

Introduction

- PPCPs and PFASs have been detected in the Puget Sound watershed's ground and surface waters [1,2]; municipal wastewater influent, effluent, and biosolids [3,4]; estuarine waters [3–5]; and in estuarine sediments collected by Ecology's Marine Sediment Monitoring Team [6–8].
- Results from sediment monitoring in **4 urban** bays and 10 long-term monitoring stations are summarized and compared here [8].

Objectives

For PPCPs and PFASs in Puget Sound sediments:

- Establish chemical concentration **baselines**.
- Document spatial patterns and gradients within and among urban bays.
- Calculate the **spatial extent** of chemicals in urban bays.

Methods

Sampling locations

- 2010 **Long-term**, n=10
- 2010 Bellingham Bay, n=30
- 2013 **Elliott Bay**, n=30
- 2014 Commencement Bay, n=30
- 2015 Bainbridge Basin, n=33

Sediment collection

- Sediments were collected with a 0.1-m² stainless steel double van Veen grab.
- The top 2 to 3 cm from multiple grabs at each station were combined and homogenized.
- Samples were sent to **AXYS Analytical Services** Ltd., Sidney, BC, Canada for analysis.

Chemical analyses

- Sediments were tested for the presence of **119** PPCPs and 13 PFASs (Table 1).
- AXYS Method MLA-075 (USEPA 1694) for PPCPs and MLA-041 for PFASs were used, including high-performance liquid chromatography with positive and negative electrospray ionization modes and tandem mass spectrometry.

Literature Cited:

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IV. Summary

III a. Results – Detected chemicals

- detected in samples (Table 1).

Table 1. Parameter list with detected chemicals (number of occurrences).

Trimethoprim

Virginiamycin

Doxycycline

Minocycline

Tetracycline

Bisphenol A

Furosemide

Gemfibrozil

Glipizide

Glyburide

Naproxen

Triclosan

Warfarin

Albuterol (2)

Atenolol

Tylosin

Personal Care Products and Pharmace

List 1 - Acid Extraction Acetaminopher Ampicillin 1

Caffeine (1) Carbadox (1 Carbamazepine

Azithromvcin (9

Cefotaxime **Ciprofloxacin (1**

Clarithromycin Clinafloxacin

Cloxacillin Dehydronifedipine Digoxigenir

Digoxin Diltiazem (5) 1,7-Dimethylxanthin

Diphenhydramine (9 **Enrofloxacin (1)** Erythromycin-H20 (11

Flumequine Fluoxetine (7)

Lincomycin Lomefloxacin Miconazole (17

Norfloxacin Norgestimate (1 Ofloxacin (1) Ormetoprim

Oxacillin Oxolinic acid Penicillin G

Penicillin V Roxithromycin Sarafloxacin (2) Sulfachloropyridazin

Sulfadiazine Sulfadimethoxine (3 Sulfamerazine

Sulfamethazine Sulfamethizole Sulfamethoxazole (1

Sulfathiazole

Atorvastatin Sulfanilamide Cimetidine Clonidine

Perfluorinated Chemicals

Carboxylic Acids

Perfluorobutanoate (PFBA) (7) Perfluoropentanoate (PFPeA) Perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA) Perfluoroheptanoate (PFHpA) Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA) (2) Perfluorononanoate (PFNA) Perfluorodecanoate (PFDA) (1) Perfluoroundecanoate (PFUnA) (2 Perfluorododecanoate (PFDoA) (1)

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) & **Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) in Puget Sound Sediments** An Update: 2010 – 2015

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Baseline established – Sediment concentrations of 119 PPCPs and 13 PFASs have been measured in 4 urban bays and 10 long-term monitoring stations in Puget Sound.

Low occurrence overall – While many of the parameters tested (1/3 of PPCPs and 1/2 of PFASs) were detected, over 97% of the total results were undetected.

4 dominant chemicals – Diphenhydramine, triclocarban, triamterene, and PFOS occurred most frequently, with highest concentrations and greatest spatial coverage.

Spatial patterns in urban bays likely reflect proximity to sources, depositional areas – Occurrence and concentrations were generally greatest near heads of each bay and in deeper, likely depositional areas. • Unique chemical signatures in each urban bay.

2.5% of PPCP and 2.6% of PFAS results were measured in detectable concentrations. 43 of 119 PPCPs and 7 of 13 PFASs were

Diphenhydramine, triclocarban, triamterene, and **PFOS** were detected most frequently.

uticals

Codeine (1) Cotinine (1) Enalapril Hvdrocodone Metformin (3) List 2 - Tetracyclines Oxycodone in Positive Ionization Ranitidine Anhydrochlortetracycline (1 Triamterene (75) Anhydrotetracycline (1) List 5 - Acid Extraction Chlortetracycline in Positive Ionization Demeclocycline Alprazolam (1) 4-Epianhydrochlortetracycli Amitriptyline (17) 4-Epianhydrotetracycline Amlodipine (1) -Epichlortetracycline Benzoylecgonine 4-Epioxytetracycline Benztropine (2) 4-Epitetracycline (1 Betamethasone Cocaine (1) Isochlortetracycline **Oxytetracycline (2)** Desmethyldiltiazem (2) Diazepam Fluocinonide List 3 - Acid Extraction Fluticasone propionate in Negative Ionization Hydrocortisone 10-hydroxy-amitriptyline Meprobamate Methylprednisolone Metoprolol Norfluoxetine Hydroclorothiazide Norverapamil (12 2-hydroxy-ibuprofer Paroxetine (1) Ibuprofen (1) Prednisolone (1 Prednisone Triclocarban (82) Promethazine Propoxyphene (Propranolol Sertraline (14) List 4 - Basic Extraction Simvastatin (2 in Positive Ionization Theophylline Trenbolone Amphetamine (7) Trenbolone acetate Valsartan (1) Verapamil (17)

Sulphonic Acids Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS) Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS) Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) (32) Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA) (4

III b. Results – Occurrence & spatial gradients – all chemicals

- Long-term and Bellingham Bay stations had **fewer chemicals** than stations in Elliott Bay, Commencement Bay, and the Bainbridge Basin.
- In all bays, larger numbers of chemicals were detected near the head of each bay, likely near discharge sources, and in deeper, depositional locations (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Number of PPCPs and PFASs detected in sediments at 10 long-term monitoring stations and in four urban bays.

General information about the Puget Sound Sediment Monitoring Program and all data generated during these surveys can be accessed from Ecology's Marine Sediment Monitoring website: https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Puget-Sound/Sound-science/Marine-sediments. Publication Number: 19-03-012









- III c. Results Concentrations, gradients of most frequently detected chemicals
 - Concentrations of **diphenhydramine**, **triclocarban**, **triamterene**, and **PFOS** ranged widely.
 - Concentrations were **lower** in Bellingham Bay than in Elliott Bay, Commencement Bay, and the Bainbridge Basin.
 - In all bays, higher chemical concentrations were detected closer to the heads of the bays, likely near discharge sources, and in deeper, depositional locations (Figure 2)



Figure 2. Concentrations (ng/g) of three PPCPs and one PFAS detected most frequently in sediments at 10 long-term monitoring stations and in four urban bays.

III d. Results – Standardized concentrations & spatial extent among study areas

- Standardized chemical concentrations¹ differed among study areas but were generally higher in Elliott Bay and Commencement Bay (Figure 3, left). ¹ Concentrations are summarized as percent of the maximum of the weighted means, for comparison among all chemicals and study areas.
- Diphenhydramine, triclocarban, triamterene, **PFOS** occurred in all 4 bays, with the **highest** combined spatial area (Figure 3, right).
- Chemical concentrations and spatial extent values varied among bays, giving each a unique chemical signature.



maximum of the weighted means) and spatial extent (right; as % of study area) for 20 most frequently occurring PPCPs and PFASs.