase of this study may have varied slightly during data collection. The following is representative of the settings used during the analytical phase of this study.

Liquid Chromatograph: Hewlett-Packard® Series 1100 Liquid Chromatograph system

Analytical column: Keystone® Betasil™ C₁₈ 2x50 mm (5 µm)

Column temperature: Ambient

Mobile phase components:

Component A: 2mM ammonium acetate

Component B: methanol

Flow rate: 300 µL/min

Injection volume: 10 µL

Solvent Gradient: 10.0 minutes

Time (minutes) %B

0.0 10%

1.0 10%

5.5 95%

7.5 95%

8.0 10%

Mass Spectrometer: Micromass® API/Mass Spectrometer Quattro II™ Triple Quadrupole system

Software: Mass Lynx™ 3.4

Cone Voltage: 30–60 V

Collision Gas Energy: 25–45 eV

Mode: Electrospray Negative

Source Block Temperature: 150°C ±10°C

Electrode: Z-spray

Analysis Type: Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM)

Table 3. Negative Ions Monitored in 3M Laboratory Analyses

Target Analyte	Primary Ion (AMU)	Product Ion (AMU)
PFOS	499	99
PFOSA	498	78
M556	556	169
M570	570	169
THPFOS *	427	80

*Internal Standard

Data Quality Objectives and Data Integrity

The following data quality objectives (DQOs) were indicated in the protocol for this study:

- **Linearity:** The coefficient of determination (r^2) must be equal to or greater than 0.985 using either no weighting or 1/x weighting as appropriate.
- **Limits of Quantitation (LOQ):** The LOQ was equal to the lowest acceptable standard in the calibration curve.
- **Acceptable Precision:** Precision should be better than 30% for the method.
- **Acceptable Spike Recoveries:** 70–130% unless otherwise documented.
- **Demonstration of Specificity:** Compound identification will be substantiated by chromatographic retention time (within 5%) and by selection of a characteristic product ion from a characteristic primary ion. See table 3.

Data Summary, Analyses, and Results

Data quality objectives for the analytical phase of this study outlined in the 3M Environmental Laboratory protocol for FACT-TOX-028 were met with the exceptions noted in this report (see Appendix B).

Summary of Quality Control Analyses Results

- **Linearity:** The coefficient of determination (r^2) of the standard curves was ≥ 0.985 .
- **Calibration Standards:** Calibration curves were prepared at concentrations within the linear range of the instrument and were not diluted. Quantitation of the target analyte was based on linear regression analysis (1/x weighting) of one or two extracted matrix curves bracketing each group of samples. High or low points on the curve may have been deactivated to provide a better linear fit over the curve range most appropriate to the data. Low curve points with peak areas less than two times that of the extraction blanks were deactivated to disqualify a data range that may have been significantly affected by background levels of the analyte. Occasionally, a single mid-range curve point that was an obvious outlier may have been deactivated. Quantitation of each analyte was based on the response of one specific product ion using the multiple response-monitoring mode of the instrument (see Appendix C, Analytical Methods).
- **Limits of Quantitation (LOQ):** The LOQ is equal to the lowest acceptable standard in the calibration curve (defined as a standard within $\pm 30\%$ of the theoretical value), and is at least two times the analyte peak area detected in the extraction blanks. (Appendix D, Table 16).
- **Blanks:** All blanks were below the lower limit of quantitation for the compounds of interest. To simplify analyses that were complicated by endogenous levels of fluorochemicals in unexposed rat sera and liver, rabbit sera and liver were selected as a suitable surrogate matrices for the preparation of calibration curves and continuing calibration verification standards. Non-exposed rat sera was used as the control matrix for matrix spike studies.

- **Precision:** Precision was determined by a triplicate analysis of one extract and was reproducible to within 5% for all analytes.
- **Reproducibility:** At the request of the study sponsor, data was collected to assess the reproducibility of extraction/homogeneity of distribution of the target analytes in liver of dosed test animals. This was conducted by extracting duplicate liver samples for each of six, group 2 animals; a separate homogenate was prepared for each of the 12 extractions. The samples were evaluated against an extracted curve and the percent difference in the levels of each analyte was calculated. Results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D, tables 17 and 18. Note that the samples were not spiked. Reproducibility was assessed based on the non-spiked levels of analytes.
- **Matrix Spikes:** Matrix spike studies were prepared to approximate concentrations in Group I samples. Matrix spikes and matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD) were extracted with each set of samples and analyzed during analytical runs at the 3M Environmental Laboratory.

Sera Spike Recoveries: Two sets of MS/MSD were prepared with the sera samples. All matrix spikes were within acceptance criteria, with the exception of RTS09250-250 ppb-MS-5 and -MSD-5 for M556. These spikes were evaluated at 135 and 140% recovery. Because all the other analyte spikes were within acceptance criteria, it is unlikely that these high recoveries are a result of spiking error. The high recovery results were confirmed, but cannot be explained. An additional four matrix spikes were prepared and analyzed. These four matrix spikes were within acceptance criteria. (See table 4).

Table 4. Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate results for M556 in Sera

Matrix/Compound	Original MS/MSD Recoveries (%)	Re-extract MS/MSD Recoveries (%)
Sera/M556	135	118
	140	118
	128	124
	116	128

Liver Spike Recoveries: Two sets of MS/MSD were prepared with the liver samples. Of the four spikes, a single spike, C95991F/G1/wk5-MSD-250 ppb was low for PFOSA and M556. An additional four matrix spikes were prepared and analyzed. These four matrix spikes were within acceptance criteria for PFOSA. Some responses for M556 were still lower than expected. The average recovery for the 8 prepared matrix spikes was 66%. (See table 5).

Table 5. Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate results for PFOSA and M556 in Liver

Matrix/Compound	Original MS/MSD Recoveries (%)	Re-extract MS/MSD Recoveries (%)
Liver/PFOSA	92	86
	89	99
	78	90
	58	107
Liver/M556	79	41
	84	63
	74	71
	42	70

Internal Standards: The internal standard (IS), THPFOS was added to all samples and standards. THPFOS was not used for quantitation, but was used to monitor for gross instrument failure. The IS response of each analytical run was verified to determine that it did not vary more than $\pm 50\%$ from the mean within each analytical run. IS responses deviated by $> \pm 50\%$ in several sera and liver analyses. These responses were confirmed but cannot be attributed to a specific problem. This data is flagged in the raw data table but no further action is being taken, as more suitable internal standards (e.g. radio labeled material) are not available.

Statement of Data Quality

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicates the data are quantitative to $\pm 30\%$. Determination of M556 levels in liver may be biased low and should be considered quantitative to $\pm 50\%$.

Summary of Analytical Sample Results

- **Samples from Control Animals:** Low levels of some analytes were often detected in the sera and liver of some the control animals. These levels were significantly lower than those found in the low dose test animals.
- **Samples from Dosed Animals:** In general, analyte levels found in the sera and liver of the test animals increased with dose group. Analyte levels increased as dosage increased. Detailed sample data tables are presented in Appendices D and E.

Statistical Methods and Calculations

Statistical methods were limited to the calculation of means and standard deviations. See Appendix F for example calculations used to generate the liver and serum sample data in FACT-TOX-028. When one or more sample results within a group was below the LOQ, calculations for average were done using the LOQ value in the calculation

Statement of Conclusion

Under the conditions of the present studies, the fluorochemicals PFOS, PFOSA, M556 and M570 were observed in the liver and sera of all rats dosed with the N-MeFOSE-OH during the in-life phase of the study.

Appendix A: Control Matrices and Test Substance Characterization**Table 6. Characterization of the Control Matrices Used for Liver and Sera Analyses in Study FACT-TOX-028**

Control Matrix	Rabbit Liver	Rat Serum	Rabbit Serum
Source	Covance Laboratory	Sigma Chemicals	Sigma Chemicals
Expiration Date	01/01/2010	01/01/2010	01/01/2010
Storage Conditions	-20°C ±10°C	-20°C ±10°C	-20°C ±10°C
Chemical Lot #	F04051-Female	19H89292	118H8418
Physical Description	Rabbit Liver	Rat Serum	Rabbit Serum

Test Substance Characterization**N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol
(N-MeFOSE-OH)**

CAS Number: 24448-09-7

Chemical Formula: C₈F₁₇SO₂N ((CH₃)(CH₂CH₂OH))

Molecular Weight: 557.0

Table 7. Characterization of Test Substance in Study FACT-TOX-028

Test Substance	
Chemical Name	N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido -ethanol (N-MeFOSE-OH)
Source	3M Specialty Chemicals
Expiration Date	unknown
Storage Conditions	Ambient temperature
Chemical Lot #	T-6314

Based on information obtained from the in-life protocol.

Appendix B: Protocol, Amendments and Deviations

Study Title

Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570
in the 13-Week Dietary Study of CrI:CD® (SD) IGS BR Rats

ANALYTICAL PHASE PROTOCOL

An FDA Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Compliant Study

Date:

15 August 2000

Performing Laboratories

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Laboratory Project Identification

FACT Tox Number: Tox-028
LRN Number: U2636

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
Lab Request Number (LRN): U2636

Study Identification

Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570
in the 13-Week Dietary Study of CrI:CD® (SD) IGS BR Rats

Test Article	N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (N-MeFOSE, T-6314)
Sponsor	3M Toxicology Services—Medical Department 3M Center, Building 220-2E-02 St. Paul, MN 55144-1000
Sponsor Representative	John L. Butenhoff, Ph.D. 3M Toxicology Services Telephone: (612) 733-1962
Study Director	Andrew M. Seacat, Ph.D. 3M Toxicology Services Telephone: (612) 575-3161 Facsimile: (612) 733-1773
Study Location(s)	
In vivo Testing Facility	Covance Laboratories Inc. 3301 Kinsman Boulevard Madison, WI 53704
Analytical Testing Laboratories	
	3M Environmental Laboratory Building 2-3E-09 935 Bush Avenue St. Paul, MN 55106
	Pace Analytical Services, Inc. 1700 Elm Street SE, Suite 100 Minneapolis, MN 55414
Proposed Study Timetable	
In-Life Experimental Start Date	01 September 1998
In-Life Termination Date	03 December 1998
Analytical Start Date	1 September 2000
Analytical Termination Date	1 December 2000
Study Completion Date	1 March 2001

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
Lab Request Number (LRN): U2636

1. STUDY

Groups of male and female Crl:CD (SD) IGS BR rats were exposed daily to basal diet, or N-MeFOSE (T-6314) in feed for 13 weeks. At the end of the in-life study phase, liver and sera specimens were sent to the 3M Environmental Laboratory for analyses to evaluate the presence and concentration of T-6314 metabolites; specifically, PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570 (see Table 1). The determination of M570 in sera and liver specimens will be conducted according to documented, but not validated, methods.

COMPOUND	PFOS	PFOSA	M556	M570
Identification	Perfluorooctane-sulfonate	Perfluorooctane-sulfonylamide	M556	M570
Chemical Formula	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ -	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(H ₂)	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(H) (CH ₂ COOH)	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(CH ₃) (CH ₂ COOH)
CAS Number	2795-39-3	754-91-6	N/A	N/A
Molecular Weight (amu)	498.9	498.9	556.96	570.97

Table 1. Metabolites of N-MeFOSE (Test Article) to be Analyzed in the Present Study

2. PURPOSE

The analytical phase of this study is designed to evaluate levels of PFOS, PFOSA, M556, and M570 in liver and sera specimens of the rats exposed to T-6314. The in-life phase of the study was conducted at Covance Laboratories, Inc., (Covance Study number 6329-225). All liver and sera specimens will be extracted by Pace Analytical Services, Inc., and analyzed at the 3M Environmental Laboratory.

Specimen matrices for this study will be serum and liver; data quality objectives for this study are indicated in section 12.

3. REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

With the initial exception of M570 determination in sera and liver samples, this study will be conducted in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration Good Laboratory Practice Regulations for Nonclinical Laboratory Studies, Final Rule 21 CFR Part 58.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE

The 3M Environmental Laboratory Quality Assurance Unit (QAU) will audit the study conduct, raw data, and final report to determine compliance with Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, this protocol, and 3M Environmental Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures.

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028

Lab Request Number (LRN): U2636

5. TEST ARTICLE**5.1 Identification**

N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (N-MeFOSE T-6314, CAS 24448-09-7)

Note: Acetone was used as the vehicle to dissolve the test article before mixing with the diet.

5.2 Physical Description

Amber waxy solid

5.3 Purity and Stability

Results of purity and stability analyses completed by the sponsor will be presented in the final report.

5.4 Storage Conditions

T-6314 was stored at room temperature at Covance Laboratories during the in-life phase of the study.

5.5 Reserve Samples

A reserve sample (approximately 5g) from each lot was set aside and stored at room temperature. Reserve samples were shipped to the Sponsor at the end of the in-life phase of the study.

5.6 Disposal

Unused test article was returned to the sponsor at the end of the in-life phase of the study. The test article will be maintained in the 3M Environmental Laboratory specimen archives for a period of time specified by GLP regulation, or as long as the quality of the preparation affords evaluation.

6. CONTROL ARTICLE**6.1 Identification**

Certified Rodent Diet #5002 meal

6.2 Source

PMI Nutritional International

6.3 Physical DescriptionMeal (*ad libitum*, unless otherwise specified)**6.4 Purity and Stability**

There are no known contaminants in the diet that would interfere with this study.

6.5 Storage Conditions

Room temperature

6.6 Reserve Samples

Approximately 100g was taken from each dose preparation and stored at room temperature.

6.7 Disposal

Unless used for dose analyses, samples were discarded one month after the completion of the in-life phase of the study by Covance Laboratories.

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
Lab Request Number (LRN): U2636

7. REFERENCE MATERIALS

	PFOS	PFOSA	M556	M570
Identification	Perfluorooctanesulfonate	Perfluorooctane-sulfonylamide	M556	M570
TCR Substance #	SD009, SD018, SD046 (equivalent lots)	SE027 or SD029 (equivalent lots)	SD014	SD040
Source	3M Specialty Chemicals	3M Specialty Chemicals (R. Buckanin)	3M Specialty Chemicals (T. Spawn)	3M Specialty Chemicals (G. Moore)
Physical Description	Light-colored powder	White powder/chunks/ Light-yellow waxy solid	White Powder	White powder
Purity	Purity of standards is currently under determination. Purity values will be included in the final report or in an amendment to the final report.			
Stability	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Storage Conditions	Room temperature	Room temperature	Room temperature	Room temperature
Chemical Lot #	Batch 171 or 217	L-15709	3M# 113047-80	3M# NB118506-26
Reserve Samples	A reserve sample from each batch/lot of reference material will be retained for 5 years after submission of the final report or two years after completion if not submitted, but not longer than 10 years following the effective date of the final test rule (if applicable).			
Disposal	Unused reference material will be retained for use by 3M Environmental Laboratory and will be discarded when the quality of preparation no longer affords evaluation.			
Safety Precautions (Attachment A)	Refer to the MSDS for PFOS	Refer to the MSDS for PFOSA	Refer to the MSDS for M556	Refer to the MSDS for M570

Table 2. Reference Materials for FACT Tox-028

8. TEST SYSTEM

Four dose groups comprised of 20 male and 20 female CrI:CD[®] (SD) IGS BR rats each, were exposed daily to 0- (control), 3- (low exposure), 30- (mid exposure), or 100- (high exposure) µg/g N-MeFOSE (T-6314) in their feed for at least 13 weeks (Table 3). Individuals in the control group were identified with an implantable microchip identification device.

After 4 weeks, liver and sera specimens were collected from five animals/sex/dose group. At the end of the study (after week 13), liver and sera specimens were collected from all remaining animals in the test system. All liver and sera specimens were sent to the 3M Environmental Laboratory for analysis.

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
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DOSE GROUP	NUMBER OF ANIMALS	DIETARY LEVELS ^a
1 Control ^b	20 male/ 20 female animals	0 ppm
2 Low Exposure	20 male/ 20 female animals	3 ppm
3 Mid Exposure	20 male/ 20 female animals	30 ppm
4 High Exposure	20 male/ 20 female animals	100 ppm

a Dose Levels are expressed as ppm of N-MeFOSE

b Control group animals will receive a basal diet only

Table 3. Dosage Levels, Dose Groups and Group Composition in the 13-Week Dietary Study of T-6314 In Rats

9. SPECIMEN RECEIPT

Tissue specimens were received from Covance Laboratories during and at the end of the in-life phase of study, on October 13, and December 22, 1998. Liver and sera specimens were shipped by overnight courier and were received frozen on dry ice. Specimens were identified with specimen numbers (lab request numbers or numbers assigned by Covance Laboratories) upon receipt, registered with the 3M Environmental Laboratory and transferred to a freezer for storage. All specimens sent to the 3M Environmental Laboratory were received and tracked according to the Sample Tracking System Standard Operating Procedures. Details of specimen inspection for damage, receipt, storage, identification, chain of custody protocols, and data will be presented in the final report.

10. PREPARATORY METHODS

Method numbers:

10.1 ETS-8-4, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical Compounds from Serum for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

10.2 ETS-8-6, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctane-sulfonate or other Fluorochemical Compounds from Liver for Analysis using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

Analytical samples are extracted using an ion-pairing extraction procedure. An ion pairing reagent is added to a laboratory sample and the analyte ion pair partitioned into MtBE. The MtBE extract is then removed and put onto a nitrogen evaporator until dry. Each extracted laboratory sample is reconstituted in 1.0 mL of methanol and filtered through a 3 cc plastic syringe attached to a 0.2 µm nylon filter into glass autovials.

A modification will be made to the extraction method prior to the commencement of this study; an internal standard (THPFOS) will be added after the extracted laboratory sample is reconstituted in 1.0 mL of methanol.

11. ANALYTICAL METHODS

11.1 ETS-8-5, "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical in Serum Extracts Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

11.2 ETS-8-7, "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctane-sulfonate or other Fluorochemicals in Liver Extracts Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
Lab Request Number (LRN): U2636

Analyses are performed by monitoring one or more product ions selected from a single primary ion characteristic of a particular fluorochemical using HPLC-ESMSMS. For example, molecular ion 499, selected as the primary ion for PFOS ($\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_3^-$) analysis, is fragmented further to produce ion 99 (FSO_3^-). The characteristic ion 99 is monitored for quantitative analysis.

The analysis of M570 in sera and liver matrix samples will be conducted according to the methods used by 3M Environmental Laboratory for the other target analytes. However, these methods have not been specifically validated for M570.

12. DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The number of spikes/duplicates, use of internal standards, and information on other quality indicators are included in the analytical methods (Attachment B). As there were no sponsor-recommended data quality objectives, the following will be used:

12.1 Linearity

The coefficient of determination (r^2) of the standard curve must be equal to or greater than 0.985 using either no weighting or 1/x weighting, as appropriate.

12.2 Limits of Quantitation (LOQ)

The LOQ may be determined according to 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B, or alternatively, the LOQ may be equal to the lowest acceptable standard in the calibration curve and the low curve point, which is within $\pm 30\%$ of the calculated calibration curves, as appropriate.

12.3 Acceptable Precision

<30% for the method

12.4 Acceptable Recoveries

70–130%. Removal of individual outliers from calculations may be done if it is documented with a reasonable explanation.

12.5 Use of Confirmatory Methods

None. If a confirmatory method is used, an amendment to this protocol will be written.

12.6 Demonstration of Specificity, etc.

For HPLC/MS/MS, compound identification will be substantiated by chromatographic retention time and by selection of a characteristic product ion from a characteristic primary ion (see Table 4).

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COMPOUND	PRIMARY ION	PRODUCT ION	APPROXIMATE RETENTION TIME (MIN)
THPFOS (SS)	427	80	7.2
PFOS	499	99	7.3
M556	556	169	7.5
M570	570	169	7.7
PFOSA	498	78	8.0

Table 4. Compound Identification with HPLC/MS/MS

13. STATISTICAL METHODS AND CALCULATIONS

Statistical methods will be limited to the calculation of means and standard deviations. Examples of the calculations used in this study will be included in the final report.

14. SUBCONTRACT LABORATORY

Pace Analytical Services, Inc. (Pace—Tier II Facility, Minneapolis, MN) will be performing the extraction of samples for analyses of liver and serum specimens. All extracted samples will be shipped to the 3M Environmental Laboratory for analysis. Pace will follow all applicable 3M Environmental Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures and the following Pace Standard Operating Procedures:

PSS-Admin-01	Quality System
PSS-DC-05	Lab Notebooks, Logbooks, and Phone Logs
PSS-OPS-01	Use and Maintenance of Ultra-Turrax T25 Homogenizer
PSS-OPS-02	Raw Data
PSS-OPS-03	Hazardous Waste Disposal
PSS-OPS-04	Use and Maintenance of N-Evap Analytical Evaporator
PSS-OPS-05	Use of Compressed Gases in the Laboratory
PSS-OPS-06	Use and Maintenance of NANOpure II Water Purification System
PSS-OPS-07	Cleaning Non-disposable Volumetric Pipettes
PSS-OPS-08	Laboratory Calculations
PSS-OPS-13	Use and Maintenance of Lab Refrigerators, Freezers, and Ovens
PSS-OPS-15	Glassware Cleaning
PSS-OPS-16	Use and Maintenance of the Fisher Scientific Isotemp Freezer
PSS-OPS-31	Use and Maintenance of Shakers (Use for Shaker Only)
PSS-OPS-32	Operation, Maintenance and Calibration of Laboratory Centrifuges
ETS-9-40 (3M Lab)	Operation and Maintenance of Shakers and Vortex Mixers (Use for Vortex Mixer Only)

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
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PSS-OPS-37	Operation, Maintenance, and Calibration of pH Meters and pH Electrodes
PSS-MTR-01	Calibration of Certified Weight Set
PSS-MTR-02	Calibration of Certified Thermometers/Thermocouples
PSS-MTR-06	Verification of Calibration of the Eppendorf Pipettor
PSS-MTR-08	Verification of Calibration and Use of Analytical Balances
PSS-MC-01	Purchasing of Laboratory Supplies
PSS-ARC-02	Disposition of Archive Materials
PSS-DM-03	Statistical Evaluation of Data

15. REPORT

A report of the results of the study will be prepared by 3M Environmental Laboratory. When analyses are subcontracted to other laboratories, each laboratory will prepare an analytical report and submit a copy of it to the 3M Environmental Laboratory for inclusion as an attachment in the 3M Environmental Laboratory final report. Each report will include, but not be limited to, the following, when applicable:

- 15.1 Name and address of the facility performing the study.
- 15.2 Dates upon which the study was initiated and completed.
- 15.3 A statement of compliance by the Study Director addressing any exceptions to Good Laboratory Practice Standards.
- 15.4 Objectives and procedures as stated in the approved protocol, including any amendments to the original protocol.
- 15.5 The test article identification by name, chemical abstracts number or code number, strength, purity, and composition or other appropriate characteristics, if provided by the Sponsor.
- 15.6 Stability and the solubility of the test articles under the conditions of administration, if provided by the Sponsor.
- 15.7 A description of the methods used to conduct the test(s).
- 15.8 A description of the test system (not required in the contract lab analytical report).
- 15.9 A description of any circumstances that may have affected the quality or the integrity of the data.
- 15.10 The name of the Study Director and the names of other scientists, professionals, and supervisory personnel involved in the study.
- 15.11 A description of the transformations, calculations, or operations performed on the data, a summary and analysis of the analytical chemistry data, and a statement of the conclusions drawn from the analyses.
- 15.12 Statistical methods used to evaluate the data, if applicable.

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- 15.13** The signed and dated reports of each of the individual scientists or other professionals involved in the study, if applicable.
- 15.14** The location where raw data and the final report are to be stored.
- 15.15** A statement prepared by the quality assurance unit listing the dates that study inspections and audits were made and the dates of any findings reported to the Study Director and Management.
- 15.16** If it is necessary to make corrections or additions to a final report after it has been accepted, the changes will be made in the form of an amendment issued by the Study Director. The amendment will clearly identify the part of the final report that is being amended, the reasons for the amendment, and will be signed by the Study Director.

16. LOCATION OF RAW DATA, RECORDS, AND FINAL REPORT

The original data, or copies thereof, will be available at the 3M Environmental Laboratory to facilitate audits of the study during its progress and before acceptance of the final report. When the final report is completed, all original paper data, including: approved protocol and amendments, study correspondence, shipping records, raw data, approved final report, and electronic copies of data will be retained in the archives of the 3M Environmental Laboratory. All corresponding training records, calibration records, instrument maintenance logs, standard operating procedures, equipment procedures, and methods will be retained in the archives of the facility performing each analysis.

- 16.1** The following raw data and records will be retained in the study folder in the archives according to 3M Environmental Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures.
 - 16.1.1** Approved protocol and amendments
 - 16.1.2** Study correspondence
 - 16.1.3** Shipping records
 - 16.1.4** Raw data
 - 16.1.5** Approved final report (original signed copy)
 - 16.1.6** Electronic copies of data
- 16.2** The following supporting records will be retained separately from the study folder in the archives according to 3M Environmental Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures:
 - 16.2.1** Training records
 - 16.2.2** Calibration records
 - 16.2.3** Instrument maintenance logs
 - 16.2.4** Standard Operating Procedures, Equipment Procedures, and Methods
 - 16.2.5** Appropriate specimens

17. DATA / SPECIMEN RETENTION

Specimens will be maintained in the 3M Environmental Laboratory specimen archives for a period of time specified by regulation, or as long as the quality of the preparation affords evaluation, but not longer than ten years following the effective date of the final test rule (if

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
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applicable), and as established by 3M Environmental Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures.

18. **PROTOCOL AMENDMENTS AND DEVIATIONS**

Planned changes to the protocol will be in the form of written amendments signed by the Study Director and the Sponsor Representative. Amendments will be considered as part of the protocol and will be attached to the final protocol. All changes to the protocol will be indicated in the final report. Any other changes will be in the form of written deviations, signed by the Study Director and filed with the raw data.

19. **ATTACHMENTS**

19.1 Attachment A: Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for Reference Materials

19.2 Attachment B: Extraction and Analytical Methods

20. **SIGNATURES**

John L. Butenhoff

8/23/00

John L. Butenhoff, Ph.D., Sponsor Representative

Date

Andrew M. Seacat

8/23/00

Andrew M. Seacat, Ph.D., Study Director

Date

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
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ATTACHMENT A
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS) FOR REFERENCE MATERIALS

Protocol Number: FACT-Tox-028
Lab Request Number (LRN): U2636

ATTACHMENT B
EXTRACTION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Study Title

Covance 6329-225

13-Week Dietary Toxicity Study with N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (N-MeFOSE, T-6314) in Rats

PROTOCOL AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amendment Date:

August 17, 2000

Performing Laboratory

3M Environmental Technology & Safety Services

3M Environmental Laboratory

935 Bush Avenue

St. Paul, MN 55106

Laboratory Project Identification

Covance 6329-225

ET&SS FACT TOX-028

LRN Number: U2636

3M Environmental Laboratory

*Covance Protocol 6329-225
Amendment 4*

This amendment modifies the following portion(s) of the protocol:

1. *PROTOCOL READS:*

Andrew M. Seacat is assigned to the role of sponsor representative (study monitor).

AMEND TO READ:

The role of sponsor representative has been reassigned to John Butenhoff.

REASON: The role of sponsor representative must be assigned to one person for both the analytical and in-life protocols. Since 3M is the sponsor for the study, the sponsor representative must be from 3M.

2. *PROTOCOL READS:*

The study director role is assigned to Peter J. Thomford from Covance Laboratories.

AMEND TO READ:

The role of study director has been reassigned to Andrew Seacat. The role of principal in-life investigator has been reassigned to Peter Thomford.

REASON:

Per GLP regulations, only one study director may be assigned to a study. Since 3M is the sponsor of the study, the study director should be from 3M.

3. *PROTOCOL READS:*

The performing laboratory is listed as Covance Laboratories Inc., 3301 Kinsman Boulevard, Madison WI 53704-2595.

AMEND TO READ:

Change the performing laboratory to 3M Environmental Laboratory, Building 2-3E-09, 935 Bush Avenue, St. Paul MN 55106. Selected extractions will be performed at Pace Analytical Service, Inc. as per the PAI.

REASON:

All analytical testing will be done at 3M Environmental Laboratory or PACE.

4. *PROTOCOL READS:*

The study location is specified as Covance Laboratories, Inc., 3301 Kinsman Boulevard, Madison WI 53704-2595.

AMEND TO READ:

Change the study location to 3M Toxicology Services—Medical Department, 3M Center, Building 220-2E-02, St. Paul MN 55144-1000.

3M Environmental Laboratory

*Covance Protocol 6329-225
Amendment 4*

REASON:

3M Toxicology Services is the sponsor of the study.

5. PROTOCOL READS:

There is no principal analytical investigator (PAI) listed for 3M Environmental Laboratory for FACT Tox-028.

AMEND TO READ:

Kristen J. Hansen has been assigned to the role of principal analytical investigator for the 3M Environmental Laboratory.

REASON:

No PAI had previously been assigned.

6. PROTOCOL READS:

The analytical phase protocol has not been written or approved.

AMEND TO READ:

Add that the analytical phase protocol is attached to this list of protocol amendments.

REASON:

There are two phases to the study; the in-life phase and the analytical phase. The analytical phase protocol FACT TOX-028 is an amendment to the Covance protocol 6329-225.

3M Environmental Laboratory

Covance Protocol 6329-225
Amendment 4

Amendment Approval

John Z. Butenhoff 8/23/00
John Butenhoff, Ph.D., Sponsor Representative Date

Andrew M. Seacat 8/23/00
Andrew Seacat, Ph.D., Study Director Date

Kristen Hansen 8/23/00
Kristen J. Hansen, Ph.D., Principal Analytical Investigator Date

3M Environmental Laboratory

3M Environmental Technology
and Services

PO Box 33331
St. Paul, MN 55133-3331
612 778 6442



Study Title

Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, M556, and
M570 in the 13-Week Dietary Study of Crl:CD® (SD) IGS BR Rats

PROTOCOL AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amendment Date:

January 05, 2001

Performing Laboratory

3M Environmental Technology & Safety Services
3M Environmental Laboratory
935 Bush Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55106

Laboratory Project Identification

FACT-TOX-028
LRN Number U2636

3M Environmental Laboratory

**FACT-TOX-028
Amendment 5**

This amendment clarifies identification of the test article.

1. PROTOCOL READS:

This study uses different abbreviations to identify the test article, N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol. The abbreviations include N-MeFOSE-OH, N-MeFOSE, MeFOSE, MeFOS, and MeFOSE alcohol.

AMEND TO:

The abbreviations N-MeFOSE-OH, N-MeFOSE, MeFOSE, MeFOS, and MeFOSE alcohol are deemed to be equivalent for this study.

REASON:

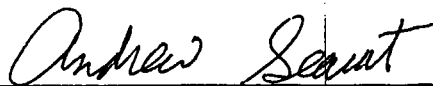
To clarify the use of these different abbreviations.

Amendment Approval

Kristen J. Hansen Ph.D., Principal Analytical Investigator

01/05/01

Date



Andrew Seacat, Ph.D., Study Director

01/08/01

Date

3M Environmental Laboratory

Record of Deviation

I. Identification	
Study / Project No. <i>FACT-TOX-28</i>	
Deviation Type (Check one)	☐ SOP ☐ Method ☐ Equipment Procedure ☒ Protocol ☐ Other:
Document Number <i>Analytical Phase Protocol - 15 Aug 2000</i>	Date(s) of occurrence
II. Description:	
Required Procedure/process: <i>Protocol requires 17570 - 5D04D - remaining sample archived - not available for use</i>	
Actual Procedure/process: <i>Standard preparation - 9/19/00 - used TCR 00017-56</i>	
III. Actions Taken: (such as amendment issued, SOP revision, etc.)	
<i>This deviation written</i>	
<i>lot will be characterized at future date. by 09/20/00</i>	
Recorded By <i>P. Wyane</i>	Date <i>9/19/00</i>
IV. Impact on Study / Project	
<i>Characterization will be provided. No adverse impact. by 09/21/00</i>	
Authorized By (Study Director / Project Lead) <i>John R. Butenhoff 10/12/2000</i>	Date <i>Andrew M. Seant 10/16/00</i>

Sponsor Rep - John Butenhoff Study Director - Andrew Seant
 3M Environmental Laboratory
 Form ETS-4-8.0

Deviation No. 1

(assigned by Study Director or Project Lead at the end of study or project)

Record of Deviation

I. Identification	
Study / Project No. TOX-028	
Deviation Type (Check one)	☐ SOP ☐ Protocol ☒ Method ☐ Equipment Procedure ☐ Other:
Document Number ETS-8-4.1	Date(s) of occurrence 9/25/00
II. Description:	
Required Procedure/process: The extraction sheet for TOX-028 Rat Serum indicates the CCV's were spiked at 250ppb using 5ul of a 5ppm standard.	
Actual Procedure/process: Using 5ul of a 5ppm standard gives a concentration of 25ppb for the CCV's not 250ppb.	
III. Actions Taken: (such as amendment issued, SOP revision, etc.) Deviation was documented on this form.	
Recorded By Kelly J. Kuehlwein	Date 10/4/00
IV. Impact on Study / Project These CCVs can be used as low-level QC. No impact on the study. lgh 10/04/00	
Authorized By (Study Director / Project Lead) John Z. Butenloff 10/12/2000	Date Andrew M. Seewat 10/16/00

Sponsor Rep - John Butenloff
3M Environmental Laboratory
Form ETS-4-8.0

Study Director - Andrew Seewat

Deviation No. 2

(assigned by Study Director or Project Lead at the end of study or project)

Record of Deviation

I. Identification	
Study / Project No. TOX-028 Covance # 0329-225	
Deviation Type (Check one) ☐ SOP ☒ Method ☐ Equipment Procedure ☐ Protocol ☐ Other:	
Document Number ETS-8-4.1, ETS-8-6.0	Date(s) of occurrence 9/25/00, 10/9/00
II. Description:	
Required Procedure/process: Type I water is required for GLP studies.	
Actual Procedure/process: The type of nanopure water at Tier II is unknown.	
III. Actions Taken: (such as amendment issued, SOP revision, etc.)	
The Tier II nanopure water was sent in for testing. The results will be added to this study when they come back.	
Recorded By Kelly Kuehlwein	Date 10/30/00
IV. Impact on Study / Project	
Type 2 water will not adversely affect the study. hh 11/17/00	
Authorized By (Study Director / Project Lead) Andrew M. Seacat	Date 11/23/00

Sponsor: John Butenhoff Study Director: Andrew Seacat
3M Environmental Laboratory
Form ETS-4-8.0

Deviation No. 3

(assigned by Study Director or Project Lead at the end of study or project)

Record of Deviation

I. Identification	
Study / Project No. TOX0028 (LIMS #U2636)	
Deviation type (Check one) ☐ SOP ☒ Method ☐ Equipment Procedure ☐ Protocol ☐ Other:	
Document number ETS-8-5.1 and ETS-8-7.0	Date(s) of occurrence 10/09/00, 10/18/00 10/23/00 10/24/00 11/02/00
II. Description	
Required procedure/process: Section 14.2.1: Solvent blanks, method blanks, and matrix blanks must be below the lowest standard on the calibration curve.	
Actual procedure/process: Occasionally, the first solvent blank injected for a run was above the LOQ.	
III. Actions Taken (such as amendment issued, SOP revision, etc.)	
Deviation written.	
Recorded by kjh 12/05/00	Date
IV. Impact on Study / Project (Completed by Study Director or Project Lead)	
In most places a high solvent blank was analyzed, additional solvent blanks or method blanks were analyzed immediately following the high blank. This second injection was typically well below the LOQ. Occasionally, the first injection of a run is high because it may immediately follow injection of a high standard from a previous run. For this reason, more than one blank is usually analyzed prior to the start of a calibration curve. These second and third, etc. blanks are below the LOQ and are more representative of the analytical conditions of the samples; the study data is not adversely affected. kjh 12/05/00	
Authorized by John Z. Butenhoff 14 DEC 2000	Date 12/15/00
Sponsor: John Butenhoff Study Director: Andrew Swat	
Deviation No. 4 (assigned by Study Director or Project Lead at the end of study or project)	

Record of Deviation

I. Identification	
Study / Project No. TOX028	
Deviation Type (Check one) ☐ SOP ☒ Method ☐ Equipment Procedure ☐ Protocol ☐ Other:	
Document Number: ETS-8-7.0	Date(s) of occurrence: 10/23/00
II. Description:	
Required Procedure/process: Analyze a mid-range calibration standard....	
Actual Procedure/process: A 306 ppb calibration standard was used for sample run D001023a. Although 306 ppb is in the mid-range of the entire curve, many of the high curve points were deactivated in order to optimize a linear range appropriate to the data. As a result, the 306 ppb CCV was no longer at the mid-range, but at the same level as the highest point in the calibration curve.	
III. Actions Taken: (such as amendment issued, SOP revision, etc.)	
A deviation was written.	
Recorded By: <i>hjh 11/30/00</i>	Date: November 30, 2000
IV. Impact on Study / Project	
The CCVs were acceptable. Although this use of the high CCVs is not ideal, given the QC followed for construction of the calibration curve, this deviation will have an adverse impact on the data. <i>not (added) hjh 02/23/01</i>	
<i>hjh 11/30/00</i> <i>92B 10/23/00</i>	
Authorized By (Study Director / Project Lead) <i>Andrew M. Seacat</i> <i>John Butenhoff</i> <i>5 DEC 2000</i>	Date <i>12/4/00</i>

Sponsor: John Butenhoff Study Director: Andrew Seacat
3M Environmental Laboratory
Form ETS-4-8.0

Deviation No. 5

(assigned by Study Director or Project Lead at the end of study or project)

Record of Deviation

I. Identification	
Study / Project No. TOX028	
Deviation Type (Check one)	☐ SOP ☒ Method ☐ Equipment Procedure ☐ Protocol ☐ Other:
Document Number: ETS-8-5.1	Date(s) of occurrence: 11/6/00
II. Description:	
Required Procedure/process: Continuing calibration verification percent recoveries must be within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.	
Actual Procedure/process: A calibration curve was followed by 5 samples, a CCV and a closing calibration curve. The CCV was at 25ppb and the samples were at 400+ ppb. The linear range of the of the curve optimized to the data was 49.6 to 740 ppb; as a result, the CCV was out of the calibration range. Since the five samples were in the mid range of the curve and were immediately surrounded by two calibration curves, the data is sufficiently bracketed.	
III. Actions Taken: (such as amendment issued, SOP revision, etc.)	
A deviation was written.	
Recorded By: Harold Johnson	Date: November 30, 2000
IV. Impact on Study / Project	
No adverse impact on the data. <i>hjh 11/30/00</i>	
Authorized By (Study Director / Project Lead) <i>Andrew M. Seacat</i>	Date <i>12/4/00</i>
Sponsor: John Butenhoff Study Director: Andrew Seacat	

3M Environmental Laboratory
Form ETS-4-8.0Deviation No. 6
(assigned by Study Director or Project Lead at the end of study or project)

Appendix C: Extraction and Analytical Methods

This appendix includes the following methods:

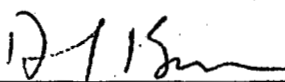
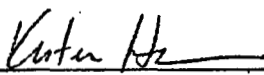
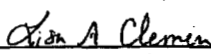
ETS-8-4.1, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical Compounds from Serum for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry," (14 pages)

ETS-8-6.0, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical Compounds from Liver for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry," (14 pages)

ETS-8-5.1, "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemicals in Serum Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry," (9 pages)

ETS-8-7.0, "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemicals in Liver Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry," (10 pages)

3M ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

METHOD**EXTRACTION OF POTASSIUM PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONATE OR OTHER
FLUORO-CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS FROM SERUM FOR ANALYSIS USING HPLC-
ELECTROSPRAY/MASS SPECTROMETRY****Method Number:** ETS-8-4.1**Adoption Date:** 03/01/99**Revision Date:** 4/27/99**Author:** Lisa Clemen, Glenn Langenburg**Approved By:**
Laboratory Manager4/27/99
Date
Group Leader4/26/99
Date
Technical Reviewer04/26/99
Date**1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION**

- 1.1 Scope:** This method is for the extraction of potassium perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) or other fluorochemical compounds from serum.
- 1.2 Applicable compounds:** Fluorochemical surfactants or other fluorinated compounds.
- 1.3 Matrices:** Rabbit, rat, bovine, monkey, and human serum or other fluids as designated in the validation report.

2.0 SUMMARY OF METHOD

- 2.1 This method describes the procedure for extracting potassium perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) or other fluorochemical surfactants from serum, or other fluids, using an ion pairing reagent and methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (MtBE). In this method, seven fluorochemicals were extracted: PFOS, PFOSA, PFOSAA, EtFOSE-OH, PFOSEA, M556, and surrogate standard (see 3.0 Definitions). An ion pairing reagent is added to the sample and the analyte ion pair is partitioned into MtBE. The MtBE extract is removed and put onto a nitrogen evaporator until dry. Each extract is reconstituted in 1.0 mL of methanol, then filtered through a 3 cc plastic syringe attached to a 0.2 μ m nylon filter into glass autovials.
- 2.2 These sample extracts are analyzed following method ETS-8-5.1 or other appropriate methods.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 PFOS: perfluorooctanesulfonate (anion of potassium salt) $C_8F_{17}SO_3^-$
- 3.2 PFOSA: perfluorooctane sulfonamide $C_8F_{17}SO_2NH_2$
- 3.3 PFOSAA: perfluorooctane sulfonamido (ethyl)acetate $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(CH_2CH_3)CH_2CO_2^-$
- 3.4 EtFOSE-OH: 2(N-ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamido)-ethyl alcohol
 $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(CH_2CH_3)CH_2CH_2OH$
- 3.5 PFOSEA: perfluorooctane sulfonyl ethylamide $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(CH_2CH_3)H$
- 3.6 M556: $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(H)(CH_2COOH)$
- 3.7 Surrogate standard: 1H-1H-2H-2H perfluorooctane sulfonic acid

4.0 WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

4.1 Health and safety warnings

- 4.1.1 Use universal precautions, especially laboratory coats, goggles, and gloves when handling animal tissue, which may contain pathogens.

5.0 INTERFERENCES

- 5.1 There are no interferences known at this time.

6.0 EQUIPMENT

- 6.1 The following equipment is used while performing this method. Equivalent equipment is acceptable.
- 6.1.1 Vortex mixer, VWR, Vortex Genie 2
- 6.1.2 Centrifuge, Mistral 1000 or IEC
- 6.1.3 Shaker, Eberbach or VWR

6.1.4 Nitrogen evaporator, Organomation

6.1.5 Balance (± 0.100 g)

7.0 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

- 7.1 Gloves
- 7.2 Eppendorf or disposable pipettes
- 7.3 Nalgene bottles, capable of holding 250 mL and 1 L
- 7.4 Volumetric flasks, glass, type A
- 7.5 I-CHEM vials, glass, 40 mL glass
- 7.6 Centrifuge tubes, polypropylene, 15 mL
- 7.7 Labels
- 7.8 Oxford Dispenser – 3.0 to 10.0 mL
- 7.9 Syringes, capable of measuring 5 μ L to 50 μ L
- 7.10 Graduated pipettes
- 7.11 Syringes, disposable plastic, 3 cc
- 7.12 Syringe filters, nylon, 0.2 μ m, 25 mm
- 7.13 Timer
- 7.14 Crimp cap autovials and caps
- 7.15 Crimpers

Note: Prior to using glassware and bottles, rinse 3 times with methanol and 3 times with Milli-Q™ water. Rinse syringes a minimum of 9 times with methanol, 3 rinses from 3 separate vials.

8.0 REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

- 8.1 Type I reagent grade water, Milli-Q™ or equivalent; all water used in this method should be Milli-Q™ water and may be provided by a Milli-Q TOC Plus™ system
- 8.2 Sodium hydroxide (NaOH), J.T Baker or equivalent
- 8.3 Tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (TBA), Kodak or equivalent
- 8.4 Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), J.T. Baker or equivalent
- 8.5 Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3), J.T. Baker or equivalent
- 8.6 Methyl-T-Butyl Ether, Omnisolv, glass distilled or HPLC grade
- 8.7 Methanol, Omnisolv, glass distilled or HPLC grade
- 8.8 Serum or blood, frozen from supplier
- 8.9 Fluorochemical standards
 - 8.9.1 PFOS (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 538
 - 8.9.2 PFOSA (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 499

- 8.9.3 PFOSAA (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 585
- 8.9.4 EtFOSE-OH (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 570
- 8.9.5 PFOSEA (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 527
- 8.9.6 M556 (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 557
- 8.9.7 Surrogate standard: 4-H, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (1-H, 1-H, 2-H, 2-H $C_8F_{17}SO_3H$) molecular weight = 428
- 8.9.8 Other fluorochemicals, as appropriate

8.10 Reagent preparation

NOTE: When preparing larger volumes than listed in reagent, standard, or surrogate preparation, adjust accordingly.

- 8.10.1 10 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH): Weigh approximately 200 g NaOH. Pour into a 1000 mL beaker containing 500 mL Milli-Q™ water, mix until all solids are dissolved. Store in a 1 L Nalgene bottle.
- 8.10.2 1 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH): Dilute 10 N NaOH 1:10. Measure 10 mL of 10 N NaOH solution into a 100 mL volumetric flask and dilute to volume using Milli-Q™ water. Store in a 125 mL Nalgene bottle.
- 8.10.3 0.5 M tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (TBA): Weigh approximately 169 g of TBA into a 1 L volumetric containing 500 mL Milli-Q™ water. Adjust to pH 10 using approximately 44 to 54 mL of 10 N NaOH (While adding the last mL of NaOH, add slowly because the pH changes abruptly). Dilute to volume with Milli-Q™ water. Store in a 1 L Nalgene bottle.
 - 8.10.3.1 TBA requires a check prior to each use to ensure pH = 10. Adjust as needed using 1 N NaOH solution.
- 8.10.4 0.25 M sodium carbonate/sodium bicarbonate buffer ($Na_2CO_3/NaHCO_3$): Weigh approximately 26.5 g of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and 21.0 g of sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) into a 1 L volumetric flask and bring to volume with Milli-Q™ water. Store in a 1 L Nalgene bottle.

8.11 Standards preparation

- 8.11.1 Prepare PFOS standards for the standard curve.
- 8.11.2 Prepare other fluorochemical standards, as appropriate. Multicomponent fluorochemical standards are acceptable (for example, one working standard solution containing 1.00 ppm PFOS, 1.02 ppm PFOSA, 0.987 ppm PFOSAA, and 1.10 ppm EtFOSE-OH.)
- 8.11.3 Weigh approximately 100 mg of PFOS into a 100 mL volumetric flask and record the actual weight.
- 8.11.4 Bring to volume with methanol for a stock standard of approximately 1000 ppm ($\mu g/mL$).
- 8.11.5 Dilute the stock solution with methanol for a working standard 1 solution of approximately 50 ppm.
- 8.11.6 Dilute working standard 1 with methanol for a working standard 2 solution of approx. 5.0 ppm.

8.11.7 Dilute working standard 1 with methanol for a working standard 3 solution of approx. 0.50 ppm.

8.12 Surrogate stock standard preparation

8.12.1 Weigh approximately 50-60 mg of surrogate standard 1-H,1-H, 2-H, 2-H, $C_8F_{13}SO_3H$ into a 50 mL volumetric flask and record the actual weight.

8.12.2 Bring to volume with methanol for a surrogate stock of approximately 1000-1200 ppm.

8.12.3 Prepare a surrogate working standard. Transfer approximately 1 mL of surrogate stock to a 10 mL volumetric flask and bring to volume with methanol for a working standard of 100 ppm. Record the actual volume transferred.

9.0 SAMPLE HANDLING

9.1 All samples are received frozen and must be kept frozen until the extraction is performed.

9.2 Allow samples to thaw to room temperature prior to extraction.

10.0 QUALITY CONTROL

10.1 Solvent Blanks, Method blanks and matrix blanks

10.1.1 An aliquot of 1.0 mL methanol is used as a solvent blank.

10.1.2 Extract two 1.0 mL aliquots of Milli-Q™ water following this procedure and use as method blanks.

10.1.3 Extract two 1.0 mL aliquots of the serum following this procedure and use as matrix blanks. See 11.1.4.

10.2 Matrix spikes

10.2.1 Prepare and analyze matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples to determine the accuracy of the extraction.

10.2.2 Prepare each spike using a sample chosen by the analyst, usually the control matrix received with each sample set.

10.2.3 Expected concentrations will fall in the mid-range of the initial calibration curve. Additional spikes may be included and may fall in the low-range of the initial calibration curve.

10.2.4 Prepare one matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate per 40 samples, with a minimum of 2 matrix spikes per batch.

10.3 Continuing calibration checks

10.3.1 Prepare continuing calibration check samples to ensure the accuracy of the initial calibration curve.

10.3.2 Prepare, at a minimum, one continuing check per group of 10 samples. For example, if a sample set = 34, four checks are prepared and extracted.

10.3.3 Prepare each continuing calibration check from the same matrix used to prepare the initial curve.

- 10.3.4 The expected concentrations will fall within the mid-range of the initial calibration curve. Additional spikes may be included that fall in the low-range of the initial calibration curve. This is necessary if the analyst must quantitate using only the low end of the calibration curve (for example, 5 ppb – 100 ppb, rather than 5 ppb – 1000 ppb).

11.0 CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

11.1 Prepare matrix calibration standards

- 11.1.1 Transfer 1 mL of serum to a 15 mL centrifuge tube.
 - 11.1.2 If most sample volumes are less than 1.0 mL, extract standards with matrix volumes equal to the sample volumes. Do not extract less than 0.50 mL of matrix. Record each sample volume on the extraction sheet.
 - 11.1.3 While preparing a total of twenty aliquots in 15 mL centrifuge tubes, mix or shake between aliquots.
 - 11.1.4 Two 1 mL aliquots, or other appropriate volume, serve as matrix blanks. Typically use the standard concentrations and spiking amounts listed in Table 1, at the end of this section, to spike, in duplicate, two standard curves, for a total of eighteen standards, two matrix blanks, and two method blanks.
 - 11.1.5 Refer to validation report ETS-8-4.0 & ETS-8-5.0-V-1, which lists the working ranges and the Linear Calibration Range (LCR) for calibration curves.
 - 11.1.6 Use Attachment D as an aid in calculating the concentrations of the working standards. See Section 13.0 to calculate actual concentrations of PFOS in calibration standards.
- 11.2 To each standard, blank, or continuing check, add appropriate amount of surrogate working standard for the concentration to fall within the calibration curve range 5 ppb - 1000 ppb.
- 11.3 Extract spiked matrix standards following 12.6-12.16 of this method. Use these standards to establish each initial curve on the mass spectrometer.

Table 1 Approximate spiking amounts for standards and spikes Using 1.0 mL of matrix		
Working standard (approx. conc.)	μL	Approx. final conc. of analyte in matrix
-	-	Blank
0.500 ppm	10	0.005 ppm
0.500 ppm	20	0.010 ppm
5.00 ppm	5	0.025 ppm
5.00 ppm	10	0.050 ppm
5.00 ppm	20	0.100 ppm
50.0 ppm	5	0.250 ppm
50.0 ppm	10	0.500 ppm
50.0 ppm	15	0.750 ppm
50.0 ppm	20	1.00 ppm

12.0 PROCEDURE

- 12.1 Obtain frozen samples and allow to thaw at room temperature or in a lukewarm waterbath.
- 12.2 Vortex mix for 15 seconds, then transfer 1.0 mL or other appropriate volume to a 15 mL polypropylene centrifuge tube.
- 12.3 Return unused samples to freezer after extraction amounts have been removed.
- 12.4 Record the initial volume on the extraction worksheet.
- 12.5 Label the tube with the study number, sample ID, date and analyst initials. See attached worksheet for documenting the remaining steps.
- 12.6 Spike all samples, including blanks and standards, ready for extraction with surrogate standard as described in 11.2.
- 12.7 Spike each matrix with the appropriate amount of standard as described in 11.1, or Table 1 in that section, for the calibration curve standards. Also prepare matrix spikes and continuing calibration standards.
- 12.8 Vortex mix the standard curve samples, matrix spike samples, and continuing calibration samples for 15 seconds.
- 12.9 Check to ensure the 0.5 M TBA reagent is at pH 10. If not, adjust accordingly.
- 12.10 To each sample, add 1 mL 0.5 M TBA and 2 mL of 0.25M sodium carbonate/sodium bicarbonate buffer.
- 12.11 Using an Oxford Dispenser, add 5 mL methyl-*tert*-butyl ether.
- 12.12 Cap each sample and put on the shaker at a setting of 300 rpm, for 20 minutes.
- 12.13 Centrifuge for 20 to 25 minutes at a setting of 3500 rpm, or until layers are well separated.

- 12.14 Label a fresh 15 mL centrifuge tube with the same information as in 12.5.
- 12.15 Remove 4.0 mL of the organic layer to this clean 15 mL centrifuge tube.
- 12.16 Put each sample on the analytical nitrogen evaporator until dry, approximately 1 to 2 hours.
- 12.17 Add 1.0 mL of methanol to each centrifuge tube using a graduated pipette.
- 12.18 Vortex mix for 30 seconds.
- 12.19 Attach a 0.2 µm nylon mesh filter to a 3 cc syringe and transfer the sample to this syringe. Filter into a 1.5 mL glass autovial or low-volume autovial when necessary.
- 12.20 Label the autovial with the study number, animal number and gender, sample timepoint, matrix, final solvent, extraction date, and analyst(s) performing the extraction.
- 12.21 Cap and store extracts at room temperature or at approximately 4 °C until analysis.
- 12.22 Complete the extraction worksheet, attached to this document, and tape in the study notebook or include in study binder, as appropriate.

13.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND CALCULATIONS

13.1 Calculations

- 13.1.1 Calculate actual concentrations of PFOS, or other applicable fluorochemical, in calibration standards using the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{mL of standard} \times \text{concentration of standard } (\mu\text{g/mL})}{\text{mL of standard} + \text{mL of surrogate standard} + \text{initial matrix volume (mL)}} =$$

Final Concentration (µg/mL) of PFOS in matrix

14.0 METHOD PERFORMANCE

- 14.1 The method detection limit (MDL) is analyte and matrix specific. Refer to MDL report for specific MDL and limit of quantitation (LOQ) values (see **Attachments B and C**).
- 14.2 The following quality control samples are extracted with each batch of samples to evaluate the quality of the extraction and analysis.
 - 14.2.1 Method blanks and matrix blanks.
 - 14.2.2 Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples to determine accuracy and precision of the extraction.
 - 14.2.3 Continuing calibration check samples to determine the continued accuracy of the initial calibration curve.
- 14.3 Refer to section 14 of ETS-8-5.1 for method performance criteria.

15.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 15.1 Sample waste is disposed in biohazard containers, flammable solvent waste is disposed in high BTU containers, and used glass pipette waste is disposed in broken glass containers located in the laboratory.

16.0 RECORDS

- 16.1 Complete the extraction worksheet attached to this method, and tape in the study notebook or include in the 3-ring study binder, as appropriate.

17.0 ATTACHMENTS

- 17.1 Attachment A, Extraction worksheet
17.2 Attachment B, MDL/LOQ values and summary
17.3 Attachment C, Calibration standard concentration worksheet

18.0 REFERENCES

- 18.1 The validation report associated with this method is ETS-8-4.0 & 5.0-V-1.
18.2 FACT-M-3.1, "Analysis of Serum or Other Fluid Extracts for Fluorochemicals using HPLC-Electrospray Mass Spectrometry"

19.0 AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

- 19.1 ETS-8-5.1, "Analysis of Serum or Other Fluid Extracts for Fluorochemicals using HPLC-Electrospray Mass Spectrometry"

20.0 REVISIONS

<u>Revision Number</u>	<u>Reason For Revision</u>	<u>Revision Date</u>
1	Section 12.21 Changed to include sample storage at room temperature. Section 12.13 Added the shaker speed. Section 12.17 Final volume is 1.0 mL; not adjusted for initial volumes less than 1.0 mL.	04/02/99

Extraction Worksheet ETS-8-4.1

[illegible]

MDL/LOQ values for rabbit serum

Compound	MDL (ppb)	LOQ (ppb)	Linear Calibration Range (LCR) Approximate concentrations to be used for preparing the Standard Calibration Curve
PFOS	1.74	5.55	5 ppb - 1000 ppb
PFOSA	1.51	4.79	5 ppb - 1000 ppb
PFOSAA	3.46	20.5	5 ppb - 1000 ppb
EtFOSE-OH	11.4	36.2	5 ppb - 1000 ppb
M556	6.03	19.2	5 ppb - 1000 ppb
PFOSEA	5.71	18.2	5 ppb - 1000 ppb

MDL/LOQ values in rat, bovine, monkey, and human serum, and monkey plasma were not statistically determined. Two curves in each of these matrices were extracted and analyzed with the rabbit serum curves to determine equivalence. Responses in the rat, bovine, monkey, and human were equivalent to the rabbit responses, therefore, their MDL and LOQ will be the same values as determined in rabbit serum.

Please see LOQ Summary and MDL study in ETS-8-4.0 & 5.0-V-1 for further information.

Compound: PFOS

Rabbit Serum	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	% Recovery Range	RSD Range
Full Range	0.995 - 978	24.8 - 978	83-108	4.67-11.0
Low Curve	4.94 - 248	4.94 - 248	85-104	5.34-12.0
High curve	97.8 - 978	97.8 - 978	85-106	4.84-9.80
1/X	0.995 - 978	4.94 - 978	94-111	4.60-10.5

Compound: PFOSA

Rabbit Serum	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	% Recovery Range	RSD Range
Full Range	0.993 - 976	4.93 - 976	88-103	5.10-14.7
Low Curve	4.93 - 97.6	4.93 - 97.6	87-105	9.85-14.7
High curve	24.8 - 976	24.8 - 978	93-102	5.08-13.9
1/X	0.993 - 976	4.93 - 976	94-103	5.10-14.5

Compound: PFOSAA

Rabbit Serum	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	% Recovery Range	RSD Range
Full Range	0.991 - 974	24.7 - 974	81-111	4.18-10.6
Low Curve	4.92 - 247	9.74 - 247	97-107	6.38-21.8
High curve	49.2 - 974	97.4 - 974	85-108	4.33-12.5
1/X	0.991 - 974	9.74 - 974	95-115	4.11-23.2

Compound: EtFOSE-OH

Rabbit Serum	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	% Recovery Range	RSD Range
Full Range	0.993 - 976	49.3 - 976	77-110	11.2-25.5
Low Curve	4.93 - 97.6	9.76 - 97.6	97-107	14.1-21.3
High curve	49.3 - 976	97.6 - 976	90-109	11.5-19.6
1/X	0.993 - 493	9.76 - 976	86-111	11.1-21.2

Compound: PFOSEA

Rabbit Serum	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	% Recovery Range	RSD Range
Full Range	0.993 - 976	24.8 - 976	96-106	10.1-16.2
Low Curve	4.93 - 248	9.76 - 248	91-110	11.8-19.5
High curve	49.3 - 976	49.3 - 976	86-106	10.2-18.2
1/X	0.993 - 976	9.76 - 976	95-117	10.1-19.1

Compound: M556

Rabbit Serum	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	% Recovery Range	RSD Range
Full Range	0.993 - 976	24.8 - 976	88-106	4.82-17.9
Low Curve	4.93 - 97.6	9.76 - 97.6	100-105	5.95-18.2
High curve	97.6 - 976	97.6 - 976	81-111	5.11-9.74
1/X	0.993 - 976	9.76 - 976	97-110	4.77-19.5

Ion Pair Standard Curves – Fluids

Prep date(s):

Standard number:

Analyte(s):

Equipment number:

Sample matrix:

Final solvent and TN:

Blank fluid/identifier:

Method/revision:

Target analyte(s):

FC mix std approx. 0.500 ppm:

FC mix std approx. 5.00 ppm:

FC mix std approx. 50.0 ppm:

Surrogate std approx. 100 ppm:

Actual concentrations of standards in the FC mix

PFOS Std conc ug/mL	PFOSA Std conc ug/mL	PFOSAA Std conc ug/mL	EtFOSE Std conc ug/mL	PFOSEA Std conc ug/mL	M556 Std conc ug/mL	All Am't spiked mL	All Final vol mL
0.500	0.507	0.532	0.501	0.521	0.501	0.010	1.015
0.500	0.507	0.532	0.501	0.521	0.501	0.020	1.025
5.00	5.07	5.32	5.01	5.21	5.01	0.005	1.010
5.00	5.07	5.32	5.01	5.21	5.01	0.010	1.015
5.00	5.07	5.32	5.01	5.21	5.01	0.020	1.025
50.0	50.1	53.2	50.1	52.1	50.1	0.005	1.010
50.0	50.1	53.2	50.1	52.1	50.1	0.010	1.015
50.0	50.1	53.2	50.1	52.1	50.1	0.015	1.020
50.0	50.1	53.2	50.1	52.1	50.1	0.020	1.025

Calculated concentrations of standards in the sample matrix

PFOS Final conc ng/mL	PFOSA Final conc ng/mL	PFOSAA Final conc ng/mL	EtFOSE Final conc ng/mL	PFOSEA Final conc ng/mL	M556 Final conc ng/mL	Surrogate Std conc ng/mL	All Am't spiked mL
4.93	5.00	5.24	4.94	5.01	5.13	100	0.005
9.76	9.89	10.4	9.78	9.93	10.2	Surrogate Final conc ng/mL 500	
24.8	25.1	26.3	24.8	25.2	25.8		
49.3	50.0	52.4	49.4	50.1	51.3		
97.6	98.9	104	97.8	99.3	102		
248	251	263	248	252	258		
493	500	524	494	501	513		
735	746	782	737	749	766		
976	989	1038	978	993	1017		

Validated ranges – approximate concentrations

Serum	PFOS	PFOSA	PFOSAA	EtFOSE-OH	PFOSEA	M556
Rabbit	5.00-1000	5.00-1000	5.00-1000	5.00-1000	5.00-1000	5.00-1000
Bovine	Estimates only. Use values for rabbit.					
Rat	Estimates only. Use values for rabbit.					
Monkey & Plasma	Estimates only. Use values for rabbit.					
Human	Estimates only. Use values for rabbit.					

3M ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY**METHOD****EXTRACTION OF POTASSIUM PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONATE OR OTHER
FLUORO-CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS FROM LIVER FOR ANALYSIS USING HPLC-
ELECTROSPRAY/MASS SPECTROMETRY**

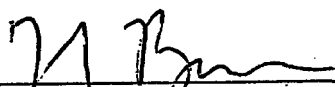
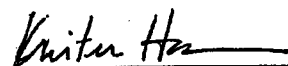
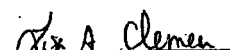
Method Number: ETS-8-6.0

Adoption Date: 07/22/99

Revision Date: NR

Author: Lisa Clemen, Robert Wynne

Approved By:


Laboratory Manager7/22/99
Date
Group Leader7/14/99
Date
Technical Reviewer07/14/99
Date**1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION****1.1 Scope:** This method is for the extraction of potassium perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) or other fluorochemical compounds from liver.**1.2 Applicable Compounds:** Fluorochemical surfactants or other fluorinated compounds.**1.3 Matrices:** Rabbit, rat, bovine, and monkey livers or other tissues as designated in the validation report.

2.0 SUMMARY OF METHOD

- 2.1 This method describes the procedure for extracting potassium perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) or other fluorochemical surfactants from liver, or other tissues, using an ion pairing reagent and methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (MtBE). In this method, seven fluorochemicals can be extracted: PFOS, PFOSA, PFOSAA, EtFOSE-OH, PFOSEA, M556, and surrogate standard. An ion pairing reagent is added to the sample and the analyte ion pair is partitioned into MtBE. The MtBE extract is transferred to a centrifuge tube and put onto a nitrogen evaporator until dry. Each extract is reconstituted in 1.0 mL methanol then filtered through a 3 cc plastic syringe attached to a 0.2 μ m nylon filter into glass autovials.
- 2.2 These sample extracts are analyzed following method ETS-8-7.0 or other appropriate methods.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 PFOS: perfluorooctanesulfonate (anion of potassium salt) $C_8F_{17}SO_3$
- 3.2 PFOSA: perfluorooctane sulfonylamide $C_8F_{17}SO_2NH_2$
- 3.3 PFOSAA: perfluorooctane sulfonylamido (ethyl)acetate $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(CH_2CH_3)CH_2CO_2$
- 3.4 EtFOSE-OH: 2(N-ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamido)-ethyl alcohol
 $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(CH_2CH_3)CH_2CH_2OH$
- 3.5 PFOSEA: perfluorooctane sulfonyl ethylamide $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(CH_2CH_3)H$
- 3.6 M556: $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(H)(CH_2COOH)$
- 3.7 Surrogate standard: 1H-1H-2H-2H perfluorooctane sulfonic acid

4.0 WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

4.1 Health and Safety Warnings:

- 4.1.1 Use universal precautions, especially laboratory coats, goggles, and gloves when handling animal tissue, which may contain pathogens.

5.0 INTERFERENCES

- 5.1 There are no interferences known at this time.

6.0 EQUIPMENT

- 6.1 The following equipment is used while performing this method. Equivalent equipment is acceptable.
- 6.1.1 Ultra-Turrax T25 Grinder for grinding liver samples
- 6.1.2 Vortex mixer, VWR, Vortex Genie 2
- 6.1.3 Centrifuge, Mistral 1000 or IEC
- 6.1.4 Shaker, Eberbach or VWR

6.1.5 Nitrogen Evaporator, Organomation

6.1.6 Balance (sensitivity to 0.100 g)

7.0 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

- 7.1 Gloves
- 7.2 Dissecting scalpels
- 7.3 Eppendorf or disposable pipettes
- 7.4 Nalgene bottles, capable of holding 250 mL and 1 L
- 7.5 Volumetric flasks, glass, type A
- 7.6 I-CHEM vials, 40 mL glass
- 7.7 Plastic sample vials, Wheaton, 6 mL (or appropriate size)
- 7.8 Centrifuge tubes, polypropylene, 15 mL
- 7.9 Labels
- 7.10 Oxford Dispensor – 3.0 to 10.0 ml
- 7.11 Syringes, capable of measuring 5 µL to 50 µL
- 7.12 Graduated pipettes
- 7.13 Syringes, disposable plastic, 3 cc
- 7.14 Syringe filters, nylon, 0.2 µm, 25 mm
- 7.15 Timer
- 7.16 Crimp cap autovials and caps
- 7.17 Crimpers

Note: Prior to using glassware and bottles, rinse 3 times with methanol and 3 times with Milli-Q™ water. Rinse syringes a minimum of 9 times with methanol, 3 rinses from 3 separate vials.

8.0 REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

- 8.1 Type I reagent grade water, Milli-Q™ or equivalent; all water used in this method should be Milli-Q™ water and be provided by a Milli-Q TOC Plus™ system
- 8.2 Sodium hydroxide (NaOH), J.T. Baker or equivalent
- 8.3 Tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (TBA), Kodak or equivalent
- 8.4 Sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃), J.T. Baker or equivalent
- 8.5 Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃), J.T. Baker or equivalent
- 8.6 Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether, Omnisolv, glass distilled or HPLC grade
- 8.7 Methanol, Omnisolv, glass distilled or HPLC grade
- 8.8 Liver, frozen from supplier
- 8.9 Dry ice from supplier
- 8.10 Fluorochemical standards
 - 8.10.1 PFOS (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 538

- 8.10.2 PFOSA (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 499
- 8.10.3 PFOSAA (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 585
- 8.10.4 EtFOSE-OH (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 570
- 8.10.5 PFOSEA (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 527
- 8.10.6 M556 (3M Specialty Chemical Division), molecular weight = 557
- 8.10.7 Surrogate standard: 4-H, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (1-H, 1-H, 2-H, 2-H $C_8F_{13}SO_3H$) molecular weight = 428
- 8.10.8 Other fluorochemicals, as appropriate

8.11 Reagent preparation

NOTE: When preparing larger volumes than listed in reagent, standard, or surrogate preparation, adjust accordingly.

- 8.11.1 10 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH): Weigh approximately 200 g NaOH. Pour into a 1000 mL beaker containing 500 mL Milli-Q™ water, mix until all solids are dissolved. Store in a 1 L Nalgene bottle.
- 8.11.2 1 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH): Dilute 10 N NaOH 1:10. Measure 10 mL of 10 N NaOH solution into a 100 mL volumetric flask and dilute to volume using Milli-Q™ water. Store in a 125 mL Nalgene bottle.
- 8.11.3 0.5 M tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (TBA): Weigh approximately 169 g of TBA into a 1 L volumetric containing 500 mL Milli-Q™ water. Adjust to pH 10 using approximately 44 to 54 mL of 10 N NaOH (While adding the last mL of NaOH, add slowly because the pH changes abruptly). Dilute to volume with Milli-Q™ water. Store in a 1 L Nalgene bottle.
 - 8.11.3.1 TBA requires a check prior to each use to ensure pH = 10. Adjust as needed using 1 N NaOH solution.
- 8.11.4 0.25 M sodium carbonate/sodium bicarbonate buffer ($Na_2CO_3/NaHCO_3$): Weigh approximately 26.5 g of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and 21.0 g of sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) into a 1 L volumetric flask and bring to volume with Milli-Q™ water. Store in a 1 L Nalgene bottle.

8.12 Standards preparation

- 8.12.1 Prepare PFOS standards for the standard curve.
- 8.12.2 Prepare other fluorochemical standards, as appropriate. Multicomponent fluorochemical standards are acceptable (for example, one working standard solution containing 1.00 ppm PFOS, 1.02 ppm PFOSA, 0.987 ppm PFOSAA, and 1.10 ppm EtFOSE-OH.)
- 8.12.3 Weigh approximately 100 mg of PFOS into a 100 mL volumetric flask and record the actual weight.
- 8.12.4 Bring to volume with methanol for a stock standard of approximately 1000 ppm ($\mu g/mL$).
- 8.12.5 Dilute the stock solution with methanol for a working standard 1 solution of approximately 50 ppm.

8.12.6 Dilute the stock solution with methanol for a working standard 2 solution of approx. 5.0 ppm.

8.12.7 Dilute the stock solution with methanol for a working standard 3 solution of approx. 0.50 ppm.

8.13 Surrogate stock standard preparation

8.13.1 Weigh approximately 50-60 mg of surrogate standard 1-H,1-H, 2-H, 2-H, $C_8F_{13}SO_3H$ into a 50 ml volumetric flask and record the actual weight.

8.13.2 Bring to volume with methanol for a surrogate stock of approximately 1000-1200 ppm.

8.13.3 Prepare a surrogate working standard. Transfer approximately 1.0 ml of surrogate stock to a 10 ml volumetric flask and bring to volume with methanol for a working standard of 10-20 ppm. Record the actual volume transferred.

9.0 SAMPLE HANDLING

9.1 All samples are received frozen and must be kept frozen until the extraction is performed.

10.0 QUALITY CONTROL

10.1 Matrix blanks and method blanks

10.1.1 An aliquot of 1.0 mL methanol is used as a solvent blank.

10.1.2 Extract two 1.0 mL aliquots of Milli-Q™ water following this procedure and use as method blanks.

10.1.3 Extract two 1.0 mL aliquots of liver homogenate following this procedure and use as matrix blanks. Refer to 11.1.6.

10.2 Matrix spikes

10.2.1 Prepare and analyze matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples to determine the accuracy of the extraction.

10.2.2 Prepare each spike using a sample chosen by the analyst, usually a control liver received with each sample set.

10.2.3 Expected concentrations will fall in the mid-range of the initial calibration curve. Additional spikes may be included and may fall in the low-range of the initial calibration curve.

10.2.4 Prepare one matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate per 40 samples, with a minimum of 2 matrix spikes per batch.

10.3 Continuing calibration verifications

10.3.1 Prepare continuing calibration verification samples to ensure the accuracy of the initial calibration curve.

10.3.2 Prepare, at a minimum, one continuing calibration verification sample per group of 10 samples. For example, if a sample set = 34, four verifications are prepared and extracted.

- 10.3.3 Prepare each continuing calibration verification from the same matrix used to prepare the initial curve.
- 10.3.4 The expected concentrations will fall within the mid-range of the initial calibration curve. Additional spikes may be included that fall in the low-range of the initial calibration curve. This is necessary if the analyst must quantitate using only the low end of the calibration curve (for example, 5 ppb – 100 ppb, rather than 5 ppb – 1000 ppb).

11.0 CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

11.1 Prepare matrix calibration standards

- 11.1.1 Weigh approximately 40 g of liver into a 250 mL Nalgene bottle containing 200 mLs Milli-Q™ water. Grind to a homogeneous solution.
 - 11.1.2 If 40 g is not available, use appropriate amounts of liver and water to ensure a 1:5 ratio.
 - 11.1.3 Refer to 13.0 to calculate the actual density of liver homogenate and the concentration of solid liver tissue dispersed in 1.0 mL of homogenate solution.
 - 11.1.5 Add 1 mL of homogenate to a 15 mL centrifuge tube. Re-suspend solution by shaking between aliquots while preparing a total of eighteen 1 mL aliquots of homogeneous solution in 15 mL centrifuge tubes.
 - 11.1.6 Two 1 mL aliquots, or other appropriate volume, serve as matrix blanks.
 - 11.1.7 Typically use the standard concentrations and spiking amounts listed in Table 1, at the end of this section, to spike, in duplicate, two standard curves, for a total of eighteen samples, two matrix blanks, and two method blanks.
 - 11.1.8 Refer to validation reports ETS-8-6.0 and ETS-8-7.0-V-1 or Attachment B, which lists the working ranges and the Linear Calibration Range (LCR) for calibration curves.
 - 11.1.9 Use Attachment C as an aid in calculating the concentrations of the working standards. Refer to 13.0 to calculate actual concentrations of PFOS in calibration standards.
- 11.2 To each working standard, blank, or continuing verification, add appropriate amount of surrogate working standard for the concentration to fall within the calibration curve range 5 ppb – 1000ppb.

- 11.3 Extract spiked liver homogenates following 12.14-12.25 of this method. Use these standards to establish each initial curve on the mass spectrometer.

Table 1 Approximate Spiking Amounts for Calibration Standards		
Working Standard (Approx. Conc.)	µl	Approx. final conc. of PFOS in liver
-	-	Blank
0.50 ppm	2	0.005 ppm
0.50 ppm	4	0.010 ppm
0.50 ppm	10	0.025 ppm
0.50 ppm	20	0.050 ppm
0.50 ppm	40	0.100 ppm
5.0 ppm	10	0.250 ppm
5.0 ppm	20	0.500 ppm
5.0 ppm	30	0.750 ppm
50 ppm	4	1.00 ppm

12.0 PROCEDURE

- 12.1 Obtain frozen liver samples.
- 12.2 Cut approximately 1 g of liver using a dissecting scalpel. This part of the procedure is best performed quickly, not allowing the liver to thaw.
- 12.3 Weigh the sample directly into a tared plastic sample vial.
- 12.4 Record the liver weight in the study notebook.
- 12.5 Return unused liver portions to freezer.
- 12.6 Add 2.5 mLs of water to sample vial.
- 12.7 Grind the sample. Put the grinder probe in the sample and grind for about 2 minutes, or until the sample is homogeneous.
- 12.8 Rinse the probe into the sample with 2.5 mLs water using a pipette.
- 12.9 Take the grinder apart and clean it with methanol after each sample. Refer to AMDT-EP-22.
- 12.10 Cap the sample and vortex for 15 seconds. Label the sample vial with the study number, weight, liver ID, date and analyst initials.

- 12.11 Pipette 1.0 mL, or other appropriate volume, of homogenate into a 15 mL polypropylene centrifuge tube. Label the centrifuge tube with the identical information as the sample vial. Refer to attached worksheet for documenting the remaining steps.
- 12.12 Pipette two 1 mL aliquots of Milli-Q™ water to centrifuge tubes. These will serve as method blanks.
- 12.13 Spike all samples, including blanks and standards ready for extraction with surrogate standard as described in section 11.2.
- 12.14 Spike each matrix with the appropriate amount of standard as described in 11.1, or Table 1 of that section, for the calibration curve standards. Also prepare matrix spikes and continuing calibration standards.
- 12.15 Vortex mix the standard curve samples, matrix spike samples, and continuing calibration samples for 15 seconds.
- 12.16 Check to ensure 0.5 M TBA reagent is at pH 10. If not, adjust accordingly.
- 12.17 To each sample, add 1 mL 0.5 M TBA and 2 mL of the 0.25 M sodium carbonate/sodium bicarbonate buffer.
- 12.18 Using an Oxford Dispenser, add 5 mL methyl-*tert*-butyl ether.
- 12.19 Cap each sample and put on the shaker at a setting of 300 rpm, for 20 minutes.
- 12.20 Centrifuge for 20 to 25 minutes at a setting of 3500 rpm, or until layers are well separated.
- 12.21 Label a fresh 15 mL centrifuge tube with the same information as in 12.10.
- 12.22 Remove 4.0 mL of the organic layer to the fresh 15 mL centrifuge tube.
- 12.23 Put each sample on the analytical nitrogen evaporator until dry, approximately 1 to 2 hours.
- 12.24 Add 1.0 mL to each centrifuge tube using a graduated pipette.
- 12.25 Vortex mix for 30 seconds.
- 12.26 Attach a 0.2 µm nylon mesh filter to a 3 cc syringe and transfer the sample to this syringe. Filter into a 1.5 mL glass autovial or low-volume autovial when necessary.
- 12.27 Label the autovial with the study number, animal number and gender, sample timepoint, matrix, final solvent, extraction date, and analyst(s) performing the extraction.
- 12.28 Cap and store extracts at room temperature or at approximately 4 °C until analysis.
- 12.29 Complete the extraction worksheet, attached to this document, and tape in study notebook or include in study binder, as appropriate.

13.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND CALCULATIONS

13.1 Calculations:

- 13.1.1 Calculate the average density of the liver homogenate by recording each mass of ten separate 1.0 mL aliquots of homogenate.

$$\text{Average density (mg/mL)} = \frac{\text{Average mass (mg) of the aliquots}}{1.0 \text{ mL aliquot}}$$

- 13.1.2 Calculate the amount of liver (mg) per 1.0 mL homogenate (or concentration of dispersed solid tissue per mL of homogenate suspension) using the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{g of Liver} \times \text{Average density* of homogenate (mg/mL)}}{(\text{g of Liver} + \text{g of Water})}$$

* refer to 13.1.1 for details.

- 13.1.3 Calculate actual concentrations of PFOS and other fluorochemicals in calibration standards using the following equation:

$$\frac{\mu\text{L of Standard} \times \text{Concentration } (\mu\text{g / mL})}{\text{mg Liver / 1 mL homogenate*}} = \text{Final Concentration } (\mu\text{g/g or mg/kg}) \text{ of PFOS in Liver}$$

*refer to 13.1.2 for details.

14.0 METHOD PERFORMANCE

- 14.1 The method detection limit (MDL) is analyte and matrix specific. Refer to MDL report for specific MDL and limit of quantitation (LOQ) values (refer to **Attachments B and C**).

- 14.2 The following quality control samples are extracted with each batch of samples to evaluate the quality of the extraction and analysis.

14.2.1 Method blanks and matrix blanks.

14.2.2 Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples to determine accuracy and precision of the extraction.

14.2.3 Continuing calibration verification samples to determine the continued accuracy of the initial calibration curve.

- 14.3 Refer to section 14 of ETS-8-7.0 for method performance criteria.

15.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 15.1 Sample waste is disposed in biohazard containers, flammable solvent waste is disposed in high BTU containers, and used glass pipette waste is disposed in broken glass containers located in the laboratory.

16.0 RECORDS

- 16.1 Complete the extraction worksheet attached to this method, and tape in the study notebook or include in the 3-ring study binder, as appropriate.

17.0 TABLES, DIAGRAMS, FLOWCHARTS, AND VALIDATION DATA

- 17.1 Attachment A, Extraction worksheet
17.2 Attachment B, MDL/LOQ values and summary
17.3 Attachment C, Calibration standard calculation and concentration worksheet

18.0 REFERENCES

- 18.1 The validation report associated with this method is ETS-8-6.0 & 7.0-V-1.
18.2 AMDT-EP-22, "Routine Maintenance of Ultra-Turrax T-25"
18.3 FACT-M-1.1, "Extraction of PFOS or Other Anionic Fluorochemical Surfactants from Liver for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

19.0 AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

- 19.1 ETS-8-7.0, "Analysis of Liver Extracts for Fluorochemicals using HPLC-Electrospray Mass Spectrometry"

20.0 REVISIONS

<u>Revision Number.</u>	<u>Reason For Revision</u>	<u>Revision Date</u>
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[illegible]

MDL/LOQ values for rabbit liver

Compound	MDL (ppb)	LOQ (ppb)	Linear Calibration Range (LCR) Approximate concentrations to be used for preparing the Standard Calibration Curve
PFOS	8.45	26.9	30 ppb – 1200 ppb
PFOSA	3.50	11.1	12 ppb – 1200 ppb
PFOSAA	24.6	78.3	30 ppb – 1200 ppb
EtFOSE-OH	108	345	60 ppb – 900 ppb*
M556	82.3	262	60 ppb – 1200 ppb
PFOSEA	33.9	108	30 ppb- 1200 ppb

MDL/LOQ values in rat, bovine, and monkey liver were not statistically determined. Two curves in each of these matrices were extracted and analyzed with the rabbit liver curves to determine equivalence. Responses in the rat, bovine, and monkey liver curves were equivalent to the rabbit responses, therefore, their MDL and LOQ will be assumed to be equivalent to those values as determined for the rabbit liver.

Refer to LOQ Summary and MDL study in ETS-8-6.0 & 7.0-V-1 for further information

* EtFOSE-OH estimates only for MDL and LOQ. Did not meet criteria for validation.

Compound: PFOS

Liver matrix	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of average curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from ave curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)
Rabbit	6.19 - 1237	12 - 1200	12 - 1200	6 - 300	12 - 300	60 - 1200	60 - 1200

Compound: PFOSA

Liver matrix	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of average curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from ave curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)
Rabbit	6.19 - 1237	12 - 1200	12 - 1200	12 - 300	12 - 300	60 - 1200	60 - 1200

Compound: PFOSAA

Liver matrix	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of average curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from ave curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)
Rabbit	6.16 - 1232	12 - 1200	30 - 1200	30 - 900	60 - 900	N/A	N/A

Compound: EtFOSE-OH

Liver matrix	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of average curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from ave curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)
Rabbit	6.17 - 1235	31 - 900	31 - 900	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Compound: PFOSEA

Liver matrix	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of average curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from ave curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)
Rabbit	6.17 - 1235	31 - 1200	31 - 1200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Compound: M556

Liver matrix	Prepared range of standards (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of average curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from ave curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from low std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	Range of high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)	LCR from high std curve (ppb) (ng/mL)
Rabbit	6.17 - 1235	31 - 1200	60 - 1200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Ion Pair Standard Curves – Tissue

Prep date(s):

Standard number:

Analyte(s):

Equipment number:

Sample matrix:

Final solvent and TN:

Blank liver/identifier:

Method/revision:

Target analyte(s):

FC mix std approx. 0.500 ppm:

FC mix std approx. 5.00 ppm:

FC mix std approx. 50.0 ppm:

Surrogate std approx. 100 ppm:

Actual concentrations of standards in the FC mix

PFOS Std conc ug/mL	PFOSA Std conc ug/mL	PFOSAA Std conc ug/mL	EtFOSE Std conc ug/mL	PFOSEA Std conc ug/mL	M556 Std conc ug/mL	Std conc ug/mL	All Am't spiked mL	All Density g
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		0.002	0.167
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		0.004	0.167
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		0.010	0.167
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		0.020	0.167
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		0.040	0.167
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		0.010	0.167
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		0.020	0.167
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		0.030	0.167
50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0		0.004	0.167

Calculated concentrations of standards in the sample matrix

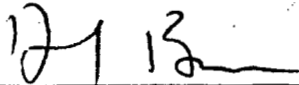
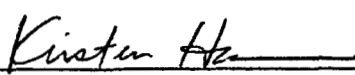
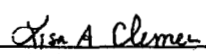
PFOS Final conc ng/g	PFOSA Final conc ng/g	PFOSAA Final conc ng/g	EtFOSE Final conc ng/g	PFOSEA Final conc ng/g	M556 Final conc ng/g	Std conc ng/g	Surrogate Std conc ng/mL	All Am't spiked mL
5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99		100	0.005
12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0		Surrogate Final conc ng/mL	
29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9			
59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9			
120	120	120	120	120	120			
299	299	299	299	299	299			
599	599	599	599	599	599			
898	898	898	898	898	898			
1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198			

Validated ranges – approximate concentrations

Liver	PFOS	PFOSA	PFOSAA	EtFOSE-OH	POAA	PFOSEA
Rabbit	5-1000 ppb	5-1000 ppb	5-1000 ppb	5-1000 ppb	5-1000 ppb	5-1000 ppb
Bovine	Estimates only, use rabbit values.					
Rat	Estimates only, use rabbit values.					
Monkey	Estimates only, use rabbit values.					

3M ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

METHOD**ANALYSIS OF POTASSIUM PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONATE OR OTHER
FLUOROchemicals IN SERUM EXTRACTS USING
HPLC-ELECTROSPRAY/MASS SPECTROMETRY****Method Number:** ETS-8-5.1**Adoption Date:** 03/01/99**Revision Date:** 4/26/99**Author:** Lisa Clemen, Robert Wynne**Approved By:**

	4/26/99
Laboratory Manager	Date
	4/26/99
Group Leader	Date
	04/26/99
Technical Reviewer	Date

1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION**1.1 Scope:** This method describes the analysis of serum extracts for fluorochemical surfactants using HPLC-electrospray/mass spectrometry.**1.2 Applicable Compounds:** Fluorochemical surfactants or other fluorinated compounds, or other ionizable compounds.**1.3 Matrices:** Rabbit, rat, bovine, monkey, and human serum, or other fluids as designated in the validation report.

2.0 SUMMARY OF METHOD

- 2.1 This method describes the analysis of fluorochemical surfactants extracted from serum or other fluids, using HPLC-electrospray/mass spectrometry, or similar system as appropriate. The analysis is performed by monitoring a single ion characteristic of a particular fluorochemical, such as the perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) anion, $m/z = 499$. Additionally, samples may be analyzed using a tandem mass spectrometer to further verify the identity of a compound by detecting daughter ions of the parent ion.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 **Atmospheric Pressure Ionization (API):** The Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole systems allow for various methods of ionization by utilizing various sources, probes, and interfaces. These include but are not limited to: Electrospray Ionization (ESI), Atmospheric Pressure chemical Ionization (APCI), Thermospray, etc. The ionization process in these techniques occurs at atmospheric pressure (i.e., not under a vacuum).
- 3.2 **Electrospray Ionization (ES, ESI):** a method of ionization performed at atmospheric pressure, whereby ions in solution are transferred to the gas phase via tiny charged droplets. These charged droplets are produced by the application of a strong electrical field.
- 3.3 **Mass Spectrometry, Mass Spectrometer (MS), Tandem Mass Spectrometer (MS/MS):** The API Quattro II triple quadrupole systems are equipped with quadrupole mass selective detectors. Ions are selectively discriminated by mass to charge ratio (m/z) and subsequently detected. A single MS may be employed for ion detection or a series (MS/MS) for more specific fragmentation information.
- 3.4 **Conventional vs. Z-spray probe interface:** The latest models of Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole systems (post 1998) utilize a "Z-spray" conformation. The spray emitted from a probe is orthogonal to the cone aperture. In the conventional conformation it is aimed directly at the cone aperture, after passing through a tortuous pathway in the counter electrode. Though the configuration is different, the methods of operation, cleaning, and maintenance are the same. However, Z-spray components and conventional components are not compatible with one another, but only with similar systems (i.e., Z-spray components are compatible with some other Z-spray systems, etc.)
- 3.5 **Mass Lynx Software:** System software designed for the specific operation of these Quattro II triple quadrupole systems. Currently MassLynx has Windows 95 and WindowsNT 4.0 versions. All versions are similar. For more details see the manual specific to the instrument (Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole MassLynx or MassLynx NT User's Guide).

4.0 WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

4.1 Health and Safety Warnings:

- 4.1.1 Use caution with the voltage cables for the probe. When engaged, the probe employs a voltage of approximately 5000 Volts.
- 4.1.2 When handling samples or solvents wear appropriate protective gloves, eyewear, and clothing.

4.2 Cautions:

- 4.2.1 Do not operate solvent pumps above capacity of 400 bar (5800 psi) back pressure. If the back pressure exceeds 400 bar, the HP1100 will initiate automatic shutdown.
- 4.2.2 Do not run solvent pumps to dryness.

5.0 INTERFERENCES

- 5.1 To minimize interferences when analyzing samples, teflon should not be used for sample storage or any part of instrumentation that comes in contact with the sample or extract.

6.0 EQUIPMENT

- 6.1 Equipment listed below may be modified in order to optimize the system. Document any modifications in the raw data as method deviations.
 - 6.1.1 Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole Mass Spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization source
 - 6.1.2 HP1100 low pulse solvent pumping system, solvent degasser, column compartment, and autosampler

7.0 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

7.1 Supplies

- 7.1.1 High purity grade nitrogen gas regulated to approximately 100 psi (House air system)
- 7.1.2 HPLC analytical column, specifics to be determined by the analyst and documented in the raw data.
- 7.1.3 Capped autovials or capped 15 mL centrifuge tubes

8.0 REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

8.1 Reagents

- 8.1.1 Methanol, HPLC grade or equivalent
- 8.1.2 Milli-Q™ water, all water used in this method should be Milli-Q™ water or equivalent, and may be provided by a Milli-Q TOC Plus system or other vendor
- 8.1.3 Ammonium acetate, reagent grade or equivalent

8.2 Standards

- 8.2.1 Typically two method blanks, two matrix blanks, and eighteen matrix standards are prepared during the extraction procedure. See ETS-8-4.1.

9.0 SAMPLE HANDLING

- 9.1 Fresh matrix standards are prepared with each analysis. Extracted standards and samples are stored in capped autovials or capped 15 mL centrifuge tubes until analysis.

- 9.2 If analysis will be delayed, extracted standards and samples can be refrigerated at approximately 4° C, or at room temperature, until analysis can be performed.

10.0 QUALITY CONTROL

10.1 Solvent Blanks, Method Blanks and Matrix Blanks

- 10.1.1 Solvent blanks, method blanks and matrix blanks are prepared and analyzed with each batch to determine contamination or carryover.
- 10.1.2 Analyze a method blank and a matrix blank prior to each calibration curve.

10.2 Matrix Spikes

- 10.2.1 Matrix spikes are prepared and analyzed to determine the matrix effect on the recovery efficiency.
- 10.2.2 Matrix spike duplicates are prepared and analyzed to measure the precision and the recovery for each analyte.
- 10.2.3 Analyze a matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate per forty samples, with a minimum of 2 spikes per batch.
- 10.2.4 Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate concentrations will fall in the mid-range of the initial calibration curve. Additional spike concentrations may fall in the low-range of the initial calibration curve.

10.3 Continuing Calibration Verifications

- 10.3.1 Continuing calibration verifications are analyzed to verify the continued accuracy of the calibration curve.
- 10.3.2 Analyze a mid-range calibration standard after every tenth sample, with a minimum of one per batch.

11.0 CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

- 11.1 Analyze the extracted matrix standards prior to and following each set of extracts. The average of two standard curves will be plotted by linear regression ($y = my + b$), weighted $1/x$, not forced through zero, using MassLynx or other suitable software.
- 11.2 If the curve does not meet requirements, perform routine maintenance or reextract the standard curve (if necessary) and reanalyze.
- 11.3 For purposes of accuracy when quantitating low levels of analyte, it may be necessary to use the low end of the calibration curve rather than the full range of the standard curve. Example: when attempting to quantitate approximately 10 ppb of analyte, generate a calibration curve consisting of the standards from 5 ppb to 100 ppb rather than the full range of the curve (5 ppb to 1000 ppb). This will reduce inaccuracy attributed to linear regression weighting of high concentration standards.

12.0 PROCEDURES**12.1 Acquisition Set up**

- 12.1.1** Click on start button in the Acquisition Control Panel. Set up a sample list. Assign a filename using MO-DAY-last digit of year-sample number, assign a method (MS) for acquiring, and type in sample descriptions.
- 12.1.2** To create a method click on scan button in the Acquisition control panel and select SIR (Single Ion Recording) or MRM. Set Ionization Mode as appropriate and mass to 499 or other appropriate masses. A full scan is usually collected along with the SIRs. Save acquisition method. If MS/MS instruments are employed, additional product ion fragmentation information may be collected. See Micromass MassLynx GUIDE TO DATA ACQUISITION for additional information and MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring).
- 12.1.3** Typically the analytical batch run sequence begins with a set of extracted matrix standards and ends with a set of extracted matrix standards.
- 12.1.4** Samples are analyzed with a continuing calibration check injected after every tenth sample. Solvent blanks should be analyzed periodically to monitor possible analyte carryover and are not considered samples but may be included as such.

12.2 Using the Autosampler

- 12.2.1** Set up sample tray according to the sample list prepared in Section 12.1.1.
- 12.2.2** Set-up the HP1100/autosampler at the following conditions or at conditions the analyst considers appropriate for optimal response. Record actual conditions in the instrument logbook:
- 12.2.2.1** Sample size = 10 μ L injection
- 12.2.2.2** Inject/sample = 1
- 12.2.2.3** Cycle time = 13.5 minutes
- 12.2.2.4** Solvent ramp =

Time	MeOH	2.0 mM Ammonium acetate
0.00 min.	40%	60%
8.50 min.	90%	10%
11.0 min.	90%	10%
12.0 min.	40%	60%

- 12.2.2.5** Press the "Start" button.

12.3 Instrument Set-up

- 12.3.1** Refer to ETS-9-24.0 for more details.
- 12.3.2** Check the solvent level in reservoirs and refill if necessary.

- 12.3.3 Check the stainless steel capillary at the end of the probe. Use an eyepiece to check the tip. The tip should be flat with no jagged edges. If the tip is found to be unsatisfactory, disassemble the probe and replace the stainless steel capillary.
- 12.3.4 Set HPLC pump to "On". Set the flow to 10 - 500 uL/min or as appropriate. Observe droplets coming out of the tip of the probe. Allow to equilibrate for approximately 10 minutes.
- 12.3.5 Turn on the nitrogen. A fine mist should be expelled with no nitrogen leaking around the tip of the probe. Readjust the tip of the probe if no mist is observed.
- 12.3.6 The instrument uses these parameters at the following settings. These settings may change in order to optimize the response:
- 12.3.6.1 Drying gas 250-400 liters/hour
 - 12.3.6.2 ESI nebulizing gas 10-15 liters/hour
 - 12.3.6.3 HPLC constant flow mode, flow rate 10 - 500 µL/min
 - 12.3.6.4 Pressure <400 bar (This parameter is not set, it is a guide to ensure the HPLC is operating correctly.)
- 12.3.7 Carefully guide the probe into the opening. Insert probe until it will not go any further. Connect the voltage cables to the probe.
- 12.3.8 Print the tune page, with its parameters, and store it in the study binder with a copy taped into the instrument log.
- 12.3.9 Using the cross-flow counter electrode in the ES/MS source is recommended for the analysis of biological matrices.
- 12.3.10 Click on start button in the Acquisition Control Panel (this may vary among MassLynx versions, see appropriate MassLynx USER'S GUIDE). Press the start button. Ensure start and end sample number includes all samples to be analyzed.

13.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND CALCULATIONS

13.1 Calculations:

- 13.1.4 Calculate matrix spike percent recoveries using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{\text{Observed Result} - \text{Background Result}}{\text{Expected Result}} \times 100$$

- 13.1.5 Calculate percent difference using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Difference} = \frac{\text{Expected Conc.} - \text{Calculated Conc.}}{\text{Expected Conc.}} \times 100$$

- 13.1.6 Calculate actual concentration of PFOS, or other fluorochemical, in matrix (µg/mL):

$$\frac{(\text{ng of PFOS calc. from std. Curve} \times \text{Dilution Factor})}{(\text{Initial Volume of matrix (mL)} + \text{mL of Surrogate Standard})} \times \frac{1 \mu\text{g}}{1000 \text{ ng}} \times \text{Final Volume (mL)}$$

14.0 METHOD PERFORMANCE

- 14.1** Method Detection Limit (MDL) and Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) are method, analyte, and matrix specific. Please see ETS-8-4.1, Attachment B, for a listing of current validated MDL and LOQ values.
- 14.2 Solvent Blanks, Method Blanks, and Matrix Blanks**
- 14.2.1** Solvent blanks, method blanks, and matrix blanks values are must be below the lowest standard in the calibration curve
- 14.3 Calibration Curves**
- 14.3.1** The r^2 value for the calibration curve must be 0.980 or better.
- 14.4 Matrix Spikes**
- 14.4.1** Matrix spike percent recoveries are must be within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.
- 14.5 Continuing Calibration Verifications**
- 14.5.1** Continuing calibration verification percent recoveries must be $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.
- 14.6** If criteria listed in this method performance section isn't met, maintenance may be performed on the system and samples reanalyzed or other actions as determined by the analyst. Document all actions in the appropriate logbook.
- 14.7** If data are to be reported when performance criteria have not been met, the data must be footnoted on tables and discussed in the text of the report.

15.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 15.1** Sample extract waste and flammable solvent is disposed in high BTU containers, and glass pipette waste is disposed in broken glass containers located in the laboratory.

16.0 RECORDS

- 16.1** Each page generated for a study must have the following information included either in the header or hand written on the page: study or project number, acquisition method, integration method, sample name, extraction date, dilution factor (if applicable), and analyst.
- 16.2** Print the tune page, sample list, and acquisition method from MassLynx to include in the appropriate study folder. Copy these pages and tape into the instrument runlog.
- 16.3** Plot the calibration curve by linear regression, weighted $1/x$, then print these graphs and store in the study folder.
- 16.4** Print data integration summary, integration method, and chromatograms, from MassLynx, and store in the study folder.

- 16.5 Summarize data using suitable software (Excel 5.0) and store in the study folder, see **Attachment A** for an example of a summary spreadsheet.
- 16.6 Back up electronic data to appropriate medium. Record in study notebook the file name and location of backup electronic data.

17.0 TABLES, DIAGRAMS, FLOWCHARTS, AND VALIDATION DATA

- 17.1 Attachment A: ETS-8-5.1 Data summary spreadsheet.

18.0 REFERENCES

- 18.1 FACT-M-4.1, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical compounds from Serum for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"
- 18.2 ETS-9-24.0, "Operation and Maintenance of the Micromass Atmospheric Pressure Ionization/Mass Spectrometer Quattro II triple quadrupole Systems"
- 18.3 The validation report associated with this method is ETS-8-4.0 & 5.0-V-1.

19.0 AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

- 19.1 ETS-8-4.1, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical Compounds from Serum for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

20.0 REVISIONS

<u>Revision Number</u>	<u>Reason For Revision</u>	<u>Revision Date</u>
1	Section 6.1.2 Clarification of HP1100 system components. Section 11.1 Average of two curves, not standard values, are used for plotting linear regression and added the 1/x weighting of the curve. Section 12.2.2.4 Clarification of solvent ramp. Section 17.1 Changed from attachment B to A.	04/02/99

Laboratory Study #

Study:
Test Material:
Matrix/Final Solvent:
Method/Revision:
Analytical Equipment System Number:
Instrument Software/Version:
Filename:
R-Squared Value:
Slope:
Y Intercept:
Date of Extraction/Analyst:
Date of Analysis/Analyst:

Group Dose	Sample#	Concentration ug/mL	Initial Vol. mL	Dilution Factor	Final Conc. ug/mL

Slope: Taken from linear regression equation.

Group/Dose: Taken from the study folder.

Sample#: Taken from the study folder.

Concentration (ug/mL): Taken from the MassLynx integration summary.

Initial Volume (mL): Taken from the study folder.

Dilution Factor: Taken from the study folder.

Final Conc. (ug/mL): Calculated by dividing the initial volume from the concentration

Study #: FACT-TOX-028

3M Environmental Lab -- Method Modification

Method:

ETS-8-5.1 "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemicals in Sera Extracts Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

Section modified: 10.3.2, 14.5.1, add sections 14.3.2-14.3.6

Effective date of modifications: April 26, 1999

Section 10.3.2**Method reads:**

10.3.2 Analyze a mid-range calibration standard after every tenth sample, with a minimum of one per batch.

Modify method to read:

10.3.2 Analyze a mid-range calibration standard at least after every ten samples, with a minimum of one per batch.

Section 14.5.1**Method reads:**

14.5.1 Continuing calibration verification percent recoveries must be within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.

Modify method to read:

14.5.1 At least one continuing calibration verification per ten samples must show a percent recovery within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.

Section 14.3.2**Method reads:**

NA

Modify method to read:

14.3.2 The second (bracketing) calibration curve may be deactivated if instrumental drift affects the data. The first curve and acceptable calibration checks shall bracket usable data.

Study #: FACT-TOX-028

Section 14.3.3

Method reads:

NA

Modify method to read:

14.3.3 Calibration standards with peak areas less than 2 times the curve matrix blank should be deactivated to disqualify a data range that may be affected by background levels of the analyte.

Section 14.3.4

Method reads:

NA

Modify method to read:

14.3.4 Low or high curve points may be deactivated to optimize a linear range appropriate to the data.

Section 14.3.5

Method reads:

NA

Modify method to read:

14.3.5 A curve point may be deactivated if it deviates more than 30% from the theoretical value when the curve is evaluated over a linear range appropriate to the data.

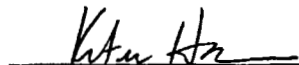
Section 14.3.6

Method reads:

NA

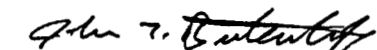
Modify method to read:

14.3.6 A valid calibration curve must contain at least 5 active points.



11/29/00

Signature of PAI and date



5 DEC 2000

Signature of Sponsor and date



12/4/00

Signature of Study Director and date

3M ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY**METHOD****ANALYSIS OF POTASSIUM PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONATE OR OTHER
FLUOROchemicals IN LIVER EXTRACTS USING
HPLC-ELECTROSPRAY/MASS SPECTROMETRY**

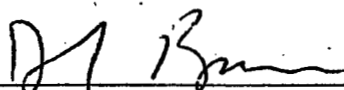
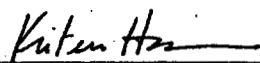
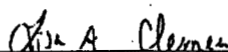
Method Number: ETS-8-7.0

Adoption Date: 07/22/99

Revision Date: NA

Author: Lisa Clemen, Glenn Langenburg

Approved By:


Laboratory Manager7/22/99
Date
Group Leader7/14/99
Date
Technical Reviewer07/14/99
Date**1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION****1.1 Scope:** This method is for the analysis of liver extracts for fluorochemical surfactants using HPLC-electrospray/mass spectrometry.**1.2 Applicable Compounds:** Fluorochemical surfactants or other fluorinated compounds, or other ionizable compounds.**1.3 Matrices:** Rabbit, rat, bovine, monkey liver, or other tissues as designated in the validation report.

Word 6/95

ETS-8-7.0
Analysis of Liver Extract Using ES/MS

Page 1 of 10

2.0 SUMMARY OF METHOD

- 2.1** This method describes the analysis of fluorochemical surfactants extracted from liver using HPLC-electrospray/mass spectrometry, or similar system as appropriate. The analysis is performed by monitoring a single ion characteristic of a particular fluorochemical, such as the perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) anion, $m/z = 499$. Additionally, samples may be analyzed using a tandem mass spectrometer to further verify the identity of a compound by detecting daughter ions of the selected parent ion.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 Atmospheric Pressure Ionization (API):** The Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole systems allow for various methods of ionization by utilizing various sources, probes, and interfaces. These include but are not limited to: Electrospray Ionization (ESI), Atmospheric Pressure chemical Ionization (APCI), Thermospray, etc. The ionization process in these techniques occurs at atmospheric pressure (i.e. not under a vacuum).
- 3.2 Electrospray Ionization (ES, ESI):** a method of ionization performed at atmospheric pressure, whereby ions in solution are transferred to the gas phase via tiny charged droplets. These charged droplets are produced by the application of a strong electrical field.
- 3.3 Mass Spectrometry, Mass Spectrometer (MS), Tandem Mass Spectrometer (MS/MS):** The API Quattro II triple quadrupole mass spectrometer is equipped with two quadrupole mass selective detectors and a collision cell. Ions are selectively discriminated by mass to charge ratio (m/z) and subsequently detected. A single MS may be employed for ion detection or an ion may be selected in the first quadrupole, fragmented in the collision cell, and these fragments may be analyzed in the second quadrupole.
- 3.4 Conventional vs. Z-spray probe interface:** The latest models of Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole (post 1998) utilize a "Z-spray" conformation. The spray emitted from a probe is orthogonal to the cone aperture. In the conventional conformation it is aimed directly at the cone aperture, after passing through a tortuous pathway in the counter electrode. Though the configuration is different, the methods of operation, cleaning, and maintenance are the same. However, Z-spray components and conventional components are not compatible with one another, but only with similar systems (i.e. Z-spray components are compatible with other Z-spray systems, etc.)
- 3.5 Mass Lynx Software:** System software designed for the specific operation of these Quattro II triple quadrupole systems. Currently MassLynx has Windows 95 and WindowsNT 4.0 versions. All versions are similar. For more details refer to the manual specific to the instrument (Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole MassLynx or MassLynx NT User's Guide).

4.0 WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

4.1 Health and Safety Warnings:

- 4.1.1** Use caution with the voltage cables for the probe. When engaged, the probe employs a voltage of approximately 5000 Volts.

- 4.1.2 When handling samples or solvents wear appropriate protective gloves, eyewear, and clothing.

4.2 Cautions:

- 4.2.1 Operate the solvent pumps below a back pressure of 400 bar (5800 psi). If the back pressure exceeds 400 bar, the HP1100 will initiate automatic shutdown.
- 4.2.2 Do not run solvent pumps to dryness.

5.0 INTERFERENCES

- 5.1 To minimize interferences when analyzing samples, Teflon shall not be used for sample storage or any part of instrumentation that comes in contact with the sample or extract.

6.0 EQUIPMENT

- 6.1 Equipment listed below may be modified in order to optimize the system. Document any modifications in the raw data as method deviations.
- 6.1.1 Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole Mass Spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization source.
- 6.1.2 HP1100 low pulse solvent pumping system, solvent degasser, column compartment, and autosampler

7.0 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

7.1 Supplies

- 7.1.1 High purity grade air regulated to approximately 100 psi (house air system)
- 7.1.2 HPLC analytical column, specifics to be determined by the analyst and documented in the raw data
- 7.1.3 Capped autovials or capped 15 ml centrifuge tubes

8.0 REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

8.1 Reagents

- 8.1.1 Methanol, HPLC grade or equivalent
- 8.1.2 Milli-Q™ water (ASTM type I), all water used in this method should be ATSM type I, or equivalent, and be provided by a Milli-Q TOC Plus system or other vendor
- 8.1.3 Ammonium acetate, reagent grade or equivalent
- 8.1.3.1 When preparing different amounts than those listed, adjust accordingly.
- 8.1.3.2 2.0 mM ammonium acetate solution: Weigh approximately 0.300 g ammonium acetate. Pour into a 2000 mL volumetric container containing 2000 mL Milli-Q™ water, mix until all solids are dissolved. Store at room temperature.

8.2 Standards

- 8.2.1 Typically two method blanks, two matrix blanks, and eighteen matrix standards are prepared during the extraction procedure. Refer to ETS-8-6.0.

9.0 SAMPLE HANDLING

- 9.1 Fresh matrix standards are prepared with each analysis. Extracted standards and samples are stored in capped autovials or capped 15 ml centrifuge tubes until analysis.
- 9.2 If analysis will be delayed, extracted standards and samples may be stored at room temperature, or refrigerated at approximately 4° C, until analysis can be performed.

10.0 QUALITY CONTROL

10.1 Method Blanks and Matrix Blanks

- 10.1.1 Solvent blanks, method blanks, and matrix blanks are prepared and analyzed with each batch to determine contamination or carryover.
- 10.1.2 Analyze a method blank and a matrix blank prior to each calibration curve.

10.2 Matrix Spikes

- 10.2.1 Matrix spikes are prepared and analyzed to determine the matrix effect on the recovery efficiency.
- 10.2.2 Matrix spike duplicates are prepared and analyzed to measure the precision and the recovery for each analyte.
- 10.2.3 Analyze a matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate per forty samples. With a minimum of 2 spikes per batch.
- 10.2.4 Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate concentrations will fall in the mid-range of the initial calibration curve. Additional spike concentrations may fall in the low-range of the initial calibration curve.

10.3 Continuing Calibration Checks

- 10.3.1 Continuing calibration verifications are analyzed to verify the continued accuracy of the calibration curve.
- 10.3.2 Analyze a mid-range calibration standard every tenth sample, with a minimum of one per batch.

11.0 CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

- 11.1 Analyze the extracted matrix standards prior to and following each set of sample extracts. The average of two standard curves will be plotted by linear regression ($y = mx + b$), weighted $1/x$, not forced through the origin, using MassLynx or other suitable software.
- 11.2 If the curve does not meet requirements perform routine maintenance or reextract the standard curve (if necessary) and reanalyze.

- 11.3 For purposes of accuracy when quantitating low levels of analyte, it may be necessary to use the low end of the calibration curve rather than the full range of the standard curve. Example: when attempting to quantitate approximately 10 ppb of analyte, generate a calibration curve consisting of the standards from 5 ppb to 100 ppb rather than the full range of the curve (5 ppb to 1000 ppb). This will reduce inaccuracy attributed to linear regression weighting of high concentration standards.

12.0 PROCEDURES

12.1 Acquisition Set up

12.1.1 Set up the sample list.

- 12.1.1.1 Assign a sample list filename using MO-DAY-last digit of year-increasing letter of the alphabet starting with a
- 12.1.1.2 Assign a method (MS file) for acquiring
- 12.1.1.3 Assign an HPLC program (Inlet file)
- 12.1.1.4 Type in sample descriptions and vial position numbers

- 12.1.2 To create a method click on method in the Acquisition control panel then mass spectrometer headings and select SIR (Single Ion Recording) or MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring). Set Ionization Mode as appropriate and mass to 499 or other appropriate masses. A full scan is usually collected along with the SIRs. Save acquisition method. If MS/MS instruments are employed, additional product ion fragmentation information may be collected. Refer to Micromass MassLynx GUIDE TO DATA ACQUISITION for additional information and MRM.

- 12.1.3 Typically the analytical batch run sequence begins and ends with a set of extracted matrix standards.

- 12.1.4 Samples are analyzed with a continuing calibration verification injected standard after every tenth sample. Solvent blanks should be analyzed periodically to monitor possible analyte carryover and are not considered samples but may be included as such.

12.2 Using the Autosampler

- 12.2.1 Set up sample tray according to the sample list prepared in Section 12.1.1.

- 12.2.2 Set-up the HP1100/autosampler at the following conditions or at conditions the analyst considers appropriate for optimal response. Record actual conditions in the instrument logbook:

- 12.2.2.1 Sample size = 10 μ L injection
- 12.2.2.2 Inject/sample = 1
- 12.2.2.3 Cycle time = 9 minutes

12.2.2.4 Solvent ramp conditions

Time	MeOH	2.0 mM Ammonium acetate
0.00 min.	40%	60%
1.0 min.	40%	60%
4.5 min.	95%	5%
6.5 min.	95%	5%
7.0 min.	40%	60%
9.0 mi.	40%	60%

12.2.2.5 Press the "Start" button.**12.3 Instrument Set-up**

12.3.1 Refer to ETS-9-24.0, "Operation and Maintenance of the Micromass Quattro II Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer Fitted with an Atmospheric Pressure Ionization Source," for more details.

12.3.2 Check the solvent level in reservoirs and refill if necessary.

12.3.3 Check the stainless steel capillary at the end of the probe. Use an eyepiece to check the tip. The tip should be flat with no jagged edges. If the tip is found to be unsatisfactory, disassemble the probe and replace the stainless steel capillary.

12.3.4 Turn on the nitrogen.

12.3.5 Open the tune page. Clicks on operate to initiate source block and desolvation heaters.

12.3.6 Open the Inlet Editor.

12.3.6.1 Set HPLC pump to "On"

12.3.6.2 Set the flow to 10 - 500 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ or as appropriate

12.3.6.3 Observe droplets coming out of the tip of the probe. A fine mist should be expelled with no nitrogen leaking around the tip of the probe. Readjust the tip of the probe if no mist is observed

12.3.6.4 Allow to equilibrate for approximately 10 minutes.

12.3.7 The instrument uses these parameters at the following settings. These settings may change in order to optimize the response:

12.3.7.1 Drying gas 250-400 liters/hour

12.3.7.2 ESI nebulizing gas 10-15 liters/hour

12.3.7.3 HPLC constant flow mode flow rate 10 - 500 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$

12.3.7.4 Pressure <400 bar (This parameter is not set, it is a guide to ensure the HPLC is operating correctly.)

12.3.7.5 Source block temperature 150°

12.3.7.6 Desolvation temperature 250°

12.3.8 Print the tune page, with its parameters, and store it in the study binder with a copy taped into the instrument log.

12.3.9 Click on start button in the Acquisition Control Panel (this may vary among MassLynx versions, refer to appropriate MassLynx User's Guide). Ensure start and end sample number includes all samples to be analyzed.

13.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND CALCULATIONS

13.1 Calculations:

13.1.4 Calculate matrix spike percent recoveries using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{\text{Observed Result} - \text{Background Result}}{\text{Expected Result}} \times 100$$

13.1.5 Calculate percent difference using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Difference} = \frac{\text{Expected Conc.} - \text{Calculated Conc.}}{\text{Expected Conc.}} \times 100$$

13.1.6 Calculate actual concentrations in matrix ($\mu\text{g/g}$):

$$\frac{(\text{ng of PFOS calc. from std. Curve} \times \text{Dilution Factor})}{\frac{(\text{Initial Weight of Liver (g)})}{\text{Final Volume (mL)}}} \times \frac{1 \mu\text{g}}{1000 \text{ ng}}$$

14.0 METHOD PERFORMANCE

14.1 Method Detection Limit (MDL) and Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) are method, analyte, and matrix specific. Refer to ETS-8-6.0, Attachment B for a listing of current validated MDL and LOQ values.

14.2 Solvent Blanks, Method Blanks and Matrix Blanks

14.2.1 Solvent blanks, method blanks, and matrix blanks must be below the lowest standard in the calibration curve.

14.3 Calibration Curves

14.3.1 The r^2 value for the calibration must be 0.980 or better.

14.4 Matrix Spikes

14.4.1 Matrix spike percent recoveries must be within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.

14.5 Continuing Calibration Verification

14.5.1 Continuing calibration verification percent recoveries must be within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.

14.6 If criteria listed in the method performance section are not met, maintenance may be performed on the system and samples reanalyzed or other actions as determined by the analyst. Document all actions in the appropriate logbook.

- 14.7 If data are to be reported when performance criteria have not been met, the data must be footnoted on tables and discussed in the text of the report.

15.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 15.1 Sample extract waste and flammable solvent is disposed in high BTU containers, and glass pipette waste is disposed in broken glass containers located in the laboratory.

16.0 RECORDS

- 16.1 Each page generated for a study must have the following information included either in the header or hand written on the page: study or project number, acquisition method, integration method, sample name, extraction date, dilution factor (if applicable), and analyst.
- 16.2 Print the tune page, sample list, and acquisition method from MassLynx to include in the appropriate study folder. Copy these pages and tape into the instrument runlog.
- 16.3 Plot the calibration curve by linear regression, weighted 1/x, then print these graphs and store in the study folder.
- 16.4 Print data integration summary, integration method, and chromatograms from MassLynx and store in the study folder.
- 16.5 Summarize data using suitable software (Excel 5.0+) and store in the study folder, refer to Attachment A for an example of a summary spreadsheet.
- 16.6 Back up electronic data to appropriate medium. Record in study notebook the file name and location of backup electronic data.

17.0 TABLES, DIAGRAMS, FLOWCHARTS, AND VALIDATION DATA

- 17.1 Attachment A: ETS-8-7.0 Data summary spreadsheet

18.0 REFERENCES

- 18.1 FACT-M-2.1, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical Compounds from Liver for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"
- 18.2 ETS-9-24.0, "Operation and Maintenance of the Micromass Atmospheric Pressure Ionization/Mass Spectrometer Quattro II triple quadrupole Systems"
- 18.3 The validation report associated with this method is ETS-8-6.0 & 7.0-V-1

19.0 AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

- 19.1 ETS-8-6.0, "Extraction of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemical Compounds from Liver or Fluid for Analysis Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

20.0 REVISIONS

Revision
Number

Reason For Revision

Revision
Date

Laboratory Study #

Study:
Test Material:
Matrix/Final Solvent:
Method/Revision:
Analytical Equipment System Number:
Instrument Software/Version:
Filename:
R-Squared Value:
Slope:
Y Intercept:
Date of Extraction/Analyst:
Date of Analysis/Analyst:

Group Dose	Sample#	Concentration ng/g	Initial Wt. g	Dilution Factor	Final Conc. ug/g

Slope: Taken from linear regression equation.

Group/Dose: Taken from the study folder.

Sample#: Taken from the study folder.

Concentration (ng/g): Taken from the MassLynx integration summary.

Initial Wt. (g): Taken from the study folder.

Dilution Factor: Taken from the study folder.

Final Conc. (ug/g): Calculated by dividing the initial volume from the concentration

Study #: FACT-TOX-028

3M Environmental Lab -- Method Modification

Method:

ETS-8-7.0 "Analysis of Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate or Other Fluorochemicals in Liver Extracts Using HPLC-Electrospray/Mass Spectrometry"

Section modified: 10.3.2, 14.5.1, add sections 14.3.2-14.3.6

Effective date of modifications: July 22, 1999

Section 10.3.2**Method reads:**

- 10.3.2 Analyze a mid-range calibration standard after every tenth sample, with a minimum of one per batch.

Modify method to read:

- 10.3.2 Analyze a mid-range calibration standard at least after every ten samples, with a minimum of one per batch.

Section 14.5.1**Method reads:**

- 14.5.1 Continuing calibration verification percent recoveries must be within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.

Modify method to read:

- 14.5.1 At least one continuing calibration verification per ten samples must show a percent recovery within $\pm 30\%$ of the spiked concentration.

Section 14.3.2**Method reads:**

NA

Modify method to read:

- 14.3.2 The second (bracketing) calibration curve may be deactivated if instrumental drift affects the data. The first curve and acceptable calibration checks shall bracket usable data.

Study #: FACT-TOX-028

Section 14.3.3

Method reads:

NA

Modify method to read:

- 14.3.3 Calibration standards with peak areas less than 2 times the curve matrix blank should be deactivated to disqualify a data range that may be affected by background levels of the analyte.

Section 14.3.4

Method reads:

NA

Modify method to read:

- 14.3.4 Low or high curve points may be deactivated to optimize a linear range appropriate to the data.

Section 14.3.5

Method reads:

NA

Modify method to read:

- 14.3.5 A curve point may be deactivated if it deviates more than 30% from the theoretical value when the curve is evaluated over a linear range appropriate to the data.

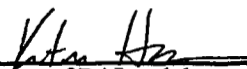
Section 14.3.6

Method reads:

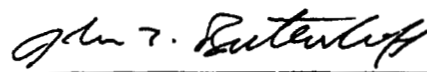
NA

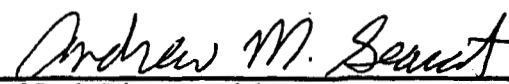
Modify method to read:

- 14.3.6 A valid calibration curve must contain at least 5 active points.


Signature of PAI and date

11/29/00

 5 DEC 2000
Signature of Sponsor and date

 12/4/00
Signature of Study Director and date

Appendix D: Data Tables

Table 8. Rat Serum Week 5 Data for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sample #	PFOS µg/mL	PFOSA µg/mL	M556 µg/mL	M570 µg/mL
Group 1 0 ppm	C95911M	0.00937	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.00864
	C95912M	<LOQ (0.00848)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00495)
	C95913M	<LOQ (0.00848)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00495)
	C95914M	<LOQ (0.00848)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00495)
	C95915M	0.0111	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.00963
	C95991F	0.0298	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.00802
	C95992F	0.0486	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.00862
	C95993F	0.0431	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.00971
	C95994F	0.0422	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.00949
	C95995F	0.0387	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.00980)	0.0185
Group 2 3 ppm	C95931M	1.90	0.0196	0.674	4.29
	C95932M	2.30	0.0179	0.440	3.18
	C95933M	1.94	0.0211	0.524	3.63
	C95934M	1.88	0.0210	0.743	3.98
	C95935M	2.36	0.0279	0.943	4.19
	C96011F	3.12	0.0448	0.442	2.29
	C96012F	3.65	0.0394	0.323	2.29
	C96013F	4.25	0.0676	0.628	4.39
	C96014F	4.66	0.0618	0.448	3.22
	C96015F	4.62	0.0682	0.590	5.11
Group 3 30 ppm	C95951M	24.3	0.420	5.98	39.5
	C95952M	27.9	0.471	6.42	40.4
	C95953M	30.1	0.547	10.1	45.1
	C95954M	28.8	0.451	8.07	43.3
	C95955M	34.0	0.503	6.78	44.2
	C96031F	41.0	0.649	4.34	33.4
	C96032F	52.8	0.775	3.40	31.8
	C96033F	41.6	0.869	7.57	33.1
	C96034F	38.7	0.498	7.98	35.0
	C96035F	50.2	0.857	5.87	36.0
Group 4 100 ppm	C95971M	48.2	0.599	10.2	51.4
	C95972M	47.1	0.660	11.3	57.4
	C95973M	56.2	0.745	15.9	54.9
	C95974M	53.2	0.777	14.5	62.5
	C95975M	55.8	0.658	12.0	61.3
	C96051F	63.8	1.27	10.6	64.6
	C96052F	69.5	1.20	20.1	68.4
	C96053F	75.2	1.23	17.0	51.2
	C96054F	50.3	1.20	14.2	51.3
	C96055F	58.1	1.41	12.3	62.5

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to $\pm 30\%$.

Table 9. Rat Serum Week 14 Data for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sample #	PFOS µg/mL	PFOSA µg/mL	M556 µg/mL	M570 µg/mL
Group 1 0 ppm	C95907M	<LOQ (0.0215)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95908M	0.0226	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95910M	<LOQ (0.0215)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95916M	<LOQ (0.0215)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95917M	<LOQ (0.0215)	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95981F	0.0370	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95982F	0.0908	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95989F	0.0809	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95998F	0.0701	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
	C95999F	0.0701	<LOQ (0.00980)	<LOQ (0.0249)	<LOQ (0.00980)
Group 2 3 ppm	C95923M	3.45	0.0598	1.07	3.07
	C95929M	4.38	0.0348	1.25	2.99
	C95930M	4.12	0.0367	0.764	4.35
	C95938M	4.10	0.0308	0.820	3.54
	C95940M	3.65	0.0364	0.960	3.90
	C96004F	6.89	0.0415	0.709	3.75
	C96005F	9.41	0.0618	0.547	3.28
	C96009F	10.2	0.0688	0.637	3.05
	C96017F	8.57	0.0523	0.672	4.06
	C96018F	11.3	0.0668	1.01	3.53
Group 3 30 ppm	C95945M	44.7	0.663	9.00	23.4
	C95946M	38.9	0.497	6.94	20.1
	C95956M	36.9	0.453	8.22	22.7
	C95957M	33.8	0.486	8.22	20.5
	C95959M	46.6	0.571	6.82	16.4
	C96028F	56.0	0.742	5.95	24.1
	C96029F	79.9	0.780	7.08	21.3
	C96036F	74.7	0.726	7.14	21.4
	C96037F	65.6	0.649	7.30	18.2
	C96039F	66.8	1.05	7.29	22.2
Group 4 100 ppm	C95966M	104	1.27	26.7	32.6
	C95970M	134	0.784	22.7	16.7
	C95976M	109	0.946	26.8	20.6
	C95978M	110	0.890	26.9	22.2
	C95979M	101	0.905	22.6	26.3
	C96041F	178	1.25	23.9	25.0
	C96043F	135	1.55	24.7	27.0
	C96057F	238	1.33	21.3	23.2
	C96058F	185	1.19	29.4	26.7
	C96059F	262	0.969	30.0	21.0

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to $\pm 30\%$.

Table 10. Rat Liver Week 5 Data for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sample #	PFOS µg/g	PFOSA µg/g	M556 µg/g	M570 µg/g
Group 1 0 ppm	C95911M	0.134	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.00989	0.0318
	C95912M	0.134	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.00683	0.0213
	C95913M	0.124	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.00654	0.0324
	C95914M	0.104	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.00611)	<LOQ (0.0122)
	C95915M	0.158	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.00611)	0.0159
	C95991F	0.0589	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.00611)	0.0198
	C95992F	0.0399	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.00611)	0.0129
	C95993F	0.0705	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.00611)	0.0157
	C95994F	0.0741	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.00611)	0.0238
	C95995F	0.0839	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0102	0.0442
Group 2 3 ppm	C95931M	17.9	1.15	2.00	6.88
	C95932M	19.9	0.733	1.83	6.97
	C95933M	18.6	1.05	2.41	8.39
	C95934M	15.7	1.15	1.94	6.89
	C95935M	15.0	1.61	1.86	6.90
	C96011F	18.7	2.10	1.99	5.97
	C96012F	11.2	0.877	1.03	3.09
	C96013F	8.50	1.54	0.917	4.35
	C96014F	8.45	0.555	0.846	2.22
	C96015F	7.95	0.777	0.667	2.98
Group 3 30 ppm	C95951M	82.0	8.67	23.4	85.5
	C95952M	98.9	6.70	21.1	78.4
	C95953M	72.1	8.01	21.9	72.4
	C95954M	88.6	8.66	21.7	99.8
	C95955M	84.1	11.3	21.5	88.2
	C96031F	70.3	5.92	10.8	30.4
	C96032F	146	7.47	17.6	47.8
	C96033F	77.4	6.97	11.5	27.3
	C96034F	80.4	6.16	15.9	42.6
	C96035F	96.0	4.25	11.6	33.3
Group 4 100 ppm	C95971M	224	15.3	54.4	163
	C95972M	141	10.6	45.7	138
	C95973M	159	12.0	50.8	132
	C95974M	221	15.4	62.7	176
	C95975M	216	13.3	55.8	157
	C96051F	197	12.3	34.7	114
	C96052F	218	14.2	48.5	141
	C96053F	275	14.4	46.0	124
	C96054F	208	15.4	46.1	138
	C96055F	218	14.5	29.4	123

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to $\pm 30\%$. Determination of M556 levels in liver may be biased low and should be considered quantitative to $\pm 50\%$.

Table 11. Rat Liver Week 14 Data for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sample #	PFOS µg/g	PFOSA µg/g	M556 µg/g	M570 µg/g
Group 1 0 ppm	C95907M	0.216	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0164	0.0466
	C95908M	0.249	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0196	0.0388
	C95910M	0.320	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0151	0.0566
	C95916M	0.107	0.0125	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0827
	C95917M	0.0945	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0209
	C95981F	0.0555	0.0122	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0183
	C95982F	0.160	0.0164	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0242
	C95989F	0.159	0.0153	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0606
	C95998F	0.146	0.0237	0.0246	0.125
Group 2 3 ppm	C95999F	0.0768	<LOQ (0.0122)	<LOQ (0.0122)	0.0248
	C95923M	23.8	1.81	1.94	7.27
	C95929M	25.7	10.8	1.45	4.08
	C95930M	22.3	5.88	1.66	5.48
	C95938M	29.5	5.01	1.39	5.09
	C95940M	29.3	7.88	1.88	5.56
	C96004F	17.8	1.47	1.03	3.83
	C96005F	42.7	2.67	1.30	6.08
	C96009F	45.6	2.25	1.42	4.86
Group 3 30 ppm	C96017F	31.7	2.70	1.00	4.67
	C96018F	47.0	2.07	1.94	4.51
	C95945M	233	27.6	45.4	171
	C95946M	234	18.9	31.5	162
	C95956M	213	20.8	34.7	152
	C95957M	195	16.7	37.8	166
	C95959M	311	24.2	50.4	196
	C96028F	203	14.2	11.4	93.7
	C96029F	403	13.4	19.2	86.3
Group 4 100 ppm	C96036F	336	11.7	15.3	88.1
	C96037F	309	26.8	13.1	75.6
	C96039F	215	14.7	13.6	71.4
	C95966M	651	30.4	118	347
	C95970M	822	25.8	90.4	229
	C95976M	729	32.3	103	278
	C95978M	665	29.6	95.3	259
	C95979M	783	30.8	115	346
	C96041F	717	26.0	35.4	136
	C96043F	610	24.7	39.5	148
	C96057F	820	27.0	39.0	139
	C96058F	759	24.6	30.8	106
	C96059F	800	23.9	34.4	108

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to $\pm 30\%$. Determination of M556 levels in liver may be biased low and should be considered quantitative to $\pm 50\%$.

Table 12. Data Summary of Average Week 5 Rat Serum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) and Standard Deviation ($\pm\text{SD}$) for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sex (n=5)	PFOS Average $\pm\text{SD}$	PFOSA Average $\pm\text{SD}$	M556 Average $\pm\text{SD}$	M570 Average $\pm\text{SD}$
Group 1 0 ppm	Male	0.00918 ± 0.00113	<LOQ NA	<LOQ NA	0.00662 ± 0.00232
	Female	0.0405 ± 0.00691	<LOQ NA	<LOQ NA	0.0109 ± 0.00430
Group 2 3 ppm	Male	2.08 ± 0.232	0.0215 ± 0.00380	0.665 ± 0.196	3.85 ± 0.453
	Female	4.06 ± 0.664	0.0563 ± 0.0134	0.486 ± 0.123	3.46 ± 1.26
Group 3 30 ppm	Male	29.0 ± 3.52	0.478 ± 0.0488	7.47 ± 1.66	42.5 ± 2.44
	Female	44.9 ± 6.24	0.730 ± 0.157	5.83 ± 1.99	33.9 ± 1.68
Group 4 100 ppm	Male	52 ± 4.23	0.688 ± 0.0722	12.8 ± 2.34	57.5 ± 4.59
	Female	63.4 ± 9.71	1.26 ± 0.0889	14.9 ± 3.77	59.6 ± 7.92

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to $\pm 30\%$. NA = Not Applicable

Table 13. Data Summary of Average Week 14 Rat Serum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) and Standard Deviation ($\pm\text{SD}$) for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sex (n=5)	PFOS Average $\pm\text{SD}$	PFOSA Average $\pm\text{SD}$	M556 Average $\pm\text{SD}$	M570 Average $\pm\text{SD}$
Group 1 0 ppm	Male	0.0217 ± 0.000512	<LOQ NA	<LOQ NA	<LOQ NA
	Female	0.0698 ± 0.0202	<LOQ NA	<LOQ NA	<LOQ NA
Group 2 3 ppm	Male	3.94 ± 0.377	0.0397 ± 0.0115	0.973 ± 0.197	3.57 ± 0.571
	Female	9.30 ± 1.67	0.0582 ± 0.0113	0.714 ± 0.174	3.53 ± 0.393
Group 3 30 ppm	Male	40.2 ± 5.38	0.534 ± 0.0840	7.84 ± 0.936	20.6 ± 2.72
	Female	68.6 ± 9.14	0.790 ± 0.154	6.95 ± 0.568	21.4 ± 2.11
Group 4 100 ppm	Male	111 ± 13.0	0.958 ± 0.182	25.2 ± 2.26	23.7 ± 6.06
	Female	200 ± 50.5	1.26 ± 0.212	25.9 ± 3.73	24.6 ± 2.51

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to $\pm 30\%$. NA = Not Applicable

Table 14. Data Summary of Average Week 5 Rat Liver Concentration (µg/g) and Standard Deviation (±SD) for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sex (n=5)	PFOS Average ±SD	PFOSA Average ±SD	M556 Average ±SD	M570 Average ±SD
Group 1 0 ppm	Male	0.131 ±0.0197	<LOQ NA	0.00710 ±0.00159	0.0227 ±0.00915
	Female	0.0655 ±0.0169	<LOQ NA	0.00693 ±0.00184	0.0233 ±0.0124
Group 2 3 ppm	Male	17.4 ±2.03	1.14 ±0.313	2.01 ±0.235	7.20 ±0.664
	Female	11.0 ±4.50	1.17 ±0.637	1.09 ±0.521	3.72 ±1.47
Group 3 30 ppm	Male	85.2 ±9.77	8.67 ±1.67	21.9 ±0.878	84.9 ±10.4
	Female	94.0 ±30.6	6.15 ±1.23	13.5 ±3.08	36.3 ±8.62
Group 4 100 ppm	Male	192 ±39.2	13.3 ±2.09	53.9 ±6.29	153 ±18.2
	Female	223 ±30.4	14.1 ±1.14	40.9 ±8.39	128 ±11.5

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to ±30%. Determination of M556 levels in liver may be biased low and should be considered quantitative to ±50%. NA = Not Applicable

Table 15. Data Summary of Average Week 14 Rat Liver Concentration (µg/g) and Standard Deviation (±SD) for FACT-TOX-028

Group Dose	Sex	PFOS Average ±SD	PFOSA Average ±SD	M556 Average ±SD	M570 Average ±SD
Group 1 0 ppm	Male	0.197 ±0.0960	0.0123 ±0.000114	0.0151 ±0.00310	0.0491 ±0.0229
	Female	0.120 ±0.0498	0.0160 ±0.00470	0.0147 ±0.00556	0.0506 ±0.0448
Group 2 3 ppm	Male	26.1 ±3.23	6.28 ±3.35	1.67 ±0.249	5.50 ±1.15
	Female	36.9 ±12.3	2.23 ±0.505	1.34 ±0.381	4.79 ±0.820
Group 3 30 ppm	Male	237 ±44.1	21.6 ±4.32	39.9 ±7.79	169 ±16.4
	Female	293 ±84.0	16.2 ±6.1	14.5 ±2.98	83.0 ±9.23
Group 4 100 ppm	Male	730 ±73.9	29.8 ±2.43	104 ±12.0	292 ±53.0
	Female	741 ±83.3	25.3 ±1.24	35.8 ±3.55	128 ±19.3

It is not possible to verify true recovery of endogenous analyte from tissues without radio-labeled reference material. The only measurement of accuracy available at this time, matrix spike studies, indicate that the data quantitative to ±30%. Determination of M556 levels in liver may be biased low and should be considered quantitative to ±50%. NA = Not Applicable

Table 16. Approximate LOQ Values Used in FACT-TOX-028 Analyses by Matrix, Compound and Usage Dates

Matrix	Compound	LOQ	Usage Dates
Liver	PFOS	0.0122 / 0.0306 µg/g	10/23 to 11/02/00
	PFOSA	0.00611 / 0.0306 / 0.0122 µg/g	10/23 to 11/02/00
	M556	0.00611 / 0.0306 / 0.0122 µg/g	10/23 to 11/02/00
	M570	0.0122 / 0.0306 µg/g	10/23 to 11/02/00
Sera	PFOS	0.00848 / 0.0215 µg/mL	10/02 to 11/02/00
	PFOSA	0.00445 / 0.00980 µg/mL	10/02 to 11/02/00
	M556	0.00980 / 0.0249 µg/mL	10/02 to 11/02/00
	M570	0.00495 / 0.00980 µg/mL	10/02 to 11/02/00

Table 17. FACT-TOX-028 Rat Liver Week 5 Precision Data for PFOS and PFOSA

Group Dose	Sample #	PFOS µg/g	PFOS Mean	PFOS Relative % Difference	PFOSA µg/g	PFOSA Mean	PFOSA Relative % Difference
Group 2 3 ppm	C95931M-1	15.5	15.7	1.92	0.754	0.935	38.6
	C95931M-2	15.8			1.12		
	C95932M-1	17.9	19.2	13.1	0.732	0.668	19.0
	C95932M-2	20.4			0.605		
	C95934M-1	15.5	15.0	6.67	1.01	1.00	0.400
	C95934M-2	14.5			1.00		
	C96011F-1	21.6	21.3	2.82	0.764	0.860	22.3
	C96011F-2	21.0			0.956		
	C96014F-1	20.1	18.7	15.0	0.511	0.452	26.2
	C96014F-2	17.3			0.392		
	C96015F-1	17.5	17.6	1.14	0.940	0.880	13.5
	C96015F-2	17.7			0.821		
	Average Percent Difference			6.76			20.0

Table 18. FACT-TOX-028 Rat Liver Week 5 Precision Data for M556 and M570

Group Dose	Sample #	M556 µg/g	M556 Mean	M556 Relative % Difference	M570 µg/g	M570 Mean	M570 Relative % Difference
Group 2 3 ppm	C95931M-1	1.82	1.99	16.7	7.44	8.20	18.4
	C95931M-2	2.16			8.95		
	C95932M-1	1.73	1.75	2.83	7.90	7.86	1.12
	C95932M-2	1.77			7.81		
	C95934M-1	1.91	1.74	20.1	6.99	6.87	3.45
	C95934M-2	1.56			6.75		
	C96011F-1	1.60	1.75	17.9	6.00	6.18	5.77
	C96011F-2	1.91			6.36		
	C96014F-1	1.85	1.56	37.4	5.94	5.43	18.9
	C96014F-2	1.27			4.92		
	C96015F-1	0.955	1.05	18.4	5.75	5.89	4.75
	C96015F-2	1.15			6.03		
	Average Percent Difference			18.9			8.72

Appendix E: Data Spreadsheets

Study:

Product Number(Test Substance):

Marie

Method/Revision:

Analytical Equipment System Number:

NEW! Super 8mm

Filament

R-Squared Value

Block
K-squared value

Y-intercept:

Y. Ishikawa:
Deputy of Extramural/Abstract:

Index of Extraction/Analyst:
Index of Analysis/Analyst:

Date of Analysis/Analyst:

Date of Data Reduction/Analysis: _____
Sample No. _____

Sample Data

RAT SERUM WEEKS

Group	Dose	Sample #	Serotype	MSS6 Dilution Factor	MSS6 Conc. mg/L	Fluoresce (optical)	Concentration of MSS6 mg/L or % Bar	MSS4 mg/L	SED Mg/500 RPD	Extensive Verified	MSS79 Dilution Factor	MSS79 Conc. mg/L	Fluoresce (optical)	Concentration of MSS79 mg/L or % Bar	MSS79 mg/mL	SED Mg/500 RPD	NA	NA	
Group 1 0 ppm	Michael Hill	R1509136-H100 BE-1-1	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002003	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002003	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-2	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002019	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002019	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-3	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002020	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002020	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-4	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002021	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002021	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-5	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002022	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002022	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-6	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002023	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002023	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-7	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002024	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002024	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-8	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002025	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002025	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-9	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002026	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002026	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-1-10	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002027	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002027	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
Group 2 1 ppm	Michael Hill	R1509136-H100 BE-2-1	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002028	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002028	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-2	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002029	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002029	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-3	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002030	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002030	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-4	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002031	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002031	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-5	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002032	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002032	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-6	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002033	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002033	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-7	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002034	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002034	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-8	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002035	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002035	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-9	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002036	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002036	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-2-10	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002037	<LOQ (9.80 mg/L)	<LOQ	NA	NA	1	0.00	AOI1002037	<LOQ (4.95 mg/L)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
Group 3 10 ppm	Michael Hill	R1509136-H100 BE-3-1	NA	10	4.0	AOI1002038	0.624	<LOQ	NA	NA	10	4.0	AOI1002038	0.624	4.0	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-2	NA	10	52.4	AOI1002039	0.843	<LOQ	NA	NA	10	52.4	AOI1002039	0.843	52.4	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-3	NA	10	74.3	AOI1002040	0.943	<LOQ	NA	NA	10	74.3	AOI1002040	0.943	74.3	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-4	NA	10	32.3	AOI1002041	0.323	<LOQ	0.665	29.5	2nd analysis OK	10	32.3	AOI1002041	0.323	32.3	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-5	NA	10	45.8	AOI1002042	0.458	<LOQ	<LOQ	0.196	2nd analysis OK	10	45.8	AOI1002042	0.458	45.8	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-6	NA	10	45.8	AOI1002043	0.458	<LOQ	<LOQ	23.4	2nd analysis OK	10	45.8	AOI1002043	0.458	45.8	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-7	NA	10	59.9	AOI1002044	0.599	<LOQ	0.666	23.4	2nd analysis OK	10	59.9	AOI1002044	0.599	59.9	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-8	NA	100	4.0	AOI1002045	0.4	3.98	<LOQ	0.1219	2nd analysis OK	100	4.0	AOI1002045	0.4	3.98	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-9	NA	100	101.8	AOI1002046	10.18	16.1	<LOQ	22.3	2nd analysis OK	100	101.8	AOI1002046	10.18	16.1	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-3-10	NA	100	86.7	AOI1002047	8.67	6.78	7.47	1.66	2nd analysis OK	100	86.7	AOI1002047	8.67	6.78	NA	NA	NA
Group 4 100 ppm	Michael Hill	R1509136-H100 BE-4-1	NA	100	67.8	AOI1002048	6.78	7.47	22.3	NA	100	67.8	AOI1002048	6.78	67.8	NA	NA	NA	
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-2	NA	100	43.4	AOI1002049	4.34	<LOQ	<LOQ	42.5	NA	100	43.4	AOI1002049	4.34	42.5	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-3	NA	100	79.7	AOI1002050	7.97	7.97	<LOQ	42.5	NA	100	79.7	AOI1002050	7.97	42.5	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-4	NA	100	58.7	AOI1002051	5.87	5.87	<LOQ	42.5	NA	100	58.7	AOI1002051	5.87	42.5	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-5	NA	100	102	AOI1002052	10.2	10.2	<LOQ	1.00	NA	100	102	AOI1002052	10.2	1.00	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-6	NA	100	11.3	AOI1002053	1.13	1.13	<LOQ	1.00	NA	100	11.3	AOI1002053	1.13	1.00	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-7	NA	100	14.5	AOI1002054	1.45	1.45	<LOQ	13.3	NA	100	14.5	AOI1002054	1.45	13.3	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-8	NA	100	130	AOI1002055	13.0	13.0	<LOQ	2.34	NA	100	130	AOI1002055	13.0	2.34	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-9	NA	100	201	AOI1002056	20.1	20.1	<LOQ	34.1	NA	100	201	AOI1002056	20.1	34.1	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-4-10	NA	100	142	AOI1002057	14.2	14.2	<LOQ	34.1	NA	100	142	AOI1002057	14.2	34.1	NA	NA	NA
Group 5 50 ppm	Michael Hill	R1509136-H100 BE-5-1	NA	100	133	AOI1002058	13.3	14.9	33.6	NA	100	133	AOI1002058	13.3	14.9	33.6	NA	NA	NA
		R1509136-H100 BE-5-2	NA	100	133	AOI1002059	13.3	14.9	33.6	33.6	2nd analysis OK	100	133	AOI1002059	13.3	14.9	33.6	NA	NA

Limit of Quantitation (LOQ): PFOS = 5.55 ng/mL, PFOSA = 4.79 ppb, MS 56 = 19.2 ppb, MS 70 = 4.95 ppb

* High recovery confirmed with 1000.00 analysis. LAC 10/11/00

1990-1991

Date Entered/By: 10/11/00, 10/12/00, 10/19/00, 10/26/00, 11/06/00 LAC

File Encrypted: 11/11/00, 10/12/00, 10/19/00, 11/06/00, 11/07/00 KJH

PF08 = Perfluorooctanoicamide
PF09A = Perfluorooctanoicamide
M556 = CMF17SO2NHCH2COOH
M570 = CMF17SO2NHCH2COOH

Coronae 6319-215 EACT-TOX 028 Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PBQS, PBQSA, MSQS, and MSQSA in the 11-Week Dietary Study of Cd-CDA (NTP 1015 PB-14a)

Limit of Quantitation (LOQ): HOS = 5.55 ng/mL (ppb), PFOSA = 4.79 ppb, MS6 = 19.2 ppb, MS70 = 9.80 ppb

PFOSA = Perfluorooctanoic acid
M556 = C₈F₁₇SO₂N(H)CH₂COOH
M570 = C₈F₁₇SO₂N(CH₃)CH₂COOH

[illegible]

Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) updated for purity on 01/01/01. PFOS = 12.3 ng/g, 30.6 ng/g. LAC 01/01/01
 *** Low recovery confirmed with 1027700 and 1106900 analysis. LAC 11/07/00
 + CC-VI bracketing these data weren't viable +/- 30%. Curve also analyzed every 5 samples were within criteria. LAC 11/06/00

Date Entered/Analyte:	1027700, 1103300, 1107700, 1200000 LAC/SURH
Date Verified/Analyte: <td>1108300, 1109000, 1211000 LAC/HPLAC</td>	1108300, 1109000, 1211000 LAC/HPLAC
Purity Entered/Verified: <td>1220000 LAC, 1277700 none</td>	1220000 LAC, 1277700 none

PFOS = Perfluorooctanesulfonate
PFOSA = Perfluorooctanesulfonamide
M536 = C₆F₁₇SO₂N(CH₂)₂COOH
M570 = C₆F₁₇SO₂N(CH₂)₂CH₂COOH

FACT-TOX-028
Continued 6319-325

Continued 6319-325, FACT-TOX-028 Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOA, M79, and M79 in the 13-Week Dietary Study of Calcein (SD) NOS NR Zoon

Study:
Product Name: (Test Solution) 2

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ETS-4-7.0
Exam 97

TUG-028-4-4-225-7E-01

2/20/2001
12:34 PM

FACT-TOX-022
Covance# 6329-225

[illegible]

06/25/11 10:47:30

Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) updated for purity on 01/12/19! $POB = 12.3 \text{ ng/g}$. LAC 01/12/19!

Date Entered/Analyzed	Date Verified/Analyzed	Priority Entered/Verified
12/18/00, 12/27/00 LAC	12/20/00 LAC	

TOX-028-Gov-223-7E.xls

FACT-TOX-028
Covance# 6329-725

Genes 6:26-224. FACT-V03-424 Determination of the Presence and Concentration of PFOS, PFOA, M5SA, and M379 in the 12-Week Dietary Study of CACDSB (NID) 1028 08. 04. 04

T-4314
 Rat Liver
 ETS-8-6.0 & ETS
 Aerosol 08.2498
 Monodysm 3.4
 12/97/00 RWV
 12/13/00 MGH
 12/14/00 KJH

Fluorescence	See Attachments
R-Squared Value	See Attachments
Slope	See Attachments
Y-Intercept	See Attachments

RAT LIVER WEEK 5 PRODUCTION

Table 1. Comparison of the results of the three methods for the three samples												
Sample	Sample ID	Sample Name	Method 1			Method 2			Method 3			Relative Difference
			Mean	Stdev	SE	Mean	Stdev	SE	Mean	Stdev	SE	
Sample 1	1	Sample 1-1	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	Sample 1-2	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3	Sample 1-3	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sample 2	4	Sample 2-1	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5	Sample 2-2	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6	Sample 2-3	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sample 3	7	Sample 3-1	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	8	Sample 3-2	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9	Sample 3-3	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Limits of Quantization (LOQ) updated for purity on 01/31/11 PFOB - 12.2 mg/g LAC 01/31/11

PF08 = Perfluorooctanoic Acids
PF09A = Perfluorooctanoic Monomide
M356 = C₈F₁₇SO₂NH(CH₂)₆COOH
M378 = C₈F₁₇SO₂NH(CH₂)₆COOH

Date Entered/Analyst:	12/18/00, 12/27/00 LAC
-----------------------	------------------------

Date Entered/Analyst:	12/18/00, 12/27/00 LAC
-----------------------	------------------------

Date Verified/Analyzed: 12/28/00 LAC
Policy Entered/Verified:Date Verified/Analyzed: 12/28/00 LAC
Policy Entered/Verified:

Appendix F: Example Calculations

Formula Used for Sera Analyses in Study FACT-TOX-028

$$\text{AR (ng/mL)} \times \text{DF} \times \text{PC} \times \frac{\text{FV (mL)}}{\text{EV (mL)}} \times \frac{1.0 \mu\text{g}}{1000 \text{ ng}} = \text{Reported Concentration } (\mu\text{g/mL})$$

Calculation Used for Group 3, Week 5, Animal ID C96031F (PFOS)

$$475 \text{ ng/mL} \times 100 \times 0.864 \times \frac{1.0 \text{ mL}}{1.0 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{1.0 \mu\text{g}}{1000 \text{ ng}} = 41.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

AR— Analytical result from MassLynx summary

DF— Dilution factor

FV—Final extract volume (1.0 mL unless otherwise noted)

EV—Volume of sera extracted

PC—Purity Correction (for PFOS, only)

Formula Used for Liver Analyses in Study FACT-TOX-028

$$\text{AR (ng/g)} \times \frac{\partial \text{ curve}^{(1)}}{\partial \text{ sample}} \times \text{DF} \times \text{PC} \times \frac{1.0 \mu\text{g}}{1000 \text{ ng}} = \text{Reported Concentration } (\mu\text{g/g})$$

⁽¹⁾ $\partial \text{ curve}$ is assumed to be: $\frac{1 \text{ g liver}}{5 \text{ mL H}_2\text{O}}$

Calculation Used for Group 3, Week 5, Animal ID C96032 (PFOS)

$$353 \text{ ng/g} \times \frac{1 \text{ g/ 5 mL}}{1.0443 \text{ g/ 5mL}} \times 500 \times 0.864 \times \frac{1.0 \mu\text{g}}{1000 \text{ ng}} = 146 \mu\text{g/g}$$

AR— Analytical result from MassLynx summary

$\partial \text{ curve}$ —Density of the liver standard curve, assumed to be 1g liver/ 5 ml water

$\partial \text{ sample}$ —Density of the liver sample (g sample/ 5 mL H₂O)

DF— Dilution factor

PC—Purity Correction (for PFOS, only)

Formula Used for Liver Precision Analyses in Study FACT-TOX-028

$$\frac{|(\text{Replicate 1}(\text{ng/g}) - \text{Replicate 2}(\text{ng/g}))|}{\text{Average of Replicates 1 and 2}(\text{ng/g})} \times 100\% = \text{Relative Percent Difference}$$

Calculation Used for Group 2, Week 5, Animal ID C95931M (PFOS)

$$\frac{|(15.5 \text{ ng/g} - 15.8 \text{ ng/g})|}{(15.5 \text{ ng/g} + 15.8 \text{ ng/g}) / 2} \times 100\% = 1.92\%$$

Appendix G: Interim Certificate(s) of Analysis



Centre Analytical Laboratories, Inc.

3048 Research Drive

State College, PA 16801

Phone: (814) 231-8032

Fax: (814) 231-1253 or (814) 231-1580

INTERIM CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Revision 1(9/7/00)

Centre Analytical Laboratories COA Reference #: 023-018B

3M Product: PFOS, Lot 171

Reference #: SD-009

Purity: 86.4%

Test Name	Specifications	Result
Purity ¹		86.4%
Appearance	White Crystalline Powder	Conforms
Identification NMR		Positive
Metals (ICP/MS)		
1. Calcium		1. 0.017 wt./wt.%
2. Magnesium		2. 0.007 wt./wt.%
3. Sodium		3. 1.355 wt./wt.%
4. Potassium ²		4. 6.552 wt./wt.%
5. Nickel		5. 0.003 wt./wt.%
6. Iron		6. 0.004 wt./wt.%
7. Manganese		7. <0.001 wt./wt.%
Total % Impurity (NMR)		1.00 wt./wt.%
Total % Impurity (LC/MS)		10.60 wt./wt.%
Total % Impurity (GC/MS)		None Detected
Related Compounds – POAA		0.30 wt./wt.%
Residual Solvents (TGA)		None Detected
Purity by DSC		Not Applicable ³
Inorganic Anions (IC)		
1. Chloride		1. <0.015 wt./wt.%
2. Fluoride		2. 0.27 wt./wt.%
3. Bromide		3. <0.040 wt./wt.%
4. Nitrate		4. <0.009 wt./wt.%
5. Nitrite		5. <0.006 wt./wt.%
6. Phosphate		6. <0.007 wt./wt.%
7. Sulfate ⁴		7. 8.82 wt./wt.%
Organic Acids ⁵ (IC)		
1. TFA		1. <0.1 wt./wt.%
2. PFPA		2. <0.1 wt./wt.%
3. HFBA		3. <0.1 wt./wt.%
4. NFPA		4. <0.25 wt./wt.%
Elemental Analysis ⁶ :		
1. Carbon	1. Theoretical Value = 17.8%	1. 12.08 wt./wt.%
2. Hydrogen	2. Theoretical Value = 0%	2. 0.794 wt./wt.%
3. Nitrogen	3. Theoretical Value = 0%	3. 1.61 wt./wt.%
4. Sulfur	4. Theoretical Value = 5.95%	4. 10.1 wt./wt.%
5. Fluorine	5. Theoretical Value = 60%	5. 50.4 wt./wt.%

COA023-018B

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**Centre Analytical Laboratories, Inc.**3048 Research Drive
Phone: (814) 231-8032 Fax: (814) 231-1253 or (814) 231-1580
State College, PA 16801**INTERIM CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS****Centre Analytical Laboratories COA Reference #: 023-018B**

Date of Last Analysis: 08/31/00

Expiration Date: 08/31/01

Storage Conditions: Frozen $\leq -10^{\circ}\text{C}$

Re-assessment Date: 08/31/01

¹Purity = 100% - (sum of metal impurities, 1.39% + LC/MS impurities, 10.60% + Inorganic Fluoride, 0.27% + NMR impurities, 1.00% + POAA, 0.30%)
Total impurity from all tests = 13.56%
Purity = 100% - 13.56% = 86.4%

²Potassium is expected in this salt form and is therefore not considered an impurity.

³Purity by DSC is generally not applicable to materials of low purity. No endotherm was observed for this sample.

⁴Sulfur in the sample appears to be converted to SO_4 and hence detected using the inorganic anion method conditions. The anion result agrees well with the sulfur determination in the elemental analysis, lending confidence to this interpretation. Based on the results, the SO_4 is not considered an impurity.

⁵ TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
HFBA	Heptafluorobutyric acid
NFPA	Nonofluoropentanoic acid
PFPA	Pentafluoropropanoic acid

⁶Theoretical value calculations based on the empirical formula, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_3\text{K}^+$ (MW=538)

This work was conducted under EPA Good Laboratory Practice Standards (40 CFR 160).

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**Centre Analytical Laboratories, Inc.**3048 Research Drive
Phone: (814) 231-8032State College, PA 16801
Fax: (814) 231-1253 or (814) 231-1580**INTERIM CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

Centre Analytical Laboratories COA Reference #: 023-018B

LC/MS Purity Profile:

Impurity	wt./wt. %
C4	1.03
C5	1.56
C6	6.38
C7	1.63
Total	10.60

Note: The C4 and C6 values were calculated using the C4 and C6 standard calibration curves, respectively. The C5 value was calculated using the average response factors from the C4 and C6 standard curves. Likewise, the C7 value was calculated using the average response factors from the C6 and C8 standard curves.

Prepared By: David S. Bell
David S. Bell
Scientist, Centre Analytical Laboratories

9/10/00
Date

Reviewed By: John M. Flaherty
John Flaherty
Laboratory Manager, Centre Analytical Laboratories

9/11/00
Date

COA023-018B

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Appendix H: Report Signature Page

Andrew M. Seacat 2/23/01
Andrew M. Seacat, Ph.D., Study Director Date

John L. Butenhoff FEB 23 2001
John L. Butenhoff, Ph.D., Sponsor Representative Date

Kristen J. Hansen 02/22/01
Kristen J. Hansen, Ph.D., Principal Analytical Investigator Date

William K. Reagen 02/22/01
William K. Reagen, Ph.D., Laboratory Manager Date