



The International  
Bromine Council

[www.bsef.org](http://www.bsef.org)

**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.**

Primary benefits of brominated flame-retardants in foam insulation:

- ✓ Reduced likelihood of ignition
- ✓ Slower fire growth
- ✓ Reduced heat release
- ✓ Lower % by mass of flame retardant

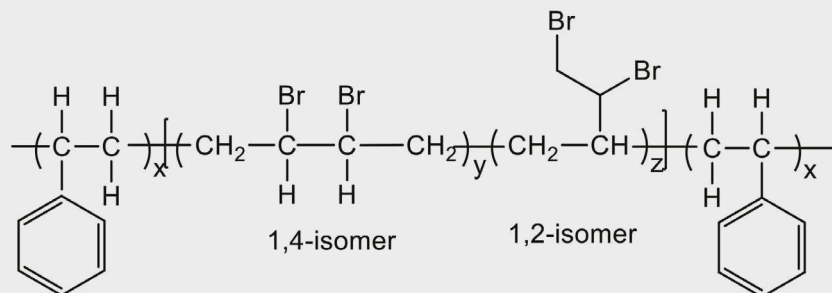
## BUTADIENE STYRENE COPOLYMER

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.


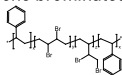
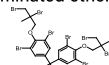
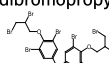


<sup>1</sup> Styrene butadiene brominated copolymer CAS RN: 1195978-93-8




# HAZARD SUMMARY FOR HBCD AND ALTERNATIVES

The table below is reproduced from the USEPA 2014 report:<sup>2</sup>

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. <b>VL</b> = Very Low hazzard <b>L</b> =Low hazzard <b>M</b> =Moderate hazzard <b>H</b> =High hazzard <b>VH</b> =Very high hazzard - Endpoints in colored text ( <b>VL</b> , <b>L</b> , <b>M</b> , <b>H</b> , and <b>VH</b> ) were assigned based on empirical data. Endpoints in black <i>italics</i> (VL, L, M, H, and VH) were assigned using values from predictive models and/or professional judgment.  <i>d</i> 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 <i>§</i> Based on analogy to experimental data for a structurally similar compound. <i>¥</i> 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.																
Chemical  For full chemical name and relevant trade names see the hazard profiles in Section 4.8	CASRN	Human Health Effects										Aquatic Toxicity		Environmental Fate		
		Acute Toxicity	Carcinogenicity	Genotoxicity	Reproductive	Developmental	Neurological	Repeated Dose	Skin Sensitization	Respiratory Sensitization	Eye Irritation	Dermal Irritation	Acute	Chronic	Persistence	Bioaccumulation
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) 	25637-99-4; 3194-55-6	L	M	L	M	H	M	M	L		VL	VL	VH	VH	H	VH
Butadiene styrene brominated copolymer <sup>¥</sup> 	1195978-93-8	L	L	L	L	L	L	L <sup>d</sup>	L		M	L	L	L	VH	L
TBBPA-bis brominated etherderivative <sup>¥</sup> 	97416-84-7	L <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	M <sup>§</sup>	L	M <sup>§</sup>	L <sup>§</sup>		L	L	L	L	H	H
TBBPA bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) ether <sup>¥</sup> 	21850-44-2	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	L		L	L	L	L	VH	H

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-06/documents/hbcd_report.pdf)





*“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.**"<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>3</sup> 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](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

### HEALTH

- ✓ Not genotoxic
- ✓ Not 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





## ABOUT BROMINE

Bromine's symbol is Br. It is part of the halogen group of the periodic table. Bromine is a reddish brown liquid. It is never naturally found in its elemental form but in inorganic compounds, known also as bromides, and in natural bromo-organic compounds. These are found in soils, salts, air and sea water.

## ABOUT BSEF

BSEF – the International Bromine Council, represents the major global bromine producers. Since 1997, the organisation has been working to foster knowledge on the uses and benefits of bromine-based solutions. BSEF strongly believes in science and innovation.

Through investments in research and development BSEF members create robust bromine-based technologies meeting the needs of society.

## OUR MEMBERS

BSEF champions bromine's many benefits around the world. Bromine-based solutions are essential to many of the most important advancements in science and technology.

The members of BSEF are Albermarle Corporation, ICL Industrial Products, Lanxess and Tosoh Corporation.



## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT US AT

### **The International Bromine Council**

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