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#### 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

Dicyandamide (DCD, 2-Cyanoguanidine) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub> is a Nitrile compound derive from guanidine. Dicyandiamide (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 to detect and quantify DCD in milk powder imports to Sri Lanka.

Chemical Structure of Dicyandiamide:

Aolecular Weight: 84.08 appearance: White crystal

Density = 1.400g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility in water - 41.3 g/L

#### . Scope

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

#### 3. Method of Analysis

Approximately 1g of test sample was weighted into a screw capped vial and was dissolved in ImL of de-ionized water. Then 2mL 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 2mL of acetonitrile. Combined acetonitrile layer in the MAs-quchERs cartridge was cleanedup by vortexing for 30 seconds and was centrifuged for 5min at 5500r/min. The supernatant was separated into another clean screw capped vial and was evaporated to dryness with slow nitrogen steam. Residue was dissolved in 1mL acetonitrile. The solution was filtered through 0.22 μm membrane filter and 5μL of solution was injected into high pressure liquid chromatography (HLPC) system with UV detector (220nm) Concentration of DCD in milk powder samples were calculated by comparison of peak areas of

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).



### ESTABLISHMENT OF RAPID HPLC METHOD TO DETECT DICYANDIAMIDE (DCD)

#### IN MILK POWDER

#### 3.1 Standards preparation:

0.3mg/L, 0.5 mg/L, 1.0 mg/L and 2.0 mg/L DCD standard solutions were prepared by diluting the DCD 100 mg/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 (pH=4.0)

Solvent B - Acetonitrile

A: B = 15:85 (v/v)

Detector-UV 220 nm Injection Volume: 5 μL Column Temperature: 29<sup>o</sup>C Flow Rate: 0.8mL/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, the necessarily quantitated, under the stated conditions of the test. When the measure 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.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF RAPID HPLC METHOD TO DETECT DICY ANDIAMIDE (DCD)

#### IN MILK POWDER

#### Local of establishment of (LOD)

LOD was established with seven independent sample blanks fortified at lowest acceptable concentration (0.3mg/kg) of the analyte and analyzed for DCD on individual fortified samples.

**LOD** = Analyte concentration corresponding to a mean sample blank value + 3s (definition)

$$=(\overline{x})+3s$$

$$= 0.219 + 3 * 0.045$$

= 0.35 ppm

(s=standard deviation, for n=7)

#### 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.

LOQ = Analyte concentration corresponding to a mean sample blank Value + 6s (definition)

$$=(\overline{x})+6s$$

$$= 0.219 + 6*.045$$

5.0 Determination of Recovery

Analytical methods do not always measure all of 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 mg/kg, 1.0 mg/kg and 2.0 mg/kg) to a matrix of milk powder with predetermined and verified DCD concentration (0.44 mg/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

Recovery 
$$(\%) = (C_1 - C_2)/C_3 * 100$$

Where  $C_1$  is the concentration determined in the fortified sample

 $C_2$  = the concentration determined in unfortified sample

 $C_3$  = concentration of fortification

## ESTABLISHMENT OF RAPID HPLC METHOD TO DETECT DICYANDIAMIDE (DCD)

#### IN MILK POWDER

Table 2 – Results of Spike Recovery

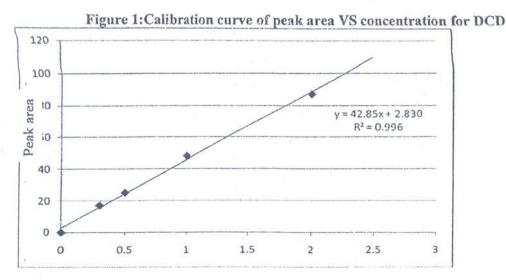
Milk powder	DCD Concentration added (spiked) to sample (mg/kg)	DCD Concentration determined in Sample(mg/kg)	Determined DCD concentration (mg/kg)	Spiked Recovery %
Fonterra	0.5 (Low Level)	0.44	1.03	118
Fonterra	1.0 (Medium Level )	0.44	1.45	101
Fonterra	2.0 (High Level )	0.44	2.10	83

#### 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 well-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 ( $R^2$ ) from plot of the integrated peak area verses concentration of the DCD standard (mg/kg). The curve equation  $y = mx \pm c$  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 ( $y = mx \pm c$ ) of the curve was 0.997 shows the good linearity of the analytical method.



DCD concentration (mg/kg)

#### MILK POWDER

# 7. Results and Discussion:-

Summary of validation parameters is given in table 3.

Table 3 - Summary Results of Validation Parameters

Method Validation parameter	CML Result	Literature Results
Linearity (R <sup>2</sup> )	0.996	0.997
Recovery		
Low Level	118%	
Mid Level	101%	80%-90%
High Level	83%	
Limit of Detection (LOD)	0.35 mg/kg	
Limit of Quantification (LOQ)	0.5 mg/kg	0.5 mg/kg

Table 4 - Summary of DCD in tested milk powder samples

Brand of Milk Powder	DCD  ** Concentration/mg/kg (Average)	DCD Concentration/mg/kg
Foreign Brand 1 (Fonterra)	0.64 (n=10)	Min- 0.36 Max-0.96
Foreign Brand 2 (Diamond)	0.67 (n=2)	Min- 0.65 Max-0.69
Foreign Brand 4 (Maliban N/F)	0.66 (n=4)	Min- 0.61 Max-0.72
Foreign Brand (Anchor1+)	0.68 (n=4)	Min- 0.62 Max0.73
Local Brand 1(Highland)	Not Detected (n=5)	
Local Brand 2(Palawaththa)	Not Detected (n=5)	

n=number of replicates
Max=Maximum concentration
Min=Minimum concentration

N/F - Non Fat

0.3 my/ley well

# ESTABLISHMENT OF RAPID HPLC METHOD TO DETECT DICYANDIAMIDE (DCD) IN MILK POWDER

#### 8.0 Conclusion:

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

#### 9.0 Reference:

HPLC-UV and HPLC-MS/MS published by Bonna – Agela Technologies, <a href="http://www.agela.com/Doload.aspx?id=557">http://www.agela.com/Doload.aspx?id=557</a>

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2013/07/26

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#### Chromatograms of Standards

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

Acq. Operator : Sujitha/ruwini Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1 Injection Date : 7/5/2013 10:22:16 AM

Inj Volume : 5 µl

Acq. Method : C:\CHEM32\DCD.M

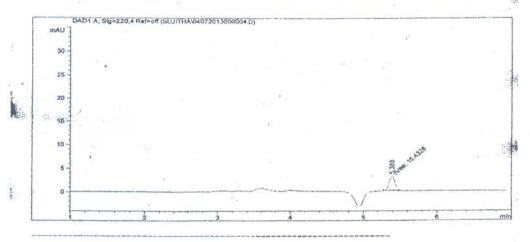
Last changed : 7/5/2013 10:13:33 AM by Sujitha/ruwini
(modified after loading)

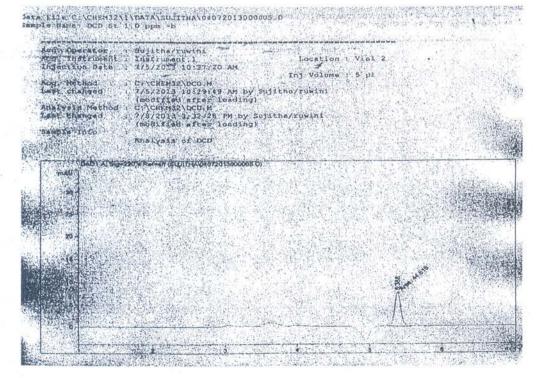
Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\DCD.M

Last changed : 7/8/2013 3:32:29 PM by Sujitha/ruwini
(modified after loading)

Sample Info

Analysis of DCD





Maliban Non-Fat Milk Powder

Date of Manufacture வெள்ளத்தை திகதி உற்பத்தித் திகதி

Date of Re-packing 20.11.2012 quipose se Coo 15.03.2013 Quipose Good 45.03.2014

DD/MM/YY

Maximum Retail Price LKR. උපටම සිල්ලට මීල රා ආනිෂවර් ෙ නිවාහනාව නිනා ෙණු

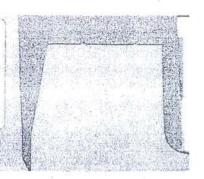
> 375.00 13074A1

Batch Code පොල සංකේතය මුහුලේඛ් ලුලිග්ල

Date of Expiry SCHOOL COL SOND AND SING naces sean access on the excellent of series only flag for accession.

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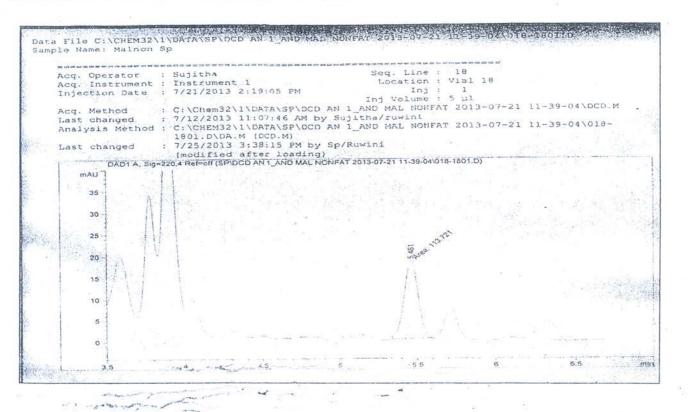


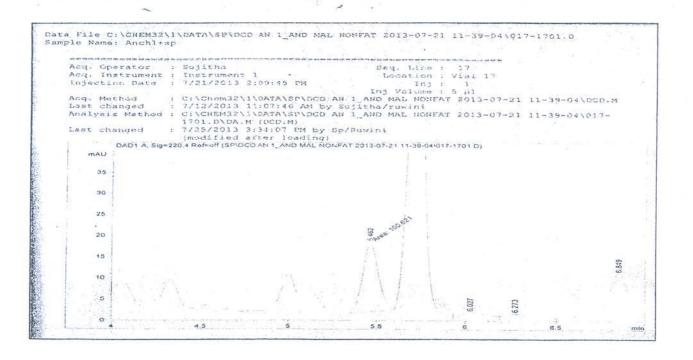
Anchor Full Cream

Batch No: 0605C0883

11:21

2013/07/20





X

Spilled Sample ch's

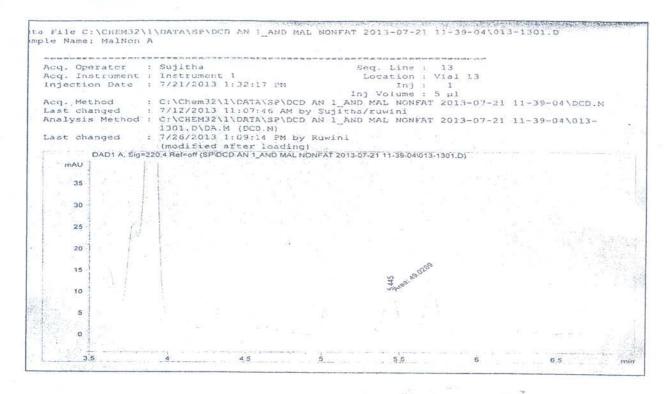
#### Chromatogram of Local branded milk powder

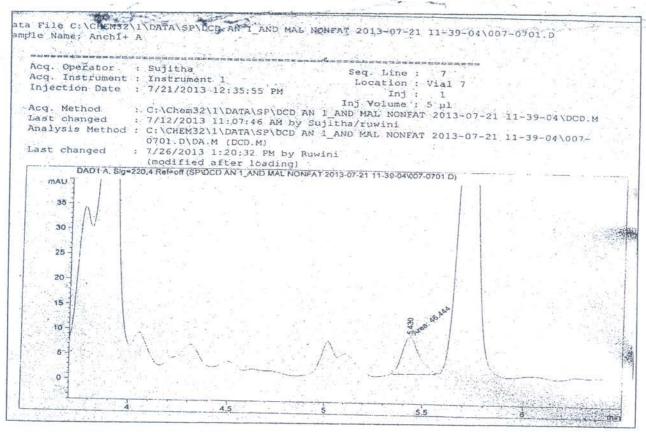
Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\SP\DCD AN 1\_AND MAL NONFAT 2013-07-21 11-39-04\020-2001.0 Sample Name: Hgl Acq. Operator : Sujitha Seq. Line: 20 Location : Vial 20 Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1 Injection Date : 7/21/2013 2:37:51 PM Inj : l Inj Volume : 5 µl : C:\Chem32\1\DATA\SP\DCD AN 1\_AND MAL NONFAT 2013-07-21 11-39-04\DCD.M : 7/12/2013 11:07:46 AM by Sujitha/ruwini Acq. Method Last changed Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\SP\DCD AN 1\_AND MAL NONFAT 2013-07-21 11-39-04\020-2001.D\DA.M (DCD.M) : 7/25/2013 3:38:51 PM by Sp/Ruwini DAD1 A, Sig=220,4 Ref=off (SPIDCD AN 1\_AND MAL NONFAT 2013-07-21 11-39-04\020-2001.D) 35 30 25 10

Highland Cused as a block)

26

#### fromatograms of Foreign branded milk powder







( Haliban Norfet -> 13074A) (batch No)