

**COMPARISON OF METHODS ON DETECTION OF  
BISPHENOL A (BPA)**

**MOHAMAD ZAIDI BIN ZAKARIA**

**This thesis is submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for Degree  
of Bachelor of Eng. (Hons) Chemical and Bioprocess**

**FACULTY OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**SHAH ALAM**

**JULY 2016**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all, I would like to thank Allah SWT for giving me this strength and healthy body to complete this research project and also my degree. Without His will and blessing, all of this might not be happen.

I would also want to express my greatest gratitude to my beloved supervisor Dr. Nik Raikhan Nik Him for her advice, direction and support towards completing my research project. Without her advises, I might not be able to achieve the outcomes and objectives of this research. I also want to thank to Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam for giving me this opportunity to carry out this research and also prepared all the facilities that I need to use during this research.

Last but not least, I dedicated this research to my late father Hj Zakaria Bin Mat Adam and to my mom for being my greatest supporter during this 4 years of study. Before I forget, thank you also to my family members, friends and everyone that involve with me upon completing this research and study. THANK YOU!

## **ABSTRACT**

Bisphenol A (BPA) is one of the main component in many plastic product that might be cancerous to human at certain level of consumption. Its endocrine disruptive chemical (EDC) characteristic may cause various kind of health defect such as heart disease, brain malfunction, reproductive disorder and so on at certain level of consumption. Several types of plastic sample from (1-7) number of classification are tested for BPA content which the sample are subjected to high temperature for leaching purposes. There are 3 methods for BPA detection in plastic which are the Iron (iii) chloride test, High performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) analysis and Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) analysis. From the iron (iii) chloride test the result show no significant finding based on the color of the cotton swab which remain as yellow color for every sample after triplicate run. From HPLC test, some sample such as mineral water bottle, toy gun, sandwich bag, baby bottle, and plastic cup show positive BPA content based on the BPA standard marker. From GCMS analysis the result shows that mineral water bottle, talcum bottle, toy gun, baby bottle, and CD is positive BPA. By comparison HPLC analysis is the best methodology to detect BPA content in plastic

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.4 SCOPE OF STUDY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.2 CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF BPA .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.3 BPA EXPOSURE RISK .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.3.1 Reproductive disorder .....	8
2.3.2 Male impotent.....	9
2.3.4 Type 2 Diabetes .....	10
2.3.5 Brain Function and Memory Learning.....	10
<b>2.4 BPA ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR MECHANISM.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2.5 BPA IN PLASTIC.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.5.1 #1- Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET or PETE) .....	13
2.5.2 #2- High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) .....	13
2.5.4 #4- Low- Density Polyethylene (LDPE).....	14
2.5.5 #5- Polypropylene (PP) .....	14
2.5.6 #6- Polystyrene (PS).....	15
2.5.7 #7- Others .....	15
<b>2.6 HUMAN BPA SOURCE OF EXPOSURE .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.6.1 Leaching From Household Item .....	15
2.6.2 Cash Register Receipt.....	16
2.6.3 Air.....	16
2.6.4 Tap water .....	17
2.6.5 Medical and Dental material.....	17
<b>2.7 BPA DETECTION METHODS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
2.7.1 Qualitative Detection of BPA .....	18
2.7.2 Quantitative Detection Of BPA .....	19
2.7.2.1 High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) .....	19
2.7.2.2 Mechanism Of HPLC .....	20
2.7.3 Gas Chromatography(GC).....	21

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY**

Major plastic and resin product today contain dangerous endocrine disruptor chemicals (EDC's) which is harmful to human. Usually the existent of this harmful chemicals is being ignore by the consumer as it cannot be seen or detect directly through observation. Plastic based product such as water bottles and food container are vastly produced throughout the world. In fact, it is becoming a trend for people to used plastic based product for every day consumption as it is portable, handy and easy to bring. Other than that, these kind of product are also cheaper and available abundantly.

Generally, people have higher tendency to be exposed with many plastic material in their everyday lives. Such of the plastic material are come from the food and beverages container, toiletry, disposable plate and so on. All of these plastics are made from chemical which sometime can leach harmful chemical through scratch or heat (Breastcancer.org, 2015). A little that everybody know, plastic such as polycarbonate might contain harmful substances such as Bisphenol A which is used as it building material. Through study, certain level of exposure of this chemical might be cancerous to people.

Bisphenol A or BPA is an organic synthetic compound that comes from the group of diphenylmethane derivatives and bisphenols that contain two hydroxyphenyl groups. BPA is commonly used chemical in industries such as plastics and resins since 1960s. BPA can be found in polycarbonate plastic that are often used in containers such as food container, water bottles , and goods wrapping. Other than that, it is also being used as coating inside the metal product such as food and beverages can, bottle tops and water supply line. In fact, in certain dental sealant and composite material may also contain BPA. (Katherine Zeratsky, 2013)