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CIEMAT

PERSISTENT PESTICIDES IN AIR FROM A FORMER HCH PRODUCTION SITE IN SPAIN

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SABIÑÁNIGO



INQUINOSA (1975-1992)

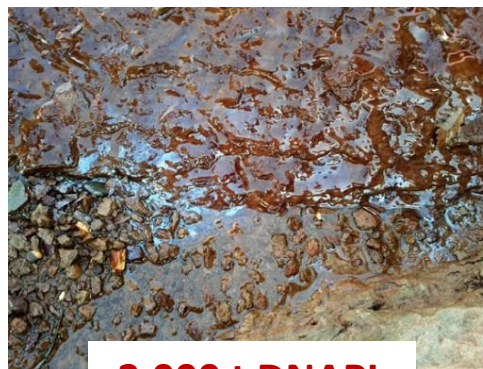


100 t HCH and other chemicals

BAILÍN Dumpsite (1985-1992)



DNAPL- Dense Non Aqueous Phase Liquid



2,000 t DNAPL



Sardas Dumpsite (1978-1984)



30,000-80,000 t HCH waste in each dumpsite (Bailín and Sardas)

2007: Project Plan



Source: *Environ Sci Pollut Res* (2013) 20: 1937-1950

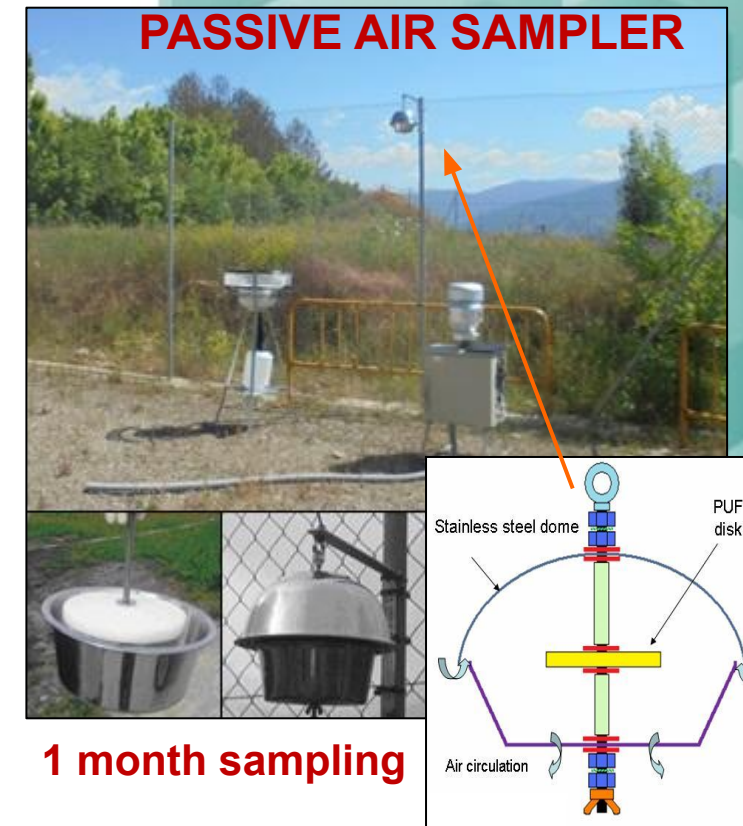
**2010: Construction of
infrastructure**

**August 2014:
Excavation started**

**October 2014:
Provisional sealed (250,000 m³ capacity)**



SAMPLING



BAILÍN AREA

- P1 - P2: Dismantled HCH cell
- P3: New HCH cell
- P4: Offices
- P5: 3 km from Bailín

From August 2014 to November 2021 ➡ 74 sampling campaigns (SC)

SARDAS AREA

- P6, P9, P10: Residential sites
- P7: Sardas Dumpsite
- P8: Inquinosa Factory

From February 2016 to November 2021 ➡ 58 sampling campaigns

657 air samples

METHODOLOGY



Soxhlet extraction
(toluene, 24 h)



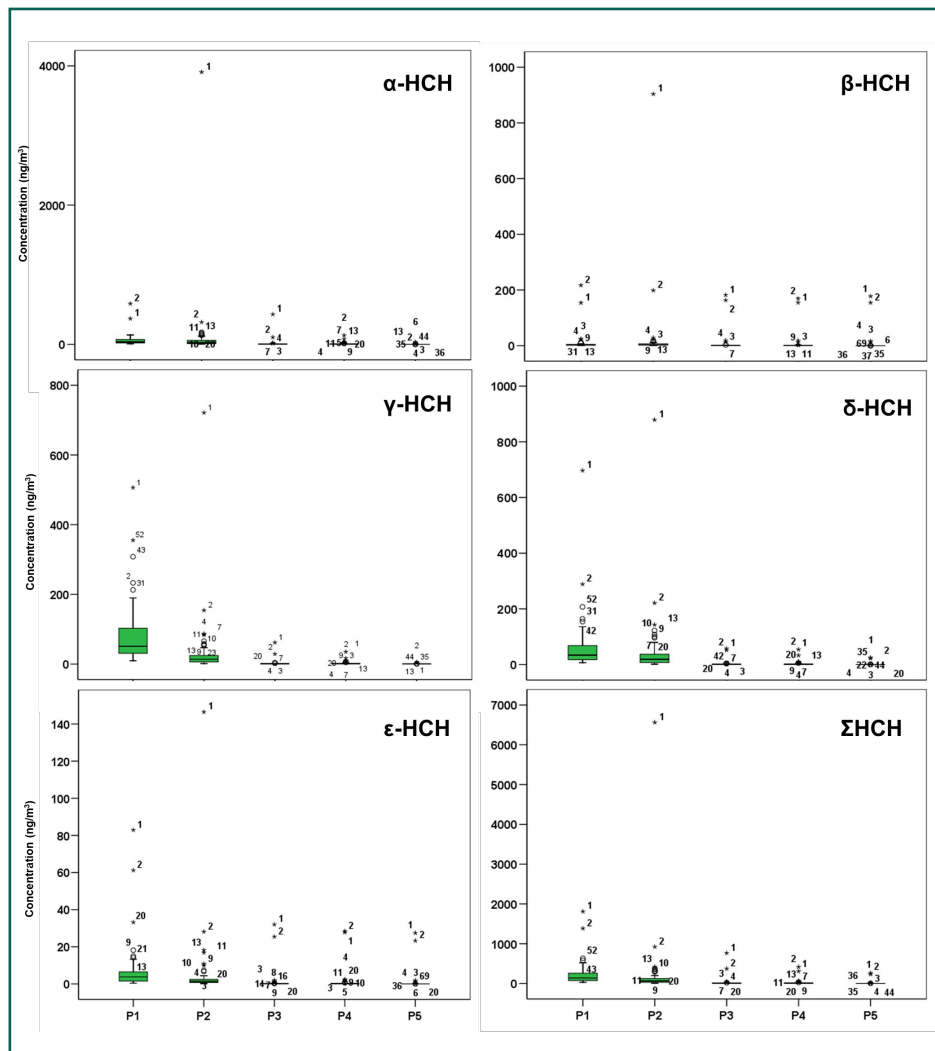
Cleanup
(florisil column)



HRGC-LRMS (TQ)



ES12/12224



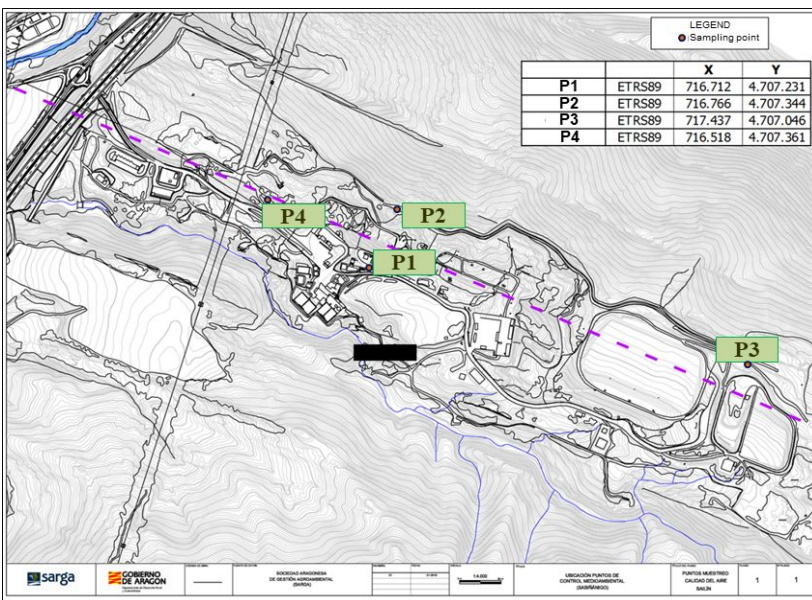
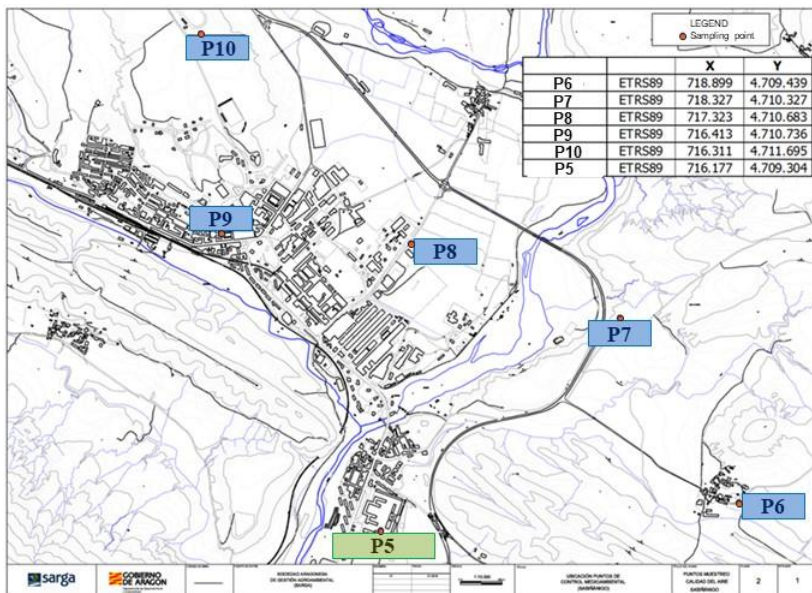
Two different time periods:

- **SC1-SC2:** (dismantling old landfill and sealing new one)
- **SC3-SC74**

α-HCH, β-HCH, γ-HCH, δ-HCH,
ε-HCH and ΣHCH

SC1-SC2 > SC3-SC74

RESULTS



BAILÍN AREA

P1 - P2: Dismantled HCH cell

P3: New HCH cell

P4: Offices

P5: 3 km from Bailín

SC3-SC74

α -HCH, β -HCH, δ -HCH, ϵ -HCH, Σ HCH

$P1 \approx P2 > P4 \approx P3 > P5$

γ -HCH $\rightarrow P1 > P2 > P4 \approx P3 > P5$

$P1 \rightarrow \gamma$ -HCH no decrease with time

$r_s > 0.586$; $p < 0.01$ all HCH isomers

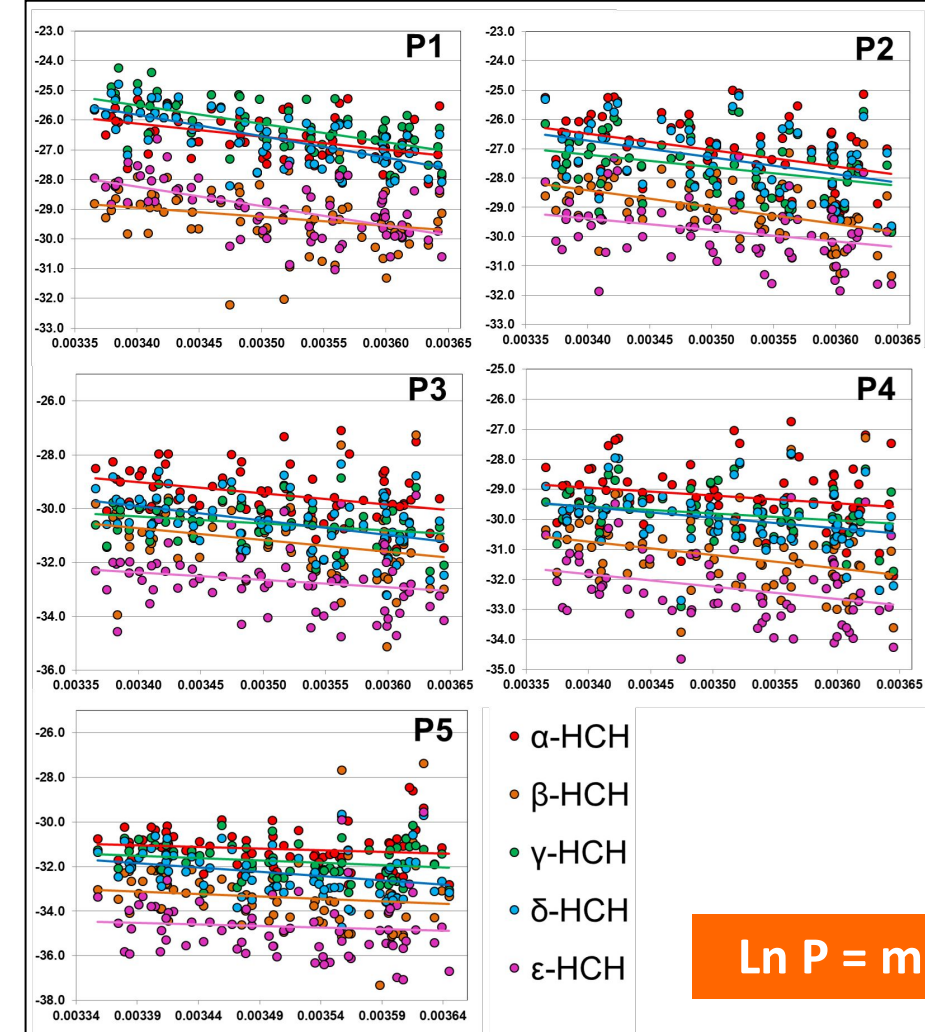
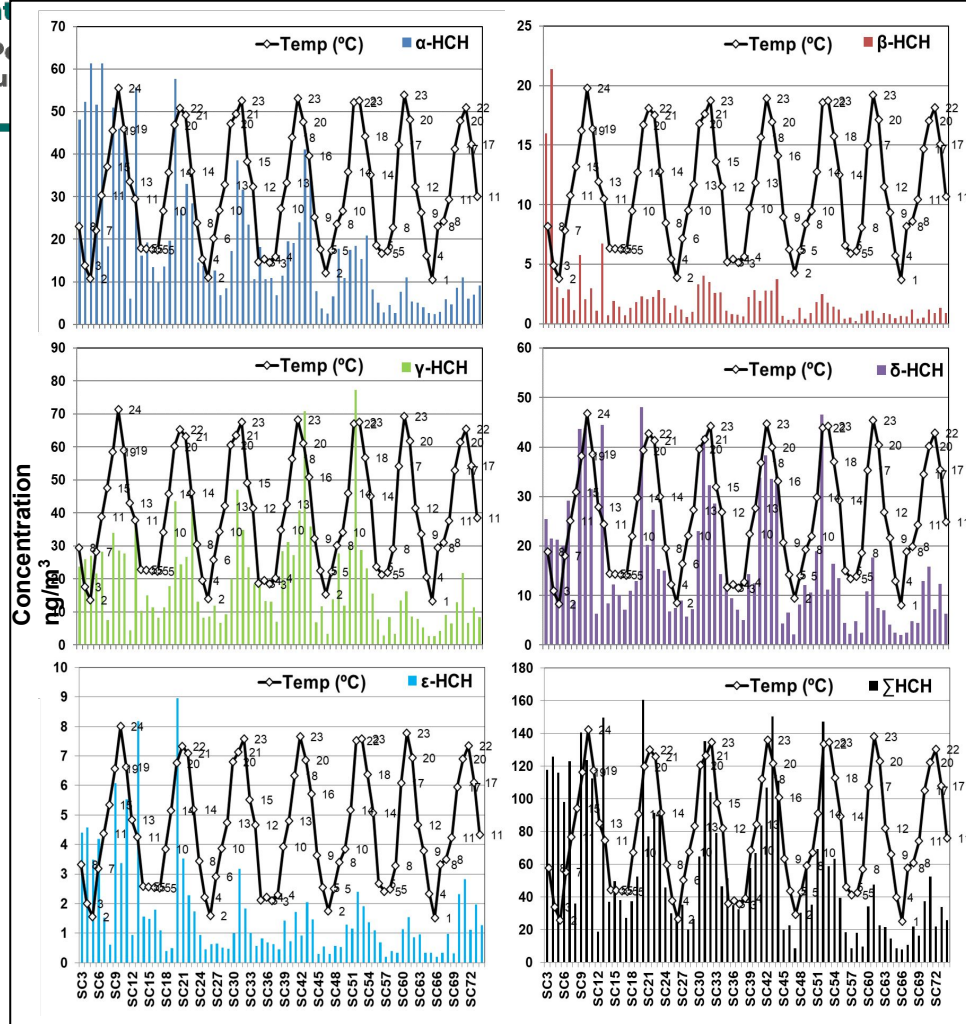
COMMON ORIGIN

Bailín Landfill

HCH source after dismantling

RESULTS

BAILÍN AREA



$$\ln P = m (1/T) + b$$

INFLUENCE OF THE
METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS

(+) Temperature

$p < 0.05$

(+) Solar radiation

(-) Humidity

ISOMER PROFILE

		Concentration (ng/m ³)					Contribution (%)				
		α-HCH	β-HCH	γ-HCH	δ-HCH	ε-HCH	α-HCH	β-HCH	γ-HCH	δ-HCH	ε-HCH
SC1-SC2	P1	477	185	370	493	72	31	12	22	30	5
	P2	2114	551	438	550	87	47	18	14	19	3
	P3	266	173	45	55	29	42	34	8	11	6
	P4	102	162	26	44	28	28	46	7	12	8
	P5	28	166	4.6	24	25	11	67	2	10	10
SC3-SC4	P1	91	23	46	39	8.1	44	12	22	18	4
	P2	114	25	66	63	8.8	40	9	24	24	3
	P3	18	16	3.2	5.2	1.7	41	36	7	12	4
	P4	26	15	8.4	8.3	2.3	42	27	14	14	4
	P5	1.9	14	0.5	1.7	1.59	9	72	2	9	8
SC5-SC74	P1	45	3.1	73	49	4.8	27	2	41	27	3
	P2	36	4.1	18	27	2.3	39	6	22	30	3
	P3	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	51	10	18	19	2
	P4	3.9	0.5	1.8	1.7	0.2	44	6	25	21	3
	P5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.02	48	6	29	16	2

Two different time periods:

SC1-SC4

SC5-SC74

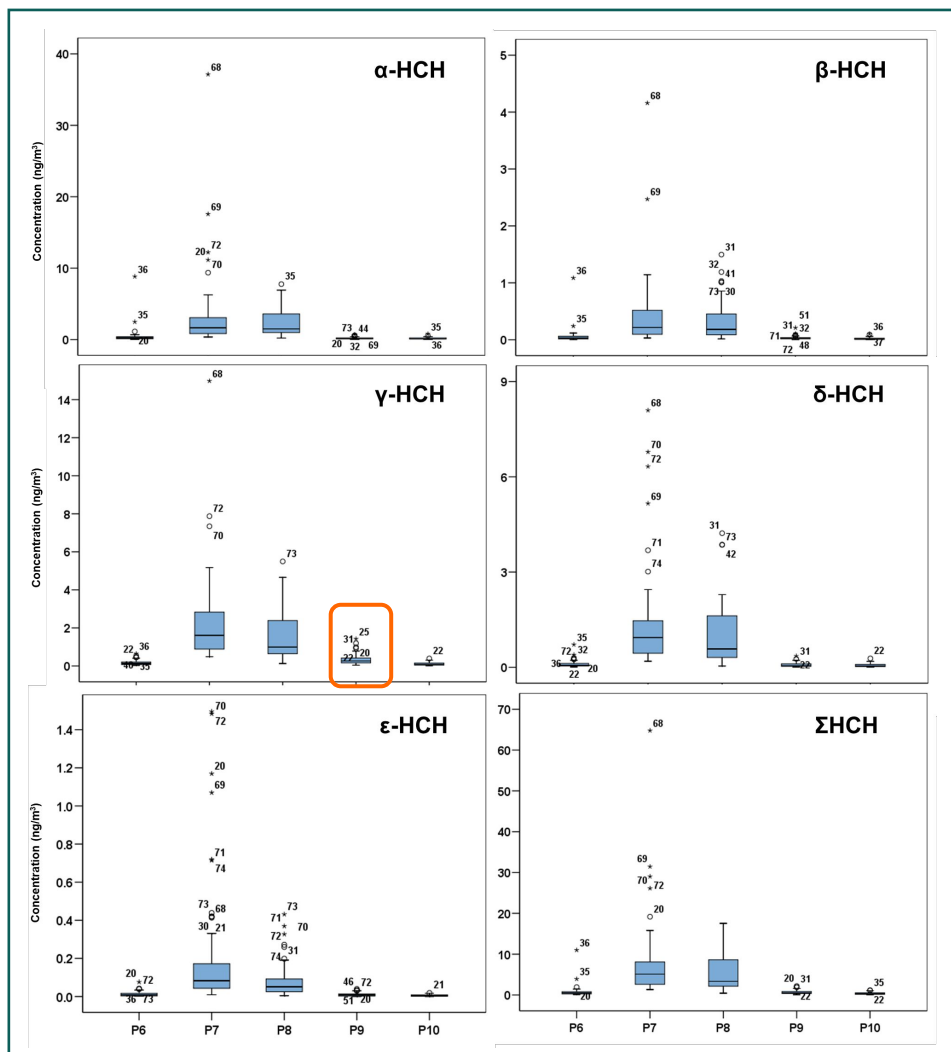
SC5-SC74



Stability

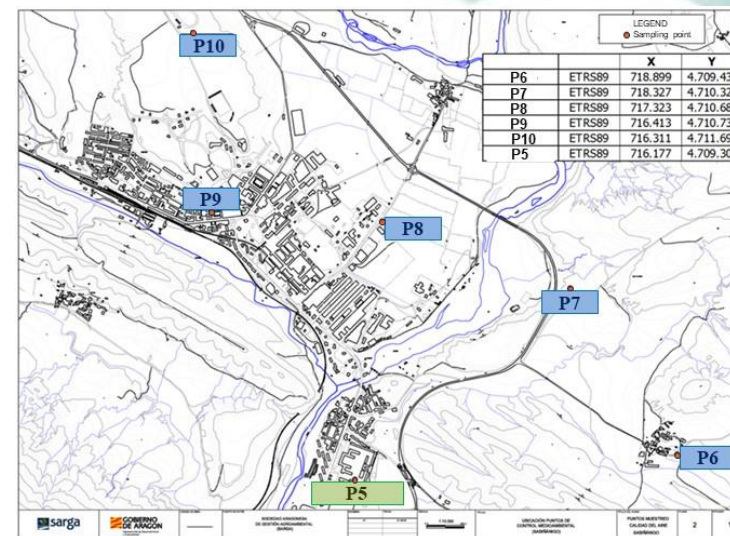
P1: γ-HCH > α-HCH ≈ δ-HCH > β-HCH ≈ ε-HCH

P2-P5: α-HCH > γ-HCH ≈ δ-HCH > β-HCH ≈ ε-HCH



$r_s > 0.423$; $p < 0.01$ all HCH isomers

COMMON ORIGIN



α -HCH, β -HCH, δ -HCH, ϵ -HCH, Σ HCH

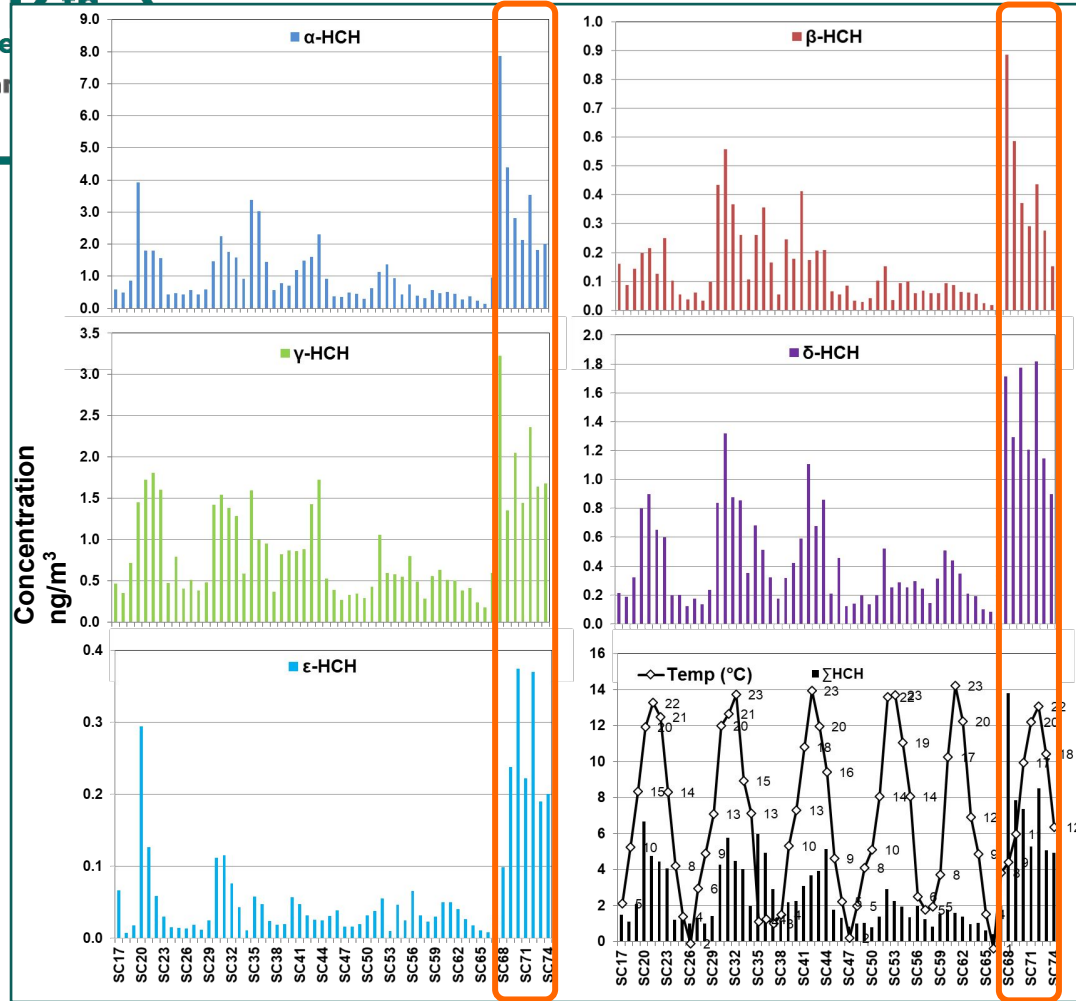
$P7 \approx P8 > P6 \approx P9 \approx P10$

γ -HCH $\rightarrow P7 > P8 > P9 > P6 \approx P10$

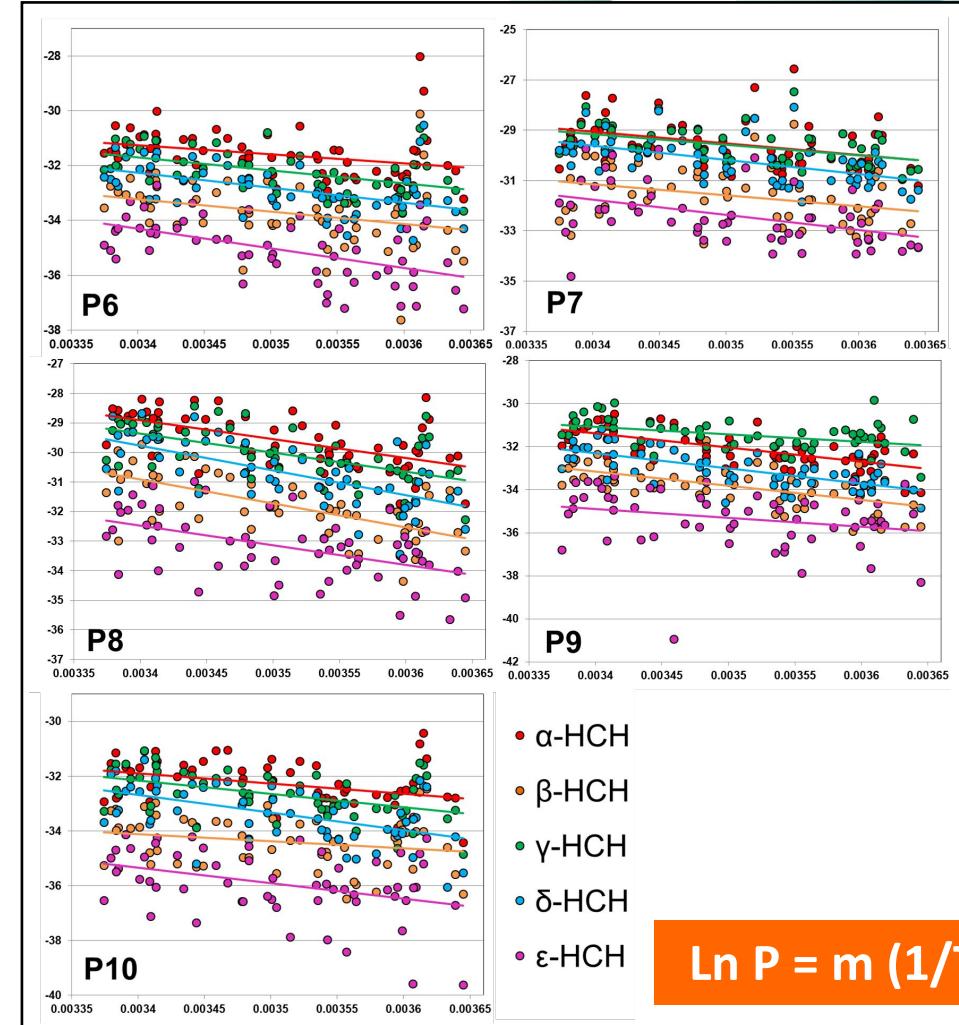
P9 \rightarrow γ -HCH increase ($p < 0.01$)
 γ -HCH source with influence in P9

RESULTS

SARDAS AREA



Increase in all HCH isomers since SC68 → P7



$$\ln P = m (1/T) + b$$

INFLUENCE OF THE
METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS

(+) Temperature

$p < 0.05$

(+) Solar radiation

(-) Humidity

ISOMER PROFILE

		Concentration (ng/m ³)					Contribution (%)				
		α-HCH	β-HCH	γ-HCH	δ-HCH	ε-HCH	α-HCH	β-HCH	γ-HCH	δ-HCH	ε-HCH
SC17-SC67	P6	0.46	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.01	49	7	28	15	2
	P7	1.97	0.29	1.73	0.93	0.12	37	6	36	19	2
	P8	2.26	0.29	1.45	0.86	0.06	47	6	30	16	2
	P9	0.17	0.03	0.34	0.07	0.01	27	6	54	11	2
	P10	0.16	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.00	44	7	31	16	2
SC68-SC74	P6	0.40	0.05	0.21	0.14	0.03	48	6	26	17	3
	P7	12.63	1.46	6.66	4.91	0.91	41	5	28	21	5
	P8	3.92	0.56	2.48	1.77	0.25	46	6	26	19	3
	P9	0.40	0.05	0.36	0.14	0.017	41	5	38	13	2
	P10	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.009	50	5	27	17	2
SC17-SC74	P5	0.54	0.06	0.25	0.15	0.01	47	6	29	16	2

Two different time periods:

SC17-SC67

SC68-SC74

SC17-SC67

P6, P7, P8, P10: α-HCH > γ-HCH > δ-HCH > β-HCH > ε-HCH → ≈ P5

P9: γ-HCH > α-HCH > δ-HCH > β-HCH > ε-HCH

SC68-SC74

P7 → α-HCH > γ-HCH > δ-HCH > β-HCH > ε-HCH

CONCLUSIONS

- [HCH] much higher than those related to other Spanish locations.



- [γ -HCH] at P1-P4 < 0.5 mg/m³ (occupational exposure limit established by the Spanish National Institute for Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (INSST)).
- [γ -HCH] at P3-P10 < 0.0003 mg/m³ (chronic inhalation reference exposure level calculated by California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)).
- [α -HCH] at P5-P10 < 0.00025 mg/m³ (inhalation reference concentration - RfC; Stockholm Convention).
- [HCH] higher during the warmest months.

Despite of remediation and containment measures implemented, further pollution control activities should be carried out to protect the environmental compartments and the human health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**Scientific Committee
&
Organizing Committee**

FOR ACCEPTING OUR RESEARCH GROUP
AS PART OF THIS EVENT



GOVERNMENT OF ARAGON
Department of Rural Development and Sustainability



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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From October 2016
to November 2021

51 sampling
campaigns

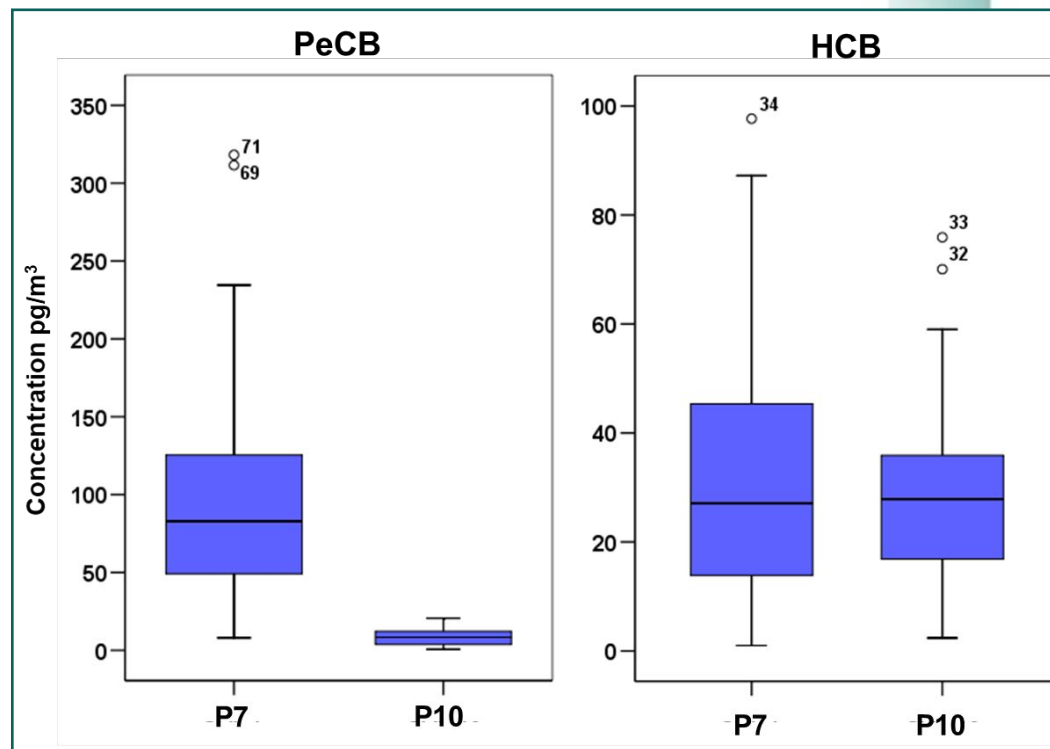
INFLUENCE OF THE METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS

(+) Solar radiation

[PeCB] at P7

RESULTS

SARDAS AREA



PeCB: $P7 > P10$

HCB: $P7 \approx P10$

		Concentration (pg/m^3)			Contribution (%)	
		PeCB	HCB	Σ CB	PeCB	HCB
SC24-74	P7	95	30	126	73	27
	P10	9	29	38	23	77