

The urban biocide terbutryn: field investigations to explore release and reactive transport under environmental conditions

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Tobias Junginger, Sylvain Payraudeau and Gwenaël Imfeld

University of Strasbourg, Institut Terre et Environnement de Strasbourg (ITES)/Earth Environment Strasbourg/EOST/ENGEES, CNRS UMR 7063, Strasbourg Cedex, France

tobias.junginger@etu.unistra.fr





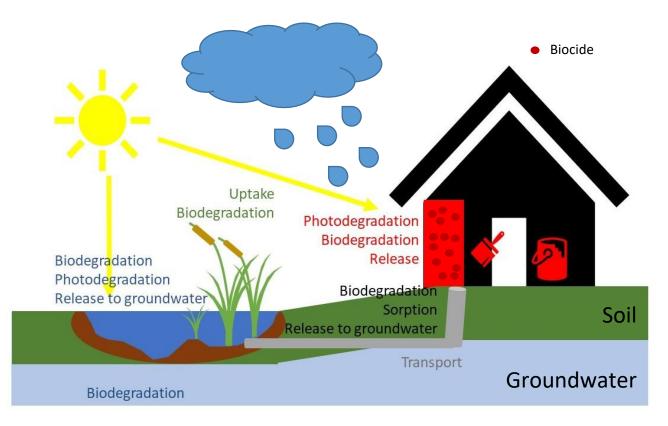




Why studying urban biocides?

- Used in building materials like paint and render¹
- Prevent growth of algae, funghi,...
- Leaching into environment with wind driven rain ^{2,3,4}





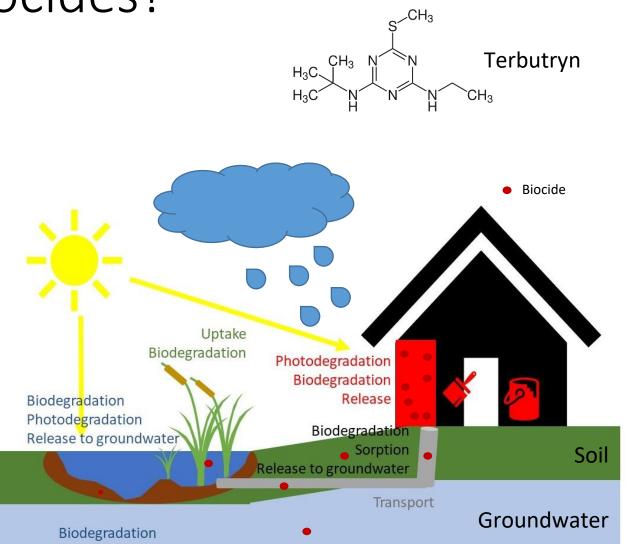
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Terbutryn is of major concern!

- Prohibited in agriculture ⁵
- PNEC towards aquatic organisms: 3 34 ng/L^{6,7}
- Concentrations up to 5.6 μg/L (rivers) and 7.6 ng/L (groundwater) ^{8,9}
- Transformation products "probably toxic"¹⁰

Reaction pathways from façade to soil and surface water still unknown

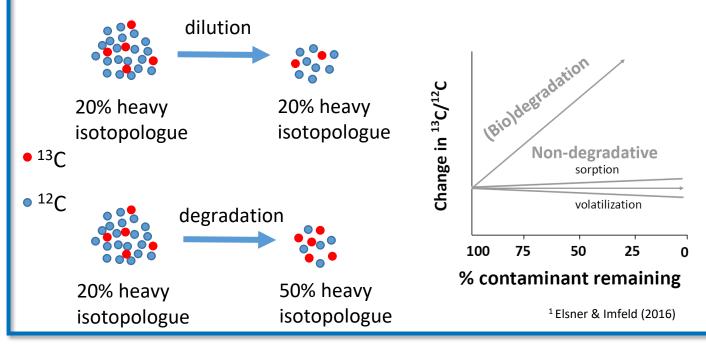




Compound specific isotope analysis as a tool to differentiate degradation pathways

Background: CSIA

- Each element in a compound has a distinct isotopic ratio
- Isotopic ratio can shift in systematic way (e.g. biodegradation / photodegradation)¹
- Non-degradative processes usually don't cause isotope fractionation¹



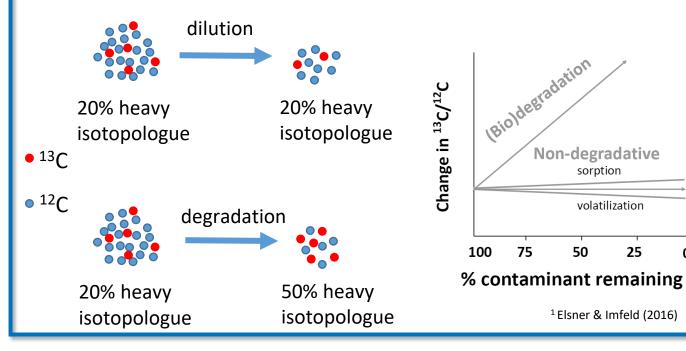


Compound specific isotope analysis as a tool to differentiate degradation pathways

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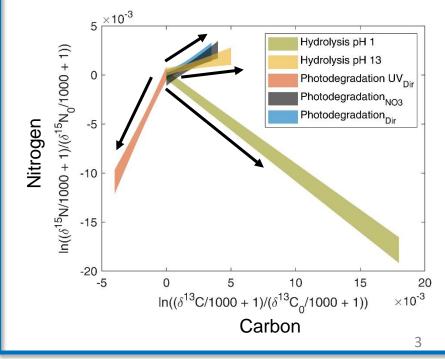
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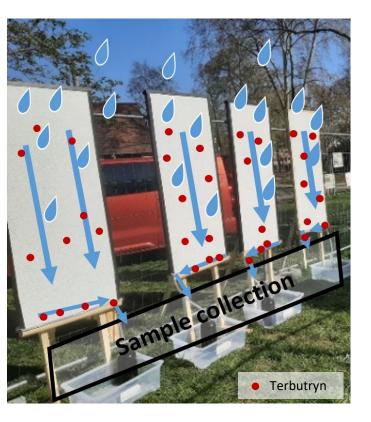


CSIA of terbutryn

- Degradation leads to distinct fractionation pattern dependant on degradation pathway
 - Reaction specific!
- No isotope fractionation during biodegradation



Reactive transport of urban biocides: Leaching from facades

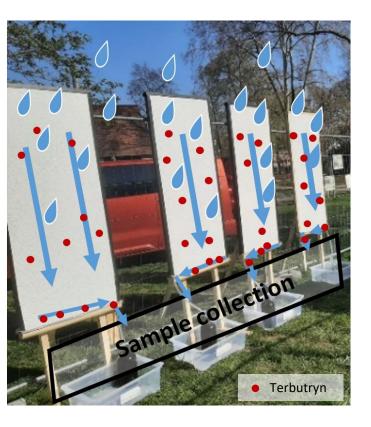


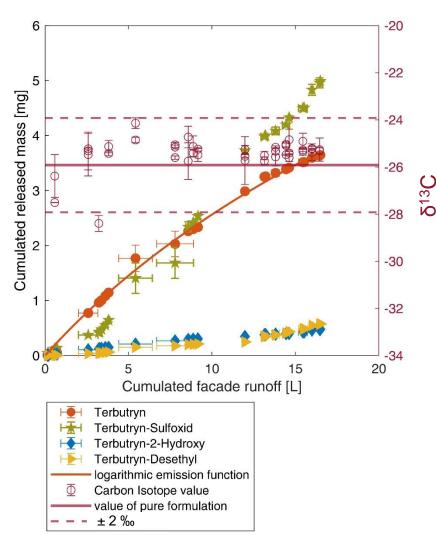
- 1. Release from facades?
- 2. Degradation on facades?
- 3. Applicability of CSIA to follow terbutryn degradation in the field?

- Facades built according to construction guidelines
- Encapsulated terbutryn in paint



Reactive transport of urban biocides: Leaching from facades



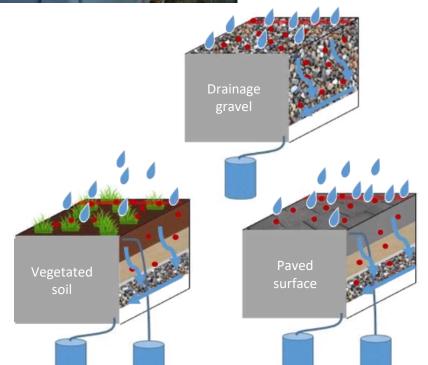


- leaching over 200 days (April October)
- Less than 1 % of terbutryn released
- Release decreases over time
- Increasing release of terbutrynsulfoxide → degradation already on facades
- No isotope fractionation
 - Photodegradation only at outer layer
 - Diffusion of non-degraded terbutryn to surface
 - → dilution of "non-degraded fraction"



Reactive transport of urban biocides: lysimeter experiment



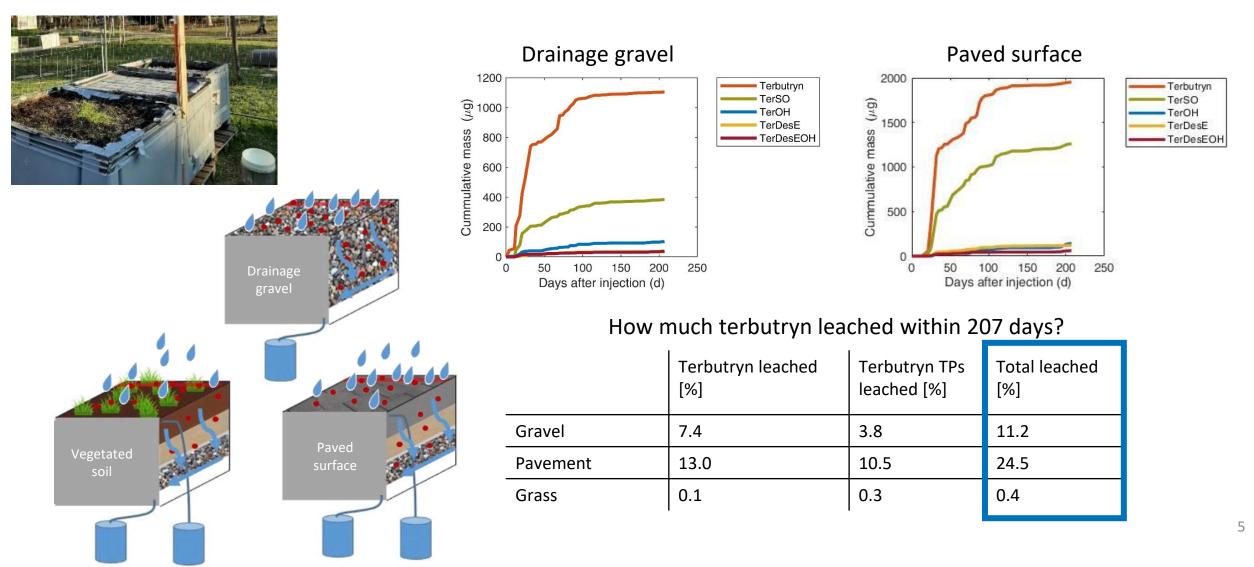


- 1. Reactive transport and release towards groundwater
- 2. Application of CSIA?

- Three types of materials
- Spiked with mixture of urban biocides
- Sampling at 40 cm depth, extraction (SPE) and analysis (LC-MS/MS)

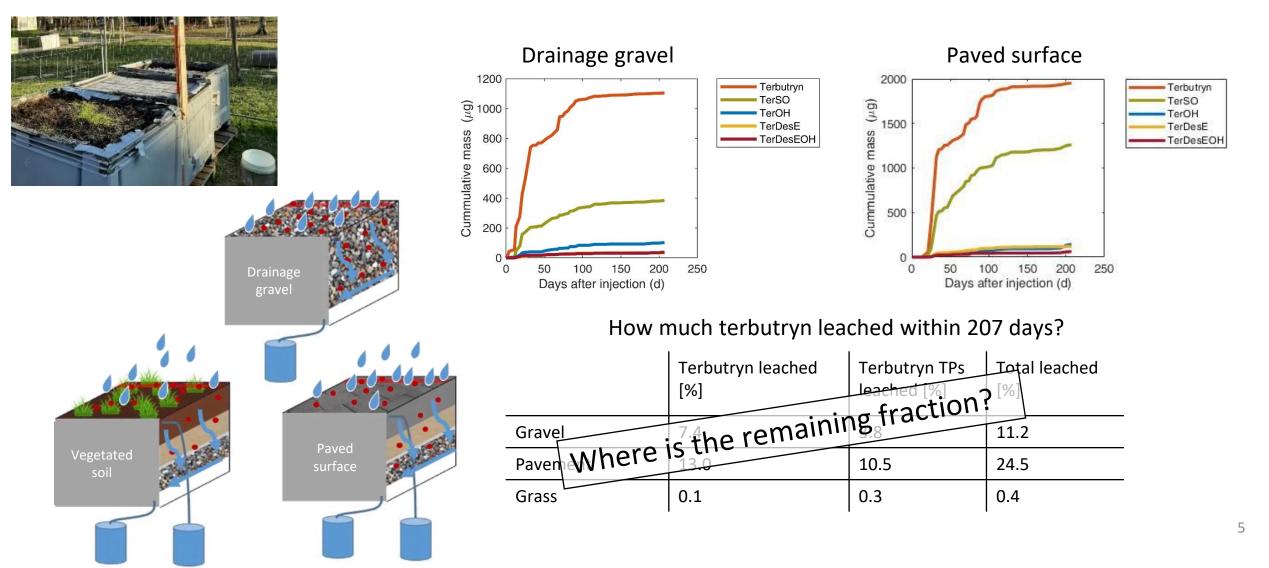


Reactive transport of urban biocides: lysimeter experiment





Reactive transport of urban biocides: lysimeter experiment





Take home messages

- 1. Only slow terbutryn degradation in environment
- 2. Leaching from facades and towards groundwater for long time periods
- 3. Formation of transformation products \rightarrow toxic?
- 4. CSIA as tool to follow degradation and differentiate degradation pathways: in laboratory \checkmark in the environment (\checkmark)



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Comments? Suggestions? Questions? Contact me!

tobias.junginger@etu.unistra.fr





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