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Liquid Chromatographic and validation study in separation and determination of benzidines and phenols in the main discharge point of wastewater

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Abstract : Benzidines and phenols are the most priority pollutants. Separation and quantitative estimation of priority pollutant benzidines composed of various benzidines BZ, including substituted 3, 3'-dichlorobenzidine DCB and 3, 3'-dimethylbenzidine DMB, and priority pollutant phenols (9 compounds, i.e., phenol, 2- and 4-nitrophenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-, 2,4-di-, 2,4,6-tri-, Penta- chlorophenol, and 4-chloro-3-methylphenol) was performed using high performance liquid chromatography-ultra violet techniques. Both groups were separated using a C₋₁₈ column with a UV detector at a wavelength of 280 nm, and the flow of the mobile phase was isocratic. The mobile phase consisted of 75:25 methanol: water. The column temperature was 50°C, and the flow rate was 1.8 ml/min for the Benzidine's separation. The mobile phase consisted of a 50:50 acetonitrile: phosphate buffer. The optimum pH was 7.1, the flow rate was 0.7 ml/min and the optimum column temperature was 45°C for the phenols separation. The separation parameters were calculated, including the chromatographic parameters such as the capacity factor (k), the number of theoretical plates (N), the selectivity factor (α), and the resolution factors (Rs). This method was applied to real samples. The water samples that were analyzed were obtained from a petroleum refinery wastewater treatment unit. The results ranged between undetectable levels and 246.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of the selected benzidines. The results were ranged between undetectable levels and 1865.61 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of the selected phenols.

Keywords : *Chromatographic study, Petroleum refinery wastewater, Benzidines, Priority pollutant Phenols, HPLC.*

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