



A new generation of brominated flame retardants: Butadiene Styrene Co-polymer

# A NOVEL BROMINATED POLYMERIC FLAME RETARDANT FOR USE IN POLYSTYRENE FOAMS

An innovative brominated polymeric flame retardant<sup>1</sup> (FR) has been developed as an alternative to HBCD to provide effective flame retardant performance in polystyrene foams such as Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and Extruded Polystyrene (XPS).

These foams, commonly used in building and construction, ensure that homes, offices and public buildings are energy efficient and comfortable, whilst meeting fire safety requirements.

Reduced likelihood of ignition

Slower fire growth

Reduced heat release

Lower % by mass of flame retardant

Primary benefits of brominated flame-retardants in foam insulation:

#### **BUTADIENE STYRENE COPOLYMER**

The new brominated polymer flame retardant is based on a co-polymer of styrene and butadiene where the polybutadiene portion is brominated on to the 1,2 and 1,4 isomer units to give a brominated polybutadiene.

This flame retardant exhibits a superior environmental profile to that of HBCD – being stable, with a high molecular weight. It is also classified as a non-hazardous polymer and as a Polymer of Low Concern

(PLC) with officially recognised environment, health & safety characteristics (see figure 1).

Polymeric flame retardants, generally speaking, are inherently sustainable substances. Their high molecular weight makes them unlikely to penetrate through the cell membranes of living tissues. They are therefore not likely to be bioavailable and to bioaccumulate in the food chain.



#### HAZARD SUMMARY FOR HBCD AND ALTERNATIVES

The table below is reproduced from the USEPA 2014 report:2

This table contains hazard information for each chemical; evaluation of risk considers both hazard and exposure. Variations in end-of-life processes or degradation and combustion by-products are discussed in the report but not addressed directly in the hazard profiles. The caveats listed below must be taken into account when interpreting the information in the table.

VL= Very Low hazzard L=Low hazzard M=Moderate hazzard H=High hazzard VH=Very high hazzard - Endpoints in colored text (VL, L, M, H, and VH) were assigned based on empirical data. Endpoints in black italics (VL, L, M, H, and VH) were assigned using values from predictive models and/or professional judgment.

d This hazard designation would be assigned MODERATE for a potential for lung overloading if >5% of the particles are in the respirable range as a result of dust forming operations \$ Based on analogy to experimental data for a structurally similar compound.

¥ Aquatic toxicity: EPA/DfE criteria are based in large part upon water column exposures which may not be adequate for poorly soluble substances such as many flame retardants that may partition to sediment and particulates.

		Human Health Effects											Aquatic Toxicity		Environmental Fate	
Chemical  For full chemical name and relevant trade names see the hazard profiles in Section 4.8	CASRN	Acute Toxicity	Carcinogenicity	Genotoxicity	Reproductive	Developmental	Neurological	Repeated Dose	Skin Sensitization	Respiratory Sensitizatioh	Eye Irritation	Dermal Irritation	Acute	Chronic	Persistence	Bioaccumulation
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	25637-99-4; 3194-55-6	L	М	L	M	Н	М	M	L		VL	VL	VH	VH	Н	VH
Butadiene styrene brominated copolymer*	1195978-93-8	L	L	L	L	L	L	$\mathbf{L}^d$	L		M	L	L	L	VH	L
TBBPA-bis brominated etherderivative *	97416-84-7	L§	M <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	L	M <sup>§</sup>	L§		L	L	L	L	Н	Н
TBBPA bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) ether*	21850-44-2	L	М	М	М	М	L	М	L		L	L	L	L	VH	Н



"Polymeric FRs such as butadiene styrene brominated copolymer demonstrate that the chemical industry is able to continuously innovate in response to societal concerns whilst at the same time ensuring functional flame retardancy of polymers. This is important, as it enables flame-retarded materials to continue to perform a vital and valuable role as part of fire safety strategies for protecting lives and property."

Extract from USEPA - Flame Retardant Alternatives to Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD). USEPA Design for the Environment Final Report June 12, 2014

As HBCD is being phased out globally, manufacturers of thermal insulation foams now have a more sustainable alternative flame retardant.

#### **DEVELOPING AN ALTERNATIVE TO HBCD**

In response to the identification of HBCD as meeting the criteria for classification as a persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substance in the EU, industry embarked on a search for a feasible technical alternative. This alternative would not only need to meet requirements in terms of flame retardant efficacy, but would also need to be environmentally superior and more sustainable. The criteria for such an innovative technology are indicated in figure 1. After an intensive research and development exercise, the industry commercialized the new brominated polymeric flame retardant.

# CRITERIA FOR A NEW FLAME RETARDANT FOR POLYSTYRENE FOAM TO REPLACE HBCD

For polystyrene foam applications where HBCD was used, several conceptual elements were combined to meet existing fire safety and use requirements, including an improved environmental & health toxicity profile to comply with regulatory guidelines.



## ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY (EH&S)

✓ Low toxicity, non-PBT



## FLAME RETARDANT PERFORMANCE

Meet flammability requirements in foam globally (e.g. EU, JP, NA, CN, KR)



## SUITABLE FOR DIFFERENT PROCESSES

- Thermal stability for XPS
- ✓ Polymerization stability for EPS



#### **EFFECTIVE FOAM PERFORMANCE**

- Maintain physical properties of the foam, both EPS and XPS
  - ✓ No negative impact on product mix



#### **ECONOMICALLY VIABLE**

Acceptable cost, commercially available

## BUTADIENE STYRENE BROMINATED CO-POLYMER - INHERENTLY MORE SUSTAINABLE

In 2014, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) reviewed the environmental and hazard profile of the new polymeric alternative to HBCD and concluded:

"The hazard profile of the butadiene styrene brominated copolymer shows that this chemical is anticipated to be **safer than HBCD.** Due its large size, lack of low molecular weight (MW) components, and un-reactive functional groups, **human health and ecotoxicity hazard for this copolymer are measured or predicted to be low."** 

**3** EPA, 2014. Flame Retardant Alternatives to Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD). USEPA Design for the Environment Final Report June 12, 2014, http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-06/documents/hbcd\_report.pdf

# FROM A HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL STAND POINT, IT IS NOT A CONCERN FOR MAMMALS NOR IS IT A PBT

# HEALTHNot genotoxicNot acutely toxic

Not sub-chronically toxic

Not developmentally toxic

Not developmentally toxic

Not of concern for mammals

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

Persistent by design

Not bio-accumulative

 large molecule, not likely
 to be transported through cell
 membranes

Not toxic – below ecological toxicity concern levels

Not a PBT -Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance



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### FOR FURTHER **INFORMATION CONTACT US AT**

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