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毒性化學物質有機錫類化合物檢測方法之研究

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期末報告

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摘要

本研究開發以 GC/PFPD 與 GC/FPD 偵測市售紙尿布與油漆中，三種有機錫含量的檢測技術。所測定得有機錫為三丙基錫，三丁基錫與三苯基錫。

在樣品處理上，將一克的樣品以酸化的甲醇萃取，加入緩衝溶液後以二氯甲烷萃取。再以正己烷進行溶劑置換，以格林納試劑進行衍生化後上機。所得的回收率對紙尿布樣品而言三種有機錫均在 85% 以上，對油漆而言，回收率在 80% 以上。取市售的樣品各三種測定未發現有機錫含量。

Abstract

This study is to evaluate the analytic method of organotin compounds in household materials by gas chromatography with pulsed flame photometric detector or flame photometric detector. The organotin compounds test in this study are tripropyltin, tributyltin and triphenyltin.

In the pretreatment procedure, the sample was extracted with acidified methanol. The buffer solution was added to adjust the pH value of water. Dichloromethane was then added to extract the organotin compounds. Hexane was used as the exchanged solvent for further derivation with propyl magnesium bromide. The recoveries were above 80% for diamper and painter samples.

「毒性化學物質有機錫類化合物檢測方法之研究」計畫期末報告基本

資料表

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癸、摘要關鍵詞（中英文各三則）				
有機錫, 民生用品, 氣相層析 organotin, household, gas chromatography				
參與計畫人力資料：（如僅代表簽約而未參與實際研究計畫者則免填以下資料）				
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備註：本表請置於期末報告書目錄之前

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第一章計畫緣起及目標

1-1 有機錫在環境中的分佈與毒性

第一個商品化有機錫化合物首先在 1936 年使用於高分子合成中的安定劑，而具三取代基的有機錫化合物也在 1950 年代被發現具有生物上的作用。自此以後，有機錫化合物即被廣泛的運用於許多方面。如作為 PVC 的安定劑為最大量，其次如作為高分子合成上的觸媒、農藥、木材的防腐劑與作為船底塗料的一部份以防止藻類附生等。在 1985 年的統計其年使用量約在 3 萬 5 千噸[1]。

由於有機錫化合物的使用非常廣泛，因此其進入環境的途徑也非常多，在陸地上的污染來自於 PVC 的丟棄與有機錫農藥的使用，因此在土壤，湖水與垃圾場均有存在有機錫化合物的可能。對海洋而言，其最大的來源則是從船底塗料中有機錫化合物溶解至海洋中。

從不同取代基的有機錫化合物在工業上的應用來看，單取代與雙取代的有機錫化合物主要是用於 PVC 的安定劑、反應觸媒與玻璃的塗佈上，三取代的有機錫化合物則使用於生物上的用途較多，如三苯基錫(TPT)曾使用於殺菌劑，三丁基錫(TBT)使用於木材的防腐劑。1970 年代左右，三丁基錫開始廣泛使用於船底的塗料中以防止水中生物的附著。

在有機錫化合物的毒性方面，Fent 等人曾以系列的丁基錫與苯基錫化合物對魚的 Hepatoma Cells 做細胞毒性的研究[2]，結果發現在濃度 10^{-8} 至 10^{-6} M 時即會造成細胞毒性，丁基錫化合物的毒性大於苯基錫化合物。對同系列的化合物而言，則是以三取代的毒性最大，

雙取代的毒性次之，單一取代的毒性最小。1980 年代，Alzieu 等人發表了系列文章關於有機錫化合物對牡蠣的荷爾蒙分泌的影響[3]。而日本環境廳在 1997 年 7 月發表的報告中提出了 67 種可能干擾內分泌擾亂作用的化學物質，稱之為“環境荷爾蒙”，作為船底塗料的三丁基錫也在其中。台灣研究海洋的學者也發現：近年來，台灣沿海的多種雌性貝類發生了嚴重的雄化現象[4]，而在這些貝類體中三丁基錫與其代謝物二丁基錫的含量均很高。這些結果說明了有機錫化合物(尤其是丁基錫系列)對環境造成了嚴重的污染與危害。有些先進國家已禁止使用三丁基錫化合物，我國環保署則是在 89 年 3 月公告三丁基錫，三丙基錫與三苯基錫的系列化合物為毒性化學物質，廠商要申報才能製造、販賣，但是並未禁止。其相關的物理特性與毒性請見附錄之物質安全資料表。

近年來，有關有機錫的環境流佈調查主要著重於沿海底泥或海洋生物中有機錫的含量。但是如前所述，民生用品中有機錫的含量亦是不可忽視的。有少數的研究已經指出在常用的家庭用品中亦可以測得有機錫[5-7]。由於民生用品與我們生活息息相關，因此建立一個有效且可以信賴的分析方法是一件重要且迫切的事情。

1-2 計劃目標

本計劃以一年的時間，開發 GC-PFPD 或 GC/FPD 分析儀器，進行研究可同時檢測出三種有機錫化合物(三丙基錫,三丁基錫及三苯基錫)，在各種基質包括油漆、紙尿褲、紡織品等含量之標準檢測技術結果。並建立一可公告的檢測方法。

第二章 文獻回顧

2.1 分析方法回顧

2.1.1 測定儀器

有機錫化合物一般以離子型態存在於自然界中。為了進行不同錫物種的鑑定，絕大部分的研究以層析法進行分離與鑑定[8]。氣相層析法是最常用的方式，這種方式具有比高效率液相層析儀更好的解析度。對於複雜的環境樣品可以有好的鑑別，同時也有較多的擬似標準品(surrogate)可以選擇作為內標準品。以氣相層析儀進行鑑定時選擇適當的偵測器將更具有好的選擇性與偵測極限。常用的偵測器為火焰光度偵測器(FPD)，FPD 偵測器是將樣品在火焰中燃燒後以光電倍增管測定其化學放光，選擇適當的濾片後可以有好的選擇性，進而簡化樣品前處理的過程。1993 年 Amirav 等人則提出脈衝式火焰光度偵測器(PFPD)[10,11]。與 FPD 不同的是火焰不是連續的燃燒，而是以脈衝(pulse)點火的方式進行偵測，而且其光敏感度(sensitivity)和選擇性(selectivity)較 FPD 佳，靈敏度比 FPD 好。

惠普公司所推出的原子放光偵測器(AED)則是部分研究所採用的偵測器[12,13]，在選擇特定元素的放光波長後具有相當好的選擇性。但是其價格不低且維護不易。近年來質譜儀逐漸普及後亦有相當多的研究以質譜偵測器測定[14,15]，更可以有效得到定性與定量的資料。然而質譜偵測器的價格與維護成本亦高。

以氣相層析儀進行測定時最大的困擾在於上機樣品必須是揮發性

化合物。因此必須將有機錫樣品進行衍生化。這使得前處理部分變得較為繁瑣。部分的研究則是以高效率液相層析儀配合感應耦合電漿原子放射光譜偵測器(LC-ICPAES)或感應耦合電漿質譜儀(LC-ICPMS)進行分離與鑑定[16,17]。這項技術不僅設備昂貴且目前尚在開發階段。由於霧化器的霧化效果與流體黏度有相當關係，目前無法做梯度改變使得在環境樣品的實際應用上受到限制。近年來，則有部份研究以GC-ICPMS 進行測定[28-29]，能作物種鑑定(speciation)是其優點，成本昂貴則是其缺點。

2.1.2 前處理技術

如前所述，大部分的研究還是以氣相層析儀為主。因此如何進行有效的衍生化便成了許多研究的主要課題。一般而言，萃取底泥中有機錫所使用的萃取溶劑可以分成非極性溶劑與極性溶劑兩種方式：

(1) 非極性溶劑

許多的研究以格林那試劑進行烷基衍生化，由於格林那試劑與許多官能基均有極強烈的反應。因此非極性的有機溶劑如 hexane [18], benzene [19], toluene [20]及 dichloromethane [21]便被考慮使用於底泥的萃取。Rice 等人以 hexane 為溶劑以索氏萃取法萃取底泥樣品 48 小時，所得 TBT 的回收率在 92~106% [18]。然而單純以非極性溶劑進行萃取對三丁基錫與三苯基錫有好的萃取效果，對其他種類的有機錫化合物萃取率不佳，因此常添加 tropolone 以促進回收率。如 Zhang 等人的研究中，以添加 0.5% tropolone 的 hexane 溶液進行萃取。所得的 TBT 回收率在 85±17% [22]，DBT 回收率在 66±31 %，對 DBT 的回收率有提高，但是對 MBT 的回收率仍不佳。部分的研究則是以非極性溶劑配合酸水溶液進行萃取。如 Tsuda 等人以 5 mL 的濃鹽酸配合 50 mL hexane 進行 30 分鐘的萃取，雖然萃取時間縮短了，也有良好的回收率，但是所得的萃取液卻不利於格林那試劑的衍生化，因此改以 NaBH₄ 進行衍生化 [23]，但是其衍生化的效率卻不如格林那試劑，且所得的衍生物分子量較輕，容易在吹氮過程中流失。如要以格林那試劑進行衍生化，則必須進行溶劑置換後再與格林那試劑反應，不僅增加了污染的可能性，也增加了前處理的複雜性。

(2) 極性溶劑

由於非極性溶劑僅對 TBT 有好的萃取效果，許多的研究改以極性溶劑作為萃取溶劑。如 butanol [24]、酸化的 methanol [25]及 acetic acid [26]等。這些溶劑如以傳統的索氏萃取進行萃取時，亦需費時十數小時。如以超音波震盪進行萃取者亦需 1 小時左右，且須以過濾方式將液固分離。且因容易有水分存在。大部分以 NaBH_4 或 NaBEt_4 進行衍生化，部分研究則是進行溶劑置換後再以格林那試劑進行衍生化反應。

在本研究中選擇以格林鈉試劑進行衍生化反應，主要原因有二。第一，格林鈉試劑成本較低，適合大量分析樣品時。第二選擇丙烷基格林鈉試劑所形成的衍生物沸點較高，不易在吹氮時被吹走。

測定真實樣品中的有機錫另一個困擾則是真實樣品中硫化物的干擾，尤其一般以 GC/FPD 進行分析時，測定有機錫所使用的濾片與測定硫化物者相同。因此在萃取後常需要進行淨化的步驟，常用的方式是在樣品中加入銅使得硫化物轉化成硫化銅沉澱[27]。最近則有人在矽膠管柱上塗佈硝酸銀[28]，再將萃出液經過管柱流洗。也有不錯的效果。

2.2 民生用品中有機錫分析

對民生用品進行有機錫分析的研究並不多見[6-8]，Yagi等人針對纖維製品中的有機錫進行測定，在70 °C進行迴流萃取，添加回收率在95%。Yamada 等人則分別以不同前處理方式測定紡織品、油漆與脂溶性鞋蠟中的有機錫。對六種有機錫化合物的回收率均在85%以上。

第三章 實驗方法

3.1 藥品與儀器

本實驗所使用的藥品如表 3.1 所示。所使用的水為經過逆滲透與離子交換所得到的二次水。其比阻抗均大於 15 M 歐姆以上。實驗中所使用的玻璃器皿均為 Pyrex A 級。

衍生化及酸破壞所用之藥品的名稱、化學式、廠牌及等級(或方法評估所使用的油漆為虹牌平光水性漆編號 4092, 所使用的紙尿布為安兒樂紙尿布 M 型

3.2. 分析設備

本實驗以 Varian GC3800 配合 PFPD 偵測器進行定性、定量，並以 Varian autosampler 8200 進行自動樣品注射，所使用的管柱(Column)為 QUADREX 007 OV-1701，長度為 30 M，內徑 0.32mm，膜厚 0.25 μ m，以恆壓模式(constant pressure)進行分離。層析條件列於表 2。此外，由於考慮一般實驗室以 GC/FPD 較為普遍，在研究中同時以 GC/FPD 進行分離，以了解兩者之間的差異。所使用的 GC/FPD 為 HP 5980 series II，在使用相同的管柱下，其層析條件則列於表 3

表 1 本報告使用的藥品及稀釋用的溶劑

名稱	化學式	廠牌	等級
Tripropyltin trichloride (TPrT)	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{SnCl}_3$	ACROS	97%
Triphenyltin dichloride (TPTCl)	$[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3]_2\text{SnCl}_2$	Fluka	98%
Tributyltin chloride (TBTCl)	$[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3]_3\text{SnCl}$	Chem service	99%
Tetrabutyltin (TEBT)	$[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3]_4\text{Sn}$	Aldrich Chem	93%
Hexane	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$	Mallinckrodt	AR
Dichloromethane	CH_2Cl_2	Tedia	ACS
Propylmagnesium bromide	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{MgBr}$	TCI(東京化成)	2.0 M in HF
Sulfuric acid	H_2SO_4	Fisher scientific	Trace metal
Sodium sulfate anhydrous	Na_2SO_4	MERCK	GR
氮氣(吹氮用)	N_2	雲海	高純度

表 2 Varian 3800 GC/PFPD 的層析條件

	設定參數
注射口溫度	280 °C
注射方式	(a) 低濃度檢量線: splitless 模式 splitless: 2 min split ratio: 1:30 (after 2 min) (b) 高濃度檢量線: split 模式 split ratio: 1:30
載流氣體	高純度氮氣 (雲山行)
流速(以 head pressure 表示)	10 psi
升溫條件	50 °C (3 min) →(25 °C/min)→ 150 °C → (15 °C/min) → 270 °C (4 min)
偵測器(PFPD)	
溫度	310 °C
空氣 1 流速:	18 mL/min
氫氣流速:	16 mL/min
空氣 2 流速:	14 mL/min
訊號處理	時間延遲: 3 msec 取樣時間: 4 msec

表 3 HP 5890 series II GC/FPD 的層析條件

設定參數	
注射口溫度	280 °C
注射方式	(a) 低濃度檢量線: splitless 模式 splitless: 2 min split ratio: 1:30 (after 2 min) (b) 高濃度檢量線: split 模式 split ratio: 1:30
載流氣體	高純度氮氣 (雲山行)
流速	3 min/mL
升溫條件	50 °C (3 min) → (25 °C/min) → 150 °C (5 min) → (10 °C/min) → 270 °C (5 min)
偵測器(FPD)	
溫度	310 °C
空氣流速:	40 mL/min
氬氣流速:	120 mL/min
輔助氣體	氮氣
流速	15 mL/min

3-3 實驗方法

本研究以Yamada 的研究為基礎進行紡織品(含塑膠布)與油漆中有機錫萃取方法的開發與探討，分析物則以公告的三丁基錫(tributyltin, TBT), 三丙基錫(tripropyltin, TPrT)與三苯基錫(triphenyltin, TPT)為主，方法敘述如下：

(a) 樣品萃取

由於紡織品與油漆的性質差異頗大，因此在萃取方式上必須分開考慮。

(i) 紙尿布

取一克紙尿布內層纖維樣品，以含 0.05% HCl 的甲醇溶液在 65 °C 進行迴流 30 分鐘。迴流後取溶出液，加入 50 mL 的 phosphate-citrate 緩衝溶液(pH=2.0) 與 100 mL 的水。再以 20 mL 的二氯甲烷進行萃取 3 次。以無水硫酸鈉除水後吹至近乾。

(ii) 水性漆

將20 mL 甲醇與 1 mL HCl 加至 1 g樣品中，劇烈搖晃後加入 25 mL 的 phosphate-citrate 緩衝溶液(pH=2.0)與 50 mL 的水，溶液成混濁狀，將此溶液通過濾紙以除去大部分顏料顆粒。再以 20 mL 的二氯甲烷進行萃取3次。收集萃取液並吹至近乾。

(b) 衍生化

取 1 mL 正己烷加入上述近乾溶液中，再加入 1 mL 2 M 丙基格林鈉試劑進行衍生化。10 分鐘後加入 3 mL 0.5 M 硫酸溶液以破壞多餘的格林鈉試劑，並以正己烷進行萃取兩次。收集正己烷萃取液加入無水硫酸鈉除水後，加入適當Tetrabutyltin作為內標物，吹氮至 1 mL。

(c) 儀器測定

將上述溶液注入GC/PFPD 或 GC/FPD中，以圖譜積分面積進行定量。

在檢量線製備考慮樣品中可能有高有低，因此分成高低濃度兩部分考慮。高濃度檢量線範圍從 5 ug/mL 至 200 ug/mL，而低濃度檢量線範圍則從 0.1 ug/mL 至 5 ug/mL，其配製過程如下：

(I) 高濃度檢量線

將TPrTCl、TBTCI及 TPTCl以 hexane 為溶劑配成1000 mg/L (Sn)的儲備溶液。取適量儲備溶液於 1 mL hexane 中。添加 Tetrabutyltin 內標物(50 ug/mL) 後，以上述方法進行相同步驟的衍生化後上機測定。

(II) 低濃度檢量線

將TPrTCl、TBTCI及 TPTCl以 hexane 為溶劑配成1000 mg/L (Sn)的儲備溶液。再取儲備溶液 0.1 ml，放入10 ml 定量瓶用 hexane稀釋至刻度成為10 mg/L的中間溶液。取適量

中間溶液添加於 1 mL hexane 中。添加 Tetrabutyltin 內標物 (1 ug/mL)後，以上述方法進行相同步驟的衍生化後上機測定。

(d) 回收率測試

添加適量的有機錫標準品於樣品中，進行相同方式的萃取與衍生化，以了解前處理過程的效果。

(e) 相關品管品保

本研究為一方法開發之計劃，而且檢量線的製備需經過衍生化，濃縮等步驟。因此，在相關的品管要求上，首先要求助理練習檢量線製作的相關步驟。其線性相關係數(R 值) 需大於 0.995 以上，且需最少有 5 點不同濃度。而在每日工作上，均需同時製備一品管樣品，代入檢量線中，其偏差不可大於10%，相關的品保要求上，則包含：器皿需為 Pyrex 玻璃，所使用的溶劑最少為 GR 或 ACS 以上，且必須定期執行方法空白，以確認溶劑器皿無遭受污染，天秤則經過量測中心的校正，在參數評估時，必須執行三重覆樣品分析，以了解在如此繁瑣的過程中，方法的偏差程度(deviation)。

第四章 研究成果

4-1 氣相層析儀之參數評估

在整個方法評估中以 GC-PFPD 為主要分析儀器，然而考慮到大部分的實驗室以 FPD 為主，本研究亦同時以 GC/FPD 進行方法評估。

PFPD 其偵測方式與傳統的 FPD 最大的不同在於火焰不是連續的燃燒，而是以脈衝(pulse)點火的方式進行偵測，而且其光敏感度(sensitivity)和選擇性(selectivity)較 FPD 佳，靈敏度比 FPD 好，其作用原理可分成四步驟：(1)氣體充滿(fill)，(2)點火(ignite)，(3)傳導(propagate)，(4)放射(emit)

當管柱分析物流出與空氣、氫氣在偵測器的燃燒室中累積混合，達到適當的燃燒比例隨及點火引燃，同時使分析物激發，再由光電倍增管偵測。一般而言，物質在燃燒後的化學放光可以分為立即型與時間延遲型(time delay)，前者如碳氫及氧等元素，在燃燒時立即化學放光約持續 2 msec，後者如硫、磷及氮等元素，燃燒後約延遲 4~6 msec 後才進行化學放光效應約 10 msec。因此在 PFPD 中，如果設定適當的延遲測定時間，可有效的減少來自於碳氫元素或其他立即型元素的干擾。

圖 1 (a) 與 (b) 即為設定不同取樣延遲時間所得的結果，由圖中可看出，當延遲時間設為 2 ms 時，在 2 分鐘左右仍可見溶劑的層析峰，且對於有機錫衍生物而言，其重複注射的再現性不佳。但是將取樣延遲時間改至 3 ms 時，溶劑的層析峰明顯減小，且再現性良好。

圖 2 與圖 3 (b) 則是 50 ug/mL 的有機錫標準溶液分別以 GC/FPD 與 GC/PFPD 進行分離所得的層析圖。由圖中可以看出，兩者均有拖尾的現象，這個結果與相關研究均有類似之處，主要是由於分析物本身為有機金屬，在燃燒時，不易燃燒完全所致。然而以 GC/FPD 所得的圖形，基線雜訊頗大，而由 GC/PFPD 所得的層析圖則無此現象，顯示 GC/PFPD 應可以有較低的偵測下限。然而 GC/PFPD 在高濃度下(500 ug/mL)的波峰圖形不佳(圖 3 (a))，顯示以脈衝方式進行偵測時，在高溫下易有飽和現象。但是對於低濃度樣品而言，GC/FPD 的拖尾情形較嚴重，而由於雜訊較大，積分軟體常會有誤判的情形，是需要注意的。

與相關研究比較，拖尾情形已經有大幅度的改善，主要原因在於使用溶劑聚集技巧，在注射初期時，烘箱維持在較低溫度，待溶劑出來後再快速升溫到分離溫度。因此前段有較大間隔，而 TPT 與 TeBT 間隔較大則是因為沸點相差大所致。

對於 PFPD 與 FPD 的感度比較則列於表 12，比較的方式為比較其在 0.1 ug/mL 時，各有機錫的訊號高度與雜訊高度的比值，由結果可以看出來，PFPD 的 S/N 值較高，顯示有較好的靈敏度。

表 4 為三種有機錫衍生物在 GC/PFPD 與 GC/FPD 上的滯留時間，在兩種儀器上，其滯留時間均相當穩定，標準偏差對於 GC/PFPD 小於 0.009 分，對於 GC/FPD 小於 0.004 分。對於圖譜上有機錫化合物的定性判斷，提供了可靠的依據。

表 5 為高低濃度在 GC/FPD 與 GC/PFPD 之檢量線，在低濃度與高濃度範圍均有有良好的線性關係。其線性相關係數均在 0.995 以上，且如果以 1 個級次(order) 建立檢量線時，相對標準偏差(CV%)

均小於 10%。

4-2 對紙尿布的萃取

Yamada 研究結果顯示紙尿布中有機錫的含量可以從數個 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 到數百 $\mu\text{g/g}$ ，因此研究中評估了各種不同濃度的有機錫含量的回收率。將不同含量有機錫溶液添加於紙尿布中，經一夜的靜置後，以酸化的甲醇在 $65\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 迴流 30 分鐘後，以二氯甲烷進行萃取，溶劑置換後再經衍生化所得的回收率。結果列於表 6，添加量從 $0.3\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ 至 $200\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ ，分別以高低兩種檢量線進行評估。由結果可以看出，回收率均在 85% 以上，結果十分良好，同樣的樣品經過 GC/FPD 的分離與定量亦有相同的結果。

在實驗初期的初步評估中添加 $3.0\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ 的由結果對於 TPrT 與 TBT 均有相當好的回收率，且經 3 重複所得的差異不大。但是對於 TPT 的回收率不佳，且變動極大。經檢討其原因為第一為 TPT 具三個苯環又帶有電荷，在 dichloromethane 的溶解度不佳，因此，以分液漏斗進行萃取時，每次需震盪約 10 分鐘才可以得到好的回收率。第二為偵測器的溫度原先設定為 $290\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ，而 TPT 衍生物的沸點高，因此在 PFPD 上易有 memory effect，使得同一樣品測定的再現性不佳。將偵測器的溫度調整為 $310\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 後，即可以有良好的再現性。

4-3 對水性油漆的萃取

在對油漆樣品剛開始進行評估時，所得的回收率非常不好，約在 30% ~ 55% 左右跳動。仔細觀察後發現油漆加入甲醇後成混濁

狀，因此將此萃取溶液以孔徑較小的定量濾紙過濾以除去大部分的色料顆粒。而且延長震盪萃取的時間，可以得到較好且穩定的回收率。表 7 為添加不同濃度時，分別在 GC/PFPD 與 GC/FPD 上進行分離與定量所得到的回收率，由結果可以看出來，在低濃度時的跳動仍大，而在高濃度則有相當的穩定度。回收率跳動較紙尿布者大，其原因是因為油漆中仍有部分樹脂被二氯甲烷層萃取而影響了回收率。

4-4 方法偵測極限

表 8 與表 9 分別為紙尿布與油漆之方法偵測極限測定，所使用的方法係依照環檢所公告的相關規範，對於紙尿布而言，由於回收率較穩定，因此添加較低濃度的量，經過 7 次的重複測定後，得到的 MDL 值約在 1.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 左右，而油漆樣品的 MDL 則在 0.12 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 左右。

4-5 真實樣品分析

取市售的三家不同廠牌的紙尿布與油漆，分別測定其含量，所得結果如表 10 與表 11 所示，均未發現有機錫的含量，且其添加回收率在 85% 以上。

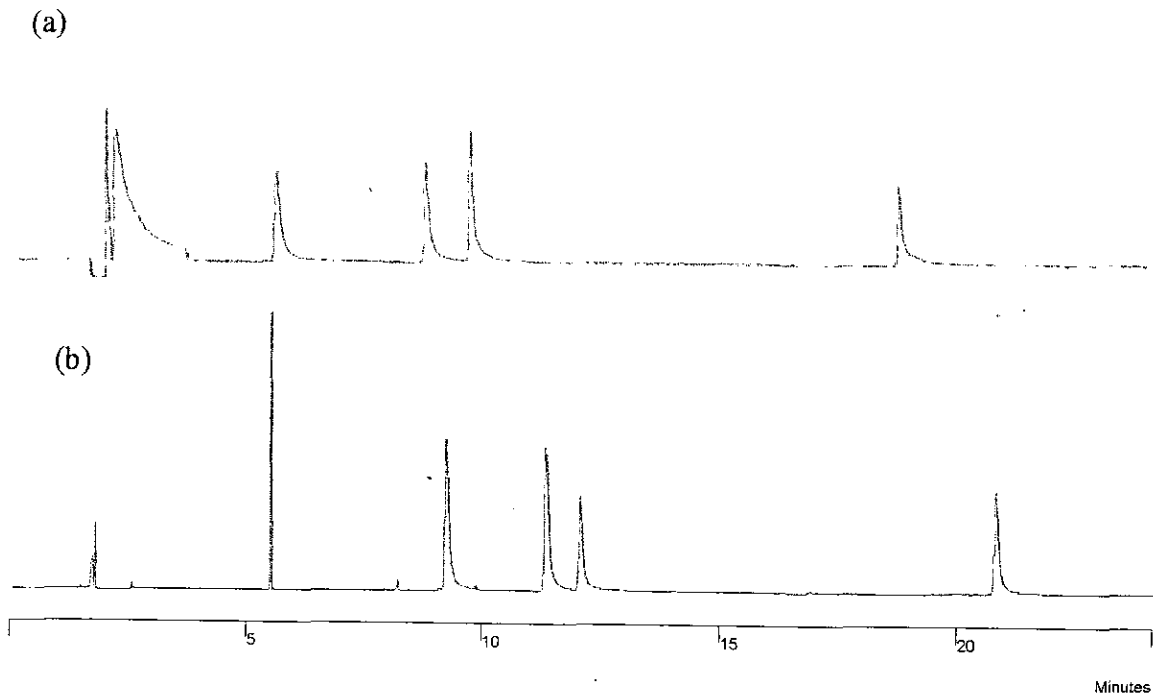


圖 1 三種有機錫衍生物 (2 ug/mL) 在兩種不同 PFPD 條件下之圖譜

(a) oven: 120 °C (3 min) → 10 °C/min → 280 °C (5 min)

PFPD : time delay = 2 ms, sampling time : 6 ms

(b) oven: 45 °C (3 min) → 25 °C/min → 150 °C → 10 °C/min → 270 °C (5 min)

PFPD : time delay = 3 ms, sampling time : 6 ms

樣品濃度: 2 ug/mL

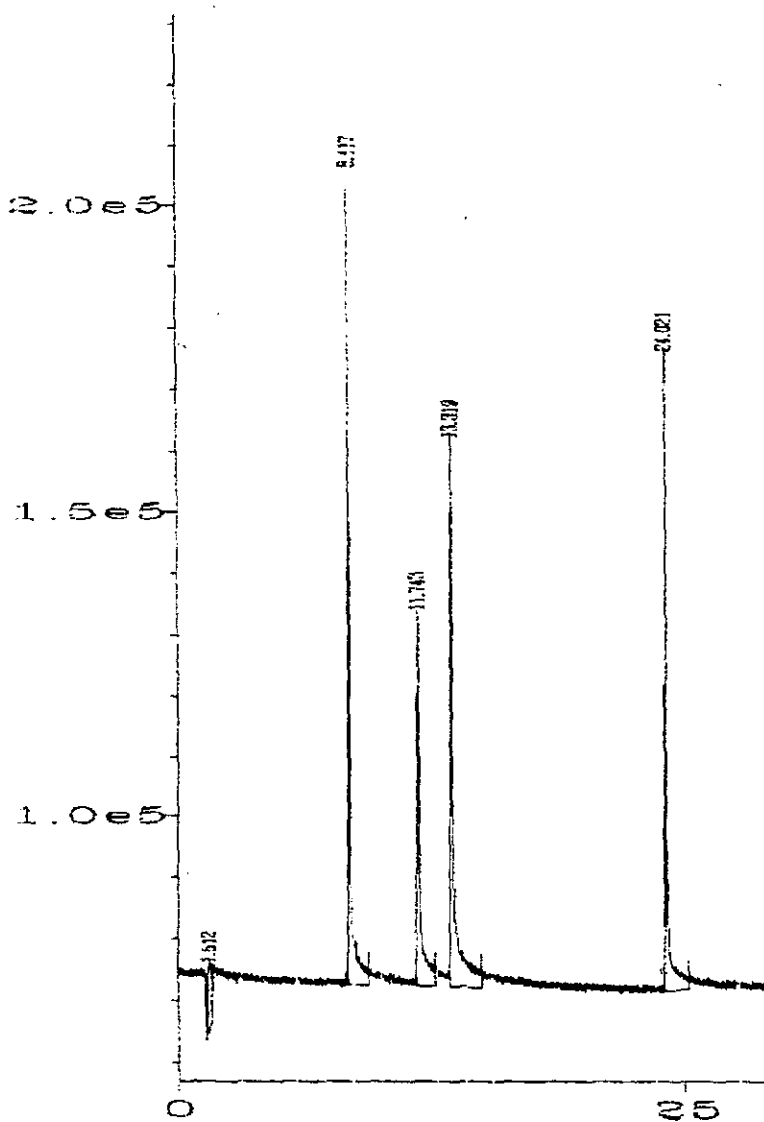


圖 2 三種有機錫衍生物與內標物之 GC/FPD 之圖譜(濃度為 50 ug/mL)

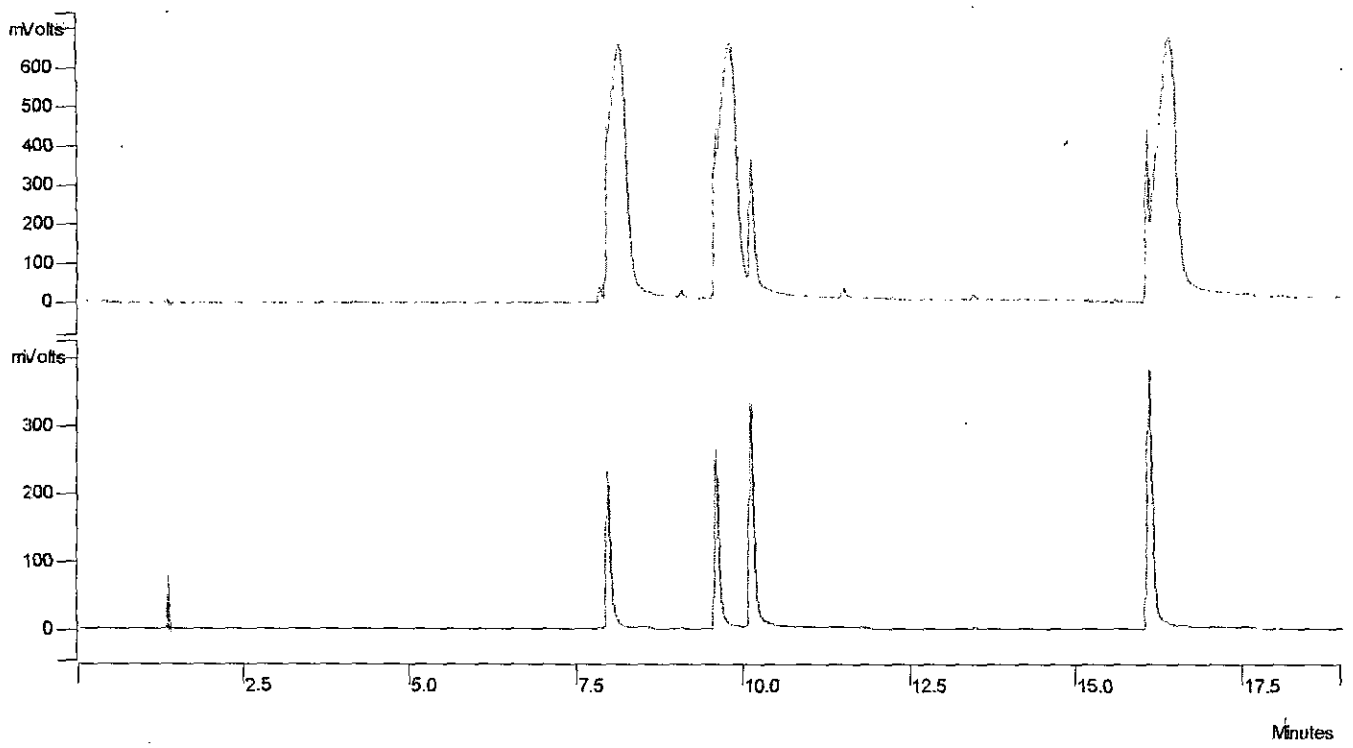


圖 3 進行定量分析時,三種有機錫衍生物與內標物之 GC/FPD 圖譜((a)濃度為 500 ug/mL) , (b) 濃度為 50 ug/mL

表 4 三種有機錫衍生物與內標物(TetraBT)在 GC/PFPD 與 GC/FPD 上的
 滯留時窗

儀器	化合物	低濃度滯留 時間 (min)	標準偏差 (min) (n=10)	高濃度滯留時 間(min)	標準偏差
GC/PFPD	TPrT	7.963	0.0046	7.959	0.0056
	TBT	9.606	0.0089	9.586	0.0078
	TetraBT	11.119	0.0030	11.103	0.0045
	TPT	16.018	0.0080	15.988	0.0085
GC/FPD	TPrT	8.420	0.0020	8.421	0.0020
	TBT	11.748	0.0033	11.737	0.0037
	TetraBT	13.320	0.0036	13.310	0.0032
	TPT	24.024	0.0025	24.016	0.0024

表 5 在 PFPD 與 FPD 之檢量線

偵測器	化合物	檢量線範圍	檢量線方程式	線性相關係數	平均 CV%
PFPD	TPrT	低濃度	$Y=0.869X+0.1547$	0.9986	5.1
	TBT	低濃度	$Y=0.693X+0.0259$	0.9984	5.3
	TPT	低濃度	$Y=0.734X-0.0537$	0.9975	9.6
	TPrT	高濃度	$Y=0.0132X+0.0005$	0.9981	4.9
	TBT	高濃度	$Y=0.0157X-0.0024$	0.9986	5.3
	TPT	高濃度	$Y=0.0222X+0.0969$	0.9976	8.8
FPD	TPrT	低濃度	$Y=0.901X-0.0172$	0.9985	3.8
	TBT	低濃度	$Y=0.713X+0.0425$	0.9978	3.9
	TPT	低濃度	$Y=0.712X-0.0037$	0.9971	6.4
	TPrT	高濃度	$Y=0.0185x +0.0174$	0.9998	4.1
	TBT	高濃度	$Y=0.0178X-0.0143$	0.9981	4.2
	TPT	高濃度	$Y=0.017x-0.0241$	0.9986	7.3

表 6 紙尿褲之添加回收率(n=3)

測定儀器	添加量 $\mu\text{g/g}$	檢量線範圍	TPrT	TBT	TPT
PFPD	0.3	低	91.1 \pm 3.3	94.7 \pm 2.3	97.2 \pm 2.4
	3	低	86.5 \pm 1.4	99.2 \pm 1.8	93.9 \pm 9.6
	10	低	100.8 \pm 2.2	93.1 \pm 1.6	100.3 \pm 1.3
	20	高	87.0 \pm 3.3	94.0 \pm 2.2	84.0 \pm 5.9
	200	高	98.4 \pm 4.3	97.5 \pm 4.3	61.7 \pm 6.5
FPD	20	高	89.0 \pm 5.5	95.0 \pm 4.2	86.0 \pm 1.9
	200	高	100.4 \pm 7.6	102.1 \pm 7.3	54.1 \pm 7.2

表 7 油漆添加之回收率(n=3)

測定儀器	添加量 $\mu\text{g/g}$	檢量線範圍	TPrT	TBT	TPT
PFPD	0.5	低	78.2 \pm 12.1	76.0 \pm 5.2	93.7 \pm 8.8
	2	低	93.2 \pm 4.6	89.5 \pm 6.6	94.2 \pm 8.9
	20	高	91.5 \pm 3.3	85.1 \pm 5.3	89.3 \pm 7.7
	200	高	97.9 \pm 4.4	96.3 \pm 4.8	84.7 \pm 8.3
FPD	0.5	低	81.2 \pm 15.1	74.0 \pm 6.2	93.9 \pm 8.1
	2	低	91.2 \pm 7.4	86.5 \pm 6.6	94.2 \pm 7.6
	20	高	89.5 \pm 1.3	82.1 \pm 5.3	86.3 \pm 1.4
	200	高	98.5 \pm 6.4	94.3 \pm 3.8	82.3 \pm 8.1

表 8 紙尿布之方法偵測極限(n=7)

	第一次 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	第二次 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	F test	MDL($\mu\text{g/g}$)
TPrT	0.095	0.026	0.088	0.021	1.58	0.06
TBT	0.084	0.023	0.091	0.031	2.19	0.07
TPT	0.11	0.035	0.012	0.024	2.12	0.08

預估偵測極限 0.1 $\mu\text{g/g}$

表 9 油漆之方法偵測極限(n=7)

	第一次 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	第二次 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	F test	MDL($\mu\text{g/g}$)
TPrT	0.12	0.036	0.14	0.028	1.66	0.09
TBT	0.12	0.041	0.13	0.029	1.99	0.10
TPT	0.13	0.045	0.11	0.038	1.40	0.12

預估偵測極限 0.15 $\mu\text{g/g}$

表 10 紙尿布真實樣品分析(n=3)

樣品編號	測定物	測定值	添加測定 值	回收率(%)
1	TPrT	ND	18.8 ± 3.1	94.1
	TBT	ND	17.8 ± 2.2	89.2
	TPT	ND	19.1 ± 4.1	95.5
2	TPrT	ND	19.6 ± 2.1	97.9
	TBT	ND	18.8 ± 3.3	94.2
	TPT	ND	18.9 ± 4.1	94.5
3	TPrT	ND	19.2 ± 3.5	96.1
	TBT	ND	18.7 ± 1.3	89.2
	TPT	ND	20.2 ± 3.9	101

* 添加量 20 µg/g

表 11 油漆之真實樣品測定(n=3)

樣品編號	測定物	測定值	添加測定 值	回收率(%)
1	TPrT	ND	17.8 ± 4.3	88.9
	TBT	ND	17.4 ± 3.7	87.1
	TPT	ND	19.3 ± 3.2	96.5
2	TPrT	ND	16.9 ± 3.1	84.5
	TBT	ND	17.8 ± 2.9	89.1
	TPT	ND	17.2 ± 4.1	86.1
3	TPrT	ND	18.2 ± 3.5	96.1
	TBT	ND	18.4 ± 1.3	89.2
	TPT	ND	17.3 ± 4.5	86.5

添加量: 20 µg/g

表 12 PFPD 與 FPD 的靈敏度比較, 以 0.1 ug/mL 的有機錫之 S/N 值比較

	TrPT	TBT	TPT
PFPD	72	58	57
FPD	13	11	12

第五章 結 論

經由以上的討論，可以獲得以下的結論：

- (1) 以酸化的甲醇進行紙尿布與水性油漆中的有機錫化合物萃取，其回收率在 80% 以上。
- (2) TPT 回收率受到萃取溶液震盪時間與基質的影響頗大。
- (3) 以 GC/PFPD 所得的層析圖雜訊干擾較小，但是可偵測最大濃度受到限制。
- (4) 進行三個真實樣品的測定，均未測得有機錫。

所得到的結果如方法偵測極限，準確度，精密度等等均為可以接受的範圍。根據所得到的結果具體寫成檢測方法以供環檢所參考。收錄於附錄中。

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附錄

(A) 期初審查意見回覆

委員審查意見	回覆意見
<p>吳家誠教授</p> <p>1. 如何肯定在分析前處理過程中待測物未有化學型態轉換造成低回收率或高不準確度，應予以確立方向及方法。</p> <p>2. 在層析及確定待測物確定含 Sn 之確定性應予以用正確之儀器加以判定。GC-PFPD 或 GC/MS 是否洽當應予以考慮。分子發射之干擾去除應與肯定。</p> <p>3. P.11 預期成果之具體內容與寫法應與以修正。</p>	<p>1. 在分析前處理過程中，愈少的前處理過程，可使得過程中對分析物化學型態與污染的影響愈小。依目前的文獻來看，以 LC/MS 來進行分析鑑定是最理想的，不僅樣品不需衍生化，且 MS 具有定性的功能。但是儀器本身太昂貴。然而本計劃的目的在於建立一個可公告的檢測方法，以提供檢測業者使用。GC/FPD, GC/PFPD 或 GC/MS 將是較可行的方法。相關的研究在土壤或底泥樣本上的萃取與分析都有相當好的結果與可信度。因此，在研究方向上仍以此方向進行。</p> <p>2. 由於 FPD 的選擇性不佳，PFPD 雖然較佳但是亦有期限限制。GC/MS 則可以得到有機錫官能基的相關訊息，在方法探討上，將以兩種不同極性的管柱尋找分離條件，對於分析物確定應有幫助。</p> <p>3. 由於公告招標訊息時，環檢所已有既定的預定完成工作項目，計劃的目的在於完成一可公告的檢驗方法。計劃中之預期成果</p>

<p>4. P.13 分項計劃經費需求中寫法有誤，經費分配應可再考量專任助理之必要性。</p> <p>5. 參考文獻之引用方式與範圍上有強化空間。學術上肯定之較佳方法十分多，故執行單位應更努力，似不宜太早預設方法之類別與做法。</p>	<p>即根據預定完成工作項目而寫。</p> <p>4. 以重新計算計劃經費，請專任助理將可確保研究計劃的品管與品保。</p> <p>5. 已再搜尋相關文獻，目前的研究還是以 GC 為主要的分析儀器。由於計劃目標為完成一個可供公告的方法，由文獻蒐集結果發現，民生用品中有機錫的檢驗相關研究不多，在研究內容上將再根據實用性與可行性進行評估。</p>
<p>何國榮教授</p> <p>1. 如選擇的方法已證實可用於油漆與紡織品等民生用品。則建議以驗證的角度而非開發之角度來執行本計劃。</p> <p>2. 建議具體說明計劃所需的化合物。(是否只是三丁基錫及三苯基錫)。</p> <p>3. 建議參考 90 年度海洋大學劉秀美教授海水中有機錫分析的期末報告。</p> <p>4. 本方法和介質有相當的關係，建議多花一些功夫往此方向的探討。每一種樣品宜至少分析三件以上，以了解介質的影響。</p>	<p>1. 謝謝委員建議，由於 Yamada 的研究發表於 J. AOAC，該雜誌的研究內容有相當的嚴謹性，且其回收率不錯。因此在研究初期將先以該研究為藍本，進行驗證。</p> <p>2. 法規上所公告的有機錫化合物有三丁基錫，三丙基錫(Tripropyltin, TPrT)，三苯基錫(TPT)，三甲苯錫($(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{Sn}^+$, Tritolytin) 與 三萘基錫等。後兩者並未見到相關化合物與 CAS number, 因此將以分析前三者為主。</p> <p>3. 將聯絡劉秀美教授提供該份報告。</p> <p>4. 在研究過程中將針對不同基質的樣品進行探討，將針對萃取溶劑，萃取時間等參數進行評估。</p>
<p>丁望賢教授</p> <p>1. 國外文獻中，這些樣品基質中含有有機錫</p>	<p>1. Yamada 的研究中對 10 種紙尿布與 5 種</p>

<p>的含量大略為多少?</p> <p>2. 前處理方法來源中是否有考慮加入擬似標準品於其中?</p> <p>3. PFPD 之普遍性? 選擇性與穩定性是否有考慮?</p> <p>4. 衍生化會怕水, 是否應考慮衍生物之穩定性?</p> <p>5. 此方法發展後, 其目的為何? 是否檢測是檢測這類基質對環境中釋放出來之有機錫含量? 是否也應做"溶出液"之檢測</p>	<p>油漆進行檢測, 在油漆中未發現有機錫, 但在紙尿布中, 則有 6 件含有有機錫。6 種紙尿布中的有機錫含量以二丁基錫, 二丙基錫與三丙基錫為主。含量則自 20 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 至 1700 $\mu\text{g/g}$。</p> <p>2. 加入擬似標準品可以確定回收率的穩定性, 然而好的擬似標準品卻不容易找, 且真實樣品中如果也有將會造成誤判, 將根據真實樣品分析之結果評估是否要加入擬似標準品。</p> <p>3. 由於一般代檢業以 GC/MS 或 GC/FPD 為主, 兩者之分析條件將一併評估。</p> <p>4. 衍生後之產物相當穩定。</p> <p>5. 雖然溶出試驗有其必要性與意義。本計劃之計劃目標以測定含量為主, 暫不考慮進行溶出試驗</p>
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期中報告審查意見

委員意見	說明
<p>丁委員</p> <p>1.PFPD 與 FPD 之比較，對這些 compounds，PFPD 是否真的較靈敏與具選擇性，應先作討論與評估。</p> <p>2.TPT 之回收率低，是否真如報告所言，由於溶劑挑選不當？TPrT、TPT、TBT 之極性，b.P 及其他物性之比較，以便找出回收率低之原因？離子性？(MSDS)。</p> <p>3.圖 4.1 層析圖中每一 Peak 應標明，圖 4.2 X 軸為何？</p> <p>4. IS 為 TeBT 是否恰當？</p> <p>5.紙尿布中有機錫之含量 range 為 20~1700µg/g，參考文獻為何？如何找一個真實樣品中，有機錫之真實含量來做方法評估。</p>	<p>1. 研究中已分別對兩者做比較。</p> <p>2. 請見討論，MSDS 請見附錄。</p> <p>3. 已標上</p> <p>4. TeBT 並不存在於自然界中，許多研究均以此化合物作為內標物。</p> <p>5. 請見 ref 18。真實樣本並不好找，因為目前有機錫列為毒化物質與環境荷爾蒙後，已不易找到真實樣品中有含的物品。四年前消基會對十數種紙尿布所做的調查,只有一件含有微量成分。</p>
<p>吳委員</p> <p>1.宜加強化成果摘要。</p> <p>2.宜設法覓得相關之 SRM，做準確性之查核。</p> <p>3.GC 之條件可再補全，尤其是氣體部分及 Mark-up flow 之部分宜說明，而 PFPD 之條件亦同!</p> <p>4.層析圖(Chromatogram)之每一各 peak 宜加上名稱及標示。</p> <p>5.對於回收率測試等添加之添加方式合理性與做說明再加強。</p> <p>6.參考文獻之寫法宜再查並重視寫法之一</p>	<p>1. 已增加摘要</p> <p>2. SRM 並不容易找到，自行製作亦有均勻度的問題需考量。</p> <p>3. PFPD 並不需要 make-up gas。</p> <p>4. 已增加。</p> <p>5. 請見討論。</p> <p>6. 已注意。</p>

<p>致性。</p> <p>7. 相關之 Toxicology data 及各國之管制標準與方式應予加入說明。</p> <p>8. 對所用之標準品及衍生物之安定性，物化性宜列表說明，以便確認待測物是否再 GC 之條件中仍是安定之含錫物質。</p> <p>9. 在 Injection 分析過程是否有 memory effects，對 Injection type 之說明宜加入。</p> <p>10. 宜多提供定性、定量之 precision data，以說明前處理、衍生與分析之再現性成果。</p>	<p>7. Toxicology data 請見附錄之MSDS, 各國管制標準一般以毒性物質方式管理。</p> <p>8. 由於衍生物並不是常見藥品，其物化特性不易找得，但是許許多多的有機錫研究均以這些衍生物進行評估。應有相當的安定性。</p> <p>9. 在執行GC 分析過程中，均會進行溶劑空白，並未見到 memory effect, 但是 TPT 在PFPD 中，若溫度太低，則會有 memory effect。</p> <p>10. 請見討論。</p>
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期末報告審查意見	
<p>丁望賢委員</p> <p>〈一〉列表比較 F P D 及 P F P D 於有機錫檢測上何者較靈敏。</p> <p>〈二〉於文獻回顧中，說明為何選用格林納試劑當為衍生化試劑之原因，衍生化反應或用不同衍生試劑是否受 Matrix 之影響對於定性及定量均有關，應說明與探討，若有 SRM 就較易了解反應物及衍生化後生成物間之各種影響因素。</p> <p>〈三〉有關最終報告之單位 ug/L 修正為 μg/L，字體大小不一致，圖一及圖三不清楚，請修正之，表五之 CV% 請明確說明。</p>	<p>(1) 已列表說明，請見表 12</p> <p>(2) 已於文獻探討中說明，請見 p 10。相關的研究並未見受到 matrix 影響。</p> <p>(3) 已修正。</p>
<p>何國榮委員</p> <p>〈一〉計畫中省略了 Florisil column 之純化工作，需說明為何省略之原因，對定性的有無影響。</p> <p>〈二〉分析 Triphenyltin 既然由樣品萃取至甲醇容易，為何液液平衡時需 10 分鐘，對於 Triphenyltin 回收率偏低之二個原因需加以較定性區分。</p>	<p>(1) 研究中以 florisil column 進行純化的效果不佳，而且對於且由於所得的回收率均不錯，而實驗中所使用的 FPD 與 PFPD 只對含硫或是錫的化合物敏感，因此，省略 florisil 管柱應是合理的。</p> <p>(2) Triphenyltin chloride 為一離子性化合物，因此相較於二氯乙烷，在甲醇中的溶解度較好應是可以理解的。</p>
<p>吳家誠委員：</p> <p>〈一〉層析滯留時間各個化合物相距甚遠，方法儀器條件最佳化之相關數據應以圖表表示於報告中。</p> <p>〈二〉相關 MDL，檢量線與實際樣品測定之相關圖譜應依序列入附件中，其有效數字只有一位有效數字，不合理應予修正。</p> <p>〈三〉層析圖譜中有明顯拖尾 (tailing)，結案報告中應加以說明。</p> <p>〈四〉有關衍生化之效果、時間與反應效率應具體以圖表儘量表現於報告中。</p>	<p>(1) 研究中所獲得的圖譜拖尾情形已經較相關研究有大幅度的改善，主要原因在於使用溶劑聚集技巧，相關說明請見 P.21</p> <p>(2) 將列於附件中。</p> <p>(3) 請見 P21</p> <p>(4) 衍生化所使用的時間與過去的許多文獻相同，該參數已經廣泛的見於各文獻中，本研究所得的線性相關係數良好，回收率良</p>

<p>〈五〉層析定性滯留時間數據之再現性應依低、中、高濃度分別表列於各待測化合物中。</p> <p>〈六〉分析化合物之 MSDS 資料亦應列入報告中，並列表說明其物理及化學特性。</p> <p>〈七〉部分報告中有列再現性測定次數之依據〈n=3〉，但部分表中漏列，應予補足。</p> <p>〈八〉宜多提供定性及定量之精密度數據以說明前處理衍生化及分析過程之再現性之成果。</p> <p>〈九〉有關品保品管之數據資料宜添入報告附錄中。</p>	<p>好。</p> <p>(5) 以依高低濃度分開表示。</p> <p>(6) 分析物為衍生化產物，無相關MSDS。</p> <p>(7) 已更正。</p> <p>(8) 報告中對於定性(retention time window)與定量(triplicates measurement) 已有說明。</p> <p>(9) 將與圖譜一並列入附錄中</p>
<p>本所四組： 請提供本計畫檢測方法草案。</p>	<p>已完成</p>

附錄

- (1) 技術轉移會議記錄
- (2) 方法草案
- (3) 參考原文
- (4) MSDS
- (5) 真實樣品分析圖譜

「毒性化學物質有機錫檢測方法之研究」技術轉移會議紀錄

日期：91年12月31日 上午11點

地點：嘉南藥理科技大學工衛實驗室

計畫主持人：林維炤

計畫承辦人：環檢所 盧永濱

技術轉移內容：(詳如附件)

- 一、紙尿布樣品檢驗之檢量線建立流程
- 二、紙尿布樣品上機流程及數據處理
- 三、油漆樣品檢驗之檢量線建立流程
- 四、油漆樣品上機流程及數據處理

會議出席人員：

計畫委辦單位：環保署環境檢驗所

盧永濱

計畫執行單位：嘉南藥理科技大學工業衛生實驗室

林維炤

毒性化學物質中有機錫類化合物檢測方法－氣相層析法/火焰光度偵測法 (GC/FPD) 與氣相層析法/脈衝式火焰光度偵測法 (GC/PFPD)

中華民國 92 年 月 日
環署檢字第 號
NIEA R000.00C

一、方法概要

毒性化學物質中民生用品中的紡織品與水性油漆測試樣品，先用含鹽酸之甲醇萃取，再用二氯甲烷萃取，萃取液合併脫水濃縮後，再用格林納試劑進行衍生化，將衍生化樣品靜置分層後，濃縮定量，注入氣相層析/火焰光度偵測器 (GC / FPD) 或氣相層析法 / 脈衝式火焰光度偵測器 (GC / PFPD) 檢測有機錫含量。

二、適用範圍

- (一) 本方法應用於毒性化學物質，氣相層析法/火焰光度偵測法 (GC / FPD) 與氣相層析法 / 脈衝式火焰光度偵測法 (GC / PFPD) 於紡織品與水性油漆中對三丙基錫、三丁基錫與三苯基錫的偵測極限約 $0.1 \mu\text{g/g}$ 。
- (二) 單管柱分析結果需用第二根管柱確認或使用至少另一種方法予以定性。本方法提供第二根管柱之分析條件，可用以確認第一根管柱之分析結果。若感度許可的話，亦可使用氣相層析/質譜儀予以確認。
- (三) 在採用本方法前，分析員應參閱可能使用於本檢測方法過程中各種基本方法的步驟(如樣品的萃取、製備、淨化及分析等步驟)，以取得更多的資料如品質管制流程、可接受品管規範的建立、計算方式及常用的指引等，同時分析員亦有責任證明其所使用的分析技術，適用於所檢測的待測物、樣品基質以及其濃度範圍。
- (四) 本方法限由具氣相層析儀經驗及精於解讀層析圖譜的人員或在其督導下執行，每一分析人員需以分析所得的數據，證明其具有執行本方法之能力。

三、干擾

- (一) 玻璃器皿、溶劑、試藥，氣體是可能污染來源，但因火焰光度偵測法 (GC / FPD) 與氣相層析法/脈衝式火焰光度偵測法 (GC/PFPD)，污染物干擾問題不大。
- (二) 格林納試劑：

四、設備及材料

- (一) 氣相層析儀：具備管端注射及分流/非分流式注射埠之完整配備的氣相層析儀分析系統及所有附件配備，包括注射針、分析管柱、氣體、脈衝式火焰光度偵測法 (GC / PFPD) 或火焰光度偵測法 (GC / FPD)，記錄儀/積分儀或數據處理系統，可量測尖峰面積及/或尖峰高度。
- (二) 氣相層析管柱：
 1. 脈衝式火焰光度偵測法與火焰光度偵測法所需毛細層析管柱：以 14% 丙氨基苯及 86% 二甲基-矽氧烷以交接及化學鍵結合型式之熔矽毛細管柱，30 m (長度) × 0.32 mm (內徑) (QUADREX 007 OV-1701, RTX-1701, 或同級品)，0.25 μm 膜厚。
- (三) 球型冷凝管：40 cm, 下端磨口。
- (五) 圓底燒瓶：100 mL
- (六) 減壓濃縮機
- (七) 吹氮裝置：氮氣濃度 99.99 % 以上
- (八) 分液漏斗：250 mL
- (九) 低溫循環水槽：
- (十) 硼矽玻璃燒杯、量筒、試管等。
- (十一) 天平：分析天平可精確至 ± 0.1 mg 以內者及上皿天平可精確至 ± 0.01 g 者。

五、試劑

- (一) 所有檢測時使用的試劑必須為試藥級或殘量級。若需使用其他等級試劑，則在使用前必須確認該試劑的純度足夠高，不致降低分析結果的準確度。
- (二) 不含有機物試劑水：方法中所用的不含有機物之試劑水，是指試劑水中干擾物之濃度低於方法中待測物之偵測極限，此類試劑水可將自來水經由約 450 克活性碳吸附去除水中有機物而得，或亦可由純水製造系統製造而得到不含有機物之去離子水。
- (三) 溶劑
 1. 二氯甲烷：殘量級或同級品。
 2. 甲醇：殘量級或同級品。
- (四) 鹽酸：試藥級
- (五) 硫酸：
- (六) 磷酸/檸檬酸緩衝溶液：
 1. 43 g Na₂HPO₄，17.3 g 檸檬酸與 5.0 g NaCl 溶於 800 mL 水中，以 HCl 調整 pH 值至 2.0，加水至 1000 mL。
- (七) 格林納試劑：2 M 溴化丙基鎂，易與空氣中水分反應，使用時應盡量避免接觸空氣過久。

(八) 檢量線標準溶液：

氯化三丙基錫(TPrTCl)，氯化三丁基錫(TBTCl)與氯化三苯基錫(TPTCl) $\geq 96\%$ 取有機錫標準品放入 10 mL 定量瓶加正己烷成 $1000\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (以 Sn 表示) 作為儲備溶液，再取 1 mL 以正己烷稀釋成 $100\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 為中間溶液。取儲備溶液加格林納試劑衍生化後以正己烷定量為 1 mL。

(九) 內標準品：

四丁基錫，取四丁基錫標準品溶於正己烷中成 $1000\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。高濃度檢量線，添加後濃度為 $50\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。低濃度檢量線，添加後濃度為 $1\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。

六、採樣及保存

- (一) 紙尿布：自販賣場購買。可分析部分為吸水層與表層塑膠，購回後置於乾燥不易受污染處。
- (二) 水性油漆：自販賣場購買。購回後密封置於不易受污染處。
- (九) 樣品需於暗處冷藏；採樣後 14 天內完成萃取，樣品於萃取反應後，應在 14 天內完成分析。

七、步驟

(一) 樣品萃取

1. (a) 紙尿布

取一克紙尿布內層纖維樣品，以含 0.05% HCl 的甲醇溶液在 $65\ ^\circ\text{C}$ 進行迴流 30 分鐘。迴流後取溶出液，加入 50 mL 的 phosphate-citrate 緩衝溶液($\text{pH}=2.0$)與 100 mL 的水。再以 20 mL 的二氯甲烷進行萃取 3 次。以無水硫酸鈉除水後吹至近乾。注意：若欲分析三苯基錫時，需延長二氯甲烷震盪萃取時間每次至少 5 分鐘，以求得好的回收率。

(b) 水性油漆

將 20 mL 甲醇與 1 mL HCl 加至 1 g 樣品中，劇烈搖晃後加入 25 mL 的 phosphate-citrate 緩衝溶液($\text{pH}=2.0$)與 50 mL 的水，溶液成混濁狀，將此溶液通過定量濾紙以除去大部分顏料顆粒。再以 20 mL 的二氯甲烷進行萃取 3 次。收集萃取液並吹至近乾。

注意：若欲分析三苯基錫時，需延長二氯甲烷震盪萃取時間每次至少 5 分鐘，以求得好的回收率。

2. 濃縮以減壓濃縮裝置或吹氮方式濃縮至近乾，加入 1 mL 正己烷溶解，移至 10 mL 棕色樣品瓶。

(二) 衍生化 (有無注意事項?)

加入經正己烷置換後之樣品於 10 mL 棕色樣品瓶中，再加入 2 M 丙基格林納試劑 2 mL 於樣品瓶中 5 分鐘搖盪混合。加入 3 mL 0.5 M 硫酸溶液以破壞

多餘的格林納試劑，並以 10 mL 正己烷進行萃取兩次。收集正己烷萃取液加入無水硫酸鈉除水後，加入適當 Tetrabutyltin 作為內標物，吹氮至 1 mL。

(三) 氣相層析儀條件

1. 氣相層析法 / 脈衝式火焰光度偵測法 (GC / PFPD) :

注入口溫度：280 °C

注射方式：(1) 高濃度範圍：5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 至 200 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

分流模式注射 分流比：1:30

(2) 低濃度範圍：0.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 至 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

不分流模式注射(2 分鐘)

初溫時間：3 min

升溫速率：25 °C / min

第一階段終溫：150 °C

第二階段升溫速率：15 °C / min

第二階段終溫：270 °C

第二階段終溫時間：4 min

偵測器溫度：310 °C

載送氣體：氫氣流速 2 ~3 mL / min

輔助氣體：氫氣流速 16 mL / min

空氣 1 流速 18 mL / min

空氣 2 流速 14 mL / min

2. 氣相層析法 / 火焰光度偵測法 (GC / FPD) 儀器條件同氣相層析法 /

脈衝式火焰光度偵測法 (GC / PFPD) 除偵測器外，條件如下：

偵測器溫度：300 °C

載送氣體：氫氣流速 15 ~ 20 mL / min

輔助氣體：氫氣流速 100 mL / min

空氣流速 100 mL / min

3. 條件設定後，所有標準品及樣品均需以相同操作條件分析。

(四) 檢量線校正

1. 分別量取適量之儲備標準溶液衍生化後，以正己烷稀釋配製至少五種不同濃度之標準溶液，至少其中之一低於樣品濃縮液濃度，其餘濃度應與試樣濃縮液濃度相近或且在儀器適當操作濃度之上限以下。

2. 調整適當之儀器條件，以微量注射器，分別注射一定體積 (1 ~ 2 μL) 濃度約 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 衍生化氯化三丁基錫所得之層析譜應與相對對應之圖一 (FPD) 層析圖 (a) 或圖一 (PFPD) 層析圖 (b) 相似。

3. 製備各標準品檢量線如下：分別注入一定體積 (1 ~ 2 μL) 衍生化後之標準溶液，記錄各尖峰面積 (或高度)，計算尖峰總面積 (或高度)，然後繪製尖峰總面積 (或高度) - 衍生化氯化三丁基錫注入量之檢量線。

4. 檢量線之查核：每批次之確認，以來源不同之標準品配製檢量線範圍內

之濃度來查核檢量線。如所得之尖峰面積（或高度）與檢量線上對應之尖峰面積（或高度）差異在 ± 20 % 以外，則需依上述步驟重新製備檢量線。

5. 檢量線適用性之檢核：每分析 10 個樣品後注入定量濃度之後再配製標準溶液，如所得之尖峰面積（或高度）與檢量線上對應之尖峰面積（或高度）差異在 ± 15 % 以上，則需重複上述步驟重新製備檢量線。

（五） 定性及定量比對樣品和標準品衍生化氯化有機錫之層析圖（PFPD 圖如圖一、FPD 法如圖二），判定為有機錫後，計算有機錫之濃度。

八、結果處理

由計算試樣之尖峰總面積（或高度），與有機錫之檢量線求得所注入試樣濃度 A (mg / mL)，依下式計算檢樣之濃度：

$$C(\mu\text{g} / \text{g}) = \frac{A(\text{mg} / \text{L}) \times V(\text{mL})}{W(\text{g})}$$

C：樣品濃度

A：由檢量線所得待測物之濃度。

V：試樣濃縮液之體積 (mL)

W：稱取檢體重量 (g)

1. 使用內標準品法（參考氣相色層分析法 NIEA M102、00T）
2. 使用外標準品視計畫之目的，分析三丁基錫之結果，可直接以三丁基錫報告。
3. 檢量線之 R 值須大於等於 0.995。

九、品質管制

（一）參考層析檢測方法總則中的品質管制說明。及參考有機物萃取及樣品製備法（一）中的品質管制說明，確保適當的萃取、衍生化及製備樣品。如需淨化樣品，參考有機物淨化法中的品質管制說明。實驗室需維持一正式的品質保證系統，保存記錄數據品質之資料。

（二）評估氣相層析儀系統的操作條件，包括滯留時窗、檢量線確認和層析分析樣品。

1、每分析 20 個樣品後（建議每分析 10 個樣品後分析一個標準品，使需重新分析的樣品數降至最低），應分析一個標準品作為檢量線查核。標準品的感應因子應在初始檢量線的 15 % 之內，當檢量線查核標準品超出可接受的範圍時，實驗室需停止分析並採取修正措施。

2、如採用內標準品進行定量，必須評估內標準感應是否適當；內標準波峰的面積，與建立檢量線時所得面積的平均值比較，其差異應小於 50 %；當內標準波峰的面積超出此一範圍時，所有不符合這項品管標準的樣品均應重新分

析。

(三) 初始績效評估

每一實驗室必須針對其所使用的一系列樣品製備和檢測方法進行最初績效評估，評估方法係以於潔淨基質中之包含標的待測物的參考樣品，依樣品製備和檢測方法步驟執行檢測，數據結果的精密度和準確度必須在容許標準內，當實驗室的儀器有重大改變或進行新進人員訓練時，皆須再執行下述之步驟。如何進行最初績效評估，可參見層析檢測方法總則第九、節。

(四) 樣品製備及分析的品質管制

實驗室應有適當的作業程序以記錄基質對方法績效的影響(精密度和準確度)，此項作業程序至少須包括於每分析批次中，分析一個方法空白、一個實驗室管制樣品(Laboratory control sample 簡稱 LCS)並添加擬似標準品至實際樣品及品管樣品中，以及例行性地分析基質添加樣品及基質添加重覆樣品。

1、基質對方法績效影響的記錄，至少必須包括一個基質樣品添加和一個未添加之樣品重覆分析或一組基質樣品添加樣品及基質樣品添加重覆樣品

(MS/MSD)之分析。至於應製備樣品重覆分析或基質樣品添加樣品及基質樣品添加重覆樣品，則取決於對該批次樣品的瞭解。如預期樣品中含有待測化合物，則實驗室可分析一個基質樣品添加樣品以及一個未添加的野外重覆樣品。如果預期樣品中並不含有任何待測物，實驗室必須執行一組基質樣品添加樣品及基質樣品添加重覆樣品分析。

2、每批次樣品分析時，需包含實驗室管制樣品(LCS)的分析，實驗室管制樣品須包括一與樣品基質相似且與樣品有相同重量或體積的潔淨(管制)基質，於實驗室管制樣品中添加與基質添加樣品中相同濃度的相同待測物，當基質樣品添加樣品分析的結果顯示樣品基質本身有問題時，則實驗室管制樣品分析的結果可用來證明實驗室有能力執行潔淨基質中的樣品分析。

3、參考氣相色層分析法中第七節有關樣品製備和分析之詳細的品管步驟。

(五) 使用本方法時，實驗室最好有額外的品質保證動作，視實驗室之需要和樣品之特性，採行最有效之動作，實驗室須儘可能分析標準參考物質(CRM)，並參加相關的績效評比。

(六) 如未建立標準品添加管制圖表者預先使用之管制範圍三丁基錫 70 % ~130 %。

十、精密度與準確度

(一) 本方法的準確度和精密度取決於樣品基質、樣品前處理步驟、和使用之檢量方法。

(二) 本實驗經單一實驗室分析，所得之精密度與準確度如表一。

(三) 每一實驗室均須針對不同的基質建立方法偵測極限(MDL)。表三及表四

為紙尿褲及水性油漆之方法偵測極限。

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註 1：廢液分類處理原則－本廢液為非含氯廢液，倒入非含氯廢液桶中。

表一* (所有數據均是內標計算?圖譜的內標示哪一支Peak)

(a) 紙尿布:

化合物	平均回收率 (%)	相對標準偏差 (%)	添加濃度 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	分析次數 (n)
三丙基錫	92.3	6.5	0.3, 3, 10, 20, 200	3
三丁基錫	95.6	2.6	0.3, 3, 10, 20, 200	3
三苯基錫	93.4	7.1	0.3, 3, 10, 20*	3

(b) 水性油漆:

化合物	平均回收率 (%)	相對標準偏差 (%)	添加濃度 ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	分析次數 (n)
三丙基錫	90.2	8.4	0.5, 2, 20, 200	3
三丁基錫	86.7	8.5	0.5, 2, 20, 200	3
三苯基錫	90.5	9.7	0.5, 2, 20, 200	3

* 所有結果為經內標準法所得之結果, 實驗中所使用之內標準品為四丁基錫

表二 方法偵測極限(n=7)

(a) 紙尿布

	第一次($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	第二次($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	F test	MDL($\mu\text{g/g}$)
TPrT	0.095	0.026	0.088	0.021	1.58	0.06
TBT	0.084	0.023	0.091	0.031	2.19	0.07
TPT	0.11	0.035	0.012	0.024	2.12	0.08

預估偵測極限 0.1 $\mu\text{g/g}$

(b) 油漆

	第一次($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	第二次($\mu\text{g/g}$)	SD	F test	MDL($\mu\text{g/g}$)
TPrT	0.12	0.036	0.14	0.028	1.66	0.09
TBT	0.12	0.041	0.13	0.029	1.99	0.10
TPT	0.13	0.045	0.11	0.038	1.40	0.12

預估偵測極限 0.15 $\mu\text{g/g}$

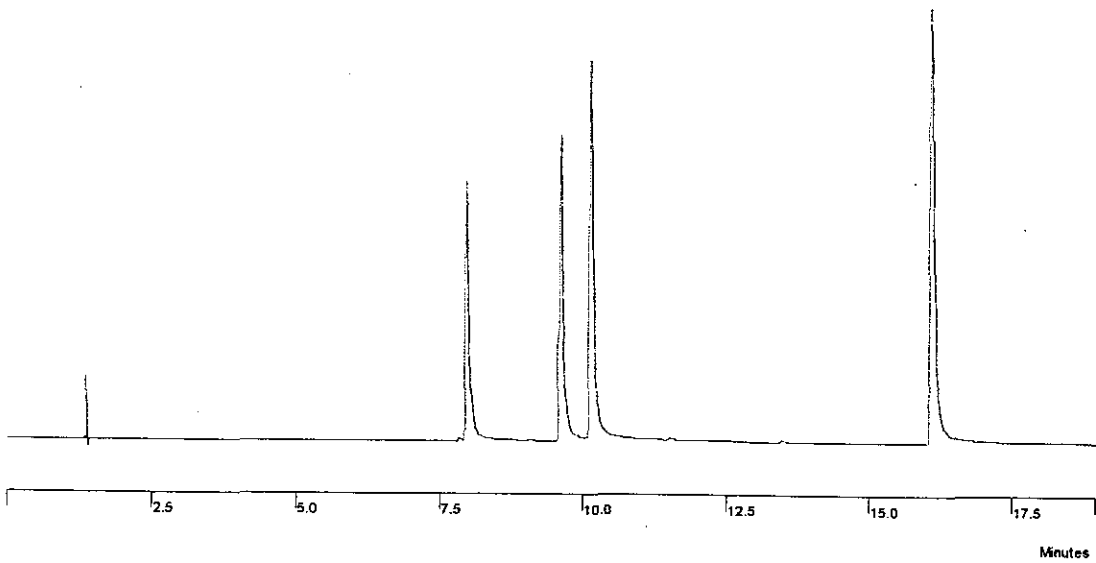
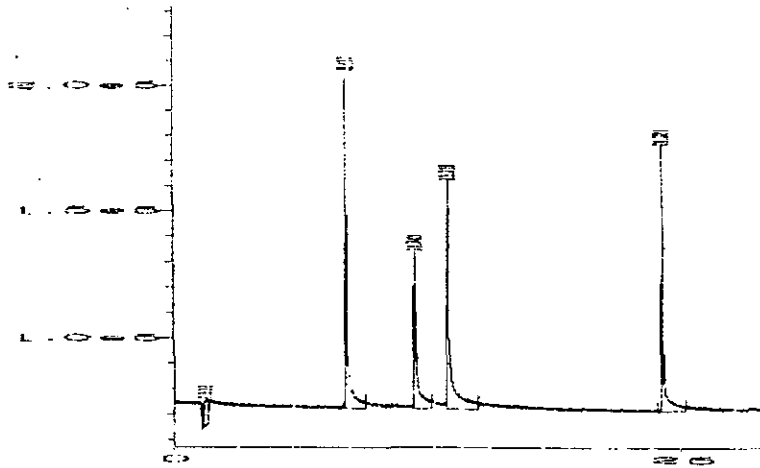


圖 1 (a) 氣相層析儀/火焰光度偵測器層析圖

(b) 氣相層析儀/脈衝式火焰光度偵測器層析圖, 化合物依序為三丙基錫衍生物, 三丁基錫衍生物, 四丁基錫(內標準物), 三苯基錫

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the following FDA personnel: the investigators and inspectors who collected the cosmetic samples, the analysts who prepared the fungal isolates for identification, the program staff who administered the sample collection program, and the personnel of the Division of Microbiology who assisted with computer data entry.

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TECHNICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Small-Scale Survey of Organotin Compounds in Household Commodities

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Ninety-five commercially available items were analyzed for a small-scale survey of organotin compounds (OTCs) in household commodities such as textile products, shoe polish, adhesives, paint, and wax. Neither tributyltin nor triphenyltin species were found in any items; however, di- and trioctyltin and/or dibutyltin species (DOT, TOT, and DBT, respectively) were detected in 15 items; DOT was found in 14 items, TOT in 5 items, and DBT in 4 items. DOT was found in 2 diaper covers at about 0.1%. Detection frequencies of OTC were 6/10 for diaper covers, 3/10 for bibs, 2/10 for sanitary panties, 1/5 for outer-garments, 1/5 for stockings, 1/5 for socks, and 1/10 for shoe polish.

Organotin compounds (OTCs) represented by tributyltin (TBT) and triphenyltin (TPT) compounds are generally formulated R_nSnX_{4-n} ($R = \text{aryl, alkyl, and alicyclic chains}$; $X = \text{inorganic or organic anionic substituents}$; and $n = \text{number of substituents}$). The concentration and/or accumulation of TBTs and TPTs in the aquatic environment and marine products have raised new pollution issues.

TBTs and TPTs were used as biocides and fungicides for household commodities because of their strong biocidal activities. However, they were banned in 1979-1980 in Japan by the Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances (1) because of their strong skin-stimulating activities and intense toxicities. Household products designated under the Law are textile products, adhesives, paint, wax, and shoe polish. We have been inspecting both compounds in household commodities to protect consumer safety. Recently, we found 2 kinds of OTCs different from TBTs and TPTs in diaper covers by using a flame photometric detection/gas chromatography (FPD/GC) method after conversion of OTC to tetra-substituted derivatives with propyl magnesium bromide. Products were identified as di- and tri-*n*-octyltin (DOT and TOT, respectively) compounds by mass spectrometry (MS) (2). On the basis of these findings, public health agencies must survey the species of OTC contained in household commodities.

METHOD

Apparatus

(a) FPD/GC system.—GC-8A gas chromatograph (Shimadzu Co., Ltd, Kyoto, Japan) equipped with an FPD sys-

tem operated in the tin mode (filter for 610 nm) and Shimadzu C-R1B chromatopac using a megabore column DB-17, 15 m \times 0.53 mm id (J & W Scientific, Inc., Folsom, CA 95630). Temperatures: column oven, programmed from 80°C to 250°C at 3°C/min; injection port and detector, 270°C. Gas flow rates: nitrogen (carrier gas), 20 mL/min; hydrogen, 0.5 kg/cm²; air, 0.7 kg/cm².

(b) *GC/MS system*.—Hewlett Packard GC 5890 series II and JEOL JMS-AX505W (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan) operated in the electron impact mode at an ionization voltage of 70 eV and an ionization current of 300 μ A. The column, programmed oven temperature, and injection port temperature were the same as for FPD/GC system. Separator and ion source temperatures: 250°C. Carrier gas: Helium, 20 mL/min.

Reagents

All chemicals were analytical grade unless otherwise stated. Organic solvents were pesticide grade. Deionized and distilled H₂O was used throughout.

(a) *OTCs*.—Tri-*n*-butyltin chloride (TBTC), triphenyltin chloride (TPTC), di-*n*-butyltin dichloride (DBTD), di-*n*-octyltin oxide (Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan). Diphenyltin dichloride (DPTD) (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, WI 53201). Tri-*n*-octyltin chloride (TOTC) (Fluka Chemie AG, Buchs, Switzerland). Convert di-*n*-octyltin oxide to dichloride form (DOTD) according to the official method (1) before use. Purify DOTD on 10% hydrated alumina column by the method reported previously (2).

(b) *n*-Propyl magnesium bromide (PMB).—Approximately 2M PMB in tetrahydrofuran (Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd).

(c) *Phosphate-citrate buffer*.—Dissolve 1.43 g Na₂SO₄ · 12H₂O, 17.3 g citric acid, and 5.0 g NaCl in 800 mL H₂O. Adjust pH to 2.0 with 1M HCl. Make up exactly 1000 mL with H₂O.

Samples

Ninety-five household commodities examined in this study were purchased, 2 items or less per manufacturer, at retail stores in Aichi Prefecture in 1990–1992. Each item was designated under the Law (1). Details of household commodities were as follows: 10 diapers, 10 diaper covers, 10 bibs, 10 sanitary panties, 10 pairs of underwear, 5 pairs of socks, 5 pairs of gloves, 5 outer garments, 5 stockings, 10 shoe polishes, 5 adhesives, 5 paints, and 5 waxes.

Extraction

A synopsis of sample preparation is provided here because of minute mention in the literature (1, 3, 4).

(a) *Textile products*.—Add 75 mL MeOH containing 0.05% HCl to 1 g sample, and reflux 30 min at 70°C. Add 50 mL phosphate-citrate buffer and 100 mL H₂O to the filtrate. Extract with 30 mL CH₂Cl₂ twice. Evaporate to dryness after drying over anhydrous Na₂SO₄.

(b) *Water soluble paint, adhesive, etc.*—Add 20 mL MeOH and 1 mL HCl to 1 g sample, successively, and shake

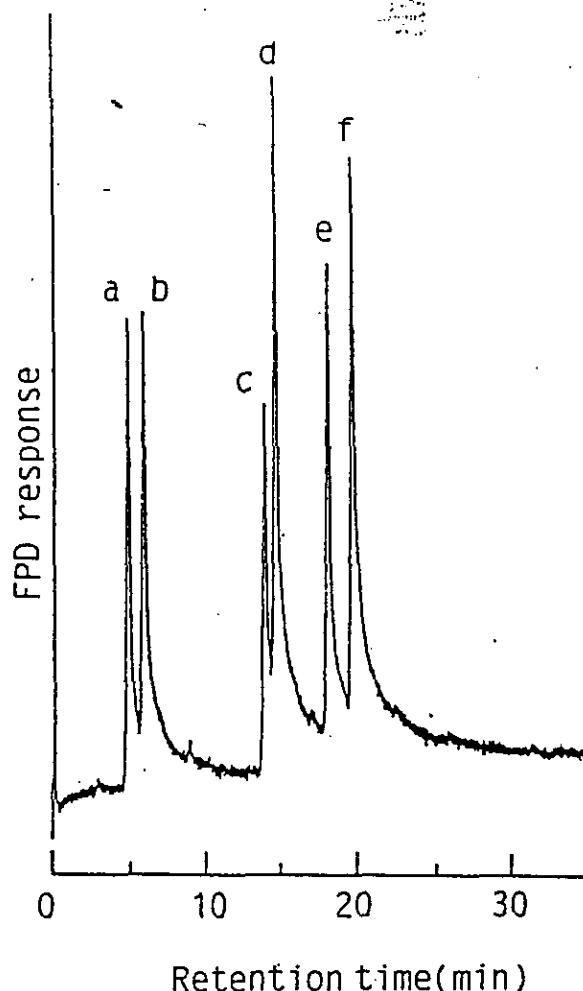


Figure 1. Typical FPD/gas chromatogram of standard propylated organotin compounds: a, 4.0 ng dipropyl-DBT; b, 5.0 ng propyl-TBT; c, 11.0 ng dipropyl-DOT; d, 15.0 ng dipropyl-DPT; e, 16.0 ng propyl-TOT; f, 18.0 ng propyl-TPT.

vigorously. Add 25 mL phosphate-citrate buffer and 50 mL H₂O to the filtrate. Extract with 30 mL CH₂Cl₂ twice, and evaporate to dryness.

(c) *Lipo-soluble shoe polish, wax, etc.*—Add 2 mL MeOH, 50 mL 3M HCl, and 10 g NaCl to 1 g sample, successively, and homogenize. Extract with 100 mL *n*-hexane-ethyl ether (4 + 6) twice. Wash combined organic phase with 50 mL H₂O. Evaporate to dryness.

Purification

Purify crude extract on a Florisil column (Florisil PR 3 g, 3 \times 1.5 cm id) eluted with 40 mL ethyl ether and then 40 mL ethyl ether-acetic acid (99 + 1). Keep the later fraction and evaporate to dryness.

Propylation

Dissolve the later fraction in 1 mL *n*-hexane. Add 1 mL PMB carefully, and let solution stand 30 min at room temperature. Add 3 mL 0.5M H₂SO₄ dropwise to the solution to decompose extra PMB. Transfer the reaction mixture to separa-

Table 1. Recovery of OTCs from household commodities^a

Item	Rec., %					
	DBT	TBT	DOT	TOT	DPT	TPT
Diaper cover	93.9 ± 3.5	91.8 ± 2.9	92.0 ± 3.2	92.3 ± 3.1	38.8 ± 5.5	91.9 ± 3.7
Socks	92.4 ± 3.8	90.5 ± 2.5	91.5 ± 2.5	92.8 ± 3.2	35.3 ± 5.1	93.1 ± 3.7
Adhesive	89.1 ± 3.1	88.5 ± 3.9	88.9 ± 3.0	85.0 ± 3.1	74.9 ± 4.5	91.1 ± 3.0
Shoe polish	87.1 ± 3.5	89.5 ± 3.5	90.3 ± 3.2	91.3 ± 2.9	89.6 ± 3.1	91.0 ± 3.5

^a Each value is the mean of triplicate analyses ± standard deviation.

tory funnel, and rinse the flask with 10 mL EtOH. Add 70 mL H₂O, and extract with 20 mL *n*-hexane twice. Evaporate to dryness after drying over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Redissolve the con-

centrate in *n*-hexane. Solution is ready for FPD/GC and GC/MS analysis.

Determination

Calculate the amount of OTC in the samples from the peak height of corresponding tetra-substituted organotin peak in FPD/gas chromatogram. Propylate standard OTC in the same manner as the above. Prepare working standard solutions for dipropyl-DBT and DOT and propyl-TOT by the dilution of the stock solution with *n*-hexane in the following ranges: 0.2–5.0 µg/mL (as DBTD), 0.2–10.0 µg/mL (as DOTD), and 0.5–15.0 µg/mL (as TOTC).

Recovery

✓ Spike OTC at 3.0 ppm level in 4 items at sampling stage. Determine OTC contents according to above procedure, and calculate the overall recovery through whole analytical process.

Results and Discussion

Numerous FPD/GC methods with alkylation of OTC were published (4–7). Among these methods, we used propylation with PMB (4). A typical FPD/gas chromatogram for standard mixture of 6 kinds of propylated OTC is shown in Figure 1. Good resolution for propylated OTC was given by our GC conditions. Retention times (RTs) of dipropyl-DBT, propyl-TBT, dipropyl-DOT, dipropyl-DPT, propyl-TOT, and propyl-TPT were 5.12, 6.15, 14.11, 14.83, 18.23, and 19.83 min, respectively.

A plot of peak height of FPD/gas chromatogram vs amount of standard OTC injected resulted in linearity over the concentration range examined. As shown in Table 1, good recoveries were obtained; however, DPT recovery from textile products was poor. Ishizaka et al. (8) did not achieve sufficient recovery of DPT from fishes, in spite of their exhaustive efforts. When the survey is focused on DPT in textile products, the extraction procedure has to be modified efficiently to achieve satisfactory recovery of DPT from a Florisil column. In view of poor recovery of DPT from textile products, DPT was excluded from this study. Detection limits were 0.2 ppm for DBTD, TBTC, and DOTD and 0.5 ppm for TOTC and TPTC, respectively.

Peaks corresponding to TBTs and TPTs were not observed at all for 95 items of household commodities examined in this study; however, other OTCs were found in samples. FPD/gas chromatogram of diaper cover A is shown in Figure 2. Three

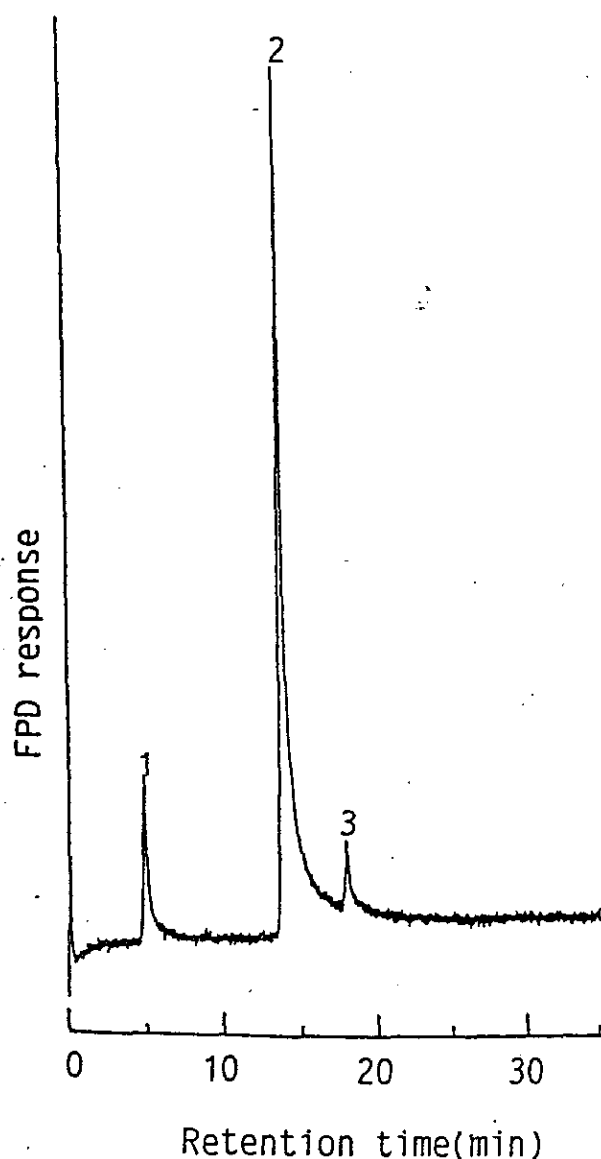


Figure 2. FPD/gas chromatogram obtained from diaper cover A: RTs of peaks 1, 2, and 3 were the same as those of dipropyl-DBT, dipropyl-DOT, and propyl-TOT, respectively.

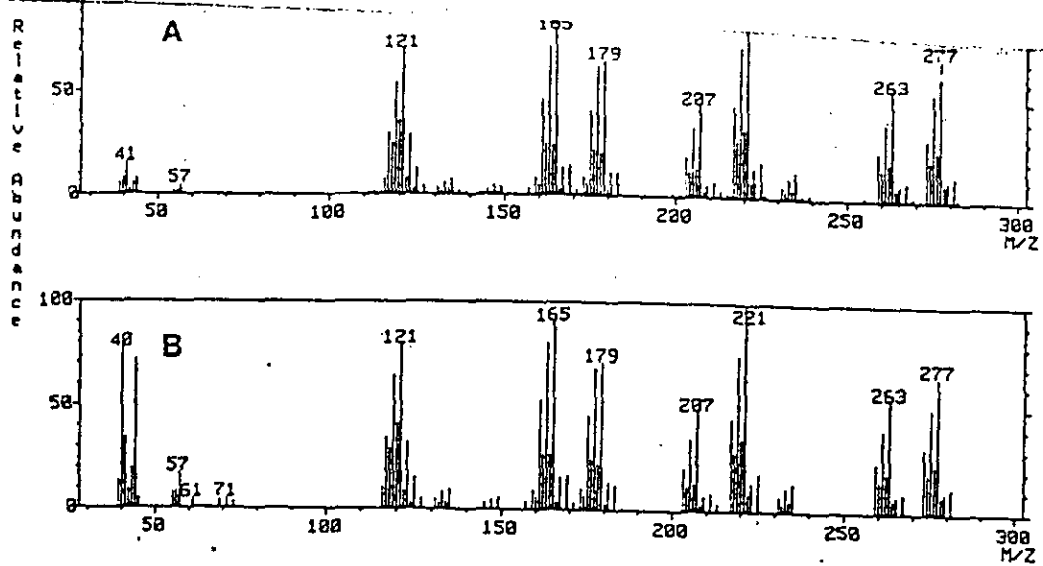


Figure 3. EI mass spectra of dipropyl-DBT: A, standard dipropyl-DBT; B, peak 1 in Figure 2.

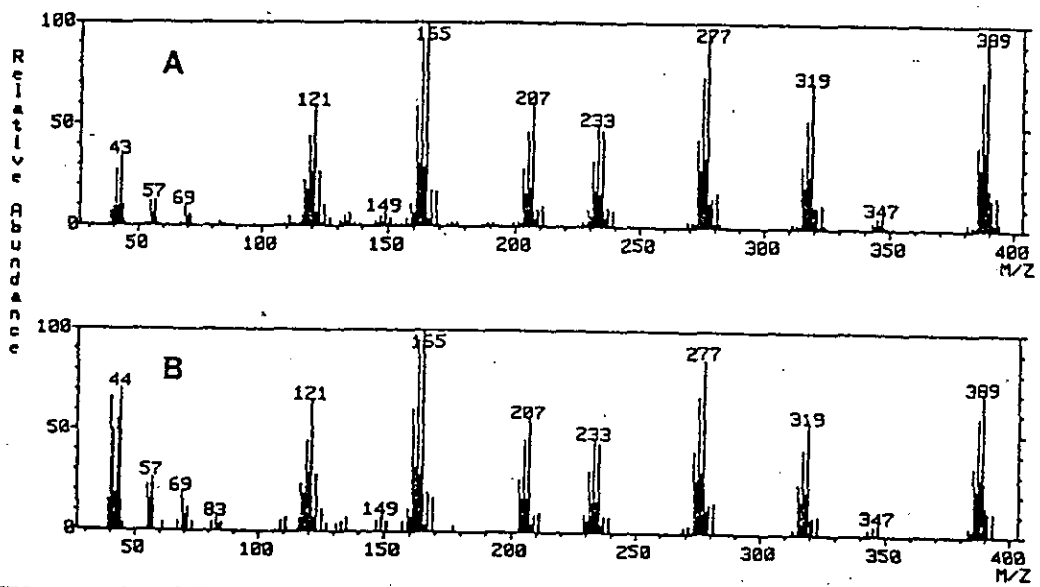


Figure 4. EI mass spectra of dipropyl-DOT: A, standard dipropyl-DOT; B, peak 2 in Figure 2.

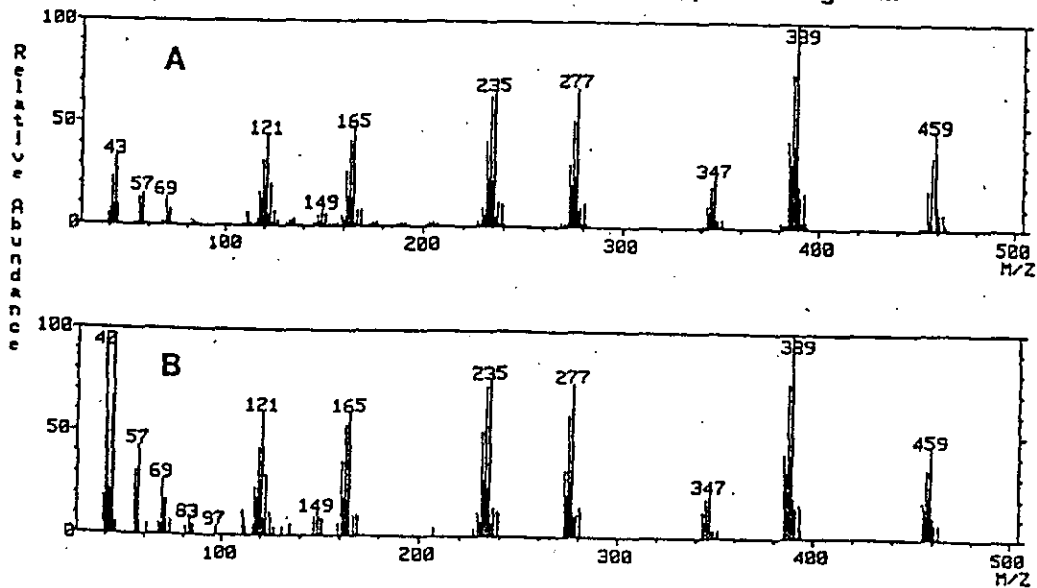


Figure 5. EI mass spectra of propyl-TOT: A, standard propyl-TOT; B, peak 3 in Figure 2.

Table 2. Frequency of OTCs in household commodities

Item	N ^a	n ^b	DBT	TBT	DOT	TOT	TPT
Diaper	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diaper cover	10	6	3	0	6	4	0
Bib	10	3	0	0	3	0	0
Sanitary panty	10	2	1	0	1	0	0
Underwear	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Socks	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gloves	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outergarment	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Stockings	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
Shoe polish	10	1	0	0	1	0	0
Adhesive	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paint	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a Number of items surveyed.^b Number of items found OTC.

peaks at RTs 5.12 min (peak 1); 14.11 min (peak 2), and 18.23 min (peak 3) were observed for this sample. Peaks 1, 2, and 3 had the same RTs as those of dipropyl-DBT, dipropyl-DOT, and propyl-TOT, respectively. To confirm OTC of peaks 1, 2, and 3, GC/MS analysis was performed, and mass spectra are shown in Figures 3–5. All of their mass spectra were characteristic of OTC. A base peak at m/z 221 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)]^+$ and fragment peaks at m/z 121 $[\text{Sn}]^+$, 165 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)]^+$, 179 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)]^+$, 207 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_2]^+$, 235 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2]^+$, 263 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)]^+$, and 277 $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2]^+$ and their isotope peaks were observed for peak 1, as shown in Figure 3. Because this mass spectrum was the same as that of dipropyl-DBT, we identified the OTC of peak 1 as DBT. Also, we confirmed OTC of peaks 2 and 3 as DOT and TOT, respectively, because mass spectra of these peaks were the same as those of corresponding propyl species (Figures 4 and 5).

Among 95 household commodities, 15 contained 1 or 2 OTCs. Detection frequencies of OTCs are summarized in

Table 2. Diaper covers had the highest frequency among surveyed items, followed by bibs. No OTCs were found in diapers, underwear, gloves, adhesives, paint, and wax. Table 3 shows the amounts of OTCs in 15 items. Diaper cover A contained 3 kinds of OTCs at near 1000 ppm DOT, and a similar concentration was observed for diaper cover B. DOT was found in 14 samples except for sanitary panties B, where DOT ranged from 24.4 to 1666.7 $\mu\text{g/g}$ (as its dichlorides). DBT in 4 items ranged from 3.7 to 33.7 $\mu\text{g/g}$. Five samples contained TOT, which resulted from impurities of commercially available DOT preparations and coexistence with DOT.

Disubstituted OTCs are mainly used in the plastic industry, particularly as stabilizers in poly(vinyl chloride). They are also used as catalysts in the productions of polyurethane forms and in the room-temperature vulcanization of silicones (9, 10). Origins of OTCs found in 15 samples can be classified as intentional addition to products for some effect (e.g., water resistivity) and carry over from materials such as poly(vinyl chloride). We assumed that OTCs detected in diaper covers A–E, bib A, outergarments, and shoe polish were used as catalysts with silicones to increase water resistivity because of the considerable amounts of DOT and the usage of their products. The amounts of DOT found are not astonishing, because textile products are silicone-coated using DOT as a catalyst at a percentage order. On other samples, OTC may come from carry over as catalysts and stabilizers for polyurethane and poly(vinyl chloride), respectively.

The toxicities of the OTCs are a concern for public health. Toxicological data of OTCs were stated in the literature (9–11). Barnes and Magee (12) and Barnes and Stoner (13) reported that disubstituted OTCs did not affect the central nervous system but they were potent irritants that could induce an inflammatory reaction in the bile duct. Also, DBTD was found to be the most toxic by studying the relationship of the chemical structure to the action of several disubstituted OTCs on the thymus and thymus-dependent lymphoid tissue (14–16). DOTD and TOTC are considered biologically unreactive when given

Table 3. Contents of organotin compounds in household commodities^a

Item	DBT, $\mu\text{g/g}$	DOT, $\mu\text{g/g}$	TOT, $\mu\text{g/g}$	Materials or ingredients
Diaper cover A	33.7	902.8	58.3	Cotton, polyester
Diaper cover B	8.9	1666.7	—	Polyester
Diaper cover C	—	743.4	128.5	Cotton
Diaper cover D	—	509.6	91.3	Polyester
Diaper cover E	—	288.0	33.6	Wool
Diaper cover F	3.7	24.4	—	Polyester, polyurethane
Bib A	—	312.5	—	Cotton, polyester
Bib B	—	59.7	—	Cotton, poly(vinyl chloride)
Bib C	—	48.9	—	Cotton, poly(vinyl chloride)
Sanitary panty A	—	144.4	—	Cotton, polyurethane, nylon
Sanitary panty B	5.5	—	—	Nylon, polyurethane
Outergarment	—	388.9	—	Cotton
Stockings	—	136.1	14.2	Nylon, polyurethane
Socks	—	34.2	—	Cotton, polyurethane, nylon
Shoe polish	—	326.4	—	Wax, lipid, organic solvent

^a Each value is the mean of duplicate determinations and expressed as its chloride form.

orally (11, 17-19). No skin lesions were observed for DOTD (10). We cannot determine dermal toxicity by the amounts detected in this study, because no examinations were performed on amounts contacting body surfaces and then being absorbed. However, our results offer little disturbance, judging from the above toxicological data. This project was a small-scale survey of OTC in household commodities and does not reflect the prevalence in most items designated under the Law (1). However, our results showed the occurrence of OTC compounds at high concentrations. We plan on constructing a sample preparation including DPT and continuing the survey of OTCs in household commodities for accumulation of further data.

Acknowledgment

We are much obliged to Ikai Y. for GC/MS operation.

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Safety data sheet

MERCK
Schuchardt

Dr. Theodor
Schuchardt & Co.

According to EC Directive 91/155/EEC
02.2001 from CD-ROM 2001/1 Date of issue: 08.07.1999 Supersedes edition of 27.01.1999

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the product

Catalogue No.: 808390
Product name: Tributyltin chloride for synthesis

Manufacturer/supplier identification

Company: Dr. Theodor Schuchardt & Co * 85662 Hohenbrunn * Germany *
Tel: +49 8102/802-0
Emergency telephone No.: Please contact the regional Merck representation
in your country.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Synonyms

Chlorotributyltin, Chlorotributylstannane

CAS-No.: 1461-22-9 EC-Index-No.: 050-008-00-3
M: 325.49 g/mol EC-No.: 215-958-7
Molecular formula: $C_{12}H_{27}ClSn$
(Hill)

3. Hazards identification

Harmful in contact with skin. Toxic if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. First aid measures

After inhalation: fresh air. If necessary, apply mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or mechanical ventilation.
After skin contact: wash off with plenty of water. Dab with polyethylene glycol 400. Immediately remove contaminated clothing.
After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes with the eyelid held wide open. Immediately summon eye specialist.
After swallowing: if victim is still conscious, make him drink plenty of water, induce vomiting, administer activated charcoal (20 - 40 g in 10% slurry). Immediately summon doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media:
Water, CO₂, foam, powder.

Special risks:

Combustible. Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire. The following may develop in event of fire: hydrochloric acid.

Special protective equipment for fire fighting:

Do not stay in dangerous zone without suitable chemical protection clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other information:

Prevent fire-fighting water from entering surface water or groundwater.

Catalogue No.: 808390
Product name: Tributyltin chloride for synthesis

6. Accidental release measures

Person-related precautionary measures:

Do not inhale vapours/aerosols. Avoid substance contact. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Environmental-protection measures:

Do not allow to enter sewerage system.

Procedures for cleaning / absorption:

Take up with liquid-absorbent material (e.g. Chemizorb®). Forward for disposal. Clean up affected area.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Work under hood. Do not inhale substance.

Storage:

Tightly closed in a well-ventilated place. Accessible only for authorised persons. At +15°C to +25°C.

Dry.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Specific control parameter

German regulations

MAK Germany (max. workplace conc.)

Name Tri-n-butyltin compounds (as TBTO)

Value 0.0021 ml/m³

0.05 mg/m³

Peak limit I local irritating substance

Embryotoxic cat. C no risk expected by maintaining TLV

Name Tin compounds, organic (as Sn)

Value 0.1 mg/m³ inhalable dust

Peak limit II,1 resorptive substance, 2 x TLV

Embryotoxic cat. D classification not still possible in A-C categories

Skin resorption Risk of skin absorption

Catalogue No.: 808390
Product name: Tributyltin chloride for synthesis

Personal protective equipment:

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Respiratory protection: required when vapours/aerosols are generated. required when dusts are generated.

Eye protection: required

Hand protection: required

Industrial hygiene:

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply skin- protective barrier cream. Wash hands and face after working with substance. Under no circumstances eat or drink at workplace. Work under hood. Do not inhale substance.

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply skin- protective barrier cream. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form:	liquid		
Colour:	colourless		
Odour:	slightly pungent		
pH value		not available	
Viscosity dynamic	(20 °C)	7	mPa*s
Melting point		-9	°C
Boiling point	(13 hPa)	140	°C
Ignition temperature		> 150	°C
Flash point		> 100	°C
Explosion limits	lower	not available	
	upper	not available	
Vapour pressure	(20 °C)	< 0.01	hPa
Density	(20 °C)	1.20	g/cm ³
Solubility in			
water	(20 °C)	insoluble	
ethanol	(20 °C)	soluble	
ether	(20 °C)	soluble	

10. Stability and reactivity*Conditions to be avoided*

no information available

Substances to be avoided

oxidizing agent.

Hazardous decomposition products

in the event of fire: See chapter 5.

Catalogue No.: 808390
Product name: Tributyltin chloride for synthesis

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

LD₅₀ (oral, rat): 122 mg/kg.

Subacute to chronic toxicity

The possibility of an embryotoxic effect has not yet been fully assessed.

Further toxicological information

After inhalation of vapours: Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract.

After skin contact: Irritations. Danger of skin absorption.

After eye contact: Irritations.

After swallowing: irritations of mucous membranes in the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract.

The following applies to organic tin compounds in general: systemic effect: CNS disorders (spasms, narcosis, respiratory paralysis).

Further data

The product should be handled with the care usual when dealing with chemicals.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxic effects:

Highly toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Fish toxicity: fish LC₅₀: 0.02 mg/l /48 h.

Daphnia toxicity: Daphnia EC₅₀: 0.004 mg/l.

Further ecologic data:

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Product:

There are no uniform EC Regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. The disposal of the latter is regulated in the EC member countries through corresponding laws and regulations. We recommend that you contact either the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste.

Packaging:

Disposal in compliance with official regulations. Handle contaminated packaging in the same way as the substance itself. If not officially specified differently, non-contaminated packaging may be treated like household waste or recycled.

Catalogue No.: 808390
Product name: Tributyltin chloride for synthesis

14. Transport information

Land transport GGVS, GGVE, ADR, RID
Classification 6.1/32c
Name 2788 ORGANISCHE ZINNVERBINDUNG, FLUESSIG,
N.A.G.(TRIBUTYLZINNCHLORID)

River transport ADN, ADNR
Classification not tested

Sea transport IMDG, GGVSee
Classification 6.1/UN 2788/PG III
Ems 6.1-0
MFAG 545
Name ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, LIQUID,
N.O.S.(TRIBUTYL TINCHLORIDE)

Air transport ICAO, IATA
Classification 6.1/UN 2788/PG III
Name ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, LIQUID, N.O.S.

The transport regulations are cited according to international regulations and in the form applicable in Germany (GGVS/GGVE). Possible national deviations in other countries are not considered.

15. Regulatory information*Labelling according to EC Directives*

Symbol: T Toxic
N Dangerous for the environment

R-phrases: 21-25-36/38-48/23/25-50/53
Harmful in contact with skin. Toxic if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-phrases: 35-36/37/39-45-60-61 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

EC-No.: 215-958-7 EC label

Catalogue No.: 808390
Product name: Tributyltin chloride for synthesis

16. Other information

Reason for alteration

Change in labelling.
Addition in the chapter toxicology.
Addition in the chapter ecology.
General update.

Regional representation:

This information is given on the authorised Safety Data Sheet
for your country.

The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge. It characterizes the product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

Safety data sheet

MERCK
Schuchardt

Dr. Theodor
Schuchardt & Co.

According to EC Directive 91/155/EEC
02.2001 from CD-ROM 2001/1 Date of issue: 21.09.1999 Supersedes edition of 30.10.1998

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the product

Catalogue No.: 808395
Product name: Triphenyltin chloride for synthesis

Manufacturer/supplier identification

Company: Dr. Theodor Schuchardt & Co * 85662 Hohenbrunn * Germany *
Tel: +49 8102/802-0
Emergency telephone No.: Please contact the regional Merck representation
in your country.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Synonyms

Chlorotriphenylstannane, Chlorotriphenyltin, Triphenylchlorotin

CAS-No.:	639-58-7	EC-Index-No.:	050-011-00-X
M:	385.46 g/mol	EC-No.:	211-358-4
Molecular formula: (Hill)	$C_{18}H_{15}ClSn$		

3. Hazards identification

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. First aid measures

After inhalation: fresh air. If necessary, apply mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or mechanical ventilation.
After skin contact: wash off with plenty of water. Dab with polyethylene glycol 400. Immediately remove contaminated clothing.
After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes with the eyelid held wide open. Immediately summon eye specialist.
After swallowing: make victim drink plenty of water, induce vomiting. Immediately summon doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media:
Water, CO₂, foam, powder.

Special risks:

Combustible: Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire. The following may develop in event of fire: hydrochloric acid.

Special protective equipment for fire fighting:

Do not stay in dangerous zone without suitable chemical protection clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other information:

Prevent fire-fighting water from entering surface water or groundwater.

Catalogue No.: 808395
Product name: Triphenyltin chloride for synthesis

6. Accidental release measures

Person-related precautionary measures:

Avoid generation of dusts; do not inhale dusts. Avoid substance contact. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Environmental-protection measures:

Do not allow to enter sewerage system.

Procedures for cleaning / absorption:

Take up dry. Forward for disposal. Clean up affected area. Avoid generation of dusts.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

Work under hood. Do not inhale substance.

Storage:

At +15°C to +25°C. Tightly closed in a well-ventilated place. Accessible only for authorised persons.

Dry.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Specific control parameter

German regulations

MAK Germany (max. workplace conc.)

Name	Tin compounds, organic (as Sn)
Value	0.1 mg/m ³ inhalable dust
Peak limit	II,1 resorptive substance, 2 x TLV
Embryotoxic	cat. D classification not still possible in A-C categories
Skin resorption	Risk of skin absorption

Personal protective equipment:

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Respiratory protection: required when dusts are generated.

Eye protection: required

Hand protection: required

Industrial hygiene:

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply skin-protective barrier cream. Wash hands and face after working with substance. Under no circumstances eat or drink at workplace. Work under hood. Do not inhale substance.

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply skin-protective barrier cream. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

Catalogue No.: 808395
Product name: Triphenyltin chloride for synthesis

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form:		powder, finecrystalline
Colour:		white
Odour:		characteristic
pH value		not available
Melting point		102-105 °C
Boiling point		240 °C
Ignition temperature		> 250 °C
Flash point		> 150 °C
Explosion limits	lower upper	not available not available
Vapour pressure	(20 °C)	< 0.02 hPa
Density	(20 °C)	1.49 g/cm ³
Solubility in		
toluene	(20 °C)	soluble
water	(20 °C)	
acetone	(20 °C)	
Thermal decomposition		> 200 °C

10. Stability and reactivity

Conditions to be avoided

no information available

Substances to be avoided

no information available

Hazardous decomposition products

in the event of fire: See chapter 5.

Catalogue No.: 808395
Product name: Triphenyltin chloride for synthesis

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

LD₅₀ (oral, rat): 118-238 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (dermal, rabbit): >1000 mg/kg

The literature data available to us do not conform with the labelling prescribed by the EC. The EC has dossiers which have not been published.

Subacute to chronic toxicity

The possibility of an embryotoxic effect has not yet been fully assessed.

Further toxicological information

After skin contact: Danger of skin absorption.

The following applies to organic tin compounds in general: systemic effect: CNS disorders (spasms, narcosis, respiratory paralysis).

No description of any further symptoms is available.

Further data

The product should be handled with the care usual when dealing with chemicals.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxic effects:
Fish toxicity:
fish LC₅₀: 0.1 mg/l /48 h
Daphnia toxicity:
Daphnia EC₅₀: 0.1 mg/l

Further ecologic data:
Highly toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Product:

There are no uniform EC Regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. The disposal of the latter is regulated in the EC member countries through corresponding laws and regulations. We recommend that you contact either the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste.

Packaging:

Disposal in compliance with official regulations. Handle contaminated packaging in the same way as the substance itself. If not officially specified differently, non-contaminated packaging may be treated like household waste or recycled.

Catalogue No.: 808395
Product name: Triphenyltin chloride for synthesis

14. Transport information

Land transport	GGVS, GGVE, ADR, RID
Classification	6.1/32c
Name	3146 ORGANISCHE ZINNVERBINDUNG, FEST, N.A.G. (TRIPHENYLZINNCHLORID)
River transport	ADN, ADNR
Classification	not tested
Sea transport	IMDG, GGVSee
Classification	6.1/UN 3146/PG III
Ems	6.1-0
MFAG	545
Name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S. (TRIPHENYL TIN CHLORIDE)
Air transport	ICAO, IATA
Classification	6.1/UN 3146/PG III
Name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.

The transport regulations are cited according to international regulations and in the form applicable in Germany (GGVS/GGVE). Possible national deviations in other countries are not considered.

15. Regulatory information*Labelling according to EC Directives*

Symbol:	T N	Toxic Dangerous for the environment
R-phrases:	23/24/25-50/53	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
S-phrases:	26-27-28-45-60-61	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
EC-No.:	211-358-4	EC label

16. Other information*Reason for alteration*

Change in labelling.
General update.

Regional representation:

This information is given on the authorised Safety Data Sheet for your country.

Catalogue No.: 808395
Product name: Triphenyltin chloride for synthesis

The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge. It characterizes the product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

Safety data sheet

MERCK
Schuchardt

Dr. Theodor
Schuchardt & Co.

According to EC Directive 91/155/EEC

02.2001 from CD-ROM 2001/1 Date of issue: 12.07.1999 Supersedes edition of 22.02.1999

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the product

Catalogue No.: 808735
Product name: Tripropyltin chloride for synthesis

Manufacturer/supplier identification

Company: Dr. Theodor Schuchardt & Co * 85662 Hohenbrunn * Germany *
Tel: +49 8102/802-0
Emergency telephone No.: Please contact the regional Merck representation
in your country.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Synonyms

Chlorotripropyltin, Tripropylchlorotin, Chlorotripropylstannane

CAS-No.: 2279-76-7 EC-Index-No.: 050-007-00-8
M: 283.41 g/mol EC-No.: 218-910-3
Molecular formula: $C_9H_{21}ClSn$
(Hill)

3. Hazards identification

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. First aid measures

After inhalation: fresh air. Summon doctor.
After skin contact: wash off with plenty of water. Dab with polyethylene glycol 400.
Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Summon doctor.
After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes with the eyelid held wide open. Immediately summon eye specialist.
After swallowing: make the victim drink plenty of water, induce vomiting. Immediately summon doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media:
Water, CO₂, foam, powder.

Special risks:

Combustible. Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire. The following may develop in event of fire: hydrochloric acid.

Special protective equipment for fire fighting:

Do not stay in dangerous zone without suitable chemical protection clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other information:

Contain escaping vapours with water. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering surface water or groundwater.

Catalogue No.: 808735
Product name: Tripropyltin chloride for synthesis

6. Accidental release measures

Person-related precautionary measures:

Avoid substance contact. Do not inhale vapours/aerosols. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Environmental-protection measures:

Do not allow to enter sewerage system.

Procedures for cleaning / absorption:

Take up with liquid-absorbent material (e.g. Chemizorb®). Forward for disposal. Clean up affected area. Do not inhale vapours.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

Work under hood. Do not inhale substance.
Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols.

Storage:

Tightly closed in a well-ventilated place, away from sources of ignition and heat. Storage temperature: no restrictions. Accessible only for authorized persons.

Dry.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Specific control parameter

German regulations

MAK Germany (max. workplace conc.)

Name	Tin compounds, organic (as Sn)
Value	0.1 mg/m ³ inhalable dust
Peak limit	II,1 resorptive substance, 2 x TLV
Embryotoxic	cat. D classification not still possible in A-C categories
Skin resorption	Risk of skin absorption

Personal protective equipment:

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Respiratory protection: required when vapours/aerosols are generated. required when dusts are generated.

Eye protection: required

Hand protection: required

Industrial hygiene:

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply skin- protective barrier cream. Wash hands and face after working with substance. Under no circumstances eat or drink at workplace. Work under hood. Do not inhale substance.

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply skin- protective barrier cream. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

Catalogue No.: 808735
Product name: Tripropyltin chloride for synthesis

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form:	liquid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	
pH value	not available
Melting point	-23 °C
Boiling point	not available
Ignition temperature	not available
Flash point	95 °C
Explosion limits	lower not available upper not available
Density	(20 °C) 1.29 g/cm ³
Solubility in Water	not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Conditions to be avoided

no information available.

Substances to be avoided

no information available

Hazardous decomposition products

in the event of fire: See chapter 5.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Appropriate quantitative data on the toxicity of this product are not available.

Subacute to chronic toxicity

The possibility of an embryotoxic effect has not yet been fully assessed.

Further toxicological information

After inhalation: We have no description of any toxic symptoms.

After skin contact: Danger of skin absorption.

After swallowing: We have no description of any toxic symptoms.

The following applies to organic tin compounds in general: systemic effect: CNS disorders (spasms, narcosis, respiratory paralysis).

Further data

The product should be handled with the care usual when dealing with chemicals.

Catalogue No.: 808735
Product name: Tripropyltin chloride for synthesis

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxic effects:

Highly toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The substance has been classified according to the labelling specified by the EC. The corresponding data have not been published.

Further ecologic data:

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Product:

There are no uniform EC Regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. The disposal of the latter is regulated in the EC member countries through corresponding laws and regulations. We recommend that you contact either the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste.

Packaging:

Disposal in compliance with official regulations. Handle contaminated packaging in the same way as the substance itself. If not officially specified differently, non-contaminated packaging may be treated like household waste or recycled.

14. Transport information

Land transport	GGVS, GGVE, ADR, RID
Classification	6.1/32b
Name	2788 ORGANISCHE ZINNVERBINDUNG, FLUESSIG, N.A.G.(TRIPROPYLZINNCH LORID)
River transport	ADN, ADN R
Classification	not tested
Sea transport	IMDG, GGVSee
Classification	6.1/UN 2788/PG II
Ems	6.1-0
MFAG	545
Name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, LIQUID, N.O.S.(TRIPROPYL TIN CHLORIDE)
Air transport	ICAO, IATA
Classification	6.1/UN 2788/PG II
Name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, LIQUID, N.O.S.

The transport regulations are cited according to international regulations and in the form applicable in Germany (GGVS/GGVE). Possible national deviations in other countries are not considered.

Catalogue No.: 808735
Product name: Tripropyltin chloride for synthesis

15. Regulatory information

Labelling according to EC Directives

Symbol:	T N	Toxic Dangerous for the environment
R-phrases:	23/24/25-50/53	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
S-phrases:	26-27-28-45-60-61	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
EC-No.:	218-910-3	EC label

16. Other information

Reason for alteration

Change in labelling.
Addition in the chapter ecology.

General update.

Regional representation:

This information is given on the authorised Safety Data Sheet for your country.

The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge. It characterizes the product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

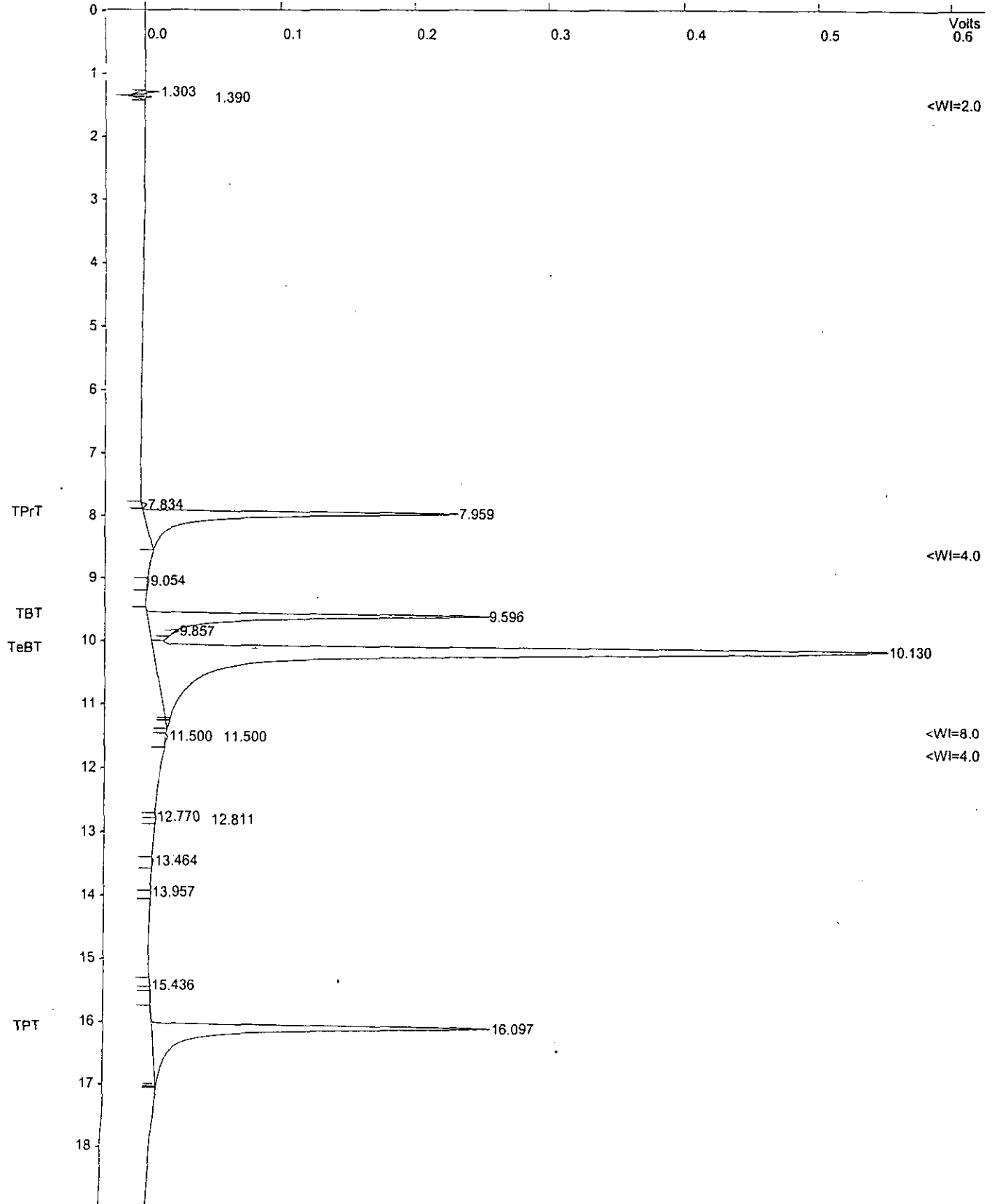
Title :
Run File : C:\Star\data\diamper-a-add.run
Method File : C:\Star\PFPP_tin_split.mth
Sample ID : diamper-a-add

Injection Date: 2002/12/2 PM 08:56 Calculation Date: 2002/12/2 PM 09:15

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFPP Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-lab0-dae-lbe9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 267 Zero Offset = 4%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



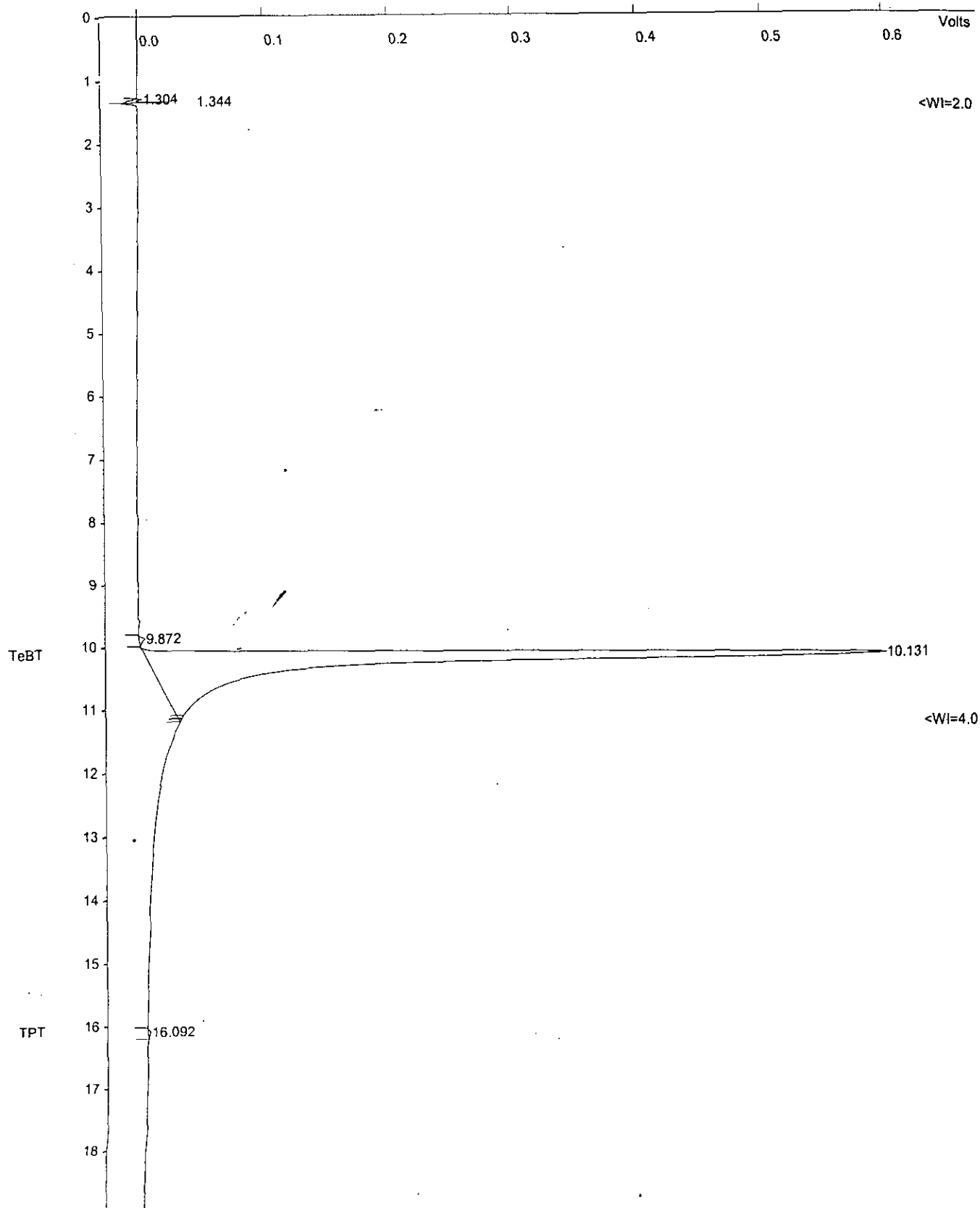
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Run File : C:\Star\data\diamper-b.run
Method File : C:\Star\PPFD_tin_split.mth
Sample ID : diamper-B

Injection Date: 2002/12/2 PM 08:09 Calculation Date: 2002/12/2 PM 08:28

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PPFD Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-1ab0-dae-1be9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 289 Zero Offset = 4%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



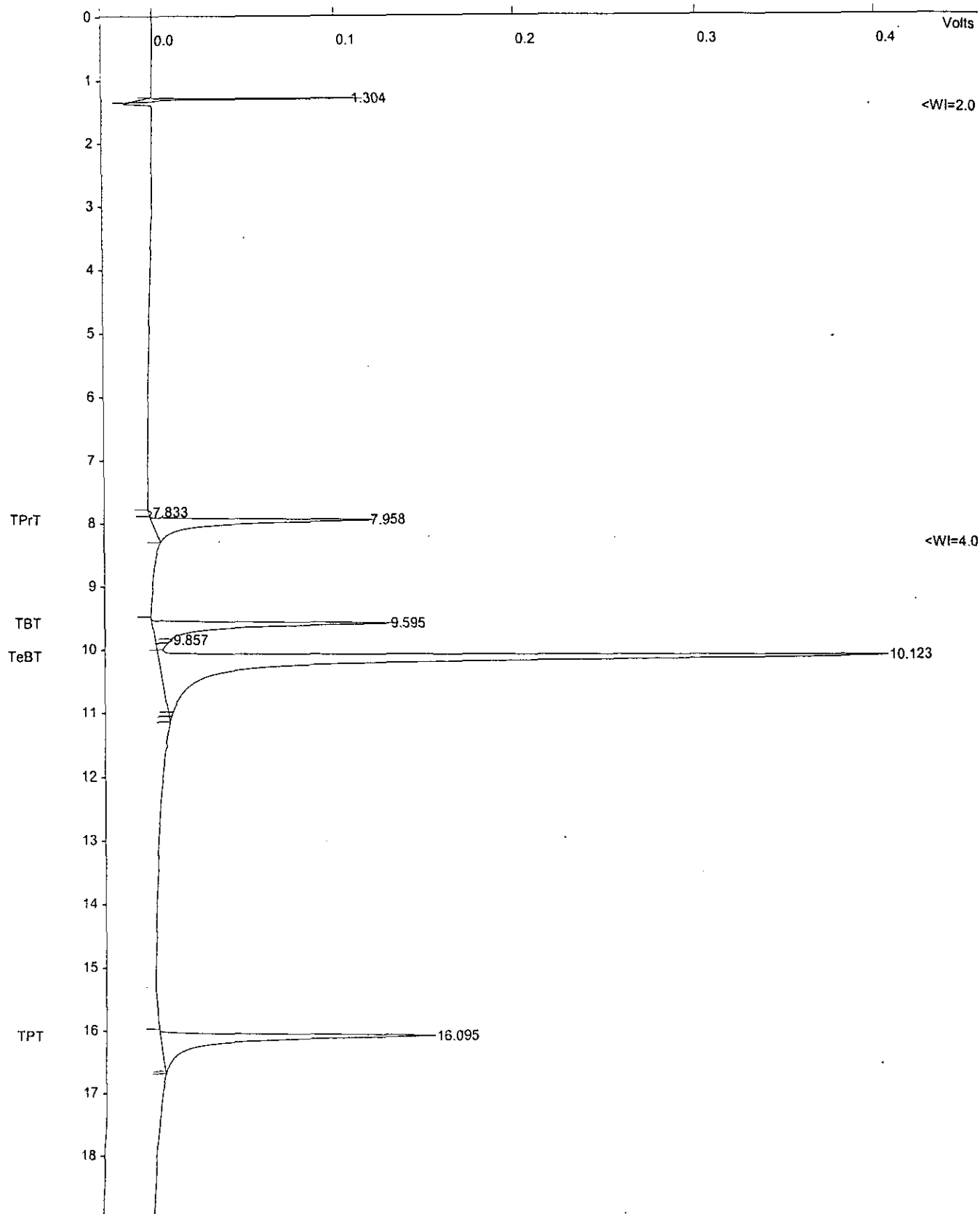
Title :
Run File : C:\Star\data\diamper-b-add.run
Method File : C:\Star\PPFD_tin_split.mth
Sample ID : diamper-b-add

Injection Date: 2002/12/2 PM 09:20 Calculation Date: 2002/12/2 PM 09:39

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFPD Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-1a60-dae-1be9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 199 Zero Offset = 5%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



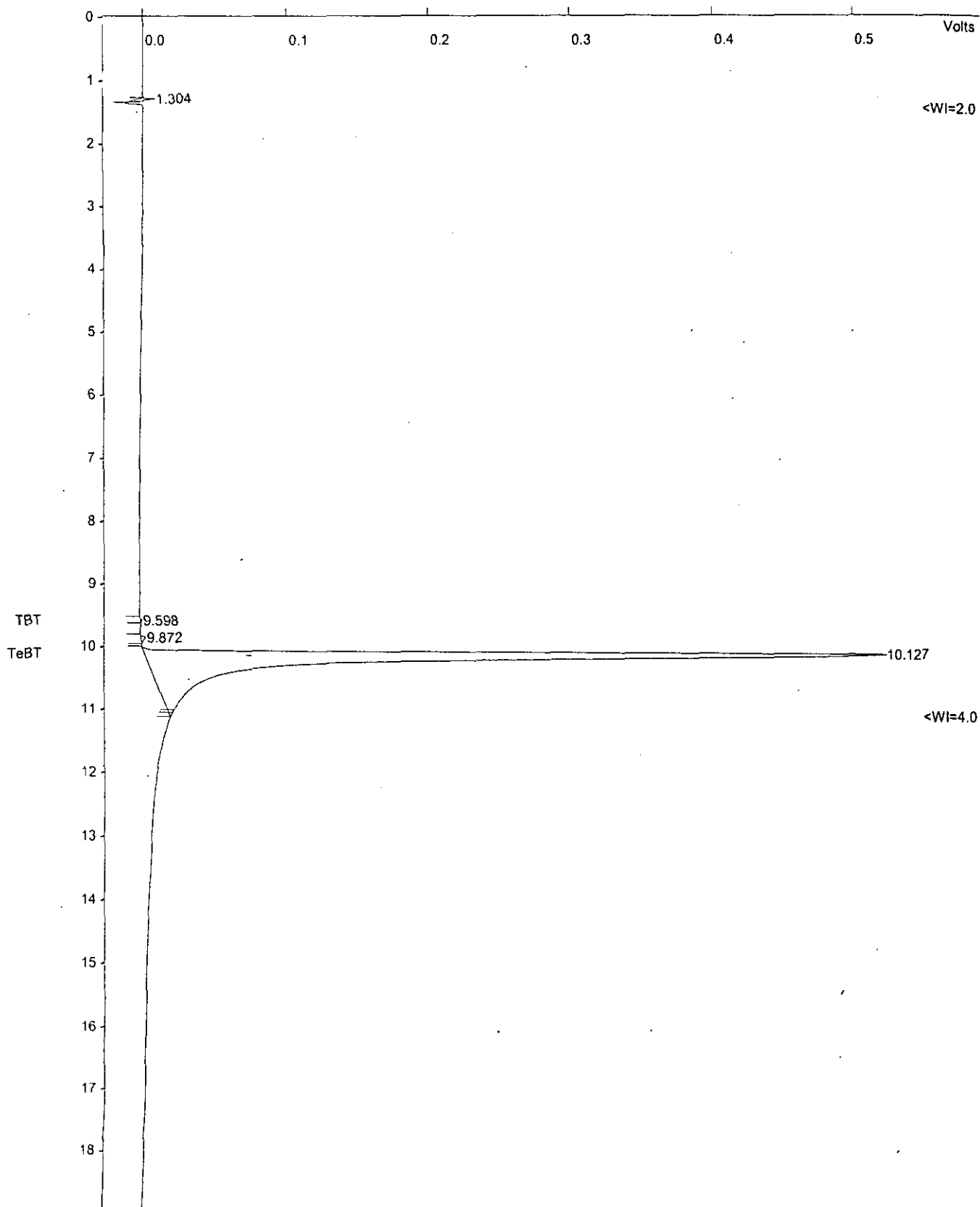
Title :
Run File : C:\Star\data\diamper-c.run
Method File : C:\Star\PFDP_tin_split.mth
Sample ID : diamper-c

Injection Date: 2002/12/2 PM 08:33 Calculation Date: 2002/12/2 PM 08:52

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFDP Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-1a60-dae-1be9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 253 Zero Offset = 4%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



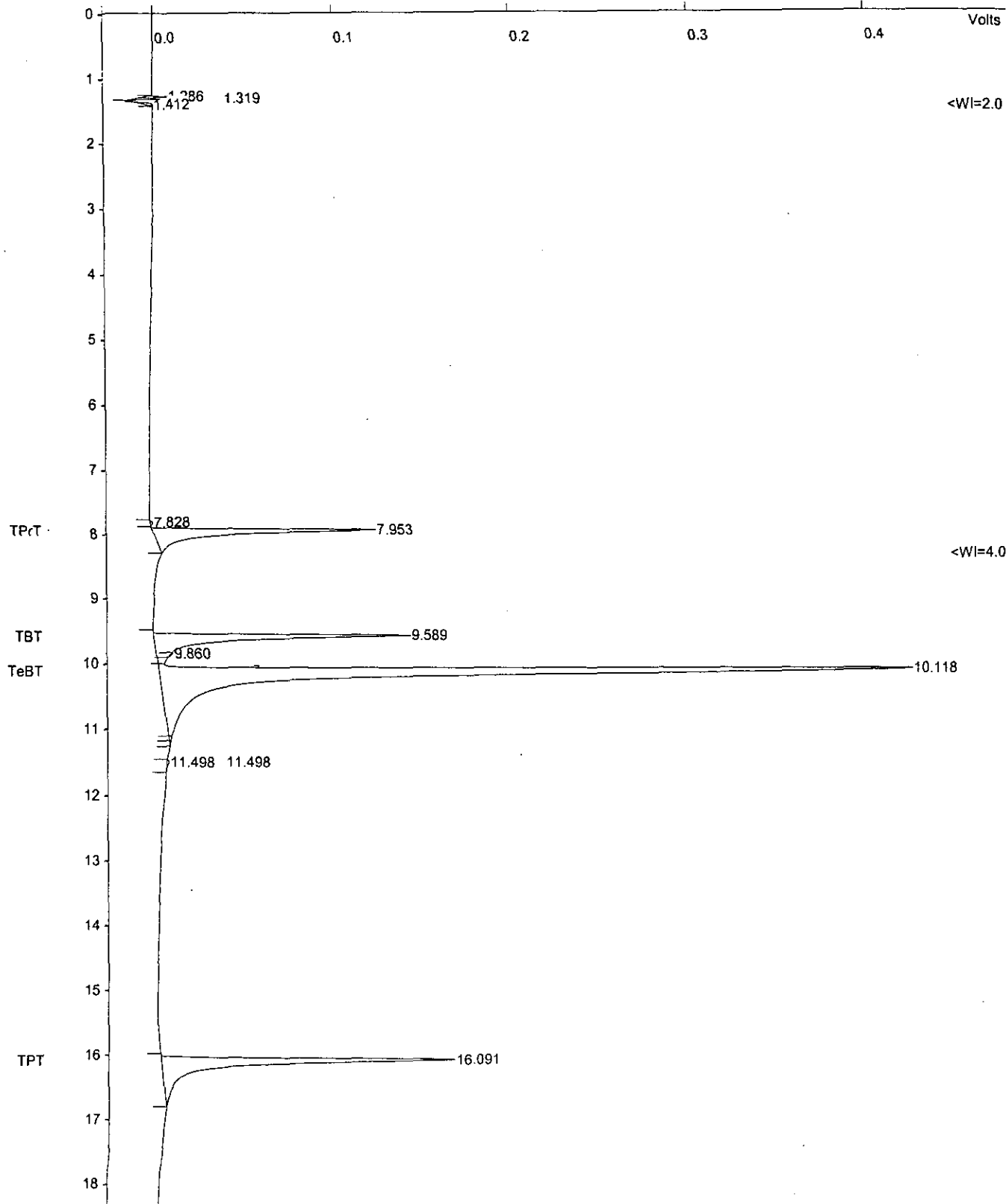
File :
Run File : C:\Star\data\diamper-c-add.run
Method File : C:\Star\PFPP_tin_split.mth
Sample ID : diamper-c-add

Injection Date: 2002/12/2 PM 09:44 Calculation Date: 2002/12/2 PM 10:03

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFPP Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-lab0-dae-lbe9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 20dB Zero Offset = 5%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



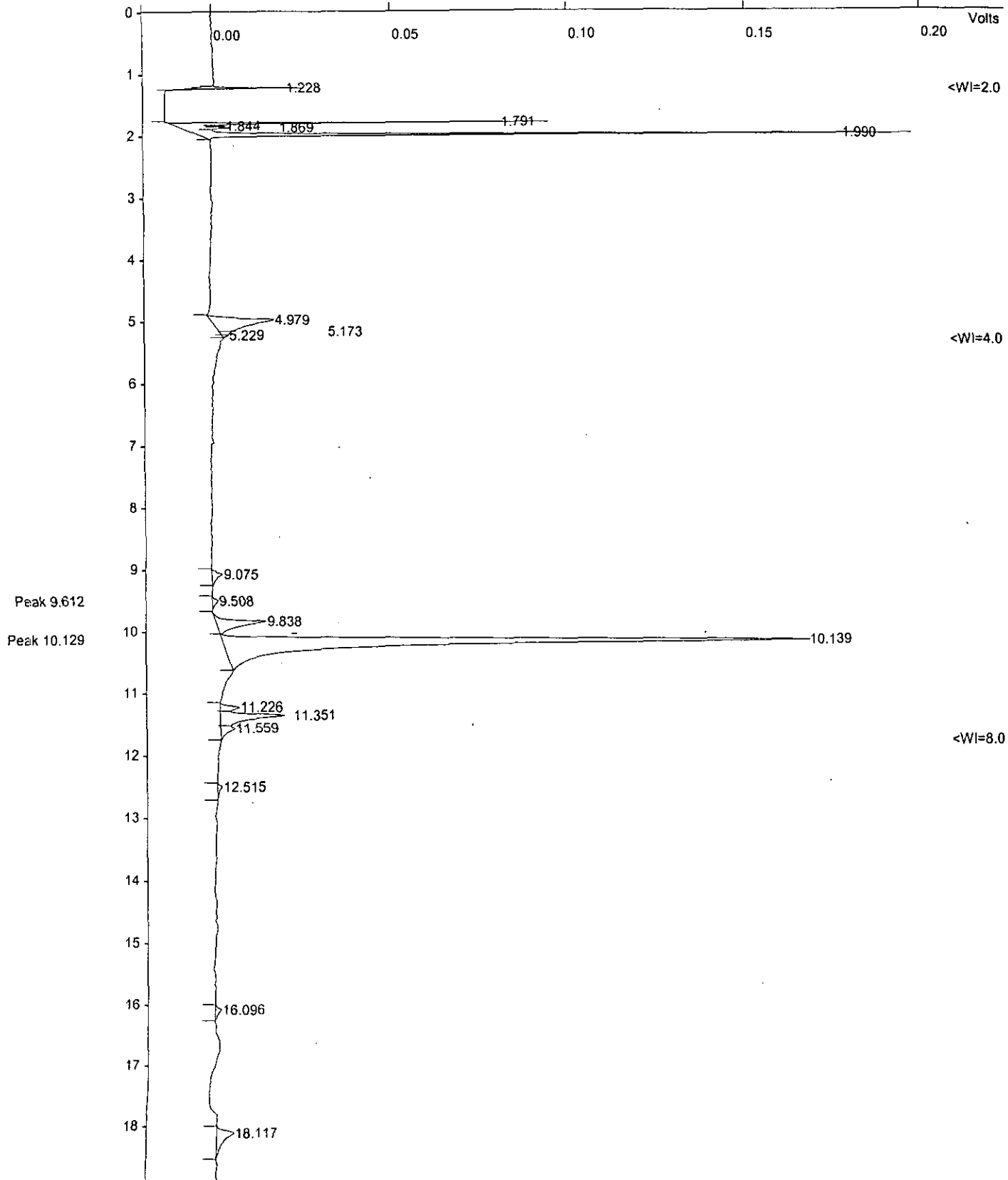
Title :
Run File : C:\Star\data\w-samp1-911221.run
Method File : C:\Star\PPFD_tin_test2.mth
Sample ID : w-samp1-911221

Injection Date: 2002/12/22 PM 02:38 Calculation Date: 2002/12/22 PM 02:57

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFPD Run Time : 18.982 min

* Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-1a60-dae-1be9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 99 Zero Offset = 8%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



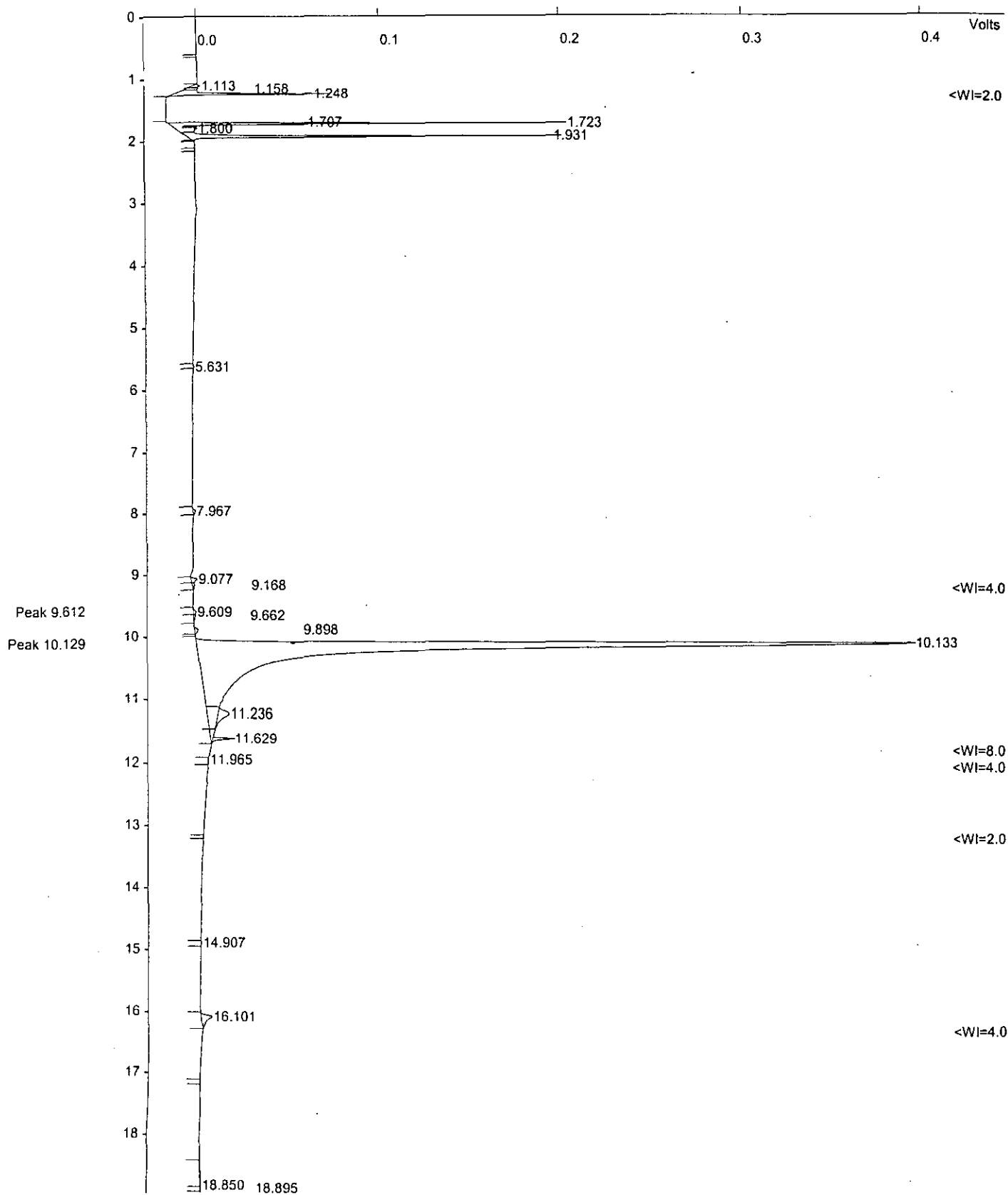
File :
Run File : C:\Star\data\c-sample2-920117001.run
Method File : C:\Star\PPFD_tin_test2.mth
Sample ID : c-sample2-920117

Injection Date: 2003/1/17 PM 08:10 Calculation Date: 2003/1/17 PM 08:29

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFPD Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-1a60-dae-1be9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 194 Zero Offset = 6%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00



Title :
Run File : C:\Star\data\c-sample3-920117.run
Method File : C:\Star\PFDP_tin_test2.mth
Sample ID : c-sample3-920117

Injection Date: 2003/1/17 PM 08:34 Calculation Date: 2003/1/17 PM 08:53

Operator : lin Detector Type: 3800 (10 Volts)
Workstation: CHNA Bus Address : 44
Instrument : Varian Star #1 Sample Rate : 10.00 Hz
Channel : Rear = PFDP Run Time : 18.982 min

** Star Chromatography Workstation (Demo) Version 5.31 ** 05000-1a60-dae-1be9 **

Chart Speed = 1.14 cm/min Attenuation = 179 Zero Offset = 6%
Start Time = 0.000 min End Time = 18.980 min Min / Tick = 1.00

