IPCP Webinar Series: POPs in plastic and monitoring approaches Part III: Extraction, clean-up, and analysis of POPs in plastics; 22/23 May 2023

Analysing/Quantifying brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs) with GC-ECD in e-waste plastics

Omotayo SINDIKU¹ and Roland WEBER²



¹Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Omotayo-Sindiku ²POPs Environmental Consulting, Scwäbisch Gmünd, Germany https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Roland-Weber-2

Sampling of TV/PC CRT Plastic in WEEE Nigeria

- 382 samples (158 from TV CRT casings and 224 computer CRTs) have been sampled from eight locations in south west Nigeria.
- The samples were selected from waste storages, electronics workshops, roadsides, dumpsites and dismantling sites.

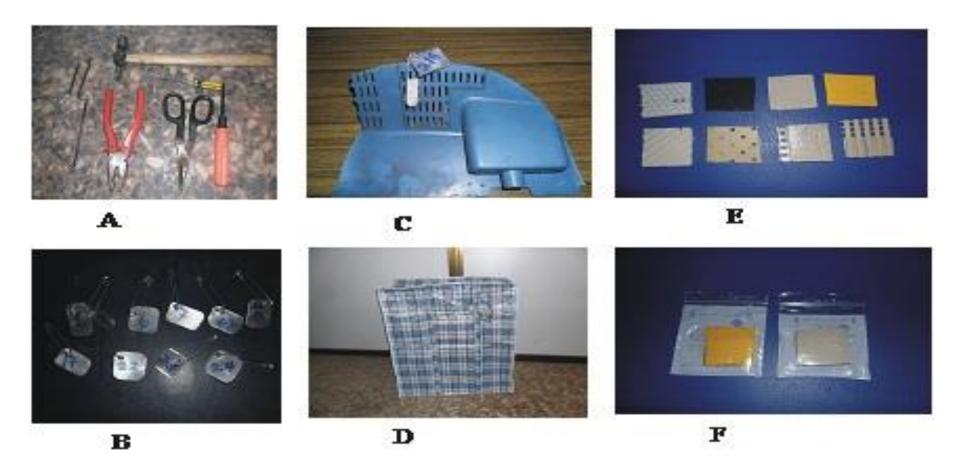




Sindiku et al. (2015)Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 22, 14489-14501. DOI: 10.1007/s11356-014-3266-0

Sample Preparation and Measurement

•Small pieces were cut of each polymer samples (approx. 100 x 50 mm) and sent to Fraunhofer Inst. (Freising/GER) for analysis.



Sindiku et al. (2015) Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 22, 14489-14501. DOI: 10.1007/s11356-014-3266-0

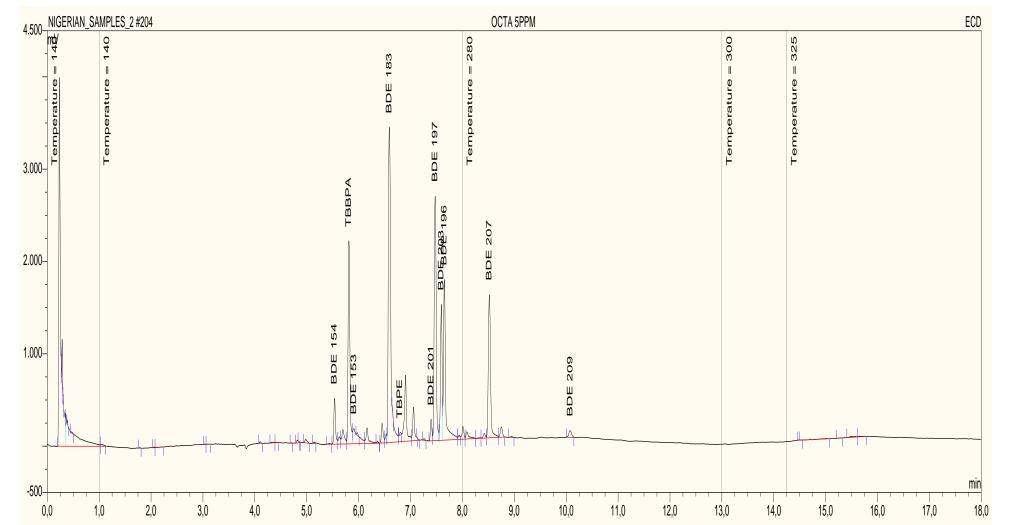
Samples analysis for PBDE and other BFRs with GC/ECD

- •The instrumental analysis was carried out using a gas chromatograph (TraceGC Ultra, Thermo, Dreieich, Germany) coupled with electron capture detection (ECD, ⁶³Ni, 370 MBq).
- •The GC was equipped with a ZB-5 HT inferno (15 m x 0.25 mm x 0.1 μm, Phenomenex, Aschaffenburg, Germany) as stationary phase.
- •Temperatures of GC split/splitless injector and detector were set at 295 °C and 320 °C, respectively and the oven temperature was programmed as follows: 140 °C (1 min), 20 K/min (280 °C), 4 K/min (300 °C), 20 K/min (325 °C).

Identification and Quantification by GC-ECD

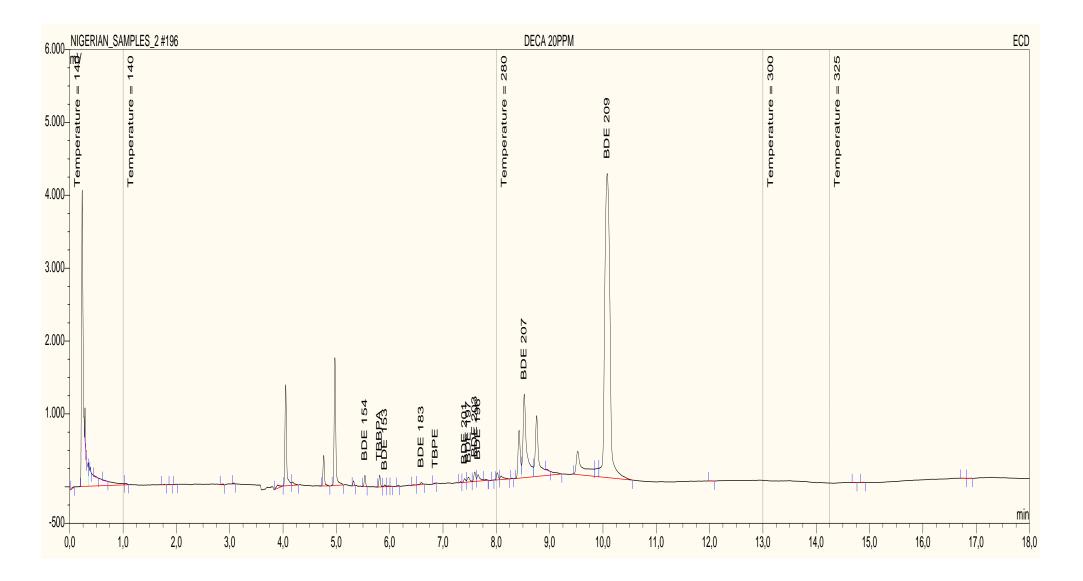
- BFRs were identified by comparison of retention times with external technical standards of major c-OctaBDE, commercial Decabromodiphenyl ether (c-DecaBDE), Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) and 1,2- bistribromophenoyethane (TBPE).
- This standards were used to quantify their amount in each plastic samples using external calibration with development of calibration curves.

GC-ECD Chromatogram of 10 ppm standard solution of OctaBDE The commercial OctaBDE standard contains hexaBDE (BDE-153, BDE-154), heptaBDE (BDE-183) and octaBDE (BDE-196; BDE197) as major congeners. C-OctaBDE standard also contains minor amount of nonaBDE (BDE-207) and very small amount DecaBDE.



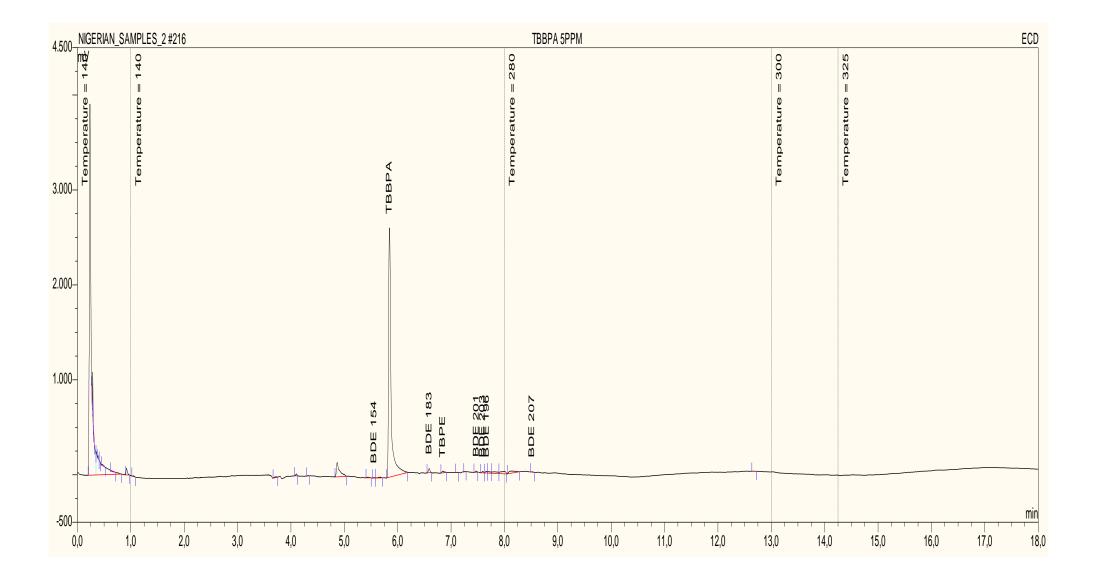
GC-ECD Chromatogram of 10 ppm Standard solution of DecaBDE

Commercial DecaBDE contains largely DecaBDE and some nonaBDE (BDE-206, 207, 208)



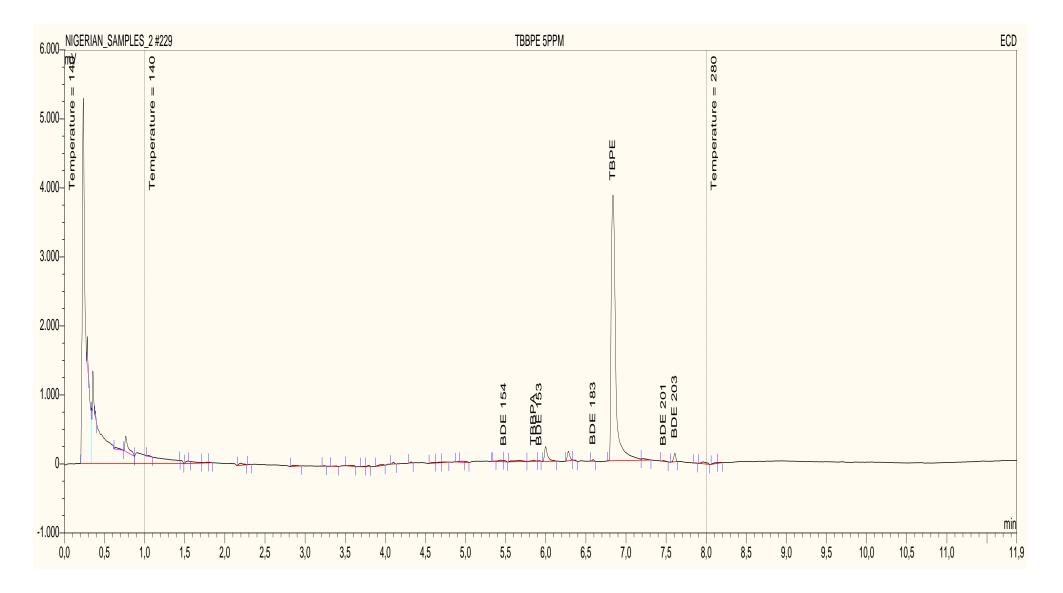
GC-ECD Chromatogram of 10 ppm Standard solution of TBBPA

These standards are also used to develop the calibration curves for quantification



GC-ECD Chromatogram of 10 ppm Standard solution of TBPE

These standards are also used to develop the calibration curves for quantification

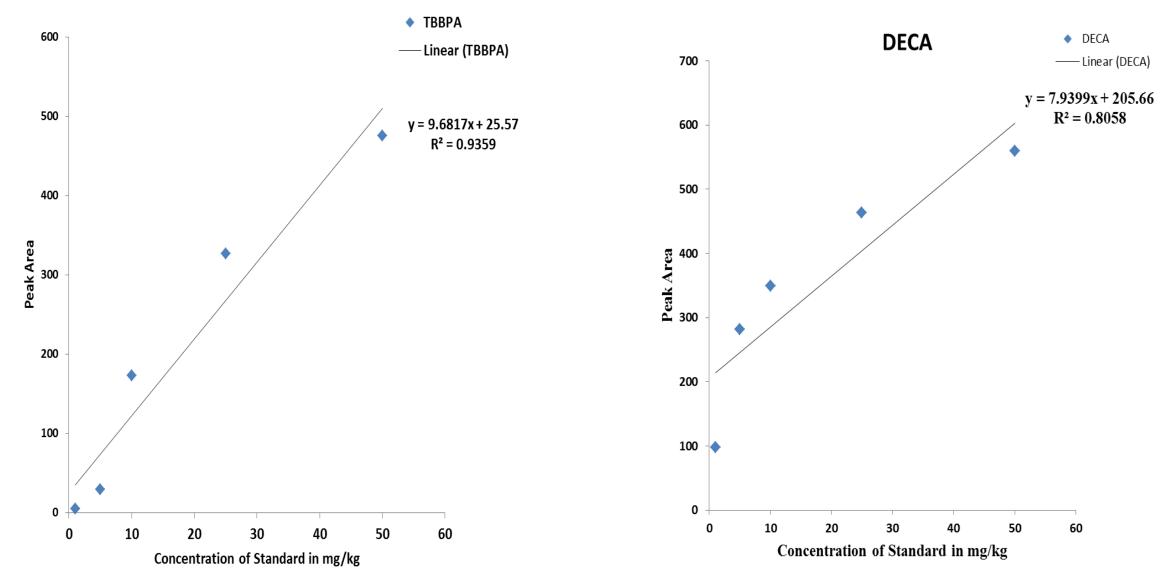


Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols for PBDEs analysis

- The BFR analysis was performed according to Standard IEC-62321-2008 (Electrotechnical products - Determination of levels of six regulated substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, and PBDEs))
- The GC-ECD was calibrated each work day in order to check the ECD for linearity and sensitivity.
- Limits of quantifications (LOQs) of BFR was calculated from the lowest calibration level and accounted for 10 to 25 mg/kg (10 to 25 ppm) polymer. This levels are below the lowest provisional Basel Convention low POPs limit of 50 mg/kg for PBDEs or 100 mg/kg for HBCD. Therefore the method is able to quantify samples according Basel Convention requirements
- Blank injections were done to check for cross contaminations from plastic extract sample to sample.

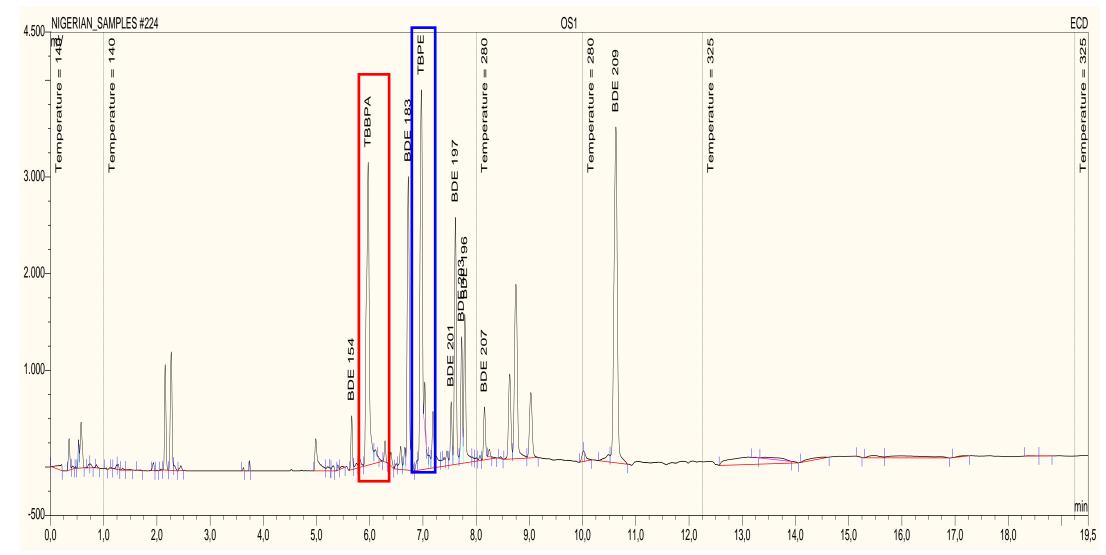
Quantification of PBDEs/BFRs by external calibration

GC-ECD system was calibrated with standard mixtures of commercial BFR each work day. Here the calibration curves of DecaBDE and TBBPA



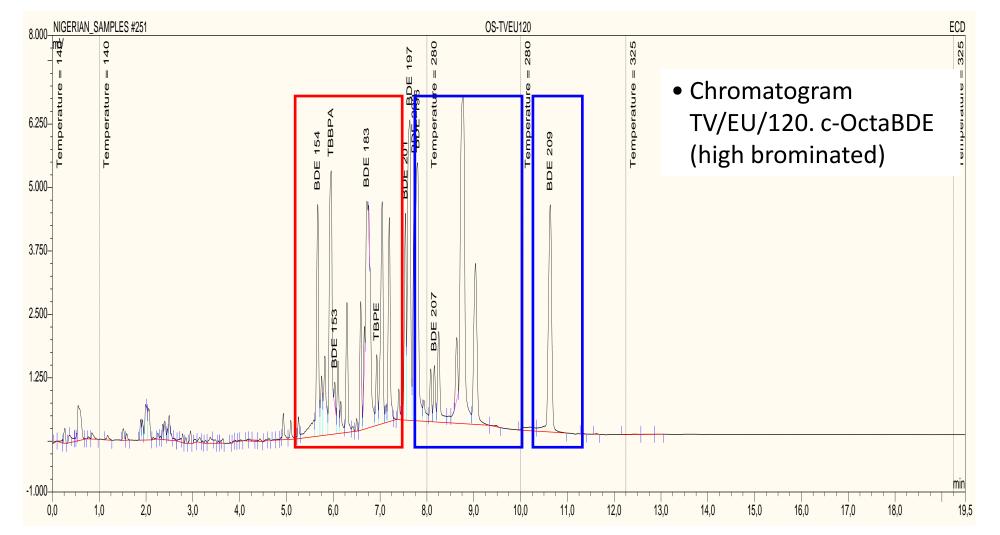
GC-ECD Chromatogram of 50 ppm Standard mixture of TBBPA, TBPE, OctaBDE and DecaBDE

BFRs were identified by comparison of retention times with external technical standards of major isomers of **c-OctaBDE**, **DecaBDE**, **Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)** and 1,2- bis-tribromophenoyethane (TBPE).



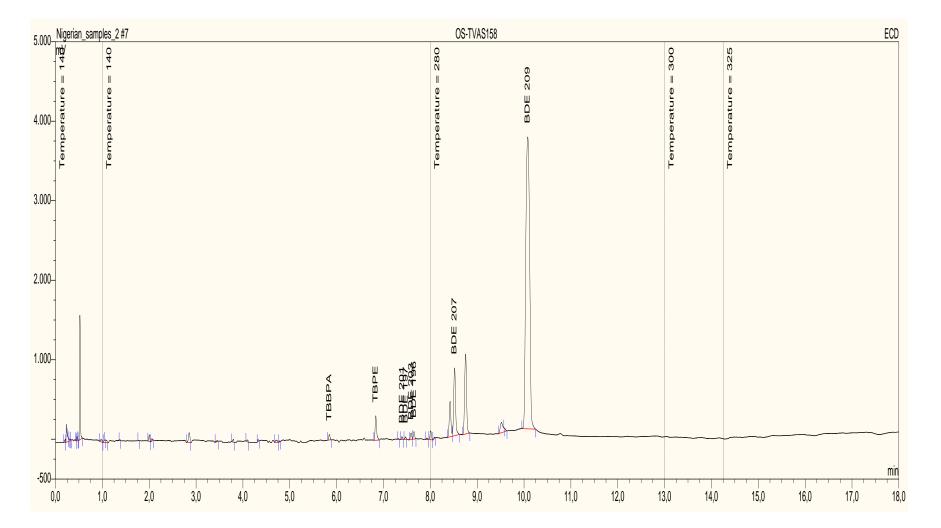
Samples analysis for BFRs of Nigerian CRT plastic casings with GC/ECD

Commercial OctaBDE detected in a CRT plastic with major hexaBDE (BDE-153, BDE-154), heptaBDE (BDE-183) and octaBDE (BDE-196; BDE197) can also contains relevant amount of nonaBDE (BDE-207) and DecaBDE. Variation in production (see UNEP 2017)



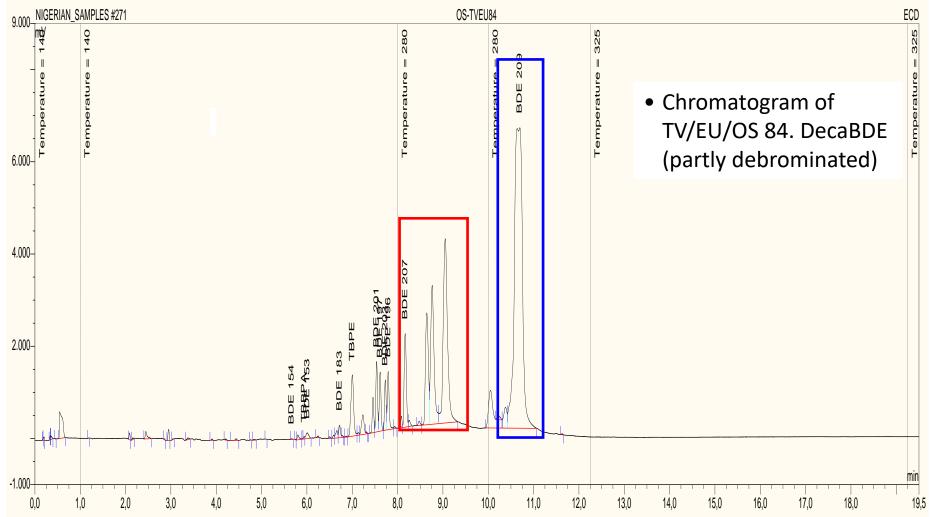
Samples analysis for BFRs of Nigerian CRT plastic casings with GC/ECD

GC-ECD Chromatogram of a television from Europe (TV/AS/158) containing high levels of decaBE with low levels of nonaBDE as normally found in commercial decaBDE



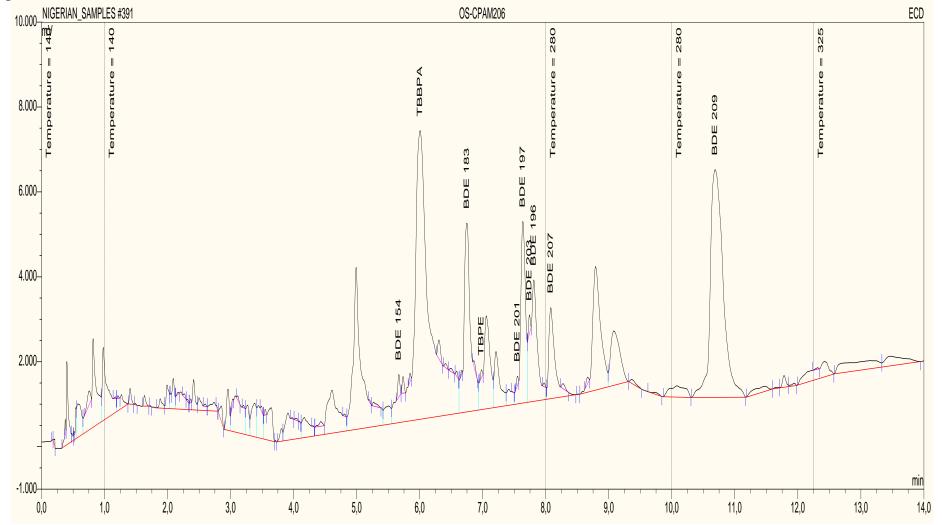
Sindiku et al. (2015)Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 22, 14489-14501. DOI: 10.1007/s11356-014-3266-0

Samples analysis for BFRs of Nigerian CRT plastic casings with GC/ECD But commercial decaBDE in CRT plastic samples were often associated with relative high levels of of nonaBDE (BDE-207) which indicates that the original c-DecaBDE is partly dibrominated in the weathering CRT casings over the decades in the African sun.



Sindiku et al. (2015)Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 22, 14489-14501. DOI: 10.1007/s11356-014-3266-0

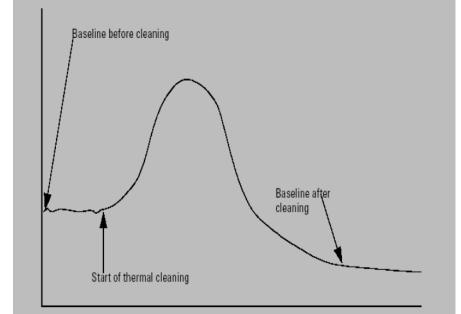
Samples analysis for BFRs of Nigerian CRT plastic casings with GC/ECD GC-ECD Chromatogram of a CRT computer casing from America (CP/AM/206) containing mixture of BFRs (TBBPA, c-OctaBDE; DecaBDE) at lower levels indicating that it has likely been produced partly from recycled flame retarded plastic.



Sindiku et al. (2015)Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 22, 14489-14501. DOI: 10.1007/s11356-014-3266-0

Some Conclusions on using GC-ECD for PBDE/BFR analysis of WEEE (and other FR) plastic

- GC-ECD has excellent sensitivity for brominated flame retardants. Levels of BFRs in plastic are anyway high (ppm up to 25%) and easily detectable.
- The GC-ECD detect all BFRs injected. Therefore ECD is very suitable to monitoring recycled plastic products often containing multiple BFRs
- One advantage of the ECD is its robustness. The ECD can be heated to 350°C (and some up to 400°C) and a thermal cleaning can be performed (also called a "bakeout"). This is very beneficial for plastic samples.



 Due to their reasonable price and robustness, ECD are often available in developing countries and have lower maintenance cost. We have good experience with GC-ECD.



HELP KEEP ELECTRONIC WASTE FROM GROWING!!!