

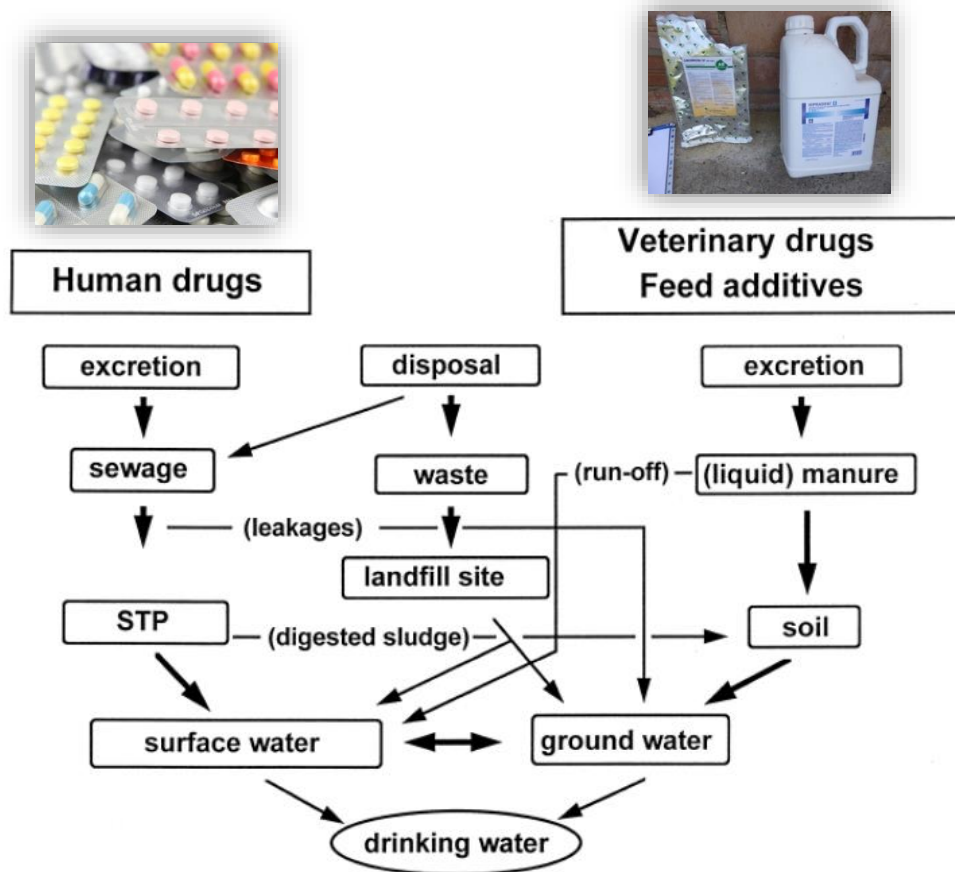
# Spatial and temporal evolution of antibiotics in the Baix Fluvià alluvial aquifer and its impact on groundwater resources quality

Boy-Roura M, Mas-Pla J, Petrovic M, Gros M, Villagrasa M, Borrego CM,  
Lekunberri I, Fillol M, Menció A, Soler D, Brusi D



Montpellier – 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016

# Antibiotics pathways in the environment



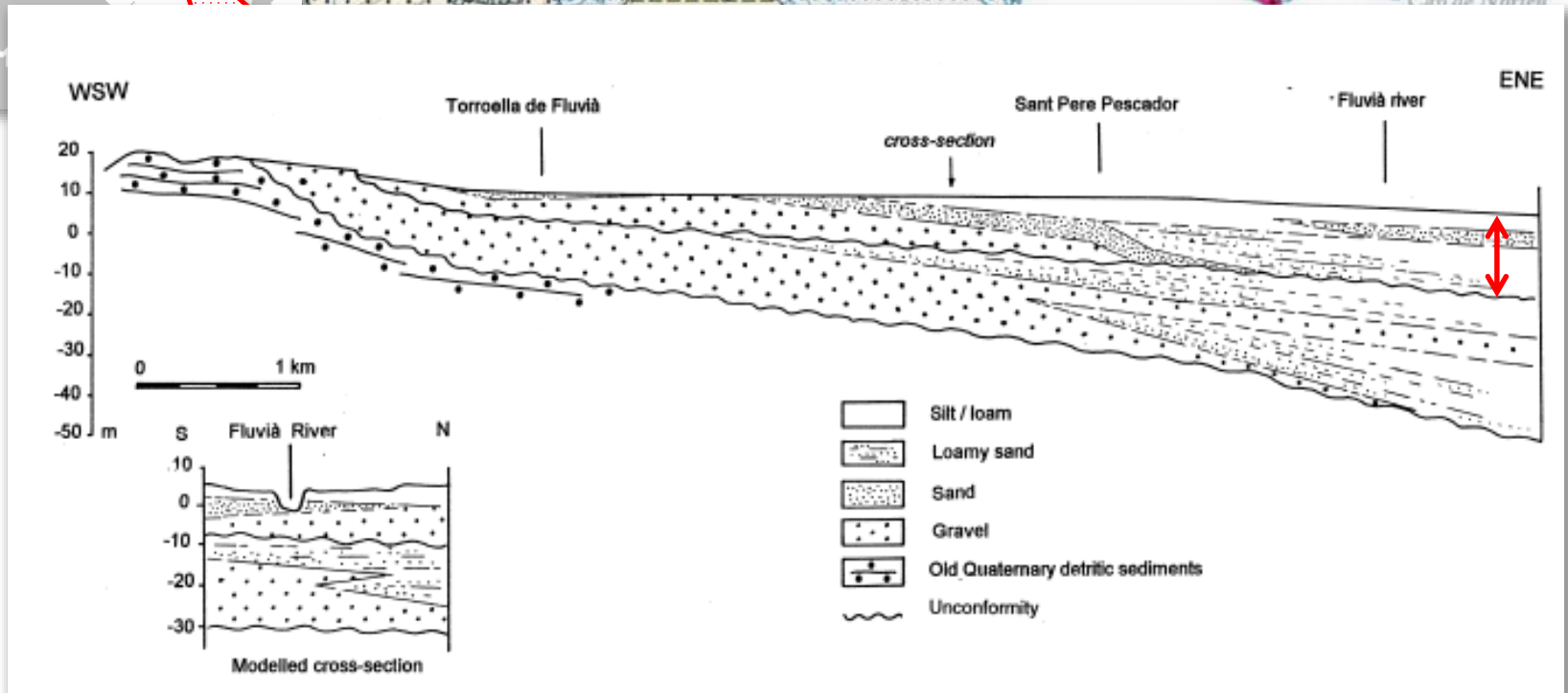
Source: Ternes, 1998

- **Environmental and public health concern** → development of **antibiotic resistant organisms**.
- **Not regulated** by environmental policies.
- Fate and persistence of pharmaceuticals and antibiotics are **not yet well known in GW**.

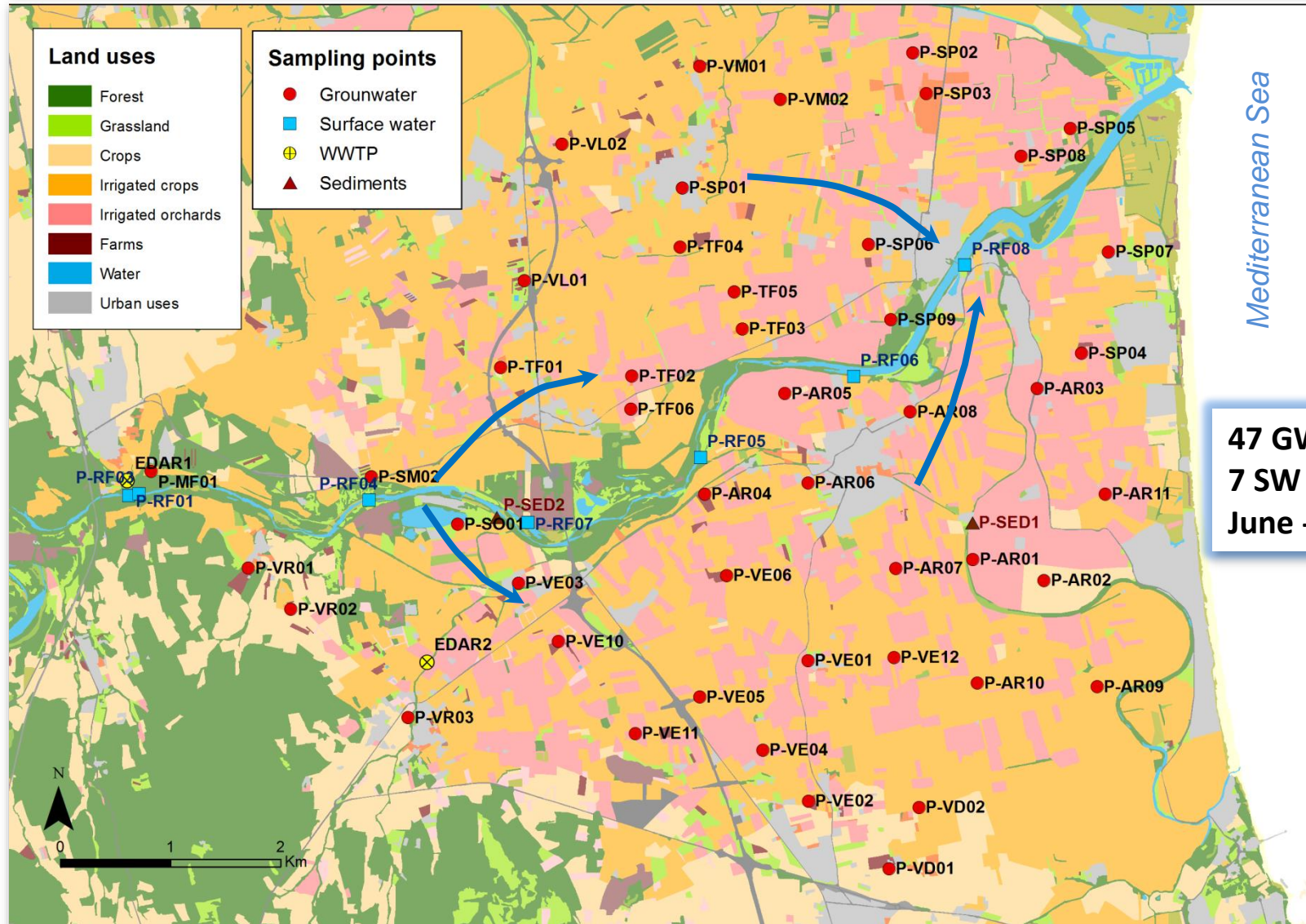
- Describe the **sources, occurrence and migration of antibiotics** in the continuum of surface water-groundwater.
- Assess **spatial** and **temporal variability** of antibiotics.
- Evaluate the prevalence and abundance of **Antibiotic Resistance Genes (ARGs)** in groundwater.
- Derive, assess and communicate **water management strategies** for polluted groundwater resources.



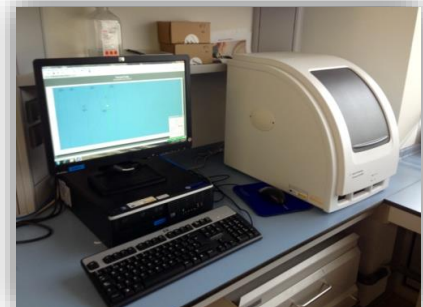
# Geological setting: the Baix Fluvià alluvial aquifer



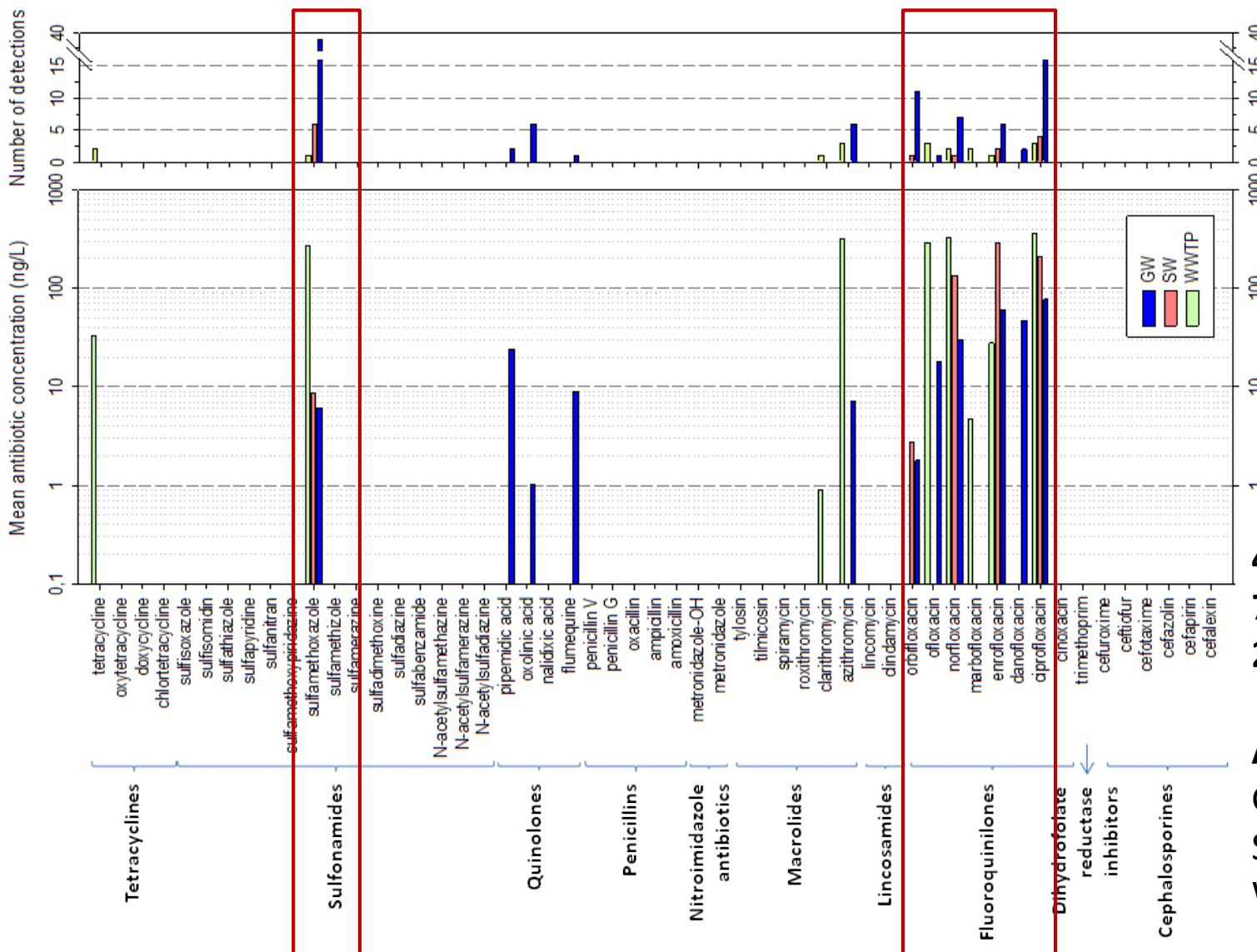
# Study site and sampling points



- **Hydrochemistry and isotopes.**
- **53 antibiotics** covering **10 chemical groups**, by ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography coupled to quadrupole linear ion trap tandem mass spectrometry (UHPLC–QqLIT), *Gros et al. 2013.*
- **Antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs)** conferring resistance to the analyzed antibiotics families.
- **Bacterial community** composition.



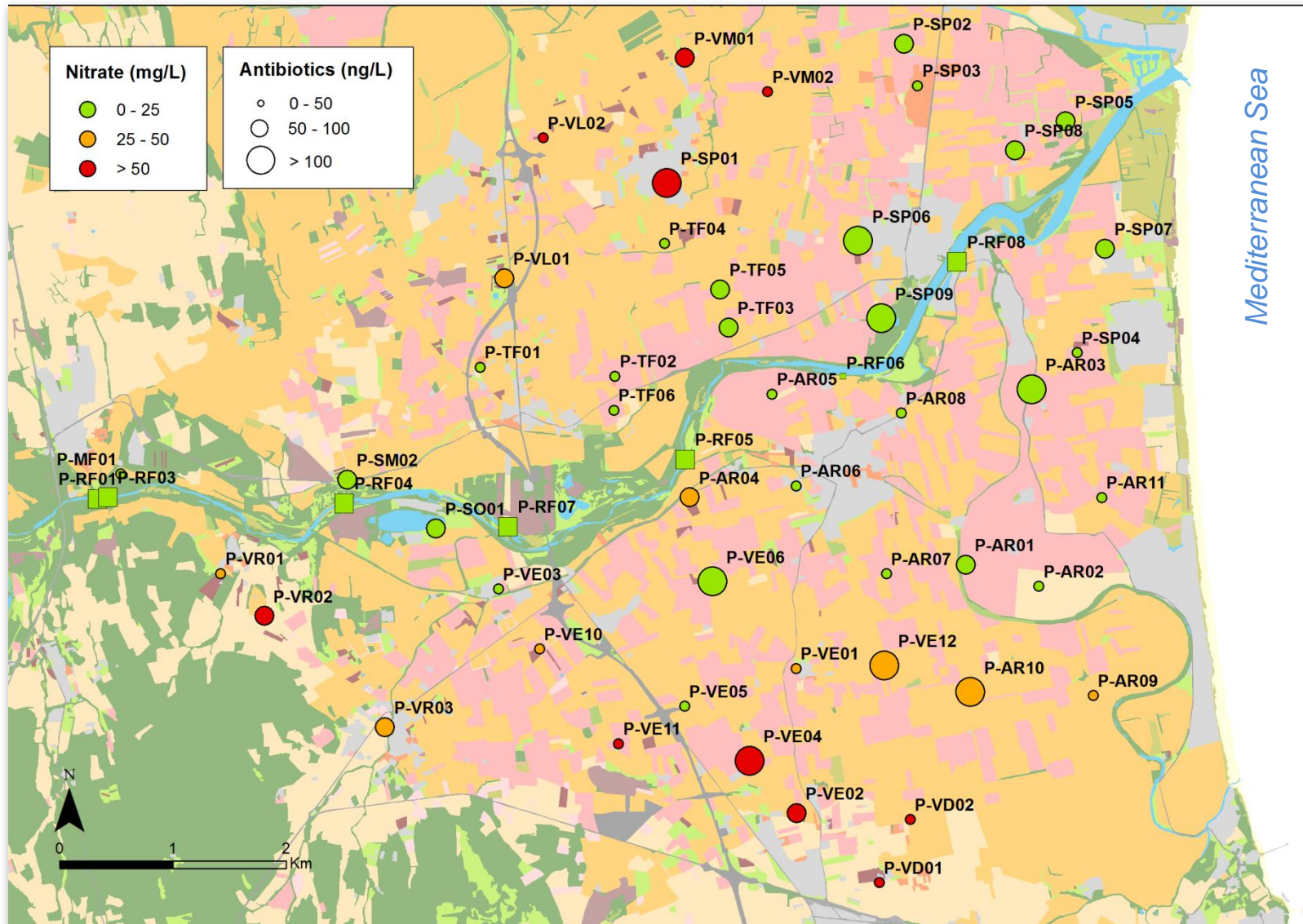
# Antibiotics results of the general campaign



**47 wells**  
**7 river points**  
**2 WWTP**

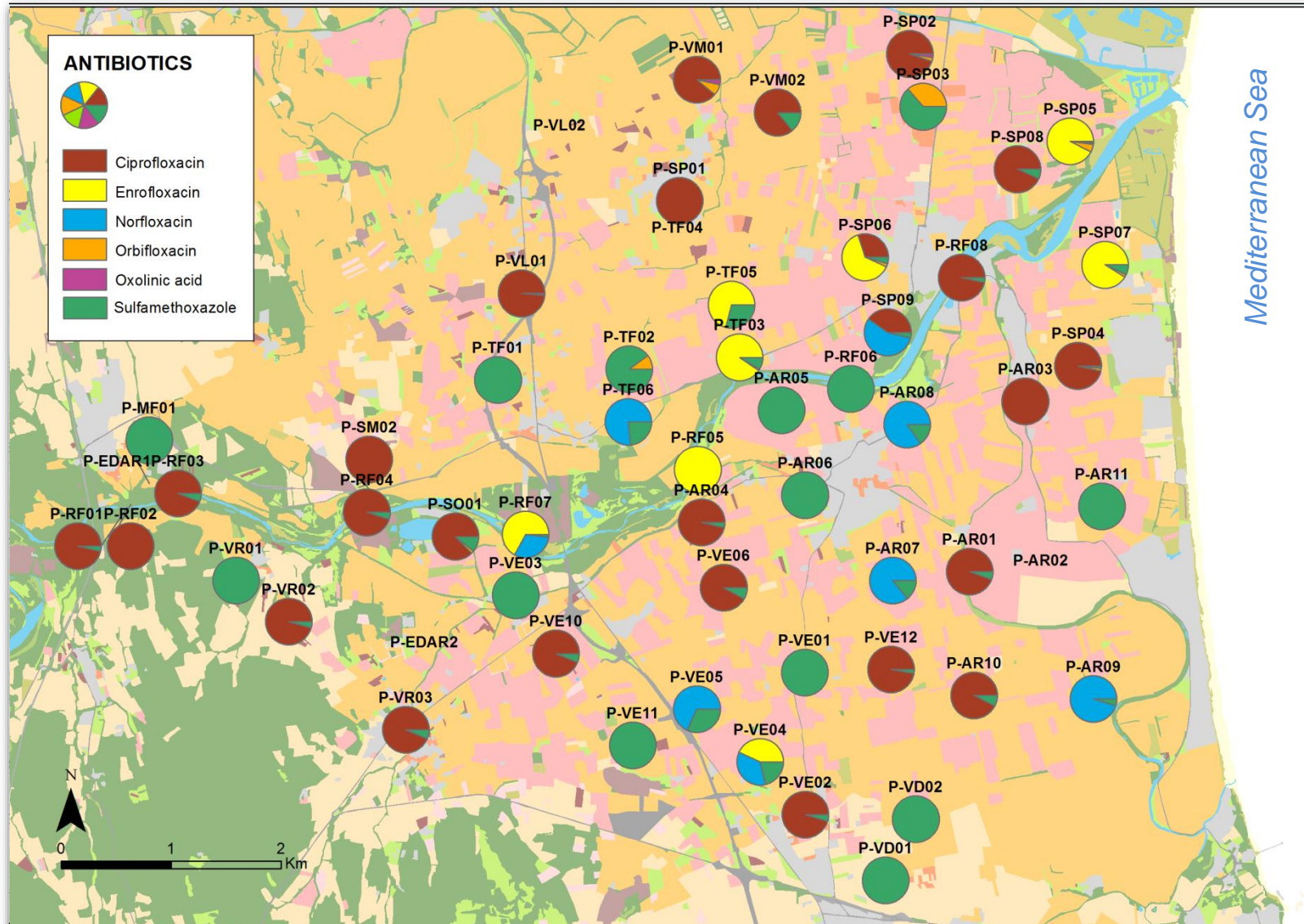
**ABs detected:**  
 GW: 11/53  
 SW: 5/53  
 WWTP: 9/53

# Total antibiotics and nitrate concentrations

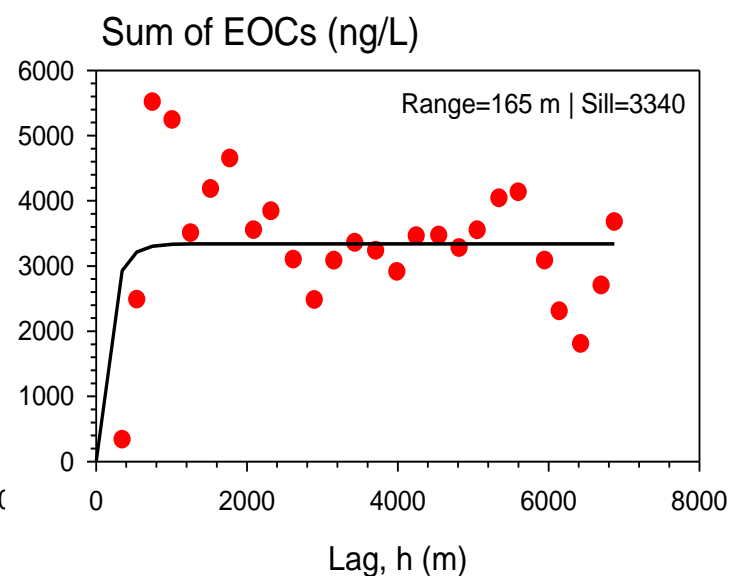
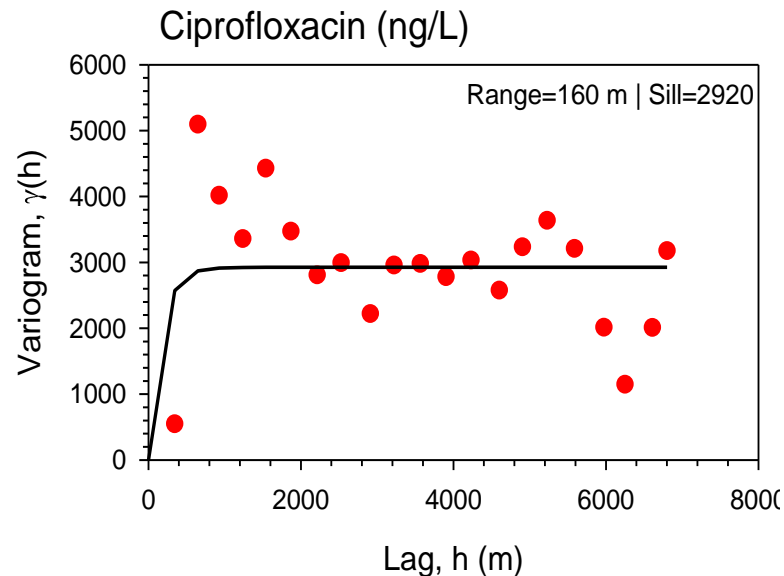
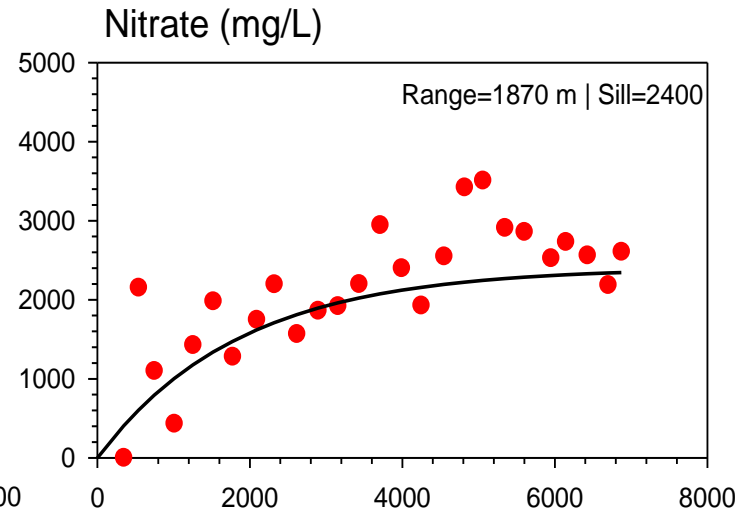
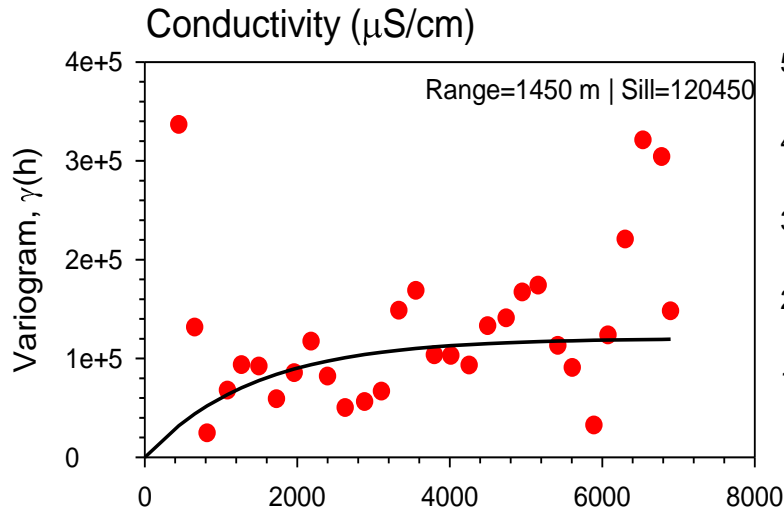




# Spatial variability: most detected antibiotics



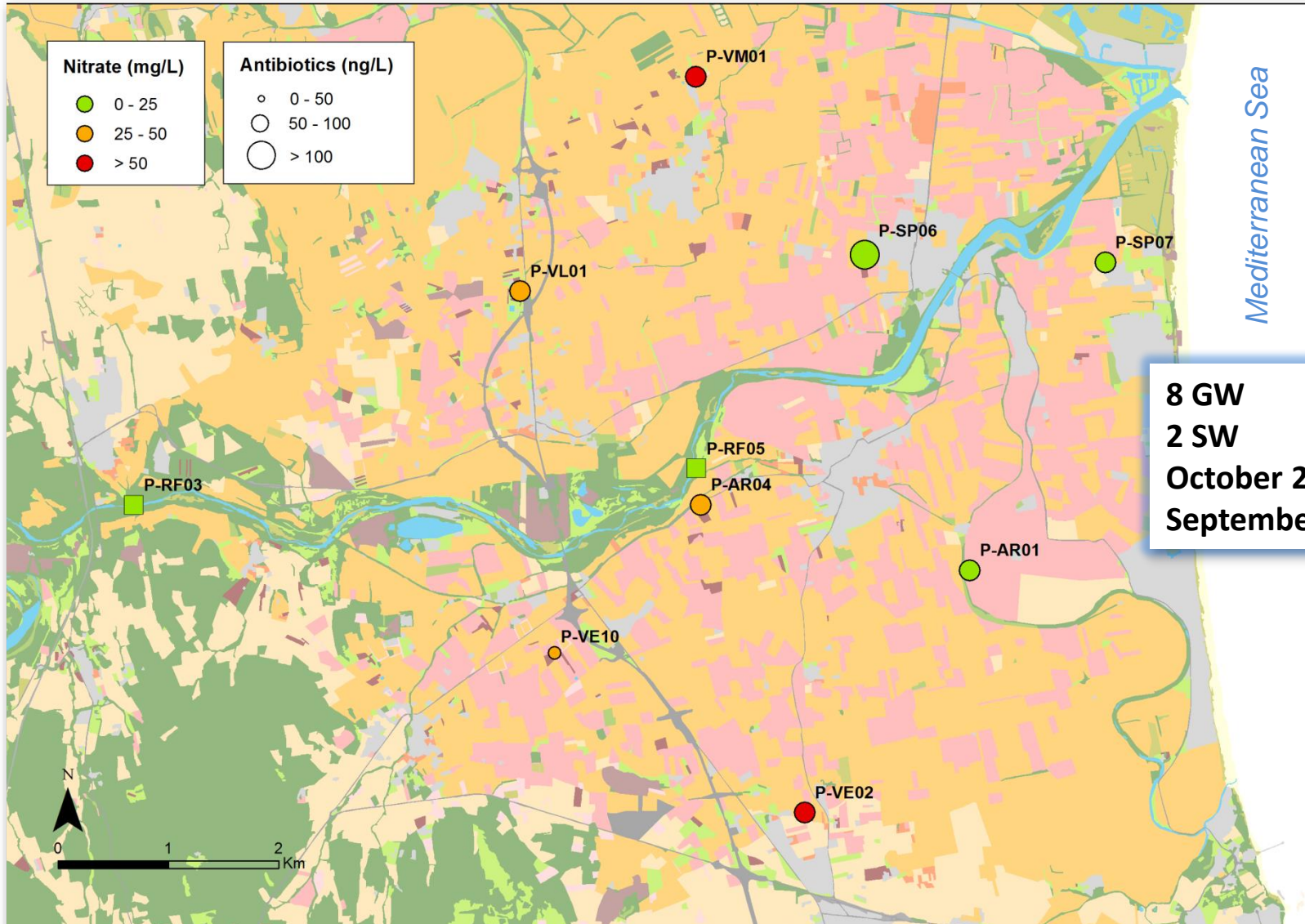
# Spatial correlation: variograms



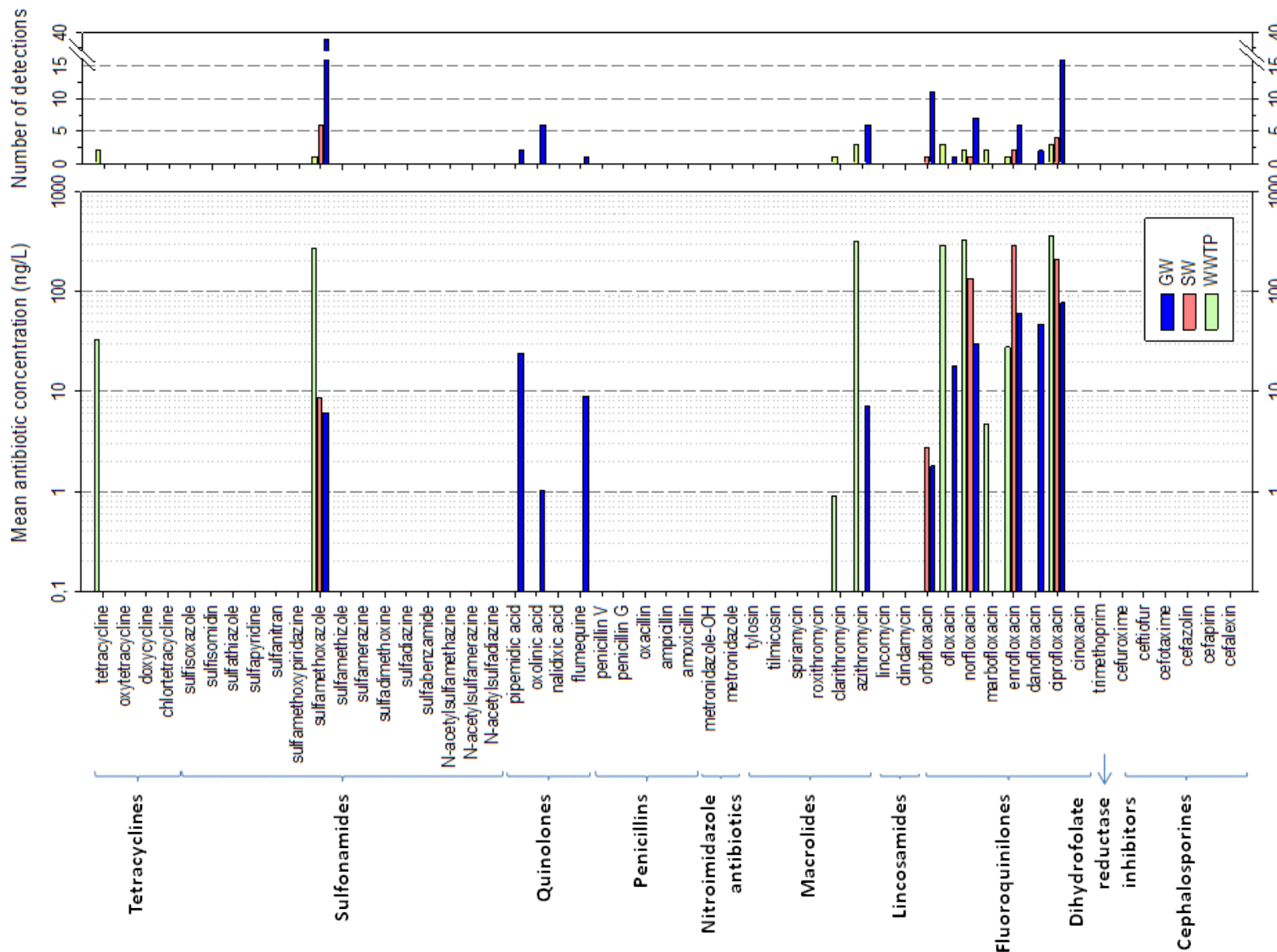
1. **Hydrogeology and hydrochemical properties:**
  - surface water-groundwater interaction
  - pH, redox conditions, organic carbon
2. **Physical-chemical properties and processes of antibiotics:**
  - solubility
  - sorption:  $K_d = f(K_{OW}, pK_a)$
  - degradation (half-life  $t_{1/2}$ )
3. Uncertainty in the **inputs**: *what, how much, where, when?*

...and what did we observe **over time?**

# Sampling points monthly campaign



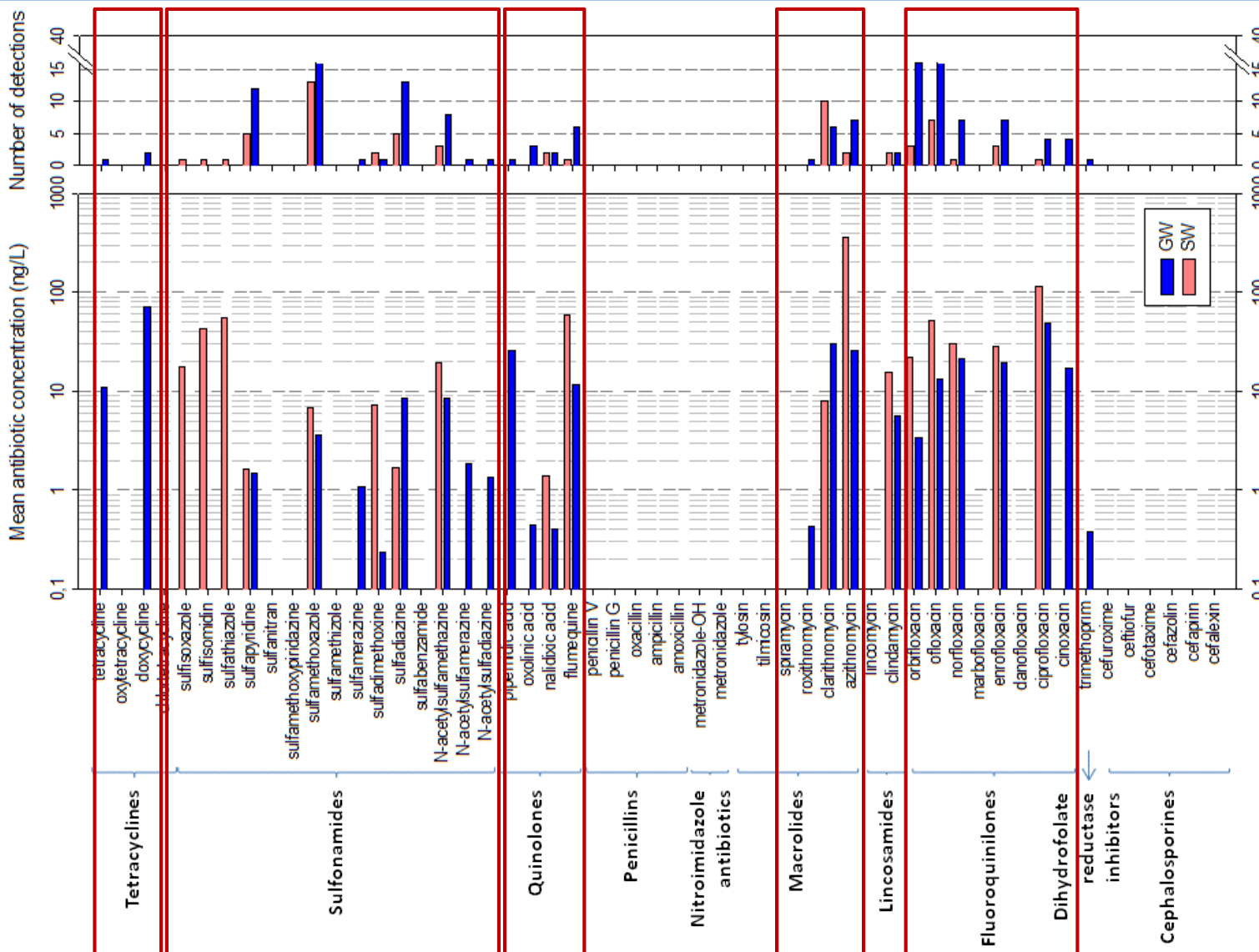
# Antibiotics results of the general campaign



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 GW: 11/53  
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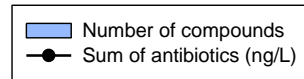
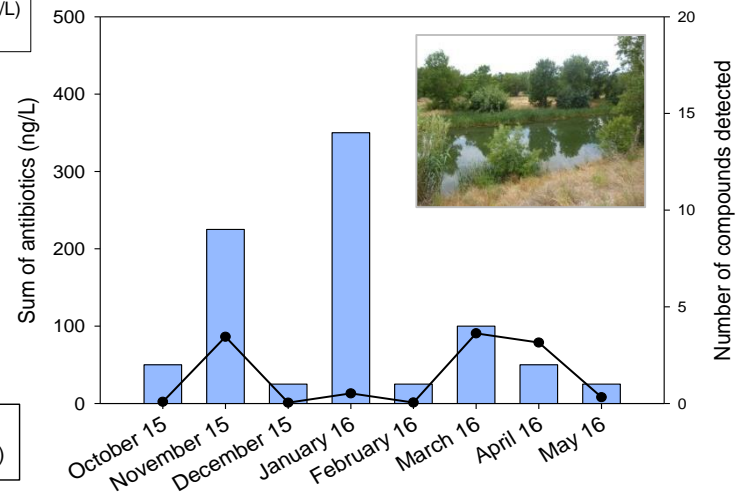
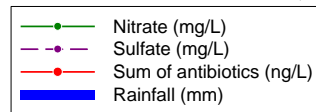
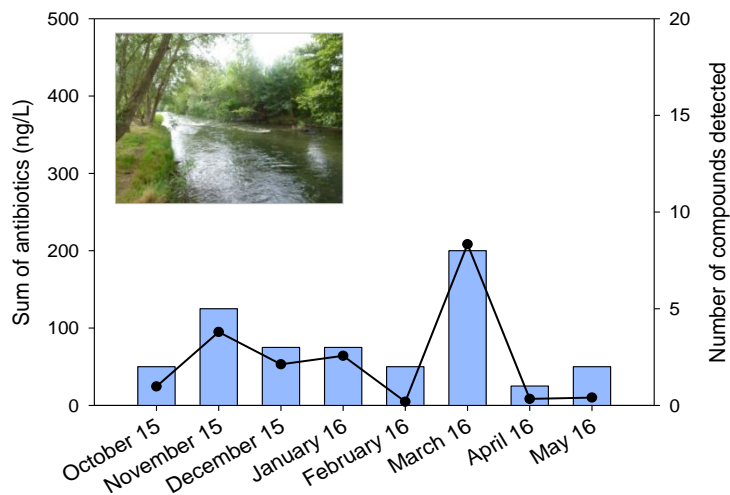
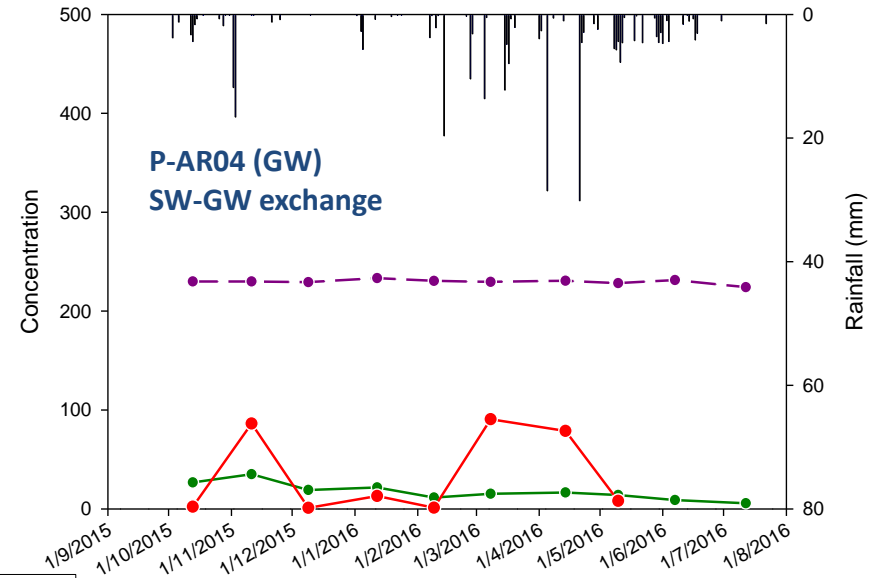
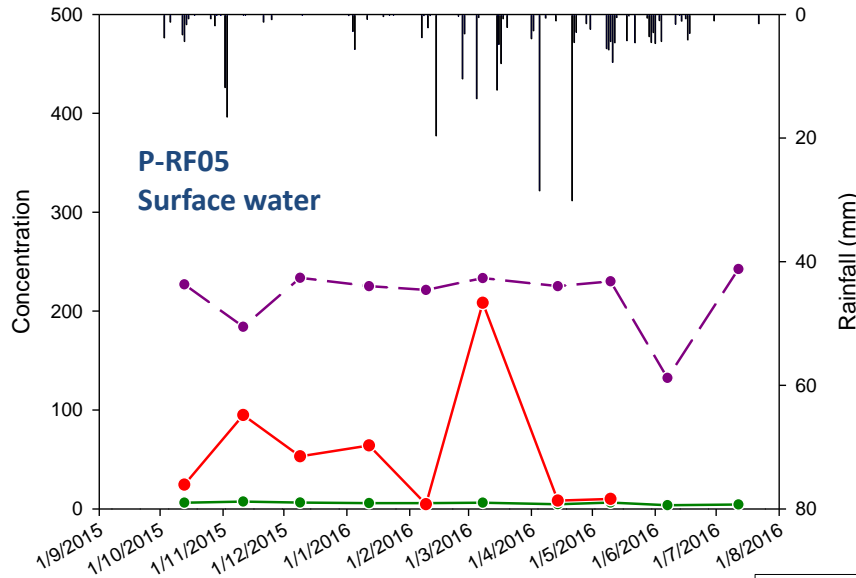
# Antibiotics results of 8 monthly campaigns



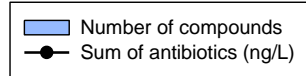
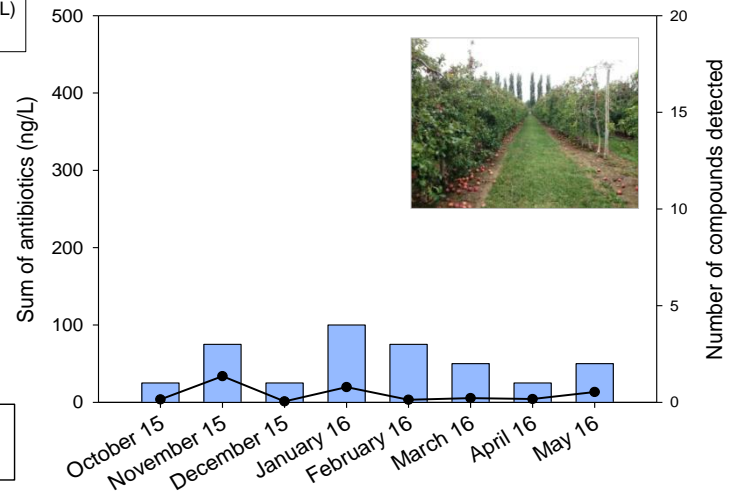
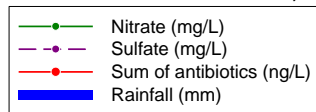
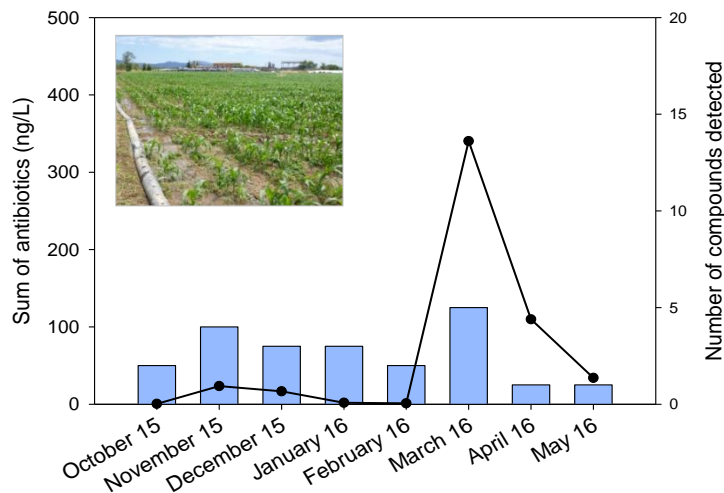
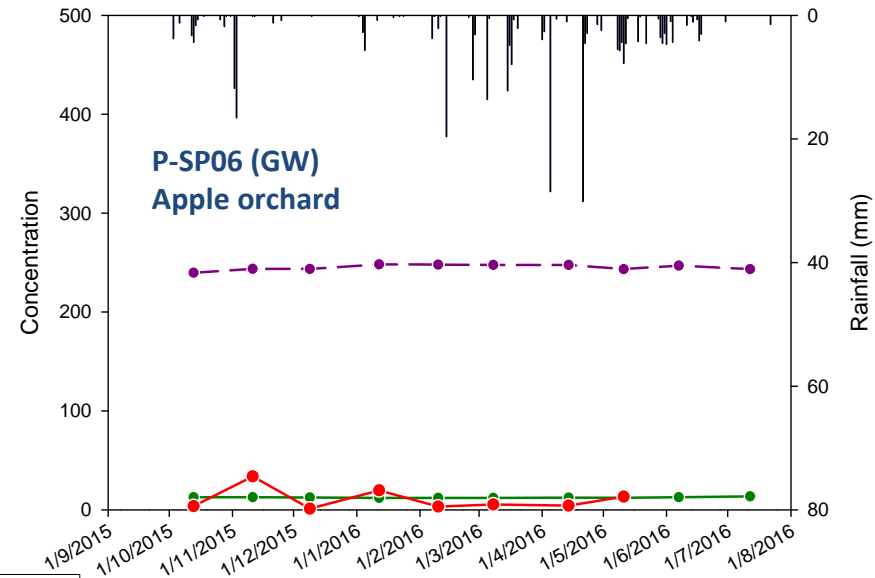
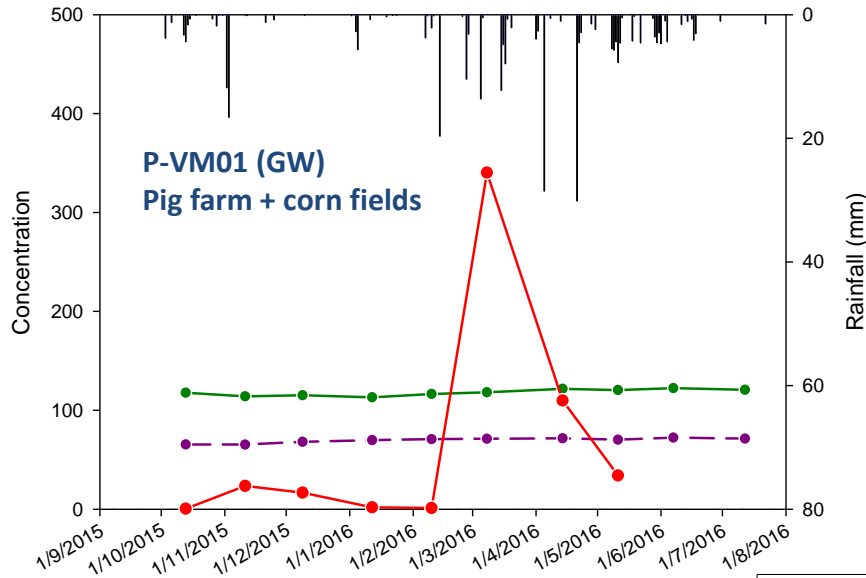
8 wells  
2 river points

EOCs detected  
GW: 25/53  
SW: 18/53

# Monthly results

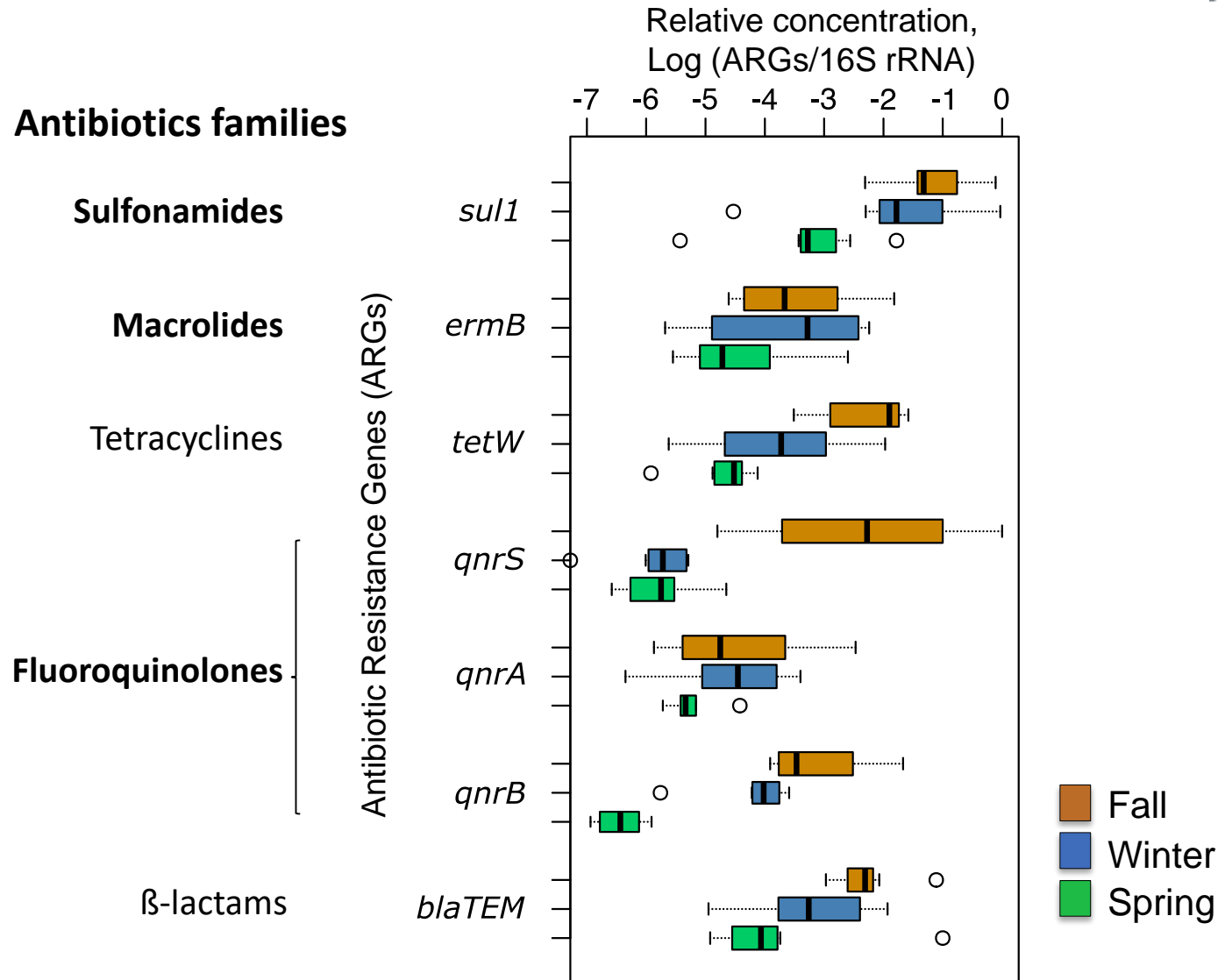


# Monthly results





# GW resistome: quantification of ARGs



1. **Concentrations** of antibiotics in GW are in the order of **ng/L**.
2. Up to **25 antibiotics** out of a screening of 53 antibiotics were detected in GW → **cocktail of antibiotics**.
3. **Sulfonamides, fluoroquinolones and macrolides** were the most widely detected chemical groups in GW.
4. **Antibiotics spatial and temporal distribution**, showing both a large variability, **depends on hydrological dynamics, biogeochemical processes, and input characteristics**.
5. **Seasonal changes** are observed on the **microbial community resistome**.

# Thank you!



Mercè Boy-Roura (mboy@icra.cat)



## Acknowledgments:

EU JPI-Water Program, Grant JPIW2013-118

