

# **Passive Samplers for Monitoring of Pesticides in Water**

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# Sampling Strategies

Grab Sampling



Photo: Lutz Ahrens

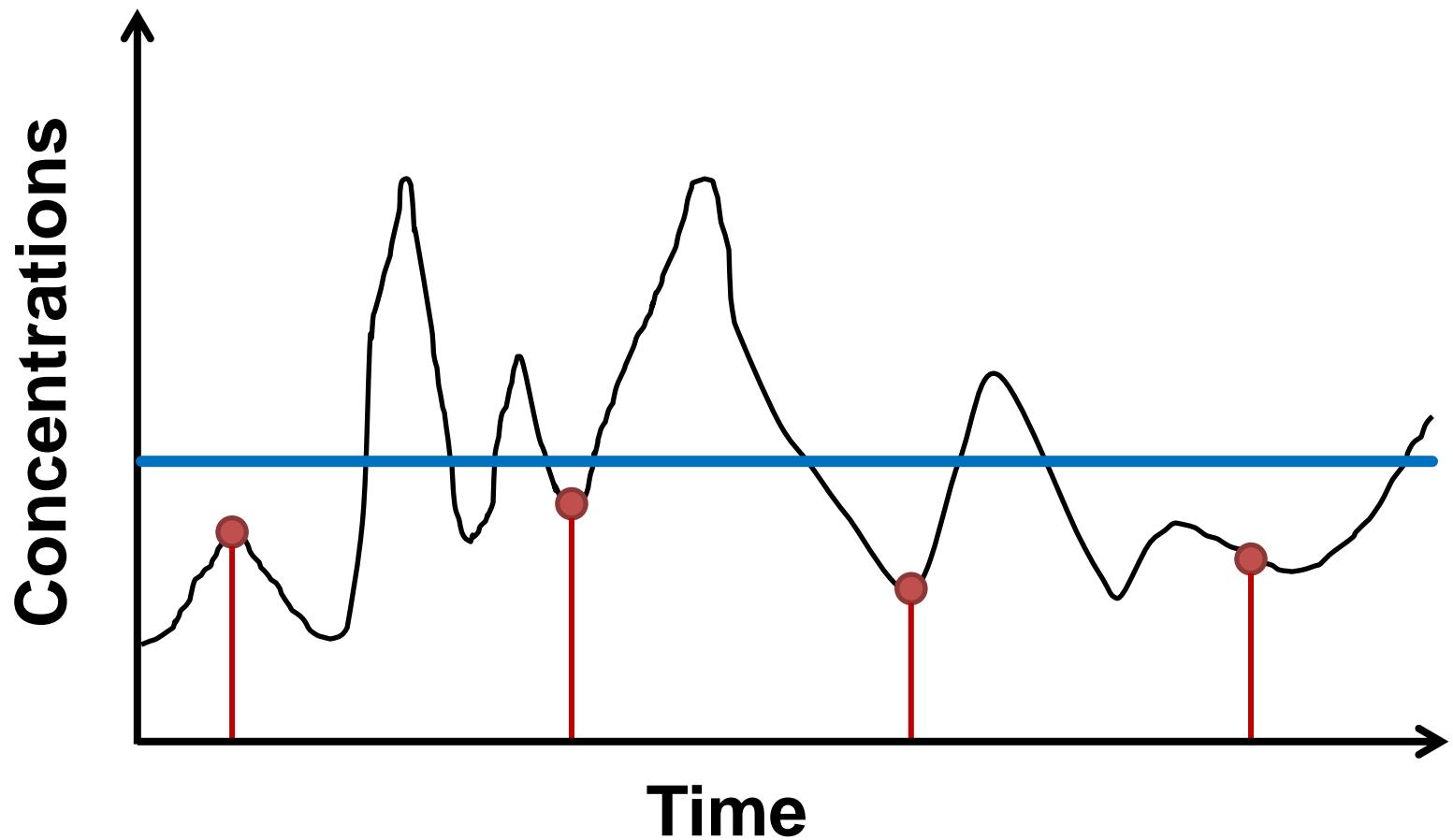
Passive Sampling



Photo: Lutz Ahrens

VS

# Grab Sampling vs Passive Sampling



- **Grab sampling**

- **Passive sampling**

# Passive Sampling

## Passive sampling

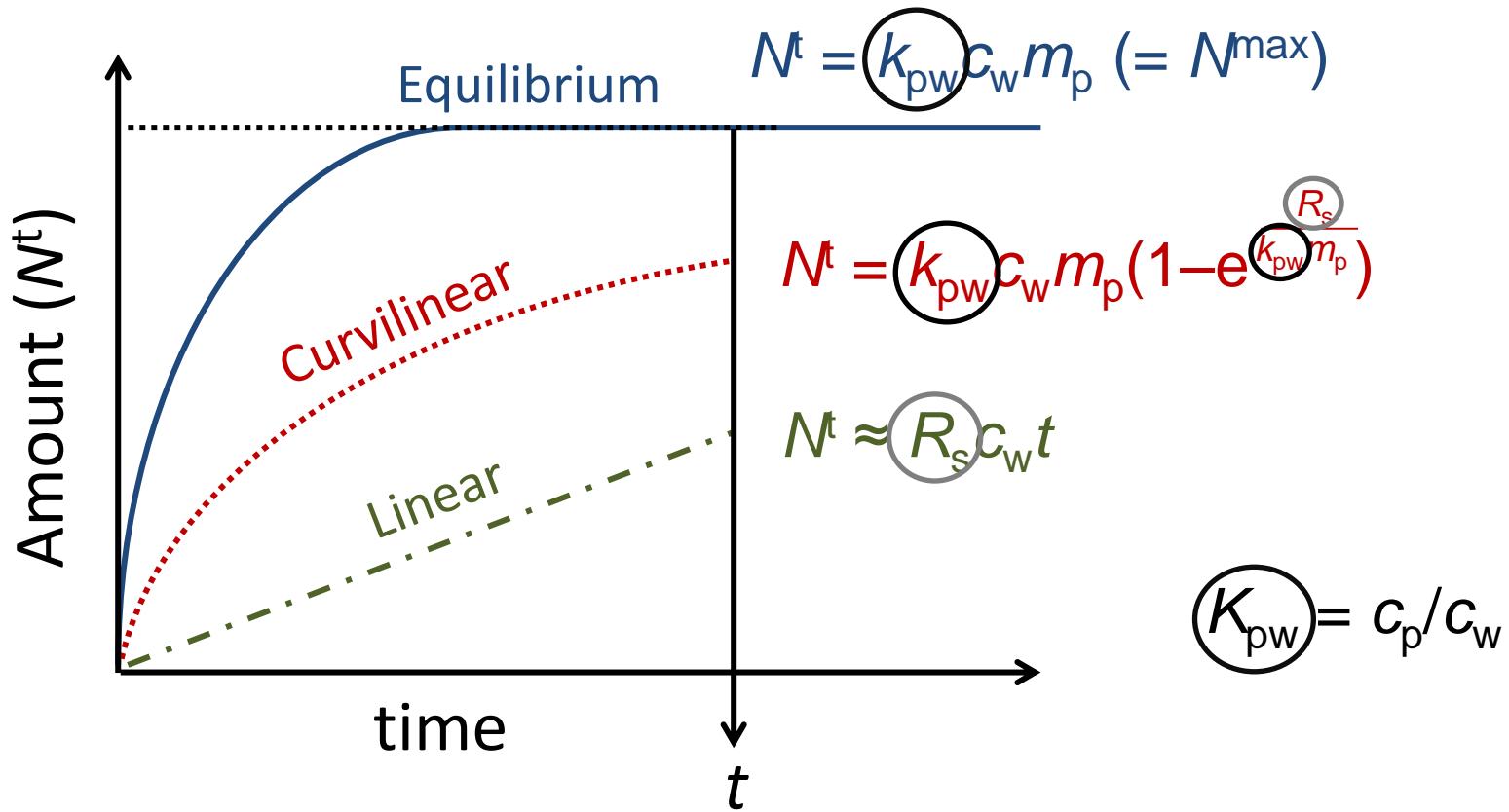


## Sorbents



- Time-integrated sampling for freely dissolved chemicals in water

# Uptake Process



$N^t$ : amount on the sampler after  $t$  days exposure

$c_w$ : free dissolved concentration in water

$m_p$ : sorbent mass per sampler

$R_s$ : sampling rate

$c_p$ : concentration in the sampler

➤ Affected by environmental conditions (e.g. water temperature)

# Performance Reference Compounds (PRCs)

Sorbents



Passive sampling



Sorbents

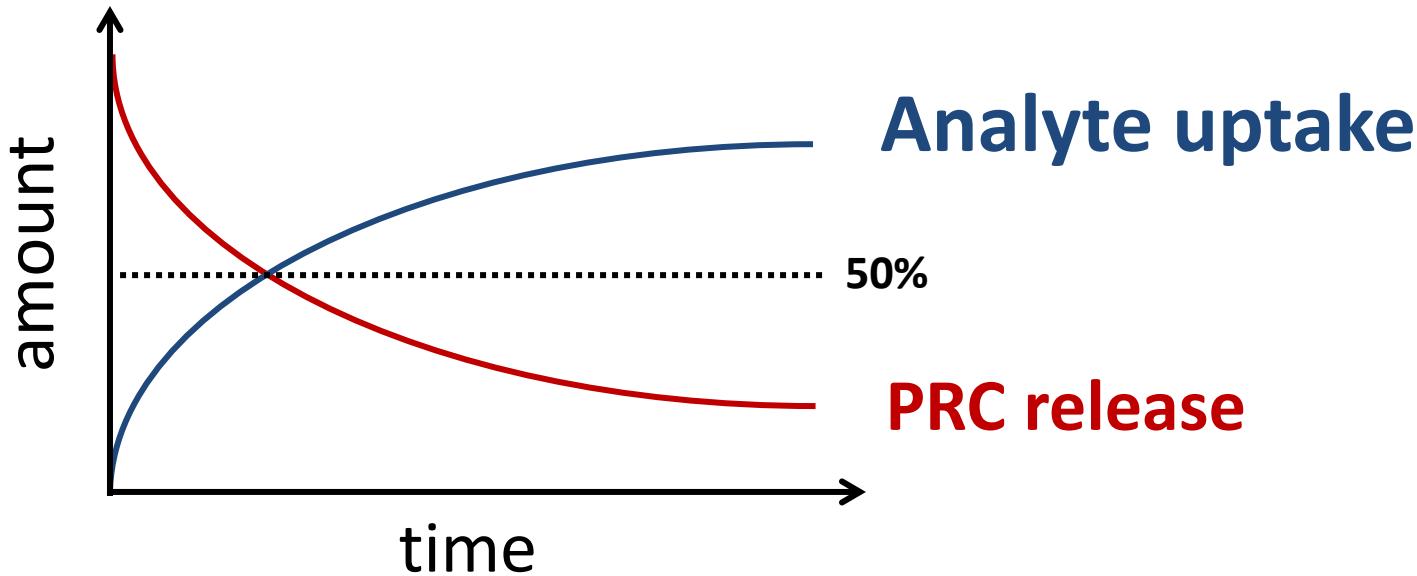


Spike of PRCs



Analysis of PRCs

# Performance Reference Compounds (PRCs)



- The rate of PRC loss during the exposure can be used to estimate *in situ* sampling rates of the analytes of interest

# Target Compounds

- 124 pesticides
- Including 16 Priority Substances of the WFD
- $\log K_{ow}$  –1.9 to 7.6
- Analysis
  - LC-ESI-MS/MS (–/+)
  - GC-MS (EI, CI)

EU WFD Priority Substances	AA-EQS (inland surface water) ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
aclonifen	0.12
alachlor	0.3
atrazine	0.6
bifenoxy	0.012
chlorfenvinphos	0.1
chlorpyrifos	0.03
cybutryne	0.025
dichlorvos	0.0006
diuron	0.2
endosulfan	0.005
hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH)	0.02
isoproturon	0.3
quinoxifen	0.15
simazine	1.0
terbutryn	0.065
trifluralin	0.03

# Passive Sampler Sorbents

## Overview of passive sampling devices

Silicone rubber (SR)

POCIS A: Pharmaceutical-POCIS, polar organic chemical integrative sampler (Oasis hydrophilic–lipophilic balance (HLB) sorbent)

POCIS B: Pesticide-POCIS, Triphasic sorbent admixture (Isolute ENV+ and Amborsorb 1500) enclosed in a polyethersulphone membrane

Chemcatcher® SDB-RPS: Styrene divinyl benzene Empore™ disk

Chemcatcher® C18: Empore™ disk

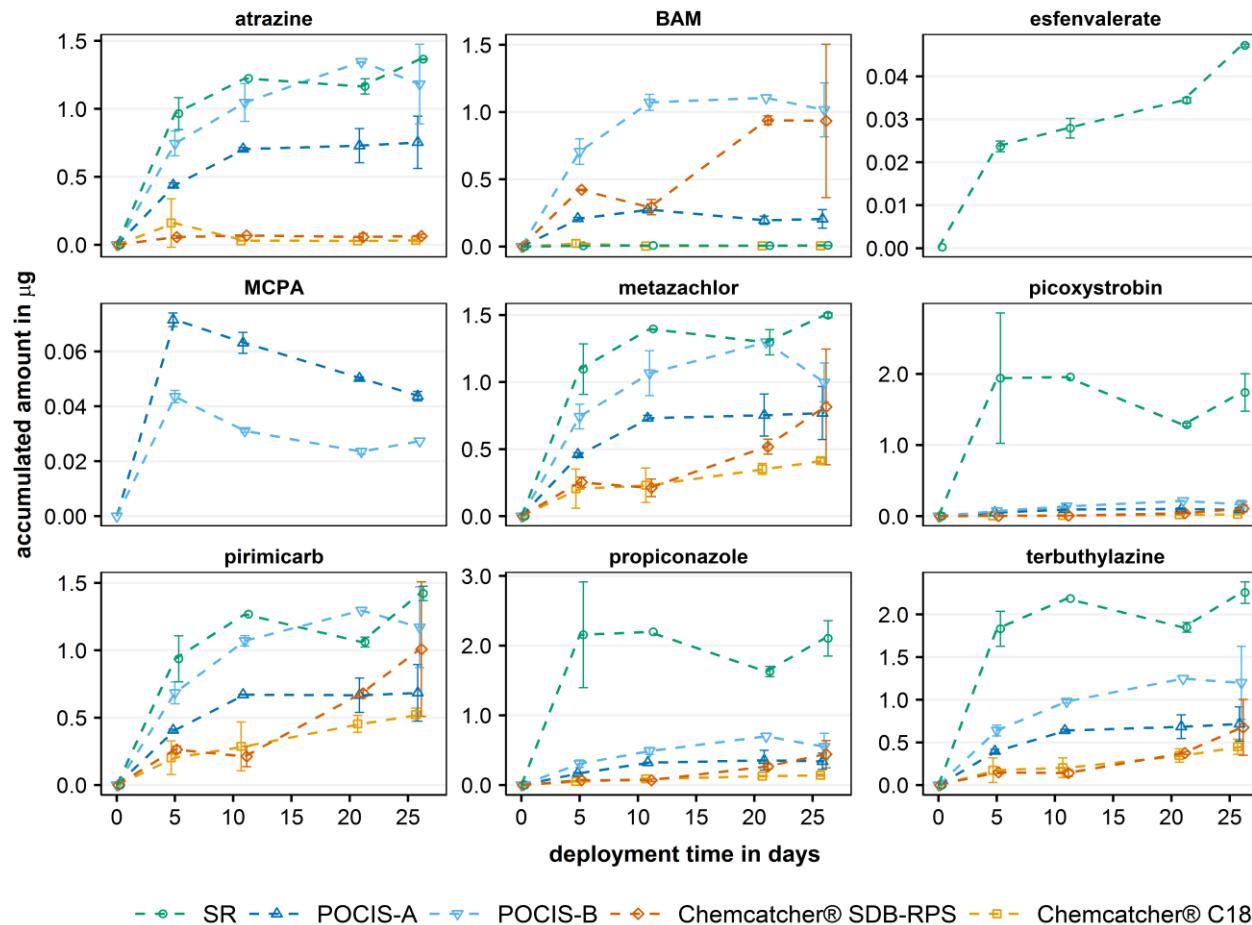


Photo: Lutz Ahrens



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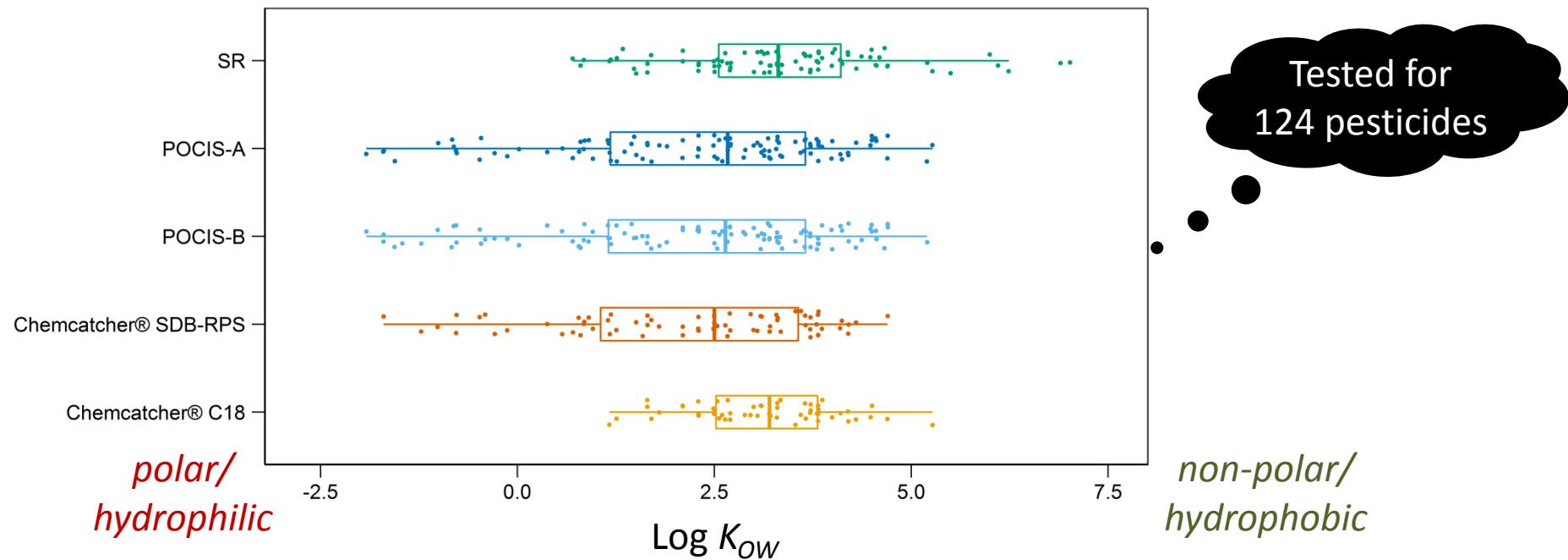
# Uptake profiles of selected pesticides in water using passive samplers



— ● — SR — ▲ — POCIS-A — ▽ — POCIS-B — ◆ — Chemcatcher® SDB-RPS — ■ — Chemcatcher® C18

➤ Sampling rate ( $R_s$ ) and passive sampler-water partition coefficients ( $K_{pw}$ ) calculated for five passive samplers

# Comparison of Passive Sampler Sorbents

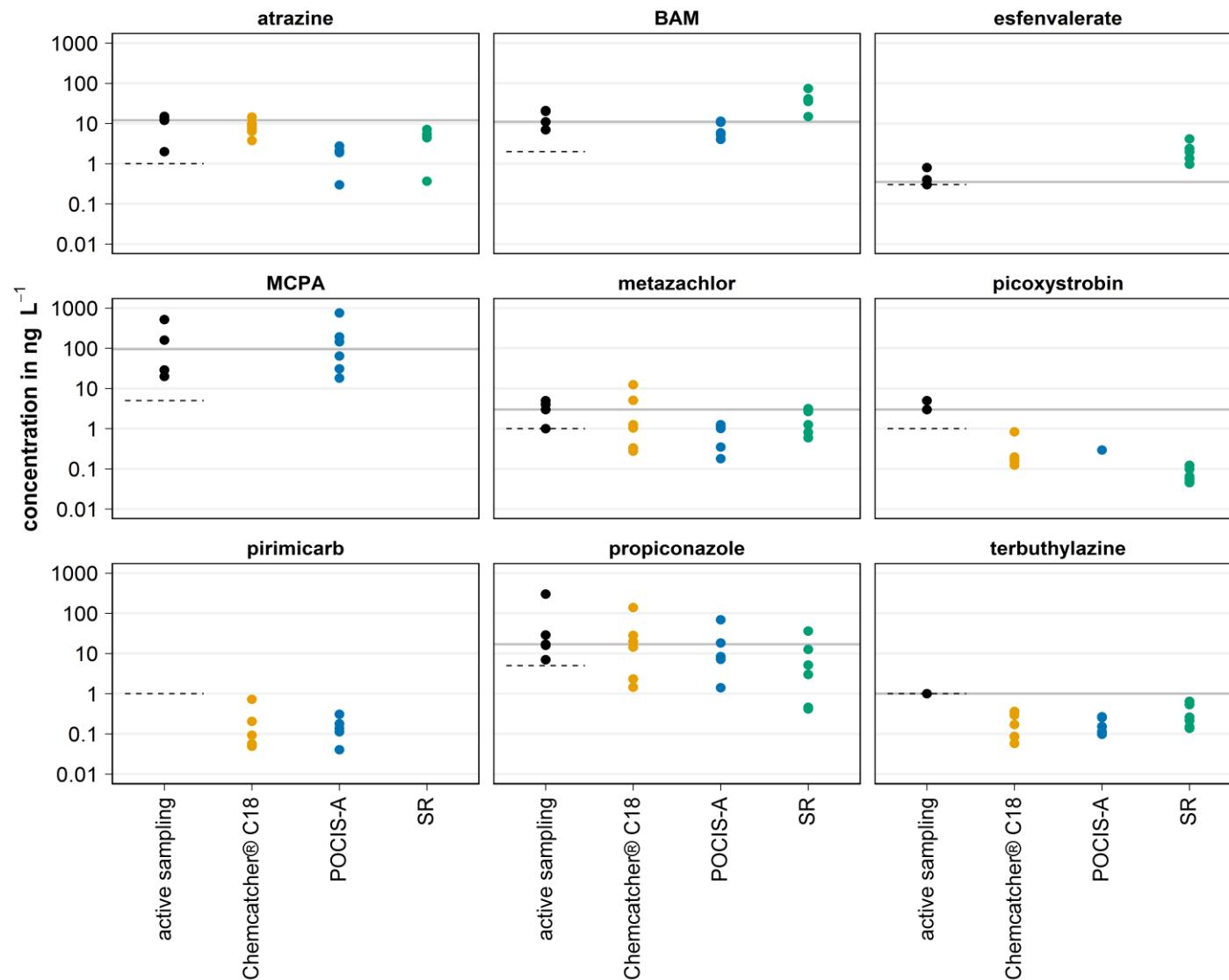


# Field application

- Application of **three** passive sampler types: **SR, POCIS-A and Chemcatcher® C<sub>18</sub>**
- Deployment at two active monitoring stations in Sweden for **one week** over a period of **six weeks**
- Deployment for **1, 2, 4 and 6 weeks** at one site to investigate the uptake profiles



# Comparison of selected pesticides in water using active passive sampling



# Summary

- Sampling rate ( $R_s$ ) and passive sampler-water partition coefficients ( $K_{pw}$ ) calculated for five passive sampler types for 124 pesticides
- Good agreement between active and passive sampling results
- 52 pesticides were detected using active sampling, while 69, 58, and 32 using SR, POCIS-A, and Chemcatcher® C<sub>18</sub>
- 38 pesticides were detected by the passive samplers but not by active sampling
- Passive samplers providing time-integrated concentrations, simple application, and high sensitivity due to pre-concentration

# On-going projects using passive sampling

- ❖ Suspect and non-target screening of organic micropollutants from on-site sewage facilities (RedMic)
- ❖ Toxicity bioassays using passive sampler extracts (Agneta Oskarsson)
- ❖ Identification of micropollutants by chemical and toxicological analysis of drinking water using passive samplers (SafeDrink)
- ❖ Assessment of the efficiency of water treatment processes for organic micropollutants in drinking water plants (PFAS-FREE)
- ❖ Identifying and quantifying loss pathways of pesticides to surface water (Maria Sandin)
- ❖ Comparison of grab sampling, TIMFIE and passive sampler (Ove Jonsson)
- ❖ Monitoring of pesticides in Sweden (CKB)

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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**CKB**

SLU

The SLU logo consists of a stylized white 'S' and 'L' intertwined, with a small 'U' positioned below them.