

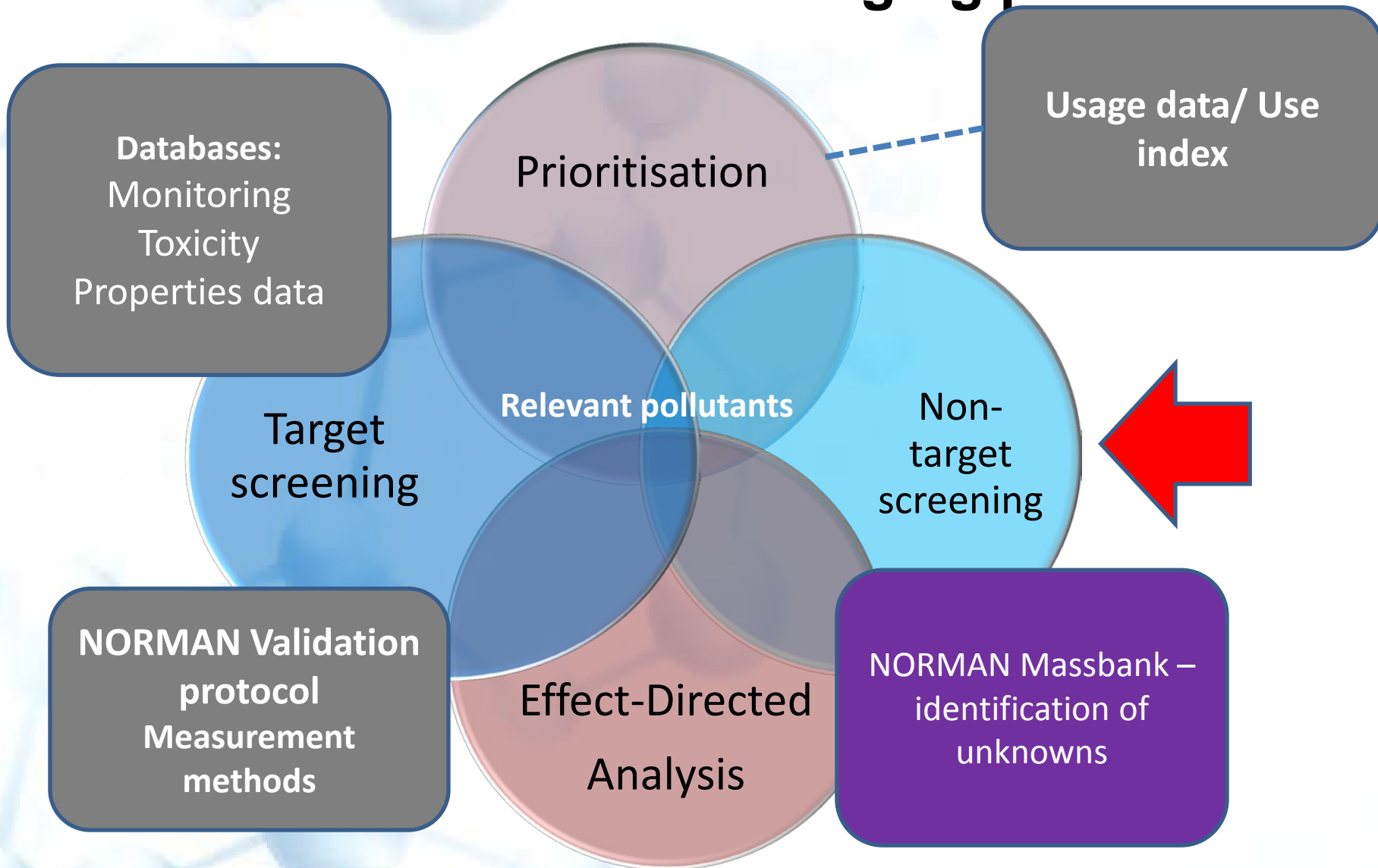
Prioritisation and non-target screening

*NORMAN SOLUTIONS Workshop on Non-Target Screening
Towards the harmonisation of methods for
non-target screening of environmental samples*

16–17 September 2014, Eawag, Dübendorf

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NORMAN activities to identify the relevant emerging pollutants



**LIST OF EMERGING SUBSTANCES
(NORMAN list)**

**≥ 4 countries AND ≥ 100 sites with analysis
≥ 20 sites analysis > LOQ in the relevant matrix(ces) +
Recent data (>last 6 years) ?**

**Insuff. (or never) monitored OR
monitored in „wrong“ matrix**

**Suff. monitored but low
frequency of quantification**

**Suff. monitored. & quantif. in
relevant matrix**

**LOQmax < PNEC (existing
data in EMPODAT)?**

**Sufficient experimental data for
hazard assesment?**

**LOQmin (EMPODAT) OR
LOQ expert labs < PNEC ?**

**Risk of exceedance of the
Lowest PNEC ?**

**Sufficient experimental data for
hazard assesment?**

**Cat. 2:
Watch list**
Cat. 5

**Cat. 4:
Action
analytical**

**Cat. 6:
Non-priority
for regular
monitoring**

**Cat. 1:
Priority
regular
monitoring**

**Cat. 3:
Action
(eco)tox**

Novel end points



NORMAN scheme for Prioritisation of Emerging Substances

1. **Categorisation** – to allocate substances to action categories



2. **Prioritisation** – to define priorities within each action category





NORMAN prioritisation criteria

- **Emission relevance**
 - N° of countries/sites with analyses, frequency of quantification
 - Use pattern
- **(Eco)toxicological relevance / Hazardous properties**
 - PBT, vPvB criteria
 - **CMR properties**
 - Endocrine disruption potential
 - Novel end points (behavioural effects)
- **Risk indicators**
 - Frequency of exceedence of the PNEC (spatial exposure)
 - Extent of exceedence of the PNEC (intensity of impact)



- **INTENSITY OF IMPACT:**

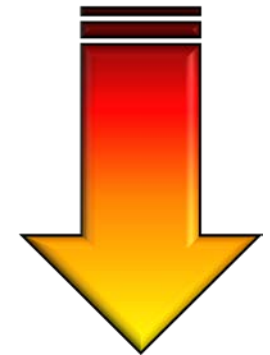
- ***Extent of Exceedance = MEC95 / Lowest PNEC***

Where,

- *MEC95 is 95th percentile of the max conc. at each site*
 - *Lowest PNEC*

Score for „Exceedance of environmental treshold“

- 10 > MEC95/lowest PNEC > 1.... = 0.1
- 100 > MEC95/lowest PNEC > 10... = 0.2
- 1000 > MEC95/lowest PNEC > 100.. = 0.5
- MEC95/lowest PNEC > 1000..... = 1



Risk indicators



- SPATIAL EXPOSURE ASPECTS:

– ***Frequency of Exceedance = n / N***

Where,

- *n is the number of sites with $MEC_{site} > \text{Lowest PNEC}$*
- *N is the total number of sites where the substance was measured*

Score: value between 0 and 1

- **Cat. 1, 3, 6:** calculated using RECENT DATA
- **Cat. 2, 4, 5:** calculated using ALL DATA (all YEARS)



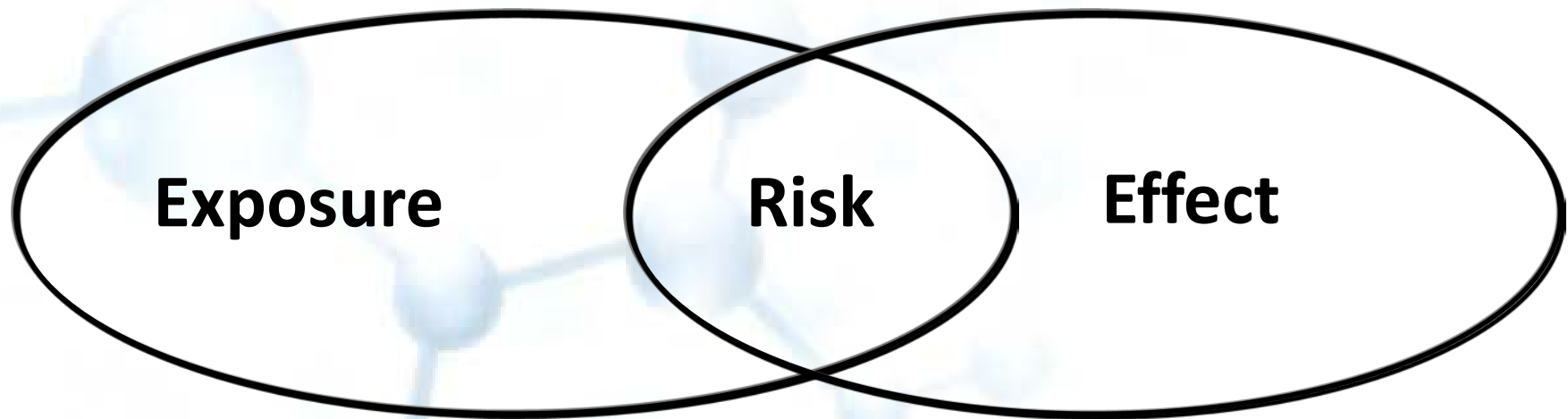
NORMAN proposal for candidate substances for the 1st EU Watch List (Art 8 ter of 2013/39/EU Directive)

Category 2 – WATCH LIST

- Aminotriazole
- Azithromycin
- Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate
- Diflufenican
- Ofloxacin
- Clarithromycin
- Erythromycin
- Triphenyl phosphate
- Ciprofloxacin
- Dimethenamid
- Methiocarb
- Oxadiazon

Category 1 - PS

- Bisphenol A
- Di-n-butylphthalate (DBP)
- Triclosan
- Diazinon
- Terbutylazine
- Carbamazepine
- Estrone
- Diclofenac
- Ibuprofen
- Bentazone
- Metolachlor



Tentatively identified

Predicted conc.

→ MEC95

MEC95

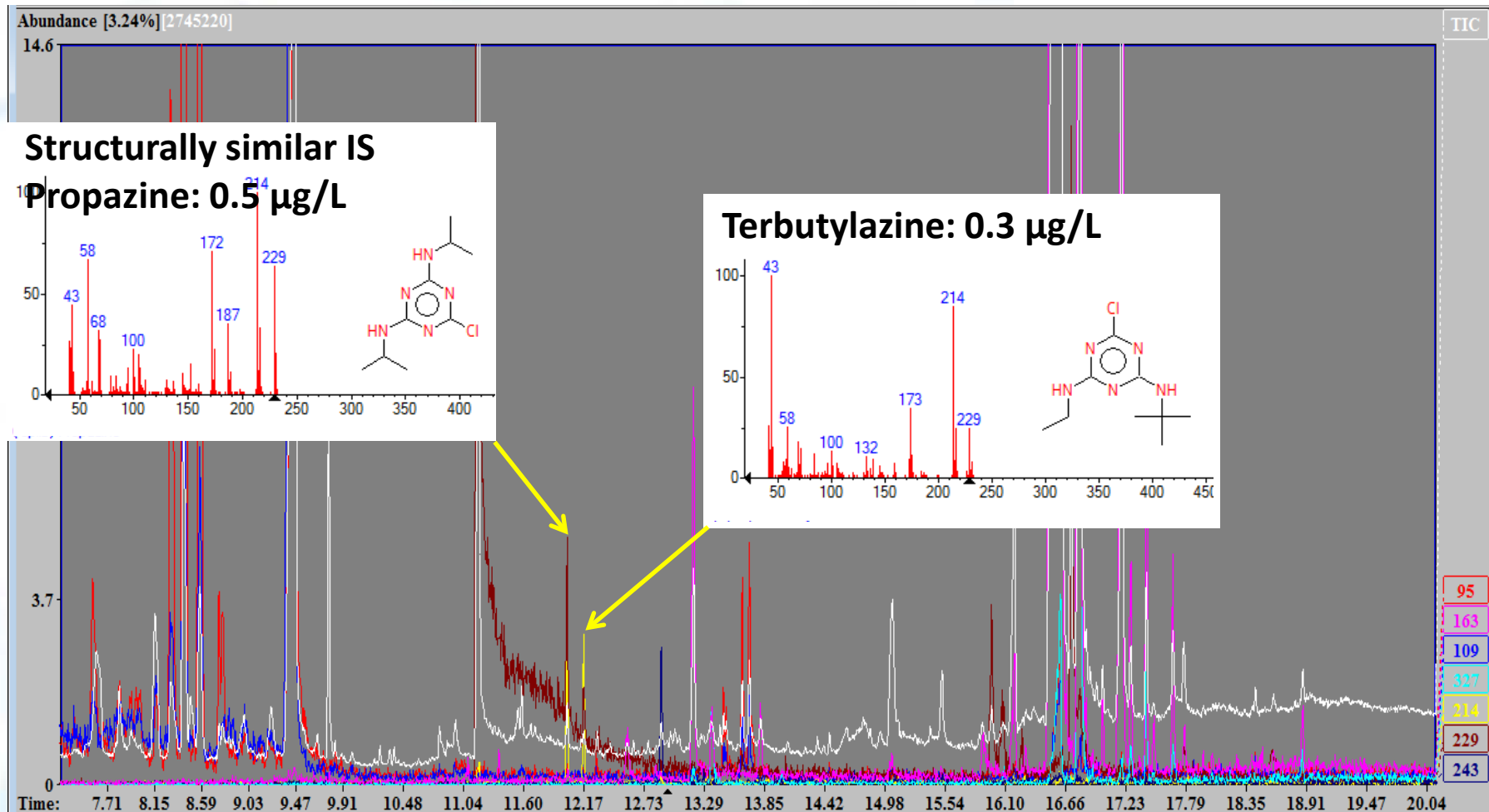
P-PNEC

Predicted toxicity

AF of 1000

→ P-PNEC

Non-target screening – semiquantitative analysis





First application:

Trends in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 41, 2012

Trends

Identification of river basin specific pollutants and derivation of environmental quality standards: A case study in the Slovak Republic[☆]

Jaroslav Slobodnik, Lea Mrafkova, Mario Carere, Fulvio Ferrara, Bruno Pennelli, Gerrit Schüürmann, Peter Carsten von der Ohe

Following the requirements of the European Water Framework Directive (WFD), a process of selecting relevant dangerous substances and developing related Pollution Reduction Programme (PRP) has started in the Slovak Republic in 2001. Based on the results of a three years investigative screening campaign, 59 chemical substances were identified as relevant dangerous substances in 2004 and included in the national PRP. This study describes two independent prioritization approaches that have been applied to revise the list of relevant dangerous substances in 2010. The first approach was using a classification system based on the occurrence monitoring data of these substances combined with self-monitoring data by industries on their emissions into wastewaters and data on production/usage of chemicals and agricultural pesticides. As an outcome, 41 of the 59 relevant substances were proposed to be retained in the updated PRP. The second approach was based on the evaluation of the Frequency of exceedance and the Extent of exceedance of environmental thresholds, referred to as predicted no effect concentrations (PNEC), for all organic compounds monitored in the river systems of the Slovak Republic from 2001 to 2010, with exclusion of WFD priority substances (PS). The results showed that 18 of 87 monitored compounds deserve closer attention in future revisions of the list, out of which 11 pollutants were



Prioritisation based on GC-MS screening:

Table 7. Results of prioritisation based on the GC-MS screening data and (predicted) toxicity data

No.	CAS	Name	Max. conc.	MEC ₉₅ ^a	AA-EQS ^b	Source EQS	Lowest PNEC	Ref. ^c	TL ^d	Freq. PNEC ^e	Exceed. PNEC ^f	Priority ^g
1	629-62-9	Pentadecane	1.7	1.5			0.0015	B	A	0.20	1000	1.20
2	544-76-3	Hexadecane	3.6	2.4			0.0015	P	F	0.17	1600	1.17
3	95-16-9	Benzothiazole	30,958	4459	2	SK	2	E	D	0.12	2230	1.12
4	57-10-3	Hexadecanoic acid	15	3.7			0.021	B	F	0.53	176	1.03
5	629-50-5	Tridecane	8.0	4.3			0.023	B	F	0.50	187	1.00

Name	MEC ₉₅	Lowest PNEC	Freq. PNEC	Exceed. PNEC	Priority
Benzybutylphthalate (BBP)	2.7	0.27	0.22	10	0.42

169 surface-water and samples!

17	92-52-4	Biphenyl	1.7	1.7	1	SK	0.36	E	D	0.22	5	0.32
18	2091-29-4	9-hexadecenoic acid	1.8	1.8			0.032	B	P	0.12	56	0.32
19	120-72-9	1H-indole	84	34			1	E	D	0.08	34	0.28
20	128-37-0	Methylcyclohexane	10	2.6	1.4	SK	1.4	E	D	0.15	1.86	0.25
21	615-22-5	2,3-dimethylbutane	14.0	3.8			0.31	P	D	0.05	12	0.25
22	1620-98-0	2,4-dimethylpentane	9.3	5.4			0.59	B	D	0.08	9	0.18
23	330-10-1	2,4-dimethylpentane-1,4-ethyl-	9.8	0.86			0.26	P	A	0.07	3	0.17
24	330-10-1	2,4-dimethylpentane	9.0	6.8			1.2	B	D	0.04	6	0.14
25	208	8	10	SK	4.7	E	F	0.02	2	0.12		
26	982	49	2.4	WFD	2.4	E	F	0.02	8	0.12		
27	2.0	0.00024	P	F	0.11	0.11						
28	Galaxolide	1.6	0.083	P	D	0.10						
29	Cholesterol	4.1	0.0005	P	D	0.10						
30	Undecane	2.2	0.024	P	D	0.07						

MS_JDS_S... Sample: OTOF1 MS only... Acq Method: HPLC... Sample Group: 150... Acquisition SV: 6200... Version: 85125

Suspect screening - ONE JDS sample phase I - MS only

Compound Table with columns: Compound Label, RT, Mass, Abund, Name, Formula, Tgt Mass, Diff (ppm), MFG Formula, DB Formula, DB Diff (ppm). Lists various compounds like Fenchone, Fluoradion, Clofarabine, etc.

Table of suspect screening results with columns: Cpd #, Name, RT, Mass, Abund, Name, Formula, Tgt Mass, Diff (ppm), MFG Formula, DB Formula, DB Diff (ppm). Lists compounds like Cpd 220, Cpd 41, Cpd 16, etc.

Joint Programme of Activities 2013 - 2014

- **NORMAN MassBank**
- **NORMAN Collaborative Trial on non-target screening**
- **Prioritisation of non-target screening data**
- ChemProp
 - Automated collection of physico-chemical and ecotox properties of large number of emerging substances
- **Joint Danube Survey 3**
- **Digital Sample Banking** – European archive for storage of raw mass spectral data; **retrospective analysis**
- Development of minimal requirements for storage of MS data in libraries

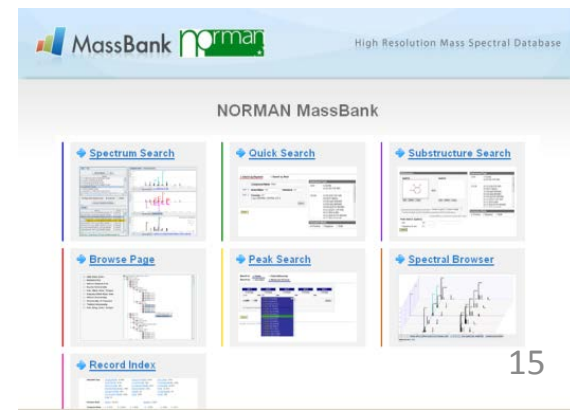


NORMAN MassBank – “let’s share the knowns and focus on the unknowns”

- **VISION** =>> bringing together community of environmental chemists and set up of **a common and open access mass spectral database for identification purposes**
- Upgrade of the former NORMAN EMPOMASS database =>> hosted and maintained by UFZ, Leipzig
- NORMAN joined MassBank consortium (existing global platform *) in 2012
- Members of the NORMAN network committed to provide mass spectra to fill up the database

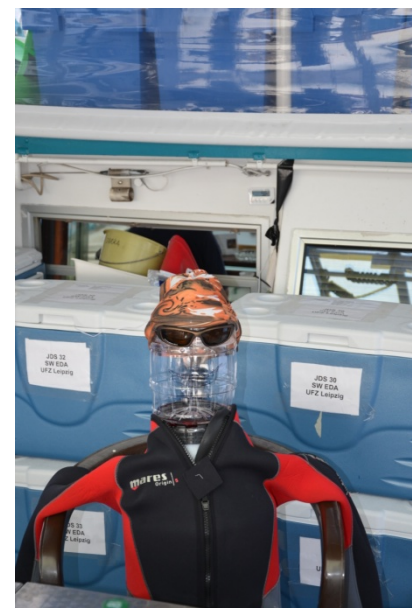
*MassBank Horai et al., 2010; www.massbank.jp

<http://massbank.normandata.eu/MassBank/>

A screenshot of the NORMAN MassBank website. The header includes the "MassBank norman" logo and the text "High Resolution Mass Spectral Database". Below the header, the title "NORMAN MassBank" is displayed. The main content area features a grid of search and browse options: "Spectrum Search", "Quick Search", "Substructure Search", "Browse Page", "Peak Search", "Spectral Browser", and "Record Index". Each option is accompanied by a small thumbnail image representing its function.

NORMAN Collaborative Trial

Non-target screening of organic substances in river water samples





Joint Danube Survey 3

ICPDR, the biggest river expedition in the world

11 August – 26 September 2013

Danube River Basin District:
Transnational Monitoring Network - Surface Waters



Expected outcomes

- Generation of a dataset for **development and testing of the methodology for prioritisation of pollutants identified with non-target screening** methods at the river basin scale.;
- Follow up:
 - PNEC values for each of the identified compounds;
 - Chemometry studies on the large datasets of MS data (SOLUTIONS).
- Development of a **harmonised methodology for identification of WFD river basin specific pollutants at the large international river basin scale using non-target screening data.**



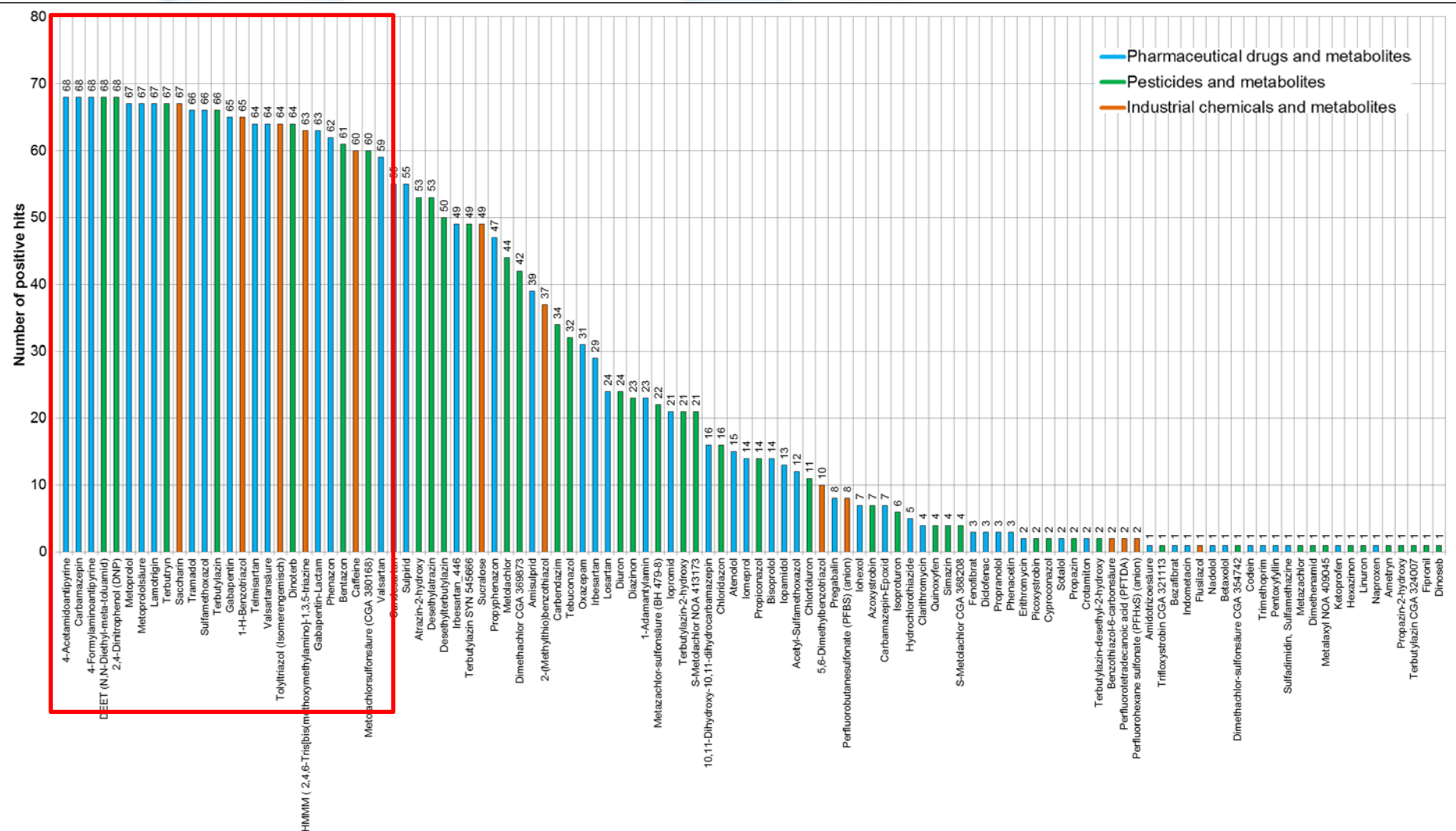
JDS3 – preliminary prioritisation

No.	Substance	No. of sites substance detected	C_{max}^1	MEC_{95}^2	Lowest PNEC/EQ S	Type	EoE ³	EoE score	FoE ⁴	Final score
1	2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP)	68	0.06	0.04	0.001	EQS chronic water ⁵	40	0.2	1.00	1.20
2	PFOS (Perfluorooctansulfonate)	63	0.026	0.02	0.00065	EQS chronic water ⁵	31	0.2	0.93	1.13
3	Chloroxuron	65	0.04	0.02	0.0024	PNEC acute	8.3	0.1	0.93	1.03
4	PFOA (Perfluorooctanoate)	66	0.036	0.02	0.0029	P-PNEC ⁶	6.9	0.1	0.90	1.00
5	Desethylterbutylazine	54	0.028	0.01	0.0024	EQS chronic water ⁵	4.2	0.1	0.79	0.89
6	2-hydroxy atrazine	53	0.06	0.02	0.002	EQS chronic water ⁵	10	0.1	0.76	0.86
7	PFNA (Perfluorononanoate)	52	0.003	0.003	0.00039	P-PNEC ⁶	7.7	0.1	0.76	0.86
8	Bromacil	31	0.19	0.14	0.01	EQS chronic water ⁵	14	0.2	0.46	0.66
9	Dimefuron	58	0.041	0.04	0.008	EQS chronic water ⁵	5.0	0.1	0.56	0.66
10	Bisphenol A	30	1.94	1.03	0.1	EQS chronic water ⁵	10	0.2	0.16	0.36



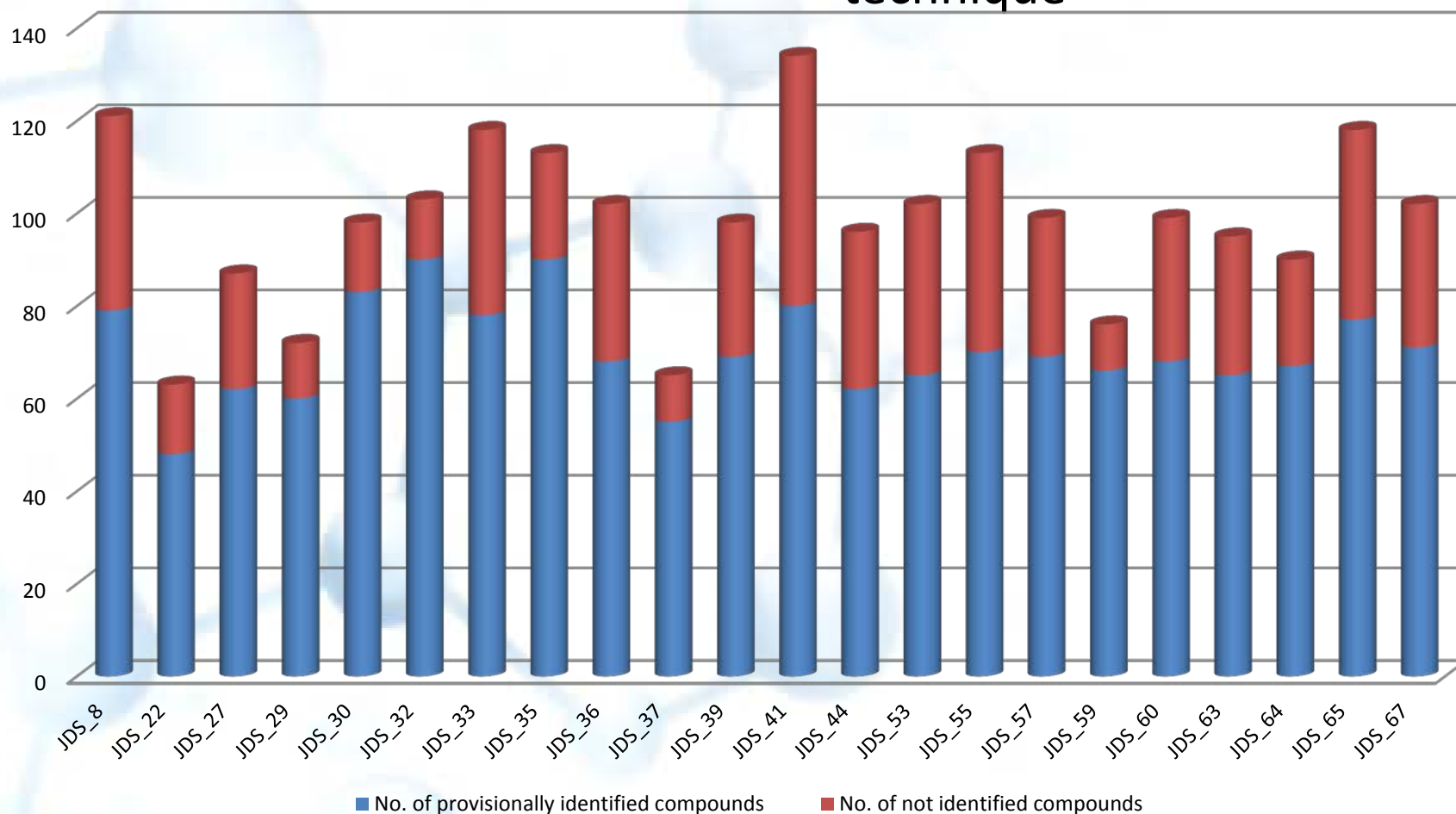
JDS3 - Frequency of appearance

of 110 'identified' suspect pollutants (315 tested) in JDS3 surface water samples; results obtained from non-target screening workflow by HPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS operated in ESI⁺ and ESI⁻ modes





JDS3 - Number of compounds detected with LVI-GC-MS in the 22 JDS3 surface water samples obtained with the LVSPE sampling technique



Example Switzerland: Sampling of 10 typical wastewater treatment plants

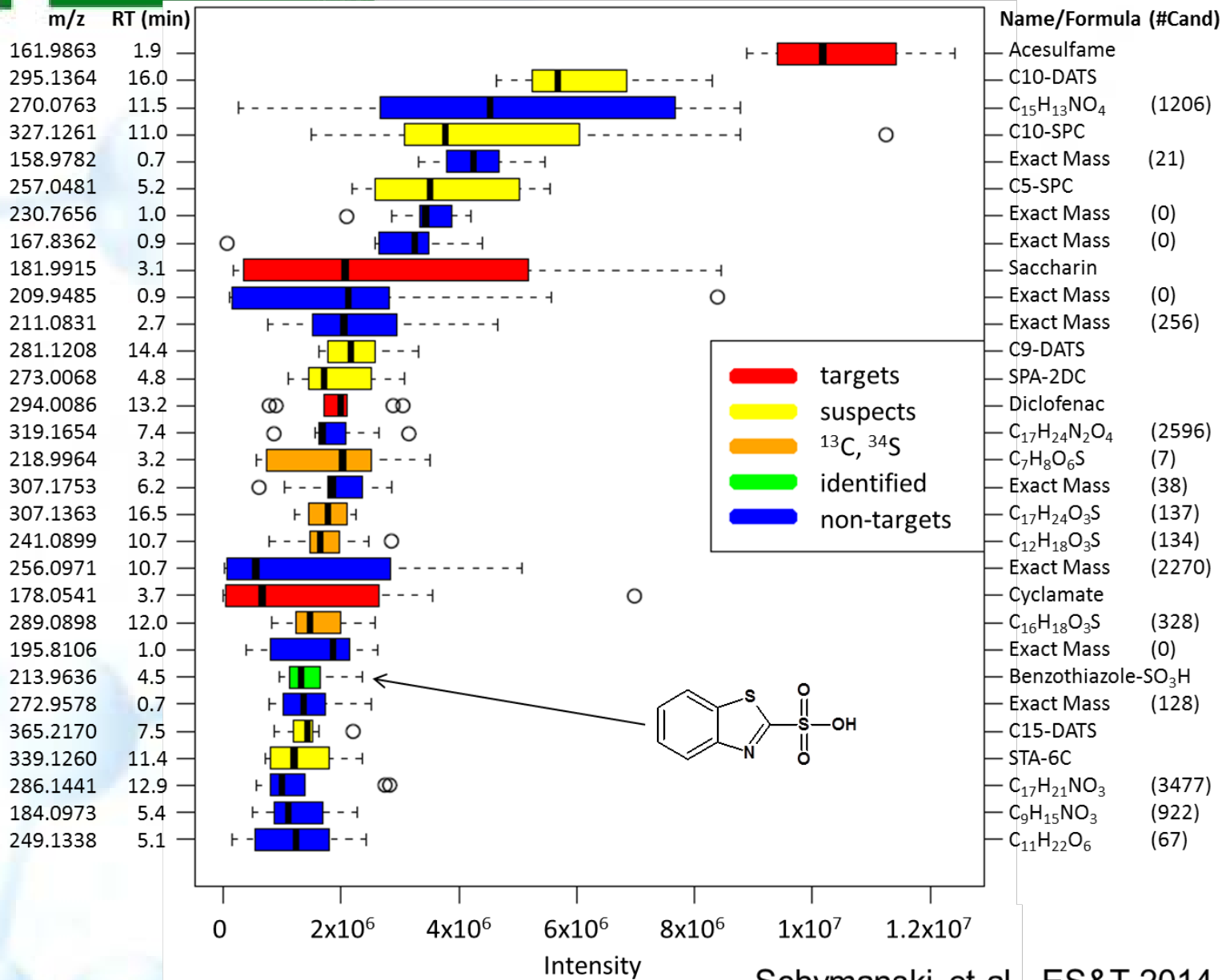
24h flow-proportional composite effluent samples
 – Feb 2010





Characterisation of wastewater effluent (10 plants)

Ranking by presence and intensity – Negative Ionisation





Aims:

- To provide screening of urban and industrial waste water streams for identification of major polluters and discharged substances
- ➔ **Prioritisation of most relevant “Bosna RBSPs” and establishment of emission limit values for major polluters**



Priority rank of the 11 pollutants based on non-target analysis

SITE	CAS No.	Compound Name	Est. conc (ug/l)	Lowest PNEC (ug/l)	Exc.
I-3 Prevent Leather	59-48-3	2H-Indol-2-one, 1,3-dihydro-	50	0.50	100
I-3 Prevent Leather	620-92-8	Phenol, 4,4'-methylenebis-	33	1.69	20
I-3 Prevent Leather	106-44-5	p-Cresol	28	1.4	20
I-3 Prevent Leather	57-11-4	Octadecanoic acid	0.03	0.0013	20
I-3 Prevent Leather	141-02-6	2-Butenedioic acid (E)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	0.14	0.0094	14
I-3 Prevent Leather	3735-92-0	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, methyl ester	0.26	0.049	5
I-3 Prevent Leather	80-05-7	Bisphenol A	0.27	0.2	1
I-3 Prevent Leather	78-51-3	Tri(butoxyethyl)phosphate	8.9	6.8	1



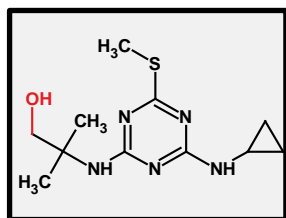
Non-target screening – categorisation and prioritisation

Identifying Small Molecules via High Resolution Mass
Spectrometry: Communicating Confidence

Example

Identification confidence

Minimum data requirements

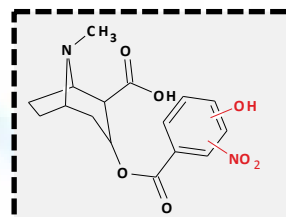


Level 1: Confirmed structure
by reference standard

MS, MS², RT, Reference Std.

Level 2: Probable structure
a) by library spectrum match
b) by diagnostic evidence

MS, MS², Library MS²
MS, MS², Exp. data



Level 3: Tentative candidate(s)
structure, substituent, class

MS, MS², Exp. data

C₆H₅N₃O₄

Level 4: Unequivocal molecular formula

MS isotope/adduct

192.0757

Level 5: Exact mass of interest

MS

Non-target screening

- **Category 1 - CONFIRMED STRUCTURE**
 - **Action:** Derive PNECs, physico-chemical properties, exposure index??; RANKING; **move top ranking substances to the NORMAN list of substances**; prioritise retrospectively using available semi-quantitative data
- **Category 2 – PROBABLE STRUCTURE**
 - **Action:** Derive PNECs, physico-chemical properties, exposure index??; RANKING; confirm structures; semi-quantify retrospectively; **move to Category 1**
 - **Problem: mix of data with estimated concentrations and no information on concentration**
 - **Use a set of internal standards, use the one with closest structural similarity**

Non-target screening

- **Category 3 – TENTATIVE CANDIDATES**

- **Action:** Derive PNECs, physico-chemical properties, exposure index??; RANKING; confirm structures; semi-quantify retrospectively; **move to Category 2/1**

- **Category 4 – UNEQUIVOCAL MOLECULAR FORMULA**

- **Action:** Ranking based on **Frequency of appearance (FoA)/ Retention time characteristic**; Improve/use state-of-the-art mass spectral elucidation tools; **move to Category 2/1**

- **Category 5 – EXACT MASS OF INTEREST/ MASS SPECTRUM (GC-MS)**

- **Action:** Ranking based on **Frequency of appearance/ Retention time characteristic**; Improve/use state-of-the-art mass spectral elucidation tools; **move to Category 2/1**
- **FoA: At how many places we see the substance**

Non-target screening

1. Samples of water/sediment/biota/soil/air **screened** with **GC-MS and/or LC-accurate mass-MS**
 2. **Provisional identification and semi-quantification** of substances present in samples
 3. Mass spectral **data stored** in NORMAN MassBank
 4. Collection of existing/derivation of **provisional PNECs** for each substance using ChemProp (QSAR)...
 5. **Prioritisation** based on occurrence, toxicity...
- **Top listed non-target substances → target monitoring**



Proposal: NORMAN network Early Warning System (NEWS)

Kevin V. Thomas

Norwegian Institute for Water Research



An opportunity to collaborate!

- A network of laboratories within NORMAN that are active in non-target analysis
- **Concept:** when one group identifies a new contaminant, MS and other I.D. criteria are sent to other members of the group
- Other members use **retrospective** techniques to check their own samples



Concept for 2015

- Invite labs to join NEWS
 - Ideally labs with active non-target projects studying env. samples and/or transformation
 - Help if they had archived data for retrospective analysis
- Workshop to establish how the network will function
 - To discuss the details of how the group will operate, what kind of samples, IPR, publication etc.
- Run a pilot activity

Conclusions

- The need to look beyond the traditional target pollutants is now generally

It is not possible to develop the necessary knowledge and methodologies solely at the national scale

- **RI/Retention prediction information, internal standards for semi-quantification**

International cooperation – NORMAN EG on prioritisation of non-target substances established; interested to join?

- **common views of the scientific community on research needs and priorities for future legislation**