

## **Presenter Disclosures**

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No Relationships to Disclose

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# Chemicals of Emerging Environmental Concern: Emerging Contaminants

Not Just Pharmaceuticals!

#### Chemicals that:

- co-occur in the environment, &
- interact in their effect on organisms.

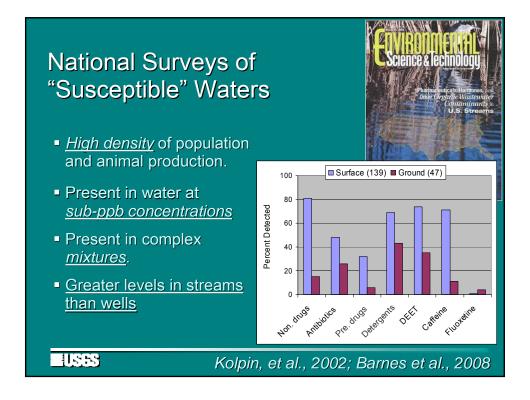
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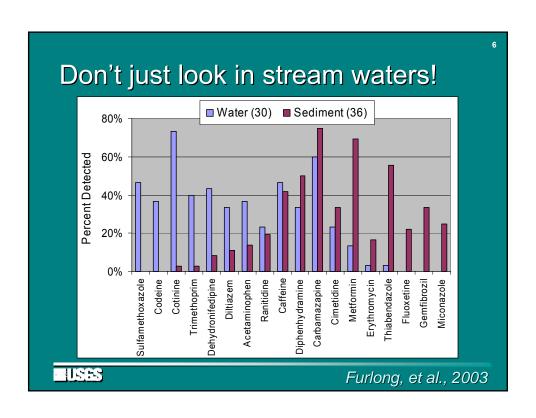
## **Emerging Contaminants**

- Human & Veterinary Pharmaceuticals
- Detergents
- Antioxidants
- Fire retardants
- Disinfectants
- Fumigants
- Fragrances
- Pesticides/ Repellants

- Industrial Chem's, HPVs
- Some Metals
- Biogenic Hormones
- Phytoestrogens
- Natural antimicrobials
- Natural pesticides
- Degradates/ Metabolites

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## Measurement Capabilities

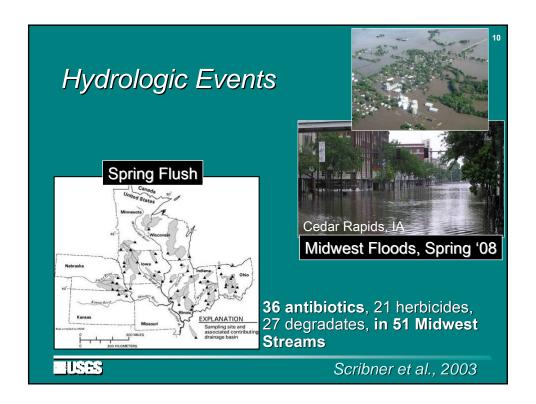
- Clofibric Acid (Buser 1998)
- 32 drugs in German WWTPs (Ternes 1998)
- 45 drugs in US Rivers (Kolpin et al. 2002)
- amphetamines
- antibiotics
- antidepressants (SSRIs)
- antiphlogistics
- antivirals
- barbiturates
- beta-blockers

- Ca channel blocker
- contraceptives
- cytostatics
- fibrates
- glucocorticoids
- muscle relaxants
- opioids

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## EC Uptake in Organisms



#### Plant Tissue

- Oxytetracycline in alfalfa (Kong et al., 2007).
- Oxytetracycline, flumequine & oxolinic acid in bryophytes (Delepee et al., 2004).
- Trimethoprim in <u>carrots & lettuce</u> (Boxall et al., 2006).
- Sulfamethazine in corn, lettuce, potatoes (Dolliver, et al., 2007).

#### **Animal Tissue**

- Fluoxetine in <u>bluegill</u>, <u>catfish</u>, <u>carp</u>, <u>crappie</u> (Brooks et al., 2005).
- Gemfibrozil in goldfish (Mimeault et al, 2005).
- Triclosan & Methyl-triclosan in carp (Leiker et al., 2008).
- Trimethoprim & Triclosan in earthworms (Kinney et al., 2008).

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## **Ecological Effects**

- Antibiotics: Reduced soil microbial activity at env. concentrations (Costanzo et al., 2005; Thiele-Bruhn and Beck, 2005).
- <u>Diclofenac (NSAID):</u> Consumption of diclofenac-treated meat caused renal failure in *vultures* (Oaks et al., 2004).
- <u>Ciprofloxacin, triclosan, Tergitol NP 10</u>: shifts in algal community structure (Wilson et al., 2003).
- <u>Drug Mixtures 13</u>: Inhibited growth of human embryonic cells at environmental levels (Pomati et al., 2006, 2008).
- Fluoxetine: Affected reproduction in freshwater molluscs -- water-sediment exchange (Sanchez-Arguello et al., 2009).
- Antidepressants: (environmental levels) Affected predator avoidance behavior of larval fathead minnow (McGee et al. 2009).
- 4-nonylphenol: (environmental exposures) Impaired reproductive potential of male fathead minnows. (Schoenfuss et al., 2008).
- Alkylphenolethoxylates: (environmental mixtures) Reduced reproductive competence in male fathead minnows (Bistodeau et al., 2006).
- Sewage Sludge: Affected bone homeostasis in sheep (Lind et al., 2009).

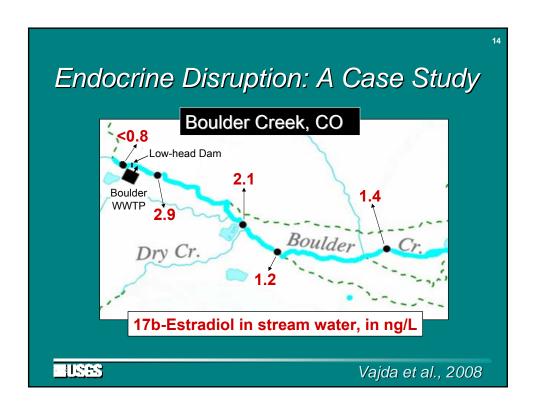
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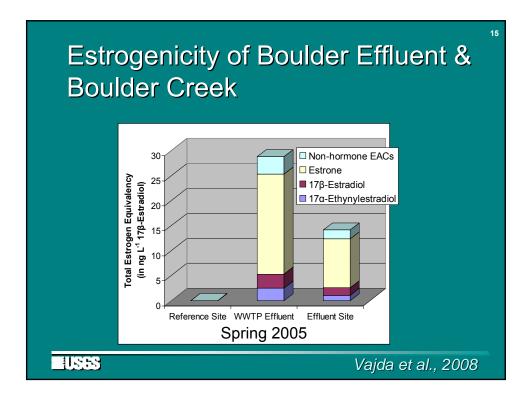
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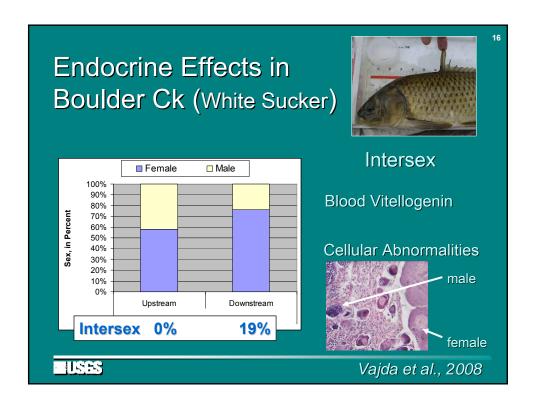
# Modes of Action with Chemical Interactions

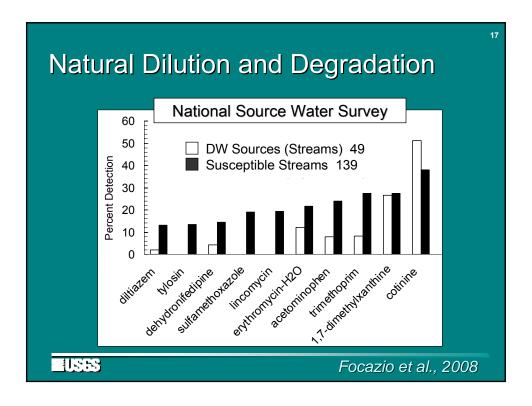
- Endocrine Disruption (biogenic hormones, synthetic hormones, hormone mimics & blockers)
- Antimicrobial Resistance (synthetic antimicrobials, natural antimicrobials, metals, pesticides?)

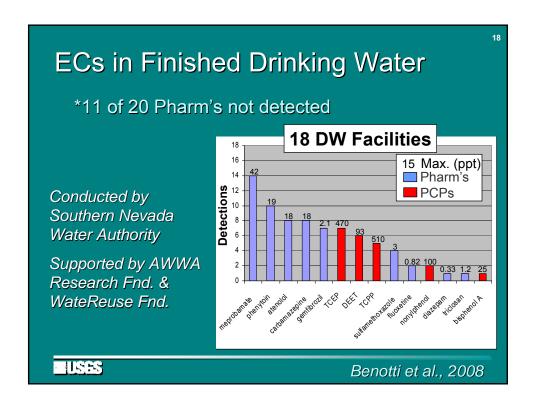
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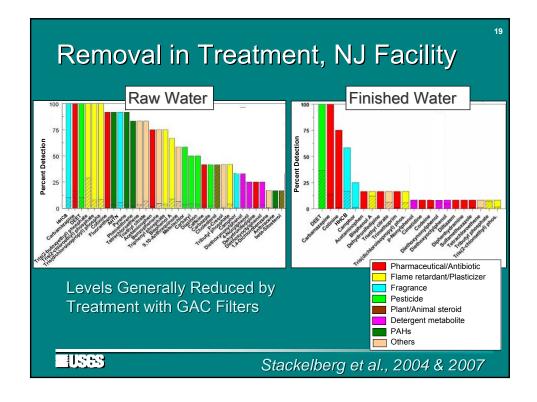


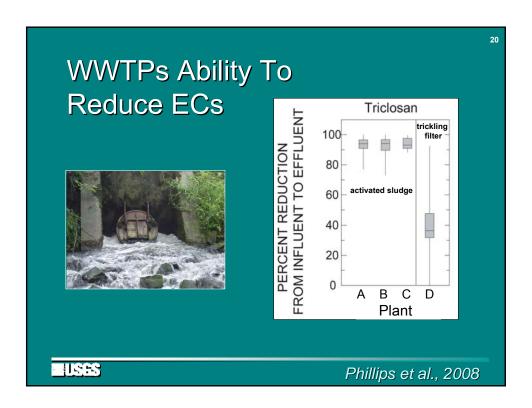












**Human Health Risk?** 

- Chronic low-level exposure.
- Chemical mixtures.
- Non-target Organisms
- Sensitive subpopulations.
- Can we prioritize chemicals systematically for effects studies?

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Thank you!

And thanks to the many researchers who provided the information presented.

For more info on USGS EC research: <a href="http://toxics.usgs.gov">http://toxics.usgs.gov</a>

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