

Table S1. Stability testing.

		DPS		DBS	
		low QC	high QC	low QC	high QC
nominal concentration, µg/ mL		0.750	38.0	0.375	19.0
short term stability	<bias>, %	-1.42	-4.75	7.06	3.77
	RSD, %	2.52	3.53	1.12	7.10
long term stability	<bias>, %	7.78	4.31	8.65	7.01
	RSD, %	3.12	3.94	3.58	4.11
auto sampler stability	<bias>, %	7.59	7.23	2.13	3.11
	RSD, %	4.89	5.73	2.36	5.05
n		3	3	3	3

<bias> - percentage bias presents deviation of mean ZNS concentration determined at certain QC level after applied storage conditions from the nominal concentration; ((mean ZNS concentration – nominal concentration)/nominal concentration) × 100; calculated value should be ± 15%; RSD – percentage coefficient of variation for calculated bias at certain QC level; n – number of replication at certain QC level.

Analytical Greenness report sheet

25/07/2022 00:16:20



Criteria	Score	Weight
1. Direct analytical techniques should be applied to avoid sample treatment.	0.6	2
2. Minimal sample size and minimal number of samples are goals.	1.0	2
3. If possible, measurements should be performed in situ.	0.33	2
4. Integration of analytical processes and operations saves energy and reduces the use of reagents.	1.0	2
5. Automated and miniaturized methods should be selected.	0.5	1
6. Derivatization should be avoided.	1.0	2
7. Generation of a large volume of analytical waste should be avoided, and proper management of analytical waste should be provided.	0.77	2
8. Multi-analyte or multi-parameter methods are preferred versus methods using one analyte at a time.	0.72	2
9. The use of energy should be minimized.	0.93	2
10. Reagents obtained from renewable sources should be preferred.	0.0	1
11. Toxic reagents should be eliminated or replaced.	0.6	2
12. Operator's safety should be increased.	1.0	2

Figure S1. Greenness of the proposed UHPLC-MS/MS method - Analytical greenness report with overall green Scheme 12. principles of the Green Analytical Chemistry.