

Toxicology & Forensic Chemistry (PO904)

Environmental Toxicity



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Environmental Toxicology

Air pollutants	Water pollutants
Ambient (outdoor)	Biological pollutants
Primary	Water-borne diseases
CO ₂	Water-contact diseases
NO ₂	Water-insect-related diseases
SO ₂	Water-wash diseases
Air-borne particulates	Chemical pollutants
Pb	Organic contaminants
Organic compounds	Volatile compounds & pesticides
Silica	Oil
Asbestos	Detergents in fresh water
Secondary (ozone)	Sewage effluents
Indoor	Inorganic contaminants
Combustion by-products	Heavy metals
Microorganisms & allergens	Radioactive waste
Formaldehyde	Fertilizers
Tobacco smoke	Acidity

Ambient (outdoor)

- I. Primary pollutants
 - 1. CO₂: ↓ O₂ delivery forming CoHb
 - 2. NO_2 : lung irritation + \uparrow lung infections
 - 3. SO₂: respiratory illness aggravation of respiratory & CVS disease damage to crops (acidic rain).
 - 4. Air-borne particulates:
 - a. Pb \rightarrow accumulates in blood & bone
 - b. Organic cmpds → HCHO/vinyl Cl⁻ (↑ cancer risk)

Ambient (outdoor)

friable

I. Primary pollutants

- 4. Air-borne particulates:
 - C. Silica:
 - Silica dust → "Silicosis"
 - Occurs due to failure to travel along lymph channels by phagocytic cells → collect as silicotic nodules.
 - D. Asbestos:
 - Workers show 1 lung cancer
 - Dangerous if asbestos is (shedding) → "Asbestosis"

Ambient (outdoor)

II. Secondary pollutants

- Results from interaction between primary pollutants.
- May be more toxic than the original ones.
 Ozone:
 - Air (NO₂/aldehydes/ketones/unsaturated HC) -(sun light)→
 O₃ (strong oxidant damages lungs)
 - Especially affects asthmatics
 - Causes agricultural crop loss
 - Only dangerous when near the ground <u>http://www.majidali.com/ozoneis.htm</u>

Indoor (sick building syndrome)

- 1. Combustion byproducts: CO₂-CO-SO₂-HCHO
- 2. Microorganisms & allergens:

<u>Source</u>: Humidifiers – A/C-pets – ventilation ducts (insects-pollens-molds-mites..etc)

- 3. **HCHO**:
- Building materials/furnishing/foam insulation
- Low conc → eye discomfort
- High conc → pulmonary edema anxiety
- 4. Tobacco smoke:

Nicotine-polycyclic aromatic HC-CO-acrolein

Biological pollution

- 1. Water-borne: ingestion of water that contains the causative m.o. (typhoid/cholera/hepatitis)
- 2. Water-contact: contact m.o. in water (bilharzias/guinea worm disease)
- 3. Water-insect: water serves as habitat for disease transmitter (malaria/yellow fever)
- 4. Water-wash: lack of water for personal hygiene (shigellosis/trachoma/conjunctivitis)

Chemical pollution

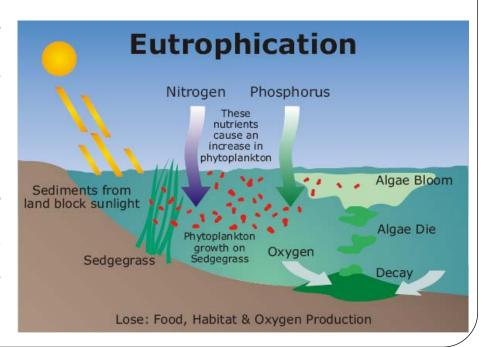
A. Organic contaminants

- 1. Volatile organic compounds and pesticides: may leak into water from improper storage contaminating it
- 2. Oil: oil floats on the water surface, thus preventing oxygen from reaching marine organisms. These die and decompose, consequently birds and other marine animals are killed)

Chemical pollution

A. Organic contaminants

- 3. Detergents in fresh water: Phosphates in detergents can lead to freshwater algal blooms, i.e. eutrophication, that releases toxins and deplete oxygen in waterways.
 - Detergents → damage external mucus layer that protect fish from bacteria.
 - They kill fish eggs.
 - They lower water surface tension → toxic organic chemicals are easily absorbed



Chemical pollution

A. Organic contaminants

- 4. Sewage effluents:
 - It is the greatest source of organic materials discharged to freshwaters
 - Organic pollution affects the organisms living in a stream by lowering the available oxygen in the water → asphyxiation

Chemical pollution

B. Inorganic contaminants

- 1. Heavy metals: Hg Pb Cd As (discussed)
- 2. Radioactive waste:
 - Radioactive isotopes of (I₂-radon-uraniumcesium-thorium)
 - Discharged from nuclear power plants
 - Genetic mutations miscarriages birth defects cancer

Chemical pollution

B. Inorganic contaminants

- 3. Fertilizers:
 - Eutrophication
 - Consumption of water that contains excess level of nitrates → MetHb

3. Acidity:

Acidity is caused by industrial discharges especially sulfur dioxide from power plants