

Polymeric and Nonpolymeric Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Outdoor Building Materials

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Introduction

- PFASs are produced extensively throughout the world
- Given the potential toxicity of PFASs, we wished to document their use in different outdoor building materials by characterizing:
 - Total Organic Fluorine (TOF) by ¹⁹F NMR
 - the type and identity of non-polymeric & polymeric PFAS (e.g., side-chained fluorinated polymers (SCFPs))

Methods

Sample preparation

- Solvent extraction
- PES filter filtration

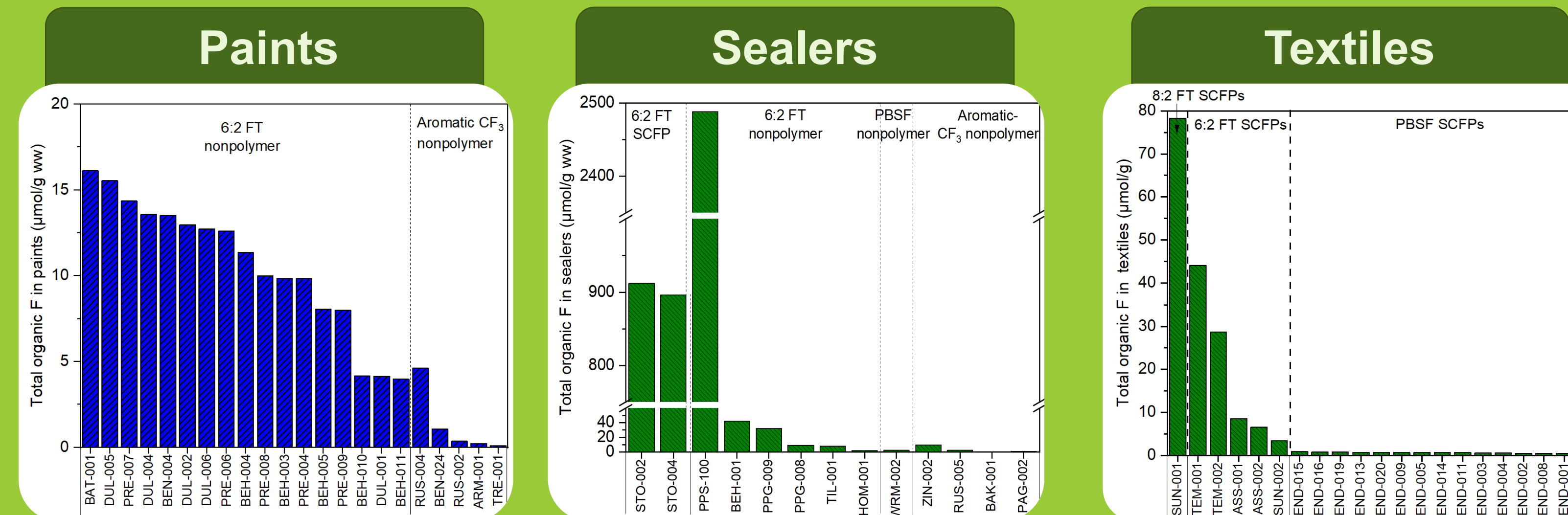
¹⁹F NMR: 1D and 2D DOSY

- TF, TOF, and IF content
- PFAS type (FT- vs ECF-based) and structure (C4, C6 and C8)
- Non-polymer and polymer PFAS

LC-HRMS for identifying the dominant individual nonvolatile PFAS

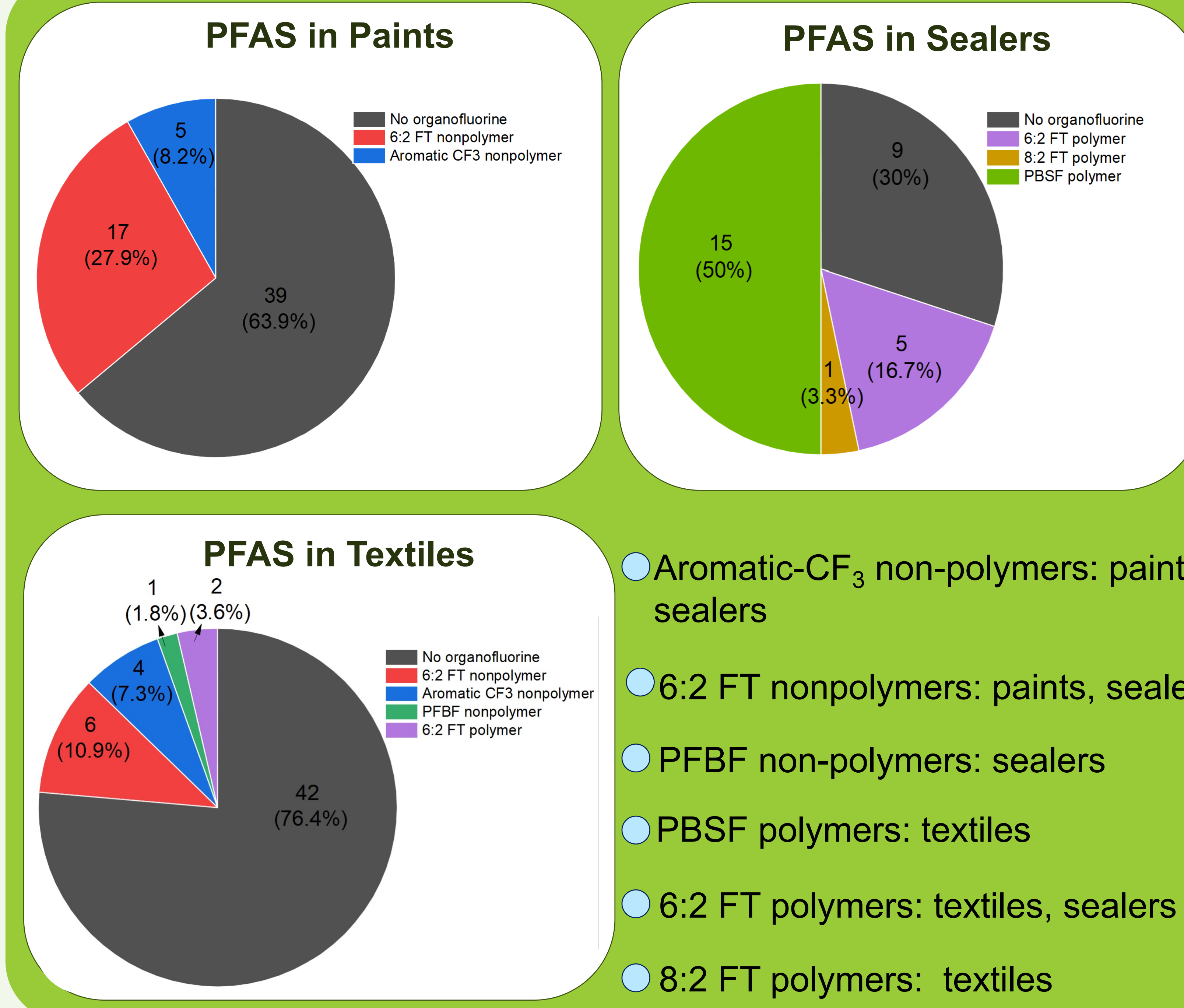
GC-MS for identifying the dominant individual volatile PFAS

¹⁹F NMR: Total Organic Fluorine

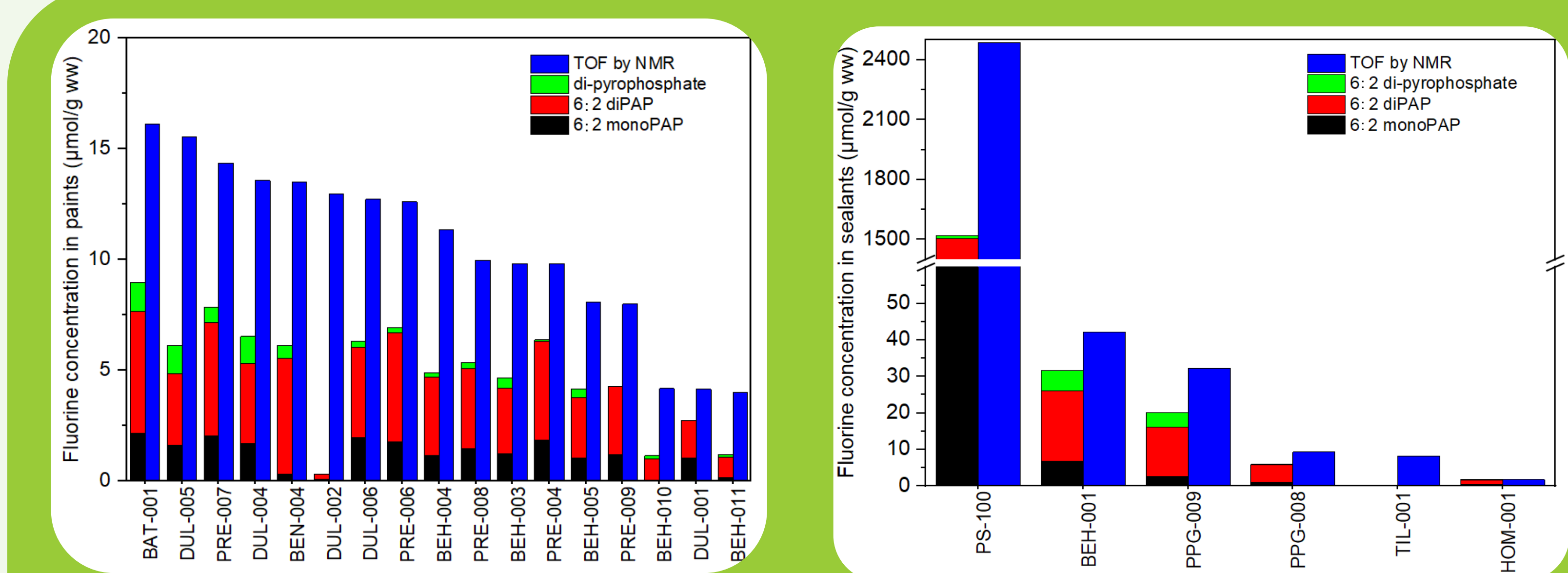


- Paints:** found in 36% of samples tested (22/61), 0.1 - 16 μmol/g (comparable to the levels reported for the US paints³)
- Sealants:** found in 24% of samples tested (13/55), 0.40-2490 μmol/g
- Textiles:** found in 70% (21/30) of samples tested, 0.3-74 μmol/g

¹⁹F NMR : Major Types of PFAS



LC-HRMS: Major Types of PFAS



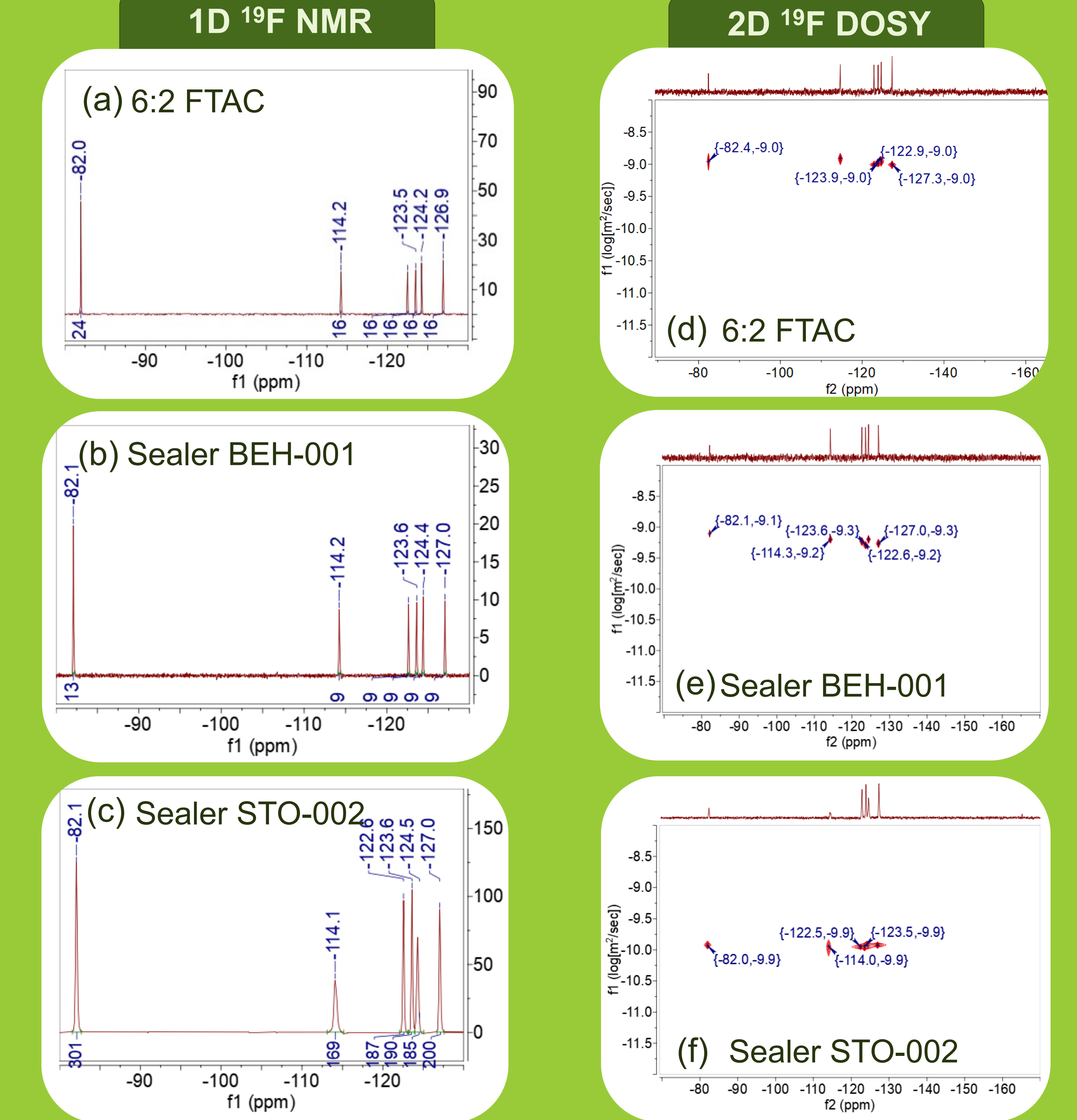
27-66% of TOF in all 6:2 FT nonpolymer-containing paints and sealers (except one paint) can be described by the following three PFASs:

- 6:2 diPAP
- 6:2 monoPAP
- 6:2 FT di-pyrophosphate

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- MeFBSE standard from the Mabury Group
- Green Science Policy Institute.

1D and 2D NMR ¹⁹F Spectra



- Sealant BEH-001 (b) yielded a mix of 6:2 FT non-polymers (similar to the 6:2 FTAC standard (a))
- Sealant STO-002 revealed the presence of 6:2 SCFPs as marked by broader ¹⁹F resonances and slower diffusion versus the FTAC standard

Conclusions

- Exterior building materials can contain polymeric and nonpolymeric PFAS
- 1D & 2D diffusion ordered spectroscopy (DOSY) liquid-state ¹⁹F NMR methods have been developed to characterize TOF and non-polymer and polymer PFAS (SCFPs)

References

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