

# Monitoring of priority and emerging substances by means of a suite of passive samplers (DGTs, SR and POCIS) to comply with European Directives

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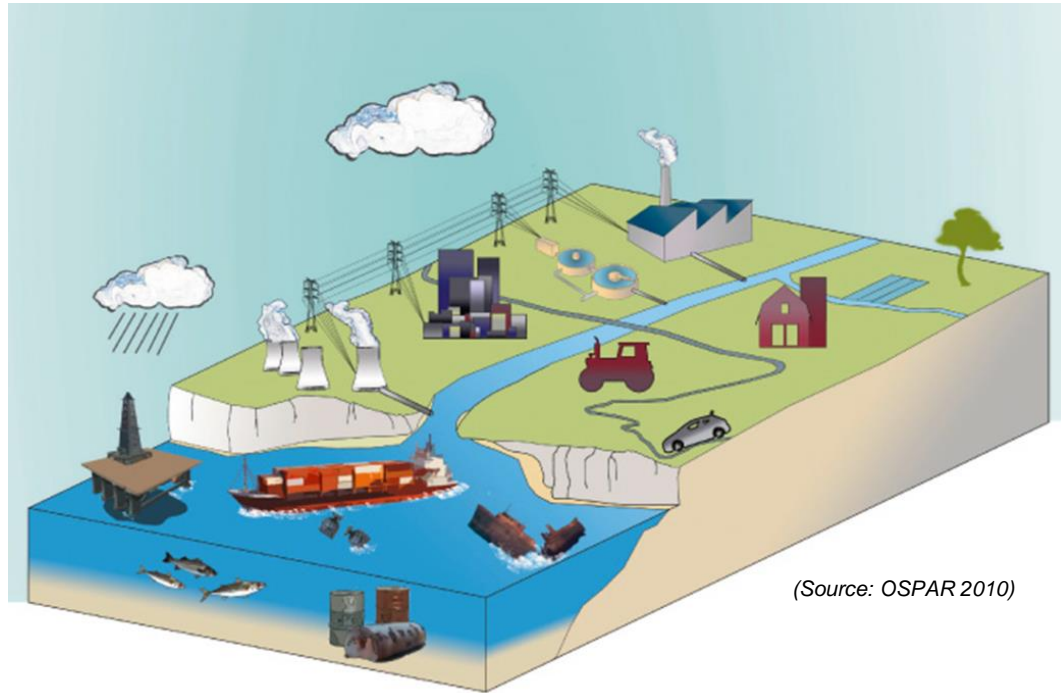
UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI CAGLIARI



**IPSW**  
DUBLIN 2018

10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary International Passive Sampling Workshop and Symposium

9<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> May 2018, Ireland



- Protection of the marine environment
  - **Water Framework Directive (WFD; 2000/60/EC)**
  - **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD; 2008/56/EC)**

Aim: to achieve a 'Good Ecological and Chemical Status'

- List of priority substances & Environmental Quality Standards (EQS)
- Directive 2013/39/EU → 45 priority substances
  - Organic compounds & only four metals (Cd, Ni, Pb, Hg)
- The Watch List (2015/495/EU) → 10 substances (or groups)
  - ❖ May pose a risk but insufficient monitoring data
  - ❖ High quality data needed → classify as priority substances

DIRECTIVE 2013/39/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

L 78/40

EU

Official Journal of the European Union

24.3.2015

**LACK OF READY-TO-USE TECHNIQUES**

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2015/495

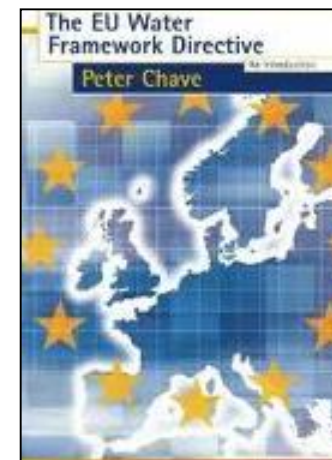
of 20 March 2015

establishing a watch list of substances for Union-wide monitoring in the field of water policy pursuant to Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document C(2015) 1756)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2)	120-12-7	204-371-1	Anthracene	X
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# Objectives

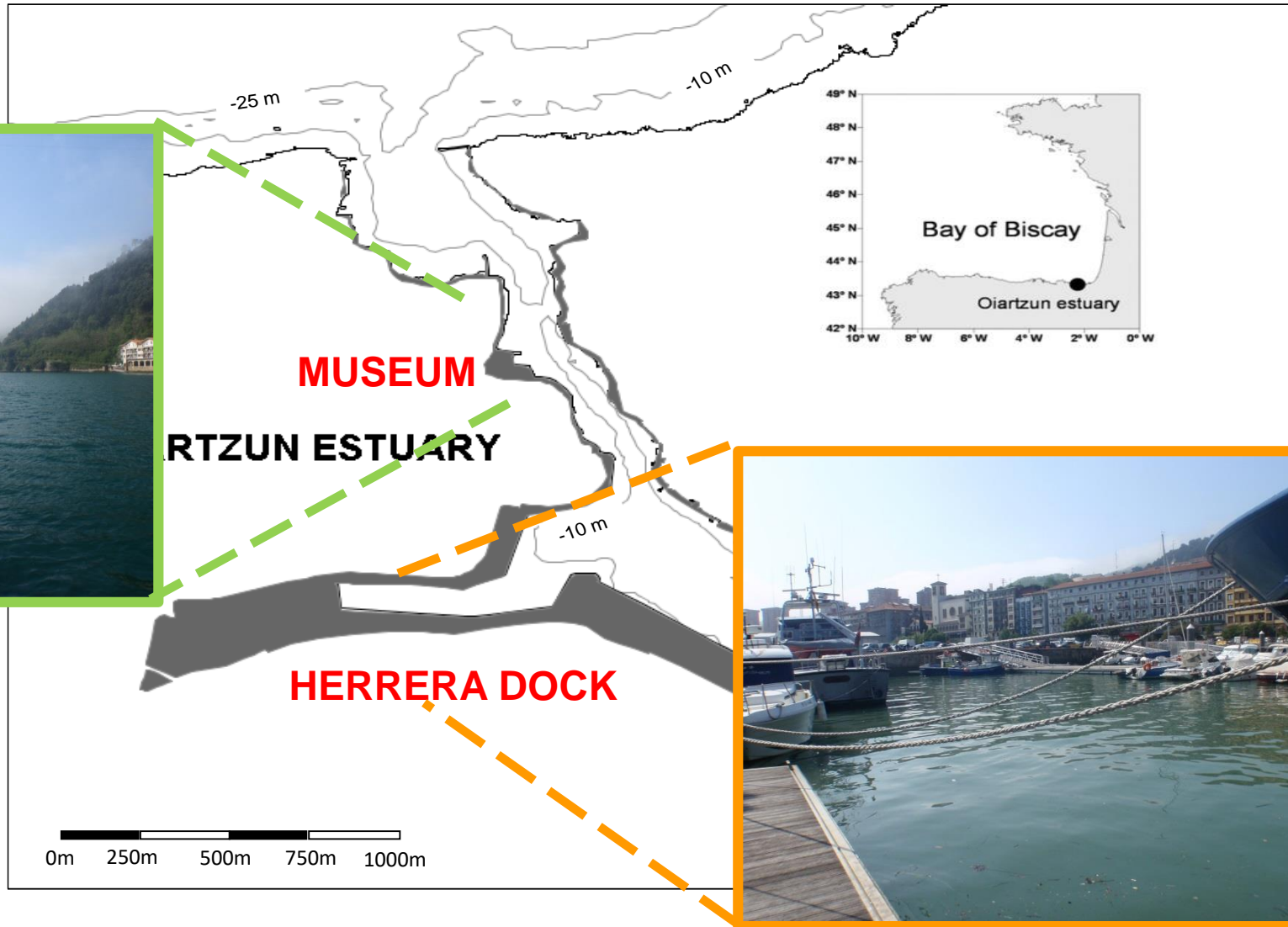


The **operational aims** of the present study were:

- (i) to obtain a comprehensive overview of contaminants distribution within a highly-impacted estuary by means of a set of passive samplers
- (ii) to investigate their potentiality to comply with the requirements of European Directives

**Final Aim:** to provide a step forward the inclusion of PS within monitoring networks of estuaries and coastal waters

# Material & methods: Study area



# Material & methods: Passive samplers (I)

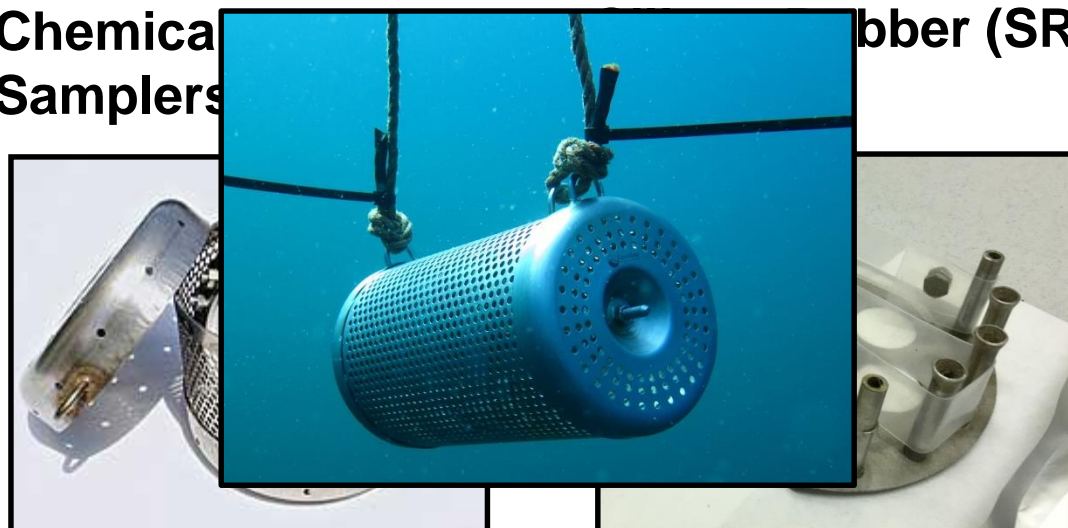
**METALS**



**Diffusive Gradients in  
Thin-films (DGTs)**

**Polar Organic  
Chemical  
Samplers**

**ORGANIC  
COMPOUNDS**



**ubber (SR)**

**hydrophilic**

**Hydrophobic**

**Hydrophobicity ( $\log K_{ow}$ )**

# Material & methods: Passive samplers (II)

- PS deployed at two stations and seasons (Sept 2016 & March 2017)
  - Triplicate SR & POCIS (40 d) & DGTs (triplicates every 13 days)
  - Physico-chemical parameters (pH, DO, Sal, T<sup>a</sup>) & immersion time
- **SR** → spiking of 14 PRCs (log K<sub>sw</sub> 3.23-7.59) & calculation of

$$\frac{N_t}{N_0} = e^{\left(\frac{-R_s t}{K_{sw} m_s}\right)}$$

- **SR & POCIS** → Extraction with hexane (SR) & methanol (POCIS)

$$C_w = \frac{C_s}{K_{sw} m_s \left[1 - \exp\left(\frac{-R_s t}{K_{sw} m_s}\right)\right]}$$

- **DGTs** → Extraction of accumulated metals (1M HNO<sub>3</sub>, >24h)

$$M = \frac{C_e (V H_{NO_3} + V g_{el})}{f e} \qquad C_w = \frac{M \Delta g}{D t A}$$

## SR



- **PAHs:** Naphthalene, anthracene, fluoranthene, benzo(b+j) fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno-(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene.... TOTAL: 18 PAHs + 17 Alkylated PAHs
- **PCBs:** PCB-18, PCB-28, PCB- 31, PCB-44..... TOTAL: 32
- **Musks:** Tonalide, Galaxolide
- **UV filters:** OCR, **2-ethylexyl-4-methoxycinnamate**, 4-MBC
- **OCP** (ng/sampler): Aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, alachlor, atrazine, isodrin, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorocyclohexane..... TOTAL: 18

## POCIS



- Alkylphenols, octylphenols (tOP, OP, OPE1), **4-n-nonylphenol**, nonylphenols (NPE1, NPE2), Bisphenol A
- **Steroids:** 17- $\alpha$ -estradiol ( $\alpha$ E2), **Estrone (E1)**, **17- $\beta$ -estradiol (E2)**, Mestranol (M1), **17- $\alpha$ -ethinylestradiol (EE2)**, Estradiol (E3)
- Acetilsalicylic acid, Ibuprofen, Gemfibrozil, Salbutamol, Ketoprofene

## DGTs



- **Cd, Ni, Pb**
- Cu, Zn, Cr

## Water Quality Guidelines

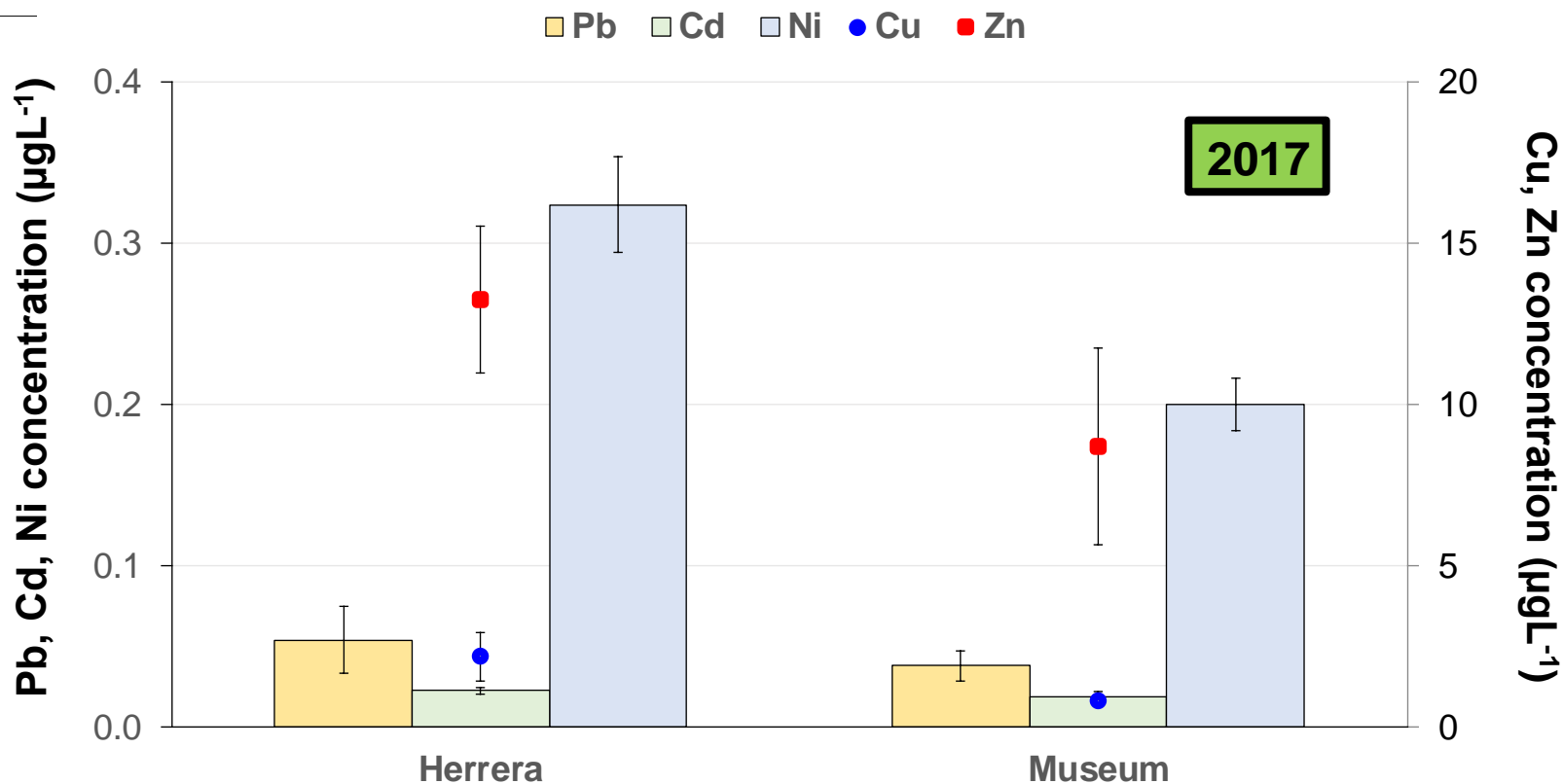
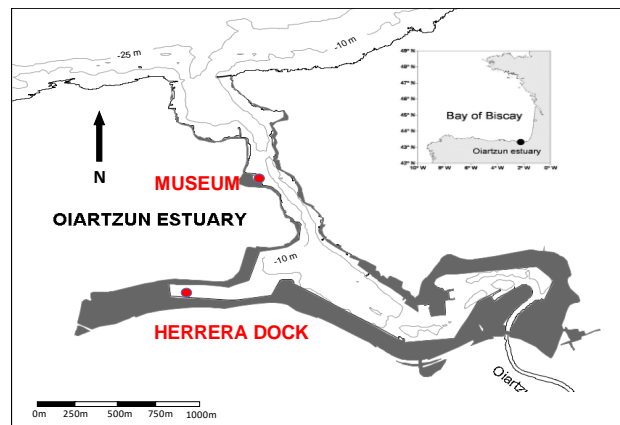
EQS- EC 2013/39/EU

'Watch list'- EC 2015/495/EU

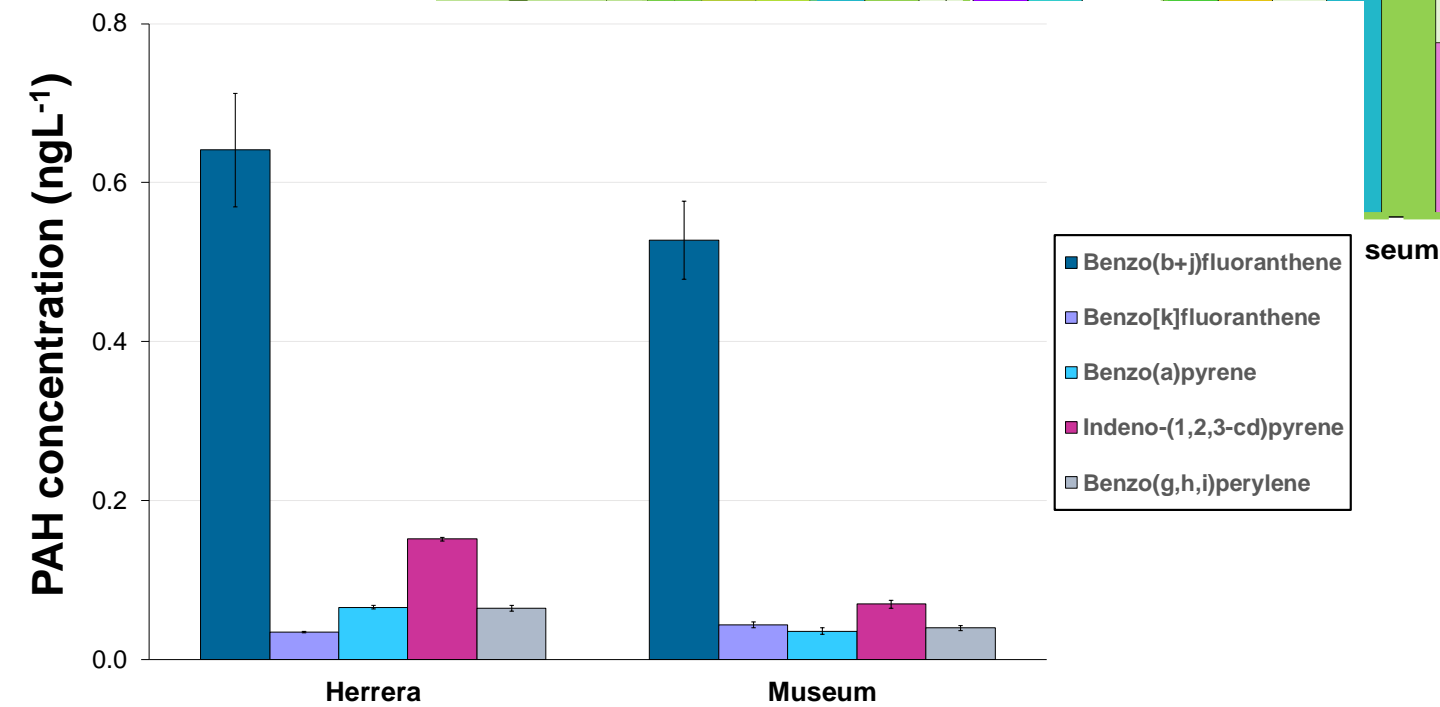
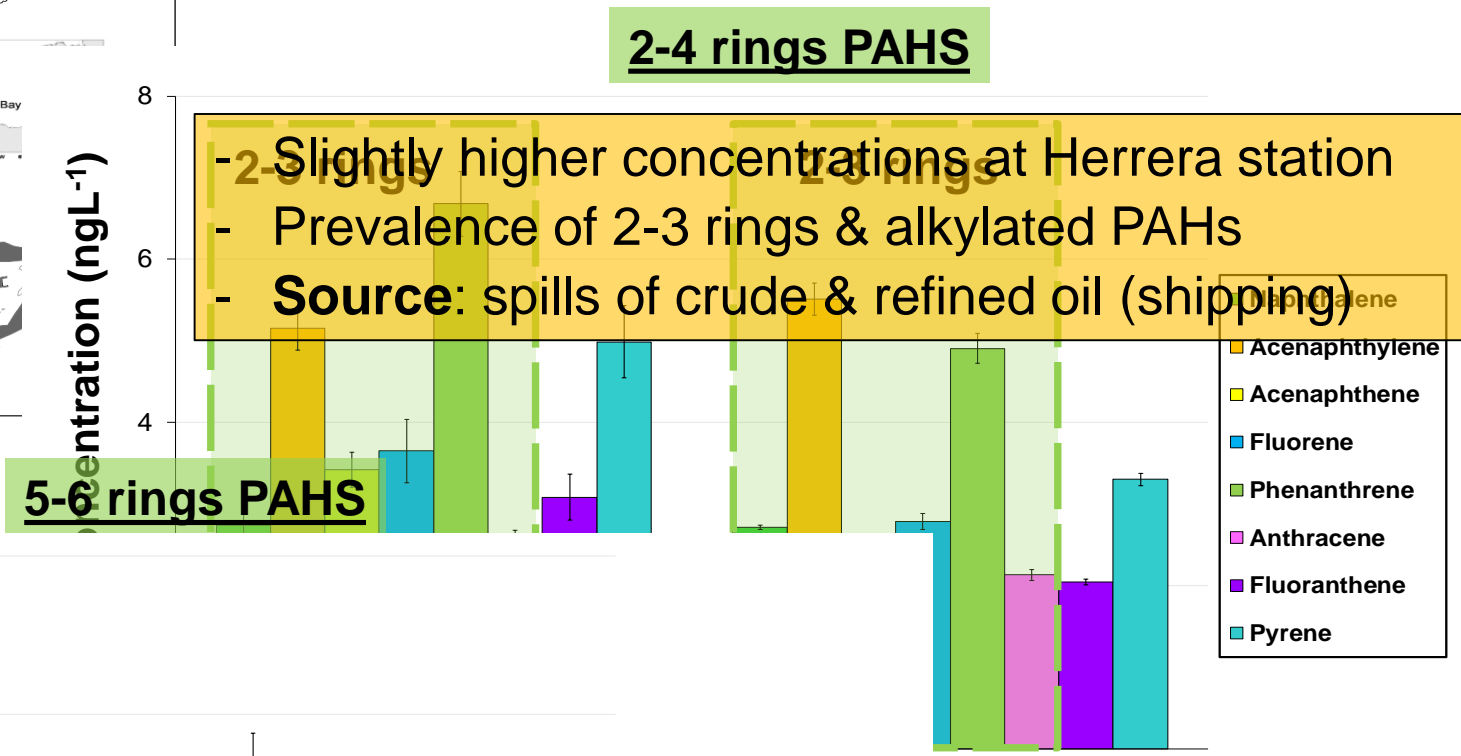
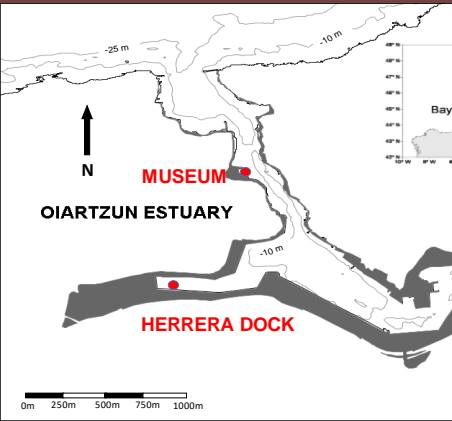


# Results & Discussion: DGTs

- [Metal] inner station > [Metal] outer station
- More point sources at the inner station
- Longer water residence time (73 days)



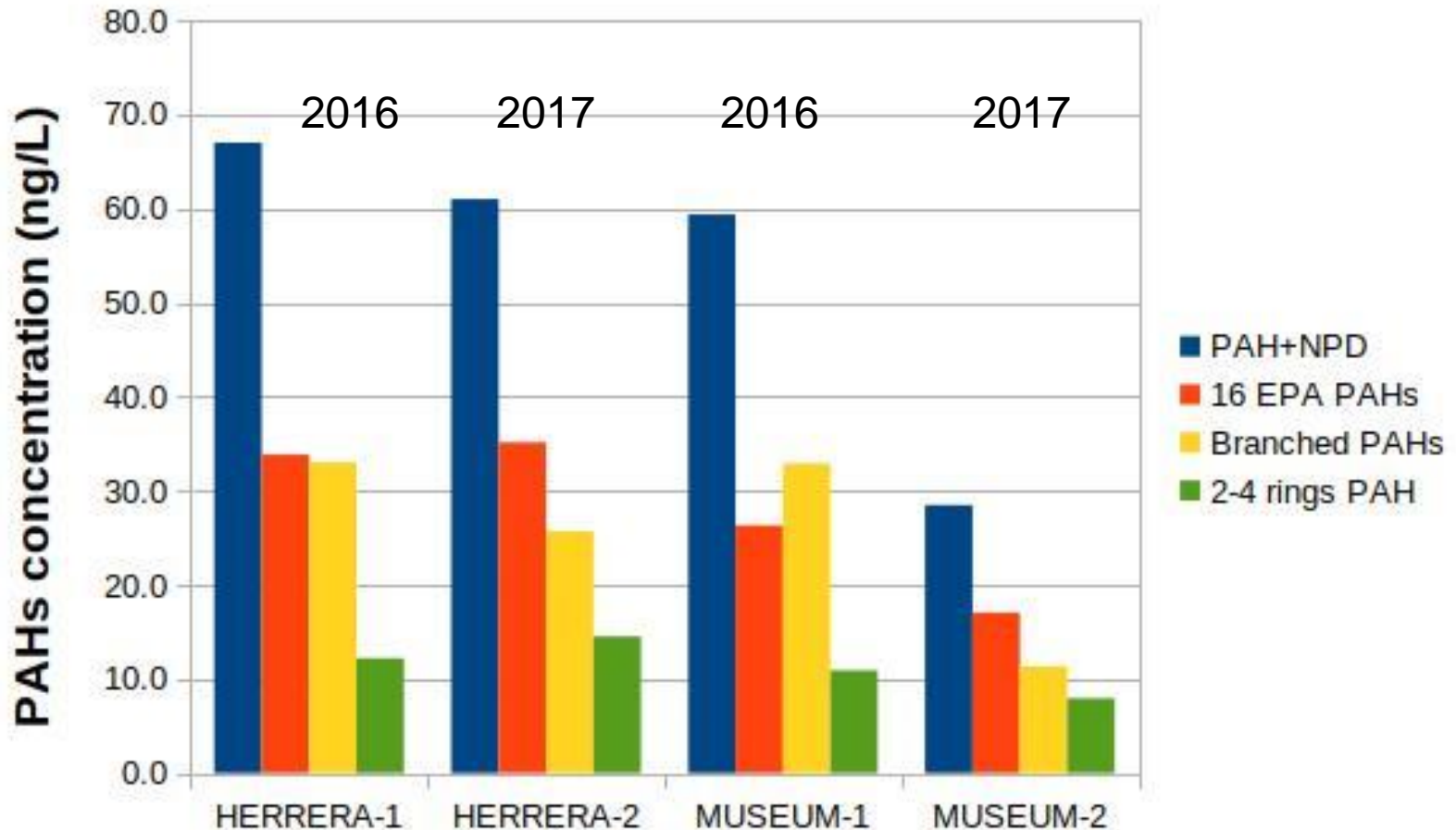
# Results & Discussion: PAHs (SR)



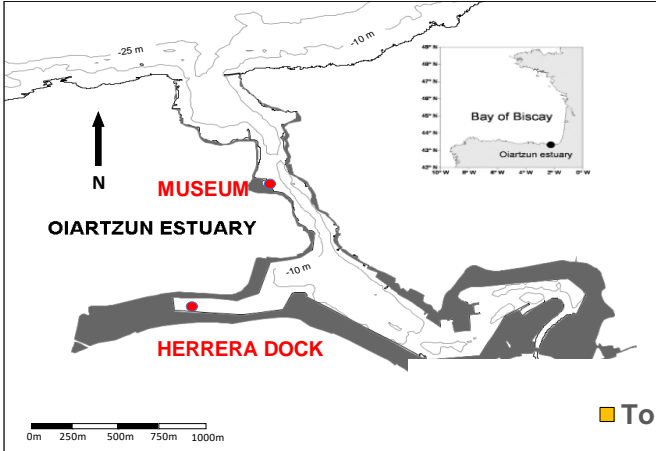
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# Results & Discussion: PAHs (SR)

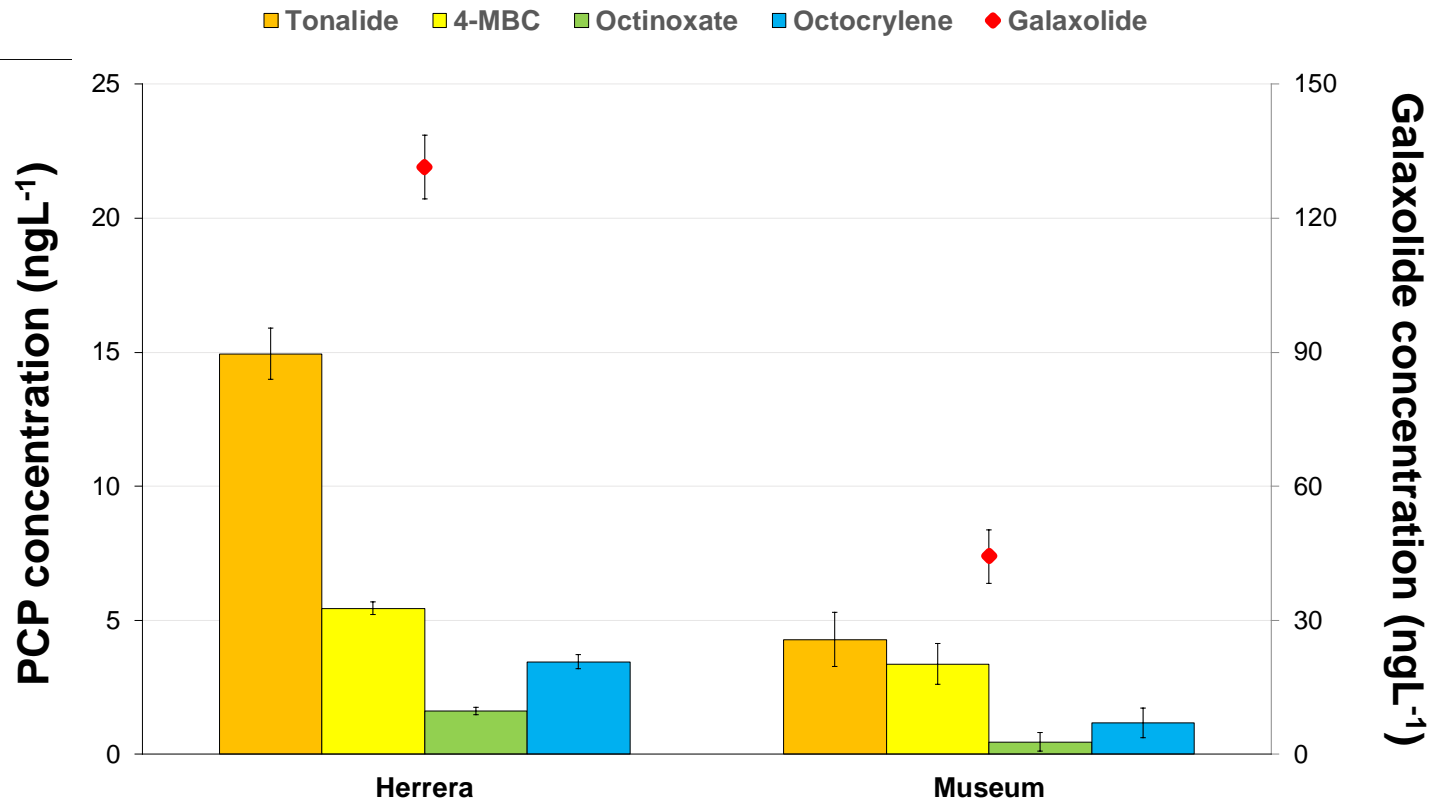
- Concentrations always remain higher in Herrera
- In the 2017 campaign concentrations are much lower in Museum.



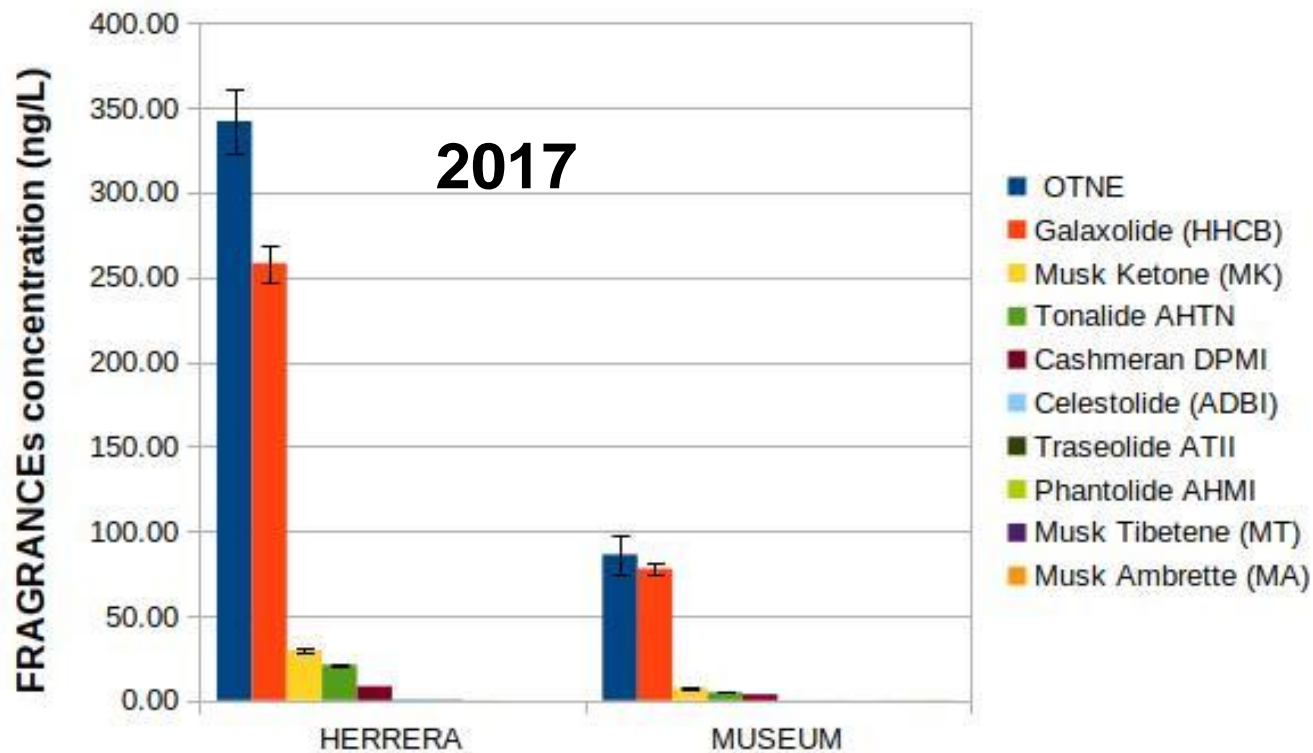
# Results & Discussion: PCPs (SR)



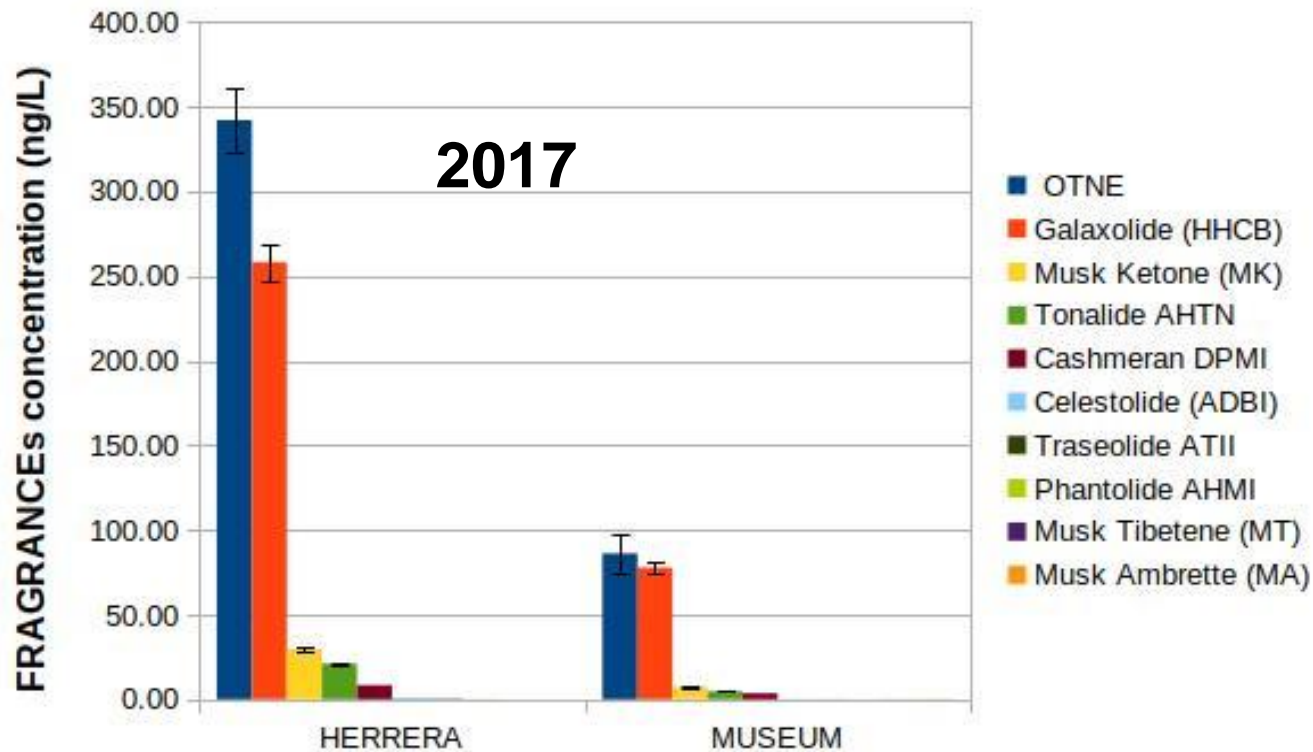
- **UV filters:** Slightly [higher] at Herrera station
  - Octinoxate (Watch List)
- **Musks:** higher concentrations in Herrera
  - Galaxolide (x3), Tonalide (x 3.5)



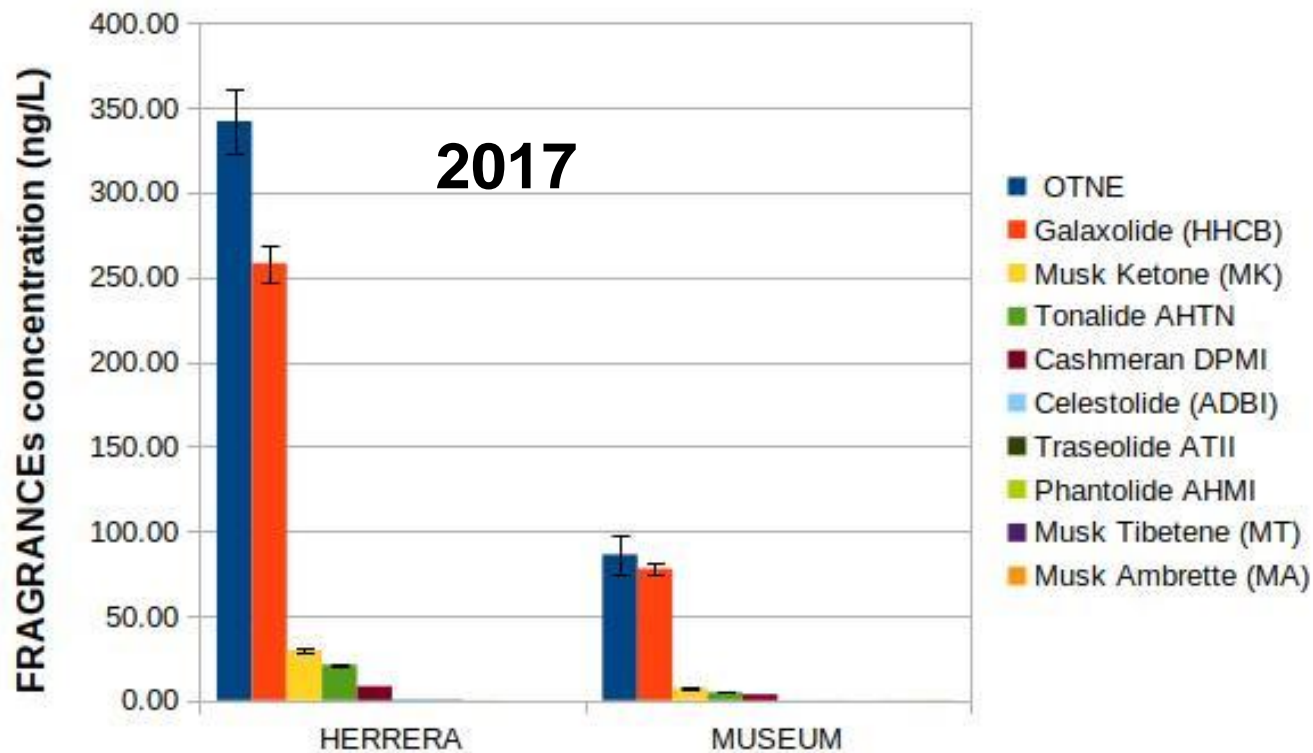
Calibration data for sampling with silicone rubber for many more emerging substances were published in 2016 (Pintado-Herrera et al. - Environ Toxicol Chem 35, 2016).



This allowed us to increase the number of target compounds in 2017.

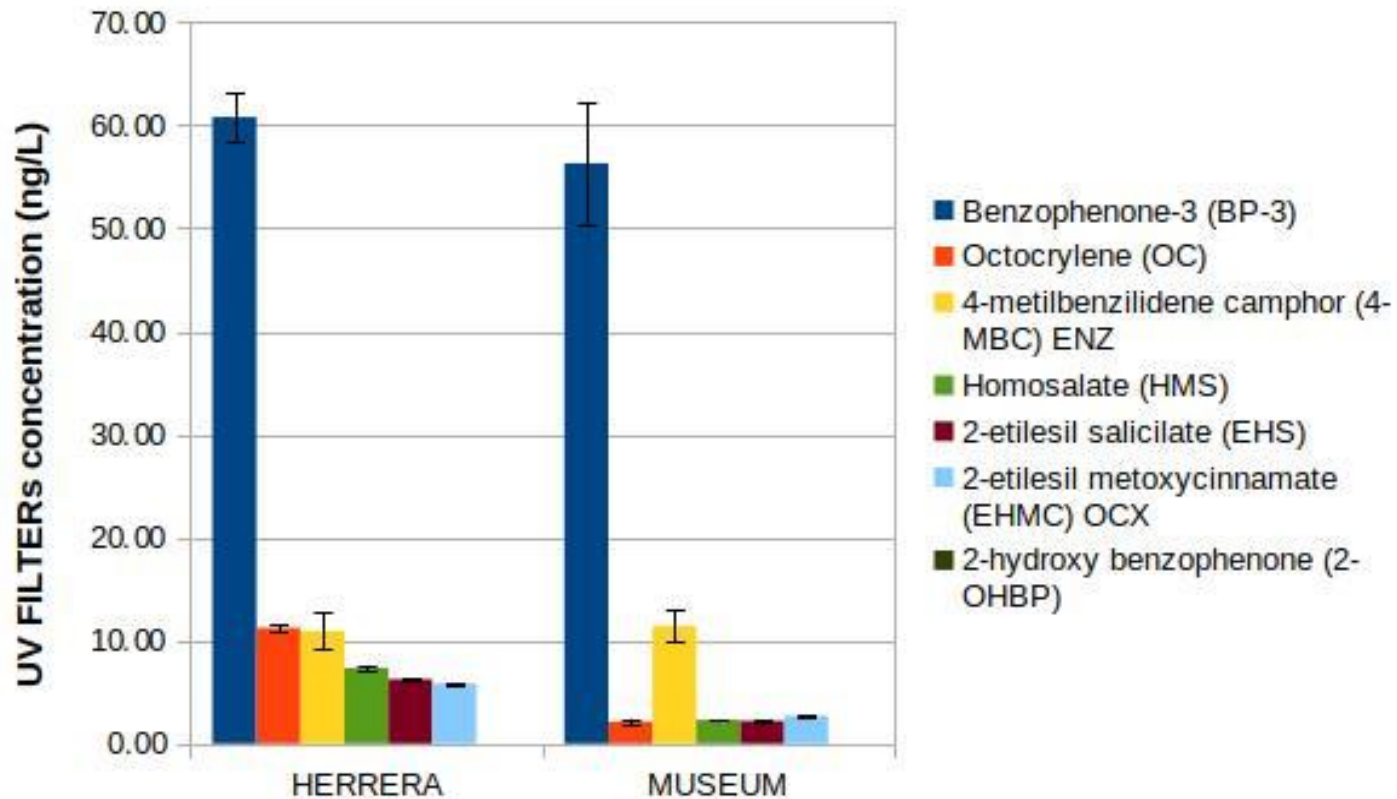


- **Fragrances:** Higher at Herrera station  
OTNE (Tetramethyl acetyloctahydronaphthalene) and  
HHCB, (Galaxolide) predominant



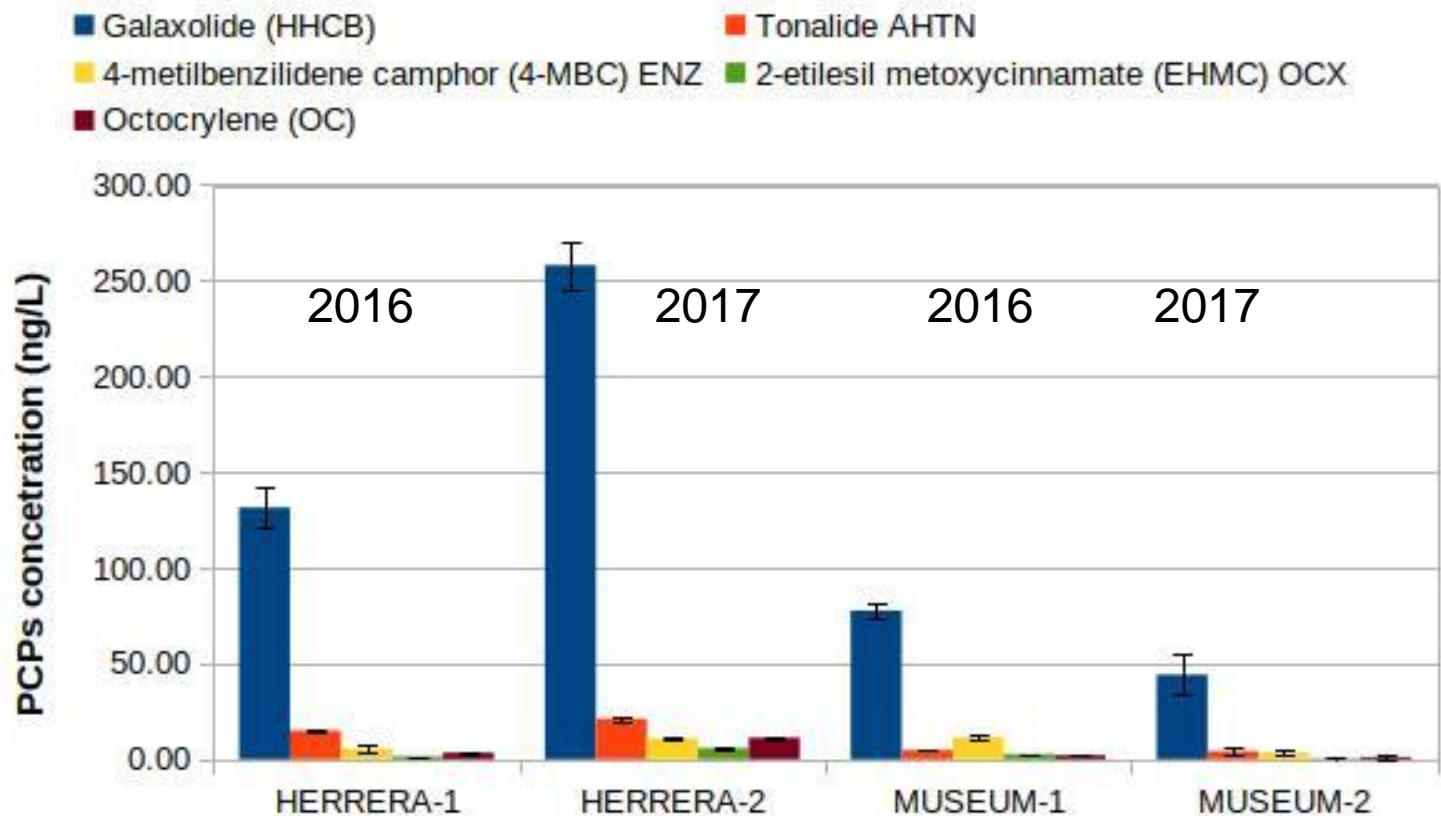
# Results & Discussion: PCPs (SR)

- **UV filters (2017):** BP-3 and 4-MBC are present at the same levels at both sampling points.
- The other substances are higher in Herrera.



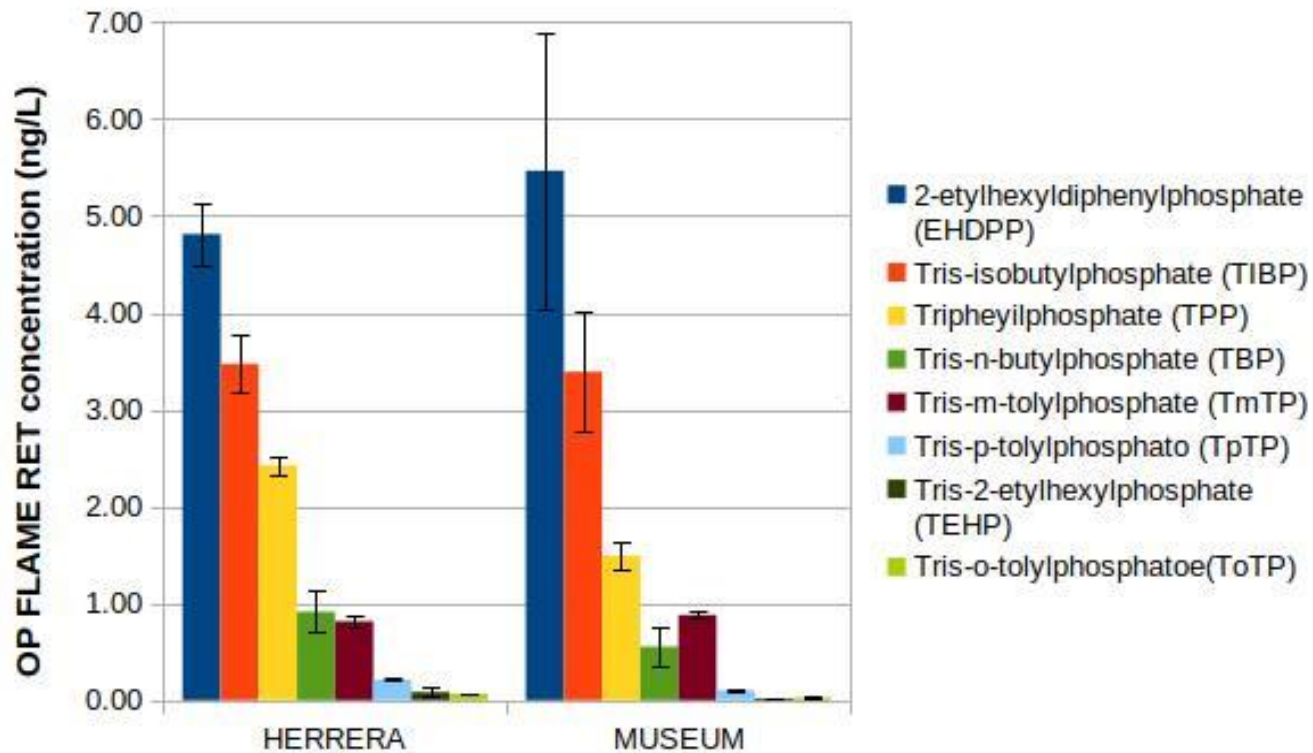


- **Personal Care Products** : Galaxolide is prevalent in all samples and is always higher in Herrera



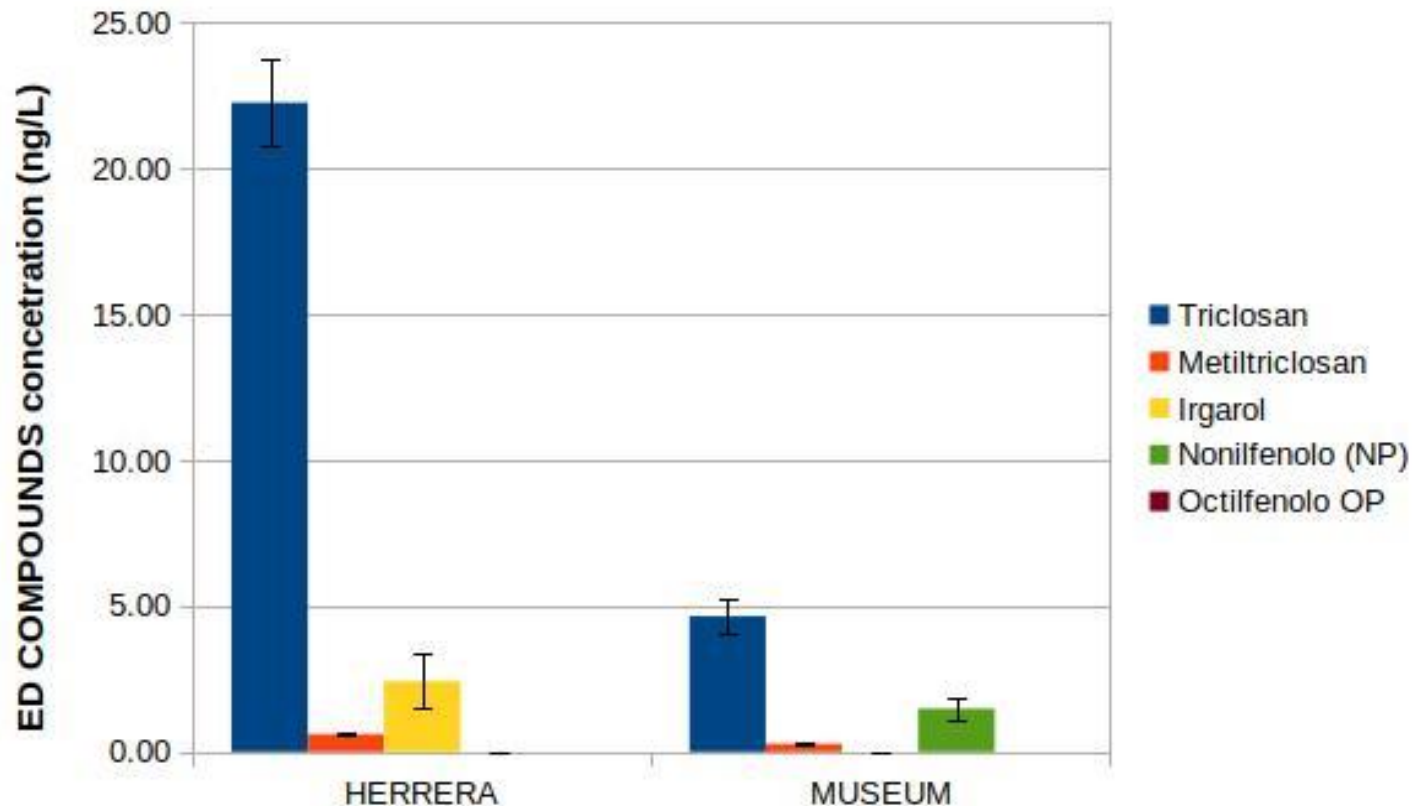
# Results & Discussion: PCPs (SR)

- **Organophosphate flame retardant:**
- The measured concentrations are similar at the two sampling site.
- The experimental error is rather high

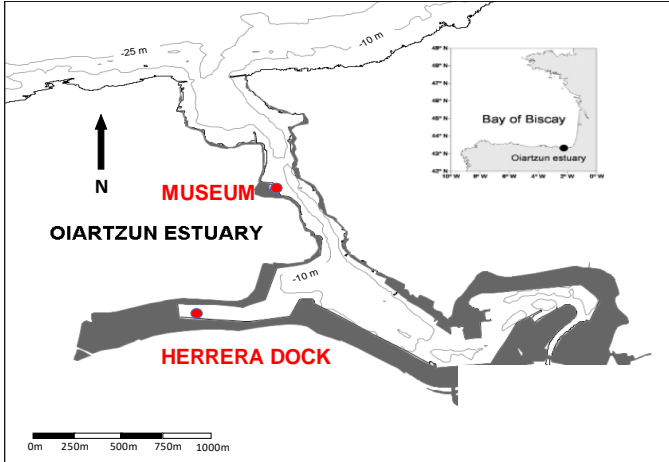


# Results & Discussion: PCPs (SR)

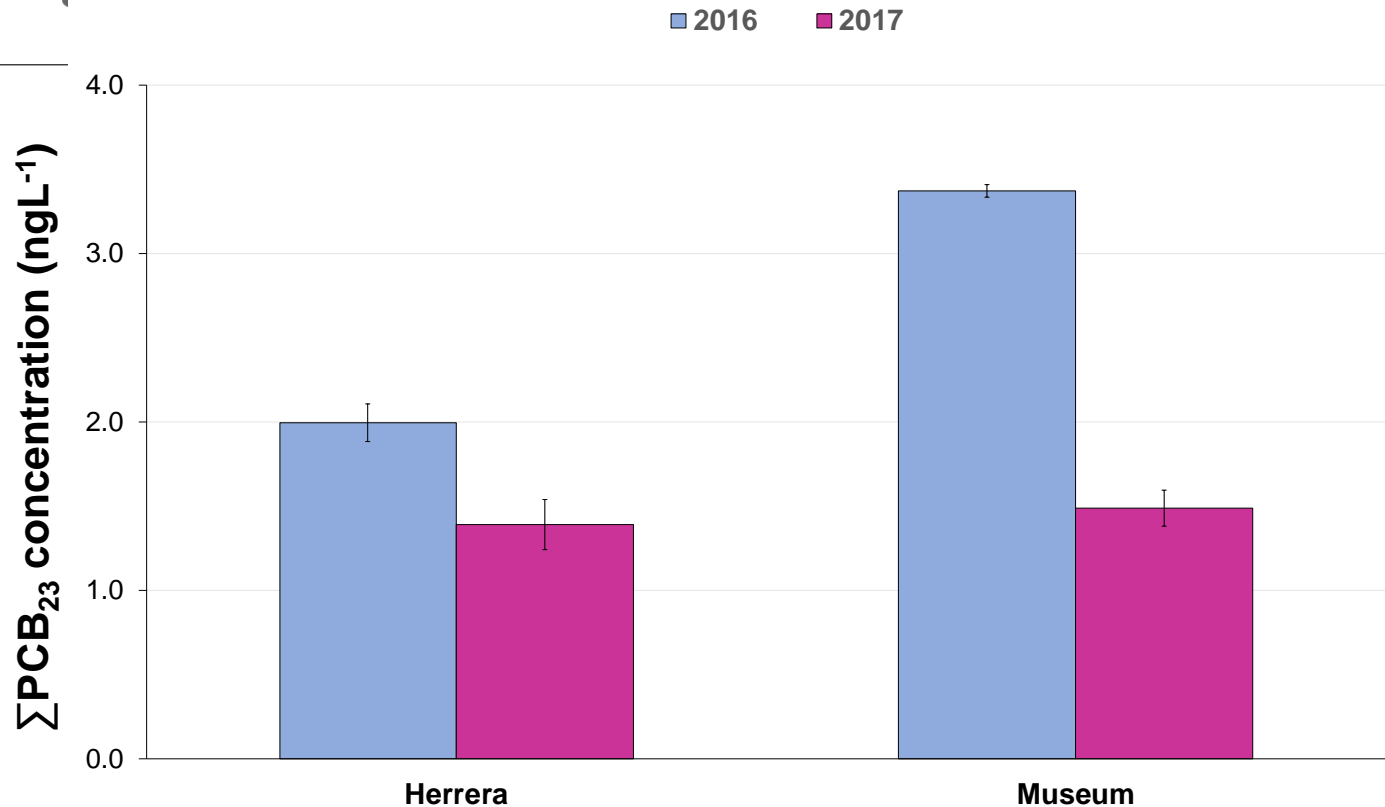
- Endocrine disruptor (2017) :
- Triclosan and methyltriclosan are higher in Herrera
- Irgarol is present only in Herrera
- Nonylphenol is present only at Museum



# Results & Discussion: PCBs (SR)



- Individual PCBs in very low concentrations ( $\text{pgL}^{-1}$ )
- **2017**: similar PCB patterns at both stations
  - CBs: 44, 153, 149, 95 & 101
- **2016**: Same dominant PCBs than in 2017
  - Present at higher concentrations ( $M \gg H$ )
  - Presence of other congeners (especially in M)



# Results & Discussion: Overall assessment

## Current study

**24-31 ngL<sup>-1</sup>**

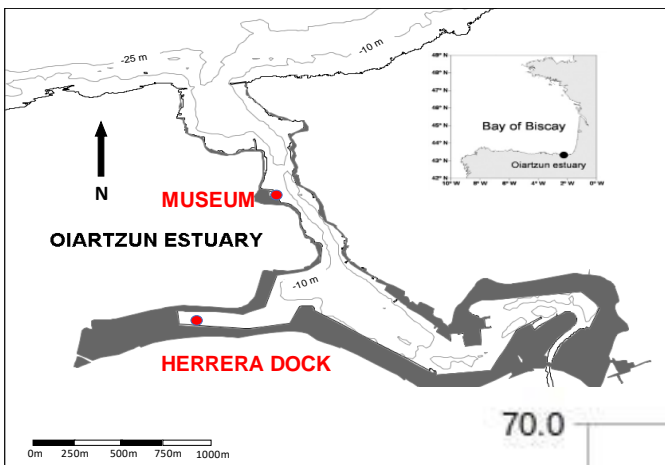
**0.9-2 ngL<sup>-1</sup>**

Location	No. Congeners	Mean ± SD (ngL <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
Norway, inner Oslofjord	∑16 PAHs	<b>6.0 ± 3.3</b>	Schaaning et al. (2011)
Ireland, Galway & Dublin Bay	∑16 PAHs	<b>42 ± 36</b>	O'Hara (2009)
Belgium, coastal harbors	∑15 PAHs	<b>27 ± 18</b>	Monteyne et al. (2013)
Ireland, Galway Bay	∑7 PCBs	<b>0.021</b>	O'Hara (2009)
Ireland, Dublin Bay	∑7 PCBs	<b>0.15</b>	O'Hara (2009)
Australia, Sydney harbor	∑12 PCBs	<b>0.028 ± 0.005</b>	Roach et al. (2009)
Australia, Sydney harbor	∑12 PCBs	<b>0.23 ± 0.21</b>	Roach et al. (2009)
Belgium, coastal harbors	∑14 PCBs	<b>0.65 ± 0.60</b>	Monteyne et al. (2013)
Australia, estuarine lagoon	Ni, Pb, Zn	<b>Ni (0.12-0.26), Pb (0.02-0.16), Zn (3.3-38.4)</b>	Warnken et al. (2004)
Mediterranean, marine sites	Cd, Ni, Pb	<b>Cd (0.01-0.02), Ni (0.2-1.4), Pb (0.04-0.08)</b>	Lafabrie et al. (2007)
Spain, Oiartzun estuary	Cd,Cu,Pb,Zn	<b>Cd (0.07-0.3), Cu (0.4-1.3), Pb (0.02-0.08), Zn (7-13)</b>	Montero et al. (2013)

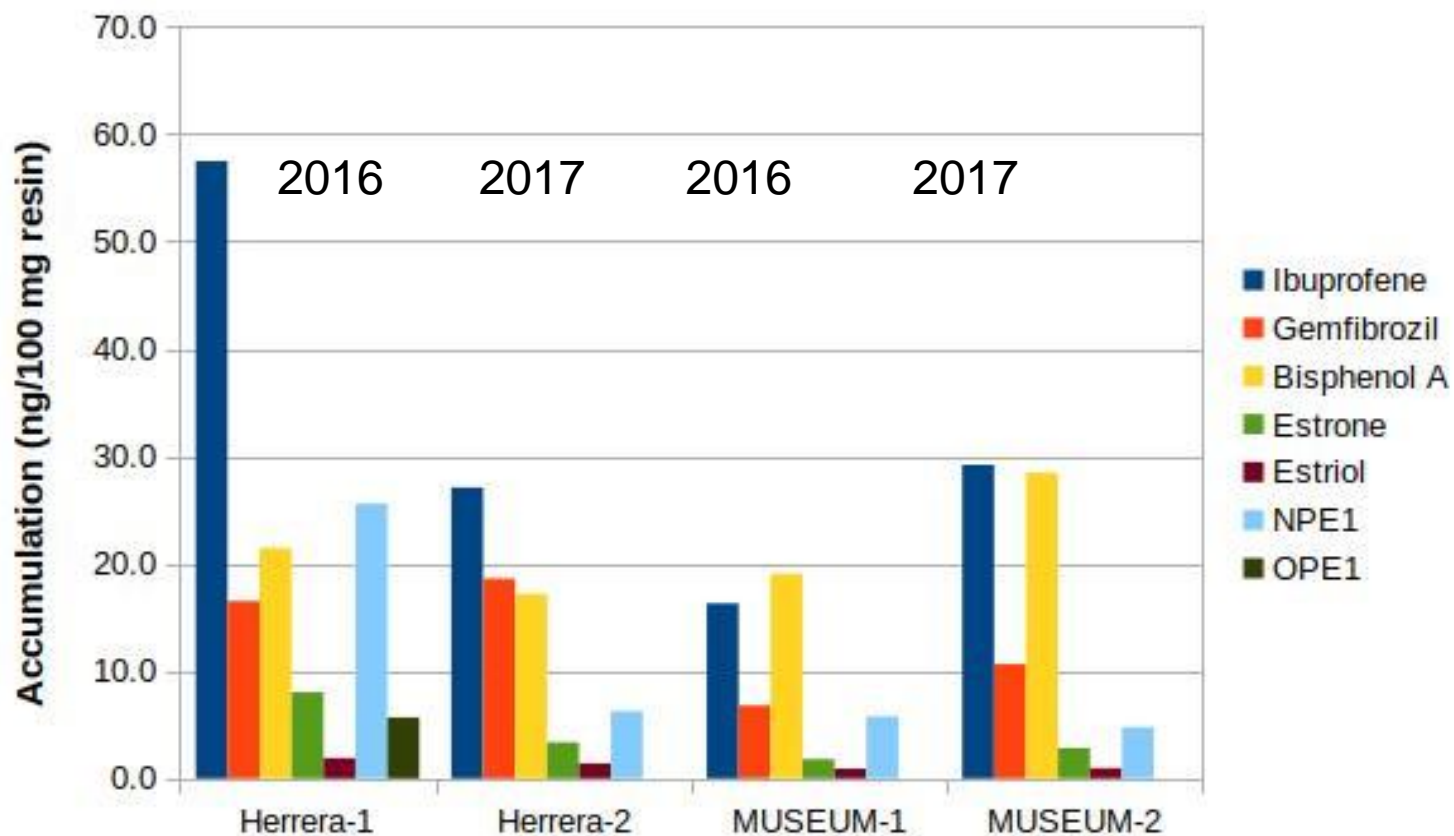
*Modified from Monteyne et al. (2013)*



# Results & Discussion: POCIS



- Accumulation results are presented as ng for 100 mg of resin.
- Several substances were identified
- Ibuprofen was higher in Herrera at 2016



# Conclusions



- PS within regulatory monitoring:
  - Measurement of very low concentrations (ppt-level) of a large range of pollutants
  - More representative than monthly-to-quarterly spot sampling
  - Cost-effective: costs vs spatial/temporal information
  - Drawbacks: (i) lack of equilibrium constants for some compounds (e.g. Pesticides) (ii) not comparable with EQS



Thank you very much for your attention!



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