

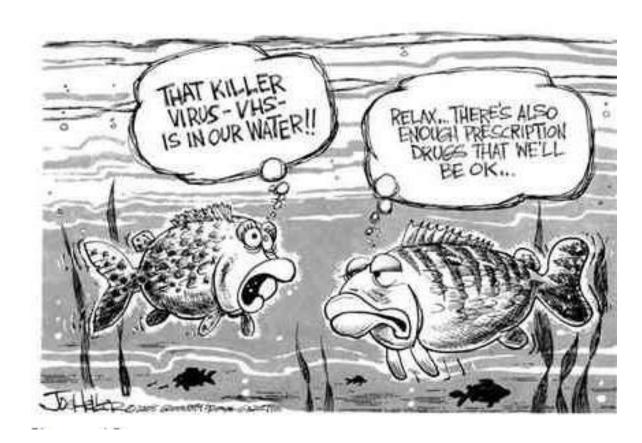
Emerging Organic Contaminants: What Are They And Should We Be Concerned?

Dr Becky Macdonald (Beca Limited)

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Emerging Organic Contaminants (EOCs)

- What are they?
- Where do they come from?
- Should we be concerned?
- Is treatment effective?
- What is a design engineer to do?



EOCs – What are they?

Commonly accepted definition – US Geological Survey (USGS) 2011 :

"any synthetic or naturally occurring chemical or any microorganism that is not commonly monitored in the environment but has the potential to enter the environment and cause known or suspected adverse ecological and (or) human health effects. In some cases, release of emerging chemicals to the environment has likely occurred for a long time, but may not have been recognised until new detection methods were developed. In other cases, synthesis of new chemicals or changes in use and disposal of existing chemicals can create new sources of emerging contaminants"



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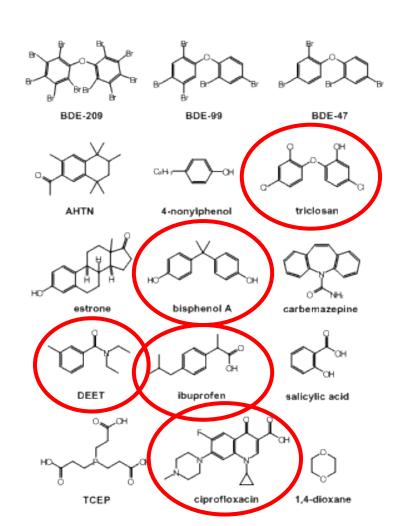
Previously:

- Not detected
- Not considered harmful
- Only recently used



EOCs – What are they?

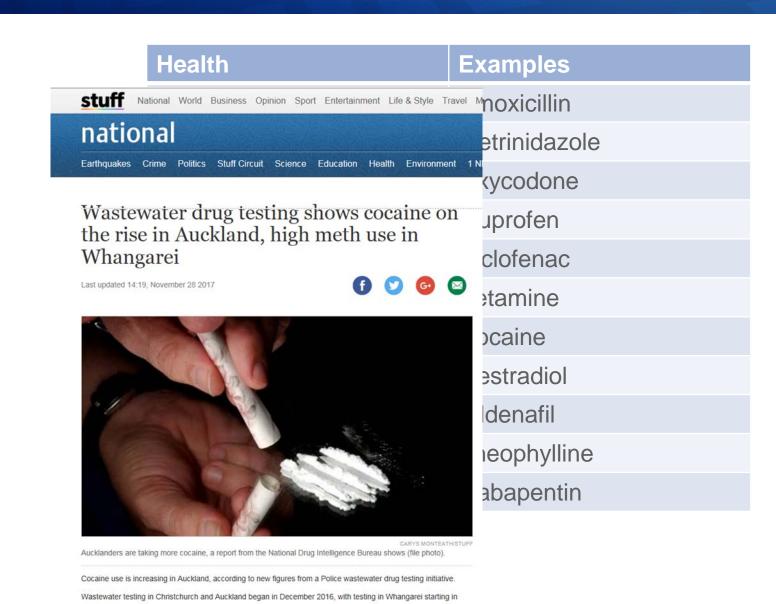
- A wide range of chemicals
 - Antimicrobials
 - Plasticisers
 - Personal care products (PPCPs)
 - Flame retardants
 - Drugs



- Personal care
 - Surfactants
 - Antimicrobials
 - Fragrances
 - Sunscreens
- Health
 - Antibiotics
 - Painkillers
 - Anaesthetics
 - Steroids and hormones

| Personal Care | Examples |
|------------------|--|
| Surfactant | Quarternary ammonium compounds (QAC) |
| Surfactant | Polyoxyethylene glycol alkylphenol ether |
| Surfactant | Sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES) |
| Fragrances | Galalxolide |
| Preservative | Parabens (methyl, ethyl, propyl etc) |
| Preservative | Triclosan |
| Sunscreen | Oxybenzone |
| Sunscreen | Octisalate |
| Insect repellent | N,N-Diethyl-meta- toluamide (DEET) |

- Personal care
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- Manufacturing
 - Flame retardants
 - Plasticisers
 - Surfactants
 - Antimicrobials
- Farming
 - Pesticides
 - Insecticides
 - Herbicides

| Manufacturing | Examples |
|------------------|--|
| Flame retardant | Perflorinated chemicals (PCFs) |
| Flame retardants | Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDEs) |
| Plasticiser | Bisphenol A |
| Plasticiser | Phthalate ester (PAE) |
| Surfactant | Polyoxyethylene glycol sorbitan alkyl esters |
| Surfactant | Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate |
| Antimicrobial | 2-thiazol-3(2H)-one (DCOIT) |

Manufacturing

- Flame retardants
- Plasticisers
- Surfactants
- Antimicrobials
- Farming
 - Pesticides
 - Insecticides
 - Herbicides

| Farming | Examples |
|-------------|----------------|
| Insecticide | Bifenthrin |
| Insecticide | Permethrin |
| Insecticide | Imidacloprid |
| Pesticide | Glyphosates |
| Herbicide | Terbuthylazine |
| Hormone | Somatotrophin |

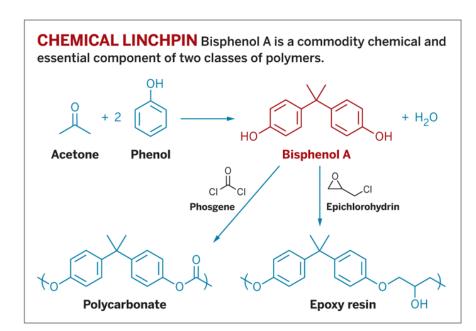
EOCs – Should we be concerned?

- Many EOCs are used in a wide range of everyday applications
- Some EOCs may pose harm to the environment, or human health

EXAMPLES:

- Bisphenol A, chemical precursor, and common plasticiser
- PFCs and PBDE's, were widely used fire retardants

- Endocrine disruptors
- Neurodevelopmental defects with environmental exposure



EOCs - Should we be concerned?

Antimicrobials (bacteria, yeast, virus)

EXAMPLES:

- Ciprofloxacin commonly prescribed anti bacterial
- Triclosan widely used in liquid soaps, also used in medical applications

- Population resistance
- Persistence in soils
- High specificity
- USEPA prohibited the used of "consumer antiseptic washes" containing triclosan

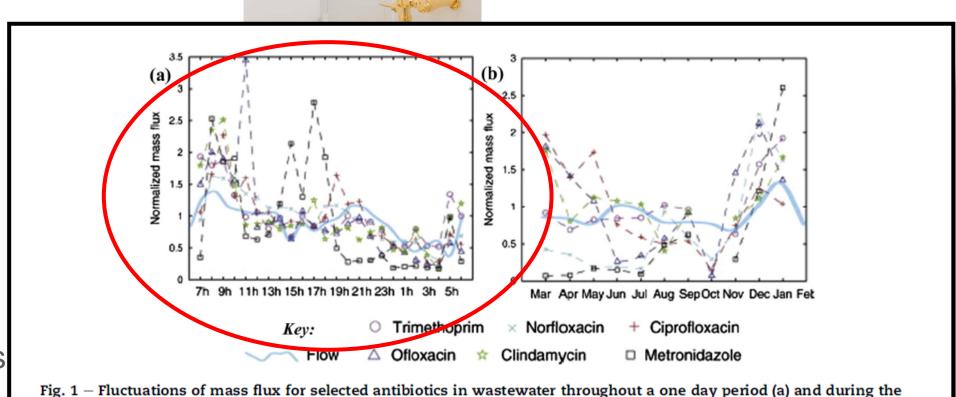


EOCs – When do they show up?

course of a year (b) - adapted from Coutu et al. (2013).

Variability

- Hourly
- Weekly
- Annually
- Special occas



Time (hr)

EOCs – When do they show up?

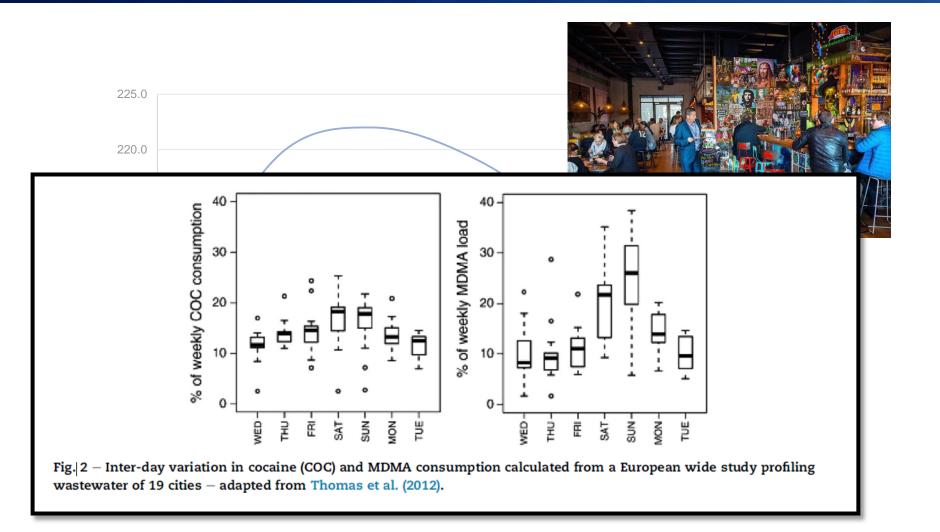
Variability

Hourly

Weekly

Annually

Special occasions



EOCs – When do they show up?

Health Service, 2012).

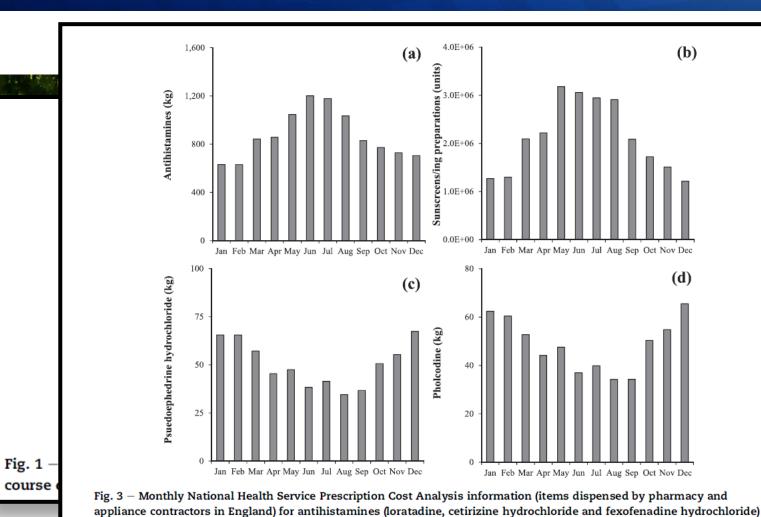
Variability

Hourly

Weekly

Annually

Special occasions



(a), sunscreen and sunscreening preparations (b), pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (c) and pholcodine (d) in 2012 (National

iring the

To Continue

EOCs - Is treatment effective?

| Treatment technology | Removal Effectiveness |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Constructed wetland | 42% |
| Aeration basin | 62% |
| Rotating biological contactor | 63% |
| Waste stabilisation pond | 82% |





| Compound | Removal Efficiency |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Clotrimazole (antifungal) | -55% |
| Diclofenac (NSAID) | -71% |
| Erthromycin (antibiotic) | 79% |
| Ibuprofen (NSAID) | -89% |
| Mefenamic acid (NSAID) | 67% |
| Paracetamol (pain killer) | 100% |
| Tamoxifen (cancer drug) | 30% |
| Trimethoprim (antibiotic) | 3% |

Guidance:

- Solids Stream:
 - NZ Biosolids Guidelines Draft
- Liquid stream:

–?

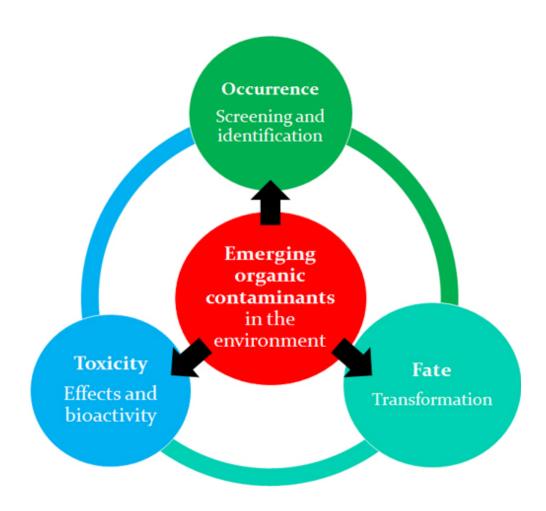
Organic Contaminant Limits

| Parameter | Concentration limit (mg/kg dry weight) |
|--|--|
| Perfluoro compounds (PFOS and PFOA) | 0.01 |
| Absorbable organic halogens (AOX) | 450 |
| Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH sum) | 5 |
| Nonyl phenol and ethoxylates (NP/NPE) | 25 |
| Phthalate (DEHP) | 75 |
| Linear alkydbenzene sulphonates (LAS) | 1500 |
| Musks – Tonalide | 15 |
| Musks – Galaxolid | 10 |



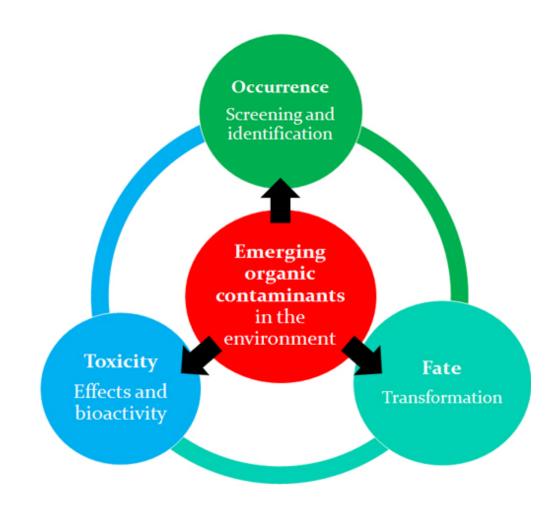
EOCs of interest

- Develop a short list of "indicator" EOCs based on:
 - Environmental Effects
 - Relevance to NZ
 - Solid v's liquid treatment
 - Disposal route solids v's liquid disposal



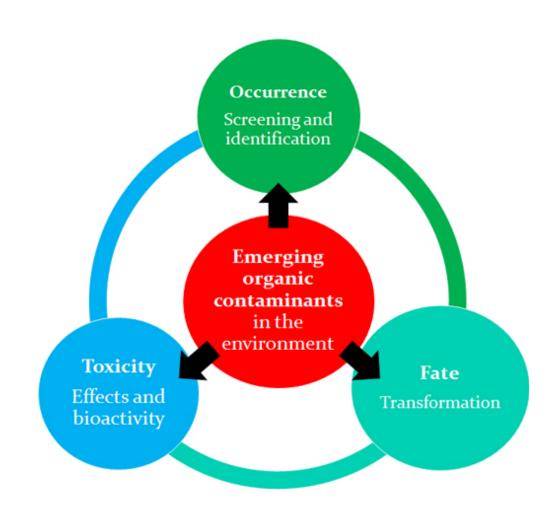
Sampling

- Location : network, treatment plant, disposal
- Source: water, wastewater, land
- Timing: hourly, daily weekly
- Method: continuous, grab



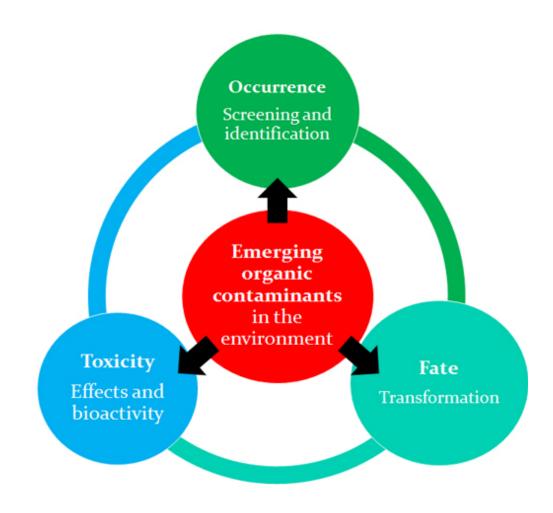
Analysis techniques

- Information that is consistent, comparable and useful
- Cost that is not prohibitive
- Testing time that provides data in a useful timeframe



My wish list:

- Useful data for design
 - Consistent list of EOCs of interest
 - Consistent sampling and analysis techniques
 - Reasonable cost





Questions?

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