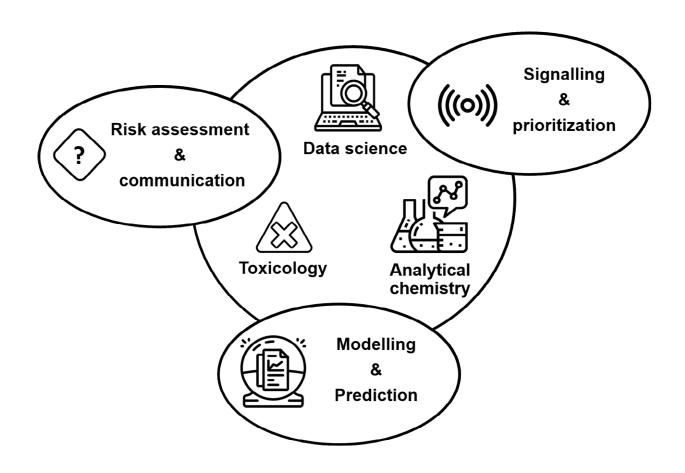






#### Chemische Waterkwaliteit en Gezondheid







### Waterverontreiniging

Toename organische microverontreinigingen

Toelating: EU-REACH: 23.376 unieke stoffen

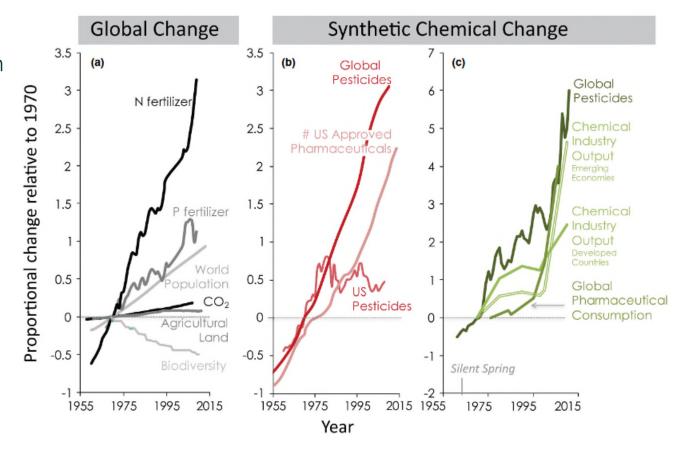
#### **Monitoring**

Oppervlaktewater (KRW/Waterwet):

45 prioritaire stoffen

Drinkwater (DWD/Drinkwaterwet):

26 parameters



<sup>1.</sup> Bernhardt et al. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 2017, 15 (2), 84-90.

<sup>2.</sup> Brack et al. Science of the Total Environment 2017, 576, 720-737.



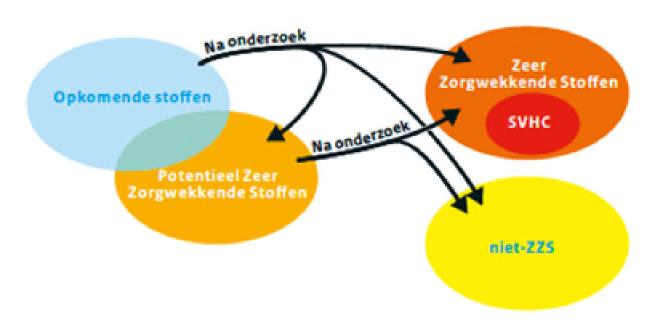


### Hoe zit het met de stoffen die we (nog) niet kennen?

1400 ZZS ('RIVM lijst') – *emssiebeperking* en BBT => kwik, PFOA

300 potentieel ZZS ('RIVM lijst') - BBT => melamine

Onbekende hoeveelheid opkomende stoffen => signalering, monitoring en prioritering







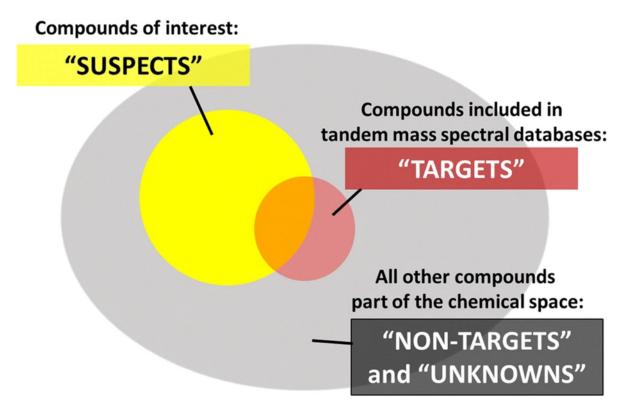
### Methoden voor screening

#### Target screening

- Geoptimaliseerd voor doelstoffen
- Referentiestandaard vereist

#### Suspect & Non-target screening

- Generieke methode voor een breed scala aan (kleine) organische stoffen
- Screenen met een stofdatabase (zoals NORMAN Substance Database)



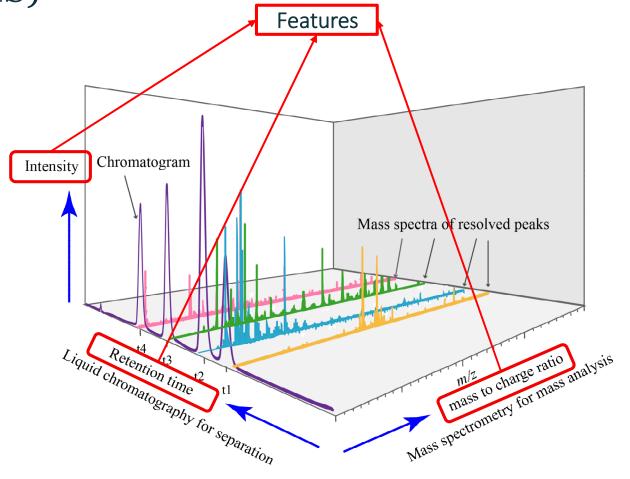




Vloeistofchromatografie – hoge resolutie

massaspectrometrie (LC-HRMS)





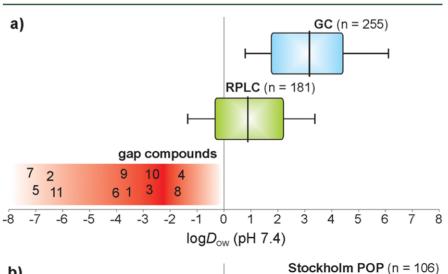


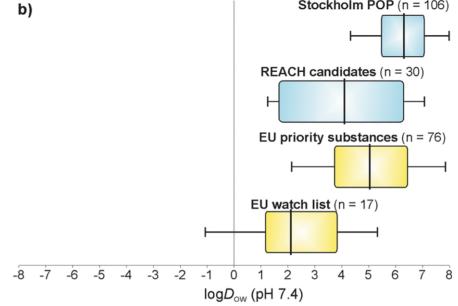
#### **KWR**

### "Mind the gap"

<u>Conventionele chromatografische</u> methoden (b.v. *C18* reverse phase) dekken <u>een beperkt bereik van polariteit</u>

- Orthogonale en aanvullende methoden zijn essentieel
  - Hydrophilic Interaction Liquid Chromatography (HILIC)
  - Mixed-Mode Chromatografie (MMC)





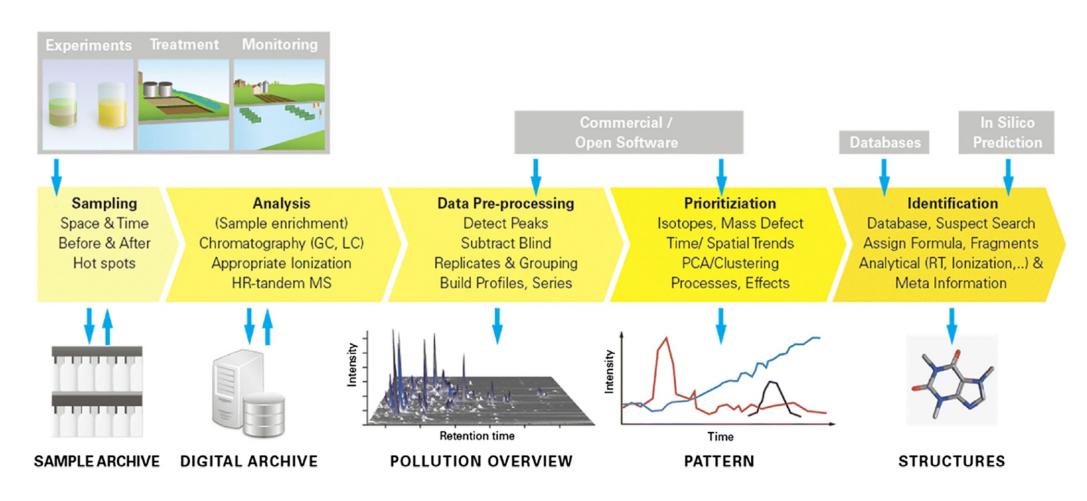
## "Grip op stoffen"

Aanpak

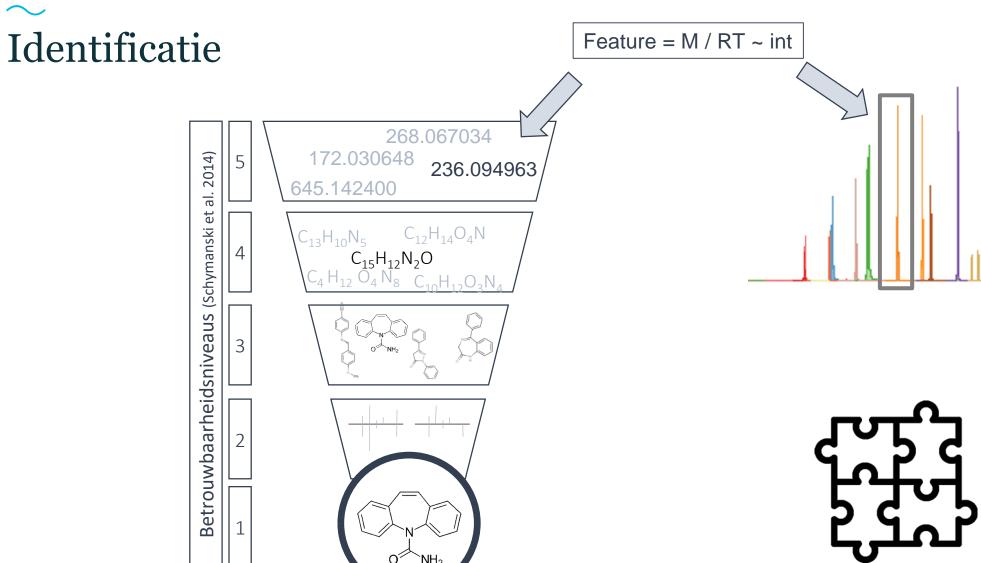




### Analytische workflow





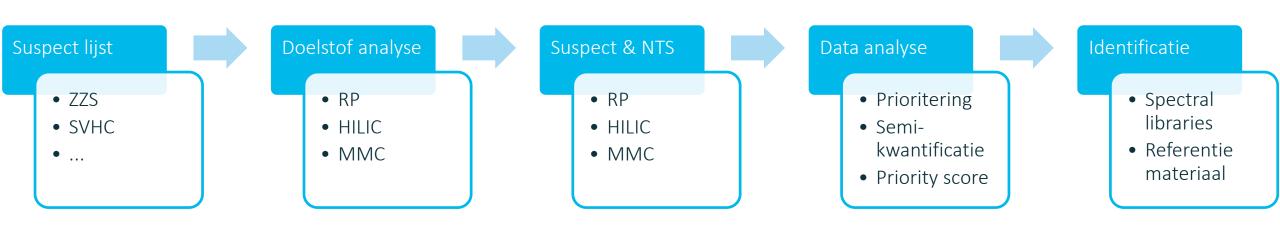


4. Andrea M. Brunner, 2019





### Aanpak "Grip op stoffen"



# "Grip op stoffen"

Resultaten





### Suspect list

- Verzamelen van suspect lijsten (n = 21) van waterrelevante verontreinigingen
  - SVHC & candidate list SVHC
  - NGI PMT & vPvM
  - UBA PMT
  - EU: WFD and EQSD
  - RIWA
  - Rotterdam convention
  - NORMAN Priority Substance List
  - Watson
  - KWR in house databases

- Filter met behulp van CAS (verwijder dubbels)
- Zoek ontbrekende CAS op met webchem pakket in R
- Zoek logKow & Henry's vluchtigheidsconstante op uit de EPI suite (US EPA)
- 4. Kies "waterrelevant"

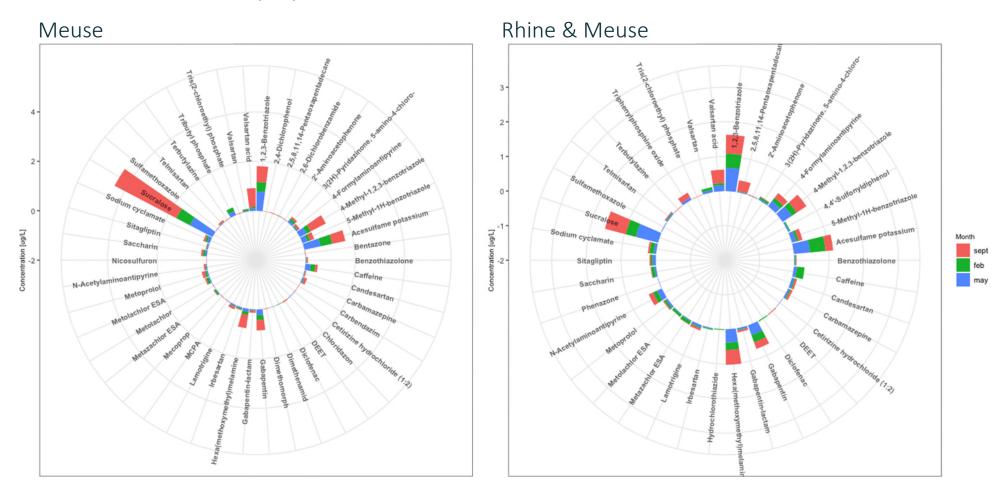






### Doelstof analyses

Kwantitatieve resultaten - RP (+/-)







### Non-target screening

#### Gedetecteerde features

ANALYSIS TYPE	DETECTED FEATURES	FEATURES WITH SUSPECT HIT
REVERSE PHASE, POSITIVE IONISATION	531	108
REVERSE PHASE, NEGATIVE IONISATION	856	94
HILIC, POSITIVE IONISATION	2053	581
MIXED MODE, NEGATIVE IONISATION	1811	73

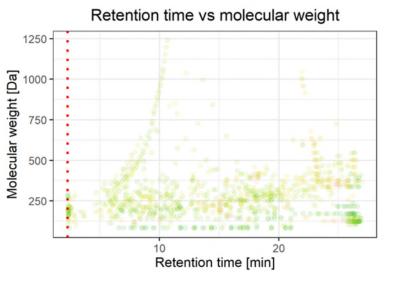
#### Non-target screening

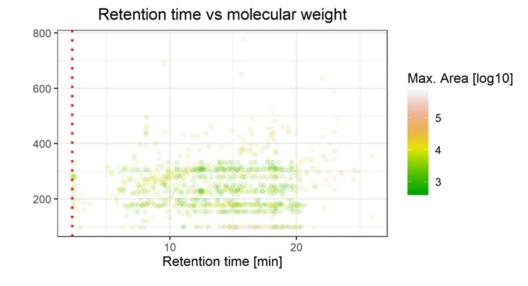
RP (+)

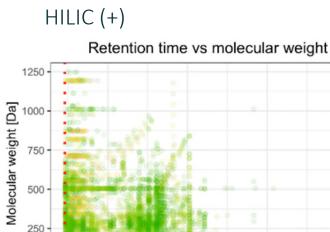
RP (-)



Gedetecteerde features



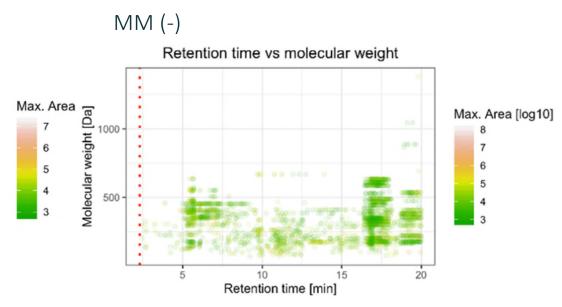




Retention time [min]

20

250



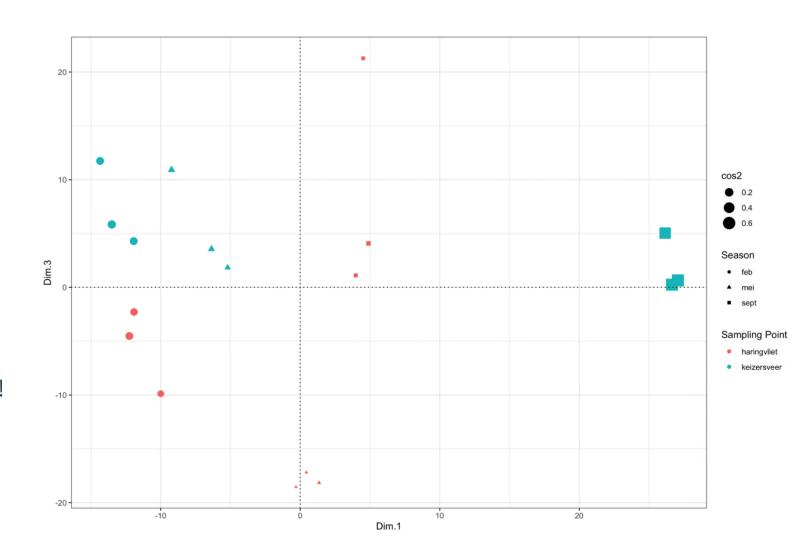




### Locatie en seizoen van de bemonstering

#### PCA

- Keizersveer vs Haringvliet
- Locatie > Seizoen
- Nog steeds belangrijke seizoensgebonden verschillen
- → frequente bemonstering & analyse!



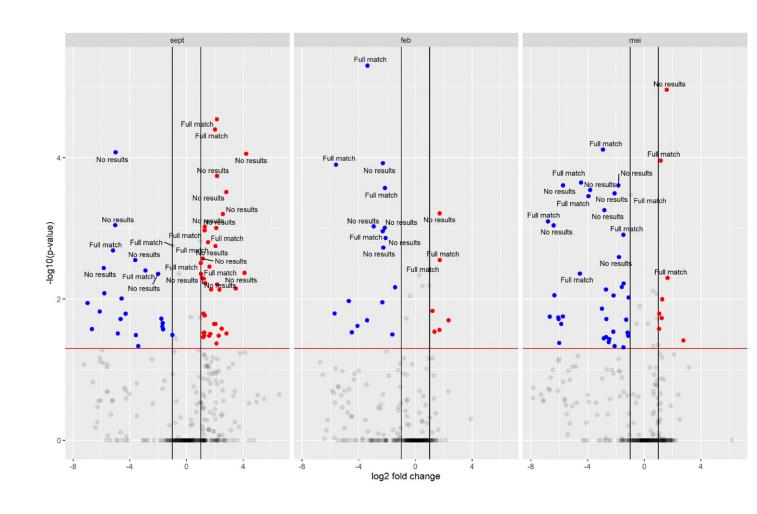




### Prioritering

#### Volcano plots

- Selectie van relevante features voor verdere identificatie
- Prioritering op basis van risico
  - Overeenstemming met suspect list (PMT, SVHC,...)
  - Intensiteit
  - Priority score

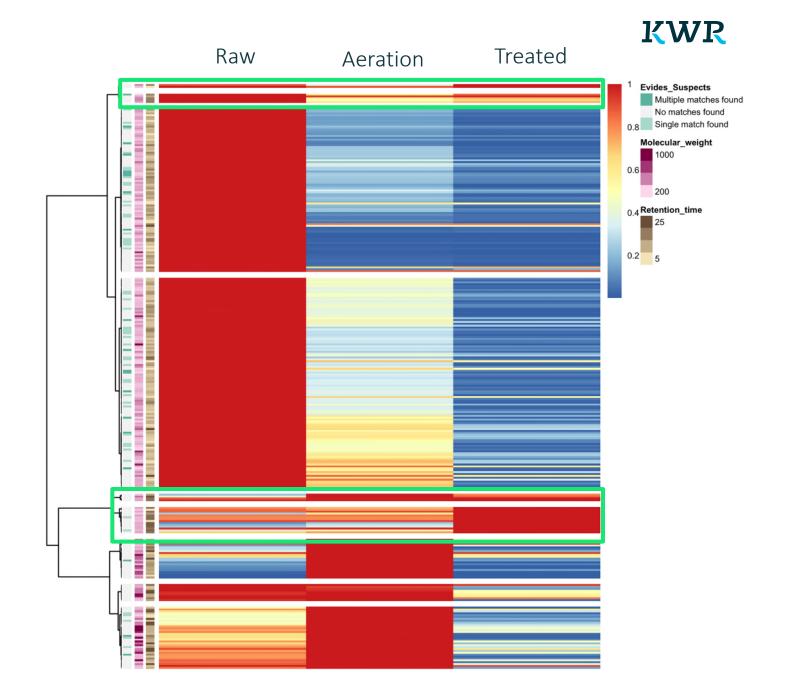




### Prioritering

#### Hierarchical clustering

- Features intensiteit over behandelingsproces
- Prioritering voor identificatie
  - Overeenstemming met suspectlijst
  - Intensiteit
  - MS/MS







### Prioritering

#### **Priority score**

- Verdachte & NTS analyses zijn geen kwantitatieve benaderingen
- Features intensiteit → gerelateerd aan concentratie
- Concentratieschattingen kunnen worden berekend met voorspellende modellen



### Priority score

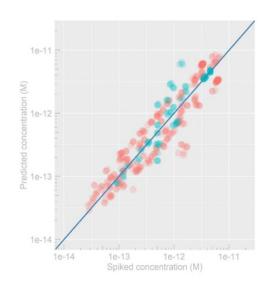
#### RP pos NTS data 513 features Suspect screening - SVHC suspect list accurate mass (tolerance <5ppm)</li> 108 features matched to 188 suspects Prioritization based on Hazardous properties Exposure Predicted AC50 from **QSARs** Structural ToxCast concentration alerts Risk: priority score



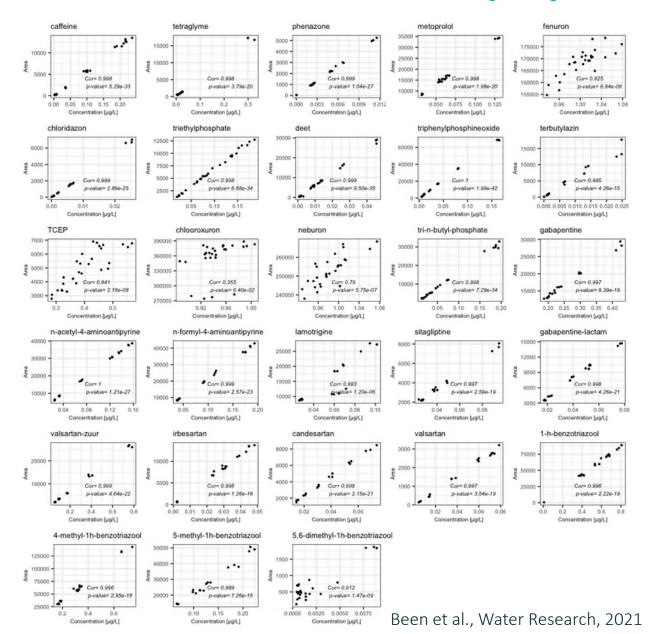
#### Semi-kwantificatie

Vergelijking tussen <u>concentraties en feature</u> <u>intensiteit</u>

- Voorspellen van <u>concentraties zonder</u> referentiestandaards
- Samenwerking met Uni Stockholm



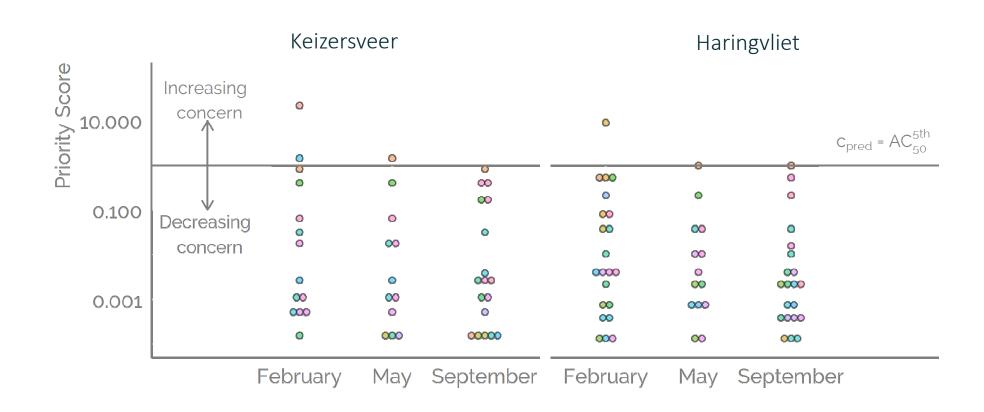
#### **KWR**







### Priority score







### Geprioriteerde features

	CONFIDENCE LEVEL	FEATURE (MW / RT)	FORMULA	SUSPECT CANDIDATE(S)	SUSPECTLIST
RP POS	2	252.09003/ 9.649	C15 H12 N2 O2	Carbamazepine 10,11-epoxide	KWR
	4	201.17309/ 10.608	C11 H23 N O2	11-Aminoundecanoic acid	KWR
	4	241.27714/ 15.008	C16 H35 N	N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine	NGI PMT vPvM
A HILIC POS RP NEG	3	200.05053/ 9.338	C9 H12 O3 S	4-Isopropylbenzenesulfonic acid (sulfonic acid compound)	UBA PMT
	2	299.94993/ 13.779	C4 H F9 O3 S	Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	RIVM pot ZZS
	3	207.05645/ 2.403	C7 H13 N O4 S	2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid	UBA PMT
	4	125.06983/ 3.93	C4 H7 N5	6-Methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (Acetoguanamine, derivate of melamine)	NGI PMT vPvM, UBA PMT
	3	139.06305/ 6.823	C7 H9 N O2	3-Ethyl-4-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione (multiple candidates possible)	Watson
	4	241.27652/ 6.474	C16 H35 N	N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine (multiple candidates possible)	NGI PMT vPvM
	4	84.04344/ 6.586	C2 H4 N4	Cyanoguanidine or amitrole (no MS2 spectra)	UBA PMT (Cyanoguanidine), Evides (amitrole)
	4	282.10997/ 3.919	C14 H18 O6	Di(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (no m/z 149 in MS2 spectrum)	RIVM ZZS, SVHC, cl SVHC
	4	133.11002/ 10.061	C6 H15 N O2	2-[2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxy]ethanol (low quality MS2 spectrum)	UBA PMT
	4	140.05831/ 10.282	C6 H8 N2 O2	3-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanoic acid	ABM2016
	2	197.12738/ 6.093	C8 H15 N5 O	2-Hydroxyatrazine	RHK Brede Screening
	4	207.05633/ 9.734	C7 H13 N O4 S	2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid	UBA PMT
MM NEG	2	299.94987/ 12.539	C4 H F9 O3 S	Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	RIVM pot ZZS





### Perspectieven en toekomstige ontwikkelingen

- Gerichte monitoring <u>niet alomvattend</u>
- Gerichte (kwantitatieve) ← → Suspect en non-target screening
- Suspect lijsten met waterrelevante verbindingen  $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  toxiciteitsgegevens
- Prioritering van ontdekte features voor verdere identificatie
  - Analyse van de gegevens
  - Voorspelde (semi)-kwantificatie
  - Toxiciteitsgegevens (bioassays)

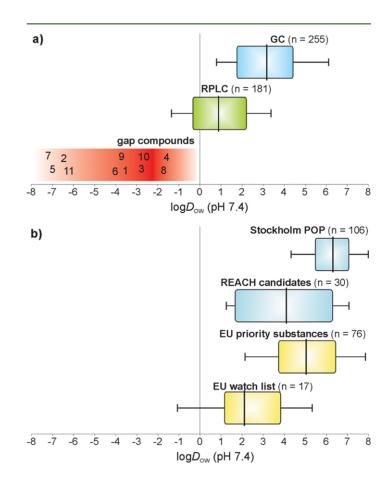




### Perspectieven en toekomstige ontwikkelingen

#### Orthogonale scheiding

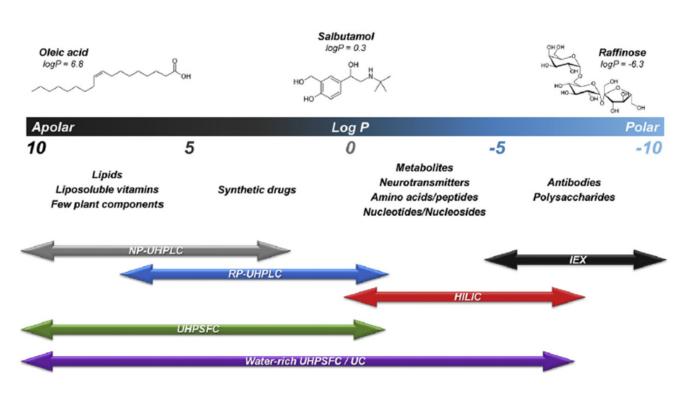
- Niet alleen om de retentie en de scheiding te verbeteren,
- maar ook om het aantal ontdekte kenmerken te vergroten ("mind the gap")



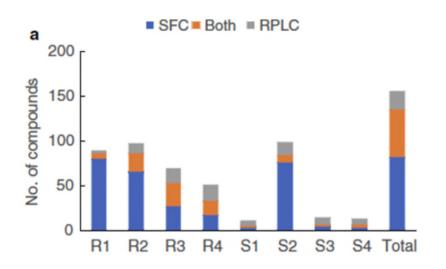




#### Supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC)



#### Geïdentificeerde verbindingen in oppervlaktewater



Losacco et al., TrAC, 2021 Castro et al. 2021



#### **KWR**

#### Dankwoord

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