

# Illicit drugs in the urban water cycle

Kevin V Thomas

*Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA)*



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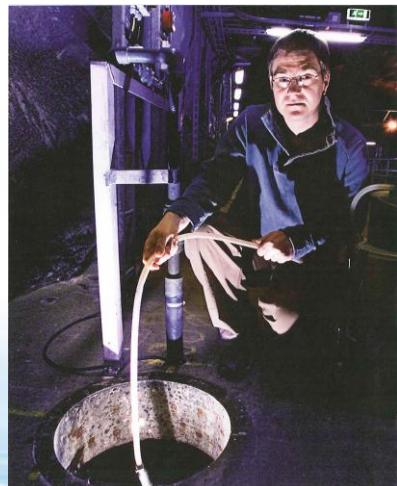
See other side.



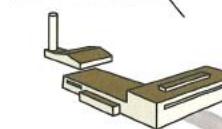




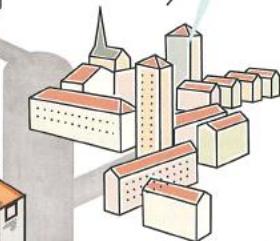
# Illicit drug pathway



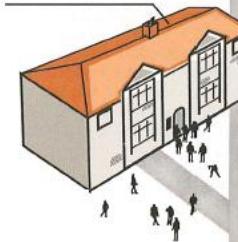
Hospitals



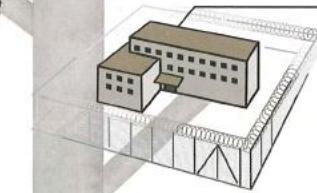
Community



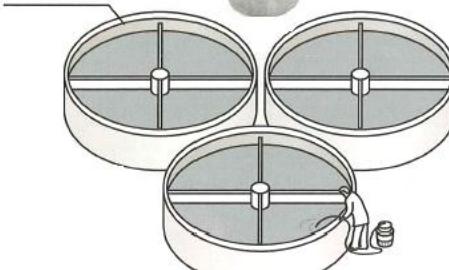
Schools/universities/offices



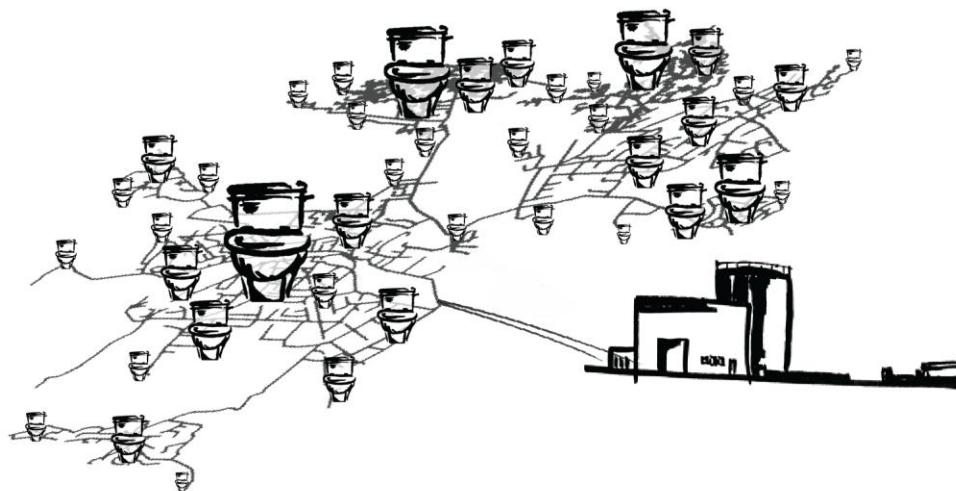
Prisons



Wastewater treatment works

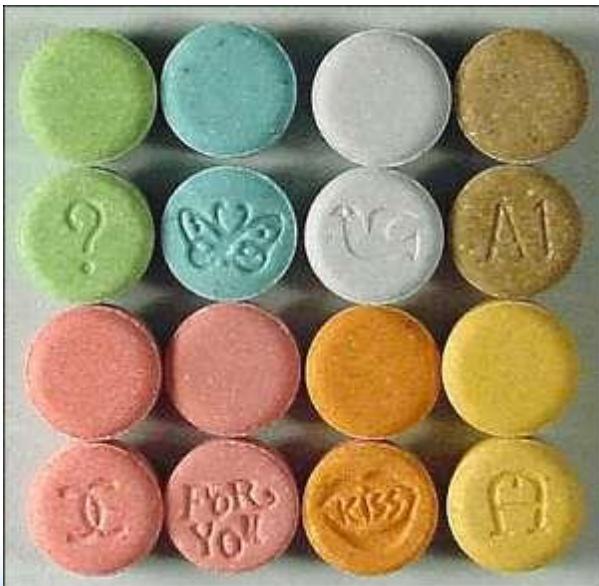


# Estimating drug use through sewage analysis

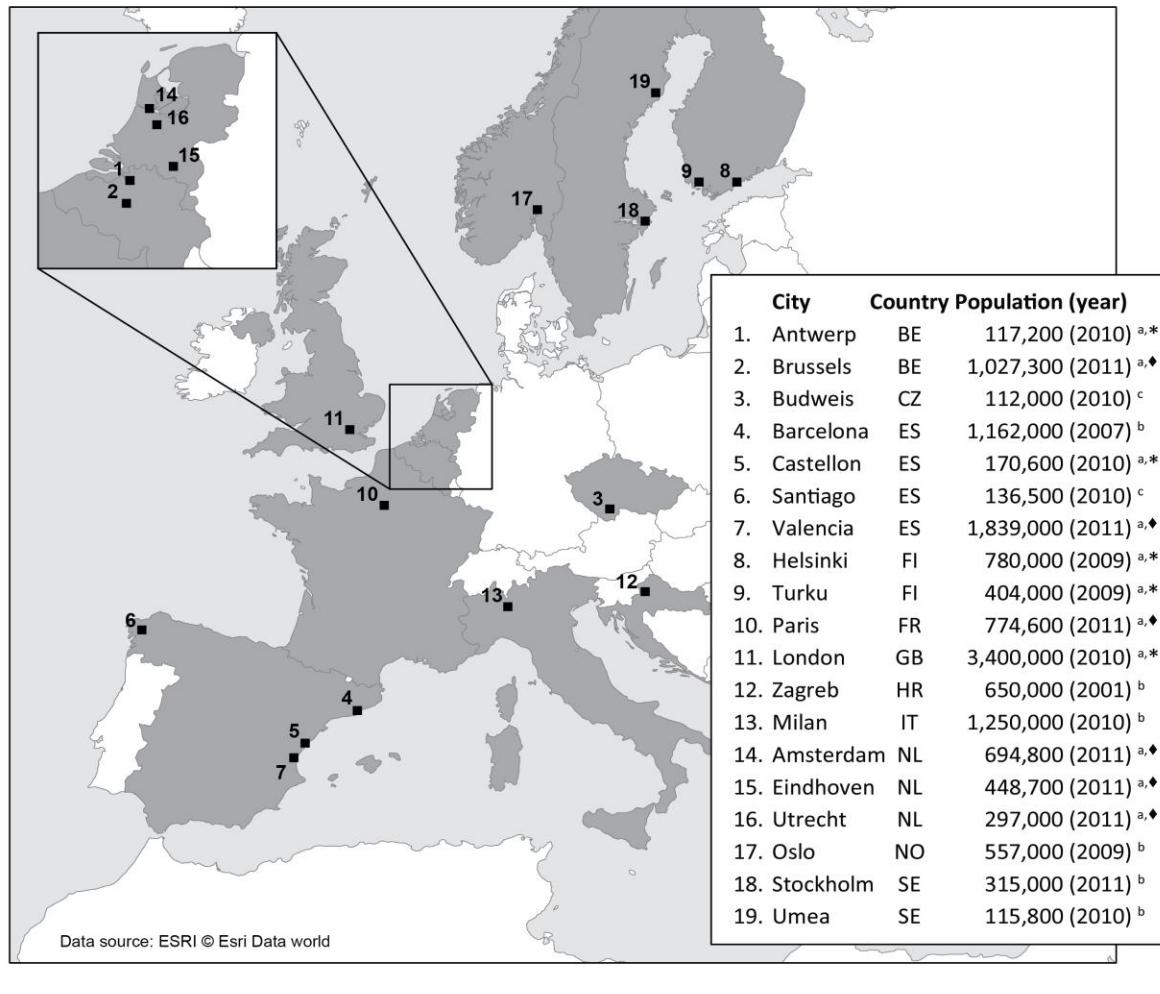


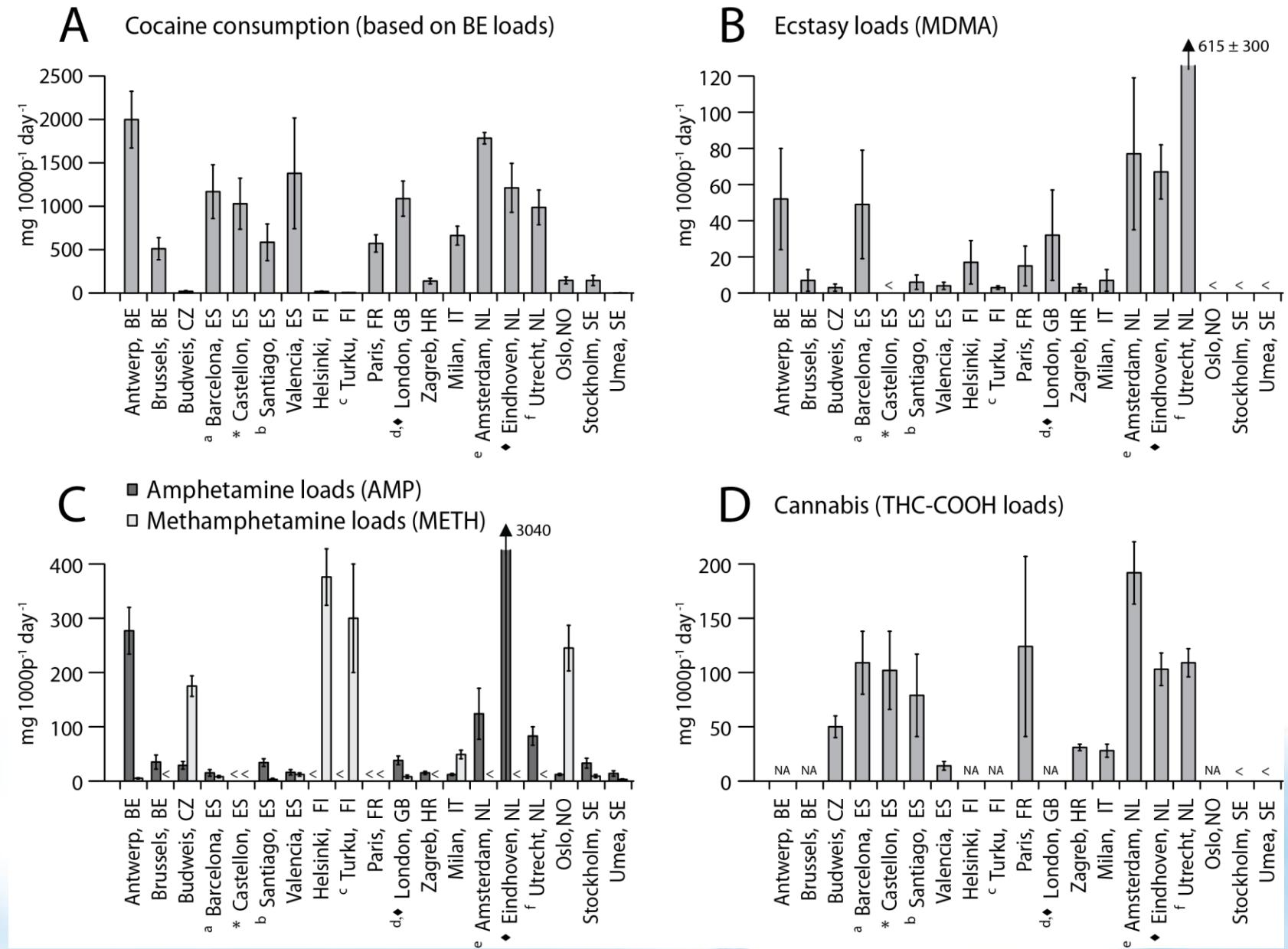
- Step 4. Correct for metabolism and normalise to number of people ⇒ **drug use**
- Step 3. Multiply concentration with total sewage volume ⇒ **daily load of compound in sewer**
- Step 2. Analyse sample for target compound ⇒ **average daily concentration**
- Step 1. Collect raw sewage at sewage treatment plant ⇒ **anonymous composite sample**

# Illicit drugs of Interest



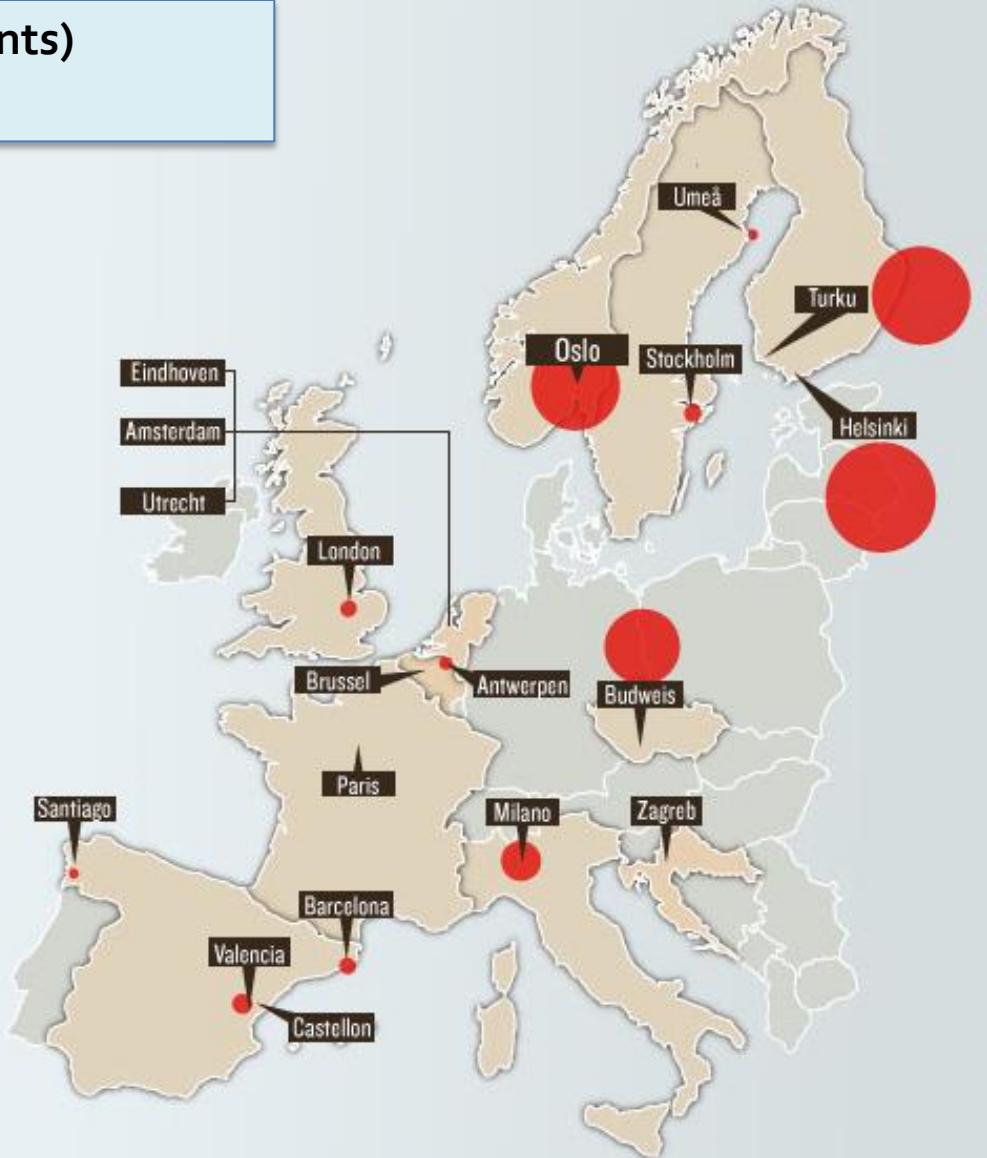
# Europe wide monitoring: March 2011





## Influent load (mg/day/1000 inhabitants)

By	Metamfetamin
Helsinki, Finland	376
Turku, Finland	300
Oslo, Norge	245
Budweis, Tsjekkia	175
Milan, Italia	49
Valencia, Spانيا	12
Stockholm, Sverige	9
Barcelona, Spagna	8
London, Storbritannia	8
Antwerpen, Belgia	5
Santiago, Spagna	3
Umeå, Sverige	3

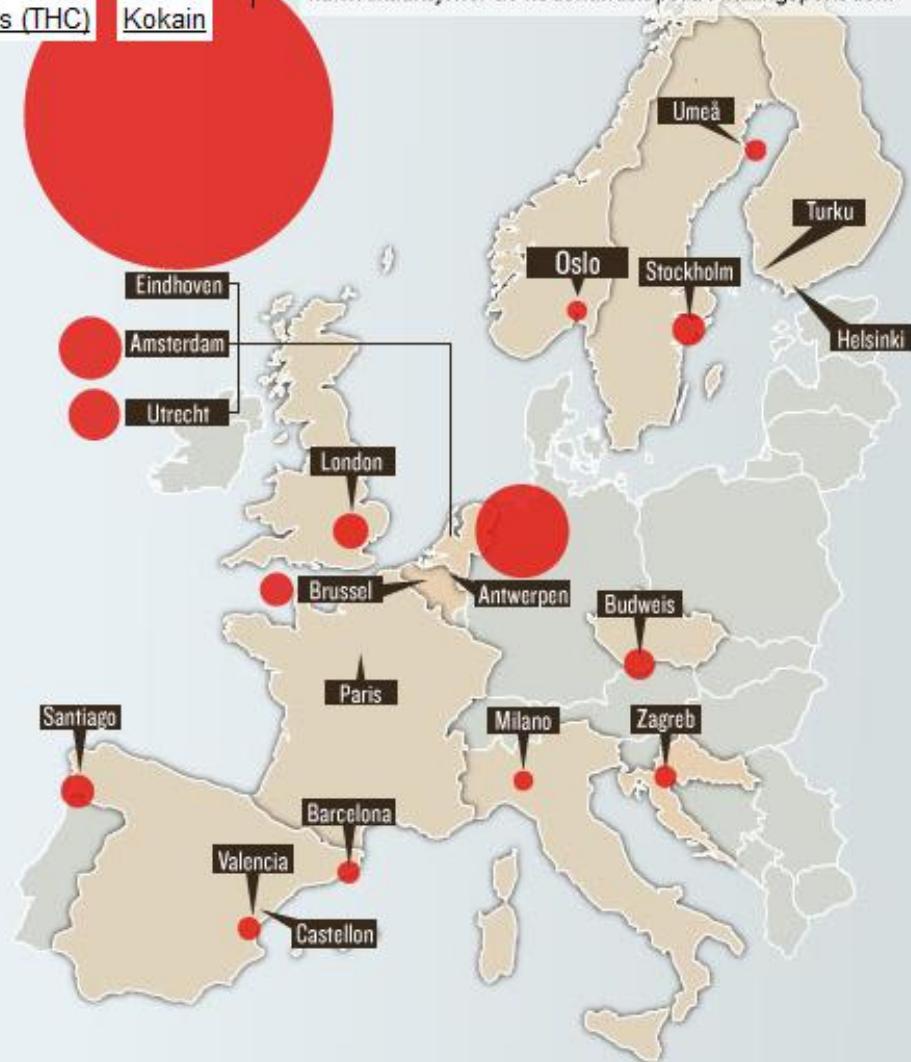


## Narkotika målt i avløpsvann (mg pr. dag pr. 1000 mennesker)

Metamfetamin   Amfetamin   Ecstasy (MDMA)   Cannabis (THC)   Kokain

By	Amfetamin
Eindhoven, Nederland	3040
Antwerpen, Belgia	277
Amsterdam, Nederland	124
Utrecht, Nederland	83
London, Storbritannia	38
Brussel, Belgia	35
Santiago, Spania	34
Stockholm, Sverige	33
Budweis, Tsjekkia	29
Valencia, Spania	16
Barcelona, Spania	15
Zagreb, Kroatia	15
Umeå, Sverige	14
Milan, Italia	12
Oslo, Norge	12

\* Ifølge NIVA kan en mulig forklaring på den ekstremt høye forekomsten av amfetamin i Eindhoven relateres til medieomtalte narkotikaaksjoner av nederlandsk politi i målingsperioden.



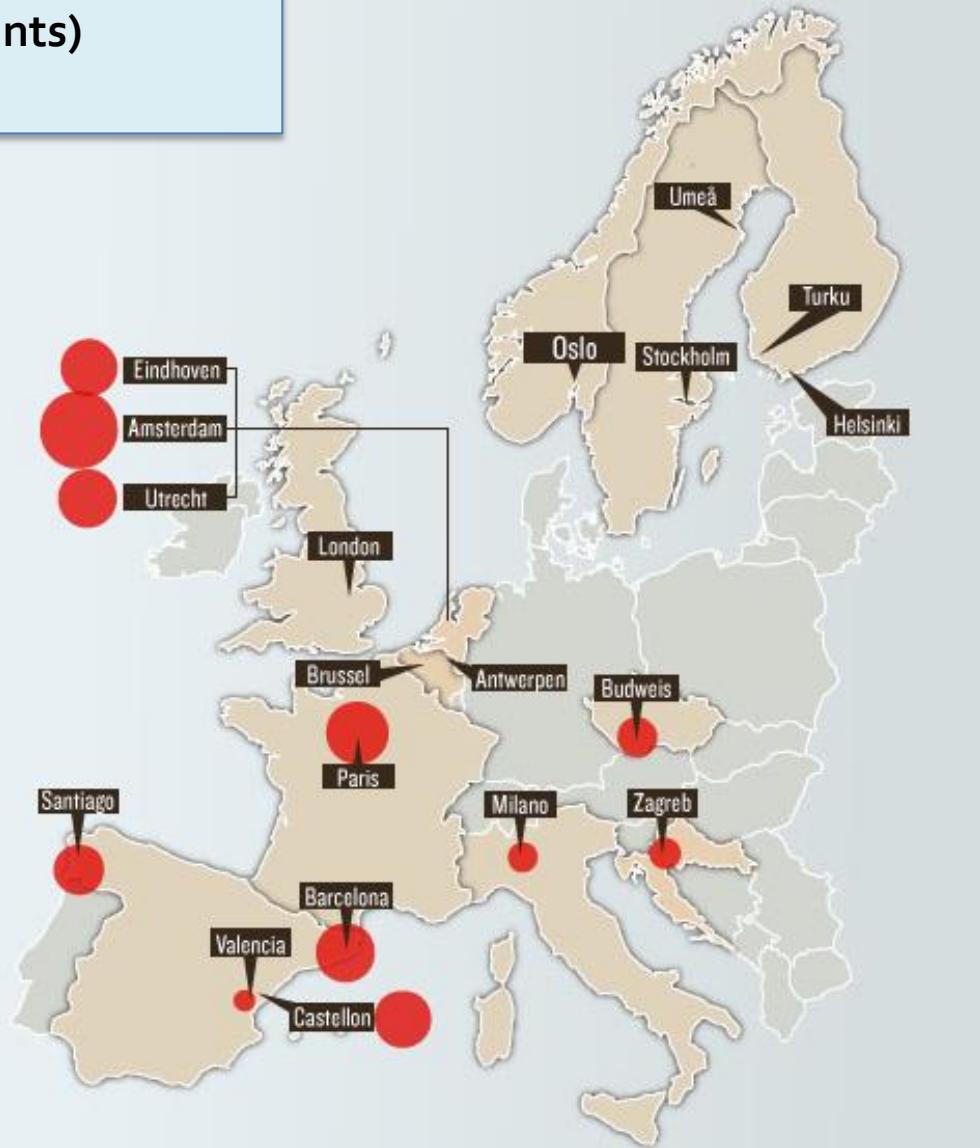
## Influent load (mg/day/1000 inhabitants)

By	Ecstasy (MDMA)
Utrecht, Nederland	615
Amsterdam, Nederland	77
Eindhoven, Nederland	67
Antwerpen, Belgia	52
London, Storbritannia	32
Barcelona, Spانيا	19
Helsinki, Finland	17
Paris, Frankrike	15
Brussel, Belgia	7
Milan, Italia	7
Santiago, Spانيا	6
Valencia, Spانيا	4
Turku, Finland	3
Budweis, Tsjekkia	3
Zagreb, Kroatia	3



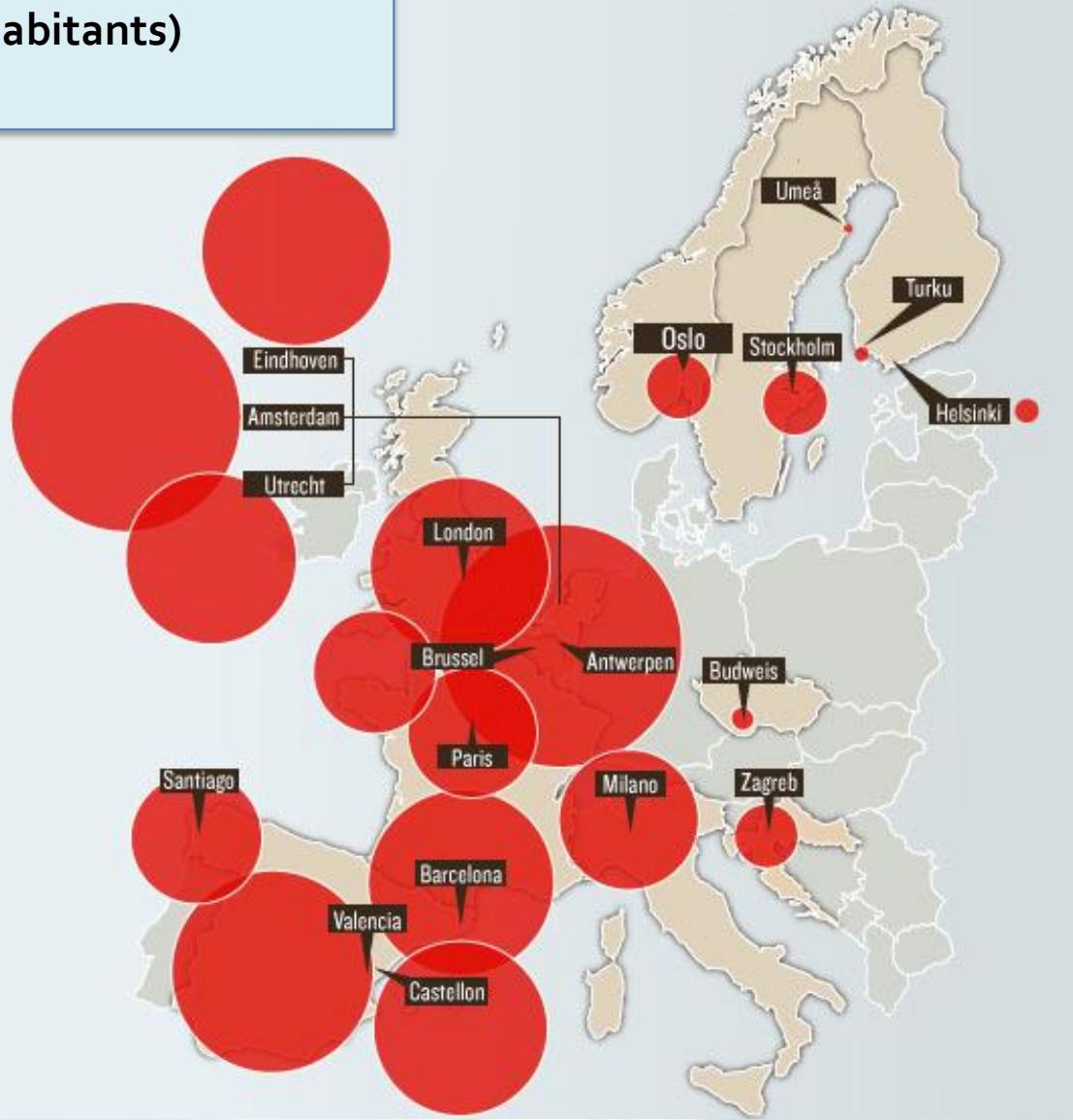
## Influent load (mg/day/1000 inhabitants)

By	Cannabis (THC)
Amsterdam, Nederland	192
Paris, Frankrike	124
Utrecht, Nederland	109
Barcelona, Spania	109
Eindhoven, Nederland	103
Castellon, Spania	102
Santiago, Spania	79
Budweis, Tsjekkia	50
Zagreb, Kroatia	31
Milan, Italia	28
Valencia, Spania	14

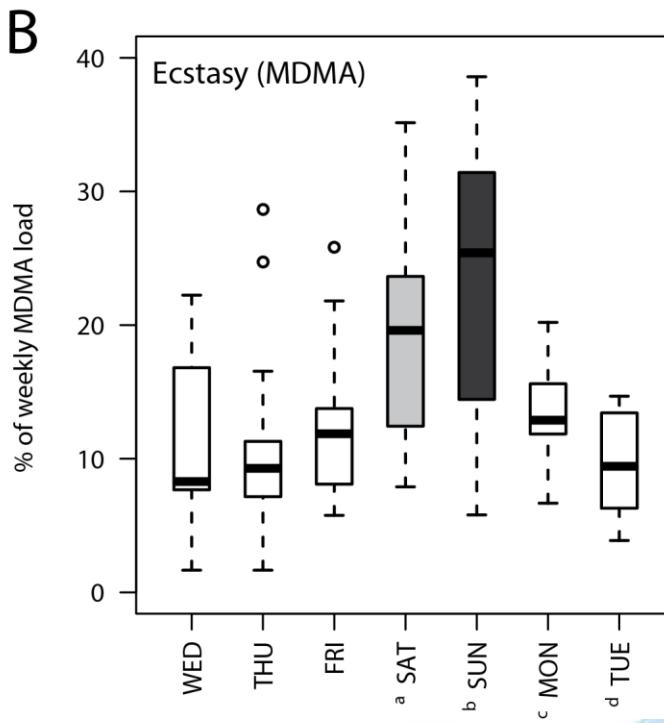
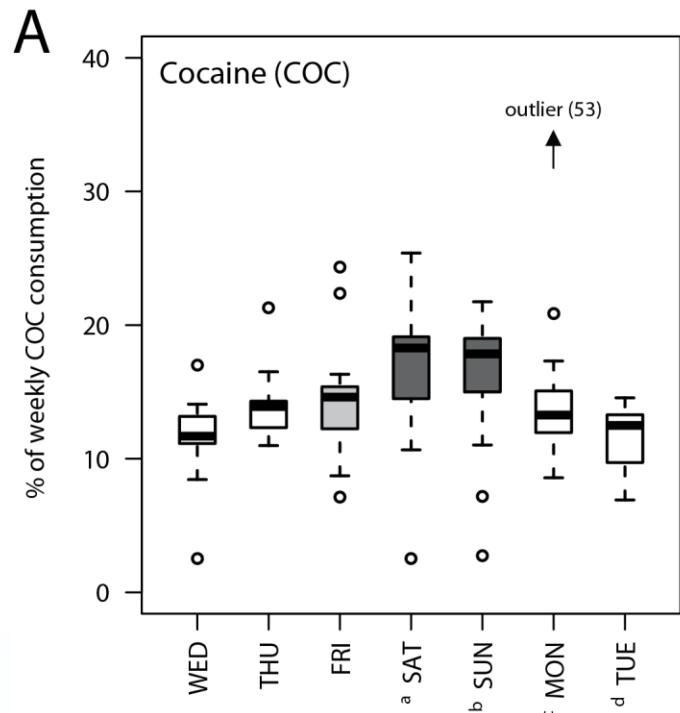


## Cocaine use (mg/day/1000 inhabitants)

By	Kokain
Antwerpen, Belgia	1998
Amsterdam, Nederland	1784
Valencia, Spانيا	1379
Eindhoven, Nederland	1212
Barcelona, Spانيا	1168
London, Storbritannia	1088
Castellon, Spانيا	1029
Utrecht, Nederland	987
Milan, Italia	662
Santiago, Spانيا	585
Paris, Frankrike	571
Brussel, Belgia	511
Oslo, Norge	146
Stockholm, Sverige	145
Zagreb, Kroatia	138
Budweis, Tsjekkia	19
Helsinki, Finland	18
Turku, Finland	6
Umeå, Sverige	2

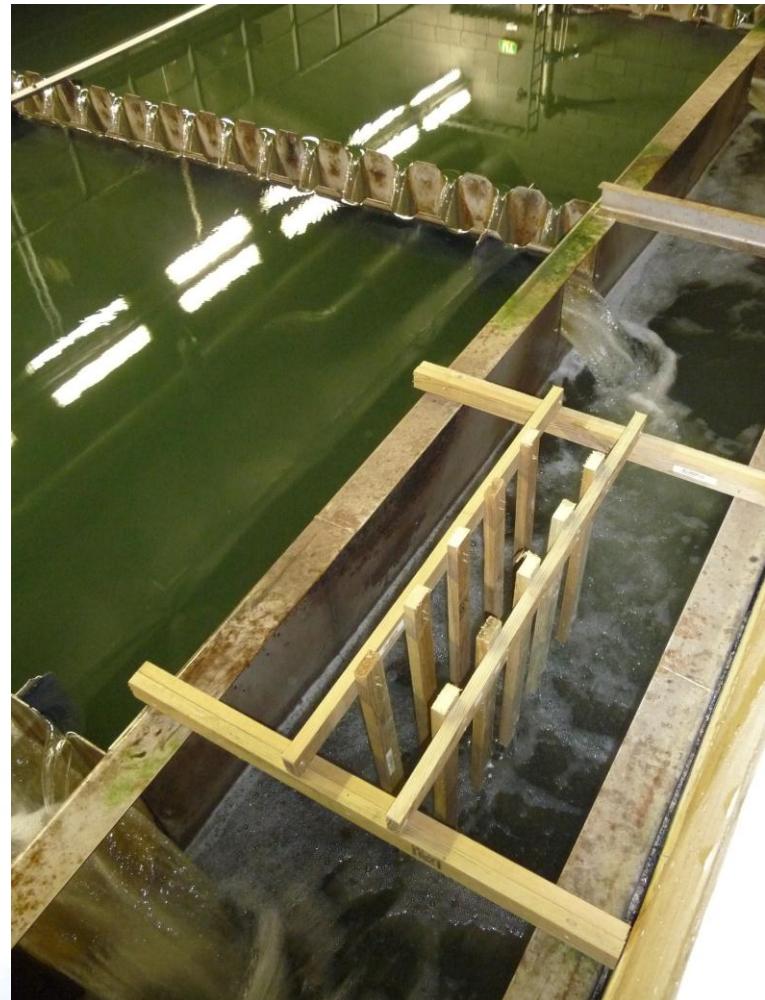


# Europe-wide weekend increase



# Long-term monitoring

- Passive sampling approach
  - Time integrated concentrations
  - Simple, robust, low cost, unattended sampling





## PATCH - Passive Sampler – the simple solution

Currently, passive sampling of water and air requires bulky deployment equipment which must be installed at the sampling site e.g., with mooring rigs in aquatic environments or at static air monitoring installations.

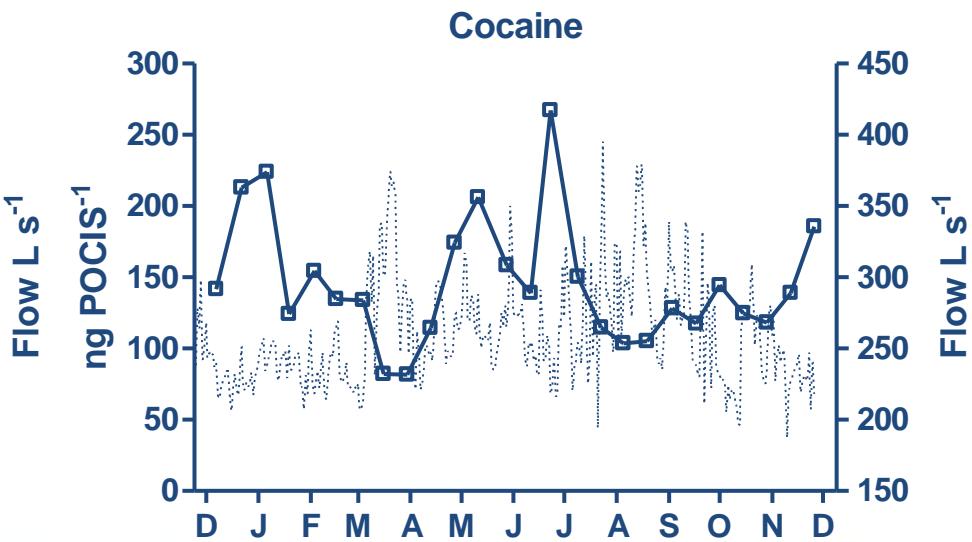
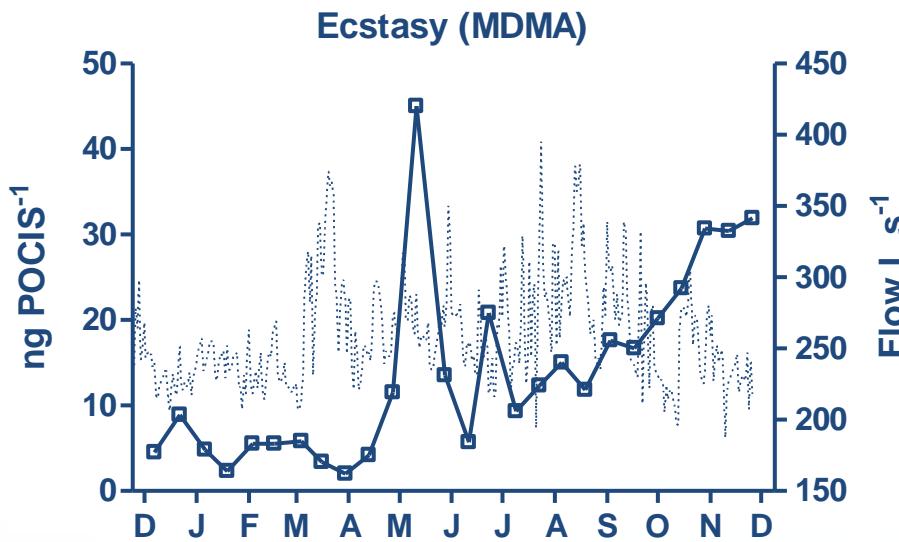
Both installation and retrieval of samplers from traditional equipment is time consuming and deployment is not possible in small channels and pipelines due to the inherent risk of clogging.

The new PATCH is a revolution when it comes to taking samples in a simple and effective way.



[www.niva.no/patch](http://www.niva.no/patch)

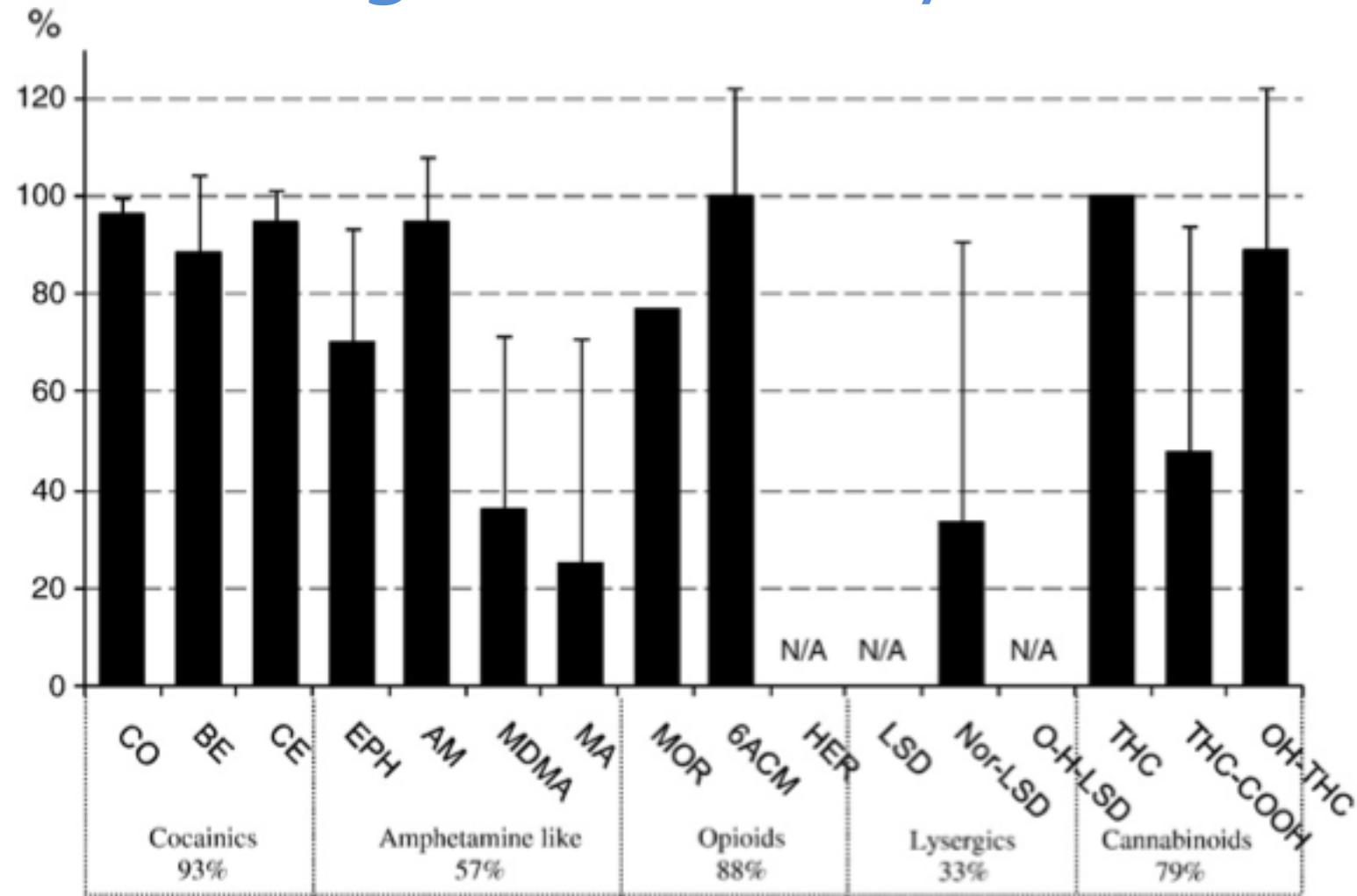
# Results – year-long monitoring



# How effective is treatment?

	STP effluents (median, ng l <sup>-1</sup> )							
	Spain		Italy	Switzerland	UK	USA	Germany	Ireland
	42 STPs NE Spain <sup>a</sup>	Barcelona, Valencia, Benicassim, Candia <sup>b</sup>	Milan <sup>c</sup> (one week)	Lugano <sup>c</sup> (one week)	Cilfynydd <sup>d</sup>	3 STPs <sup>e</sup>	12 STPs <sup>f</sup>	Dublin <sup>g</sup>
amphetamine	28	1.6	2.6	<LOQ	127	—	—	—
methamphetamine	6	2.3	2.3	<LOQ	—	2	—	—
MDMA	56	60	4.7	4.2	—	0.5	—	—
MDEA	12	—	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—
MDA	22	—	1.4	<LOQ	—	—	—	—
cocaine	10	58	<LOQ	11.3	149	—	—	94
BE	90	135	0.57	88	1597	—	49	26.5
nor-BE	—	—	1.8	6.5	—	—	—	—
norcocaine	—	—	<LOQ	0.8	—	—	—	—
cocaethylene	—	2.9	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—
ephedrine	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
ketamine	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LSD	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 STPs, NE Spain <sup>h</sup>								
morphine	10.4	20	1.5	59	—	—	40	226
6-acetylmorphine	<LOQ	2.7	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—
morphine 3-β-glucuronide	—	—	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—
heroin	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—	—
codeine	35.1	—	<LOQ	144	—	—	85	—
EDDP	7.2	—	22.6	73	—	—	—	58
methadone	9.4	—	9.1	36	—	—	—	—
THC	<LOQ	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
THC-COOH	33.7	9.6	0.6	7	—	—	—	—
OH-THC	—	11.05	—	—	—	—	—	—

# Average removal by STPs



# Surface waters

	surface water (median, ng l <sup>-1</sup> )							
	Spain	Italy	UK		Belgium	Germany	Ireland	
	Llobregat river <sup>a</sup>	four rivers <sup>b</sup>	lake water <sup>b</sup>	rivers Taff and Ely <sup>c</sup>	Thames <sup>b</sup>	three rivers <sup>d</sup>	11 rivers <sup>e</sup>	two rivers <sup>f</sup>
amphetamine	9	<LOQ	<LOQ	3.5	<LOQ	—	—	—
methamphetamine	1	1	<LOQ	—	<LOQ	—	—	—
MDMA	3	1.1	<LOQ	—	4	—	—	—
MDA	10	1.5	<LOQ	—	3	—	—	—
cocaine	10	1	<LOQ	2	5	13	—	29
BE	50	14	9.7	23	13	53	3	<LOQ
nor-BE	—	1.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
norcocaine	—	0.3	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—
cocaethylene	—	0.1	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—
ketamine	<LOD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LSD	<LOD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
morphine	Llobregat river <sup>g</sup>		3.4	3.5	—	8	—	10
6-acetylmorphine	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—
morphine 3-β-glucuronide	—	<LOQ	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—
heroin	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
codeine	23	5	7	—	—	—	38	—
EDDP	12	3	5	—	—	—	—	<LOQ
methadone	5.4	2.1	2.5	—	—	—	—	—
THC	<LOQ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THC-COOH	24	0.7	<LOQ	—	1	—	—	—

# *Important considerations*

- Level of drug use
- Population demographics
- Cultural practices
- Environment/climate
- Wastewater handling infrastructure
- Drinking water treatment
- Urbanization and population increases

# Drugs found in New York tap water: Cause for alarm?

comments

2

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By David W Freeman Topics News , Food and Drink



(Credit: istockphoto)

## Cocaine, Spices, Hormones Found in Drinking Water



# Illicits in tap water

Non-controlled and illicit drugs in tap water from cities of other countries ( $n = 26$ ). Summary of the rate of detection; mean, median and maximum levels as well as the 75th and 95th percentiles. All values are expressed in ng L<sup>-1</sup>.

Name	No.	>LOQ <sup>a</sup>	%Freq.	Mean				Median				Max.	75% percentile <sup>b</sup>	95% percentile <sup>b</sup>
				Global <sup>c</sup>	Europe	Japan	Lat.Am.	Global	Europe	Japan	Lat.Am.			
<i>Non-controlled</i>														
Caffeine	21	81	19	7.0	33	38	8.9	4.1	37	28	146	25	55	
Nicotina	23	88	18	5.9	7.0	40	4.4	4.1	7.1	5.7	305	7.1	27	
Cotinine	14	54	2.2	0.4	4.5	4.0	0.8	<LOQ	4.6	2.1	14	2.2	7.2	
<i>Cocainics</i>														
Cocaine	12	46	0.3	0.1	<LOQ	0.6	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	0.1	2.9	0.2	1.2	
Cocaethylene	3	11	–	<LOQ	–	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	–	<LOQ	0.4	<LOQ	0.3	
Benzoylecgonine	9	35	1.8	0.2	–	4.5	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	0.9	15	0.8	10	
<i>Opiates</i>														
Methadone	5	19	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	<LOQ	<LOQ	–	<LOQ	1.2	<LOQ	0.8	
EDDP	15	58	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	<LOQ	0.3	3.3	0.3	1.5	
Fentanyl	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<LOQ	–	–	
<i>Amphetamines</i>														
AMP	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	
MDA	4	15	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	1.3	<LOQ	0.8	
METH	1	4	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	0.6	<LOQ	<LOQ	
MDMA (ecstasy)	4	15	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	0.4	<LOQ	0.3	
MDEA	2	8	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	<LOQ	–	–	<LOQ	0.4	<LOQ	0.2	

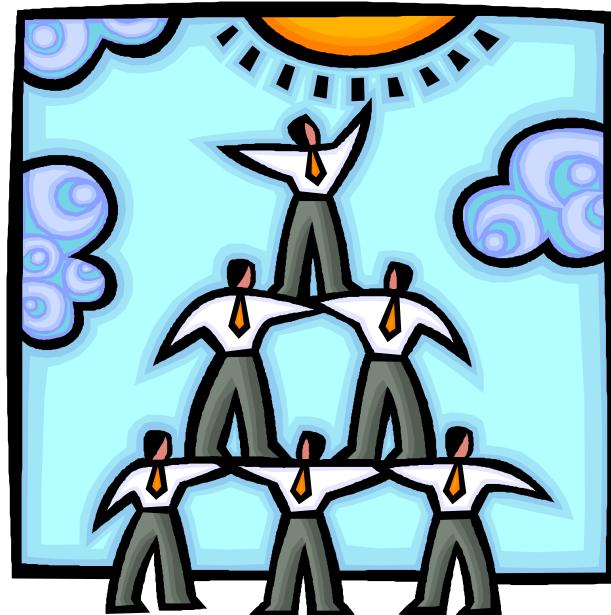
Compounds not identified in any sample: Opiates – morphine, morphine glucuronide, normorphine, codeine, norcodeine, heroin and 6-acetylmorphine. Cannabinoids – THC-COOH, THC and THC-OH. Miscellaneous – LSD, ketamine and PCP.

# Summary

- Illicit drugs are part of the urban water cycle
- (High) loads released from all cities
- Sewage treatment seems effective
- Occurrence in surface waters
  - Higher where there is little treatment
- Reported occurrence in finished drinking water
- Perceived risk is probably low

# Acknowledgements

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[www.niva.no/drugmon](http://www.niva.no/drugmon)

[www.emcdda.europa.eu/wastewater-analysis](http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/wastewater-analysis)

# European collaborative group on illicit drugs in sewage

- 15 labs
  - 30 cities (2012)
  - 15 M people tested
  - Intercalibration
  - Workshops
  - Publications
  - Publicity
- 
- kth@niva.no



# Testing the waters: ESF conference

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ESF-LFUI Conference

**Testing the waters: first international multidisciplinary conference on detecting illicit drugs in wastewater**

**06 - 11 May 2013**

**Obergurgl, Austria**

Chaired by: Prof. Paul Griffiths, [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)

Co-chaired by: [Kevin Thomas](#), Norwegian Institute for Water Research  
[Sara Castiglioni](#), [Mario Negri Institute](#), Milan, Italy

Programme

The conference 'Testing the waters: first international multidisciplinary conference on detecting illicit drugs in wastewater' will be the first ever international conference to focus solely on the fast-growing scientific field known as 'wastewater sampling for drugs', 'drug wastewater analysis', or 'drugs-wastewater epidemiology'. Put simply, this is a new discipline with

Practical Information

Partnership

This conference is organised by the European Science Foundation (ESF) in partnership with the [Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck \(LFUI\)](#).

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