

# Pharmaceuticals in the environment - The global perspective

Dr. Tim aus der Beek (IWW Water Centre)

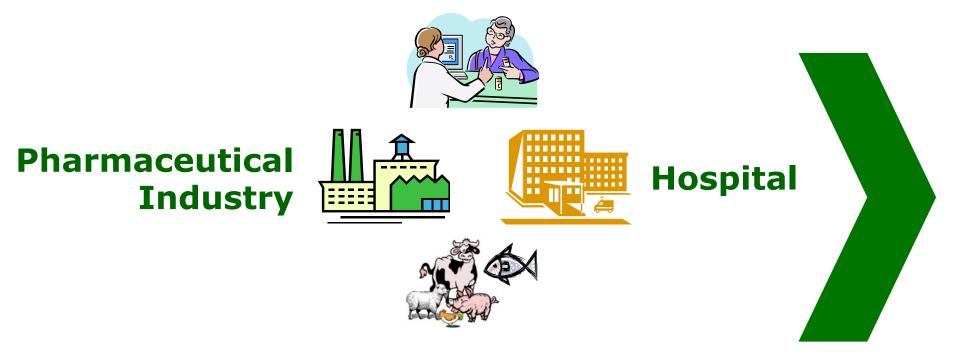
Workshop: Pharmaceuticals and priority chemicals in the Highlands and Islands environment

Inverness, 21st June 2017



### How do pharmaceuticals enter the environment?

#### Consumer



**Agriculture/Aquaculture** 

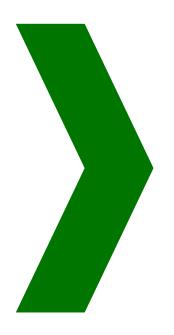


### How do pharmaceuticals enter the environment?

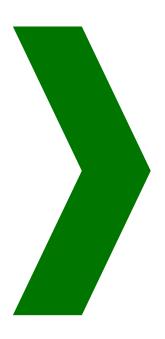
Waste water treatment plants (WWTP)

**Waste / Wastewater** 

Sludge / Manure



### How do pharmaceuticals enter the environment?



**Drinking water** 

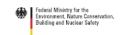
**Surface and Groundwater** 

**Agricultural soil** 



#### **Motivation**

- Multiple studies have shown that pharmaceuticals are occurring ubiquitarily in the environment of industrialized countries.
- In developing and emerging countries?
- Integration of the topic as emerging pollutants in UNEP-SAICM (<u>www.saicm.org</u>).
- IWW Water Centre and adelphi are conducting a study to determine the state of knowledge on the global scale.





Pharmaceuticals in the environment

- the global perspective

Occurrence, effects, and potential cooperative action under SAICM













### **Literature Compilation**

#### **Endnote© database:**

- 1016 publications reporting MECs of pharmaceuticals in various countries (plus 139 review articles)
- Publications collected by
  - Database search (ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>TM</sup>, library catalogues, etc.)
  - Internet
  - Contacting of stakeholders (41 in 18 countries)
  - Research projects (NORMAN, KNAPPE, FATE-SEES included)
- Types of publication
  - Mostly English-language scientific papers
  - Relative little governmental reports
  - German-, Chinese-, French-, Russian-, Slovenian-, Portuguese-,
     Dutch-, Swedish- and Spanish-language publications evaluated



### MEC Database (measured environmental concentrations)

### ■ 123,761 MEC entries from 1016 publications

Count		Matrix_English	C	Matrix_English			
	1.891	Sewage urban (untreated)		283	Sediment - unspecific		
49.330	729	Sewage industrial (untreated)		1.247	Sediment - River/Stream		
	2.889	Sewage hospital (untreated)		612	Sediment - Lake		
	351	Sewage hospital (treated)		55	Sediment - Sea or Ocean		
4	13.219	WWTP inflow (untreated)	0	184	Sediment - Aquaculture		
	27.579	WWTP effluent (treated)	3.070	155	Sediment - Estuary		
	2.672	WWTP sludge		9	Suspended particulate matter - unspecific		
	3.245	Surface Water - unspecific		5	Suspended particulate matter - Estuary		
	50.686	Surface Water - River/Stream		146	Suspended particulate matter - Sewage		
	1.711	Surface Water - Lake		12	Suspended particulate matter - Sea or Ocean		
	1.420	Surface Water - Sea or Ocean		362	Suspended particulate matter - River/Stream		
22	467	Surface Water - Aquaculture		15	Rain		
67.987	743	Surface Water - Estuary		1.295	Soil		
.9	485	Riverbank filtration	3.374	372	Soil Water		
	3.304	Groundwater		999	Manure - liquid		
	1.713	Well Water (untreated)	, r	580	Manure - dung		
	382	Tap water		18	Dust		
	3.831	Drinking Water		95	Unknown		

MEC: measured environmental concentration

# **Database Analyses**

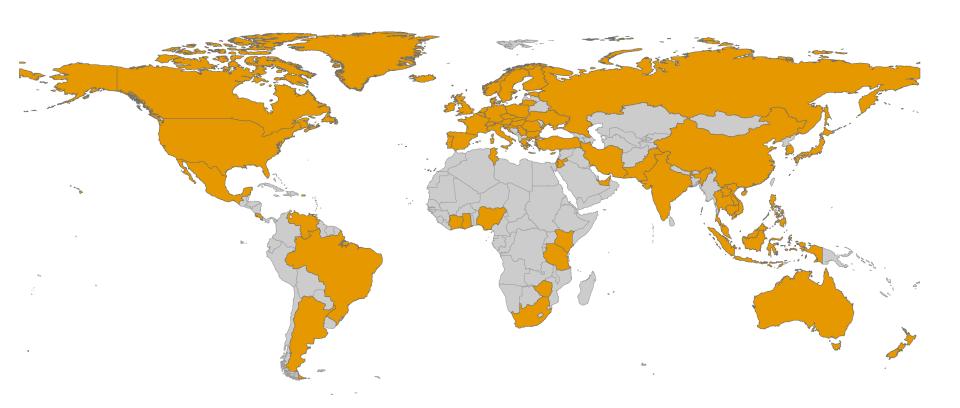
#### **Questions to be answered:**

- On a global scale, where have pharmaceuticals been found in the environment?
- How many and what kind of pharmaceuticals have been found?
- Are the same pharmaceuticals detected in each UN regional group?
- What is the source of the pharmaceuticals found ?
- At which concentrations are pharmaceuticals found in the environment?
- Can pharmaceuticals have ecotoxicological effects at these concentrations?



# In which countries have pharmaceuticals been found in the environment?

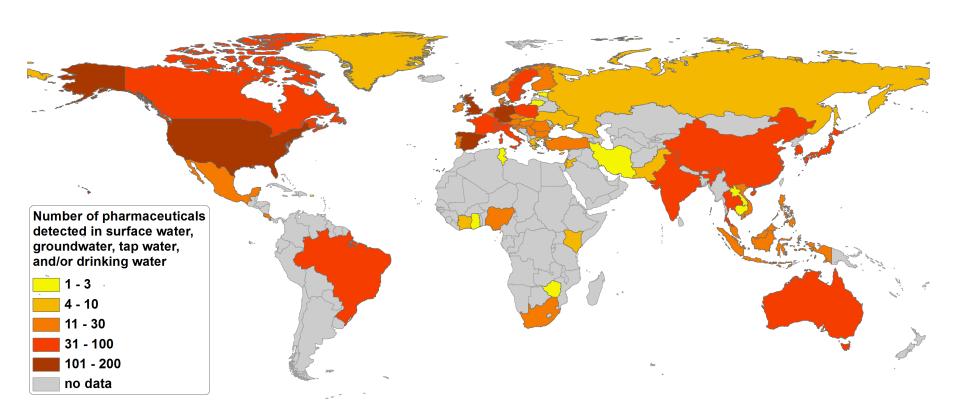
■ In 71 countries (covering all 5 UN regional groups), pharmaceuticals have been detected in the environment. (concentration of at least one MEC in one matrix > detection limit)





# How many pharmaceuticals have been found in each UN regional group?

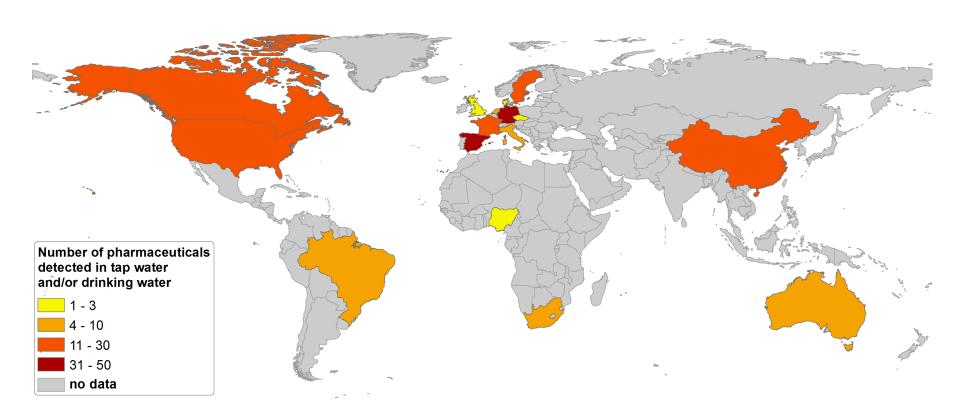
In each UN regional group,
 ≥ 38 different pharmaceuticals have been found in surface water / groundwater / drinking water / tap water.





Have pharmaceuticals been detected in drinking water or tap water?

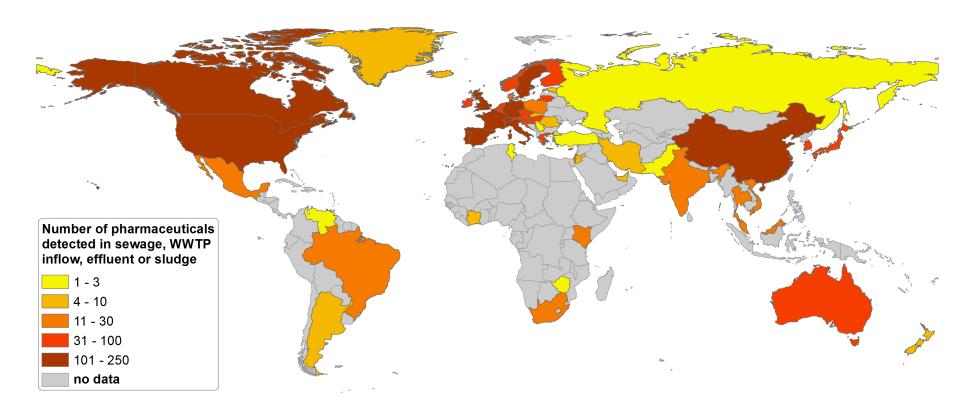
■ In every UN regional group, pharmaceuticals have been found in drinking water / tap water.





How many pharmaceuticals are found in sewage or WWTP influent/effluent/sludge?

■ Worldwide, 559 pharmaceuticals or their transformation products have been found in <u>sewage or WWTP influent/</u> effluent/sludge.





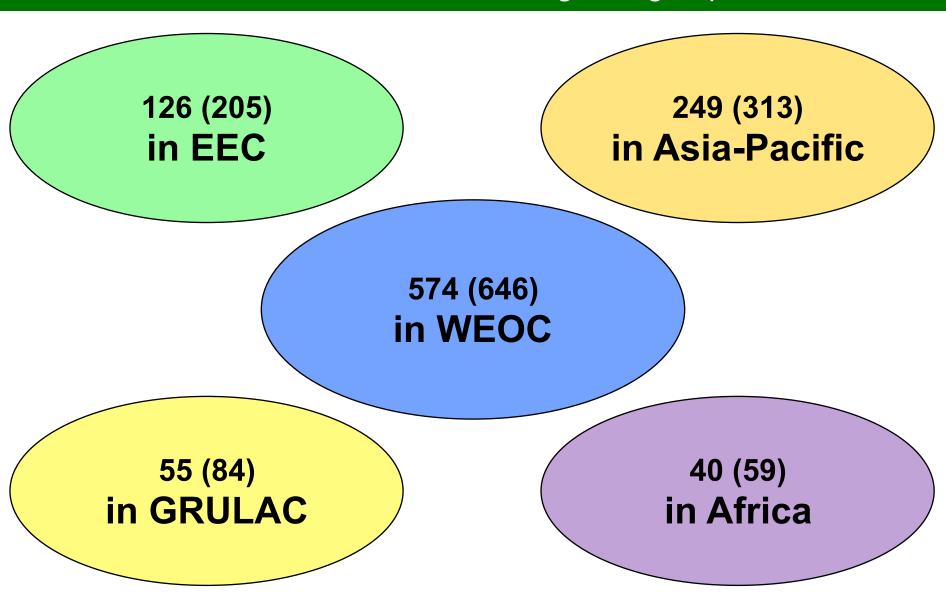
# How many pharmaceuticals have been found in the environment?

- 713 pharmaceuticals have been analysed (of which 142 are transformation products).
- 631 have been found above their detection limits in the environment (of which 127 are transformation products).

631 pharmaceuticals detected (of 713 analysed)



Are the same pharmaceuticals detected in each UN regional group?



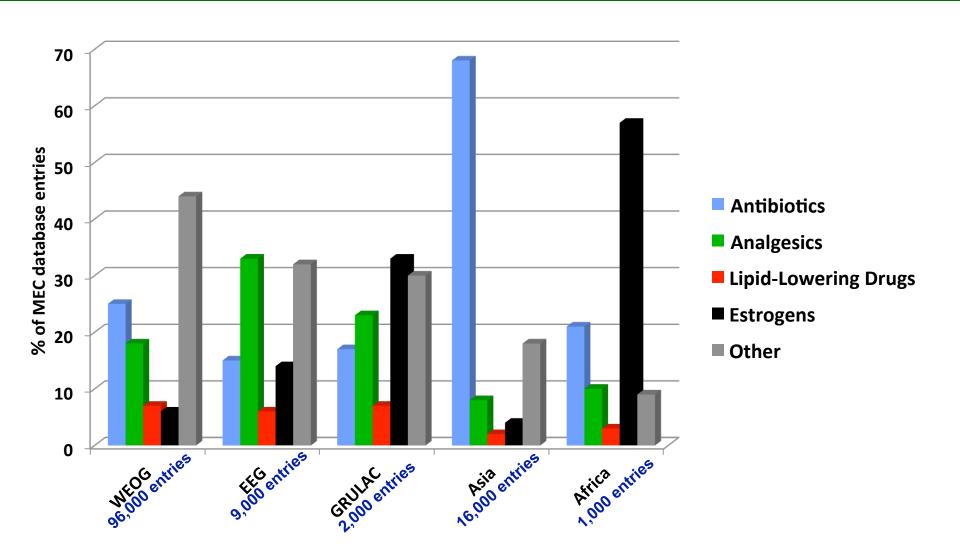
Are the same pharmaceuticals detected in each UN regional group?

16 pharmaceuticals were found in surface water / groundwater / drinking / tap water in each of the five UN regional groups

Name	Therapy Group	Number of Countries with Positive Detection in Surface Water, Groundwater, Drinking Water							
		African Group	Asia Pacific Group	EEG	GRULAC	WEOG	global		
Diclofenac	Analgesics	3	8	13	3	23	50		
Carbamazepine	Antiepileptic drugs	3	6	13	2	24	48		
Ibuprofen	Analgesics	3	8	10	2	24	47		
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotics	5	9	10	2	21	47		
Naproxen	Analgesics	2	8	10	2	23	45		
Estrone	Estrogen	1	10	6	2	16	35		
17-beta-Estradiol	Estrogen	2	9	4	2	17	34		
17-alpha-Ethinylestradiol	Estrogen	1	8	3	2	17	31		
Trimethoprim	Antibiotics	2	9	3	2	13	29		
Paracetamol	Analgesics	1	6	4	3	15	29		
Clofibric acid	Lipid-lowering drugs	1	3	5	2	12	23		
Ciprofloxacin	Antibiotics	1	5	1	2	11	20		
Ofloxacin	Antibiotics	1	4	1	1	9	16		
Estriol	Estrogen	1	1	2	1	10	15		
Norfloxacin	Antibiotics	1	4	1	2	7	15		
Acetylsalicylic acid	Analgesics	1	4	1	2	7	15		



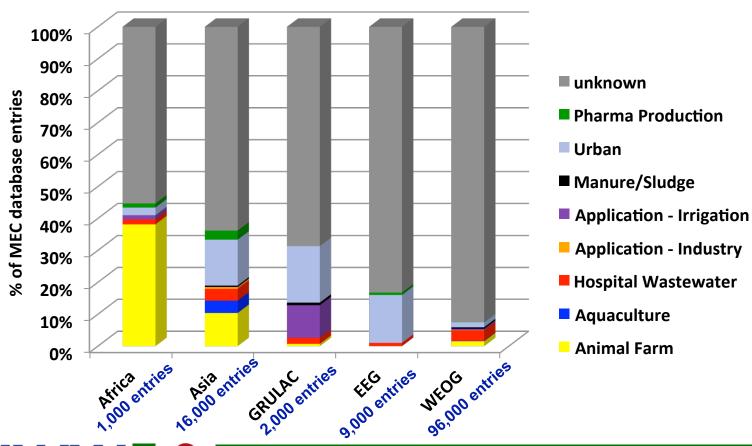
# What kind of pharmaceuticals have been found in each UN groups?





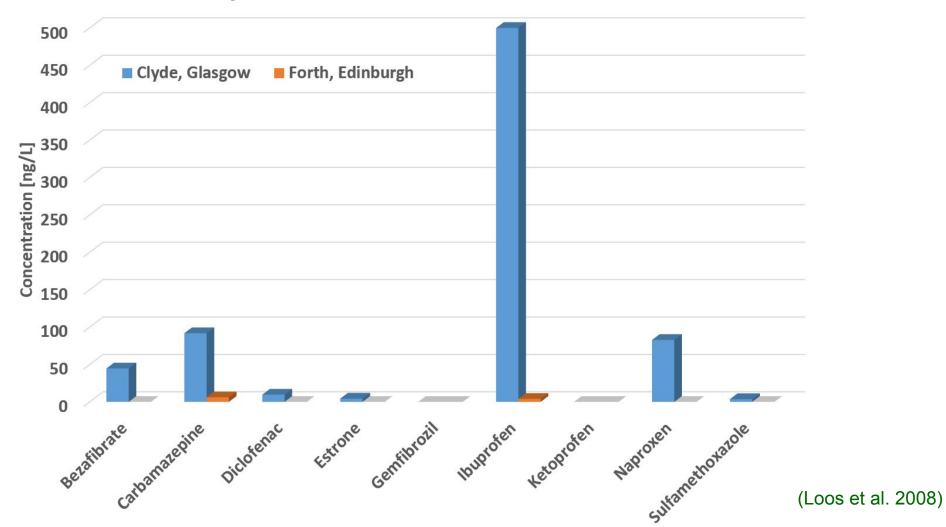
# What is the source of the pharmaceuticals found in the environment?

- Urban areas are a major contributor.
- Discharge from manufacturing, animal husbandry, and aquaculture are important regionally.



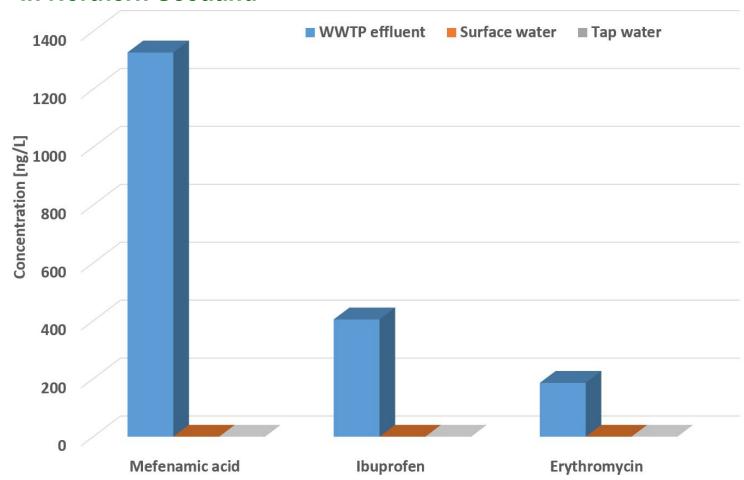


#### Measurement of 9 pharmaceuticals in two Scottish rivers





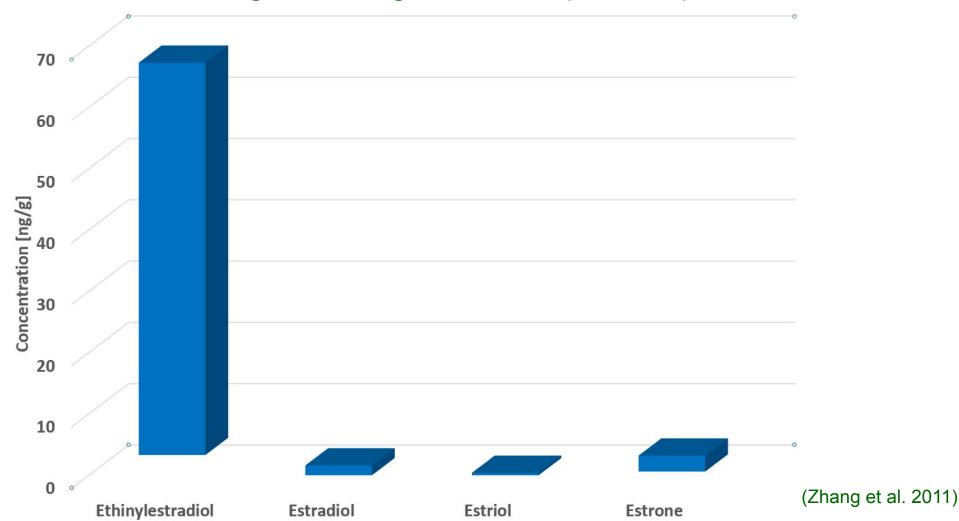
Measurement of 3 pharmaceuticals in wastewater, surface water, drinking water in Northern Scotland



(Nebot et al. 2007)



#### Measurement of range of 4 estrogens in 8 soils (Hartwood)





### Effects of human medicines in the environment – case studies

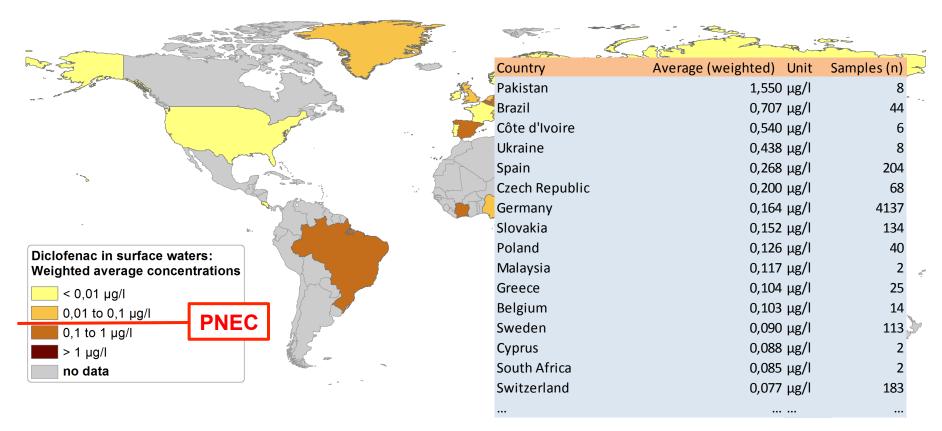
17α-Ethinylestradiol					
Synthetic estrogen					
Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)					
Population collapse due to feminization of male fish					
Whole-lake experiment					
Kidd et al. 2007					
Fluoxetine					
Antidepressant					
Leopard Frog ( <i>Rana pipiens</i> )					
Delayed tadpole development					
Laboratory					
Foster et al. 2010					
Enrofloxacin, Ciprofloxacin					
Antibiotics					
Cyanobacterium ( <i>Anabaena flosaquae</i> )					
Duckweed ( <i>Lemna minor</i> )					
Growth inhibition					
Laboratory					





# Can pharmaceuticals have ecotoxicological effects at these concentrations?

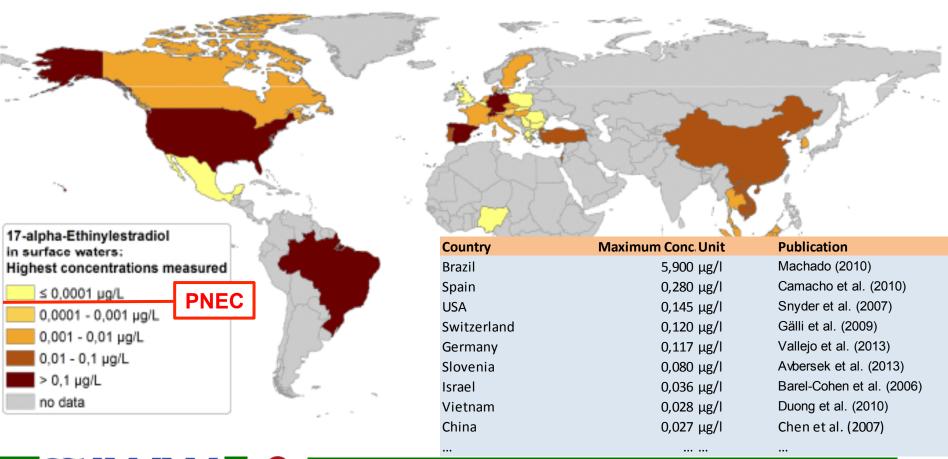
■ Average Diclofenac concentration in surface waters (only monitoring campaigns in which "single values" or "average values" with known sample size n are reported)





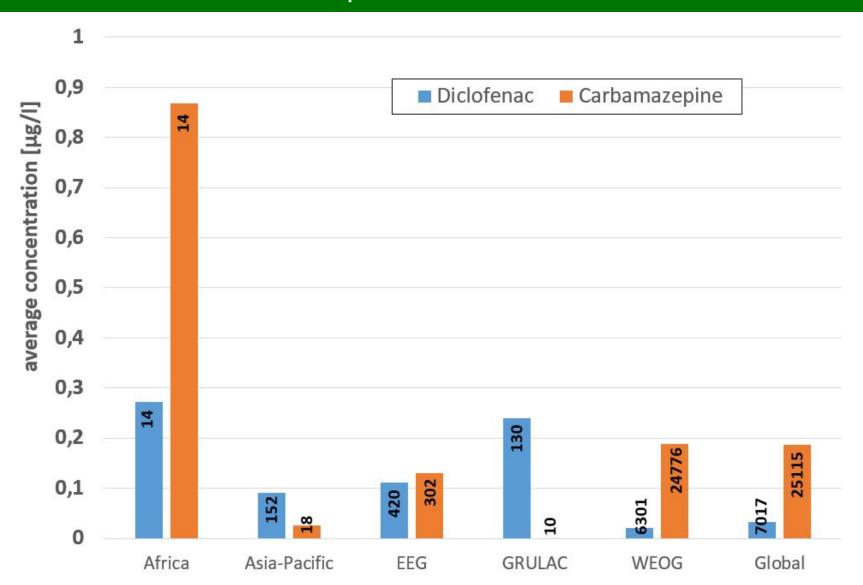
# At which concentration are pharmaceuticals found in the environment?

■ Maximum 17-α-Ethinylestradiol (EE2, birth control pill) concentrations in surface waters





# At which concentration are pharmaceuticals found in the environment?



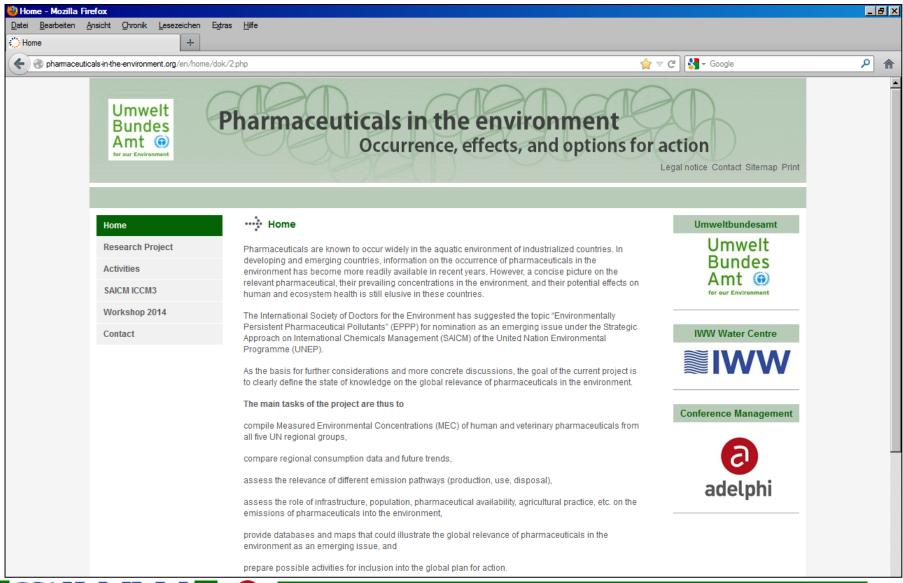


#### **Conclusions**

- Pharmaceuticals occur globally in the environment (not just in industrialized countries):
  - Detected in 71 countries covering all 5 UN regional groups
  - Data availability for emerging and developing countries increasing, but still lower than in western countries
- In most countries, certain pharmaceuticals prevail at concentrations above PNEC in surface waters, suggesting adverse ecotoxicological effects in these locations.
- Different pharmaceutical groups have been in focus of monitoring in different UN regions, e.g. antibiotics in Asia and estrogens in Africa.
- Urban wastewater discharge is the dominant emission pathway, while discharge from manufacturing, animal husbandry and aquaculture are important regionally.
- Available data on production/consumption not sufficient for regional analysis of relevant pharmaceuticals.



### www.pharmaceuticals-in-the-environment.org





#### **Publication**



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# PHARMACEUTICALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT—GLOBAL OCCURRENCES AND PERSPECTIVES

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(Submitted 27 February 2015; Returned for Revision 3 July 2015; Accepted 11 December 2015)

Abstract: Pharmaceuticals are known to occur widely in the environment of industrialized countries. In developing countries, more monitoring results have recently become available, but a concise picture of measured environmental concentrations (MECs) is still elusive. Through a comprehensive literature review of 1016 original publications and 150 review articles, the authors collected MECs for human and veterinary pharmaceutical substances reported worldwide in surface water, groundwater, tap/drinking water, manure, soil, and other environmental matrices in a comprehensive database. Due to the heterogeneity of the data sources, a simplified data quality assessment was conducted. The database reveals that pharmaceuticals or their transformation products have been detected in the



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  - Adelphi: G. Gruettner, A. Carius
- The database and the full report is available at <a href="https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/database-pharmaceuticals-in-the-environment-figures-0">https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/database-pharmaceuticals-in-the-environment-figures-0</a> free of charge.





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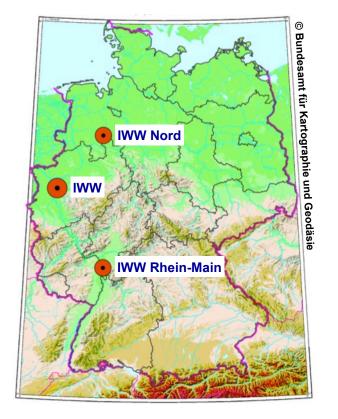
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