

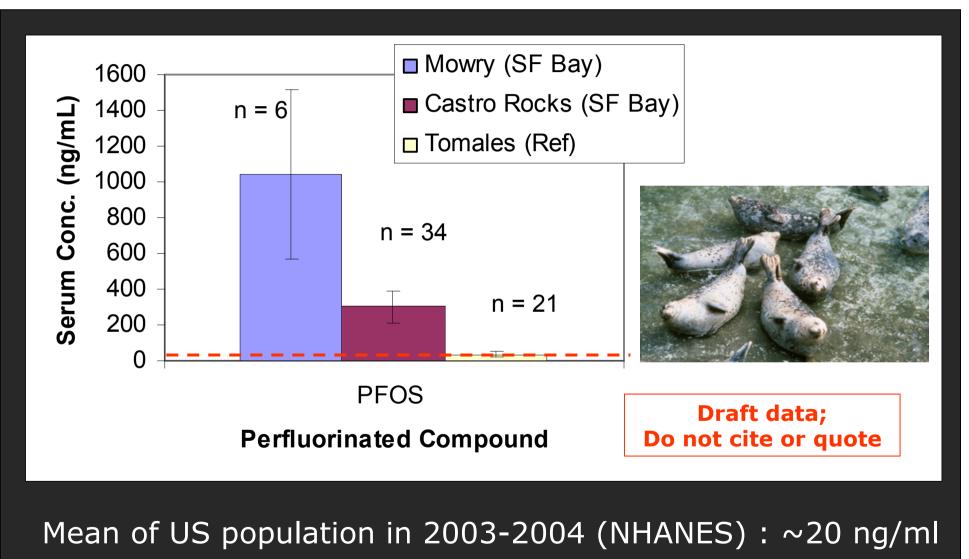
RMP Emerging Contaminants Workgroup

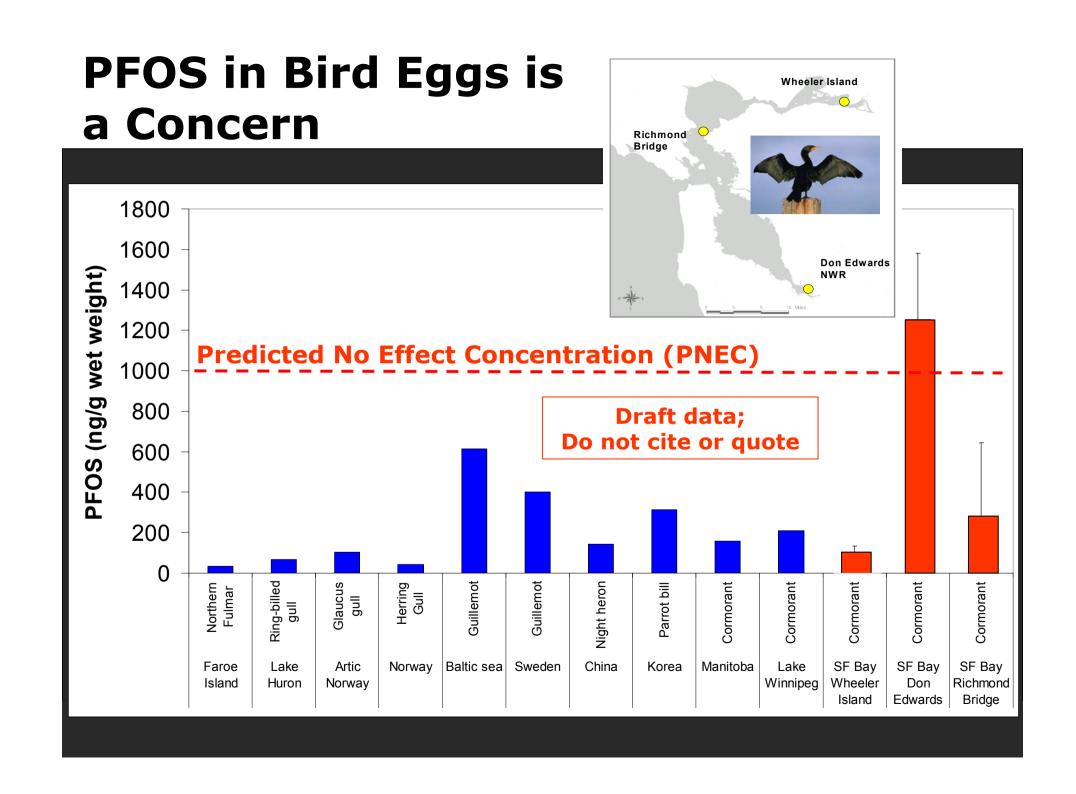
Priority Question: What CECs have the greatest potential to adversely impact beneficial uses in the Bay? **Chemical Screening Pilot Study Status and Trends Annual Monitoring**

CEC Efforts by the RMP (2003-2009)

- Screening of Bay samples for previously unknown organic contaminants (2003)
- South Bay Pharmaceutical Study (2006-2007)
- Perfluorinated compounds (2007-2009)
- Chlorinated paraffins (2008)
- Triclosan (2008)
- Pyrethroid pesticides (2008)
- Alternative flame retardants (2008-2009)

High Concentrations of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in South Bay Harbor Seals





Why do we 'need' flame retardants?

CA furniture flammability standard (TB 117, 1975)

CA mattress/futon/boxspring flammability standard (2005)

CA bed clothing flammability standard (pending)

National mattress flammability standard (2007)

National furniture flammability standard (in development)

Other electronics standards (current and proposed)













Regulatory Status of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)

PBDE Mixture	Primary Application	Regulatory Status
Penta-BDE	Polyurethane Foam	Banned in EU (2004) Production ceased (2004) Banned in CA (2006) Stockholm Convention (2009)
Octa-BDE	Thermoplastics	Banned in EU (2004) Production ceased (2004) Banned in CA (2006) Stockholm Convention (2009)
Deca-BDE	Thermoplastics	Banned in Sweden, WA, ME, VT, OR (2006-2009) Banned in EU (2008)

Because of flammability standards, alternatives are inevitable

What's in my couch?



My couch (purchased June 2007)



Arlene Blum with XRF

(Photo: Barry Bergman, UC Berkeley News)

Brominated chemicals in Firemaster® 550 (and my couch)

Di(2-ethylhexyl)tetrabromophthalate (TBPH)

2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB)

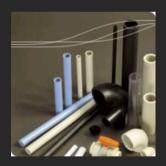
What else do we know about TBPH?

• 1-10 million lbs/yr produced in US since 1990

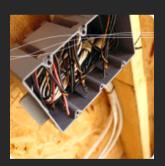
Applications

- polyurethane foam
- PVC adhesives, coatings, elastomers
- conduit, transport, building, power, appliance cables
- textiles



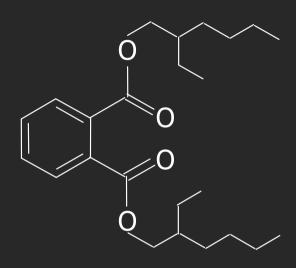






• In US house dust: 10X < PBDEs (Stapleton et al 2008)

TBPH is the brominated cousin of DEHP



Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)

- Moderately persistent
- Bioaccumulative
- Reproductive, developmental toxin; carcinogen

Di(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH)

- Persistent?
- Bioaccumulative?
- Toxic?

Alternative Flame Retardants in San Francisco Bay

Objective:

Measure alternative flame retardants in sediments and wildlife



Samples analyzed:

Sediments (n=11, 2007)

Mussels (n=10, deployed 2008)

Sport fish (shiner surfperch and white croaker, n=14, 2006)

Harbor seal blubber (pups n=15, adults n=5, 2007-2008)

Cormorant eggs (one site, n=3 composites of 21 eggs, 2008)

Concentrations of alternatives were lower than PBDEs

PBDEs Detected

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) Detected

Pentabromoethylbenzene (PBEB) Detected

Dechlorane Plus® Detected

Di(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) Not detected

Tetrabromobenzoate (TBB) Not detected

Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE) Not detected

1,2-Bis(2,4,6 tribromophenoxy)ethane (BTBPE) Not detected

Hexabromobenzene (HBB) Not detected

Tetrabromobisphenol-A (TBBPA)

Not yet analyzed

Effects of long-term exposure to low concentrations unknown

'Chlorinated Tris' aka tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate or TDCPP

Phased out of use in children's sleepwear in late 1970s



Another Flame Retardant, Tris-(1,3-Dichloro-2-Propyl)-Phosphate, and Its Expected Metabolites Are Mutagens

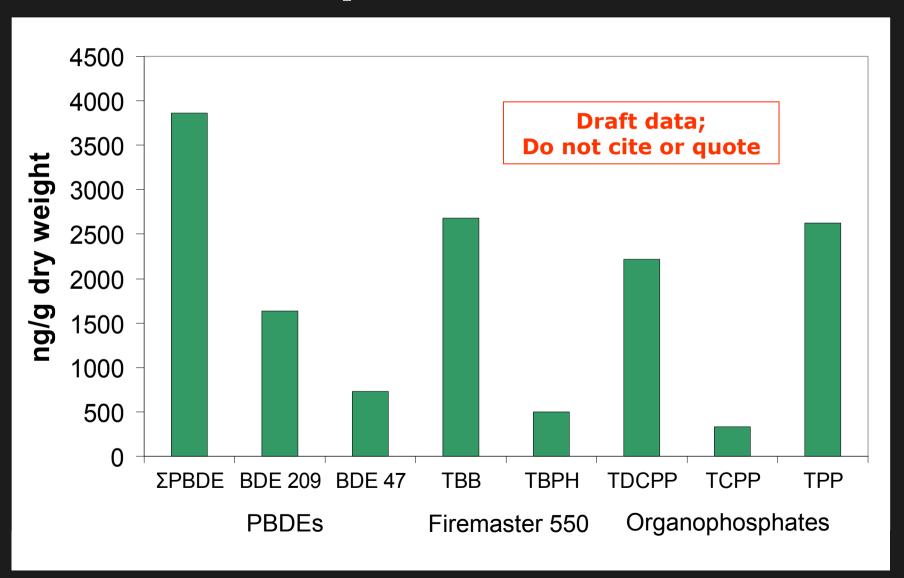
Abstract. A flame retardant used in children's sleepwear, tris-(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (Fyrol FR2) is a mutagen in the Salmonella-mammalian tissue homogenate test after it has been activated by mouse or rat liver homogenate. The expected enzymatic hydrolysis product, 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol, is similarly a mutagen after activation by liver homogenate. A proposed metabolite of the flame retardant, 1,3-dichloro-2-propanone, is a potent mutagen in the absence of such activation. A flame retardant with similar structure, tris-(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (tris-BP), was shown previously to be a mutagen, to cause sterility in animals, to be a carcinogen, and to be absorbed through human skin. These and other flame retardants have characteristic nuclear magnetic resonance spectra that can be used to determine which flame retardant is present in commercially purchased sleepwear. Sleepwear treated with tris-BP, Fyrol FR2, and other chemical additives was being sold in late 1977.

Gold et al 1978 Science



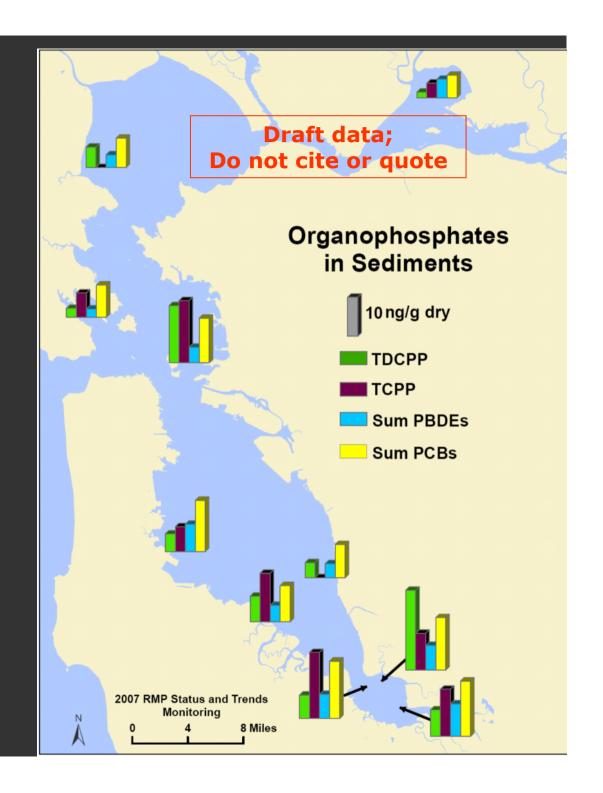
- Uses: polyurethane foam, plastics, resins, textiles
- In US furniture foam (1-5% by weight) (Stapleton et al 2009)
- US house dust concentrations similar to PBDEs (Stapleton et al 2009)
- Probable carcinogen; absorbed by humans; reproductive & developmental hazard
- 10-50 million lbs produced/imported in US in 2006

Flame Retardants in Biosolids from a Bay Area WWTP



Phosphates are comparable to PBDEs, PCBs in sediment

- TDCPP, TCPP not detected in seals or cormorant eggs
- 1-2 orders of magnitude below draft PNEC (Europe)
- Effects of chronic low level exposure largely unknown

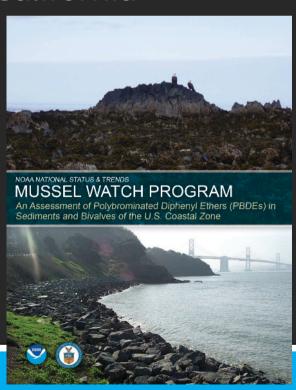


Do we need flame retardant chemicals added to our furniture foam?

- No evidence that TB 117 is effective in preventing fire deaths
- CA Senate Bill 772- would exempt strollers, high chairs, nursing pillows, bassinets from CA foam flammability standard (pending 2010 Senate vote)
- Alternatives?
 - control ignition sources (fire-safe cigarettes, candles)
 - non-halogenated, non-toxic chemicals
 - barrier technology; inherently flame retardant materials
- CA Green Chemistry Initiative

Current Activities with CECs

- White paper on potential impacts of wastewater chemical contaminants
- Sources of perfluorinated compounds to the Bay
- Workshop on management of CECs in California
- NOAA Mussel Watch Program CEC list;
 CA pilot study
- Brominated dioxins study
 - collaboration with AXYS Analytical



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