

HYGIENIC SUBSTANTIATION OF SELECTION CRITERIA FOR FUNGICIDES MONITORING IN WATER

Vavrinevych O.P.¹, Antonenko A.M.¹, Omelchuk S.T.², Bardov V.G.¹, Zinchenko T.I.¹

¹Department of Hygiene and Ecology № 1, ²Hygiene and Ecology Institute of Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine

Improvement of the pesticides monitoring system in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine will ensure the preservation of the environment, protection of public health and the rational use of natural resources. The aim of the research is hygienic substantiation of selection criteria for fungicides monitoring in water. The following methods were used: laboratory and full-scale in-field hygienic experiments, physical-chemical (chromatographic), organoleptic, physical, mathematical modelling, mapping and statistical analysis. Based on the long-term research of fungicides behaviour in the soil-climatic conditions, we have proposed selection criteria for the fungicides monitoring in water: solubility in water, K_{oc} , ADI, the hazard class of fungicides toxicity, DT_{95} in water, GUS, the magnitude of the risk of pesticides intake with water. It was proposed to monitor fungicides if they meet at least three of listed criteria. Implementation of scientifically substantiated criteria for the selection of fungicides for monitoring into the work of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the State Service of Ukraine for Labor, the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine will allow to preserve the health of agricultural workers and the population on the whole and reduce the anthropogenic burden on the environment objects.

Key words: *fungicides, selection criteria, ADI, hazard class, persistency in environmental objects, monitoring*

Introduction

Nowadays in Ukraine, the questions of adaptation and harmonization of the normative base in the field of pesticides application to international standards are actual, since only such an approach will ensure the successful European integration of Ukraine [1, 2].

The Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU aims at preserving, protecting, improving and reproducing the quality of the environment, protecting public health and rational using of natural resources [3]. One of the ways of solving these problems is to improve the system of

pesticides application monitoring in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine [4, 5, 6].

Purpose – hygienic substantiation of selection criteria for the monitoring of fungicides in water.

Materials and methods of research

We used the following methods: laboratory and field hygiene experiments, physical-chemical (chromatographic), organoleptic, physical, mathematical modeling, mapping and statistical analysis.

Statistical processing of the results was performed using the IBM SPSS Statistical Base v.22 and MS Excel statistical software package (version 12.0.6425.1000, 2007). In the statistical analysis of the data obtained, descriptive statistics were used; the comparison of mean values of variables was carried out using parametric methods (Student's t-criterion) in the normal distribution of the features expressed in the interval scale. Differences with the significance level of more than 95% were considered reliable ($p < 0,05$). Compliance with the law of normal distribution of signs was checked using the method Shapiro-Wilka.

Results and their discussion

Given the fact that today the issues of postregistration monitoring researches in Ukraine, which are an obligatory part of the control of pesticides application in EU countries and the world, are acute, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the

application volumes of chemical plant protection products in different regions. We have analyzed the volumes of fungicide application in different regions of Ukraine. The obtained results showed that among the regions in which fungicides are the most intensively used in recent years, the leading ones are Vinnytsa, Khmelnytsky, Odesa, Cherkasy, Volyn, Chernivetsi regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The behavior of pesticides in environmental objects is influenced by their physical and chemical properties (solubility in water, coefficient of soil organic carbon sorption (K_{oc}), vapor pressure, etc.). According to the SSLRC classification [7] by the water-solubility fungicides, allowed for application in Ukraine, are insoluble or low insoluble in water. Only 19.8 % of fungicides have a solubility in water of more than 100 mg/l. Most of these fungicides belong anilides, aniline-pyrimidines, triazoles, cyanopyrroles, carbamates, and ethyl bisdithiocarbamates classes.

Only 4.2 % of fungicides are mobile in the soil profile due to the coefficient of organic carbon sorption (K_{oc}), but the majority (66.7 %) of the registered fungicides are low mobile in the soil profile.

Toxic properties should take into account when choosing the hazardous criteria for pesticides. According to the current methodological approaches, pesticide hazard assessment is carried out according to the parameters of toxicity and distinguishes -

classes of hazard [8]. The assessment of the potential risk of hazardous effects of pesticides on the population is also carried out taking into account the value of allowable daily dose (ADD), which is one of the integral criteria of danger with long-term admission to the human body and takes into account the possibility of long-term effects.

It is believed that pesticides with a magnitude of ADD >0.1 mg/kg are low hazardous, 0.1-0.01 mg/kg – moderately hazardous, 0.01-0.001 mg/kg – hazardous, <0.001 mg/kg – extremely hazardous. Our analysis of fungicides ADD showed that 32.3 % of them are dangerous and extremely hazardous pesticides.

The prediction of the migration possibility of the investigated compounds into groundwater by the ground ubiquity score (GUS) [9] showed that anilides and aniline-pyrimidines are not likely to leaching into ground water, since GUS values in soil-climatic conditions of Ukraine were <1.8 .

In order to assess the hazard of pesticides in water, their persistence in water should be considered in accordance with current in Ukraine hygienic classification [8]. The analysis of various classes' fungicides stability in water and in the water-sediment system has shown that 32.3 % of fungicides are very stable and stable compounds. However, when solving the issue of monitoring studies on the pesticides of this group content in water, it is not enough to take into account only the class of hazard due

to parameters of water persistence. Since in predicting the risk of hazardous effects of pesticides on the human body, it should be considered that the rate of migration and the depth of penetration of chemical plant protection products are influenced not only by their physical and chemical properties and the rate of destruction, but also by the volumes of substances application introduced into the soil. Therefore, it is important to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the probable negative effect on human organism of pesticides when they are leaching into groundwater.

The specialists of Hygiene and Ecology Institute developed a method for the comprehensive assessment of the potential negative impact on human organism of pesticides when they are leaching into groundwater, based on the establishment of the maximum daily intake of pesticide with water (MDIPW) and the subsequent comparison with the permissible daily intake of pesticide with water (PDIPW) [10].

The results of the calculations showed that the daily intake of investigated fungicides into the human body at the maximum possible their concentration in groundwater in Ukrainian conditions is 2-6 orders of magnitude below the permissible daily intake with water. At the maximum application rates of investigated fungicides in various soil-climatic conditions of Ukraine, the risk of hazardous effects on the human body is permissible by the MDIPW value.

We have carried out a ranking of fungicides of the studied classes according to their hazardous effect on human organism, taking into account the MDIPW index value and found that ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate class compounds – methyram and mancozeb are the most hazardous. This can be explained by their high rates and multiplicity of applications. Triazole and aniline-pyrimidine classes compounds pertain are at the second place according to hazard level, cyanopyrroles – at the third. The strobilurines are the least dangerous for humans.

Based on many years of research on the behavior of fungicides in Ukrainian soil-climatic conditions, we have proposed selection criteria for the monitoring of fungicides in water (table 1).

In order to monitor pesticides in water, their water solubility, K_{oc} , ADD, hazard classes according to toxicity criteria, DT_{95} in water, ground ubiquity score (GUS), and the risk of water contamination with pesticides should be taken into account.

It is proposed to monitor fungicides if they meet at least three criteria.

Table 1.

Selection criteria for the monitoring of fungicides in water

Index of hazard	Selection criteria
Physical and chemical properties	
Water solubility, mg/l	>100
Coefficient of soil organic carbon sorption (K_{oc})	<75/>500
Persistence in environment	
DT_{95} in water, days	>10
Ground ubiquity score (GUS)	>1.8
Risk of groundwater contamination	>1
Toxicological hazard	
Class of hazard	I-II class
Allowable daily dose (ADD), mg/kg	<0.01

Conclusion and perspectives

The criteria for the selection of fungicides, used in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine, for monitoring were scientifically substantiated. Their introduction in the work of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the State Service of Ukraine for Labor, the State Committee for

Procurement of Ukraine, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine will allow to preserve the health of agricultural workers and whole population and reduce the anthropogenic load on environment.

Reference

1. Про Загальнодержавну програму адаптації законодавства України до законодавства Європейського союзу: Закон України станом на 08.07.2011 N 3668-VI. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1629-15> (дата звертання 10.04.2019 р.).

2. Про схвалення розроблених Міністерством охорони здоров'я планів імплементації деяких актів законодавства ЄС: Розпорядження №1141-р. від 26.11.2014. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1141-2014-р> (дата звертання 10.04.2019 р.).

3. Угода про асоціацію між Україною, з однієї сторони, та Європейським Союзом, Європейським співтовариством з атомної енергії і їхніми державами-членами, з іншої сторони: Закон № 1678-VII від 16.09.2014. URL: http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/984_011 (дата звертання 10.04.2019 р.).

4. Проданчук М. Г., Корецький В. Л., Орлова Н. М. Соціально-гігієнічний моніторинг – важливий механізм управління громадським здоров'ям населення України. Україна. Здоров'я нації. 2007. № 2. С. 93-96.

5. Тимошина Д. П. Показатели профессиональной и производственно обусловленной заболеваемости в проблеме химической безопасности трудоспособного населения. Актуальные

проблемы транспортной медицины. 2011. № 1(23). С. 37-48.

6. Бабиенко В. В., Михайленко В. Л., Герасименко Е. А. Социально-гигиенический мониторинг здоровья детского населения юга Украины (на примере Одесской области). Журнал Гродненского государственного медицинского университета. 2015. № 2. С. 81-83.

7. SSLRC classification: Classification of mobility. Soil Survey and land research centre. Cranfield University, UK.

8. Гігієнічна класифікація пестицидів за ступенем небезпечності: ДСанПіН 8.8.1.002-98. Затв. 28.08.98. К: М-во охорони здоров'я України, 1998. 20 с.

9. Сергеев С.Г., Чайка Ю.Г. Оценка возможности возникновения острых токсических эффектов при работе с пестицидами с учетом их избирательности действия. Современные проблемы токсикологии. 2008. № 4. С. 29-31.

10. Antonenko A.M., Vavrinevych O.P., Omelchuk S.T., Korshun M.M. Prediction of pesticide risks to human health by drinking water extracted from underground sources. Georgian Medical News. 2015. № 7-8 (244-245). С. 99-106.

References

1. Verkhovna Rada Law N 3668-VI on 01.10.2011 (2011), «On the State Program for Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to the Legislation of the European Union»,

available from: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1629-15>. (Assessed 10.04.2019).

2. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Regulation №1106 on 25.10.2017 (2017). «On the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand», available from: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1141-2014-p> (Assessed 10.04.2019).

3. International document parliamentary ratified by the Law № 1678-VII on 16.09.2014 (2014), «Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand», available from: http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/984_011 (Assessed 10.04.2019).

4. Prodanchuk, M. G., Korets'kiy, V. L. and Orlova, N. M. (2007), «Social-hygienic monitoring is an important mechanism of public health management in Ukraine», *Ukraina. Zdorov'ya natsii*, 2, 93-96.

5. Timoshina, D. P. (2011), «Indicators of professional and production-related morbidity in the problem of chemical safety

of the able-bodied population», *Aktual'nye problemy transportnoy meditsiny*, 1 (23), 37-48.

6. Babienko, V. V., Mikhaylenko, V. L., Gerasimenko, E. A. (2015), «Social-hygienic monitoring of the health of the children's population of the south of Ukraine (for example, the Odessa region)», *Zhurnal Grodnenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo universiteta*, 2, 81-83.

7. SSLRC classification: Classification of mobility. Soil Survey and land research centre. Cranfield University, UK.

8. State Standard 8.8.1.002-98 (1998), «Hygienic classification of pesticides by hazard». Approv. by Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

9. Sergeev, S. G., Chayka, Yu. G. (2008), «Assessment of the possibility of acute toxic effects when working with pesticides, taking into account their selectivity», *Sovremennye problemy toksikologii*, 4, 29-31.

10. Antonenko, A. M., Vavrinevych, O. P. Omelchuk, S. T., Korshun, M. M. (2015), «Prediction of pesticide risks to human health by drinking water extracted from underground sources», *Georgian Medical News*. 7-8 (244-245), 99-106.

ГИГІЄНИЧНЕ ОБҐРУНТУВАННЯ КРИТЕРІЇВ ВІДБОРУ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕННЯ МОНІТОРИНГУ ФУНГІЦИДІВ В ВОДІ

Вавріневич О.П.¹, Антоненко А.М.¹, Омельчук С.Т.², Бардов В.Г.¹

¹Кафедра гігієни та екології № 1, ²Інститут гігієни та екології Національного
медичного університету імені О.О. Богомольця, м. Київ, Україна

Удосконалення системи моніторингу застосування пестицидів в агропромисловому комплексі України дозволить забезпечити охорону навколишнього середовища, захистити громадське здоров'я та раціональне використання природних ресурсів. Мета - гігієнічне обґрунтування критеріїв відбору для проведення моніторингу фунгіцидів у воді. Були використані наступні методи: лабораторний і натурний гігієнічні експерименти, фізико-хімічні (хроматографічні), органолептичні, фізичні, математичного моделювання, картографування і статистичного аналізу. На підставі проведених багаторічних досліджень поведінки фунгіцидів в ґрунтово-кліматичних умовах України нами були запропоновані критерії відбору для проведення моніторингу фунгіцидів у воді: розчинність в воді, K_{oc} , ДДД, клас небезпечності за параметрами токсичності, τ_{95} у воді, GUS, величина ризику надходження пестицидів з водою. Запропоновано проводити моніторинг фунгіцидів за умови, якщо вони відповідають мінімум трьом критеріями. Впровадження науково обґрунтованих критеріїв відбору фунгіцидів в роботу Міністерства охорони здоров'я України, Державної служби України з питань праці, Держпродспоживслужби України, Міністерства екології та природних ресурсів України, Міністерства аграрної політики та продовольства України дозволить зберегти здоров'я сільськогосподарських працівників та населення в цілому і зменшити антропогенне навантаження на об'єкти навколишнього середовища.

Ключові слова: фунгіциди, критерії відбору, ДДД, клас небезпечності, стійкість в об'єктах довкілля, моніторинг.

ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ КРИТЕРИЕВ ОТБОРА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ МОНИТОРИНГА ФУНГИЦИДОВ В ВОДЕ

Вавріневич Е.П.¹, Антоненко А.Н.¹, Омельчук С.Т.², Бардов В.Г.¹

¹Кафедра гигиены и экологии № 1, ²Институт гигиены и экологии Национального
медицинского университета имени А.А. Богомольца, г. Киев, Украина

Совершенствование системы мониторинга применения пестицидов в агропромышленном комплексе Украины позволит обеспечить охрану окружающей среды,

защитить общественное здоровье и рациональное использование природных ресурсов. Цель – гигиеническое обоснование критериев отбора для проведения мониторинга фунгицидов в воде. Были использованы следующие методы: лабораторный и натурный гигиенические эксперименты, физико-химические (хроматографические), органолептические, физические, математического моделирования, картографирования и статистического анализа. На основании проведенных многолетних исследований поведения фунгицидов в почвенно-климатических условиях Украины нами были предложены критерии отбора для проведения мониторинга фунгицидов в воде: растворимость в воде, K_{oc} , ДСД, класс опасности по параметрам токсичности, τ_{95} в воде, GUS, величина риска поступления пестицидов с водой. Предложено проводить мониторинг фунгицидов при условии, что они соответствуют минимум трем критериям. Внедрение научно обоснованных критериев отбора фунгицидов в работу Министерства здравоохранения Украины, Государственной службы Украины по вопросам труда, Держспродпотребслужбы Украины, Министерства экологии и природных ресурсов Украины, Министерства аграрной политики и продовольствия Украины позволит сохранить здоровье сельскохозяйственных работников и населения в целом и уменьшить антропогенную нагрузку на объекты окружающей среды.

Ключевые слова: фунгициды, критерии отбора, ДСД, класс опасности, устойчивость в объектах окружающей среды, мониторинг.

ORCID ID співавторів:

Вавріневич Олена Петрівна, ORCID ID 0000-0002-4871-0840;

Антоненко Анна Миколаївна, ORCID ID 0000-0001-9665-0646;

Омельчук Сергій Тихонович, ORCID ID 0000-0003-3678-4241;

Бардов Василь Гаврилович, ORCID ID 0000-0002-9846-318X.