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First assessment on degradability of sodium *p*-perfluorous nonenoxybenzene sulfonate (OBS), a high volume alternative to perfluorooctane sulfonate in fire-fighting foams and oil production agents in China†

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Sodium *p*-perfluorous nonenoxybenzene sulfonate (OBS) is widely used in China as fire-fighting foam co-formulant and oil production agent, because it is an economical alternative to perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), classified as persistent organic pollutant by the Stockholm Convention. Such chemical very likely possesses toxicological and bioaccumulative characteristics that are similar to PFOS and many other perfluorinated compounds. However, in this first report we demonstrate that OBS, in spite of its non-readily biodegradability, can be decomposed by UV/H₂O₂ or even sole UV (254 nm) system (contrary to PFOS). More than 96% OBS is degraded in aqueous solution within 20 minutes by both methods thanks to its peculiar molecular structure. Yet, after 2 h reaction UV/H₂O₂ gives 99% sulfate recovery, while in UV system only 61% sulfate is detected; fluoride recovery was less than 16% for both treatments. Such results, corroborated by intermediate identification, highlight that UV/H₂O₂ system can effectively destroy the OBS sulfonated aromatic moiety. On contrary, it remains intact in several products of the UV treatment, raising a concern on their potential toxicity. Such results demonstrate OBS better degradability and treatability, compared to other perfluorinated chemicals, and suggest that it might be biodegraded on long term. Moreover, these findings may be of help for a more environmentally friendly eco-design of other fluorinated alternatives.

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1. Introduction

Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) is an environmental pollutant and belongs to the chemical group of perfluoroalkyl substances. PFOS has been widely used for various commercial applications for more than 50 years.¹ It has been found to be persistent,² toxic and bioaccumulative³ in the environment, and has been detected worldwide in the environment, as well as in human blood and liver samples.^{4,5} Due to these findings, the phase-out of PFOS has been initiated since 2000. Similarly, an increasing number of other long-chain fluorinated chemicals are being phased out.⁶ In May 2009, PFOS, its salts and related precursor substances produced from perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride

were listed under the Annex B of Stockholm Convention as persistent organic pollutants. Therefore, as a contracting party of Stockholm Convention, China is working on the control and phase out of these chemicals.

The majority of alternatives currently available on the market are still organofluorine chemicals. As indicated in the Madrid Statement, also these alternative perfluoroalkyl substances are of concern due to their persistence (or that of their degradation products) combined with lack of detailed toxicity assessment.⁷ In fact, almost all these chemicals have similar toxicity and tendency to bioaccumulate in living tissues.⁸ Also, some short chain alternatives (<6 carbon atoms), claimed to be safer than long chain homologues, have even been found to be bioaccumulative and toxic, as well as persistent.⁹⁻¹²

Sodium *p*-perfluorous nonenoxybenzene sulfonate (OBS, C₉F₁₇OC₆H₄SO₃Na, CAS no. 70829-87-7, Fig. 1) belongs to the group of PFASs with an aromatic moiety. As a cost-effective surfactant, it is widely used in China as co-formulant of fluoroprotein fire-fighting foams, oil production agents, and photographic materials.¹³ There are several manufacturers of OBS in China, with an estimated total production capacity of about 3500 t per year. Also in recent years, some efforts were put

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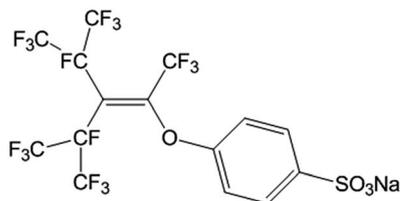


Fig. 1 Chemical structure of OBS.

to develop synthesis method of OBS and its derivatives.^{14,15} With regard to its pollution potential, OBS has been recently detected in water samples from urban wastewater treatment plant and local rivers in oil-field area of North China.¹⁶ This fact raises a serious concern about its possible further spread in the environment and, consequently, on risk for humans, because OBS is very likely as toxic and persistent as the large majority of perfluoroalkyl chemicals.

A key issue to predict OBS environmental behavior is its degradability, caused by both biotic and abiotic processes. But, there is a lack of information on this aspect. Still, OBS molecule presents some weak points (*i.e.* a double bond, an etheric bridge, and a phenylsulfonate moiety) that may cause lower stability. A study on this aspect would be helpful not only to collect clues on possible fate of OBS into the environment, but also to estimate its treatability in water to prevent point source emissions. As a matter of fact, such studies were already conducted on other fluorocompounds. Schröder and Meesters¹⁷ have investigated the stability of several anionic and non-ionic fluorinated surfactants under conditions of advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), including ozone (O_3), O_3/UV , O_3/H_2O_2 , and H_2O_2/Fe^{2+} . The results provided insights for an improved treatability of these pollutants. Quinete *et al.*¹⁸ tested both biodegradability and AOP stability of several emerging perfluorinated surfactant substitutes (*i.e.* fluoroaliphatic esters, the fluorosurfactant Zonyl, perfluorobutane sulfonate, and 10-(trifluoromethoxy)decane-1-sulfonate). Biodegradability tests for these all fluorosurfactants using the manometric respirometry method (Oxi-Top) yielded the same result of non-readily biodegradability. In comparison, the AOP stability of NOVEC FC-4430 and NOVEC FC-4432 (two fluorochemicals employed as coating additives) was significantly lower than that of perfluorobutane sulfonate. Also the authors found that the more stable alternatives under AOPs showed stronger recalcitrance to biological treatment. Therefore, AOP stability can be a promising indicator of biological recalcitrance or treatability of fluorosurfactants.

In our previous studies, we successfully investigated the AOP stability of two fluorosurfactants used as PFOS-alternatives, *i.e.* F-53B ($Cl(CF_2)_6O(CF_2)_2SO_3^-K^+$, CAS no. 73606-19-6) and 6 : 2 FTS-K ($F(CF_2)_6CH_2CH_2SO_3^-K^+$, CAS no. 59587-38-1). F-53B was found to be as stable as PFOS potassium under all AOPs conditions, while 6 : 2 FTS-K was proven to be more degradable.^{19,20} Following the same methodology, the stability of OBS under UV/H_2O_2 , which has high OH radical productivity, is assessed, and main intermediates and products are also

identified. In comparison, OBS degradation by UV irradiation in aqueous solution is also investigated, as well as degradation products and photochemical degradation mechanisms. These data are important for the evaluation of OBS environmental fate and to estimate the pollution potential of this large volume PFOS-alternative mainly produced and widely used in China.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Chemicals

OBS was purchased from 3F Corporation (Shanghai, China). H_2O_2 (30%, Sinopharm Chemical Reagent) was used in AOP treatment tests. *Tert*-butanol ($C_4H_{10}O$, TBA, Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co.), sorbic acid ($C_6H_8O_2$, SA, AccuStandard), and 1,4-benzoquinone ($C_6H_4O_2$, BQ, 99%, J&K Scientific) were used as scavengers. Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, LC-MS grade, CNW Technologies), phenol sulfonic acid ($C_6H_5O_4SNa$, PSA, >98.0%, TCI (Shanghai) Development Co.), methanol (CH_3OH , HPLC grade, Avantor Performance Materials), sodium dihydrogen phosphate ($NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, Modern Oriental (Beijing) Technology Development Co.), and ammonium acetate (NH_4Ac , Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co.) were used for identification/quantification of the degradation products. Aqueous solutions were prepared using ultrapure water (18.2 M Ω cm, Millipore, USA).

2.2 Experimental methods

The readily-biodegradability of OBS was assessed by the Closed Bottle Test (CBT) method according to the guidelines for testing of chemicals (method 301 D) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (the detailed procedure is described in ESI, Section S1†). The secondary effluent from a municipal wastewater treatment plant was adopted as microbial inoculum in all tests. Duplicate measurements for OBS, reference substance and blank were performed.

The OBS solution used in all abiotic degradation experiments (namely, under AOP conditions) were prepared with concentration of 0.16 mM in ultrapure water. The UV irradiation experiment was performed in quartz glass tube containing 300 mL OBS solution in a photochemical reactor (RPR200, Southern New England Ultraviolet (Rayonet) Co., USA). The quartz tube was placed in the middle of the reactor (25 cm diameter) and surrounded by 4 of UV lamps with wavelength of 253.7 nm (with approximate intensity of 1.6×10^{16} photons $s^{-1} cm^{-3}$) at room temperature (around 20 °C). The photochemical reactor was operated 5 minutes before the OBS solution was poured into the quartz tube. The UV/H_2O_2 experiments were carried out by adding different volumes of 30% H_2O_2 solution in 300 mL OBS solution under the aforementioned UV irradiation conditions. Reaction medium was magnetically stirred at 200 rpm. Samples (3 mL) were withdrawn from the reaction solution at specified times.

2.3 Instrumental analysis

Fluorides and sulfates were quantified by ion chromatography (Dionex ICS 2000, USA). OBS was determined by high-



performance liquid chromatography (HPLC, LC-20AT, Shimadzu, Japan) equipped with UV/Vis detector at 275 nm (SPD-20A, Shimadzu, Japan). The mobile phase was methanol : 0.02 M dihydrogen phosphate buffer solution (8 : 2, v/v) with a constant elution rate of 1 mL min⁻¹. Intermediates and by-products were identified by liquid chromatography (LC, DIONEX UltiMate 3000, USA) equipped with XBridge C18 column (3.0 × 150 mm, 3.5 μm, Waters), followed by a tandem of two time of flight mass spectrometers (TOFMS, microTOF-Q III BRUKER, Germany) The LC column temperature was 30 °C, flow rate of the mobile phase (10 mM NH₄Ac aqueous solution (phase A) and methanol (phase B)) was kept at 0.3 mL min⁻¹. The linear gradient was set to 1 : 9 A : B from 0 to 15 min, 9 : 1 A : B from 15 to 25 min and 1 : 9 A : B from 25 to 32 min. The TOFMS was operated in electrospray ionization (ESI) negative ion mode, with spray voltage of 3.5 kV and mass scan range of 100–1000. The mass accuracy was corrected by infusion of sodium formate aqueous solution. LC (DIONEX UltiMate 3000, USA) with tandem of 2-stage mass spectrometer (MS/MS, API 3200, AB SCIEX, USA) was used to quantify the TFA and PSA generated during the degradation of OBS. The same conditions of LC were used for the (semi)quantification of the products. Negative electrospray ionization mode with multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) was used for MS/MS. Ionization voltage was 4.5 kV and temperature of 450 °C. The pressures for curtain gas, collision gas, ion source gas 1 and ion source gas 2 were set to 10, 5, 60, and 40 psi, respectively. Optimized parameters for quantification of PSA and TFA are summarized in Table S1.† A UV-vis spectrophotometer (DR 5000, Hatch, USA) was used to detect the absorption band of the various solutions. Electron spin resonance spectrometer (ESR, JES-FA200, JEOL, Japan) equipped with an USHIO Optical MoluleX as light source was used to detect radicals generated during the reaction.

3. Results and discussion

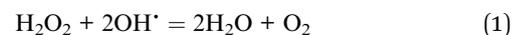
3.1 Biotic degradation

The biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) evaluated by 28 day tests (referred to that of the blank) of OBS and a reference substrate (sodium benzoate) is shown in Table S2.† The biodegradation percentage of OBS (calculated as ratio of BOD to theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD, 0.599 mg mg⁻¹ for OBS), and shown in Table S3†) demonstrated that OBS caused irrelevant oxygen depletion during the test. On contrary, the reference substance was significantly biodegraded in the same period. These findings strongly suggest that the fluorinated compound was not involved in any short term biological process. In other words, it is non-readily biodegraded. It clearly implies a significant recalcitrance of OBS to biodegradation and its potential persistence in the natural environment. Hence, the present study mainly focuses on abiotic degradation, which can provide clues also on long term biological degradation.

3.2 Abiotic degradation

Unlike PFOS or other perfluoroalkyl substances, which are highly resistant to AOPs, OBS can be readily decomposed in both UV and

UV/H₂O₂ systems (Fig. 2a). More than 96% OBS parent molecules were degraded under the tested conditions within 20 min. Early degradation stage demonstrates in a straightforward manner that 10 mM H₂O₂ dosage (62.5 H₂O₂/OBS molar ratio) induces the fastest OBS depletion rate (Fig. 2b). Higher dosages, however, determine a decrease in degradation rate, caused by self-consumption of generated OH radicals (eqn (1)). OBS was still detectable after 120 min under UV irradiation. The degradation processes fitted well with pseudo-first order kinetics (Fig. S1†). The test series confirmed that the optimal dose for H₂O₂ is 10 mM. In this case, the related fitting calculation showed a degradation rate constant of $k = 0.2597 \pm 0.0074 \text{ min}^{-1}$, which is 1.6 times higher than that in the UV system without H₂O₂ ($k = 0.1695 \pm 0.0127 \text{ min}^{-1}$).



Fluorine ion recovery during the degradation of OBS is important to determine the mineralization degree of its perfluorinated moiety. Under sole UV light, 14.8% of total fluorine content of the OBS molecule was found in solution as fluorides, while in UV/H₂O₂ system fluoride recovery was 16.1%. This shows that the perfluorinated chain is only partly degraded. On the other hand, release of sulfates in the reaction medium indicates that the

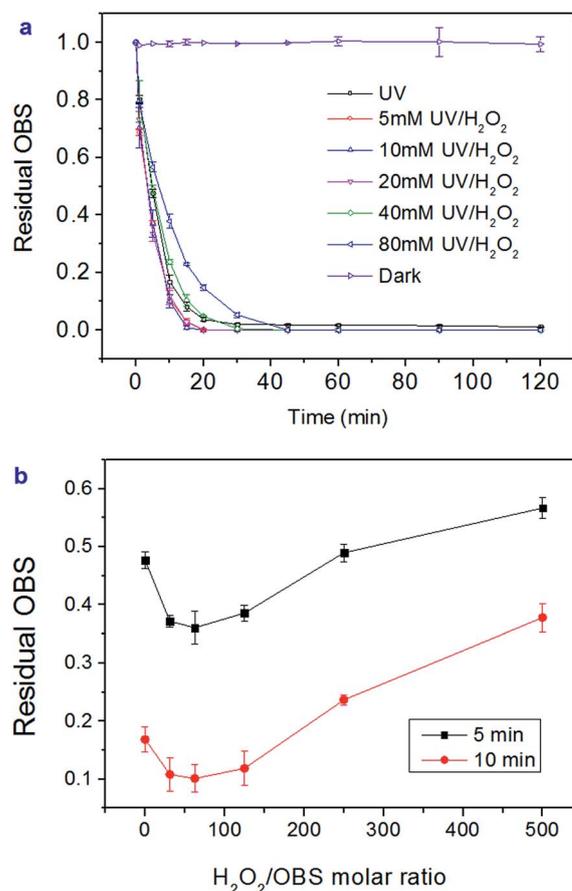


Fig. 2 Residual OBS in UV and UV/H₂O₂ system correlated with irradiation time (a) and H₂O₂/OBS molar ratio for 5 and 10 min irradiation (b).



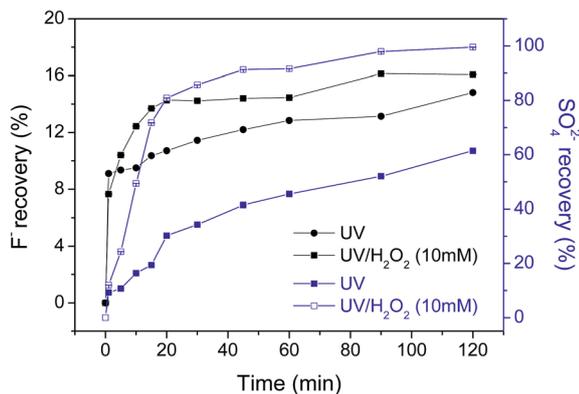


Fig. 3 Recovery ratio of fluorine ion and sulfate ion for OBS in UV and UV/H₂O₂ system (error is ≤ 0.05 for all data).

aromatic moiety undergoes degradation. In fact, more than 99% and 61% sulfate is found in solution for UV/H₂O₂ and UV tests, respectively. Such remarkable difference indicates that the benzene sulfonate moiety is effectively destroyed by UV/H₂O₂, but only partially mineralized under UV irradiation (Fig. 3).

3.3 Degradation products and proposed pathway of OBS degradation in UV/H₂O₂ system

OBS degradation intermediates were identified by liquid chromatography with MS detector (LC-TOFMS). A base peak chromatogram (BPC-All MS) model was adopted to determine the products with prominent peak intensity. The blank sample (ultrapure water) was used to exclude unknown substances from the base peak chromatogram. In total, 7 stable degradation products were detected after 2 h reaction. The compound spectra and the assigned corresponding structures are showed in Fig. S2† and hereafter identified by their chemical formula: C₁₀H₂F₁₅O₅⁻ ($m/z = 486.9$), C₇HF₁₄O⁻ ($m/z = 366.9$), C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ ($m/z = 360.9$), C₄F₇O₂⁻ ($m/z = 212.9$), C₄HF₆O₃⁻ ($m/z = 210.9$), C₃HF₆O₂⁻ ($m/z = 182.9$), and C₂F₃O₂⁻ (*i.e.* TFA, $m/z = 112.9$). In addition, 6 intermediates were detected (Fig. S2†): C₁₅H₆F₁₇O₇S⁻ ($m/z = 652.9$), C₁₅H₄F₁₇O₅S⁻ ($m/z = 618.9$), C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₆S⁻ ($m/z = 598.9$), C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₇S⁻ ($m/z = 614.9$), C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₇S⁻ ($m/z = 582.5$), and C₉F₁₇O⁻ ($m/z = 446.9$).

Based on the identified products above, a possible degradation pathway of OBS under UV/H₂O₂ (dominated by hydroxyl radical) is proposed (Fig. 4). It is well-known that OH radical reacts with organic compounds in aqueous solution by 3 mechanisms: OH addition on aromatic or unsaturated groups, which result in radical adducts; hydrogen atom transfer; and single electron transfer.^{21,22} For OBS, the double bond and benzene ring are the most likely attacked sites by OH radicals. Hence, in UV/H₂O₂ system the OH radical can react with OBS through four possible routes: (I) OH addition on double bond to form an epoxy structure, (II) OH addition on benzene ring to form OH adducts, (III) electrophilic attack of C–F bond at position 3 and 4 (C atoms are arbitrarily labelled, as shown in Fig. 4), (IV) electrophilic attack of O at position 6. For the addition reaction through Route I and Route II, the OH radical is added to the double bond, thus forming of a dihydroxy-alcohol. The addition reaction by OH addition on the

benzene ring results in formation of two adducts, namely C₁₅H₆F₁₇O₇S⁻ and C₁₅H₄F₁₇O₅S⁻. By elimination of a H₂O molecule on C3 and C4 of C₁₅H₆F₁₇O₇S⁻, an epoxy group is formed (C₁₅H₄F₁₇O₅S⁻). If the CF₃ group at position 5 is substituted by OH, then C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₇S⁻ is formed. In the second step, the aromatic group of C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₇S⁻ is rather quickly decomposed to form the stable C₇HF₁₄O⁻ product, whose concentration increases continuously along 2 h reaction. The alcoholic group on C2 is further oxidized into ketone with simultaneous replacement of F at C3 and C4 by OH radicals to form C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻.

Concerning the degradation of C₇HF₁₄O⁻, the C–C bond is broken up at position 2 to form C₄F₇O₂⁻. Consequently, the two C–C adjacent bonds (*i.e.* C2–C3 and C2–C4) are weakened due to the branched CF₃ group.^{23,24} Jin and Zhang also found that branched PFOS shows higher degradability respect to the linear one.²⁵ From this perspective, the branched structures in OBS increase its degradability respect to linear perfluoroalkyl compounds.

The C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ is split into C₄HF₆O₃⁻ and C₃HF₆O₂⁻ by attack to the ketonic group; the carboxyl group on C₄HF₆O₃⁻ can also be cleaved to generate C₃HF₆O₂⁻ with further oxidation. On the other hand, the F atom on C4 of C₄F₇O₂⁻ (generated from C₇HF₁₄O⁻) can also be replaced by OH. The further mineralization occurs by cleavage of CF₃ group on C3 to give C₂F₃O₂⁻ (*i.e.* TFA). Although TFA is considered to be relatively stable in UV/H₂O₂ system,²⁰ we found its mineralization after prolonged time.

OH radical can difficultly break C–F bonds owing to the high energy demand. However, for the branched fluorinated structure of OBS, there are two strong electron withdrawing CF₃ groups on both C3 and C4 atoms, which reduce the electron density and consequently weaken the bond energy of C–F on C3 and C4. This facilitates the substitution of F atom by OH on both carbons. Therefore, we hypothesize that the electrophilic substitution of F at C3 and C4 happens at the second step of Route II to form C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₇S⁻ and also at the beginning of Route III to form C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₆S⁻. The further degradation proceeds by attack to the benzene ring, thus the C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₇S⁻ produced from the second step of Route II and Route III is decomposed to C₁₀H₂F₁₅O₅⁻. The resulting C₁₀H₂F₁₅O₅⁻ is split into C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ (or C₃HF₆O₂⁻) and TFA by cleavage of the C1 = C2 bond. Then, the following degradation pathway of C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ (or C₄HF₆O₃⁻) and TFA is the same of Route I.

In Route IV, the electrophilic attack takes place at O6 atom (Fig. 4), and OBS is split into C₉F₁₇O⁻ ($m/z = 446.9$) and PSA. No increase of PSA was observed during the reaction due to its fast degradation kinetic in UV/H₂O₂ system (Fig. 5). This was totally different from that in UV system (see Section 3.4). For the further degradation of C₉F₁₇O⁻, it follows the same procedure like C₁₀H₂F₁₅O₅⁻ by breakage of C=C bond, and the resulting C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ (or C₄HF₆O₃⁻) and TFA can be decomposed stepwise in the same way above-mentioned.

3.4 Degradation products and proposed pathway of OBS in UV system

As constituent of sunlight, ultraviolet light plays an important role for transformation of organic pollutants in the environment.



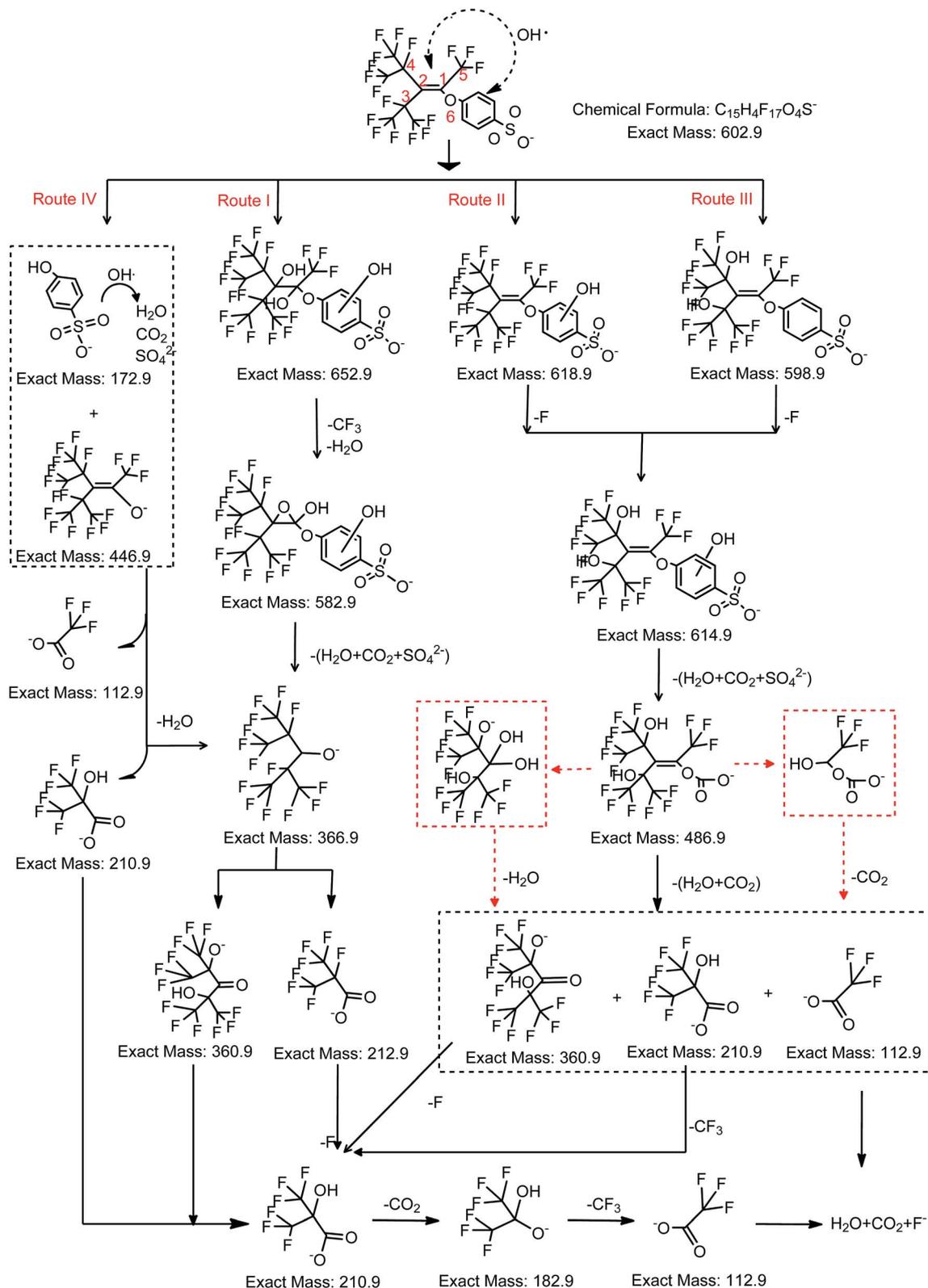


Fig. 4 Proposed degradation pathway of OBS under UV/H₂O₂.

The sunlight that reaches the earth has its maximum wavelength at 365 nm.²⁶ Therefore, the photochemical behavior of OBS was firstly tested under 365 nm UV. However, no significant elimination was found under such light (Fig. S3†). This indicates that

the decomposition of OBS in the natural environment by sunlight is conceivably quite slow. Conversely, as showed in Fig. 2a, we found that OBS can be easily decomposed under 254 nm UV, through the mechanism described hereafter.



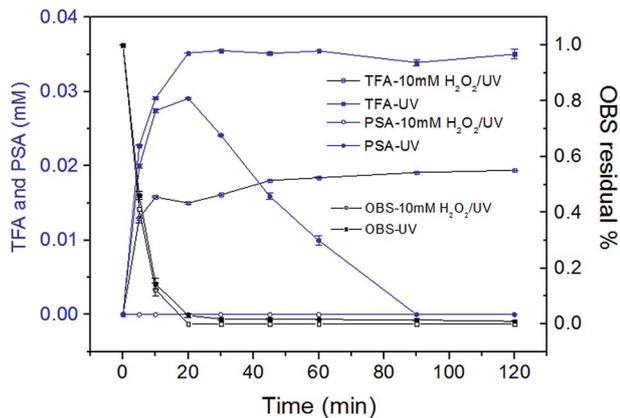
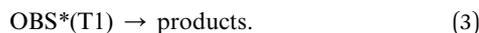


Fig. 5 Variation of PSA and TFA in UV and UV/H₂O₂ system during 2 h reaction.

OBS molecule possesses an aromatic ring that acts as a unit to initiate photosensitized reactions with reactive oxidative species (ROS), which may be present in the reaction medium.^{27,28} In order to identify such ROS under UV (254 nm) light, electron spin resonance analysis was performed. As showed in Fig. 6, singlet state oxygen (¹O₂) was generated in OBS aqueous solution by irradiation, but no appreciable OH radical and superoxide anion signal (O₂^{•-}) were found. The generation of singlet oxygen decreases gradually due to discontinuous introduction of oxygen into the system. To further corroborate identification of the dominant ROS, inhibition experiment was also conducted. Only quenching of ¹O₂ and OBS excited triplet state (OBS*) by sorbic acid addition could substantially lower the removal efficiency (Fig. S4†). These results highlight that, in the UV system, two mechanisms are responsible for the OBS degradation: (1) direct photolysis, where OBS is firstly excited to the triplet state (T1) by UV light and, then, split at the weaker bond (while the excited electrons return to the ground state); (2) oxidation of OBS by ¹O₂. The simplified reaction scheme of the overall degradation process is described by eqn (2)–(5).^{29–31}



For the sake of clarity, the two mechanisms (*viz.* direct photolysis and oxidation by ¹O₂) are later proposed separately.

Some of the products and intermediates of OBS degradation in UV system are the same as those detected in the UV/H₂O₂ system. Intermediates are C₁₅H₄F₁₇O₅S⁻ (*m/z* = 618.9) and C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₆S⁻ (*m/z* = 598.9), which were eliminated stepwise within the 2 h treatment. C₇HF₁₄O⁻ (*m/z* = 366.9), C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ (*m/z* = 360.9), C₄F₇O₂⁻ (*m/z* = 212.9), C₄HF₆O₃⁻ (*m/z* = 210.9), C₃HF₆O₂⁻ (*m/z* = 182.9) and C₂F₃O₂⁻ (*m/z* = 112.9) were formed

as stable degradation products. In addition, several new products were found, that is, C₁₅H₄F₁₇O₅S⁻ (*m/z* = 618.9) and its isomer (Fig. 7 and 8), C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₇S⁻ (*m/z* = 582.9), C₁₄H₆F₁₃O₇S⁻ (*m/z* = 564.9), C₇H₅O₁₁S⁻ (*m/z* = 296.9), C₇H₅O₁₀S⁻ (*m/z* = 280.9), C₆H₅O₈S⁻ (*m/z* = 236.9), and C₆H₅O₄S⁻ (*m/z* = 172.9). Their extracted compound spectra and the corresponding structures were shown in Fig. S5.†

3.4.1 Direct photolysis. The direct photolysis (Fig. 7) was initiated by excitation of ground state OBS to triplet state (T1). As the excited OBS* (T1) returns to the ground state, the molecule weaker bond likely breaks up. Conceivably, OBS is firstly split up at the double bond to produce two carbanions, C₇F₁₄^{2•-} and C₈H₄F₃O₄S^{2•-}. Then, C₇F₁₄^{2•-} is quickly hydrolyzed to C₇HF₁₄O⁻, while C₈H₄F₃O₄S^{2•-} is cleaved at position 1 due to the electron-withdrawing effect of CF₃ and O-Ar groups. Two possible pathways for disintegration of C₈H₄F₃O₄S^{2•-} are proposed. The C1–O6 bond breaks up to form C₆H₅O₄S⁻ (PSA) and TFA (Type I in Fig. 7). Alternatively, CF₃ is probably split away from C₈H₄F₃O₄S^{2•-} to generate C₇H₅O₆S⁻ (Type II). Nevertheless, C₇H₅O₆S⁻ could not be detected because of its fast reaction with ¹O₂ (Fig. 8) to form further adducts. Pochon *et al.* proposed that excited triplet state reacts with H₂O by an “hydroxylating process” during the photochemical oxidation of water by 2-methyl-1,4-benzoquinone, which ends in OH addition.³² Since PSA has a wide and strong absorption between 200–300 nm (Fig. S6†), we presume that it can also be excited to triplet state (PSA*) and generate hydroxylated intermediates with H₂O (following the Type I pathway). Actually, the all-hydroxylated product (*i.e.* 2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyphenol sulfonic acid, *m/z* = 236.9) was identified by its mass spectrum. Such finding suggests that hydroxylation continues until complete substitution of benzene ring, thus forming the above-mentioned compound, which is a stable product (within 2 h reaction). Concerning the Type II pathway, it is very likely that 4-(carboxyxy)phenol sulfonic acid possess similar UV-vis adsorption band range to PSA because of its analogous aromatic structure. Hence, a similar oxidizing process by hydroxylating intermediates is followed by triplet state 4-(carboxyxy)phenol sulfonic acid and H₂O. In the end, the all-hydroxylated product, *i.e.* 4-(carboxyxy)-2,3,5,6-tetrahydroxyphenol sulfonic acid (identified by its mass spectrum, *m/z* = 280.9), is formed. Interestingly, a peroxide (*m/z* = 296.9) was also detected among final products of 4-(carboxyxy)phenol sulfonic acid hydroxylation. In spite of its known instability, the peroxy moiety may be stabilized by resonance with carboxyl group. This might also explain why no peroxy-products from PSA (without carboxyl moiety) were found. Kimura and Ogata found that –SO₃⁻ can be cleaved from R-Ar-SO₃⁻ group by UV irradiation,³³ so such desulfonation process might also occur in this system for PSA and 4-(carboxyxy)phenol sulfonic acid to produce SO₄²⁻.

3.4.2 Singlet oxygen-dominated oxidation. The oxidation pathway of OBS in UV system dominated by ¹O₂ (Fig. 8) comprises four routes, differentiated by the triggering reaction of OBS degradation: (A) cleavage of the CF₃ bound to C1, (B) substitution of F atoms on C3 and C4, (C) formation of hydroperoxy adduct, and (D) formation of hydroxyl adduct.



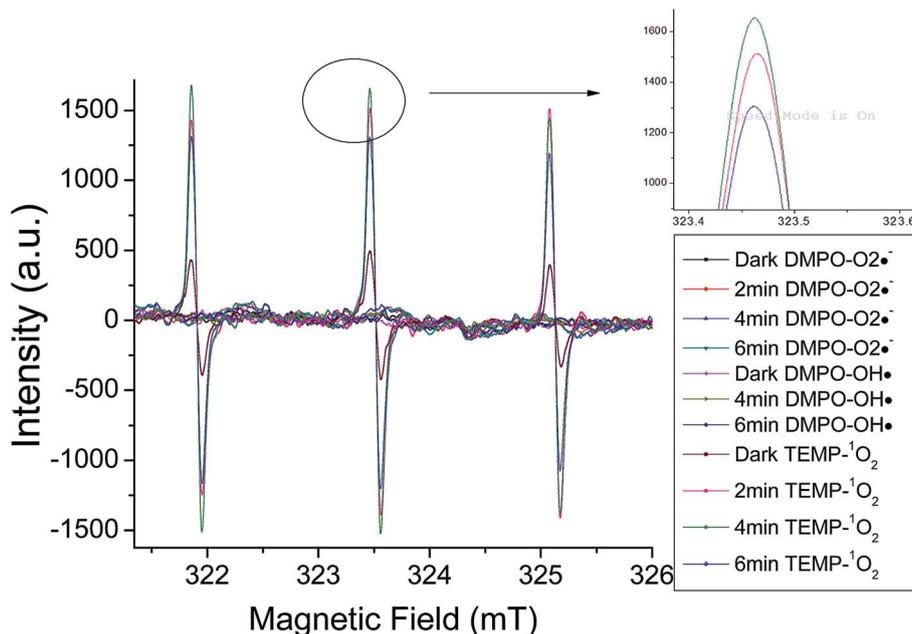


Fig. 6 ESR spectra of TEMP-¹O₂ and DMPO-OH• in OBS aqueous solution and DMPO-O₂•⁻ in OBS methanol solution.

With regard to Route A, the CF₃ is probably split away from the molecule by homolysis of excited OBS or ¹O₂ attack to form C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₅S⁻. Soon after, the double bond on C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₅S⁻ is rapidly oxidized by ¹O₂ to generate dioxetane compound (C₁₄H₅F₁₄O₇S⁻, *m/z* = 582.9), which decomposes at the carbonyl group.³⁴ At the same time, the F atom at C3 or C4 detaches to produce C₁₄H₆F₁₃O₇S⁻, so inducing subsequent rupturing of C1 = C2 bond to generate an aromatic compounds and a fluorinated fragment (C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻). On the one hand, the benzenic compound is oxidized stepwise by ¹O₂ to small acid molecules such as maleic acid and fumaric acid, and finally mineralized to some extent.^{35,36} However, maleic acid or any other carboxylic acid was not detected because the reaction solution pH decreased to around 3.3, thus inhibiting carboxyl acid dissociation (e.g. fumaric acid with pKa = 3.15, acetic acid with pKa = 4.79). On the other hand, C₇HF₁₂O₃⁻ is further attacked by ¹O₂ to produce C₄HF₆O₃⁻ or C₃HF₆O₂⁻, and they are also defluorinated to TFA step by step following a similar pathway to UV/H₂O₂ system. For Route B, the F atom linked to C3 or C4 atom is firstly substituted by OH to form C₁₅H₆F₁₅O₆S⁻, and subsequently, the double bond is cleaved by ¹O₂. Then, the carbanion (C₇F₁₄O⁻) is hydrolyzed to form C₇HF₁₄O⁻. This latter fragment follows the above-explained defluorination mechanism of Route A. Meanwhile, the aromatic moiety would be fractured to TFA by ¹O₂; the C₇HF₁₄O⁻ undergoes the same oxidation process described for Route A. Concerning Route C and D, the two isomers (*m/z* = 618.9, but with different retention times) are conceivably produced according to previous findings of Derosa and Crutchley.²⁸ The authors concluded that ¹O₂ can oxidize phenol to hydroperoxides, followed by dehydration to quinone. Likewise, we propose a quinonic specie at the beginning of Route C. Besides, the triplet-state OBS would also

react with water by hydroxylating process to give hydroxyl adducts,³² which is the second isomer (with *m/z* = 618.9) we identified that initiates Route D. Both isomers are decomposed following the same mechanisms proposed above.

3.5 Comparison of degradation mechanism under UV and UV/H₂O₂

The aromatic group, the double bond and CF₃ groups in the branched perfluorinated moiety make OBS easier to be degraded compared to PFOS. Still, the defluorination process is not complete, and stable degradation products are formed in both systems. Therefore, longer reaction time and combination of other techniques (e.g. catalytic oxidation) would obtain a satisfactory degradation and possibly entire mineralization.

In UV system, the generation of TFA and PSA reached the maxima simultaneously until 20 min when >96% OBS was decomposed (Fig. 5). TFA was levelled off at prolonged time, while PSA was further degraded (as described in Section 3.6). OBS decomposition rate by UV was sensibly lower than that in UV/H₂O₂. This is reasonably due, in the first instance, to the ¹O₂ low concentration (compared to OH radicals generated from 10 mM H₂O₂), determined by low O₂ amount in the system (no forced aeration was adopted in the experiments). Secondly, the complex degradation products in UV system could quench OBS*, thus slowing down the elimination of OBS. Finally, the acidic environment (pH = 3.3 after reaction) probably inhibited OBS photolysis.³⁶

In the UV/H₂O₂ system, no detectable amount of PSA was generated during reaction (Fig. 5). So the PSA was decomposed effectively to entirely release sulfate ions. The degradation of PSA in both systems were tested (Fig. S7†). The results showed that almost 100% of sulfate ion was recovered in UV/H₂O₂



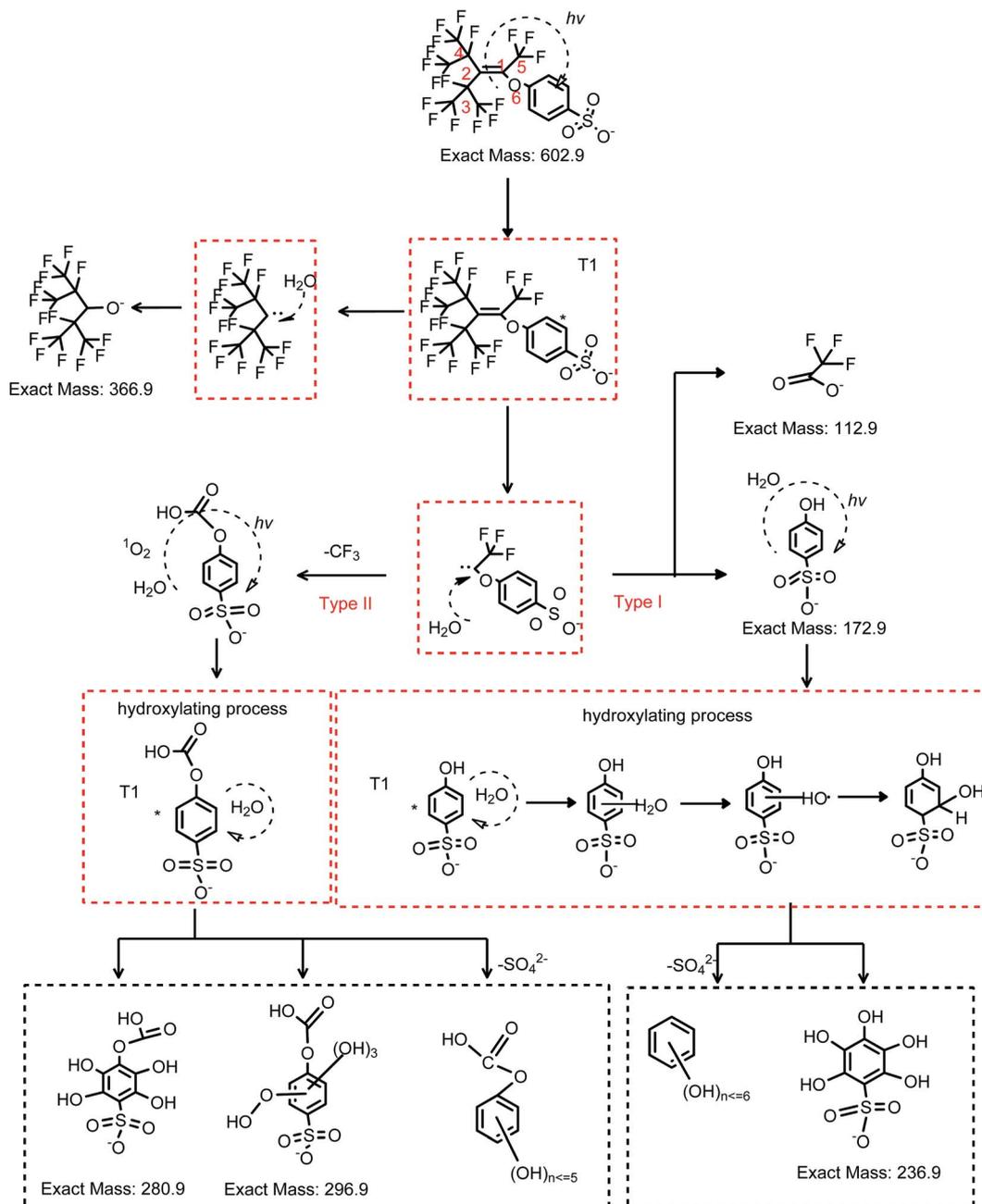


Fig. 7 Proposed degradation pathway of OBS under UV dominated by direct photolysis.

system and much less in UV system. With regard to the second degradation product that was investigated in detail, *i.e.* TFA, its generation did not reach the theoretical maximum when OBS was totally decomposed, but it kept gradually increasing until 60 min, and then its concentration remained stable. The reason is that after 60 min reaction, production and degradation rates of TFA were in equilibrium. The concentration of TFA after 2 h in UV/ H_2O_2 system was considerably lower than that in UV system. This is probably due to partial mineralization of CF_3 group of aromatic moiety linked to C1 that could not generate TFA.

The defluorination efficiency in UV/ H_2O_2 system was not much higher compared to the UV treatment indicating that a similar amount of fluorinated degradation products still existed. However, PSA and any aromatic products, as well as TFA, showed considerable lower concentrations at the end of the treatment compared to the sole UV degradation. In terms of safety of a possible AOP treatment process, the aromatic compounds might be more toxic, so their higher concentration in water under UV light should be taken into account.³⁷ TFA also possesses some toxicity (for instance, its oral LC_{50} for rat is $200 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ bw}$).³⁸ Hence, the UV/ H_2O_2 is a safer treatment for degrading OBS.



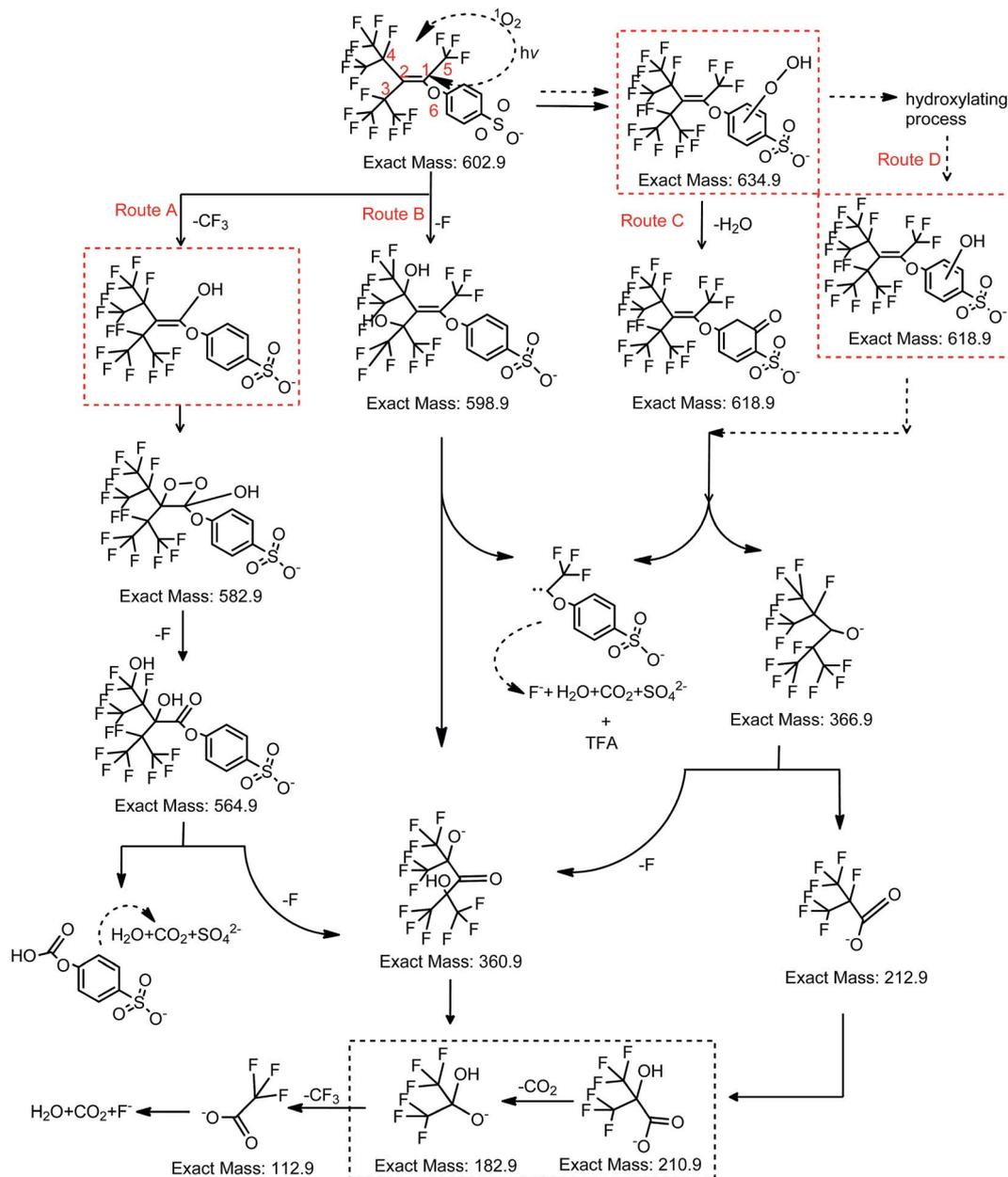


Fig. 8 Proposed degradation pathway of OBS under UV dominated by $^1\text{O}_2$.

4. Conclusions

OBS, a widely used polyfluorinated PFOS-alternative in China, was for the first time assessed for biotic and abiotic degradability. Closed bottle tests showed a strong recalcitrance of OBS to any biological transformation in the short period (28 d). Hence, such surfactant, like all the other PFASs, is a non-readily biodegradable chemical. Nonetheless, our investigation on abiotic degradability under AOP conditions highlighted that, differently from the majority of fluorinated compounds, OBS is degradable in substantial manner.

OBS could be decomposed under UV (254 nm) and even better in UV/H₂O₂. However, under both conditions complex by-

products were formed and less than 20% of fluorine was mineralized. The UV/H₂O₂ showed a more promising degradation performance, which might be combined with other technologies to detoxify OBS effectively. In addition, OBS was not degraded under 365 nm UV irradiation (main UV component of sunlight reaching the earth). Therefore, the photolysis of OBS in natural environment might be rather slow. On contrary, the efficient degradation in UV/H₂O₂ suggests that OBS may be affected by long term biological transformations.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.



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