CONFIDENTIAL
ESTABLISHMENT OF RAPID HPLC METHOD TO DETECT DICYANADIAMIDE (DCD) IN MILK POWDER

AND
ANALYSIS RESUITS OF FEW SELECTED MILK POWDER SAMPLES

Issued by
Chemical \& Microbiological Laboratory Industrial Technology Institute

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## 0 Introduction

)icyandamide (DCD, 2-Cyanoguanidine) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{4}$ is a Nitrile compound derive from guanidine. Jicyandiamide (DCD) is used in pasture land to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and leaching of nitrogen into waterways. In early 2013, some reports surfaced identifying low levels of licyandiamide in milk powders originating in New Zealand. While only small trace amounts of licyandiamide were detected in the widely reported cases, high doses of DCD are considered oxic for humans. As a result of the finding, milk producers and government agencies moved quickly to reassure there was no risk to the public health. Need was arises to establish a method o detect and quantify DCD in milk powder imports to Sri Lanka.

Chemical Structure of Dicyandiamide:


Molecular Weight: 84.08
tppearance: White,crystal
) ensity $=1.400 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
;olubility in water $-41.3 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$

## $\therefore$ Scope

Determination of Dicyandiamide in milk powder by High Performance Liquid Chromatography with a UV - Detector

## 3. Method of Analysis

Approximately 1 g of test sample was weighted into a screw capped vial and was dissolved in 1 mL of de-ionized water. Then 2 mL of acetonitrile was added and vortexed for 60 seconds. After separation of acetonitrile layer it was transferred into a MAs-quchERs cartridge. Extraction was repeated with another 2 mL of acetonitrile. Combined acetonitrile layer in the MAs-quchERs cartridge was cleanedup by vortexing for 30 seconds and was centrifuged for 5 min at $5500 \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{min}$. The supernatant was separated into another clean screw capped vial and was evaporated to dryness with slow nitrogen steam. Residue was dissolved in 1 mL acetonitrile. The solution was filtered through $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ membrane filter and $5 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of solution was injected into high pressure liquid chromatography (HLPC) system with UV detector ( 220 nm ) Concentration of DCD in milk powder samples were calculated by comparison of peak areas of DCD in test items with those of standards (calibration graph and equation was used).

### 3.1 Standards preparation:

$0.3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}, 0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}, 1.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ and $2.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ DCD standard solutions were prepared by diluting the DCD $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ stock solution with de-ionized water.

### 3.2 Sample preparation

Different brands of milk powder samples (as given in following table 1) were prepared as per method 3.0.

Table 1- Brands of milk powder samples tested

| Type of milk powder | Number of test samples prepared |
| :--- | :---: |
| Foreign Brand 1(Anchor-Fonterra) | 10 |
| Foreign Brand 2(Diamond) | 02 |
| Foreign Brand 3(Anchor 1+) | 04 |
| Foreign Brand 4(Maliban nonfat) | 04 |
| Local Brand 1(Palawatta) | 05 |
| Local Brand 2(Highland) | 05 |

### 3.3 High Performance Liquid Chromatographic (HPLC) Condition:

Detector: Ultra Viloet (UV)
Column: Unisol Amide (HILIC)
Mobile Phase: Solvent A -10mM Ammonium Acetate ( $\mathrm{pH}=4.0$ )
Solvent B - Acetonitrile
A: B=15:85 (v/v)
Detector-UV 220 nm
Injection Volume: $5 \mu \mathrm{~L}$
Column Temperature: $29^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Flow Rate: $0.8 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$

### 4.0 Determination of Limit of Detection and Limit of Quantification

### 4.1 Limit of Detection (LOD)

This is the lowest concentration of analyte in a sample that can be detected, t necessarily quantitated, under the stated conditions of the test. When the measun are made at low analyte levels, e.g. in trace analysis, it is important to know the concentration of the analyte that can be confidently detected by the method.

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Kion oftablishment of (LOD)
LOD was established with seven independent sample blanks fortified at lowest acceptable concentration ( $0.3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) of the analyte and analyzed for DCD on individual fortified samples.
$\mathbf{L O D}=$ Analyte concentration corresponding to a mean sample blank value +3 s (definition)

$$
\begin{aligned}
&=(\bar{x})+3 \mathrm{~s} \\
&=0.219+3 * 0.045 \\
&=0.35 \mathrm{ppm} \\
&(\mathrm{~s}=\text { standard deviation, for } \mathrm{n}=7)
\end{aligned}
$$

### 4.3 Limit of Quantification (LOQ)

Is the lowest concentration of an analyte that can be determined with acceptable precision and accuracy under the stated conditions of the analysis.
$\mathbf{L O Q}=$ Analyte concentration corresponding to a mean sample blank Value +6 s (definition)
$=(\bar{x})+6 s$
$=0.219+6^{*} .045$
$=0.5 \mathrm{ppm}$

### 5.0 Determination of Recovery

Analytical methods do not always measure allof the analyte of interest present in the sample. Therefore it is necessary to assess the efficiency of the method in detecting all of the analyte present.

### 5.1 Establishment of Recovery

Known amount of DCD was spiked in three levels ( $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}, 1.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ and $2.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) to a matrix of milk powder with predetermined and verified DCD concentration ( $0.44 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ).
Then DCD of spiked samples were extracted as per the above method given in section 3 and quantified for DCD. Recovery percent was calculated as per the formula given in section 5.2 and results were given in table 2.

### 5.2 Calculation of Recovery

$$
\text { Recovery }(\%)=\left(C_{1}-C_{2}\right) / C_{3} * 100
$$

Where $C_{1}$ is the concentration determined in the fortified sample $C_{2}=$ the concentration determined in unfortified sample $C_{3}=$ concentration of fortification

Table 2 - Results of Spike Recovery

| Milk powder | DCD Concentration <br> added (spiked) to <br> sample $(\mathbf{m g} / \mathrm{kg})$ | DCD <br> Concentration <br> determined in <br> Sample $(\mathbf{m g} / \mathrm{kg})$ | Determined <br> DCD <br> concentration <br> $(\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg})$ | Spiked <br> Recovery <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fonterra | 0.5 <br> (Low Level) | 0.44 | 1.03 | 118 |
| Fonterra | 1.0 <br> (Medium Level) | 0.44 | 1.45 | 101 |
| Fonterra | 2.0 <br> (High Level) | 0.44 | 2.10 | 83 |

### 6.0 Linearity

The linearity of an analytical method is its ability to elicit test results that are (directly or by means of well-defined mathematical transformations) proportional to the concentration of analytes in samples within a given range. Linearity is determined by a series of three to six injections of five or more standards whose concentrations span 80-120 percent of the expected concentration range. The response should be (directly or by means of a swell-defined mathematical calculation) proportional to the concentrations of the analytes.

### 6.1 Establishment of Linearity

The linearity of standard plot (Figure 1) was expressed in terms of the determination of coefficient $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)$ from plot of the integrated peak area verses concentration of the DCD standard $(\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg})$. The curve equation $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx} \pm \mathrm{c}$ calculated with linear regression method, which was used to determine sample DCD concentrations. This equation was obtained over a range of concentration, in accordance with the levels of DCD found in milk powder. $R^{2}$ value of the equation ( $y=m x \pm c$ ) of the curve was 0.997 shows the good linearity of the analytical method.

Figure 1: Calibration curve of peak area VS concentration for DCD


DCD concentration ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ )

## 7. Results and Discussion:-

Summary of validation parameters is given in table 3.
Table 3 - Summary Results of Validation Parameters

| Method Validation <br> parameter | CML Result | Literature Results |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linearity $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)$ | 0.996 | 0.997 |
| Recovery | $118 \%$ |  |
| Low Level | $101 \%$ | $80 \%-90 \%$ |
| Mid Level |  |  |
| High Level | $83 \%$ |  |
| Limit of Detection (LOD) | $0.35 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |
| Limit of Quantification (LOQ) | $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |

-. Table 4 - Summary of DCD in tested milk powder samples $-$

| Brand of Milk Powder | DCD <br> Concentration/mg/kg <br> (Average) | DCD <br> Concentration/mg/kg |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Foreign Brand 1 (Fonterra) | $0.64(\mathrm{n}=10)$ | Min- 0.36 <br> Max-0.96 |
| Foreign Brand 2 (Diamond) | $0.67(\mathrm{n}=2)$ | Min- 0.65 <br> Max-0.69 |
| Foreign Brand 4 (Maliban N/F) | $0.66(\mathrm{n}=4)$ | Min- 0.61 <br> Max-0.72 |
| Foreign Brand (Anchor1+) | $0.68(\mathrm{n}=4)$ | Min-0.62 <br> Max-.0.73 |
| Local Brand 1(Highland) | Not Detected $(\mathrm{n}=5)$ |  |
| Local Brand 2(Palawaththa) | Not Detected $(\mathrm{n}=5)$ |  |

$\mathrm{n}=$ number of replicates
Max=Maximum concentration Min=Minimum concentration

N/F - Non Fat


### 8.0 Conclusion:

Dicyandiamide was detected in all analyzed foreign branded milk powder sample: Dicyanamide was not detected in the tested local branded milk powder samples.
The accuracy of the method cannot be determined due to unavailability of certifie reference material (CRM) for DCD.

### 9.0 Reference:

HPLC-UV and HPLC-MS/MS published by Bonna-Agela Technologies, http://www.agela.com/Doload.aspx?id=557
M.R.P. Dassanayake

Research Scientist


Research Scientist

## JKA. Bondulisema Wijogunaselksa <br> Haza

Chemical \& mite. wo. -atical - Laboratory

## Chromatograms of Standards

Data Fize C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\SUJITHA\04072013000004.D
Sample Name: DCD St 0.3 ppm

Acq. Operator
Acq. Operator : Sujitha/ruwini
Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1
Date: 7/5/2013 10:22:16 AM
Acq. Method
Acq. Method $=$ C: \CHEM32\DCD.M
Location : Vial 4

7/5/2013 10:13:33 AM by Sujitha/zuwini (modified after loading)
Analysis Method: C:\CHEM32\DCD.M
last changed $: 7 / 8 / 2013$ 3:32:28 PM by Sujitha/ruwini (modified after loading)
Sample Info
Analysis of $X C D$







## Anchor Full Cream

Batch No: 0605 CO 883
11:21


$$
203107 / 20
$$

$7 / 26$



Chromatogram of Local branded milk powder
 Sample Name: $\mathrm{H}_{3}$ )

Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1
Injection Date : 7i21/2013 2:37:51 P4
Inj volume : 5 LI
Acq. Method : C: \Chem32\1\DATA\SP\DCD AN 1 _AND MAL NONFAT 2013-07-21 11-39-04 \DCD.M Last changed : 7/12/2013 11:07:46 AM by Sujitha/ruwini
Analysis Method: C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\SP\DCD AN 1_ANO MAI. NONEAT 2013-07-21 11-39-04\0202001. D\DA.M (DCD.M)

Last changed $\quad 7 / 25 / 2013$ 3:38:51 PM by Sp/Ruwini
DAD1 A. $\mathrm{Sig}=220,4$ Ref $=0$ ff (SPDCD AN 1_AND MAL NONFAT 2013-07-21.11-39-041020-2001.D)


Highland (waed as a bloute)


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aromatograms of Foreign branded milk powder
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