

2021: policy study diffuse soil contamination

- 1. Inventory all existing data:
 - possible sources / substances of diffuse contamination
 - available measurement data
 - supporting data (e.g. emission data, cartographic data)
- 2. Estimate the potential impact
- 3. Overview of European policies
- 4. Proposal for a policy in Flanders, including a prioritization
- → Need to gain more insight in sources and substances causing diffuse soil pollution such as transport (roadtraffic, railways,..)





Exporatory measurement campaign

- Roads and railways
- → focus presentation on roads

Literature review & research question fine-tuning

What do we know?
What do we want to learn?

Design of sampling and analysis plan

 How, where and what are we going to measure?

Results

Interpretation and conclusions





Literature review

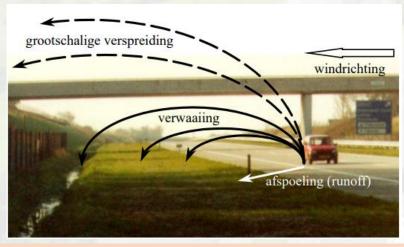
Relevant Substances

- Heavy metals
- PAH
- phenols
- TPH
- Pesticides
- PCB
- Dioxines
- PFAS
- Asbestos
- Cyanide
- Chlorides
- Microplastics and rubber

- Flame retardants
- Tyre additives
- Thiazoles
- triazoles
- Diphenylguanidine (DPG)
- Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)
- p-pheynlenediamane (PPD's)
- Imidazoles
- Phatalates
- Bisfenol A
- ...
- ...

Pathways to soil

- Run off
- Aerial dispersion
- Atmospheric deposition
- Roadside incidents
- Direct application to soil (e.g. pesticides, de-icing salts, accidents, littering)



Properties of the road and environment

- Age of the road
- Materials used
- Traffic volume, traffic congestion
- braking/acceleration events
- Presence of sewer system, infiltration ditches...
- Position of the road (higher/lower) to the surrounding landscape
- Activities near the road
- Origin of the soil used in the roadside verges
- •

CIW, 2002

many variables to consider

Focus: are emerging contaminants associated with roads and tyres present in the soil along highways in Flanders?

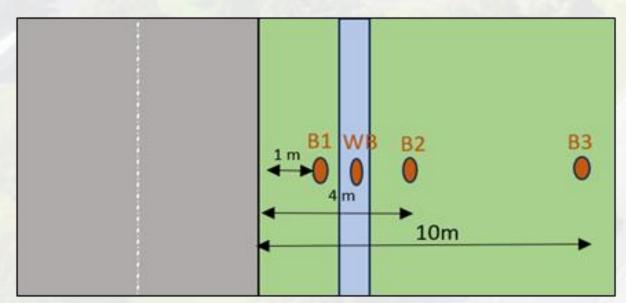




Sampling plan

- Highways with heavy traffic (high volume and congestion)
- Avoid other known contamination sources (industrial area's, landfills,..)
- Top 10 cm & 10-30 cm-bgl of soil sampled

AIM: select locations most likely to detect highway related emerging contaminants









Analysis plan

Phased approach based on

- analytical possibilities
- available resources

Quantitative results

Target analysis

Suspect screening: DART - MS

- Selection of samples screened for 100+ compounds related to tyres
- qualitative results



- Selection of samples more detailed analysis
- qualitative results



Non target: LC-MS







Analysis plan – target analysis

Selection based on analytical possibilities and available resources

Phase 1: Heavy metals, TPH, PAH, PCB, Cyanide

Well known compounds to select most contaminated samples

Selection of 7 samples

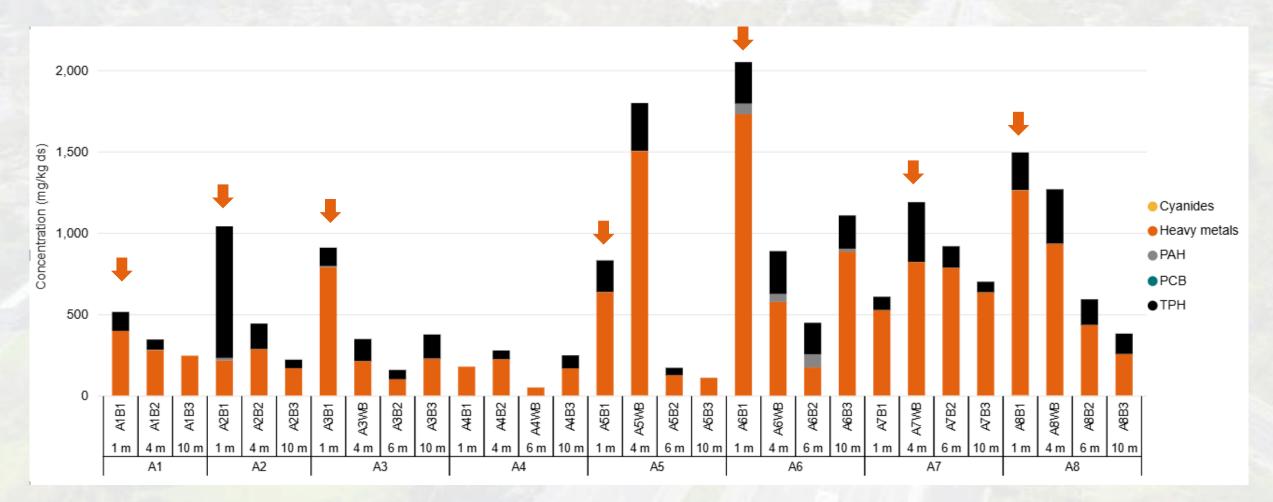
Phase 2: microplastics and rubbers Brominated flame retardants

Selection of 3 samples containing rubber

Phase 3: Tyre additives, pesticides



Target analysis Phase 1



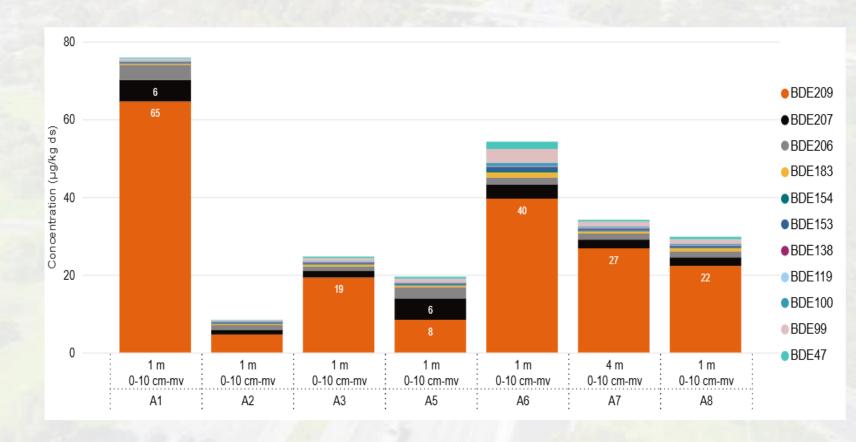




Target analysis Phase 2

Brominated flame retardants

- Detected in every analysed sample
- Mainly BDE209, BDE207, BDE206



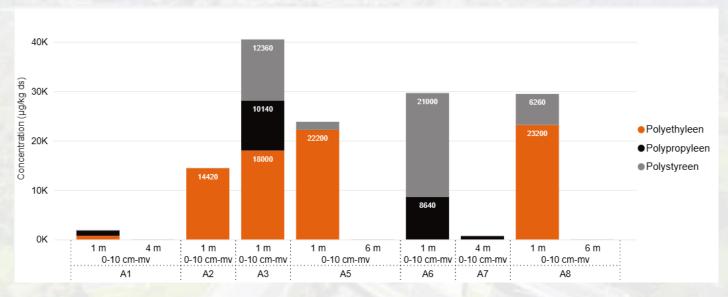


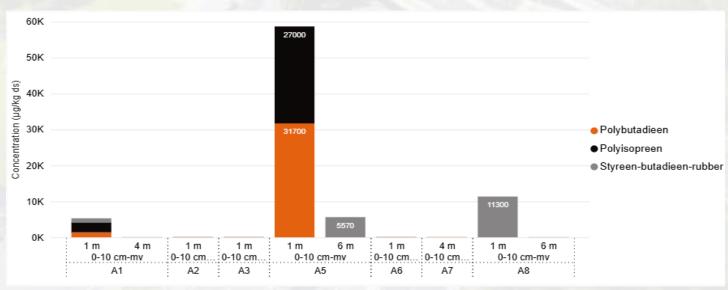


Target analysis – Phase 2

Microplastics & rubber

- Pyrolysis GC-MS
- Microplastics detected in every sample closest to highway
- Rubber particles found at 3/7 sites
- Greater distance to highway: lower concentations or non detected.









Target analysis - Phase 3

Tyre additives

- Phtalates
- Bisphenol A
- 6-PPD, 6-PPD-Q
- 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) , 1,3-benzothiazole (BTH)
- 4-nonylphenol

Pesicides: Glyphosate, AMPA



Phtalates detected in every sample with rubber

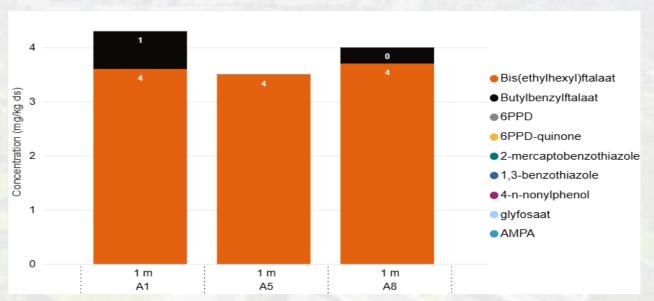


Bisphenol A found in 2/3 samples with rubber

AMPA found in 1 sample



6-PPD, 6-PPD-Q, MBT, BTH, 4-nonylphenol, glyphosate: not detected





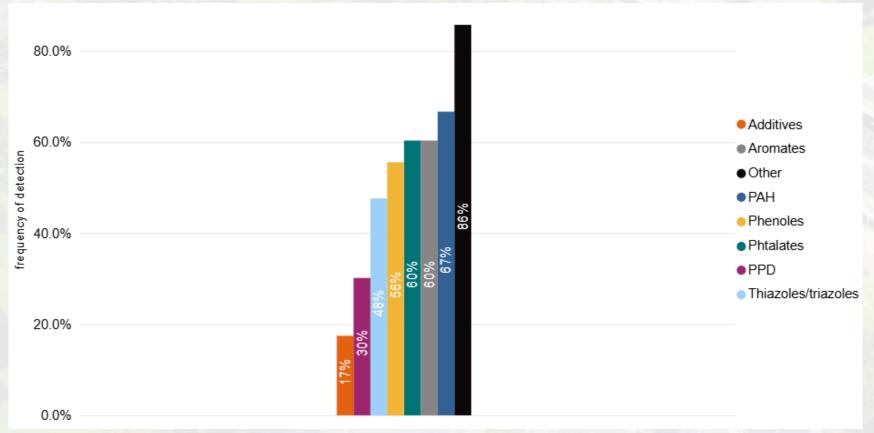






Results DART – suspect screening

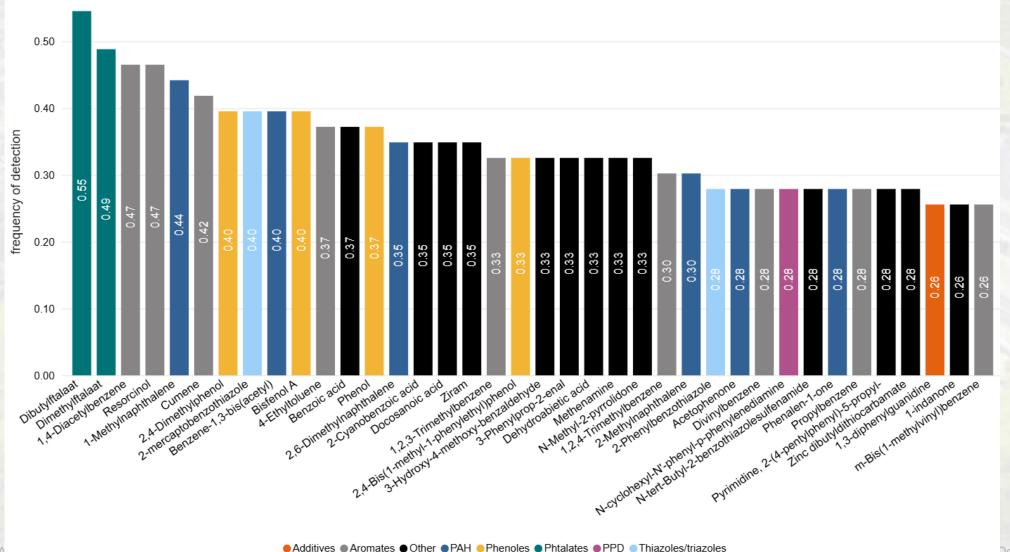
- Chromatograms compared to list of 114 tyre-related compounds (Tirechem)
- Qualitative assessment: compound detected / not detected





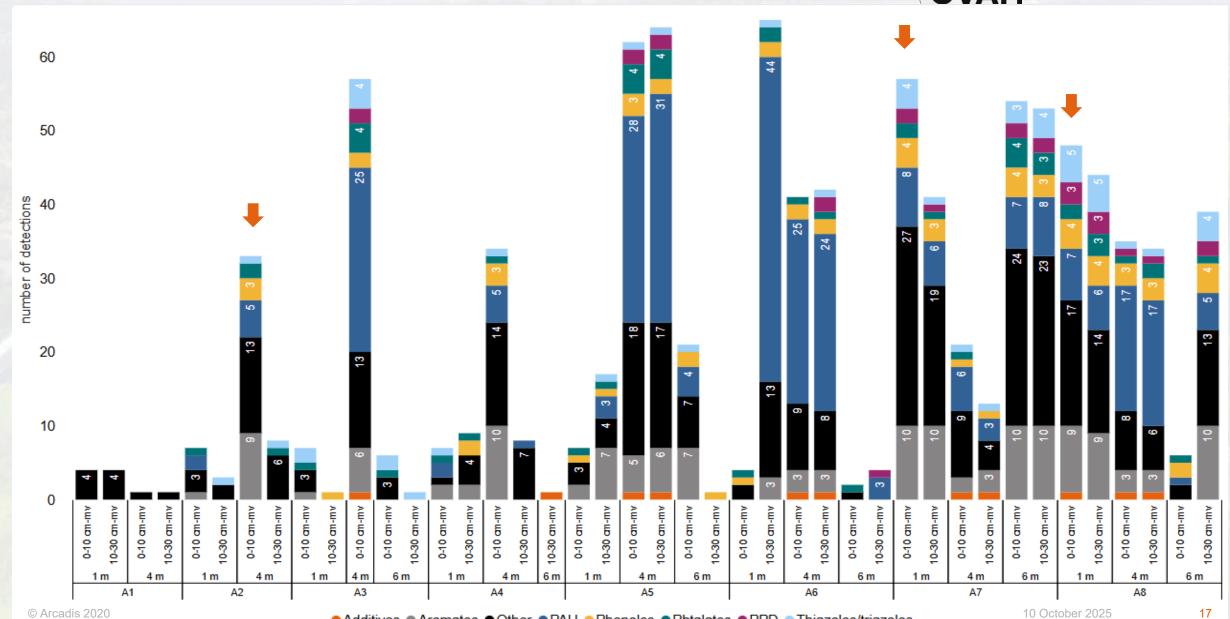


Results DART – suspect screening









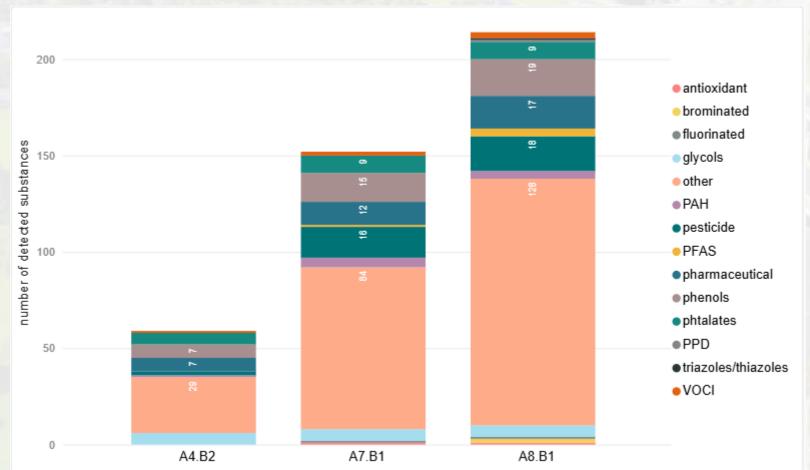
Additives
 Aromates
 Other
 PAH
 Phenoles
 Phtalates
 PPD
 Thiazoles/triazoles



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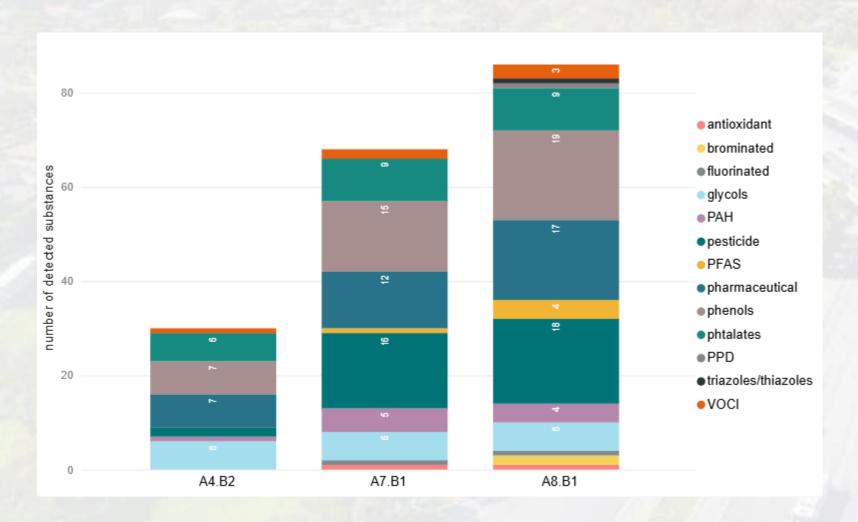
LC-MS screening

246 different compounds detected





LC-MS screening





LC-MS screening

Compounds found in all 3 samples

Pharmaceutica		phenols	phtalates	glycolen	pesticide
alprenolol	Beta blocker	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)	benzyl butyl phthalate	heptaethylene glycol	Fipronil
cholecalciferol	vitamin D3	4-(3,5,7-Trimethylnonyl)phenol	dibutyl phthalate	hexaethylene glycol	
Dexamisole	antidepressant	4,4'-Methylenebis(2,6-DI-tert-butylphenol)	diisooctyl phthalate	HOOCCH2O-peg7- CH2COOH	
Irbesartan	blood pressure lowering agent		Phthalic acid, heptyl undecyl ester	HO-Peg6-CH2COOH	
Olmesartan	blood pressure lowering agent		phthalic anhydride	octaethylene glycol	
Tramadol				Peg6-(CH2CO2H)2	



Group	expected	Quantitative analyses	DART (FOD) - Tirechemlijst	LC-MS - (tirechem list + library van stoffen)	
		contaminant Max concentra	tion		
Microplastics and rubber	Yes	 PE, PS en PP Som 10 M 29.400 µg SBR, polybutadieen en polyisopreen Som rubb 58.700 µg 	g/kg pers:		
Phthalates	Yes	 DEHP in 3/3 stalen Butylbenzylftalaat in 2/3 0,7 mg/kg stalen 	o ds • DEHP: 16%	 DEHP (1/3) Benzylbutylftalaat (3/3) Dibutylftalaat (3/3) 	
Thiazoles/triazoles	Yes	0/3 stalen	MBT: 40%BTOH: 20%	5-methylbenzotriazol (1/3)	
PPD (p-phenylenediamine)	Yes	0/3 stalen	6PPD: 9%DPPD: 23%CPPD: 28%	• 6PPD (1/3)	
Phenois	Yes	4-n-nonylfenol : 0/3 stalen Bisfenol A 2/3 stalen • 16 μg/kg ds	Dimethylfenol:: 40%Bisfenol A: 40%	 Bisfenol A en Bisfenol F (2/3) Desoxon M (1/3) 4-octylfenol (1/3) 	
Other additives (e.g., DPG)	Yes		• DPG: 26%	"Santowhite" - antioxidant	
Pesticides	Yes	AMPA 1/3 stalen • 0,01 mg/kg	ds	Amethrin,afbraakproducten Chloridazon, allethrin,benomyl, diflufenican, diuron, linuron, (1/3) Altrazine, dinoseb, fluconazole, warfarin, (2/3) Fipronil (3/3)	
Brominated flame retardants		7/7 stalen • Som 24 BDI µg/kgds	Ξ: 75		
Pharmaceutical products	No			Betablokker, UV-filters, cannbiodiol, antidepressant, fentanyl, levonorgestrel, blood pressure lowering agents, tramadol,	
Glycols	No			polyethyleneglycols	
VOCI (volatile organic chlorides)	No			Tetrachloroethane, dichloroethane, vinylchloride, (2/3)	
PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)	No			Heptadecafluorocataansulfonate, henicosafluoroundecanoic acid, (1/3)	



Focus: are emerging contaminants associated with roads and tyres present in the soil along highways in Flanders?





Conclusions

- Emerging contaminants detected along highways and ditches.
- Lower levels and fewer contaminants at sites with drainage/sewer system (A1, A2).
- Some contaminants (phthalates, rubbers) linked to road use.
- LC-MS screening found additional unexpected components (source unclear).
- Suspect screening: no concentration data, so severity unknown

Recommendations

- Conduct additional measurements at various sites/land uses in Flanders to distinguish general vs. highway-specific contaminants (e.g., pharmaceuticals, pesticides, flame retardants).
- Investigate groundwater for confirmed components
- Develop standardized methods for analyzing rubbers and microplastics in soil

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