

Micropollutants, Metabolites and Mixtures:

Why do we care?

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IWW RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHES INSTITUT FÜR WASSERFORSCHUNG GEMEINNÜTZIGE GMBH



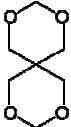
Our Background

- Main task of IWW: Applied research and consulting for the drinking water sector
- Drinking water from surface water (e.g. river Ruhr) in a densely populated area
- Drinking water from groundwater close to agricultural sites

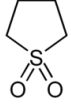




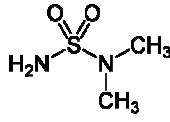
Recent examples of micropollutants and metabolites...




2,4,8,10-Tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane




Sulfolane



DMS



PFOA and other PFC



Reaction of German public and media

Illegal Toxicants in Drinking Water

Stadtwerke schliefen vorsorglich zwei Brunnen, obwohl Grenzwerte nicht erreicht werden.

Von Ulrich Drotzky-Knebusch

Elmhorn. Erstmals wurde im Trinkwasser, das die Stadtwerke Elmhorn liefern, N,N-Dimethylsulfamid (DMS) gefunden. Voransteht die Wärs

nicht öffentlichen Teil der Sitzung mit dem Thema. Kommen Montag soll es im Ausschuss für Stadtwerke und kommunale Dienste behandelt werden.



Trinkwasser unterliegt in Deutschland den Kon


den außer Betrieb gesetzten Brunnen, liegen unter einem Mikrogramm. Geschlossen wurden, erklärte Heike Jahn von Stadtwerken auf Einträge, die Brunnen als reine Vorsichtsmaßnahme.

5 Truths about our Drinking Water

SAMSTAG 4. AUGUST 2007 RHEINISCHE POST

PFC – poison everywhere



A European Perspective (A Pre-Study for the new EU Watch List)

WATER RESEARCH 44 (2010) 4115–4126

Available at www.sciencedirect.com



ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/watres

Pan-European survey on the occurrence of organic persistent pollutants in drinking water

Survey analysis of >160 groundwater samples

Quantifiable results for ~ 50 substances


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Screening for ~ 50 substances

Table 1 – Summary of analytical results for polar organic pollutants

Chemical	LOD [ng/L]	Freq [%]	Chemical	LOD [ng/L]	Freq [%]
DEET	0.4	83.5	Isoproturon	0.2	20.1
Caffeine	1.0	82.9	Hexazinone	0.3	17.7
PFOA	0.4	65.9	Chloridazon-desphenyl	50	16.5
Atrazine	0.4	56.1	PFBS	0.3	15.2
Desethylatrazine (DEA)	0.4	54.9	PFNA	0.4	15.2
1H-Benzotriazole	1.0	53.0	Mecoprop	0.2	13.4
Methylbenzotriazole	1.0	51.8	N,N'-Dimethylsulfamid (DMS)	50	11.6
Desethylterbutylazine (DET)	0.4	49.4	Nonylphenol (NP)	30.0	11.0
PFOS	0.4	48.2	Ketoprofen	1.0	10.4
Simazine	0.5	43.3	Diazinon	0.3	9.1
Carbamazepine	0.5	42.1	MCPA	0.1	7.9
NPEIC	0.5	41.5	Chlortoluron	0.3	7.9
Bisphenol A	1.0	39.6	Bupropfen	0.2	6.7
PFHxS	0.4	34.8	Chloridazon-methylsphenyl	50	6.1
Terbutylazine	0.3	33.5	Methabenzthiazuron	0.3	5.5
Bentazone	0.4	31.7	Dichlorprop	0.1	4.9
Propazine	0.3	31.7	Diclofenac	0.2	4.9
PFtPA	0.4	29.9	Alachlor	0.3	4.9
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.0	29.3	2,4-D	0.1	3.7
Diuron	0.3	28.7	2,4,5-T	0.2	3.7
Sulfamethoxazole	0.5	24.4	Linuron	0.3	2.4
PFDA	0.4	23.8	Triclosan	2.0	1.8
non-Octylphenol (OP)	0.4	23.2	Estrone	1.0	0.6
Metolachlor	0.3	20.7			
Nitrophenol	4.0	20.1			



Implementation of ozone treatment

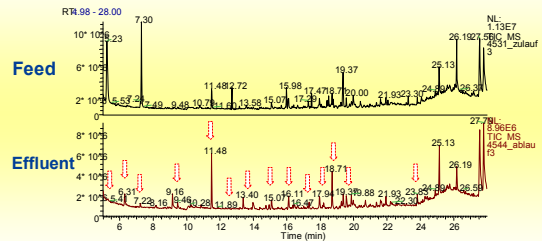
- Some WWTPs now with additional O₃ treatment
- Objective: reduce micropollutants in the effluent
- Is that really an enhancement?
 - Complete degradation or transformation?



Formation of transformation products by O₃

GC-MS-Screening (TIC)

– Before and after ozone treatment



➔ Numerous new substances (transformation products)

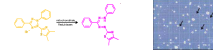
Summary

- The closer we look, the more substances we find
- But what is their relevance?
- We ought to give an answer
 - to the public
 - to drinking water suppliers
 - to operators of waste water treatment plants
 - ...
- How can we do that?
 - chemical analysis alone is not enough

Examples of test systems to determine effects

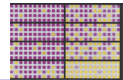
Cytotoxicity

- Interference with cellular functions
- MTT/XTT, Trypan Blue, Neutral Red...



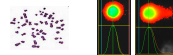
Mutagenicity

- Changes in DNA sequence
- Hereditary
- Ames Test



Genotoxicity

- DNA damage
- Micronucleus test, Comet Assay, Chromosomal aberrations



Endocrine Acitivity

- Influences on the hormonal system
- Estrogenicity
- ER Calux



But...

- Which effect based tools to be applied?
- How to evaluate the results?
- How to derive limit/threshold values from „new tools“?
- Is this manageable for each single substance?
- What ideas / concepts are currently discussed in other countries?
- Is there a perspective for a (European) harmonised approach?
- What's going on at DG ENV as regards new regulation or guidance docs