

QuEChERS: a sample preparation for extraction of carbaryl from rat feces

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ABSTRACT

Carbamate compounds are an important group of cholinesterase inhibitors. There is a need for creating awareness regarding the risks of the inadequate carbamate use in the residential areas due to potential adverse human effects. Carbaryl is a commonly used pesticide worldwide. A simple, fast, and high-throughput method was developed employing liquid chromatography with fluorescence detector to determine carbaryl residues in rat feces. The extraction was performed by using a rapid, easy, cheap, effective, reliable, and safe (QuEChERS) method, using acetonitrile as the extracting solvent. The parameters for the performance of the extraction method were optimized, such as ratio of mass of sample per volume of extraction solvent, QuEChERS content, and cleanup columns. Linear response was obtained for all calibration curves (solvent and matrix-matched) over the established concentration range (5 – 500 mg/L) with a correlation coefficients higher than 0.999. The achieved recovery was 97.9% with relative standard deviation values of 1.1% (*nD4*) at 167 mg/kg fortified concentration level and the limits of detection and quantification were 27.7 and 92.3 mg/kg, respectively.

Keywords

sample preparation; QuEChERS; liquid chromatography; fluorescence detector; carbaryl; rat feces

Introduction

The need to increase world food production for the rapidly growing population is well recognized (Wilson and Tisdell 2001). One of the strategies to increase crop productivity is effective pest management because a higher percentage of annual food production is lost to pest infestation and application of a wide variety of pesticides is necessary (Oerke and Dehne 2004).

Carbamate pesticides are extensively used globally against insects, fungi, and weeds in agriculture due to their relatively short lifetime, effectiveness, and broad spectrum of biological activity (Tena et al. 1992). Carbamate compounds are an important group of cholinesterase inhibitors (Fu et al. 2009). However, as inhibitors of acetylcholinesterase (AChE), these compounds exert adverse effects on nervous system. Therefore, carbamates are on the priority list released by the Environmental Protection Agency (Zhou et al. 2012). Particularly, in several countries, carbamate pesticides are the active substance used to provide rapid reduction of rat populations; however, these chemicals are also responsible for several human and animal intoxications (Bulcão et al. 2010;

Medeiros et al. 2009; Vieira et al. 2004). Thus a need exists to determine adverse effects attributed to improper carbamate use in homes.

To assess possible exposure and potential consequences analysis of excreta is a good approach as pesticides are eliminated by urine and feces whereas metabolites are eliminated only by urine (WHO 2001). The methyl carbamates constitute one of the most important classes in this group and of these, carbaryl (1-naphthyl *N*-methyl carbamate) was introduced in 1956 by Union Carbide Corporation and is used to control a broad spectrum insecticide (Ware 2000). Carbaryl has a low molecular weight, moderately soluble in water, and does not readily volatilize. It has been one of the most frequently used compounds because of low oral and skin toxicity and is a substitute for some more toxic organochlorine insecticides (Ribera et al. 2001).

Wildlife exposure may be more accurately assessed by determination of carbaryl in feces than urine that might be lost in soil. Normally extraction of pesticides from feces is performed employing liquid extraction (Sage et al. 2010) and when necessary gel permeation chromatography or a florisil column has been used as a cleanup (Elliott et al. 2008). Liquid extraction normally is time consuming and the large amounts of organic solvents used create a waste problem (Fernandes et al. 2011). Supercritical fluid extraction (SFE) has grown in interest in the past few years, due to its numerous advantages over classical liquid solvent extractions mainly rapidity, selectivity, and low solvent volumes required. An investigation developed as part of the National Cancer Institute reported the utilization of SFE for extraction of pesticides and metabolites from animal tissues. The SFE conditions were typically CO₂ at 50 °C and 250 atm for 15 min. Four pesticides were extracted from rat hepatocyte isolates: aldicarb, carbaryl, captan, and malathion. Carbaryl and malathion were also extracted from urine, feces, kidneys, and liver samples as part of an *in vivo* rat metabolism study. The recoveries of the parent pesticide and major metabolites as compared to the standard procedures were 75%–100%. The major advantage of SFE is reduction in time (15 min) compared to 12 hr for liquid extraction (SBIR 1989).

Recently, an original analytical methodology QuEChERS (Quick Easy Cheap Effective Rugged and Safe) combines the extraction/isolation of pesticides and extract cleanup. The original proposal was applied for the analysis of pesticides in vegetables and fruits (Anastassiades et al. 2003). The versatility of QuEChERS has been demonstrated by its acceptance outside of its traditional application areas. Different matrices such as fish (Ramalhosa et al. 2009), cereals (Sospedra et al. 2010), tree nuts (Chung and Chan 2010), egg (Chung and Chan 2010), cheese (Chung and Chan 2010), dough (Koesukwiwat et al. 2010), seeds (Koesukwiwat et al. 2010), vegetable oils (Polgar et al. 2012), grains (Zhao et al. 2013), straw (Zhao et al. 2013), green plants (Zhao et al. 2013), olives (Cunha et al. 2007), chocolates (Chung and Chan 2010), baby food (Wang and Leung 2009), tobacco (Lee et al. 2008), honey (Tomasini et al. 2011), musts (Cunha et al. 2009), beverages (Chung and Chan 2010; Guan et al. 2013), meat (Sun et al. 2007), barley (Wu et al. 2011), whole blood (Plossl et al. 2006), animal tissue (Stubbings and Bigwood 2009), and soil (Bragança et al. 2012; Correia-Sá et al. 2012) were studied. According to this wide application, this extraction technique will continue to expand as a successful preparation technique.

The main objective of the present study focused on development and validation of the analytical methodology applying QuEChERS extraction to rat feces. As previously indicated, QuEChERS methodology is particularly popular for the extraction of a wide range of chemical compounds, mostly pesticides in various food matrices, because of simplicity, inexpensiveness, amenability to high throughput, and relatively high efficiency results with a minimal number of steps. This study is novel as sample preparation avoided tedious sample preparation. This study opens the possibility of other investigators to use

QuEChERS extraction with this type of material to analyze other analytes. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate the versatility of QuEChERS extraction which may constitute an important tool for toxicological studies.

Materials and method

Reagents and chemicals

Acetonitrile (ACN) was acquired from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Carbaryl (Pestanal grade, 99.9%) was purchased from Riedel-de Haen (Hannover, Germany) and used without further purification. Deionized water was produced using an Elix 3 Advantage system (Millipore, Molsheim, France) and was further purified (18.2 MV cm) using a Simplicity 185 system (Millipore, Molsheim, France). All chromatographic solvents, ACN, and purified water, were filtered through a 0.22 mm nylon membrane filter (47 mm, Supelco, Bellefonte, PA, USA) using a Dinko D-95 pump (Barcelona, Spain) and degassed for 15 min in an ultrasonic bath (Raypa® Trade; Terrassa, Spain). All standards and sample extracts were filtered through an OlimPeak syringe filter, PTFE, 0.22 mm, from Teknokroma (13 mm, Barcelona, Spain). For homogenization a VWR vortex mixer (Radnor, Delaware, USA) was used. Stock standard solution of carbaryl (1 g/L) was prepared by exact weighing of the powder, dissolution in ACN, and stored at 20 °C. For calibration curve, eight standard solutions (5–500 mg/L) were prepared in ACN.

Three different types of QuEChERS and two cleanup columns were tested: QuEChERS A (4 g magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$) and 1 g sodium chloride (NaCl)), QuEChERS B (6 g $MgSO_4$ and 1.5 g anhydrous sodium acetate (CH_3COONa)), and QuEChERS C (6 g $MgSO_4$, 1.5 g NaCl, 1.5 g of sodium citrate dihydrate ($Na_3Cit \cdot 2H_2O$) and 0.750 g sodium citrate sesquihydrate ($Na_2HCit \cdot 1.5H_2O$)). Cleanup A (50 mg primary and secondary amine (PSA) exchange material, 50 mg $MgSO_4$, and 50 mg octadecyl sorbent (C18)) and cleanup B (300 mg PSA, 900 mg of $MgSO_4$, and 150 mg C18) were tested. The QuEChERS and cleanup were supplied by Unit Chemical Technologies, Inc. (Bristol, PA, USA).

Samples

Experiments were performed on rats in accordance with the European Communities Council Directive (86/609/ECC) for the care and use of lab animals. Animals were housed in plastic cages (five per cage) and maintained on a lab diet with water *ad libitum*. Rats were transferred to individual all-glass metabolism cages and urine and feces collected separately.

Liquid chromatography

Blanks and fortified extracts and carbaryl working standard solutions were analyzed by liquid chromatography (LC) using a Shimadzu LC system (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan) equipped with an LC 20AB pump (high-pressure gradient solvent delivery module equipped with two dual-plunger tandem-flow pumps), a DGU-20A5 degasser, a SIL 20A autosampler, and an RF-10AXL fluorescence detector (FLD). The FLD excites the sample with excitation light and breaks up the emitted fluorescence light with a fluorescence monochromator. It extracts the required fluorescence wavelengths and measures the intensity with a photomultiplier. This detector offers an improved Raman signal-to-noise ratio of 300 for excellent sensitivity.

Separation of carbaryl from interfering matrix peaks was performed using a Luna column (C18, 5 mm particle size, 4.60 × 150 mm, Phenomenex, Torrance, CA, USA) at

room temperature ($20 \pm 0^{\circ}\text{C}$). The injected volume was 20 mL and LC solution software version 2.1 (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan) was used for control and data processing. Different mobile phases comprising several combinations of organic solvent and purified water were tested to provide more effective separation using isocratic and gradient elution. FLD emission wavelength between 310 and 490 nm and excitation wavelength between 265 and 380 nm were also optimized.

Experimental

Extraction procedure

An aliquot of homogenized sample was placed into a 50 mL centrifuge teflon tube (QuEChERS) with screw cap, which keeps the tube closed for most of the process of sample preparation, thus avoiding as much as possible, losses in some stage. Fortified and non-fortified samples were allowed to stand overnight before extraction, protected from light. Then, 15 mL ACN was added; QuEChERS tubes were shaken vigorously during 1 min and centrifuged in a Sartorius 2.16 centrifuge (Sigma, Goettingen, Germany) for 5 min at 3000 rpm. An aliquot was transferred to the cleanup column, shaken for 30 sec with the vortex, and next centrifuged during 5 min at 1448g. After, 6 mL the solvent layer was transferred to a vial and evaporated with gentle stream of nitrogen to dryness. The residue was then re-dissolved with 600 mL ACN. The vial was shaken vigorously in the vortex and filtered through a 0.22 mm syringe filter. The extract was placed in an auto-sampler amber vial for LC-FLD analysis.

Method validation

To ensure that a new analytical method generates reliable and interpretable information regarding the sample, it needs to undergo an assessment termed validation (Ribani et al. 2004). Once the best condition for the analysis of carbaryl was defined, the validation of the method was carried out according to parameters as follows: analytical curves and linearity of the detector response for carbaryl were evaluated by injecting the calibration working standard solutions. Limits of detection and quantification were calculated, respectively, as 3 and 10 times the standard deviation (SD) estimated for the regression equation (SY/X) dividing by the slope of the calibration equation (Miller and Miller 2000). The precision of the method was determined by repeated intra-day and inter-day analysis (five successive injection of a standard solution with all analytes using a 250 mg/L in one day and on five successive days, respectively), expressing it as the relative standard deviation (RSD) of these replicate measurements. The precision in terms of repeatability was obtained by carrying out the extraction and analysis of fortified sample (level of 167 mg/kg) extracted in four replicates and each extract injected three times. The accuracy of the analytical method was evaluated in terms of recovery.

Results and discussions

Chromatographic analysis

Biological samples are extremely complex matrices comprising many components that interfere with reliable separation (Choi et al. 2001; Kiffe et al. 2007). Baseline separation of the compound of interest from the matrix peaks is an essential prerequisite to ensure correct quantification of the compound; however, this may lead to complex gradient systems and long chromatographic runs (Kiffe et al. 2007). Before the optimization of the

QuEChERS extraction, chromatographic analysis was studied. Isocratic and gradient elution, and emission and excitation wavelengths were optimized.

In order to obtain the highest carbaryl peak area, optimization of fluorescence wavelengths was performed by changing emission wavelength in the range of 310 and 490 nm (with a step of 10 nm between 310 and 330 nm, 1 nm between 330 and 340 nm, 5 nm between 340 and 350 nm, 10 nm between 350 and 370 nm, and 40 nm between 370 and 490 nm) and keeping the excitation wavelength constant at 275 nm. Higher peak area was obtained using an emission wavelength of 336 nm. Holding the optimum emission wavelength and varying the excitation wavelength between 265 and 380 nm (with a step of 5 nm between 265 and 280 nm, 1 nm between 280 and 290 nm, 5 nm between 290 and 300 nm, and 40 nm between 300 and 340 nm), the highest carbaryl peak area was obtained at 281 nm. For FLD the optimum emission/excitation wavelength was 336/281 nm, when a working standard solution (300 mg/L) was injected, respectively.

Isocratic elution exhibits some advantages over the gradient one, such as greater simplicity, lower cost, and simpler instrumentation (Garcia-Alvarez-Coque et al. 2006.). However, gradient elution is becoming almost unavoidable in LC. Normally, in gradient mode the elution strength usually increases during analysis, thus providing narrower chromatographic peaks and significantly shorter analysis time (Snyder et al. 1979.). The chromatographic separation was performed with a carbaryl standard, a blank, and a fortified feces sample. Area, baseline, and peak shape were analyzed and all chromatograms were compared. Carbaryl separation was investigated using isocratic programs with different proportion of aqueous (A-purified Milli-Q water) and organic phase (B-ACN) (20%–80%, 30% 70%, 40% 60%, and 20% 80% (v/v) A-B). After analyzing all chromatograms no efficient separation from matrix peaks was obtained. For that reason, gradient or combination of isocratic and gradient programs was studied.

The major criterion for optimal elution is good resolution of the analyte and acceptable analysis time (Snyder et al. 1979). The number of different gradient programs in any gradient domain is practically unlimited in complex matrices such as biological samples (Yamamoto and Kita 2005), chromatographic optimization normally requires many programs with long chromatographic runs (Choi et al. 2001; Kiffe et al. 2007).

Program 1 (gradient-isocratic steps) was tested with a linear gradient from 30% to 100% (B) performed during 30 min with a hold of 10 min. A large peak of the matrix covers up the peak of carbaryl and no separation was noted. For the next study, an isocratic step before the gradient was introduced and program 2 (isocratic –gradient –isocratic steps) was tested. Two chromatographic runs were performed in which only the initial proportion of ACN was changed. The isocratic step was started with 50% or 60% (B) during 20 min, and then a linear gradient to 100% (B) was reached in 5 min with a hold of 15 min. In both runs, a slight separation of the carbaryl from the matrix peaks was observed. The time in each step and the % of mobile phase B were target of the next study and program 3 (isocratic–gradient –isocratic –gradient –isocratic steps) was tested. Several chromatographic runs were performed. This program was started with an isocratic step (20% or 30% of B) during 5, 7.5, or 10 min, and then a gradient to 60% (B) during 5, 7.5, 10, 12.5, or 15 min with a hold of 10 min. After, a second gradient from 60% to 100% (B) was carried out, with a hold of 15 min. Better separation was observed using 30% of B during 7.5 or 10 min in the initial isocratic step and 5 or 7.5 min in the first gradient. An improvement in separation was obtained; nevertheless further runs were performed to obtained better resolution of the carbaryl peak.

Program 4 (isocratic –gradient –isocratic –gradient –isocratic –gradient –isocratic steps) was started at 30% (B) during 7.5 or 10 min, then a linear increase from 30% to 45% (B) in 5 or 7.5 min was carried out with a hold of 7.5 or 10 min. After, an increase

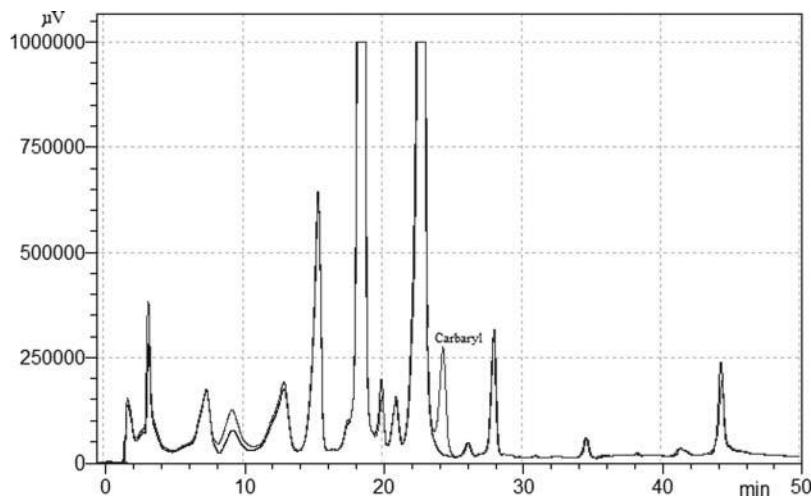


Figure 1. Overlay LC-FLD chromatogram without and with rat feces fortification.

from 45% to 60% of ACN during 5 min was performed and kept if during 10.0 or 15.0 min. In the end the eluent B was increased from 60% to 100% with a hold of 15 min. A better separation was obtained in program 4 and a slight adjustment will be carried out.

The final program was achieved using isocratic elution (30% of B) during 7.5 min, then a linear gradient from 30% to 45% of B in 5 min with a hold of 7.5 min was programmed which was raised again to 53% of B in 5 min with a hold of 2 min. A linear gradient from 53% to 100% of B programmed in 5 min with a hold of 10 min was set and initial conditions were reached in 3 min and maintained for 5 min before next run. Using the described experimental conditions, the retention time of carbaryl was 24.09 min (RSD D 0.17%, n D 10) (Figure 1).

Extraction procedure

The parameters for performance of the extraction method were optimized, such as ratio of mass of sample per volume of extraction solvent, QuEChERS content, and cleanup columns. Four ratios of weight (g) of sample per volume (mL) solvent extraction were evaluated, namely 1 (10 g per 10 mL), 0.5 (5 g per 10 mL), 0.3 (3 g per 10 mL), and 0.2 (3 g per 15 mL), respectively. In order to obtain a reliable homogenization between sample, QuEChERS content, and extraction solvent, the ratio 0.2 was the best option and 3 g of sample was required for 15 mL solvent. The use of this ratio was a modification, since the original QuEChERS method (Anastassiades et al. 2003) employs 10 g per 10 mL (ratio 1). Blank and fortified sample (167 mg/kg) were prepared by adding 1 mL ACN or working standard carbaryl solution (500 mg/L) to a portion of \$0.1 g of homogenized feces sample, three QuEChERS content and two cleanup were studied.

Using buffered QuEChERS (acetate (MethodAOAC 2007) and citrate (EN15662 2008)) the stabilities and recoveries of certain pH-dependent pesticides were improved for example for chlorothalonil, captan, folpet, tolylfluanid, dichlofluanid, and carbaryl (Lehotay et al. 2010). Carbaryl hydrolysis is strongly pH dependent, stable under acidic conditions, and degrades in neutral and alkaline systems (Tomlin 2000). Three types of QuEChER content were studied and after extraction pH in the extract was measured, obtained 4.82 for QuEChERS A (using ACN as extraction solvent), 5.82 and 8.12 for QuEChERS B (B1-with and B2-without 1% of acetic acid in ACN, as extraction solvent), and 4.02 for QuEChERS C (using ACN as extraction solvent). The recovery results

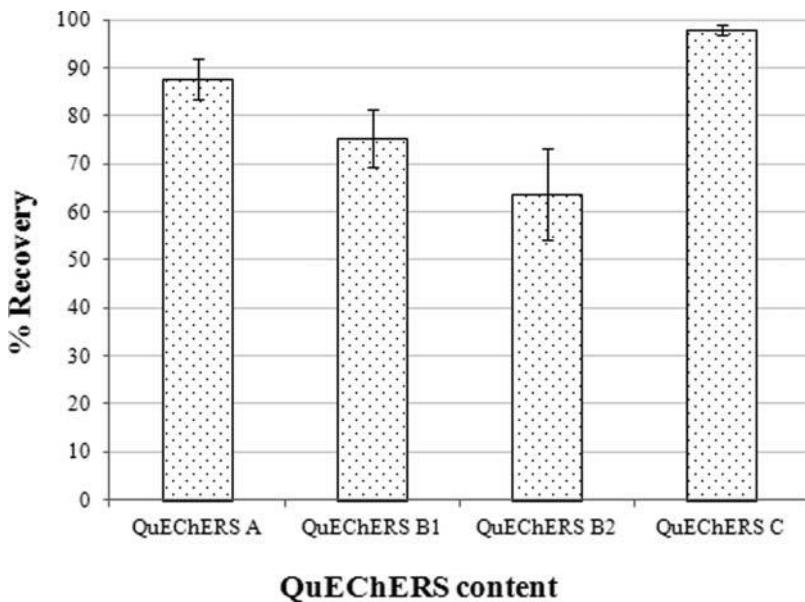


Figure 2. Recoveries and RSD values achieved using the three types of QuEChERS content.

obtained in each extraction are presented in Figure 2. These results are in agreement with Lehotay et al. (2010) with higher recoveries obtained for citrate buffered. Thus, QuEChERS C was used for the extraction of carbaryl in rat feces.

Due to the complexity of the study matrix, two cleanup columns were tested to remove unwanted matrix materials that interfered with chromatographic analysis. Different extract volumes were required because cleanup A contains 150 vs. 1350 mg cleanup B content, thus, more extract volume was needed for cleanup B. One aliquot of 1 mL cleanup A or 8 mL supernatant for cleanup B (after QuEChERS extraction) was transferred and the procedure described in section Materials and method (subsection Experimental Extraction procedure) was followed. Effectiveness of cleanup of the final extract was determined by comparison of the chromatograms and cleaner chromatograms were obtained using cleanup column B. Good recovery was achieved using the selected QuEChERS with 97.9% (QuEChERS C, RSD D 1.1%, *n* D 4).

Anastassiades et al (2003) described the application of QuEChERS for extraction of carbaryl in other matrices, using unbuffered original QuEChERS approach (QuEChERS A), dispersive AOAC 2007.01 method (QuEChERS B, (MethodAOAC 2007)), and European Norm EN15662 (QuEChERS C, (EN15662 2008)). Pareja et al. (2011) examined three types of QuEChERS for extraction of carbaryl in rice achieving recoveries between 102.6% and 106.5%, 90.1% and 108.2%, and 97.3% and 114.7% using the unbuffered original QuEChERS approach, acetate buffer, and citrate buffer QuEChERS, respectively. To the unbuffered original QuEChERS approach (Anastassiades et al. 2003), sodium acetate was added and this modified QuEChERS was used for extraction of carbaryl in samples, such as meat, beverages (milk, coffee, red wine, and grape and orange juices), fruits and vegetables, bread, rice, cake, cheese, chocolate, corn oil, peanut, peanut butter, potato chips, walnut, oyster sauce, chestnut, egg, oyster, persimmon, pumpkin, and soy bean. Recoveries between 98% and 104% were achieved (Chung and Chan 2010). Table 1 presents some studies for the extraction of carbaryl in different matrices using the QuEChERS as extraction procedure.

Table 1. Extraction of carbaryl in different matrices using the QuEChERS procedure.

QuEChERS methodology	QuEChERS content	Extraction solvent	Sample	Sample mass	Recovery (%)	Reference
Unbuffered original QuEChERS approach (composition: NaCl and MgSO ₄)	1 g NaCl	10 mL ACN	Olives	10 g	88–115	Ruiz-Medina et al. (2012)
	4 g MgSO ₄		Edible oils	10 g	91–112	Ruiz-Medina et al. (2012)
			Apples, strawberries, tomatoes, and spinach	10 g	96	Lacina et al. (2010)
	0.5 g NaCl	15 mL ACN	Rice	7.5 g	103–107	Pareja et al. (2011)
	2 g MgSO ₄	5 mL ACN	River water	10 mL	95–99	Santalad et al. (2010)
	1.0 g NaCl 4.0 g MgSO ₄	7 mL H ₂ O 10 mL ACN	Soil	5 g (C3 mL H ₂ O)	88	Santalad et al. (2010)
	4 g MgSO ₄ 1.5 g CH ₃ COONa	10 mL ACN (1% acetic acid)	Sunflower oil, olive oil, palm oil, and rapeseed oil	3 g	78–97	Polgár et al. (2012)
	4 g MgSO ₄ 1.7 g CH ₃ COONa.3H ₂ O		Tea	5 g (C10 mL H ₂ O)	104	Chen et al. (2011)
	7 g MgSO ₄ 1.8 g CH ₃ COONa.3H ₂ O	15 mL ACN (1% acetic acid)	Fruit-based baby food	10 g	83	Cajka et al. (2008)
	4 g MgSO ₄ 1.8 g CH ₃ COONa.3H ₂ O	15 mL ACN (1% acetic acid)	Rice	7.5 g	90–108	Pareja et al. (2011)
Dispersive AOAC 2007.01 (MgSO ₄ and CH ₃ COONa)	4 g MgSO ₄	10 mL ACN	Paprika	10 g	91–110	Lee et al. (2011)
	1 g NaCl	ACN, H ₂ O, n-hexane (10:3:3 mL)	Honeys	5 g	96–99	Wiest et al. (2011)
	1 g Na ₃ Cit.2H ₂ O 0.5 g Na ₂ HCit.1.5H ₂ O		Honeybees	5 g	82–89	Wiest et al. (2011)
Method EN15662 (composition: MoSO ₄ , NaCl, Na ₃ Cit.2H ₂ O and Na ₂ HCit.1.5H ₂ O)	0.5 g Na ₂ HCit.1.5H ₂ O	10 mL ACN–H ₂ O (2:1, v/v)	Pollens	5 g	87–92	Wiest et al. (2011)
	6 g MgSO ₄ 1.5 g NaCl 1.5 g Na ₃ Cit.2H ₂ O 0.75 g Na ₂ HCit.1.5H ₂ O	15 mL ACN	Honeybees	2 g	92–100	Waloreczyk and Gnurowski (2009)
	6 g MgSO ₄ 1.5 g NaCl 1.5 g Na ₃ Cit.2H ₂ O 0.75 g Na ₂ HCit.1.5H ₂ O	10 mL ACN	Rice	7.5 g	97–115	Pareja et al. (2011)
			Tomato, pepper, lettuce, cucumber, eggplant, zucchini, melon, watermelon, and apple	15 g	99–100	Camino-Sánchez et al. (2011)
			Rat feces	3 g	98	This study

(continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

QuEChERS methodology	QuEChERS content	Extraction solvent	Sample	Sample mass	Recovery (%)	Reference
Modified QuEChERS (composition: original and acetate buffer)	6 g MgSO ₄	15 mL ACN (1% acetic acid)	Meat (cow, chicken, duck, and pork), cake, cheese, chocolate, corn oil, peanut, peanut butter, potato chips, and walnut	10 g	98–104	Chung and Chan (2010)
	4g NaCl		Apple, banana, strawberry, bread, grape juice, milk, oyster sauce, potato, and rice	10 g	99–101	Chung and Chan (2010)
	1.5 g CH ₃ COONa		Broccoli, tomato, celery, chestnut, coffee, egg, grape fruit, orange juice, red wine, oyster, persimmon, pumpkin, spring onion, and soy bean	10 g	100–101	Chung and Chan (2010)
Modified QuEChERS	0.75 g MgSO ₄	10 mL ACN	Tea	0.5 g (C5 mL H ₂ O)	98–102	Guan et al. (2013)

Conclusions

This investigation describes a simple, rapid, inexpensive, and effective procedure for quantification of carbaryl in rat feces by QuEChERS extraction and LC-FLD analysis. The results from this study demonstrate the potential for routine use of QuEChERS combined with LC/FLD to achieve faster individual sample turnaround time and high throughput. Reliable results were obtained using an extraction time of 1 min, 15 mL ACN, 3 g sample, QuEChERS content C, and cleanup column B. The results of this study show that QuEChERS methodology is clearly useful beyond pesticide and food matrices.

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