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Searching for pedotransfer functions to predict sorption of pharmaceuticals from soil properties

Charline Godard, Marjolaine Deschamps, Nathalie Bernet, Ghislaine Delarue, Valenti Serre, Antoine Spaudo, Claire-Sophie Haudin, Pierre Benoit

► To cite this version:

Charline Godard, Marjolaine Deschamps, Nathalie Bernet, Ghislaine Delarue, Valenti Serre, et al.. Searching for pedotransfer functions to predict sorption of pharmaceuticals from soil properties. EGU General Assembly, Apr 2024, Vienna, Austria. 2024, 10.5194/egusphere-egu24-21616 . hal-04625683

HAL Id: hal-04625683

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04625683v1>

Submitted on 26 Jun 2024

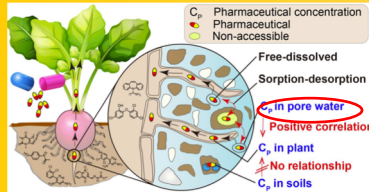
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1) Introduction

Recycling of organic waste products and irrigation with treated waste waters are increasingly used by farmers (B nneman et al., 2024)

Plant root uptake of pharmaceutical residues from soil pore



Li et al., 2022

Soil pore water concentration is controlled by coupled processes:

- Sorption – desorption
- Diffusion
- Biodegradation
- Uptake by organisms and plants

Sorption coefficients are among the most sensitive parameters in models used for risk assessment

For different classes of pharmaceuticals, the variations in sorption among different soil types are poorly described and understood (Kodesova et al., 2015)

Hypotheses :

Soil properties controlling sorption can implement pedotransfer functions that allow predicting sorption parameters for a wide range of soils

Objectives :

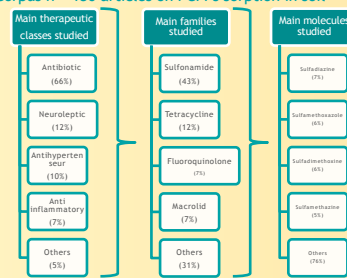
- To review sorption parameters for different classes of pharmaceuticals and their variation with selected soil properties
- To investigate the sorption properties of three pharmaceuticals, ofloxacin, tetracycline, diclofenac on ten soils having contrasting properties

2) Materials and Methods

Literature Review : pedotransfer functions for PPCPs sorption by soils

Cornus n = 136 articles on PPCPs sorption in soil

Only 7 articles with pedotransfer functions



List of studied molecules :

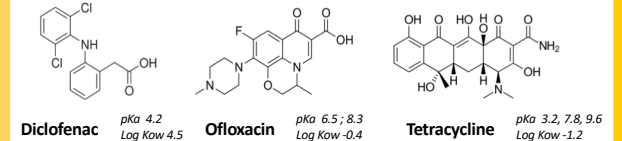
- Sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfamethazine, sulfadiazine, sulfamethoxazol
- Oxytetracycline, tetracycline, chlortetracycline, trimethoprim, clarithromycin, clindamycin
- Atenolol, metoprolol, carbamazepine, triclosan, sertraline, venlafaxine, telmisartan, atorvastatin, bisphenol S, lamotrigine, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, memantine, 1-methyl-1H-benzotriazole, valsartan, irbesartan, citalopram, fexofenadine

Sorption experiments : 10 different soils with contrasted properties

Experimental site	Soil type	pH*	SOC	CEC	BCS*	SCS**	Clay	Silt	Sand	
			g/kg	cmol/kg	cmol/kg	%				
Temperate	PROspective	Calcosol	8.4	13.9	17.2	18.3	106.0	182.0	625.0	73.0
	La Bouzute	Calcosol redoxic	7.1	17.6	15.5	16.6	107.2	349.3	533.8	326.8
	QuallAgro	Luvisol	6.4	9.7	9.1	8.3	91.3	156.3	778.3	65.5
	EFLE	Luvisol-Redoxisol	6.2	9.6	5.7	5.7	101.3	145.5	700.8	153.8
	Couhins	Luvisol dystric	6.6	13.5	4.8	3.8	80.4	43.0	67.0	890.0
Tropical	Theix	Brunisol	5.8	43.9	9.1	8.7	95.7	185.0	262.0	553.0
	Lusignan	Brunisol	6.3	18.0	6.7	6.5	97.8	140.0	630.0	230.0
	Laqueuille	Andosol	5.6	90.0	8.3	5.9	71.4	231.3	547.1	226.4
	Dakar	Arenosol	6.5	6.8	9.7	8.1	83.6	99.9	112.2	765.2
	La R�union	Nitisol	6.4	19.1	10.7	11.1	104.0	460.1	435.0	105.0

*SEB: sum of exchangeable basic cations (Ca²⁺/Mg²⁺/K⁺/Na⁺); ** SCS : sorption complex saturation (percentage of BCS in CEC)

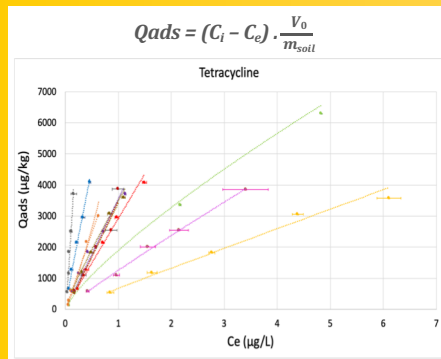
PPCPs ionizable with contrasted physico-chemical properties



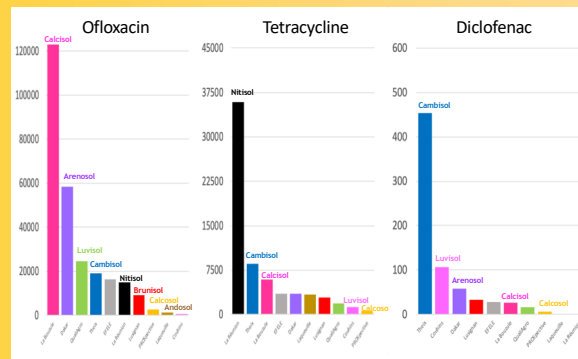
- Initial concentration ranges in aqueous solution 10⁻² M CaCl₂
 - Diclofenac [5, 10, 20, 40, 80 µg/L]
 - Ofloxacin & Tetracycline [160, 300, 500, 700, and 1000 µg/L]
- LC-MS-MS analytical quantification (Bourdat-Deschamps et al., 2014)
- For strongly sorbed compounds, limitations for equilibrium concentration quantification

3) Results

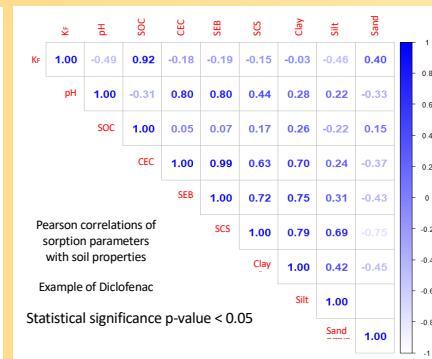
Sorption isotherms



Freundlich sorption coefficients K_F



Multiple linear regression analyses



- Very contrasted sorption behaviors
- Soil type effects specific to each compound
- Experimental pedotransfer functions
 - Diclofenac
 - $K_F = 210.5 - 34.3 \times \text{pH} + 10.3 \times \text{SOC} - 1.3 \times \text{Silt}$
 - $R^2 = 0.94$ / p value = 0.006
 - Tetracycline
 - $K_F = -4 \times 10^3 + 669 \times \text{Clay} - 20.8 \times \text{SCS}$
 - $R^2 = 0.60$ / p value = 0.040
 - Ofloxacin
 - Weak correlation with CEC, clay (+) and SOC (-)

4) Conclusions

Pedotransfer functions based on soil organic carbon content, soil pH, exchangeable cations, clay and metal oxides are the historical approach for predicting and specifying sorption of ionizable PPCPs (Kodesova et al., 2015, Klement et al., 2018). The limited number and covariation of the soil properties considered can hinder their ability to predict and specify sorption mechanisms.

Our experimental results confirmed these findings showing that the strong variation of sorption behaviours among soil types were very specific of each compound. For ofloxacin no satisfying pedotransfer function could be identified. For tetracycline, clay content and the cationic complex saturation index were significantly correlated to sorption where as for diclofenac pH, SOC and silt fractions were the most important factors.

Acknowledgements: This work is part of the ACV Ecoto(Mi)x project funded by ADEME (APR IMPACTS) : Adaptation of the methods used in Life Cycle Assessment to evaluate the ecotoxicological impact of chemical contaminants mixtures brought to agricultural soils by organic residues

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