



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

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OUTLINE

State of technology

What types of information can you get

Current/recent application

Calibration

PRCs

Bioindicator tests

Future needs



Polar Organic Chemical Integrative Sampler (POCIS)



The POCIS was designed to sequester and concentrate waterborne polar organic chemicals.

It consists of a microporous polyethersulfone membrane enveloping various solid phase sorbents and/or mixtures of sorbents.



Its versatility allows for the sequestering medium and membranes to be tailored to specific applications.

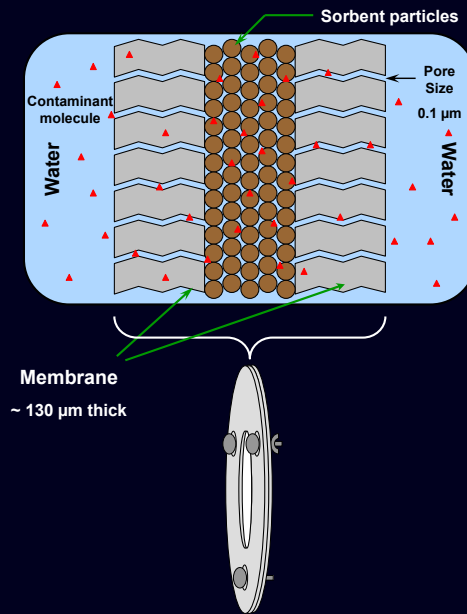
Exploded
POCIS

Recommend using the “pharmaceutical” configuration containing Oasis HLB for most applications.

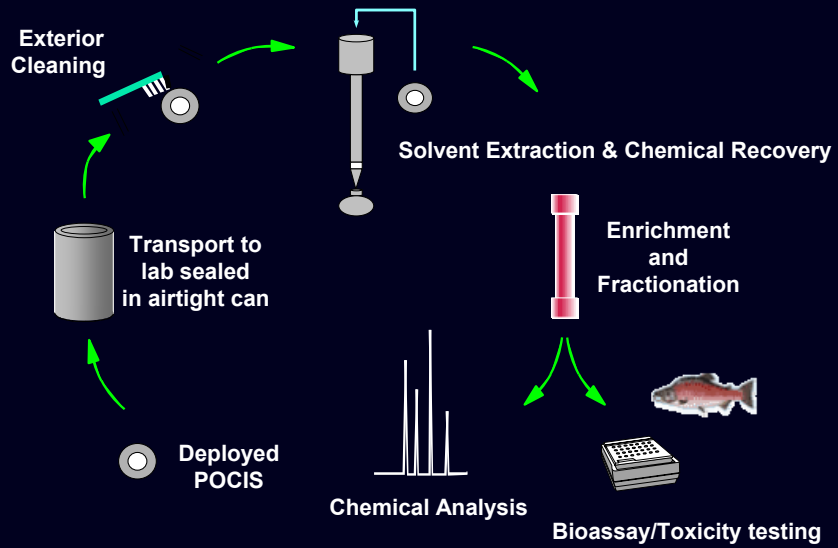


Alvarez et al. 2004 *Environ Toxicol Chem* 23:1640-1648

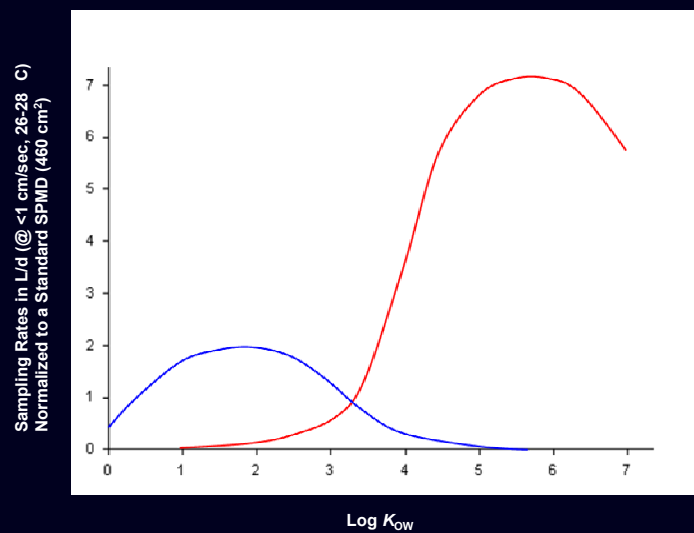
Exploded view of the uptake process in POCIS



General Processing Scheme for POCIS



Sampling Characteristics of POCIS and SPMDs



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

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



What type of information can you get from the POCIS?

With sampling rate data

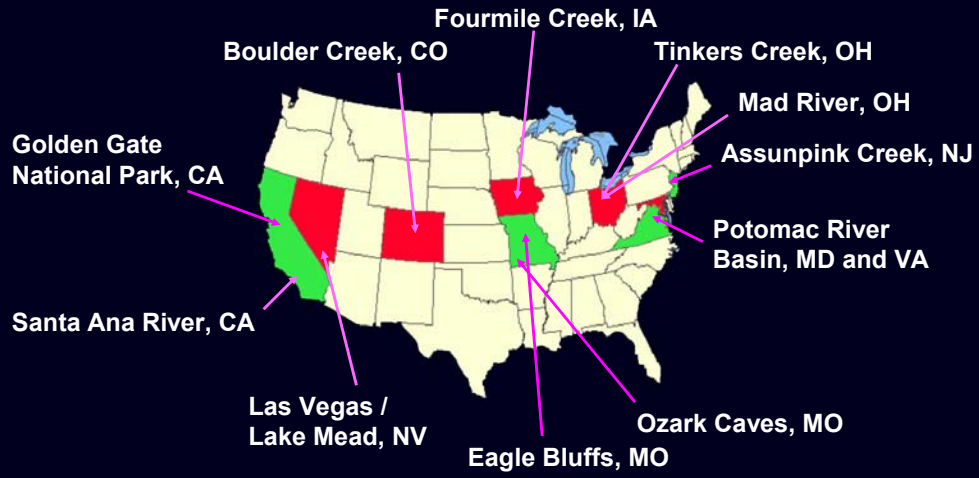
- Quantitative measurements of contaminant water concentrations
- Plus everything under the “Without sampling rate data” list

Without sampling rate data

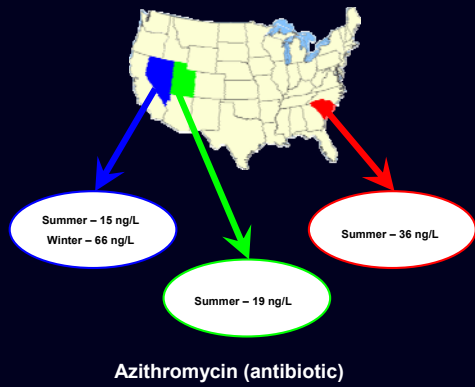
- Qualitative measures of contaminant water concentrations
- Relative differences between sites
- Identification of chemicals (is it there? YES / NO)
- Bio-mimic assessment of an organism’s exposure to chemicals



Current / Recent Applications – Wastewater Monitoring

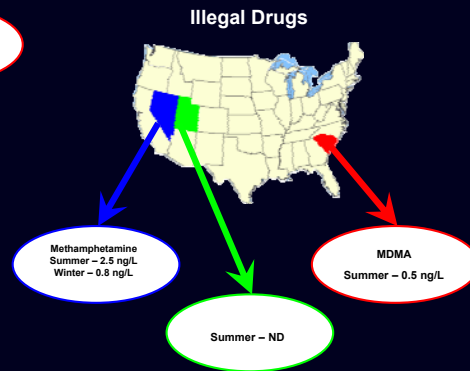


Current / Recent Applications - Drugs from WWTPs



Azithromycin (antibiotic)

Also Detected:
nonylphenol polyethoxylate and
alcohol polyethoxylate surfactants
PFOA and PFOS



Jones-Lepp et al. 2004 *Arch Environ Contam Toxicol* 47, 427-439



Current / Recent Applications - Agricultural Monitoring

POCIS were deployed Summer 2004 in the drainage basins of 3 agricultural areas.



Pesticides and degradates which were commonly found included:

- Acetochlor
- Alachlor
- Atrazine
- Desethylatrazine
- Desisopropylatrazine
- Fipronil
- Metochlor
- Simazine
- Trifluralin



Alvarez et al. 2007 *J. Environ. Qual.* IN PRESS

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



Current / Recent Applications – Comparison to Grab Sampling



Assumpink Creek near Trenton, NJ

Site 1 – 100 yards downstream from
WWTP discharge

Site 2 – 2 miles further downstream



POCIS deployed for 54 days

Water samples taken every 14 days

Samples analyzed by LC/MS and GC/MS for
selected pharmaceuticals and wastewater-
related contaminants



Alvarez et al. 2005 *Chemosphere* 61:610-622

Current / Recent Applications – Comparison to Grab Sampling

Pharmaceuticals

acetaminophen
 carbamazepine
 dehydronifedipine
 diphenhydramine
 sulfamethoxazole
 thiabendazole

Pesticides

atrazine
 DEET
 diazinon
 metolachlor
 pentachlorophenol
 prometon

Fire Retardants

Fryol CEF
 Fryol FR2
 tri(2 butoxyethyl)phosphate

Nonionic Detergent Metabolites

4-cumylphenol
 4-tert-octylphenol
 nonylphenol, diethoxy

Fragrances

3-methyl-1H-indole
 HHCB
 indole
 methyl salicylate
 tonalide

Plasticizers

diethylhexylphthalate
 triphenyl phosphate

Miscellaneous

5-methyl-1H-benzotriazole
 anthraquinone
 benzophenone
 caffeine
 cotinine
 tributyl phosphate
 triclosan
 triethyl citrate



Chemicals highlighted in green identified in POCIS extracts only
 Alvarez et al. 2005 *Chemosphere* 61:610-622

Current / Recent Applications – Pharmaceuticals in UK



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.

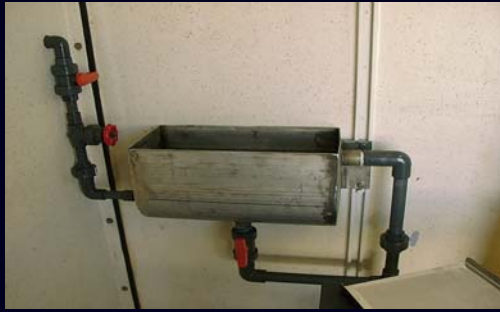


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Comprehensive Analytical Chemistry, vol 48, Elsevier



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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.

Determination of Sampling Rates (Calibration Studies)

Initial tank studies

Static renewal under stirred and non-stirred conditions

Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, hormones



Current field calibration

Treated WW effluent under controlled flow, temperature, and light

Wastewater chemicals, pharmaceuticals



Current diluter

Flow-through system

Agricultural pesticides



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)

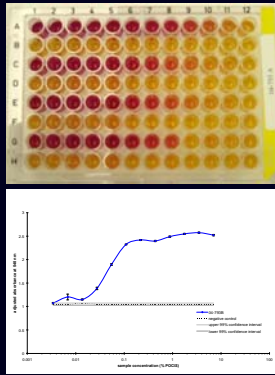


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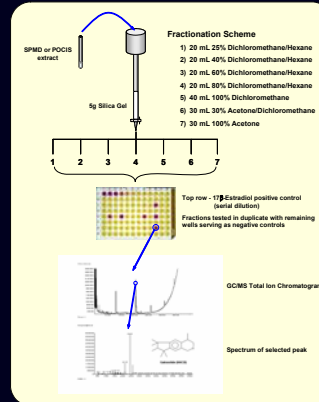
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Combination with Bioindicator/Toxicity tests

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.



Standard serial dilution YES assay



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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Akin Babatola City of Santa Cruz, CA

And Many More That I'm Forgetting, Sorry.

