



National monitoring of the background impregnation of pesticides in ambient air in France

Aude Bourin, IMT Nord Europe/LCSQA

Caroline Marchand and Fabrice Marlière, INERIS/LCSQA

Groupement d'intérêt scientifique







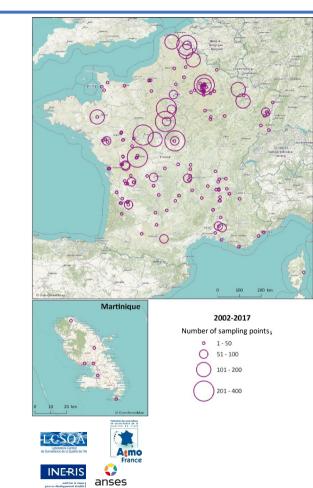




Review of French works on pesticides

- 90's: wonderings about transfer of pesticides in air
- Since 2000: developments of sampling and analysis methods
 French standardisation in 2007 (XP X43-058 & 059)
- 2001: beginning of measurement campaigns by local networks

PhytAtmo database which aggregates about 7000 samples
176 sites: [urban/rural] [background/proximity] [permanent/spot]
321 active substances (AS) / all agricultural activities





National exploratory measurement campaign on pesticides (CNEP) in ambient air- 2018-2019

Goals

- first national and harmonised inventory of pesticides levels in ambient air all over France, in a synchronized way and according to a common protocol
- To study influence factors on sampling strategy to help to define the design of pesticides periodic monitoring of on a national scale
- Choice of measurement sites
- Sampling duration and frequency
- Analysis methods



French Ministry of Environment



French local air quality monitoring networks



French National Reference Laboratory for air quality monitorina



French National Agency of Sanitary Safety

Link to the report:

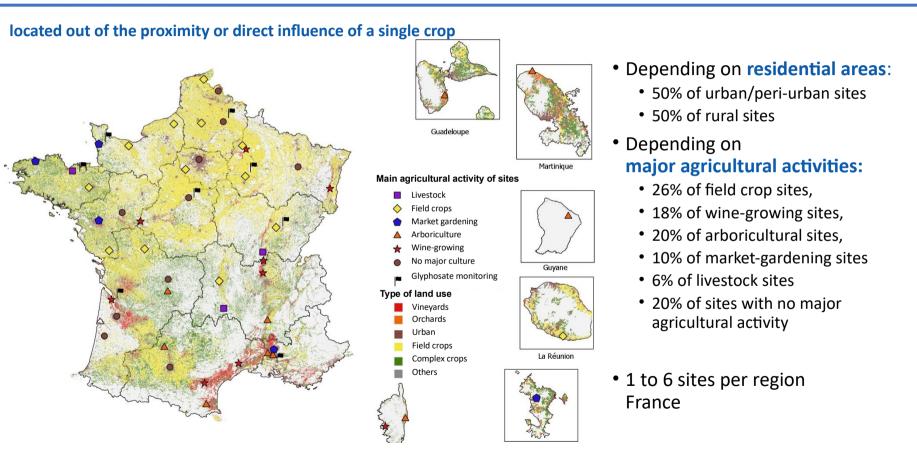


Overview of the CNEP campaign

- Duration of the campaign: 1 year from June 2018 June 2019
- Where: 50 stations working with local networks (DROM and mainland)
- More than 1800 samples analysed by a common analytical lab with high-performance quantitation limits (national laboratory intercomparisons 2015 and 2022)
- 75 studied substances (insecticides, fungicides et herbicides)
 - 72 semi-volatiles
 - 3 polar
- List of the substances acquired by a selection process



Spatial sampling strategy



→ 50 sampling sites distributed all over France (mainland + overseas (DROM))



Harmonised sampling protocol and temporal sampling strategy

2 pre-campaign were done to test the influence

- Type of active sampling techniques : low/high volume samplers
- Fraction of PM
- Type of sampler and the use of XAD-2 resin
- Analytical laboratory techniques (LC-MS/MS ESI+ or GCMS/MS)
- Gas/particle phase: global quantification or separate analysis







Recommendations

- > Partisol or DAH80 with PM₁₀ cut-off
- One unique analytical lab
- Sampling frequency: 1 month to 1 week
- Sampling duration : 2 to 7 days
- List of metadata to be provided (met parameters)

Triallate (*)
Glyphosate
Pendimethaline
Lindane (*Ø)

CNEP results

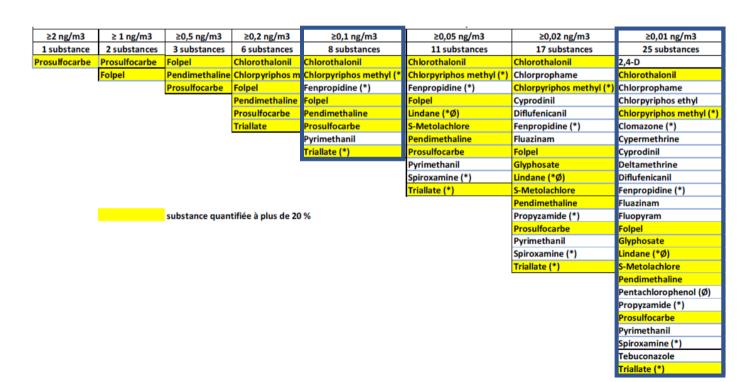
Quantification rate

Lindane (*Ø)

FQ>20%	FQ>30%	FQ>40%	FQ>50%	FQ>60%	FQ>70%	FQ>80%	FQ>90%
9 substances	6 substances	4 substances	3substances	2 substances	1 substances	0 substance	0 substance
Chlorothalonil	S-Metolachlore	Triallate (*)	Glyphosate	Pendimethaline	Lindane (*Ø)		
Chlorpyriphos methyl (*)	Prosulfocarbe	Glyphosate	Pendimethaline	Lindane (*Ø)			
Folpel	Triallate (*)	Pendimethaline	Lindane (*Ø)		7.		
S-Metolachlore	Glyphosate	Lindane (*Ø)					
Prosulfocarhe	Pendimethaline						

CNEP results

Annual means





Design of a long-term national monitoring 2021feedback from CNEP

Goals

- Periodic update of the national « photography » of the CNEP
- Evolution of concentrations over years

Measurement strategy

- Substances : CNEP (75 substances : 72 semi-volatiles, 3 polars)
- Measurement methods: CNEP
- Measurement frequency:
 - > semi-volatiles: between 18 and 26 weekly samplings per year
 - > polars: 40 samplings of 48h per year



Design of a long-term national monitoringfeedback from CNEP

Site selection for semi-volatile substances

- 1 site per region : 18 sites
- a minimun number of inhabitants within 5km: >20 000 in mainland
- distance from sampling point to 1st plot: > 200m (min 150m)
- agricultural profiles: field crops, viticulture, arboriculture, market gardening (no livestock)





First overview of the results

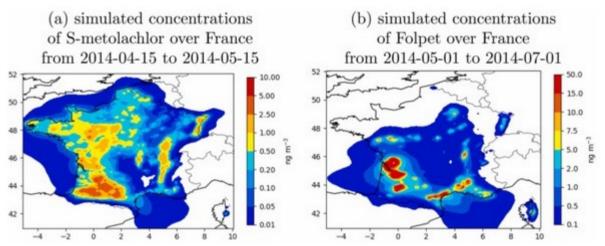
- 29 substances are not detected
- 46 substances are detected and quantified
- Highest FQ: glyphosate (75%), lindane (62%), metolachlor (47%), pendimethalin (74%), prosulfocarb (37%) and triallate (43%) -- consistent with CNEP results
- Highest concentration (>5 ng/m3): deltamethrin, folpel, metolachlor, pendimethalin, prosulfocarb and triallate -- consistent with CNEP results

Consolidation of these results in progress

Detailed comparative study with the data obtained during the CNEP 2018-2019 (LCSQA report in 2023)

Air pollution models for the dispersion of pesticides

- a CHIMERE version accounting for pesticide volatilization from soil and crops
- Application of the model for two pesticides



Couvidat et al., 2022 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2021.12749

Difficulties: coupling spatiotemporal data of pesticide application to a model of pesticide volatilization from soil and canopy



Conclusions

- National strategy adopted based on feedback from the CNEP
- Data from the long-term monitoring since 2021: comparative study, modelling
- Laboratory intercomparison at the national scale
- Need to make some clarifications and methodological additions through the revision of the NF XP X 43-059 standard



Thanks for your attention

Anses contact: fabrizio.botta@anses.fr

Local network contact: emmanuelle.drab-sommesous@atmo-grandest.eu, colin@ligair.fr,

ssocquet@atmo-aura.fr

LCSQA/Ineris contact: fabrice.marliere@ineris.fr, caroline.marchand@ineris.fr

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