

POCIS – Current Applications, On-going Research and Future Needs

D.A. Alvarez

USGS, BRD, Columbia Environmental Research Center, Columbia, MO U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

OUTLINE

State of technology

What types of information can you get

Current/recent application

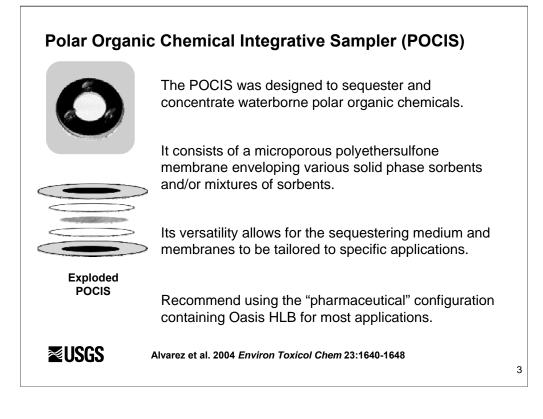
Calibration

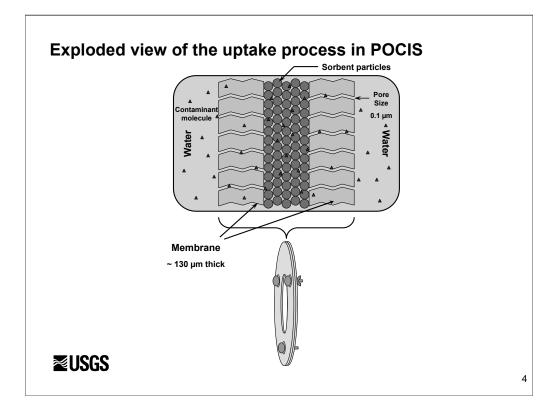
PRCs

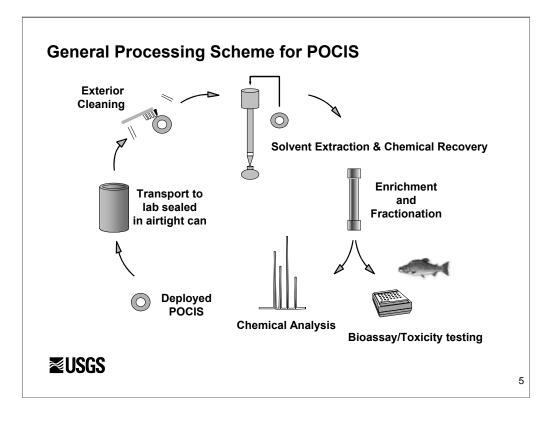
Bioindicator tests

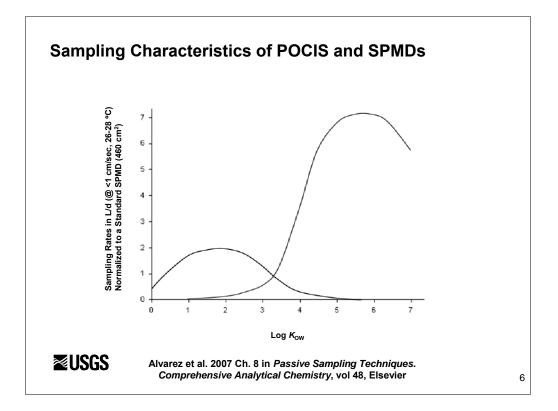
Future needs

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SPMDs	POCIS	
Priority Pollutant PAHs	Pharmaceuticals including	
(also, some alkylated PAHs)	Acetaminophen, Carbamazepine, Azithromycin, Erythromycin, Sulfa drugs (antibiotics)	
Certain heterocyclic aromatics	Tetracycline antibiotics	
Organochlorine Pesticides	Illicit drugs (methamphetamine, MDMA)	
Several Current-Use Pesticides including	Several natural and synthetic hormones	
Pyrethroids and Endosulfan	17β-estradiol, 17α-ethynylestradiol metabolites: estrone and estriol	
PCB Congeners		
	Triazine herbicides including	
Chlorinated dibenzodioxins including 2,3,7,8-TCDD	Atrazine and its metabolites	
	Various polar pesticides including	
Chlorinated dibenzofurans including	Acetochlor, Alachlor, Chlorpyrifos, Diazinon,	
2,3,7,8-TCDF	Dichlorvos, Diuron, Isoproturon, Metolachlor	
Perfluorinated Compounds	Various household and industrial products and	
PFOS, telomer alcohols	degradation products including	
	Alkyl phenols (nonyl phenol), Benzophenone,	
Flame Retardants	Caffeine, DEET, Indole, Triclosan	
PBDEs	Perfluorinated Compounds	
Tributyl Tin	PFOS, PFOA	
	1100,1104	
Nonyl phenol	Urobilin (fecal contamination marker)	
Essentially, compounds with log $K_{ow} \ge 3.0$	Essentially, compounds with log $K_{ow} \leq 3.0$	

What type of information can you get from the POCIS?

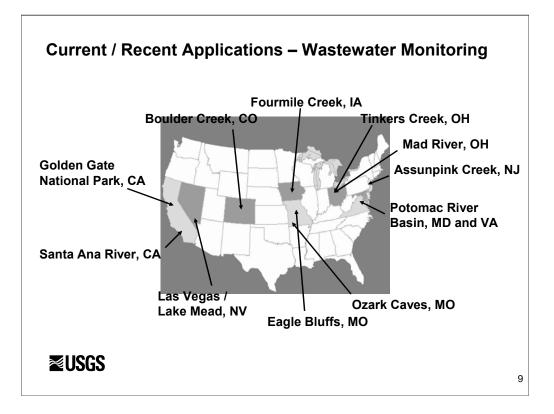
With sampling rate data -

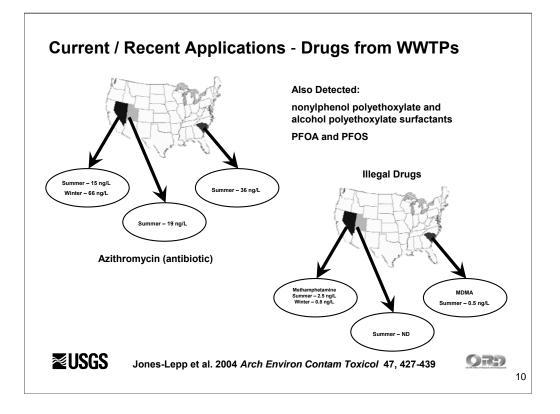
- Quantitative measurements of contaminant water concentrations
- Plus everything under the "Without sampling rate data" list

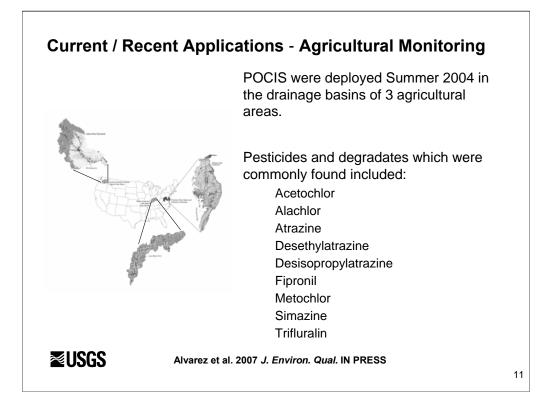
Without sampling rate data -

- Qualitative measures of contaminant water concentrations
- Relative differences between sites
- Identification of chemicals (is it there? YES / NO)
- · Bio-mimic assessment of an organism's exposure to chemicals

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Current / Recent Applications - CAFO Activities

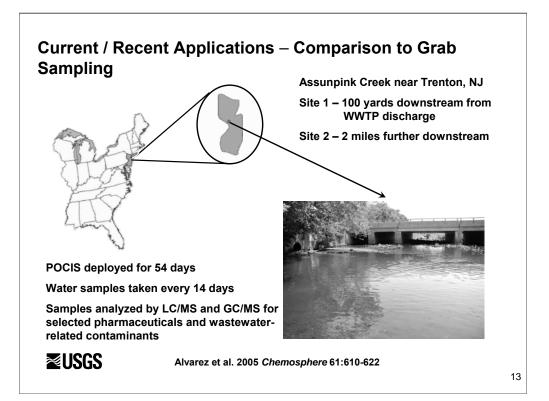


- 1. Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge
- 2. Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge

Delmarva Peninsula

- 600 million chickens worth more than 2 billion dollars annually (USDA, 1992)
- -1.6 billion pounds of manure per year
- SPMDs and POCIS were deployed during spring/summer 2000 at 3 locations in each refuge
- 17β-estradiol and tetracycline found at sites impacted by poultry litter field application and runoff
- Several pesticides associated with agriculture were also found

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Current / Recent Applications – Comparison to Grab Sampling

Pharmaceuticals	Fire Retardants	Plasticizers	
acetaminophen	Fryol CEF	diethylhexylphthalate	
carbamazepine	Fryol FR2	triphenyl phosphate	
dehydronifedipine diphenhydramine	tri(2-butoxyethyl)phosphate	Miscellaneous	
sulfamethoxazole thiabendazole	Nonionic Detergent Metabolites 4-cumylphenol	5-methyl-1H- benzotriazole anthraquinone	
Pesticides atrazine	4-tert-octylphenol nonylphenol, diethoxy	benzophenone caffeine	
DEET	Fragrances 3-methyl-1H-indole	cotinine tributyl phosphate	
diazinon metolachlor	ННСВ	triclosan	
pentachlorophenol prometon	indole methyl salicylate	triethyl citrate	
	tonalide Is highlighted in green identified in POC	CIS extracts only	
	Alvarez et al. 2005 Chemosphere 61:67	10-622	14

Current / Recent Applications – Pharmaceuticals in UK





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A range of therapeutic drug classes were selected based on their prevalent usage and potential risk to the aquatic environment in the United Kingdom.

3 sites located near STWs were sampled over three successive 30 day periods.

7 out of 10 targeted pharmaceuticals were detected including sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim, propranolol, erythromycin, dextropropoxyphene, diclofenac, and mefenamic acid.

Alvarez et al. 2007 Ch. 8 in Passive Sampling Techniques. Comprehensive Analytical Chemistry, vol 48, Elsevier



Current / Recent Applications - Regulatory Applications



For more details on this project, see the poster by Akin Babatola.

Most emerging contaminants for which POCIS is ideally suited are not currently regulated.

A pilot study by the City of Santa Cruz, CA, using POCIS and SPMDs to monitor effluent from a WWTP has demonstrated the usefulness of this technique once new regulations are made.

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Determination of Sampling Rates (Calibration Studies)

Initial tank studies -

Static renewal under stirred and nonstirred conditions

Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, hormones



Current diluter – Flow-through system Agricultural pesticides





Current field calibration -

Treated WW effluent under controlled flow, temperature, and light

Wastewater chemicals, pharmaceuticals



Performance Reference Compounds (PRCs)

PRCs are chemicals added to the sampler prior to deployment. PRC loss rate can be used to account for site-specific environmental factors (i.e., flow and temperature)

POCIS sorbents have a high sorptive capacity making selection of PRC with sufficient fugacity problematic.

Alternatives -

Mini PRC-SPMD mounted in POCIS rings can act as a surrogate for chemicals which are under water boundary layer control

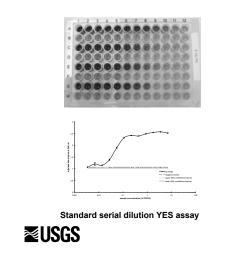
Use of other chemical reservoirs placed between the PES membranes which are less sorptive (i.e., C18, silicone)

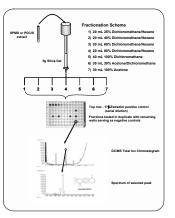


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Extracts have been screened using the Microtox acute toxicity assay and the YES. In general, POCIS extracts can be used in conjunction with almost any assay or exposure test.





Silica gel fractionation/YES/GC-MS identification

Future Research Needs

Optimization of extraction schemes/methods

Different custom configurations for specific chemical classes not easily sampled and/or recovered from the current design

Modeling of the uptake curve

effects of flow and temperature

measurement of partition coefficients

Continued determination of sampling rates

Finalization of the PRC approach

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Doug Novinger - Missouri Department of Conservation

Akin Babatola - City of Santa Cruz, CA

And Many More That I'm Forgetting, Sorry.

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