

"Microplastics"

Environmental Pollution

PRESENTED BY

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GC GCMS Product Specialist



- Microplastics (MPs)
- Analytical Method for MPs
- Microplastic Analysis by TD-GC/MS
- Microplastic Analysis by Py-GC/MS

Sci Microplastics (MPs)

Microplastics are any type of

plastic polymer

less than 5 mm in length*



Particles designed for commercial use

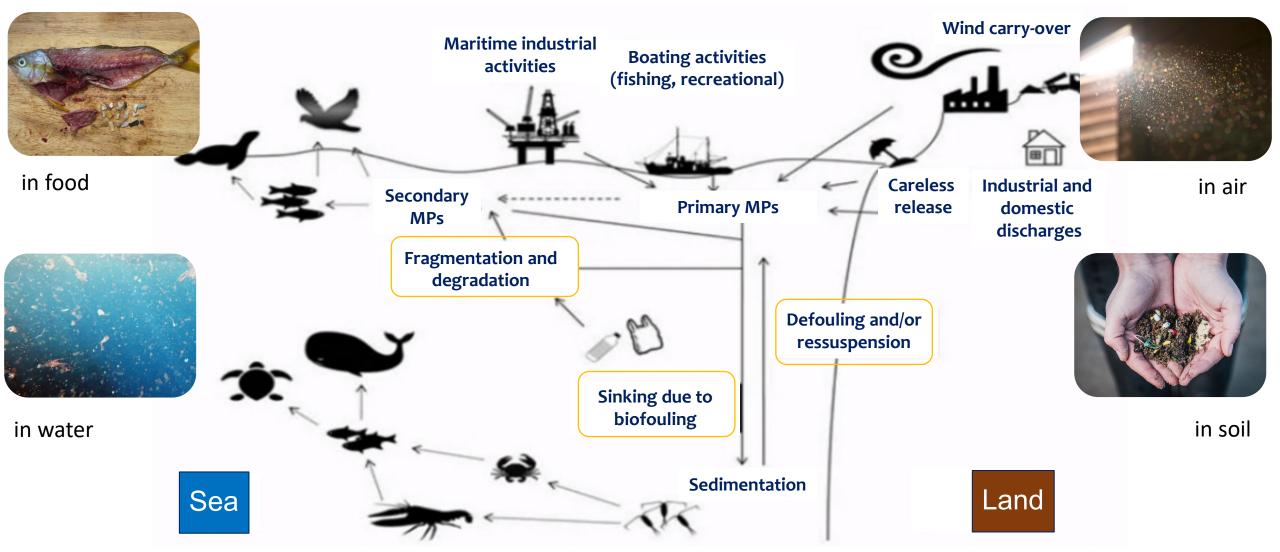


*Source: NOAA

Secondary MPs

Particles that result from the breakdown of larger plastic items

Sci Fate and pathways of MPs



Adapted from W.C. Li, H.F. Tse, L. Fok, Plastic waste in the marine environment: a review of source, occurrence and effects, Sci. Total Environ. 566-567 (2016) 333-349.

Sci Spec **Toxicological Effects in Human Health**

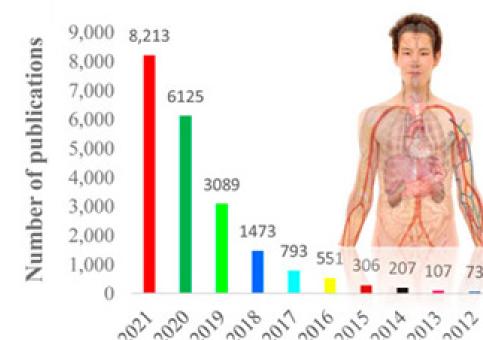
ullet

Exposure routes of MPs in body

- Inhalation
- Ingestion
- Dermal contract

Effect of MPs in human

- Translocation to distant tissues
- Disruption of immunity
- Metabolism alteration
- Oxidative stress
- Cytotoxicity
- Neurotoxicity
- Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive toxicity

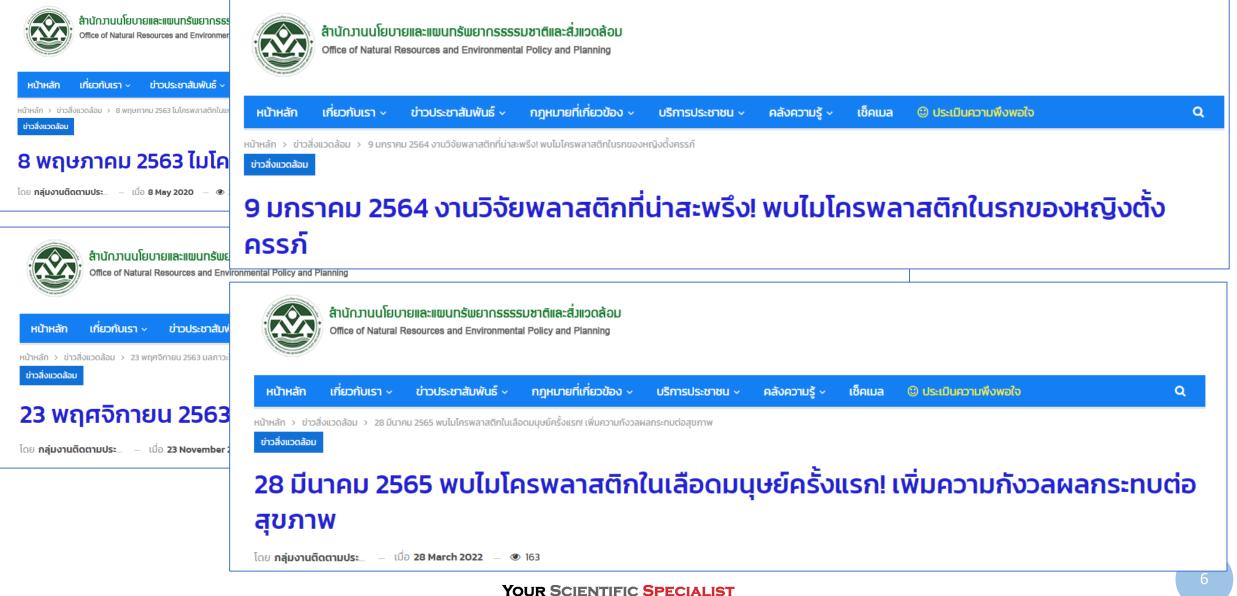


Publication year

MPs effect related research trends on human.

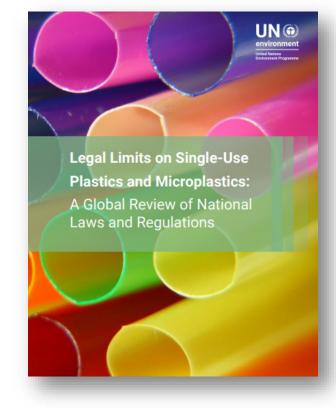
Source: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2022.827289/full YOUR SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIST

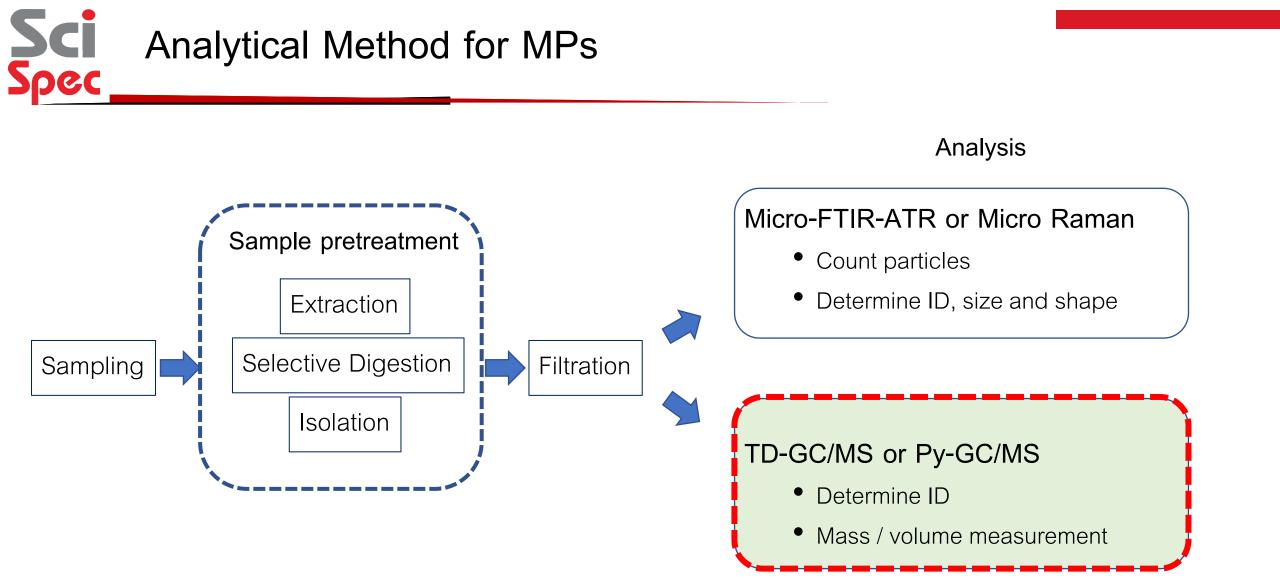






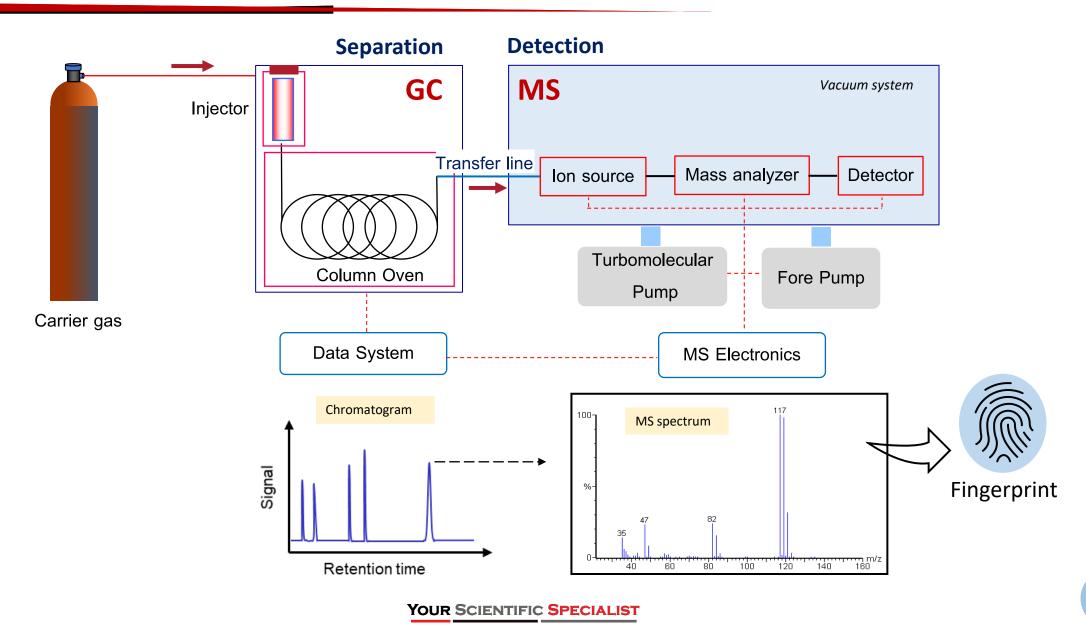
- UN: Commissioned a report Legal Limits on Single-Use Plastics and Microplastics: A Global Review of National Laws and Regulations
- **Europe**: ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) currently in a consultation period. Expected to amend REACH Annex XV to include some MPs.
- WHO: Released report in 2019, covers risk to human health, identifies knowledge gaps, recommendations for management actions.
- **ISO/CD 24187**: "Principles for the development of standards for investigation procedures of plastics in environmental matrices and related materials"
- **ASTM WK67788**: New Test Method for Identification of Microplastic Particles and fibres in Municipal Wastewate.







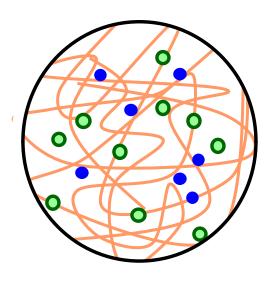
Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry; GC/MS component



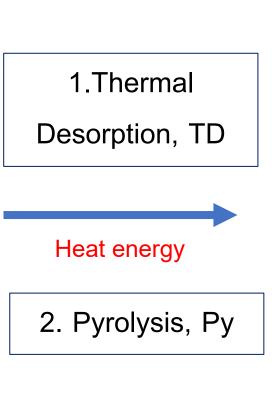
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Pattern diagram of typical polymeric material



Additives
Polymer
Inorganics



 Evolved VOCs are separated and analyzed.

 Marker compounds used to identify the presence, and measure the concentration, of specific plastics.



Thermal desorption (TD)-GC/MS

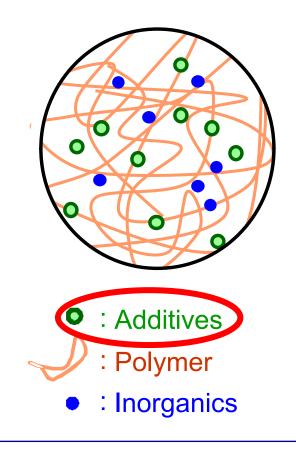
- Thermal desorption is arguably the world's most versatile, readily-automated injector mechanism for gas chromatography.
- An alternative to solvent extraction for measuring VOC and SVOC compounds in many different sample matrices – solids, liquids or gases



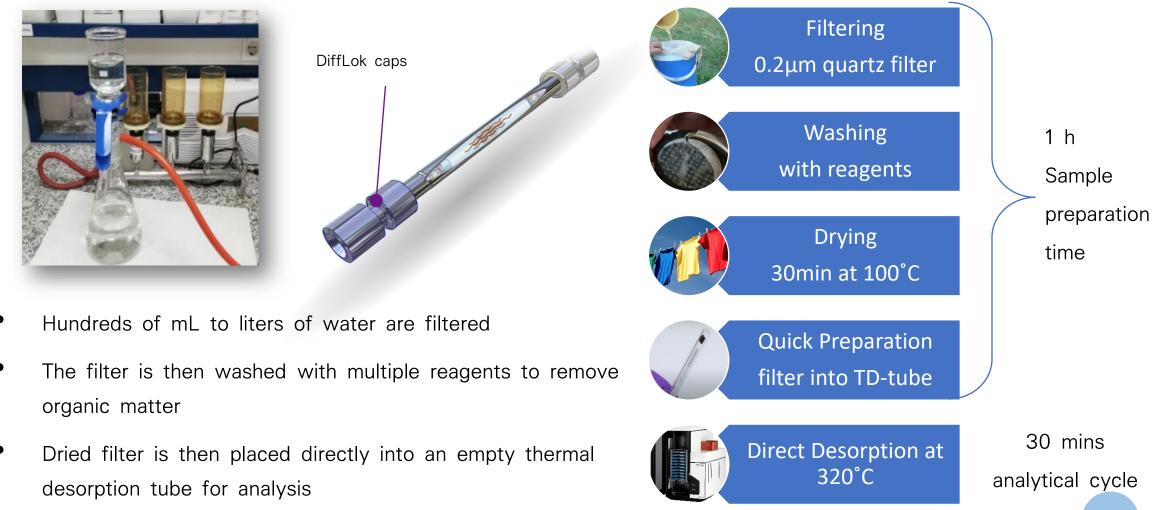




Pattern diagram of typical polymeric material



Sci Sample Preparation for analysis MPs (PET) in drinker water

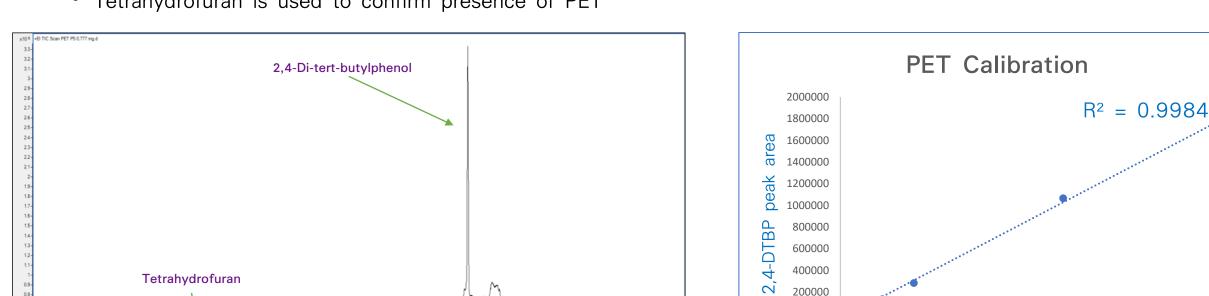


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0.7

0.8



• Tetrahydrofuran is used to confirm presence of PET

pellets.

• 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol (2,4-DTBP) used as quantitation marker

95

Sci Spec Identify marker compounds for PET by TD–GC–MS analysis of standard

λN

Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) in water

Create calibration curve to quantify PET in samples

Mass of PET vs DTBP peak area



0

0.1

0.2

0.3

0.4

Mass of PET (mg)

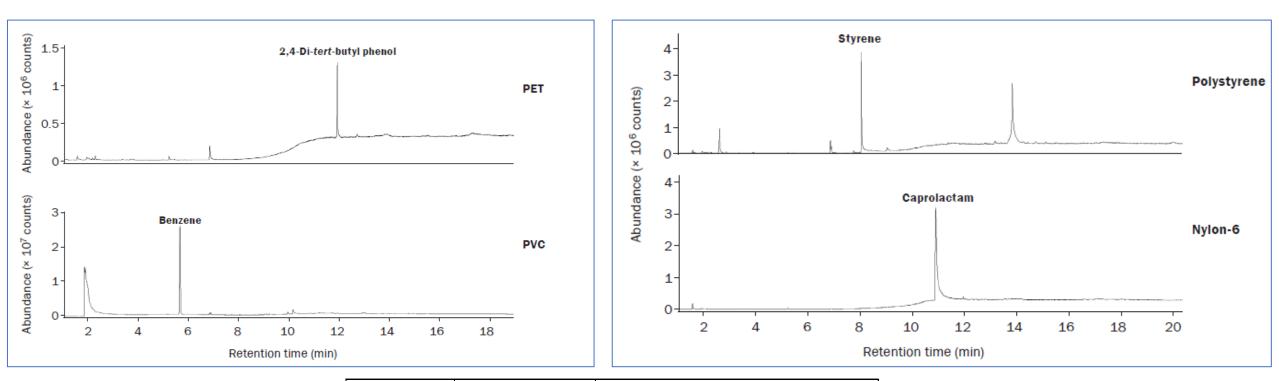
0.5

0.6



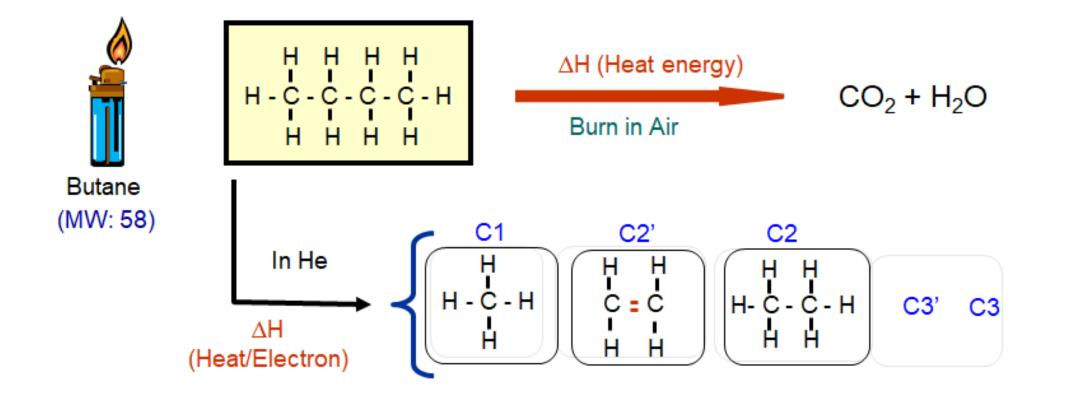
Identification of marker compounds for the four polymer standards displayed

Sci Spec

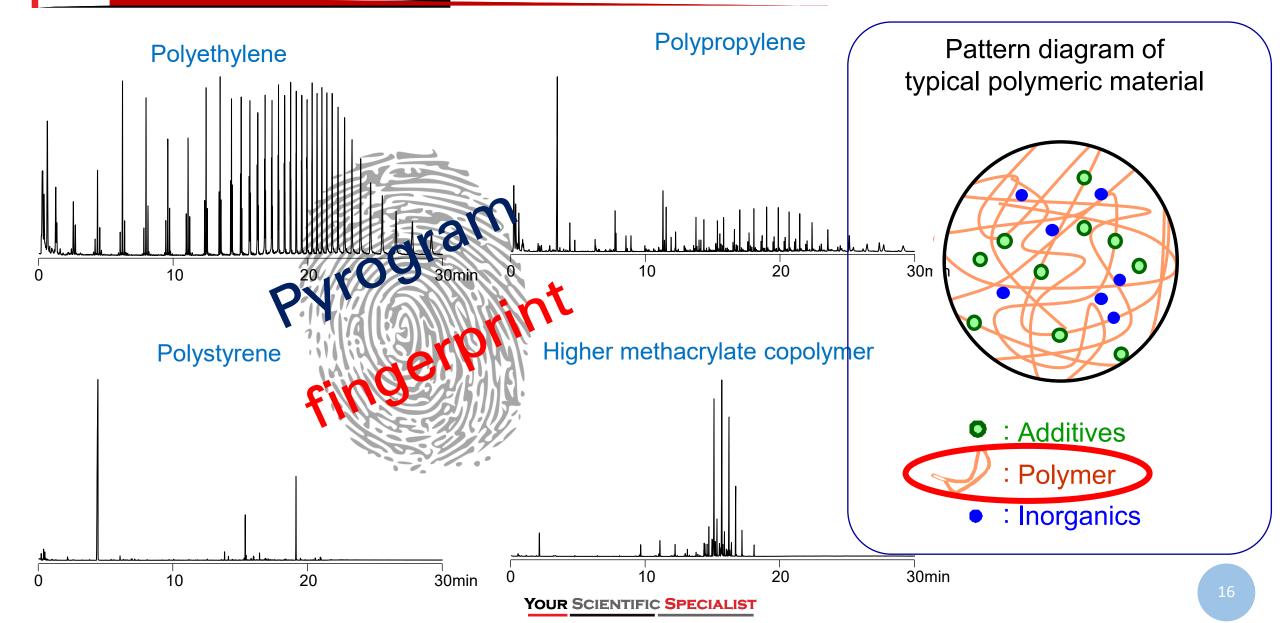


Polymer	Marker compound	Degradation process			
Nylon-6	Caprolactam	Depolymerisation of caprolactam			
PET	2,4-DTBP	PET glass transition			
Polystyrene	Styrene	Depolymerisation of styrene			
PVC	Benzene	Dehydrochlorination process of PVC			

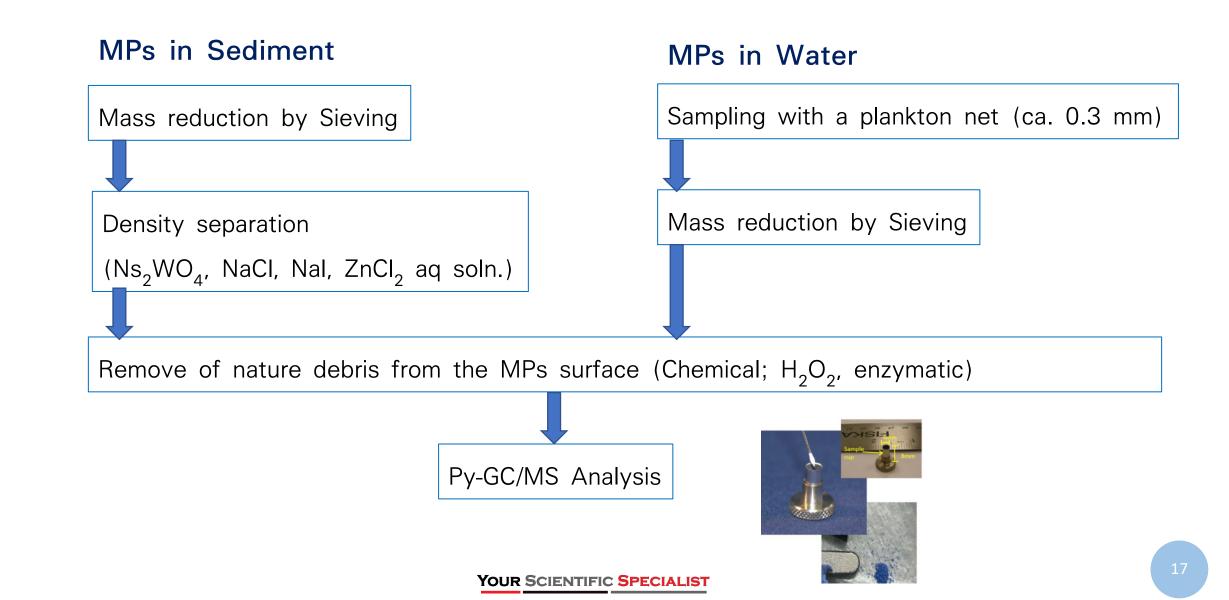
Sci Pyrolysis and pyrolyzates of polymeric materials



Sci Pyrograms of typical polymers



Sci Sample Preparation Protocol for analysis MPs in environment sample



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*Japan Patent #6683335



Sci F-search MPs 2.0 : Analytical software for microplastic analysis

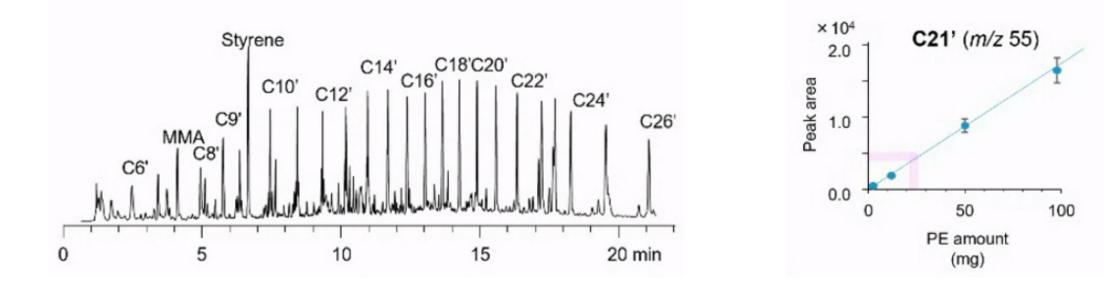
Easily identify and quantify unknown microplastic (MPs)

- Quick identification of polymer types for unknown MPs by a patented search algorithm*
- Automatic creation of calibration curve and quick quantification
- Library for 12 commonly used polymers



Automate qualification and quantification work

- 1. Search marker peaks for each polymer
- 2. Quantify each polymer based on calibration curve



Sci Results of Qual/Quant

Library Ma	tch Quality				[Quant Result (µ Relative Amount (%)
(%)	Plastic	Polymer	Prob. [%]	Qnty [ug]	Ratio [%]	Area	RT [m	LOQ [ug]	Peak Area
r	Name	PE	99.5	11.20	42.5	31420	16.36	7.60	
		PVC	92.5	9.355	35.5	146285	10.57	2.70	
		PET	7.8	2.562	9.73	21353	14.10	1.20	
		SBR	18.8	0.917	3.48	7107	11.50	1.30	
		PP	89.9	0.691	2.62	4116	6.46	3.90	
		PS	98.2	0.601	2.28	75144	21.33	0.51	
		PMMA	99.2	0.375	1.42	39050	4.82	0.69	
		PU	96.1	0.276	1.05	81556	18.01	0.69	
		ABS	57.6	0.150	0.57	2697	18.02	0.76	
		N66	94.1	0.138	0.52	6349	6.23	0.55	
		N6	61.6	0.058	0.22	3745	11.50	0.23	
		PC	69.5	0.018	0.07	5027	11.24	0.67	
					(100)				
		I							
ar graph of Relative Amount %)	ative Amount _	PE		I	PVC		PET	SBR F	



- GC/MS technique can analysis MPs in all particle size is only limited by the size of filter chosen
- TD-GC/MS and PY-GC/MS Simple sample preparation workflows that can be applied to wide ranging sample types. And large sample sizes for enhanced repeatability and sensitivity.
- TD-GC/MS technique can identification and quantification of MPs and provides simultaneous information on targets and non-targets compounds. Additional toxicity information and source profiling.
- Py–GC–MS technique provides detailed information about polymers, additives, and even contaminants.
- Py–GC/MS technique And Software F-Search MPs can identification and quantification of MPs is rapid and automated.

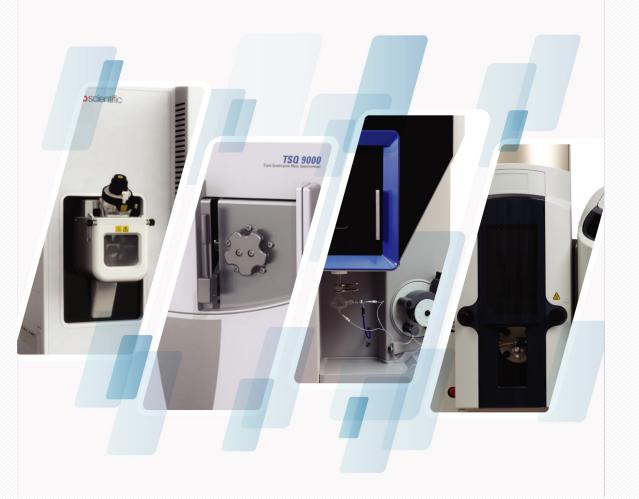












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