Analysis of Third-Hand Exposure of Cannabis and Tobacco Smoke to Cotton and Polyester Fabrics Using SPME-GC×GC-TOFMS

Madison Armstrong ¹, Andrea Velasco Suárez¹, James Harynuk¹

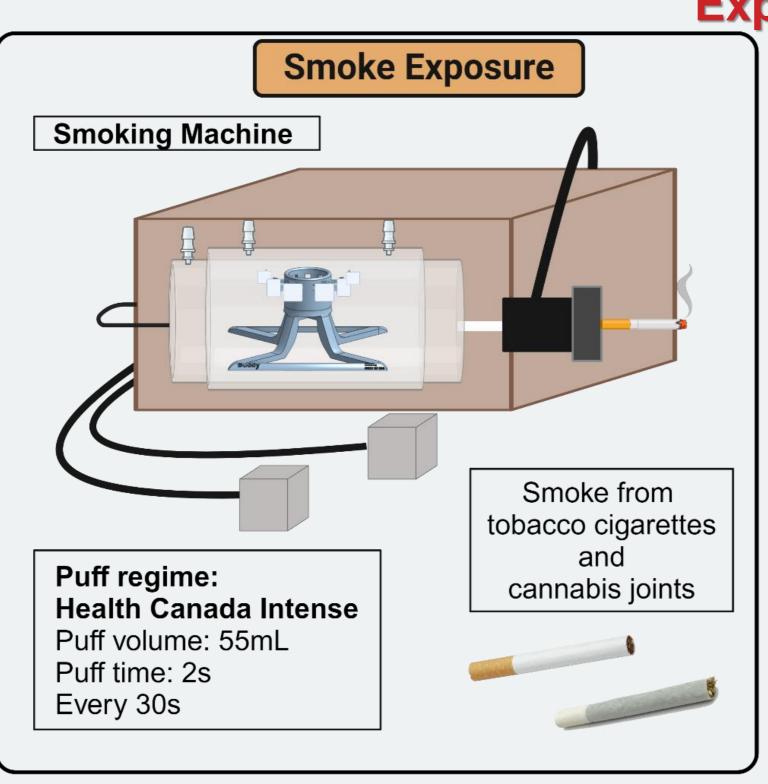
¹Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

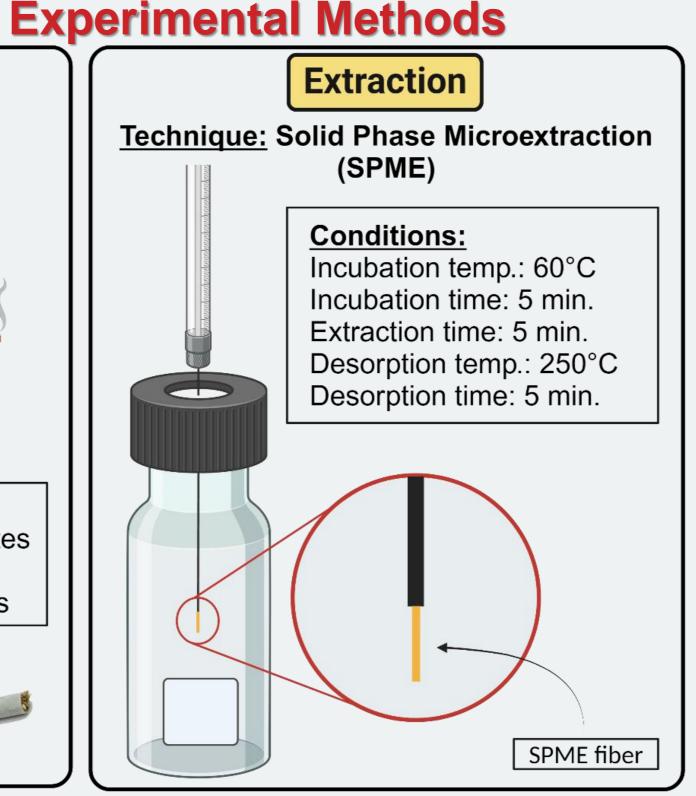


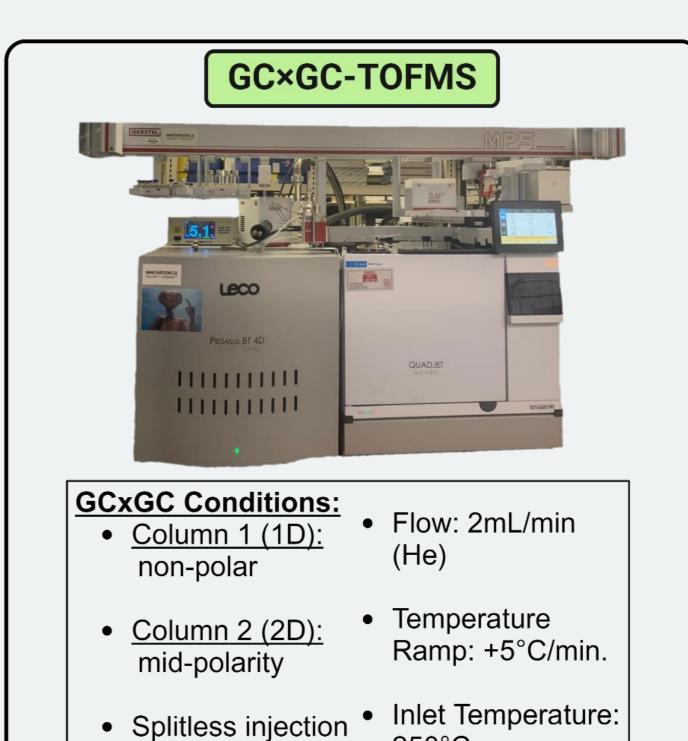
Introduction and Objectives

- Third-hand exposure to smoke: exposure to the residual smoke particles and volatile compounds left behind on fabrics and other textile materials.
- Third-hand smoke can carry carcinogens agents (CA), respiratory toxicants (RT), cardiovascular toxicants (CT), reproductive or developmental toxicants (RDT) and/or addictive compounds (AD).
- What compounds from the smoke do cotton and polyester sorb?
- Fabric samples (2cm×2cm samples of both cotton and polyester) were exposed to tobacco and cannabis smoke using a smoke chamber and smoke machine.
- Solid Phase Microextraction Two-Dimensional Gas Chromatography-Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry (SPME-GC×GC-TOFMS) was used to identify and analyze different compounds sorbed by the samples.

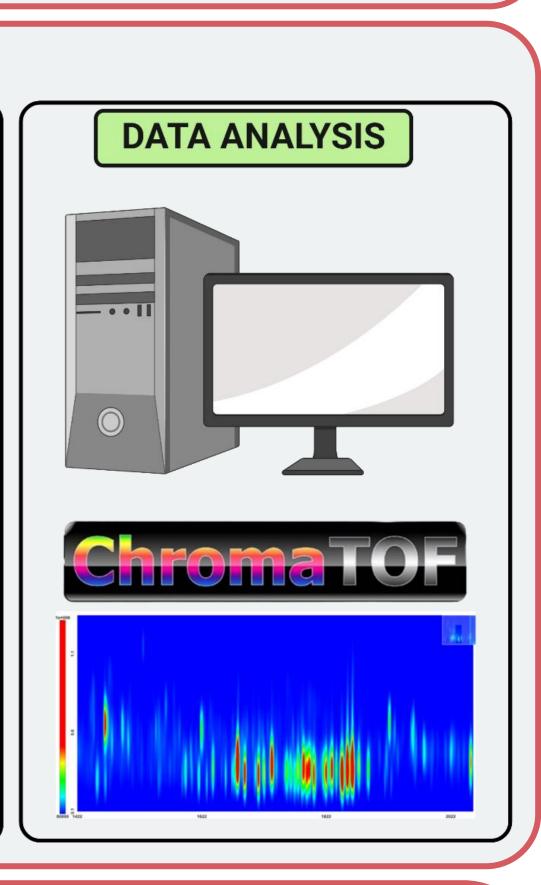
Fabric Samples 2cm x 2cm cotton and Wash Solution polyester |Samples Vortexed rinsed for 5 min. Samples @65°C until dry

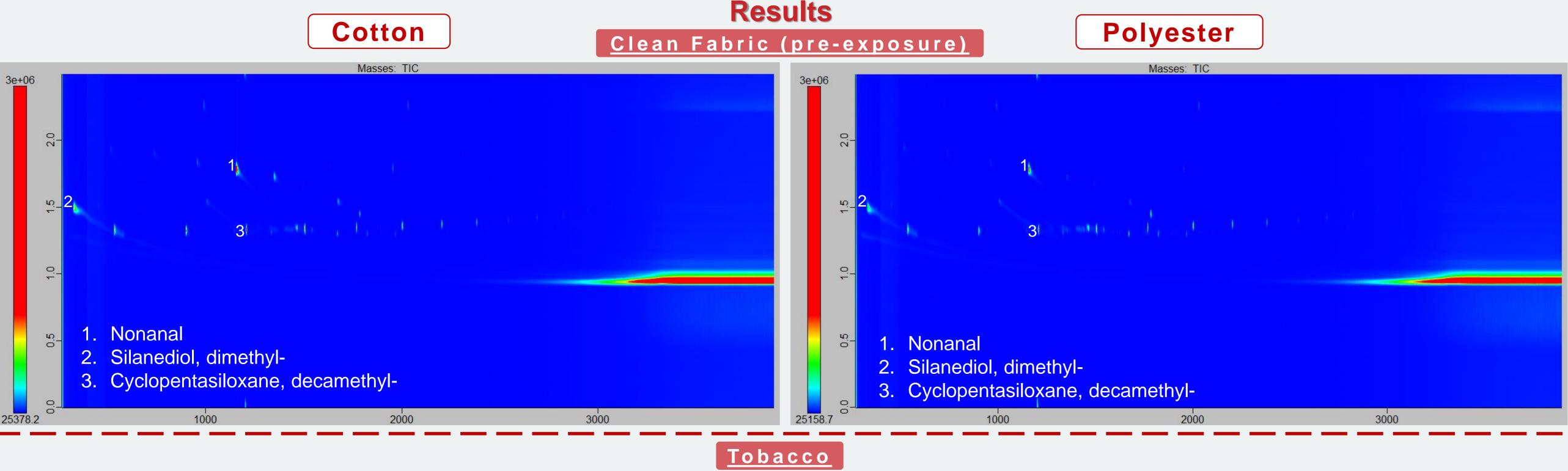


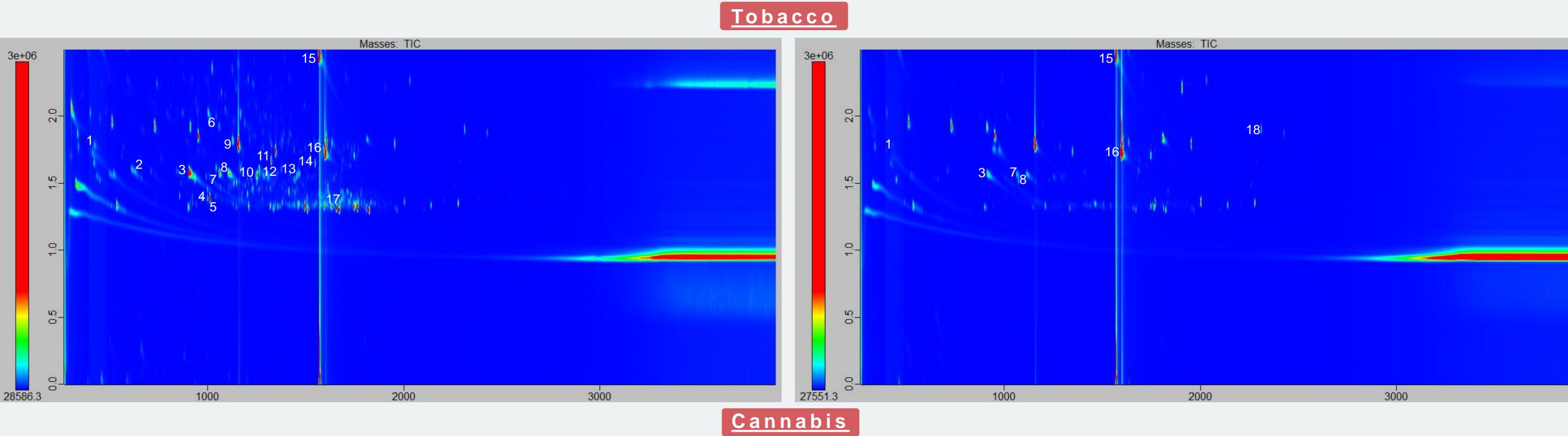


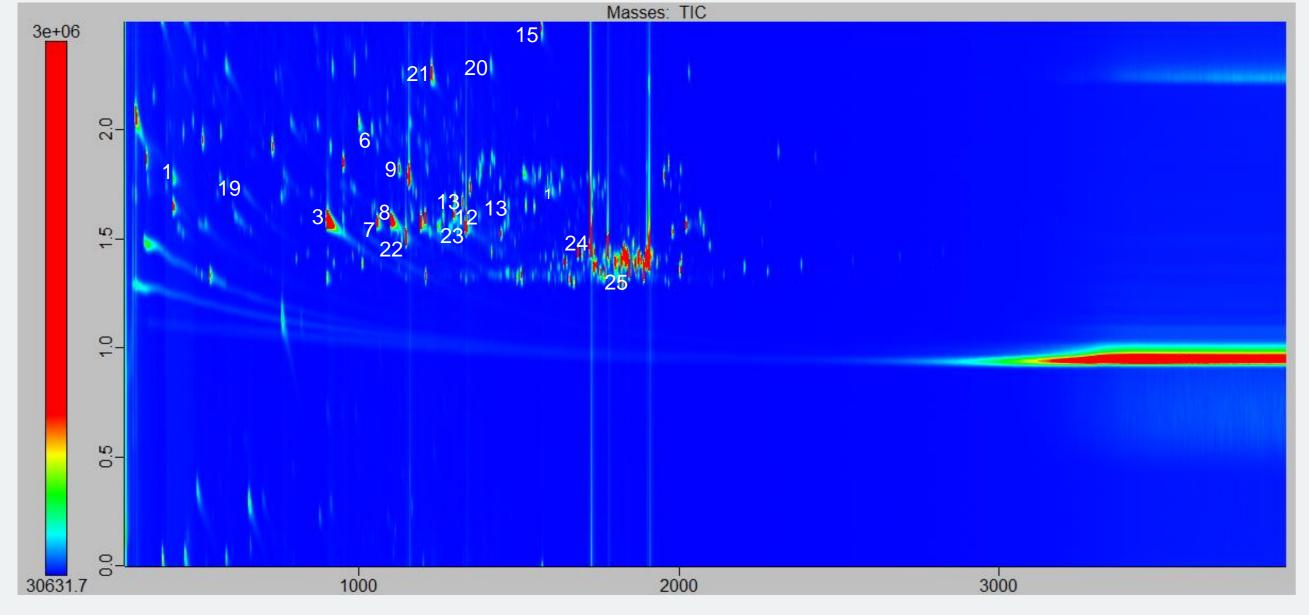


250°C



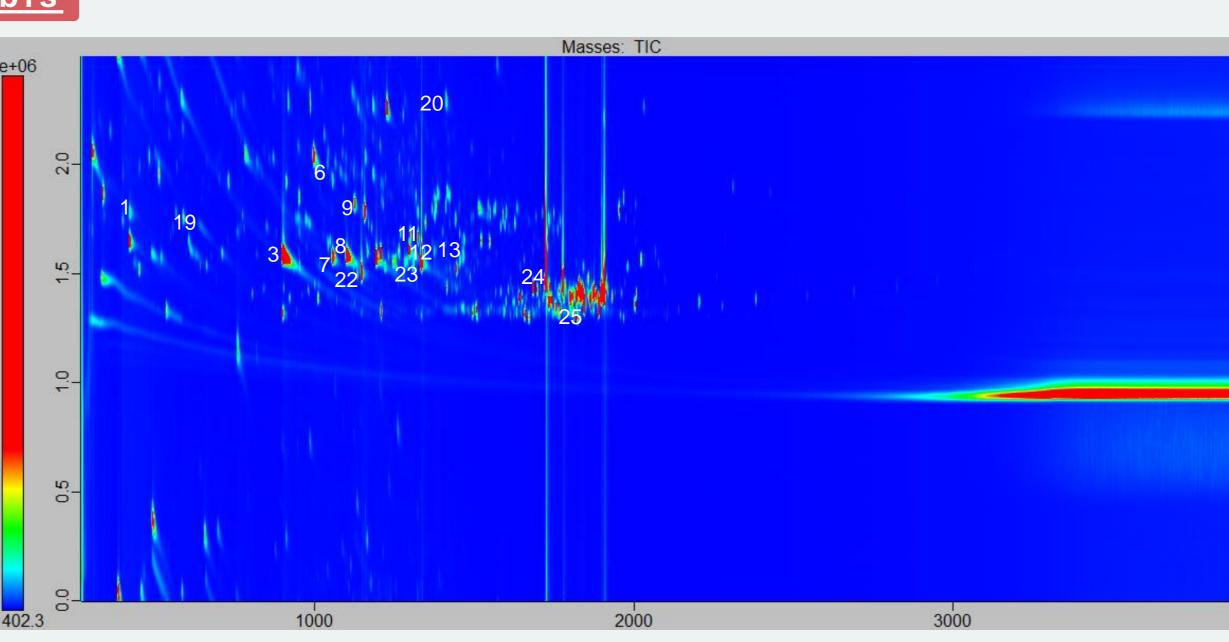






GenomeCanada

GenomeAlberta



- 1. Pyridine
- 2. Ethylbenzene
- 3. Phenol
- 4. D-Limonene
- **5. Trans-β-Ocimene**
- 6. Benzeneacetaldehyde
- 7. Phenol, 2-methyl-
- 8. p-Cresol

Harynuk Lab

- 9. Phenol, 2-methoxy-
- 10. Benzene, (1-methyl-2cyclopropen-1-yl)-
- 11. Naphthalene
- 12. Benzofuran, 4,7-dimethyl
- 13. 2-furanmethanethiol, 5-methyl-
- 14. Naphthalene, 1-methyl-
- 16. Nicotine
- 17. α-Farnesene
- bis(2-methylpropyl) ester
- 19. 2-Furanmethanol

 Many hazardous compounds were identified.

Conclusion

- Some carcinogenic compounds: Furan, Ethylbenzene, p-Cresol, Naphthalene, Benzofuran, Benzene, etc.
- Other compounds were health hazards, respiratory and cardiovascular toxicants, terpenes and corrosive compounds such as p-Cresol and addictive compounds such as Nicotine.
- These compounds are getting trapped in everyday clothing of those who smoke cannabis and tobacco.
- People are being exposed to hazards associated with smoke unknowingly.

Future research/improvements:

- Design a more effective sample rack to hold fabrics to ensure even exposure of all fabric samples to smoke particles.
- Test this using e-cigarettes; third-hand exposure vapour from e-cigarettes.
- Analyze exposed samples after being washed; what compounds are still trapped in fabric fibers even after being cleaned?

References

Díez-Izquierdo, Ana, Pia Cassanello-Peñarroya, Cristina Lidón-Moyano, Nuria Matilla-Santander, Albert Balaguer, and Jose M. Martínez-Sánchez. 2018. "Update on Thirdhand Smoke: A Comprehensive Systematic Review." Environmental Research 167:341-71. doi: 10.1016/j.envres.2018.07.020.

Roberts, Christopher, Grace Wagler, and Michele M. Carr. 2017. "Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Public Perception of Risks of Exposing Children to Secondand Third-Hand Tobacco Smoke." Journal of Pediatric Health Care 31(1):e7–13. doi: 10.1016/j.pedhc.2016.08.008.

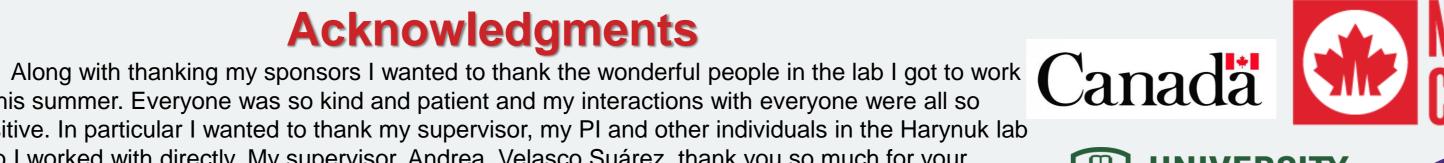
The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). 2012. "Harmful and Potentially Harmful Constituents in Tobacco Products and Tobacco Smoke: Established List." Retrieved (https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/rulesregulations-and-guidance/harmful-and-potentiallyharmful-constituents-tobacco-products-and-tobacco-

smoke-established-list).



- 15. Triacetin

- 18. 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid,







20. Benzenepropanenitrile

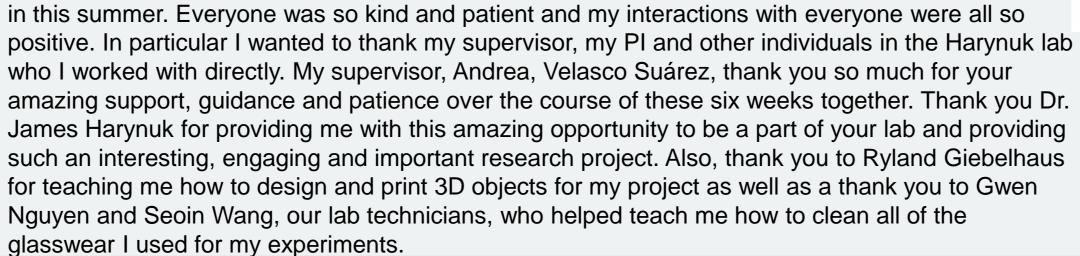
21. Benzyl nitrile

23. α-Terpineol

24. Caryophyllene

25. β-Bisabolene

22. Linalool



Acknowledgments