

Conclusions

A less than 5 minute dilute-and-shoot LC-TOF method was developed for quantifying carbendazim in orange juice. The resultant analysis method was found to be rapid and efficient, rivaling or surpassing sample throughput of other published methods. The collected data was then screened for 8 additional pesticides most likely to be present in orange juice. Carbaryl was found to be present in the juice samples, with identification by exact mass, and confirmation by retention time matching with a standard, demonstrating the advantage of a full-spectrum mass analyzer over a scanning instrument.