



# Combination of passive samplers to monitor the chemical status of 6 French rivers

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# Use of passive sampling in water monitoring program

Grab sampling

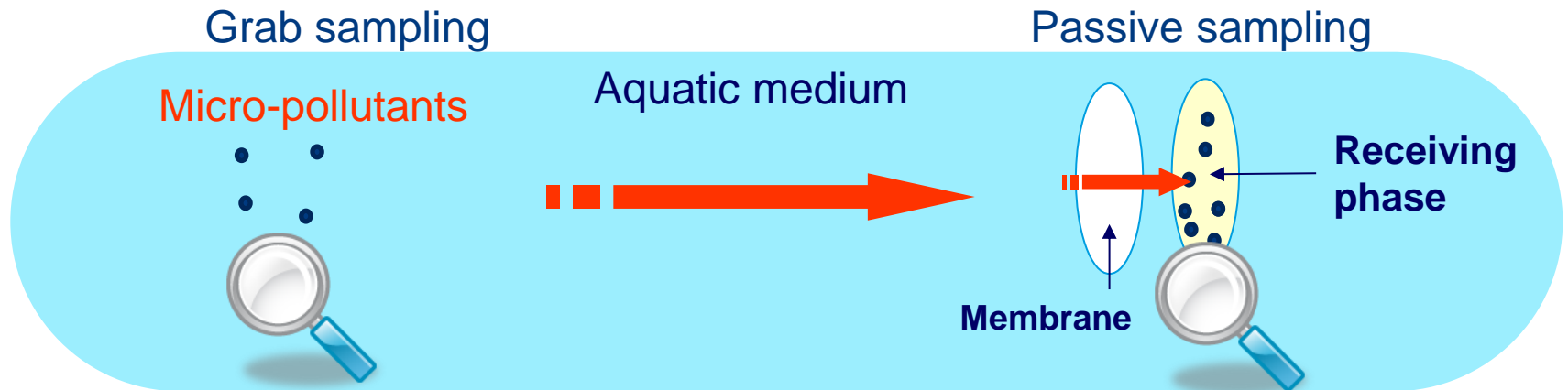
Micro-pollutants

Aquatic medium



- 4 to 12 samples per year (for WFD)
- Low quantification frequencies for micropollutants
- « no diagnosis of water quality »

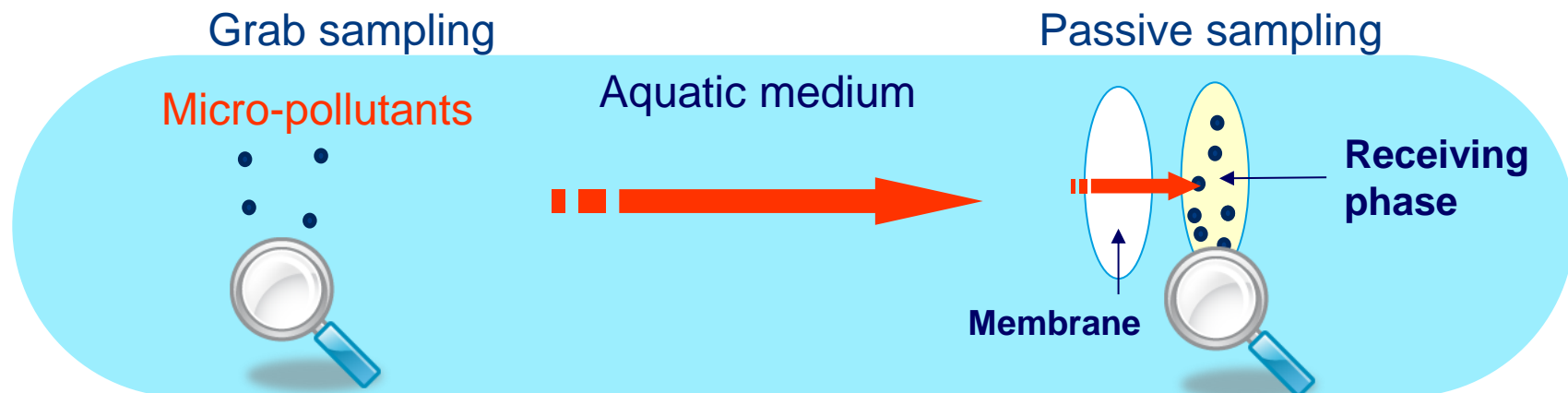
## Use of passive sampling in water monitoring program



- 4 to 12 samples per year (for WFD)
- Low quantification frequencies for micropollutants
- « no diagnosis of water quality »

- *In situ* concentration of the compounds
- Temporal representativeness
- Time and cost effective vs grab/automated sampling

## Use of passive sampling in water monitoring program



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- Low quantification frequencies for micropollutants
- « no diagnosis of water quality »

- *In situ* concentration of the compounds
- Temporal representativeness
- Time and cost effective vs grab/automated sampling

### Applicability of passive samplers for water monitoring:

- validated from laboratory tests and *in situ* studies
- for pesticides, trace metals, pharmaceuticals

(Assoumani et al., 2014, 2015; Buzier et al., 2014; Morin et al., 2012; Poulier et al., 2014, 2015)

Objective: to test a combination of 3 passive samplers to evaluate pressures of contamination by micropollutants

**Pesticides and pharmaceuticals**



**POCIS**



**Trace metals**



**DGT**

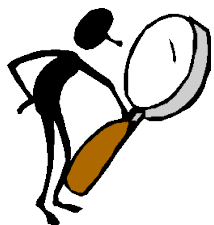


**pSBSE**

**Pesticides**

- Diffusive Gradient in Thin films, DGT
- Passive Stir Bar Sorptive Extraction, pSBSE
- Polar Organic Chemical Integrative Sampler, POCIS

# The targeted compounds

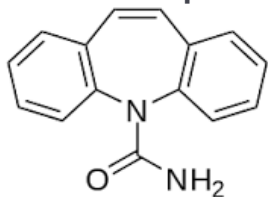


5 trace metals

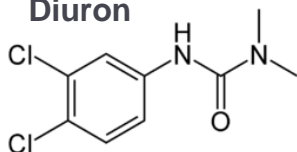
21 pesticides

39 pharmaceuticals

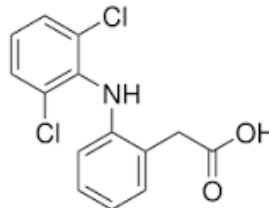
Carbamazepine



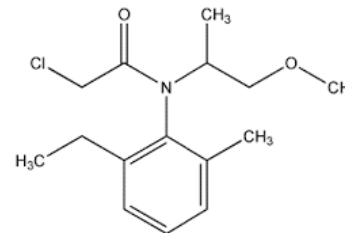
Diuron



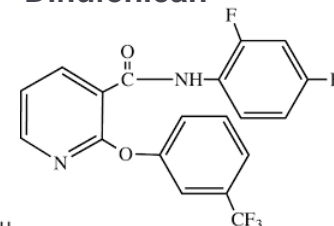
Diclofenac



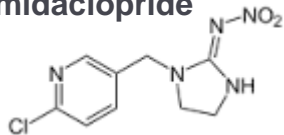
Metolachlor



Diflufenican



Imidaclopride



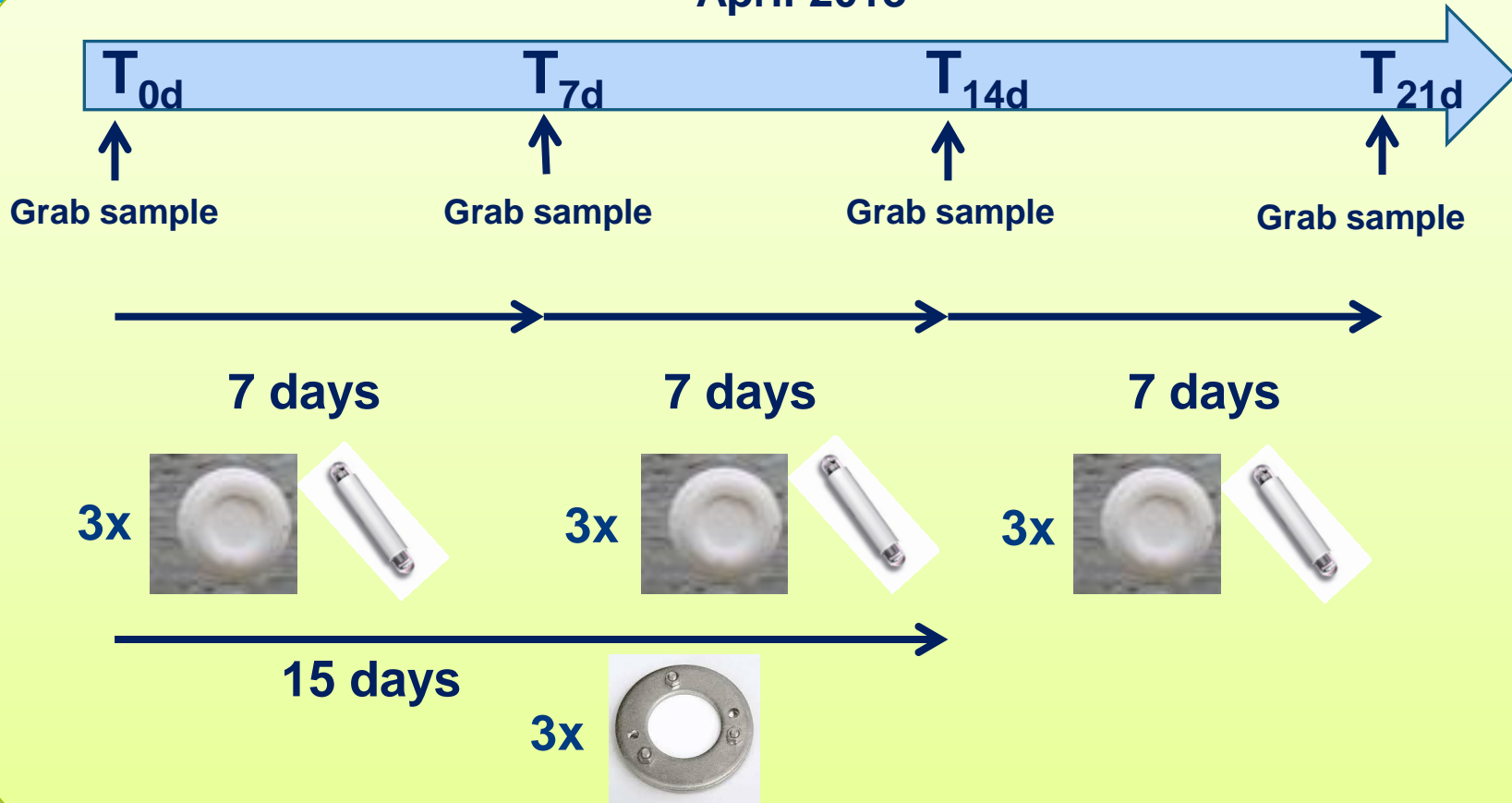
wide range of chemical properties

of analytical techniques  
ICP-MS, UHPLC-MS/MS...

of environmental concentrations  
from <1 ng/L to 100 µg/L

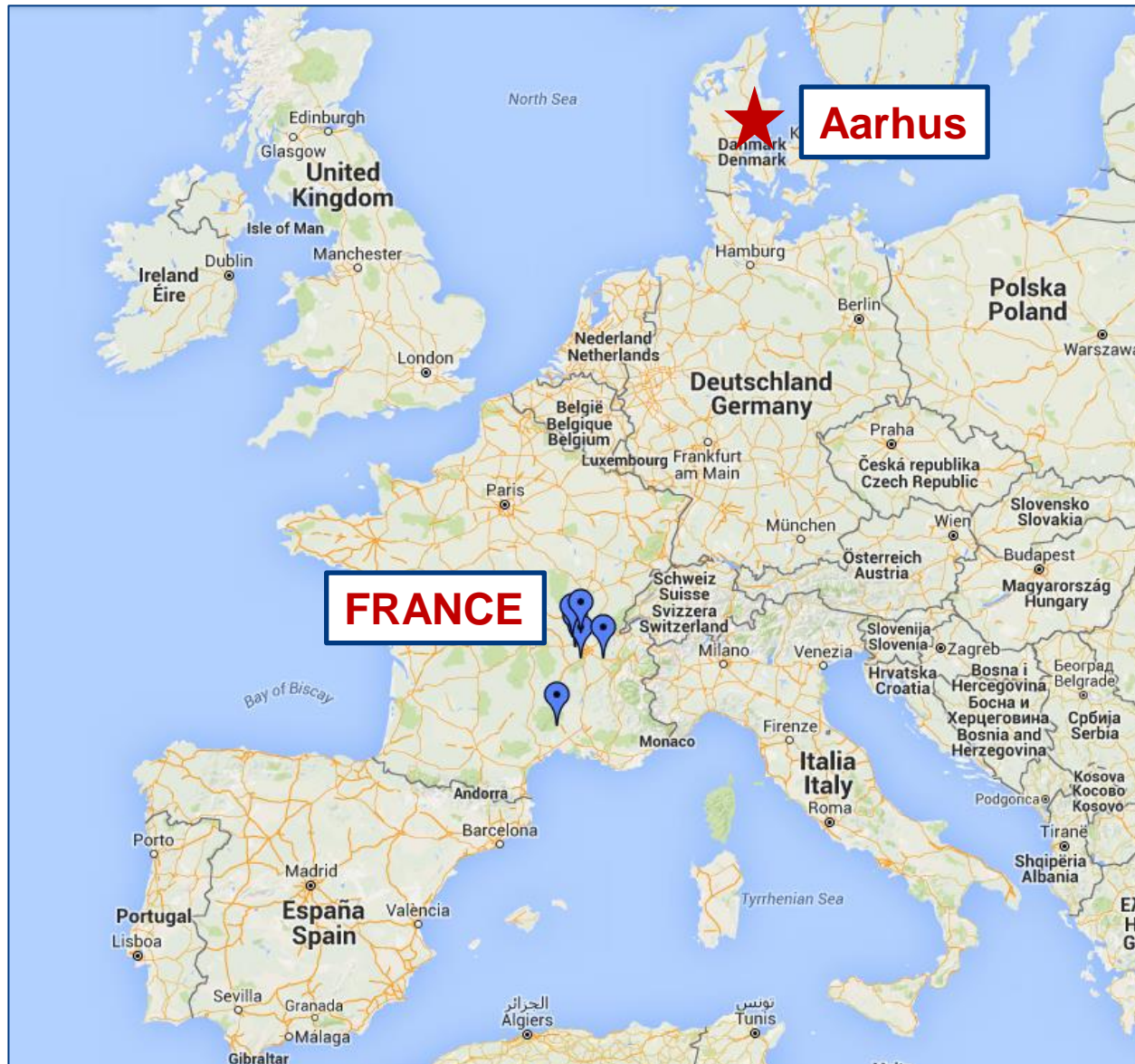
# One month sampling campaign

April 2013



➤ deployment in 6 contrasted watersheds

# Selected watersheds: different land-use and human activities





# Selected watersheds: different land-use and human activities

GIS : CorineLandCover

Land-use

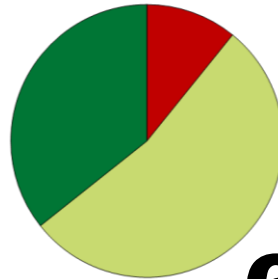
Forest

Mine

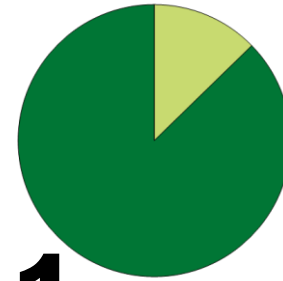
Agriculture

Vineyard

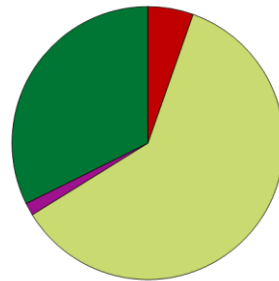
Urbanized area



**6**

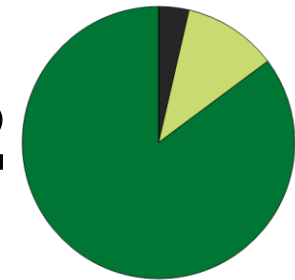


**1**

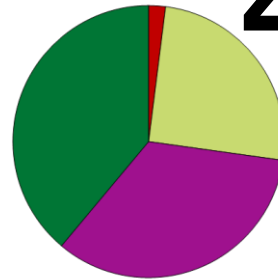


**5**

Different  
land-use

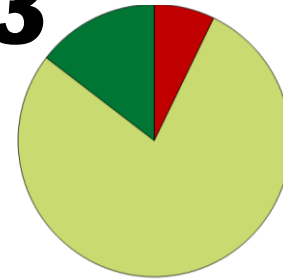


**2**



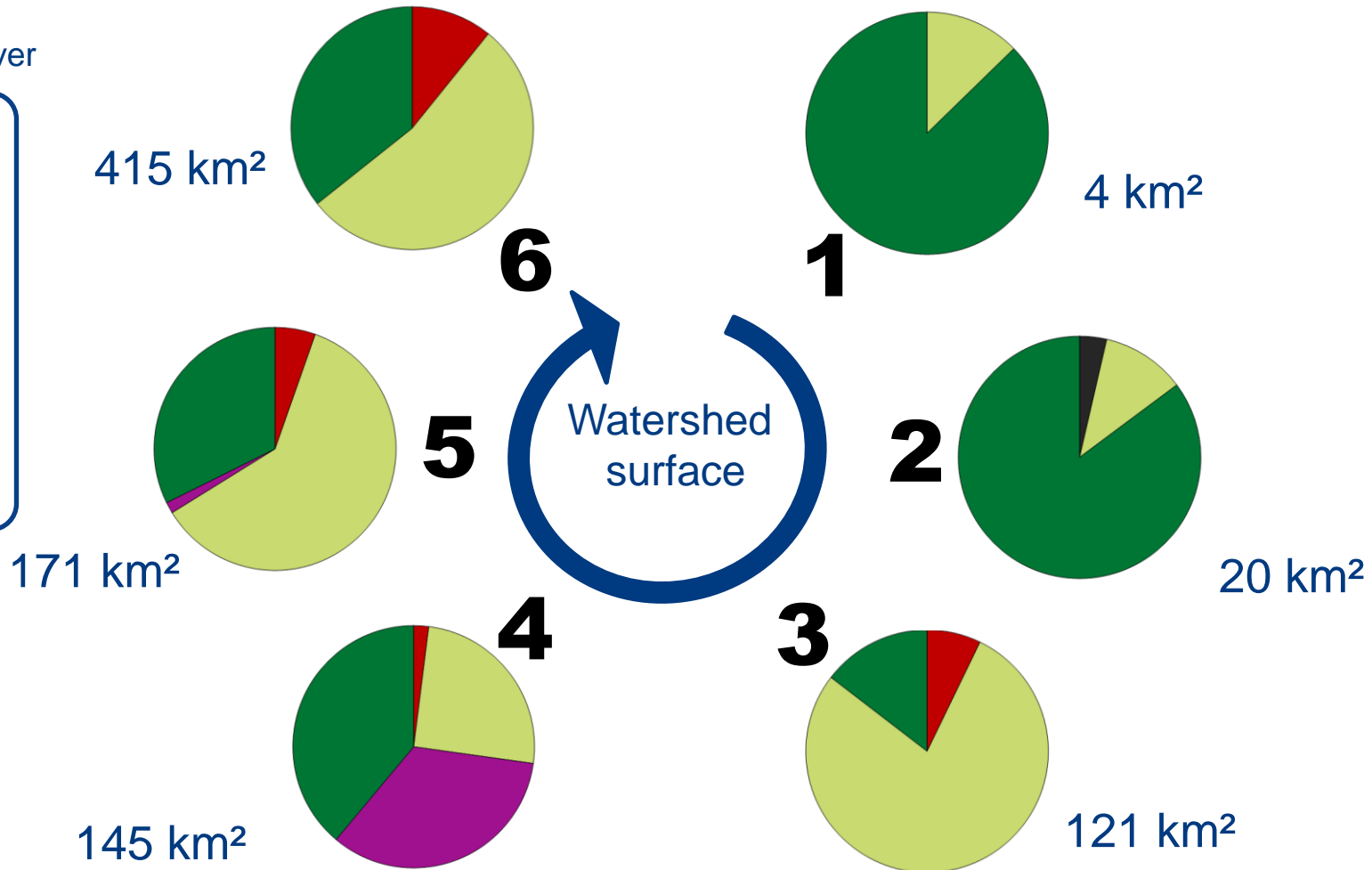
**4**

**3**



# Selected watersheds: different land-use and human activities

GIS : CorineLandCover



# Contamination by compound – Pesticides

## 11 quantified pesticides (ng/L)

- L Linuron
- Im Imidacloprid
- Is Isoproturon
- S Simazine
- Cf Chlorfenvinphos
- De Deisopropylatrazine
- A Atrazine
- Df Diflufenican
- F Fenitrothion
- Di Diuron
- M Metolachlore
- Ct Chlortoluron

### Land-use

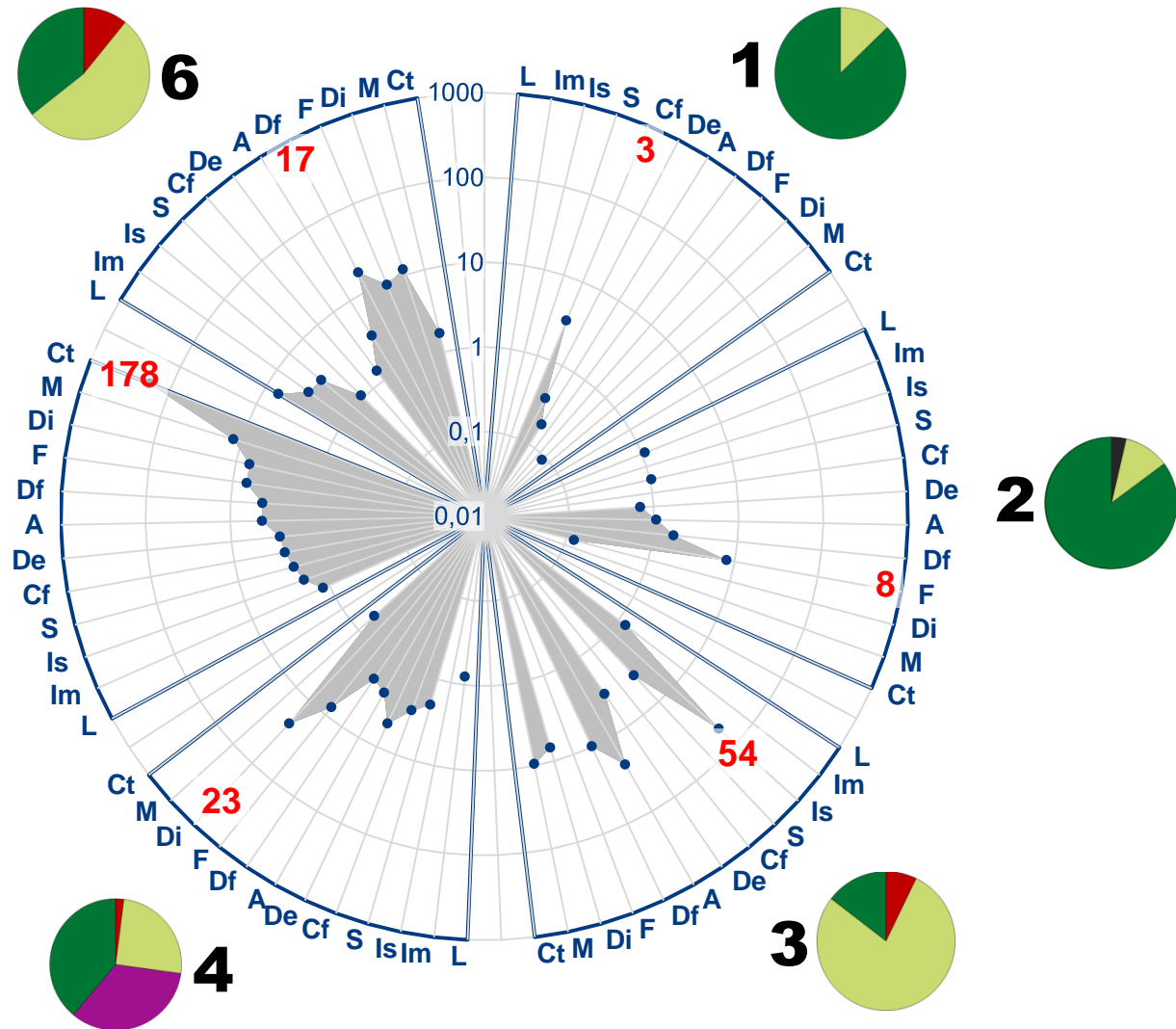
Forest

Mine

Agriculture

Vineyard

Urbanized area



# Contamination by compound – Pesticides

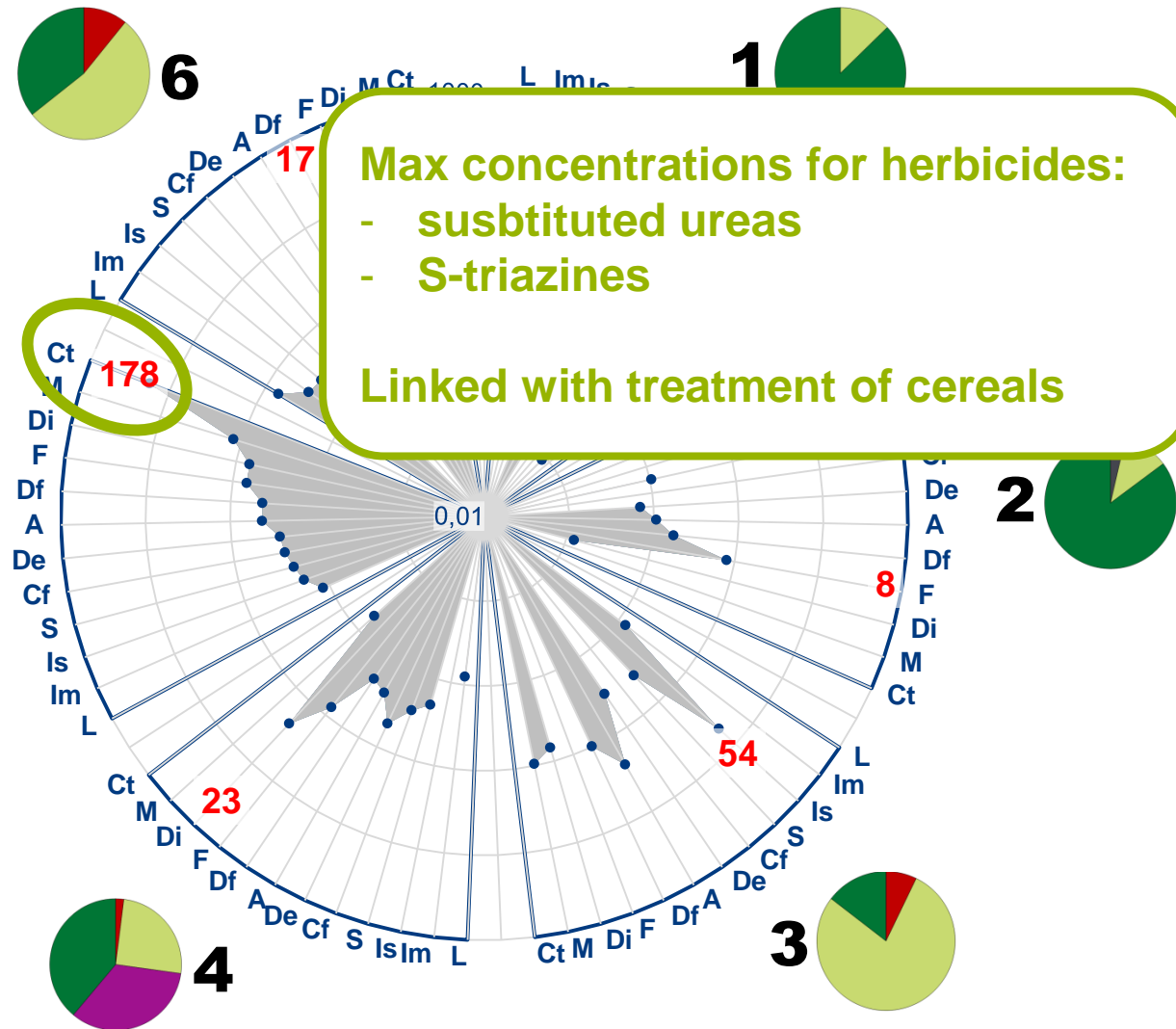
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A	Atrazine
Df	Diflufenican
F	Fenitrothion
Di	Diuron
M	Metolachlore
Ct	Chlortoluron

**Max concentrations for herbicides:**

- substituted ureas
- S-triazines

**Linked with treatment of cereals**



## Land-use

Forest

Mine

Agriculture

Vineyard

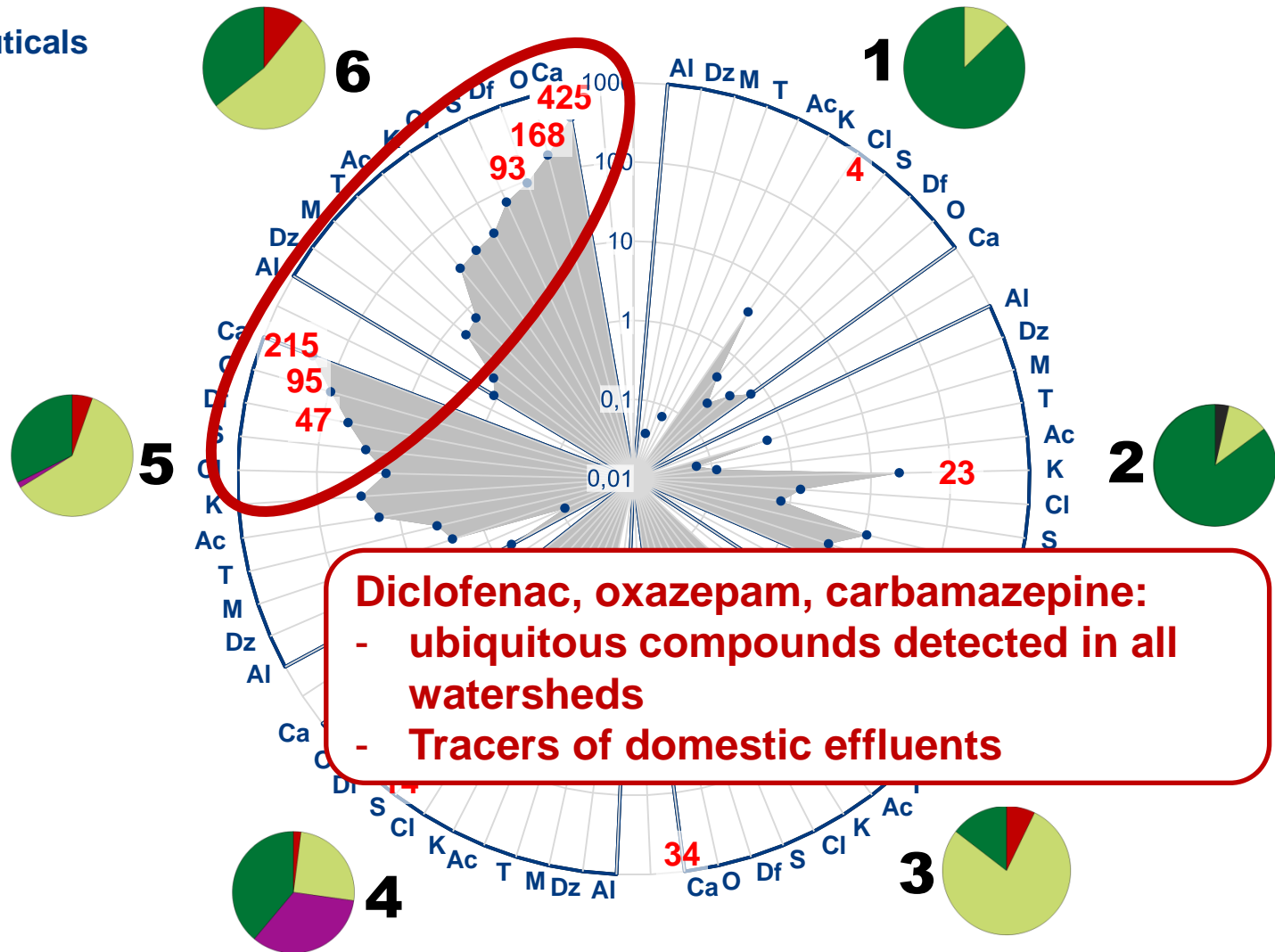
Urbanized area



# Contamination by compound – Pharmaceuticals

## 11 quantified pharmaceuticals (ng/L)

Al	Alprazolam
Dz	Diazepam
M	Metoprolol
T	Trimethoprim
Ac	Acebutolol
K	Ketoprofen
Cl	Claritromycin
S	Sulfamethoxazole
Df	Diclofenac
O	Oxazepam
Ca	Carbamazepine



**Diclofenac, oxazepam, carbamazepine:**

- ubiquitous compounds detected in all watersheds
- Tracers of domestic effluents

### Land-use

Forest

Mine

Agriculture

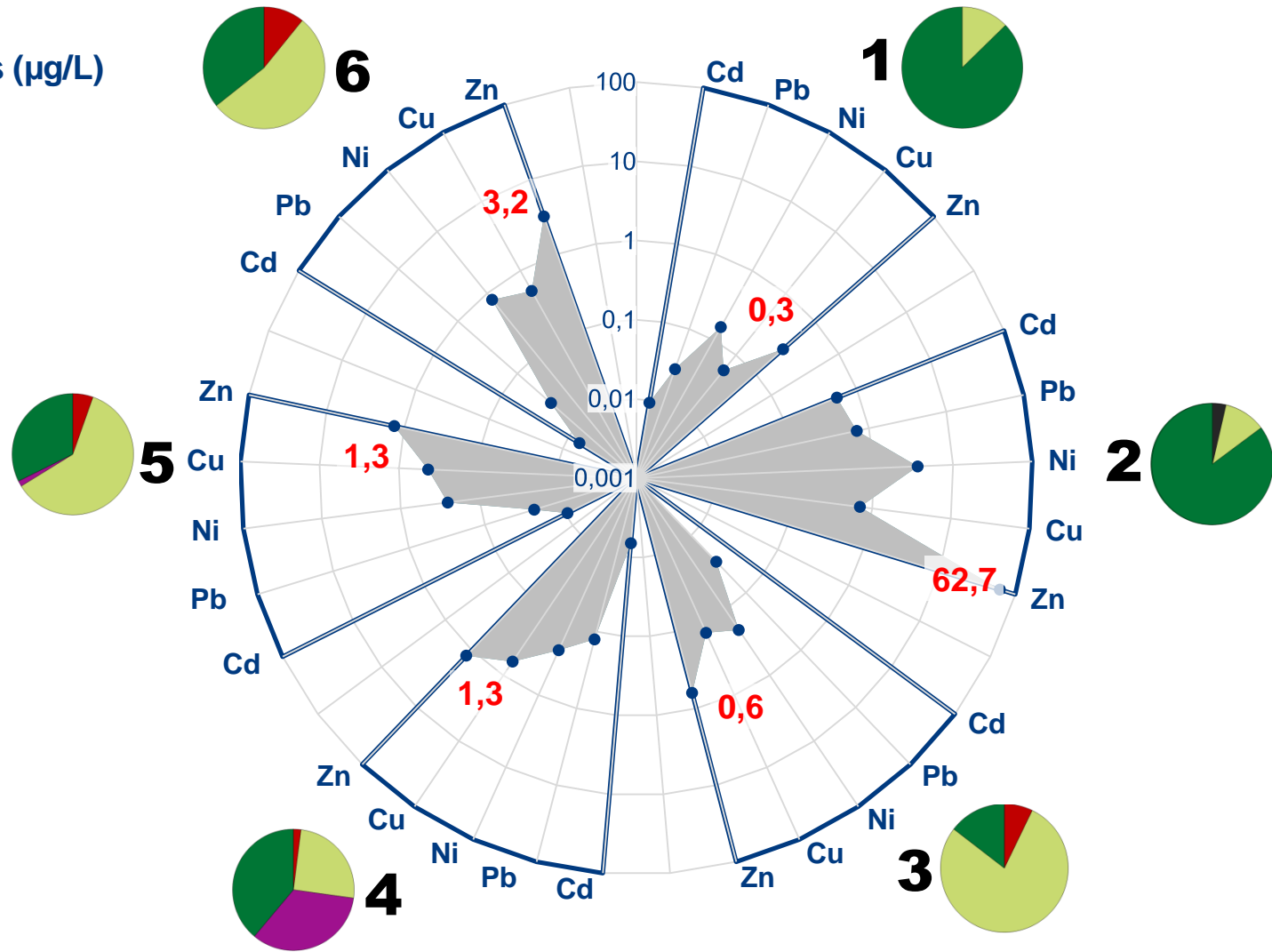
Vineyard

Urbanized area

# Contamination by compound – Trace metals

5 quantified trace metals ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

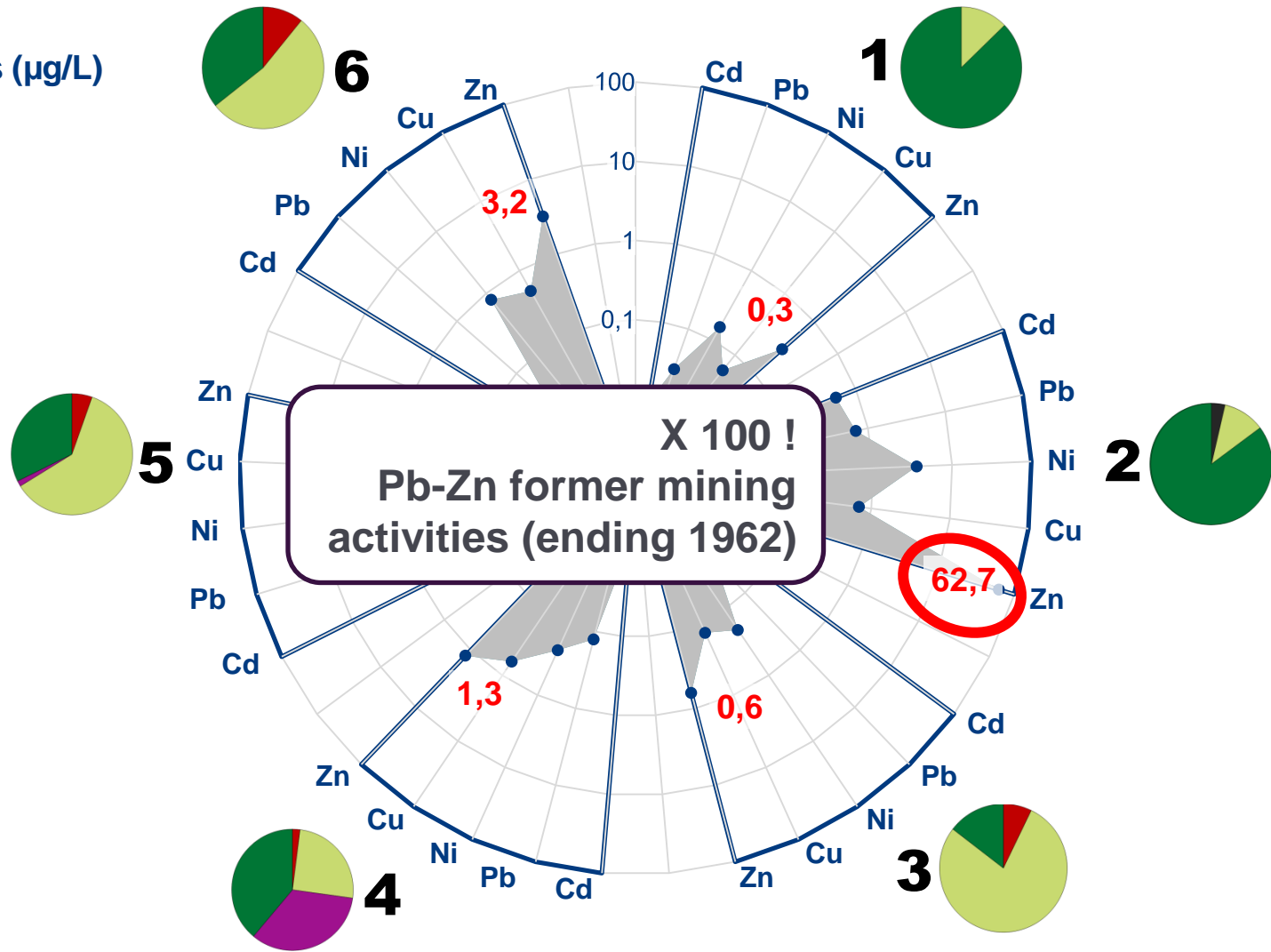
Cd cadmium  
 Pb lead  
 Ni nickel  
 Cu copper  
 Zn zinc



# Contamination by compound – Trace metals

5 quantified trace metals ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

- Cd cadmium
- Pb lead
- Ni nickel
- Cu copper
- Zn zinc





# Pesticide pressures of contamination

## Land-use

Forest

Mine

Agriculture

Vineyard

Urbanized area

1



2



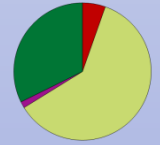
3



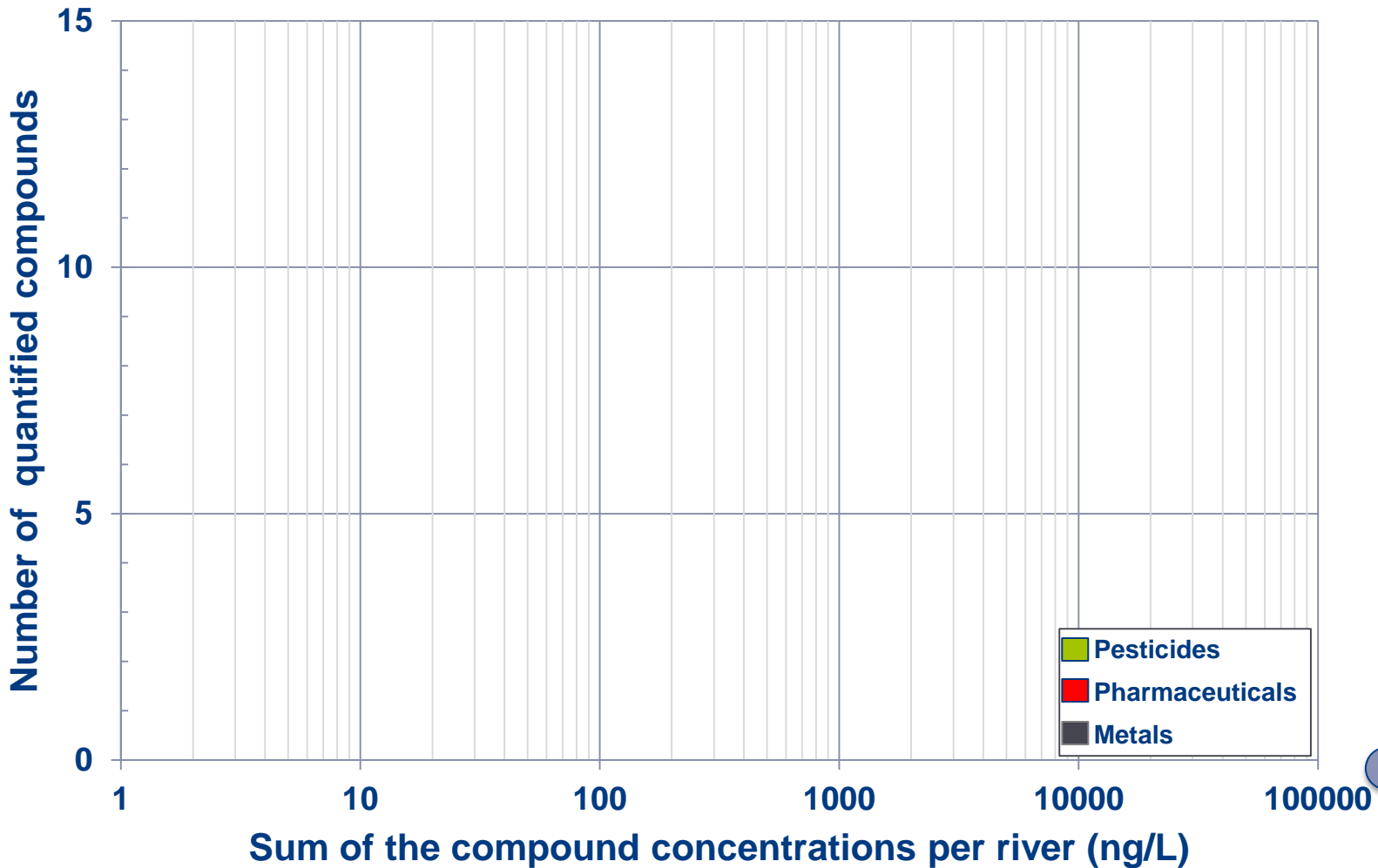
4



5



6



# Pesticide pressures of contamination

## Land-use

Forest

Mine

Agriculture

Vineyard

Urbanized area

1

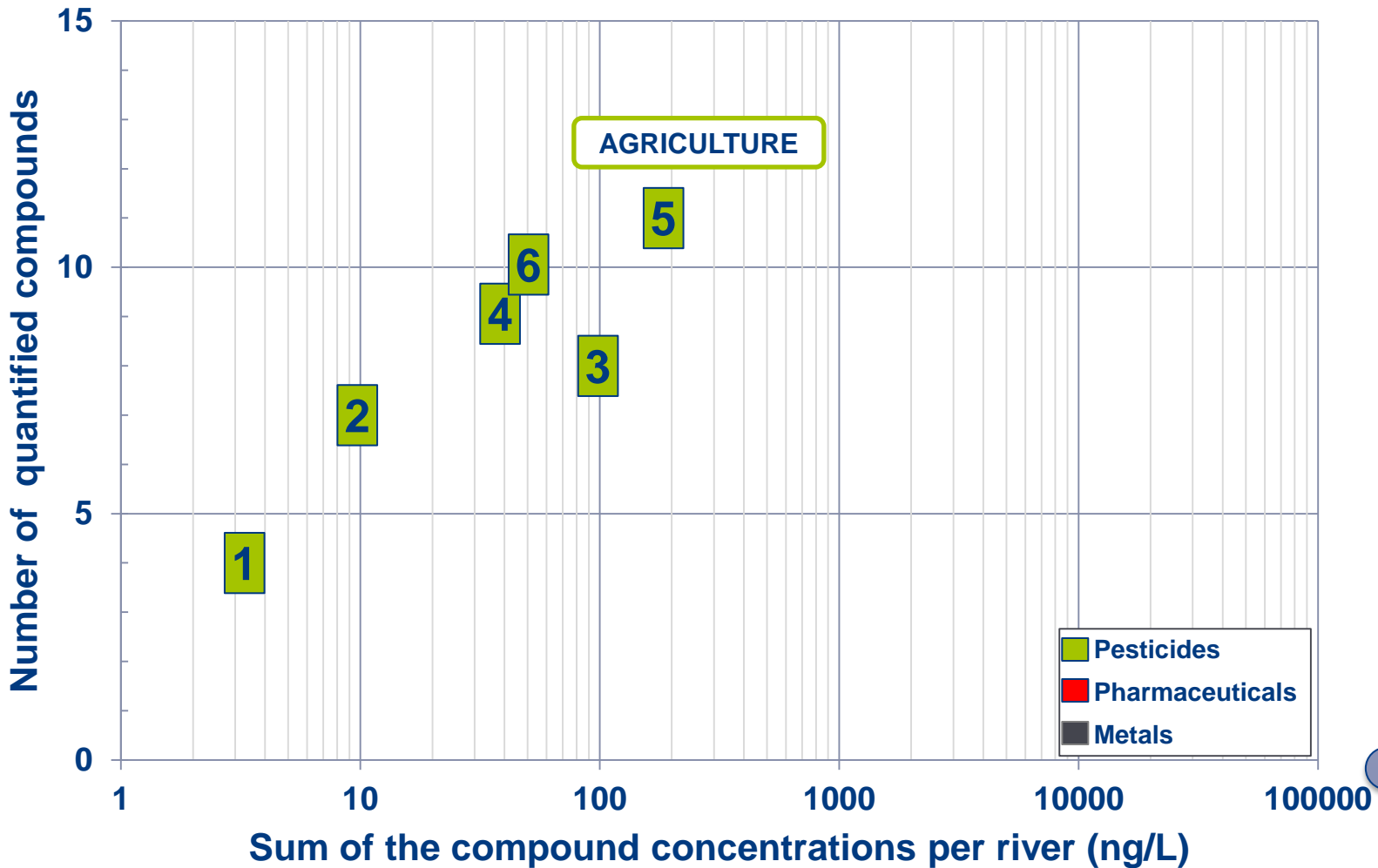
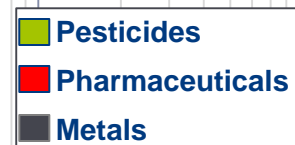
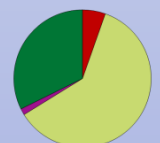
2

3

4

5

6



# Pharmaceutical pressures of contamination

## Land-use

Forest

Mine

Agriculture

Vineyard

Urbanized area

1

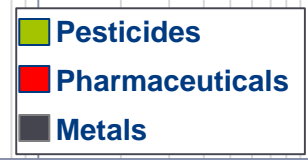
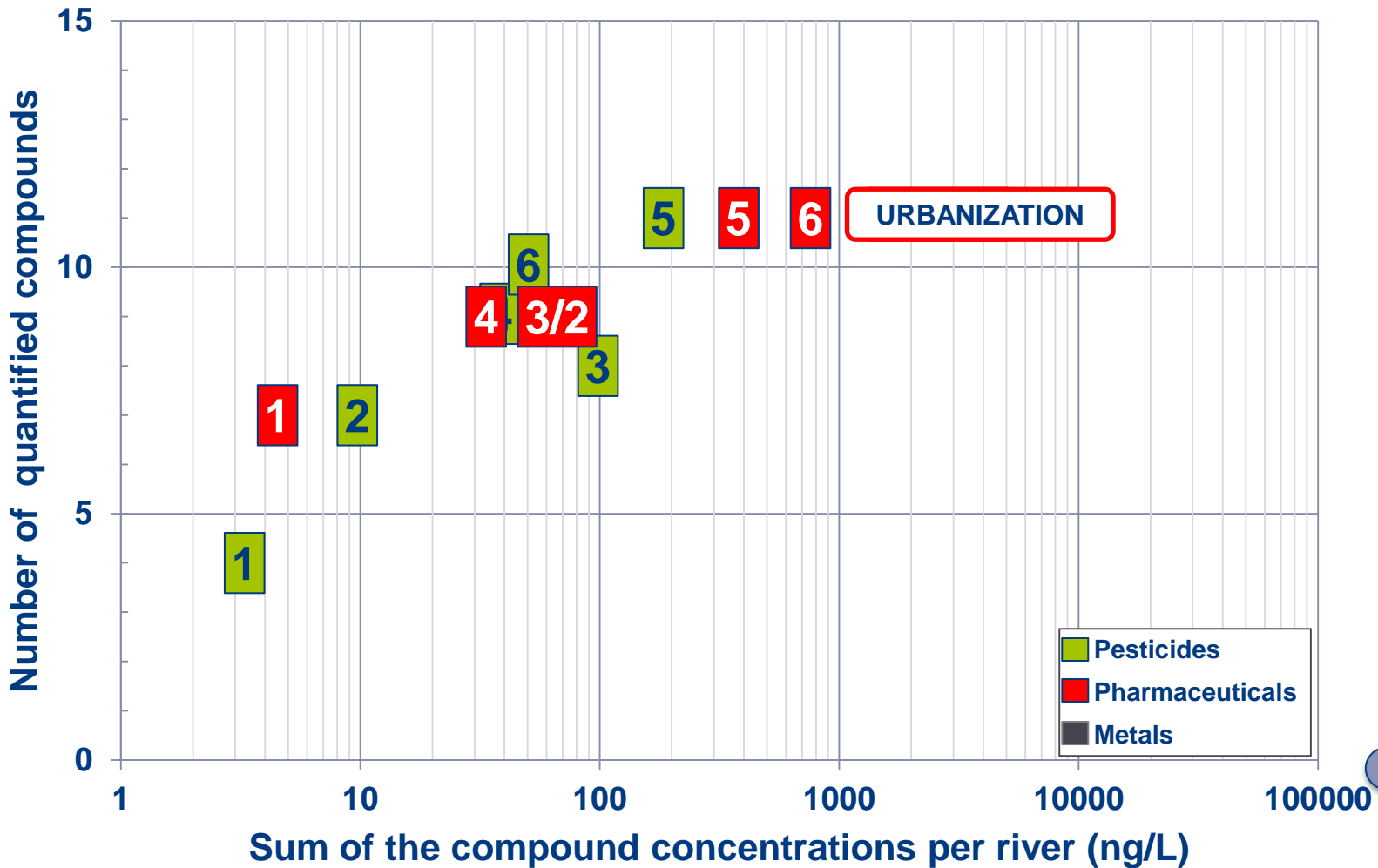
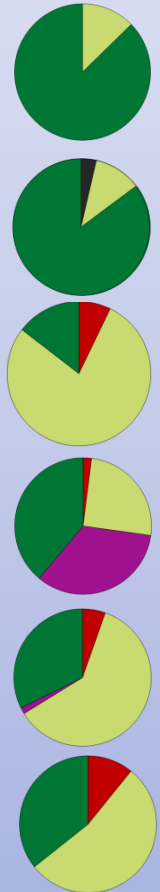
2

3

4

5

6



# Trace metal pressures of contamination

## Land-use

Forest

Mine

Agriculture

Vineyard

Urbanized area

1

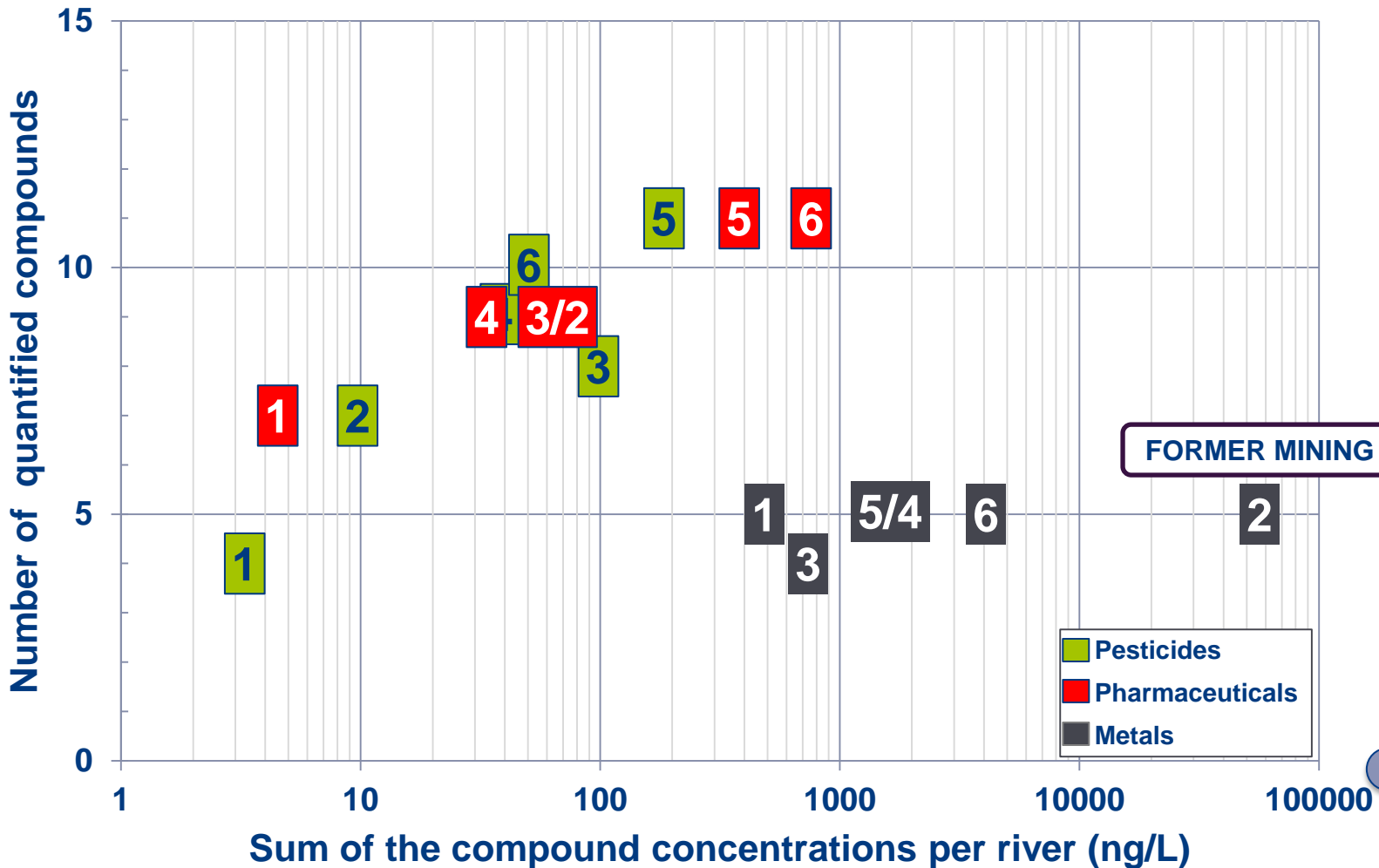
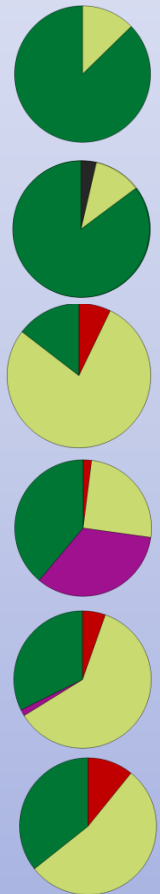
2

3

4

5

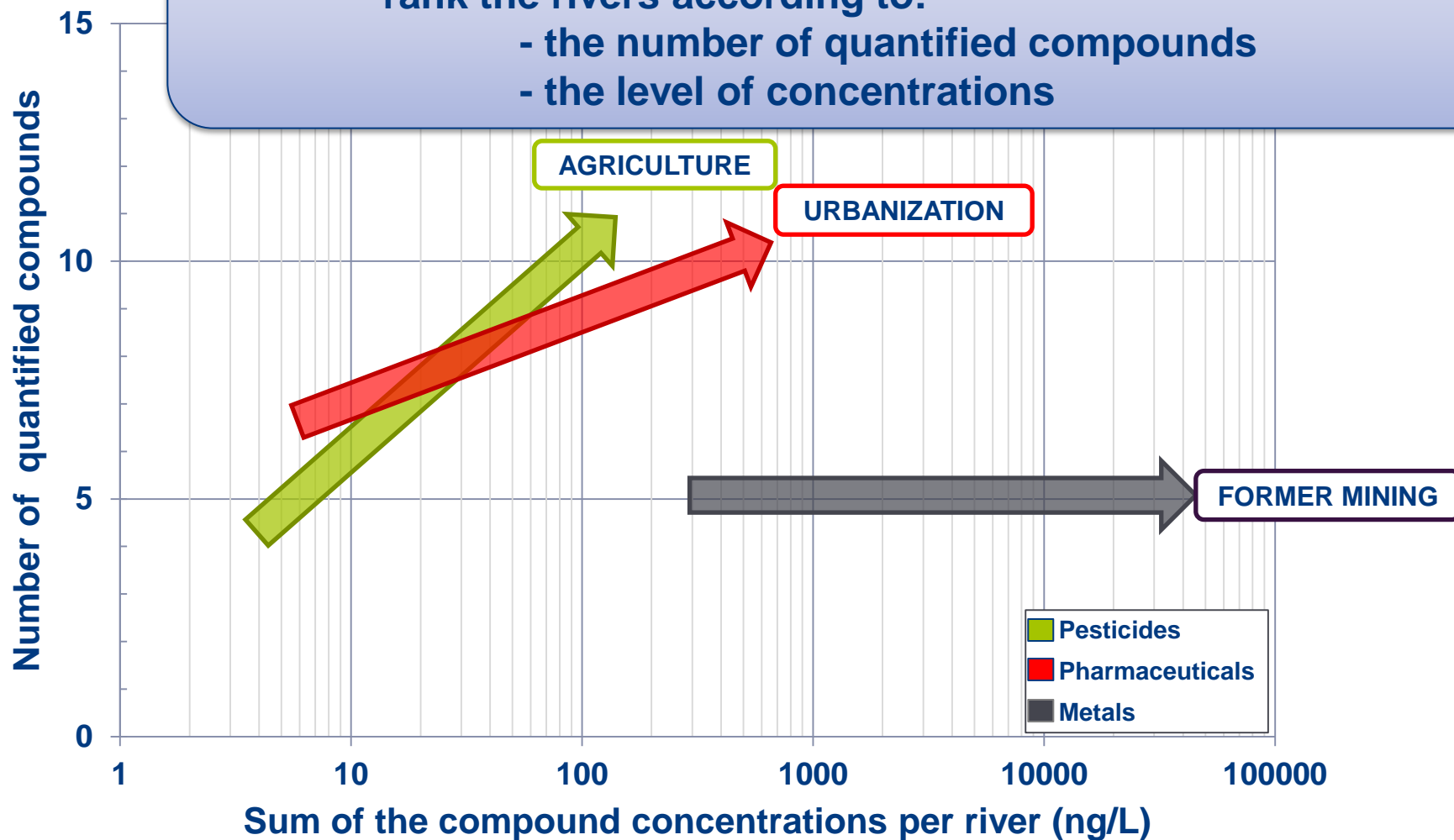
6



# Conclusion

Combination of pSBSE, POCIS and DGT allowed to:

- identify anthropogenic pressures
- rank the rivers according to:
  - the number of quantified compounds
  - the level of concentrations



# Conclusion

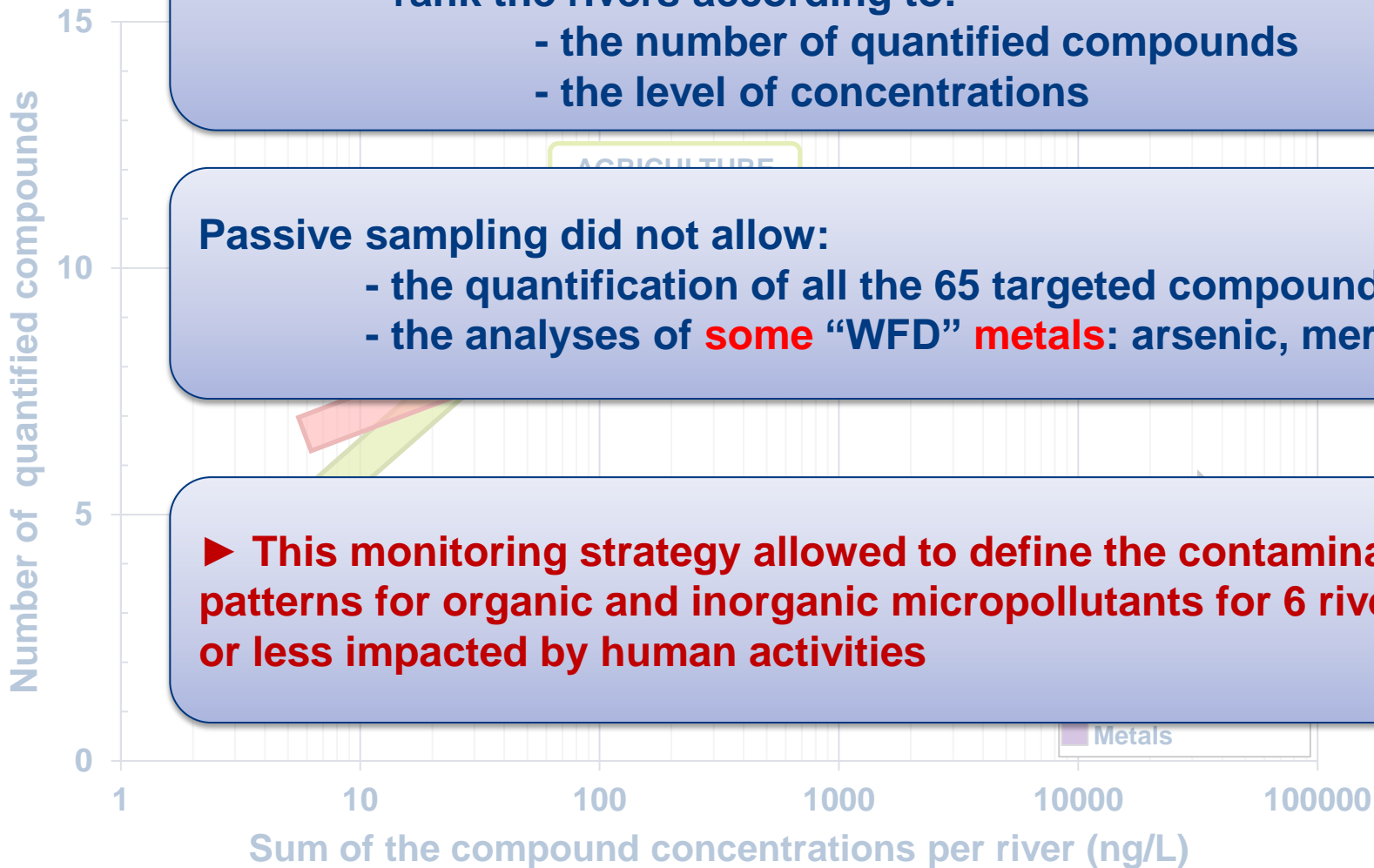
Combination of pSBSE, POCIS and DGT allowed to:

- identify anthropogenic pressures
- rank the rivers according to:
  - the number of quantified compounds
  - the level of concentrations

Passive sampling did not allow:

- the quantification of all the 65 targeted compounds
- the analyses of **some** “WFD” **metals**: arsenic, mercury

► **This monitoring strategy allowed to define the contamination patterns for organic and inorganic micropollutants for 6 rivers more or less impacted by human activities**





*Gammarus fossarum*

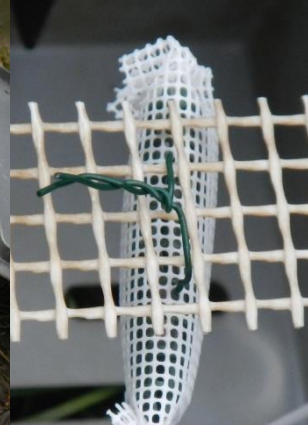
## Thanks to the ANR GAMMA project (2012-2015)

- **Objective: Development of biological and chemical tools for water quality assessment**
- **Challenge: Improve reliability and ecotoxicological relevance of caged-organism biotests « Gammarus fossarum »**

- Interdisciplinary research group:

Ecotoxicology, biochemistry, molecular biology, ecophysiology, evolutionary biology, mathematical modelling, environmental chemistry





**Thank you for your attention**

