

# Determination of pesticides in filter papers in the framework of WHOPES IRS studies

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# Content



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    pirimiphos-methyl, deltamethrin, chlorfenapyr,  
    bendiocarb & p,p'-DDT

## ➤ **Conclusion**

# WHOPES IRS trials



- **Pirimiphos-methyl CS 300 g AI/L**
  - Small-scale trials in India, South Africa & Vietnam
  - Phase III trials in India & The Gambia
  
- **Deltamethrin SC-PE 62.5g AI/L**
  - Small-scale trial in Vietnam
  - Phase III trials in India & Mexico
  
- **Chlorfenapyr SC 240 g AI/L**
  - Phase I (laboratory study) in Montpellier, France
  - Small-scale trials in Benin & Vietnam
  - Phase III trials in India & The Gambia

# Objective of WHOPES IRS trials



- **To determine the persistence of insecticidal activity**
  - Pirimiphos methyl CS: 0.5 and 1 g Al/m<sup>2</sup> doses
  - Deltamethrin SC: 20 and 25 mg Al/m<sup>2</sup> doses
  - Chlorfenapyr: 150 and 250 mg Al/m<sup>2</sup> doses
  
- **To evaluate impact on vectorial potential**  
(impact on mortality, blood feeding, survival rate, entry/exit rate, sporozoite rate / Entomological Inoculation Rate)
  
- **To record community acceptance of IRS**

# Methodology



- **WHOPES IRS guidelines followed**
- **Random allocation of villages to comparison arms**
- **IRS by trained spray people using compression sprayers**
- **Entomological studies**
  - Selection of villages and sentinel houses
  - Determine baseline susceptibility of local vectors
  - Mosquito collections: Floor sheet, Exit trap, Hand and Pyrethrum spray collection, UV Light trap collection, Human landing collections
  - Bioassays with susceptible colony mosquitoes

# Efficacy criteria



Phase	Type of study	Parameters measured	Criteria
<b>Phase I</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laboratory studies</li> <li>Risk assessment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intrinsic insecticidal activity</li> <li>Diagnostic concentration</li> <li>Irritant or excito-repellent effect</li> <li>Cross-resistance to other insecticides</li> <li>Efficacy and residual activity on relevant substrates</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish dose-response line</li> <li>Determine LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>90</sub></li> <li>Establish a diagnostic concentration</li> <li>Determine FT<sub>50</sub> and FT<sub>90</sub></li> <li>Efficacy &amp; residual action on substrates</li> <li>Cross-resistance determined</li> </ol>
<b>Phase II</b>	Small-scale field trials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficacy &amp; impact on mosquito behaviour in different ecological settings</li> <li>Persistence on local surfaces</li> <li>Optimum application dosage</li> <li>Handling and application</li> <li>Perceived adverse effects</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residual activity: cut off mortality &gt; 80%</li> <li>Deterrency (reduction of entry rate)</li> <li>Exophily</li> <li>Blood-feeding inhibition</li> <li>Mortality- immediate &amp; 24h post-exposure</li> <li>Determine target dose</li> </ol>
<b>Phase III</b>	Large-scale field trials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficacy - impact on vectorial potential</li> <li>Residual activity</li> <li>Operational &amp; community acceptability</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration of effective residual action (mortality &gt; 80%);</li> <li>Impact on vectorial potential</li> <li>Worker safety</li> <li>Community acceptability</li> </ol>

# Chemical analysis in IRS studies

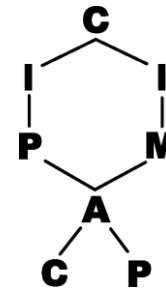
## ➤ Determination of pesticides in treated filter papers

Phase	Type of study	Parameters measured
Phase I	1. Laboratory studies 2. Risk assessment	<b>Efficacy and residual activity on relevant substrates</b>
Phase II	Small-scale field trials	<b>Persistence on local surfaces Optimum application dosage</b>
Phase III	Large-scale field trials	<b>Residual activity</b>

# Analysis of pesticides in filter papers

## Methodology

- **Development of chromatographic analytical methods**
  - for pirimiphos-methyl, deltamethrin and chlorfenapyr
  - for bendiocarb and p,p'-DDT (reference products)based on CIPAC methods for ai content in TC and formulated products



- **Validation of the analytical methods**
  - Specificity and non-analyte interference
  - Linearity of chromatographic responses
  - Accuracy (recoveries and re-extractions)
  - Repeatability
  - Limit of quantification (LOQ)
- **Determination of pesticides in filter paper samples**
- **Performance verification during analysis of samples**



# Method for pirimiphos-methyl

- Based on CIPAC method 4778/m (prepublished full method)

## Laboratory sampling

Measuring the surface (area) of the filter paper  
Cutting into pieces of 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm  
Introduction into a 100 mL screw cap glass bottle

## Extraction

Weighing (to the nearest 0.1 mg)  
+ 2 mL internal standard solution (4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone)  
+ 23 mL acetone  
Ultrasonic bath at ambient temperature for 15 minutes

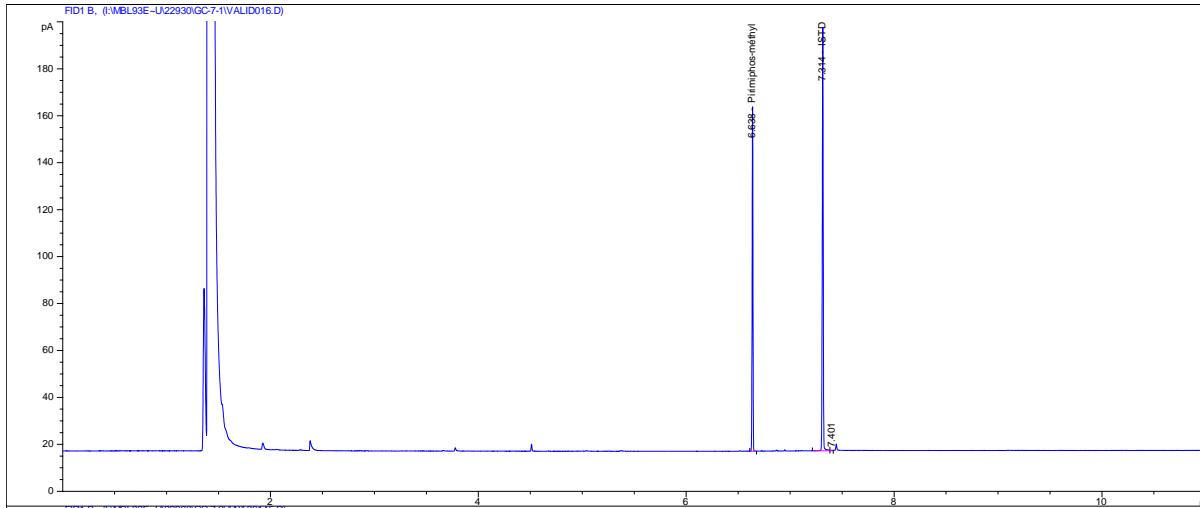
## GC-FID

Column : DB-1, 30 m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25  $\mu$ m film thickness  
Injection of 1  $\mu$ L in split (20:1) – Temperature from 60°C to 280°C  
5 points internal standard calibration curve (100 – 800  $\mu$ g/mL)  
Pirimiphos-methyl content as **g/kg and mg/m<sup>2</sup>**

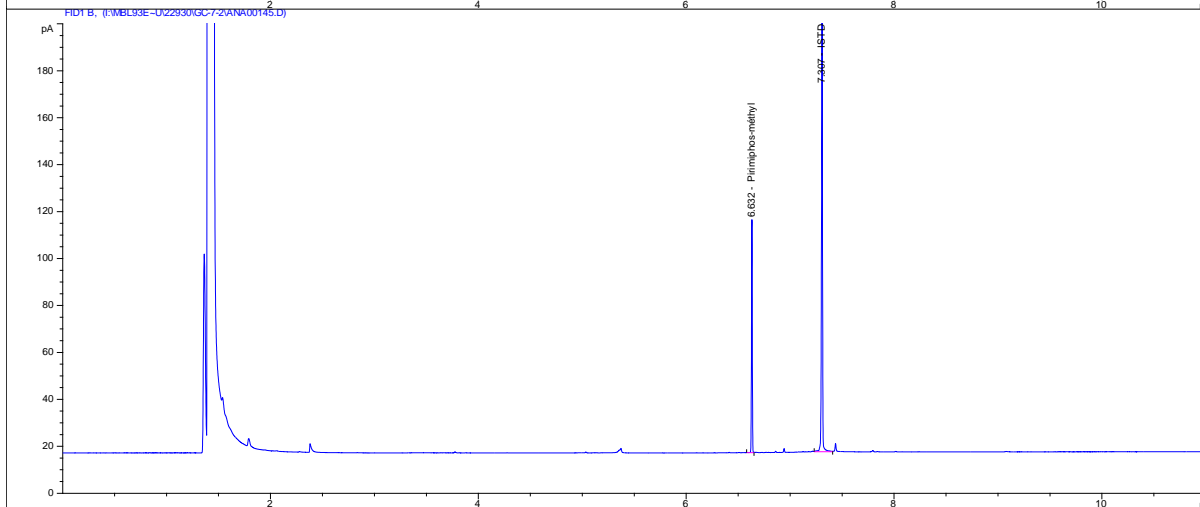
# Method validation for pirimiphos-methyl



## ➤ Specificity and non-analyte interference



Calibration solution



Sample solution

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Département Agriculture et Milieu naturel

Unité Physico-chimie et Résidus des Produits Phytopharmaceutiques et des biocides

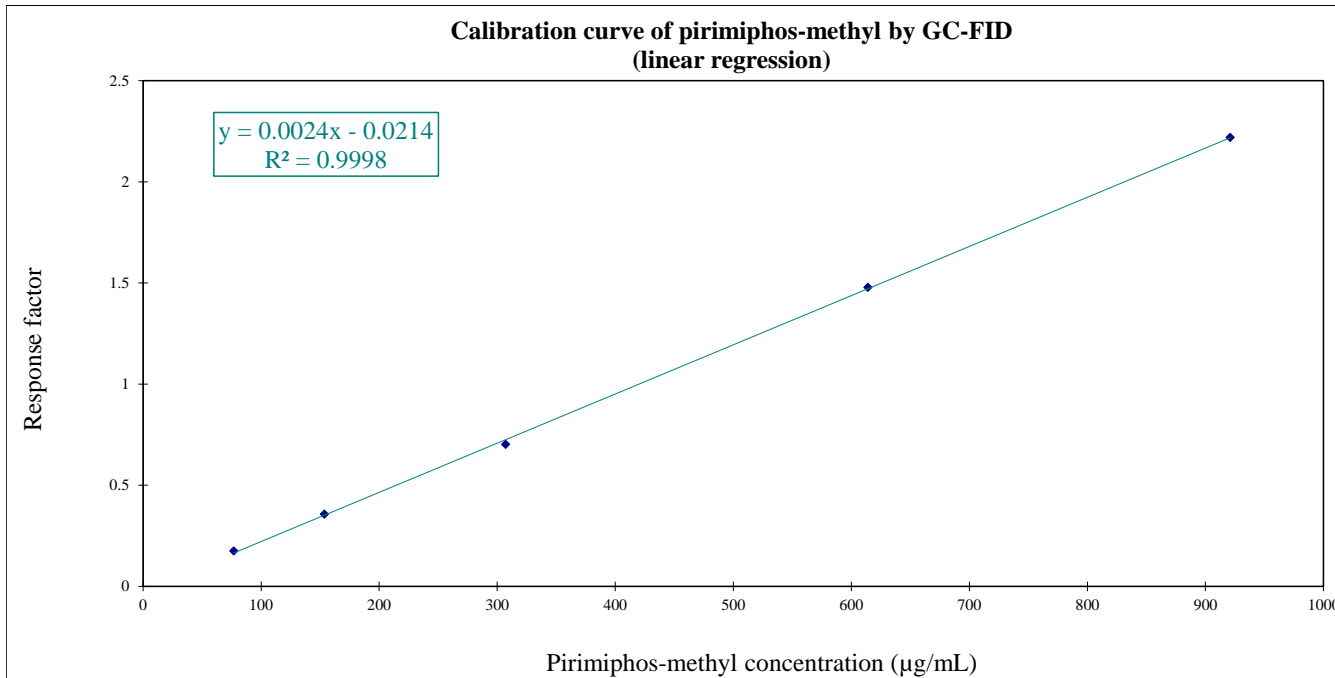
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Wallonie

# Method validation for pirimiphos-methyl

- **Linearity of chromatographic response**  
(AI to ISTD peak area ratio versus AI concentration)



**$R^2 \geq 0.99$**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

# Method validation for pirimiphos-methyl

## ➤ Accuracy and repeatability (recoveries)

Spiking level	N	Individual recovery values (%)	Mean Recovery	RSD
3.3 g/kg	5	112, 112, 113, 112, 106	<b>111 %</b>	<b>2.4 %</b>
13.3 g/kg	5	94, 96, 94, 96, 95	<b>95 %</b>	<b>0.7 %</b>

**Mean R% in the range 80-120% for spiking levels < 1 % and RSD < 5 %**

**Mean R% in the range 90-110% for spiking levels ≥ 1 % and RSD < 3 %**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

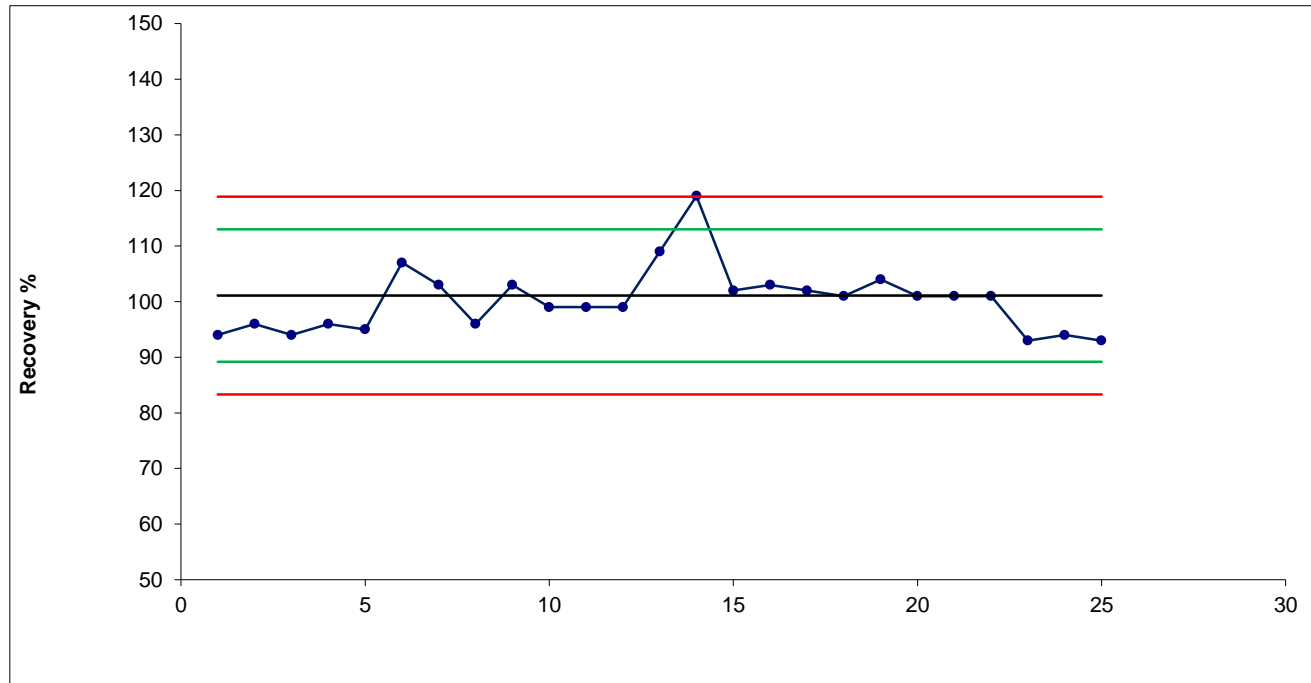
## ➤ Accuracy (re-extractions)

**AI content in re-extracted samples < 0.05 g/kg (n = 5)**

## ➤ LOQ = 0.05 g/kg or 4 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

# QC during analysis of samples for pirimiphos-methyl

## ➤ Accuracy and reproducibility (recoveries from 01/2012 up to 03/2013)



**24/25 recoveries within the warning limits**

**25/25 recoveries within the action limits**

# Method for deltamethrin

- Based on CIPAC method 333/LN/(M)/3 (CIPAC Handbook M)

## Laboratory sampling

Measuring the surface (area) of the filter paper  
Cutting into pieces of 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm  
Introduction into a 100 mL screw cap glass bottle

## Extraction

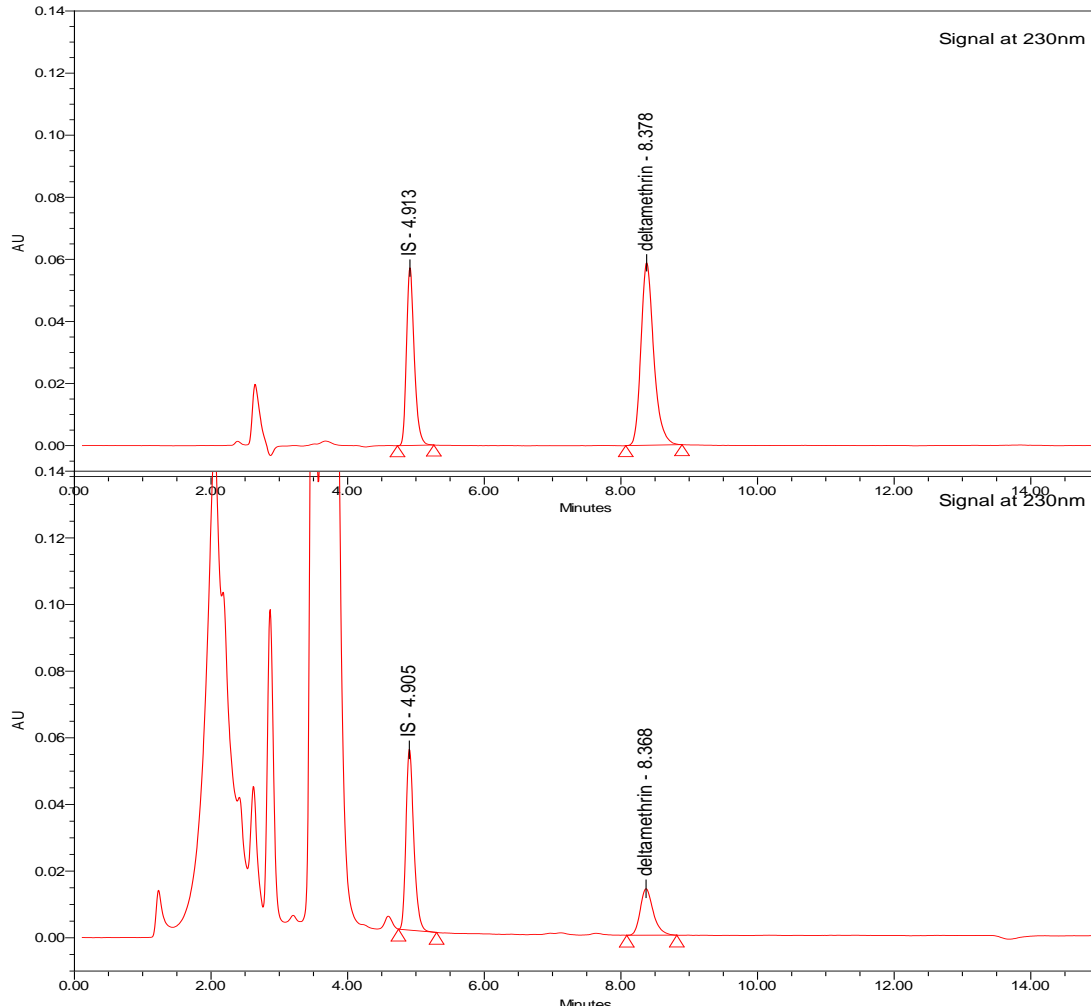
Weighing (to the nearest 0.1 mg)  
+ 1 mL internal standard solution (dipropyl phthalate)  
+ 24 mL isooctane / dioxane (80/20 , v/v)  
Ultrasonic bath at 70°C for 15 minutes  
Horizontal shaker (150-200 beats / min) for 30 minutes

## HPLC-UV (DAD)

Column : Phenomenex Luna CN, 5 µm, 250 x 4.6 mm  
Mobile phase : isooctane / dioxane (+ 0.15 % water) (94/6, v/v) - 1.5 mL / min  
Injection of 20 µL – Detection at 230 nm  
5 points internal standard calibration curve (5 – 50 µg/mL)  
Deltamethrin content as **g/kg and mg/m<sup>2</sup>**

# Method validation for deltamethrin

## ➤ Specificity and non-analyte interference

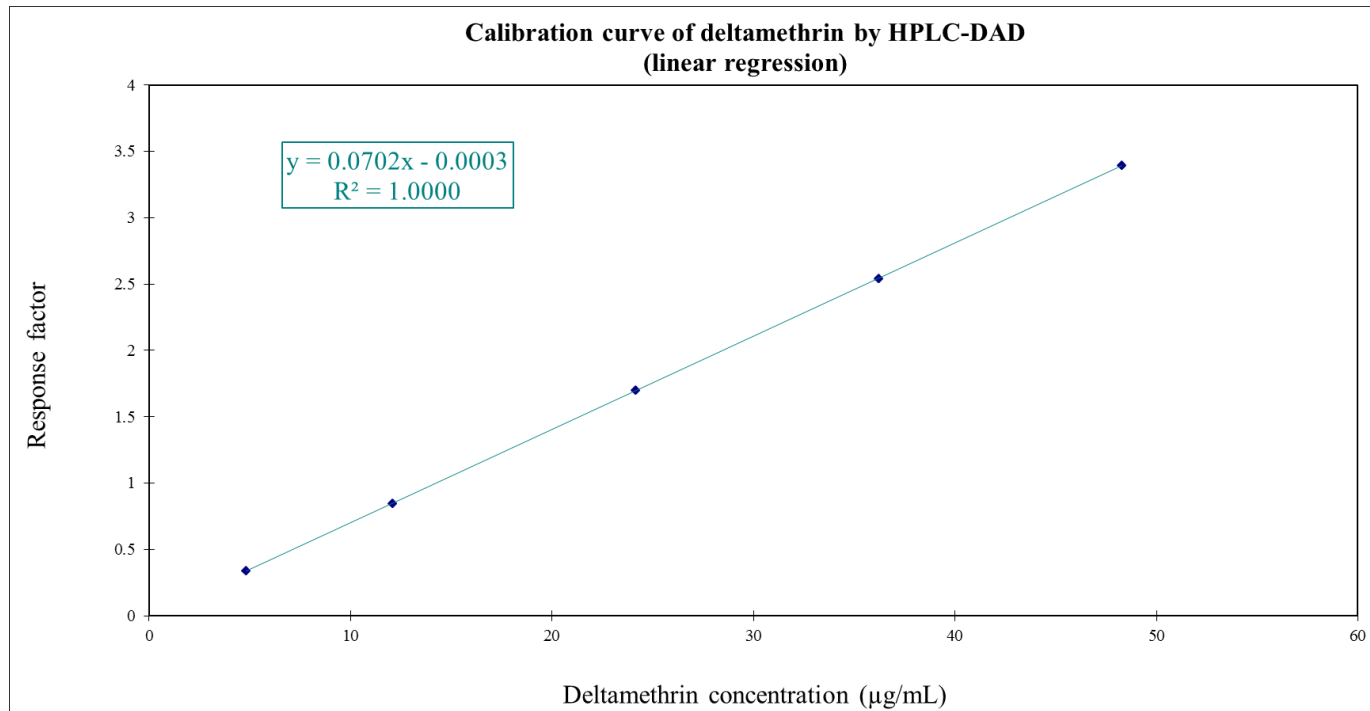


Calibration solution

Sample solution

# Method validation for deltamethrin

- **Linearity of chromatographic response**  
(AI to ISTD peak area ratio versus AI concentration)



**$R^2 \geq 0.99$**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**



# Method validation for deltamethrin

## ➤ Accuracy and repeatability (recoveries)

Spiking level	N	Individual recovery values (%)	Mean Recovery	RSD
0.2 g/kg	5	101, 101, 100, 100, 96	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1.9 %</b>
1 g/kg	5	99, 100, 100, 100, 98	<b>99 %</b>	<b>0.9 %</b>

**Mean R% in the range 80-120% for spiking levels < 1 % and RSD < 5 %**

**Mean R% in the range 90-110% for spiking levels ≥ 1 % and RSD < 3 %**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

## ➤ Accuracy (re-extractions)

**AI content in re-extracted samples < 0.01 g/kg (n = 5)**

## ➤ LOQ = 0.01 g/kg or 1 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

# Method for chlorfenapyr

- Based on CIPAC method 4825/m (prepublished provisional method)

## Laboratory sampling

Measuring the surface (area) of the filter paper  
Cutting into pieces of 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm  
Introduction into a 100 mL screw cap glass bottle

## Extraction

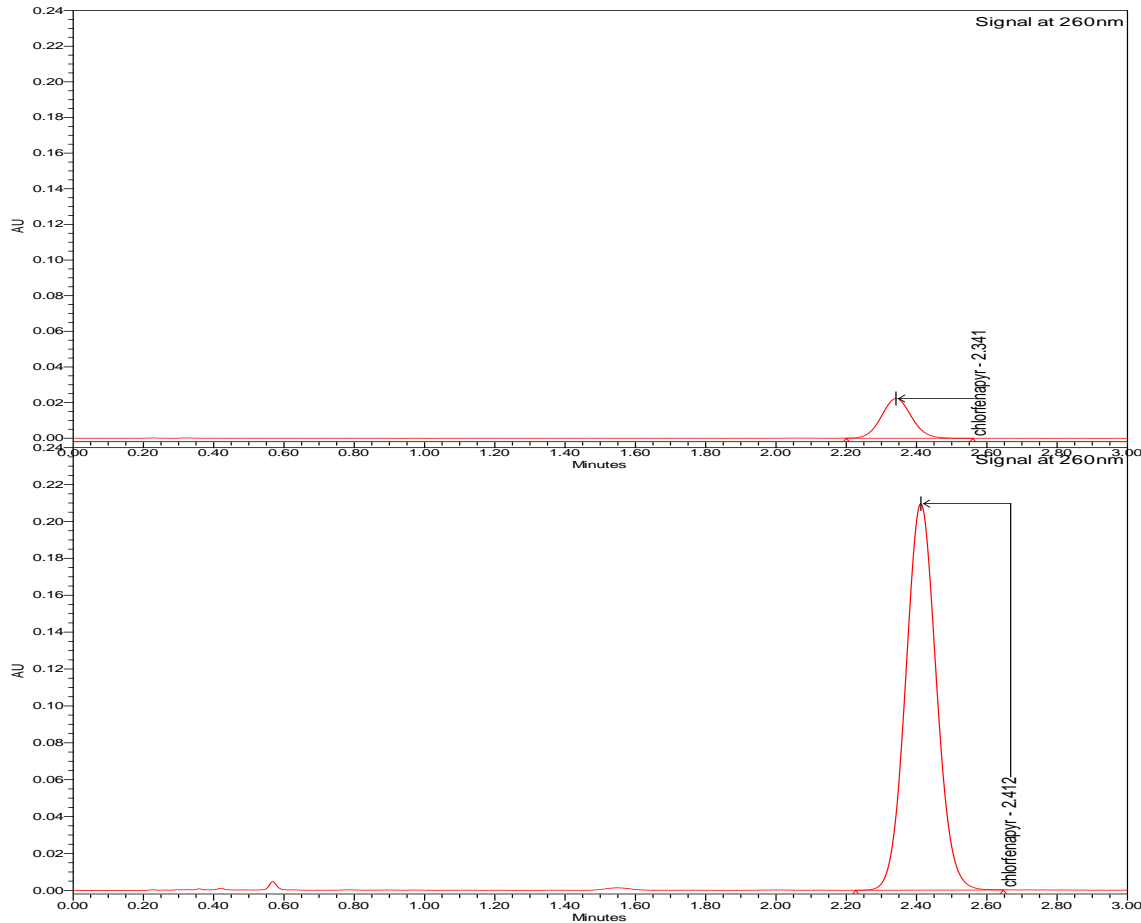
Weighing (to the nearest 0.1 mg)  
+ 50 mL acetonitrile  
Ultrasonic bath at ambient temperature for 20 minutes

## HPLC-UV (DAD)

Column : Synergi Fusion RP80A, 4  $\mu$ m, 50 x 4.6 mm  
Mobile phase : acetonitrile / water (65/35, v/v) (+ 0.05% acetic acid) – 2.0 mL / min  
Injection of 5  $\mu$ L – Detection at 260 nm  
5 points external standard calibration curve (25 – 500  $\mu$ g/mL)  
Chlorfenapyr content as **g/kg and mg/m<sup>2</sup>**

# Method validation for chlorfenapyr

## ➤ Specificity and non-analyte interference

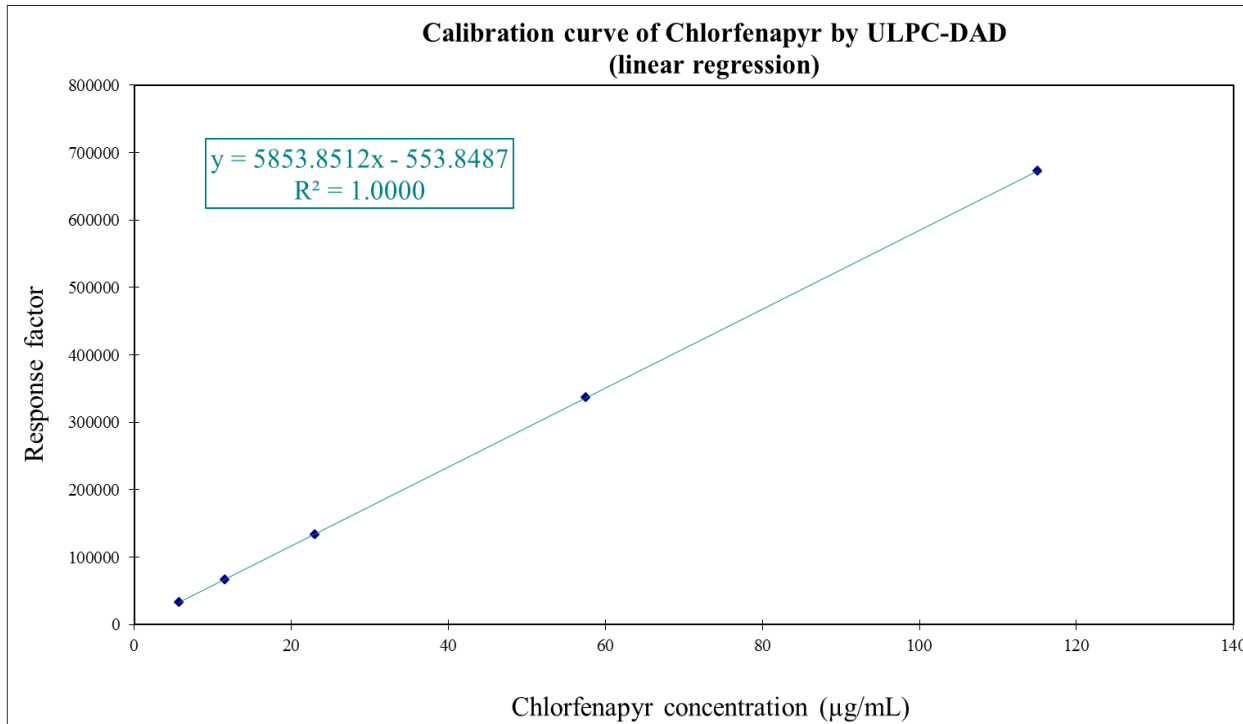


Calibration solution

Sample solution

# Method validation for chlorfenapyr

- **Linearity of chromatographic response**  
(AI peak area versus AI concentration)



**$R^2 \geq 0.99$**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

# Method validation for chlorfenapyr

## ➤ Accuracy and repeatability (recoveries)

Spiking level	N	Individual recovery values (%)	Mean Recovery	RSD
0.2 g/kg	5	99, 101, 100, 100, 99	<b>100 %</b>	<b>0.8 %</b>
0.7 g/kg	5	97, 96, 95, 96, 96	<b>96 %</b>	<b>0.7 %</b>

**Mean R% in the range 80-120% for spiking levels < 1 % and RSD < 5 %  
→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

## ➤ Accuracy (re-extractions)

**AI content in re-extracted samples < 0.02 g/kg (n = 5)**

## ➤ LOQ = 0.02 g/kg or 2 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

# Method for bendiocarb

- Based on CIPAC method 232/WP/(M)/3 (CIPAC Handbook D)

## Laboratory sampling

Measuring the surface (area) of the filter paper  
Cutting into pieces of 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm  
Introduction into a 100 mL screw cap glass bottle

## Extraction

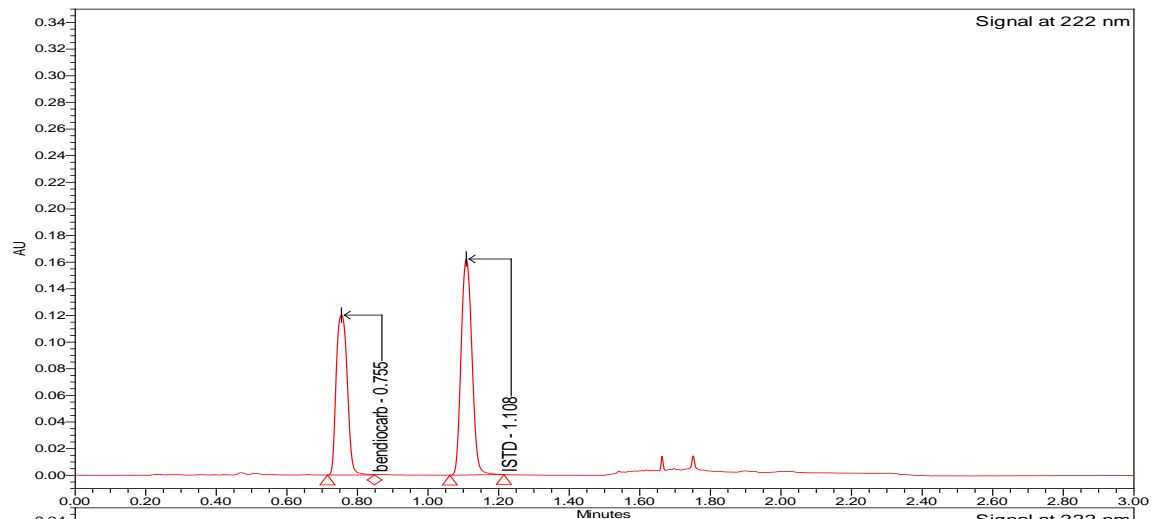
Weighing (to the nearest 0.1 mg)  
+ 5 mL internal standard solution (propiofenone)  
+ 20 mL acetonitrile  
Ultrasonic bath at ambient temperature for 20 minutes

## UHPLC-UV (DAD)

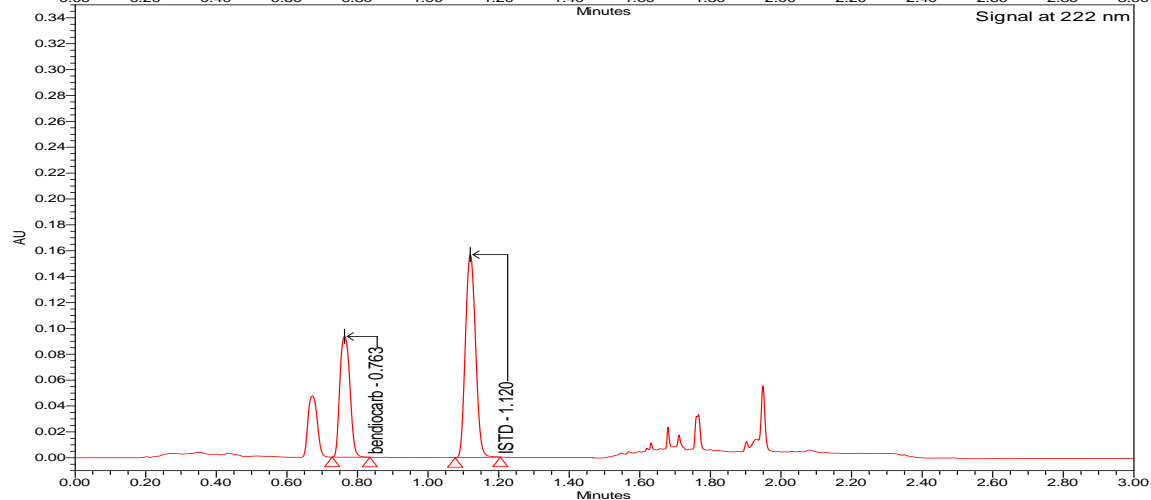
Column : Acquity UPLC HSS, 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , 100 x 2.1 mm  
Mobile phase : water / acetonitrile (60/40, v/v) – 0.9 mL / min  
Injection of 3  $\mu\text{L}$  – Detection at 222 nm  
5 points internal standard calibration curve (2 – 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )  
Bendiocarb content as **g/kg and mg/m<sup>2</sup>**

# Method validation for bendiocarb

## ➤ Specificity and non-analyte interference



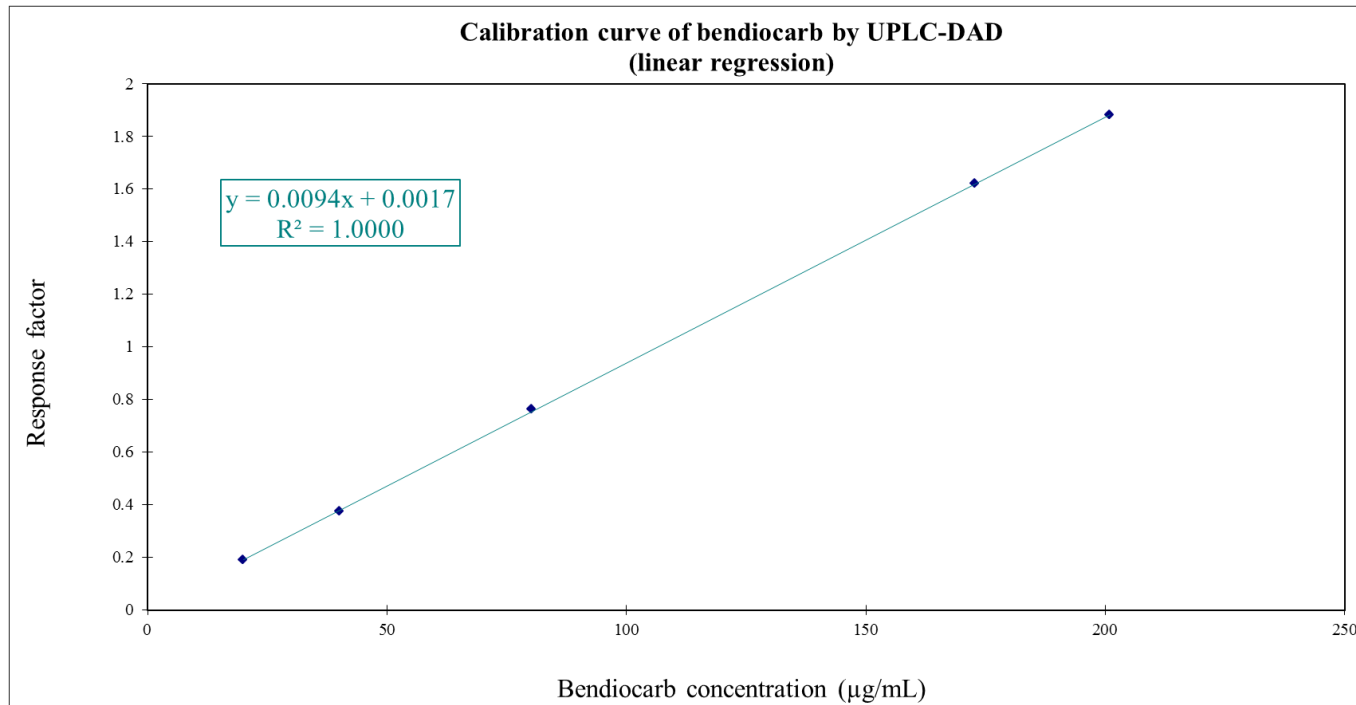
Calibration solution



Sample solution

# Method validation for bendiocarb

- **Linearity of chromatographic response**  
(AI to ISTD peak area ratio versus AI concentration)



**$R^2 \geq 0.99$**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**



# Method validation for bendiocarb

## ➤ Accuracy and repeatability (recoveries)

Spiking level	N	Individual recovery values (%)	Mean Recovery	RSD
0.8 g/kg	5	101, 100, 101, 101, 100	<b>101 %</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>
3.2 g/kg	5	101, 100, 100, 110, 101	<b>101 %</b>	<b>0.5 %</b>

**Mean R% in the range 80-120% for spiking levels < 1 % and RSD < 5 %  
→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

## ➤ Accuracy (re-extractions)

**AI content in re-extracted samples < 0.1 g/kg (n = 5)**

## ➤ LOQ = 0.1 g/kg or 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

# Method for p,p'-DDT

## ➤ Based on CIPAC method 3/WP/M/3 (CIPAC Handbook E)

### Laboratory sampling

Measuring the surface (area) of the filter paper  
Cutting into pieces of 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm  
Introduction into a 100 mL screw cap glass bottle



### Extraction

Weighing (to the nearest 0.1 mg)  
+ 50 mL acetone  
Ultrasonic bath at ambient temperature for 15 minutes

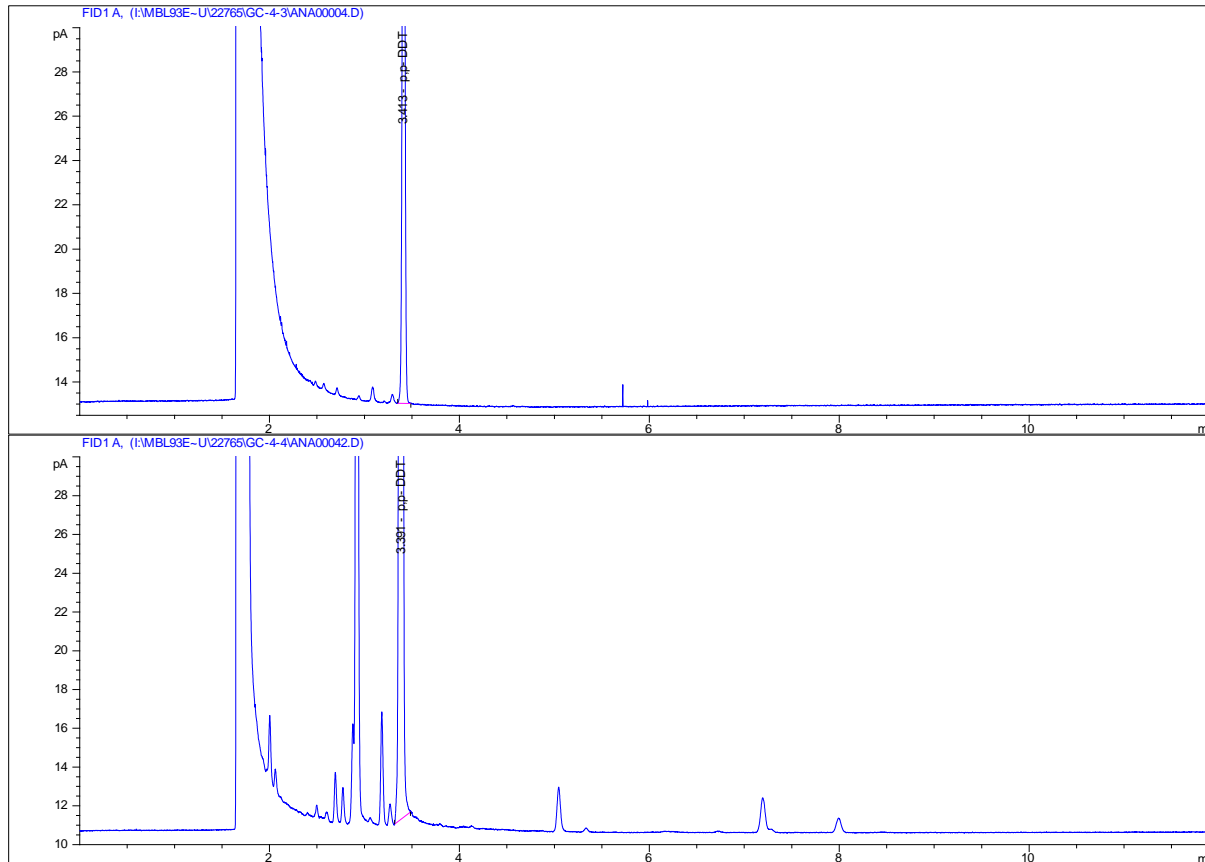


### GC-FID

Column : DB-210, 30 m x 0.32 mm i.d., 0.25 µm film thickness  
Injection of 1 µL in split (10:1) – Temperature of 240°C  
5 points external standard calibration curve (2 – 50 µg/mL)  
p,p'-DDT content content as **g/kg and mg/m<sup>2</sup>**

# Method validation for p,p'-DDT

## ➤ Specificity and non-analyte interference

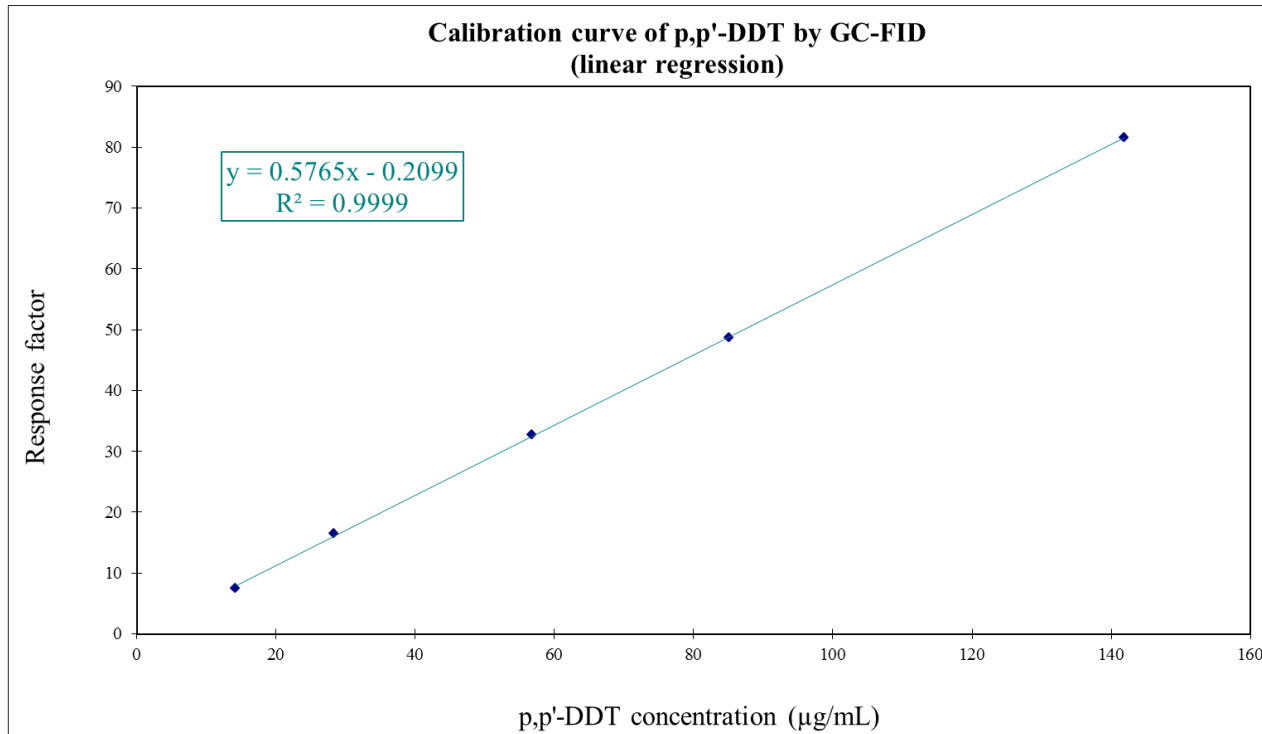


Calibration solution

Sample solution

# Method validation for p,p'-DDT

- **Linearity of chromatographic response**  
(AI peak area ratio versus AI concentration)



**$R^2 \geq 0.99$**

**→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

# Method validation for p,p'-DDT

## ➤ Accuracy and repeatability (recoveries)

Spiking level	N	Individual recovery values (%)	Mean Recovery	RSD
1.1 g/kg	5	102, 100, 101, 94, 90	<b>97 %</b>	<b>5.1 %</b>
4.2 g/kg	5	97, 97, 99, 98, 96	<b>97 %</b>	<b>1.2 %</b>

**Mean R% in the range 80-120% for spiking levels < 1 % and RSD < 5 %  
→ Meet the CIPAC and EU SANCO requirements**

## ➤ Accuracy (re-extractions)

**AI content in re-extracted samples < 0.2 g/kg (n = 5)**

## ➤ LOQ = 0.2 g/kg or 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

# Conclusion

- **Analytical methods successfully validated for** pirimiphos-methyl (GC-FID), deltamethrin (HPLC-DAD), chlorphenapyr (HPLC-DAD), bendiocarb (HPLC-DAD) & p,p'-DDT (GC-FID) **in filter papers**
- **More than 1200 filter paper samples have been analysed since 2011**  
Performance verification (blanks, recoveries, re-extractions) during analysis of samples permitted to validate the analytical results
- **Chemical analysis of pesticides in filter papers**  
→ **an essential quality control measure for the WHOPES testing and evaluation of IRS**

# Thank you for your attention

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