

NOTAT



Miljøministeriet
Miljøstyrelsen

Nordjylland
J.nr. 2023 – 30956
Ref. LITAR (NJL), SIRAS
(Pesticider)
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Fagligt notat om resultater af suspect screening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand 2022

1. Baggrund

Miljøstyrelsen har for fjerde år i træk udført massescreening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand i forbindelse med Tillægsaftale til Aftale om Pesticidstrategi 2017–2021. Analyserne er foretaget på vandprøver, som er udtaget i indtag, der indgår i den nationale grundvandsovervågning (GRUMO). Massescreening 2022 adskiller sig fra de tidligere massescreeninger, idet den er todelt ift. analysemetoder. Screeningen indeholder både traditionelle målrettede ”target” analyser samt en såkaldt ”suspect” screening. Resultaterne af de traditionelle målrettede target-analyser blev afrapporteret og offentliggjort i foråret 2023¹.

Massescreening 2022 omfatter 249 grundvandsprøver og indeholder målrettede analyser af fire pesticidstoffer som tillæg til de 63 pesticidstoffer, der aktuelt indgår i GRUMOs ordinære analyseprogram. Det vil sige, at der i alt er udført target-analyser af 67 forskellige pesticidstoffer i alle 249 grundvandsprøver. Derudover blev der udført suspect screening af prøver fra 81 af de 249 indtag. Dette giver potentielt mulighed for en direkte sammenligning mellem de to analysestrategier for de 67 pesticidstoffer mhp. at vurdere den relativt nye analysestrategi - suspect screening. Denne sammenligning afrapporteres særskilt sammen med en teknisk beskrivelse af metoden, se Bilag 1.

Med dette notat offentliggøres resultaterne fra suspect screeningen for stoffer, som ikke tidligere er analyseret i GRUMO. Analyseresultaterne for de undersøgte stoffer blev leveret på de tre højeste identifikationsniveauer (1, 2 og 3) ud af i alt fem niveauer, se Bilag 1. Da usikkerheden på analyseresultaterne for påviste stoffer identificeret (og delvist kvantificeret) på niveau 2 og 3 er vurderet for stor til, at der kan reguleres direkte på baggrund af resultaterne, er det kun stoffer identificeret på niveau 1, der afrapporteres i dette notat. Påviste stoffer på identifikationsniveau 1, 2 og 3, og som er nye ift. GRUMO, er alle listet i Bilag 2. Stoffer på niveau 4 og 5 vurderes at være så usikre, at de slet ikke behandles videre.

2. Kort sammenfatning af resultater

Suspect screeningen, udført på vandprøver fra i alt 81 GRUMO-indtag, leverede analyseresultater på tre identifikationsniveauer – 1, 2 og 3. Det er imidlertid kun kvantificerede resultater for stoffer identificeret på niveau 1, der betragtes som direkte brugbare i videre regulering og til brug i en vurdering af evt. fremtidigt behov for monitoring i grund- og drikkevand. Nye stoffer analyseret på niveau 2 og 3 fremgår derfor alene af bilag 2 og betragtes som input til Miljøstyrelsens videre arbejde med prioritering af hvilke stoffer, der kan være relevante at monitorere for i dansk grund- og drikkevand.

¹ <https://mst.dk/media/257204/fagligt-notat-om-resultater-af-screening-for-pesticidstoffer-i-grundvand-2022.pdf>

Dette skyldes, at identiteten af stofferne på niveau 2 og 3 ikke er 100 % fastlagt. For at opnå bekræftelse af identiteten er der behov for specifikke interne standarder for stofferne, som ikke har været til rådighed. Godt nok er stofferne på niveau 2 identificeret med stor sikkerhed, men fund af niveau 2 (og 3) stoffer kan kun kvantificeres med en meget stor usikkerhed, når der ikke indgår specifikke standarder for stofferne. Med denne usikkerhed på kvantificeringen vil fundprocenter og evt. overskridelser af kravværdien for pesticider ikke være retvisende.

Der blev i alt påvist seks nye stoffer på niveau 1, som ikke tidligere er analyseret i GRUMO, hvoraf tre (glutarsyre, oxaminsyre og ravsyre) blev påvist over kravværdien for pesticider i grundvand på 0,10 µg/L. Miljøstyrelsen vurderer, at to af disse stoffer (oxaminsyre og ravsyre) ikke er underlagt kravværdien for pesticider, da stofferne ifølge EU-guidance² er af en sådan karakter, at de ikke udgør en bekymring og dermed ikke skal risikovurderes nærmere ift. miljø eller sundhed. Det tredje stof, glutarsyre, er påvist i ni ud af de 81 prøvetagede indtag med højest målte koncentration på 112 µg/L. Det skal hertil nævnes, at detektionsgrænsen (LOD) er væsentligt højere (1,5 µg/L) end den typisk anvendte LOD (0,01 µg/L) i forbindelse med traditionelle målrettede analyser. Det er derfor vigtigt at bemærke, at en fundprocent baseret på disse data ikke vil være sammenlignelig med de fundprocenter, der afrapporteres i de årlige grundvandsrapporter³. Det er ligeledes relevant at bemærke, at den høje LOD naturligt resulterer i, at alle fund er over kravværdien. Reelt set kan der pga. den høje LOD være flere fund over kravværdien. De tre stoffer, som alene er påvist under kravværdien for pesticider, CGA 42447, SYN 547889 og alloxymid, er fundet i henholdsvis otte, to og to af de undersøgte indtag. Stofferne SYN 547889 og alloxymid er påvist i koncentrationer præcist på kravværdien, hvilket ikke er en overskridelse af kravværdien. For disse tre stoffer er LOD lavere end den typisk anvendte LOD på 0,01 µg/L. Med en højere LOD vil fundprocenten alt andet lige være lavere.

3. Datagrundlag

3.1 Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste

Til gennemførelse af suspect screeningen er der, som med de øvrige tre massescreeninger, taget udgangspunkt i Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste over pesticidstoffer, der evt. kan være relevante ift. grundvandsovervågning. Det vil sige, at de ”suspects”, der inddrages i analysen, er stofferne på Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste. Listen indeholdt 1364 stoffer på tidspunktet for offentliggørelsen af udbuddet på suspect screeningen, inklusive de stoffer, som i forvejen indgår i GRUMOs ordinære analyseprogram og stoffer, som har indgået i de tidligere massescreeninger.

Antallet af stoffer (suspects) på den endelige screeningliste blev opjusteret fra 1364 til 1376 efter projektets start pga. tilføjelse af to nye stoffer ønsket af Miljøstyrelsen, samt oprettelse af stoffer på ”ikke-salt form”. Da 10 salte desuden udgik af analysen, blev det endelige antal stoffer i analysen 1366. Af de 1366 stoffer blev 19 stoffer udelukket pga. utilstrækkelig entydig stofbeskrivelse eller for lav molekylær masse til, at stofferne kunne inkluderes i metoderne. Der er samlet analyseret for 751 nye stoffer. Af disse stoffer er hhv. 7, 13 og 42 stoffer analyseret på niveau 1, 2 og 3. De resterende 689 stoffer er analyseret på niveau 4 og 5.

3.2 Boringer/Indtag

Resultaterne er baseret på grundvandsprøver udtaget i perioden 19. september 2022 til 17. november 2022 i 81 overvågningsindtag i GRUMO-boringer fordelt over hele Danmark. Der er i alt udtaget 131 prøver, da der i 25 af de 81 indtag blev udtaget tre prøver (triplikater). Den højest påviste koncentration i triplikaterne blev anvendt i den videre analyse og afrapportering for at sikre en

² pesticides.ppp.app-proc-guide.fate.metabolites-groundwtr-rev11.pdf (europa.eu)

³ https://www.geus.dk/Media/638175711147491678/Grundvand1989-2021_rev.pdf

konservativ tilgang i analysen. Indtagene blev valgt ud fra kriterier om tidligere fund af ét til fem udvalgte pesticidstoffer (se Tabel 1), som beskrevet i Bilag 3 - "Kriterier for udvælgelse af massescreeningsindtag 2022". Suspect screening omfatter indtag fra dybdeintervallet 1,9 til 49,5 meter under terræn (m.u.t.) med størst andel (40%) i dybdeintervallet >10 til 20 meter under terræn (jf. **Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet.**1), se Bilag 4 for dybder af de enkelte indtag.

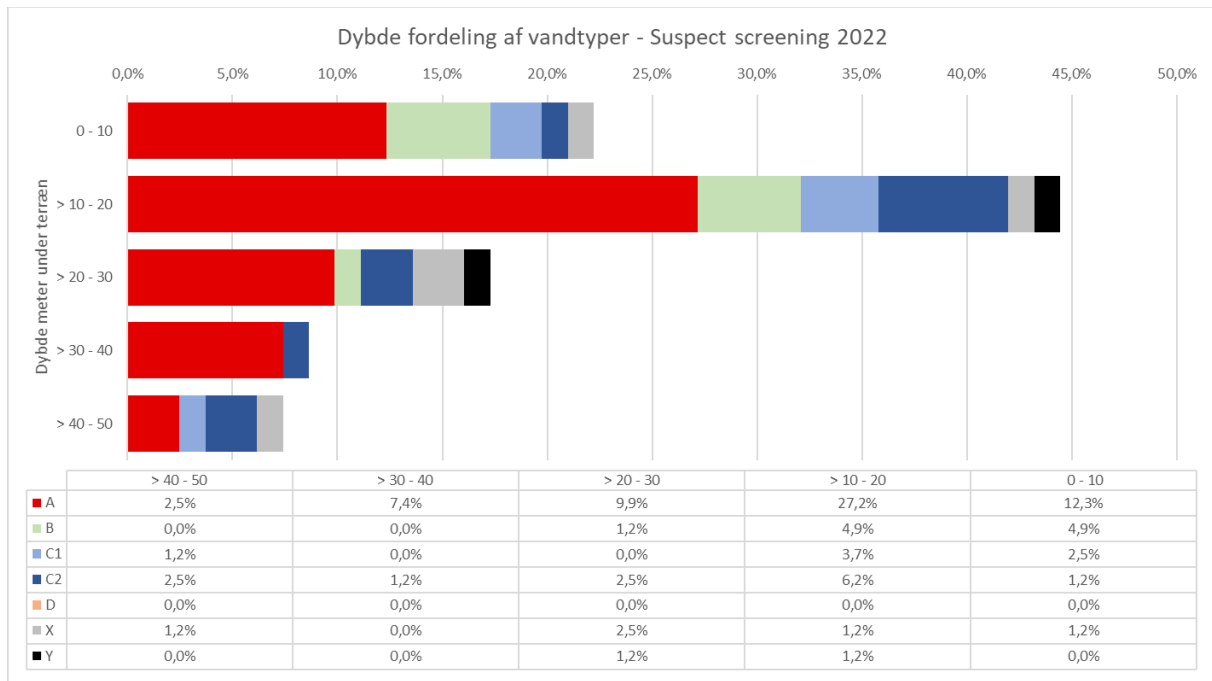
Tabel 1 – Oversigt over de fem stoffer, der ved tidligere undersøgelser oftest er fundet i de 81 indtag.

| Stofnavn (forkortelse og CAS nr.) | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| N, N-dimethylsulfamid | (DMS – Sc 1655, CAS 3984-14-3) |
| Desphenyl-chloridazon | (Sc 1448, CAS 6339-19-1) |
| 2,6-Dichlorobenzamid | (BAM – Sc 438, CAS 2008-58-4) |
| 1,2,4-triazol | (Sc 748, CAS 288-88-0) |
| Desethyldeisopropyl-atrazin | (DEIA - Sc 97, CAS 3397-62-4) |

Ved udvælgelsen af indtag (ultimo 2021) blev der valgt indtag med vandtype A, B, C1, C2 og X⁴. Da beregning af vandtype tager udgangspunkt i kemiske værdier, kan vandtypebestemmelse i enkelte tilfælde afvige fra tidligere (dvs. tidspunkt for udvælgelse af indtag) ved en ny prøvetagning (dvs. tidspunkt for prøvetagning til suspect screening). Nedenfor i **Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet.**1 præsenteres dybdefordelingen af vandtyper af indtagene i suspect screening 2022 baseret på resultater af vandprøver udtaget samtidig med suspect screeningsprøverne 2022. På dette datagrundlag er indtagene screenet i 2022 karakteriseret som følger: 59,3 % vandtype A, 11,1 % vandtype B, 7,4 % vandtype C1, 13,6 % vandtype C2 og 6,2 % vandtype X. Derudover er 2,4 % af indtagene bestemt som vandtype Y, selvom denne vandtype som udgangspunkt blev valgt fra ved udvælgelsen af indtag.

Analyseresultater fra de målrettede target-analyser udført i forbindelse med massescreeningerne er, som øvrige grundvandsmålinger offentliggjort i Jupiter-databasen. Dette er ikke tilfældet for resultater fra suspect screeningen, da disse ikke er akkrediterede analyseresultater, som umiddelbart kan anvendes. Derimod lagres samtlige rådata i et nyt register hos Danmarks Miljøportal, hvor interesserede kan få adgang.

⁴ Miljøstyrelsen & GEUS (2018): Geovejledning 2018/2 (4.4 Dataforberedelse); Kemisk grundvandskortlægning. (https://www.geovejledning.dk/2018_2/vejledningen/4-datahaandtering/4-4-dataforberedelse/)



Figur 1 - Dybde- og vandtypefordeling af indtag i suspect screening 2022

Figuren viser dybde fordeling af vandtyper for indtagene i suspect screening 2022. Tabellen viser antal af indtag per dybdeinterval og vandtype. Vandtypebestemmelse er baseret på resultater af vandprøver udtaget samtidig med suspect screeningsprøverne 2022.

4. Resultater

Stofnavne brugt i nærværende notat afviger i nogle tilfælde fra, hvordan stofferne fremgår på screeningslisten. De alternative, kortere betegnelser er her brugt mhp. at lette læsningen. I Bilag 5 findes en hjælpetabel, der oplyser navne brugt i notatet, samt øvrige koder/navne, der hjælper ved identifikation og ”oversættelse” mellem notat og screeningsliste.

Resultaterne fra analyser af grundvandet fra de i alt 81 indtag viser fund af seks nye stoffer på niveau 1. Alle stoffer er fundet flere gange, hvilket betyder, at der i alt er 30 fund. Fundene fremgår af Tabel 2, hvor antal og andel af fund er angivet for det samlede antal prøver og for prøver under og over kravværdien for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L er præsenteret. Stofferne er nærmere beskrevet i afsnit 5. Alle seks nye stoffer fundet i suspect screening 2022 er nye i den forstand, at de er nye i forhold til GRUMO, således at de ikke tidligere har indgået i GRUMOs stofliste eller i målrettede screeninger.

Tabel 2 – Oversigt over alle fund under og over kravværdien i 2022

Nye stoffer fundet i suspect screening 2022 fordelt på antal og andel fund hhv. under og over kravværdien (KV) for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L. Desuden fremgår laveste (LOD, Limit of detection) og højeste målte koncentration (Max).

| Stofnavn | CAS nr. | Indtag i alt | Antal indtag med fund | | | Andel indtag med fund (%) | | | LOD (µg/L) | Max (µg/L) |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Fund i alt | Fund under KV | Fund over KV | Fund i alt | Fund under KV | Fund over KV | | |
| Glutarsyre | 110-94-1 | 81 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 11,1 | 0,0 | 11,1 | 1,5 | 112,03 |
| Oxaminsyre | 471-47-6 | 81 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7,4 | 0,0 | 7,4 | 2,2 | 53,13 |
| Ravsyre | 110-15-6 | 81 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3,7 | 0,0 | 3,7 | 0,846 | 1,83 |
| CGA 42447 | 2198-53-0 | 81 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 9,9 | 9,9 | 0,0 | 0,004 | 0,03 |
| SYN 547889 | 119725-91-6 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 0,009 | 0,10 |
| Alloxydim | 55634-91-8 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 0,000024 | 0,10 |

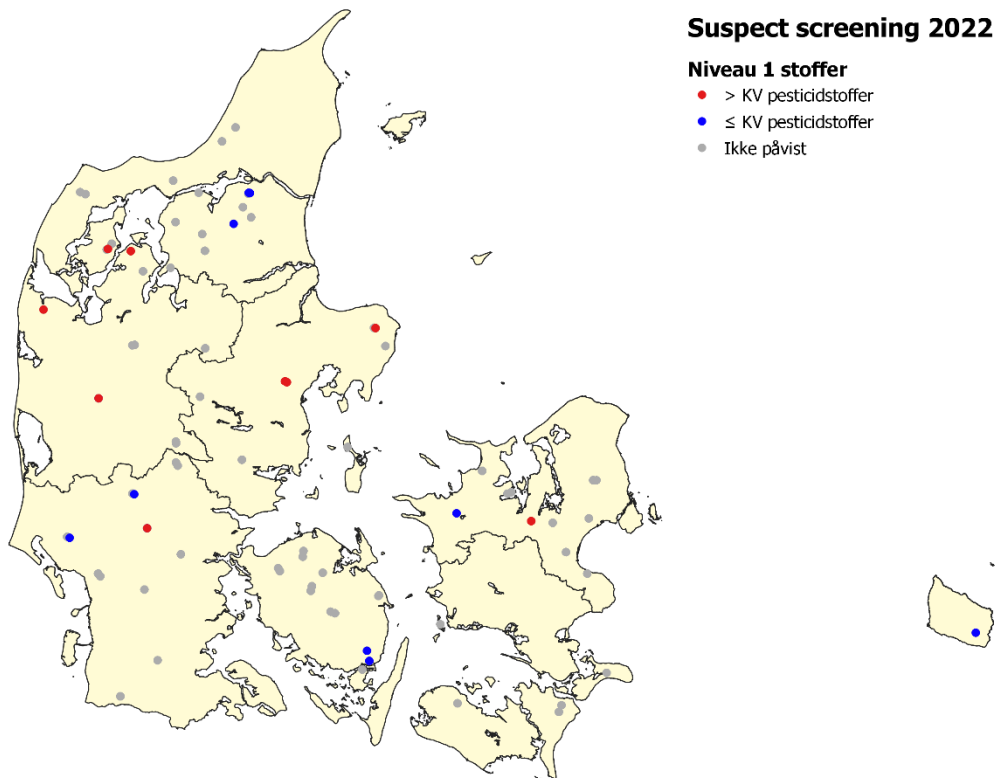
Det ses i Tabel 2, at tre ud af de seks stoffer er påvist i koncentrationer over kravværdien for pesticider, samt at alle fund for disse tre stoffer er over kravværdien. Det skal hertil nævnes, at detektionsgrænsen (LOD) er højere end kravværdien, hvilket naturligt resulterer i, at alle fund er over kravværdien. Det er derfor vigtigt at bemærke, at der reelt set, pga. den høje LOD, kan være flere fund over kravværdien. Det skal hertil nævnes, at LOD er væsentligt højere end den typisk anvendte LOD (0,01 µg/L) i forbindelse med traditionelle målrettede analyser, hvilket medfører at fundprocenter baseret på disse data ikke vil være sammenlignelige med de fundprocenter, der afrapporteres i de årlige grundvandsrapporter.

Det stof, der er påvist i flest indtag, er glutarsyre, som er fundet i 9 ud af de undersøgte indtag, efterfulgt af oxaminsyre og ravsyre, som er fundet i henholdsvis 6 og 3 af de undersøgte indtag. Miljøstyrelsen vurderer imidlertid, at oxaminsyre og ravsyre ikke er underlagt kravværdien for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L, da stofferne ifølge EU guidance² er af en sådan karakter, at de karakteriseres som nedbrydningsprodukter uden bekymring ift. miljø og sundhed (se stofbeskrivelser i afsnit 5).

De tre stoffer, som alene er påvist under kravværdien for pesticider, CGA 42447, SYN 547889 og alloxydim, er fundet i henholdsvis otte, to og to af de undersøgte indtag. Stofferne SYN 547889 og alloxydim er påvist i koncentrationer præcist på kravværdien, hvilket ikke er en overskridelse af kravværdien. For disse tre stoffer er LOD lavere end den typisk anvendte LOD på 0,01 µg/L, hvilket alt andet lige giver en højere fundprocent.

4.1 Geografisk placering af indtag med fund

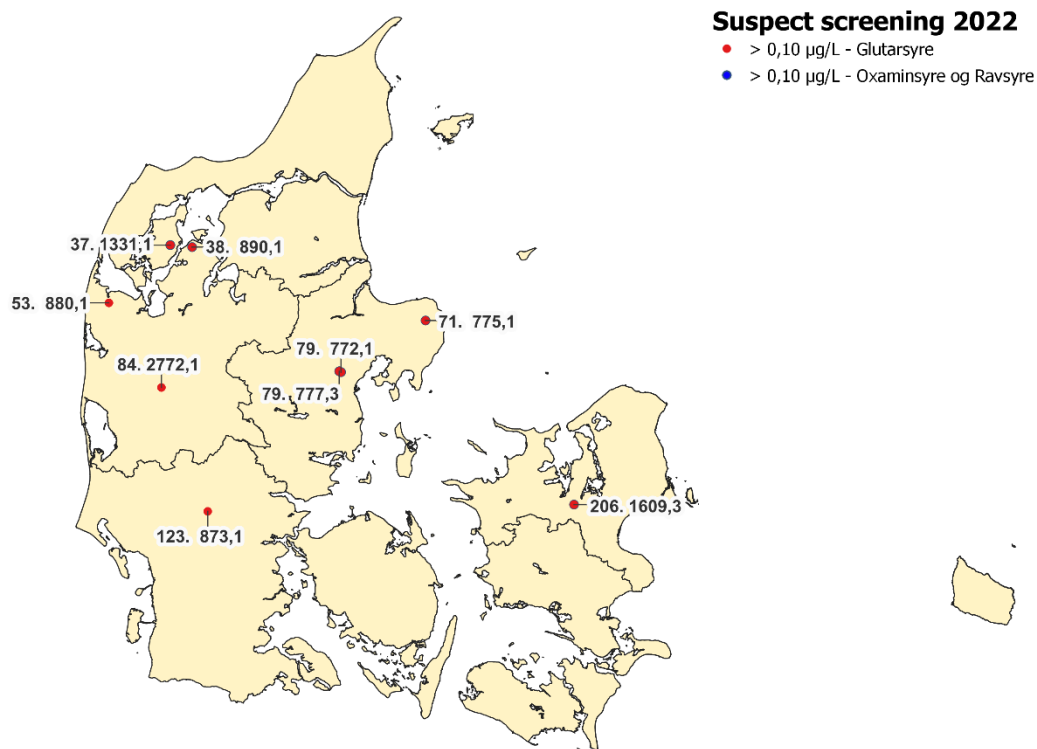
Der er samlet set gjort fund af mindst ét stof i 18 ud af de 81 indtag, svarende til ca. 22 %. Geografisk fordeling af alle resultaterne for de undersøgte indtag i screeningen, vises på oversigtskortet i Figur 2.



Figur 2 - Oversigtskort over fundstoffer

Geografisk fordeling for GRUMO-indtag prøvetaget ifm. suspect screening 2022. Resultaterne er opdelt i koncentrationsintervaller, hvor mindst ét stof er påvist mindst én gang over kravværdien (KV) for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L (" $>0,10 \mu\text{g/L}$ "), mindst ét stof er påvist mindst én gang under kravværdien ("påvist $\leq 0,10 \mu\text{g/L}$ "), eller ingen af stofferne er påvist ("ikke påvist").

Figur 3 viser den geografiske fordeling af indtag med mindst ét fund over kravværdien (KV) for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L. Stofferne fundet i de pågældende indtag er som tidligere nævnt glutarsyre, oxaminsyre og ravsyre, og deres koncentrationer, samt godkendelsesstatus fremgår af Tabel 3. Der er gjort 18 fund i 9 forskellige indtag med koncentrationer over 0,10 µg/L. Dette svarer til fund over 0,10 µg/L i ca. 11 % af de 81 analyserede grundvandsprøver. Det bemærkes igen, at oxaminsyre og ravsyre vurderes ikke at være underlagt kravværdien på 0,10 µg/L. Dette har dog ingen betydning for den andel af de analyserede indtag, der har fund af pesticider over kravværdien, da oxaminsyre og ravsyre kun findes i indtag, hvor der også er påvist indhold af glutarsyre over kravværdien (se Tabel 3).



Figur 3 – oversigtskort over fund i koncentrationer over 0,10 µg/L

Geografisk fordeling for GRUMO-indtag prøvetaget ifm. suspect screening 2022, hvor mindst ét stof er påvist over kravværdien (KV) for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L. Se også Tabel 3 for uddybende oplysninger. Røde markeringer viser, hvor der er påvist glutarsyre. Oxaminsyre og ravsyre vurderes ikke at være underlagt kravværdien for pesticider på 0,10 µg/L, hvorfor de er repræsenteret med blå markeringer. De blå markeringer kan dog ikke ses på kortet, da oxaminsyre og ravsyre er påvist i indtag, hvor glutarsyre er fundet i koncentrationer over kravværdien. Tabel 3 viser, hvilke indtag oxaminsyre og ravsyre er fundet i.

Tabel 3 - Oversigt over stoffer fundet i koncentrationer over 0,10 µg/L

Stoffer fundet i koncentrationer over kravværdien for pesticidstoffer på 0,10 µg/L ved suspect screening 2022 med angivelse af DGU nr. for boringen, samt evt. godkendelsesstatus ift. anvendelse som pesticid for moderstof i Danmark (se også **Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet.**3).

| DGU nr., indtag | Niveau | CAS nr. | Stofnavn | Koncentration (µg/L) | Godkendelsesstatus for moderstof i DK |
|-----------------|--------|----------|------------|----------------------|--|
| 123. 873,1 | 1 | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 1,73 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| 206. 1609,3 | 1 | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 12,77 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| | | 471-47-6 | Oxaminsyre | 10,56 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| 37. 1331,1 | 1 | 110-15-6 | Ravsyre | 1,08 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| | | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 33,09 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| | | 471-47-6 | Oxaminsyre | 19,02 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| 38. 890,1 | 1 | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 7,08 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| | | 471-47-6 | Oxaminsyre | 9,38 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| 53. 880,1 | 1 | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 2,07 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| 71. 775,1 | 1 | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 7,08 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| | | 471-47-6 | Oxaminsyre | 9,38 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| 79. 772,1 | 1 | 110-15-6 | Ravsyre | 1,83 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| | | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 56,49 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| | | 471-47-6 | Oxaminsyre | 46,74 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| 79. 777,3 | 1 | 110-15-6 | Ravsyre | 1,81 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| | | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 112,03 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |
| | | 471-47-6 | Oxaminsyre | 53,13 | Ikke underlagt kravværdi for pesticider. |
| 84. 2772,1 | 1 | 110-94-1 | Glutarsyre | 1,62 | Aldrig godkendt i DK som pesticid*. |

*Moderstoffet glutaraldehyd indgår dog i aktuelt godkendt biocidprodukt i Danmark og der kan være andre kilder til glutarsyre, herunder naturlige kilder.

5. Beskrivelse af stoffer med fund i 2022 på niveau 1 i suspect screening

Dette kapitel beskriver de seks påviste stoffer mht. historisk og aktuel godkendelsesstatus og anvendelse samt anden relevant viden.

Det er for hvert stof opgjort, om der er tale om et moderstof eller et nedbrydningsprodukt. For nedbrydningsprodukterne er det opgjort, hvilke moderstoffer, der er registreret for stofferne i henhold til pesticidreguleringen. Dette er afklaret enten ved opslag i databasen PPDB⁵ og/eller ud fra viden om moderstoffer registreret i Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste, der baserer sig på oplysninger fra EU-vurderinger.

Det er desuden opgjort, hvilke anvendelser af moderstofferne, der eventuelt har været godkendt i Danmark. Opgørelsen tager således udgangspunkt i reguleringen af stofferne som pesticider. For de solgte mængder af stofferne går registreringen tilbage til 1956, hvor data er opgjort samlet for pesticider og biocider i Miljøstyrelsens årlige bekæmpelsesmiddelstatistikker. Fra 2010 og frem skelnes der konsekvent mellem salg af pesticider eller biocider, mens der i tidligere år ikke for alle stoffer kan skelnes mellem de to typer af bekæmpelsesmidler.

⁵ <http://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/ppdb/en/index.htm>

Ud over opgørelsen i henhold til pesticidreguleringen er der for hvert moderstof angivet, om det er reguleret som biocid og om der findes aktuelt godkendte biocidprodukter indeholdende det pågældende aktivstof. Såfremt Miljøstyrelsen har viden om, at stofferne er reguleret under andre regelsæt er dette også angivet, men der er ikke tale om en udtømmende opgørelse for øvrige regelsæt. Dette arbejde er især forbeholdt stoffer, som har vist sig ikke at have en velkendt anvendelse som pesticid eller biocid. I så tilfælde bidrager andre relevante enheder i Miljøstyrelsen, og øvrige kilder såsom PubChem⁶ kan også blive inddraget.

5.1 Stoffer påvist i koncentrationer over kravværdien på 0,10 µg/L for pesticider

• Glutarsyre – CAS nr. 110-94-1

Andre betegnelser: 1,3-propanedicarboxylic acid; pentanedioic acid; AE 1275213.

Glutarsyre er i suspect screening påvist i ni indtag ud af 81 undersøgte. Da detektionsgrænsen er højere end kravværdien, er alle fund følgelig over kravværdien. Såfremt der havde været analyseret med en metode med en lavere detektionsgrænse, ville der sandsynligvis være yderligere indtag med indhold over kravværdien. Stoffet er med den høje detektionsgrænse fundet i 11,1 % af de undersøgte borer i koncentrationer op til 112 µg/L. Ved en lavere detektionsgrænse ville denne fundprocent forventes at være højere.

Glutarsyre er i databasen PPDB og i EU-materiale registreret som et nedbrydningsprodukt fra pesticiderne tembotrione og sulcotrione. Der har ikke været godkendt eller registreret salg af pesticider (plantebeskyttelsesmidler) til brug i Danmark med de to aktivstoffer, men begge aktivstoffer er aktuelt godkendt i EU. Tembotrione er markedsført i EU fra 2007 til ukrudtsbekæmpelse i majs, mens sulcotrione er markedsført i EU siden 1991, også til ukrudtsbekæmpelse i majs.

Glutarsyre er i EU-vurderingen af både tembotrione og sulcotrione registreret som et nedbrydningsprodukt, der dannes på jordoverfladen ved fotolytisk nedbrydning af moderstoffet, og er dermed teoretisk relevant ift. udvaskning til grundvand. Nedbrydningsforsøg af moderstofferne i jord viser dog ingen dannelse af glutarsyre. Derfor antages det i EU-vurderingerne, at hvis glutarsyre dannes, så nedbrydes det hurtigere end moderstofferne, hvormed målbare koncentrationer ikke observeres. Nedbrydning i jord af glutarsyre er dog ikke undersøgt, hvorfor denne påstand ikke til fulde er understøttet. Det kan dog bemærkes, at i forbindelse med registrering af glutarsyre under REACH, er stoffet fundet ”readily biodegradable”⁷, hvilket også understøttes af et ældre nedbrydningsforsøg af glutarsyre⁸.

I materialet for sulcotrione fremgår det bl.a., at videre risikovurdering ikke er krævet, da ”der er tale om et naturligt forekommende stof”. Ved en simpel søgning på naturlige kilder til glutarsyre fremgår det, at glutarsyre findes i mange fødevarer som fx rødbeder, roer, sojabønner og tamarind⁹ og at glutarsyre dannes ved nedbrydning af de to aminosyrer tryptofan og lysin. Derudover har studier vist, at glutarsyre findes i atmosfæren i væsentlige mængder, som forklares med både naturlige og

⁶ <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

⁷ <https://echa.europa.eu/da/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/19290/5/3/2/?documentUUID=1dco6c9e-ca36-4c93-b042-dd67662fb7b9>

⁸ Hammond, M. and Alexander, M. (1972): Effect of chemical structure on microbial degradation on methyl-substituted aliphatic acids. Journal of environmental Science and Toxicology, Vol. 6 (8), page 732-735.

⁹ [FComEx: Glutaric acid \(PC000100\) \(foodcomex.org\)](http://FComEx:Glutaric acid (PC000100) (foodcomex.org))

menneskeskabte kilder, så som udstødning fra biler og afbrænding af træ¹⁰. Der foreligger dog ikke umiddelbart yderligere dokumentation for i hvilke koncentrationer stoffet pba. en naturlig forekomst forventes at forekomme i grundvand. Dette er væsentligt i henhold til EU guidance til brug i vurderingen af nedbrydningsprodukters relevans. Iht. guidance-dokumentet er nedbrydningsprodukter ikke underlagt kravværdien for pesticider i grund- og drikkevand på 0,10 µg/L, hvis de betragtes som ”metabolites of no concern”, som oversat til dansk vil være nedbrydningsprodukter uden bekymring. Et eksempel på, hvornår nedbrydningsprodukter vurderes at være uden bekymring iht. guidance-dokumentet, er et stof, som vides ikke at have nogen toksikologisk eller økotoxikologisk bekymring, og som naturligt forekommer i meget højere koncentrationer i det respektive medie.

Glutarsyre kan også være et nedbrydningsprodukt fra aktivstoffet glutaraldehyd, der er godkendt som biocid. EU-vurderingen af glutaraldehyd til anvendelse som biocid indikerer, at glutarsyre dannes i mindre omfang ved nedbrydning af glutaraldehyd i jord uden at dette er undersøgt videre. Moderstoffet glutaraldehyd indgår i et aktuelt godkendt biocidprodukt i Danmark med bred anvendelse som konserveringsmiddel til bekæmpelse af bakterier i vaske- og rengøringsmidler og midler til brug i papir-, tekstil- og læderproduktion, til bekæmpelse af bakterier og gær i maling og coating, til bekæmpelse af bakterier i væske i processystemer i papir- og olieproduktion og som slimicid til bekæmpelse af biofilmdannende bakterier i papir- og olieproduktion. De godkendte biocidprodukter med glutaraldehyd er registreret solgt i Danmark siden 2018 med et samlet salg i perioden 2018-2021 på 3.587,1 kg¹¹. Det er dog sandsynligt, at glutaraldehyd har indgået i ikke-godkendelsespligtige produkter med biocidanvendelser siden år 2000¹². Derudover er glutaraldehyd registreret under REACH med en årlig tonnage på 1000 – 10.000 tons, med reference til ovenstående biocidanvendelser, men også med anvendelser inden for bl.a. kosmetik, rengørings- og lægemidler.

Glutarsyre er registreret under REACH med en begrænset Europæisk tonnage på mellem 100 og 1000 tons pr. år. Stoffet anvendes til overfladebehandling af metalprodukter, og indgår derudover også i lægemidler, klæbemidler og tætningsmidler (fx fugemasse).

Ud fra ovenstående er der ikke noget der tyder på, at anvendelserne i Danmark af moderstofferne reguleret som pesticider og biocider eller den direkte anvendelse af glutarsyre som et industrikemikalie i Danmark er væsentlige nok til at være den primære kilde til fund i de koncentrationer af stoffet, der er gjort i suspect screeningen her. Det kan dog på nuværende tidspunkt ikke afvises, at ikke-godkendelsespligtige biocidanvendelser har bidraget tilbage i tiden. Noget tyder desuden på, at der fx kan være naturlige kilder, men Miljøstyrelsen har for nuværende ikke oplysninger nok til at afklare, om glutarsyre kan betragtes som et nedbrydningsprodukt, der er uden bekymring og dermed ikke skal overholde kravværdien på 0,10 µg/L. Pga. den forventede hurtige nedbrydning formodes glutarsyre efter en simpel vandbehandling kun at være til stede i drikkevand i meget begrænset omfang.

¹⁰ Legrand et al. (2007): Origin of C2-C5 dicarboxylic acids in the European atmosphere inferred from year-round aerosol study conducted at a west-east transect. Journal of Geophysical Research, Vol. 112.

¹¹ [Bekæmpelsesmiddelstatistik 2021 \(mst.dk\)](#)

¹² <http://www.spin2000.net/spinmyphp/?pid=111308>

- **Oxaminsyre – CAS nr. 471-47-6**

Andre betegnelser: amino(oxo)acetic acid.

Oxaminsyre er i suspect screening påvist i seks ud af 81 undersøgte indtag. Da detektionsgrænsen er højere end kravværdien, er alle fund følgelig over kravværdien. Såfremt der havde været analyseret med en metode med en lavere detektionsgrænse, ville der sandsynligvis være yderligere indtag med indhold over kravværdien. Stoffet er fundet i 7,4 % af de undersøgte borer i koncentrationer op til 53 µg/L. Ved en lavere detektionsgrænse ville denne fundprocent forventes at være højere.

Oxaminsyre er registreret som et nedbrydningsprodukt fra pesticiderne picloram og cymoxanil.

Picloram indgår i aktuelt godkendte pesticidprodukter i Danmark, og er registreret solgt som herbicid til brug i raps siden år 2010 med et samlet salg på 17.391,1 kg i perioden 2010-2021. I EU-vurderingen af picloram er oxaminsyre registreret som et nedbrydningsprodukt, der dannes i vand ved fotolytisk nedbrydning af moderstoffet, hvormed det ikke vurderes relevant ift. grundvand, men derimod ift. overfladevand.

Cymoxanil indgår også i aktuelt godkendte pesticidprodukter i Danmark, hvor det er godkendt som svampemiddel til brug i kartofler. Produkter med cymoxanil er registreret solgt til bejdsning af frø til eksport i lukkede, industrielle bejdsanlæg i årene 2002-2003, hvor der samlet er solgt 236 kg cymoxanil. Stoffet er yderligere registreret solgt fra år 2008, hvor det primært er solgt til svampebekæmpelse i kartofler. Det samlede salg i perioden fra 2008-2021 er på 94.137,3 kg.

Oxaminsyre er i EU-vurderingen af cymoxanil registreret som et nedbrydningsprodukt, der dannes i jord ved nedbrydning af moderstoffet, men det fremgår ligeledes, at oxaminsyre er fundet irrelevant ift. den videre risikovurdering, da stoffet vurderes at forekomme naturligt. Dette argument er dog ikke underbygget yderligere i EU-vurderingen.

Oxaminsyre er ikke registreret under REACH, hvorfor Miljøstyrelsen ikke har kendskab til andre industrielle anvendelser. Tilsvarende har Miljøstyrelsen ikke kendskab til nogen biocidanvendelser af moderstofferne cymoxanil og picloram, ej heller af oxaminsyre i sig selv. Da der er tale om et forholdsvist simpelt organisk molekyle, kan det ikke udelukkes, at oxaminsyre kan dannes fra nedbrydning af andre organiske forbindelser, herunder fra andre pesticider.

I henhold til EU guidance til brug i vurderingen af nedbrydningsprodukters relevans i grundvand¹³, vurderer Miljøstyrelsen at oxaminsyre ikke er underlagt kravværdien for pesticider på 0,10 µg/L. Ifølge denne guidance er oxaminsyre at betragte som værende et nedbrydningsprodukt uden bekymring ift. miljø og sundhed pga. den alifatiske og kortkædede struktur, hvormed yderligere data og risikovurdering ikke er påkrævet.

- **Ravsyre – CAS nr. 110-15-6**

Andre betegnelser: 1,2-Ethanedicarboxylic acid, succinic acid.

Ravsyre er i suspect screening påvist i 3 ud af de 81 undersøgte indtag. Da detektionsgrænsen er højere end kravværdien, er alle fund følgelig over kravværdien. Såfremt der havde været analyseret med en metode med en lavere detektionsgrænse, ville der sandsynligvis være yderligere indtag med indhold over kravværdien. Stoffet er fundet i 3,7 % af de undersøgte borer i koncentrationer op til 1,83 µg/L. Ved en lavere detektionsgrænse ville denne fundprocent forventes at være højere.

¹³ [pesticides ppp app-proc guide fate metabolites-groundwtr-rev11.pdf \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/pesticides/ppl/app-proc/guide-fate-metabolites-groundwtr-rev11.pdf)

Ravsyre er registreret som et nedbrydningsprodukt fra pesticiderne fenhexamid og sulcotrione. Ved fotolytisk nedbrydning af fenhexamid i vand dannes ravsyre, hvormed det ikke vurderes relevant ift. grundvand, men derimod ift. overfladevand. Fenhexamid indgår i ét aktuelt godkendt pesticidprodukt i Danmark, som er registreret solgt som fungicid til brug i jordbær og kirsebær siden år 2000. Dertil kommer forskellige mindre anvendelser af produktet i prydplanter og planteskoler samt væksthuse. I perioden 2000-2021 er der samlet solgt 24.912,5 kg fenhexamid. EU-vurderingen af aktivstoffet sulcotrione nævner ravsyre som et sandsynligt nedbrydningsprodukt i jord, men nedbrydningsforsøg fandt ikke målbar dannelse af stoffet. Andre studier fra EU-vurderingen viser, at ravsyre dannes ved fotolytisk nedbrydning af sulcotrione i vand, som vurderes ikke at udgøre en kilde til grundvandsforurening. Yderligere information om aktivstoffet sulcotrione fremgår af ovenstående gennemgang for glutarsyre.

Miljøstyrelsen har ikke kendskab til nogen biocidanvendelser af moderstofferne fenhexamid og sulcotrione, ej heller af ravsyre i sig selv.

Ravsyre er registreret under REACH med en årlig Europæisk tonnage på 10.000 til 100.000 ton. Ravsyre er her bl.a. beskrevet som anvendt i gødning, vaskemidler, blødgøringsmidler, lægemidler, kosmetik, klæbemidler og tætningsmidler. Derudover indgår ravsyre også i "anti-freeze"-produkter, hydraulikvæsker samt overfladebehandlende produkter. Men ud over en relativt omfattende industriel anvendelse, indgår ravsyre (i form af succinat) også i citronsyrecyklopen og er dermed en del af cellers stofskifte. Studier har desuden vist, at ravsyre findes i atmosfæren i koncentrationer op til flere hundrede ng/m³, som forklares med både naturlige og menneskeskabte kilder, så som udstødning fra biler og afbrænding af træ¹⁴. Da der er tale om et forholdsvist simpelt organisk molekyle, kan det ikke udelukkes, at ravsyre kan dannes fra nedbrydning af andre organiske forbindelser, herunder fra andre pesticider.

I henhold til EU guidance til brug i vurderingen af nedbrydningsprodukters relevans¹⁵, vurderer Miljøstyrelsen, at ravsyre ikke er underlagt kravværdien for pesticider på 0,10 µg/L. Ifølge denne guidance er ravsyre at betragte som værende uden bekymring ift. miljø og sundhed pga. den alifatiske og kortkædede struktur, hvormed yderligere data og risikovurdering ikke er påkrævet.

5.2 Stoffer påvist i koncentrationer under kravværdien for pesticider

• CGA 42447 – CAS nr. 2198-53-0

Andre betegnelser: 2,6-dimethylacetanilide.

CGA 42447 er i suspect screening påvist i 8 ud af de 81 undersøgte indtag. Alle fund i koncentrationer under kravværdien for pesticider. Stoffet er fundet i 9,9 % af de undersøgte borer i koncentrationer op til 0,03 µg/L. LOD er lavere end den typisk anvendte, som normalt opnås for pesticidanalyser. Med en højere LOD vil fundprocenten alt andet lige være lavere.

CGA 42447 er et nedbrydningsprodukt fra pesticiderne metalaxyl og metalaxyl-M, og dannes ved nedbrydning af moderstofferne i jord. Metalaxyl er en blanding af to isomerer (R og S), som i Danmark har været godkendt primært til bekæmpelse af svampesygdomme i kartofler, løg, porrer, hestebønner og frilands-agurker. Salget af blandingen i Danmark startede i 1981 og ophørte i 2003. I denne periode var det samlede salg af aktivstoffet metalaxyl på 67.226 kg. Fra 2002 begyndte salget af den isolerede

¹⁴ Legrand et al. (2007): Origin of C2-C5 dicarboxylic acids in the European atmosphere inferred from year-round aerosol study conducted at a west-east transect. Journal of Geophysical Research, Vol. 112.

¹⁵ [pesticides_ppp_app-proc_guide_fate_metabolites-groundwtr-rev11.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

og mere reaktive R-isomer ”metaxyl-M”. Metaxyl-M har tidligere været anvendt til bekæmpelse af svampesygdomme i kartoffelproduktionen, men er nu kun tilladt i Danmark til bejdsning af såsæd til eksport, og kun til frø som sås i væksthuse. Bejdsningen skal foregå i lukkede, industrielle bejdseanlæg. Der er således tale om en anvendelse, der vurderes ikke at udgøre en risiko for dansk grundvand. Det er dog tilladt at importere såsæd bejdsset med blandingen (metalaxyl), da blandingen fortsat er godkendt til bejdsning af såsæd i EU. Miljøstyrelsen har ikke foretaget vurdering af, om udsåning af frø bejdsset med metalaxyl udgør en uacceptabel risiko for dansk grundvand., men de tidligere godkendte anvendelser med udsprøjtning af metalaxyl-M er testet i Varslingssystem for udvaskning af pesticider til grundvand (VAP) og vurderet at udgøre en uacceptabel risiko.

Moderstofferne og to andre nedbrydningsprodukter fra metalaxyl og metalaxyl-M, CGA 108906 og CGA 62826, har siden 2014 indgået i vandværkernes boringskontrol og siden 2016 i GRUMO. For de to aktivstoffer, metalaxyl og metalaxyl-M er der ikke gjort fund i boringskontrollen de seneste 10 år, selvom der er undersøgt hhv. 3.222 og 4.091 indtag. Metalaxyl er undersøgt i 1.100 indtag i GRUMO med fund i 12 indtag, hvor 1 fund var over kravværdien. Tilsvarende er metalaxyl-M undersøgt i 301 indtag i GRUMO med 2 fund uden overskridelser af kravværdien. Nedbrydningsproduktet CGA62826 er undersøgt i 5871 indtag i boringskontrollen med 29 fund, hvor et enkelt var over kravværdien. I GRUMO er CGA62826 undersøgt i 1094 indtag med 35 fund, hvor 7 er over kravværdien. Nedbrydningsproduktet CGA108906 er undersøgt i 5871 indtag i boringskontrollen med 60 fund, hvor fire var over kravværdien. I GRUMO er CGA108906 undersøgt i 1094 indtag med 44 fund, hvor seks er over kravværdien¹⁶.

Miljøstyrelsen har ikke kendskab til nogen biocidanvendelser af moderstofferne metalaxyl og metalaxyl-M, ej heller af CGA 42447 i sig selv. Stoffet er ligeledes ikke registreret i REACH, hvorfor der ikke er kendskab til andre industrielle anvendelser.

- **SYN 547889 – CAS nr. 119725-91-6**

Andre betegnelser: (2S,4S-2R,4R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid.

SYN 547889 er i suspect screening påvist i 2 ud af de 81 undersøgte indtag. Alle fund i koncentrationer under kravværdien for pesticider. Stoffet er fundet i 2,5 % af de undersøgte indtag, hvor den højeste målte koncentration er 0,10 µg pr. L. LOD er lavere end den typisk anvendte, som normalt opnås for pesticidanalyser. Med en højere LOD vil fundprocenten alt andet lige være lavere.

SYN 547889 er et nedbrydningsprodukt fra pesticidet propiconazol, som dannes, når moderstoffet nedbrydes i jord. Propiconazol indgår ikke i aktuelt godkendte pesticider (plantebeskyttelsesmidler) i Danmark, men er registreret solgt til svampebekæmpelse i perioden fra 1982 til 2019 i bl.a. korn, frøgræs, roer og græsplæner. EU-godkendelsen for brug af propiconazol ophørte ved udgangen af 2018, hvorefter godkendelserne af de danske produkter blev afviklet med senest registrerede salg i 2019.

Propiconazol indgår i en række aktuelt godkendte træbeskyttelsesmidler (produkttype 8). Propiconazol kan desuden lovligt indgå i behandlede artikler som konserveringsmiddel til overfladefilm, samt som konserveringsmiddel i fibermaterialer, læder, gummi og polymeriserede materialer (produkttyperne 7 og 9). Da der kun er gjort to fund af SYN 547889, som ikke er over kravværdien, er der ikke noget, der tyder på, at disse aktuelle godkendelser er problematiske ift. grundvand.

¹⁶ https://www.geus.dk/Media/638175711147491678/Grundvand1989-2021_rev.pdf

Det samlede salg af bekæmpelsesmidler (pesticider og biocider) med propiconazol registreret i Danmark i perioden 1982 til 2021 er på 2.018.079,9 kg.

SYN 547889 er ikke registreret under REACH, hvorfor der ikke er kendskab til andre industrielle anvendelser.

- **Alloxydim – CAS nr. 55634-91-8**

Andre betegnelser: Ingen

Alloxydim er i suspect screening påvist i 2 ud af de 81 undersøgte indtag. Begge fund i koncentrationer under kravværdien for pesticider. Stoffet er fundet i 2,5 % af de undersøgte indtag, hvor den højeste målte koncentration er 0,10 µg pr. L. LOD er lavere end den typisk anvendte, som normalt opnås for pesticidanalyser. Med en højere LOD vil fundprocenten alt andet lige være lavere.

Alloxydim er et aktivstof, der ikke indgår i aktuelt godkendte pesticidprodukter, men er registreret solgt i perioden fra 1980 til 1990, hvor det er anvendt til ukrudtsbekæmpelse i sukker- og foderroer, raps, kartofler, kål, gulerødder, bønner, ærter, frøgræs og pryddplanter. Der er registreret et samlet salg i Danmark på 278.147 kg. Alloxydim er ikke godkendt til brug i EU.

Miljøstyrelsen har ikke kendskab til nogen biocidanvendelser af alloxydim, og stoffet er ikke registreret under REACH, hvorfor der ikke er kendskab til andre industrielle anvendelser.

Bilagsoversigt

Bilag 1 – Faglig vurdering af suspect screening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand, GRUMO 2022

Bilag 2 – Suspect screeningsliste 2022 for nye stoffer på identifikationsniveau 1-3

Bilag 3 – Kriterier for udvælgelse af massescreeningsindtag 2022

Bilag 4 – Oversigt over prøvetagede indtag i suspect screening 2022

Bilag 5 – Hjælpetabel med oversigt over stoffer fundet i suspect screening 2022 ift. navne/stof-ID i hhv. notatet og screeninglisten

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**Bilag 1: Faglig vurdering af suspect screening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand,
GRUMO 2022**

Heri henvises til følgende underbilag, som er inkluderet efterfølgende:

Bilag A – Evaluering af viden mht. suspect screening af stofferne på pesticid bruttolisten

Bilag B – GRUMO Suspect Screening 2022, Technical Report

Bilag C – Evalueringen af de eksperimentelle krav

Bilag D – Evalueringen af rapporteringskravene



J.nr.

Ref. NALJE (GKO), LITAR
(NJL)

Den 7. september 2023

Faglig vurdering af suspect screening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand, GRUMO 2022

- Vurdering af om resultaterne er i overensstemmelse med tidligere teknisk vurdering og troværdigheden af suspect screeningen ved sammenligning med resultaterne fra target-analyser.

1. Baggrund

Miljøstyrelsen har for fjerde år i træk udført massescreening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand i forbindelse med Tillægsaftale til Aftale om Pesticidstrategi 2017–2021 pba. anbefaling fra Vandpanelet. Analyserne er foretaget på vandprøver, som er udtaget i indtag, der indgår i den nationale grundvandsovervågning (GRUMO). Massescreening 2022 adskiller sig fra de tidligere massescreeninger, idet den er todelt ift. analysemetoder. Screeningen indeholder både traditionelle målrettede "target" analyser, samt en såkaldt "suspect" screening. De traditionelle målrettede target-analyser blev afrapporteret og offentliggjort i foråret 2023¹.

Massescreening 2022 omfattede 249 grundvandsprøver og indeholdt bl.a. målrettede analyser af fire pesticidstoffer som tillæg til de 63 pesticidstoffer i GRUMOs ordinære analyseprogram. Det vil sige, at der i alt er udført target-analyser af 67 forskellige pesticidstoffer i alle 249 grundvandsprøver. Derudover blev der udført suspect screening af prøver fra 81 af de samme indtag. Dette giver potentielt mulighed for en direkte sammenligning mellem de 2 analysestrategier for de 67 pesticidstoffer, mhp. at validere den relativt nye analysestrategi - suspect screening.

Inden udbuddet af suspect screening, blev der gennemført en foranalyse med en teknisk vurdering af, i hvilket omfang stofferne på Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste over pesticidstoffer kunne forventes at blive analyseret ved en suspect screening, samt at afdække om markedet var modent til at kunne levere brugbare resultater fra en suspect screening. Desuden indgik en vurdering af værdien ved at gennemføre en suspect screening. Et notat blev udarbejdet af Miljøstyrelsen efter faglig dialog med GEUS (Bilag A).

Udbuddet blev vundet af DCE Aarhus universitet, som dermed er leverandøren af suspect screening.

Formålet med nærværende notat er at vurdere, i hvilket omfang den gennemførte suspect screening leverer resultater i overensstemmelse med den tidligere tekniske vurdering (Bilag A), samt at vurdere troværdigheden af suspect screeningen ved sammenligning af resultater fra denne med resultaterne fra target-analyser.

¹ <https://mst.dk/media/257204/fagligt-notat-om-resultater-af-screening-for-pesticidstoffer-i-grundvand-2022.pdf>

2. Uddybende beskrivelser af datagrundlag og resultater

I afsnittene herunder beskrives datagrundlaget for udførelsen af suspect screening, samt resultaterne fra sammenligningen mellem suspect screening og target-analyser.

2.1. Uddybende beskrivelse af datagrundlag

Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste

Til gennemførelse af suspect screening er der som med de øvrige tre massescreeninger taget udgangspunkt i Miljøstyrelsens bruttoliste over pesticidstoffer, der evt. kan være relevante ift. grundvandsmonitoring. Listen indeholdt 1364 stoffer på tidspunktet for offentliggørelse af udbudet på suspect screening, inklusive de stoffer, som i forvejen indgår i GRUMOs ordinære analyseprogram og stoffer, som har indgået i en af de tidligere massescreeninger.

Boringer/Indtag

Resultaterne er baseret på grundvandsprøver udtaget i perioden 4. juli 2022 til 23. november 2022 i 81 overvågningsindtag i GRUMO boringer fordelt over hele Danmark.

De 81 boringer er valgt pba., at der tidligere er fundet mellem et til fem af nedenstående stoffer i boringerne, jf. Tabel 1.

Tabel 1 – Viser de fem stoffer, der tidligere er fundet i et til fem af de 81 indtag

| Mest fundne pesticidstoffer i Danmark | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| N, N-dimethylsulfamid | (DMS – Sc 1655, CAS 3984-14-3) |
| Desphenyl-chloridazon | (Sc 1448, CAS 6339-19-1) |
| 2,6-Dichlorobenzamid | (BAM – Sc 438, CAS 2008-58-4) |
| 1,2,4-triazol | (Sc 748, CAS 288-88-0) |
| Desethyldeisopropyl-atrazin | (DEIA - Sc 97, CAS 3397-62-4) |

Jupiterudtræk

For hvert af de 81 indtag er der udtrukket GRUMO data fra Jupiterdatabasen for perioden 2019-2022. Udtrækket er foretaget d. 29. marts 2023 og udgør alle GRUMO pesticidanalyser, som er godkendt i Jupiter for de 81 indtag. Indeholdt i disse data er dermed de tidligere omtalte target-analyser fra massescreening 2022, der er foretaget på de samme vandprøver som suspect screening, samt GRUMOs ordinære analyseprogram.

2.2. Uddybende evaluering af suspect screening ift. den tidligere tekniske vurdering

Bilag A, "Evaluering af viden mht. suspect screening af stofferne på pesticid bruttolisten", beskriver den tekniske vurdering af nedenstående delopgaver. Den tidligere vurdering vil i dette afsnit blive holdt op mod resultaterne fra suspect screening.

- "Det ønskes konstateret i hvilket omfang bruttolisten kan blive analyseret ved en suspect screening, for at afdække om markedet er modent til at kunne levere en suspect screening for listen..."
- "Der ønskes en vurdering af værdien ved at gennemføre en suspect screening, som beskrevet."

Antallet af kemiske stoffer i udbud og tilbud sammenlignes med de respektive afrapporterede resultater i Tabel 2. Antallet af stoffer (suspects) på den endelige screeningliste blev opjusteret fra 1364 til 1376 efter projektets start pga. tilføjelse af to nye stoffer ønsket af Miljøstyrelsen, samt oprettelse af stoffer på "ikke-salt form". Da 10 salte udgik af analysen, blev det endelige antal stoffer i analysen 1366. Af de 1366 stoffer blev 19 stoffer udelukket pga. utilstrækkelig entydig stofbeskrivelse eller for lav molekylær masse til, at stofferne kunne inkluderes i metoderne.

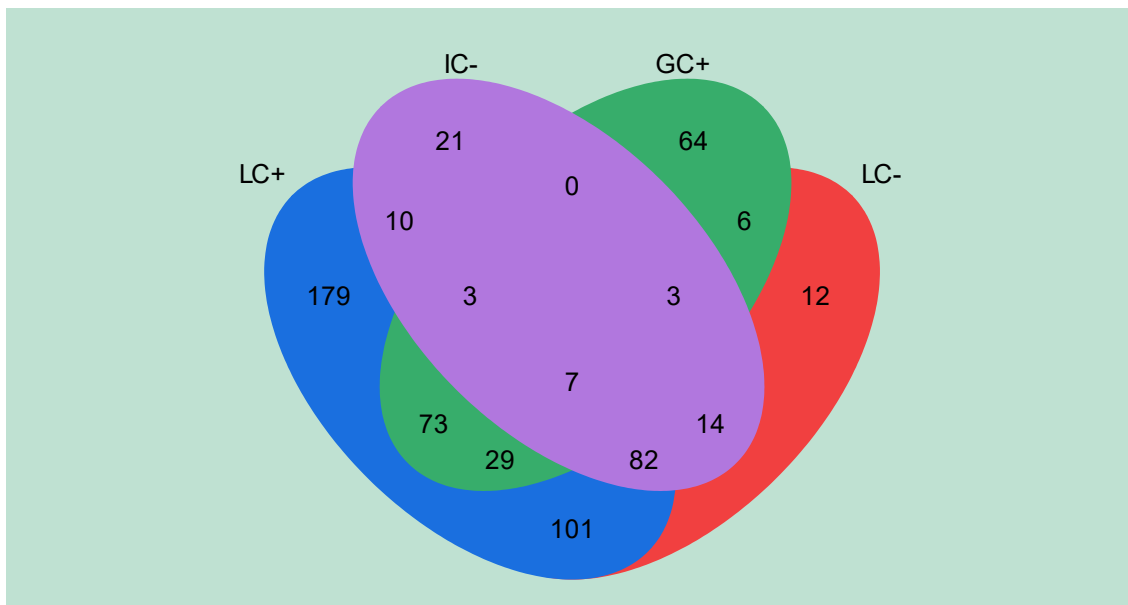
Det fremgår, at DCE er lykket med at tilknytte entydig stofidentifikation (InChi) til flere stoffer igennem arbejdet med listen. Yderligere er det antal af kemiske standarder, der endeligt blev anvendt (670), ligeledes højere i DCE's arbejde end oprindeligt tilbudt (556). Dermed er muligheden forbedret for identifikation af flere stoffer med højeste identifikationssikkerhed (niveau 1),

Tabel 2: Faktuelle tal omkring suspect-listen

| | Udbud | Faktiske tal fra opgaveløsningen. |
|--|--|--|
| Antal stoffer på suspect-listen | 1.364 | 1.376 |
| Antal stoffer ikke tidligere analyseret i GRUMO | | 751 |
| Antal stoffer udelukket | - | 19 |
| Antal salte på listen | - | 10 |
| Antal stoffer reelt i analysen uden de udelukkede stoffer og saltene | - | 1347 |
| Antal stoffer med InChi | 942 | 1.214 |
| | | |
| | Tilbud | Faktiske tal fra opgaveløsningen |
| Kemiske standarder tilgængelige | 556 | 670 |
| Antal analyseplatforme | 4 (x 2 pga. injection mode (hhv. direkte/SPE)) | 4 (x 2) |

Af den tekniske vurdering (Bilag A) fremgik følgende: "På baggrund af ovenstående gennemgang, vurderes det, at en meget stor del af de 942 entydigt beskrevne pesticidstoffer **(op mod 80%) vil kunne analyseres ved en suspect screening** på de 3 analyseplatformene GC-EI, RPLC- + ESI og RPLC- -ESI. Identifikationssikkerheden for fund, vil dog spænde bredt."

Af de 670 kemiske standarder kunne 604 analyseres på de 8 analyseplatforme (90%) jfr. Bilag B. Dette tal er dog ved direkte analyse af standardblandinger og inkluderer ikke prøveforberedelsen. Fordeling af fund fordelt på analyseplatformene fremgår af Figur 1.



Figur 1: Venn-diagram der viser hvor mange af de 670 standarder, der kunne måles direkte (uden prøveforberedelse) på de forskellige analyseplatforme (i alt 604).

Når metodeforberedelse tages i betragtning, er antallet af de kemiske standarder, der kunne genfindes og kvantificeres, 490 (Tabel 3). Dvs. 73% (490/670) af de tilgængelige standarder var inkluderet i metoderne inkl. prøveforberedelse.

Tabel 3: Antal kemiske stoffer fra bruttolisten målt ved suspect screening. Tal er angivet for tidligere målinger indrapporteret i SusDat² og for nærværende studie. Fund er fordelt på forskellige identifikationsniveauer³. *Opdaterede tal jf. DCE's resultatfil. **Tallet '556' standarder kommer fra tilbuddet. Der blev anskaffet yderligere standarder for stoffer på suspect listen, så der blev arbejdet med 670 standarder i alt.

| Identifikationsniveau | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | I alt |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Antal target-stoffer tidligere rapporteret i SusDat | - | 470 (471)* | 49 (49)* | 69 (68)* | 40 (42)* | 628 (630)* |
| Forventet antal stoffer på angivne id-niveau jf. tilbud | 556 (670)** | 278 | 516 | | | 1345 |
| Antal stoffer inkluderet i suspect-analyse uden prøveforberedelse (baseret på kemisk standard) (Figur 1) | 604 (90%) | na | na | | | 604 |
| Antal stoffer inkluderet i suspect-analyse inkl. prøveforberedelse (baseret på kemisk standard) (Kol. G, J) | 490 (73%) | na | na | | | 490 |
| Antal stoffer fundet i prøver (inkl. fund < 10 ng/L) | 36 | 37 | 43 | | | 116 |
| Stoffer med fund i prøve > 10 ng/L | 33 | 21 | 31 | | | 85 |

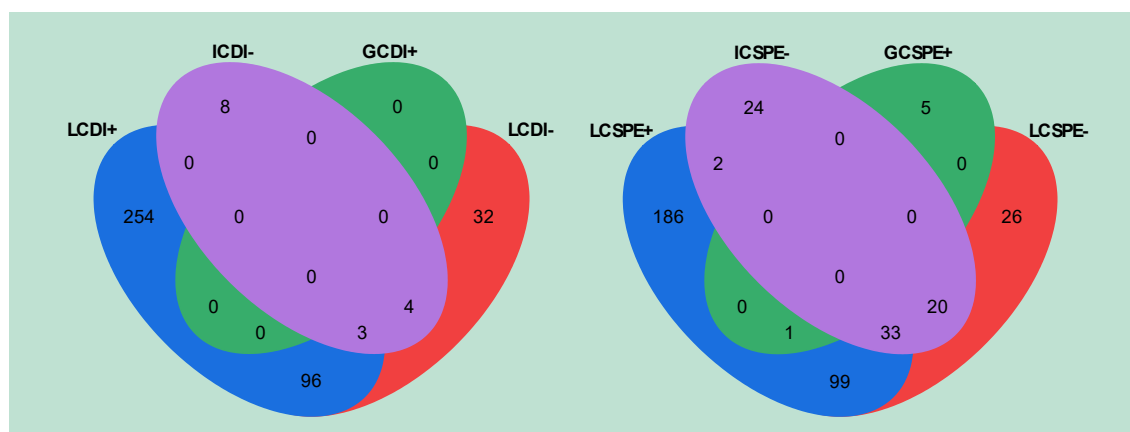
² SusDat, refererer til datasæt fra NORMAN Substance Databasen, se endvidere Bilag A.

³ Schymanski et al., Environ. Sci. Technol. 2014, 48, 4, 2097–2098

I overensstemmelse med foranalysen, blev flest kemiske stoffer målt med LC-metoden i positiv mode (Lyseblå i Tabel 4). Overlap imellem metoderne fremgår af Figur 2. Pga. det lave antal stoffer målt på GC-plattformen, kan det overvejes, om GC-plattformen kan udelades i fremtidige screeninger for pesticidstoffer. Overordnet kan det konkluderes, at de anvendte analyseplatforme har suppleret hinanden godt og dækker et bredt kemisk rum.

Tabel 4: Antal kemiske standarder målt på forskellige analyseplatforme (inkl. prøveforberedelse). Farvekode relaterer til figur 2. *angiver antal stoffer med LOD < 100 ng/L. Tallene og farverne relaterer til farverne i Figur 2. SPE = solid phase extraction, GC+ = gas chromatography positiv, DI = direct injection, LC = liquid chromatography, IC = ion chromatography

| | LC SPE+ | LC DI+ | IC SPE- | IC DI- | GC SPE+ | LC SPE- | LC-DI- |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Kemiske standarder på niveau 1 | 353 (321*) | 345 (353*) | 92 (79*) | 142 (15*) | 7 (6*) | 190 (179*) | 165 (135*) |



Figur 2: Venn diagram viser hvor mange kemiske stoffer (standarder) kan måles på de forskellige analyseplatforme med LOD < 100 ng/L og overlappet imellem disse. DI = direct injection, SPE = solid phase extraction.

Da der kun findes standarder for 670 af de 1366 stoffer, vides det ikke, om stofferne uden en kemisk standard reelt er inkluderet i metoden, da påvisning af disse vil afhænge af stoffernes reelle forekomst i prøverne. Dette skyldes, at ingen kemisk standard var tilgængelig til at påvise deres eventuelle inklusion.

Der er i alt fundet hhv. 37 og 43 niveau 2 og 3 stoffer i prøverne (Tabel 3 og 5). Dvs. som minimum inkluderer metoderne (490+37+43) 570 stoffer. For sammenlignelighedens skyld, med tallet 80% estimeret i Bilag A, kan beregnes at **61% (570/942) af de oprindelige 942 entydigt beskrevne pesticidstoffer er inkluderet i den gennemførte suspect screening.**

Flere af de fundne stoffer er målt i en koncentration, der ligger under den normale detektionsgrænse (10 ng/L), og afrapporteringsgrænse, for pesticider. For sammenlignelighedens skyld med target-analyser, er dette udspecificeret i Tabel 3.

Tabel 5: Antal fundne kemiske stoffer i prøverne fordelt på analyseplatform.

| | LC SPE+ | LC DI+ | IC SPE- | IC DI- | GC SPE+ | LC SPE- | LC-DI- | I alt |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Niveau 1 i prøver | 17 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 36 |
| Niveau 2 i prøver | 22 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 37 |
| Niveau 3 i prøver | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 43 |
| I alt i prøver | 70 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 4 | 116 |

Ang. vurderingen af værdien af at gennemføre en suspect screening, fremgår følgende i Bilag A: *Værdien af screeningen vil i høj grad afhænge af de dertil hørende kravspecifikationer i udbuddet. Det er essentielt, at beskrive kvalitetskravene til analyserne (analyse-plattform, blanke, interne standarder, repeats osv.), data-formatet og udvælgelseskriterierne for resultaterne helt skarpt. Desuden er der behov for sikring af adgang til rådata efter endt screening, i forhold til retrospektive analyse og samarbejde om videre databehandling.*

Kvalitetsdata og kontrol er beskrevet i en teknisk rapport fra leverandøren, DCE (Bilag B). I nærværende notats Bilag C, findes en oversigt over evalueringen af de eksperimentelle krav (betingelser, der skal indgå i løsningen fra udbuddets kravspecifikationer). I Bilag D er en oversigt over evalueringen af rapporteringskravene (oplysninger, der var krav om i udbuddet skulle indgå i det endelige produkt/rapport).

2.3. Uddybende sammenligning af suspect screening og target-analyser i GRUMO

Formålet med en sammenligning mellem analyseresultater fra suspect screening og analyseresultater fra target-analyser er, som nævnt, at illustrere, i hvilket omfang suspect screeningen kan reproducere resultater fra target-analyser. Dette giver en indikation af metodens korrekthed og anvendelighed, samt i hvilket omfang analyseresultaterne for nye stoffer (ikke tidligere analyseret med målrettede analyser) kan betragtes som pålidelige.

Sammenligningen af de 2 metoder er primært baseret på koncentrationer ($\mu\text{g/L}$), og der benyttes bl.a. lineær regression mellem de to datasæt, da det forventes, at de fundne koncentrationer findes i forholdet 1:1 for de to analysemetoder. Denne forventning kommer af, at der til analyseprogrammet for GRUMO 2022 er udtaget vandprøver både til suspect screening og til target-analyser på samme tidspunkt. Én del af prøven er analyseret som target-analyse, og en anden del af samme prøve er sendt til suspect screening.

Antal stoffer, der er analyseret ved brug af begge metoder, og dermed kan anvendes til at validere suspect screening, er præsenteret i Tabel 6.

Tabel 6: Beskrivelse af antal stoffer som anvendes i sammenligningen mellem analyseresultater fra suspect screening og target-analyser. Vær opmærksom på, at der er stoffer, som indgår i både gruppen "Target 2022" og "Target 2019-2021". Tallet for Targetgns 2019-2021 skal forstås på den måde, at der kumuleret set er analyseret for 604 forskellige stoffer i alt i de 81 indtag.

| | Definition | Antal pesticidstoffer analyseret i de 81 indtag |
|--|---|---|
| Suspect screening | Analyseresultater fra suspect screening for stoffer analyseret på identifikationsniveau 1 og 2. | 73 |
| Target 2022 (Ordinære GRUMO program + massescreening 2022) | Analyseresultater fra målrettede analyser udført i 2022. Prøver udtaget samtidig med prøver til suspect screening, hvorfor de er direkte sammenlignelige. | 67 |
| Targetgns 2019-2021 | Analyseresultater fra target-analyser udført i perioden fra 2019 til og med 2021. Hvis der findes flere analyser af samme stof i perioden anvendes et gennemsnit. | 604 |

I sammenligningen inddrages kun stoffer fra suspect screening, som er fundet på identifikationsniveau 1 og 2, hvilket er 73 stoffer. Usikkerheden på niveau 3 stofferne er for stor til, at de kan inddrages i den kvantitative sammenligning. Af de 73 stoffer fundet på niveau 1 eller 2 i suspect screening, findes der 25 tilfælde af overlap med de 67 stoffer analyseret i Target 2022. Disse 25 stoffer er dermed datagrundlaget, der anvendes i den kvantitative sammenligning, se Tabel 7. De sidste 42 af de 67 stoffer fra Target 2022, er ikke blevet fundet på niveau 1-3 i suspect screening, og derfor er disse stoffer ikke med i datagrundlaget for sammenligningen.

Der kan være forskellige årsager til, at stoffer, der indgår i Target 2022, ikke findes på identifikationsniveau 1 og 2 i suspect screening. Af de 67 stoffer, der er lavet target-analyse på i 2022, er 55 af stofferne valideret med standarder og kan kvantificeres i suspect screening. Af disse var der fund af 21 stoffer på niveau 1 og dermed 34 stoffer uden fund (Tabel 7). Det kan tyde på reelle ikke-fund, men i nogle tilfælde kan det bl.a. skyldes, at LoD for stofferne i suspect screening er høj, og de dermed ikke findes. Dette er fx tilfældet med DMS, som ellers findes hyppigt i target-analyserne.

For fem stoffer var der tilgængelige standarder, der kunne detekteres ved direkte analyse, men kvantifikationen kunne ikke valideres, når prøveforberedelsen blev inkluderet (angivet som N.D i Tabel 7). 1,2,4-triazol var iblandt denne gruppe af stoffer. Seks stoffer er ikke valideret i suspect screening, men her er der fund af fire af stofferne på niveau 2. Ét stof fra Target 2022 er ikke taget med på suspect screeningslisten (2,6-dichlorphenol). 2,6-dichlorphenol er taget ud af boringskontrollen og GRUMO fra 2023 pba. er manglende fund. Stoffet har haft 58 år (fra dichlorprop) og 65 år (fra pentachlorphenol) til at udvaske og er meget mobilt, hvorfor det må formodes, at ville være til stede i mange indtag på nuværende tidspunkt, hvis det udgjorde en generel grundvandsrisiko. 2,6-dichlorphenol har været på GRUMOs stofliste fra 1990, dog ikke med i perioden 2011-2015. Stoffet havde en forhøjet detektionsgrænse på 0,02-0,05 µg/l indtil 2011. 2,6-dichlorphenol er ikke på noget tidspunkt påvist i GRUMO.

Tabel 7: De 67 stoffer, der har været mulige at anvende til sammenligning af suspect screening med target analyser, samt deres CAS numre og Stancode. Det er markeret om stoffet er valideret/ikke valideret med en standard i suspect screening, og om stoffet er med eller uden fund i suspect screening.

| Stofnavn | CAS nr. | Stan Code | Valideret Med fund (Niv. 1) | Valideret Uden fund | N.D | Ikke valideret Med fund (i) (Niv. 2) Eller uden fund (ii) |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----|---|
| (2,6-dimethyl-phenylcarbamoyl)-methansulfonsyre | 1418095-08-5 | 1727 | | | | x ⁱ |
| [(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)(2-sulfoacetyl)amino]eddikesyre | 1196533-13-7 | 2383 | | x | | |
| 1,2,4-Triazol | 288-88-0 | 748 | | | x | |
| 2-(2,6-dichlorphenoxy)propionsyre | 25140-90-3 | 551 | | x | | |
| 2,4-D | 94-75-7 | 1168 | | x | | |
| 2,4-Dichlorphenol | 120-83-2 | 417 | | x | | |
| 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 438 | x | | | |
| 2,6-Dichlorbenzosyre | 50-30-6 | 832 | | x | | |
| 2,6-Dichlorphenol* | 87-65-0 | 419 | | | | |
| 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | | 2568 | | | | x ⁱ |
| 2C6MPP | 35851-12-8 | 91 | | x | | |
| 2-CPP | 25140-86-7 | 89 | | x | | |
| 4-CPP | 3307-39-9 | 88 | | x | | |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 100-02-7 | 453 | | x | | |
| Alachlor ESA | 142363-53-9 | 1663 | | x | | |
| AMPA | 1066-51-9 | 862 | | x | | |
| Atrazin | 1912-24-9 | 846 | x | | | |
| Atrazin, desethyl- | 6190-65-4 | 590 | x | | | |
| Atrazin, desisopropyl- | 1007-28-9 | 591 | x | | | |
| Atrazin, hydroxy- | 2163-68-0 | 592 | x | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Bentazon | 25057-89-0 | 1169 | x | | | |
| CGA 108906 | 104390-56-9 | 1544 | x | | | |
| Chlorothalonilamid sulfonsyre (R417888) | 1418095-02-9 | 1901 | | x | | |
| Clopyralid | 1702-17-6 | 621 | | x | | |
| DEIA | 3397-62-4 | 97 | x | | | |
| Desethyl-hydroxyatrazin | 19988-24-0 | 1238 | x | | | |
| Desisopropyl-hydroxyatrazin | 7313-54-4 | 1239 | | | x | |
| Desphenyl chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 1448 | x | | | |
| Dichlobenil | 1194-65-6 | 388 | x | | | |
| Dichlorprop | 120-36-5 | 841 | | x | | |
| Didealkyl-hydroxyatrazin | 645-92-1 | 1240 | | | x | |
| Dimethachlor ESA | 1231819-32-1 | 1667 | | x | | |
| Dimethachlor OA | 1086384-49-7 | 1668 | | x | | |
| Diuron | 330-54-1 | 389 | | x | | |
| Ethylenthiourea | 96-45-7 | 656 | | | x | |
| Glyphosat | 1071-83-6 | 675 | | x | | |
| Hexachlorbenzen | 118-74-1 | 562 | | | | x ⁱⁱ |
| Hexazinon | 51235-04-2 | 680 | x | | | |
| Imazalil | 35554-44-0 | 682 | | x | | |
| Imidacloprid | 138261-41-3 | 1645 | x | | | |
| IN-E9260 | 117671-01-9 | 2570 | | x | | |
| Maleinhydrazid | 123-33-1 | 688 | | x | | |
| MCPA | 94-74-6 | 842 | | x | | |
| Mechlorprop | 93-65-2 | 843 | x | | | |
| Metalaxyl | 57837-19-1 | 692 | | x | | |
| Metaldehyd | 108-62-3 | 1917 | | | x | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------|---|---|--|-----------------|
| Metamitron-desamino | 36993-94-9 | 758 | | | | x ⁱ |
| Metazachlor ESA | 172960-62-2 | 1659 | | x | | |
| Metazachlor OA | 1231244-60-2 | 1660 | | x | | |
| Methyl-desphenyl-chloridazon | 17254-80-7 | 1534 | x | | | |
| Metribuzin | 21087-64-9 | 698 | | x | | |
| Metribuzin-desamino | 35045-02-4 | 760 | | x | | |
| Metribuzin-desamino-diketo | 52236-30-3 | 759 | | x | | |
| Metribuzin-diketo | 56507-37-0 | 761 | x | | | |
| Monuron | 150-68-5 | 1210 | | x | | |
| N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanin | 87764-37-2 | 2085 | x | | | |
| N,N-Dimethylsulfamid (DMS) | 3984-14-3 | 1655 | | x | | |
| Pentachlorbenzen | 608-93-5 | 536 | | | | x ⁱⁱ |
| PPU (IN70941) | 138724-53-5 | 1486 | x | | | |
| PPU-desamino (IN70942) | 151331-80-5 | 1487 | | x | | |
| Propachlor ESA | 123732-85-4 | 1675 | | x | | |
| Simazin | 122-34-9 | 847 | x | | | |
| Simazin, hydroxy- | 2599-11-3 | 128 | x | | | |
| Terbutylazin-desethyl | 30125-63-4 | 98 | x | | | |
| TFMP | 33252-63-0 | 1354 | | | | x ⁱ |
| THPAM | 2028-12-8 | 2569 | | x | | |
| t-Sulfinyleddikesyre | 618113-86-3 | 2111 | | x | | |

* Ikke med på suspect screeningslisten

De efterfølgende afsnit præsenterer forskellige sammenligninger af data primært baseret på koncentrationsniveauer.

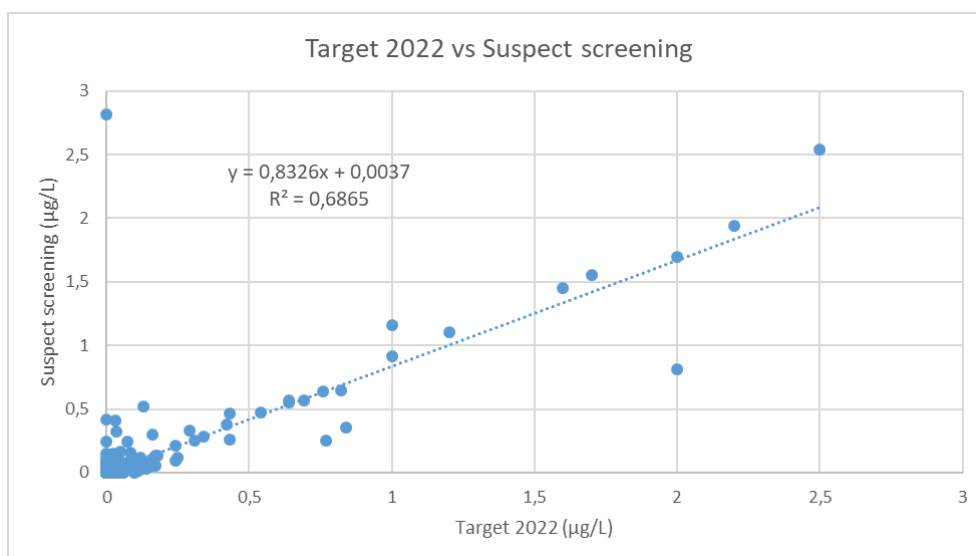
2.3.1. Sammenligning af suspect screening vs. Target 2022 og Targetgns 2019-2021

For at skabe et indledende overblik over data sammenlignes her resultater fra suspect screening med resultater fra Target 2022. Dette gøres ved brug af koncentrationer ($\mu\text{g/L}$). På Figur 3 ses resultaterne af analyser fra suspect screening sammenlignet med resultaterne af target-analyser (Target 2022). Der er tale om 25 stoffer, som findes i begge datasæt, og som giver anledning til nedenstående lineære sammenhæng med en R^2 -værdi på 0,6865.

$$\text{suspect screening } (\mu\text{g/L}) = 0,8326 \cdot \text{target } (\mu\text{g/L}) + 0,0037$$
$$R^2 = 0,6865$$

Det skal her nævnes, at den gennemførte kvantificering, som er beskrevet i Bilag B, giver anledning til generelt lavere detektionsgrænser for suspect screening sammenlignet med de målrettede analyser. Ved ikke påviste fund er værdien sat til 0 $\mu\text{g/L}$, stoffer påvist i den ene metode men ikke i den anden, samt stoffer, der slet ikke er påvist, fremgår stadig af grafen.

Figur 3 viser en relativ god sammenhæng mellem resultater fra suspect screening og resultaterne fra de samtidige target-analyser. Det ses dog, at target-analyser giver anledning til et generelt højere koncentrationsniveau, hvilket indikerer, at suspect screening har en tendens til at undervurdere koncentrationerne for de påviste stoffer.



Figur 3: Sammenstilling af analyseresultater fra suspect screening med target-analyser fra 2022 (Target 2022).

2.3.2. Sammenligning suspect screening vs. Target 2022

Figur 4 illustrerer det samme dataset som i figur 3, men resultaterne er nu opdelt ift. identifikationsniveau (Level 1 og Level 2). De blå og orange prikker repræsenterer henholdsvis Level 1 og Level 2 stoffer, med henholdsvis 21 og 4 stoffer i hver gruppe.

Det ses, at resultaterne for Level 1 stofferne ligger i det største koncentrationsinterval – både for Target 2022 og suspect screening. Resultaterne fra Level 2 ligger i et mere snævert koncentrationsinterval som også repræsenterer relativt lave koncentrationer. Ud af den lineære regression for niveau 2 stofferne, ses det at de fundne koncentrationer på ingen måde stemmer

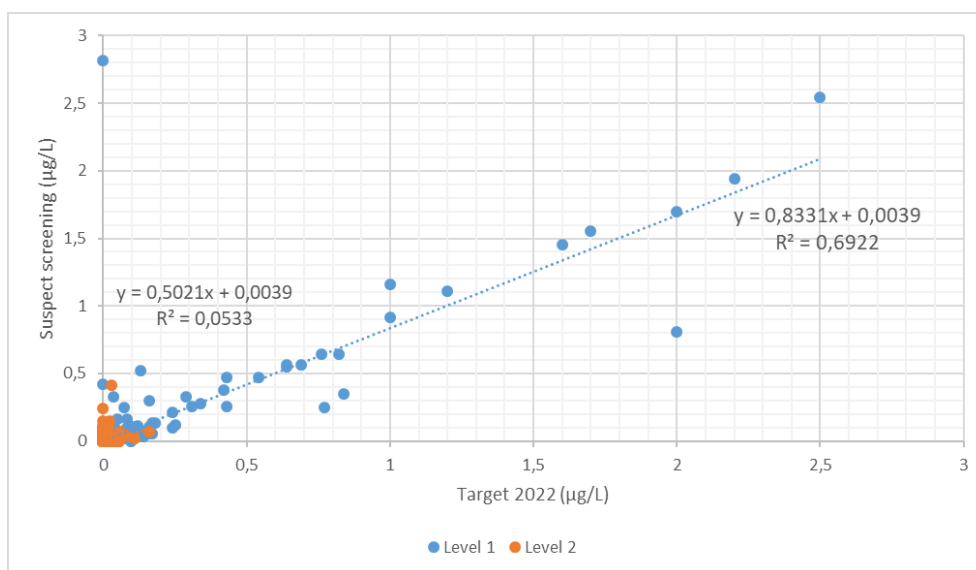
overens med koncentrationerne fundet ved target-analyserne. Man vil derfor ikke ud fra semikvantificeringen på level 2 kunne konkludere noget vedrørende det reelle koncentrationsniveau.

Level 1 (blå prikker):

$$\text{suspect screening } (\mu\text{g/l}) = 0,8331 \cdot \text{target 2022 } (\mu\text{g/l}) + 0,0039$$
$$R^2 = 0,6922$$

Level 2 (orange prikker):

$$\text{suspect screening } (\mu\text{g/l}) = 0,5021 \cdot \text{target 2022 } (\mu\text{g/l}) + 0,0039$$
$$R^2 = 0,0533$$



Figur 4: Sammenstilling af analyseresultater fra suspect screening med target-analyser fra 2022 (Target 2022). Lineær regression for hhv. level 1 (blå) og level 2 (orange) stofferne.

2.3.3. Sammenligning på stofniveau

Der tages fortsat udgangspunkt i sammenligningen mellem resultater fra suspect screening og resultater fra target-analyser udført på den samme vandprøve.

I denne sammenligning indgår de samme data, som er afbildet i de første to sammenligninger. Forskellen her er, at der ved fund under detektionsgrænsen er foretaget et valg i den anvendte og afbildede koncentration, i stedet for at benytte værdien 0 µg/L, for ikke påviste fund.

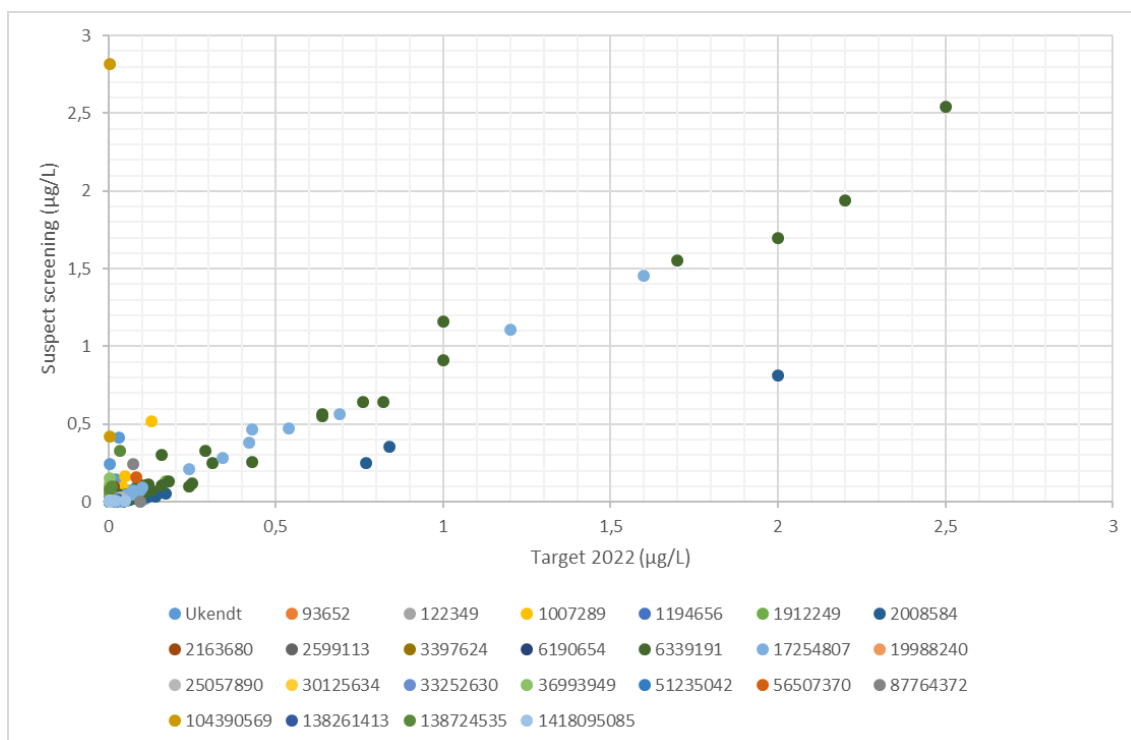
I Target 2022 analyserne er den halve detektionsgrænse anvendt for de enkelte stof i de tilfælde, hvor der ikke er påvist fund over detektionsgrænsen, altså 0,005 µg/L.

I suspect screening er anvendt tre forskellige grænser, <LoD, <10 ng/L og N.D., for hver af disse grænser er der valgt en koncentration til afbildning på graf:

- <LoD (Limit of detection): her er anvendt den halve detektionsgrænse, som er registreret for den enkelte analyse i datasættet, denne detektionsgrænse varierer for de forskellige stoffer.
- <10 (<10 ng/l): her er anvendt den halve koncentration af 10 ng/l (0,01 µg/l) dvs. 0,005 µg/l.

- N.D. (Not detected): N.D. angives for stoffer, der ikke kunne genfindes i spikede prøver, selvom de godt kunne måles som rene kemiske standarder. Her er anvendt koncentrationen 0 µg/l.

I Figur 5 er hvert stof afbilledet med forskellige farver, og der er fundet en lineær regression for hvert enkelt stof, se Tabel 8. For hvert stof indgår der 81 analyser. Herved kan det ses, om der for nogle af stofferne ikke er en 1:1 sammenligning.



Figur 5: Sammenstilling af analyseresultater fra suspect screening med Target 2022 på enkelt stof niveau.

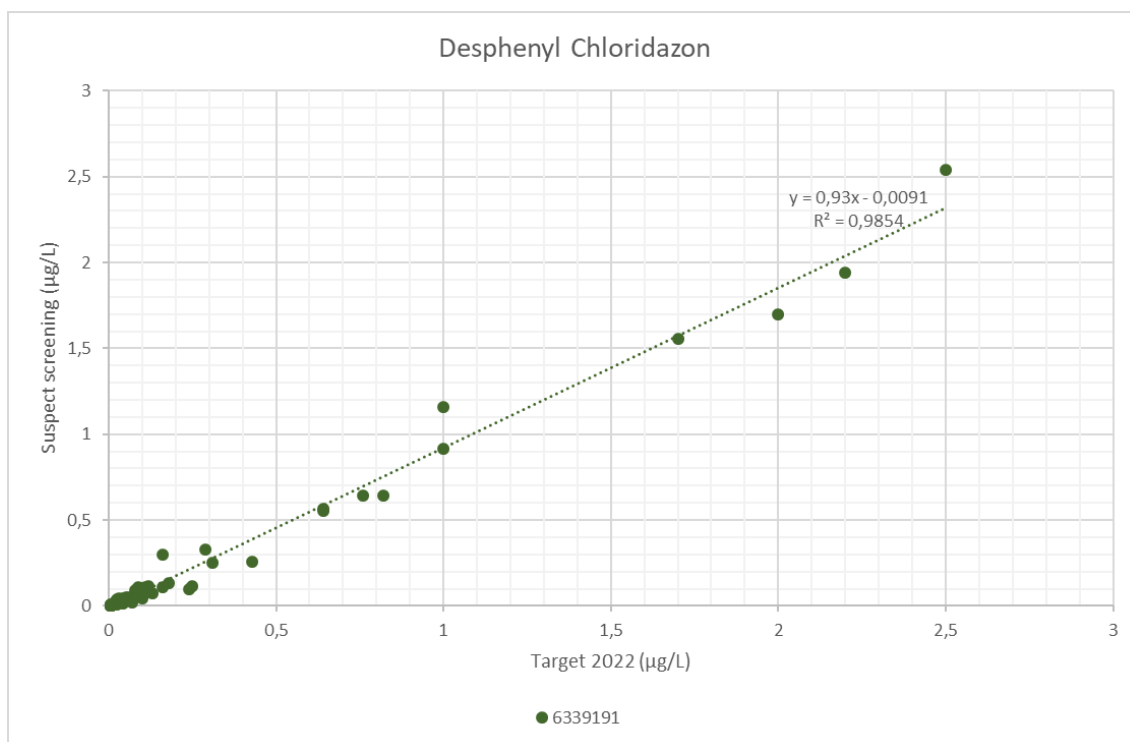
Tabel 8: Lineær regression for hvert af de 25 pesticidstoffer, der er analyseret for i både suspect screening og Target 2022 (der er 81 datapunkter for hvert stof). Tabellen viser også min. og maks. koncentration for både Target 2022 og suspect screening for hvert pesticidstof.

| CAS nr. | Stofnavn | Lineær regression | Target 2022 | | Suspect screening | |
|----------|--|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Min. Konc (µg/l) | Maks. Konc (µg/l) | Min. Konc (µg/l) | Maks Konc (µg/l) |
| Ukendt | 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | $y = 0,3842x + 0,0152$ $R^2 = 0,0289$ | LoD | 0,16 | LoD(<0,01) | 0,41 |
| 93-65-2 | Mechlorprop | $y = 0,7827x + 0,0075$ $R^2 = 0,0695$ | LoD | 0,054 | N.D. | 0,11 |
| 122-34-9 | Simazin | $y = -0,0081x + 0,0002$ $R^2 = 0,0012$ | LoD | 0,022 | N.D. | 0,0037 |

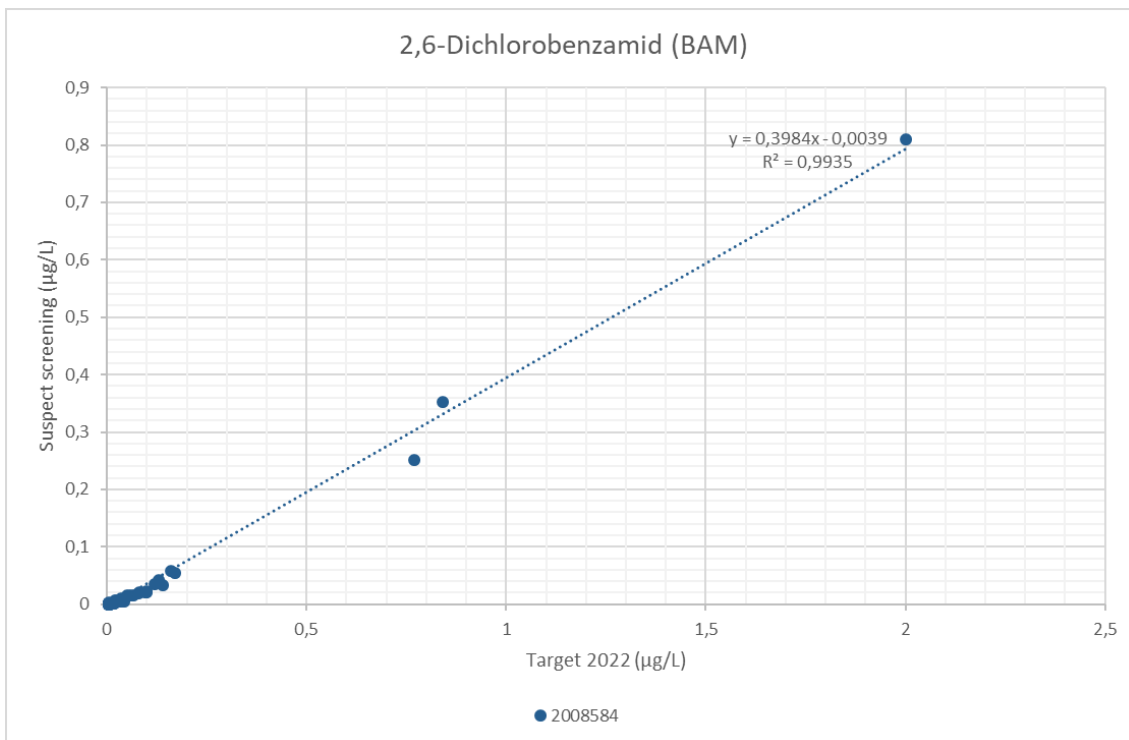
| CAS nr. | Stofnavn | Lineær regression | Target 2022 | | Suspect screening | |
|------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Min. Konc (µg/l) | Maks. Konc (µg/l) | Min. Konc (µg/l) | Maks Konc (µg/l) |
| 1007-28-9 | Atrazin, desisopropyl- | $y = 3,567x + 0,0145$ $R^2 = 0,667$ | LoD | 0,13 | N.D. | 0,52 |
| 1194-65-6 | Dichlobenil | $y = 0,002$ $R^2 = 0$ | LoD | LoD | N.D. | 0,025 |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazin | $y = 0,8081x - 0,003$ $R^2 = 0,9849$ | LoD | 0,17 | N.D. | 0,13 |
| 2008-58-4 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | $y = 0,3984x - 0,0039$ $R^2 = 0,9935$ | LoD | 2 | N.D. | 0,81 |
| 2163-68-0 | Atrazin, hydroxy- | $y = 7,1424x - 0,0155$ $R^2 = 0,1266$ | LoD | 0,016 | N.D. | 0,099 |
| 2599-11-3 | Simazin, hydroxy- | $y = 0,1875x - 0,0005$ $R^2 = -6E-17$ | LoD | LoD | N.D. | 0,014 |
| 3397-62-4 | DEIA | $y = 0,7146x - 0,001$ $R^2 = 0,6343$ | LoD | 0,055 | N.D. | 0,047 |
| 6190-65-4 | Atrazin, desethyl- | $y = 0,7041x - 0,0025$ $R^2 = 0,9556$ | LoD | 0,055 | N.D. | 0,035 |
| 6339-19-1 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | $y = 0,93x - 0,0091$ $R^2 = 0,9854$ | LoD | 2,5 | N.D. | 2,5 |
| 17254-80-7 | Methyl-desphenyl-chloridazon | $y = 0,9095x - 0,0037$ $R^2 = 0,9966$ | LoD | 1,6 | N.D. | 1,5 |
| 19988-24-0 | Desethyl-hydroxyatrazin | $y = 0,75x - 0,002$ $R^2 = -7E-16$ | LoD | LoD | N.D. | <LoD |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon | $y = 0,4515x + 0,0049$ $R^2 = 0,0205$ | LoD | 0,038 | N.D. | 0,048 |
| 30125-63-4 | Terbuthylazin-desethyl | $y = 0,6372x - 0,0027$ $R^2 = 0,0869$ | LoD | 0,012 | N.D. | 0,010 |
| 33252-63-0 | TFMP | $y = 0,6155x - 0,0022$ $R^2 = 0,0914$ | LoD | 0,016 | N.D. | 0,024 |
| 36993-94-9 | Metamitron-desamino | $y = 2,5x - 0,0039$ $R^2 = -1E-16$ | LoD | LoD | N.D. | 0,15 |
| 51235-04-2 | Hexazinon | $y = 0,1875x - 0,0005$ $R^2 = -5E-17$ | LoD | LoD | N.D. | 0,023 |
| 56507-37-0 | Metribuzin-diketo | $y = 2,0716x - 0,01$ $R^2 = 0,986$ | LoD | 0,082 | N.D. | 1,6 |

| CAS nr. | Stofnavn | Lineær regression | Target 2022 | | Suspect screening | |
|--------------|---|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Min. Konc (µg/l) | Maks. Konc (µg/l) | Min. Konc (µg/l) | Maks. Konc (µg/l) |
| 87764-37-2 | N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine | $y = 1,2762x - 0,0045$ $R^2 = 0,3332$ | LoD | 0,096 | N.D. | 0,25 |
| 104390-56-9 | CGA 108906 | $y = 16x - 0,0313$ $R^2 = -2E-17$ | LoD | LoD | N.D. | 2,8 |
| 138261-41-3 | Imidacloprid | $y = 0,623x - 0,003$ $R^2 = 0,901$ | LoD | 0,029 | N.D. | 0,015 |
| 138724-53-5 | PPU (IN70941) | $y = 11,047x - 0,0536$ $R^2 = 0,9329$ | LoD | 0,035 | N.D. | 0,326 |
| 1418095-08-5 | (2,6-dimethyl-phenylcarbamoyl)-methansulfonsyre | $y = 0,0076x + 0,0047$ $R^2 = 0,0013$ | LoD | 0,049 | N.D. | LoD (<0,01) |

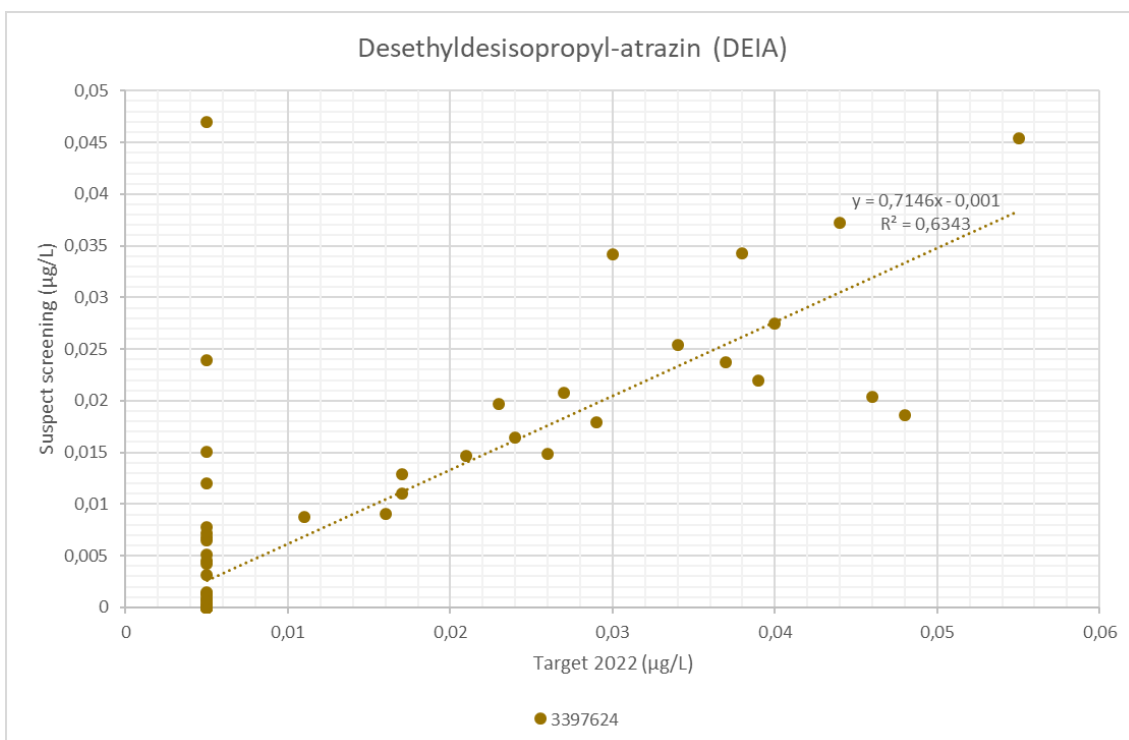
Det bemærkes at for mange af stofferne er datagrundlaget meget lille, hvilket kan forklare de lave lineære regressions koefficienter. Her under vises enkelte eksempler på grafer for enkeltstoffer med et større datagrundlag fra ovenstående Figur 5. Eksemplerne er for desphenyl-chloridazon (Figur 6), BAM (Figur 7) og DEIA (Figur 8), som er tre af de fem kendte pesticider, som findes mere udbredt. Det ses, at desphenyl-chloridazon og BAM har høje R^2 -værdier på næsten 1, mens at resultaterne for DEIA ligger mere spredte og har en R^2 -værdi på omkring 0,6.



Figur 6: Resultaterne for desphenyl-chloridazon, samt den lineære regression.



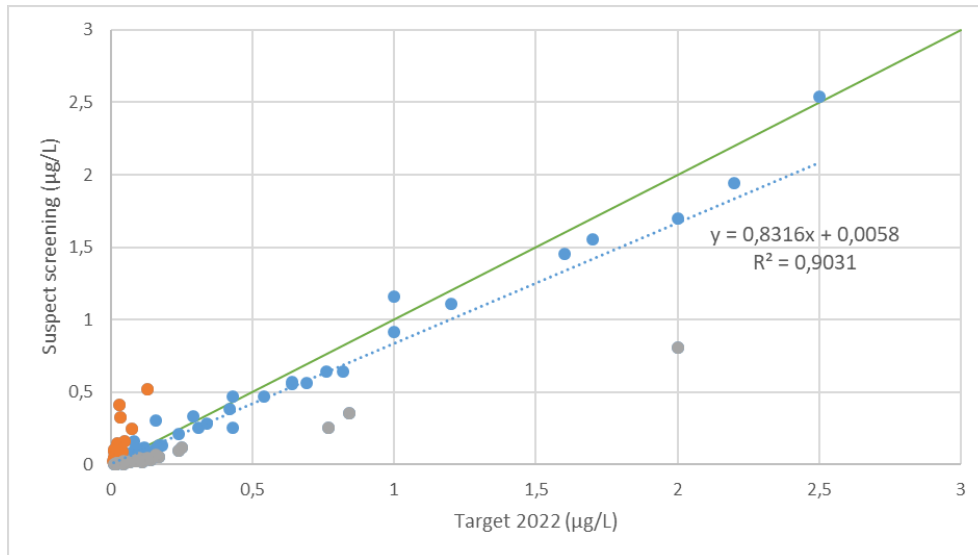
Figur 7: Resultaterne for 2,6-dichlorbenzamid (BAM), samt den lineære regression.



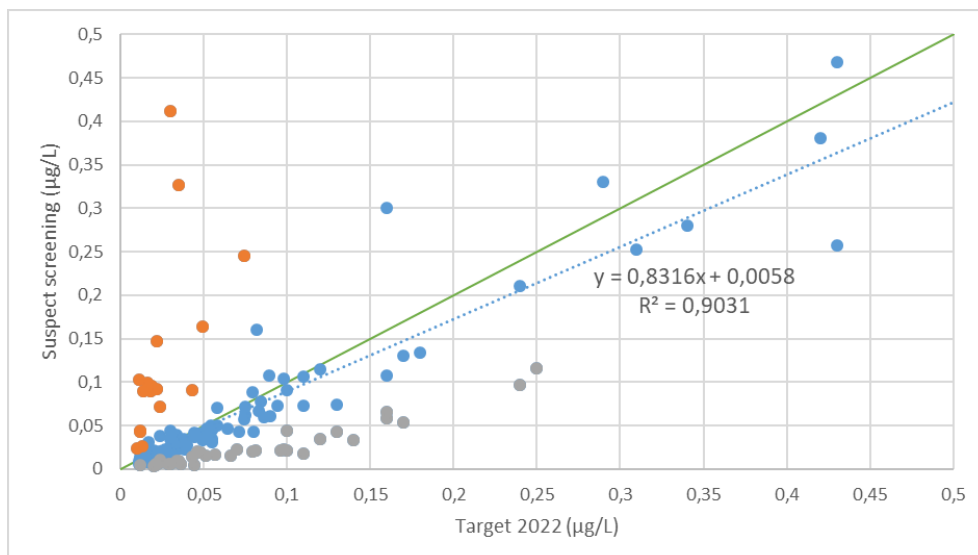
Figur 8: Resultaterne for desethyldeisopropyl-atrazin (DEIA), samt den lineære regression.

Hvis man ser nærmere på Figur 5 og kun ser på resultater, hvor der er fund i både suspect screening og Target 2022, ses det, at nogle resultater ligger højt i suspect screening og lavt i Target 2022 (orange

prikker, Figur 9). Omvendt er der også nogle resultater, der ligger lavt i suspect screeningen, men højt i Target 2022 (grå prikker, Figur 9). Hvis man zoomer ind på den nederste del af Figur 9, så der fokuseres på resultater under 0,5 µg/L, bliver spredningen mere tydelig (Figur 10).



Figur 9: Sammenstilling af analyseresultater fra suspect screening med Target 2022, hvor der er set nærmere på %-afvigelsen. Orange prikker er % afvigelse over 100, $((\text{Sus-target})/\text{grumo}) * 100\%$. Grå prikker er % afvigelse over 100, $((\text{target-sus})/\text{sus}) * 100\%$. Blå stiplede linje er den lineære regression af Target 2022/suspect screening, og den grønne linje er koncentrationsforhold af Target 2022/suspect screening ved 1:1.



Figur 10: Sammenstilling af analyseresultater fra suspect screening med Target 2022, hvor der er set nærmere på %-afvigelsen. Orange prikker er % afvigelse over 100, $((\text{Sus-target})/\text{grumo}) * 100\%$. Grå prikker er % afvigelse over 100, $((\text{target-sus})/\text{sus}) * 100\%$. Blå stiplede linje er den lineære regression af Target 2022/suspect screening, og den grønne linje er koncentrationsforhold af Target 2022/suspect screening ved 1:1. Her ses der kun på koncentrationsintervallet 0 til 0,5 µg/L.

Resultaterne, hvor målingen fra suspect screening ligger højt i forhold til Target 2022, vises med orange prikker, og resultaterne, hvor fundene fra suspect screening ligger lavt ift. Target 2022, vises med grå prikker. Når man ser nærmere på de orange prikker, består disse primært af målinger af stoffet desisopropyl-atrazin (DEIA), se Tabel 9, og for de grå prikker er det primært målinger af stoffet 2,6-dichlorbenzamid (BAM), se Tabel 10. Tabel 9 og 10 viser, hvilke indtag og stoffer der ligger hhv. højt og lavt i suspect screening ift. Target 2022, samt fundmængden.

Det tyder altså på, at suspect screeningen umiddelbart overvurderer fundene af desisopropyl-atrazin i forhold til target-analysen. Desisopropyl-atrazin blev fundet i 11 indtag i Target 2022, mens stoffet blev fundet i 38 indtag i suspect screeningen, hvoraf de 11 indtag er ens for både target og suspect screeningen. Suspect screeningen undervurderer umiddelbart fundene af BAM i forhold til target-analysen. BAM blev fundet i 35 indtag i Target 2022, og i 27 indtag i suspect screening, her er de 26 indtag ens for både target og suspect screeningen.

Tabel 9: DGU nr. og stofnavn for de orange prikker i Figur 9 og Figur 10, samt fundet i det enkelte indtag i hhv. Target 2022 og suspect screening.

| DGU nr. | Stofnavn | CAS nr. | Target 2022 (µg/l) | Suspect screening (µg/l) |
|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 100. 84_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,012 | 0,0424 |
| 114. 1618_5 | PPU (IN70941) | 138724-53-5 | 0,011 | 0,1023 |
| 121. 959_1 | 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | | 0,03 | 0,4120 |
| 121. 959_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,018 | 0,0899 |
| 123. 873_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,13 | 0,5173 |
| 131. 1977_1 | 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | | 0,019 | 0,0960 |
| 136. 1153_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,01 | 0,0234 |
| 15. 693_3 | 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | | 0,022 | 0,1465 |
| 213. 617_1 | N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine | 87764-37-2 | 0,074 | 0,2457 |
| 247. 391_3 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,043 | 0,0904 |
| 247. 391_3 | Hydroxy-atrazin | 2163-68-0 | 0,016 | 0,0988 |
| 33. 1295_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,013 | 0,0266 |
| 34. 1646_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,012 | 0,0434 |
| 40. 553_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,022 | 0,0917 |
| 47. 1298_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,049 | 0,1633 |
| 53. 880_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,014 | 0,0899 |
| 65. 1514_1 | PPU (IN70941) | 138724-53-5 | 0,035 | 0,3261 |
| 79. 772_1 | Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1007-28-9 | 0,024 | 0,0718 |

Tabel 10: DGU nr. og stofnavn for de grå prikker i Figur 9 og Figur 10, samt fundet i det enkelte indtag i hhv. Target 2022 og suspect screening.

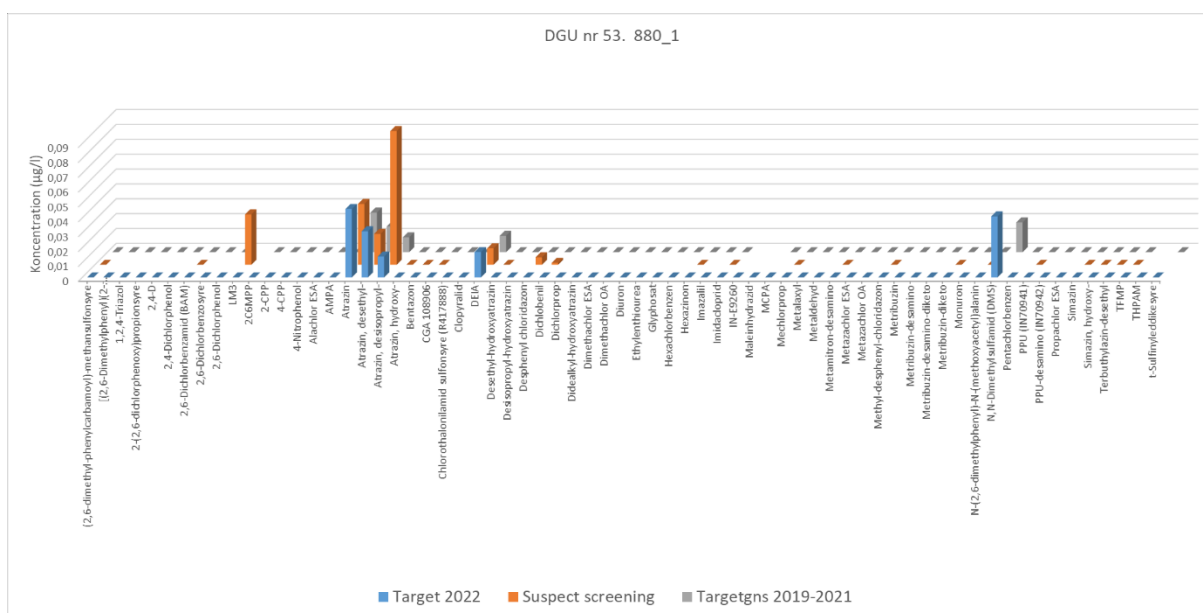
| DGU nr. | Stofnavn | CAS nr. | Target 2022 (µg/l) | Suspect screening (µg/l) |
|-------------|--|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 100. 84_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,081 | 0,0212 |
| 105. 1706_2 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 0,024 | 0,0109 |
| 106. 1536_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,057 | 0,0161 |
| 114. 1442_1 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 0,07 | 0,0225 |
| 123. 873_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,17 | 0,0540 |
| 131. 1977_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,066 | 0,0155 |
| 133. 1383_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,14 | 0,0333 |
| 135. 1103_3 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,12 | 0,0349 |
| 145. 2840_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,021 | 0,0040 |
| 147. 1103_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,84 | 0,3515 |
| 147. 1105_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,023 | 0,0070 |
| 15. 693_3 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 0,1 | 0,0441 |
| 16. 1286_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,079 | 0,0199 |
| 164. 1492_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,098 | 0,0226 |
| 166. 786_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,036 | 0,0057 |
| 190. 274_2 | DEIA | 3397-62-4 | 0,048 | 0,0186 |
| 200. 3703_2 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,029 | 0,0056 |
| 204. 546_2 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,02 | 0,0035 |
| 206. 1684_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,044 | 0,0040 |
| 213. 617_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,051 | 0,0150 |
| 219. 198_1 | 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | | 0,11 | 0,0176 |
| 219. 198_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,77 | 0,2511 |
| 238. 626_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,1 | 0,0207 |
| 24. 850_2 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,16 | 0,0580 |
| 30. 937_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,034 | 0,0090 |
| 33. 1295_1 | DEIA | 3397-62-4 | 0,046 | 0,0204 |
| 34. 1651_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,13 | 0,0427 |
| 34. 1706_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,021 | 0,0059 |
| 37. 1038_2 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,03 | 0,0060 |
| 38. 890_1 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 0,24 | 0,0966 |
| 40. 553_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,035 | 0,0095 |
| 40. 1774_1 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 2 | 0,8102 |
| 40. 1774_1 | Terbutylazin-desethyl | 30125-63-4 | 0,012 | 0,0050 |
| 40. 1781_1 | 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on (LM3) | | 0,16 | 0,0656 |
| 47. 1298_1 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 0,25 | 0,1162 |
| 71. 765_3 | 2,6-Dichlorbenzamid (BAM) | 2008-58-4 | 0,096 | 0,0214 |
| 96. 2127_1 | Desphenyl-chloridazon | 6339-19-1 | 0,043 | 0,0136 |

2.3.4. Sammenligning søjlediagrammer

For hver af de 81 indtag er der lavet søjlediagrammer, for at anskueliggøre overlap mellem fund af pesticider i suspect screening og target-analyserne. Figurene viser target-analyserne fra 2022, samt et gennemsnit af target-analyserne for perioden 2019-2021, og suspect screening resultaterne. I 25 af de 81 indtag blev der udtaget 3 vandprøver på samme tid, som efterfølgende alle blev analyseret (triplikat-analyser). Formålet med triplikatanalyserne er at evaluere og belyse variationen på de fundne koncentrationer for stoffer i suspect screening. Den gennemsnitlige variation af koncentrationen for alle fundne stoffer i alle triplikatprøver er 15% (se Bilag B). For de indtag der er lavet triplikatanalyser på, er det største fund benyttet i sammenligningen.

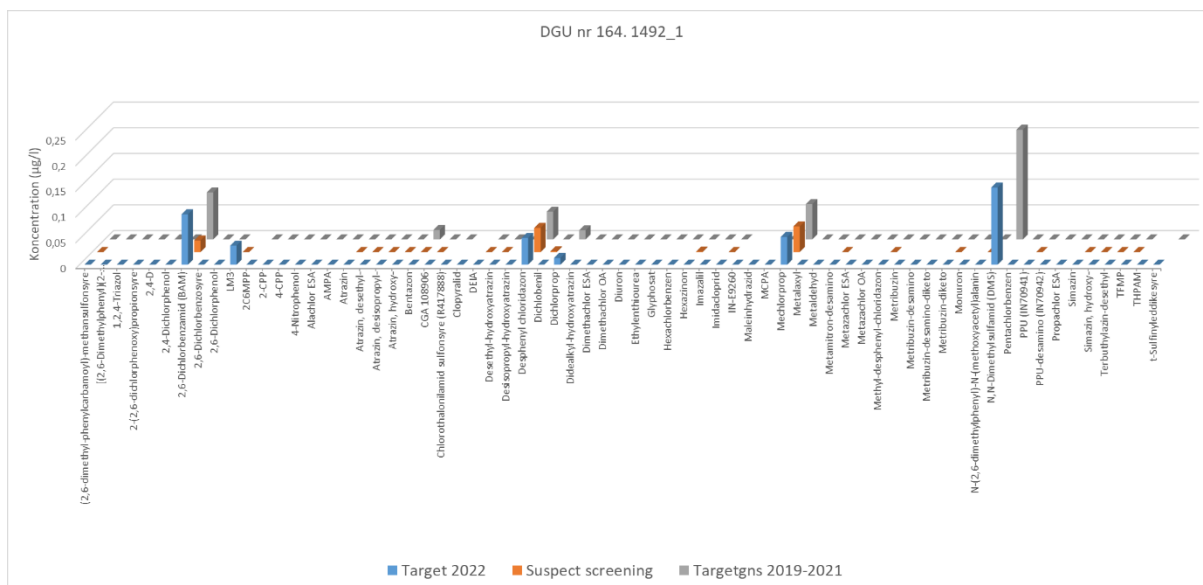
Som beskrevet i ovenstående har det kun været muligt at sammenligne 25 pesticider ud af de 67 pesticider, der har været analyseret med target i 2022.

Den første figur er for DGU nr. 53. 880, indtag 1 (Figur 11). Her ses det, at der for atrazin, desethyl-atrazin og DEIA er en fin overensstemmelse mellem fund i Target 2022 og fund i suspect screening, og at stofferne også er fundet i perioden 2019 til 2021. For desisopropyl-atrazin ses det, at fund i suspect screening overestimeres i forhold til target-analyserne, og det ses, at fund i Targetgns 2019-2021 ligger i samme niveau som for Target 2022. Dette tyder på, at koncentrationsniveauet målt ved target-analyserne er konsistent og en overestimering i suspect screening ift. target-analyserne ikke blot skyldes en enkelt target-analyse, hvor niveauet er lavere end ved de øvrige target-analyser. I suspect screening bliver der fundet enkelte stoffer, som ikke findes i target-analyserne. Stofferne, som der kun er fund af i suspect screening i DGU nr. 53. 880, indtag 1, er desphenyl-chloridazon og dichlobenil. Disse findes i koncentrationer, som ligger under detektionsgrænsen for target-analyser, hvilket kan være forklaringen på, at stoffet ikke er målt med target-analysen. LM3 findes i koncentrationer i suspect screening over detektionsgrænsen, der er gældende for target-analyse, men stoffet er ikke fundet i de samme indtag med target-analyser. LM3 har kun været målt i GRUMO-regi med target-analyser i massescreeningen i 2022, og pga. af det spinkle target datasæt, kan det ikke afvises, at fundet i suspect screening er et reelt fund.



Figur 11: Resultaterne for de 67 pesticidstoffer, der er analyseret for i Target 2022 (blå), gennemsnitsresultaterne for perioden 2019-2021, hvor der er analyseret for 63 pesticidstoffer (Targetgns 2019-2022)(grå), samt resultaterne for de 25 suspect screening stoffer (orange).

Den anden sammenligning, der vises her, er for DGU nr. 164. 1492, indtag 1 (Figur 12). Her ses også en fin overensstemmelse mellem fund i Target 2022 og Targetgns 2019-2021. Som tidligere nævnt er resultaterne for 2,6-dichlorbenzamid (BAM) lavere i suspect screeningen i forhold til target-analyserne, hvilket også kan ses på figuren. Desuden fremgår det, at der i Targetgns 2019-2021 er fundet bentazon, men for både Target 2022 og suspect screeningen er der ikke fundet bentazon. I Target 2022 bliver der fundet LM3, men stoffet ses ikke i suspect screeningen, hvilket er det modsatte af DGU nr. 53. 880, indtag 1 (Figur 11).



Figur 12: Viser resultaterne for de 67 pesticidstoffer der er analyseret for i Target 2022 (blå), gennemsnitsresultaterne for perioden 2019-2021, hvor der er analyseret for 62 pesticidstoffer (Targetgns 2019-2022)(grå), samt resultaterne for de 25 suspect screening stoffer (orange).

Der er tre af de 67 pesticidstoffer, som bliver fundet i suspect screeningen, men som ikke findes ved target-analyserne. De tre stoffer er dichlobenil, som findes i 71 af de 81 indtag, hexazinon, findes i 10 indtag, og hydroxy-simazin, som findes i 11 indtag. Dichlobenil og hexazinon bliver fundet over detektionsgrænsen for target-analyse i et enkelt indtag, og hydroxy-simazin findes over detektionsgrænsen i to indtag. Fundhyppigheden er altså større i suspect screeningen end ved target analyserne, da detektionsgrænserne generelt er lavere i suspect screeningen.

3. Konklusion

Sammenligningen af resultaterne fra suspect screening holdt op mod resultater fra target viser, at suspect screening korrelerer relativt godt med target-analyserne, men at suspect screening generelt underestimerer koncentrationer af stoffer ift. target-analyserne. Under antagelse af, at target-analyserne er retvisende vil evt. overskridelser for stofferne, der er fundet på niveau 1 i suspect screening, derfor kunne anses som konservative værdier, men stadig som overskridelser. Miljøstyrelsen kan for nye stoffer fundet på niveau 1 sætte arbejdet i gang mhp. en vurdering af, om nye stoffer med fund i suspect screening fx skal inkluderes i GRUMO og/eller boringskontrollen, og om der er stoffer, der bør testes i VAP. Det svarer til den opfølgning, der tidligere er foretaget i forbindelse med massescreeningerne udført med target metoder. Der vil dog være behov for at udvikle specifikke target metoder for de enkelte stoffer, hvor fx de gældende kvalitetskrav er overholdt, hvis de nye stoffer skal indgå i overvågningen.

I den kvantitative sammenligning er der anvendt 25 stoffer, hvor der er overlap mellem fund (valideret og ikke-valideret) i suspect screening og i Target 2022. Af forskellige årsager er der stoffer, der findes i Target 2022, som ikke findes på identifikationsniveau 1 og 2 i suspect screening. Af de 67 stoffer, der indgår i Target 2022, er der 34 stoffer som er valideret med standarder og kan kvantificeres i suspect screening, hvor der ikke er fund. Et eksempel er DMS, der findes hyppigt i target-analyser, men pga. en høj LoD i suspect screening, ikke findes her. Heraf kan det konkluderes, der er stoffer, som ikke detekteres i suspect screening, der kan findes i target-analyser. Suspect screening metoden får ikke alt med på nuværende stadie, og kan ikke stå alene med konklusioner, om visse stoffer findes i grundvandet.

Ud af den lineær regression for niveau 2 stofferne præsenteret i afsnit 2.3.2, ses det at de fundne koncentrationer på ingen måde stemmer overens med koncentrationerne fundet ved target-analyserne. Det vurderes derfor, at koncentrationer for niveau 2 stoffer ikke kan benyttes til direkte regulering eller til en vurdering af, om stofferne skal inddrages i overvågningen. For stoffer fundet på niveau 2 i suspect screening, anbefales det, at der indhentes standarder og stofferne undersøges på ny med suspect screening metoden, så stofferne kan hæves til identifikationsniveau 1, og at der dermed er sikkerhed i fundet.



Bilag A: Evaluering af viden om analyse af stoffer på pesticid bruttolisten

Der henvises i dette bilag til 2 underbilag, som ikke er vedlagt. De kan rekvireres hos Miljøstyrelsen ved henvendelse til pesticider@mst.dk.

Vandforsyning
Ref. HERHA
Den 28. januar 2022

Evaluering af viden mht. suspect screening af stofferne på pesticid bruttolisten

Problemstilling

Bruttolisten indeholder 1364 pesticidrelaterede kemiske stoffer, hvoraf 942 af disse stoffer er beskrevet med en entydig InChiKey (Bilag 1). For de 942 stoffer ønskes de understående delopgaver besvaret:

Delopgave 2

Det ønskes konstateret i hvilket omfang bruttolisten kan blive analyseret ved en suspect screening, for at afdække om markedet er modent til at kunne levere en suspect screening for listen beskrevet i delopgave 1.

Delopgave 3

Der ønskes en vurdering af værdien ved at gennemføre en suspect screening, som beskrevet.

Løsning

NORMAN Substance Databasen (<https://www.norman-network.com/nds/>) (SusDat) er downloaded pr. 24. januar 2022, hvori 109.618 kemiske strukturer er beskrevet. Der er søgt for et match på InChiKey i databasen for de 942 pesticid-stoffer, med henblik på at afdække hvorvidt stofferne er fundet i en tidligere suspect screening, eller de kan foudsiges, at ville kunne identificeres med gangse analysemetoder benyttet i suspect screening.

Besvarelsen til Delopgave 2 og 3 er udarbejdet i samarbejde med GEUS og Miljøstyrelsens Referencelaboratorie efter en gennemgang og diskussion af resultaterne beskrevet nedenfor.

Resultat

I alt 819 af de 942 stoffer blev genfundet i NORMAN SusDat (Bilag 2). 434 af de 819 stoffer, har tidligere været analyseret for i en af grundvands massescreeningerne. Dvs, der indgår 385 nye stoffer i datasættet på de 819 pesticid-stoffer.

I alt 628 af de 942 stoffer er tidligere fundet i en suspect screening med forskellig validerings sikkerhed (Tabel 1).

| Tabel 1: Tidligere suspect screening rapporteringer af bruttolistestoffer fordelt på forskellige validerings-niveauer ⁱ | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Validation level | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | I alt |
| Antal | - | 470 | 49 | 69 | 40 | 628 |

For i alt 747 stoffer er der angivet den ”foretrukken analyse-platform efter beslutningstræ” (Tabel 2).

Specifikationerne mht hvilke informationer der indgår i beregningerne for beslutningstræet er ikke umiddelbart beskrevet. Miljøstyrelsen har rettet henvendelse til NORMAN, og fået følgende forklaring: *Vi har trænet flere deep learning modeller til LC vs GC, ESI vs EI, ESI (pos vs neg ioniseringstilstande), APCI vs EI baseret på data fra Mona, EU Massbank og interne databaser (samlet 28k forbindelser). Disse modeller giver sandsynlighedsværdier for hver analytisk platform, og så bruger beslutningstræet disse sandsynligheder til forudsige den foretrukne analytiske metode for forbindelsen af interesse. Vi forbereder et manuskript til det, og en webapplikation vil være online snart.*

| Tabel 2: Foretrukken analyse-platform efter beslutningstræ ifølge NORMAN SusDat | | | |
|--|-------|------------|------------|
| Preferable platform by decision tree | GC-EI | RPLC- +ESI | RPLC- -ESI |
| I alt 747 | 287 | 403 | 57 |

For 798 af stofferne er der angivet “predicted retention time index” (pred_RTI) (Tabel 3). RTI-værdierne er indstillet til at være imellem 1 og 1000, og kan bruges til at harmonisere evalueringen af forbindelser i forskellige RPLC-systemer.ⁱⁱ Norman bruger RTI til at få et højere niveau af tillid til identifikationssikkerheden, da forudsigelse af retentionstid for kandidatstoffer kan reducere antallet af falsk-positive kandidater markant.

Modellerne er begrænset til at forudsige forbindelser, der falder inden for anvendelighedsdomænet. Hhv. 707 og 710 af stofferne er omfattet af modellenⁱⁱⁱ i positive og negative ioniserings mode.

| Tabel 3: Predicted retention time index (pred_RTI) i systemer der benytter hhv positiv og negativ ionisering. | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Pred_RTI_Positive_ESI | Pred_RTI_Negative_ESI |
| Antal | 798 | 798 |
| Antal covered by model/Covered by chemical space of the model | 707 | 710 |

Besvarelse af delopgave 2:

På baggrund af ovenstående gennemgang, vurderes det, at en meget stor del af de 942 entydigt beskrevne pesticidstoffer (op mod 80%) vil kunne analyseres ved en suspect screening på de 3 analyseplatformene GC-EI, RPLC- + ESI og RPLC- -ESI. Identifikationssikkerheden for fund, vil dog spænde bredt.

I forhold til om markedet er modent til at levere kommercielle analyser, vurderes at kommercielle analyser hovedsageligt tilbydes fra forskningsinstitutioner, og dermed, at der er en grad af udvikling/forskning forbundet med screeningerne. Der findes ikke et 100% færdig defineret produkt mht. kravspecifikationer og dataformat.

Besvarelse af delopgave 3:

Formålet med denne suspect screening er at få en indikation af, hvilke kemiske stoffer på pesticid-bruttolisten, der bør udvikles målrettede metoder for, med henblik på efterfølgende målrettet screening af grundvandet.

Værdien af screeningen vil i høj grad afhænge af de dertil hørende kravspecifikationer i udbuddet. Det er essentielt at beskrive kvalitetskravene til analyserne (analyse-platform, blanke, interne standarder, repeats osv), data-formatet og udvælgelseskriterierne for resultaterne helt skarpt. Desuden er der behov for sikring af adgang til rådata efter endt screening, i forhold til retrospektive analyse og samarbejde om videre databehandling.

Det vurderes, at der stadig mangler standardiserede guidelines og retningslinjer på området, og det vil være en svær men vigtig øvelse, at definere disse.

Overordnet er der stor værdi i at gennemføre en suspect screening af bruttolistens parametre i forhold til formålet, hvis der udarbejdes veldefinerede kravspecifikationer for udbuddet. En aftale/kontrakt vil skulle indebære en vis form for dynamik og samarbejde mellem projektejer og udbyder, på baggrund af ovenfor beskrevet status.

Referenceliste:

ⁱ Schymanski et al., Environ. Sci. Technol. 2014, 48, 4, 2097–2098

ⁱⁱ Aalizadeh et al., Anal. Chem. 2021, 93, 33, 11601–11611

ⁱⁱⁱ DOI:10.1039/C6EM00679E



Bilag B: GRUMO Suspect Screening 2022 – Technical Report

NB. Ved eventuelle henvisninger til originaldata fra DCE oplyses det, at rådata lagres i et nyt register hos Danmarks Miljøportal, hvor interesserede kan få adgang.



Ministry of Environment
of Denmark
Environmental
Protection Agency

GRUMO Suspect Screening 2022 Technical Report

[Serietype og nummer]

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Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Abstract | 4 |
| 1. Introduction | 5 |
| 2. Methodology | 6 |
| 2.1 Groundwater sites | 6 |
| 2.2 Sample preparation | 7 |
| 2.3 Chemical analytical platforms | 7 |
| 2.4 Data analysis | 8 |
| 2.5 Quality assurance and quality control | 9 |
| 2.6 Quantification | 9 |
| 3. Results and discussion | 10 |
| 3.1 Suspect screening dataset | 10 |
| 3.2 Identified substances and environmental concentrations | 10 |
| 3.3 Data exploration and analysis variation | 12 |
| 4. Conclusion | 15 |
| 5. References | 16 |
| Appendix 1. Sample overview | 17 |
| Appendix 2. Analytical methods | 19 |
| Appendix 2.1 Sample enrichment with solid-phase extraction | 19 |
| Appendix 2.2 Sample for direct injection analysis | 19 |
| Appendix 2.3 Quality control samples | 19 |
| Appendix 2.4 Liquid chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry | 19 |
| Appendix 2.5 Anion exchange chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry | 20 |
| Appendix 2.6 Gas chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry | 21 |
| Appendix 2.7 Post-processing | 21 |
| Appendix 2.8 Quality assurance of level 1 data | 22 |
| Appendix 3. QA/QC | 23 |
| Appendix 3.1 System performance and acquisition sequences | 23 |
| Appendix 3.2 Internal standards | 31 |
| Appendix 3.3 Intrastudy QC | 34 |
| Appendix 4. Data evaluation | 36 |
| Appendix 4.1 Suspect list | 36 |
| Appendix 4.2 In-silico predictions by CFM-ID | 36 |
| Appendix 4.3 Chemical standards and retention times for structure confirmation | 36 |
| Appendix 4.4 Retention time predictions | 37 |
| Appendix 4.5 Compound identification using Compound Discoverer 3.3 | 37 |
| Appendix 4.6 Peak integration | 38 |
| Appendix 4.7 Quantification by standard addition curves | 38 |
| Appendix 4.8 Standard addition curves | 38 |
| Appendix 4.9 Semi-quantification | 39 |
| Appendix 4.10 Minimum concentration levels | 39 |
| Appendix 5. Data set files | 41 |

Abstract

The present project applied wide-scope suspect screening of 1366 substances in 81 groundwater samples under the 2022 GRUMO monitoring programme.

An important aim of this study is to strengthen knowledge about possibilities and uncertainty in non-target analyses of substances that are not offered in traditional targeted, commercial methods. Samples were analysed using a two-way strategy - with or without sample preparation - to overcome potential loss of substances during the sample preparation procedures. The samples were analysed using orthogonal analytical separation techniques, viz. liquid, ion exchange and gas chromatography, all hyphenated with high-resolution Orbitrap mass spectrometry platforms.

More than a million substance features were observed across the dataset. When searching the features against the suspect substance list with 1366 chemicals and further identification from diagnostic evidence and spectral databases, a total of 116 suspect compounds were discovered in the groundwater. Of these, 36 substances were confirmed (level 1), 37 substances were assigned to level 2 (probable name) and 43 substances were assigned at level 3. Some of substances were observed in more than half of the samples, e.g. diphenylamine and desphenylchloridazone. Multiple degradation products originating from the same pesticide, e.g. four metabolites of and including atrazine were also discovered. Groundwater concentrations of the identified suspects ranged from sub-ng/L to 112 µg/L.

Twenty-five of the 81 samples were sampled in triplicate, and the analysed data revealed that the substance concentration variation across triplicates is minimal. The average concentration variations across all triplicate samples for all compounds was 15 %. Hence, new monitoring studies should consider analysing three times as many samples for a better coverage, i.e. in the present study an additional 50 GRUMO sites could have been screened for the same analysis expense. Triplicate analysis will, however, ease the data analysis and reduce false positive reporting as any substance confirmation require its detection in all replicates.

The complete dataset will be shared through the national environmental data archive (Danmarks Miljøportal: <https://miljoportal.dk/>).

1. Introduction

The national ground water monitoring program (GRUMO) monitors the water quality by measuring a selected list of chemicals of emerging concern (termed *miljøfarlige forurenende stoffer*, MFS in Danish). Traditionally, these chemicals are monitored using targeted analytical methods. Precursor screenings to GRUMO has been carried out in 2019-2021 in order to get input for addition of chemicals of emerging concern. However, in 2022 the Danish Environmental Protection Agency could not buy targeted quantitative analyses for most of the chemicals of interest and decided to apply novel suspect screening analysis based on their previous experiences and research programs. Suspect screening with high-resolution mass spectrometry can profile thousands of substances and go beyond targeted chemical analysis to discover previously unknown chemicals or degradation products in environmental samples [1]–[3].

Recent developments have demonstrated that a good coverage of a diverse chemical space present in water samples is possible by combining various complementary chromatographic platforms with high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) systems [1], [4]. Separation systems hyphenated in-front of HRMS such as anion exchange chromatography (IC), liquid chromatography (LC) and gas chromatography (GC) are complementary and are each capable of analysing a defined chemical space in relation to the physiochemical properties of the chemical compounds. For instance, IC can detect very polar, mobile and toxic environmental pollutants [5]. While, LC will be able to separate mid-range polar to non-polar substances and GC are more suitable for (semi-)volatile non-polar chemicals [4]. Collectively, these platforms will capture a broad chemical space, e.g. lipophilicity range of $-10 < \log P < 10$. Prior to water analysis using these HRMS platforms sample preparation is typically required to remove unwanted matrix components and/or to increase sensitivity. However, sample preparation, such as solid-phase extraction (SPE), may lead to loss of chemical substances from the ground water sample. One approach to capture a broad chemical space would be to apply layered or tandem SPE systems, i.e. consisting of ion exchange and graphite material to trap both polar ionic and lipophilic substances [4].

Quantitation of chemicals is typically performed using calibration curves made from reference analytical standards. However, computational methods can now predict the response of a chemical using semi-quantification with an average uncertainty of less than a factor two for groundwater matrices [6].

The aim of the present project was to apply a developed and validated suspect screening methodology on 81 GRUMO groundwater samples collected across Denmark in September and November 2022. The samples were subjected to a two-way analysis strategy; one subset were analysed without prior sample preparation to capture chemicals that could be lost during enrichment processes, while the larger proportion of the sub-sample were extracted and enriched 500 times before being analysed on four complementary high-resolution mass spectrometry platforms. The vast amount of data was analysed for a predefined list of 1366 suspect chemicals and the chemical residues were quantified using matrix-matched calibrations or semi-quantification to determine the groundwater concentrations.

2. Methodology

2.1 Groundwater sites

Groundwater was sampled from wells under the GRUMO programme by experienced fieldworkers from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency following the recommended technical guide G02¹. In total 81 GRUMO well sites were collected across Denmark (

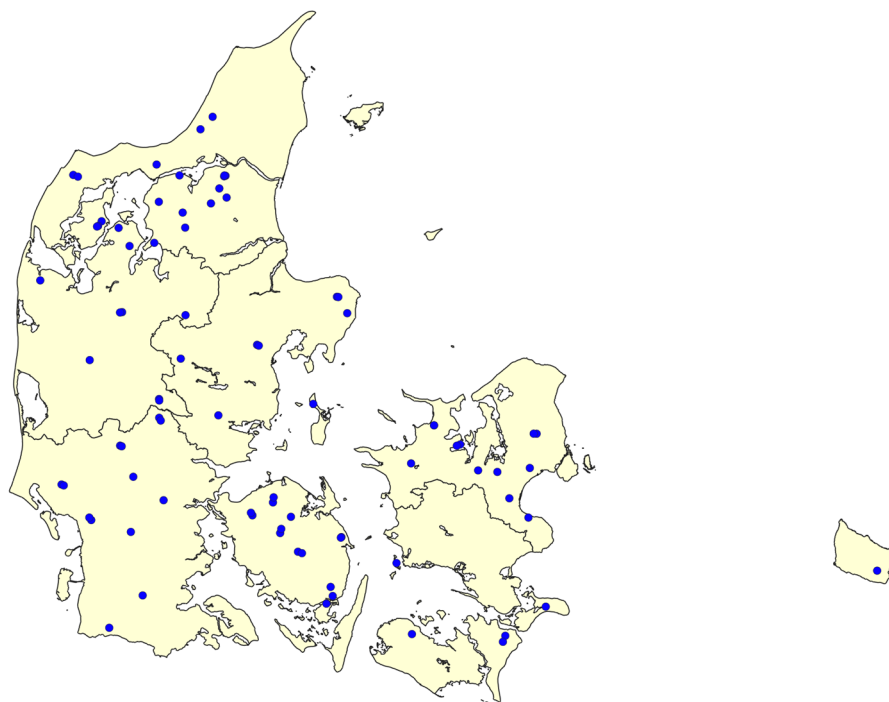


Figure 1), of which 25 sites were sampled in triplicate - yielding a total of 131 samples subjected to suspect screening analysis. All samples and locations are listed in Appendix 1.

¹ <https://www.geus.dk/media/6775/g02-proevetagning-version-12.pdf>, https://www.geus.dk/media/8324/g02_proevetagning-okt12_uk.pdf

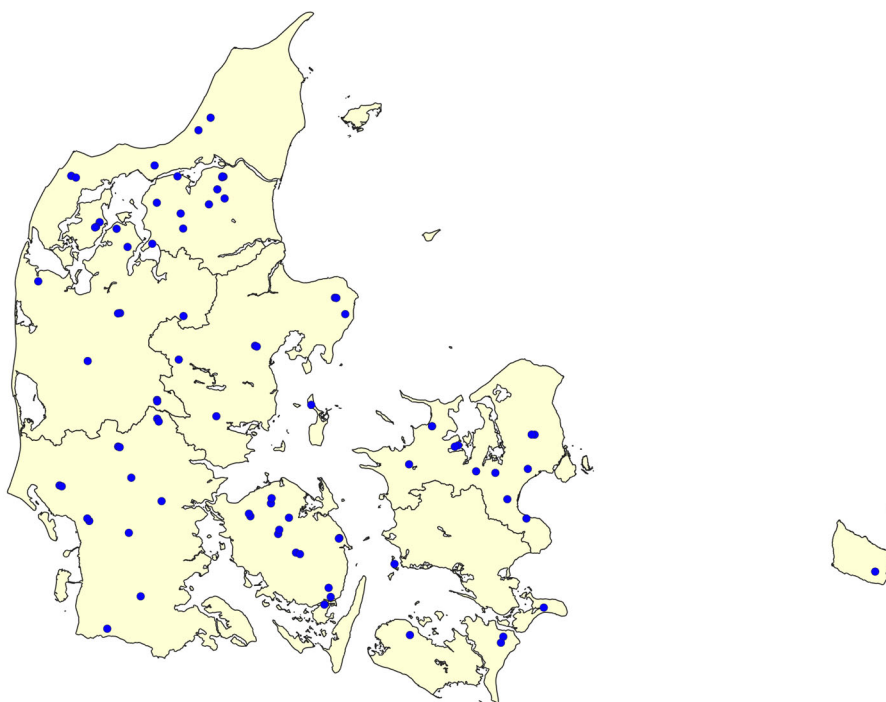


Figure 1: Overview of the 81 sampled GRUMO sites, of which 25 sites were sampled in triplicate.

2.2 Sample preparation

Each sample was analysed as a 1) direct injection analysis without any sample preparation and 2) as an enriched extract from solid-phase extraction. Groundwater samples were collected in pre-rinsed 1000 mL borosilicate bottles and immediately stored in cooler box with ice packs and transported overnight to the analytical laboratories at Aarhus University (Risø Campus). Upon arrival samples were immediately glass fibre filtered using filtration apparatus. A few millilitres of each sample were transferred to a vial for direct analysis (no sample preparation), while the remainder 1 L samples were purified using a tandem solid-phase extraction system, as previously described elsewhere [4]. Prior to extraction, the samples were spiked with 39 different isotope enriched internal standards (100 ng each, 0). Samples were eluted using methanol and acetone, followed by evaporation and reconstitution to 1.00 mL 5% methanol by volume. For further details cf. **Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet.** and 2.2.

2.3 Chemical analytical platforms

Four NTS analytical platforms were employed utilizing reverse-phase nano-liquid chromatography electrospray positive and negative ionisation high-resolution tandem mass spectrometry (nLC-ESI-HRMS/MS), anion-exchange high-performance chromatography electrospray negative ionisation high-resolution tandem mass spectrometry (AEC-ESI-HRMS/MS) and gas chromatography electron ionisation high-resolution mass spectrometry (GC-HRMS) as previously detailed [1], [4], and further described in Appendix 2.4. Electron ionisation is a 'hard' ionization technique leading to fragmentation of the parent ions, similarly to if MS/MS fragmentation is applied. An overview of the applied analytical platforms, sample workflow and data generation are displayed below.

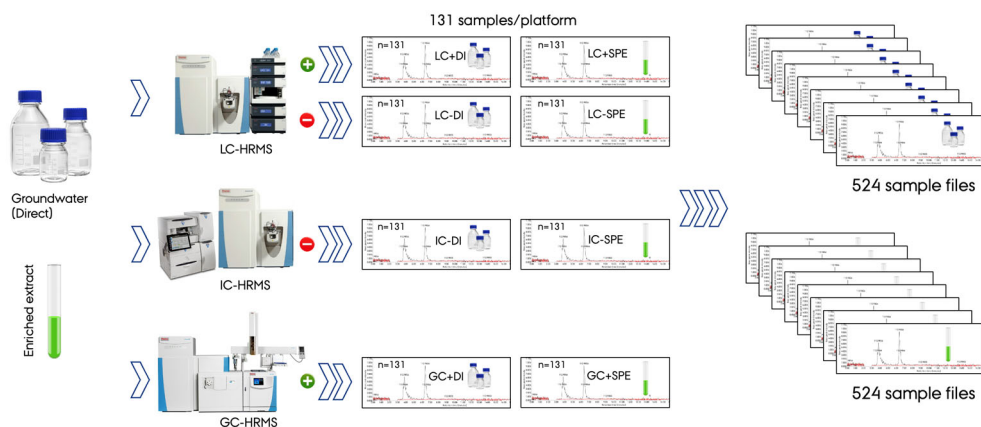


Figure 2. Overview of the generated GRUMO suspect screening data, sample workflow and applied high-resolution mass spectrometry platforms (HRMS). A total of 81 GRUMO sites were investigated, of which 25 sites were sampled in triplicate, hence an overall of 131 samples were analysed. HRMS ionisation mode displayed by positive or negative symbols. SPE, solid-phase extraction. DI, direct injection analysis without sample preparation. LC, liquid chromatography. IC, ion exchange chromatography. GC, gas chromatography.

2.4 Data analysis

The raw data from liquid chromatography and ion-exchange chromatography coupled to high-resolution mass spectrometry were subject to peak (feature) detection, retention time alignment and peak picking using a Compound discovered 3.3.1.67 (ThermoFisher Scientific). Figure 3 describes the suspect screening workflow implemented on groundwater samples. Accordingly, a large set of feature lists was obtained following the transformation of raw data to feature lists reflecting the chemical complexity of groundwater samples. Here, each feature represents anonymous compounds characterized by the m/z and retention time combination. Then, the feature list was further processed and filtered for the identification and structural elucidation of suspected compounds (see Appendix 2.7 for details). Briefly, the detected features were prioritized based on the criteria such as peak intensity threshold, blank subtraction (data filtration), reasonable peak symmetry (sharp peak apex), molecular formula predicted from the exact mass and the isotopic pattern as well as structural similarity match with the analytical reference standard and online spectral databases. The confirmation (exact structure) and assignment of probable structure for the identified features/compounds were performed following the identification confidence level suggested by Schymanski and co-workers [7].

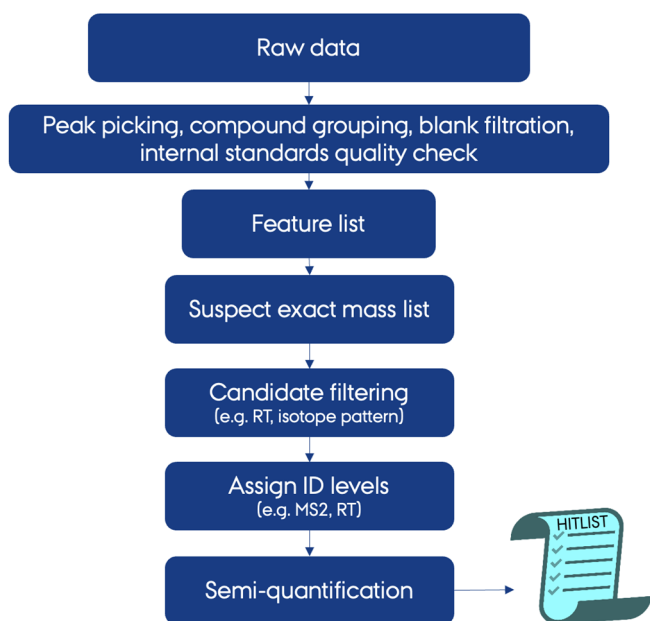


Figure 3: The suspect screening data analysis workflow concept starting from acquired raw data to identified chemicals and quantification. RT, retention time. MS2, MS/MS fragmentation.

2.5 Quality assurance and quality control

A QA/QC system consisting of daily maintenance, calibration, data logs and data reviews by a different operator have been established in the analytical laboratory. For QC of the analytical method, the method blanks were prepared, extracted, and analysed in parallel together with batch of groundwater samples. The blanks were extracted and analysed in the same way as the samples. Regular spiked QC samples were analysed with each chromatographic run, including samples used for calibration. Compounds identified in the blank tests were excluded from the report on individual samples. Procedure blanks were adopted to exclude contamination and interferences during the whole procedure. Further details are displayed in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

2.6 Quantification

Quantification of level 1 compounds was performed based on linear regression of matrix-matched standard addition curves normalized towards the added isotopically labelled extraction standards. Following quantification of level 1 compounds, these were in addition to isotopically labelled extraction standards used as calibration points for the semi-quantification algorithms to quantify level 2 and level 3 compounds – as well as any level 1 compounds where quantification by linear regression was not possible: If the level 1 substance did not show a good enough calibration curve ($R^2 < 0.90$) then the semi-quantification model was applied (appendix 4.9).

The reported concentration uncertainties for level 1 substances were based on the relative estimated error from the matrix-matched calibration curves, and typically these uncertainties were up to 10%. In a validation study with 35 pesticides and mycotoxins, the semi-quantitative concentration average prediction error is 5.4 times [8] i.e. if a pesticide concentration is estimated at 100 ng/L it would actually lie between 19 and 540 ng/L. A more detailed explanation of the quantification and semi-quantification approaches are described in Appendix 4.7 to Appendix 4.10.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Suspect screening dataset

Across all groundwater samples, more than a million features were detected which represents unknown compounds. Annotation against the compound suspect list resulted in several features matching m/z and retention time (tolerance of 5 ppm and 0.3 minutes). This set of annotation contained false positive and duplicates (e.g. multiple annotations of the same substance). Only a fraction of the detected features was ultimately annotated against the compound suspect list, leaving a large proportion behind for non-target or retrospective analyses at a later stage with renewed spectral libraries and improved data mining methods may reveal the identities of features not considered in the suspect screening.

3.2 Identified substances and environmental concentrations

A total of 116 compounds were assigned to the identification level 1-3 across the dataset. Of these, the chemical identity of 36 substances were confirmed (level 1), while 37 were assigned to level 2 (probable structure) and the rest (43) to level 3. By applying novel semi-quantitative methods [8], it was possible to predict the concentrations of all identified substances (level 1-3). The concentration prediction error has earlier been investigated being less than a factor five for 76% of the compounds in a study set [8]. 69% of the level one compounds had predicted concentrations falling below the estimated detection limits in at least one sample. About half (44%) of the level 1 identified substances had a maximum observed concentration of more than 100 ng/L. The 37 level 2 substances were identified by using high-resolution fragmentation spectral libraries and further supported by diagnostic evidence such as molecular fragmentation prediction tools (e.g. MetFrag and SIRIUS4).

Detection frequencies of all the level 1 and 2 annotated chemicals quantified in at least one sample across the 81 sites at a level above 10 ng/L are displayed in Table 1. Three of the level 1 compounds had maximum predicted concentrations below the estimated LoD and were thus excluded from the final table. Similarly, 16 of the level 2 compounds had a maximum predicted concentration below 10 ng/L and were excluded as well, resulting in a total of 33 and 21 identified level 1 and level 2 compounds respectively.

Table 1. Identified substances at a level above 10 ng/L (54) at the highest annotation level 1 (33 confirmed compounds) and level 2 (21 with probable assigned chemical name), minimum and maximum concentrations, and detection frequency above LoD across the sample set (81 sites). <LoD denotes concentration below the estimated LoD.

| Compound name | ID level | Minimum concentration (ng/L) | Maximum concentration (ng/L) | Detection frequency (out of 81) (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Phthalamic acid | 2 | 77.3 | $3.5 \cdot 10^3$ | 100 |
| Dichlobenil | 1 | <LoD | 25.2 | 88 |
| Desphenyl-chloridazon | 1 | <LoD | $2.5 \cdot 10^3$ | 67 |
| Diphenylamin | 1 | <LoD | 2.16 | 53 |
| Dimethylaminosulfanilide | 1 | <LoD | 5.28 | 48 |
| Desethyl-deisopropylatrazin | 1 | <LoD | 47.0 | 48 |
| Desisopropyl-atrazin | 1 | <LoD | 517 | 47 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| Methyl-desphenylchloridazon | 1 | <LoD | 1.5•10 ³ | 46 |
| Trifluoroacetic acid | 1 | 1.2•10 ³ | 4.4•10 ³ | 36 |
| 2,6-dichlorbenzamid | 1 | <LoD | 810 | 33 |
| Atrazin | 1 | <LoD | 130 | 26 |
| Desethyl-atrazin | 1 | <LoD | 34.8 | 23 |
| 2,6-Dihydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,8-dihydroimidazo[1,2a][1,3,5]triazin-4(6H)-on | 2 | <10 | 412 | 21 |
| Desethyl-terbutylazin | 1 | <LoD | 10.5 | 16 |
| 3-ethyl-4-(methoxyamino)-2,5-dioximidazolidine-4-carboxamide | 2 | <10 | 173 | 15 |
| Simazin-2-Hydroxy | 1 | <LoD | 14.1 | 14 |
| Hexazinon | 1 | <LoD | 22.8 | 12 |
| Glutaric acid | 1 | <LoD | 112•10 ³ | 11 |
| Pelargonsyre | 2 | 49.5 | 2.6•10 ³ | 11 |
| 2,6-dimethylacetanilide | 1 | <LoD | 33.7 | 10 |
| (R)-2-((2,6-Dimethyl-phenyl)-(2-methoxy-acetyl)-amino)-propionic acid | 1 | 0.57 | 246 | 10 |
| Oxamic acid | 1 | 9.3•10 ³ | 53•10 ³ | 7 |
| N-(2-carboxy-6-methylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine | 1 | 6.59 | 2.8•10 ³ | 7 |
| 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-on | 2 | <10 | 38.6 | 7 |
| Desamino-metamitron | 2 | <10 | 149 | 7 |
| Desethyl-terbutylazin-2-hydroxy | 2 | <10 | 3.8•10 ³ | 6 |
| Mechlorprop | 1 | <LoD | 111 | 5 |
| Icaridin | 1 | <LoD | 1.50 | 5 |
| Simazin | 1 | <LoD | 3.75 | 5 |
| 1-naphthyleddikesyre | 2 | <10 | 46.0 | 5 |
| Succinic acid | 1 | <LoD | 1.8•10 ³ | 4 |
| Diketo-metribuzin | 1 | 9.14 | 160 | 4 |
| Propazin | 1 | 1.26 | 35.9 | 4 |
| N-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-N-(3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinyl)urea | 1 | <LoD | 326 | 4 |
| [(1-methylethyl)phenylamino] oxacetic acid | 2 | 12.1 | 63.8 | 4 |
| Chloridazon | 1 | <LoD | 7.59 | 2 |
| Alloxydim | 1 | 1.19 | 101 | 2 |
| (2S,4S-2R,4R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid | 1 | <LoD | 103 | 2 |
| 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphtoquinone | 2 | <10 | 72.6 | 2 |
| 2-Amino-4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine | 2 | <10 | 24.9 | 2 |
| 5-Trifluormethyl-2-(1H)pyridon | 2 | <10 | 24.0 | 2 |
| (2-Ethyl-6-methyl-phenylcarbamoyl)-methanesulfonic acid | 2 | <10 | 36•10 ³ | 2 |
| Metolachlor ESA | 2 | <10 | 45.4 | 2 |
| Isoxaflutol | 2 | <10 | 130 | 2 |
| Hydroxy-atrazin | 1 | <LoD | 98.8 | 1 |
| Bentazon | 1 | <LoD | 48.3 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|---|
| Imidacloprid | 1 | <LoD | 15.1 | 1 |
| Pyroxsulam | 1 | 4.44 | 4.85 | 1 |
| 2-dimethylamino-5,6-dimethylpyrimidin-4-ol | 2 | <10 | 17.8 | 1 |
| 3-phenoxybenzoic acid | 2 | <10 | 10.1 | 1 |
| 2,6-dimethylanilin | 2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 1 |
| 3,4,5-trichlorophenol | 2 | <10 | 80.5 | 1 |
| Methyl 2-(aminosulfonyl)benzoate | 2 | <10 | 487 | 1 |
| Metolachlor OA | 2 | <10 | 656 | 1 |

More details for all identified substances, including concentrations for level 1-3, are available in Appendix 5. Any LoD defined as N.D. in Appendix 5 are compounds that could not be identified in the pre-spiked calibration samples, yet they were previously identified in pure chemical standards.

3.3 Data exploration and analysis variation

An initial data exploration was performed using multivariate analysis by loading all quantified substances (85 level 1-3 compounds found at a level above 10 ng/L) into a principal component analysis (Figure 4). The PCA analysis reveal patterns and if samples are highly similar or dissimilar. The direction (and length) of the PCA loading vector (i.e. compounds) reflects the correlation with (and contribution to) the principal component (PC). The PCA shows most samples are clustered in the centre, while samples P059-P061 (a triplicate) are driving PC1 and P011 are driving PC2. The six driving chemicals (blue dots in biplot close to P059-P061) for samples P059-P061 are 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,2,4-triazine-5(4H)-one, 4-methyl-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,2,4-triazine-3,5(2H,4H)-dione, isoxaflutol, imidacloprid, diketo-metribuzin and (2S,4S-2R,4R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid. The main four PC2-driving chemicals in sample P011 are 3-cyclohexyl-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1H,3H)-dione, abscisic acid, 1-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-3-hydroxyurea and hexazinon.

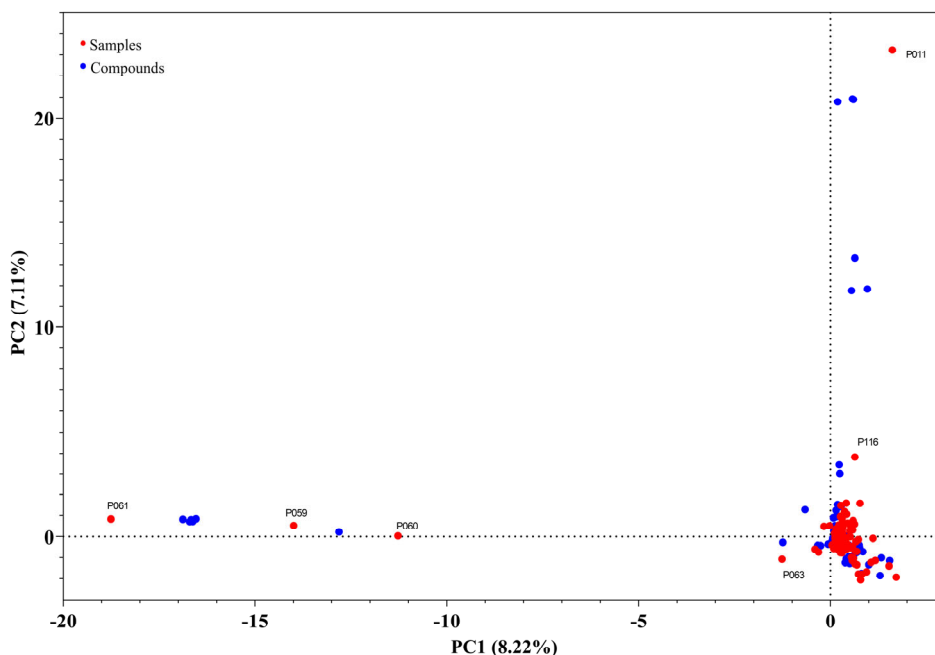


Figure 4. Principal component analysis with loadings of groundwater concentrations of 85 substances (blue) across 131 samples (red). Sample P059-061 (red) is a triplicate sample and clearly separated along principal component 1 (PC1) from the other samples.

The evaluation of triplicate sampling and analysis was also possible to make. To determine the combined variance of sampling, sample preparation, and concentration estimation, data visualization was first performed followed by the calculation of the mean concentration variance for each identified (and quantified) compound across all the triplicate samples:

$$\overline{\text{RSD}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{RSD}_i^2}{n}}$$

Where n is the number of triplicates where a compound i was detected (anywhere between 1 and 25). The relative standard deviation RSD was defined as

$$\text{RSD} = \frac{\sigma_i}{\bar{x}_i}$$

Where σ is the standard deviation for compound i , and \bar{x} is the average concentration of compound i .

The average concentration variations across all triplicate samples for all compounds was between 0.4 - 61 % with an average value of 15 %, a σ spread of 14 %, and a median value of 10 %. Excluding results from level 2 and level 3 compounds, a range of 0.4 - 40 % was instead observed, with a new average of 10 %, spread of 10 % and a median value of 8 %, indicating that level 2 and level 3 compounds constituted a larger error of estimation than the level 1 compounds, reasonably explained by the increased level of uncertainty applied by the semi-quantification method.

An example of concentration variance across all triplicates can be seen in Figure 5, where the triplicate variances are shown for the compound desphenyl-chloridazon.

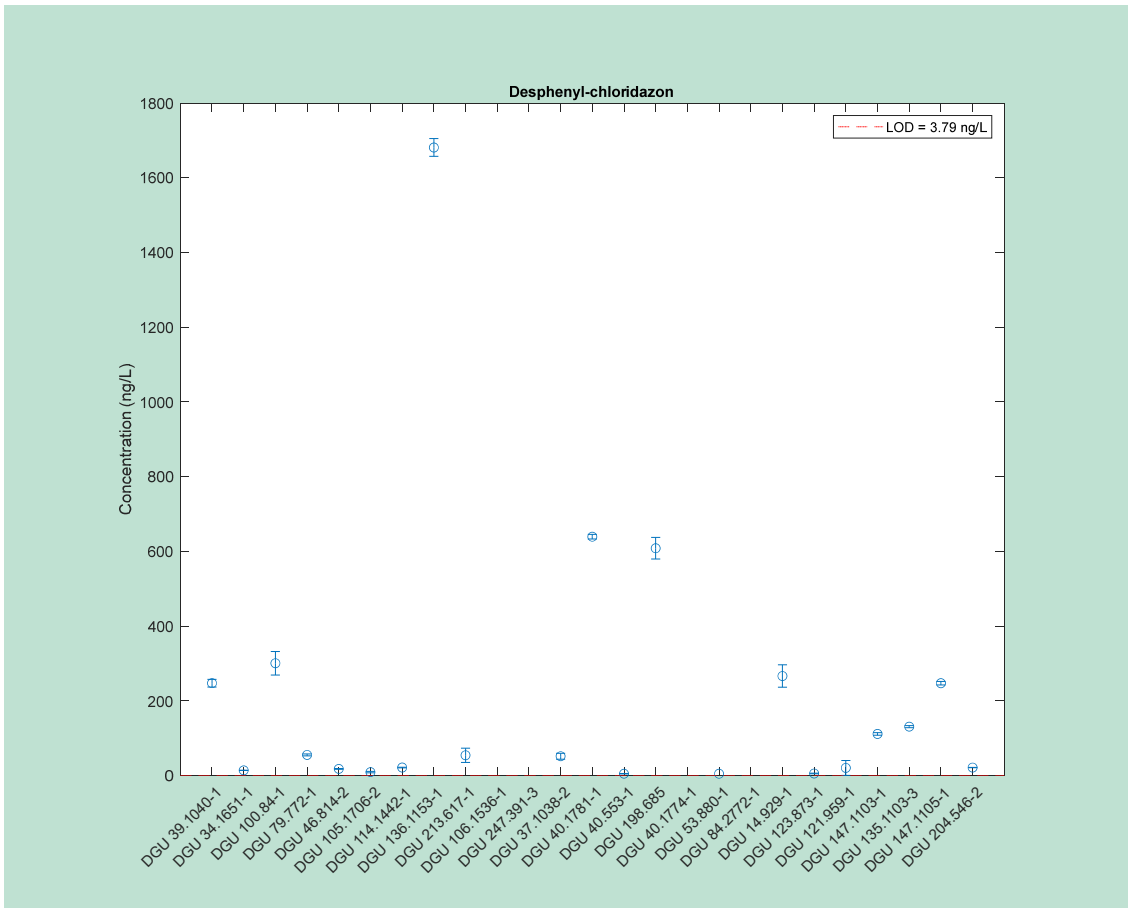


Figure 5. Example of concentration variation across all 25 triplicate samples for desphenyl-chloridazon (level 1 substance). LOD, limit of detection.

4. Conclusion

A wide-scope suspect screening of 1366 substances in 81 groundwater samples under the 2022 GRUMO monitoring programme was successfully completed. The suspect screening was achieved, analysing the water directly and from an enriched extract (one thousand times enriched), using three orthogonal chromatographic analysis techniques in combination with state-of-the-art Orbitrap high-resolution tandem mass spectrometry.

The large data set were processed and analysed with pipelines set to search against the suspect list consisting of 1366 chemicals. The data analysis revealed 116 suspect chemicals across the groundwater samples. Of these, 36 substances were confirmed (level 1), 37 substances were assigned to level 2 (probable name) and 43 substances were assigned at level 3 (probable name).

Following quantification 85 of the 116 substances were observed at groundwater concentrations above 10 ng/L. Chemical quantification of the 116 substances was based on matrix-matched calibration curves (for level 1 substances) and machine-learning based semi-quantitative models (level 2 and 3). Seven identified suspect chemicals, such as trifluoroacetic acid and methyl-desphenyl-chloridazone, had groundwater concentrations above 1 µg/L in one or more samples. Five substances, e.g. diphenylamine and desphenyl-chloridazone, were found in more than every other sample. Moreover, the wide-scope analysis was able to determine a number of transformation products originating from the same parent substance, e.g. simazine and chloridazone.

To evaluate triplicate analysis, a random subset of 25 groundwater sites were sampled and analysed in triplicate. The average concentration variations across all triplicate samples for all determined compounds was 15 %. Consequently, future monitoring studies may consider analysing three times as many samples without replicates for a better coverage. In the present study an additional 50 GRUMO sites could have been screened for the same analysis expense. Triplicate analysis will, however, ease the data analysis and lower the false positive reporting rate.

5. References

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Appendix 1. Sample overview

Table 2. Overview of the 81 sampled locations, shipping temperatures, field conductivity and redox potential measurements, pH, day of sampling and number of replicates.

| Sample ID | DGU no. | End shipping temperature (°C) | Conductivity (µS/cm) | Redox potential (mV) | pH | Sampling day (yymmdd) | n |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|---|
| P001 | 37.1331-1 | 2.7 | 40.8 | 215 | 6.73 | 220929 | 1 |
| P002 | 34.1706- | -0.1 | 84 | 245 | 6.82 | 221003 | 1 |
| P003 | 34.1646- | 0.2 | 67.7 | 252 | 7.19 | 221003 | 1 |
| P004 | 34.1915-3 | 0.0 | 50.7 | 244 | 7.55 | 221005 | 1 |
| P005 | 24.850-2 | 1.5 | 68.8 | 152 | 7.36 | 221006 | 1 |
| P006 | 30.935-2 | -0.1 | 67.9 | 192 | 7.24 | 221011 | 1 |
| P007 | 34.3896-1 | 0.3 | 53 | 199 | 7.49 | 221019 | 1 |
| P008 | 71.775-1 | 0.4 | 61.8 | 225.5 | 7.34 | 220920 | 1 |
| P009 | 87.1038-1 | -0.5 | 27.5 | 231.6 | 6.84 | 221011 | 1 |
| P010 | 71.757-2 | 2.0 | 117.7 | 220.8 | 7.21 | 220919 | 1 |
| P011 | 71.765-3 | 0.3 | 91.1 | 283 | 7.54 | 220920 | 1 |
| P012 | 200.5197-1 | -0.1 | 79.5 | 76 | 7.06 | 221102 | 1 |
| P013 | 38.890-1 | 0.2 | 52.1 | 89 | 6.29 | 220929 | 1 |
| P014 | 79.777-3 | 0.6 | 82.2 | -15.8 | 7.3 | 220921 | 1 |
| P015 | 96.2127-1 | -0.1 | 27 | -5.7 | 5.87 | 221010 | 1 |
| P016 | 65.1514-1 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 365 | 4.83 | 220928 | 1 |
| P017 | 67.1209-3 | 0.4 | 50.9 | 172 | 7.46 | 221003 | 1 |
| P018 | 65.1520-1 | 0.7 | 40.4 | 251 | 6.05 | 220928 | 1 |
| P019 | 96.1974-4 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 227 | 4.95 | 221010 | 1 |
| P020 | 114.1618-5 | Not logged | 22.1 | 384.6 | 4.49 | 220920 | 1 |
| P021 | 159.1250-1 | 0.4 | 43.2 | -17.2 | 6.88 | 220929 | 1 |
| P022 | 105.1396-1 | Not logged | 13.54 | 354.7 | 4.90 | 220919 | 1 |
| P023 | 131.1977-1 | 1.5 | 51.9 | 390.1 | 4.49 | 220922 | 1 |
| P024 | 131.1955-1 | -0.6 | 34.7 | 116.8 | 5.51 | 220922 | 1 |
| P025 | 133.1383-1 | -0.1 | 65.3 | 123.5 | 7.32 | 220926 | 1 |
| P026 | 166.786-1 | 0.0 | 65.9 | -235.1 | 6.98 | 220926 | 1 |
| P027 | 145.2085-1 | 0.1 | 54.3 | -119 | 7.22 | 221027 | 1 |
| P028 | 146.2552-1 | -0.1 | 81.7 | -119 | 7.25 | 221004 | 1 |
| P029 | 164.1253-2 | 0.6 | 139.8 | -119 | 7.22 | 221003 | 1 |
| P030 | 136.1816-1 | Not logged | 84.1 | -119 | 7.19 | 221101 | 1 |
| P031 | 146.2063-1 | 0.1 | 62.6 | -122 | 7.23 | 221004 | 1 |
| P032 | 135.1140-5 | 0.5 | 82.7 | -123 | 7.23 | 221025 | 1 |
| P033 | 145.2840-1 | 1.0 | 71.6 | -123 | 7.24 | 221005 | 1 |
| P034 | 198.694-1 | 1.1 | 101.2 | 195 | 6.95 | 221103 | 1 |
| P035 | 212.1052-1 | 0.1 | 86 | -272 | 7.08 | 221103 | 1 |
| P036 | 190.274-2 | 2.0 | 118.1 | 15 | 7.02 | 221108 | 1 |
| P037 | 206.1609-3 | 0.6 | 79.7 | 84 | 7.17 | 221026 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-------|-------|------|--------|---|
| P038 | 190.274-3 | 2.5 | 70.8 | 37 | 7.28 | 221108 | 1 |
| P039 | 230.235-1 | Not logged | - | 137 | 6.96 | 221025 | 1 |
| P040 | 232.643-1 | 0.3 | 92.6 | 150 | 6.92 | 221011 | 1 |
| P041-43 | 39.1040-1 | 0.7 | 62.9 | 277 | 7.41 | 221004 | 3 |
| P044-46 | 34.1651-1 | 1.8 | 92.9 | 169 | 7.16 | 220927 | 3 |
| P047-49 | 100.84-1 | 2.3 | 96.2 | 264 | 7.23 | 220922 | 3 |
| P050-52 | 79.772-1 | 3.6 | 71.9 | 185.5 | 7.22 | 220923 | 3 |
| P053-55 | 46.814-2 | 0.5 | 55.9 | -73 | 7.53 | 220929 | 3 |
| P056-58 | 105.1706-2 | 3.5 | 27.3 | 293.2 | 6.25 | 220919 | 3 |
| P059-61 | 114.1442-1 | Not logged | 20.3 | 317 | 4.79 | 220920 | 3 |
| P062-64 | 136.1153-1 | 3.8 | 80.1 | 101 | 7.22 | 221006 | 3 |
| P065-67 | 213.617-1 | -0.2 | 78.5 | -215 | 7.18 | 221108 | 3 |
| P068-70 | 106.1536-1 | 2.9 | 76 | 268 | 7.19 | 221011 | 3 |
| P071-73 | 247.391-3 | 2.4 | 57.02 | 132.7 | 6.93 | 221019 | 3 |
| P074-76 | 37.1038-2 | 1.1 | 45.2 | 236 | 6.82 | 221025 | 3 |
| P077-79 | 40.1781-1 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 194 | 7.53 | 221019 | 3 |
| P080-82 | 40.553-1 | 0.3 | 74.7 | 158 | 7.28 | 221018 | 3 |
| P083-85 | 198.685- | 3.7 | 79.4 | 237 | 7.21 | 221103 | 3 |
| P086-88 | 40.1774-1 | 1.3 | 54.5 | 232 | 7.53 | 221017 | 3 |
| P089-91 | 53.880-1 | 1.5 | 57.2 | 147 | 7.22 | 221005 | 3 |
| P092-94 | 84.2772-1 | 1.3 | 14 | 266 | 5.43 | 221005 | 3 |
| P095-97 | 141.929-1 | 2.7 | 24.6 | 210.3 | 5.91 | 220929 | 3 |
| P098-100 | 123.873-1 | 0.3 | 27.9 | 243.4 | 6.32 | 220927 | 3 |
| P101-103 | 121.959-1 | 4.5 | 34.1 | 308 | 4.76 | 220927 | 3 |
| P104-106 | 147.1103-1 | 0.8 | 110.2 | 112 | 7.26 | 221011 | 3 |
| P107-109 | 135.1103-3 | -5.5 | 72.9 | -122 | 7.24 | 221026 | 3 |
| P110-112 | 147.1105-1 | 0.4 | 87.7 | -116 | 7.19 | 221011 | 3 |
| P113-115 | 204.546-2 | 1.7 | 80.5 | 168 | 7.04 | 221102 | 3 |
| P116 | 15.693-3 | 0.7 | 69.6 | 91 | 7.57 | 221013 | 1 |
| P117 | 33.1295-1 | -1.2 | 66.4 | 207 | 7.37 | 221110 | 1 |
| P118 | 16.1286-1 | 3.3 | 146.5 | -199 | 7.32 | 221013 | 1 |
| P119 | 37.1039-2 | 0.5 | 63.6 | 244 | 7.33 | 221025 | 1 |
| P120 | 200.3703-2 | -0.1 | 143.4 | -198 | 7.19 | 221102 | 1 |
| P121 | 30.937-1 | 0.4 | 62.3 | 259 | 7.27 | 221012 | 1 |
| P122 | 47.1298-1 | -0.2 | 48.6 | 193 | 7.85 | 221024 | 1 |
| P123 | 121.954-1 | 0.5 | 24.8 | 309.1 | 4.89 | 220927 | 1 |
| P124 | 164.1492-1 | -0.6 | 82.4 | -124 | 7.27 | 221102 | 1 |
| P125 | 164.931-2 | 1.1 | 63.7 | -126 | 7.23 | 221102 | 1 |
| P126 | 136.1158-1 | 0.6 | 97.6 | -119 | 7.27 | 221006 | 1 |
| P127 | 206.1684-1 | 1.2 | 80.7 | -323 | 6.93 | 221026 | 1 |
| P128 | 227.250-2 | Not logged | 98.1 | 114 | 6.97 | 221027 | 1 |
| P129 | 219.198-1 | 0.3 | 95 | 394 | 7.18 | 221117 | 1 |
| P130 | 238.626-1 | -1.0 | 74.2 | 146 | 7.09 | 221013 | 1 |
| P131 | 207.3003-1 | 8.1 | 104 | 42 | 6.96 | 221016 | 1 |

Appendix 2. Analytical methods

Here follows a description of the applied methods and analytical platform used to complete the project activities.

Appendix 2.1 Sample enrichment with solid-phase extraction

Every 1L groundwater sample was filtered using a filtration unit, with PTFE adapter plate and clamp (Duran, Thermo Fisher Scientific) and borosilicate glass microfiber filters with diameter 47mm (Grade 934-AH, Whatman, cytiva). The remaining 1L sample was spiked with 100 ng/L internal standards, and extracted using Oasis MAX 6 SPE cartridges cc 500 mg (Waters, Denmark) stacked over EnviCarb SPE cartridges cc 500 mg (Supelco, Merck Denmark). The MAX SPEs were preconditioned with 5 mL methanol (optima LC-MS grade, Fisher Chemical) and 2 times with 5 mL water (optima LC-MS grade, Fisher Chemical), while EnviCarb SPEs were conditioned with 5 mL acetone (99.8%, for HPLC, Thermo Scientific), followed by 1 time methanol (optima LC-MS grade, Fisher Chemical) and 2 times with 5 mL water (optima LC-MS grade, Fisher Chemical). Samples were loaded onto each SPE cartridge using PTFE tube adaptors rinsed with methanol in between each batch. Samples from MAX SPE were eluted by 2 times with 5 mL methanol, while samples from EnviCarb SPE were eluted by 5 mL methanol followed by 5 mL methanol with 0.1% formic acid (Optima LC-MS grade, Fisher Chemical). Eluate was collected in reagent glass vials/tube rinsed with ethanol (absolute, 99.8%, HPLC Grade, Fisher Chemical) prior to extraction. The two eluates were evaporated individually and combined in one single reagent glass vials/tube followed by evaporation near dryness under a gentle nitrogen gas stream (heating block at 40 °C) and reconstitution to 1.00 mL with methanol. 1 mL eluate was divided into two equal sized aliquots, one for LC/IC analysis and another for GC analysis. Both aliquots were evaporated to near dryness under a gentle nitrogen gas stream (heating block at 40 °C). One aliquot (for LC and IC analysis) was reconstituted to 0.5 mL with 5% methanol in water, while the second aliquot (for GC analysis) was reconstituted to 0.5 mL with isoocane (for analysis, Merck). Both aliquots were stored at – 20 °C.

Appendix 2.2 Sample for direct injection analysis

Immediately, after the groundwater sample was filtered (Appendix 2.1), a sub-sample of 3.00 mL was collected for direct injection analysis, spiked with 50 ng/L internal standards, and stored at – 20 °C.

Appendix 2.3 Quality control samples

A pooled quality control sample was prepared for SPE enriched samples and samples for direct injection respectively. These were prepared by combining 50 µL of sample extracts from each site. These were used for instrument performance control by instrument injection after every 6th-8th sample.

Matrix-matched calibration samples were made by spiking samples collected at DGU well 207.3003-1 with 0, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 150 ng/L of the 681 level 1 suspects in triplicates, after which these samples followed a similar sample preparation workflow as described above. The 100 ng/L spiked sample was also used for retention time comparison of level 1 compounds.

Appendix 2.4 Liquid chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry

Liquid chromatographic separation was performed on a Dionex Ultimate 3000 NCS-3500RS Nano Proflow system (Thermo Scientific). Ready samples were stored in glass 96-well plates in

a Dionex WPS-3000 TPL RS autosampler at 8°C. Samples were loaded (1 µL) onto a nanoflow UHPLC column (PepMap RSLC, C18, 2 µm, 100 Å, 75 µm x 250 mm, Thermo Scientific) equipped with a Ti inline filter frit (0.5 µm). The flow rate of mobile phases was 300 nL/min. Chromatographic separation was achieved using a gradient beginning at 10 % mobile phase B (98 % acetonitrile, 2 % water, and 0.1 % formic acid) and 90 % mobile phase A (2 % acetonitrile, 98 % water, and 0.1 % formic acid) kept for 2 minutes. Thereafter the gradient increased to 95 % over 15 minutes. This level of 95 % B was kept for another 10 minutes. The conditions were restored to 10 % mobile phase B over 0.5 minutes followed by 12.5 minutes of equilibration time, leading to a total runtime of 40 minutes. In between each injection the needle and fluidics were washed with 200 µL of 80 % acetonitrile and 0.1 % formic acid in water. The pump systems were rinsed every hour with a seal wash solution of 10 % methanol and 0.1 % formic acid in water. All solvents used were of UHPLC-MS grade.

The mass spectrometric analysis was performed on a high-resolution tandem mass spectrometer (Q Exactive HF, Thermo Scientific). Analytes were ionised by electrospray ionisation using an EASY-Spray ion source. The applied spray voltage was 1.90 kV during positive polarity and -2.00 kV during negative polarity with a capillary temperature of 250 °C and an S-lens RF level of 50. No sheath, aux, and sweep gas was used.

HRMS acquisition was done using data-dependent fragmentation (ddMS²) mode for identification. Both the positive and negative polarity modes were used. Acquisition was done using full scan settings with a resolution of 240,000, AGC target of 1e6, maximum injection time of 100 ms, and scan range of 67-1050 m/z at m/z 200 for positive mode, and 67-1050 m/z at m/z 200 for negative mode. ddMS² settings used a resolution of 15,000, maximum injection time of 50 ms, an isolation window of 1.0 m/z, AGC target of 5e4, loop count of 5, and stepped collision energies of 15, 70, and 120 NCE. The acquisition was performed with a dynamic exclusion of 5 s, charge exclusion of >2, and an apex trigger between 3-8 s. The intensity threshold was set to 1e4 resulting with a minimum AGC target of 500 ions. An estimated chromatographic peak width (FWHM) was set to 8 s. All data was recorded in profile mode. Sub-ppm mass accuracy was ensured by real time calibration of a lock mass of 371.10124 (polysiloxane from air) during positive polarity and 112.98563 (sodium formate cluster) during negative polarisation [9], [10]. Calibration of the mass spectrometer was performed with Pierce™ LTQ Velos ESI Positive and Negative Ion Calibration Solutions (Thermo-Fisher Scientific). Instrumental performance was ensured by regular monitoring of an in-house laboratory quality control sample prepared from fetal bovine serum spiked with 33 xenobiotic compounds.

Appendix 2.5 Anion exchange chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry

State-of-the-art high-performance ion exchange chromatography was performed on a Dionex dual-pump ICS-6000 HPIC system (Thermo Scientific) equipped with a Dionex IonPac AS19-4 µm (2 x 250 mm) column, Dionex AG19-4 µm (2 x 50 mm) Guard, an ADRS 600 (2 mm) suppressor operated in dynamic mode at 4.2 V (~146 mA), and a conductivity detector cell. KOH was used as eluent and was supplied by a Dionex KOH EGC 500 and regenerated by a Dionex CR-ATC 600. During operation, the eluent was delivered at a flow rate of 0.45 mL/min at the following gradient settings: From 0 to 5 minutes 10 mM KOH, 5 to 11 minutes 10 to 60 mM KOH which was kept for 2 minutes followed by a sharp decrease back to 10 mM over 0.1 minute, which was kept for the remaining duration of the run with a total runtime of 20 minutes. Between 2 and 18 minutes, a timed valve switch enabled a steady flow of eluent to the MS. During this time, the eluent was mixed with a flow of 0.2 mL/min isopropanol, functioning as interface makeup solution, delivered by an external AXP pump. The suppressor was supplied by a flow of water delivered by a flow of 0.2 mL/min by another external AXP pump. The mass spectrometric analysis was performed on a high-resolution tandem mass spectrometer (Q Exactive HF, Thermo Scientific) in full scan and data-dependent acquisition mode. Analytes were ionised by

electrospray ionisation using a HESI II source-probe. A spray voltage of 2.50 kV, capillary temperature of 380 °C, and S-lens RF level of 55 was used. Sheath, aux, and sweep gas flow rates were 32, 10, and 0 arbitrary units respectively, with an aux gas heater temperature of 350 °C. Acquisition was done in negative polarity using data-dependent fragmentation (ddMS²) mode for identification. For acquisition, the full scan settings used a resolution of 240,000, AGC target of 1e6, maximum injection time of 100 ms, and scan range of 50<m/z<750. The following ddMS² settings used a resolution of 15,000, maximum injection time of 50 ms, isolation windows of 1.0 m/z, AGC target of 5e4, loop count of 5, and stepped collision energies of 15, 70, and 120 NCE. The acquisition was performed without a dynamic exclusion period, and using an intensity threshold of 2e4 and a minimum AGC target of 1e3, charge exclusion of >2, and an apex trigger of 12 to 24 s. An estimated chromatographic peak width (FWHM) was set to 12 s. The data was recorded in profile mode. Sub-ppm mass accuracy was ensured by real time calibration of a lock mass of 112.98563 (sodium formate cluster) [10]. Calibration of the mass spectrometer was performed with Pierce™ LTQ Velos ESI Negative Ion Calibration Solution (Thermo-Fischer Scientific). Instrumental performance was ensured by regular monitoring of three in-house laboratory quality control samples consisting of prepared fetal bovine serum, seven small anionic compounds, and several anionic pesticides.

Appendix 2.6 Gas chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry

An Orbitrap based GC-HRMS platform was utilized (Exactive GC, ThermoFisher Scientific) and fitted with a TriPlus autosampler (ThermoFisher Scientific) and a TraceGOLD TG-5MS analytical column (30 m, 0.25 µm, 0.25 mm, 5% phenyl - 95% dimethyl polysiloxane phase, ThermoFisher Scientific) installed in a TRACE 1310 GC (ThermoFisher Scientific). One-microliter sample extract was injected sandwiched with air using a split-splitless mode at 280 °C and 70 mL/min split flow after 60 sec. The column was operated with high purity helium at 1.00 mL/min and a temperature program; initial 60 °C with 2 min hold and ramped (5 °C/min) to 240 °C and further (10 °C/min) to 300 °C with a final holding time of 16 min. Analytes were transferred using a MS-transferline at 280 °C and ionized using electron impact ionisation (EI) at 70 eV with a 12 minutes filament delay. The Orbitrap HRMS system was operated in full scan mode (m/z 50 to 750) at a 60,000 resolution in centroid mode and an automatic gain-control target of 1e6 ions. The Q Exactive HRMS system was tuned and calibrated on a daily basis using FC43.

Appendix 2.7 Post-processing

The raw data from liquid chromatography and ion-exchange chromatography coupled to high-resolution mass spectrometry were subject to peak (feature) detection, retention time alignment and peak picking using a Compound discovered 3.3.1.67 (ThermoFisher Scientific). The main preliminary data processing workflow nodes includes input files, select spectra, align retention times, detect compound and mark backgrounds nodes. The list of features for the ionized compounds present in all samples were created by the "Detect Compounds" node. Then, the generated ion list was used by the "Group Compounds" node which combines chromatographic peaks across the raw files by using their molecular weight and retention time. Afterwards, the "Predict compositions" node predicts elemental compositions for all features/compounds, which are subsequently annotated against suspect compounds whose chemical information was previously recorded in local database i.e., Mass Lists (exact mass with or without RT). "Assign compound annotation" node performs spectral similarity search against local spectral in-house data base i.e., mzVault (inhouse spectral database). The inhouse spectral database contained all spectral information for the suspect compounds which were either prerecord using their respective reference standards or in-silico evaluated using CFM-ID and Metfrag. The annotation against other spectral databases (e.g., MassBank (EU and MoNA), mzCloud and NIST) containing large population of compounds were also performed. Finally, the "Mark Background Compounds" node incorporates blanks to trace features/compounds arising from sample preparation.

Accordingly, a large set of feature lists was obtained following the transformation of raw data to feature lists reflecting the chemical complexity of groundwater samples. This large set of data included chemical signals due to noise and background contaminants. Nevertheless, each feature represents anonymous compounds characterized by the m/z and retention time combination. This feature detection followed by annotation against the compounds in the suspect list resulted in several features whose m/z and retention time matched with the suspected compounds at the tolerance of 5 ppm and 0.5 min, respectively – leaving even a larger set behind for non-target analysis. Here, all annotated peaks were not exactly matched in chemical identity (structure) to their respective annotated suspected compounds. Rather, some compounds are annotated multiple times. This is because multiple peaks were picked at a single precursor ion mass at given retention time tolerance (0.5 min). As a result, the total number of annotated target hits ended up being larger in number than the actual number of suspected compounds in the suspect list. However, the feature reduction in the annotated feature list was performed through the removal of noise/background, false positives, duplicates, and annotation mass error ($\Delta m = \pm 2$ ppm) using a lower cut-off intensity (10^5) and blank correction. Furthermore, features in the annotated list were discarded if the peak intensities in the extracted chromatogram were below the threshold intensity

$$IT = IB_{av} + 3 \cdot SDI_{blank}$$

(IT – threshold intensity, IB_{av} – the average intensity of the blanks, SDI_{blank} – standard deviation of intensities of blanks) or if a peak of similar retention time and similar or higher intensities was found in the blank samples. Subsequently, the remaining annotated features were extracted from the feature list and used for further identification confidence levels as suggested by Schymanski and co-authors. Level 1 (confirmed structure) assignment was achieved using authentic reference standards while the level 2 and 3 (probable structure) were attained by considering the spectral match against in-house library match, which were also supported by the online spectral databases (mzCloud, MassBank EU, MassBank MoNA, and NIST). The spectral match score ranged from 0 to 100, the highest representing the high probability for the likeliness of the compound structure. To move on to level 2, besides the spectral match score above 50, the diagnostic MS/MS fragment masses and/or ionization behaviour together with the information on parent compounds were used to categorize the tentative candidates to the plausible/probable chemical structure (level 2). The rest of the annotated compounds or not categorized to level 1 and 2 were assigned level 3.

Appendix 2.8 Quality assurance of level 1 data

Before compounds were confidently annotation at level 1, these entries were manually curated according to the workflow below:

1. Retention times of level 1 compounds detected in samples were compared to a spiked quality control pooled sample to check that the difference in retention times were less than 0.2 minutes.
2. The signal in a spiked quality control sample should be at least 2x higher than in the non-spiked quality control sample.
3. A signal-to-noise ratio greater than 5 between the compound detected in at least 1 site sample and a corresponding procedural blank.
4. Matching MS² data between both the spiked QC and the sample, as well as the in-house spectral reference entry.
5. No ambiguity must be between the compound of interest and isobaric compounds. In the case where a compound peak cannot be precisely defined based on both retention time and MS² spectrum due to isobaric interferences, it must be downgraded to annotation level 2.

If all these criteria were passed, the compound would be annotated as level 1.

Appendix 3. QA/QC

Appendix 3.1 System performance and acquisition sequences

Before instrument acquisition, the LC platforms were validated towards an instrumental control sample consisting of an extracted fetal bovine serum sample spiked with 33 xenobiotic compounds. In addition to this, a standard mixture containing 7 anionic compounds was used for system suitability test of the IC platform (cf. Table 3. Overview of system suitability control sample compounds. Table 3 and the following figures).

Samples were acquired on each platform using the following acquisition sequence strategy: Initially instrument blanks were analysed, followed by system suitability test samples and again instrument blanks. This was repeated and the very end of the sequence. After the platform passed system suitability testing, procedural blanks and pooled samples were analysed, followed by samples in a randomised order. For every 6-8 samples a pool sample was analysed to monitor systematic error.

Table 3. Overview of system suitability control sample compounds.

| Compound | Formula | LC(+) | LC(-) | IC(-) |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2-hydroxyibuprofen | C13H18O3 | | X | |
| Atenolol | C14H22N2O3 | X | | |
| Bezafibrate | C19H20ClNO4 | X | X | |
| Bicalutamide | C18H14F4N2O4S | X | X | |
| Bisoprolol | C18H31NO4 | X | | |
| Bromate | HBrO3 | | | X |
| Bromide | HBr | | | X |
| Buflomedil | C17H25NO4 | X | | |
| Candesartan | C24H20N6O3 | X | X | |
| Capecitabine | C15H22FN3O6 | X | X | |
| Carbamazepine | C15H12N2O | X | | |
| Chlorate | HClO3 | | | X |
| Chlorite | HClO2 | | | X |
| Clofibric acid | C10H11ClO3 | X | X | |
| Diclofenac | C14H11Cl2NO2 | X | X | |
| Diltiazem | C22H26N2O4S | X | | |
| Fexofenadine | C32H39NO4 | X | X | |
| Ibuprofen | C13H18O2 | X | X | |
| Indomethacin | C19H16ClNO4 | X | X | |
| Ketoprofen | C16H14O3 | X | X | |
| Losartan | C22H23ClN6O | X | X | |
| Mebendazole | C16H13N3O3 | X | X | |
| Metoprolol | C15H25NO3 | X | | |
| Nadolol | C17H27NO4 | X | | |
| Naproxene | C14H14O3 | X | X | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---|---|---|
| N-Desmethyltramadol | C15H23NO2 | X | | |
| Nitrate | HNO3 | | | X |
| Phenazone | C11H12N2O | X | | |
| Phosphate | H3SO4 | | | X |
| Propranolol | C16H21NO2 | X | | |
| Propyphenazone | C14H18N2O | X | | |
| Salbutamol | C13H21NO3 | X | X | |
| Sotalol | C12H20N2O3S | X | X | |
| Sulfadiazine | C10H10N4O2S | X | X | |
| Sulfate | H2SO4 | | | X |
| Terbutaline | C12H19NO3 | X | X | |
| Tramadol | C16H25NO2 | X | | |
| Valsartan | C24H29N5O3 | X | X | |
| Venlafaxine | C17H27NO2 | X | | |
| Verapamil | C27H38N2O4 | X | | |

Table 4: Acquisition times for samples P001-P131 acquired on the eight platforms from 26/11 to 1/1.

| Sample | LC | | | | IC | | GC | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | POS | | NEG | | NEG | | EI | |
| | DI | SPE | DI | SPE | DI | SPE | DI | SPE |
| P001 | 09-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 08:00:59 | 17:02:10 | 10:11:22 | 14:39:53 | 03:24:45 | 11:06:15 | 10:21:03 | 03:30:11 |
| P002 | 09-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 18:00:26 | 15:08:45 | 19:01:16 | 16:56:28 | 00:05:34 | 21:48:13 | 11:11:34 | 04:20:40 |
| P003 | 05-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 21:12:20 | 07:40:39 | 02:04:23 | 08:06:56 | 04:11:43 | 17:30:02 | 12:02:03 | 05:11:08 |
| P004 | 10-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 08:56:58 | 22:36:53 | 10:37:57 | 03:48:12 | 07:08:13 | 02:06:27 | 12:52:31 | 06:01:37 |
| P005 | 08-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 18:26:27 | 02:14:56 | 21:17:28 | 06:04:47 | 17:49:53 | 14:22:18 | 13:42:58 | 06:52:08 |
| P006 | 07-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 18:40:40 | 15:40:41 | 22:12:17 | 15:20:36 | 13:19:10 | 10:19:19 | 15:23:55 | 08:33:09 |
| P007 | 09-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 11:24:47 | 14:28:04 | 12:54:30 | 17:37:16 | 09:29:05 | 21:24:47 | 16:14:24 | 09:23:38 |
| P008 | 06-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 18:55:12 | 08:21:22 | 23:07:07 | 12:11:19 | 05:29:32 | 17:53:30 | 17:04:51 | 10:14:04 |
| P009 | 07-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 19:21:27 | 20:34:45 | 22:53:06 | 20:20:06 | 08:42:08 | 00:56:01 | 17:55:16 | 11:04:33 |
| P010 | 07-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 00:21:05 | 04:57:51 | 04:33:03 | 04:43:21 | 20:10:43 | 15:56:13 | 18:45:42 | 11:55:06 |
| P011 | 08-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 13:00:39 | 12:25:42 | 15:51:44 | 11:30:32 | 13:23:52 | 20:14:20 | 19:36:09 | 12:45:34 |
| P012 | 08-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 21:09:26 | 15:49:32 | 23:19:47 | 19:39:23 | 16:08:15 | 22:11:42 | 20:26:37 | 13:36:03 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P013 | 08-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 26-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 06:13:08 | 19:04:23 | 09:04:03 | 12:37:40 | 21:16:26 | 12:16:39 | 21:17:06 | 14:26:34 |
| P014 | 07-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 23:25:57 | 10:55:30 | 02:57:31 | 09:54:47 | 19:58:30 | 07:35:00 | 22:07:37 | 15:17:02 |
| P015 | 08-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 26-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 01:28:10 | 03:21:58 | 04:18:55 | 23:43:47 | 15:00:47 | 04:50:42 | 22:58:01 | 16:07:35 |
| P016 | 10-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 01:28:44 | 18:23:36 | 02:29:12 | 16:42:10 | 14:10:51 | 11:53:10 | 00:38:51 | 17:48:37 |
| P017 | 07-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 26-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 03:03:53 | 17:11:06 | 06:35:15 | 14:54:19 | 17:45:08 | 22:58:39 | 01:29:17 | 18:39:05 |
| P018 | 09-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 23:26:25 | 13:38:26 | 00:27:03 | 11:16:13 | 05:06:08 | 09:08:51 | 02:19:42 | 19:29:34 |
| P019 | 08-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 23:11:35 | 00:39:00 | 01:22:01 | 02:26:44 | 02:14:15 | 03:16:49 | 03:10:09 | 20:20:05 |
| P020 | 10-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 13:01:39 | 23:58:17 | 14:01:45 | 03:07:27 | 15:16:34 | 02:53:20 | 04:00:35 | 21:10:35 |
| P021 | 06-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 13:29:25 | 06:04:48 | 17:41:17 | 09:14:02 | 19:11:31 | 06:24:38 | 04:51:04 | 22:01:04 |
| P022 | 06-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 12:07:53 | 04:02:41 | 16:19:42 | 01:45:56 | 02:26:27 | 05:14:08 | 05:41:31 | 22:51:35 |
| P023 | 06-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 21-Dec-2022 |
| | 22:18:51 | 02:55:39 | 02:30:50 | 01:19:46 | 23:29:50 | 14:45:47 | 06:31:55 | 23:42:05 |
| P024 | 05-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 23:14:31 | 03:36:25 | 04:06:33 | 03:21:55 | 07:03:27 | 15:09:14 | 07:22:24 | 00:32:34 |
| P025 | 08-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 15:43:35 | 07:24:33 | 17:53:57 | 05:09:46 | 05:34:18 | 07:11:34 | 08:12:51 | 01:23:03 |
| P026 | 10-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 10:59:23 | 13:06:36 | 11:59:27 | 10:49:49 | 06:39:59 | 20:37:47 | 11:34:46 | 04:44:57 |
| P027 | 06-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 01:57:15 | 21:06:38 | 06:08:40 | 16:01:24 | 05:10:49 | 13:27:03 | 12:25:14 | 05:35:26 |
| P028 | 09-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 03:15:57 | 12:57:43 | 05:26:23 | 06:31:12 | 19:00:17 | 08:45:22 | 13:15:39 | 06:25:55 |
| P029 | 09-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 05:58:51 | 06:45:35 | 07:28:36 | 05:50:29 | 23:18:37 | 06:48:05 | 14:06:07 | 07:16:24 |
| P030 | 10-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 00:48:03 | 09:02:05 | 01:48:31 | 12:52:06 | 08:37:22 | 18:16:59 | 14:56:34 | 08:06:54 |
| P031 | 07-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 20:43:01 | 23:17:36 | 23:33:50 | 00:24:30 | 23:42:06 | 02:29:53 | 15:47:03 | 08:57:25 |
| P032 | 08-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 13-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 11:39:04 | 14:19:14 | 13:49:36 | 10:35:30 | 21:21:10 | 09:32:20 | 16:37:34 | 09:47:58 |
| P033 | 09-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 14-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 29-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 10:43:59 | 17:51:54 | 12:13:38 | 16:15:41 | 07:31:42 | 23:22:06 | 17:28:00 | 10:38:26 |
| P034 | 06-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 11-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 16:53:05 | 21:56:10 | 21:04:52 | 23:03:03 | 19:47:15 | 01:42:58 | 18:18:27 | 11:28:55 |
| P035 | 07-Dec-2022 | 23-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 16-Dec-2022 | 26-Nov-2022 | 29-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 03:44:36 | 11:04:16 | 07:15:56 | 10:09:06 | 20:52:59 | 19:27:23 | 19:08:54 | 12:19:26 |
| P036 | 10-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 15-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 27-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 13:42:26 | 05:24:07 | 14:42:33 | 07:11:55 | 22:42:53 | 06:01:08 | 20:49:51 | 14:00:29 |
| P037 | 07-Dec-2022 | 24-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 17-Dec-2022 | 28-Nov-2022 | 30-Dec-2022 | 12-Dec-2022 | 22-Dec-2022 |
| | 13:55:36 | 11:36:11 | 17:27:18 | 08:33:21 | 20:34:17 | 07:58:29 | 21:40:18 | 14:50:58 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| P038 | 06-Dec-2022 05:20:51 | 23-Dec-2022 04:17:08 | 11-Dec-2022 10:12:56 | 16-Dec-2022 02:41:12 | 28-Nov-2022 17:02:54 | 29-Dec-2022 15:32:40 | 12-Dec-2022 22:30:46 | 22-Dec-2022 15:41:28 |
| P039 | 07-Dec-2022 11:12:36 | 23-Dec-2022 05:38:32 | 12-Dec-2022 14:44:14 | 16-Dec-2022 05:24:04 | 27-Nov-2022 07:50:23 | 29-Dec-2022 16:19:38 | 12-Dec-2022 23:21:13 | 22-Dec-2022 16:31:57 |
| P040 | 07-Dec-2022 08:29:43 | 23-Dec-2022 01:34:11 | 12-Dec-2022 12:01:11 | 16-Dec-2022 00:39:05 | 29-Nov-2022 10:39:31 | 29-Dec-2022 13:58:49 | 13-Dec-2022 00:11:40 | 22-Dec-2022 17:22:26 |
| P041 | 07-Dec-2022 02:23:10 | 24-Dec-2022 19:45:12 | 12-Dec-2022 05:54:32 | 17-Dec-2022 17:22:53 | 29-Nov-2022 12:36:54 | 30-Dec-2022 12:40:07 | 13-Dec-2022 01:02:06 | 22-Dec-2022 18:12:56 |
| P042 | 08-Dec-2022 07:34:39 | 24-Dec-2022 01:19:43 | 13-Dec-2022 10:25:29 | 16-Dec-2022 22:22:17 | 28-Nov-2022 00:16:48 | 30-Dec-2022 03:40:18 | 13-Dec-2022 01:52:33 | 22-Dec-2022 19:03:31 |
| P043 | 06-Dec-2022 04:40:10 | 24-Dec-2022 02:41:14 | 11-Dec-2022 09:32:13 | 16-Dec-2022 21:41:34 | 26-Nov-2022 14:13:48 | 30-Dec-2022 04:27:13 | 13-Dec-2022 02:43:00 | 22-Dec-2022 19:54:02 |
| P044 | 06-Dec-2022 21:38:08 | 23-Dec-2022 06:19:15 | 12-Dec-2022 01:09:26 | 16-Dec-2022 04:02:38 | 27-Nov-2022 22:19:24 | 29-Dec-2022 16:43:06 | 13-Dec-2022 03:33:26 | 22-Dec-2022 20:44:33 |
| P045 | 07-Dec-2022 06:27:37 | 24-Dec-2022 02:00:26 | 12-Dec-2022 09:58:50 | 17-Dec-2022 01:05:13 | 26-Nov-2022 13:26:52 | 30-Dec-2022 04:03:44 | 13-Dec-2022 04:23:53 | 22-Dec-2022 21:35:01 |
| P046 | 06-Dec-2022 22:59:34 | 24-Dec-2022 17:42:53 | 12-Dec-2022 03:11:33 | 17-Dec-2022 18:44:22 | 29-Nov-2022 08:18:37 | 30-Dec-2022 11:29:41 | 13-Dec-2022 06:04:46 | 22-Dec-2022 23:15:47 |
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| P122 | 09-Dec-2022 14:36:37 | 27-Dec-2022 14:42:18 | 14-Dec-2022 16:18:18 | 20-Dec-2022 11:55:09 | 29-Nov-2022 16:31:43 | 31-Dec-2022 18:24:28 | 17-Dec-2022 08:35:46 | 25-Dec-2022 20:53:05 |
| P123 | 09-Dec-2022 06:39:35 | 28-Dec-2022 03:35:43 | 14-Dec-2022 08:09:17 | 21-Dec-2022 09:41:32 | 29-Nov-2022 04:00:21 | 01-Jan-2023 01:50:53 | 17-Dec-2022 09:26:15 | 25-Dec-2022 21:43:25 |
| P124 | 09-Dec-2022 04:37:19 | 27-Dec-2022 03:10:11 | 14-Dec-2022 06:47:53 | 19-Dec-2022 23:42:19 | 29-Nov-2022 14:57:49 | 31-Dec-2022 11:45:06 | 11-Dec-2022 02:46:53 | 20-Dec-2022 19:55:47 |
| P125 | 07-Dec-2022 17:19:15 | 28-Dec-2022 17:50:51 | 12-Dec-2022 20:50:53 | 22-Dec-2022 10:58:50 | 27-Nov-2022 04:19:06 | 01-Jan-2023 10:04:11 | 11-Dec-2022 03:37:20 | 20-Dec-2022 20:46:17 |
| P126 | 09-Dec-2022 01:13:50 | 28-Dec-2022 21:55:08 | 14-Dec-2022 03:24:11 | 22-Dec-2022 08:15:49 | 27-Nov-2022 01:58:12 | 01-Jan-2023 12:25:08 | 11-Dec-2022 04:27:49 | 20-Dec-2022 21:36:46 |
| P127 | 09-Dec-2022 02:35:12 | 28-Dec-2022 11:03:36 | 14-Dec-2022 04:45:40 | 21-Dec-2022 17:50:22 | 27-Nov-2022 10:11:15 | 01-Jan-2023 06:09:17 | 11-Dec-2022 06:08:44 | 20-Dec-2022 23:17:44 |
| P128 | 06-Dec-2022 02:37:56 | 28-Dec-2022 23:57:29 | 11-Dec-2022 06:49:21 | 22-Dec-2022 13:01:07 | 26-Nov-2022 11:29:27 | 01-Jan-2023 13:35:36 | 11-Dec-2022 06:59:13 | 21-Dec-2022 00:08:12 |
| P129 | 07-Dec-2022 11:53:17 | 28-Dec-2022 15:07:53 | 12-Dec-2022 15:25:09 | 21-Dec-2022 17:09:35 | 27-Nov-2022 13:42:39 | 01-Jan-2023 08:30:13 | 11-Dec-2022 07:49:41 | 21-Dec-2022 00:58:45 |
| P130 | 09-Dec-2022 20:02:40 | 28-Dec-2022 06:59:12 | 14-Dec-2022 21:03:28 | 21-Dec-2022 11:43:47 | 29-Nov-2022 16:55:14 | 01-Jan-2023 03:48:22 | 11-Dec-2022 08:40:08 | 21-Dec-2022 01:49:16 |
| P131 | 10-Dec-2022 06:14:04 | 29-Dec-2022 01:18:51 | 15-Dec-2022 07:14:14 | 22-Dec-2022 13:41:48 | 27-Nov-2022 15:40:02 | 01-Jan-2023 14:22:35 | 11-Dec-2022 09:30:35 | 21-Dec-2022 02:39:44 |

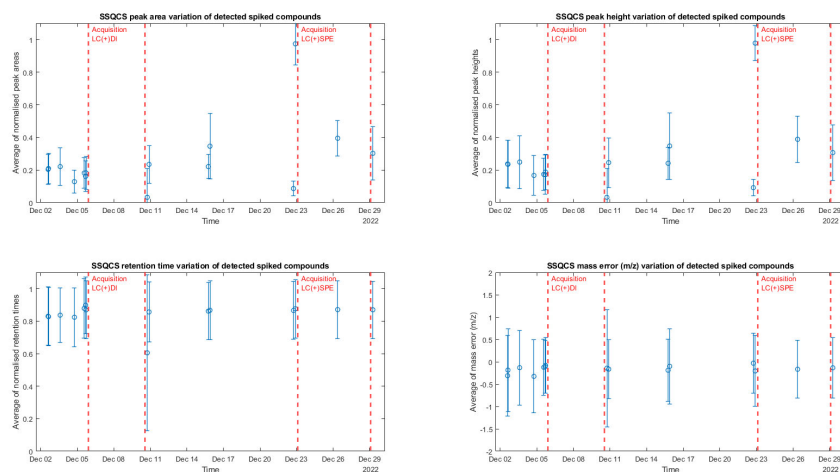


Figure 6: Time profiles of total variation of peak area, peak height, retention time, and mass error respectively from the average of 32 compounds (normalised towards the maximum value) present in the system suitability quality control sample for the LC(+) platform.

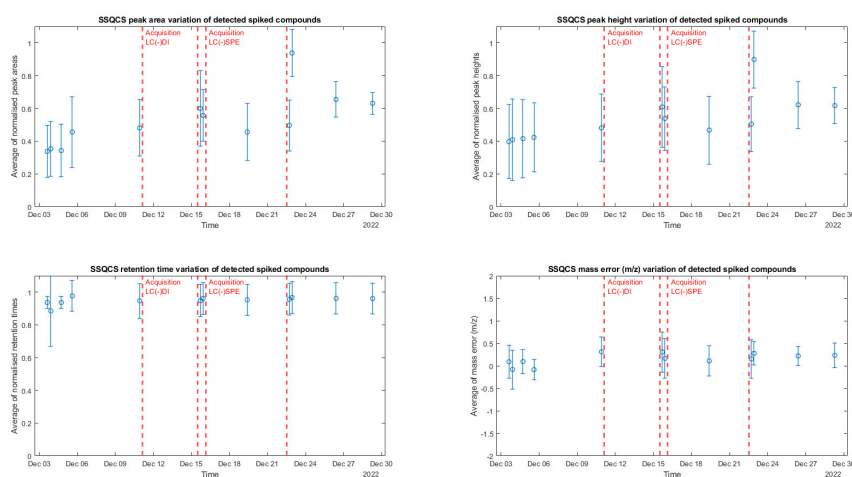


Figure 7: Time profiles of total variation of peak area, peak height, retention time, and mass error respectively from the average of 19 compounds (normalised towards the maximum value) present in the system suitability quality control sample for the LC(-) platform.

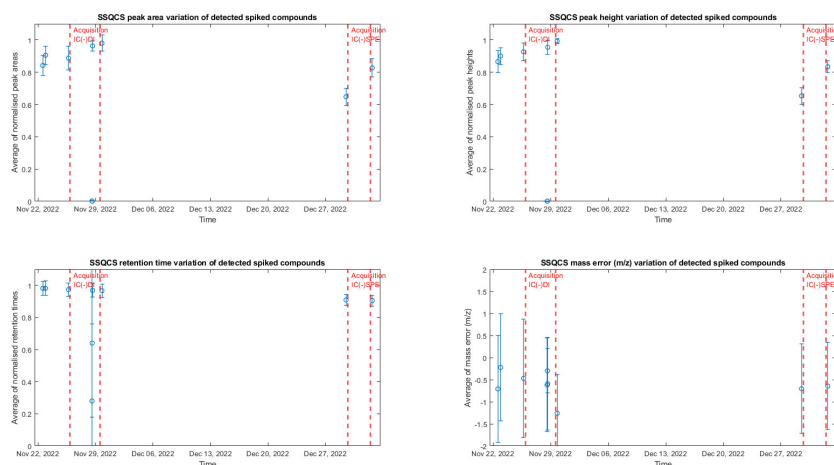


Figure 8: Time profiles of total variation of peak area, peak height, retention time, and mass error respectively from the average of 7 anions (normalised towards the maximum value) present in the system suitability quality control sample for the IC(-) platform.

The mass error Δm (ppm) is calculated by

$$\Delta m = \frac{m_{\text{measured}} - m_{\text{theoretical}}}{m_{\text{theoretical}}} \cdot 10^6$$

where m_{measured} is the measured mean m/z value at the chromatographic apex and $m_{\text{theoretical}}$ is the expected theoretical isotopic m/z value of a given compound. The shown mass errors are given as the mean of the absolute values across all samples, standards, spiked blanks, and quality control samples.

Normalised values were calculated by $X_i = \frac{x_i}{x_{\text{max}}}$, where x_i is the measured peak area, and x_{max} is the maximum peak area of the set.

Appendix 3.2 Internal standards

Table 5. Overview of added internal standards.

| Internal standards | Compounds | Formula | Amount added to samples (ng) | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Direct | SPE |
| | Desphenyl-chloridazon-15N2 | C4H4ClN[15]N2O | 50 | 100 |
| | 2,6-Dichlorobenzamide-3,4,5-d3 | C7H2D3Cl2NO | 50 | 100 |
| | 1,2,4-Triazole-d3 | C2D3N3 | 50 | 100 |
| | N,N-Dimethylsulfamid-d6 | C2H2D6N2O2S | 50 | 100 |
| | 2,4-D-D3 | C8H3D3Cl2O3 | 50 | 100 |
| | DEET-D7 | C12H10D7NO | 50 | 100 |
| | Dicamba-D3 | C8H3D3Cl2O3 | 50 | 100 |
| | Diflufenican-D3 | C19H8D3F5N2O2 | 50 | 100 |
| | Diuron-D6 | C9H4D6Cl2N2O | 50 | 100 |
| | Imidacloprid-D4 | C9H6D4ClN5O2 | 50 | 100 |
| | Mecoprop-D3 | C10H8D3ClO3 | 50 | 100 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----|
| | Pirimicarb-D6 | C11H12D6N4O2 | 50 | 100 |
| | Saccharin-D4 | C7HD4NO3S | 50 | 100 |
| | Bentazone-d6 | C10H6D6N2O3S | 50 | 100 |
| | Carbendazim-d4 | C9H5D4N3O2 | 50 | 100 |
| | Chloridazon-methyl-desphenyl-d3 | C5H3D3CIN3O | 50 | 100 |
| | Atrazin-desisopropyl-d5 | C5H3D5CIN5 | 50 | 100 |
| | Diazinon-d10 | C12H11D10N2O3PS | 50 | 100 |
| | Dichlorprop-d6 | C9H2D6Cl2O3 | 50 | 100 |
| | DNOC-d3 | C7H3D3N2O5 | 50 | 100 |
| | Simazine-d5 | C7H7D5CIN5 | 50 | 100 |
| | Tebuconazole-d9 | C16H13D9CIN3O | 50 | 100 |
| | Terbutryn-d5 | C10H14D5N5S | 50 | 100 |
| | Metolachlor-d6 | C15H16D6ClNO2 | 50 | 100 |
| | Isoproturon-d3 | C12H15D3N2O | 50 | 100 |
| | Salicylic acid-d4 | C7H2D4O3 | 50 | 100 |
| | Sodium Dodecyl-sulfate-d25 | C12HD25O4S | 50 | 100 |
| | Dimethachlor ESA-d3 | C13H16D3NO5S | 50 | 100 |
| | Maleic hydrazide-d2 | C4H2D2N2O2 | 50 | 100 |
| | 13C-15N-AMPA | [13]CH6[15]NO3P | 50 | 100 |
| | Atrazine-15N3 | C8H14CIN2[15]N3 | 50 | 100 |
| | Chlormequat-d9 | C5H4D9CIN | 50 | 100 |
| | 13C3-Atrazine-desethyl-desisopropyl | [13]C3H4CIN5 | 50 | 100 |
| | Fipronil-13C4 | C8[13]C4H4Cl2F6N4OS | 50 | 100 |
| | Glyphosate-13C2-15N | C[13]C2H8[15]NO5P | 50 | 100 |
| | MCPA-D3 | C9H6D3ClO3 | 50 | 100 |
| | Triclosan-D3 | C12H4D3Cl3O2 | 38 | 100 |
| | Sodium trifluoroacetate-13C2 | [13]C2HF3O2 | 50 | 100 |
| Instrument standards | Mecoprop-d6 | C10H5D6ClO3 | 50 | 100 |
| | Atrazine-d5 | C8H9D5CIN5 | 50 | 100 |

The internal standards were used to assess heavy matrix effects and sample preparation efficiency and are included in the quantitative calculations (appendix 4.7 and 4.8). Some matrix effects due to salts etc. can be seen to affect some internal standards, as shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, where some internal standards cannot be measured due to strong overlapping background compounds saturating the Orbitrap detector. These were largely excluded in the proceeding semi-quantitation method.

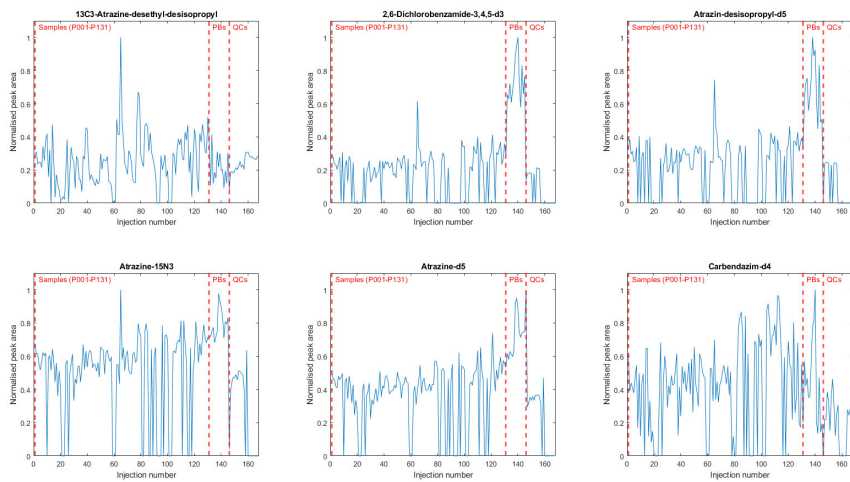


Figure 9: Peak areas for some internal standards detected throughout the sample acquisition on the LC(+) platform using SPE enriched samples.

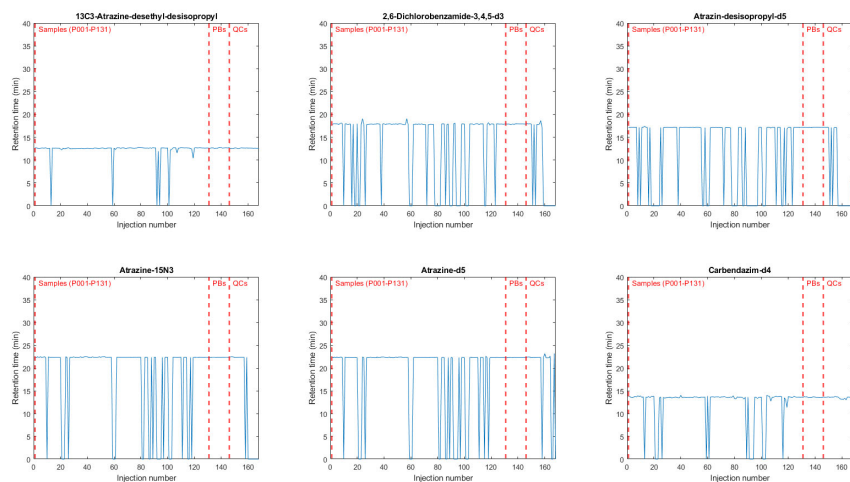


Figure 10: Retention times for some internal standards detected throughout the sample acquisition on the LC(+) platform using SPE enriched samples.

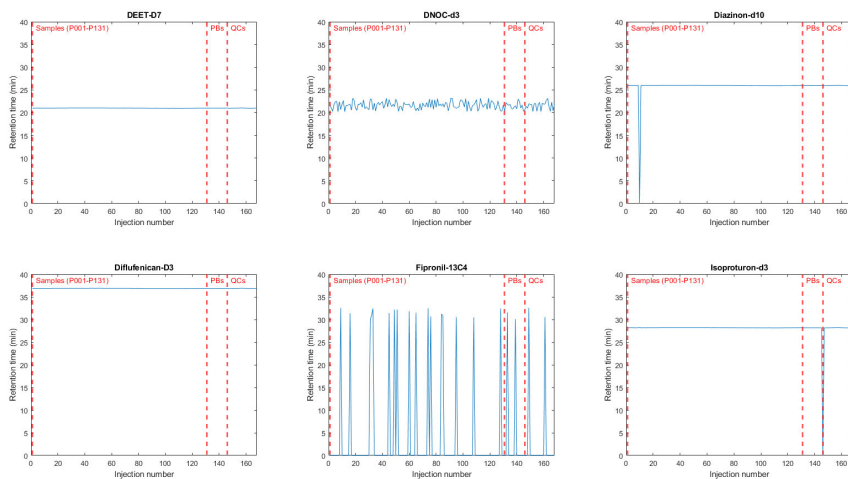


Figure 11: Retention times for some internal standards detected throughout the sample acquisition on the GC(+) platform using SPE enriched samples.

Appendix 3.3 Intrastudy QC

As an additional performance evaluation protocol, pooled QC samples were used as an intrastudy QC. These were especially utilised to assess system performance and systematic errors, and to serve as a conditioning tool prior to each acquisition. Figure 12 shows an example of the time profile of some internal standards recorded on the LC-NEG platform, where the peak areas were normalized towards the mean. From these observations, it was noted that the requirement for traditional peak normalization (usually implemented to account for random noise and instrument drift) using intrastudy QCs were unnecessary, as the signal response factor could be used for quantification instead.

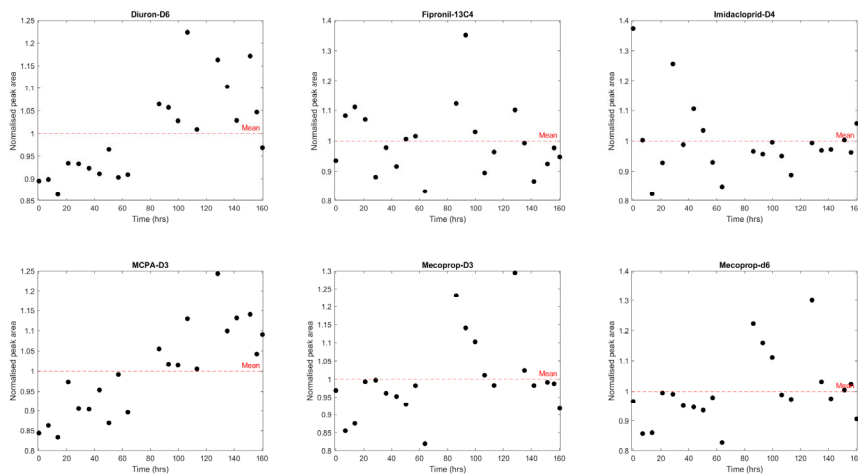


Figure 12: Time profiles of peak areas (normalized towards the mean) of a selection of extraction and internal standards across all QC pools recorded during the LC-NEG acquisition of SPE enriched samples (LC-SPE).

Appendix 4. Data evaluation

Appendix 4.1 Suspect list

A suspect list containing 1364 chemicals of interest was provided by Miljøstyrelsen. Two more compounds were added after the start of the project: Dimethylsulfamic acid (DMSA) and butachlor OA. Ten additional entries were changed from salts to neutral chemicals. Consequently, the suspect list contained 1366 chemicals. From this, an extended suspect list was prepared containing complete metadata entries (canonical SMILES, cleaned formulas etc.) for 1366 compounds, required for the identification/suspect screening workflow. This was done by performing automatic database searches for chemical identifiers using APIs accessing Pubchem (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) and CACTUS (<https://cactus.nci.nih.gov/>) when possible. For unknown or incomplete entries, manual search was performed using databases like Pubchem, Chemspider (<http://www.chemspider.com/>), PPDB (<http://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/ppdb/>), or Google. Despite extensive search, 14 entries could not be properly identified due to insufficient information, with 10 of these lacking chemical formulas. For future suspect screenings, it is our recommendation to stick to universal nomenclature - i.e. using IUPAC names, while including chemical formulas (as their native compounds, i.e. no Na, K, etc.), and at least two different chemical identifiers, either SMILES (canonical/isomeric), InChI, InChIKey, CAS, or Pubchem ID.

Appendix 4.2 In-silico predictions by CFM-ID

Using SMILES provided/generated from the suspect list provided by Miljøstyrelsen, an in-house spectral library was generated using CFM-ID [11] to more confidently identify compounds lacking reference spectral information.

Appendix 4.3 Chemical standards and retention times for structure confirmation

Of the 1366 suspects, 670 were obtained as chemical standards. These standards were mixed into seven different mixtures (with as few isobaric overlaps as possible) and subsequently recorded on each individual platform. Compound Discoverer 3.3 was used to as screening tool for retention time determination. To reduce the number of false positives, a number of online spectral databases - as well as in-house libraries, including the generated CFM-ID library - were used. Using this approach, a total of 604 (90%) compounds were identified across all platforms with 484 on LC+, 254 on LC-, 140 on IC-, and 185 on GC(+). Figure 13 shows the overlaps across platforms.

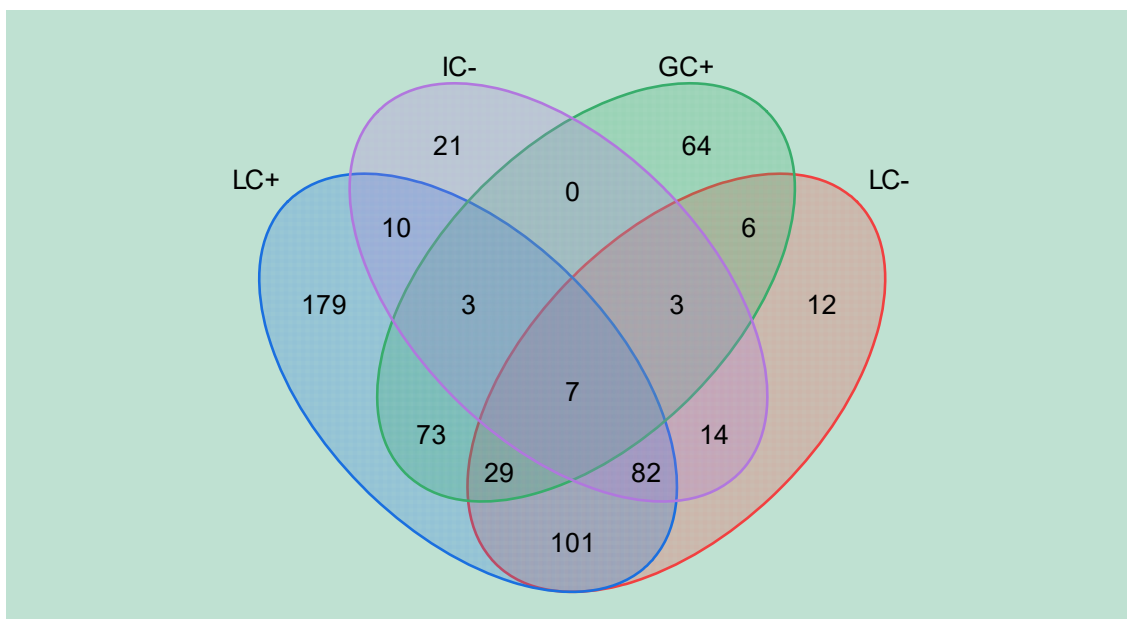


Figure 13: Venn diagram showing overlapping identified 604 compounds across platforms.

Appendix 4.4 Retention time predictions

From the gathered retention times, retention time prediction models were employed using RTI [12] and Retip [13] to help with identification of unknown compounds. The prediction models were not ideal for the ion and gas chromatography platforms, thus prediction values were only utilised for the LC platforms, where a 2σ prediction error of 2.67 min was found using an XGBoost algorithm. In contrast, a 2σ prediction of 4.26 min was obtained from the IC RT model – beyond what could be considered acceptable.

Appendix 4.5 Compound identification using Compound Discoverer 3.3

Identified compounds were classified at levels 1, 2, or 3 according to the Schymanski scale [7]. Level 1 corresponds to the highest identification confidence (confirmed ID), where the compound identity is confirmed by a reference standard with matching retention time (± 0.5 min) and MS2 spectrum. Level 2 corresponds to the second-highest level of confidence (likely ID) where a complete MS2 match is found in an online or local spectral database, but where no retention time information available. Level 3 corresponding to the lowest identification confidence (possible candidate), where no MS2 matches can be found in databases. Here, in-silico fragmentation tools such as MetFrag [14] and CFM-ID [11] are necessary in order to assign possible structural candidates.

To identify suspects in the samples, a suspect screening workflow was run in Compound Discoverer 3.3. The extended suspect list was converted to a masslist and imported into Compound Discoverer along with the aforementioned generated CFM-ID library. Each of the eight platforms were processed separately. For each workflow, only annotations present in the masslist were considered. Following this, all hits were separated into three levels:

Level 1: Matching retention time (± 0.5 min) and MS2 with a spiked reference standard.

Level 2: A MS2 spectral match of >50 in either mzCloud, MoNA, Massbank EU, or in-house MS2 entries.

Level 3: A spectral match of >30 in CFM-ID mzVault node, and no other database entry available.

Compounds with matching MS2 spectra but incorrect or unavailable retention times were rejected.

Appendix 4.6 Peak integration

Identified features were exported to TraceFinder 5.0 for semi-automated peak integration. Integration was performed using peak area prioritised retention time based XIC integration (MS1 selection only) using the Genesis algorithm.

Appendix 4.7 Quantification by standard addition curves

Concentrations c_{ij} of identified level 1 compounds were calculated based on a first-order linear regression of the form $y_{ij} = c_{ij}x_{0,i}$, where the concentrations were calculated as

$$c_{ij} = \frac{y_{ij}}{x_{0,i}}$$

with y_{ij} being the response factor of compound i in sample j and $x_{0,i}$ is the first order linear regression parameter (i.e. the slope). To account for losses during sample preparation, the response factor y_{ij} was replaced with the ratio between the signal response of the compound y_{ij} and a corresponding isotopically labelled standard Y_{jk}

$$Y_{ijk} = \frac{y_{ij}}{Y_{jk}}$$

To determine the best suitable IS candidate for each identified level 1 compound, the estimated error EE of the linear fit was used

$$EE_i = \frac{SE_{x_{0,i}}}{x_{2,i}} \cdot 100\%$$

Where EE_i is the relative estimated error in % for compound i , $SE_{x_{0,i}}$ is the standard error of the slope, and $x_{0,i}$ is the slope attained from linear regression.

The standard error of the slope was calculated from

$$SE_{x_{0,i}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$

Where n is the number of observations, y_i is the observed response at point i , \hat{y}_i is the predicted response at point i , x_i is the predictor value at point i , and \bar{x} is the mean predictor value. A MATLAB script was written in order to automate all calculations.

To proceed with semi-quantification, only the best concentration values were chosen. These were chosen based on having a linear fit corresponding to at least $R^2 > 0.90$ as well as having the smallest difference in retention time and lowest value of estimated error. If a compound could not be quantified using these criteria (either too low R^2 value or too high estimation errors) it was instead semi-quantified.

Appendix 4.8 Standard addition curves

An example of standard addition curves used for quantification can be seen in Figure 14, showing curves for imidacloprid versus 12 internal standards detected on the LC(+) platform for SPE enriched samples. Notice how the best linear fit corresponds to the relation between imidacloprid and imidacloprid-D4 with an $R^2 > 0.99$ and estimation error $< 2\%$. Figures of all curves (and at higher resolution) for all detected level 1 compounds can be provided upon request.

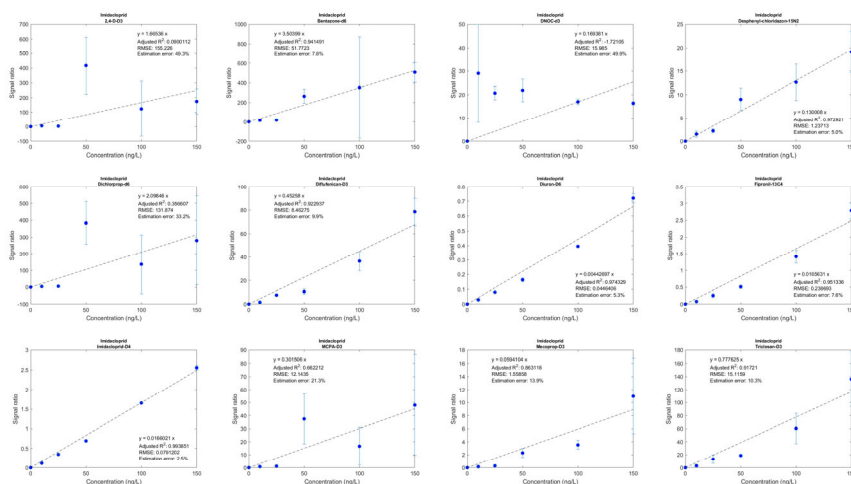


Figure 14: Standard addition curves of imidacloprid versus detected internal standards.

Appendix 4.9 Semi-quantification

A Semi-quantification tool based on the in-silico prediction of the response of the compounds in ESI, which was provided by Quantum Analytics, Tartu, Estonia (www.quantem.co) [8], was used to estimate and extrapolate concentrations for all identified level 2 and 3 compounds – as well as remaining level 1 compounds - across all samples on each of the LC and IC platforms. The concentration estimation was based on the prediction of the ionization efficiency, which requires at least five compounds with known concentrations measured in the same analysis. Therefore, isotope-labelled internal standards (IS) with a known concentration (which were added to blanks and samples before analysis to evaluate method performance and for quantification) were used. Here, selected concentrations (for level 1 compounds) from the standard addition calculations were used as reference values together with IS for the semi-quantification tool. From these, all remaining concentrations across all samples were extrapolated. These can be found in the final results sheet.

For GC, only concentrations obtained from standard addition curves could be presented due to the incompatibility of the GC platform with the semi-quantification tool.

Appendix 4.10 Minimum concentration levels

To prevent the reporting of noise-level signals, estimated detection limits were calculated from the standard addition curves. These were used as thresholds for the concentrations of level 1 compounds, where predicted concentrations below the estimated detection limits were rejected. For level 2 and 3 compounds – where detection limits were not available - predicted concentrations below 10 ng/L were reported as <10 ng/L.

Estimated detection limits x_d of all identified standard compounds were calculated from peak areas based on weighted linear regression with standard deviations linearly depending on the net state variables (equation 29 in ISO 11843-2 [15]). Each concentration level were prepared as matrix matched triplicates in the concentration range of 0, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 150 ng/sample and followed an identical sample preparation procedure as the samples. All compounds were spiked prior to the sample preparation to account for potential recovery losses.

Following the methodology described in ISO 11843-2 [15], a weighted iterative regression method was employed to calculate the converging value of the estimated residual variance $\hat{\sigma}_q$ at three iterations.

The non-centrality parameter δ was approximated from Table 1 in ISO 11843-2 [15] by regression fit for a decay model (see Figure 15) of the form

$$y = y_0 + A_1 e^{-\frac{x-x_0}{t_1}} + A_2 e^{-\frac{x-x_0}{t_2}}$$

yielding a prediction error of $0.8 \pm 0.5\%$ - better than the $<5\%$ error provided by the $\delta \approx 2t_{0.95}(v)$ approximation. A MATLAB script was written (and verified) to automate the detection limit calculations.

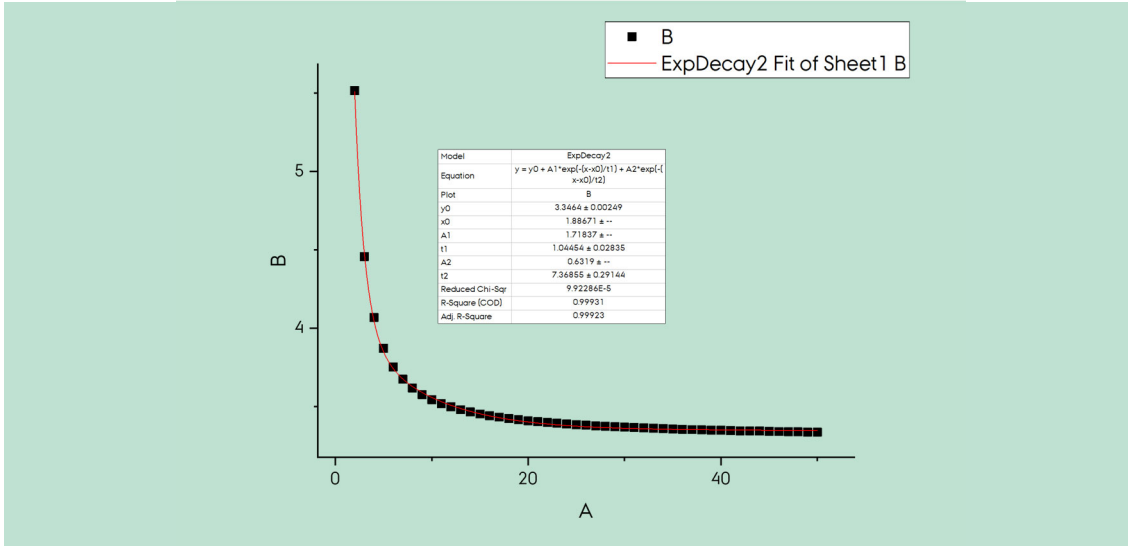


Figure 15: Regression fit of the noncentrality parameter using OriginLab.

Of the 484 compounds detected on the LC(+) platform, 353 could be detected at concentrations lower than 100 ng/L using direct injection (no sample preparation), and 321 after SPE enrichment. Of the 254 compounds detected on the LC(-) platform, 135 could be detected at concentrations lower than 100 ng/L using direct injection, and 179 after SPE enrichment. Of the 140 compounds identified on the IC(-) platform, only 15 could be detected at levels lower than 100 ng/L when using direct injection, while 79 could be detected after SPE enrichment. No compounds were identified using direct injection by the GC(+) platform, while only 6 could be detected after SPE enrichment. This is shown in Figure 16.

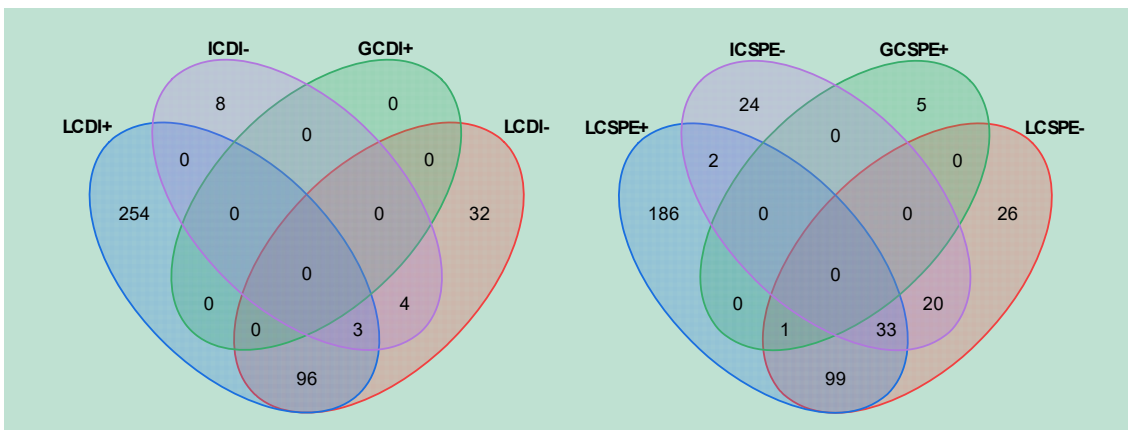


Figure 16: Venn diagrams displaying the overlapping compounds detectable at levels lower than 100 ng/L (LOD < 100 ng/L) for each of the eight platforms respectively. DI denoted directly injected samples, where no sample preparation was performed. SPE denotes samples where SPE enrichment was performed.

Appendix 5. Data set files

The completed data set is available in spread sheet format (.xlsx) and can be downloaded here: [Link to MST](#). The complete data set will also be available through [Danmark Miljøportal](#).



The Danish Environmental
Protection Agency
Tolderlundsvej 5
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www.mst.dk



Bilag C: Evalueringen af de eksperimentelle krav (betingelser, der skal indgå i løsningen).
Henvisningerne til afsnit og appendix i tabellen refererer til den tekniske rapport (Bilag B).

| Category | Sub-Category | Experimental requirements (conditions that must be included in the solution) | Opfyldt (X) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Study Design | 1. Objectives & Scope | Objectives: To carry out and complete a suspect screening of groundwater samples by LC-HR-MS/MS. Scope: The suspect list provided by MST | X- afsnit 1 |
| | 2. Sample Information & Preparation | The actual sample locations and sample collection is carried out by Miljøstyrelsen. All samples must be analysed by direct injection LC-HR-MS/MS, as minimum. Samples must also be analysed after pre-concentration, as required. | X – afsnit 2.1 X – afsnit 2.2 |
| | 3. QC Spikes & Samples | * System suitability QC (SS-QC) ; is measured to ensure that chromatographic retention time, m/z measurements and peak intensities are within specification. To demonstrate that the system "fit for purpose". * Intrastudy QC ; is measured to a) condition analytical system, b) study reproducibility, c) monitor and correct for systematic errors in measurements (e.g. drift in m/z, chemical shift, intensity and/or chromatographic retention time). * Process blank ; is measured to enable the measurement of interfering signals ('contaminants') that may arise from the 'process' - e.g. from extraction solvents, plastic ware, etc. - such that these contaminant signals can be removed from a study during the data processing. * Isotope labelled internal standards must be included in the measurements | X - appendix 3.1 X - appendix 3.3 X – afsnit 2.5 X - appendix 3.2 |
| 2. Data Acquisition | 1. Analytical Sequence | *Sample randomization *Inclusion of blanks and QC samples in the acquisition sequence *Intrastudy QC samples must be analysed every 5 to 10 environmental samples *5 samples must be analysed in triplicate to document repeatability and for calculation of the total relative standard deviation of analysis %RSDtot | X - appendix 3.1 Appendix 2.3, hver 6-8. Prøve X – afsnit 2.1 25 prøver analyseret i triplikat – dvs total 131 prøver |
| 3. Data Processing & Analysis | 1. Data Processing | | |
| | 2. Statistical & Chemometric Analysis | The study must as a minimum undergo multivariate data analysis (PCA plot) to compare / classify samples and evaluate possible correlations. | X- afsnit 3.3 |



| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| | 3. Annotation & Identification | Evidence based on retention time behavior must be included in the identification process. | X –appendix 4.3, 4.4 |
| | 4. Quantification | The compounds identified on level 1 and 2 must be quantified using a semi-quantification approach (see this work sheet cell F18 regarding level 1 and 2 definition) | X – appendix 4.8, 4.9, 4.10 |
| 1. Data Outputs | 1. Statistical & Chemometric Outputs | | |
| | 2. Identification & Confidence Levels | <p>Identifications must be reported with regard to their confidence using the level system described by Schymanski et al., ES&T, 2014 [https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/es5002105]. Level 1: confirmed structure of the molecule (based on reference standard) Level 2: a probable structure (based on library / diagnostic evidence).</p> <p>Compounds that must be included on level 1: N, N-dimethylsulfamide (DMS) [CAS: 3984-14-3] Desphenyl-chloridazon [CAS: 6339-19-1] 2,6-Dichlorobenzamide (BAM) [CAS: 2008-58-4] 1, 2, 4-triazole [CAS: 288-88-0] Desethyldeisopropyl-atrazine (DEIA) [3397-62-4]</p> <p>All suspects identified with a level of confidence of probable structure (level 2) and confirmed structure (level 1) must be reported.</p> | <p>X – afsnit 2.4</p> <p>X – Appendix 5</p> <p>Tabel 1 afsnit 3.2</p> |
| | 3. Quantification | Semi-quantitative results must be supplied for level 1 and 2 compounds together with a measure of uncertainty and a limit of detection. | X - afsnit 2.6 |
| | 4. Raw data & metadata | | X - Appendix 5 |



Bilag D. Evalueringen af rapporteringskravene (oplysninger, der skal indgå i det endelige produkt/rapport). Henvisningerne til afsnit og appendix i tabellen refererer til den tekniske rapport (Bilag B).

| Category | Sub-Category | Reporting requirements (information that must be included in the final produkt/report) | Opfyldt (henvising) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Study Design | 1. Objectives & Scope | *Study goals and hypotheses *Scope of the study with respect to use of NTA / suspect screening *Expected and actual chemical coverage of analytical approach/platform(s) and potential limitations | Afsnit 1 |
| | 2. Sample Information & Preparation | *Container type and method for sample collection, incl use of replicates *Post-collection handling, transportation method, storage temperature and duration, number of freeze-thaw cycles *Sample preparation; extraction/clean-up/pre-concentration methods. Includes solvent(s), extraction temperatures and times, and potential storage temperature and duration, SPE-columns etc (and related QA practices) *Development and use of blanks | Afsnit 2.2 Afsnit 2.2 Appendix 2.1 Afsnit 2.5 |
| | 3. QC Spikes & Samples | *Describe for SS-QC ; source, composition, how it was prepared and stored; performance achieved relative to acceptance criteria to indicate instrumentation is fit for purpose *Describe for the inrastudy QC ; source, composition, how it was prepared and stored; measure of study analytical precision (study reproducibility). *Describe start and end points of the 'process' used to prepare the process blank ; whether peaks are removed from study dataset and threshold settings for their removal *Specify and justify the choice of internal standard(s) and their composition and concentration | Appendix 3.1 Appendix 2.3 Afsnit 2.4 og 2.5, appendix 2.7 Appendix 3.2, 4.8, 4.9 |
| 2. Data Acquisition | 1. Analytical Sequence | *Specify acquisition order of all QC samples, blanks and study samples *Describe QA/QC procedures used during analysis of study samples. | Appendix 3.1. Appendix 2.3, hver 6-8. Prøve |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | <p>2. Chromatography</p> | <p>*LC instrument specifications; manufacturer, model number, software package(s) and version number(s); LC column and pre/guard column manufacturer, model number/name, stationary phase composition and particle size, internal diameter, and length; injection vials and plates manufacturer and model number</p> <p>*LC method settings; mobile phase compositions, mobile phase flow rate, composition of the wash solvent, column temperature and pressure, gradient profile, and amount of sample injected</p> | <p>Appendix 2.4, 2.5, 2.6</p> <p>Appendix 2.4, 2.5, 2.6</p> |
| | <p>3. Mass Spectrometry</p> | <p>*MS manufacturer, model number, software package and version number; ionization source (ESI, APCI, APPI, etc.), source voltage, source temperature and gas flows; type of mass analyser (Orbitrap, time-of-flight, FT-ICR, ion-trap, etc.).</p> <p>*QA/QC procedures used for LC-MS instrument set up, calibration and tuning</p> <p>*Acquisition mode (full scan, MS_n, etc.); polarity (positive or negative ion analysis); m/z scan range; mass resolution; lock spray (optional).</p> | <p>Appendix 2.4, 2.5, 2.6</p> <p>Appendix 3.1</p> <p>Appendix 2.4, 2.5, 2.6</p> |
| <p>3. Data Processing & Analysis</p> | <p>1. Data Processing</p> | <p>*File conversion information (e.g., to open-source format, centroiding); software and algorithm</p> <p>*Software program(s) used; source, version and parameters</p> <p>*Data pre-processing; specify if baseline corrections or noise reduction or smoothing is applied, software, algorithm and parameters must be described.</p> <p>*Data processing steps must be described incl. retention time alignment/calibration, grouping/matching, peak picking and integration</p> <p>*Feature detection thresholds (e.g., replicate detection criteria; min height, area, or S/N levels; comparison to occurrence/abundance in blanks)</p> <p>Regarding correction/normalization/filtering methods:</p> <p>*Area/high normalisation algorithm and parameters</p> <p>*Method for removing sparsely detected variables, including threshold</p> <p>*Method for process blank feature removal</p> <p>*Any other filtering applied, e.i. for repeatability, linearity</p> <p>*Specify if any sample is removed from dataset due to analytical or data analytical aspects; e.g missing or reduced signal of IS or other QC parameter. Describe method for removal of samples, including threshold, if used.</p> | <p>Afsnit 2.4 og Appendix 2.7</p> |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 2. Statistical & Chemometric Analysis | <p>*Software programs(s)/package(s) used & samples/sample groups to which analyses were applied</p> <p>*Basic statistical analysis method goals (e.g., summarize data, evaluate variability, hypothesis testing), type (e.g., Wilcoxon rank sum test, Chi-square test), assumptions, and settings/thresholds</p> <p>*Chemometric analysis method goals (e.g., prioritize features, compare/classify samples, evaluate relationships between features), type (e.g., differential analysis, hierarchical clustering, dimensionality reduction), assumptions, and settings/thresholds</p> | Afsnit 9.5.1 – PCA I GraphPad Prism |
| | 3. Annotation & Identification | <p>*Software program(s) used (or description of manual annotation/identification efforts)</p> <p>*Libraries and databases used (including details such as chemical coverage, resolution, metadata inclusion; information about in-house databases)</p> <p>*Workflow steps (e.g., formula assignment, suspect screening, MS/MS spectral interpretation or library matching)</p> <p>*Workflow methods & settings (formula prediction method, scoring algorithms; mass error/RT tolerances, accepted match scores)</p> | Appendix 4.5 |
| | 4. Quantification | <p>*Software program(s) used</p> <p>*Method used for quantification</p> <p>*Specify how Limit of Detection is calculated/defined</p> | Appendix 4.6-4.10 |
| 1. Data Outputs | 1. Statistical & Chemometric Outputs | <p>*Basic statistical outputs (e.g., adj. p-values, standard deviations, test statistics)</p> <p>*Results of chemometric analyses (e.g., reported classifications/groupings of features or samples, observed trends in the data)</p> <p>*Visuals/plots (e.g., Venn diagrams, heatmaps, clustering dendrograms, volcano plots, network diagrams, PCA and loading plots)</p> <p>*Optionally; new statistical metrics, algorithms, packages, and/or scripts</p> | <p>Nej, vil kræve sammenligning af 2 eller flere grupper</p> <p>Venn og PCA (afsnit 3.3)</p> |
| | 2. Identification & Confidence Levels | <p>*Report identifications and associated confidence levels for level 1 and 2 structures as defined by Schymanski et al., <i>ES&T</i>, 2014 [https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/es5002105].</p> <p>*Supporting data for annotation/identification (formula match scores, fine isotope pattern, retention time match, MS/MS match scores, source of MS/MS spectra)</p> <p>*For features with lower confidence IDs than level 1 (i.e., not standard-confirmed), proposed tentative structures and other annotated data</p> <p>*Evidence based on retention behavior (e.g. use of retention index, log P vs. retentiontime).</p> | <p>Tabel 1 og Appendix 5</p> <p>Kommer i DMP database. MS/MS match scores kan ses i excelarket</p> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 3. Quantification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Semi-quantitative results for level 1 and 2 compounds *Measure of uncertainty *Measure of Limit of Detection | <p>Tabel 1</p> <p>Bilag B, Kol. BK</p> <p>Bilag B, Kol. F-M, BH</p> |
| | 4. Raw data & metadata | At the end of the study all raw data, together with all needed metadata, has to be uploaded into a storage platform/online repository developed by Danmarks Miljøportal for the Gandalf/Vandalf projekts. The extend of necessary metadata will be decided in dialog with Miljøstyrelsen. | Afventer DMP (Appendix 5) |
| 2. QA/QC Metrics | 1. Data Acquisition QA/QC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Quality: Adherence to QA/QC protocols for sample preparation and data acquisition *Give a description of the potential impacts of methods (sample prep, chromatographic, MS) on observable chemical space *Accuracy: Report chromatographic and mass accuracy *Precision: Report variability of observed retention time, precursor mass error, and abundance | <p>Appendix 3</p> <p>Figur 15</p> |
| | 2. Data Processing & Analysis QA/QC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Describe the results of the QC checks along the data processing workflow and show the impact of the data processing on the QC. *Describe/show the impact of data processing & analysis method(s) on the observed chemical space, observed limits of detection/ID *Documentation of the performance measures (True Positive Rate, False Positive Rate, etc.) for known compounds or samples with known classification *Precision: Reproducibility/repeatability of performance measures for known compounds or samples with known classification; Calculations such as False Discovery Rate, F1 score, etc. *Report the total relative standard deviation of analysis (%RSDtot) from the triplicate measurement of the 5 samples | <p>X – appendix 3.3</p> <p>MST følger op</p> <p>Afsnit 3.3</p> <p>Afsnit 3.3 (Fig 5)</p> |

Bilag 2 – Suspect screeningsliste 2022 for nye stoffer på identifikationsniveau 1-3

Nye Stoffer, i forbindelse med GRUMO, der er undersøgt på niveau 1, 2 og 3 i suspect screening. Stofnavne er opgivet, som de er anført på screeningslisten og CAS nr. og detektionsgrænsen (LOD) fremgår, hvis disse findes for de enkelte stoffer. Det er også oplyst, om der er gjort fund af stoffet i suspect screeningen.

I selve notatet præsenteres kun nye niveau 1 stoffer med fund. Nye stoffer analyseret på niveau 2 og 3 betragtes som input til Miljøstyrelsens videre arbejde med prioritering af, hvilke stoffer, der kan være relevante at monitorere for i dansk grund- og drikkevand. Dette skyldes, at identiteten af stofferne på niveau 2 og 3 ikke er 100 % fastlagt. For at opnå bekræftelse af identiteten, er der behov for specifikke interne standarder for stofferne, som ikke har været til rådighed. Godt nok er stofferne på niveau 2 identificeret med stor sikkerhed, men fund af niveau 2 (og 3) stoffer kan kun kvantificeres med en meget stor usikkerhed, når der ikke indgår specifikke standarder for stofferne. Med denne usikkerhed på kvantificeringen vil fundprocenter og evt. overskridelser af kravværdien for pesticider ikke være retvisende.

Limit Of Detection (LOD) = afrapporterede detektionsgrænse.

| Niveau | Stofnavn ifølge screeningslisten (pr. 29-09-2022) | CAS nr. | LOD (µg/L) | Fund |
|--------|--|-------------|------------|------|
| 1 | Glutaric acid | 110-94-1 | 1,5 | Ja |
| 1 | Oxamic acid | 471-47-6 | 2,2 | Ja |
| 1 | Succinic acid | 110-15-6 | 0,846 | Ja |
| 1 | 2,6-dimethylacetanilide | 2198-53-0 | 0,004 | Ja |
| 1 | (2S,4S-2R,4R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid | 119725-91-6 | 0,009 | Ja |
| 1 | Alloxydim | 55634-91-8 | 0,000024 | Ja |
| 1 | 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde | 39515-51-0 | 0,016 | Nej |
| 2 | Phthalamic acid | 88-97-1 | - | Ja |
| 2 | 3-ethyl-4-(methoxyamino)-2,5-dioximidazolidine-4-carboxamide | 644972-61-2 | - | Ja |
| 2 | Pelargonsyre | 112-05-0 | - | Ja |
| 2 | 1-naphthyleddikesyre | 86-87-3 | - | Ja |
| 2 | 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphtoquinone | 83-72-7 | - | Ja |
| 2 | 2-dimethylamino-5,6-dimethylpyrimidin-4-ol | 40778-16-3 | - | Ja |
| 2 | 3-phenoxybenzoic acid | 3739-38-6 | - | Ja |
| 2 | Methyl 2-(aminosulfonyl)benzoate | 57683-71-3 | - | Ja |
| 2 | 4-cyclopropyl-6-methyl-pyrimidine-2-ylamine | 92238-61-4 | - | Nej |
| 2 | Fenpropimorph carboxylic acid | 121098-45-1 | - | Nej |
| 2 | N-((8-tert-butyl-1,4-dioxaspiro(4.5)dec-2-yl)methyl)methyl)ethanamine | 148174-97-4 | - | Nej |
| 2 | 3-aminophenol | 591-27-5 | - | Nej |
| 2 | O-phthalic acid | 88-99-3 | - | Nej |
| 3 | 1-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-3-hydroxyurea | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-ethyl-4-(methoxyamino)-2,5-dioximidazolidine-4-carbonitrile | 644972-55-4 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 4-(2-(1-ethoxyimino)propyl)-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexene-1-one-5-yl)-3-5-dimethyl benzoic acid | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 2-((carboxyacetyl)[(2R)-1-methoxy-1-oxo-2-propanyl]amino)-3-methylbenzoic acid | | - | Ja |
| 3 | Cycloxydim sulfoxide | 119759-56-7 | - | Ja |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---|-----|
| 3 | 3-cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydroxy-7-1H-cyclopentapyrimidine-2,4,5(3H)trione | 1270965-07-5 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydro-7-1H-cyclopentapyrimidine-2,4,5-(3H)trione | | - | Ja |
| 3 | N-(3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-propyl)-5-isoxazolyl)-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide | 127842-34-6 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 5-hydroxy-5-p-tolyl-2,4-imidazolidinedion | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 2-butanimidoyl-3-hydroxy-5-(1-oxidotetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-3-yl)cyclohex-2-en-1-one | 119725-76-7 | - | Ja |
| 3 | (RS)2-phenylcarbamoyl-propionic acid | | - | Ja |
| 3 | Cycloxydim sulfone | 119725-79-0 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)dione | | - | Ja |
| 3 | N-(phenylacteyl)-N-(2,6-xylyl)-D-alanine | 1788032-62-1 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 4-(allylcarbamoyl)-3-methyl-5-(trimethylsilyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-((2,6-dimethylphenyl)(1-methoxy-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-3-oxopropanoic acid | 108425-74-7 | - | Ja |
| 3 | Phenylmethoxy methanol | 14548-60-8 | - | Ja |
| 3 | Methoxyphenol | 26638-03-9 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-hydroxy-2-propionyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)cyclohex-2-enone | 88311-80-2 | - | Ja |
| 3 | Clethodim oxazole sulfone | 111031-21-1 | - | Ja |
| 3 | Sulfosulfuron sulfone | | - | Ja |
| 3 | N-(3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)-L-alanine | | - | Ja |
| 3 | N-carboxymethyl-N-(2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)oxalamic acid | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-cyclohexyl-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1H,3H)-dione | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pentanedioic acid | | - | Ja |
| 3 | N-(2,6-Dimethyl-phenyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide | 53823-88-4 | - | Ja |
| 3 | S-abscisinsyre | 21293-29-8 | - | Ja |
| 3 | 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,2,4-triazine-5(4H)-one | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 4-methyl-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,2,4-triazine-3,5(2H,4H)-dione | | - | Ja |
| 3 | 6-ethoxy-2-ethyl-4-hydroxypyrimidine | 38249-44-4 | - | Nej |
| 3 | Methyl N-(formyl)-N-(2,6-xylyl)-D-alaninate | 221278-23-5 | - | Nej |
| 3 | Kaliumoleat | 143-18-0 | - | Nej |
| 3 | 2-methyl-2-(4-(2-methyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-propyl)-phenyl)-propionic acid | 2137783-49-2 | - | Nej |
| 3 | N-(1-methylethyl)-N-phenylacetamide | 5461-51-8 | - | Nej |
| 3 | 4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)hexanoic acid | 763102-05-2 | - | Nej |
| 3 | N-(3-(1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxopropyl)isoxazol-5-yl)-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide | 1956385-16-2 | - | Nej |
| 3 | 2-ethyl-6-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzoxazol-4-one | | - | Nej |
| 3 | t-norchloroacetochlor | 162102-65-0 | - | Nej |
| 3 | 5-tert-butyl-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one | 763102-04-1 | - | Nej |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-----|
| 3 | 3-hydroxy-2-(1-iminopropyl)-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)cyclohex-2-enone | | - | Nej |
| 3 | Acetochlor M68 | | - | Nej |



Miljøministeriet
Miljøstyrelsen

Bilag 3: Kriterier for udvælgelse af massescreeningsindtag 2022

Nordjylland
J.nr. 2021 - 55574
Ref. LIVOG/LIMOE/LITAR
Den 15. juni 2022

Kriterier for udvælgelse af massescreeningsindtag 2022

Miljøstyrelsen (MST) skal i 2022 gennemføre massescreening for pesticidstoffer i grundvandet, ligesom der i 2019, 2020 og 2021 blev gennemført massescreening. Nærværende notat beskriver kriterierne for udvælgelsen af indtag til massescreening 2022, sammenholdt med de tilsvarende udvælgelser i 2019 til 2021.

Formål med massescreening

Formålet med massescreeningen er, som skrevet i Tillægsaftalen til Aftale om Pesticidstrategi 2017-2021, at følge Vandpanelets anbefalinger om ”at der, i forhold til i dag, screenes for væsentligt flere pesticider i grundvandsovervågningen fremover”. Formålet med massescreening er således at undersøge, om der findes hidtil ikke erkendte pesticidstoffer i grundvandet, dvs. stoffer der som hovedregel ikke tidligere er blevet analyseret for i grundvandsovervågningen (GRUMO). Resultaterne fra massescreeningen undergår efterfølgende en nærmere vurdering. Evt. fund af et stof kan give anledning til at stoffet tilføjes drikkevandsbekendtgørelsens bilag 2 og/eller tilføjes GRUMO's stoffliste eller indgår i det følgende års screeningsprogram.

Vilkår for udvælgelse af indtag til massescreening

Grundlæggende udvælges indtag til massescreening hvert år blandt de indtag, der det pågældende år er programsat til prøvetagning for pesticider. 2019 og 2021 var år med ”fuldt program”/kontrolovervågning, dvs. alle aktive GRUMO-indtag blev prøvetaget til analyse for pesticider og hovedbestanddele, mens 2020 var og 2022 vil være år med operationel overvågning og dermed prøvetagning af et mindre antal indtag. Alle år udvælges 250 indtag til prøvetagning til massescreening. Dette antal udgør omtrent 1/4 af det samlede stationsnet og vurderes som et godt grundlag for opfølgning på evt. screeningsfund.

Screeningslistens (stoffer, der screenes for det pågældende år) sammensætning afhænger bl.a. af hvilke stoffer, det er muligt for laboratoriet at analysere for. Af praktiske og økonomiske hensyn er det nødvendigt at udpege indtag til massescreening fra årets start, således at disse indtag afventer prøvetagning til årets udbud af stofanalyser til massescreening er gennemført. Den endelige screeningsliste kendes derfor ikke på tidspunktet for valg af indtag. Derudover kan det nævnes, at en eventuel geografiske fordeling af pesticiders tidligere anvendelse er ukendt. Tilsammen betyder dette, at der ikke er grundlag for at målrette prøvetagningen til bestemte geografiske dele af Danmark.

I områder med mange indtag (typisk de gamle GRUMO-områder), tages der højde for, hvilke grundvandsforekomster indtagene er placeret i. Således kan der være flere indtag indenfor et mindre område, såfremt de ikke er placeret i samme grundvandsforekomst.

Enkelte indtag kan af praktiske årsager ikke prøvetages til massescreening, da ydelsen er for lille til udtagning af de ekstra vandprøver.

Valg af indtag

Der er tale om en screening og derfor tilstræbes det, at fravælge indtag med mindst sandsynlighed for fund af pesticider.

Valg af indtag 2019-2021

I årene 2019, 2020 og 2021 blev indtag med vandtyperne A, B og C1 prioriteret til massescreening, og indtag dybere end 50 meter under terræn (m.u.t.) blev fravalgt (enkelte undtagelser i 2020, se tidligere notat). Endvidere blev det som beskrevet ovenfor, tilstræbt at indtagene geografisk var fordelt over hele landet. Hvorvidt der tidligere var gjort fund af pesticidstoffer i det enkelte indtag blev ikke tillagt betydning ved udvælgelsen i hverken 2019 eller 2020; dog blev i 2020 tilføjet enkelte indtag med fund ved massescreening 2019. Samlet var 131 indtag gengangere fra 2019, mens 119 indtag var nye i forhold til massescreening. I 2021 var 125 indtag gengangere fra 2019 og/eller 2020.

Valg af indtag 2022

I 2022 udvælges igen 250 GRUMO-indtag til massescreeningen af pesticidstoffer. Som nævnt ovenfor er 2022 et år med operationel overvågning.

Kriterier for udvælgelsen af indtag til massescreening 2022

1) Overlap mellem år

Det tilstræbes at ca. 125 af de 250 indtag tilhører en gennemgående "fast kerne" af indtag, der har været prøvetaget til massescreening 2 eller 3 gange tidligere. Herved er der mulighed for en mere konsistent vurdering af den forholdsvise forekomst af "nye" stoffer.

2) Geografisk fordeling

Indtagene søges fordelt over hele landet. Som beskrevet ovenfor er der ikke baggrund for at målrette screeningen til bestemte områder eller dele af landet.

3) Vandtyper

Indtagene til massescreening vælges blandt indtag med vandtype A, B, C1, C2 eller X.

Vandtype A: oxideret (iltzonen), indeholder ilt og er den mest oxiderede vandtype. Findes typisk i øvre grundvandsmagasiner, med ungt grundvand, der er påvirket af forholdene på jordoverfladen. Grundvandet er sårbart over for nitrat og andre forureninger.

Vandtype B: anoxisk nitratreducerende (nitratzonen), indeholder ikke ilt, men nitrat, der er den iltede forbindelse af kvælstof. Grundvandet er ofte ungt og sårbart over for forurening.

Vandtype C2: svagt reduceret (jern- og sulfatzonen), indeholder ikke nitrat, men har et højt indhold af sulfat (≥ 70 mg/l), og er næste trin efter vandtype B i vandets redoxkemiske udvikling. Findes ofte i dybere grundvandsmagasiner og er mindre sårbart over for forurening end vandtype A og B. Grundet en misforståelse har kun et mindre antal (13) indtag med vandtype C2 indgået i massescreening 2019-2020.

Vandtype C1: svagt reduceret (jern- og sulfatzonen), indeholder ikke nitrat, og har et middelhøjt indhold af sulfat (≥ 20 mg/l og < 70 mg/l), og er næste trin efter vandtype C2 i vandets redoxkemiske udvikling. Findes ofte i dybere grundvandsmagasiner og er mindre sårbare over for forurening. Erfaringerne fra 2019 viser dog fund i 12 indtag med vandtype C1, hvorfor vandtypen fortsat inkluderes i udvælgelsen.

Vandtype X: angiver redoxmodsatning, da der både er påvist nitrat > 1 mg/l og jern $\geq 0,2$ mg/l. Vandtypen er tegn på blandingsvand i indtag, når et indtag ligger hen over redoxgrænsen. Vandtype kan muligvis også eksistere tæt omkring redoxgrænsen, hvis reaktionshastigheden for nitratreduktion er meget langsom.

Generelt for alle vandtyperne gælder, at vandtypen i nogle tilfælde kan variere mellem de forskellige prøvetagninger i det enkelte indtag.

4) Indtagsdybde

Udvalgte indtag er på maksimalt 50 m.u.t. (top af indtag), da der sjældent findes pesticider i indtag, der er dybere end 50 m.u.t (jf. figur 37 i seneste grundvandsrapport¹).

Hvis behov for flere indtag, så kan dybere indtag med nitrat medtages.

5) Grundvandets alder

Ikke alle indtag er aldersdateret. Grundvandets alder indgår ikke som direkte kriterie, men anføres ved afrapporteringen i det omfang alderen kendes.

Kriterie 4 og 5 indgår som supplerende i det omfang, der er flere mulige indtag, der opfylder kriterie 1, 2 og 3, at vælge imellem.

¹ GEUS (2021): Grundvandsovervågning, Status og udvikling 1989 – 2019

Suspect screening 2022

I 2022 er det blevet besluttet at lave suspect screening, som en del af massescreeningen. Suspect screening laves på 50 indtag + evt. op til 50 yderligere afhængigt af, hvor mange ekstra prøver leverandøren kan nå at behandle. Således skal i alt 100 indtag reserveres til suspect screening. De 100 indtag er udvalgt blandt de 250 indtag, der i forvejen er udvalgt til massescreeningen 2022.

Kriterier for udvælgelsen af indtag til suspect screening 2022

Ved udvælgelsen er der lagt vægt på sandsynlighed for fund af kendte pesticidstoffer, dvs. stoffer der indgår i den almindelige pesticidanalyse og dermed kan tænkes anvendt ved vurderingen af resultaterne fra suspect screeningen. Der er ikke taget hensyn til geografisk fordeling ved udvælgelsen.

1) Fund af 5 pesticidstoffer

Nedenstående 5 pesticidstoffer er de hyppigst fundne stoffer i GRUMO. I 71 indtag af de 250 er fundet 2-5 af stofferne ved prøvetagningen i 2021. Hvor der alene er fundet ét af stofferne i 2021 er der set på fund i perioden 2016-2020, for evt. tidligere fund af flere af stofferne i samme år. 21 indtag er valgt med baggrund i tidligere fund af flere stoffer. De nyeste fund er vægtet højest.

| Stofnavn | Stancode | CAS nummer | Indgået i GRUMO siden |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------|
| N, N-dimethylsulfamide (DMS) | 4743 | 3984-14-3 | 2019* |
| Desphenyl-chloridazon | 4696 | 6339-19-1 | 2018** |
| 2,6-Dichlorobenzamide (BAM) | 2712 | 2008-58-4 | 1998 |
| 1, 2, 4-triazole | 3670 | 288-88-0 | 2018** |
| Desethyldeisopropyl-atrazine (DEIA) | 421 | 3397-62-4 | 1998 |

* screening i 2018

** screening i 2017

2) Koncentration

For indtag, hvor der i 2021 kun er fundet ét af de 5 pesticidstoffer, er der set på den fundne koncentration, og indtag med fund over kravværdien af det pågældende stof er udvalgt.

For de indtag, hvor der er fundet mere end et af de 5 pesticidstoffer, enten i 2021 eller i perioden, har koncentrationen ikke været anvendt i udvælgelsen.

Praktiske forhold omkring prøvetagning kan betyde, at der ændres en smule i, hvilke indtag der prøvetages.

Bilag 4 - Oversigt over prøvetagede indtag i suspect screening 2022

| Grundvandsovervågning (GRUMO) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DGU | Indtag | Top filter (m.u.t.) | Bund filter (m.u.t.) |
| 15. 693 | 3 | 13 | 19 |
| 16. 1286 | 1 | 18 | 20 |
| 24. 850 | 2 | 18 | 20 |
| 30. 935 | 2 | 21 | 23 |
| 30. 937 | 1 | 37,5 | 39 |
| 33. 1295 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| 34. 1646 | 1 | 38 | 50 |
| 34. 1651 | 1 | 14 | 26 |
| 34. 1706 | 1 | 21 | 33 |
| 34. 1915 | 3 | 19 | 21 |
| 34. 3896 | 1 | 22,5 | 23,5 |
| 37. 1038 | 2 | 20,4 | 22,4 |
| 37. 1039 | 2 | 17,5 | 19,5 |
| 37. 1331 | 1 | 12 | 14 |
| 38. 890 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 39. 1040 | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| 40. 553 | 1 | 17,5 | 28,8 |
| 40. 1774 | 1 | 41,5 | 42,5 |
| 40. 1781 | 1 | 16 | 17 |
| 46. 814 | 2 | 23 | 26 |
| 47. 1298 | 1 | 13,5 | 14,5 |
| 53. 880 | 1 | 28 | 29 |
| 65. 1514 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 65. 1520 | 1 | 4,5 | 5,5 |
| 67. 1209 | 3 | 27,5 | 28,5 |
| 71. 757 | 2 | 30 | 31 |
| 71. 765 | 3 | 26 | 26,5 |
| 71. 775 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| 79. 772 | 1 | 12,5 | 14,5 |
| 79. 777 | 3 | 10 | 10,5 |
| 84. 2772 | 1 | 6,5 | 7,5 |
| 87. 1038 | 1 | 38,4 | 39,4 |
| 96. 1974 | 4 | 14,5 | 15,12 |
| 96. 2127 | 1 | 45,4 | 46,4 |
| 100. 84 | 1 | 19,4 | 20,2 |
| 105. 1396 | 1 | 8,9 | 9,6 |
| 105. 1706 | 2 | 33,65 | 34,65 |
| 106. 1536 | 1 | 6,5 | 7,5 |
| 114. 1442 | 1 | 18 | 18,5 |
| 114. 1618 | 5 | 7 | 7,5 |
| 121. 954 | 1 | 21,5 | 22 |
| 121. 959 | 1 | 11 | 11,5 |
| 123. 873 | 1 | 23,5 | 24 |
| 131. 1055 | 1 | 11,5 | 12 |

| Grundvandsovervågning (GRUMO) | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|
| DGU | Indtag | Top filter (m.u.t.) | Bund filter (m.u.t.) |
| 131. 1977 | 1 | 7,5 | 8 |
| 133. 1383 | 1 | 6,1 | 7,1 |
| 135. 1103 | 3 | 20,2 | 20,7 |
| 135. 1140 | 5 | 12,5 | 13,5 |
| 136. 1153 | 1 | 9,5 | 10,5 |
| 136. 1158 | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| 136. 1816 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| 141. 929 | 1 | 49,5 | 50,5 |
| 145. 2085 | 1 | 18,12 | 18,62 |
| 145. 2840 | 1 | 47 | 49 |
| 146. 2063 | 1 | 45 | 45,5 |
| 146. 2552 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| 147. 1103 | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| 147. 1105 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| 159. 1250 | 1 | 1,9 | 2,9 |
| 164. 931 | 2 | 36,8 | 37,3 |
| 164. 1253 | 2 | 26 | 29 |
| 164. 1492 | 1 | 22 | 23 |
| 166. 786 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 190. 274 | 2 | 24 | 25 |
| 190. 274 | 3 | 17 | 19 |
| 198. 685 | 1 | 12,5 | 13,5 |
| 198. 694 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 200. 3703 | 2 | 48 | 50 |
| 200. 5197 | 1 | 8,3 | 10,3 |
| 204. 546 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| 206. 1609 | 3 | 31,53 | 32,53 |
| 206. 1684 | 1 | 8,2 | 9,2 |
| 207. 3003 | 1 | 9,6 | 11,6 |
| 212. 1052 | 1 | 15 | 15,7 |
| 213. 617 | 1 | 10,7 | 11,7 |
| 219. 198 | 1 | 12,5 | 13,5 |
| 227. 250 | 2 | 12 | 13 |
| 230. 235 | 1 | 11,4 | 12,4 |
| 232. 643 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| 238. 626 | 1 | 13,6 | 14,6 |
| 247. 391 | 3 | 4 | 31 |

Bilag 5 – Hjælpetabel med oversigt over stoffer fundet i suspect screening 2022 ift. navne/stof-ID i hhv. notatet og screeninglisten.

I notatet er andre, kortere betegnelser for stofferne (f.eks. firmakoder) for flere stoffer anvendt frem for de længere StanCode-navne. Dette er valgt for at lette læsningen.

Limit of Detection (LOD) = afrapporterede detektionsgrænse.

| Stofnavn i fagligt notat om resultater af suspect screening for pesticidstoffer i grundvand 2022 | Stan code | CAS nr. | LOD (µg/L) | Stofnavn ifølge screeninglisten (pr. 29-09-2022) |
|--|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| Glutarsyre | | 110-94-1 | 1,5 | Glutaric acid |
| Oxaminsyre | | 471-47-6 | 2,2 | Oxamic acid |
| Ravsyre | | 110-15-6 | 0,846 | Succinic acid |
| CGA 42447 | | 2198-53-0 | 0,004 | 2,6-dimethylacetanilide |
| SYN 547889 | | 119725-91-6 | 0,009 | (2S,4S-2R,4R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid |
| Alloxydim | | 55634-91-8 | 0,000024 | Alloxydim |