Bioconcentration of anionic surfactants in fish

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Objective

 To determine the BCFs of a range of anionic surfactants in order to evaluate a predictive model of ionic chemical bioaccumulation in fish (BIONIC)

Methods

Table 1. Experimental conditions of exposure

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Species	Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Average weight	24.0 ± 5.6 g
Light regime	12 h cycles
Length of exposure phase	96 h
Length of elimination phase	168 h
Water: No. sampling points (replicates per point)	21 (3)
Fish: No. sampling points (replicates per point)	19 (3)
Aquarium volume; Flow through rate	300 L; 1.5 L/min
Chemical delivery solvent; Solvent conc. (v/v %)	MeOH; 0.0004 %
Water temperature	10°C

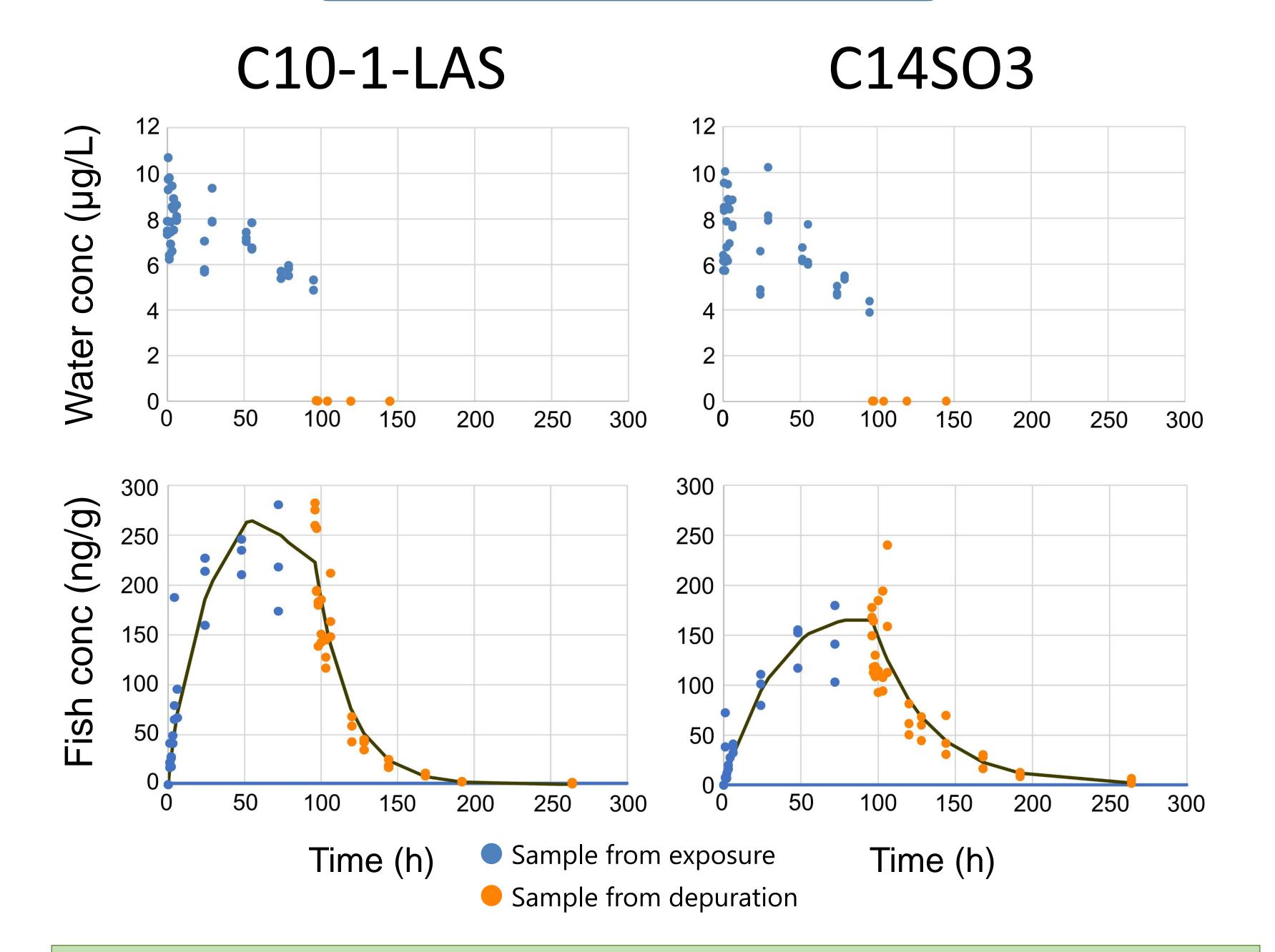
- Water analysis: Addition of MeOH and IS to tank water and injected on C18 coupled LC-MS/MS.
- Fish analysis: Homogenized with beads after addition of MeOH and int. std., sonicated and centrifuged. Extract was then direct injected on the C18 coupled LC-MS/MS used for water analysis.

Table 2. Chemicals present in exposure mixture

Avg. exposure conc. (µg/L)
59.5
40.9
5.8
6.8
6.1
20.4
9.5
7.4
41.3
57.6
59.1

Results

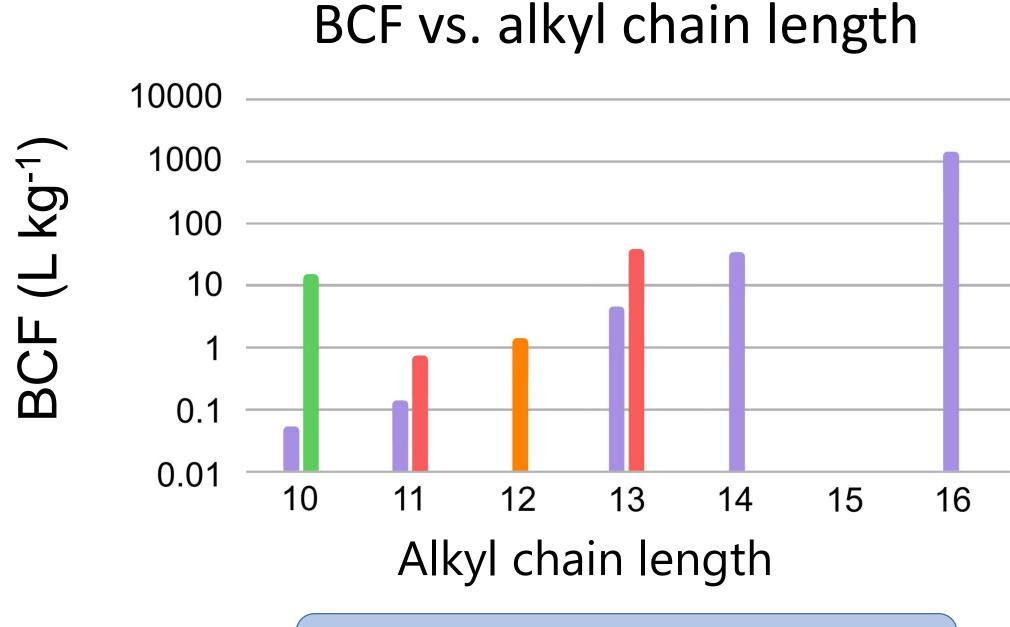
Water & fish concentrations



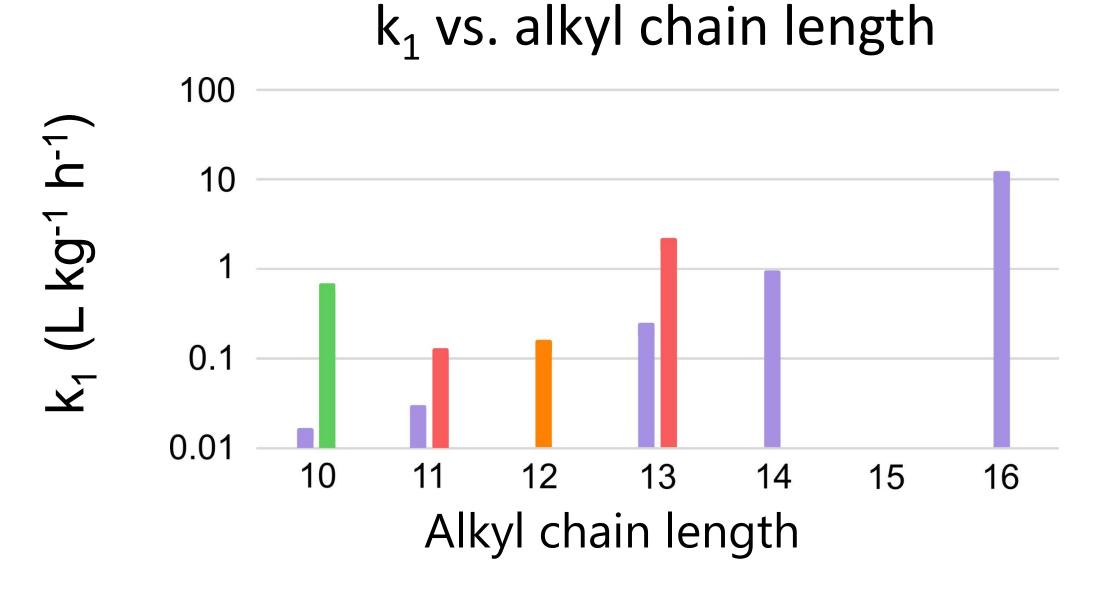
Conclusions

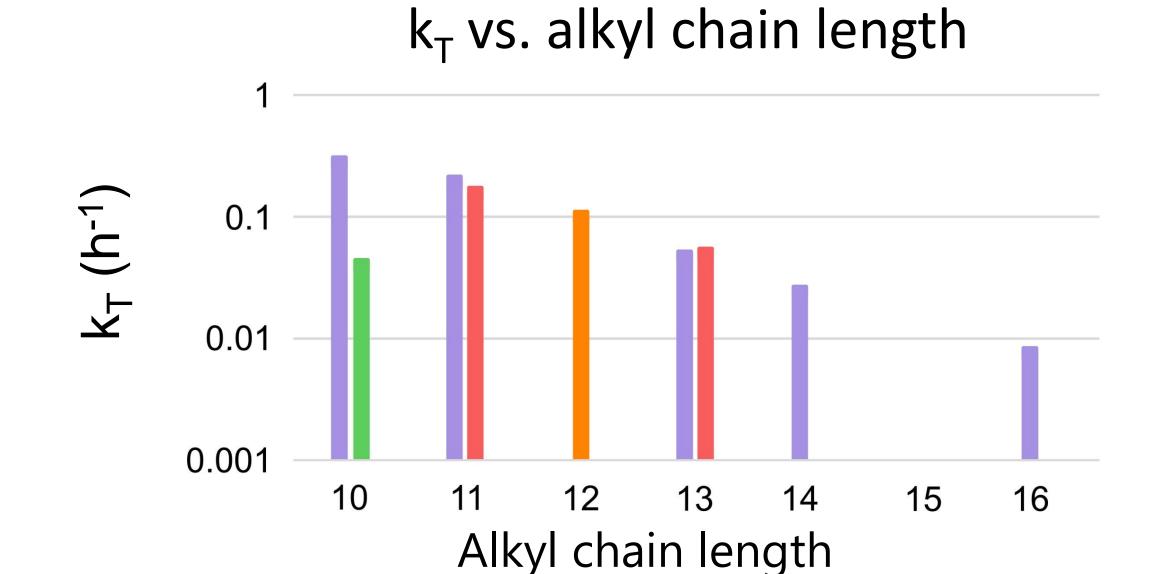
- BCF for SO3 increases by 0.75 log unit per CH₂ group.
- Both k₁ and k_T contribute to this chain length dependence.
- SO4 BCF 0.75 log units greater than for SO3 of same length.
- LAS BCF 2.5 log units greater than for SO3 of same length.

Bioconcentration factors



Kinetic rate constants





EO4-SO4 has similar BCF to SO3 of same chain length.



