



# Release and Detection of Nanosized Copper from a Commercial Antifouling Paint

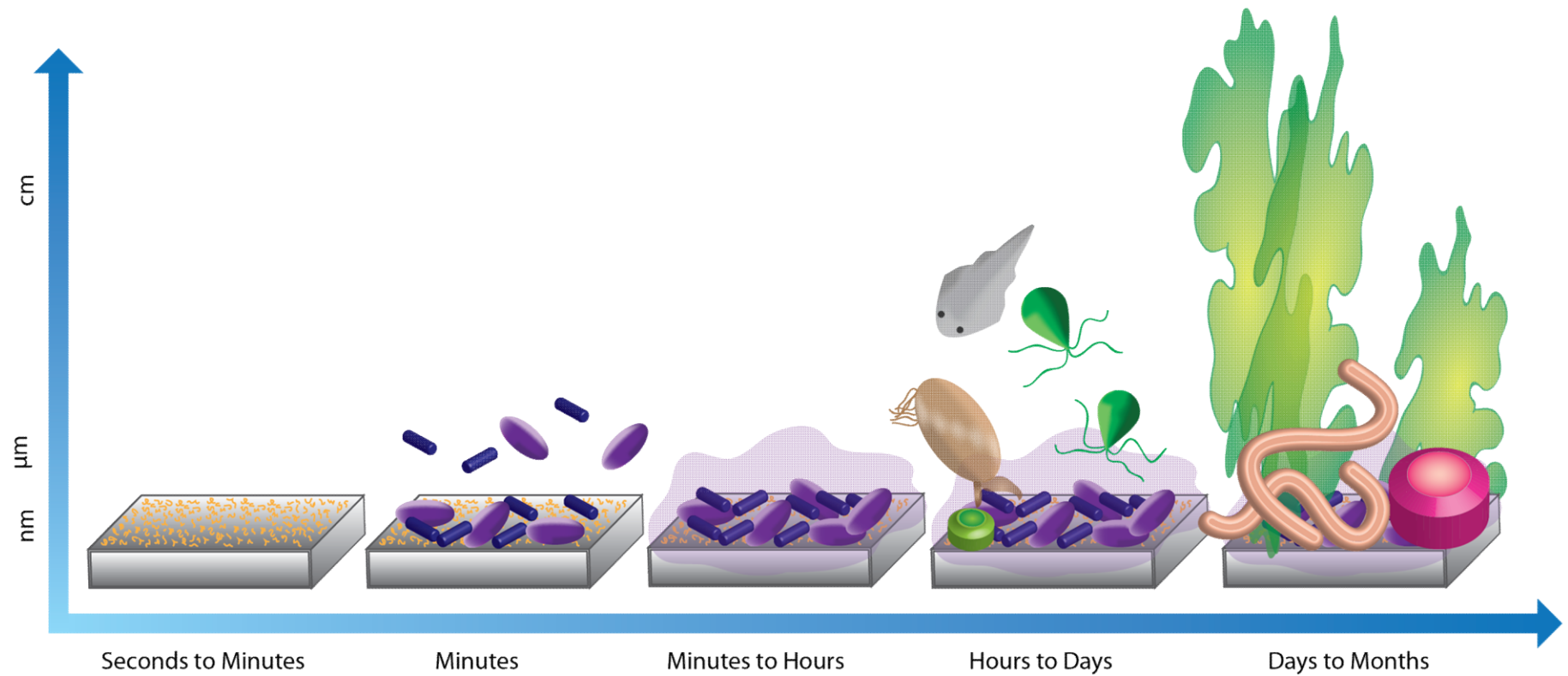
*Adeyemi Adeleye, Arturo Keller*

Bren School of Environmental Science & Management,  
University of California, Santa Barbara

# *Biofouling*

- The accumulation of organisms (micro and macro) on surfaces submerged in water.
- Increases hydrodynamic drag; conceals structural defects
- Reduces speed, fuel economy, and stability of vessels.
- Very costly!
  - E.g., It costs US Navy ~\$1 billion annually in extra fuel costs and cleaning

# *Biofouling*



# *Biofouling*



# *Antifouling*

- *Chemical*: Toxic (e.g. copper-based antifouling paints) and non-toxic chemicals (e.g. non-stick silicone coatings).
- *Biological*: Low-toxicity microbial enzymes and/or metabolites that prevent fouling; such as isomerase, oxidoreductases, transferases, hydrolase, and lyase.
- *Physical or mechanical*: E.g. electrolysis, and hull surface modification, robotic hull grooming (Hull BUG) etc.



# Antifouling

- Biocide-containing (antifouling) paints are often employed to prevent fouling
  - Over **US\$ 5.7 billion** is spent annually to prevent and control marine biofouling
- Common biocides include copper (mostly as  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ), and zinc. Biocides can be organic or inorganic compounds.



Valkirs *et al.* Marine Poll Bull. 2003, 46(6): 763-779

Schiff *et al.* Marine Poll Bull 2004, 48(3-4): 371-377

[http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story\\_id=45984](http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=45984)

<http://floatways.com/398/ultimate-detailed-antifouling-boat-bottom-paint-guide/>

# *Antifouling*

Antifouling paints release biocides directly into waters, which may affect non-target organisms

- VLCC “supertankers” alone release up to 48,000 L of biocides into seawaters annually<sup>1</sup>
- Sediment quality surveys around the US routinely find high [Cu] in marinas and harbors (above federal and state limits)<sup>2</sup>
- Washington State passed a law which may phase out copper-based antifouling coatings on recreational vessels from 2018<sup>3</sup>
- The Unified Port of San Diego is implementing a Cu Reduction/TMDL Program<sup>4</sup>

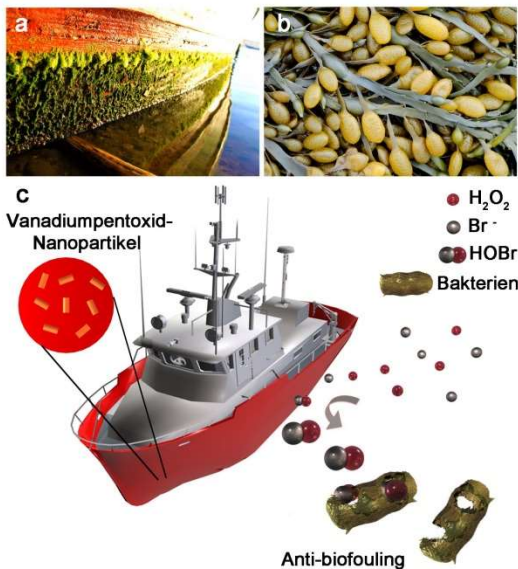
1. Buskens *et al.* J Coat Technol Res 2013, 10 (1): 29-36

2. Schiff *et al.* Marine Poll Bull 2004, 48(3-4): 371-377

3. <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2011-12/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/5436-S.PL.pdf>

4. [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water\\_issues/programs/watershed/souwatershed.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/watershed/souwatershed.shtml)

# Nano-antifouling



## Available Colors:

- White - 4510
- Black - 4505
- Bright Blue - 4502
- Bright Green - 4503

*Due to computer monitor color calibration differences, color swatches may not accurately represent the actual paint color.*

Overview

Tech Specs

Ways To Buy

Related Products

## Copper-Free Nano-Based Technology – 4500 Series

A copper and solvent-free (CSF) ablative, this self-polishing antifoulant is an enhanced, nano-based technology copolymer, biocide release mechanism. Prevents coating buildup and reacts with UV light. Mission Bay may be used on aluminum hulls without the use of a traditional barrier coat system.

- ▶ Water-Based Bottom Paint
- ▶ Safest, environmentally-friendly antifouling paint on the market
- ▶ Over 80% lower VOC's than solvent-based
- ▶ Completely eliminates the leaching of copper compounds into the environment
- ▶ Ablative and self-polishing
- ▶ No barrier coat needed over most antifouling paints
- ▶ Ideal for all types of craft – fiberglass to aluminum
- ▶ Helps prevent electrolysis
- ▶ Five brilliant colors
- ▶ No mud cracking



# Toxicity: Size matters

- Toxicity of biocides depends on their **chemical state** (Cu, Zn) and **physical state** (free ions, complexed ions, nanosized or bulk particles).
- Recent studies suggest that toxicity of copper depends a lot on its physicochemical state.<sup>1-5</sup>
- Most existing biocide release studies determined total and/or “dissolved Cu” (0.45 µm filtrate).

1. Shi *et al.* Environ Pollut 2011, 159:1277-1282
2. Thit *et al.* Toxicity in Vitro 2013, 27:1596-1601
3. Bielmyer *et al.* Environ Sci Technol 2014, 48:13443-13450
4. Siddiqui *et al.* Aquatic Toxicology 2015, 160:205-215
5. Torres-Duarte *et al.* Nanotoxicology 2016, 10: 671-679



## *Research Objectives*

- a. To determine if there are nano-sized biocides in conventional antifouling paints
- b. To develop a simple method for assessing release of antifouling paint biocides
- c. To estimate release of different forms of biocides (ionic, nano, bulk) from paint matrix
- d. To assess the effect of leachate on aquatic organisms

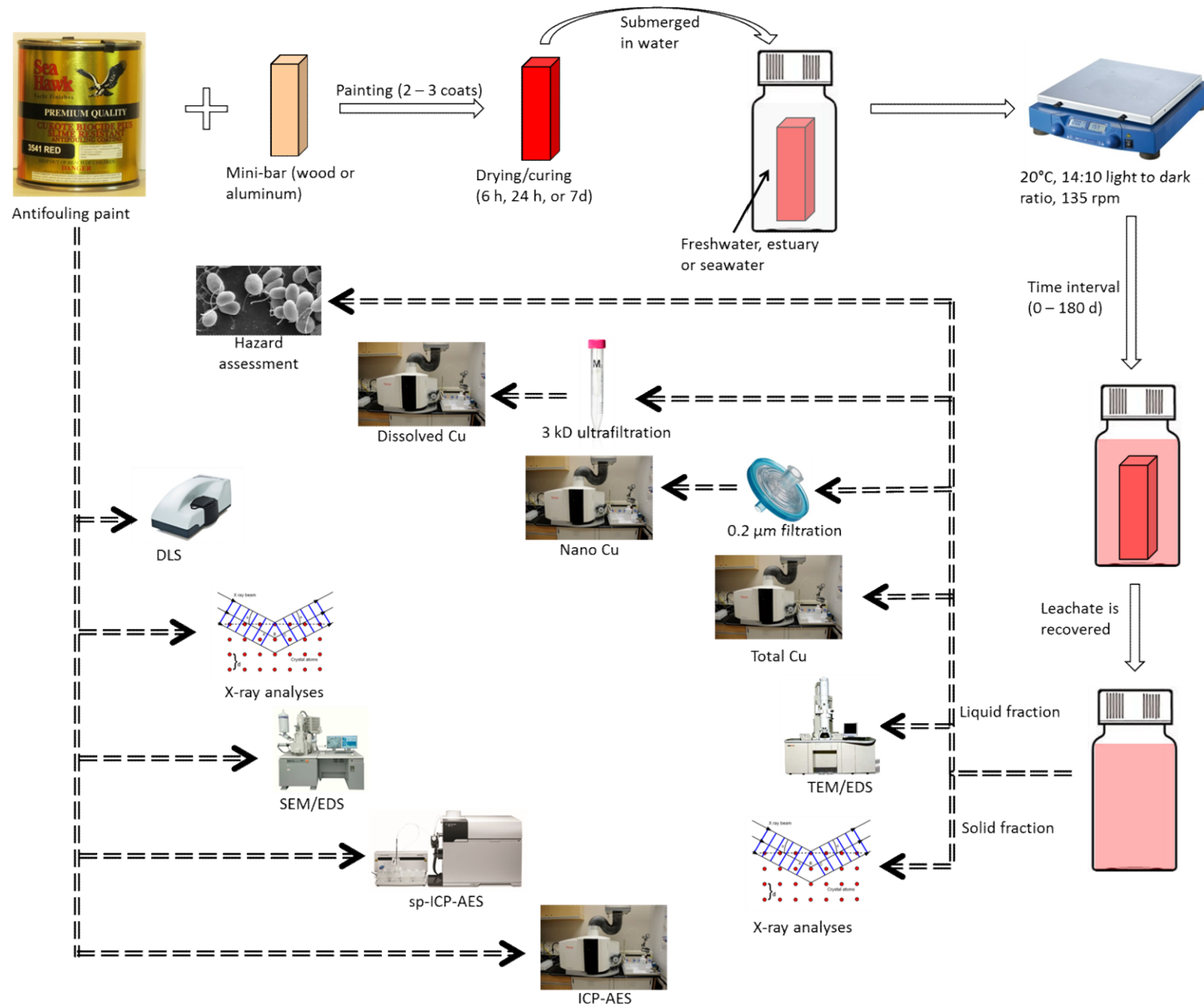
# Materials & Methods



CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION: CUPROUS OXIDE PAINT  
FORMULA: 6600 SERIES RED, BLACK, BLUE

## SECTION TWO – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL	%	CAS NO.	TLV	PEL	SARA 302	SARA 313	CERCLA RQ#
CUPROUS OXIDE	47.57%	1317-39-1	.1MG/M3	N/A	N	N	N
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	12.8–1.4 2%	6472-95-6	100ppm	100ppm	N	Y	Y
POLYMER	3.5-3.8%	60381-61-5	N/A	N/A	N	N	N
ROSIN	6.9-7.7%	8050-09-7	N/A	N/A	N	N	N
RED IRON OXIDE	0-8.3%	1309-37-1	15mg/m3	5mg/m3	N	N	N
BLACK IRON OXIDE	0-8.3%	1317-61-9	15mg/m3	5mg/m3	N	N	N
MAGNESIUM SILICATE	7.3-8.3%	14807-96-6	N/A	20mg/m3	N	N	N
ZINC OXIDE	5.4%	1314-13-2	5mg/m3	5mg/m3	N	N	N
N-CYCLOPROPYL-N-(DIMETHYLENE)-6-(METHYLTHIO)-1,3,5-TRIAZINE	2.02%	28159-98-0	N/A	N/A	N	N	N



A summary of the methodology of this study

Fwd: nano paint



Inbox x



Robert Miller <[rjmiller1@gmail.com](mailto:rjmiller1@gmail.com)>

to me ▾

FYI

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Kim Ibson <[kim@seahawkpaints.com](mailto:kim@seahawkpaints.com)>

Date: Tue, Dec 24, 2013 at 5:25 AM

Subject: RE: nano paint

To: Robert Miller <[rjmiller1@gmail.com](mailto:rjmiller1@gmail.com)>

No we don't have nano particles in our paint. Sorry.

Kim

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert Miller [<mailto:rjmiller1@gmail.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, December 24, 2013 5:25 PM

To: [kim@seahawkpaints.com](mailto:kim@seahawkpaints.com)

Subject: nano paint

Hi,

I was wondering if you sell an antifouling paint with copper nanoparticles in it. I have heard that the copper will last longer in that form.

thank you,

Bob Miller

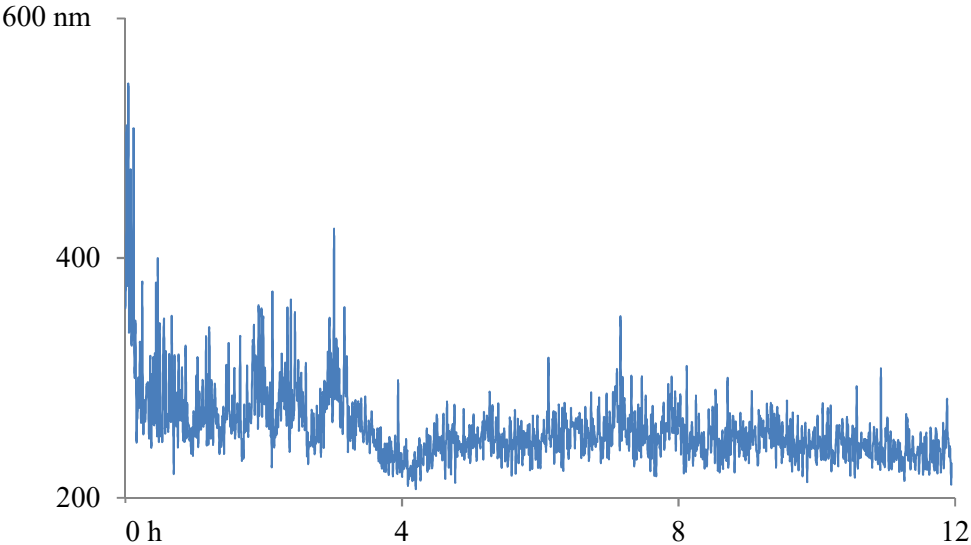
...

—  
Robert J. Miller  
Marine Science Institute  
University of California Santa Barbara  
Santa Barbara CA 93106-6150  
[\(805\) 893-6174](tel:(805)893-6174)

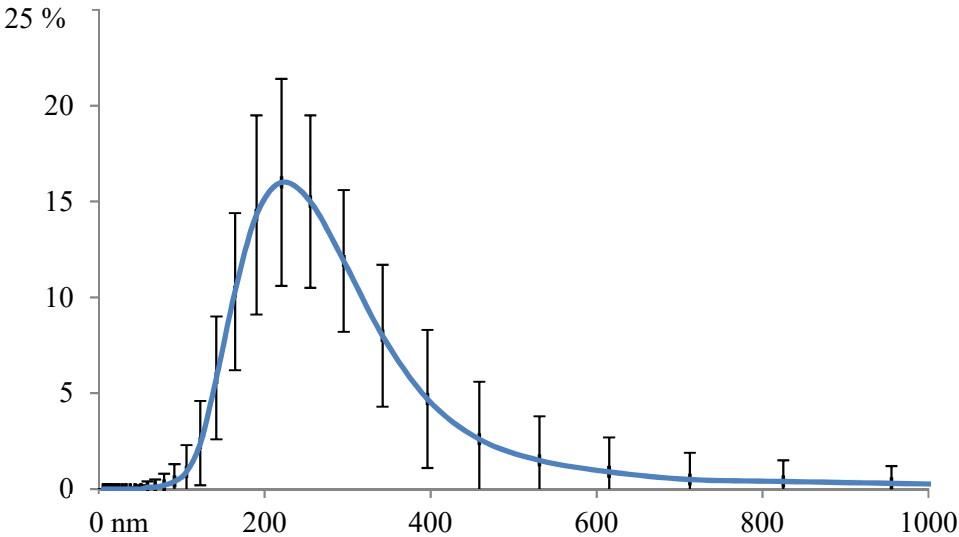
No we don't have nano particles in our paint. Sorry.



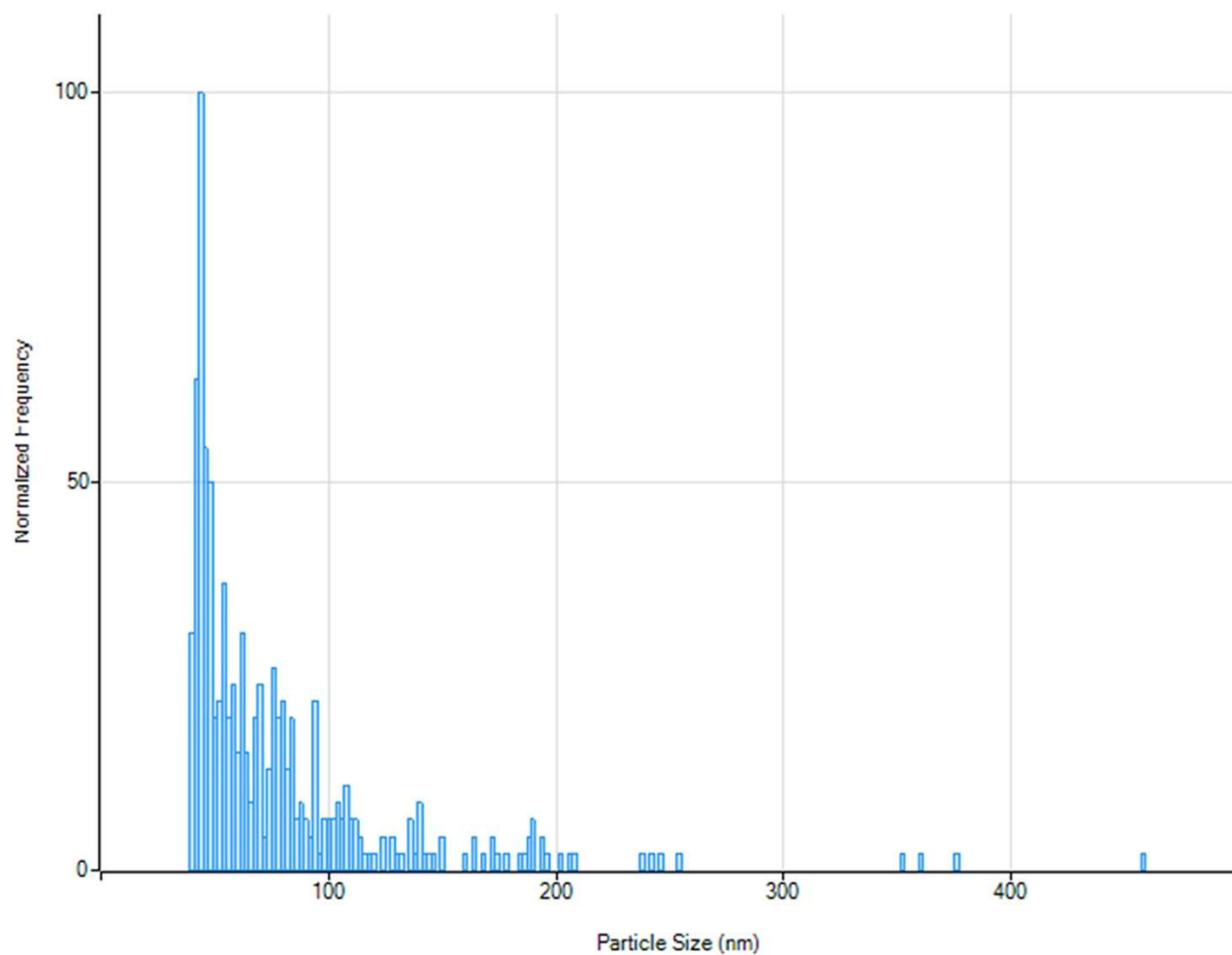
Average size of paint particles over 12 h  
**Hydrodynamic diameter**



Size distribution of paint particles over 12 h  
**Intensity**

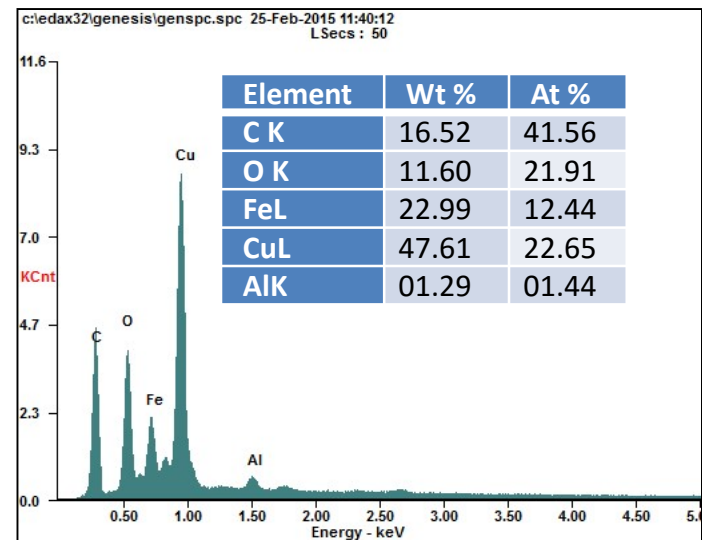
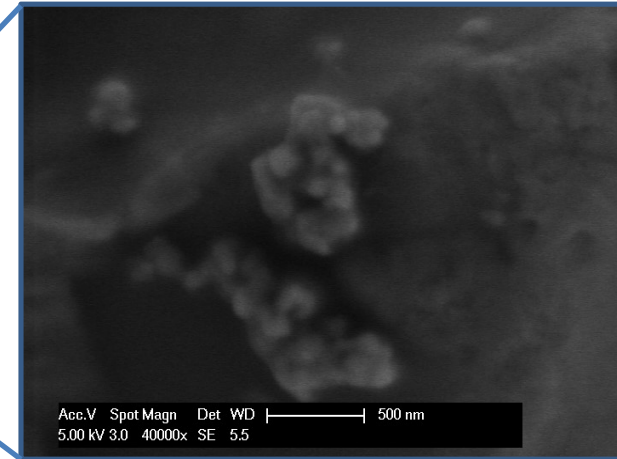
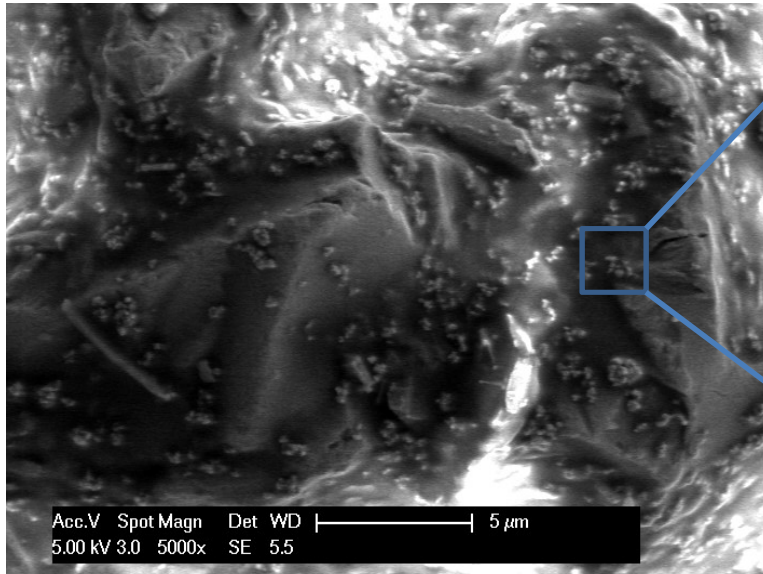


# *sp-ICP-MS*

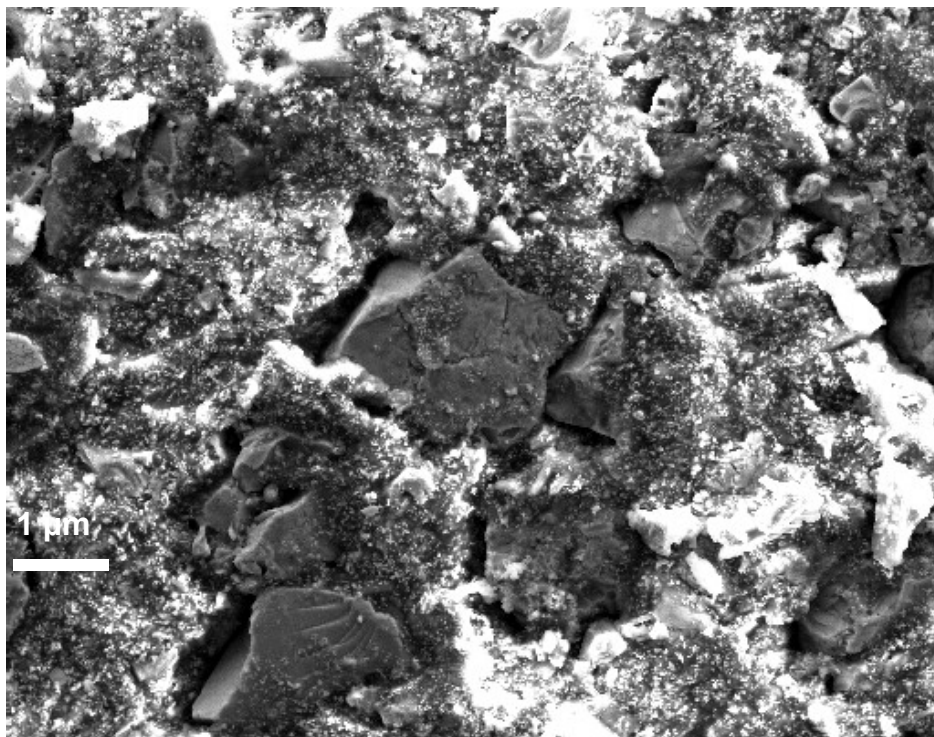


Particle size distribution of Cu<sub>2</sub>O (as Cu) present in antifouling paint obtained from single particle-ICP-MS

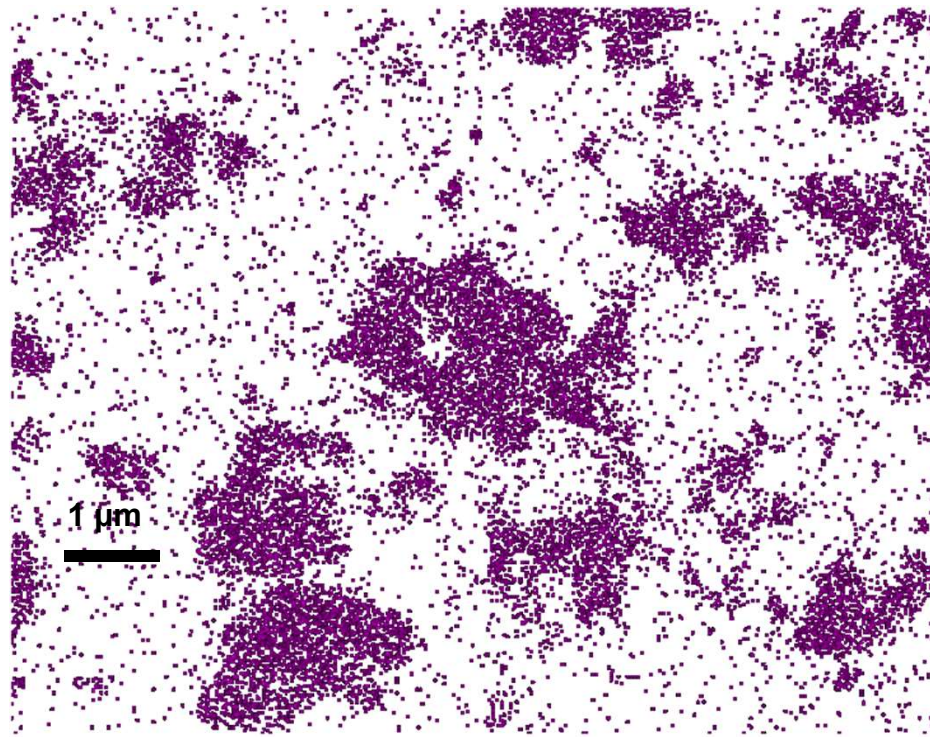
# SEM-EDS



# SEM-EDS

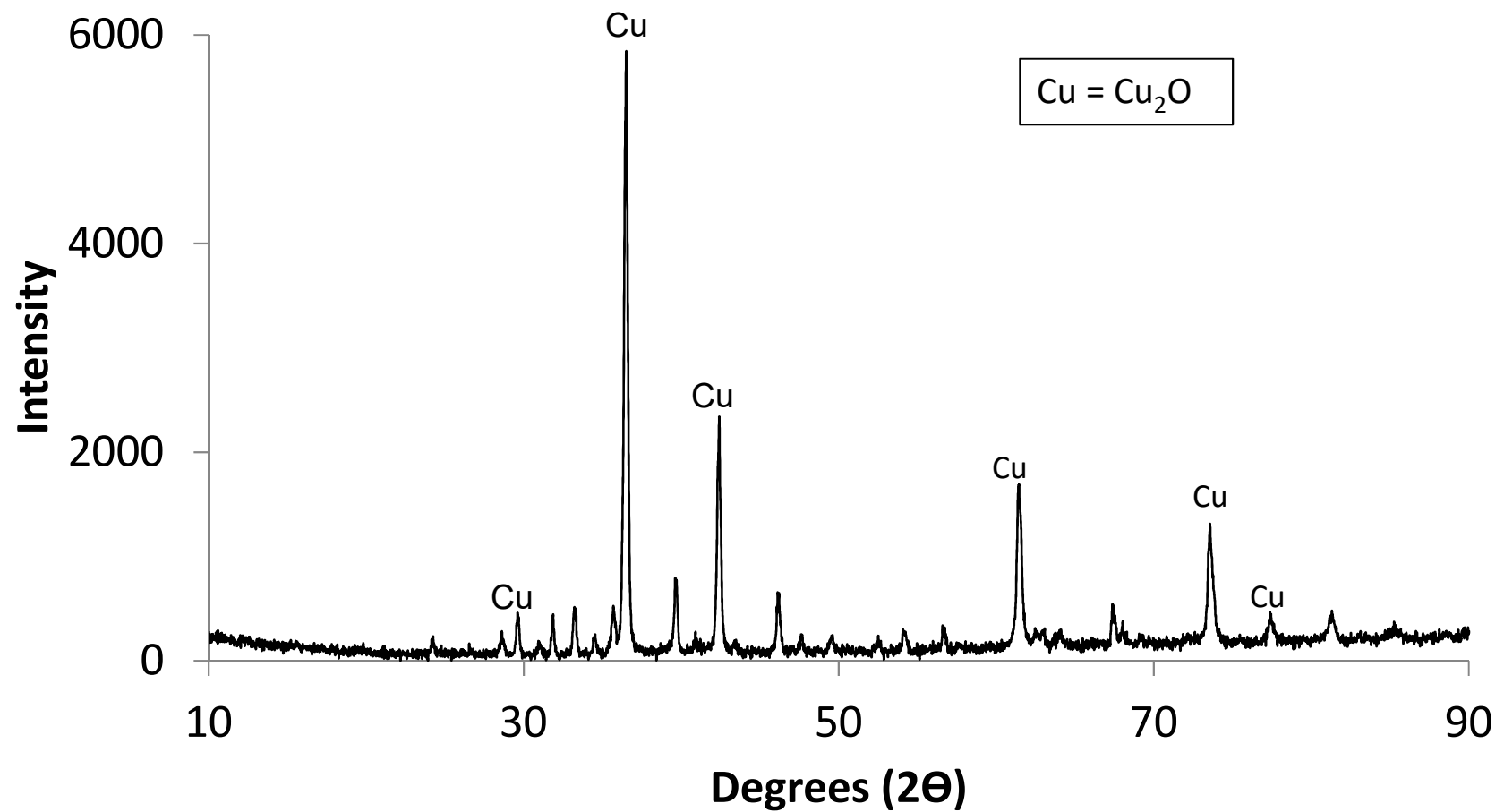


Scanning electron microscopy



EDS hypermap for Cu

# *Paint characterization*





# Comparison of Release Rate

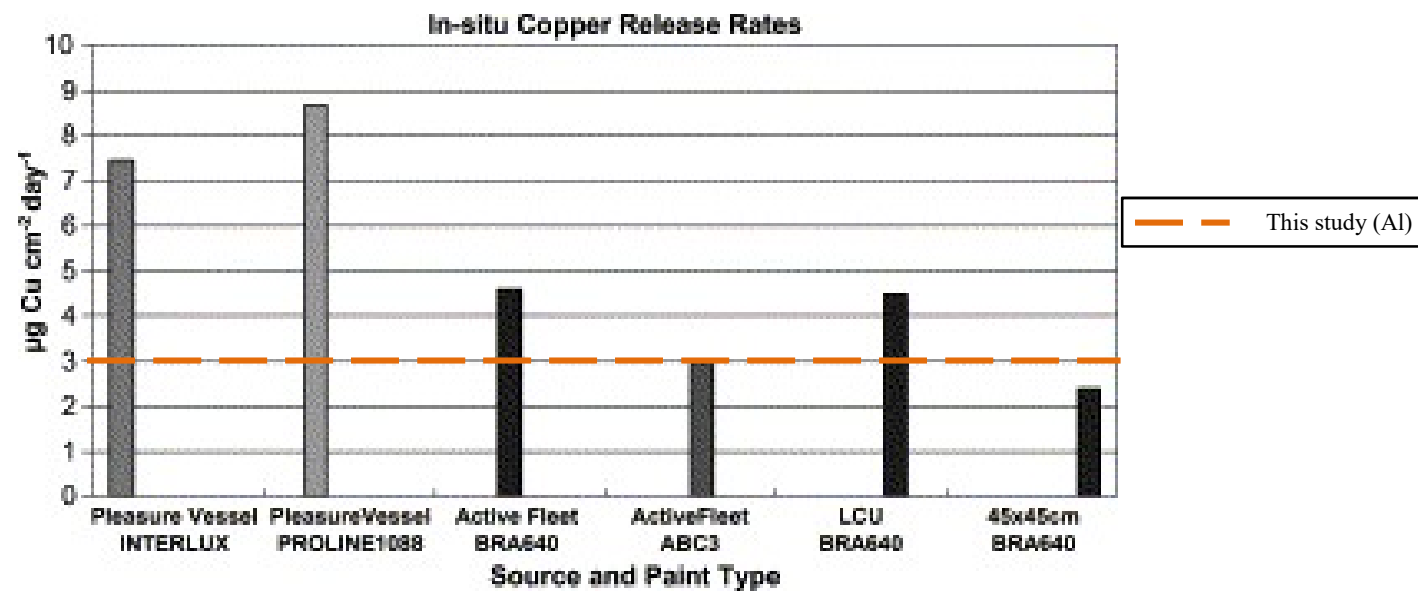
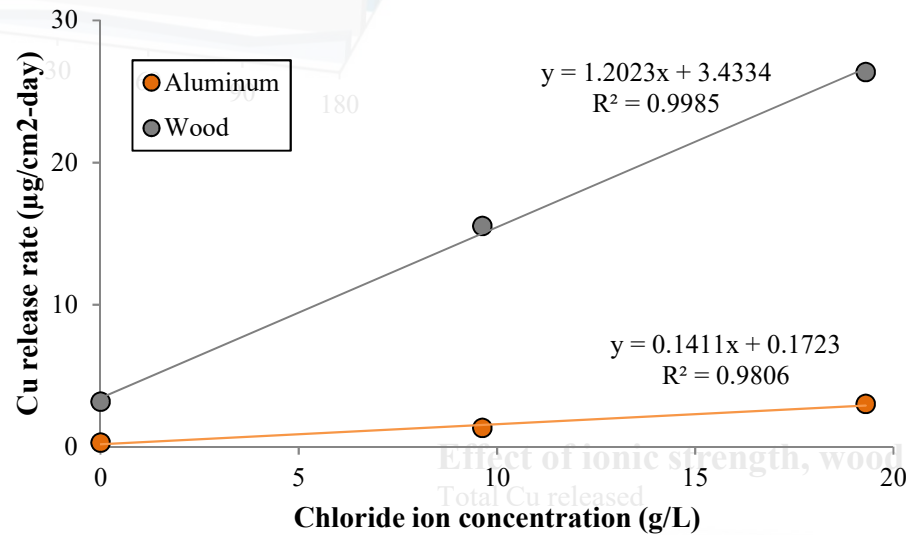
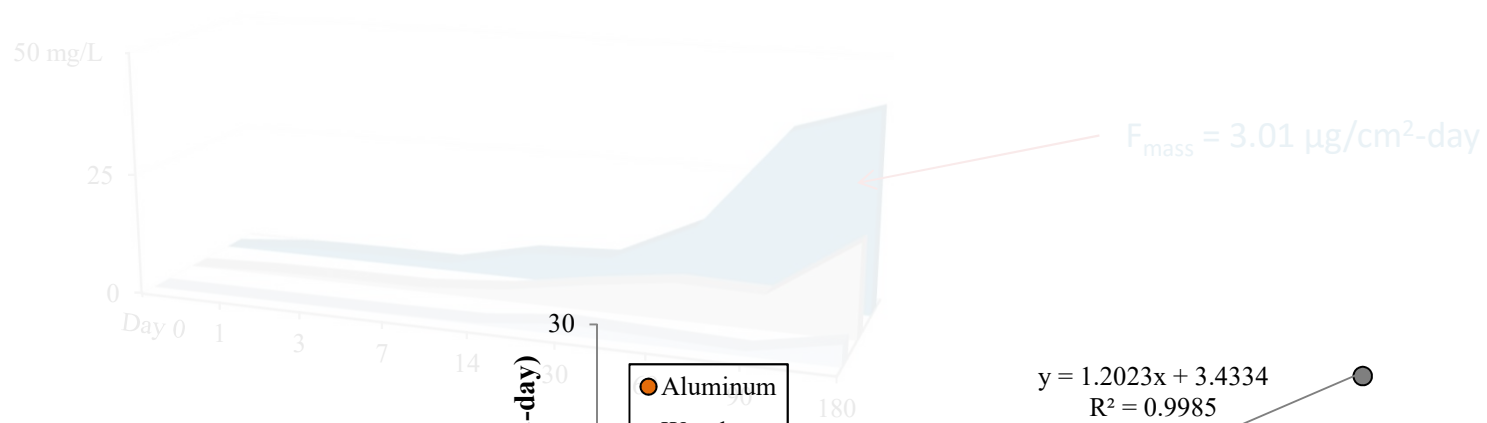


Fig. 14 Mean in situ release rates for pleasure craft, active Navy vessels, and stationary 45 cm × 45 cm panels.

## Effect of ionic strength, aluminum mini-bar

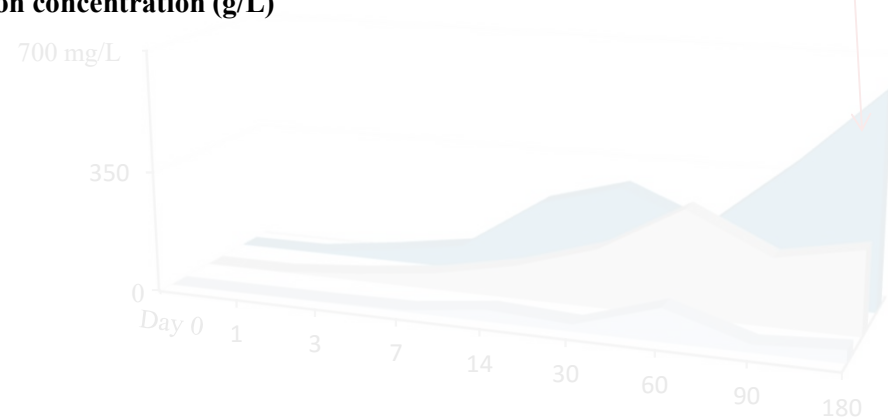
Total Cu released



$F_{\text{mass}} = 26.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2\text{-day}$

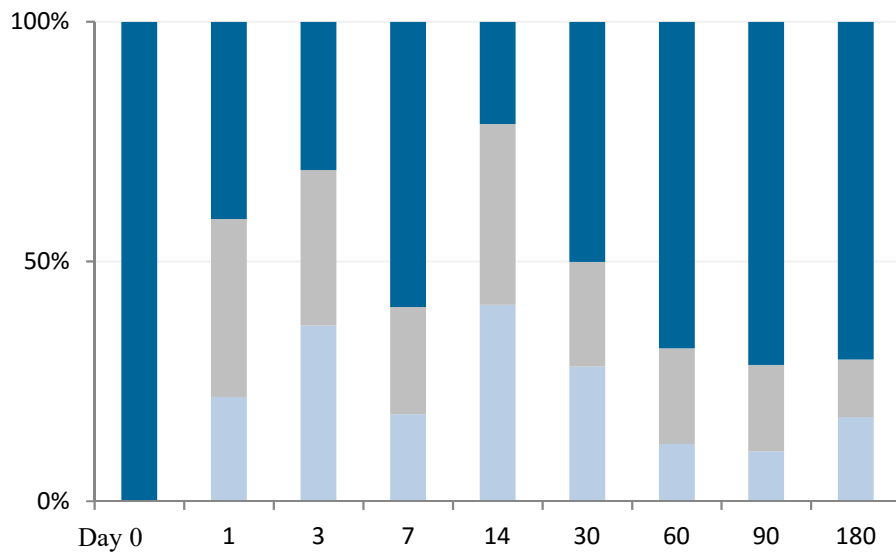
## Effect of ionic strength, wood mini-bar

Total Cu released



## Size fractions of Cu released into freshwater

Fraction of Cu released

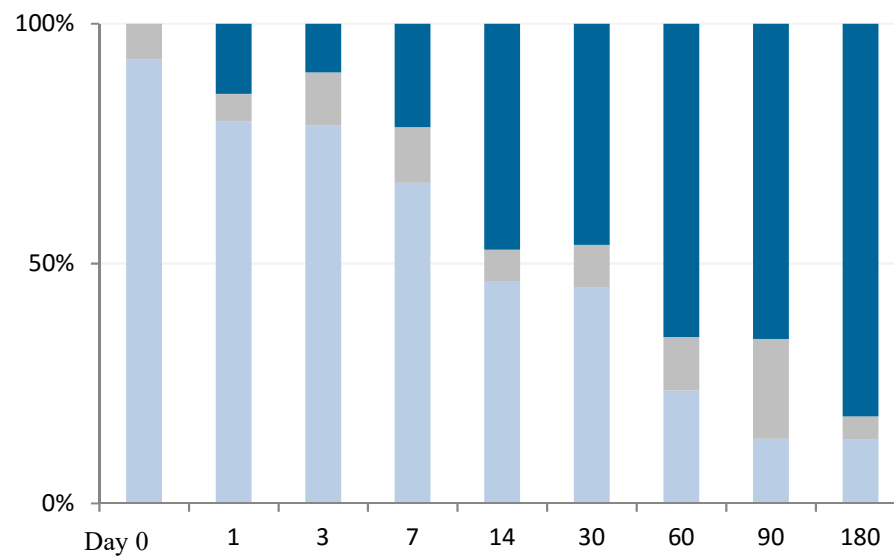


bulk  
 nano  
 dissolved

Freshwater = 0 – 0.54 mg/L  
 Estuary = 0 – 2.19 mg/L  
 Seawater = 0 – 7.46 mg/L

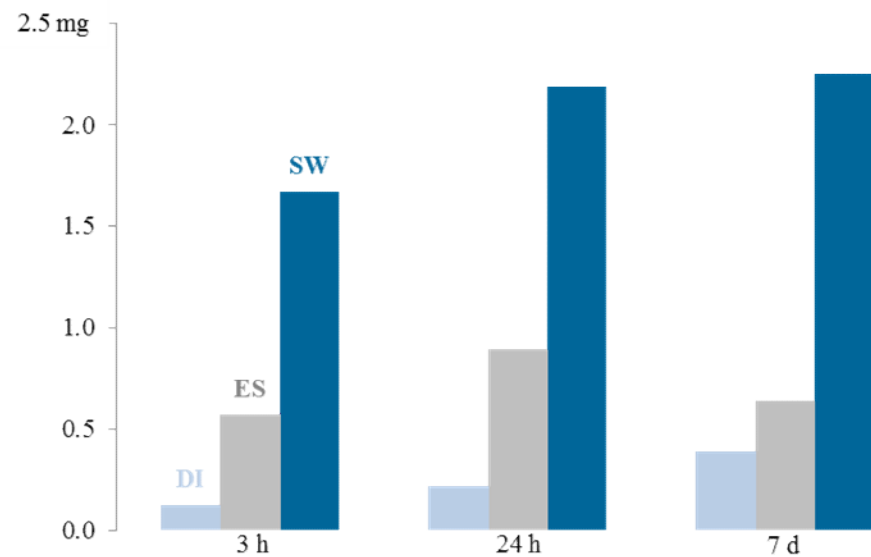
## Size fractions of Cu released into seawater

Fraction of Cu released



### Effect of paint drying time, Aluminum

Total Cu leached



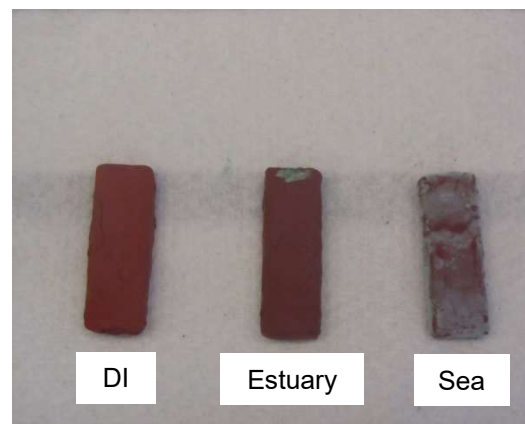
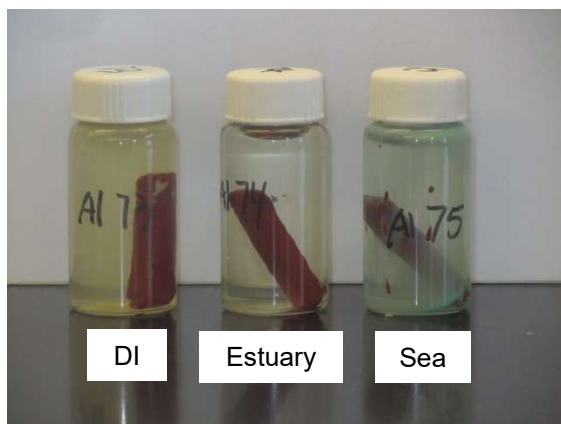
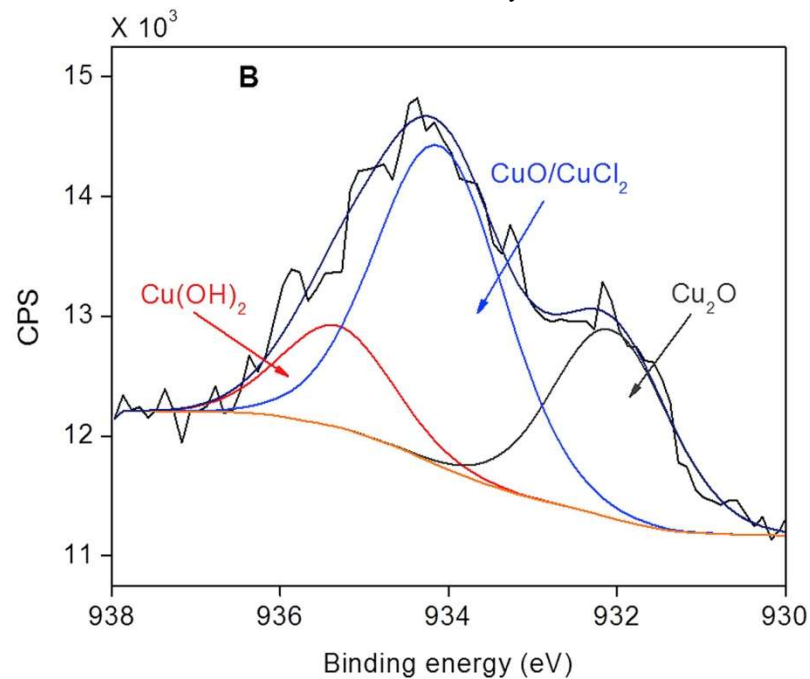
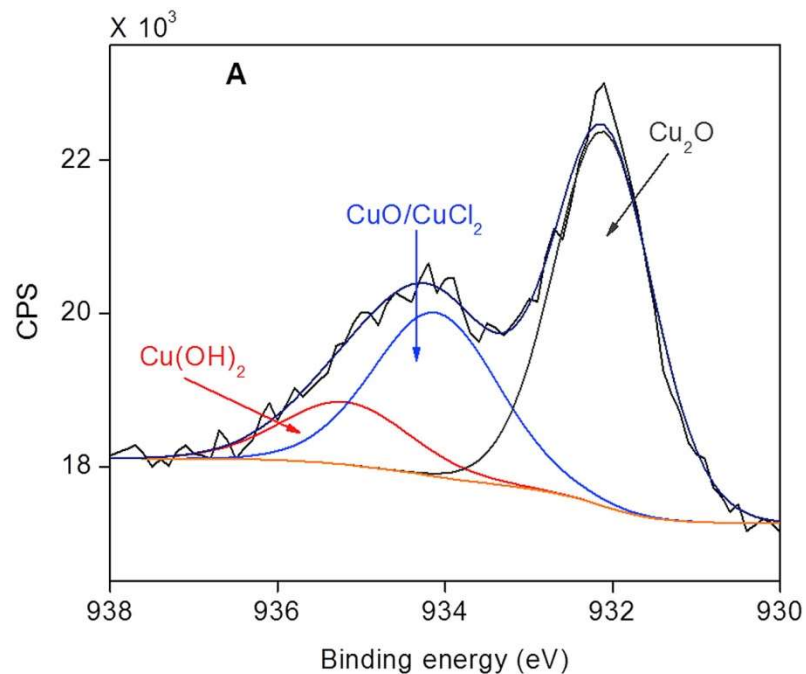
### Effect of paint drying time, Wood

Total Cu leached

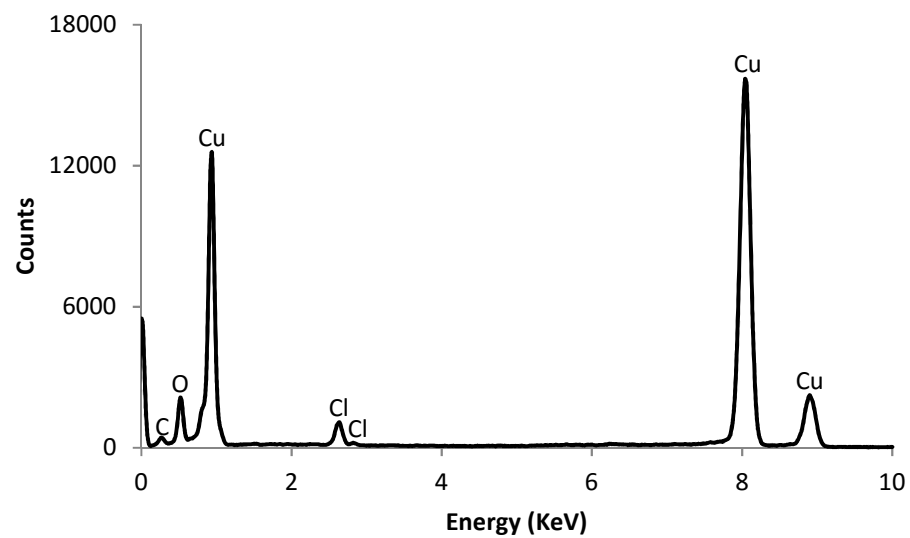
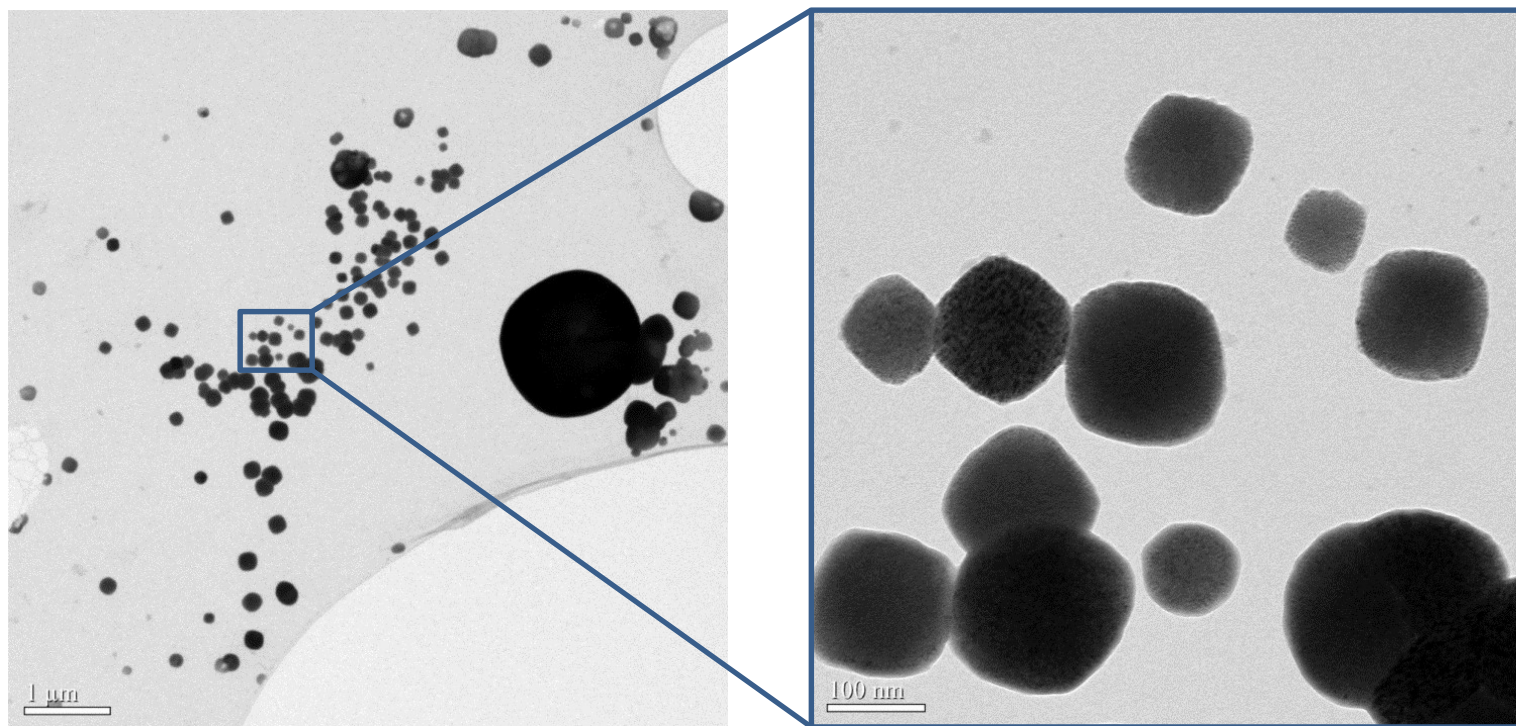


# Particle Transformation

Adeleye *et al.* Water Research 2016, 102: 374-382

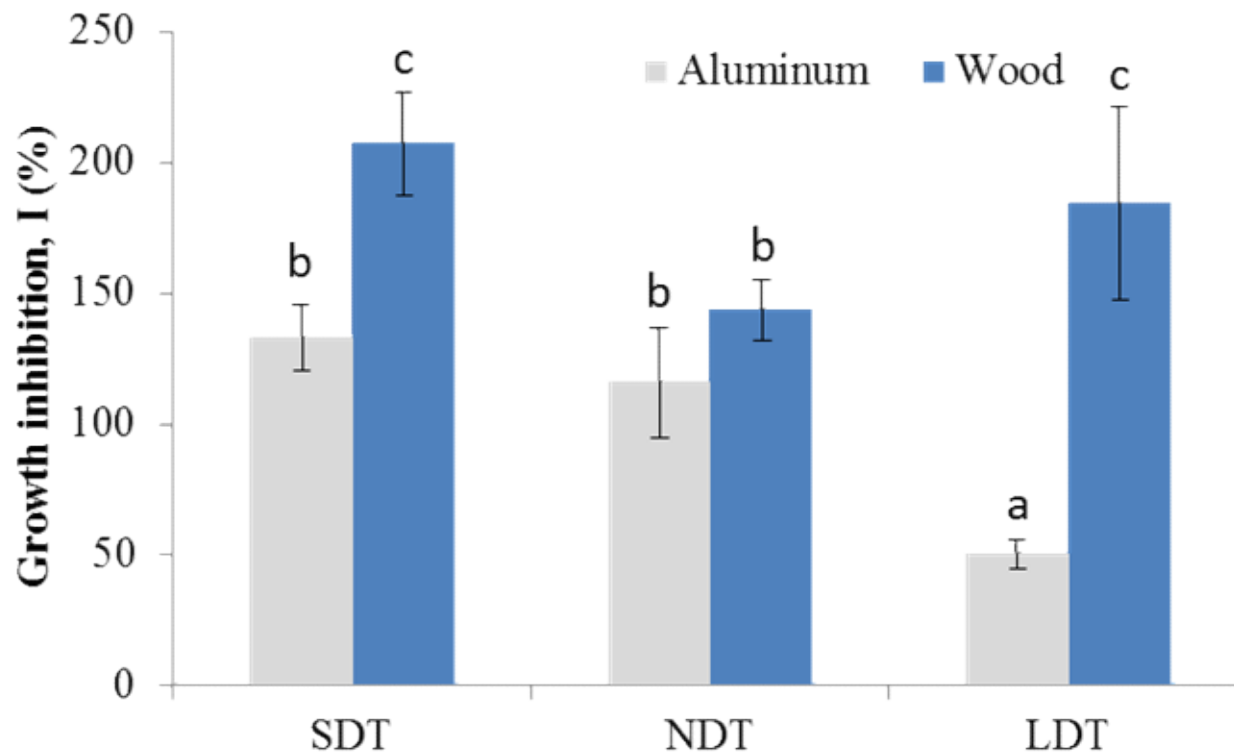






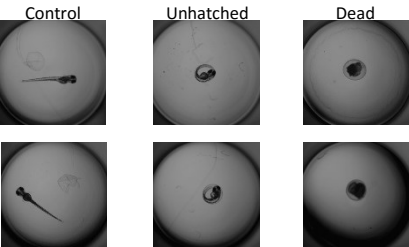
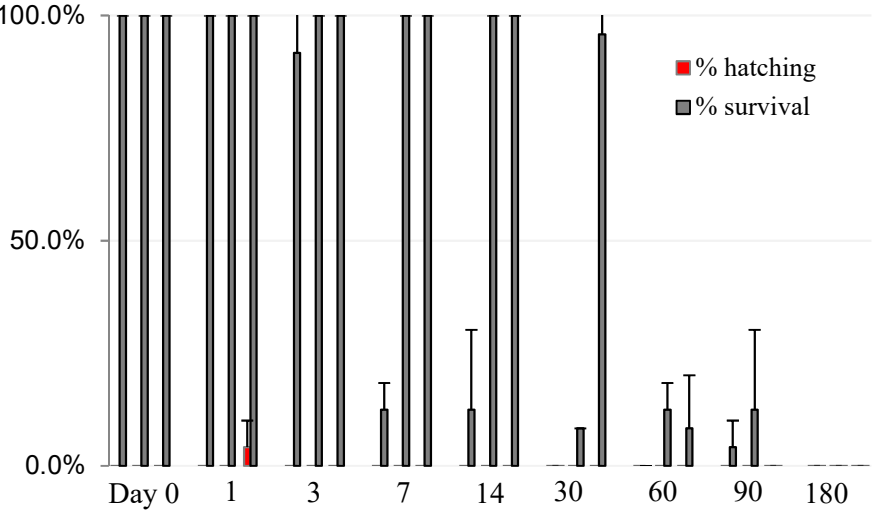
Element	Weight%	Atomic%
C K	2.01	7.93
O K	7.88	23.3
Cl K	2.83	3.77
Cu K	87.28	64.99

# *Effect on Isochrysis galbana*



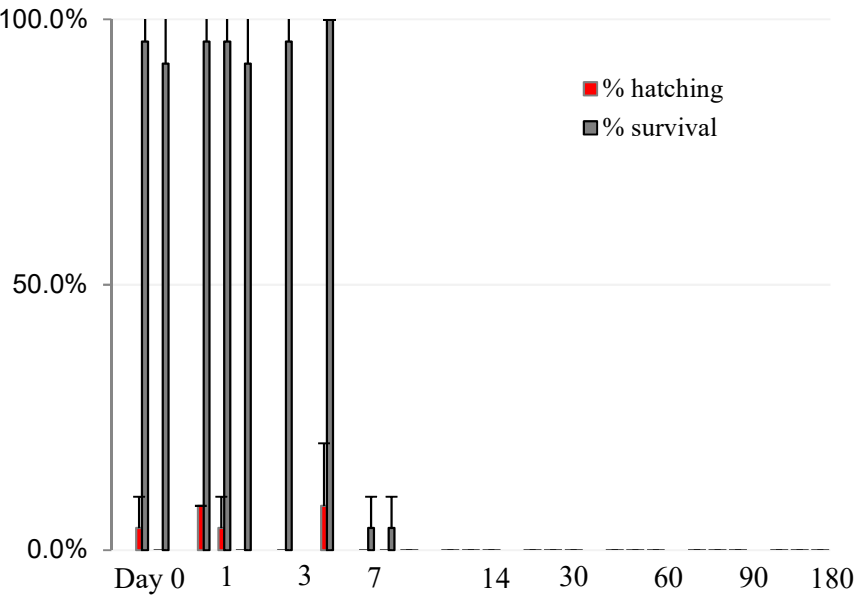
Effect of paint leachate on zebra fish embryos

Aluminum



Effect of paint leachate on zebra fish embryos

Wood



# Conclusions

- Nanosized  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  was detected in a *unlabeled* antifouling paint and its leachate
- Release of Cu was strongly dependent on:
  - Material painted
  - Salinity
  - Drying time
- Transformation of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  is in orders of weeks or months
- Paint leachate exhibited toxicity to algae and zebra fish embryos

# Acknowledgements

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Mengya Tao

Sage Davis

UCSB MRL Central Facilities





Thank you for listening

Email: [aadeleye@bren.ucsb.edu](mailto:aadeleye@bren.ucsb.edu)