

Occurrence and distribution of contaminants of emerging concern along the Ergene River during dry seasons

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The 2nd Water JPI Conference
**Emerging pollutants in
freshwater ecosystems**
6–7th of June, 2018 | Helsinki, Finland

Water
JPI

ACADEMY OF FINLAND

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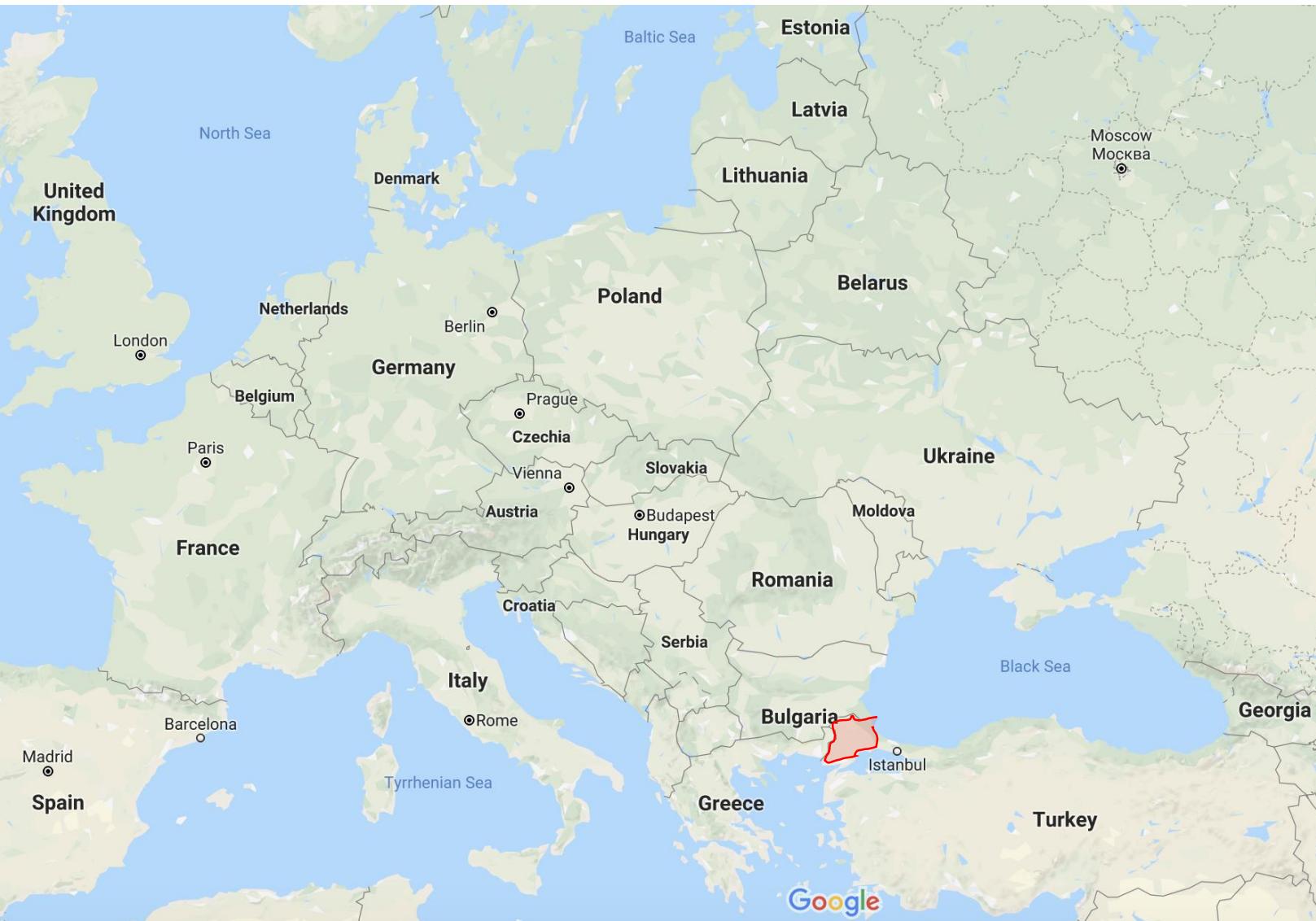
Department of
Environmental
Engineering



Institute of
Environmental
Sciences

Study Area

Ergene Watershed



NorthWestern Turkey
SouthEastern Europe

12,438 km²

2M People

Study Area

Ergene River

289 km long river

Northeast → Sourthwest

Meets **Maritsa River** → **Aegean Sea**

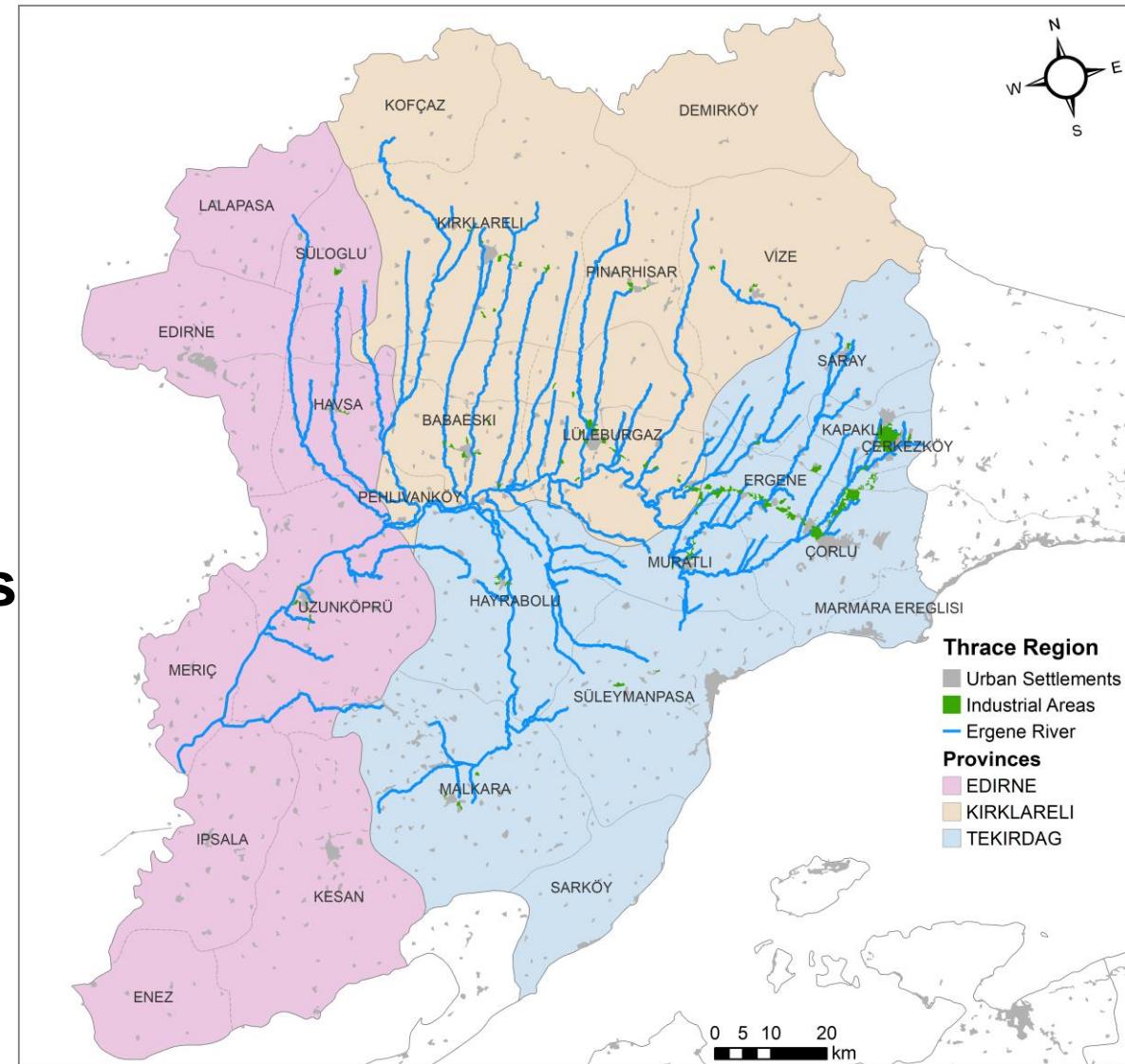
INDUSTRY

URBAN SETTLEMENT

AGRICULTURE

NOVEMBER (Dry) : 0.25 → 12.1 m³/s

FEBRUARY (Wet) : 3.55 → 254 m³/s



Most
polluted
river in
Turkey

Problem

Pollution

Point sources

Textile
Metal
Food
Dye
Leather
Pharma

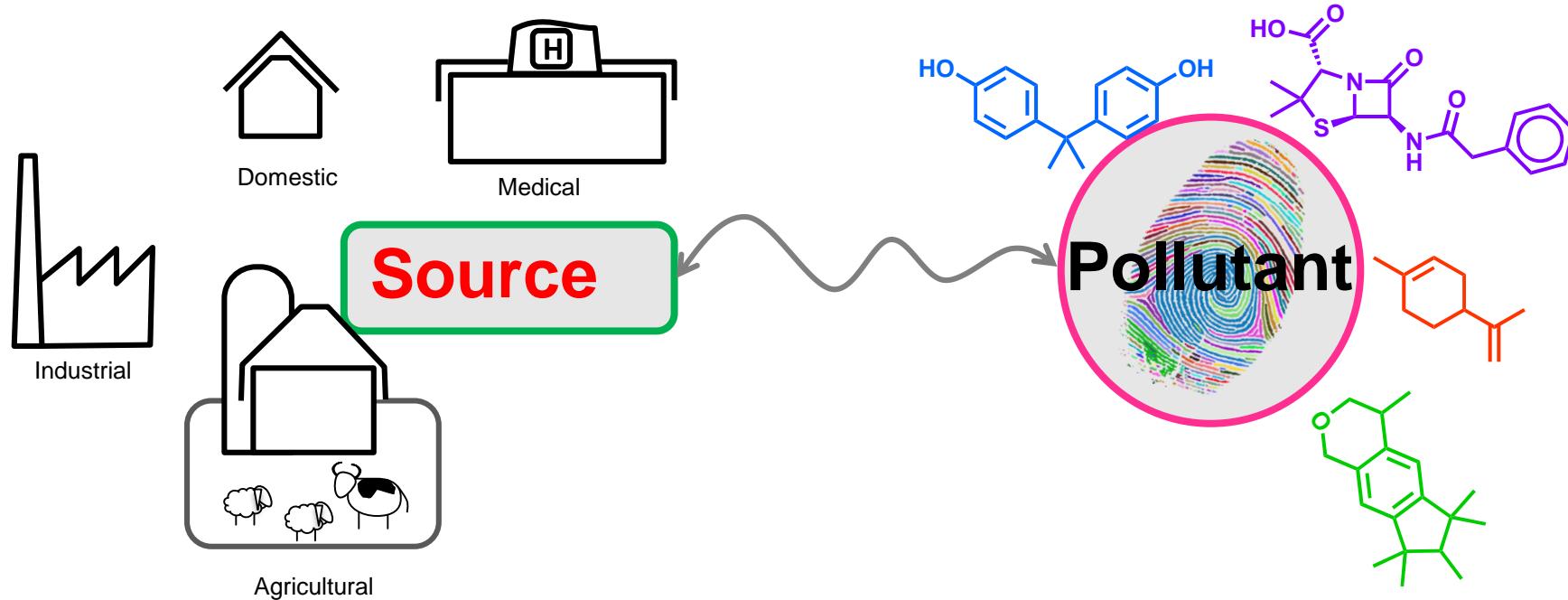
- **Industrial:** Dominant sector, **1303 industrial facilities** (17 OIZs+ 389 singular). Metals and organic micropollutants
- **Domestic:** **only 2%** of the cities and villages have WWTP

Non-point sources

- **Runoff** from agricultural farms, Source of **pesticides (1,560,825 kg sold pesticides in 2016)**
- **Runoff** from animal farms, source of **antibiotics**
- **Runoff** from solid waste disposal sites

Wheat, corn,
sunflower,
canola, barely,
rice, vegetables
etc.

Objective



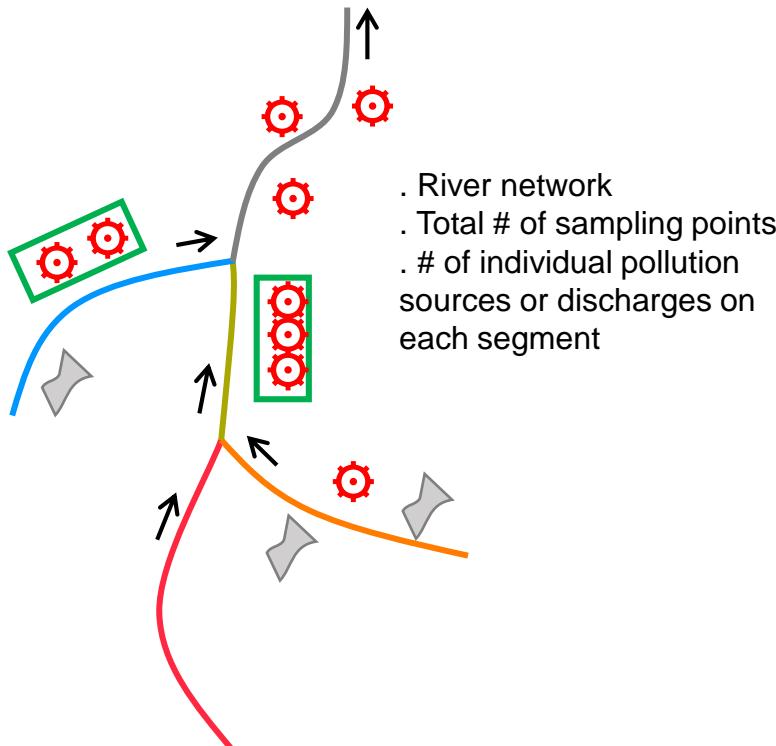
Identify pollution source zone (PSZs) and pollutant relationship
Pollutant Fingerprint

Evaluate **Pollutant Transport** from source thru the river

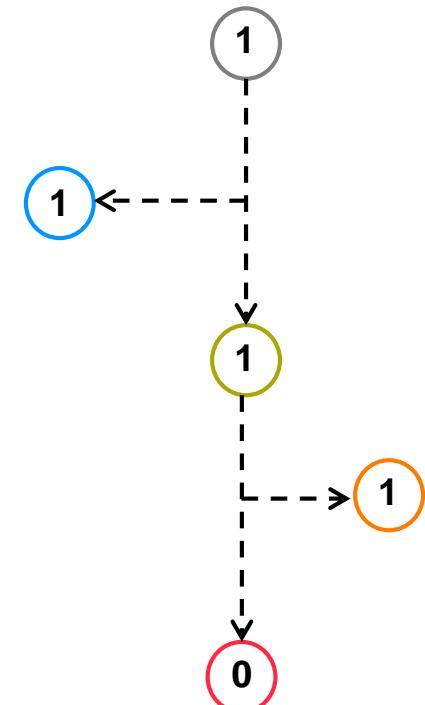
Calculate **Pollutant Loads** from PSZs

Sampling

Input

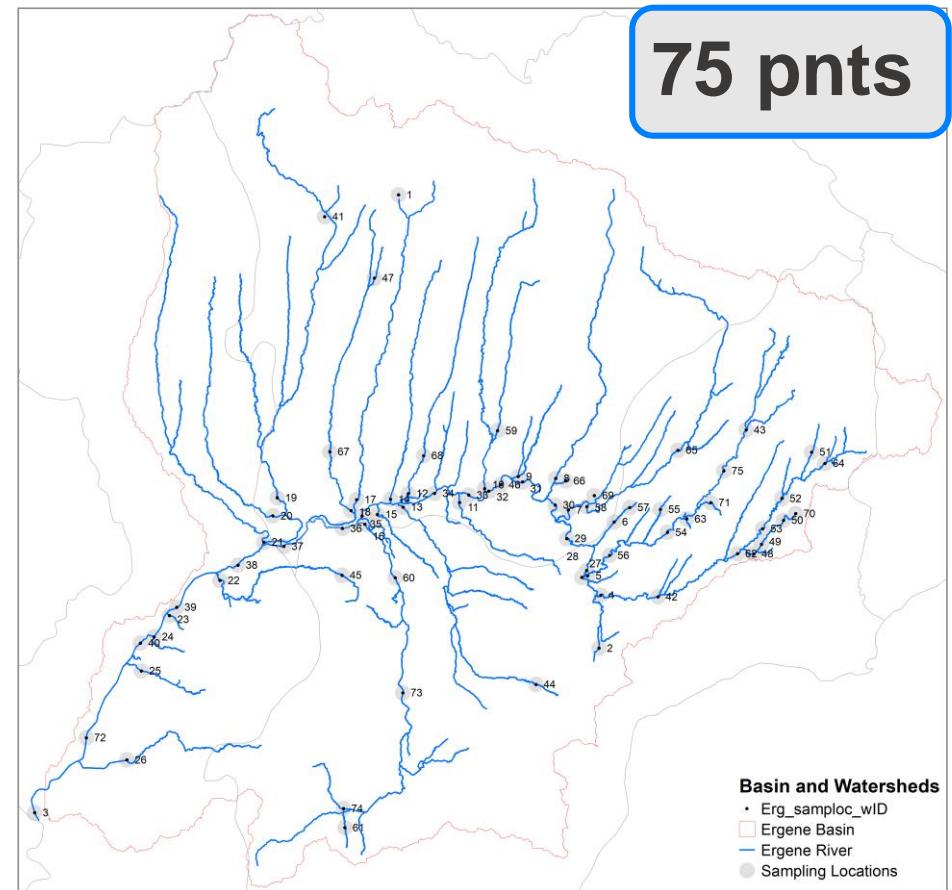


Model Framework



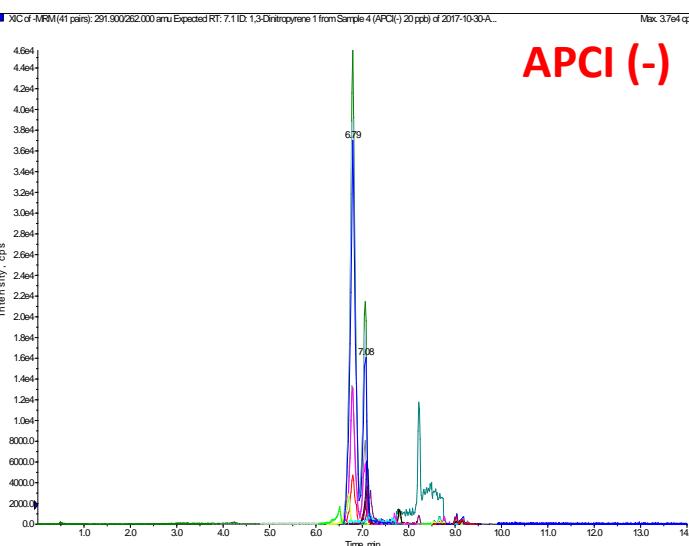
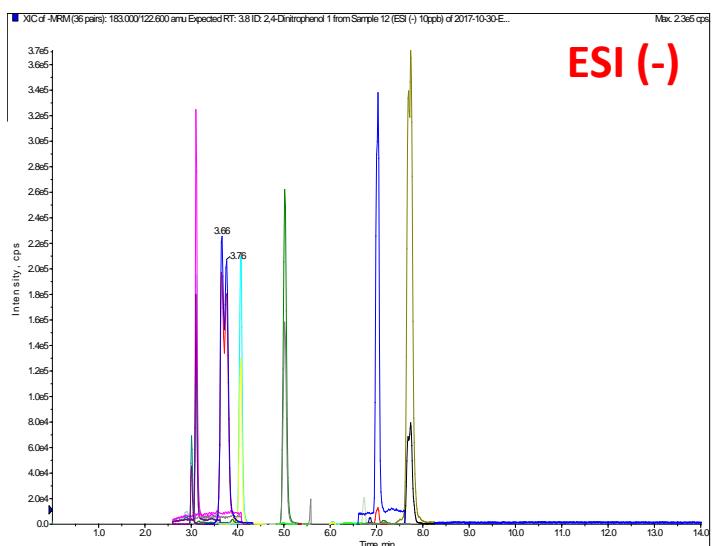
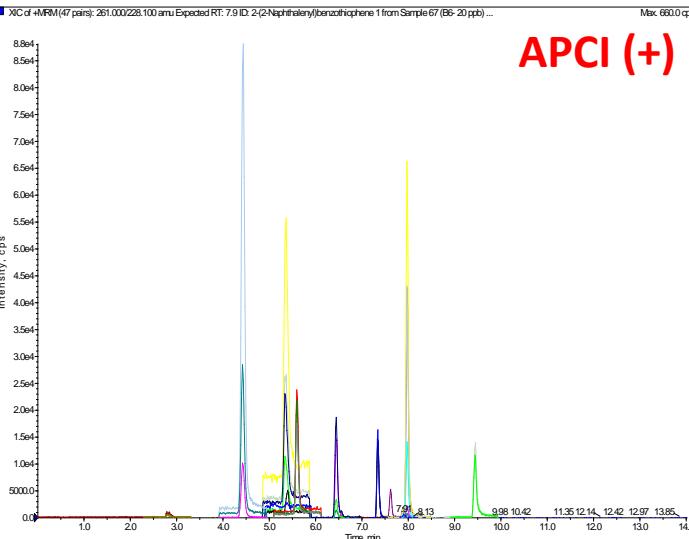
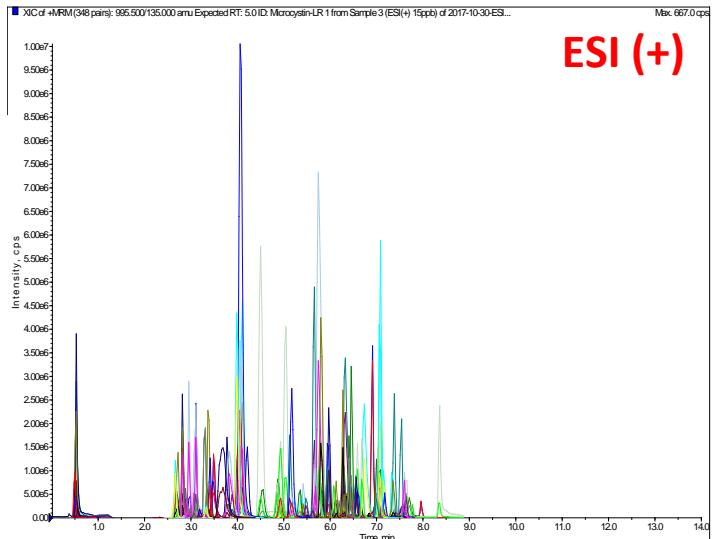
○ Binary tree node corresponding to a river segment

Objective function: pollution sources, profile for pollutant transport modeling

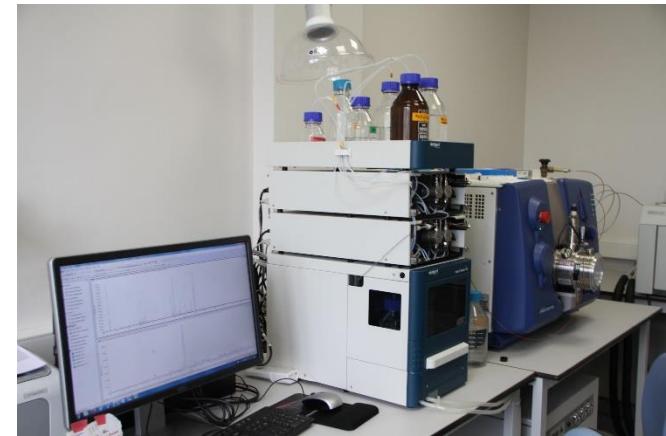


Micropollutant Analysis

ESI and APCI ionization



AB SCIEX Qtrap 4500



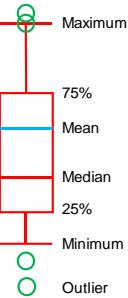
240 Micropollutants

Emerging pollutants
(CEC List of Norman Network)

Priority pollutants
(EU Water Framework Directive)

Micropollutants in Ergene River

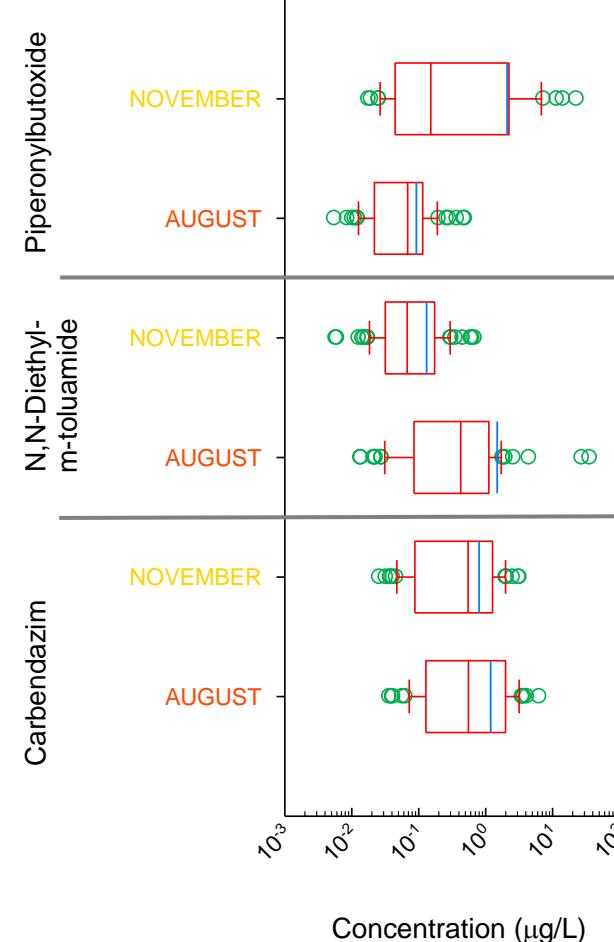
August and November 2017



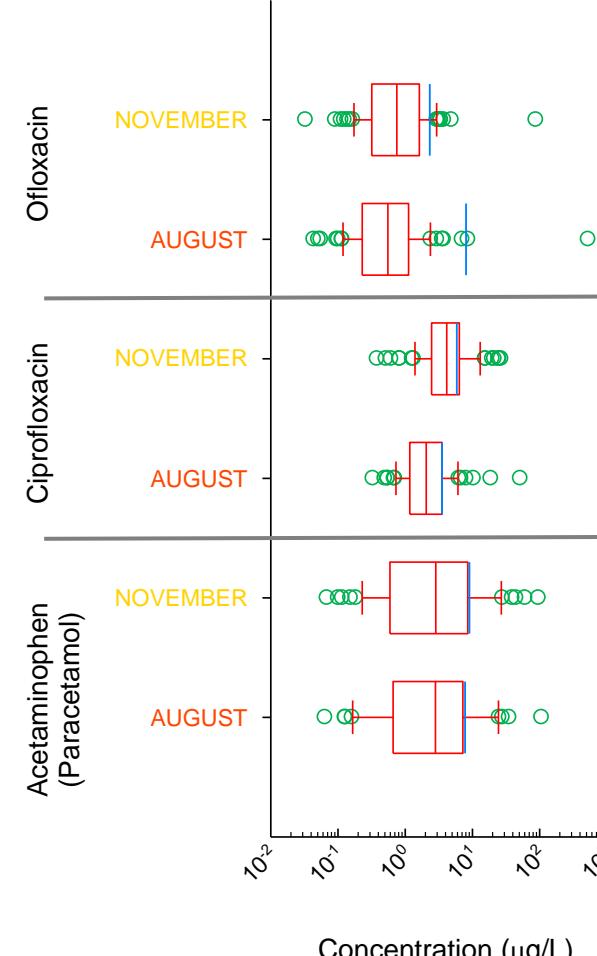
Pollutants	August	November
Organic pollutants		
Pharmaceuticals	16	16
Agricultural (pesticides)	54	57
Flame retardants	4	5
Fragrances	10	12
Manufacturing of other chemicals (dyes, paints, rubber, pesticides, etc.)	11	10
Surfactants	5	5
Combustion byproducts	12	12
Sunscreening agents	5	4
Other chemicals	14	14
Total organic pollutants	131	135
Inorganic pollutants		
Heavy metals	16	16
Total	147	151

Most frequent detected micropollutants

Agricultural Chemicals

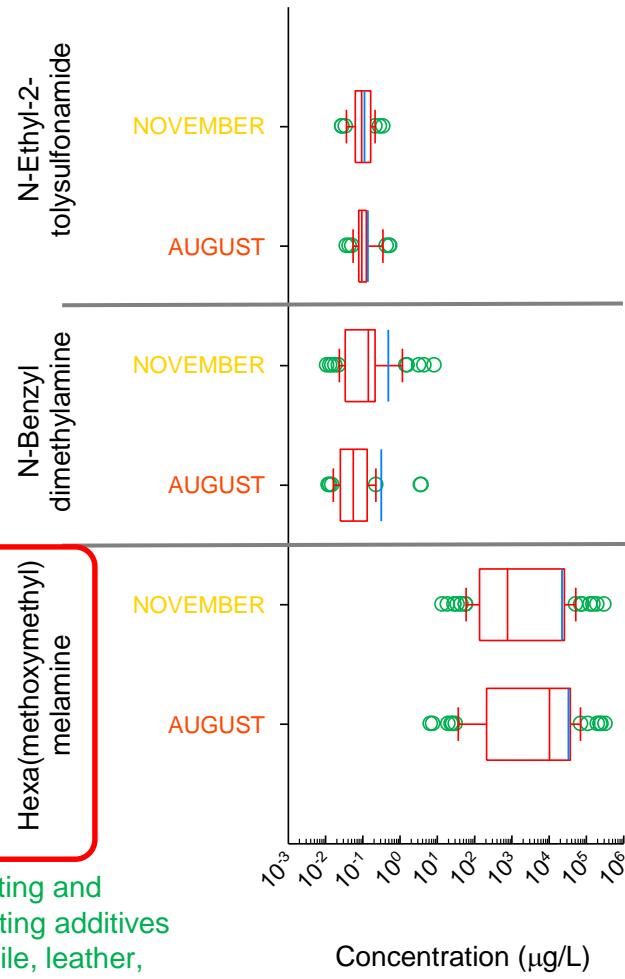


Pharmaceuticals

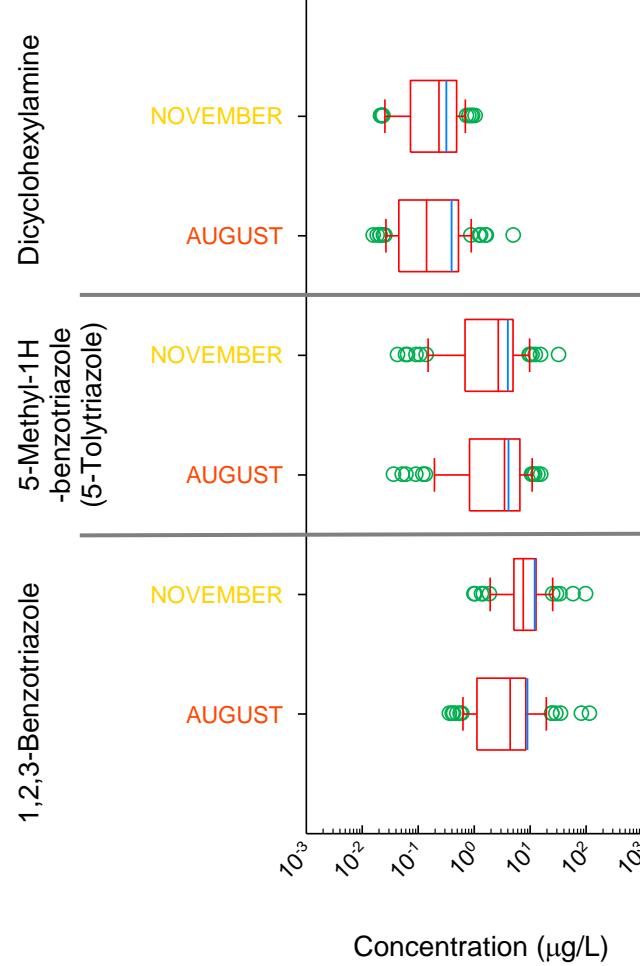


Micropollutants in Ergene River

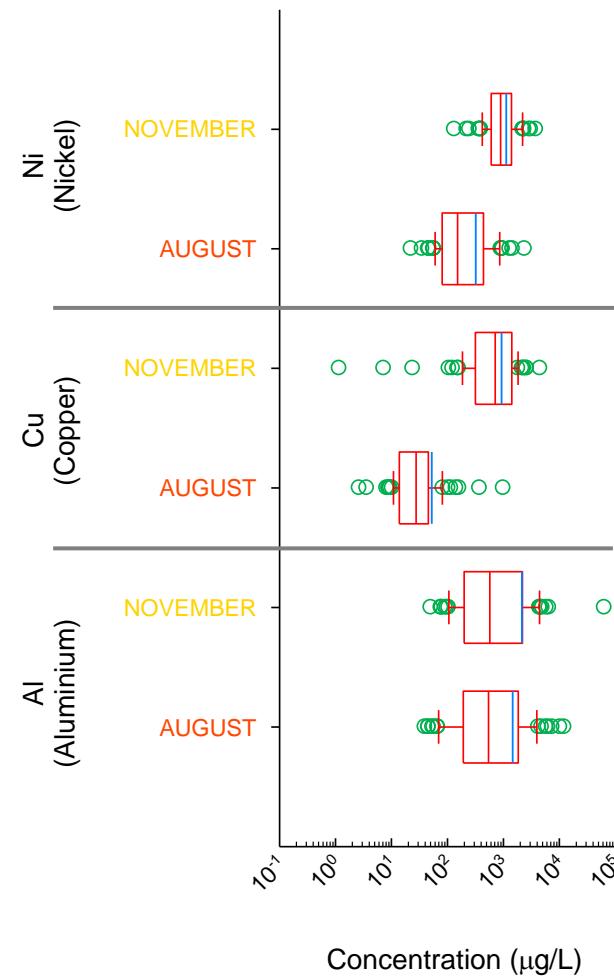
Manufacturing of Chemicals



Corrosion Inhibitors

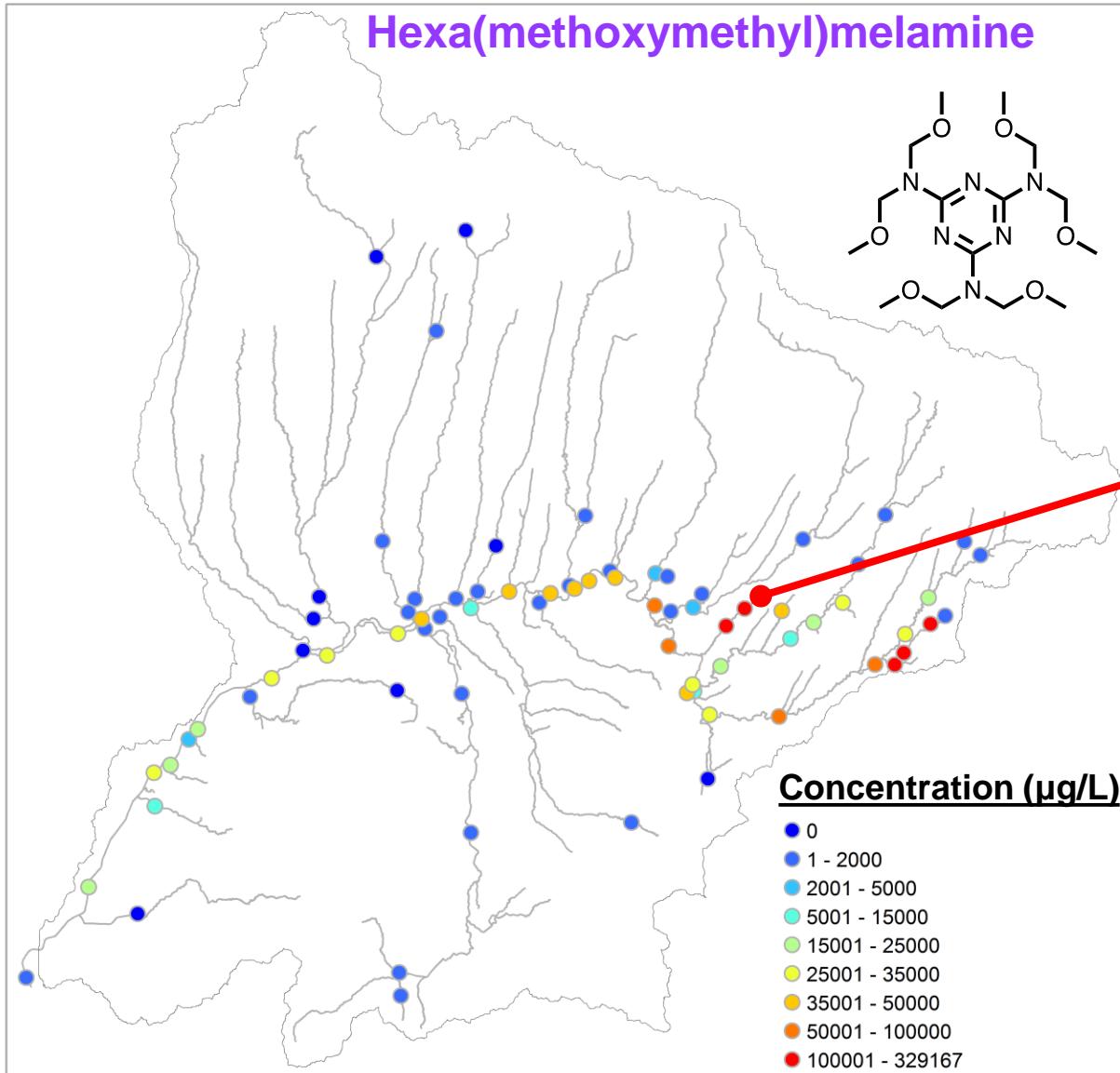


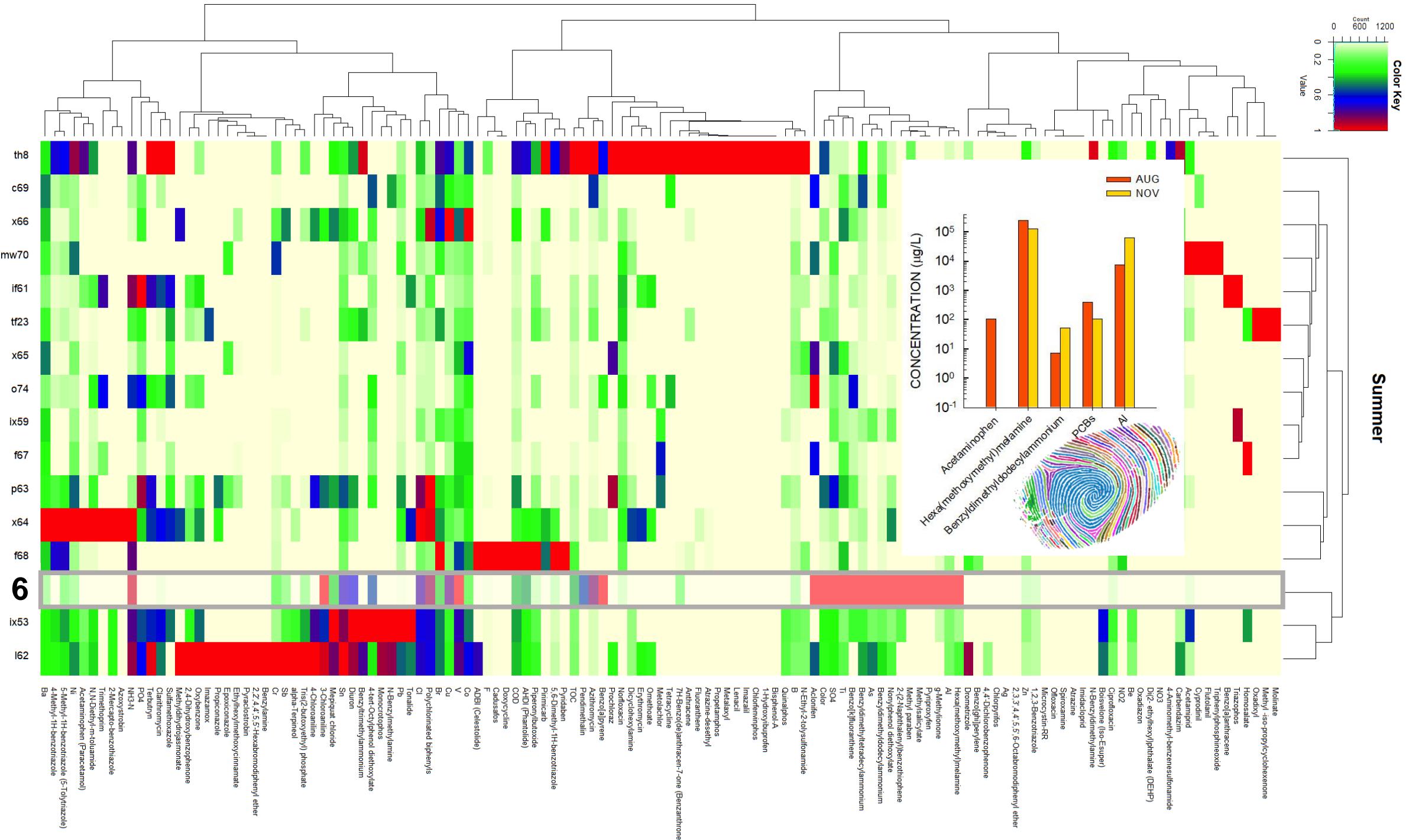
Heavy Metals



Micropollutants in Ergene River

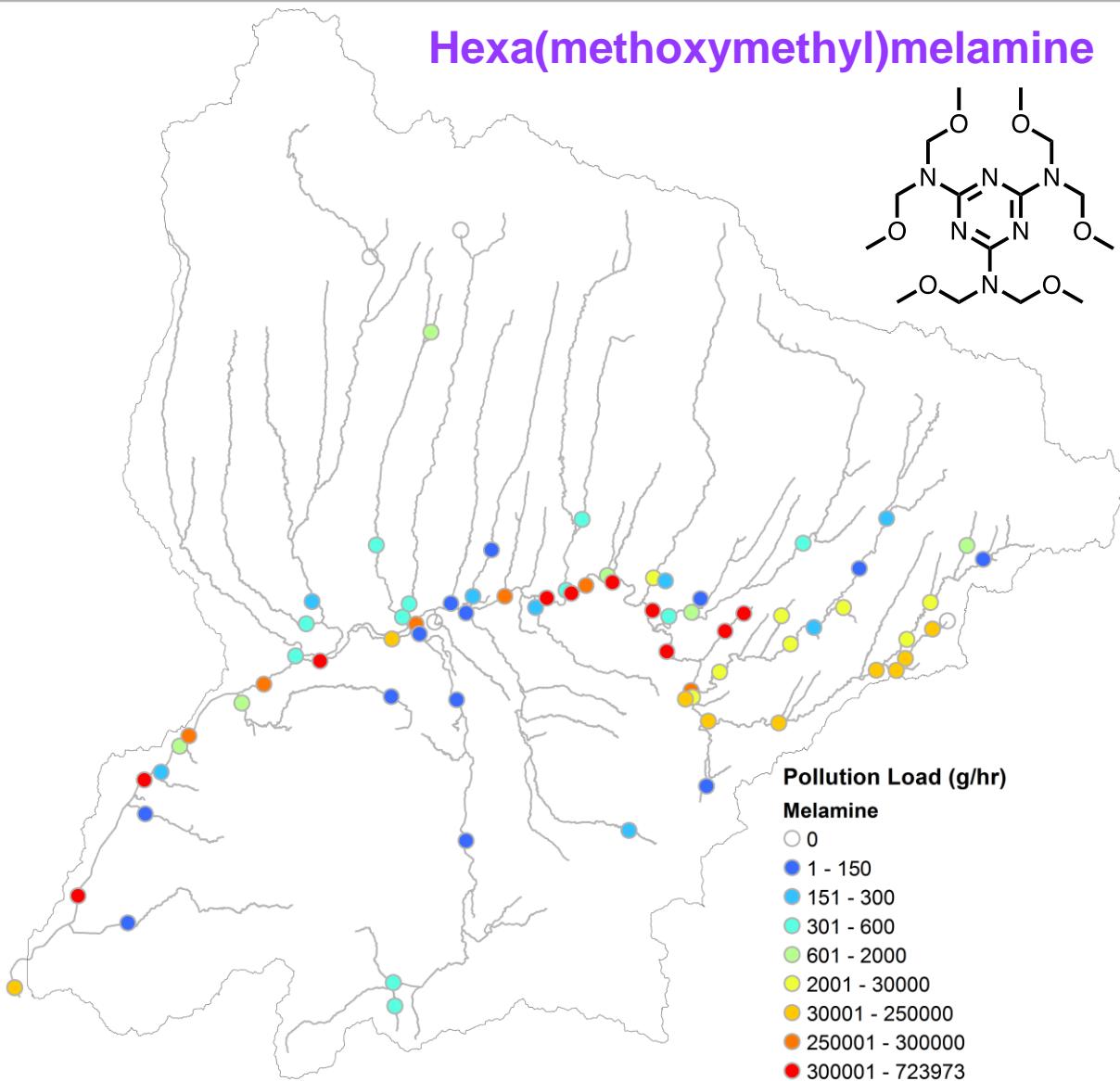
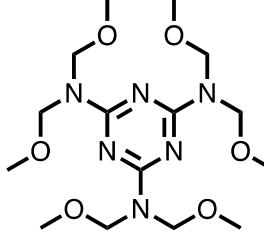
Industrial Zone



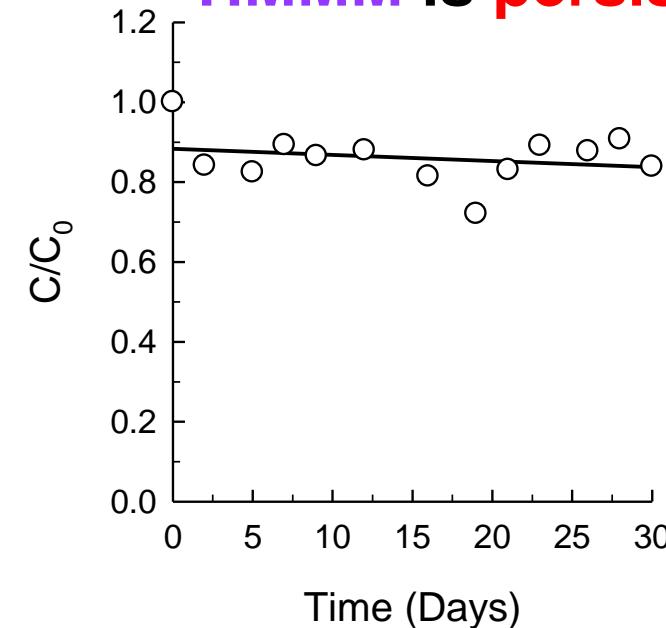


Concentration vs. Load

Hexa(methoxymethyl)melamine



HMMM is persistent!



LOAD sustains thru the river

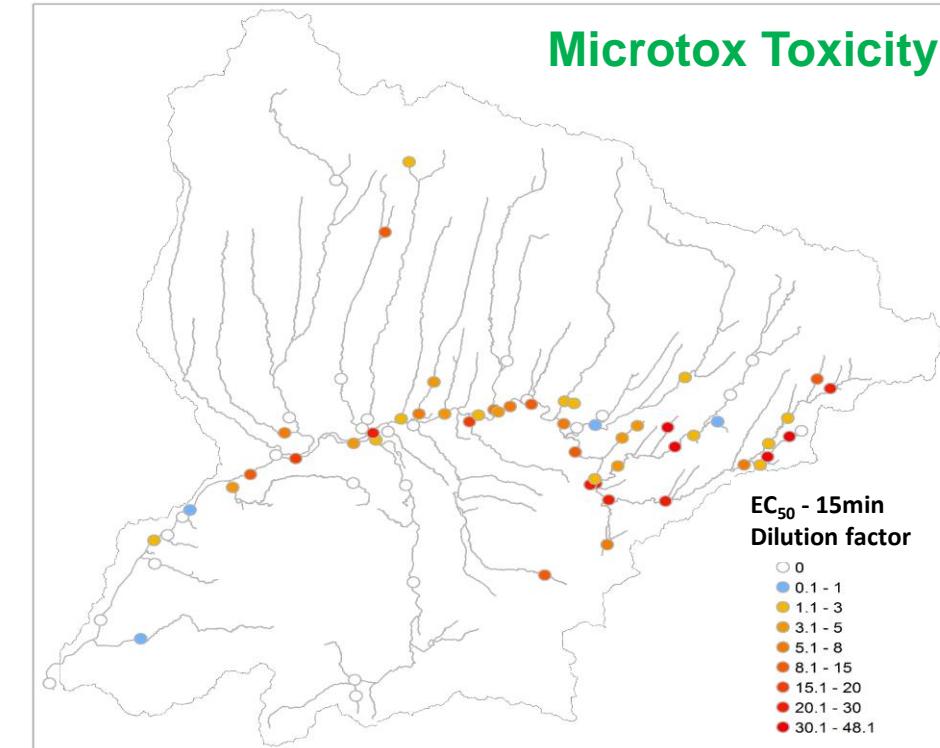
HMMM may be used to detect discharges and pollutant loads from a particular pollution zone

Future Research

Identify **signature persistent pollutants** to track discharges from pollution sources

Couple micropollutant **measurements and toxicity** to set PNECs OR **PNEdf**: Predicted No-Effect Dilution Factor

Based on PNEdf's identify risk zones and set **Maximum Daily Pollutant Loads (MDPLs)**



Integrated Watershed Management System GIS

Measurements → Transport Model → PNEdf → MDPLs → Regulations

THANK YOU

Acknowledgement

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