

**An accurate and sensitive determination of selected pesticides in mixed fruit juice
samples using the combination of a simple and efficient microextraction method and
GC-MS with matrix matching calibration strategy**

Supplementary Material

Table S1. The optimum conditions for the developed VA-SFDF-LPME method.

Parameter	Optimum condition
Spraying number	1
Extraction Solvent	1,2-dichloroethane
Sample volume	12.0 mL
Mixing type	Vortex
Mixing period	30 s

Table S2. %RSD values belonging to low, medium and high concentration in calibration plot levels for the analytes.

Analyte	Low Concentration Level, µg/kg	%RSD
Chlorbenside	4.93	4.0 (n=6)
Mepanipirim	0.11	5.9 (n=6)
Hexaconazole	4.91	5.5 (n=6)
Norflurazon	0.58	3.4 (n=6)
Fenhexamid	5.06	6.7 (n=6)
Ipconazole	4.88	5.2 (n=6)
Fluridone	0.57	6.7 (n=6)
Indoxacarb	4.91	3.3 (n=6)
Analyte	Medium Concentration Level, µg/kg	RSD%
Chlorbenside	26.17	5.3 (n=3)
Mepanipirim	1.11	5.0 (n=6)
Hexaconazole	26.10	6.6 (n=3)
Norflurazon	10.04	4.9 (n=3)
Fenhexamid	26.89	9.2 (n=3)
Ipconazole	25.92	14.2 (n=3)
Fluridone	2.62	10.0 (n=6)
Indoxacarb	26.11	3.3 (n=3)
Analyte	High Concentration Level, µg/kg	RSD%
Chlorbenside	100.94	6.2 (n=3)
Mepanipirim	4.93	3.1 (n=3)
Hexaconazole	100.65	5.9 (n=3)
Norflurazon	103.42	3.9 (n=3)
Fenhexamid	103.68	5.3 (n=3)
Ipconazole	99.97	3.3 (n=3)
Fluridone	4.94	4.2 (n=3)
Indoxacarb	100.68	0.4 (n=3)

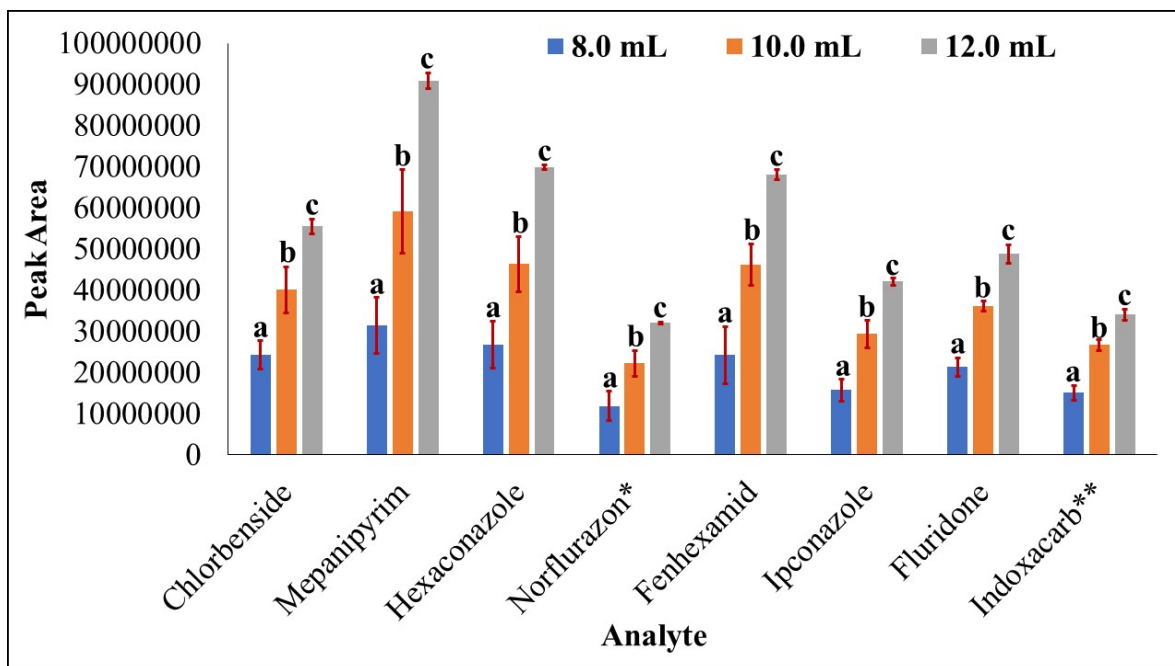


Figure S1. Sample volume optimization (* and ** indicates 2 and 10 times scaled up peak areas and their standard deviations, respectively, $n=3$). The concentrations of chlorbenside, mepanipyrim, hexaconazole, norflurazon, fenhexamid, ipconazole, fluridone, indoxacarb were 50.01 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 49.23 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 49.87 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 51.24 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 51.37 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 49.53 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 50.14 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 49.88 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, respectively. Constant parameters: 1,2-dichloroethane as the extraction solvent, one spraying, and 30 s of vortex mixing.

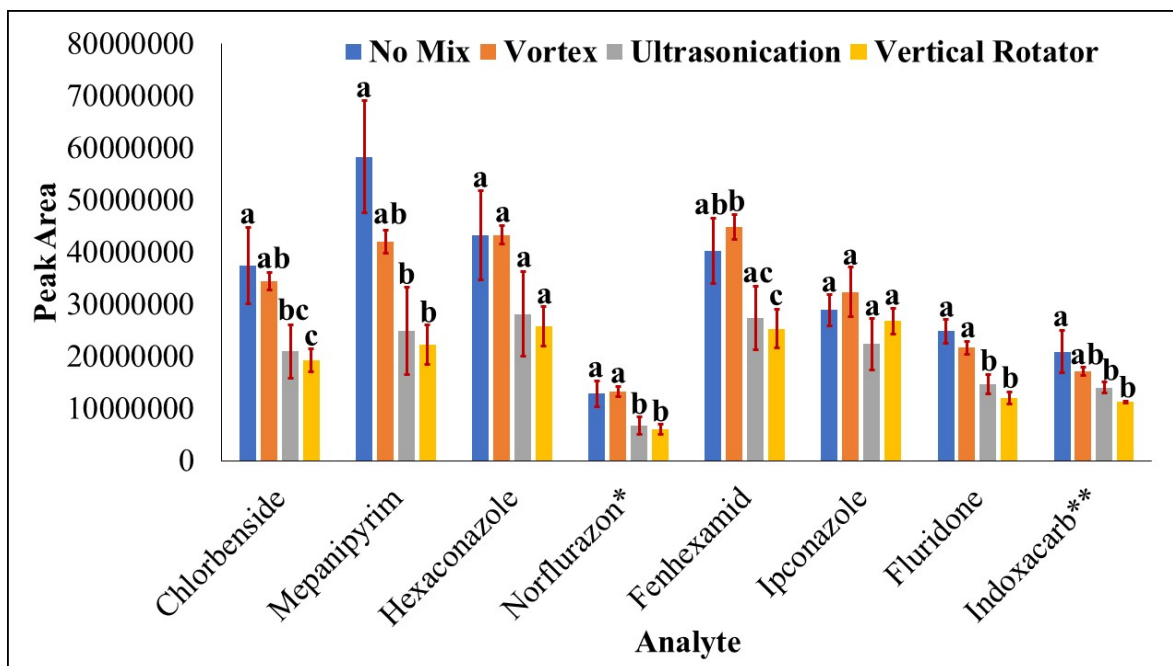


Figure S2. Mixing type optimization (* and ** indicates 2 and 10 times scaled up peak areas and their standard deviations, respectively, n=3). The concentrations of chlorbenside, mepanipyrim, hexaconazole, norflurazon, fenhexamid, ipconazole, fluridone, indoxacarb were 40.63 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 40.00 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 40.51 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 41.63 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 41.73 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 40.24 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 40.73 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 40.52 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, respectively. Constant parameters: 1,2-dichloroethane as the extraction solvent, 12.0 mL of sample volume, one spraying, and 30 s of each mixing process.

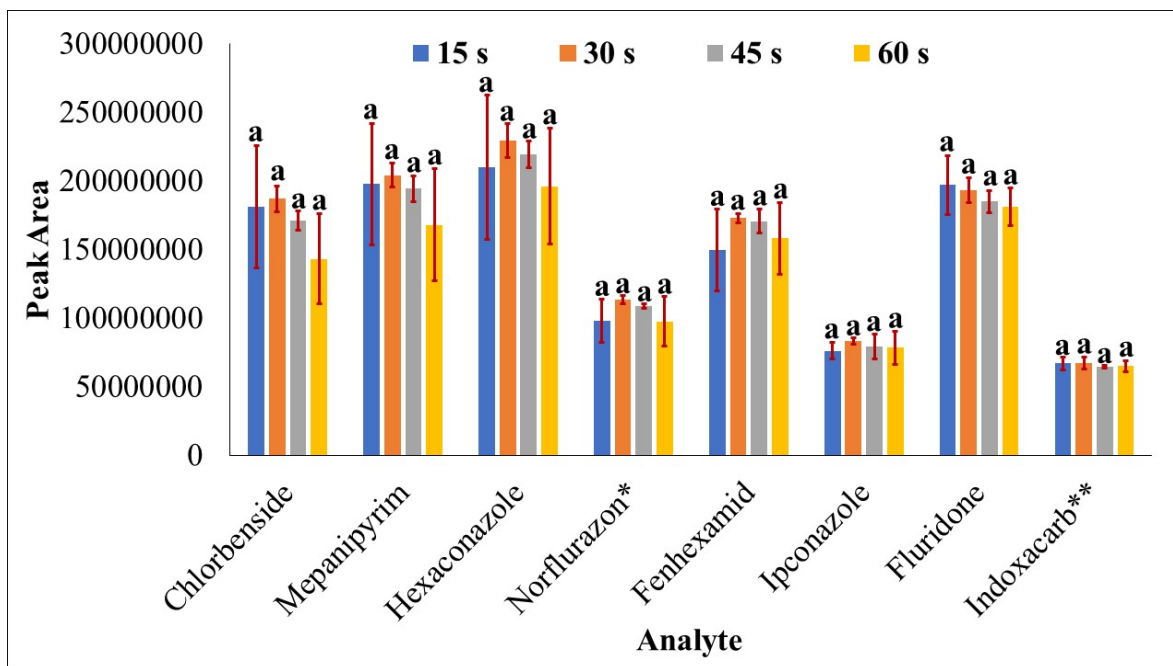


Figure S3. Mixing period optimization (* and ** indicates 2 and 10 times scaled up peak areas and their standard deviations, respectively, n=3). The concentrations of chlorbenside, mepanipyrim, hexaconazole, norflurazon, fenhexamid, ipconazole, fluridone, indoxacarb were 37.14 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 36.57 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 37.04 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 38.05 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 38.15 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 36.79 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 37.24 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 37.05 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, respectively. Constant parameters: 1,2-dichloroethane as the extraction solvent, 12.0 mL of sample volume, one spraying, and vortex mixing.

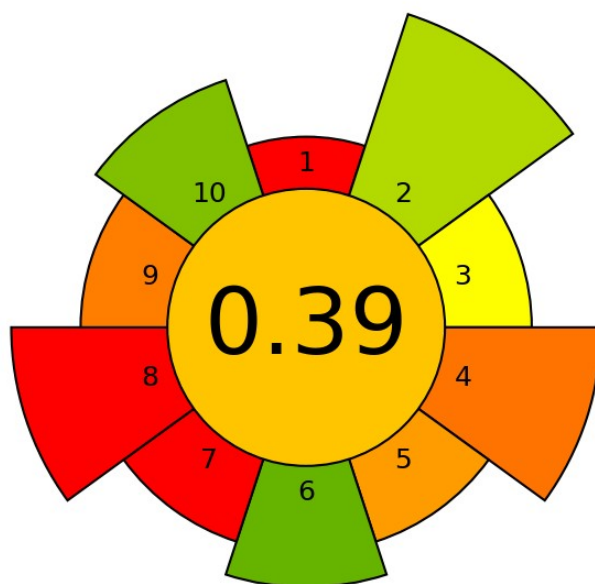


Figure S4. The pictogram generated from the AGREEprep software for the developed VA-SFDF-LPME-GC-MS method.

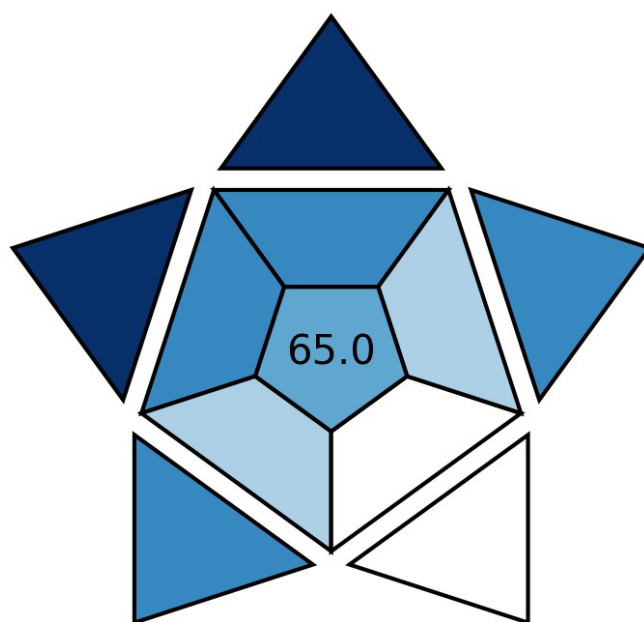


Figure S5. The pictogram produced from the BAGI software for the developed VA-SFDF-LPME-GC-MS method.