Pharmaceuticals & Personal Care Products: How RMP Science Informs Policy



Meg Sedlak & Rebecca Sutton, San Francisco Estuary Institute December 2, 2016

Regional Monitoring Program for Water Quality in SF Bay



Collect data, communicate information about water quality to support management decisions



IS THE BAY SAFE FOR FISHING?



IS THE BAY SAFE FOR SWIMMING?



Status and Trends Monitoring

Every 2 Years

WATER

Every 3 Years

Every 4 Years

SEDIMENT

Every 5 Years SPORT FISH



BIRD EGGS





BIVALVES



PARAMETERS Hg, Cu, Se, PCBs, PAHs, PBDEs, PFASs, pesticides, dioxin, Toxicity



Chemicals of Emerging Concern (CECs)



RMP CEC Strategy: Three Elements





2 Sharing expertise,2 learning from others

Non-targeted monitoring
 (bioassays, broadscans)





Final Wastewater Effluent Concentrations (ng/L)

 Wastewater Treatment Plants
 Fipronil
 Fipronil degradates
 Imidacloprid



- Fipronil
 - 11 ng/L (USEPA Aquatic life benchmark)
- Imidacloprid
 - 4.8 ng/L (PNEC)

Sadaria, A et al. In press. Passage of fiproles and imidacloprid from urban pest control uses through wastewater treatment plants in northern California





Figure 2. Percentage of prescription drugs used in the past month, by age: United States, 2007-2008



¹Estimate is unstable; the relative standard error is greater than 30%.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Top US Prescriptions by Class (2010)



Source: IMS Health, National Prescription Audit, December 2010

in millions \$\$

Pharmaceuticals

Sources to Bay:

- Disposal of unused medicines
 Policy Solution:
- Human excretion





Pharmaceuticals

Bay monitoring: 2006 & 2010

• 44 drugs or drug breakdown products were found in water, sediment, mussels



Examples of Pharmaceuticals

Compound	Influent (ng/L)	Effluent (ng/L)	Bay (ng/L)	Sediment (ng/g)	Mussel (ng/g)	Toxicity
Acetaminophen	60,000	<500	<300		4	9,200 ng/L (PNEC)
Gemfibrozil	1000	30	10			900 ng/L (PNEC)
	Compound Acetaminophen Gemfibrozil	CompoundInfluent (ng/L)Acetaminophen60,000Gemfibrozil1000I1000	CompoundInfluent (ng/L)Effluent (ng/L)Acetaminophen60,000<500	CompoundInfluent (ng/L)Effluent (ng/L)Bay (ng/L)Acetaminophen60,000<500	CompoundInfluent (ng/L)Effluent (ng/L)Bay (ng/L)Sediment 	CompoundInfluent (ng/L)Effluent (ng/L)Bay (ng/L)Sediment (ng/g)Mussel (ng/g)Acetaminophen60,000<500

Examples of Pharmaceuticals

Year	Compound	Influent (ng/L)	Effluent (ng/L)	Bay (ng/L)	Sediment (ng/g)	Mussel (ng/g)	Toxicity
2006	Acetaminophen	60,000	<500	<300		4	9,200 ng/L (PNEC)
2006	Gemfibrozil	1000	30	10			900 ng/L (PNEC)
2010	Valsartan			92	NA	NA	85 mg/L (NOEC)

Examples of Pharmaceuticals

Y	ear	Compound	Influent (ng/L)	Effluent (ng/L)	Bay (ng/L)	Sediment (ng/g)	Mussel (ng/g)	Toxicity
	2006	Acetaminophen	60,000	<500	<300		4	9,200 ng/L (PNEC)
	2006	Gemfibrozil	1000	30	10			900 ng/L (PNEC)
	2010	Valsartan			92	NA	NA	85 mg/L (NOEC)
	2010	Triclocarban			ND	33	2	1,900 ng/L (PNEC)
	2006	Sulfamethoxazole	1000	70	200			118 ng/L (PNEC)
	2010	Sulfamethoxazole			66.7	0.7	ND	
	2010	Erythromycin	200	200	12.1	3.4	0.1	22 ng/L (PNEC)



Pharmaceuticals

Bay monitoring: 2006 & 2010

- 44 drugs or drug breakdown products were found in water, sediment, mussels
- Nearly all **below toxicity thresholds**

Exceptions:

- Sulfamethoxazole
- Erythromycin





Pharmaceuticals: Still on our radar screen

- RX change populations grow
- Analytical capabilities improve
- Better toxicological information
- 2016 BACWA WWTP study









Evidence of Concern

2011 REVIEW Kerrigan et al. 2015



Not detected < 60 ng/L

Up to 68 ng/L n=2

2012 Toxicity threshold (PNEC) - 115 ng/L



Up to 40 ng/g dw



Up to 6 ng/g dw n=10



FDA bans triclosan & triclocarban in handsoaps

- No more effective than plain soap and water
- Concerns over antibacterial resistance and hormonal effects

Review labels before purchasing?

• Ban covers only hand soap

Microplastics







Methods

- Surface water
 - -9 sites in SF Bay
 - -Manta trawls
- Wastewater
 - –8 Bay Area WWTP–Final effluent



Microplastic Pollution



Abundance (particles/km²) The pilot study SOUTH BAY suggested that San 1,000,000 Francisco Bay has more microplastic pollution than other major water bodies in the US. **CENTRAL BAY** 310.000 155,000 110,000 84,000 41,000 110,000 5,000 3,000 SAN FRANCISCO BAY **CHESAPEAKE BAY GREAT LAKES**

Microplastic Particle Abundance



Microplastic Pollution Pathway: Wastewater













Source Control



OCTOBER 2015:

Governor Brown Signs AB 888, the **Microbead Ban Bill**

- Effective 2020
- Strictest among state bans

DECEMBER 2015:

Federal Microbead-Free Waters Act signed into law

- Microbeads in rinse-off products only
- No "biodegradable" plastic exemption
- Bans production July 2017, sale July 2018
- Preempts state bans



Future Work (2017-2019): Monitoring in Bay and out Golden Gate

Pollution Pathways



Wastewater



Stormwater







Bay Monitoring



Questions?



More information at <u>www.sfei.org</u> or e-mail me meg@sfei.org