

DOI: 10.7524/j.issn.0254-6108.2020022201

王永越, 杨晓萌, 刘昱喆, 等. 室内环境中传统与新型溴代阻燃剂的采样方法研究进展[J]. 环境化学, 2020, 39(11): 3050-3063.

WANG Yongyue, YANG Xiaomeng, LIU Yuzhe, et al. Sampling methods for legacy and novel brominated flame retardants in indoor environment [J]. Environmental Chemistry, 2020, 39(11): 3050-3063.

室内环境中传统与新型溴代阻燃剂的采样方法研究进展*

王永越 杨晓萌 刘昱喆 张清 肖鸿雁 姚义鸣** 孙红文

(南开大学环境科学与工程学院, 教育部环境污染过程与基准教育部重点实验室, 天津, 300071)

摘要 溴代阻燃剂(brominated flame retardants, BFRs)是一类性质稳定、效果出色的阻燃剂,作为工业添加剂被广泛应用于生活用品、电子电器以及织物的生产过程中,在全球正被大量使用.由于这些产品大多在室内使用,是BFRs人体暴露的主要来源.近年来,传统与新型BFRs在室内环境中常被同时检出,且BFRs在室内环境中的浓度普遍比室外更高,因此,BFRs在室内环境中的污染特征与暴露风险受到越来越多的关注.本文对近年来全球范围内室内环境中BFRs的研究作了汇总与梳理,对比采样方法的差异,评价方法的适用环境.针对室内空气,被动采样与小流量主动采样都有普遍的应用,但由于被动采样耗时长,在目前的研究中更多用于浓度较低的室内环境;而小流量主动采样,虽然灵活性低,但采样效率高,在目前的研究中更多用于高浓度的室内环境.室内灰尘的采集方式大体上包括吸尘器和刷子采样,其中真空吸尘器采样效率高,虽然被普遍应用,但对灰尘扰动性强,有可能低估一些挥发性较强的低溴BFRs的浓度水平;因而,刷子也常作为室内灰尘的采样手段,虽然效率较低,但更多用于大量积尘的台面,能够降低对于细颗粒物的扰动.目前我国已成为室内环境中BFRs的主要研究地区之一,但针对新型BFRs的调查研究还不够全面,应加强对于室内空气和灰尘的多介质监测研究.因此,本文展望室内环境中BFRs采样手段应在保证满足多种类目标化合物的同步监测的同时,提高对于BFRs化合物的采集选择性,并鼓励更多空气与灰尘样品的配套分析研究,以期对我国室内环境中BFRs的调查研究手段提供参考.

关键词 BFRs, 室内空气, 室内灰尘, 采集方法, 污染现状.

Sampling methods for legacy and novel brominated flame retardants in indoor environment

WANG Yongyue YANG Xiaomeng LIU Yuzhe ZHANG Qing XIAO Hongyan
YAO Yiming** SUN Hongwen

(College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Nankai University, MOE Key Laboratory of Environmental Pollution Processes and Criteria, Nankai University, Tianjin, 300071, China)

Abstract: Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs) are a series of stable and outstanding flame retardants and have been used in large quantities worldwide in manufacturing processes of human daily uses, electronics and textiles. These products are mostly used in indoor environment thus become main human exposure sources. So far, legacy and novel BFRs have been frequently detected

2020年2月22日收稿(Received: February 22, 2020).

* 国家自然科学基金(NSFC41807356, 41573097, 41603101), 天津市自然科学基金(19JCQNJC07400, 18JCQNJC09200)和国家级大学生创新创业训练计划(201810055111)资助.

Supported by the Tianjin Natural Science Foundation (NSFC41807356, 41573097, 41603101), National Natural Science Foundation of China (19JCQNJC07400, 18JCQNJC09200) and National Undergraduate Training Program for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (201810055111).

** 通讯联系人, Tel: 18722148386, E-mail: yimingyao@nankai.edu.cn

Corresponding author, Tel: 18722148386, E-mail: yimingyao@nankai.edu.cn

in indoor environment with levels higher than those in outdoor environment. As a result, contamination characteristics and human exposure risks of BFRs in indoor environment are gaining increasing concerns. This study summaries studies in recent years to compare their sampling methods and evaluate the suitable conditions. As for indoor air, passive sampling and low-volume active sampling are both widely used. Passive sampling takes more time and has been adopted more frequently in the indoor environment of comparatively low BFR concentrations. Low-volume active sampling is less flexible but with good efficiency, and it is deployed more often in the indoor environment of comparatively high BFR concentrations in the literature. Sampling methods for indoor dust usually take vacuum cleaners and brushes. Despite of frequent application and high efficiency, vacuum cleaners may strongly remobilize precipitated dust, thus possibly lead to underestimated levels of low-brominated compounds, which are of higher volatility. Although with relatively low efficiency, brushes are often used to sample elevated surfaces with amounted dust without strongly remobilizing fine particles. For now, China has become one of the largest regions for studies on contamination characteristics of BFRs in indoor environment, but more researches on novel BFRs in indoor environment are needed to promote monitoring of multiple matrices for indoor air and dust. Therefore, this study proposes outlooks that methods of indoor sampling should focus on improving selectivity on BFR sampling while pursuing simultaneously monitoring multi-classes compounds and more researches are also encouraged for paired indoor air and dust samples, in expect to share fundamental ideas for study methodologies on BFRs in indoor environment in China.

Keywords: BFRs, indoor air, indoor dust, sampling method, contamination characteristics.

溴代阻燃剂(brominated flame retardants, BFRs)是一类分子结构中含有多个溴原子的有机工业添加剂,是合成高分子材料的重要制剂之一,其功能是使得合成材料具有难燃性、自熄性和消烟性.其实际效果在于火情发生初期时延缓燃烧,为逃生争取更多的黄金时间.BFRs种类繁多,各类的同系物更是纷繁复杂,主要可以分为添加型、反应型和高聚型三大类.添加型 BFRs 代表物质以六溴环十二烷(hexabromocyclododecanes, HBCDs)、多溴联苯醚(polybrominated diphenyl ethers, PBDEs)和多溴联苯(polybrominated biphenyls, PBBs);反应型 BFRs 则以四溴双酚 A(tetrabromobisphenol-A, TBBPA)和 2, 4, 6-三溴苯酚(2, 4, 6-tribromophenol, TBP)等为代表;高聚型 BFRs 主要有溴化聚苯乙烯、溴化环氧、四溴双酚 A 碳酸酯齐聚物等.目前,世界范围内的 BFRs 总消耗量增长迅速,2005 年为每年 311000 吨,到 2008 年增长为每年 410000 吨^[1],其中传统的 PBDEs 消耗量仍达到每年 40000 吨^[2].大量的研究表明, PBDEs 具有环境持久性和强生物蓄积性,对人体具有内分泌干扰性和神经发育毒性^[3-5].Tetra-BDEs 及 hepta-BDEs 分别是 penta-和 octa-BDEs 生产过程中的副产物,在市售含 PBDEs 混合物的产品中广泛存在,由于其具有环境持久性、生物累积性、毒性等负面效应,在 2004 年被欧盟提议禁止生产和使用,2009 年又被纳入《斯德哥尔摩公约》.2008 年欧洲开始禁止十溴联苯醚(deca-BDE, BDE-209)在电子和电气设备中的使用.2009—2013 年,美国也逐步停止生产和进口 BDE-209.2007 年,我国从禁止使用 penta-和 octa-BDEs 开始,作为替代品的 HBCDs 市场需求量逐渐增大,仅 2012 年我国 HBCDs 的年消费量就达到 22000 吨^[6].然而, HBCDs 的环境与人体暴露风险仍然较大^[7],因此于 2012 年被评定为持久性有机污染物(persistent organic compounds, POPs),2013 年被增列入《斯德哥尔摩公约》.

在这样的背景下,一系列新型溴代阻燃剂(novel BFRs, NBFRs)包括六溴苯(hexabromobenzene, HBB)十溴二苯乙烷(decabromodiphenyl ethane, DBDPE)、五溴甲苯(pentabromotoluene, PBT)和五溴乙苯(pentabromoethylbenzene, PBEB)等开始被广泛使用^[1].2009 年对全球 NBFRs 的年消耗量估计已经达到了 180000 吨^[1].有研究发现 2008—2014 年期间,2-乙基己基-2,3,4,5-四溴苯酸盐(2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate, EHTBB)以及双(2-乙基-1-己基)四溴邻苯二甲酸(bis(2-ethyl-1-hexyl)tetrabromophthalate, BEHTBP)在哈尔滨城市大气中的浓度呈现明显的上升趋势,在 3—6 年的时间内增加了 1 倍^[8].同期,从 2004 年开始 PBDEs 在我国不同主要城市(北京、广州以及天津)大气中的浓度水平平均呈下降趋势(2008 年接近 1000 $\text{pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ —2014 年 100 $\text{pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ 以下),而 NBFRs 的大气浓度水平在

2005—2014年期间却呈现增长的趋势(2004年 $200\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ —2014年近 $500\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$),甚至在北京和广州等主要城市中超过了PBDEs的浓度水平^[9].随着NBFRs在室外环境大气^[10-11]、水体^[12-13]、土壤^[14-17]和生物样品^[18]中的检出更为频繁,特别是在偏远极地地区的浓度逐年上升^[19-21],NBFRs的来源与环境行为已经受到越来越多的关注^[22].

目前普遍使用的BFRs主要以涂层或混杂的非化学键合的方式添加于工业产品和生活用品中,因此室内环境成为BFRs不断释放和积累的场所.已有的调查研究表明,家具、电子设备、皮革、化纤以及各种塑料制品都可能是传统BFRs和NBFRs重要的释放来源^[23-24].这导致BFRs不仅在室内空气中存在,在室内灰尘中也被广泛检出^[25-27].室内空气中BFRs的含量显著高于室外空气中的水平,约能达到1—3个数量级^[28],如PBDEs在瑞典室内空气中总浓度为 $33\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,而在室外则仅为 $1.1\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ^[29].但目前对于室内环境介质的调查研究中,样品的采集手段和监测的目标化合物各异,这给比较不同研究中室内环境的BFRs浓度水平带来更大的不确定性.同时高溴代BFRs可向低溴代BFRs转化^[25, 30],这也给同时监测室内环境中不同极性的BFRs带来挑战.

本综述汇总了近年室内空气和灰尘调查研究中采用的样品采集手段,阐明了采集手段对监测结果和风险评估的影响,并提出了样品采集方法可能的发展新思路.

1 室内空气中BFRs的采集方法 (Sampling methods for BFRs in indoor air)

室内空气的采样是对室内环境中BFRs浓度水平的监测和BFRs的人体呼吸暴露健康风险评价的重要途径.针对室内空气样品的采集技术,从采样的动力形式来看分为主动和被动型采集手段,在主动采样技术中采集方式还可根据空气流量大小进行划分.

表1汇总了近5年室内空气中BFRs的调查研究,其中9项研究来自中国,8项来自北美,10项来自欧洲和其他地区.从采集手段来看,27项研究中,有14项采用了主动采样手段,13项研究采用了被动采样手段,主动和被动采样手段都被目前室内空气BFRs监测所广泛采用.从目标化合物来看,8项研究仅监测了PBDEs,16项研究同时监测了PBDEs、NBFRs或HBCDs,其中NBFRs的报道主要集中于北美(美国、加拿大)与欧洲国家,但对我国室内空气中NBFRs的报道目前仅2项,Cao等^[31]对河南室内外颗粒物上载带的BFRs进行监控,并发现室内外浓度差异不大(室内 $\Sigma\text{PBDEs } 156.2\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$, $\Sigma\text{NBFRs } 119.5\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,室外 $\Sigma\text{PBDEs } 138.0\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$, $\Sigma\text{NBFRs } 155.8\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,中值),而Ding等^[11]同时对广州室内外空气中的PBDEs以及DBDPE进行研究,发现BFRs在室内空气中的中值浓度($\Sigma\text{PBDEs } 68.5\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,DBDPE $74.9\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)远低于室外($\Sigma\text{PBDEs } 404\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,DBDPE $127\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)以及国外的报道浓度,推测出现室内浓度更低的原因是BFRs在中国产品中使用得更少.近年来,除BFRs以外,研究更多地开始同时监测其他的阻燃剂目标物,如新型氯代阻燃剂得克隆(dechloraneplus,DPs)^[32-34]以及有机磷酸酯(organophosphorus esters,OPEs)^[29, 35-37]等.这成为室内空气调查研究的一个趋势之一.

被动采样技术目前被更多应用于室内环境空气中BFRs浓度水平的监测,可以反映BFRs的中长期平均浓度水平的变化.被动采样器常采用聚氨酯泡沫(polyurethane foam,PUF)盘作为BFRs的富集介质,能够同时富集空气中气态和颗粒态的BFRs,反映空气中BFRs的总态浓度水平^[38].有研究利用被动采样技术估算了PBDEs在北美室内办公环境中的释放量达 $87\text{—}550\text{ ng}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ^[39],在家庭环境中更是达到 $4000\text{ ng}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ^[40].在针对尼泊尔的室内空气调查中,利用PUF被动采样器得到的NBFRs的浓度水平($13.2\text{—}6270\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)比PBDEs($2.2\text{—}353\text{ pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)高出20—100倍^[41].

在此基础上,有研究发现在PUF上附载XAD-4填料粉末可以显著提高PUF盘对挥发性疏水有机物的富集容量,提高了有效采样体积,从而提高了痕量污染物的检出率^[42].在这种情况下,PUF可以仅作为填料载体,而XAD-4成为BFRs采样中主要的富集介质,因此有研究用玻璃容器替代PUF作为XAD-4的载体^[43].也有研究在PUF上使用别的富集介质的,如Okeme等^[35]采用聚二甲甲基硅氧烷(polydimethylsiloxane,PDMS)对低溴代阻燃剂进行富集,但其检测浓度仅仅为传统方法的一半.此外,也有研究不采用载体,直接以XAD-2填料作为介质进行采样,可能导致检测限较高而无法检出^[44].但由于被动采样器富集效率低,室内采样周期一般较长(1—3个月)^[45],无法反映空气浓度的日间变化,且采样体积需通过数学模型计算,模型受到空气流通速率和温湿度的影响^[46],这给不同室内环境间的浓

度估算和变化特征的比较带来更高的不确定性。在我国,关于室内空气中 BFRs 的调查十分有限,采用的方法不统一,数据之间的可比性不高。仅 Ding 等^[11]利用 PUF 盘被动采样器调查了室内外空气中 NBFRs 和 PBDEs 的浓度水平,发现室外空气中的浓度高于室内空气,一方面可能是室外工业来源的影响,但另一方面室内外由于气象条件的不同,被动采样器在室内外的有效采样体积可能具有很大差异,难以准确进行比较。

相对于被动采样技术,小流量的主动采样技术缩短了采样时间并提高了采样的效率,能够反映 BFRs 室内空气浓度水平的短期或瞬时变化特征。传统的主动采样技术一般利用 PUF 和 XAD-2 填料作为气态化合物的富集介质^[47],同时利用玻璃纤维滤膜(glass fiber filter, GFF)或石英纤维滤膜(quartz fiber filter, QFF)截流颗粒相化合物,以此作为 GFF-PUF(XAD-2)的形式进行采样。由于该体系具有富集效率高、能够区分空气样品中的气相和颗粒相的组分等特点,已经被广泛应用于针对 BFRs 的室外大气样品采集工作中^[48-49]。但在室内环境中,采样流量一般在 $10 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 以下。一般而言,可以根据室内环境的大小进行流量的选择, Vojta 等^[24]在研究中对较大房间采取了大流量主动采样($30 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$),而在小房间则采用了小流量的采样技术($2.3 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)。小流量主动采样技术与大流量类似^[50-51],但其 PUF 用量与尺寸上有明显区别。在大流量主动采样中,由于采样体积更大,PUF 柱的尺寸一般较大(直径 11 cm,厚度 25 mm),并有多组 PUF 盘串联;而小流量主动采样体积小,所需的 PUF 容积也小,其尺寸更小(直径 5.5 cm,厚度 50 mm)且一般不串联,较少情况下至多采用 2 个 PUF 柱串联^[24, 52]。

从目前的调查研究中来看,由于技术特点差异,主动采样与被动采样技术的应用场所具有不同的倾向性。主动采样技术以其采样体积小特点,更多地被应用于较高 BFRs 浓度的室内环境中,如电子拆解厂^[53-56]、机房以及实验室内^[24]等,而被动采样技术更多用于 BFRs 浓度相对较低的室内环境中,如家庭^[57]、办公室^[58-59]与护理中心^[36]等。对电子元件生产车间和办公室的室内空气监测^[60]发现电子产品是 PBDEs 和 NBFRs 的重要来源。目前还有研究采用主动采样对室内空气中颗粒物所携带的 BFRs 进行监测,并以此为基础对人体暴露风险进行评估^[31, 61-62],但绝大多数采用 GFF-PUF 进行采样的研究未能将颗粒相与气相浓度区分讨论,仅 Vojta 等^[24]分别列出了颗粒相与气相浓度(颗粒相: $\sum \text{PBDEs}$ 1.49—4.18 $\text{pg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$, $\sum \text{HBCDs}$ 未检出—0.659 $\text{pg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;气相: $\sum \text{PBDEs}$ 0.718—2.43 $\text{pg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$, $\sum \text{HBCDs}$ 0.784—6.72 $\text{pg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;均值)。值得注意的是,相比起 HBCDs 几乎只分布于颗粒相中而言,PBDEs 在气相与空气相中具有相当的分布,除去其 $\lg K_{\text{OA}}$ 值(BDE-209 为 13.21^[63])略低于 HBCDs(14.17—14.43^[64])的原因外,还可能是因其来源不同。HBCDs 的 $\lg K_{\text{OA}}$ 较高,本身从颗粒物释放更多,而 PBDEs 多是从室内环境挥发,低溴 BDEs 更是可能存在直接挥发以及再平衡的过程,因此常处于未稳态,因此与 HBCDs 有着不同的气粒分布特征^[65-66]。总体而言,主动采样技术采样效率高,可以反映 BFRs 室内空气浓度水平的短期或瞬时变化特征。

以 PUF 作为基质的采样手段在前期净化和后期提取时均需索式提取^[67]或加压溶剂萃取^[68]等,操作过程相对繁琐,溶剂消耗量大,在过程中可能引起目标化合物的损失且具有较高的背景污染风险。因此,为了简化实验操作流程,减少不确定性因素的干扰,有研究直接利用固相萃取(solid-phase extraction, SPE)小柱作为采集介质来采集室内空气中不同极性的新型污染物^[69-70]。如 Jahnke 等^[71]采用 5 g 羟基化聚苯乙烯-二乙烯基苯共聚物填料的 SPE 柱以及 Yao 等^[69]采用上下层分别为 HC-C18 和 WAX 填料各 250 mg 的 6 mL SPE 小柱对室内空气中的全(多)氟化合物进行采样, Staaf 等^[70]采用 25 mg 氨基衍生硅胶填料的 1 mL SPE 小柱对室内空气中的 OPEs 进行采样。但目前很少有针对 BFRs 开发和优化的 SPE 小柱室内空气采样填料。为了提高 SPE 的选择性效果,一般会采用复合填料柱进行净化^[72]。由于 SPE 固体填料的负载压力较大,通常采用小流量的采样速率。此外, SPE 主动采样在 PUF 小流量主动采样器的基础上,简化了净化和分离过程,仅使用少量溶剂即可直接净化和洗脱填料中的目标化合物,满足定量分析要求的同时,显著降低了基质干扰。除了应用 SPE 直接进行采样外,也有应用别的富集介质进行主动采样的,如 Lazarov 等^[72]采用混合基质吸附管对室内空气中 BFRs 以及 OPFRs 等进行富集,并与 XAD-2 填料的标准采集方法进行比较,发现混合基质吸附管在短时(4 h)内,尤其是对高蒸气压的目标物富集速率较快,但在长时间采样($\geq 72 \text{ h}$)后,由于趋于饱和,其采样结果与传统方法具有可比性。

2 室内灰尘中 BFRs 的采集方法 (Sampling methods for BFRs in indoor dust)

由于多数 BFRs 的 $\lg K_{OA}$ 值较高^[63-64], 释放到空气中后能够与颗粒物相互作用, 一部分经沉降成为室内灰尘, 而另一部分细颗粒物在空气中停留时间较长, 甚至可被吸入成为人体暴露途径之一^[73], 因此, 对灰尘的研究是了解室内污染物污染特征的重要组成部分. 自 2003 年以来, 越来越多的研究开始关注室内灰尘中 PBDEs 等传统 BFRs 的浓度水平和分布特征, 而对 NBFRs 的相关研究则在 2007 年后才受到关注. 在近 5 年共计 63 项对室内灰尘的研究中, 22 项调查来自中国, 8 项来自北美, 22 项来自欧洲, 11 项来自其他地区. 从采集手段来看, 46 项研究采用了真空吸尘器采集, 17 项研究采用了刷子进行采集, 说明真空吸尘器采集是目前室内灰尘 BFRs 监测中主要的样品采集手段, 其中, 采用刷子的研究大多数集中在中国^[55, 74-76]. 从目标化合物来看, 19 项研究仅监测了 PBDEs, 5 项仅监测了 NBFRs, 39 项研究同时对 PBDEs、NBFRs 及 HBCDs 中的两类以上目标物进行了监测. 表 2 列出了近 2 年对室内灰尘的 BFRs 的调查研究. 与室内空气调查研究的特点类似, 近年的研究也更多同时关注其他阻燃剂化合物, 如 DPAs、OPEs^[32, 77-80] 以及其可能的前体物有机磷抗氧化剂 (organophosphate antioxidants, OPAs)^[81] 等.

不同于气相, 由于灰尘中 BFRs 的浓度水平相对较高, 其采样手段更为成熟和统一. 真空吸尘器主要应用于对积灰不明显的裸地、地毯以及沙发表面的积尘进行收集^[82-83], 而对于积尘量大的台面则一般使用刷子进行收集^[84]. 此外, 在难以使用吸尘器收集的位置, 如窗户轨道^[85] 以及一些织物如窗帘的表面^[86], 也有研究利用刷子进行灰尘的采集, 以作为吸尘器采样的补充. Al-Omran 等^[87] 对两种方式进行了对比, 发现这两种方法对 PBDEs 的采集影响不大, 但对 NBFRs 的采集有着较大的影响, 可能是因为 PBDEs 的使用更为广泛, 组分也更单一, 而 NBFRs 由于种类多和用量区别大, 在室内的分布更具局域性, 采用灰尘采集范围更全面的吸尘器消除了 NBFRs 局域分布的特征. 此外, Al-Omran 等^[87] 还提出吸尘器采样会导致样品之间的交叉污染, 同时提出该方法可能对部分挥发性强的中低溴代 BFRs (penta-BDEs, hexa-BDEs 以及 BEHTBP) 具有较差的采样效率, 导致最终结果偏低, 因此, 应避免灰尘在吸尘器内保留时间过久. Al-Omran 等同时提出小粒径灰尘的损失也可能对采样造成影响, 虽然 Al-Omran 等在随后的研究里发现 BFRs 在不同粒径灰尘中的浓度趋于一致, 但针对小粒径灰尘的暴露途径和风险仍需要进一步评价^[88]. 相比而言, 刷子对灰尘采样扰动性小, 能够对大部分粒径的降尘进行收集, 较好地降低对小粒径灰尘样品的损失.

3 结果与展望 (Results and perspectives)

BFRs 作为阻燃剂, 性质稳定, 效果出色, 在全球范围内使用量巨大, 已经成为主要的商业化阻燃剂, 被越来越多地关注^[1, 109]. 然而, 目前对 BFRs 的研究还存在着许多不足之处. 首先, 在目前的研究中, 大多数都只关注 PBDEs、HBCDs 以及少部分污染水平较高的 NBFRs (DBDPE、BTBPE 以及 BEHTBP 等), 关注的目标物质普遍都还不够全面. 因此, 有必要对 BFRs 系列物质进行同时采集分析, 以便更全面评价室内环境的人体暴露风险.

其次, 许多研究仅监测灰尘中的 BFRs 浓度水平以反映室内环境的总体污染水平, 而针对气态 BFRs 特别是 NBFRs 的配套调查仍然很少. 特别是我国目前大多数针对室内环境中 BFRs 的研究主要还是以室内空气中 PBDEs 的浓度水平以及室内灰尘中的某类 BFRs 为主, 对室内空气中 NBFRs 以及灰尘中多类 BFRs 的共同研究仍然相对匮乏. 事实上, 由于室内装修以及房间用途等具有较大的差异性, 很多时候 NBFRs 中气相中的浓度无法忽略, 例如 Takigami 等^[110] 在研究中发现日本住宅空气中 2,4,6-TBP 的浓度为 220—280 $\text{pg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$, 在此情况下, 仅关注室内灰尘将低估室内环境中 BFRs 的不同途径的暴露风险. 低溴代 BFRs 由于挥发性更强, 大多数低溴代的目标物以灰尘为重要释放源而向空气中转移, 并主要富集在空气中^[26]. 同时, 考虑到 BFRs 的挥发性, 目前对室内环境气相分配的深入研究还很少, 目前普遍未区分颗粒相与气相浓度, 而只关注二者的总和. 因此, 仍有必要同时分别采集空气中的颗粒相与气相样品, 和灰尘样品一同进行分析, 以便全面揭示 BFRs 的来源强度、暴露水平和人体呼吸暴露风险.

表 1 近 5 年室内环境溴代阻燃剂调查研究中的空气采样方法汇总
 Table 1 Summaries of air sampling methods for BFRs researches in indoor environment in the past 5 years

采样方法 ^a Sampling methods	采样时间、地点、场所、时长 Sampling time, places, regions and durations	主要污染物浓度水平 Concentrations of main contaminants	参考文献 References
被动; PUF/XAD; 滤速:—	2019 年爱尔兰高威:家庭, 办公室, 学校, 车辆; 60 d	家庭(中值): BDE-209 410 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBDPE 48 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 20 pg·m ⁻³ 车辆(中值): BDE-209 200 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBDPE 160 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 25 pg·m ⁻³ 办公室(中值): BDE-209 240 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBDPE 未检出; Σ HBCDs 14 pg·m ⁻³ 学校(中值): BDE-209 410 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBDPE 220 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 38 pg·m ⁻³	[89]
被动; CFF-PUF/PDMS; 滤速: 5.6 m ³ ·d ⁻¹	2018 年加拿大渥太华和多伦多: 家庭; 3 周	Σ PBDEs 92.3 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 83.9 pg·m ⁻³ (均值)	[35]
被动; CFF-PUF; 滤速:—	2018 年澳大利亚布里斯班和堪培拉: 家庭, 办公室, 宾馆, 交通设施; 48—101 d	Σ PBDEs 49 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[37]
被动; PUF; 滤速: 2.9 m ³ ·d ⁻¹	2018 年美国华盛顿: 儿童护理中心; 28 d	Σ PBDEs 890 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 220 pg·m ⁻³ (均值)	[36]
被动; PUF; 滤速: 1.5 m ³ ·d ⁻¹	2018 年中国杭州: 实验室; 3 月	Σ PBDEs 546 pg·m ⁻³ (均值)	[90]
被动; PUF; 滤速:—	2018 年土耳其伊斯坦布尔: 办公室; 66/73 d	Σ PBDEs 190—1200 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBE-DBCH 10—4100 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 未检出—240 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[91]
被动; PUF; 滤速: 1.4 m ³ ·d ⁻¹	2018 年捷克: 家庭; 28 d	Σ HBCDs 未检出 (中值)	[92]
被动; PUF; 滤速:—	2017 年尼泊尔: 学习区; 2 月	Σ PBDEs 13.2—24.1 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 182—429 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[41]
被动; PUF; 滤速:—	2017 年巴基斯坦:—; 56 d	BDE-209 未检出—33.4 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBDPE 未检出—51.7 pg·m ⁻³	[93]
被动; PUF; 滤速:—	2016 年中国杭州: 家庭, 办公室; 90 d	家庭(中值): Σ PBDEs 119 pg·m ⁻³ 办公室(中值): Σ PBDEs 194 pg·m ⁻³	[58]
被动; PUF; 滤速:—	2016 年中国上海: 家庭, 办公室; 56 d	家庭(中值): Σ PBDEs 64—188 pg·m ⁻³ 办公室(中值): Σ PBDEs 84—218 pg·m ⁻³	[59]
被动; PUF; 滤速: 2.9 m ³ ·d ⁻¹	2016 年美国、加拿大、捷克: 家庭; 28 d	美国(中值): Σ PBDEs 148 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 56.1 pg·m ⁻³ 加拿大(中值): Σ PBDEs 60 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 24.2 pg·m ⁻³ 捷克(中值): Σ PBDEs 3.0 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 7.58 pg·m ⁻³	[57]
被动; PUF; 滤速: 1.66 m ³ ·d ⁻¹	2015 年中国广州: 建筑楼房, 办公室; 60 d	Σ PBDEs 68.5 pg·m ⁻³ ; DBDPE 74.9 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[11]
主动; CFF-PUF/XAD/PUF; 滤速: 10 L·min ⁻¹	2019 年加拿大渥太华: 电子拆解厂; 24 h	BDE-209 156 ng·m ⁻³ ; BEHTBP 12 ng·m ⁻³ (中值)	[53]
主动; CFF-PUF/XAD/PUF; 滤速: 10 L·min ⁻¹	2019 年加拿大多伦多: 电子拆解厂; 24 h	Σ PBDEs 120 ng·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 72 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[32]
主动; CFF-PUF/XAD/PUF; 滤速: 5.5—10 L·min ⁻¹	2018 年加拿大安大略: 电子拆解厂; 美国印第安纳, 家庭; 8—30 h	TTBP-TAZ 5.75 pg·m ⁻³ ; 2,4,6,-TBP 4.45 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[54]
主动; XAD-2 ^b ; 滤速: 0.2 L·min ⁻¹	2019 年瑞典厄勒布鲁: 幼儿园; 24 h	BDE-209 未检出; DBDPE 未检出 (中值)	[44]
主动; PUF/XAD-2; 滤速: 2 L·min ⁻¹	2019 年加拿大: 电子废弃物回收场;—	Σ PBDEs 320—6600 ng·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFRs 98—150 pg·m ⁻³ (均值)	[34]
主动; CFF-PUF; 滤速: 0.3 m ³ ·min ⁻¹	2019 年中国常州: 电子废弃物回收场; 8 h	Σ PBDEs 55.3—370 ng·m ⁻³	[55]

续表1

采样方法 ^a Sampling methods	采样时间、地点、场所、时长 Sampling time, places, regions and durations	主要污染物浓度水平 Concentrations of main contaminants	参考文献 References
主动;GFF-PUF;滤速:—	2019年中国;电子拆解厂;—	Σ PBDEs 0.58—2890 ng·m ⁻³	[56]
主动;GFF-PUF;滤速:3 L·min ⁻¹	2018年瑞典斯德哥尔摩;办公室;48—72 h	Σ PBDEs 33 pg·m ⁻³ (中值)	[29]
主动;GFF-PUF;滤速:30/2.3 m ³ ·h ⁻¹	2017年捷克;机房,演讲厅,办公室,实验室;13.3 h/27 h	颗粒相(均值): Σ PBDEs 1.49—4.18 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 未检出—0.659 pg·m ⁻³ 气相(均值): Σ PBDEs 0.718—2.43 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 0.784—6.72 pg·m ⁻³	[24]
主动;GFF-PUF;滤速:0.225 m ³ ·min ⁻¹	2016年中国台湾;自行车拆解厂;40 h	Σ PBDEs 275—336 pg·m ⁻³ (均值)	[94]
主动;玻璃(石英)微纤维滤纸;滤速:28 L·min ⁻¹	2019年美国沃尔瑟姆;办公室;—	颗粒物: Σ PBDEs 13500—30600 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ HBCDs 31.6—94.2 pg·m ⁻³	[61]
主动;玻璃(石英)微纤维滤纸;滤速:28.3 L·min ⁻¹	2018年中国河南;新装修公寓;—	颗粒物 PM10; Σ PBDEs 156 pg·m ⁻³ ; Σ NBFs 120 pg·m ⁻³ (均值)	[31]
主动;玻璃(石英)微纤维滤纸;滤速:100 L·min ⁻¹	2016年中国上海;家庭;工作场所;10 h	颗粒物 PM2.5; Σ PBDEs 2345—2519 ng·g(中值)	[62]
主动;混合基质吸附管;滤速:0.3 L·min ⁻¹	2015年比利时弗拉芒;—;4 h	—	[72]

^a如无特殊说明,“—”指盘状介质堆叠成柱状介质进行富集,“/”指涂料涂布或夹心填料,如“GFF-PUF/XADPUF”指以顺气流方向依次为GFF、夹有XAD涂料的双层PUF组成的富集介质。

Unless specified, “—” means disk media stacked into columns for enrichment, “/” means coating or filling, for example, “GFF-PUF/XADPUF” refers to enriching media of GFF and double layered PUF coated with XAD sequentially.

^b指颗粒状XAD。Refers to granulate XAD.

表 2 近 2 年室内环境溴代阻燃剂调查研究中的灰尘采样方法汇总
 Table 2 Summaries of dust sampling methods for BFRs researches in indoor environment in the past 2 years

采样方法 Sampling Methods	采样时间 地区、地点、场所 Sampling time, region, places and locations	主要污染物浓度水平 Concentrations of main contaminants	参考文献 References
	2019 年瑞典, 裸露地面, 办公室	BDE-209 2.61 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BEHTBP 0.92 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (均值)	[95]
	2019 年爱尔兰高威, 一, 家庭, 办公室, 学校, 车辆	家庭(中值): BDE-209 13000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 4200 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; HBCDs 490 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 车辆(中值): BDE-209 26000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 7700 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; HBCDs 1300 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 办公室(中值): BDE-209 3500 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 6100 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; HBCDs 380 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 学校(中值): BDE-209 8100 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 10000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; HBCDs 800 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[89]
	2019 年加拿大渥太华: 地板、工作台面, 电子拆解厂	BDE-209 89200 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BEHTBP 1940 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[53]
	2019 年加拿大多伦多: 一, 电子拆解厂	Σ PBDEs 120000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 62000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[32]
	2019 年中国北京: 地板、台面积尘, 家庭, 办公室, 护理中心	家庭: Σ PBDEs 1200 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 2000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值) 办公室: Σ PBDEs 4700 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 1000 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值) 护理中心: Σ PBDEs 290 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 116 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[96]
	2019 年中国南京: 地板; 家庭	Σ PBDEs 531 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 392 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[97]
	2019 年中国成都: 地板、台面积尘; 一	非工作区: Σ PBDEs 165 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 356 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值) 工作区: Σ PBDEs 477 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 34.1 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[98-99]
真空吸尘器	2019 年中国广州: 一; 家庭	Σ PBDEs 520 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE-4600 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[100]
	2019 年中国: 一; 电子拆解厂	Σ PBDEs 2.39—220 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[56]
	2019 年瑞典厄勒布鲁: 地板、窗户等, 幼儿园	BDE-209 58 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 13 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[44]
	2019 年南非比勒陀利亚: 地毯、地板, 积尘台面, 沙发、座椅等; 家庭	Σ PBDEs 12—1500 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; EHTBB 3.3—3180 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BEHTBP 9.7—1560 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[82]
	2018 年瑞典斯德哥尔摩: 地板, 幼儿园	BDE-209 270 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 110 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCD 100 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[101]
	2018 年土耳其伊斯坦布尔: 地板, 办公室	Σ PBDEs 1200—2500 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCDs 160—1300 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[91]
	2018 年加拿大: 一, 家庭	EHTBB 321 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BEHTBP 332 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCDs 10372 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[102]
	2018 年加拿大安大略, 美国, 印第安纳: 地板, 台面积尘, 电子拆解厂、家庭	电子拆解厂(中值): TTBP-TAZ 5540 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; 2,4,6-TBP 145 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 家庭(中值): TTBP-TAZ 6.76 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; 2,4,6-TBP 6.69 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[54]
	2018 年葡萄牙波尔图; 美国, 印第安纳: 地板, 护理中心	BDE-209 940 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BEHTBP 910 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (均值)	[103]
	2018 年澳大利亚布里斯班和堪培拉: 一, 家庭, 办公室, 宾馆, 交通设施	Σ PBDEs 2.1 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[37]
	2018 年美国华盛顿: 地板, 台面积尘, 儿童护理中心	Σ PBDEs 1700 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBFRs 3300 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCDs 400 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (均值)	[36]
	2018 年捷克布尔诺: 地板、沙发等, 家庭, 机房	BDE-209 47.2—1350 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BEHTBP 0.06—242 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[86]
	2018 年韩国首尔: 地板, 天花板, 墙壁, 家庭	Σ PBDEs 1257 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; TBBPA 69 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCDs 278 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[83]

续表2

采样方法 Sampling Methods	采样时间、地区、地点、场所 Sampling time, region, places and locations	主要污染物浓度水平 Concentrations of main contaminants	参考文献 References
真空吸尘器	2018 年巴西阿拉拉夸拉:地板,台面灰尘,家庭,小学,办公室,车辆	Σ PBDEs 437—4330 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBRFRs 296—5940 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[104]
	2018 年中国北京:裸露地面,家庭,办公室	家庭(中值): Σ PBDEs 155 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 564 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCDs 156 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 办公室(中值): Σ PBDEs 489 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 997 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ HBCDs 258 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 地板灰尘(中值): Σ PBDEs 635 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; DBDPE 125 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[105]
	2019 年中国上海:地板,台面灰尘,家庭	台面灰尘: Σ NBRFRs 291 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值) 地板灰尘: Σ NBRFRs 291 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[74]
	2019 年中国常州:地板,台面灰尘,电子废弃物回收场	Σ PBDEs 158.07—679 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[55]
	2019 年中国清远:地板,家具,窗户,家庭	Σ PBDEs 1876 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (均值)	[76, 106]
	2019 年中国广州:地板,电子废弃物回收场	Σ PBDEs 154 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBRFRs 156 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[79]
	2019 年中国杭州:地板,台面灰尘,超市,电器市场	超市(中值): Σ PBDEs 561 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 电器市场(中值): Σ PBDEs 1171 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[75]
刷子	2019 年尼日利亚阿布拉卡和瓦里:台面灰尘,窗户等,电器维修工作间	Σ PBDEs 366—958 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[107]
	2019 年尼泊尔:地板,农村家庭	Σ PBDEs 1.64 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; Σ NBRFRs 51.4 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[78]
	2018 年南非比勒陀利亚:一,机房,办公室,商店	BDE-209 182 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; BTBPPE 151 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; HBCDs 68 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[108]
	2018 年中国上海:地板,台面灰尘,家庭	台面灰尘(中值): Σ PBDEs 225 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 地板灰尘(中值): Σ PBDEs 187 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	[84]
	2018 年中国杭州:地板,台面灰尘,家庭,办公室,教室,实验室,宿舍	DBDPE 未检出—956 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$; HBCDs 44—110 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (中值)	[80]
	2018 年中国杭州:玻璃灰尘,实验室	Σ PBDEs 8199 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (均值)	[90]

除以 PUF 为介质的采样器以外,目前有一些新开发的空气样品采集手段,但尚未应用在针对 BFRs 的样品采集中,如主动固相微萃取采样器应用于常规挥发性有机物(α 萜烯、柠檬烯)^[111],主动 SPE 小柱采样器应用于全(多)氟化合物^[69],以及被动半透膜采样器应用于 PCBs^[112]等。整体来看,新型空气样品采集技术在传统采样器的基础上,可以提高目标化合物的选择性,简化样品处理程序,降低基质的干扰,从而提高样品采集效率的同时,能够保证足够的方法检出限,这为今后开发适用于 BFRs 的新型空气采样器提供了新的思路。

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