

## ANALYSIS OF POLYHALOGENATED DIBENZOFURANS AND DIBENZO(P)DIOXINS (PXDF/Ds) IN THE SCOPE OF AN INTERLABORATORY TEST

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### 1. Introduction

A dust/soot sample was analyzed for polychlorinated dibenzofurans and dibenzo(p)dioxins (PCDF/Ds), polybrominated dibenzofurans and dibenzo(p)dioxins (PBDF/Ds) and mixed halogenated (bromine/chlorine) dibenzofurans and dibenzo(p)dioxins (PBCDF/Ds) by the laboratories of GfA and ITU in the scope of an interlaboratory test. While in the past a lot of interlaboratory tests have been realized with regard to the analysis of PCDF/Ds, the main objective of this work, which was performed with a view to emission measurements at a waste incineration plant, was the analysis of PBDF/Ds and PBCDF/Ds.

### 2. Methods

Each laboratory analyzed a part of the original solid sample as well as a part of the sample extract which was prepared by the other laboratory; each laboratory applied its own methods for extraction, clean-up and analysis of the PXDF/Ds. Partly, double and triple analyses were carried out. A general description of the methods is given as follows:

After soxhlet extraction of the solid sample with toluene the extract was divided into two portions; one portion was exchanged with the other laboratory. Each extraction portion was supplied with a mixture of <sup>13</sup>C-labeled PXDF/D quantification standards and cleaned-up in several steps. Finally, further <sup>13</sup>C-labeled standards were added to the samples for determination of recovery rates of the first added quantification standards. The consecutive analyses were carried out by high resolution gas chromatography combined with high resolution as well as low resolution mass spectroscopy.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The results of the analyses are shown as total values and I-TEQ values in the figures 1 to 3. Although the sample treatment and analytical steps were not disputed between the laboratories prior to performing the analyses, the results for PCDF/Ds, PBDF/Ds and PBCDF/Ds of the two laboratories are in good accordance considering that the matrix was relatively difficult

# REF/QC

to analyze due to high carbon concentrations. As shown in figure 1 Tetra- to OctaCDF/Ds could be detected in all analyses. The I-TEQ values that are calculated to assess PCDF/D concentrations differ 15 % maximum from the mean value of all analyses performed. Also Tetra- to HexaBDF/Ds and partly HeptaBDF/Ds were detected and determined with good agreement between the two laboratories (fig 2).

Systematical differences between the results presented by the two laboratories can only be observed for PBCDF/Ds (fig 3). While PBCDDs could only be detected by ITU using high resolution mass spectroscopy, these compounds were not detected by GfA using low resolution mass spectroscopy. Within the PBCDFs GfA usually found higher concentration values than ITU. These differences are probably due to different clean-up procedures or to the quality of the  $^{12}\text{C}$  standards. Additional tests should be done to find out the reasons for these differences.

As expected, the dispersion of individual results from multiple analyses performed by GfA increases from PCDF/Ds over PBDF/Ds to PBCDF/Ds. Qualitative differences between the extraction methods of the two laboratories cannot be determined.

#### 4. Acknowledment

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Fig. 1

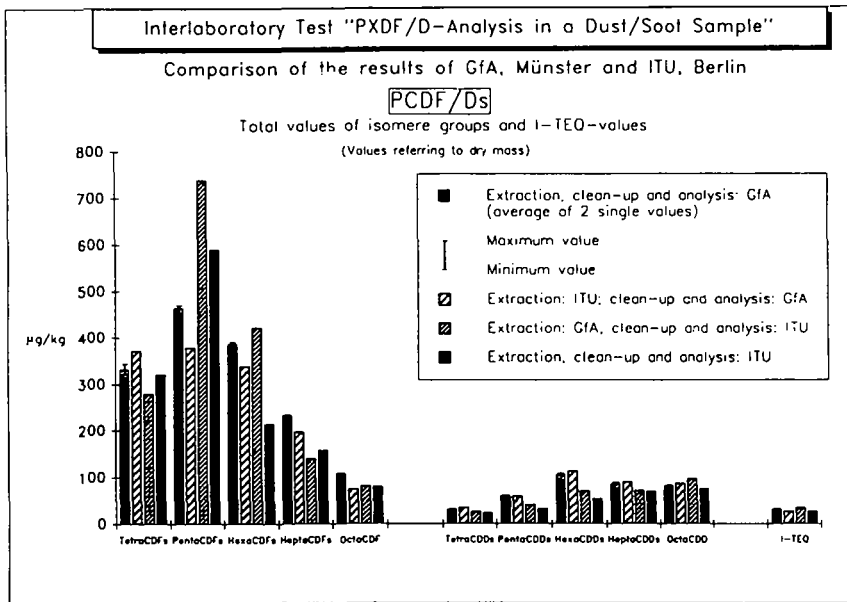


Fig. 2

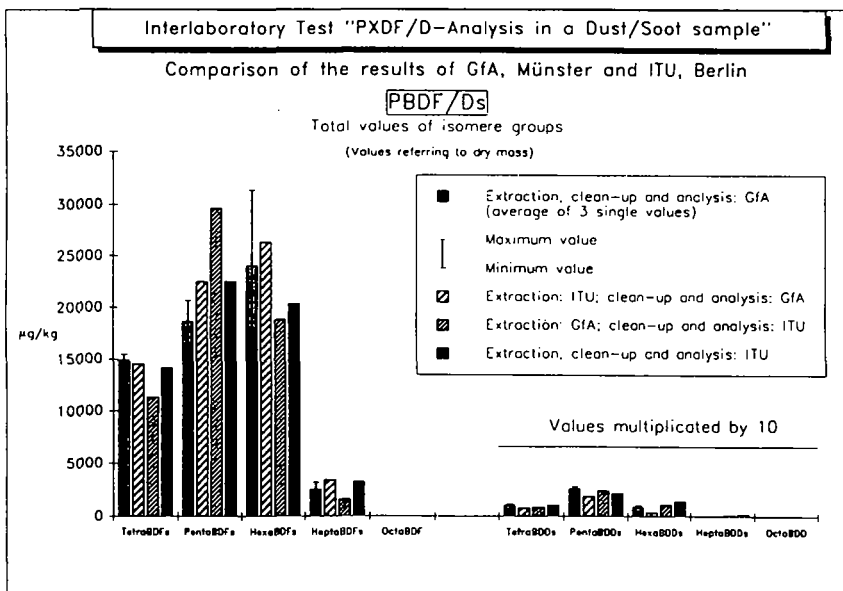


Fig. 3

