

# Determination of Tire Additive Transformation Products in Environmental Samples by LC-MS/MS Agustin Pierri, Ph.D.

## Introduction

About our laboratory

A full-service evironmental lab

Large list of Analyses

Organics

Inorganics

Microbiology

Radiochemistry

POPs

Emerging contaminants







## Microplastics and tire additives

#### Microplastics

Primary microplastics

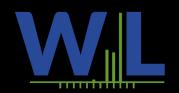


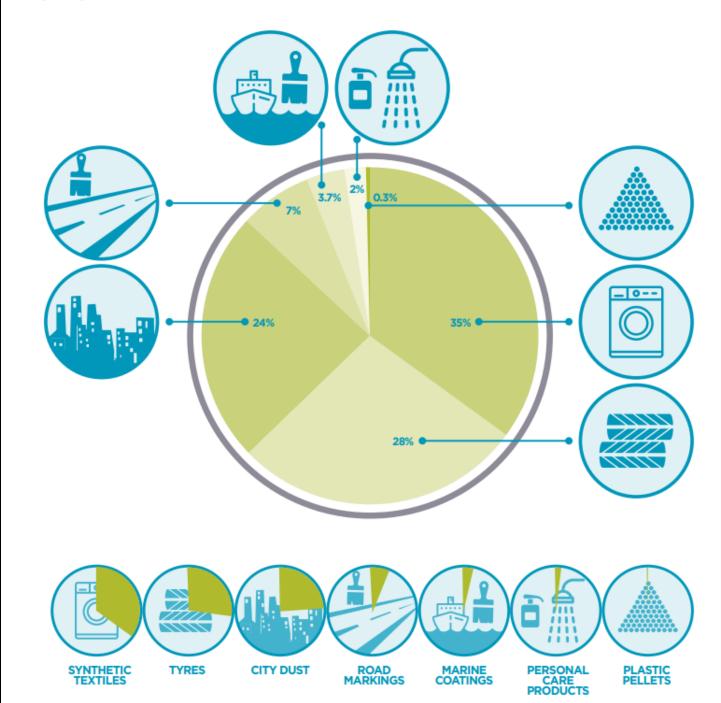
# Primary Microplastics in the Oceans:

a Global Evaluation of Sources

Authors: Julien Boucher, Damien Friot

lire and road wear particles





#### Microplastics

Primary microplastics

Basicrofibtersial (40-50%)

FN erd (849-35%)

Sloffiter place a (d. 0 - 15%)

Secondanyization plastints (2-5%)

Addisives degladation

Photoriesmicativesgradation

Tire and sioa threar particles

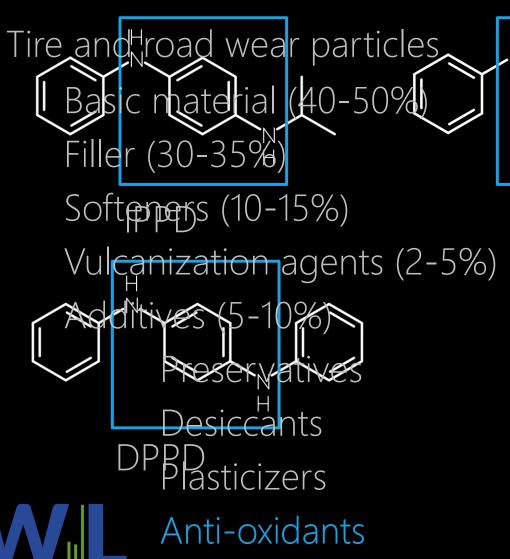
Plasticizers

Anti-oxidants



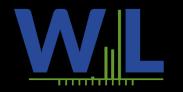


#### Anti-oxidants





#### Transformation products



#### 6PPD-quinone

SCIENCE · 3 Dec 2020 · Vol 371, Issue 6525 · pp. 185-189 · DOI: 10.1126/science.abd6951

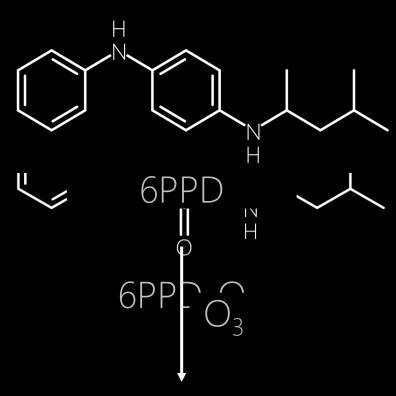
#### Science

HOME > SCIENCE > VOL. 371, NO. 6525 > A UBIQUITOUS TIRE RUBBER-DERIVED CHEMICAL INDUCES ACUTE MORTALITY IN COHO SALMON

## A ubiquitous tire rubber-derived chemical induces acute mortality in coho salmon







## 6PPD-quinone toxicity

Chemical	Lowest LC <sub>50</sub>	Species
Parathion	40 ng/L	Crayfish
6PPD-Specie	s 95 n@/PD-Q	LEgho salmon
Mireho salr	non <sub>100 ng/2</sub> 5 ng	/L Crayfish
GutHiBPPk tro	out 100 ng590 ng	9/L <u>Crus</u> tacean
Chlorginksw t	rout <sub>110 ng</sub> 1,000 n	g/l <u>Crus</u> tacean
EndAftic ch	ar 150 ng/12 ug	<sup>9/l</sup> Yellow perch
4,4V bitg stur	geon <sub>80 ng/1</sub> 12 ug	g/L Crayfish
Diazinon	250 ng/L	Water flea
Cadmium	350 ng/L	Golden trout





## Analytical method

## Analytical challenges

Low reporting limits LC<sub>50</sub> of 95 ng/L

Matrix

Urban watersheds

Stormwater runoff

Logistics

Sample shipments





### Analytical challenges

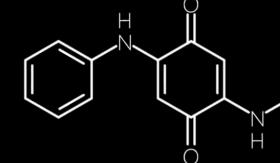
✓ Low reporting limits



**⋈** Matrix

Boiling Fistorial Extraction

Cleanup?







#### Sediments

Homogenize/weigh sample (0.5 g)



Solvent leach (5 mL acetonitrile)



Solvent leach (5 mL acetonitrile)



Winterize overnight



SPE pass-through

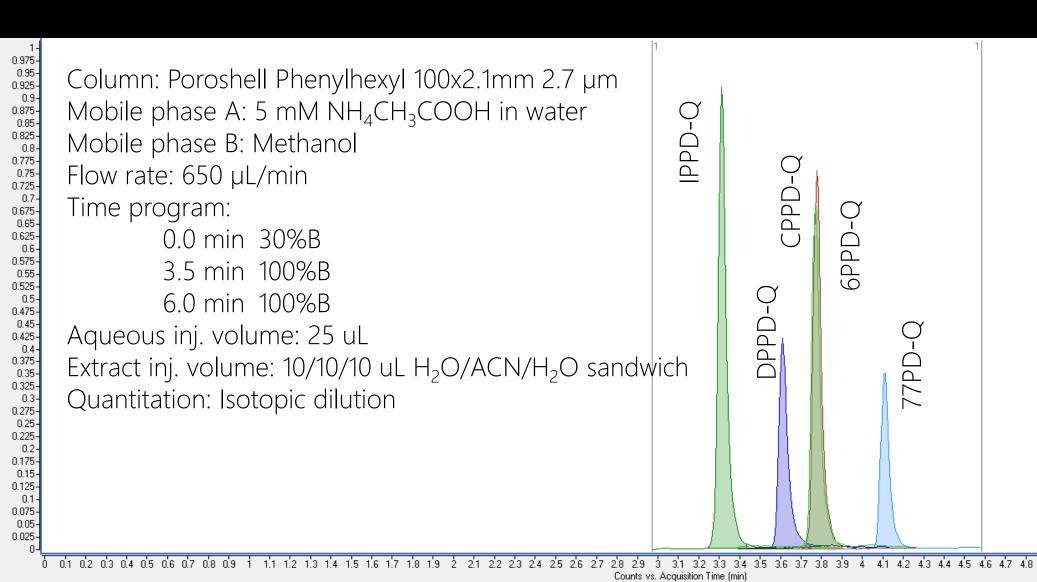


Analyze

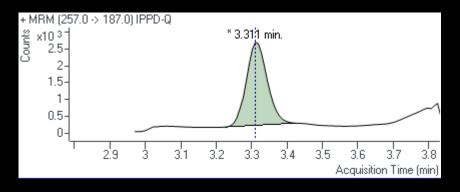


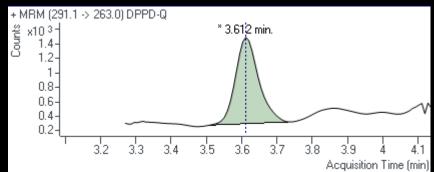


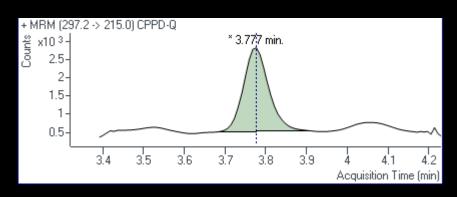
#### Chromatography

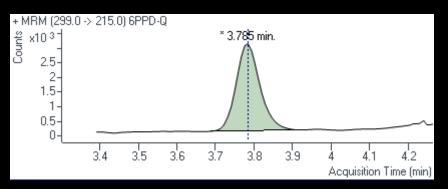


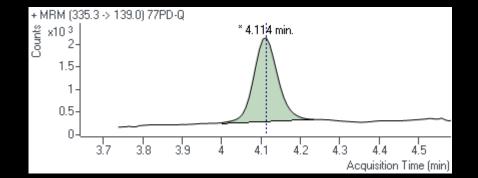
#### Sensitivity at 1 ng/L









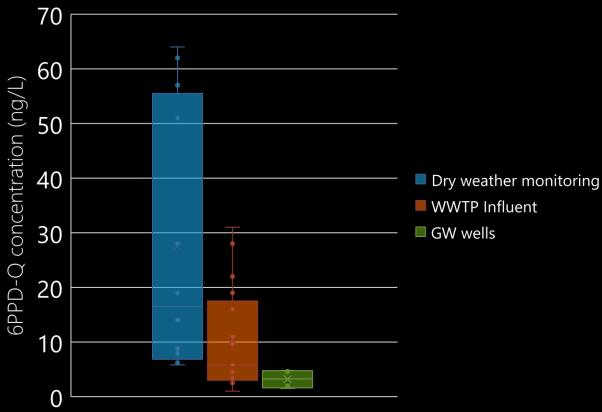




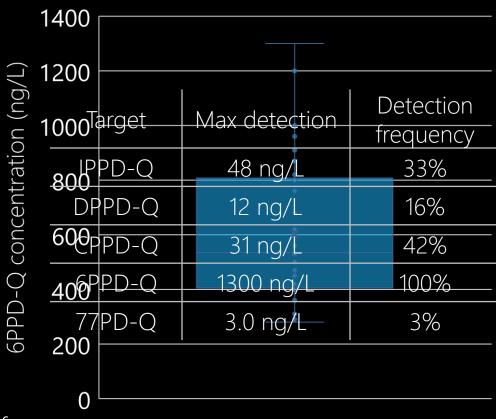
#### Occurrence data in Southern California

#### Detection frequency





#### 6PPD-Q wet weather



6PPD-Q detection frequency:

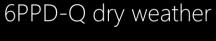
Wet weather: 100%
Dry weather: 33%
WWTP influent: 42%
GW wells: 5%

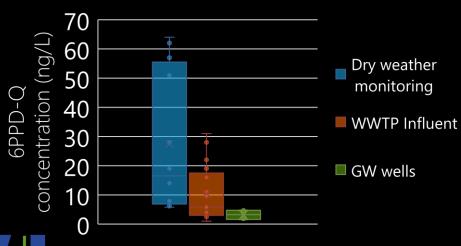


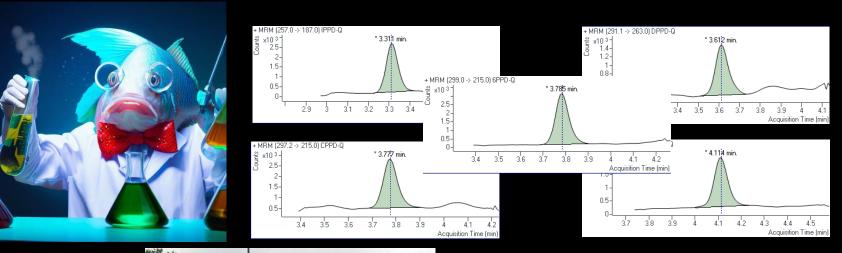
#### Summary

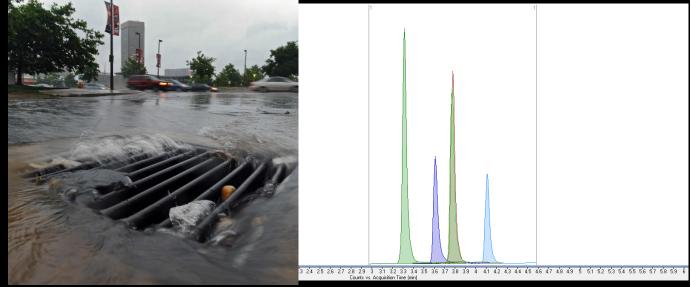
Method challenges
Low reporting limits
Matrix

#### Detection frequency









#### 6PPD-Q detection frequency:

Wet weather: 100%
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GW wells: 5%

