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Update November 2013
- Secondment to NIES, Japan

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Cassie Rauert

Update

- Last 6 month: completed 2 secondments
- #1: 2 weeks to IVL, Sweden
 - Developed model for chamber experiments (Giannis and Anna)
- #2: 2 months to NIES, Japan
 - Microscopy techniques on chamber samples and archived Birmingham dust

Birmingham dust study

- Three UK archived dusts chosen for analysis
 - Contain very high levels of either BDE-209 or HBCDs

	ΣHBCDs (mg/g)	BDE-209 (mg/g)
House Dust 1	0.004	1.4
House Dust 2	0.001	0.3
Primary School Dust 3	0.9	0.2
<i>Average UK House Dust</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.01</i>

Instruments used at NIES

- μ EDX (Energy dispersive Micro X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy)
- Laser Microscopy
- SEM/EDS (Scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy)
- FT-IR (Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy)

Preparation of Samples



μ EDX (Energy dispersive Micro X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy)

□ μ EDX

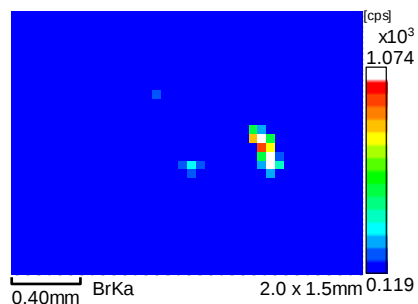
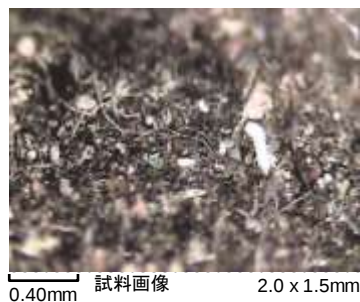
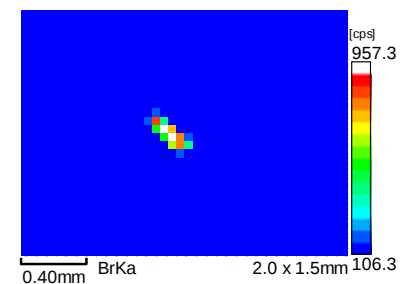
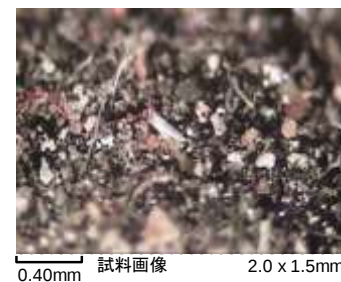
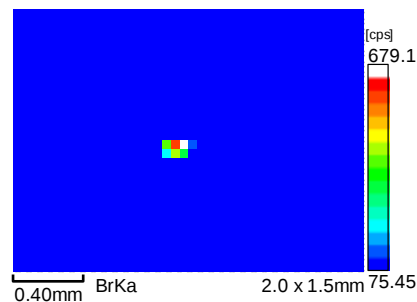
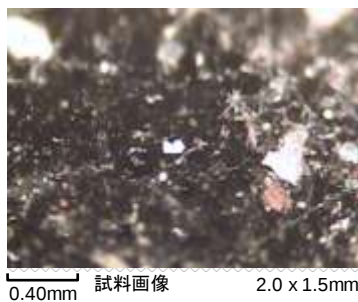
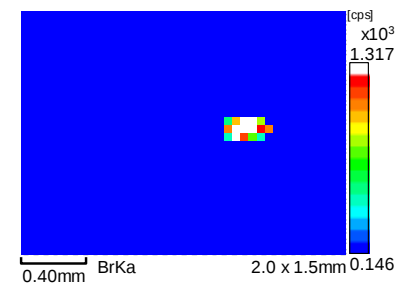
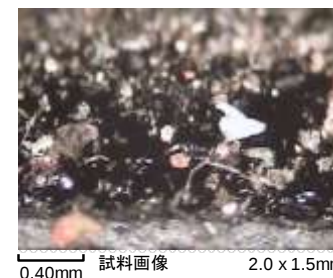
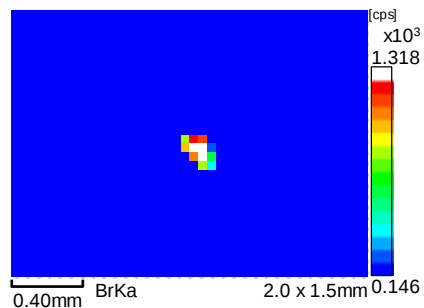
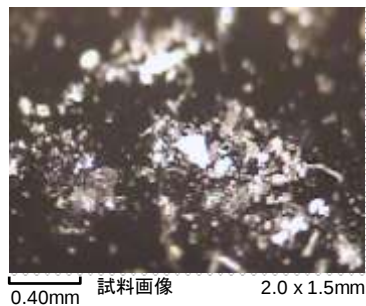
- Mapping the sample identifies areas of high Br concentration ($\geq 0.1\%$)



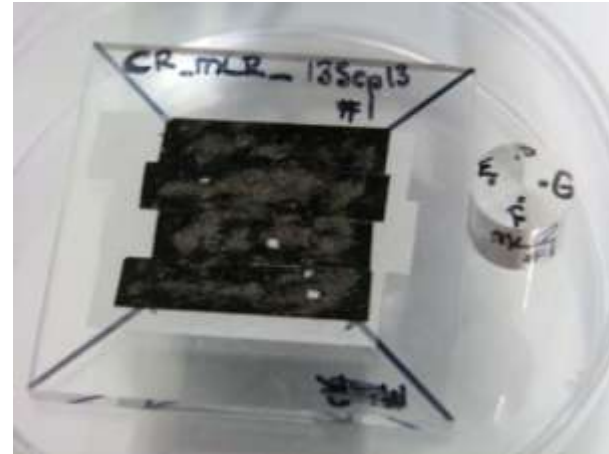
Birmingham dust study

- 1 mg of dust mapped with μ EDX to identify areas of high Br concentration
 - Triplicate analyses of all 3 dusts
- Bromine rich fragments located in all three dust samples
 - Dust 1: ~10 Br rich fragments in 1 mg sample
 - Dust 2: 6-12 Br rich fragments
 - Dust 3: 1-5 Br rich fragments

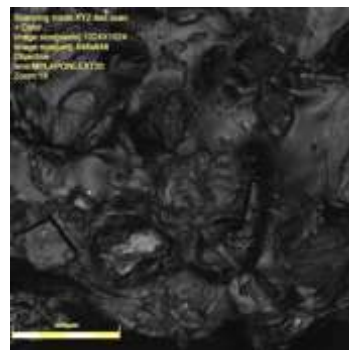
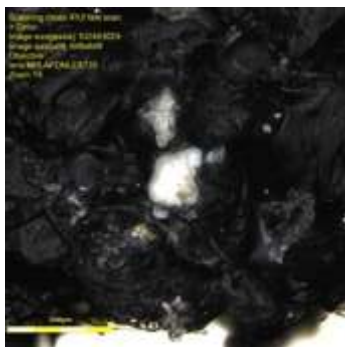
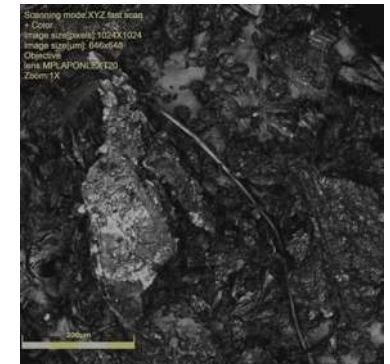
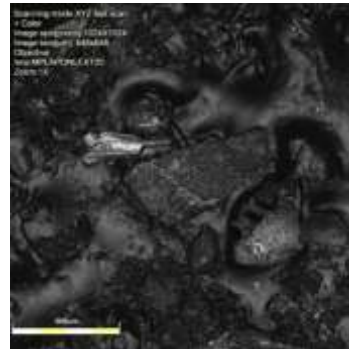
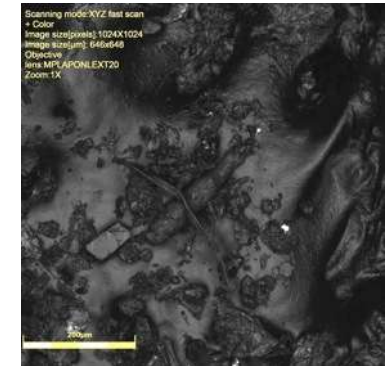
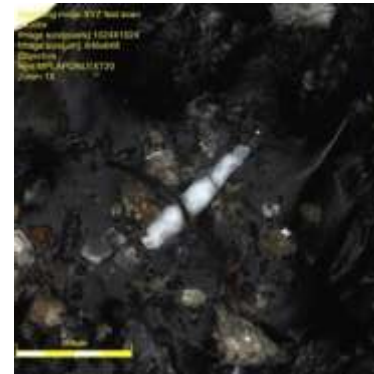
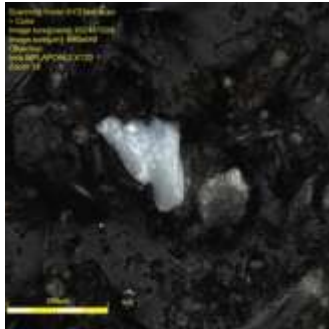
μ EDX Bromine mapping



Separation of areas of interest



Laser Microscopy

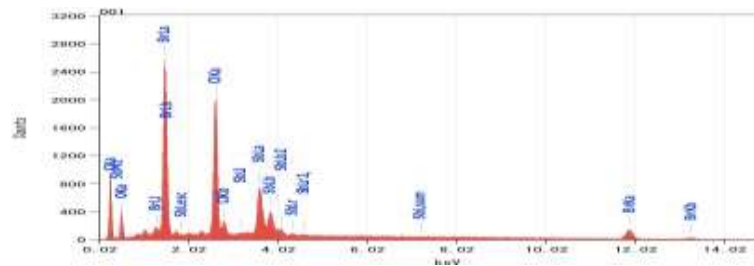
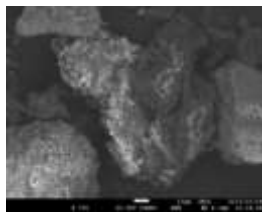
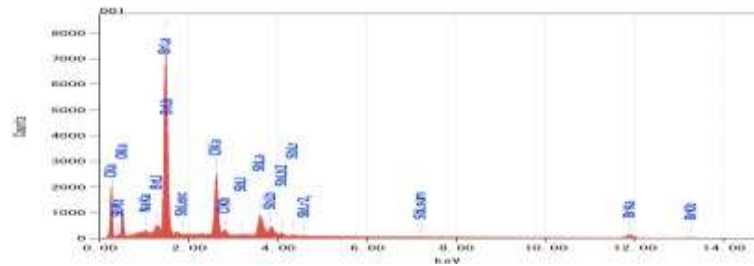
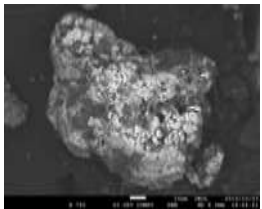
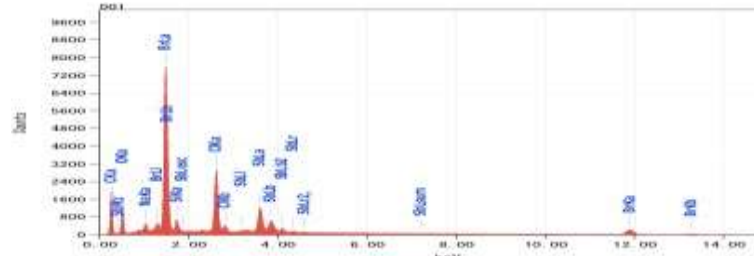
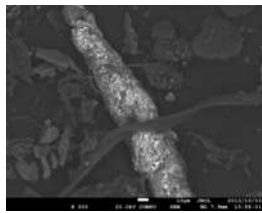
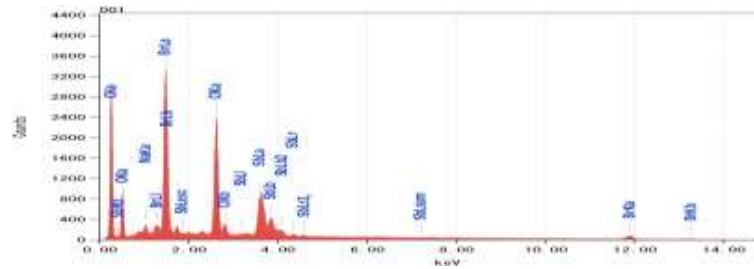
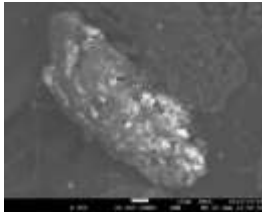


SEM/EDS (Scanning Electron Microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy)



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SEM/EDS of 'suspect' particles



FT-IR (Fourier transform Infra Red spectroscopy)

- % Transmission point analysis and sample mapping analysis
 - Provides information on particle/fibre composition



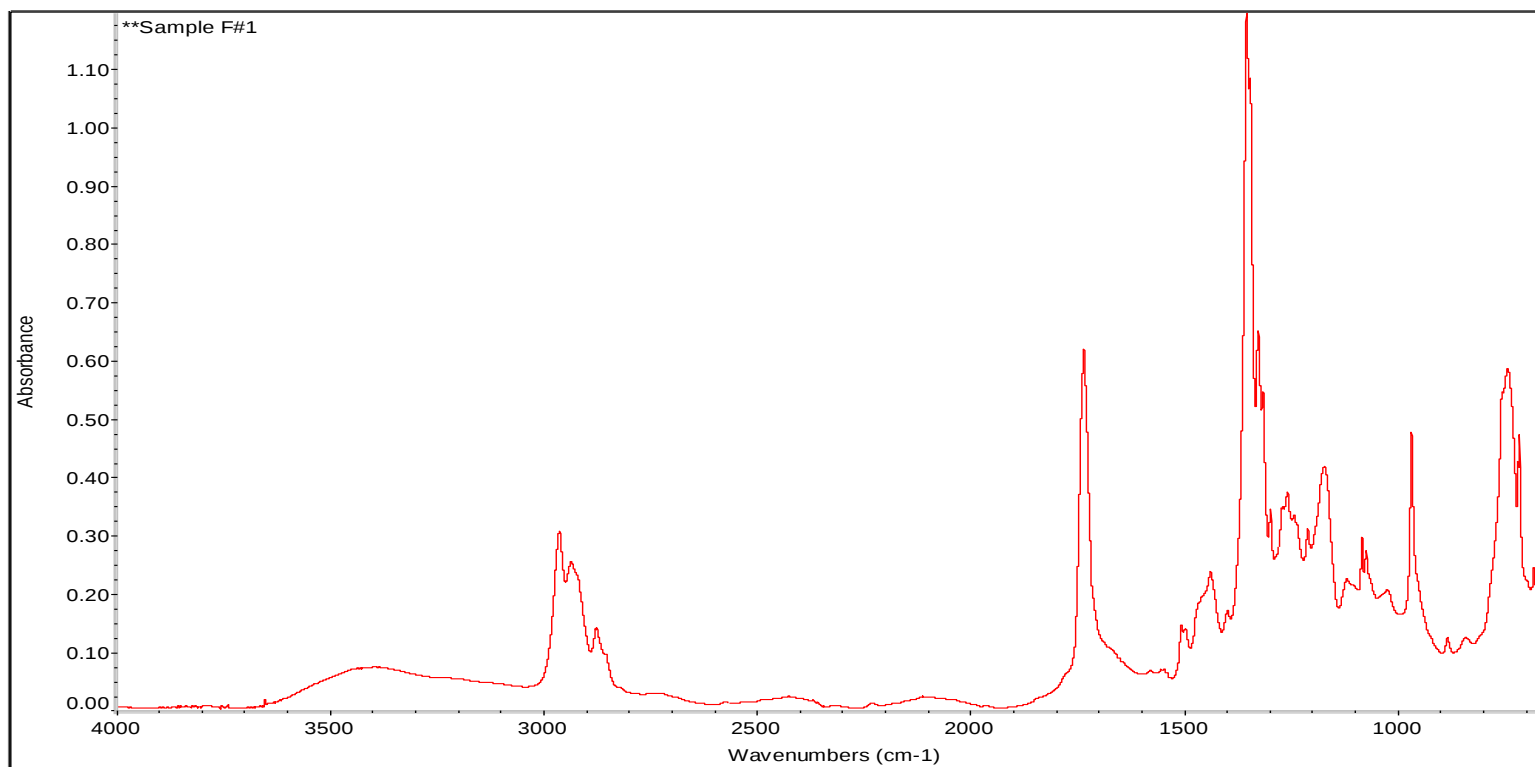
Diamond Cell



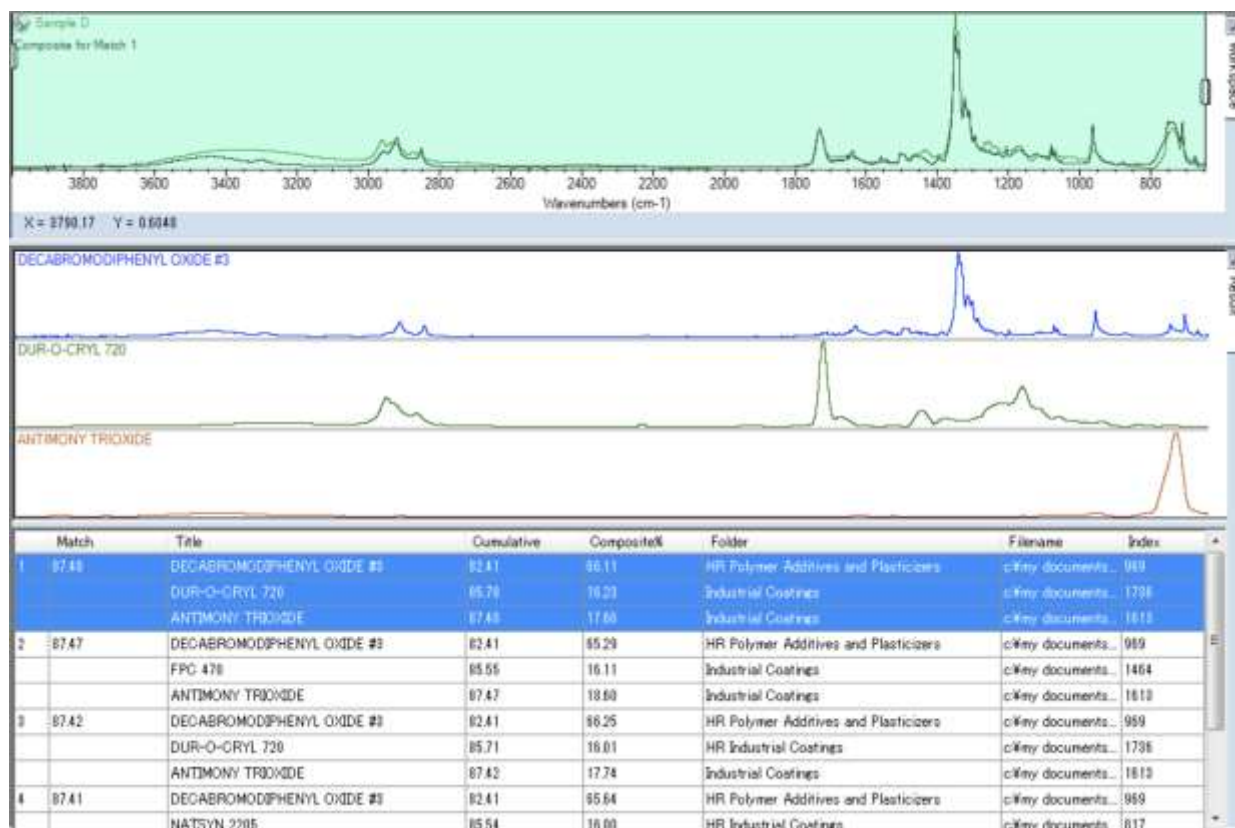
FT-IR

- House Dust 1 and 2 analysed further with FT-IR
 - From spectra try to determine composition of particle
- Particles in House Dust 3 too small for removal (~30µm)

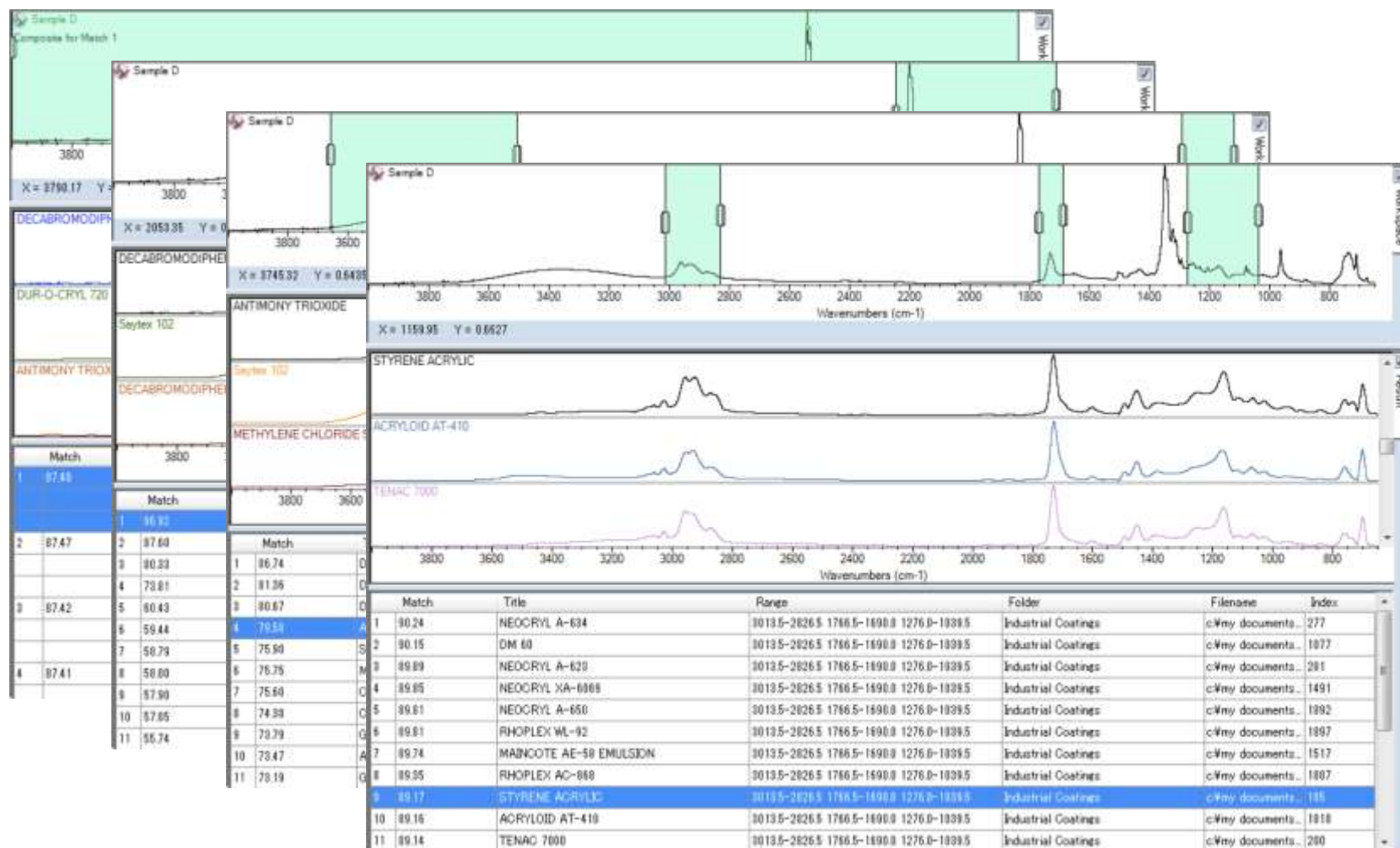
House Dust 1 (1.4 mg/g BDE-209)



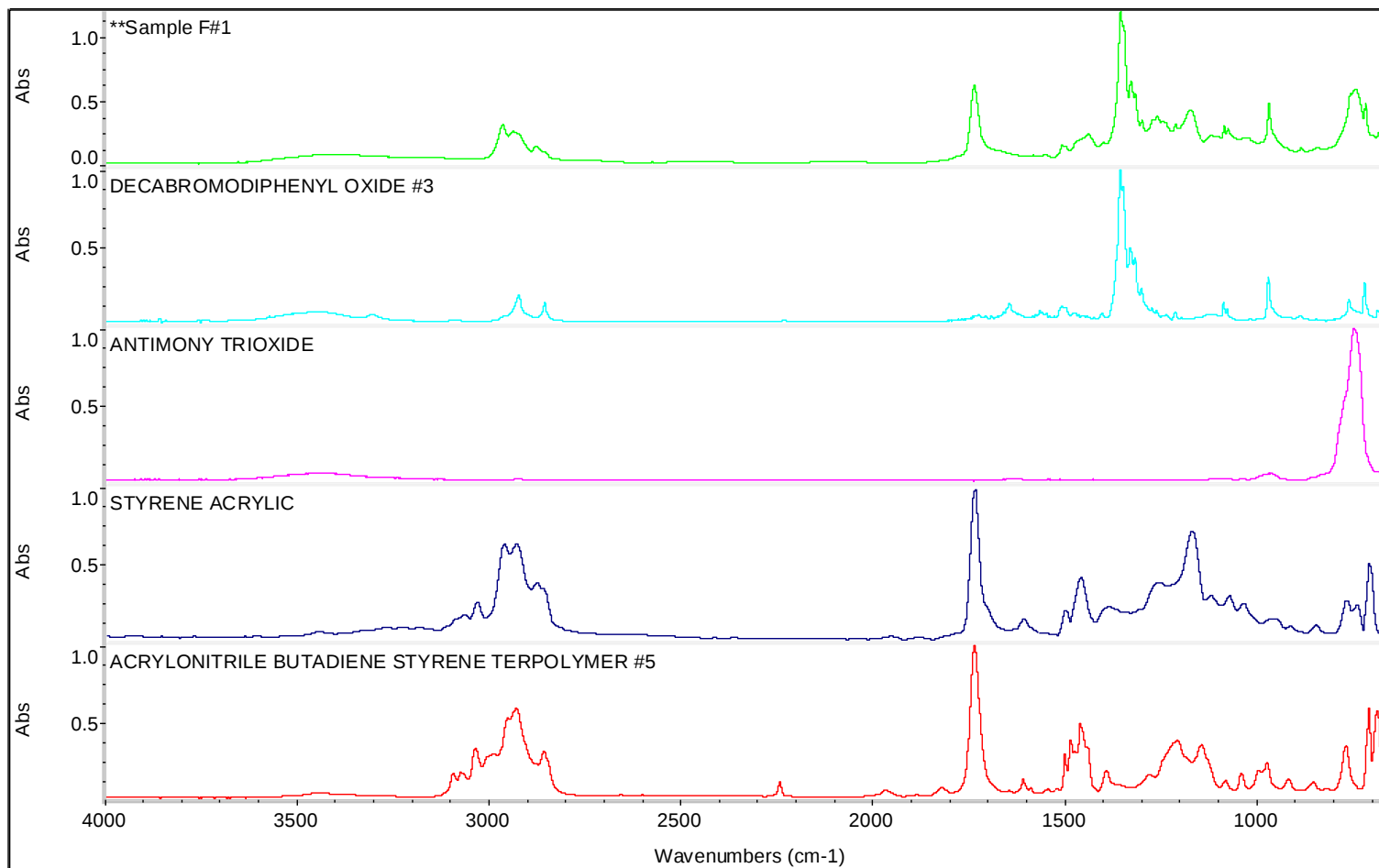
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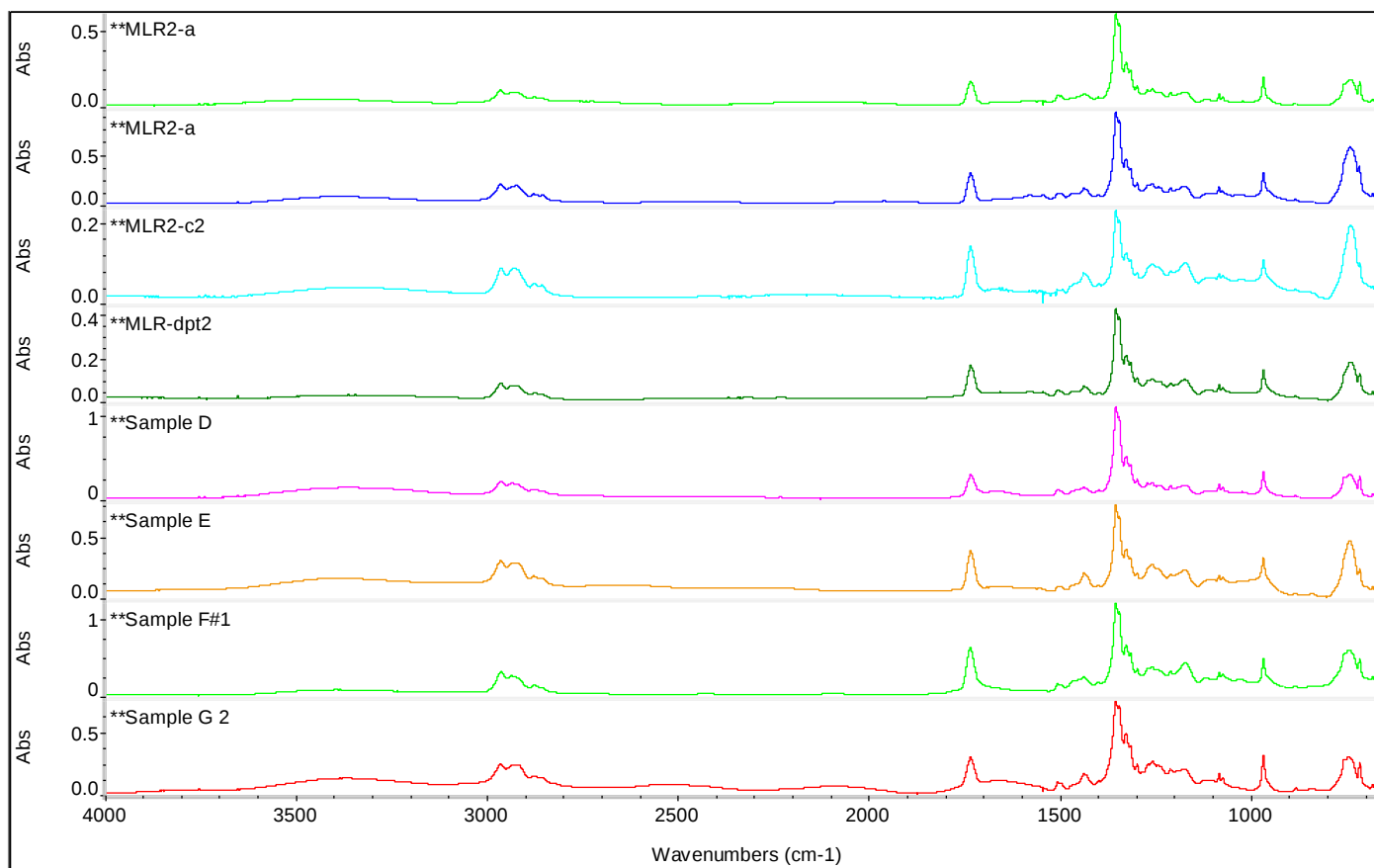
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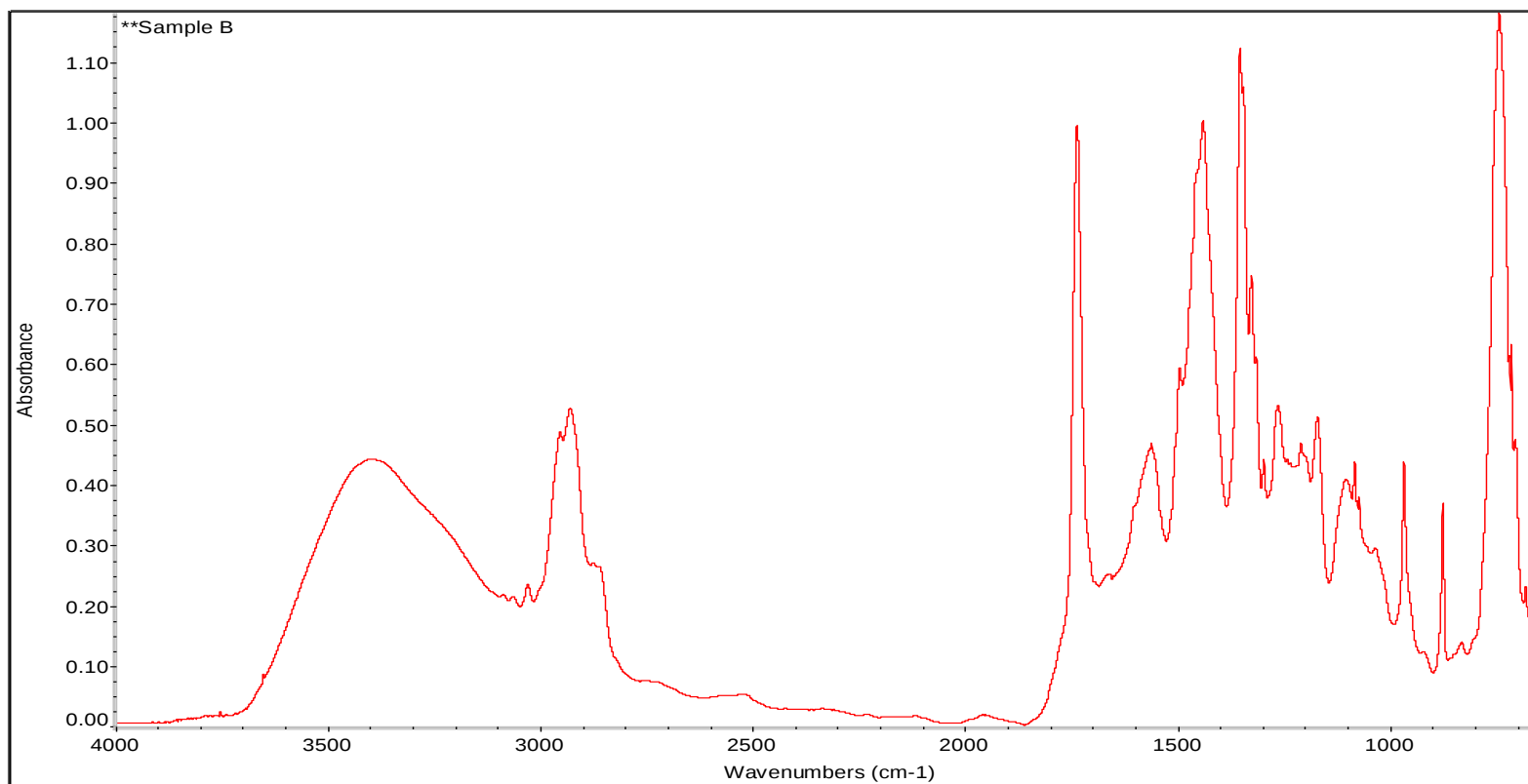
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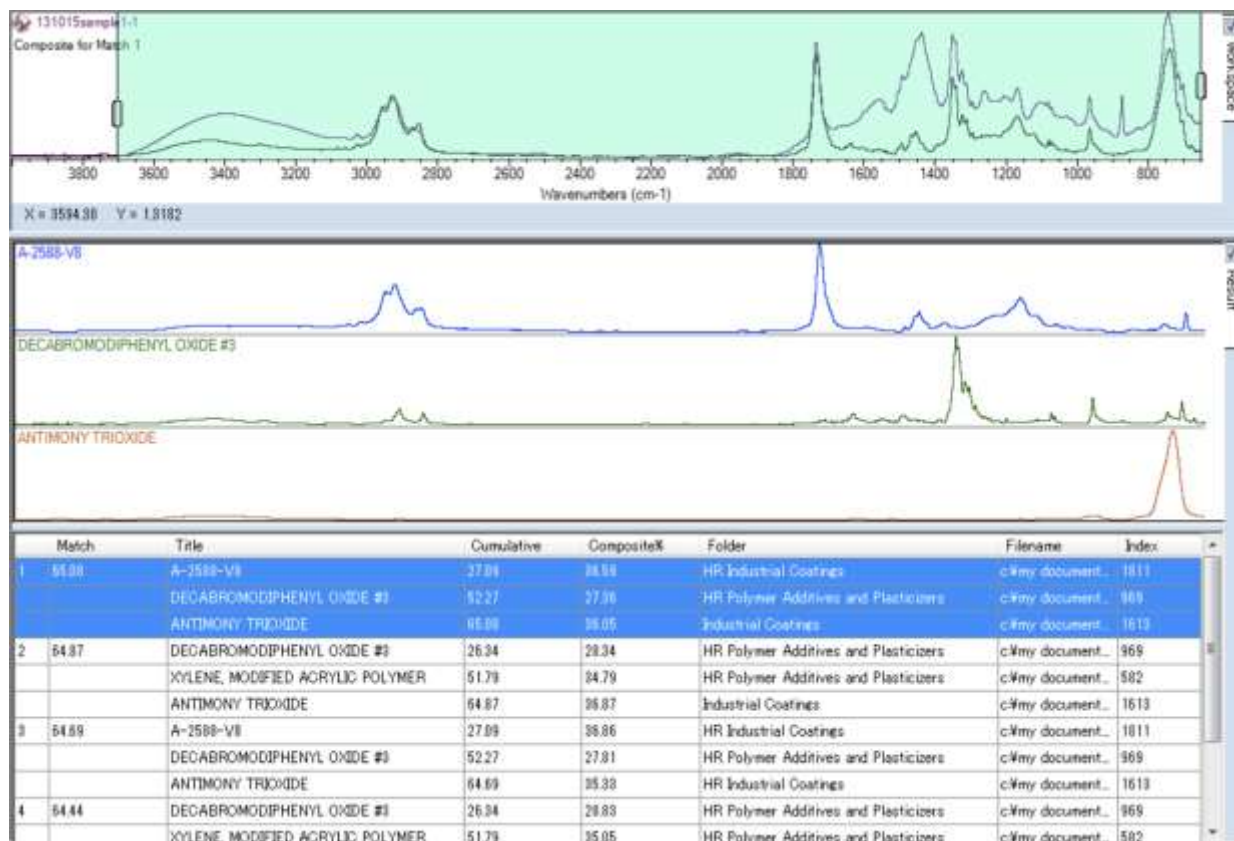
House Dust 1 (1.4 mg/g BDE-209)



House Dust 2 (0.3 mg/g BDE-209)



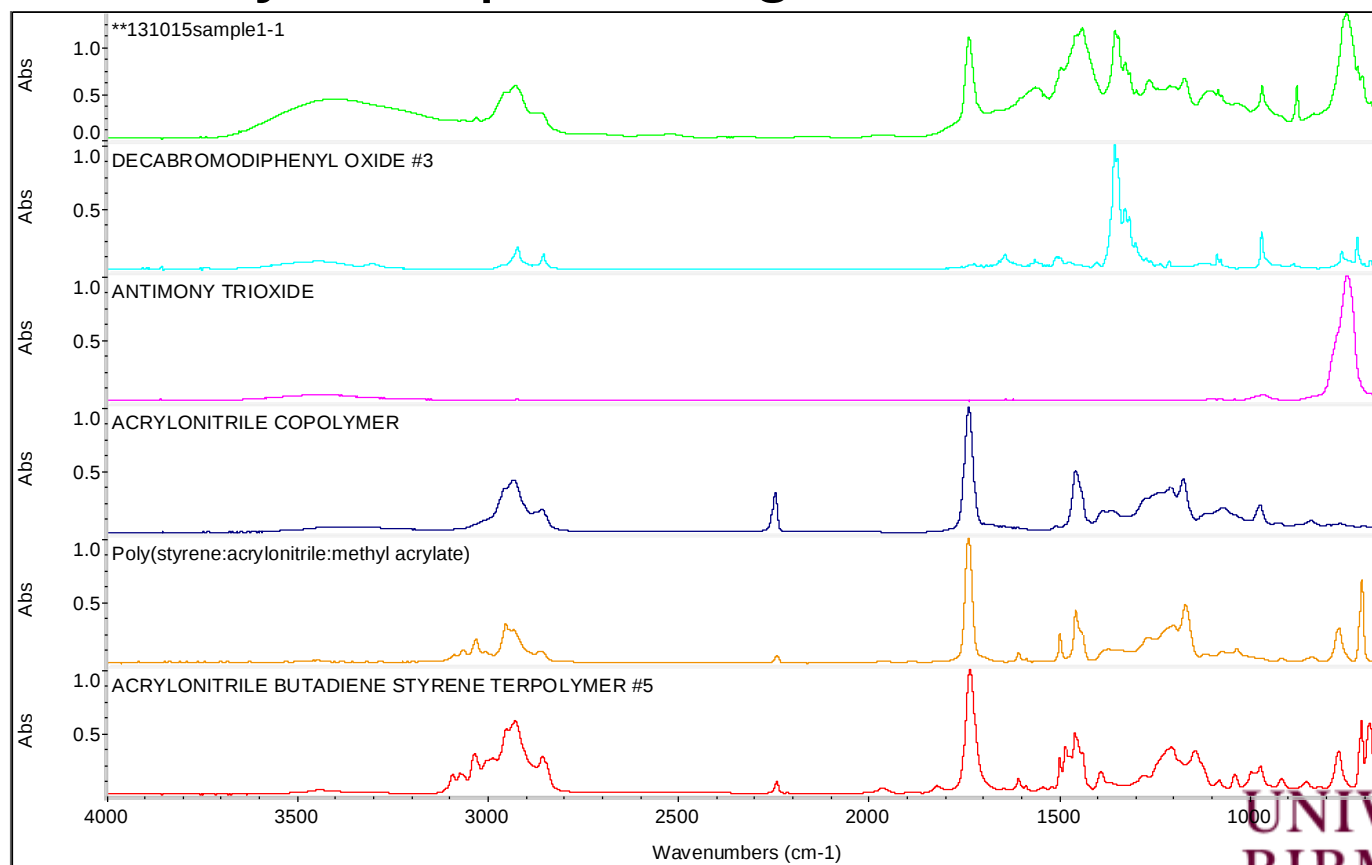
House Dust 2 (0.3 mg/g BDE-209)



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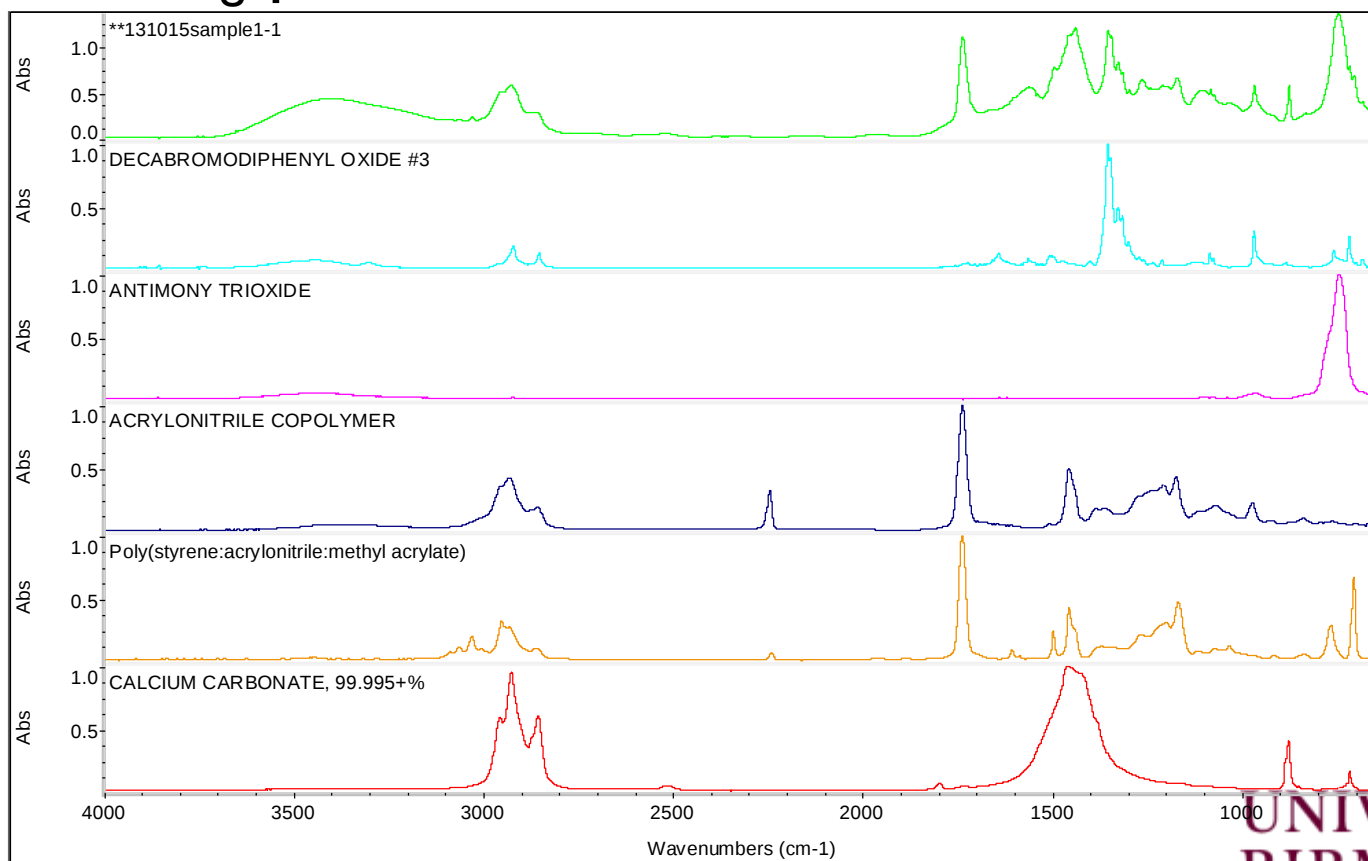
House Dust 2 (0.3 mg/g BDE-209)

Possibly ABS plastic again??

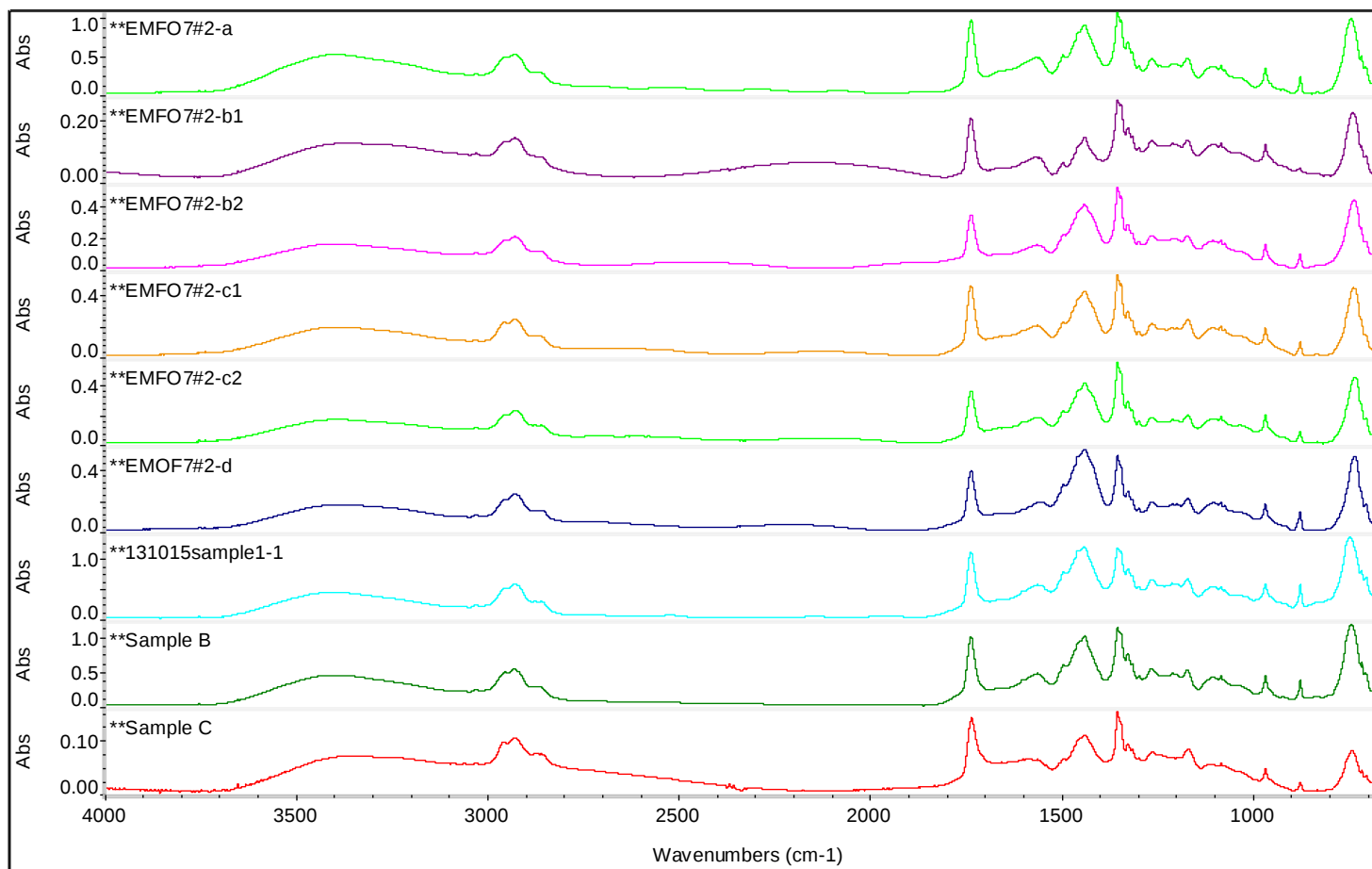


House Dust 2 (0.3 mg/g BDE-209)

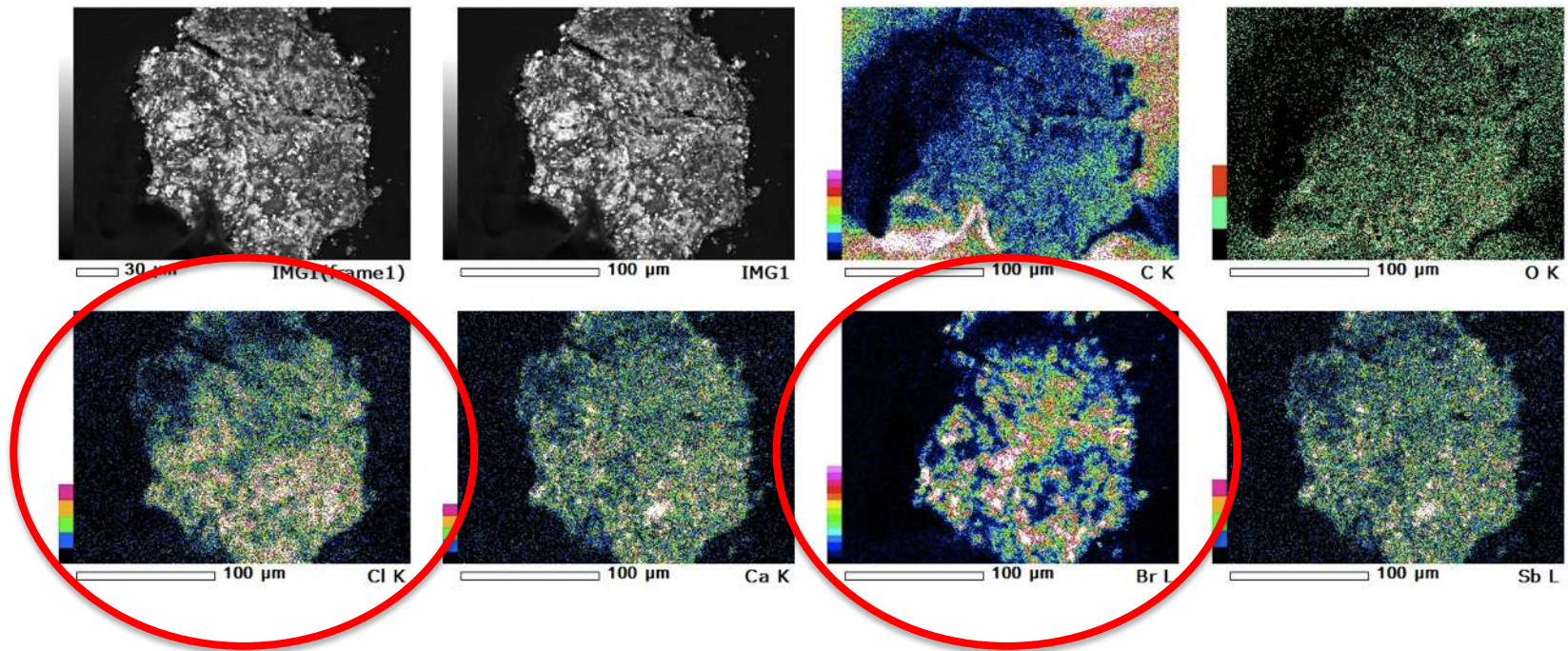
CaCO₃ present in resin



House Dust 2 (0.3 mg/g BDE-209)



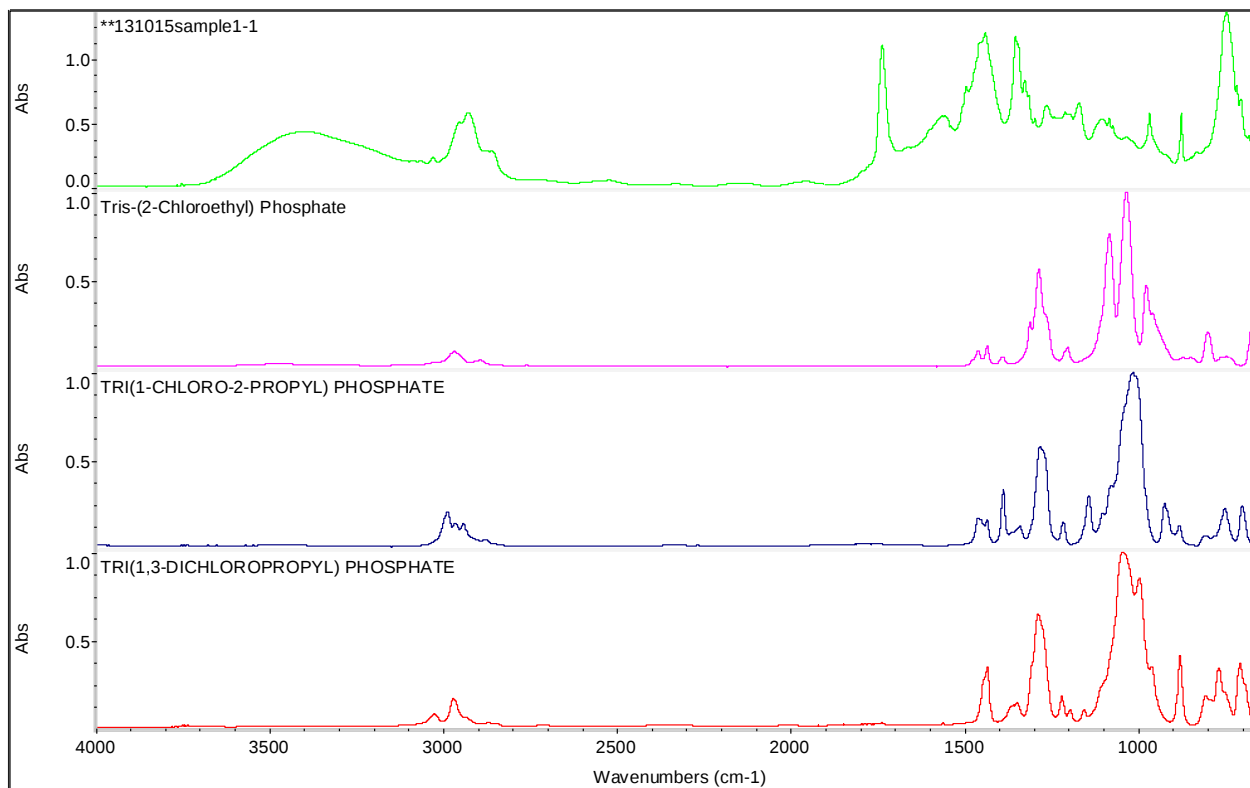
Return to SEM/EDS



SEM mapping shows distinct areas in particle containing Br and also Cl

Cl containing PFRs not identified with FT-IR

- Not the source of the Cl (something else is)
- OR: Concentration too low for FT-IR to pick up



Conclusions

- Able to show all dusts were contaminated by the abrasion migration pathway
- Same methods used for chamber abrasion samples to analyse produced fibres
 - Concentration in volatilization samples too low

Next

- Particles isolated from Dusts #1 and #2 for quantitative analysis at UoB.
 - Determine BDE-209 concentration

- *Questions/Comments???*