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# The Analysis of Water for BPA and Phthalates in Laboratory & Consumer Water Sources, and Commercial Reusable Drinking Containers

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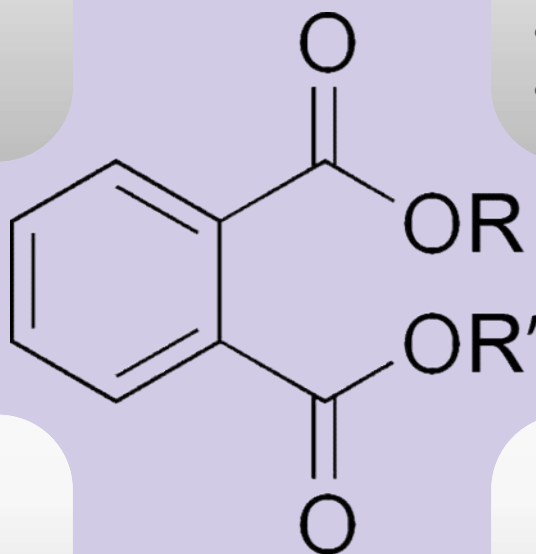
# Phthalates

## Background

- Group of esters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid
- Produced since late 1800's
- Commercial use in 1920's

## Uses

- Plastic compounds (10-60% by wt)
- Binders
- Coatings
- Fragrances and pigments



## Health Effects

- Residue is widespread
- Asthma, reproductive disorders, diabetes, obesity and genetic effects
- Endocrine disruptor

## Response

- US ban of DEHP, BBP, DBP in children's toys 2009
- Mexico, the EU, and Japan restricted or banned the use of phthalates in children's toys

# Phthalates in Consumer Products

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Water Bottles

Bottled Beverages

Medical tubing and devices

Cosmetics

Perfumes

Health and Beauty Products

Toys

Food Packaging

Baby Mattress Covers

Plastic Films

Sunscreens

Baby Care Ointments & Lotions

Air Fresheners

Vinyl flooring



# Bisphenol A

## Background

- 2 phenol groups
- Produced by condensing acetone + phenol & acid catalyst
- 3.7 million metric tons/yr
- Reported in 1891

## Uses

- Polymers
- Toys
- Medical devices
- Coatings and epoxy resins



## Health Effects

- Suggested estrogenic effects the 1930's
- Endocrine disruptor

## Regulations

- The EPA guideline - 50 µg/kg/day
- As low as 0.025 µg/kg/day can have adverse effects



# Consumer Products BPA

Water Bottles

Baby Bottles

Dental Filling Material

Toys

Cash Register Receipts

Food can lining (soda, tomatoes, acidic food)

Jar lid linings

Recycled Pizza box lining

Toilet Paper

Plastic water piping

Beer & Wine (fermented in BPA lined vats)

Currency





## Municipal Water

## Bottled Water



## Sports Bottles

## Laboratory Water



- US municipal water quality
  - *EPA – Some limits*
- Bottle water quality
  - *FDA -No guidelines*
  - *Sales (worldwide)*
    - 2012: \$168 Billion
    - 2015: \$214 Billion
  - *US Consumption*
    - 1979: 1.7 b/g
    - 2012: 8.8 b/g
    - 2014: 11 b/g
  - *2nd most consumed beverage*
  - *Americans drink bottled water:*
    - Substitute for other beverages
    - Concerned over tap water safety
  - *Many sources including tap water*

# Sources of Contamination

- Many potential sources of organic pollutants in water supplies
  - *Environmental*
  - *Manufacturing or Processing*
  - *Packaging and/or Transport*
  - *Distribution*
- Does processing of water increase BPA & Phthalates?
- Groups raise concern of leaching of chemicals from packaging
  - *Suggestions include: don't reuse, no high temperatures, avoid bottled water*



# Consumer Water Sources & Reusable Bottles



## **Bottled Water**

3 Different brands



## **Sports Bottles**

Traditional  
BPA-Free  
Jug style  
FEP  
Squeeze bottle



## **Tap Water**

Straight from Tap  
Point of Use Systems (POU)



## **Laboratory Water**

DI Tap  
HPLC Grade  
LC-MS Grade  
DI from HDPE Carboy



# Method & Materials: Reagent Contamination

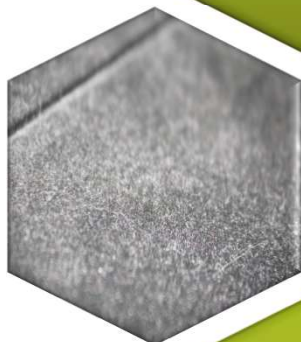


Gloves

Laboratory  
Contamination



Lab ware



Dust



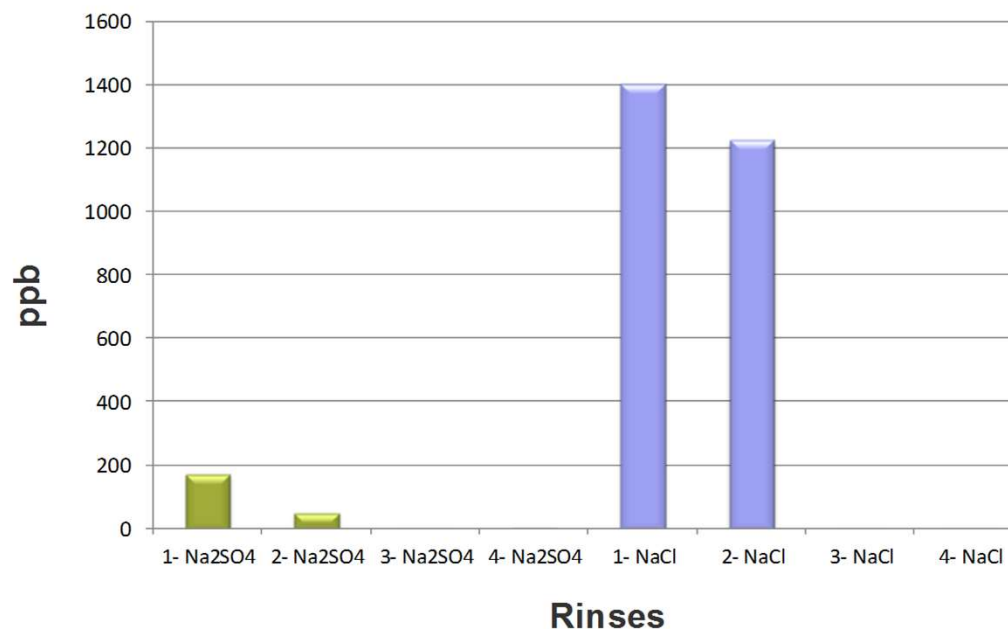
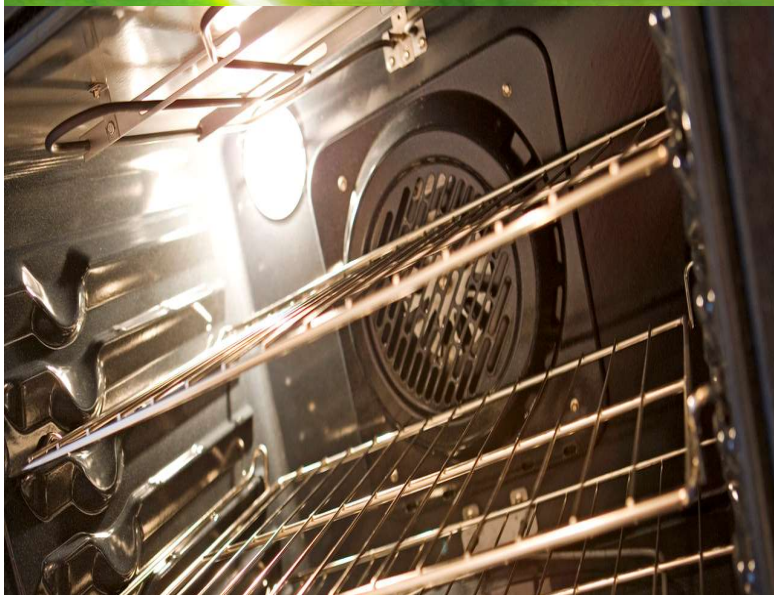
Reagent  
Containers



Supplies & Raw  
Materials

- Difficult to eliminate contamination from samples
- All materials must be tested before use
- Rinse, bake or clean materials when possible before use

# Methods & Materials: Reagent Contamination



- NaOH, NaCl & Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
  - 2-60 mL MeCl<sub>4</sub> rinses
    - Reduced to 1mL – GC/MS
  - Baked 210°C, 30 min
  - 2-60 mL MeCl<sub>4</sub> rinses
    - Reduced to 1mL – GC/MS

- Phthalates reduced after rinse & baking
- NaOH did not contain phthalates

# Methods & Materials: Water Sample Collection

## Laboratory & Municipal Water

Stationary:  
Static > 12h

Flushed:  
>2L Rinsed

POU:  
Dispenser

DI System

Tap: Municipal  
Water

POU A:  
Dispense  
only

POU B:  
UV &  
Carbon  
Filter



# Methods & Materials: Reusable Bottle Testing

Rinsed 500 mL LC/MS Water  
(retained)

Dishwasher with Soap & Heat

Rinsed 4x DI water,  
2x LC/MS Water (last retained)

500 mL in each bottle

One set 60 C  
&  
Second set RT – one week





# Methods & Materials: Bottled Water



Two sets of each brand

One set placed at 60°C - one week

Second set placed at RT - one week

# Methods & Materials: Extraction



- Liquid – Liquid extraction
  - 15 gm NaCl
  - Acid extraction:
    - HCl (pH <3)
  - Base extraction:
    - 50% NaOH (pH >9)
  - 60 mL DCM
  - Dried with 'cleaned' Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
  - Extracts combined & evaporated to 1 mL

# Methods & Materials: Standards

- S-509 Bisphenol A Standard
- 8061-X Phthalate Mix
- 8060-QC Phthalate Mix
- CLPS-1 Internal Standards



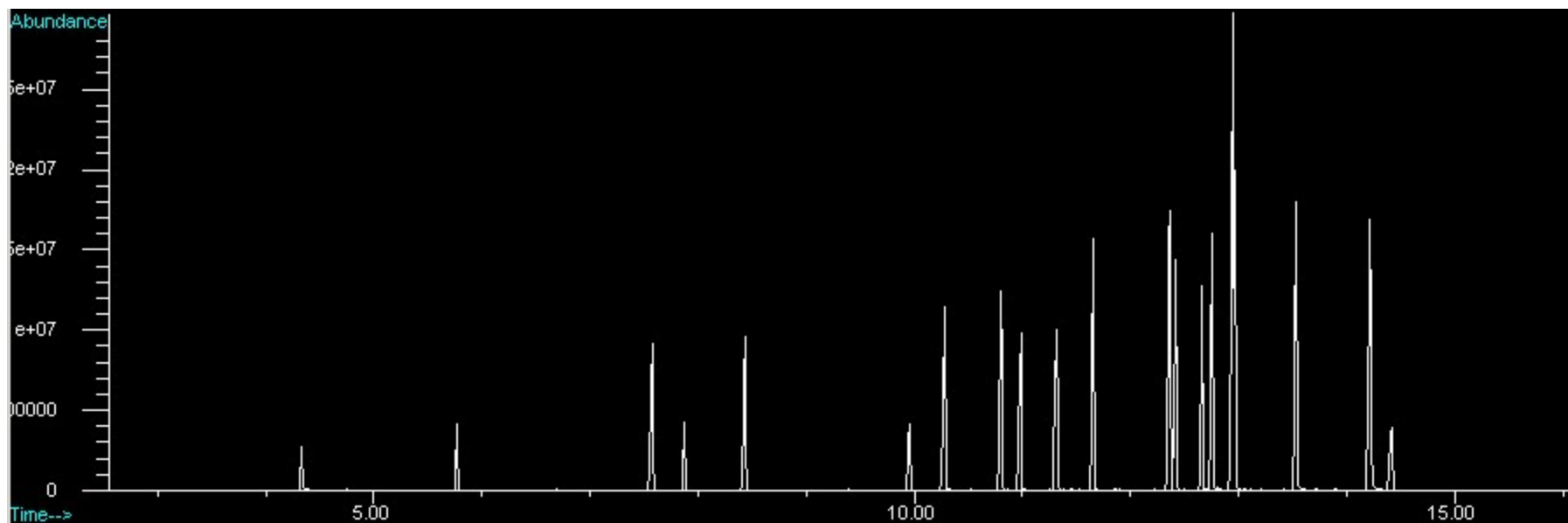
# Target Compounds

Name	Abbreviation	RT	Ions	Structural formula	CAS #
Dimethyl phthalate	DMP	7.57	163, 77, 164, 76	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	131-11-3
Diethyl phthalate	DEP	8.43	149, 177, 150, 65, 29	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	84-66-2
Diisobutyl phthalate	DIBP	10.28	149, 57, 29, 41, 223	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	84-69-5
<b>Di-n-butyl phthalate</b>	<b>DBP</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>149, 150, 29, 41, 57</b>	<b>C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>84-74-2</b>
Di(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	DMEP	10.98	59, 58, 45	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	117-82-8
Diisohexyl phthalate	DIHxP	11.33	149, 43, 85, 150	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	146-50-9
Di-n-pentyl phthalate	DNPP	11.66	149, 43, 150, 41, 29	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	131-18-0
<b>Bisphenol A</b>	<b>BPA</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>213, 228, 119, 214, 91</b>	<b>C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>80-05-7</b>
Di-n-hexyl phthalate	DNHP	12.36	149, 43, 41, 29, 150	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	84-75-3
<b>Butyl benzyl phthalate</b>	<b>BBP</b>	<b>12.42</b>	<b>149, 91, 206, 65, 104</b>	<b>C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>85-68-7</b>
Hexyl 2-ethylhexyl phthalate	H2EHP*	12.66	149, 43, 251	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	75673-16-4
Di(2-n-butoxyethyl) phthalate	DBEP	12.75	149, 57, 56, 101, 85	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	117-83-9
<b>Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate</b>	<b>DEHP</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>149, 167, 279, 71</b>	<b>C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>117-81-7</b>
Dicyclohexyl phthalate	DCP	12.96	149, 167, 55, 150, 249	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	84-61-7
<b>Di(n-octyl) phthalate</b>	<b>DNOP</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>149, 279, 43, 57</b>	<b>C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>117-84-0</b>
<b>Dinonyl phthalate</b>	<b>DINP</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>149, 293, 71, 57, 43</b>	<b>C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>84-76-4</b>



# Methods & Materials: Instrument Conditions

- GC-MS in scan mode
- scan range 35-450 m/z
- Injection volume 1  $\mu\text{L}$
- CV-5 capillary column (3.0 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Chromatogram of SPEX CertiPrep Phthalate Standard 8061-X & Internal Standard Mix CLPS-I90

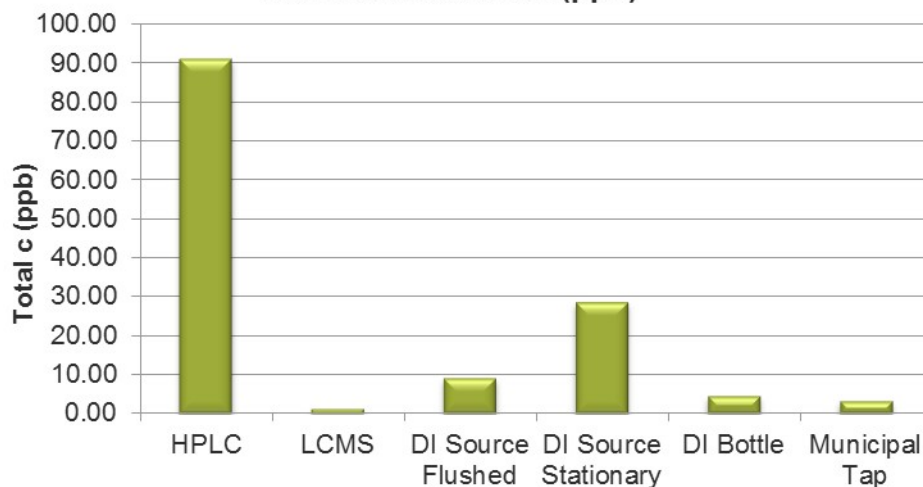
# Laboratory Water

# Results: Laboratory Water Samples

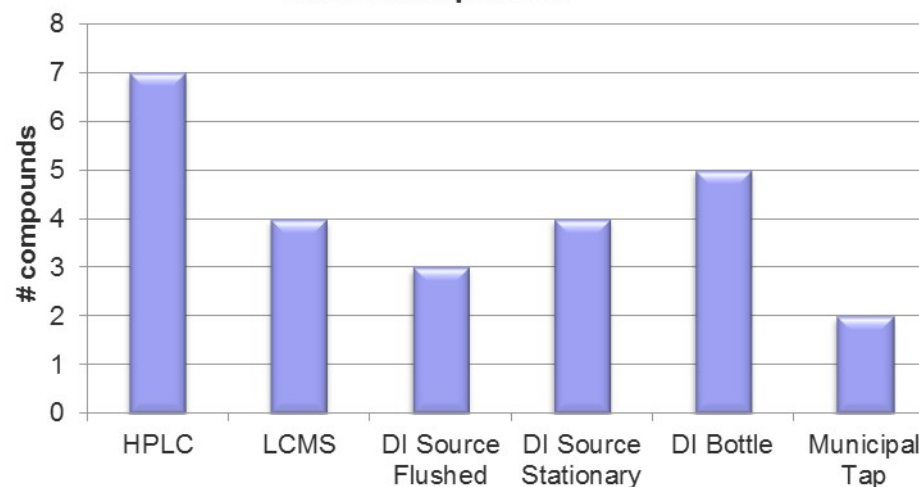


	HPLC	LCMS	DI Source Flushed	DI Source Stationary	DI Bottle	Municipal Tap
DEP	6.28	0.18	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.00
DIBP	3.52	0.16	0.88	1.36	0.52	0.00
DBP	16.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00
BPA	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BBP	44.74	0.20	2.32	0.63	0.47	1.29
DCP	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEHP	15.60	0.63	5.92	26.41	2.44	1.94
<b>Total c (ppb)</b>	<b>91.02</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>28.70</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>3.23</b>
<b>Total # compounds</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Total Concentration (ppb)



Total # compounds



# Conclusions: Lab Reagents & Water

- Phthalate contamination-widespread in laboratory
- Many materials may contain significant phthalates
- Rinses & baking reduce phthalate residue
- Large variability of phthalate in lab water
- All laboratory water sources had contamination
  - 1 to 91 ppb
  - *Lowest level: LCMS grade water*
  - *Highest level: LC grade water*



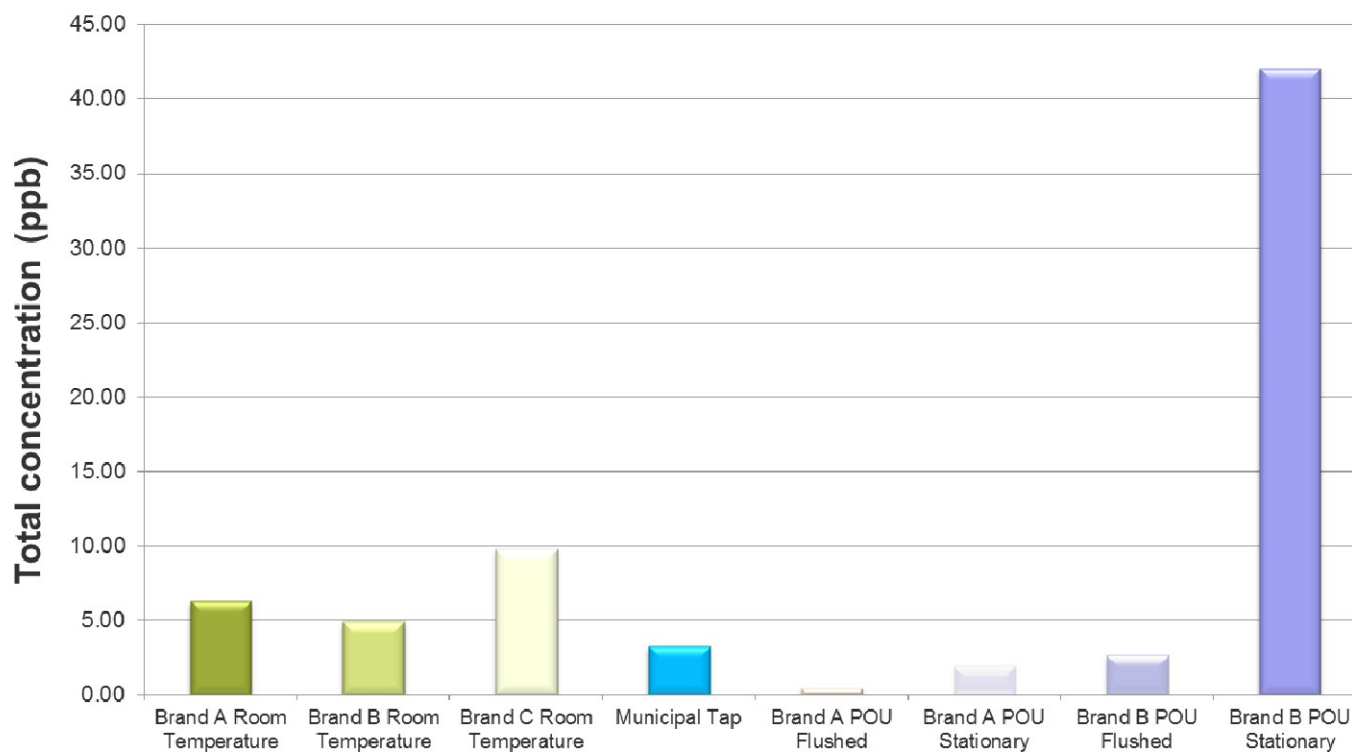




# Consumer Drinking Water

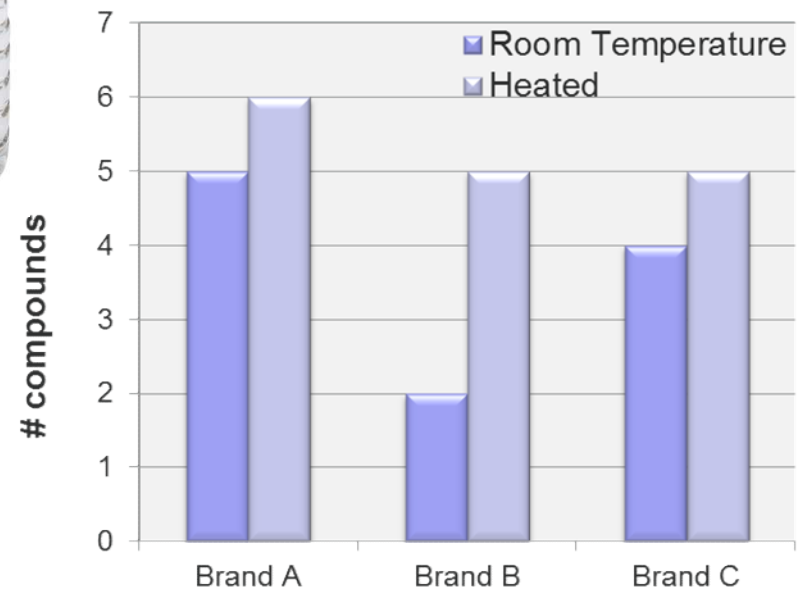
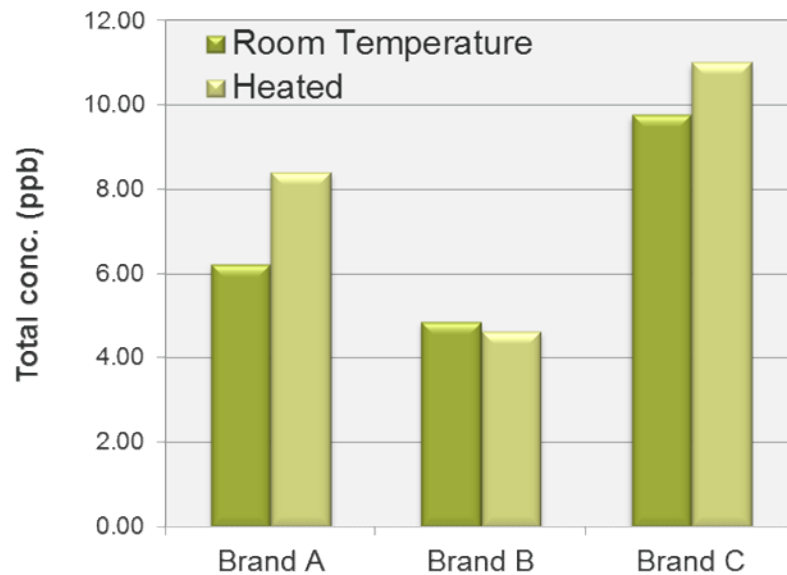
# Results: Room Temperature Samples

**Total Target Compound Concentration (ppb)  
for Consumer Water Samples at Room Temperature**



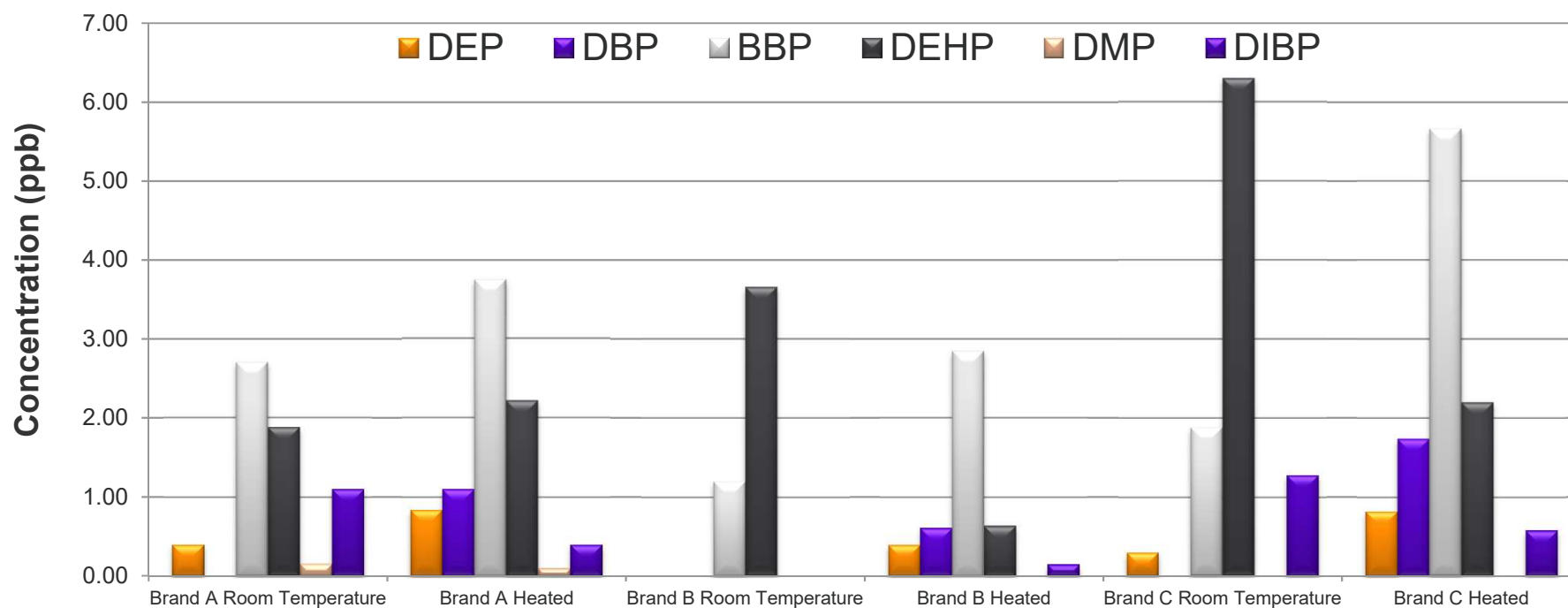
# Results: Exposure to Heat

- Heated samples no significant increase (< 2 ppb increase)
- Number of phthalates increased (largest from 2 to 5) between heated and RT samples



# Results: Bottled Water Comparison

## Compounds Found in Bottled Water Samples



- Earlier studies found DEHP in water decreased in samples above 20°C – possible breakdown of DEHP



# Results: Consumer Water Comparison

## Municipal Water

**Lowest Phthalates:**  
Municipal Tap & POU After Flushing

**Highest Phthalates:**  
Static POU-B  
(also only BPA; <1 ppb)

## Bottled Water

**Slightly higher phthalate concentration than tap**

**No BPA**

**All Water <10 ppb**

# Reusable Drinking Bottles



# Results: Sports Bottles (PC)

	Sports Bottle			BPA Free Sports Bottle			
	Unrinsed RT	Rinsed RT	Rinsed Heated	Unrinsed RT	Rinsed RT	Rinsed Heated	Old Bottle Rinsed Heated
Dimethyl phthalate	10.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diethyl phthalate	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
Diisobutyl phthalate	0.08	0.00	0.00	4.62	0.13	7.89	2.04
Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.35	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00
Bisphenol A	0.17	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Butyl benzyl phthalate	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.72	0.00	1.06	0.98
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.34	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.16	3.53
Total Phthalates	12.06	0.40	0.25	9.34	0.43	13.11	6.55
# of Phthalates	7	2	2	3	3	3	3

- BPA was found in PC Sports Bottle
  - ☞ BPA found in Heated PC Bottle
  - ☞ No BPA in BPA-Free Bottle
- Unrinsed bottles had larger amounts of phthalates
- All rinsed or heated bottles <15 ppb

# Results: Sports Bottles

	Squeeze Reusable Bottle			Plastic Jug Type Bottle		
	Unrinsed RT	Rinsed RT	Rinsed Heated	Unrinsed RT	Rinsed RT	Rinsed Heated
Dimethyl phthalate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diethyl phthalate	0.00	0.33	0.37	0.10	0.11	0.28
Diisobutyl phthalate	0.00	32.14	0.03	0.09	15.90	0.09
<b>Di-n-butyl phthalate</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Bisphenol A</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.11</b>
Di-n-hexyl phthalate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Butyl benzyl phthalate</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.22</b>
Hexyl 2-ethylhexyl phthalate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.32</b>
<b>Total Phthalates</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>21.30</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<b># of Phthalates</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

- BPA was found in Jug type Bottle & FEP
- BPA found in Heated Bottles not RT
- No BPA in Squeeze Bottle
- Less phthalates came from rinse than Sports bottles
- More phthalates in RT bottles than in Sports bottles
- Major phthalates at RT from DIBP



## BPA

**Found PC Bottle & Plastic Jug  
(unrinsed & heated)**

**No BPA in  
BPA-Free Bottle**

**BPA <1 ppb  
PC & Plastic Jug**

## Phthalates

**PC Bottles = highest  
unrinsed & heated**

**Soft plastics =  
Highest rinsed RT**

**Highest >40 ppb  
Squeeze bottle**

# Conclusions: Sports Bottles

	BPA	Phthalates
Municipal	None	3 ppb
POU	BPA <1 ppb	Static System with Filters: >40 ppb Rest: <3 ppb
Bottled Water	None	2 – 11 ppb; heating little effect
Reusable Bottles	BPA <1 ppb PC & Plastic Jug	Highest >40 ppb (Squeeze bottle) Washing increases phthalates



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