

# Atmospheric pesticides monitoring for three years (2019-2021) at the National Atmospheric Observatory Košetice (CZ)

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**Ludovic Mayer**

RECETOX, Masaryk University, Faculty of Science, Brno, CZ

# Airborne pesticides...

## Currently-used pesticides

- Large number of substances (>1000)  
*e.g., chlorpyrifos, pendimethalin, ...*

Atmospheric fate information exist only  
for a selected few

**Poorly studied and poorly understood**

## Organochlorine pest. (OCPs)

- Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)  
*e.g., DDT, Endosulfan, ...*

Banned since 1960s/70s and globally  
2001

**Well studied and well understood**

## Currently, in the European Union:

- Pesticides levels in other environment are monitored with thresholds set
  - **Water** (European Water framework directive)
  - **Food** (EFSA)

***Nothing currently exist in regards to atmospheric levels of pesticides***

# National Atmospheric Observatory Košetice

- Established in 1988
- Long-term air quality monitoring and research at the background scale



Adapted from: [10.3390/atmos10110687](https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10110687)



# National Atmospheric Observatory Košetice

Land-use analysis (%; 10 km radius CORINE LC 2018)	NAOK
Agricultural areas	65
Forest	29
Artificial surfaces with possible pesticides uses	3
Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation	3

*Adapted from Mayer et al., 2023/4 (under review)*



- NAOK: located in free area outside of towns and direct sources of pollution...  
... except for pesticides



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## – POPs monitoring: since 1988

– Legacy organochlorine pesticides (OCPs; n=12)

$\alpha$ -HCH	<i>o, p'</i> -DDT
$\beta$ -HCH	<i>p, p'</i> -DDT
$\gamma$ -HCH	<i>o, p'</i> -DDE
$\delta$ -HCH	<i>p, p'</i> -DDE
HCB	<i>o, p'</i> -DDD
PeCB	<i>p, p'</i> -DDD

– Current-use pesticides (CUPs) monitoring since 2012

– n=27 until 2014

– n= 48 from 2019 to 2021

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## Sampling of OCPs and CUPs:

- High-volume air samplers (Digitel DH-77; Switzerland)
- Alternating weekly sample: one-week OCP, following week CUPs, ...
- Average sampling volume: 4310 m<sup>3</sup>
- **OCPs: daily sample (HV, ≈ 700 m<sup>3</sup>)**

## Sampler configuration:

- OCPs and CUPs: Quartz fiber filter (Whatman QFF; UK)
- OCPs: Polyurethane foam (PUF)
- CUPs: Sandwich (PUF – XAD-2 – PUF)



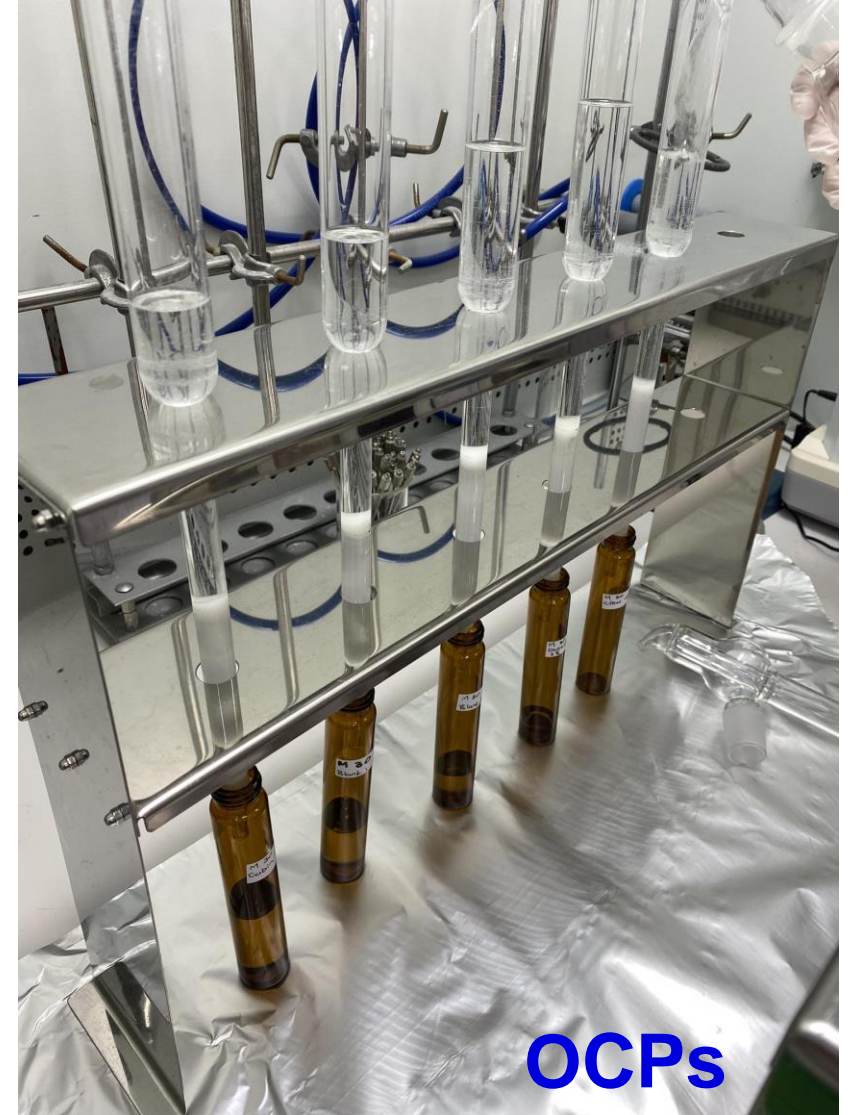
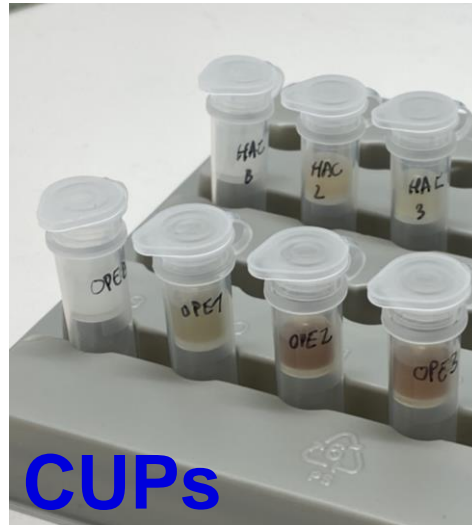
# Samples extraction

## OCPs

- DCM Soxhlet extraction
- Sillica gel + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> deact. clean-up

## CUPs

- Methanol Soxhlet extraction
- Filtration through cellulose acetate membrane (0.22 µm diameter)



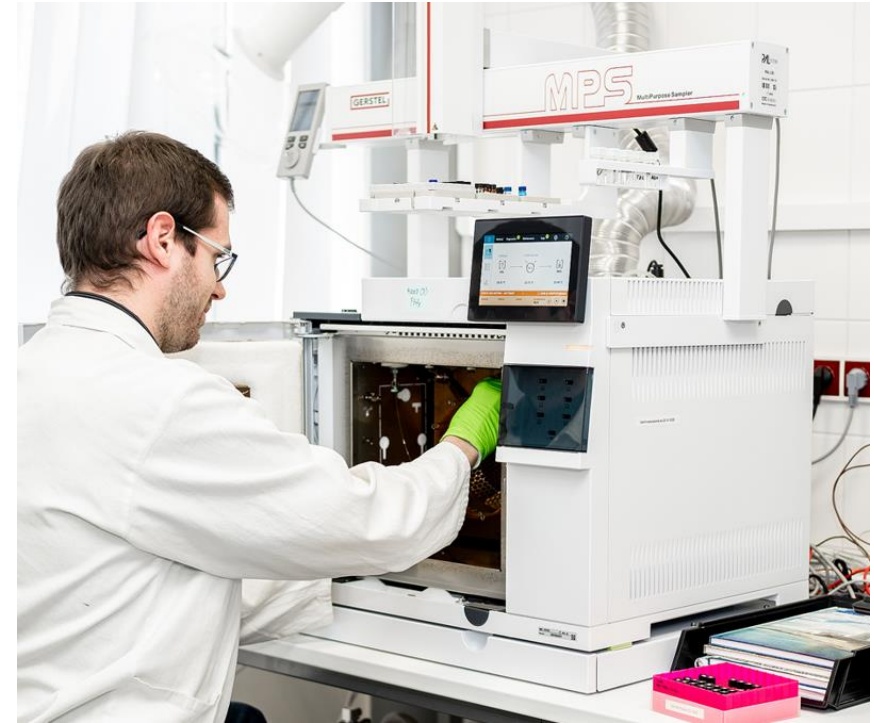
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# Sample analysis

## OCPs

### **GC coupled to a tandem MS/MS**

- Agilent 8890A GC (Agilent Technologies, USA)
- 60 m × 0.25 mm × 0.25 μm Rxi-5Sil-MS capillary column (Restek, Inc., France),
- triple quadrupole Agilent 7000D MS (Agilent Technologies, USA).



## CUPs analysis:

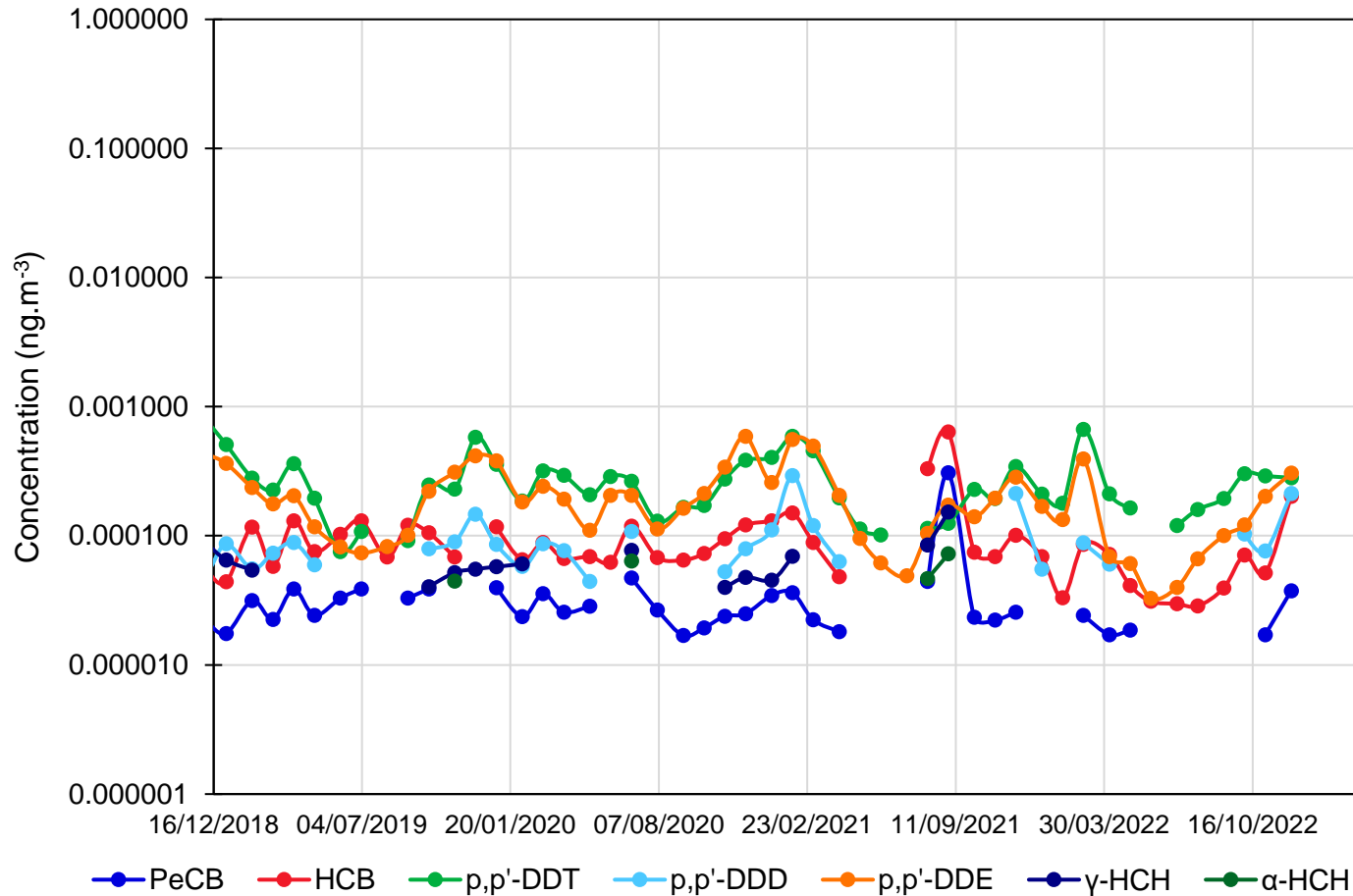
### **HPLC coupled to a tandem MS/MS**

- HPLC: Agilent 1290 (Agilent Technologies, USA)
- Columns:
  - Phenomenex Synergi Fusion C-18 column (n = 28 CUPs)
  - Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column (1.7 μm, 100 × 2.1 mm) (n= 20 CUPs).
- 8 – MS: QTRAP 5500 (AB Sciex, USA).



# OCPs (2019-2021)

Monthly Average - Aerosol



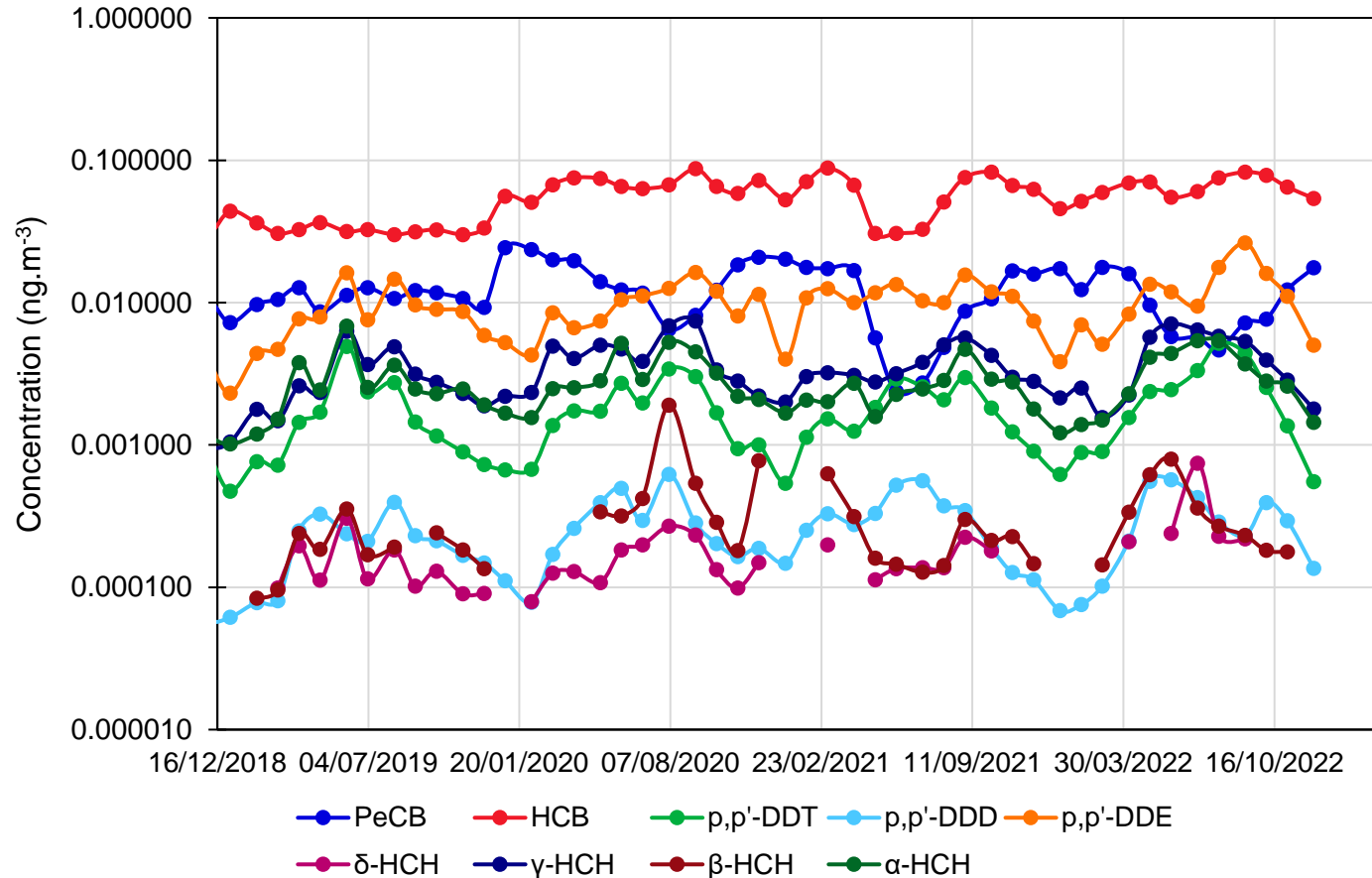
— Median [OCPs] = 0.08 pg m<sup>-3</sup>

— No decrease over time

— [OCPs]<sub>winter</sub> > [OCPs]<sub>summer</sub>

# OCPs (2019-2021)

Monthly Average - Gas phase



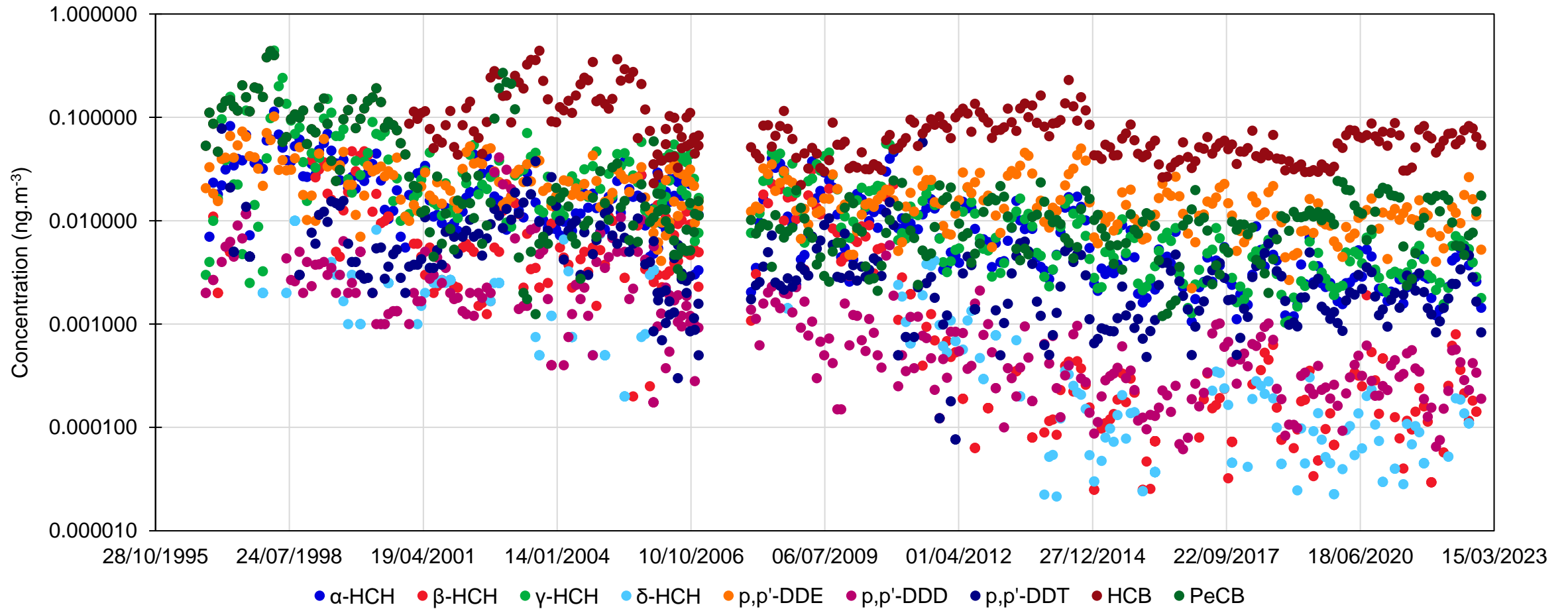
— Median [OCPs] = 3 pg m<sup>-3</sup>

— No decrease over time

— [OCPs]<sub>summer</sub> > [OCPs]<sub>winter</sub>

# OCPs (1996 – 2022 )

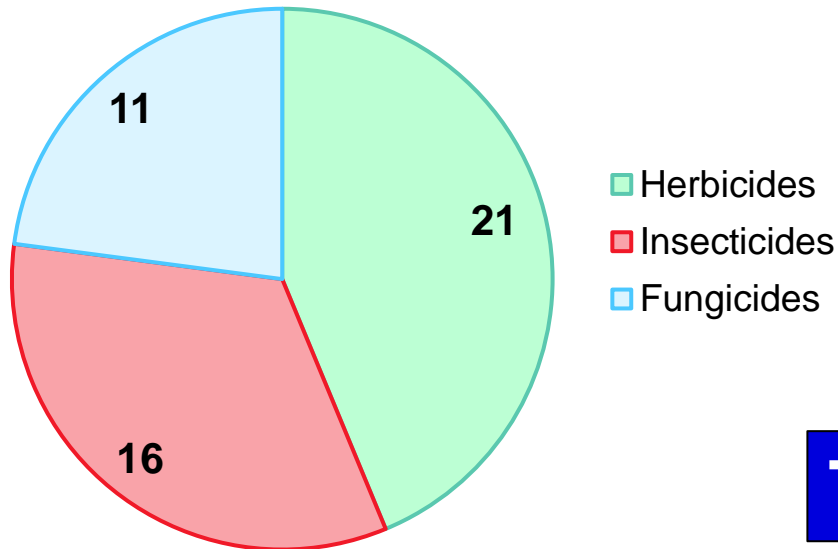
Monthly Average - Bulk (gas + particulate phase)



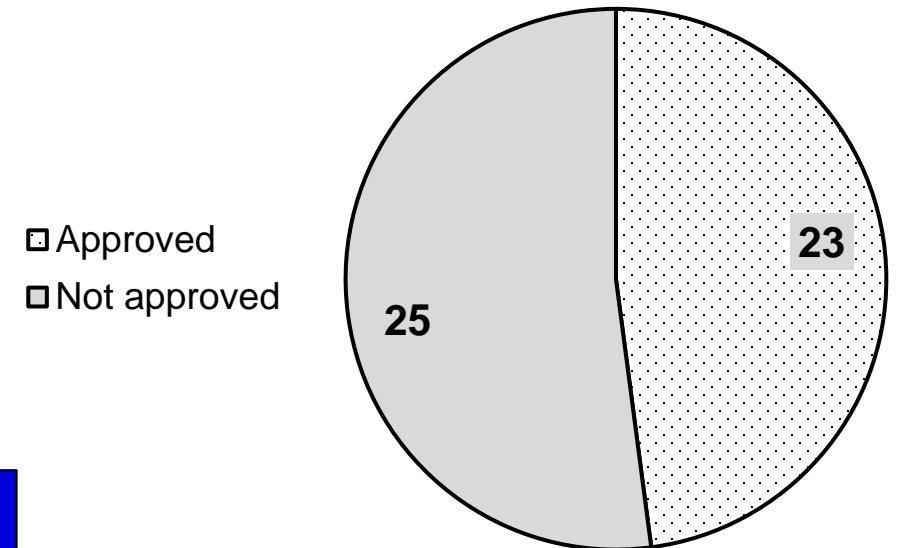
# Analysed currently-used pesticides

Chosen according to:

- Previous research and monitoring studies
- Potential harmful effect to environmental and human health
- Usage of individual substances

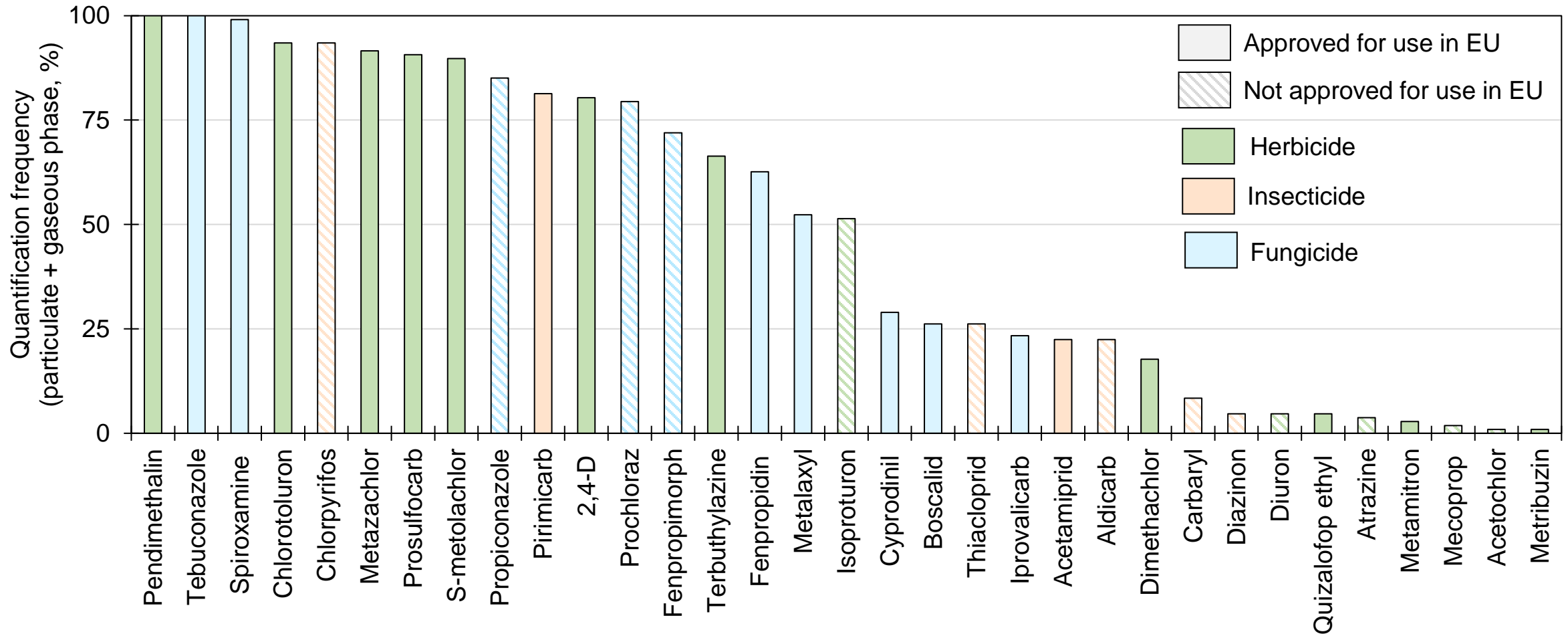


**Total: 48 CUPs**

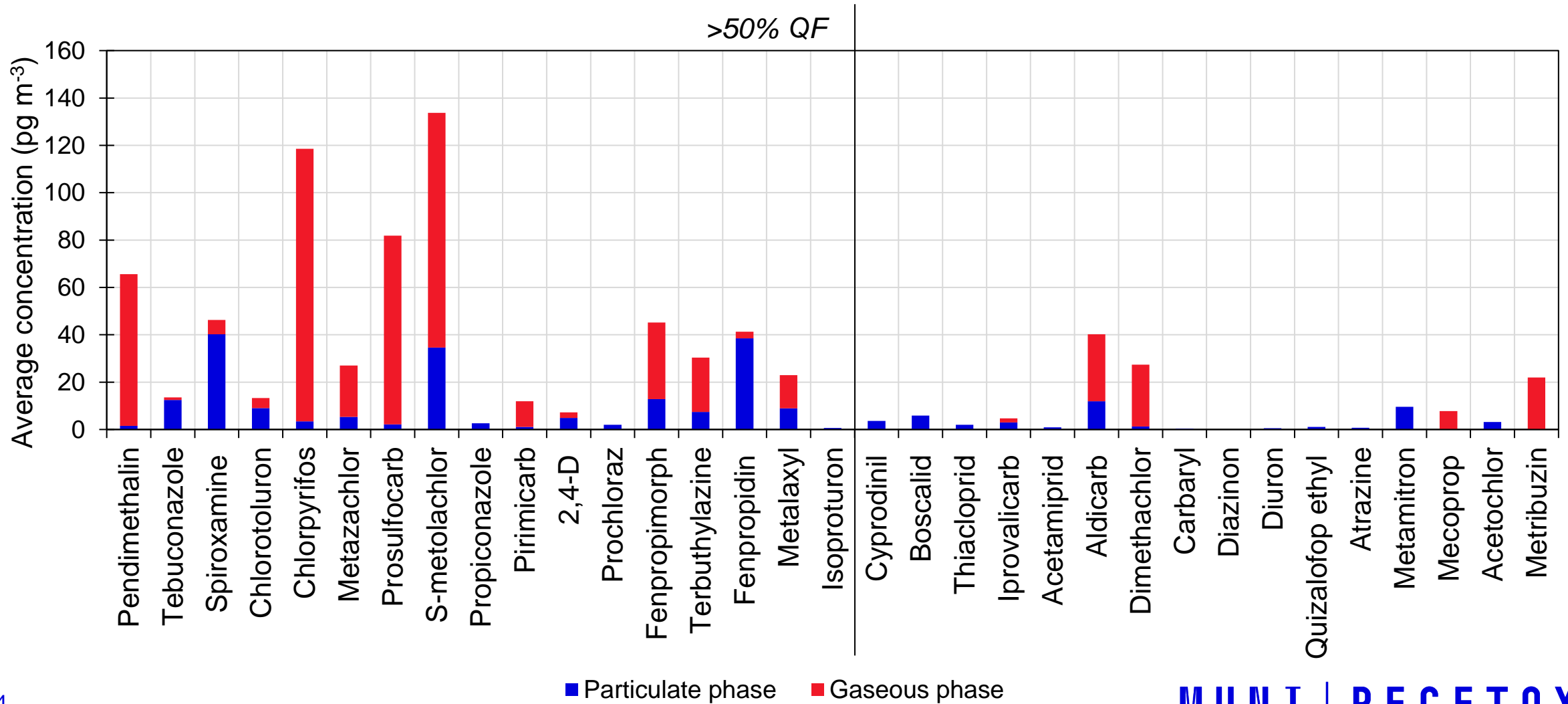




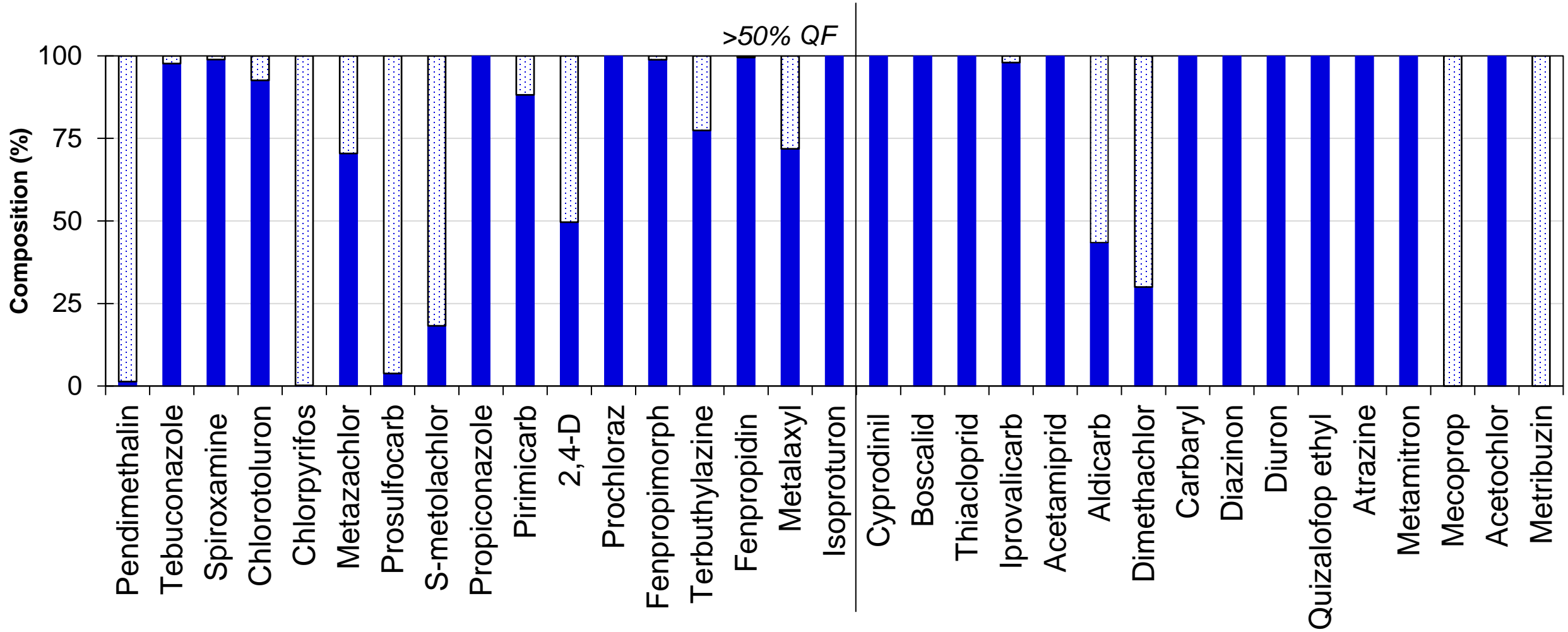
# CUPs (2019-2021)



# CUPs (2019-2021)



# CUPs (2019-2021)

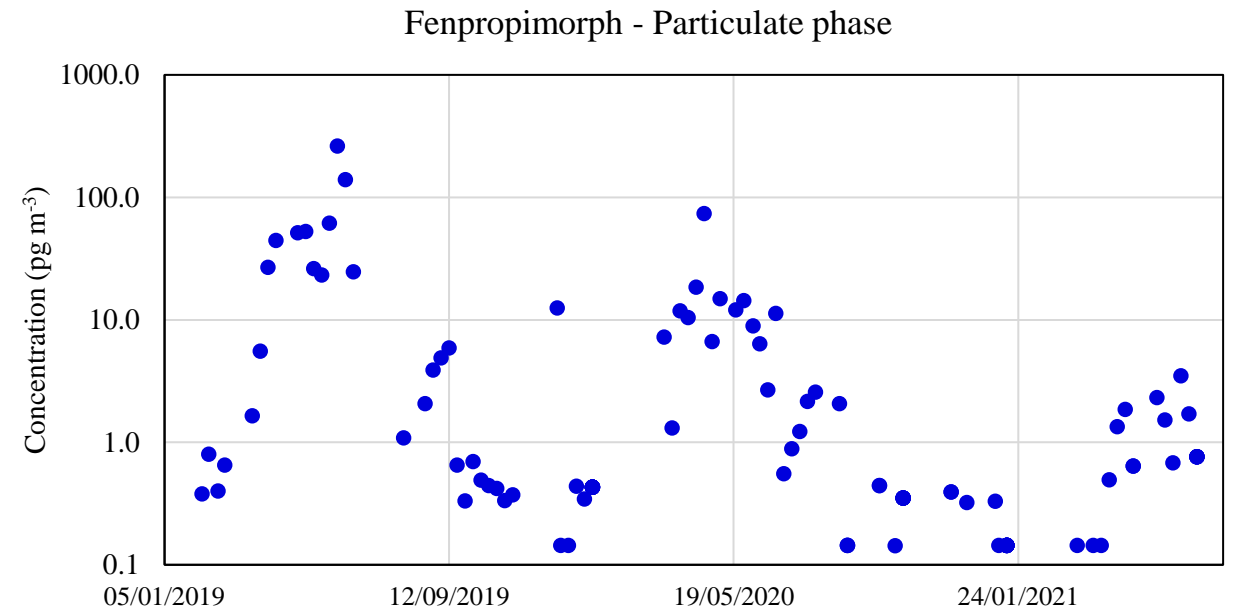
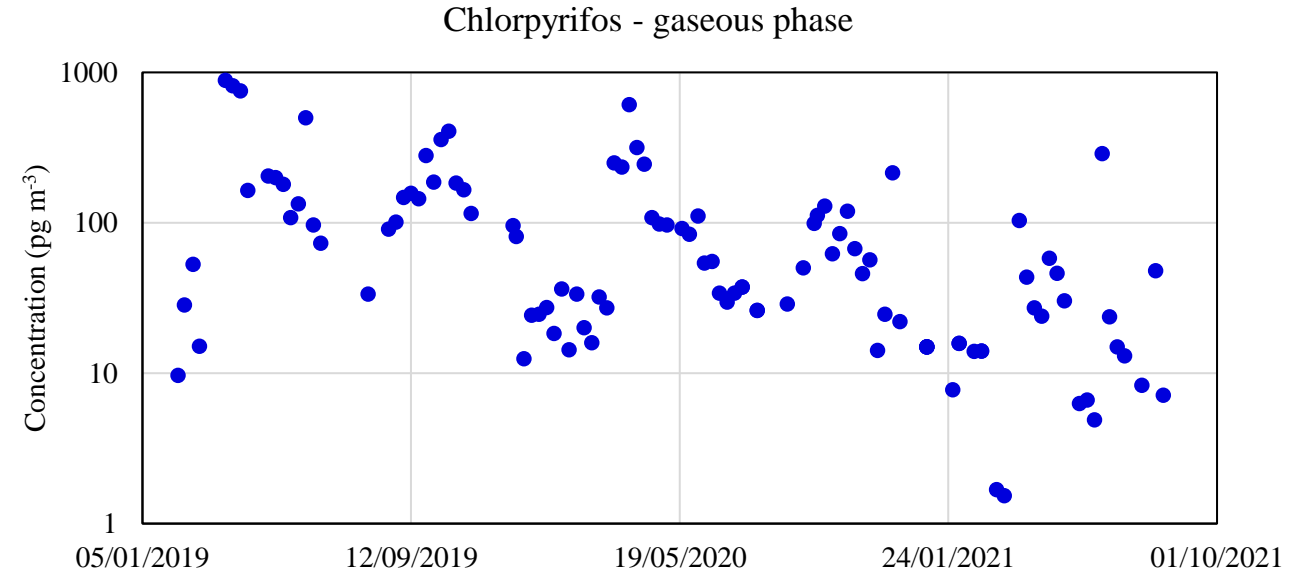


# CUPs (2019-2021)

## Long term trends

(Venier et al., 2012; DOI:10.1021/es204527q)

Particulate phase		Gaseous phase	
Pesticide	$T_{1/2}$ (years)	Pesticide	$T_{1/2}$ (years)
2,4-D	1.7	<b>Chlorpyrifos</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Chlorotoluron	1.7	Metazachlor	1.0
Fenpropidin	0.9	S-metolachlor	1.3
<b>Fenpropimorph</b>	<b>0.5</b>	Tebuconazole	0.9
Metalaxyl	1.2		
Pirimicarb	1.8		
<b>Propiconazole</b>	<b>1.0</b>		





# Conclusions

- Evolution of OCPs atmospheric levels
  - persistence
- Generate the lacking data regarding CUPs atmospheric levels
- Immediate effect of legislation on CUPs atmospheric levels (e.g., chlorpyrifos)

# Acknowledgments

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**Thank you for your attention**