

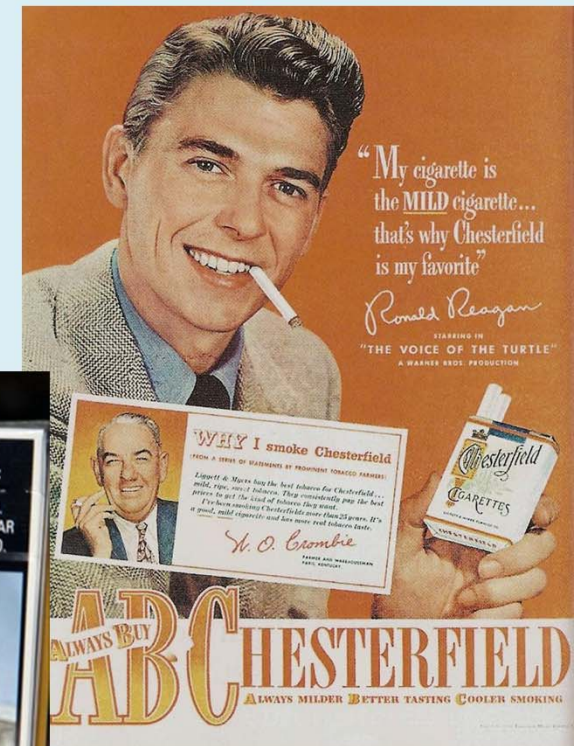
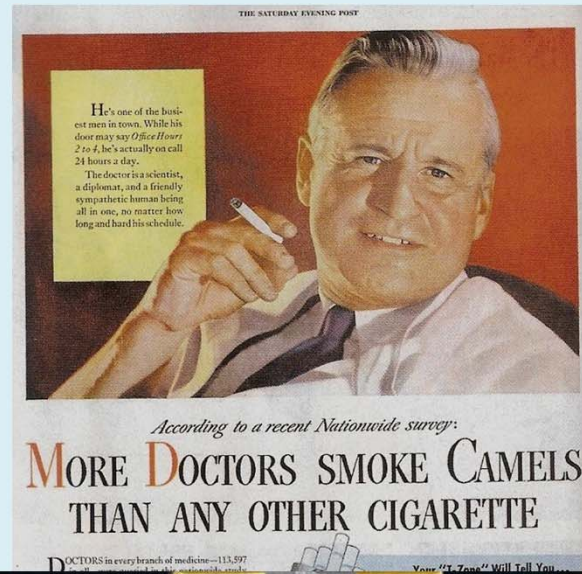


Avaliação da remoção de contaminantes emergentes
pelas ETA convencionais do estado de São Paulo:
uma nova abordagem relacionada à avaliação de risco

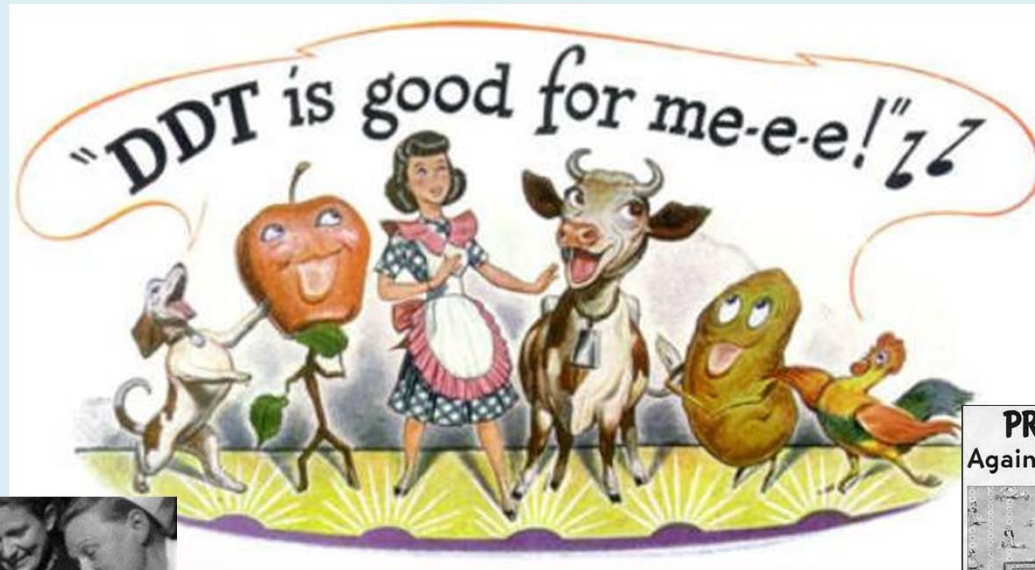
Wilson F. Jardim, Cassiana C. Montagner, Igor C. Pescara
wfjardim@iqm.unicamp.br

08 de agosto de 2012

Evolução do conhecimento



Pesticida DDT



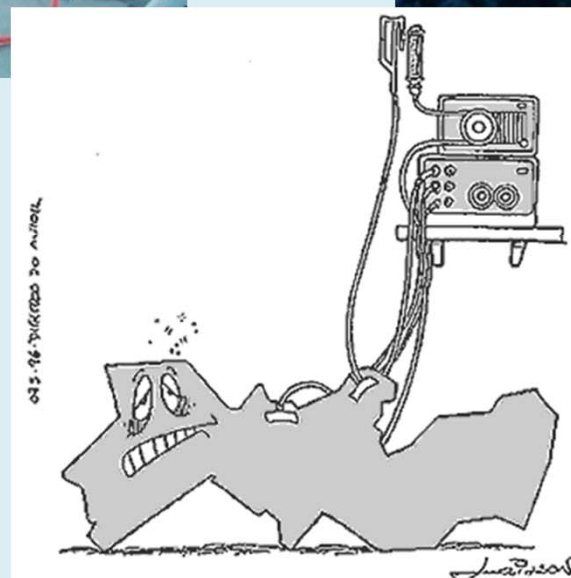
PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN
Against Disease-Carrying Insects!



Caso de Caruaru - PE

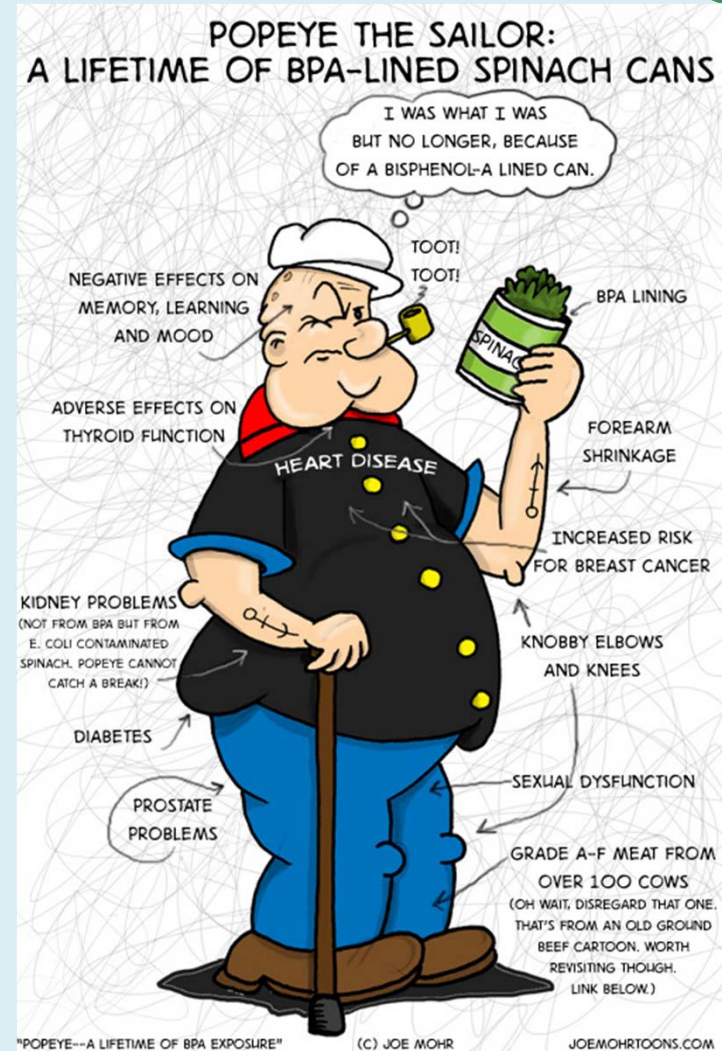
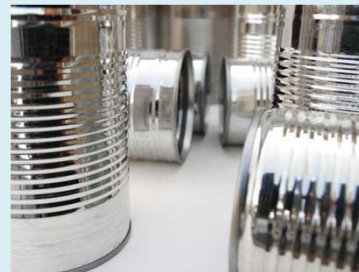


Cianobactérias



51 óbitos de pacientes

Bisfenol A



IP1

IP2

Contaminantes Emergentes

São compostos que têm sido detectados nos diferentes compartimentos ambientais, tanto os de origem antrópica como aqueles de ocorrência natural, que podem apresentar algum risco ao ecossistema e a saúde humana e que não estão incluídos nos programas de monitoramento de rotina, ou seja, ainda não são legislados.

Exemplos:

Fármacos;

Hormônios;

Compostos perfluorados;

Éteres de difenila polibromados (PBDE);

Bifenil policlorado (PCB),

Pesticidas;

Alquilfenóis; e etc.



Petrovic, M.; Barceló, D.; *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.*; **2006**, 385, 422

Slide 6

IP1

These are often generally referred to as “contaminants of emerging concern” (CECs) because the risk to human health and the environment associated with their presence, frequency of occurrence, or source may not be known.

Igor Pescara; 06/08/2012

IP2

Emerging contaminants" can be broadly defined as any synthetic or naturally occurring chemical or any microorganism that is not commonly monitored in the environment but has the potential to enter the environment and cause known or suspected adverse ecological and(or) human health effects. In some cases, release of emerging chemical or microbial contaminants to the environment has likely occurred for a long time, but may not have been recognized until new detection methods were developed. In other cases, synthesis of new chemicals or changes in use and disposal of existing chemicals can create new sources of emerging contaminants.

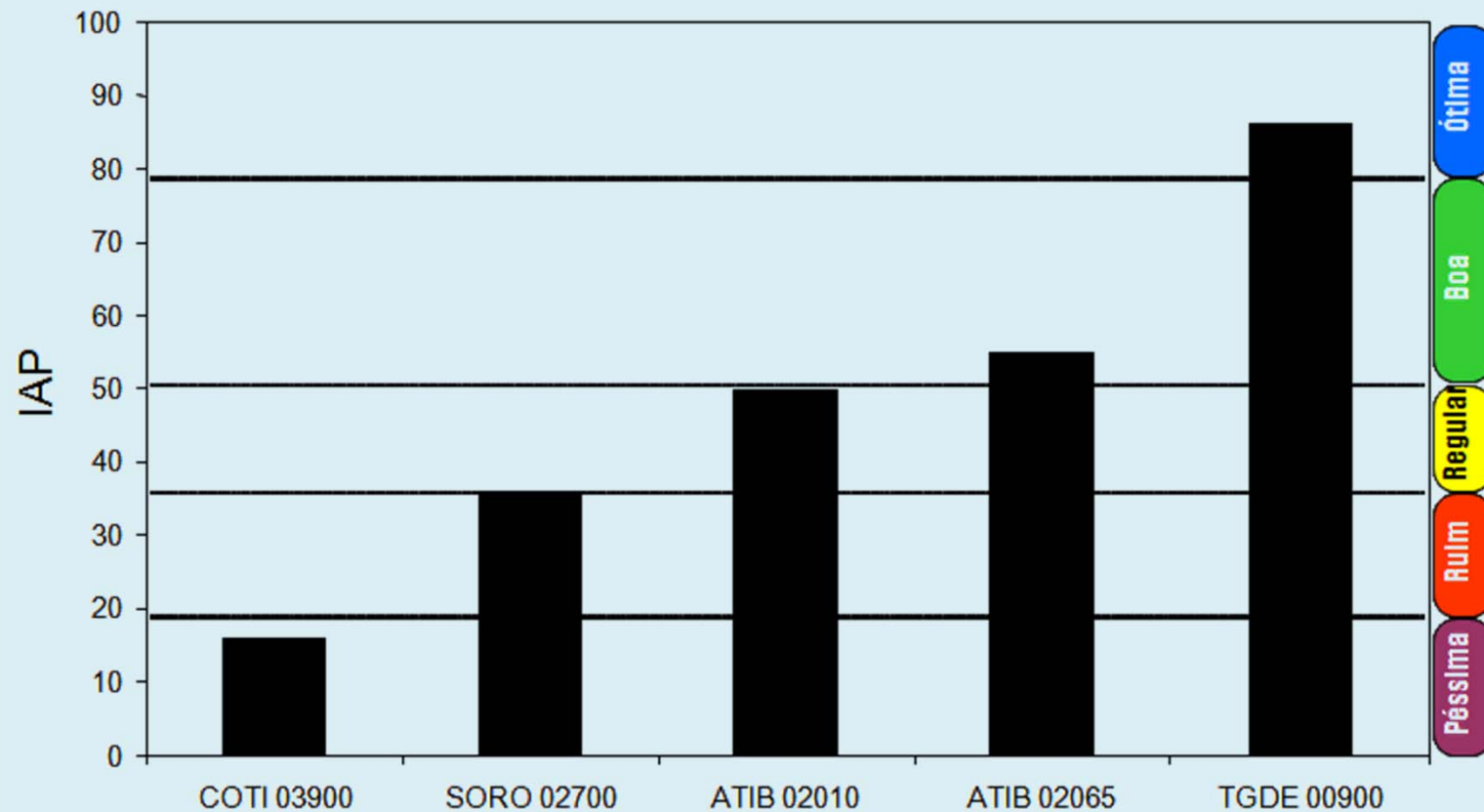
USGS

Igor Pescara; 08/08/2012

Objetivo

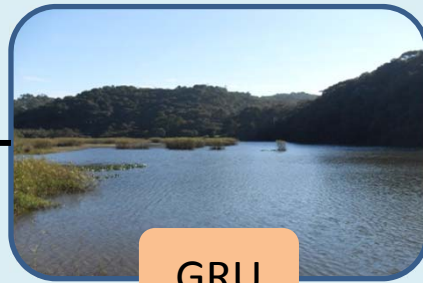
Investigar 16 contaminantes emergentes em água bruta e de abastecimento público proveniente de diferentes ETA, as quais empregam tratamentos convencionais e que lançam mão de diferentes mananciais do Estado de São Paulo.

Índice de Qualidade IAP

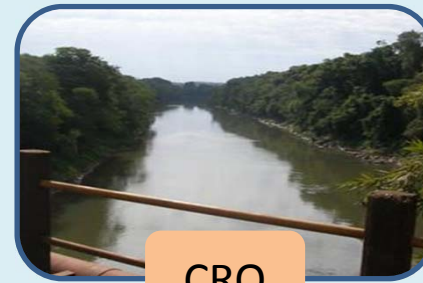


CETESB (2007) Relatório de qualidade das águas interiores do Estado de São Paulo

Pontos Amostrais



GRU



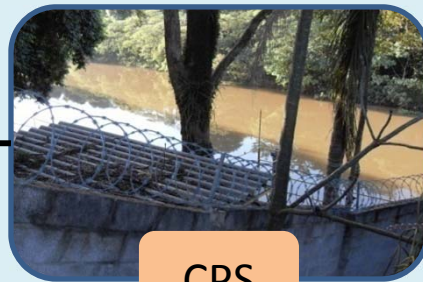
CRQ



ATB



BAR



CPS

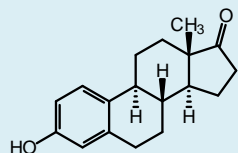


BAR

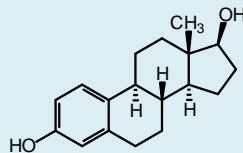


Compostos Alvo

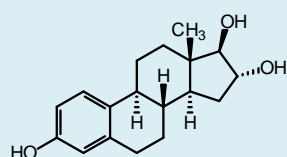
Hormônios Endógenos



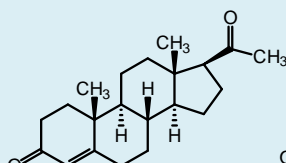
E1



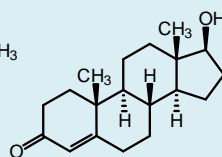
E2



E3

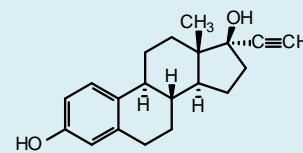


PROG

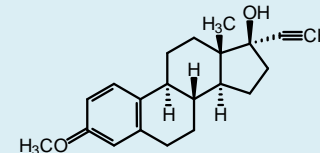


TTN

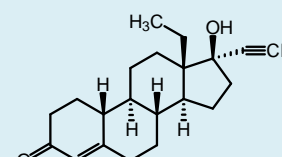
Hormônios Sintéticos



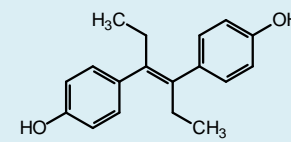
EE2



MEE

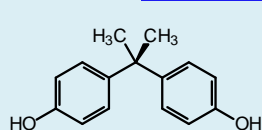


NGT

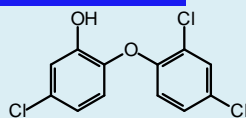


DES

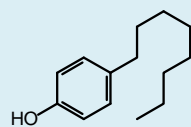
Xenoestrogênios



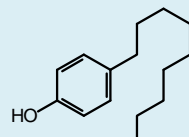
BPA



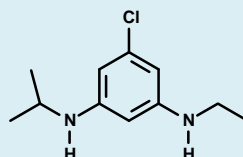
TCS



nOP



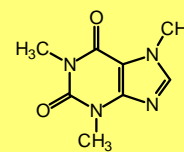
nNP



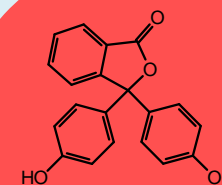
ATZ

Traçador Químico

?



CAF



PhPh

Procedimento Experimental



1,0 Litro



4,0 Litros

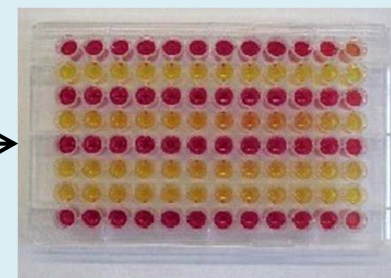
Filtração em
membrana de acetato
de celulose 0,45 μm

Condicionado com
metanol e água
desionizada



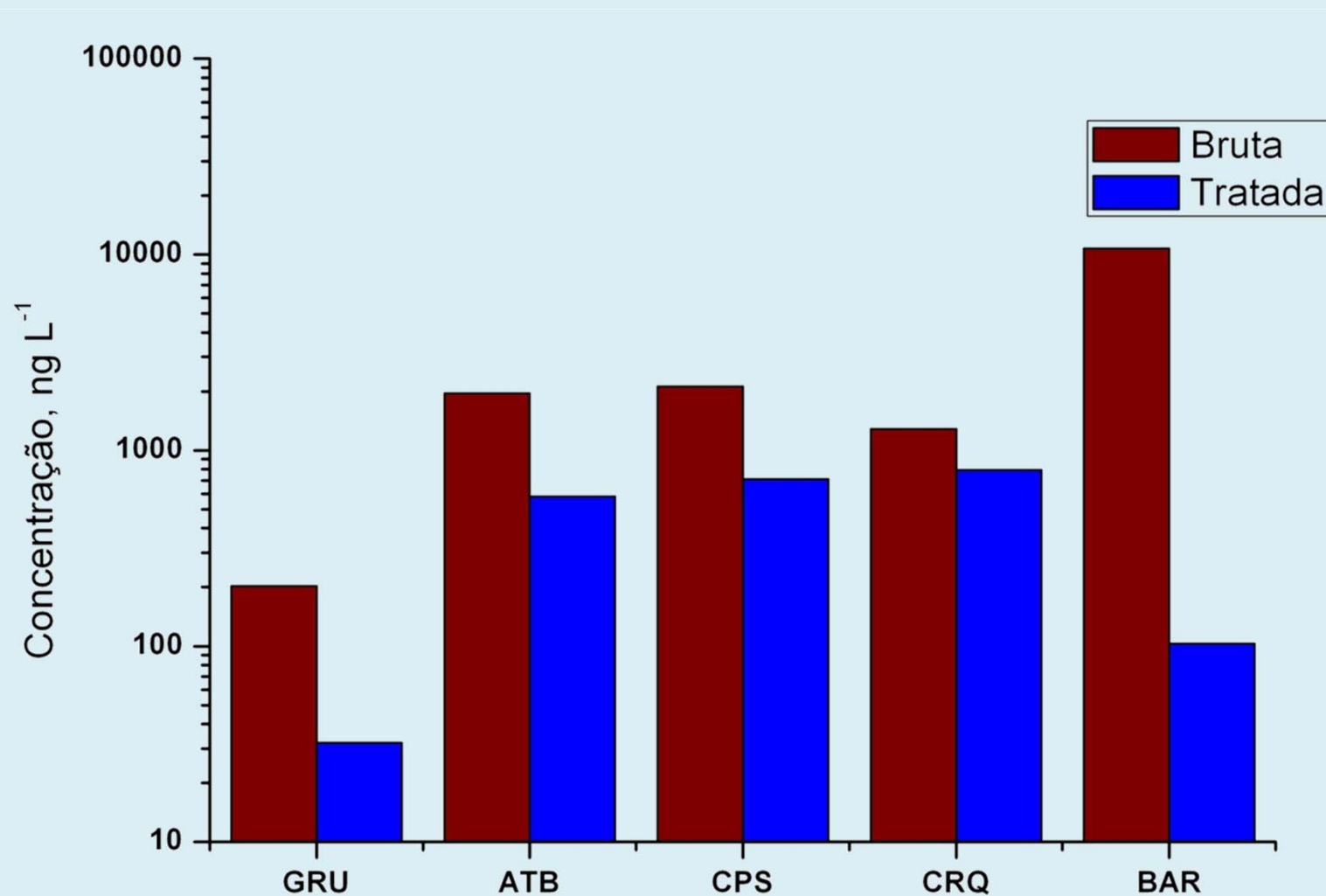
Suspensão em 400 μL
Água/metanol
(70:30, v/v)

Agilent LC-MS/MS
Electrospray ionization

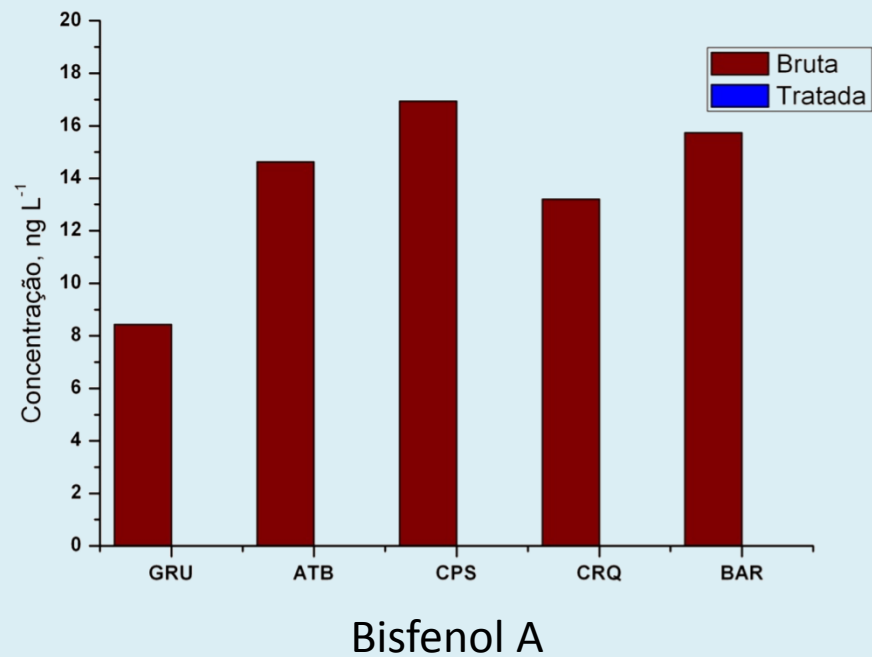
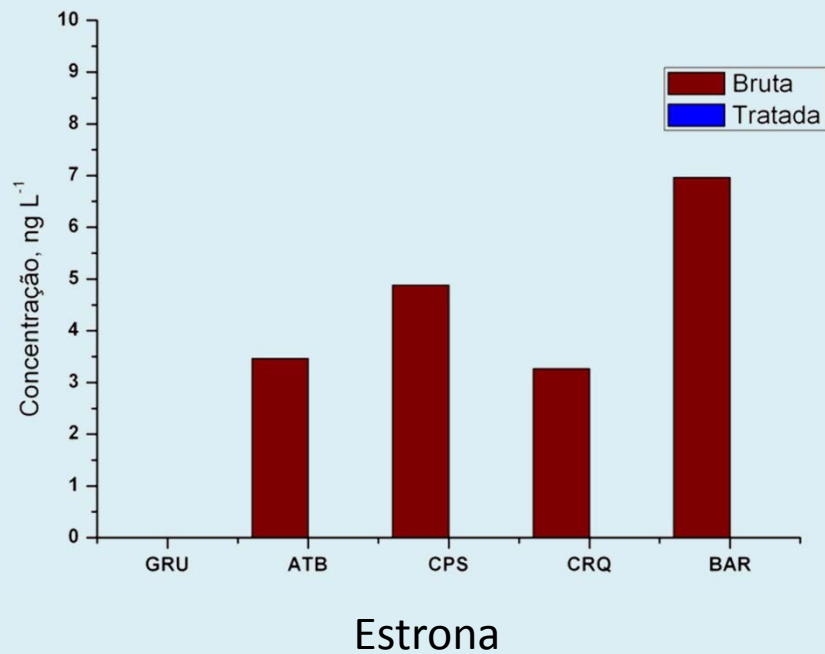


Yeast Estrogen Screen
(YES)

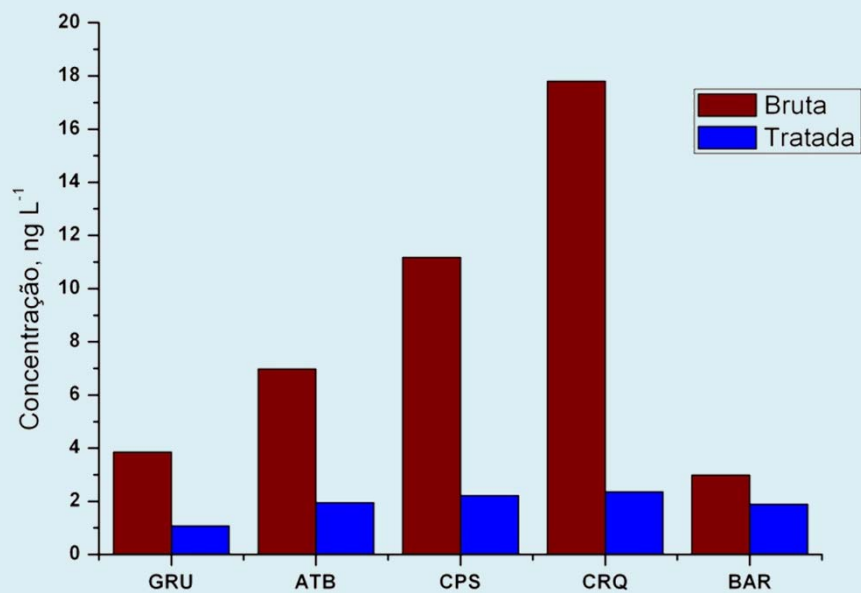
Resultados - Cafeína



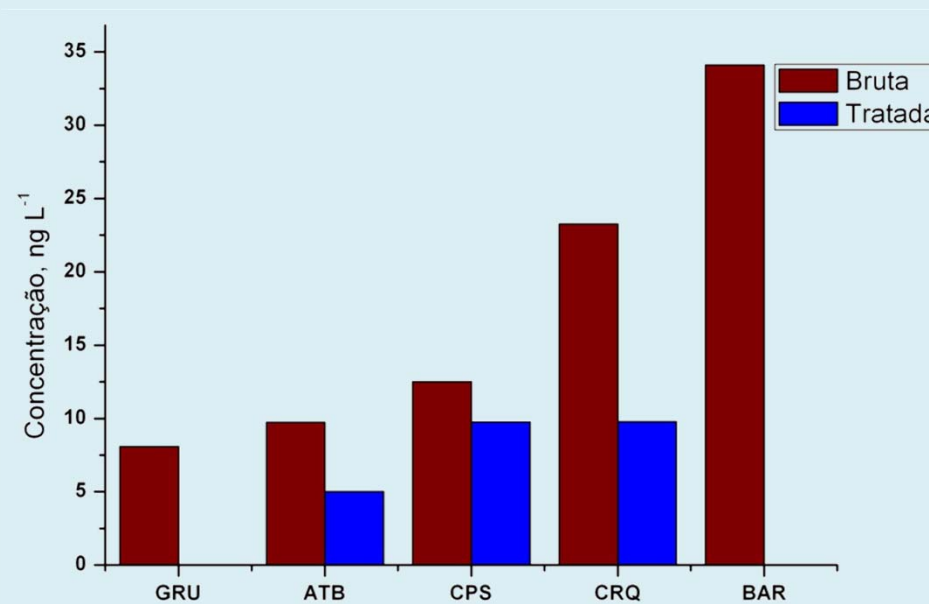
Resultados – Estrona e Bisfenol A



Resultados - Atrazina e Triclosan

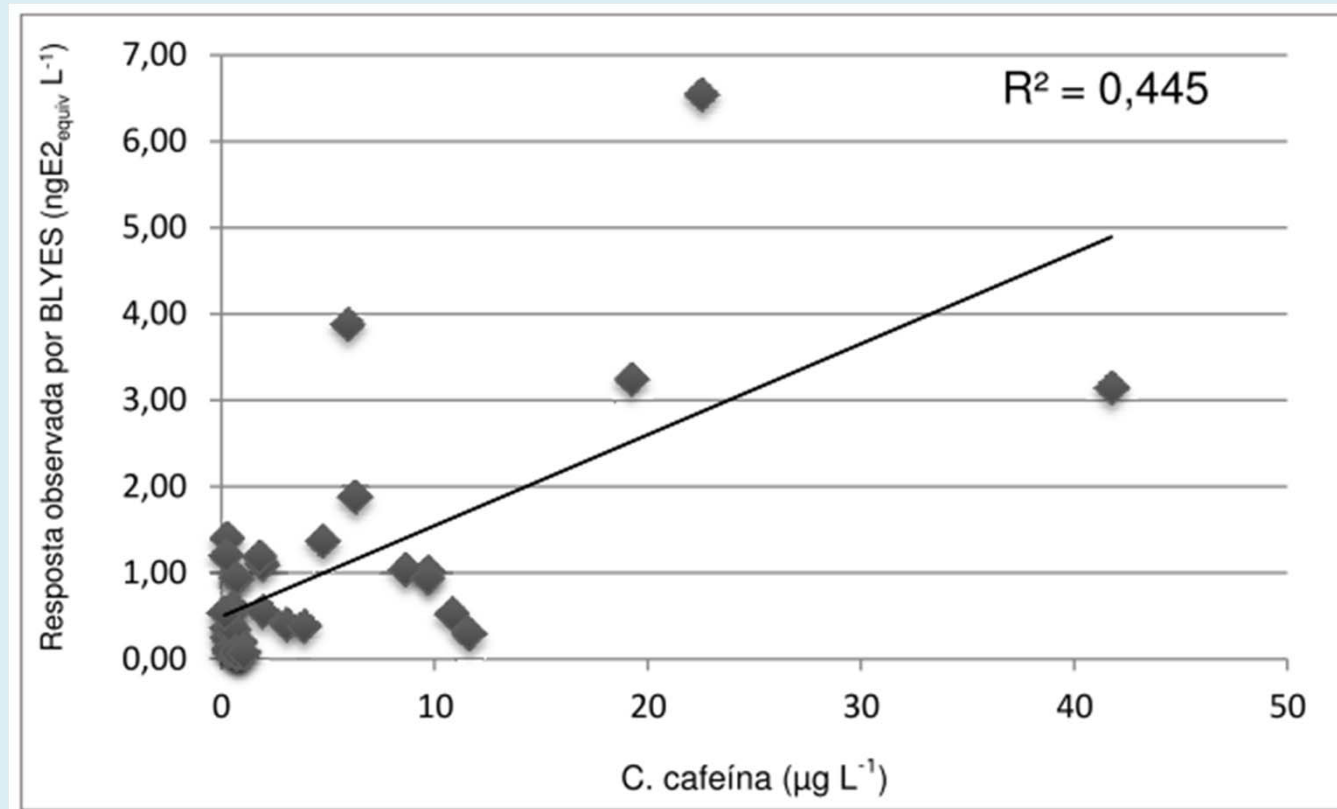


Atrazina



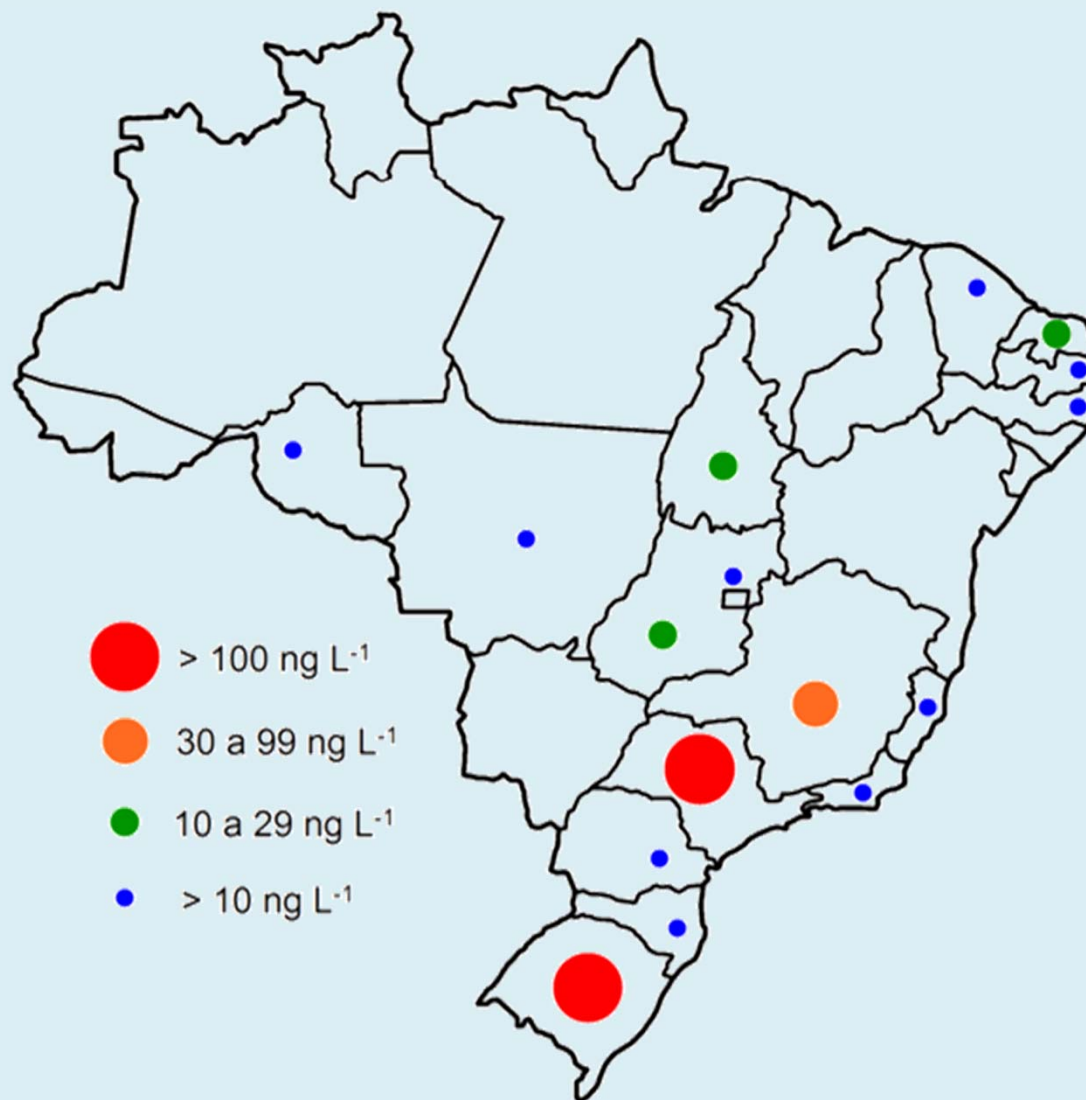
Triclosan

Cafeína e Atividade Estrogênica



Montagner, C. C.; *Contaminantes emergentes em água tratada e seus mananciais*, 2011.

Cafeína no Brasil - INCTAA



Cafeína no oceano

Marine Pollution Bulletin 64 (2012) 1417–1424



Contents lists available at [SciVerse ScienceDirect](#)

Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul



Occurrence and concentration of caffeine in Oregon coastal waters

Zoe Rodriguez del Rey^a, Elise F. Granek^{a,*}, Steve Sylvester^b

^a Environmental Science and Management, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207, United States

^b School of Molecular Biosciences, Washington State University, Vancouver, 14204 NE Salmon Creek Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98686, United States

Faixa de concentração no oceano
< 8,5 à 44,7 ng L⁻¹

Faixa de concentração nos rios
< 8,5 à 152,2 ng L⁻¹

Considerações Finais

- ✓ As concentrações encontradas nos mananciais para os diferentes compostos estudados apresentam uma correlação com o índice IAP atribuído pela CETESB;
- ✓ Apesar de atenderem à portaria do Ministério da Saúde em vigência, em certos casos as ETA não foram capazes de remover completamente cafeína, atrazina e triclosan;
- ✓ Cafeína foi a substância investigada que apresentou as concentrações mais elevadas tanto em água bruta quanto água tratada;
- ✓ As faixas de concentrações de cafeína observadas em águas bruta e tratada possibilitam o emprego de instrumentos mais simples para o monitoramento desta substância;

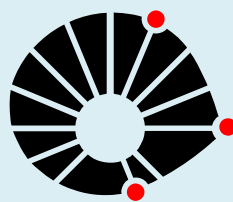
Considerações Finais

- ✓ Devida a correlação entre a concentração de cafeína e atividade estrogênica e, a grande quantidade de substâncias suspeitas de serem interferentes endócrinos, sugere-se o monitoramento de cafeína em água tratada para inferir uma contaminação química;
- ✓ Em Barueri foram observadas as maiores diferenças entre as concentrações de cafeína encontradas na água bruta e água de abastecimento da região; e
- ✓ É necessário um maior levantamento de informações a respeito do cenário brasileiro para fornecer uma base sólida para futuras tomadas de decisões.

Agradecimentos



Projeto 07/58449-2



UNICAMP



CETESB