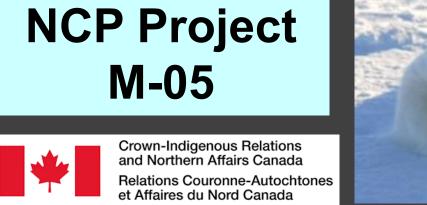


A Newly Developed Method for the Determination of Chlorinated Paraffins (Polychlorinated Alkanes) in Recent Hudson Bay Polar Bear Fat Samples

Shaogang Chu, Robert J. Letcher

Ecotoxicology and Wildlife Health Division, Environment & Climate Change Canada, National Wildlife Research Centre, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0H3, Canada



Contact: robert.letcher@ec.gc.ca

CHLORINATED -

PARAFFIN



Environment and
Climate Change Canada
Environnement et

(Chu, S.G., Letcher, R.J. **2025**. *J. Chromatogr. A* 1762, 4666420)

Introduction Results

- ➤ By the year 2020, approximately 33 million metric tons of polychlorinated alkanes (PCAs; also known as chlorinated paraffins (CPs)), were produced and used worldwide
- PCAs with the chemical formula C_xH_{2x+2-} $_yCl_y$, find extensive application in various industries as plasticizers, extreme-pressure additives, and flame retardants
- ▶ PCAs are available in a range of chain lengths, categorized as short- (PCAs-C₁₀₋₁₃), medium- (PCAs-C₁₄₋₁₇), and long-chain (PCAs-C_{>17}) alkanes, and often contain very-short-chain impurities (PCAs-C₆₋₉)
- ▶ In the Arctic region, most PCA data are for PCAs-C₁₀₋₁₃ with lesser emphasis for PCAs-C₁₄₋₁₇, and only minimal reports of PCAs-C_{>17} in ecosystems and wildlife species including polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*)
- The polar bear, a marine-feeding apex predator on the Arctic, are affected by global warming and sea-ice loss and the resulting diet shifts may potentially be reflected in the bioaccumulation pattern of PCA congeners

Objective:

Based on GC-Orbitrap-HRMS, to develop a robust, sensitive and reliable quantitative method to determine individual carbon chain homologue groups of PCAs (C₉Cl_X to C₂₀Cl_X) in lipid-rich biological samples focused polar bear fat

Methods

2023-2024 fat samples (all adult males):
Baffin Bay: n=5 Clyde River, n=5 Pond Inlet
Hudson Bay: n=5 Arviat, n=4 Rankin Inlet, n=10 Sanikiluaq

Sample Processing Flow Diagram

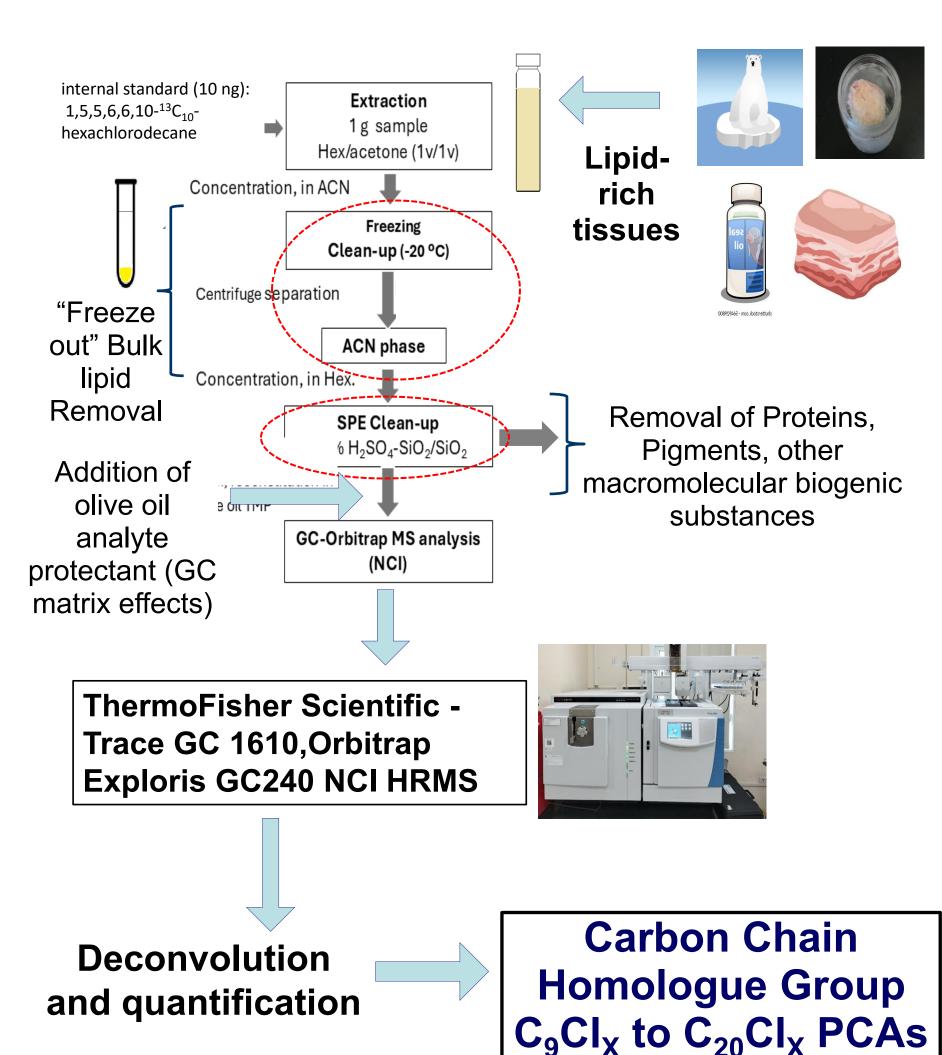
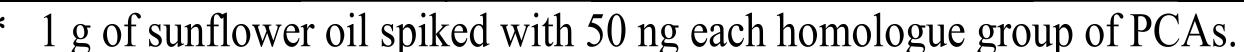


Table 1: Concentrations of individual PCA carbon chain length homologues PCAs and instrument limits of detection (ILODs), method limits of detection (MLODs), method limits of quantitative (MLOQs) and PCA homologue group recoveries in spiked sunflower oil samples

		•		<u> </u>					
	$C_{09}Cl_X$	$C_{10}Cl_X$	$C_{11}Cl_X$	$C_{12}Cl_X$	$C_{13}Cl_X$	$C_{14}Cl_X$	$C_{15}Cl_X$	$C_{16}Cl_X$	$C_{17}Cl_X$
ILOD (ng/mL)	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
MLOD (ng/g w.w.)	5.3	2.8	3.4	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3
MLOQ (ng/g w.w.)	17.5	9.3	11.4	6.7	5.6	2.6	1.2	2.7	1.1
Recovery (%) *	106	110	102	106	105	127	120	99	116
STD	4	5	4	4	4	8	8	7	11
Recovery (%) *	130	140	119	121	108	160	129	122	115
STD	19	14	26	16	9	12	10	12	15



^{** 1} g of sunflower oil spiked with 10 ng each homologue group of PCAs.

Highlights/Conclusions

- ➤ Developed GC-Orbitrap-HRMS based method ideal for determining individual PCA carbon chain homologue groups (C₉Cl_X to C₂₀Cl_X) in lipid-rich samples, e.g. polar bear fat (also other tissues?)
- ➤ Regardless of year, PCA homologue patterns for polar bears are MCCPs > SCCPs > LCCPs; PCA concentrations, WHB > SHB > BB subpopulations of bears (relation to production/emission changes?)
- ➤ Using the GC-Orbitrap-HRMS based method, more expansive PCA temporal trends underway with archived polar bear fat from Hudson Bay and for years ranging from 1983 to 2024

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Amelie Roberto-Charron and others at the Nunavut Department of Environment and participating Nunavut HTOs (Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, Clyde River, Pond Inlet and Sanikiluaq). We thank laboratory technicians and field staff at NDE and ECCC (NWRC, David Blair) for processing subsamples. Financial support was provided by the NCP (CIRNAC; to R.J.L.) and ECCC's Chemical Management Plan (CMP).

Table 2: Concentrations of individual PCA carbon chain length homologues in free-ranging polar bear adipose and commercial seal oil from Canada (ng/g w.w.)

- Western Hudson Bay
- Southern Hudson Bay
- **Baffin Bay**





Harp

Sample name	Polar bear adipose								
Location	Rankin Inlet,	Whale Cove,	Arviat, NU,	Sanikiluaq NU,	Pond Inlet, NU,	Clyde River, NU,	N/A,		
	NU, Canada	NU, Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada		
Lipid (%)	72.9-91.6	63.7	80.1-90.1	77.2-90.6	77.7-92.1	63.7-89.7	100		
$C_{09}Cl_X$	ND-26.9	ND	ND-<17.5	ND	ND	ND-<17.5	<17.5		
$C_{10}Cl_X$	ND<9.3	ND	ND-<9.3	ND	ND-<9.3	ND	42.7		
$C_{11}Cl_X$	ND<11.4	<11.4	ND-<11.4	ND-<11.4	ND-<11.4	ND	17.3		
$C_{12}Cl_X$	ND-7.4	< 6.7	ND-6.9	ND-<6.7	ND-<6.7	ND-<6.7	8.9		
$C_{13}Cl_X$	ND-<5.6	8.1	ND-<5.6	ND-<5.6	ND-<5.6	ND	140.0		
$C_{14}Cl_X$	ND-19.1	11	8.6-29.5	ND-14.7	ND-13.4	ND-10.8	349.5		
$C_{15}Cl_X$	ND-4.9	2.4	1.6-14.6	ND-3.5	ND-3.1	ND-2.4	47.3		
$C_{16}Cl_X$	ND<2.7	<2.7	ND-5.1	ND-<2.7	ND-3.0	ND-<2.7	21.2		
$C_{17}Cl_X$	ND	ND	ND-<1.1	ND	ND-<1.1	ND	3.2		
$C_{18}Cl_X$	ND	ND	ND-<3.3	ND	ND	ND-<3.3	<3.3		
$C_{19}Cl_X$	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
$C_{20}Cl_{X}$	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
SUMs	16.8-48.2	30.8	13.2-38.2	ND-27.6	ND-27.4	ND-26.9	639.4		
Mean	32.2	30.8	32.7	8.7	18.1	9.8			

Figure 1: extracted ion chromatograms (EICs) of homologue groups of PCAs (from C_9Cl_X to $C_{18}Cl_X$) detected in a polar bear adipose tissue

