



Global Tour by CALUX – The last 365 days

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Global Tour 2015-2016





The Netherlands: Home produced eggs > 60% suspect in DR CALUX

Dutch Home Produced Eggs (Hoogenboom et al 2015): DR CALUX results



Hoogenboom et al (2015). DIOXIN 2015 oral presentation; Dioxins and PCBs in home produced egg. RIKILT report 2014-012



Germany: dl-PCBs in BIO eggs due to asbestos-cement fiber plates (ACP)

Table 2

Table 1

BEQ: and TEQ: values of PCDD/Fs and dl-PCBs found in three organic-farmed egg samples and one pooled chicken sample determined by a screening with the DR-CALUX® bioassay and confirmed by GC-HRMS.

| Sample | PCDD/Fs | dl-PCBs | Total TEQ | Total BEQ |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | (pg TEQ/g) | (pg TEQ/g) | (pg TEQ/g) | (pg BEQ/g) |
| Eggs 1 | 1,1 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11 D |
| Eggs 2 | 0,72 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Eggs 3 | 0,83 | 4.7 | 5,6 | 5,1 |
| Chicken | 0,57 | 10,6 | 11,2 | 11.D |



TEQ-values of dI-PCBs and PCDD/Fs and concentrations of non-dI-PCBs for eggs and soil samples according to their distances to the ACP-d adding.

| | Yardia | Yard1 | Yard2 | Yard3 | Yard4 | Reference area |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Distance to ACP (m) | 0 | 0-1 | 2-8 | 1-5 | 4 | 35 |
| Eggs | | | | | | |
| dI-PCB-TEQ | - | 10.7 | 5,7 | 5,4 | 2.4 | - |
| Non-dl-PCBs | - | 30,500 | 17,200 | 15,600 | 8700 | - |
| PCDD/Fs-TEQ | - | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0,5 | - |
| Soil | | | | | | |
| dI-PCB-TEQ | 70,2 | 42,6 | 7.8 | 9,8 | 3,9 | 0,45 |
| non-dl-PCBs | 157,000 | 104,000 | 23,700 | 30,400 | 10,600 | 1200 |
| PCDD/Fs-TEQ | 3,5 | 3.8 | 15 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 |

J Winkler High levels of dioxin-like PCBs in organic-farmed eggs: a case study. Env Intern 80, 72-78 (2015)



Balkan states:

free range chicken eggs from several industrial hot spots

| Persistent in Free Range Chicken Organic Eggs from | 5 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Pollutants Countries | Z |
| | B |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina, | B |
| Montenegro and Serbia / 2014 – 2015 | P |
| | S |
| | s |

| Sample | Locality | Country | PCDD/Fsand DL PCBs (DR CALUX) | PCDD/Fs (DR CALUX) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ZEN-15h | Gračanica (Zenica) | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 12 | 8.8 |
| BiH-E-01 | Divkoviči I (Tuzla) | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 11 | 5.6 |
| BÌH- E -02 | Divkoviči II (Tuzla) | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6.5 | 43 |
| PLZ-E1+E2+E3 | Plužine-Orah | Montenegro | 0.98 | 034 |
| SRB-ECC-02 and 03 | Grabovac II (Obrenovac) | Serbia | 7.0 | Ş.2 |
| SRB-ECC-04, 05 and 06 | Ušće–Corjača–Cola Bara (Obrenovac) | Serbia | 44 | 22 |



Million tons of steels per year is produced by ArcelorMittal in Zenka, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The levels of dust in air are 30 fold higher than in central London.

J Petrlik (Arnika) and P. Behnisch (BDS), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

in free range chicken eggs from hot spots in three Balkan states (2015)



China: free range chicken eggs from several industrial hot spots



Beihei – metallurgic plant: 5-7 x EU Max

Likeng – Waste incinerator: 3 x EU Max

Quihua – PVC plant: 2 x EU Max

Shenzhen – Waste incinerator: above 1 x EU Max

Wuhan – waste incinerator: 1-7 x EU Max, with high PBDD/Fs levels





"This publication is part of Strengthening the capacity of pollution victims and civil society organisations to increase chemical safety in China"

In courtesy by J Petrlik (Arnika)



- 800 soil samples were analysed by DR-CALUX
- with a mean dioxin level of 36 pg-BEQs/g.
- Soil dioxin-BEQs were higher in northern Taiwan (62 pg-BEQ/g) than in central, southern, and eastern Taiwan (8-25 pg-BEQ/g).
- Soil samples collected in northern Taiwan, and especially
 - in Bade City,
 - soils near industrial areas, and
 - soils with darker color may contain higher dioxin-BEQ level



Ding-Yan Lin et al. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2014, 11



Israel: Sediments and fish livers from the Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts analysed by DR CALUX

Table 3

Comparison of TEQ values evaluated by CALUX and HRGC/HRMS in sediment and fish extracts.

| Sample or fish designation ^a | CALUX TEQ (pg/g ± SD) ^{b,e} | CALUX LOD (P8/8) ^c | CALUX LOQ (pg/g) ^d | HRGC/HRMS TEQ (pg/g±SD)* |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 48,9 ± 0,98 | 0,56 | 1,37 | 18,29 |
| 2 | 27.47±0.95 | 0.42 | 1.05 | ▶ 24 |
| 20 | 20,02 ± 1,24 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 16.06 |
| F1 | 5,90 ± 0,56 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 7.53 |

- DR CALUX and chemical analysis did show similar results
- Only 1 of 22 sediment samples were above international guided level of 100 ng TEQ/kg
- Still 3 of 12 fish samples were above EU trigger value for fish of DR CALUX (4,3 pg BEQ/g)

Yana Yudkovski et al. Marine Pollution Bulletin 98 (2015) 295–300

Vietnam: monitoring of 200 residents by the Vietnam Military Medical University in Hanoi



BDS



CROSS CHECKING



Blinded 14 samples coded: Cross 1-14 sent from BDS, Armsterdam, The Netherlands for cross checking



Results at VMMU are consistent with the result from BDS



Dioxin levels in human plasma by DR CALUX

Chart of BEQ distribution of using DR CALUX (n =114)



Conclusion: Wide dynamic range of dioxin-BEQs (5.4- 210 BEQ/g fat)

Table 2. Dioxin levels by DR CALUX® method

Fig 2. Correlation between Dioxin and cortisol in wome



P, by Independent-Samples T Test



Dioxin level (by DR CALUX) in plasma of women in Bien Hoa and around the world

Papadopoulou E et al., 2013. Sci Total Eviron. Pederson M et al., 2010. Environ Int. Halldorsson TI et al., 2009. Environ Res.



Pham The Tai et al. DIOXIN 2015 conference

24

12





Table 2. Abnormal thyroid hormone levels by BEQ category

| | | High | Low | Total |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | < 69.16 BEQ/g | > 69.16 BEQ/g | |
| | | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) |
| TSH | Normal | 8 (14.04%) | 10 (17.54%) | 18 (15,79) |
| | Abnormal | 49 (85.96%) | 47 (82.46%) | 96 (84.21%) |
| | Total | 57 (100%) | 57 (100%) | 114 (100%) |
| | | OR=0.767, CI | : 0.279-2.111, χ ² =0,26 | 39, p=0.607 |
| T3 | Normal | 18 (31.58%) | 30 (52.63%) | 48 (42.11%) |
| | Abnormal | 39 (68.42%) | 27 (47.37%) | 66 (57.37%) |
| | Total | 57 (100%) | 57 (100%) | 114 (100%) |
| | | OR=2.407, CI | : 1.222-5.163, χ ² =0,5. | 19, p=0.023 |
| FT3 | Normal | 25 (43.86%) | 32 (56.14%) | 57 (50%) |
| | Abnormal | 32 (56.14%) | 25 (43.86%) | 57 (50%) |
| | Total | 57 (100%) | 57 (100%) | 114 (100%) |
| | | OR=1.638, CI: 0.78 | 2-3.434, χ^2 =0.4298, p | =0.1898 |

Conclusions: Good correlation between T3 & dioxin levels



Australia: Endocrine activity in wastewater extracts during treatment

Grit

Changes in endocrine potency during wastewater treatment

Screening

WWTPA

Environ Toxicol Chem 9999, 2014 3

Sequencing



な Grontmij



1. (A-C) Schematic diagrams showing the main treatment processes at each waster treatment plant (WWTP). Processing of solids has been omitted for

Peter Bain et al. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Vol. 33, No. 10, pp. 2297–2307, 2014

Primary



Endocrine activity in wastewater extracts during treatment (CALUX bioassays)



WWTP C

WWTP B



ERα









<u>Canada:</u>

Monitoring of water treatment plants (Prof. Yargeau's team)

YARGEAU LABORATORY Controlling Contaminants of Concern

Potential toxicity of influent and effluent (*i.e.*, untreated and treated water) to be determined using the cell-based bioassays

Approach applied to samples collected at three wastewater treatment plants.

| | Treatment Type | Sample Type | Plant Capacity (m ³ /day) |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| WWTP 1 | Secondary treatment, conventional activated sludge, non-nitrifying, continuous chlorination | effluent, influent | 409,000 |
| WWTP 2 | Tertiary treatment, nitrifying, seasonal chlorination | effluent, influent | 18,180 |
| WWTP 3 | Lagoon (secondary treatment equivalent) with seasonal discharge | effluent (pre- and post-addition of antifoaming agent), influent, surface water downstream of wastewater discharge | 1,364 |





Estrogenic activity of wastewater samples collected at WWTP 1 and WWTP 2, expressed in terms of ng 17β -estradiol (E2) equivalents/L.

| Was | tewater Treatmen | t Plant 1 | Wastewater Treatment Plant 2 | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| SAMPLING DATE | SAMPLE TYPE | ng 17β-ESTRADIOL EQUIVALENTS ± %SD | SAMPLING DATE | SAMPLE TYPE | ng 17β-ESTRADIOL EQUIVALENTS ± %SD | |
| April 2014 | Influent | 28.4 ± 6 | | Influent | 34.1 ± 14 | |
| April, 2014 | Effluent | 1.3 ± 9 | April, 2014 | Effluent | 13.7 ± 11 | |
| May 2014 | Influent | 37.8 ± 15 | N 00// | Influent | 52.2 ± 2 | |
| Way, 2014 | Effluent | 9.7 ± 10 | Way, 2014 | Effluent | 3.1 ± 15 | |
| luna 2014 | Influent | 71.6 ± 6 | lune 2014 | Influent | 50.2 ± 4 | |
| Julie, 2014 | Effluent | 3.8 ± 5 | June, 2014 | Effluent | 2.6 ± 12 | |
| Juby 2014 | Influent | 26.6 ± 13 | hube 2011 | Influent | 36.4 ± 8 | |
| July, 2014 | Effluent | 2.5 ± 4 | July, 2014 | Effluent | 1.5 ± 6 | |
| August, 2014 | Influent | 46.7 ± 12 | August 2014 | Influent | 58.6 ± 4 | |
| | Effluent | 1.6 ± 10 | August, 2014 | Effluent | 12.8 ± 10 | |

Effluent samples exhibit significantly lower estrogenic activity than the influent samples.



Results: ERa CALUX

| Wastewater Treatment Plant 3 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SAMPLING DATE | SAMPLE TYPE | ng 17β-ESTRADIOL EQUIVALENTS ± %SD | | | |
| | Influent | 172.9 ± 7 | | | |
| May 2014 | Effluent Pre-Antifoam | 2.7 ± 5 | | | |
| Way, 2014 | Effluent Post-Antifoam | 4.5 ± 3 | | | |
| | Surface Water | 4.9 ± 12 | | | |
| | Influent | 56.3 ± 8 | | | |
| lune 201 <i>1</i> | Effluent Pre-Antifoam | 1.1 ± 21 ^{*,†} | | | |
| June, 2014 | Effluent Post-Antifoam | TBD | | | |
| | Surface Water | 15.4 ± 6 | | | |
| | Influent | 214.7 ± 8 | | | |
| | Effluent Pre-Antifoam | 7.1 ± 15 | | | |
| September, 2014 ⁺ | Effluent Post-Antifoam | 13.4 ± 20 [†] | | | |
| | Surface Water | 17.1 ± 10 | | | |
| | Influent | 137.5 ± 13 | | | |
| Sentember 2011 [‡] | Effluent Pre-Antifoam | TBD | | | |
| Gepteniner, 2014 | Effluent Post-Antifoam | NOT PROVIDED | | | |
| | Surface Water | 4.9 + 15 | | | |

Estrogenic activity of the wastewater samples collected at WWTP 3, expressed in terms of ng 17β-estradiol (E2) equivalents/L.

Once more, effluent samples exhibit significantly lower estrogenic activity than influent samples.

While influent estrogenic activity at WWTP 3 is higher than at WWTPs 1 and 2, effluent levels are comparable to other plants.



Germany: Falcon egg biomonitoring by CALUX panel



Figure 7. Sum of PCDD/F and dl-PCB levels in peregrine falcon eggs from BW measured by the semiquantitative (DR CALUX) and quantitative (GC/HRMS) methods.

Scale: pg (PCDD/F + dl-PCB-TEQ) or (BEQ)/g fat. Samples from 2004 to 2011 (n = 59).

Further hormone and obesity analysis results:

ER CALUX: 12-766 pg EEQ/g

AR CALUX: 8-491 mg FEQ/g

GR, TR or PPARg CALUX: < LOQ

Schwarz et al (2016). Peregrine falcon egg pollutants.TOXICOLOGICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY, 2016. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02772248.2015.1126717



Germany: Flame retardants PBDEs in Fish x cooking = PBDFs!

Each minute of heating 1 g salmon fillet spiked with 200 ng BDE-209 generated about 0.5 ‰ PBDFs confirmed by DR CALUX and GC/MS.





Fig. 2 Toxic response expressed in toxic equivalents per gram of fish in the DR CALUX bio-assay generated upon the heating of 1 g of fish fillet fortified with 200 ng of the PBDEs for different periods of time

Vetter et al. Formation of polybrominated dibenzofurans (PBDFs) after heating of a salmon sample spiked with decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209). Environ Sci Pollut Res 2014. 20



Switzerland: PAH CALUX to measure effects of oil spills

Immediate Ecotoxicological Effects of Short-Lived Oil Spill on Marine Biota

- Assess impact of small oil spills using bioassays (PAH CALUX, bacterial)
- Experimental spills at sea: high bioavailability and toxicity of dissolved oil within 24 h after the spills up to 8 m below the slicks.
- Selective decline of marine plankton is observed
- > Contrary to common thinking, even small spills have immediate adverse biological effects and their recurrent nature is likely to affect marine ecosystem functioning.

Brussard et al. Nature Communications, 2016, Apr 4;7:11206.







Global environment and human safety – knowing more about the unknown

- Bioassays can easily cover complex questions & cocktails from all over the world....
- They offer an easy and care taking answer to many daily questions
- POPs & EDCs...but also many other relevant types of toxicity
- Thanks for YOUR interest...
- YOUR questions are welcome..!!

