

Monitoring and Risk Assessment of Selected Pesticide Congeners (PCBs) in Nile River Waters, Egypt

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DISCHARGING of higher levels of persistent organic pollutant (POPs) including PCBs to the Nile River waters poses a great environmental impact and human hazardous risk. Therefore, this study was carried out to assess the concentration levels of selected PCB congeners and evaluate their health risk at three different areas along Nile River from South to North of Egypt. Collected samples were extracted and analyzed using (GC-Ms, Agilent). The detected total average concentration levels of selected ten PCB congeners along the three sampling sites Beni-suef (S1), Greater Cairo (S2) and Banha (S3) were ranged from 3.89 to 25.5 with an average of 16.51 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 5.51 to 33.61 with an average of 20.75 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and from 6.14 to 39.55 with an average of 27.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$ at S1, S2 and S3, respectively. These concentrations were above the acceptable permissible limit set by USEPA for PCBs in drinking water (0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$), indicating an important PCB pollution problem in the Nile River water and high possibility of human adverse health effects. Therefore, counter measures and laws enforcement should be applied to minimize the risk of PCBs in the Egyptian environment.

Keywords: Water pollution, POPs, PCBs, Nile River, Risk assessment.

Introduction

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are carbon-based compounds contains other substances like pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Besides, other generated by-products resulting from different human and natural activities as dioxins. PCBs were used over fifty years in African countries for controlling and preventing agricultural pests [1]. Many studies have shown that POPs considered as one of the most dangerous contaminants released to the environment. Due to its hazardous risk, several conventions have been adopted to enhance chemical management and safety purposes for minimizing the threatening impacts of such chemicals worldwide. Stockholm Convention on May 2001, concerned on reducing the release of 12 POPs coined the 'Dirty Dozen' through the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). These pollutants are highly Persistence in all environmental compartments like air, water and soils. The major problems of such pollutants were related to their ubiquitous distribution in the environment, the eventual penetration into food chains and bio-accumulation in human bodies

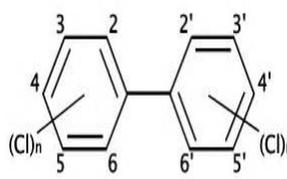
causing several health problems as hormone disruptors that can affect the function of endocrine and reproductive systems in humans and wildlife. PCB congeners represent an important sector of POPs, which are believed to be possible carcinogens are extensively used in African countries, since more than 50 years for controlling agricultural pests and disease vectors like malaria [2].

Since, Egypt is one of the most intensive pesticide using countries, Nile River as the main water source became loaded with different types of POPs especially PCBs [3]. Nile River ecosystem has a particular interest since it provides drinking water for more than 95 million of populations and considered as the main source of irrigation. PCBs are widely distributed in the Egyptian environment as they have been used in a different manufacturing process particularly in insulators and plasticizers facilities [4]. PCB congeners reach water bodies via several routs like run-off and/or atmospheric transport. PCBs have a strong bioaccumulation potentiality across the food chain and contaminated water consumption [5].

POPs assessment and monitoring in water system have been well studied all over the world [6, N7, N8]. Whereas, in Egypt there is a deficiency of the studies related to freshwater aquatic environments and Nile River organic pollutants particularly pesticides data [9, 10, N11]. So, the current study

is to assess the actual concentration levels of ten selected PCB congeners (C28, C44, C52, C70, C101, C105, C118, C138, C153 and C180) in Nile River as an important source of information showing the current state of water pollution in Egypt (Table1).

TABLE 1. Chemical structure and IUPAC names of the selected PCB congeners.

Congener Number	IUPAC Name	Chemical Structure
C28	2,4,4'-Trichlorobipheny	
C44	2,2',3,5'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	
C52	2,2',5,5'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	
C70	2,3',4',5'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	
C101	2,2',4,5,5'-Pentachlorobiphenyl	
C105	2,3,3',4,4'-Pentachlorobiphenyl	
C118	2,3',4,4',5-Pentachlorobiphenyl	
C138	2,2',3,4,4',5'-Hexachlorobiphenyl	
C153	2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexachlorobiphenyl	
C180	2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-Heptachlorobiphenyl	

Experimental

Sampling and study area

Water samples were collected using 2.5 L amber glass bottle at depth around 30 cm below water surface from three sampling points along Nile River from south to north including Greater Cairo to represent the different activities around the Nile. Samples were collected on basis of 12 samples per each site during summer season of 2015.

- (i) Beni-Suef area (S1), this site located at the south part of Nile River at a distance of 120 km from Cairo, this site characterized by receiving mixed contaminants from the industrial zone and agricultural drains.
- (ii) Greater Cairo (S2), this site very close to the

capital at Shubra Alkhema district in which many industrial facilities are found as (textile, food, glass, pipes and others.....).

- (iii) Banha (S3), it is located at the north part of Egypt in the beginning of Delta region at a distance about 100 km from Cairo characterized by large areas of agricultural lands and consequently heavily loaded agricultural drains.

Chemicals, extraction and clean up

Chemicals and reagents including solvents as dichloromethane, acetonitrile, n-hexane and ethanol were purchased from Sigma and Alliance Bio, USA and El Nasr Pharmaceutical Chemical Co, Egypt as pesticide residue (PR) grade. Other chemical and reagents were provided by the National Research

Center, Egypt.

All samples were extracted twice using liquid-liquid extraction method according to APHA [12]. Then the extracts were combined, dried and concentrated to about 1 mL in a rotary evaporator.

Clean up

Clean up and fractionation of the extracted samples were carried out with pouring about 20 g of 0.5 % activated florisil to column. The first fraction can be obtained by eluting the column with 60 mL of 30 % ethylene chloride in n-hexane. Whereas, the second fraction can be achieved by the gradient elution of dichloromethane in hexane with 35 mL of 30 % and 45 ml of 50%, respectively. Finally, concentrate each fraction via rotary evaporator until reach the volume of 2–3 mL [13].

Instrumentation

Quantitative analysis of the extracted samples was carried out using gas chromatograph with mass spectra (GC-MS, Agilent, Folsom, CA) operated in a splitless mode. The florisil column capillary of 30 m length × 0.25 mm internal diameter × 0.25 µm film thickness, Agilent). The column temperatures were set initially at 180 °C for 2 min, then raised to 220 °C for 1 min, finally raised to 280 °C for 30 min. Nitrogen gas was used as a carrier gas at flow rate of 4 mL/min. All the instrumental conditions were reported in Khaled et al. [14]. The limit of detection (LOD) of PCBs was determined by the ratio of signal to noise (S/N). The analyzed samples showed recoveries of PCB congeners ranged between 79.3 and 95.8 %.

Risk assessment

According to the risk guidelines of USEPA [15], the cancer risk assessment of PCB congeners via water consumption was calculated using equation the of:

$$\text{Cancer Risk} = \frac{C \times DI \times ED}{BW \times AT} \times CSF \times CF \quad (1)$$

where, C is the concentrations of PCBs in water sample (ng L⁻¹); DI is the daily input (L day⁻¹): 2 L day⁻¹; ED is the exposure duration (year): 30 years; BW is body weight (kg): 60 kg; AT is average life span (year): 70 years; CSF is the cancer slope factor (mg/kg/day)⁻¹: 0.07 (mg/kg/day); and CF is the conversion factor: 10⁻⁶.

Results and Discussion

PCB levels in river water

The detected PCB congeners are evaluated with and its distribution in Nile River water from the designed sampling points along three different governorates Beni-Suef (S1), Greater Cairo (S2) and Banha (S3) as shown in Table 2. PCB congener's average concentrations showed significant variations between each sampling region. In Beni-Suef region (S1) the highest detected concentration of PCB congeners was for C138 that varied from 1.12 to 8.32 µg/L with an average concentration of 5.5 µg/L followed by C44 with an average concentration of 2.34 µg/L. C44 showed the highest concentration level in Greater Cairo (S2) region that varies from 1.6 to 5.8 µg/L with an average concentration of 4.3 followed by C101 with average concentration of 2.4 µg/L. For the third region Banha (S3) C153 showed the higher concentration levels that vary from 1.6 to 7.8 µg/L with an average concentration of 5.2 µg/L followed by C44 with an average concentration of 4.9 µg/L. Among all sampling sites S3 showed the highest detected concentrations varied from 6.1 to 39.5 µg/L with an average concentration of 27.01 µg/L followed by S2 and S1 with an average concentration levels of 20.7 and 16.5 µg/L, respectively. In addition, the percentage of total average concentrations of PCB congeners (C28+ C44+ C52+ C70+ C101+ C105+ C118+ C138+ C153+ C180) at the three sampling sites (S1, S2 and S3) showed the highest percentage of 42% at S3 followed by 32% at S2 and 26% at S1 as shown in Fig. 1. These investigated high concentration levels at S3 of Banha governorate at Delta region were due to the predominance of agricultural activities that discharge huge amounts of contaminated water highly loaded with fertilizers and pesticides besides other facilities like soap production, detergents and pharmaceutical industries. These results were higher than those discussed by Megahed et al. [16] and Dahshan et al. [17]. Figure 2 shows the total average concentrations of each individual PCB congeners that followed the order of: C44 > C138 > C105 > C153 > C180 > C28 > C70 > C101 > C52 > C118. Whereas the distribution levels of PCB congeners along the three sampling points (S1, S2 and S3) can be observed in Fig. 3, which showed the highest concentration levels of PCBs were detected at S3 followed by S2 and the lowest concentrations were detected at S1. This tendency (S3 > S2 > S1) could be attributed to the

accumulative effect of contaminants in upward stream pattern from south to north of Nile River. Moreover, the semi-volatile characteristics of PCBs enabling them to travel over long distances in the atmosphere then condensed and deposited at the most cooler temperature regions like Delta region in our case.

Risk assessment

Recently, Egypt's Nile River waters receive about 2.5 million m³ per day of untreated wastewater from more than 400 factories as an estimated number of facilities discharging their effluents to Nile River [18]. Accordingly, there is an increasing probability of hazardous risk to the aquatic-ecosystems due to the intensive exposure to multi-toxicants particularly organic pollutants as POPs including PCBs. Such compounds are mostly carcinogenic and/or mutagenic pollutants.

Egypt water regulations have no specific criteria for the maximum allowed concentration limits of PCBs. Whereas; USEPA [19] set a permissible limit value for PCBs in drinking water to be 0.5 µg L⁻¹. So, the investigated average concentrations levels of the selected PCB congeners at the three sampling sites along

Nile River were all above the designed values as shown in Table (2).

Moreover, cancer risk (CR) assessment of PCBs was calculated at the three selected regions (S1, S2, and S3) along the Nile River according to the following equation:

$$\text{Cancer Risk} = \frac{C \times DI \times ED}{BW \times AT} \times CSF \times CF$$

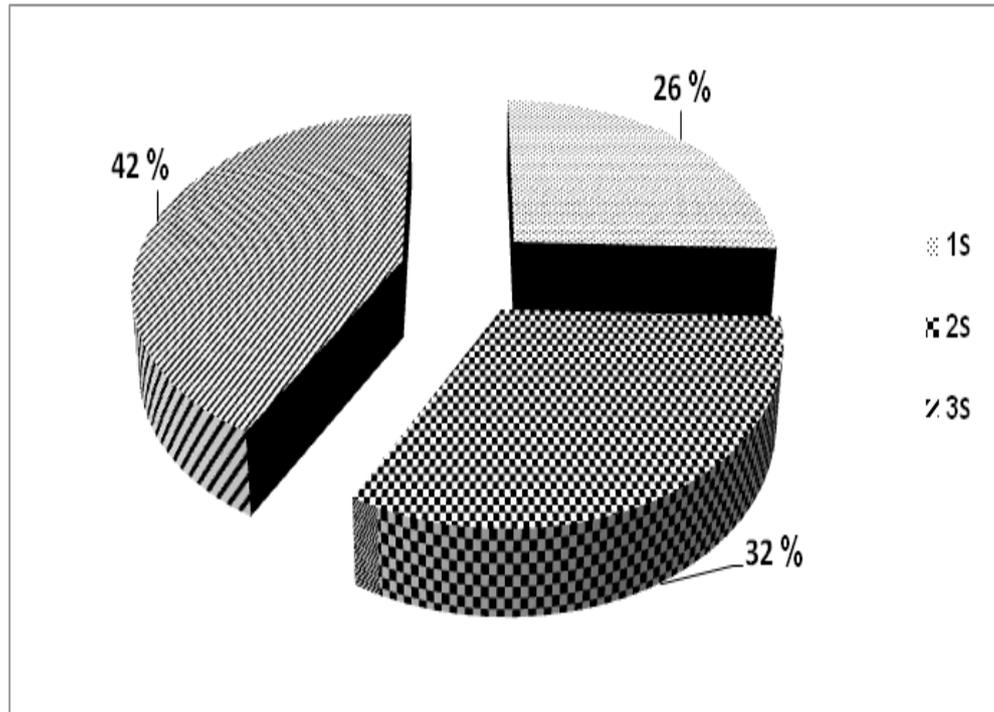
The calculated values of CR for the three sampling sites (S1, S2 and S3) were 0.016×10^{-3} , 0.020×10^{-3} , and 0.027×10^{-3} , respectively. Since, the cancer risk permissible levels of PCBs contaminants in the aquatic environment were in (10^{-4} – 10^{-6}) [20]. All the mentioned results indicated that Nile River water is not safe enough and may pose a health risk to both human and aquatic environment.

Conclusion

The detected concentration levels and distribution pattern of PCB congeners along Nile River water indicated serious environmental impacts and human health risk effects as well. The spatial tendency of PCB congeners that follow (S3>S2>S1) referred to the accumulative effect of contaminants in upward stream pattern

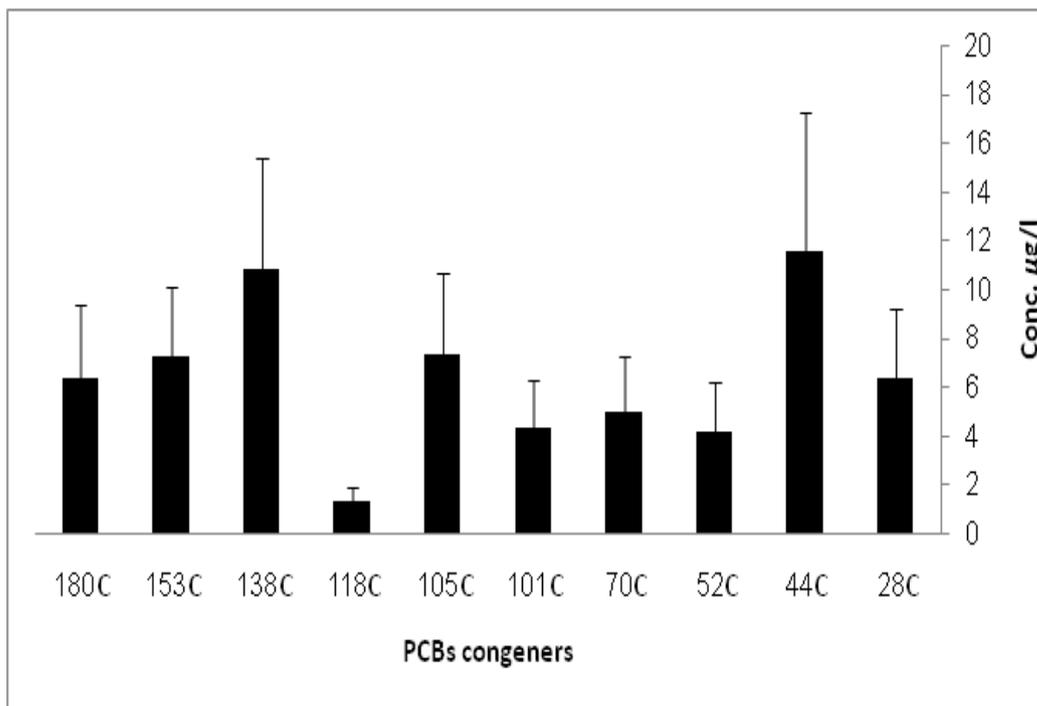
TABLE 2. Concentration values (µg/L) of selected PCB congeners at different sites along Nile River, Egypt.

PCB Congener (µg/l)	S 1				S 2				S 3			
	min	Max	ave	std	min	max	ave	std	min	max	ave	std
C28	0.12	2.13	1.36	0.45	0	2.74	2.11	0.96	0.19	3.15	2.86	1.13
C44	1.21	2.87	2.34	0.87	1.64	5.89	4.31	2.1	1.52	6.23	4.91	2.19
C52	0	1.48	1.12	0.48	0.28	2.13	1.67	0.41	0.18	2.05	1.34	0.53
C70	0.16	1.72	1.32	0.43	0.41	2.25	1.54	0.77	0.56	3.34	2.1	0.96
C101	0.22	1.79	0.97	0.32	0.68	3.98	2.42	1.08	0	2.32	0.88	0.29
C105	0.53	2.84	1.63	0.78	0.49	3.55	1.81	0.84	0.88	5.7	3.9	1.51
C118	0	0.67	0.28	0.13	0.17	1.89	0.9	0.36	0	0.32	0.15	0.05
C138	1.12	8.32	5.5	2.21	0.74	4.36	2.38	1.11	0.56	4.63	2.9	1.26
C153	0	1.57	0.69	0.26	0.39	2.32	1.31	0.55	1.64	7.89	5.2	2.4
C180	0.53	2.12	1.3	0.34	0.71	4.52	2.3	1.1	0.61	3.92	2.77	0.84
Total	3.89	25.51	16.51	6.27	5.51	33.63	20.75	9.28	6.14	39.55	27.01	12.6



Total PCBs (= C28+ C44+ C52+ C70+ C101+ C105+ C118+ C138+ C153+ C180).

Fig. 1. Percentage of total average concentrations of PCB congeners along at the sampling sites along Nile River.



Each column and vertical bar represents mean values and SD, respectively

Fig.2.Total average concentration values of individual selected PCB congeners along at the sampling sites along Nile River.

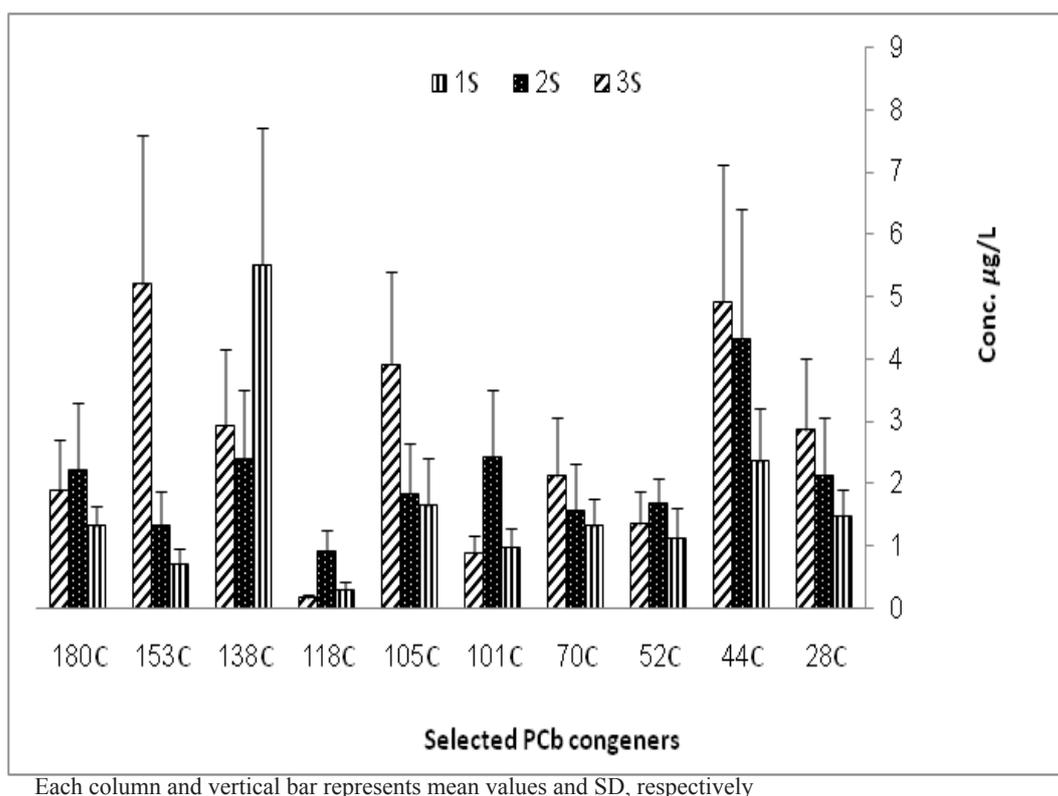


Fig.3. Distribution of average concentration values of the selected PCB congeners along at the sampling sites along Nile River.

from south to north of Nile River. S3 showed the higher concentration levels of PCBs congeners followed by S2 and the lowest concentrations were detected at S1. The individual PCBs concentrations showed that C138 recorded the highest level at S1, C44 was the highest at S2 and C153 showed the highest concentration at S3. All the recorded results of PCBs concentration levels were all above the permissible limits of drinking water indicated that Nile River water is not safe enough and may pose a health risk to human and aquatic environment. Therefore applying the counter measures for PCBs contamination and environmental laws enforcement are highly recommended to minimize the bad environmental impacts on biota and populations as well.

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(Received 20/10/2017;
accepted 19 /11/ 2017)

رصد وتقييم المخاطر الناجمة عن وجود بعض من متجانسات المبيدات الحشرية المختارة في مياه نهر النيل، مصر

حسام نصار

قسم علوم البيئة والتنمية الصناعية - كلية الدراسات العليا للعلوم المتقدمة - جامعة بني سويف - مصر.

ان تصريف تركيزات عاليه من الملوثات العضوية المقاومة بما في ذلك مركبات ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور إلى مياه نهر النيل قد تؤدي الي العديد من التأثيرات السلبية الخطره سواء علي البيئه او علي صحة الانسان. لذلك قمنا بعمل هذه الدراسة لتعيين مستويات تركيز بعض المتجانسات من ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور وتقييم مخاطرها الصحية في ثلاث مناطق مختلفة على طول نهر النيل من الجنوب إلى الشمال. تم تجميع العينات من ثلاثة محافظات متمثلة في بني سويف (جنوب القاهرة)، القاهرة الكبرى (S2) وبناها (S3) (شمال القاهرة). كما تم تحليل العينات المجمع باستخدام جهاز كروماتوجرافي (GC-MS, Agilent) وقد تراوحت متوسطات التركيزات في المناطق الثلاثة من 3,89 إلى 25,5 بمتوسط 16,51 ميكروغرام / لتر، 5,51 إلى 33,61 بمتوسط 20,75 ميكروغرام / لتر ومن 6,14 إلى 27,01 ميكروغرام / لتر ومن 6,14 إلى 27,01 ميكروغرام / لتر في S1 و S2 و S3 على التوالي. وجدير بالذكر ان هذه التركيزات تمثل أعلى من الحد المسموح به من وكالة حماية البيئة الأمريكية لمركبات ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور في مياه الشرب (0,5 ميكروغرام / لتر)، مما ينذر بوجود مشكلة خطيرة لتلوث مياه نهر النيل بمركبات ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور مما قد يترتب عليه العديد من الآثار البيئية و الصحية الضارة على الإنسان. ولذلك، فأنتنا في هذه الدراسة نوصي بضرورة تطبيق وتفعيل التدابير الخاصة بمكافحة وإنفاذ القوانين للحد من مخاطر التلوث بمركبات ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور في البيئة المصرية.