

# Iodo-DBP Formation from the Reaction of Chlorinated Oxidants with X-Ray Contrast Media in the Presence of Natural Organic Matter

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University of Illinois, Urbana, IL



# Iodo-DBP Occurrence Study

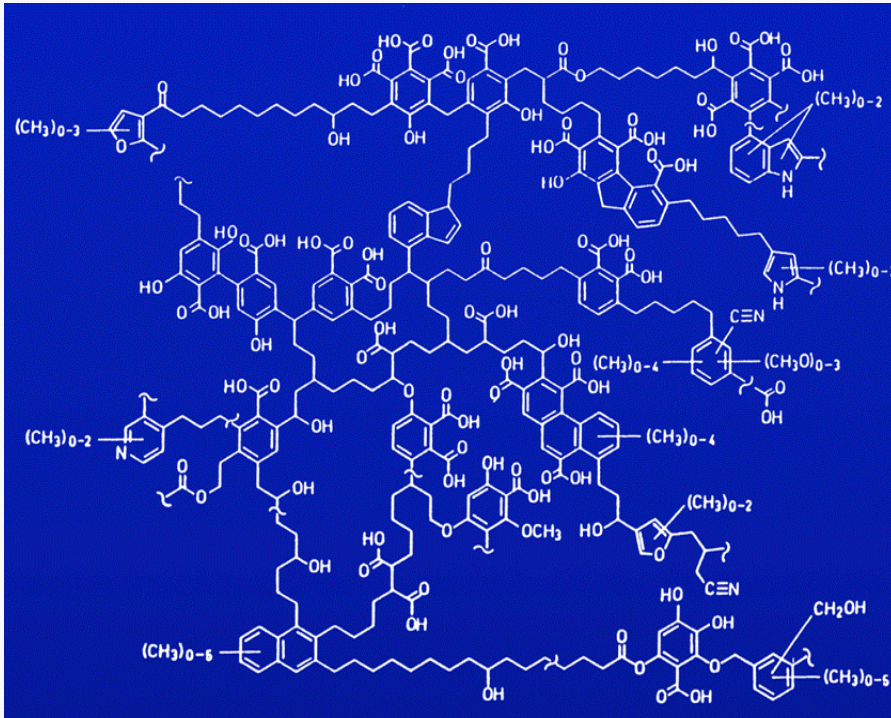
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	Iodide ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Sum iodo-acids ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Sum iodo-THMs ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
Plant 2	1.0	0.37	4.9
Plant 4	ND	0.10	1.2
Plant 11	1.5	0.21	2.3
Plant 15	ND	0.17	2.4

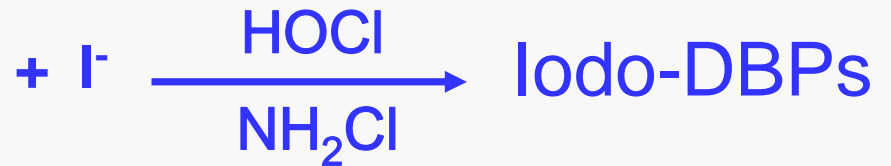
Detection limit =  $0.13 \mu\text{g/L}$

Richardson et al., *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2008, 42, 8330-8338.

# Typically, DBPs formed by reaction of disinfectants with NOM and Br/I



NOM



# Iodo-DBP Occurrence Study

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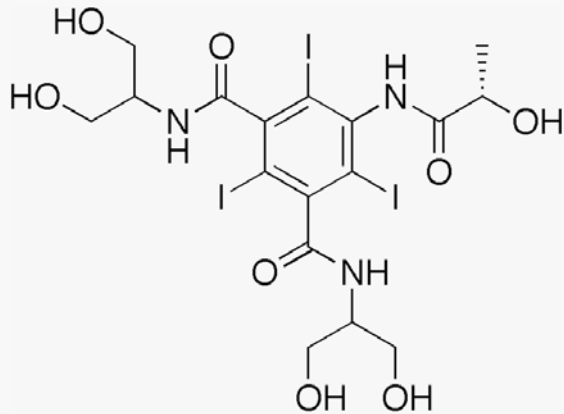
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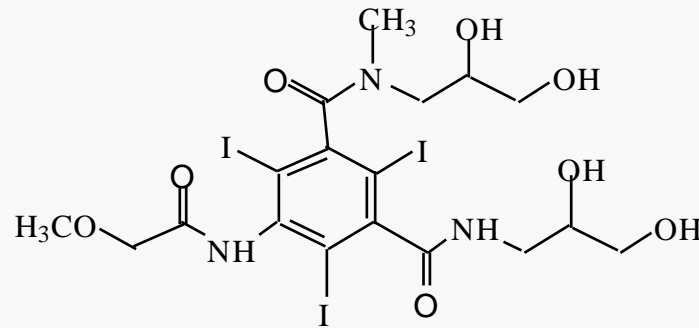
**What about other sources of iodine?**

# Iodinated X-ray Contrast Media (ICM)

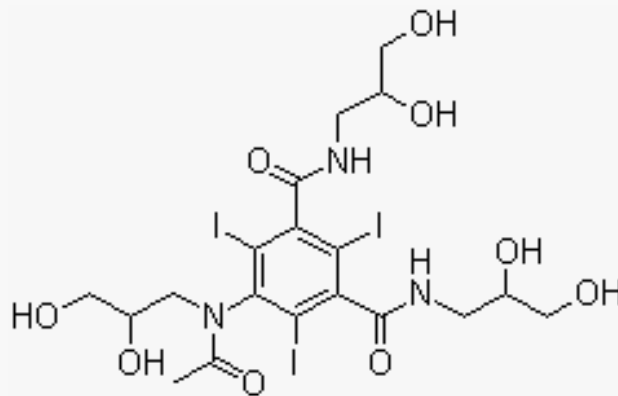
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**lopamidol**

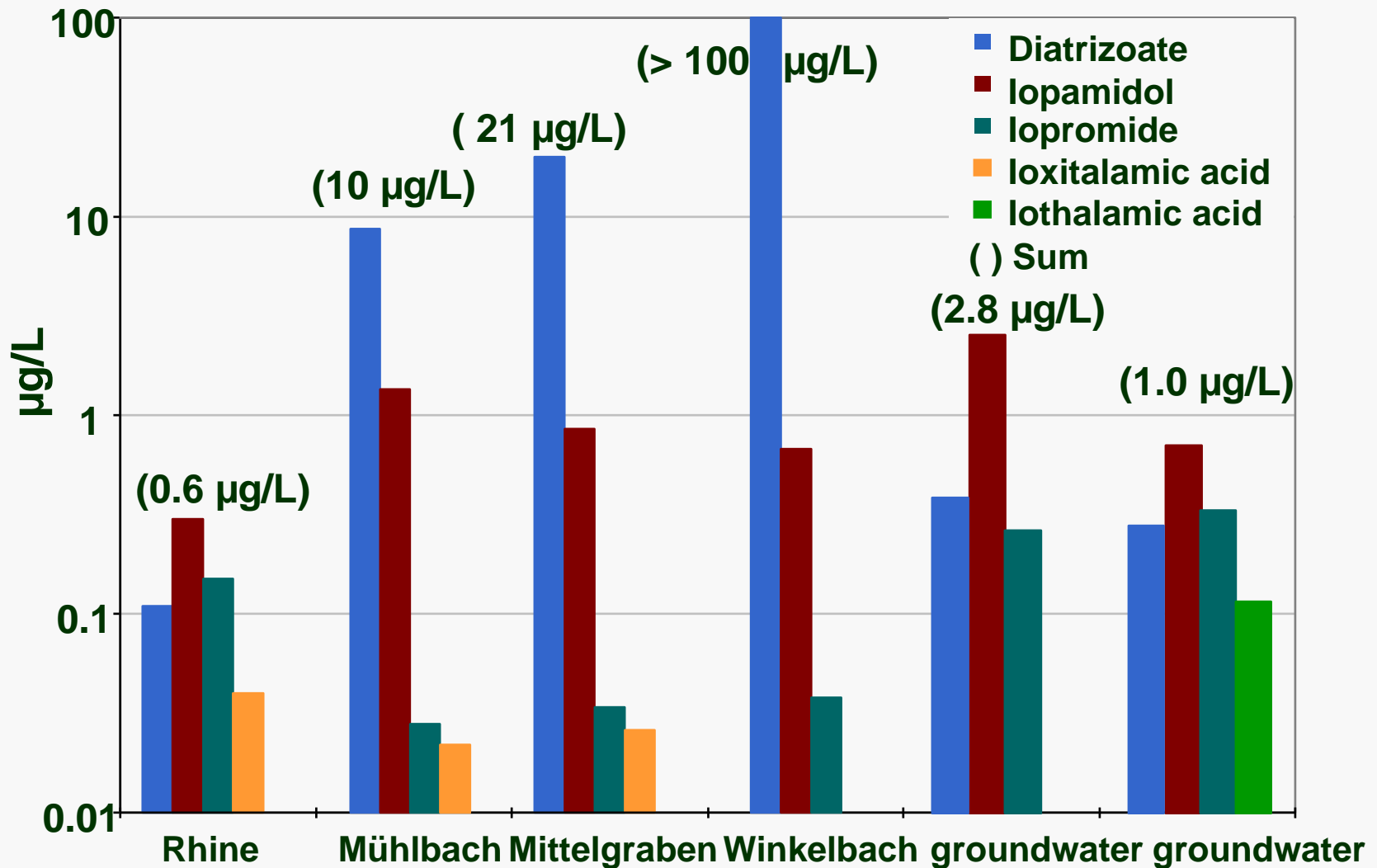


**lopromide**



**lohexol**

# ICM concentrations: rivers, creeks and ground water



# ICM in U.S. Drinking Water Sources (ng/L)

	Iopamidol	Iomeprol	Iopromide	Iohexol	Diatrizoate
Plant 1	11	ND	ND	ND	ND
Plant 2	510	ND	24	120	93
Plant 4	110	ND	6	49	ND
Plant 10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Plant 11	100	ND	ND	85	ND
Plant 12	280	ND	ND	120	ND
Plant 13	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Plant 15	2700	ND	25	ND	ND
Plant 17	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Plant 19	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Courtesy of Thomas Ternes, Federal Institute of Hydrology, Germany  
ICM measured using LC/ESI-MS/MS; DLs = 5-20 ng/L

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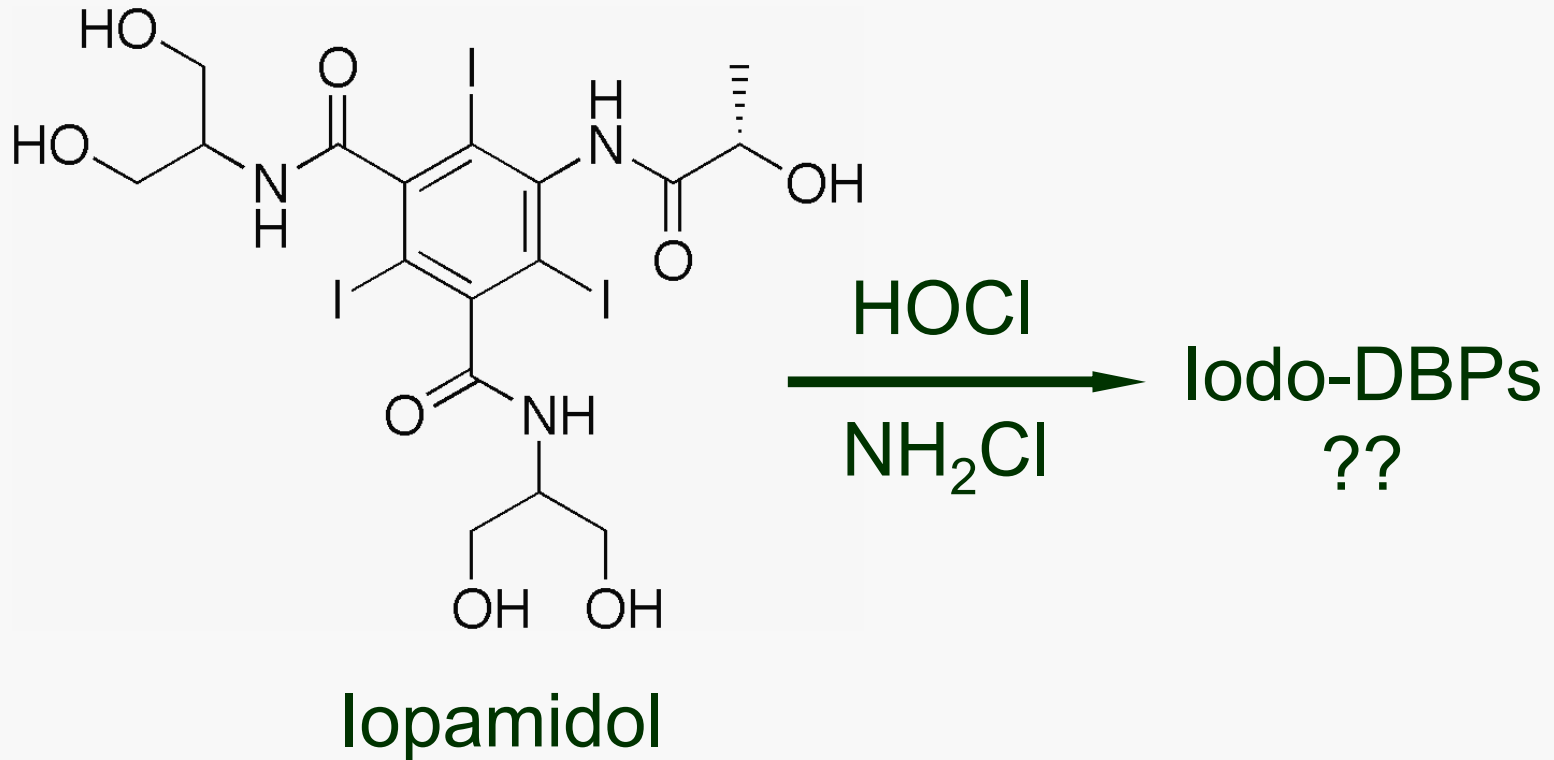
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Courtesy of Thomas Ternes, Federal Institute of Hydrology, Germany  
ICM measured using LC/ESI-MS/MS; DLs = 5-20 ng/L

# Do iodinated X-ray contrast media form iodo-DBPs?

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# Controlled Laboratory Reactions

## Experiments

- React ICM with HOCl,  $\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$  (with and without NOM)
- 3 pHs
- Follow formation of iodo-DBPs
- Follow decay of ICM and identify reaction products and intermediates
- Compare ICM reactions to reactions with native iodide
- Measure genotoxicity of chlorinated water containing ICM and compare to chlorinated water without ICM and untreated source water containing ICM

## Methods

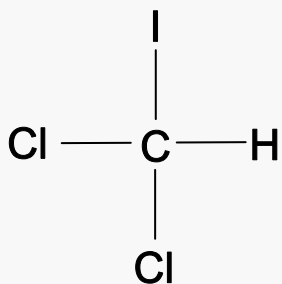
- Iodo-THMs: GC/EI-MS
- Iodo-Acids: GC/NCI-MS (with derivatization)
- Iodate: IC
- Iopamidol (and other ICM): LC, LC/MS/MS
- Larger MW products and intermediates: LC/MS/MS
- Chlorine: DPD-FAS titration
- Genotoxicity: Chinese hamster ovary cells, single cell gel electrophoresis



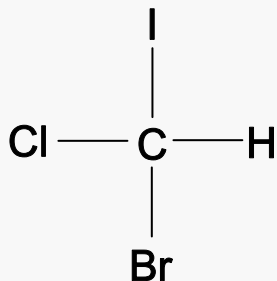
Cristal and Steve

# Iodo-DBPs

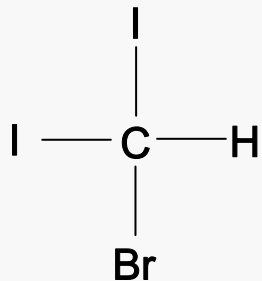
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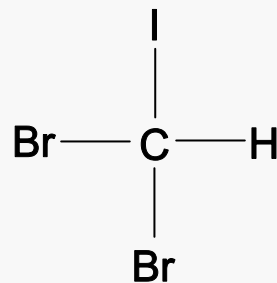
Dichloriodo-  
methane



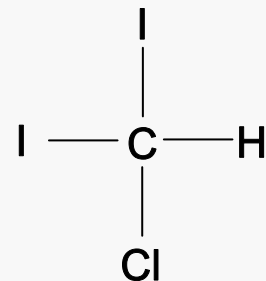
Bromochloriodo-  
methane



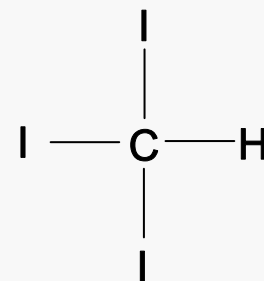
Bromodiiodo-  
methane



Dibromiodo-  
methane

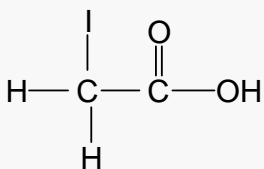


Chlorodiiodo-  
methane

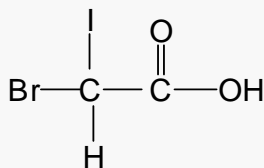


Iodoform

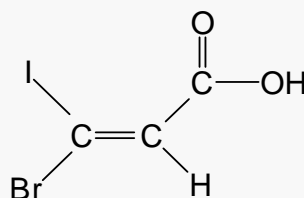
## Iodo-THMs



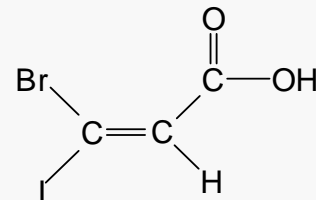
Iodoacetic acid



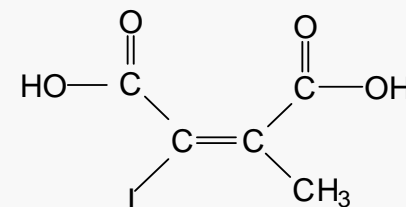
Bromiodoacetic acid



(Z)-3-Bromo-3-  
iodopropenoic acid



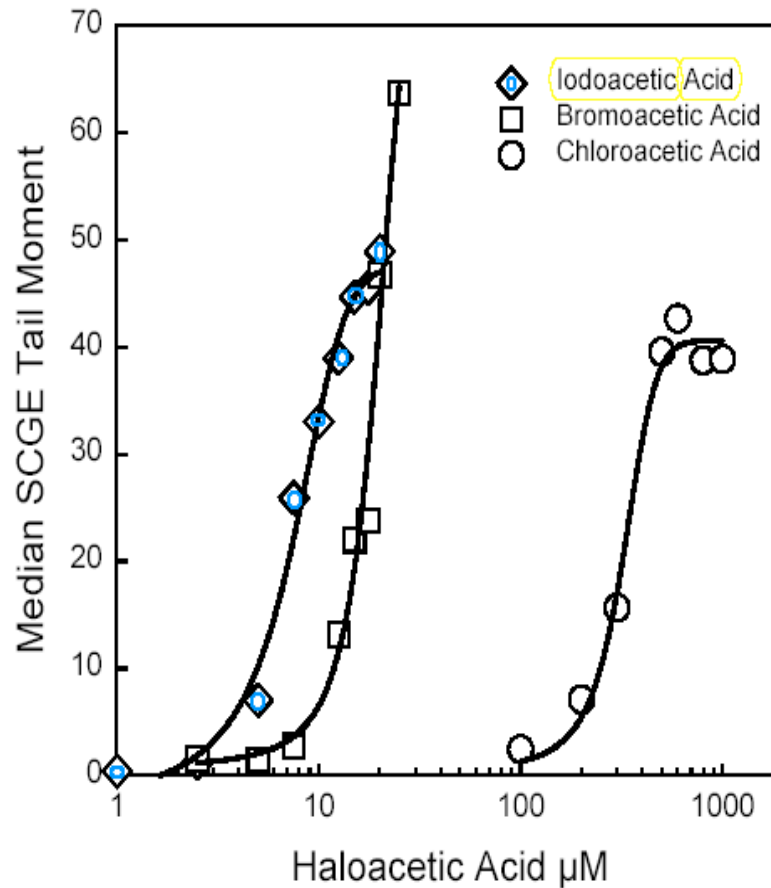
(E)-3-Bromo-3-  
iodopropenoic acid



(E)-2-Iodo-3-  
methylbutenedioic  
acid

## Iodo-Acids

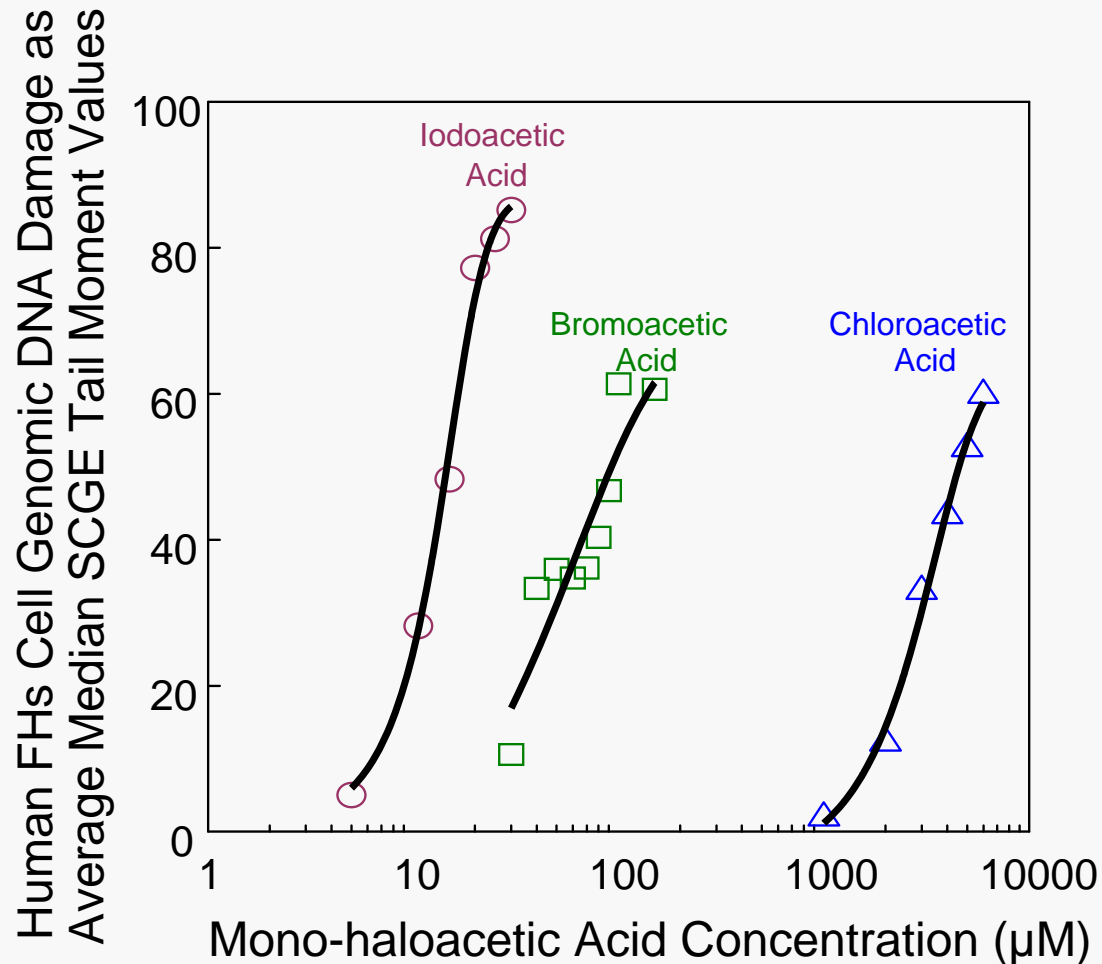
# Genotoxicity of Iodoacetic Acid



Plewa et al., *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2004

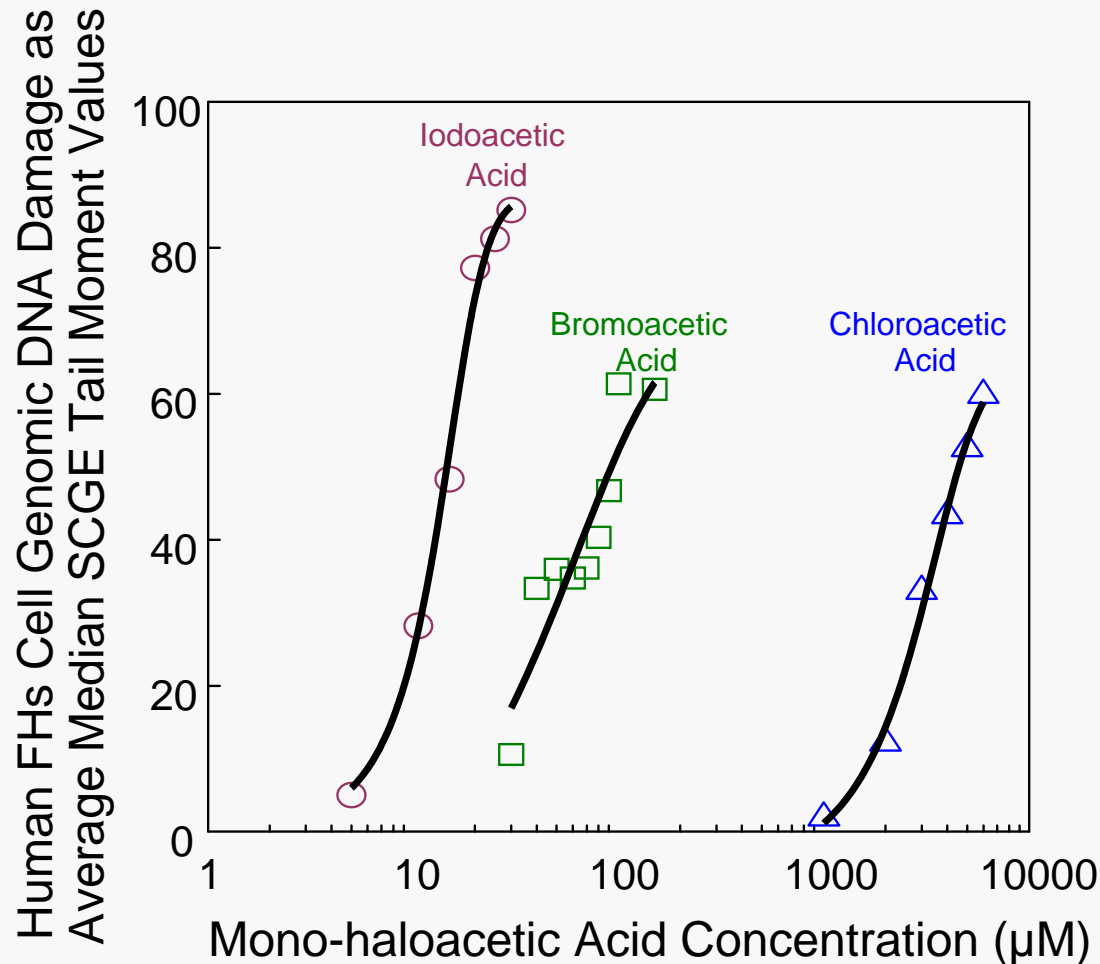
IA also caused developmental effects in mouse embryos (Hunter et al., 1995)

# Genomic DNA Damage in Normal, Non-Transformed Human Fetal Intestinal Cells



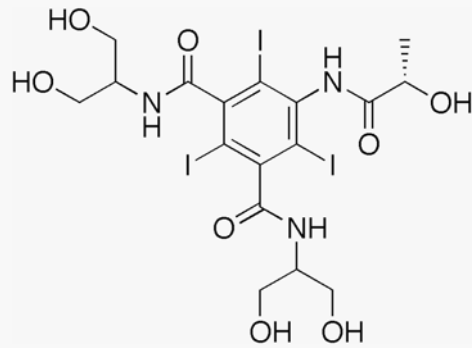
Courtesy of Michael Plewa, Univ. Illinois

# Genomic DNA Damage in Normal, Non-Transformed Human Fetal Intestinal Cells

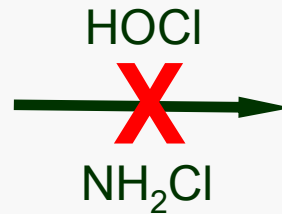


In addition, iodo-THMs are cytotoxic  
Only one iodo-THM (chlorodiiodomethane) genotoxic

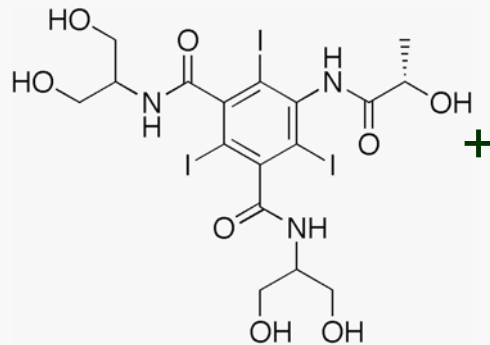
# Results



lopamidol

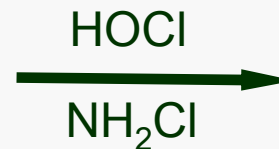


Iodo-DBPs



lopamidol

NOM



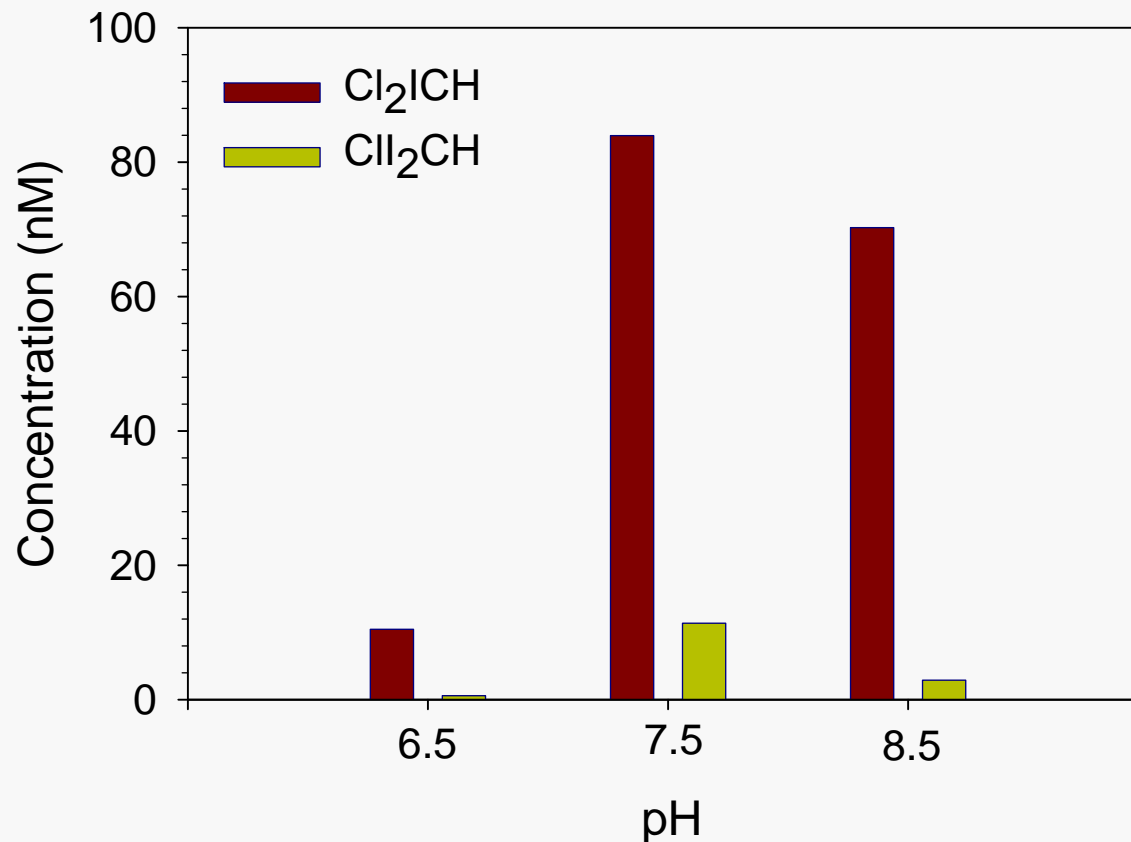
Iodo-DBPs ✓

Iodo-THMs  
&  
Iodo-Acids



# Iodo-THM Formation at 72 hr: Chlorine

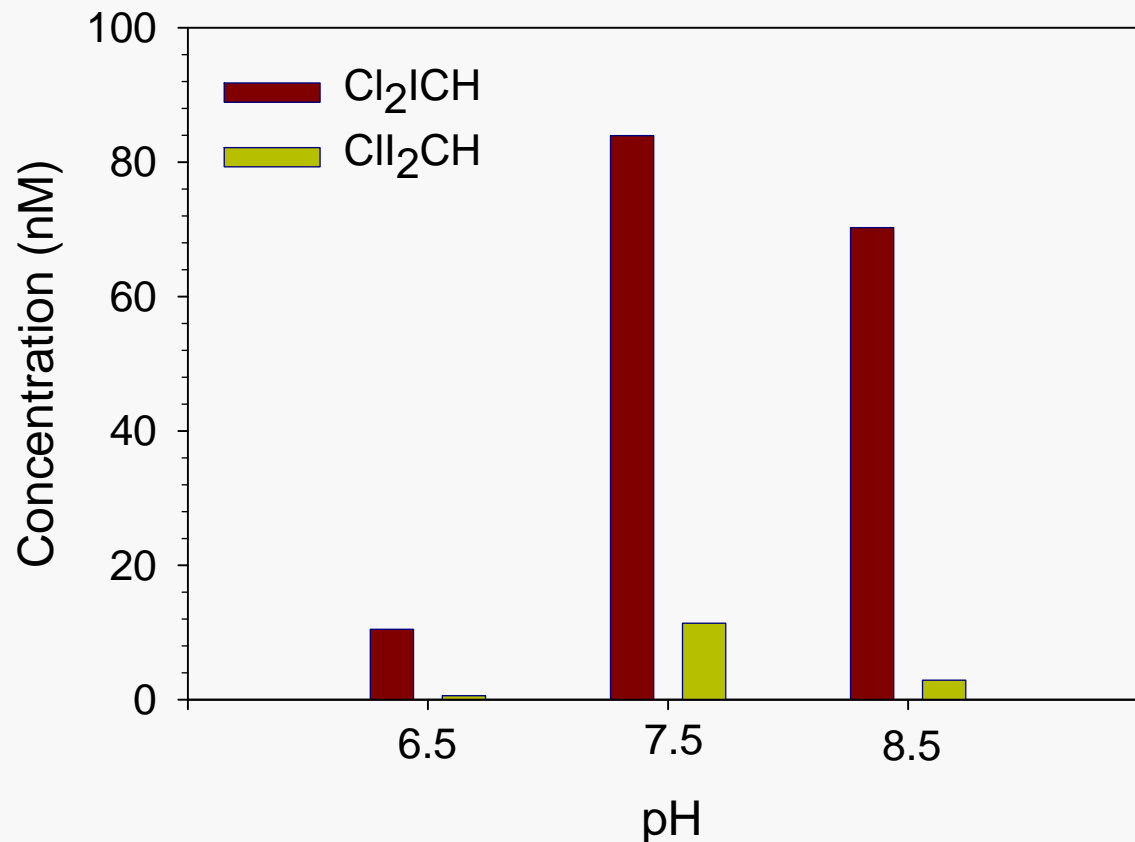
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Conditions:  $\text{HOCl}$  = 100  $\mu\text{M}$  (7.1 mg/L), IDOL = 5  $\mu\text{M}$  (3.1 mg/L)  
Buffer = 10 mM, Temperature = 25 °C, TOC = 2.1 mg/L

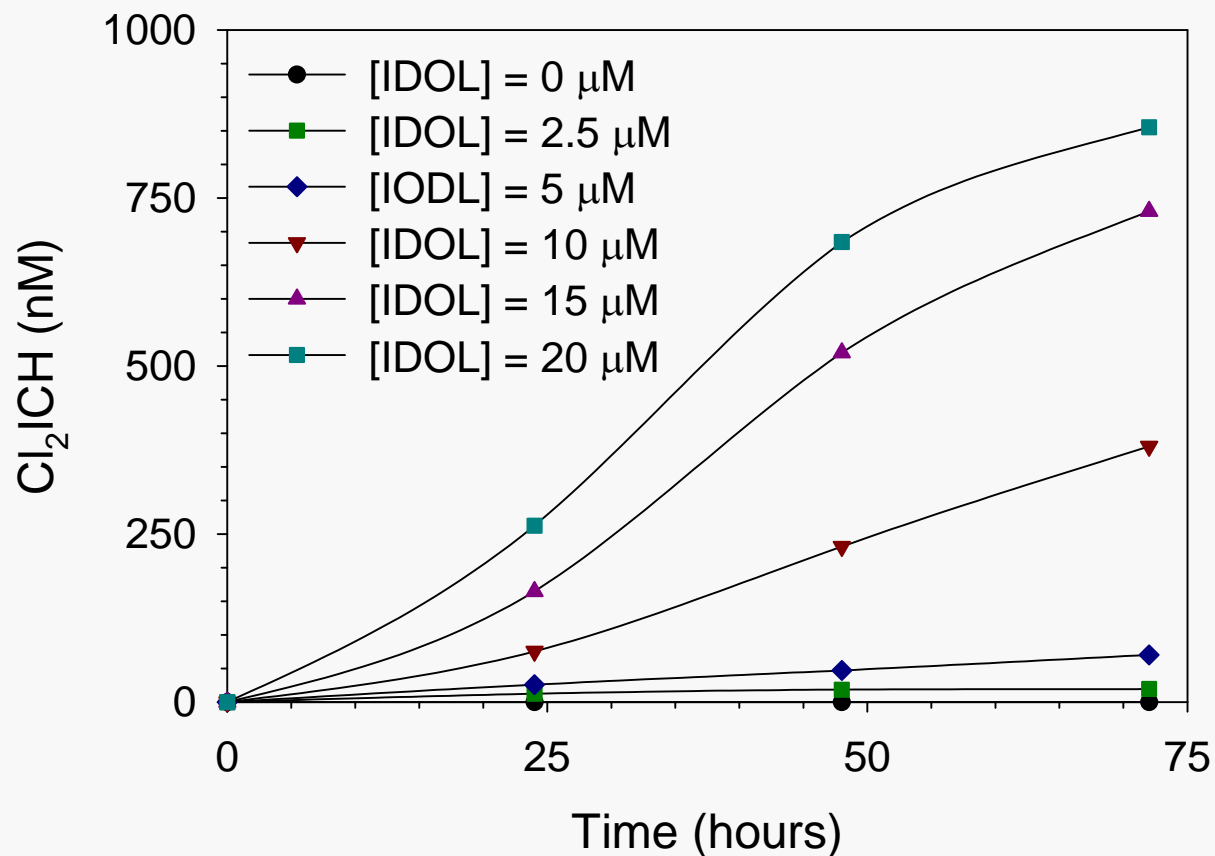
# Iodo-THM Formation at 72 hr: Chlorine

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Note: Because no  $\text{Br}^-$  added for these experiments, no bromo species formed (and minimal  $\text{Br}^-$  present in Athens, GA raw source waters)

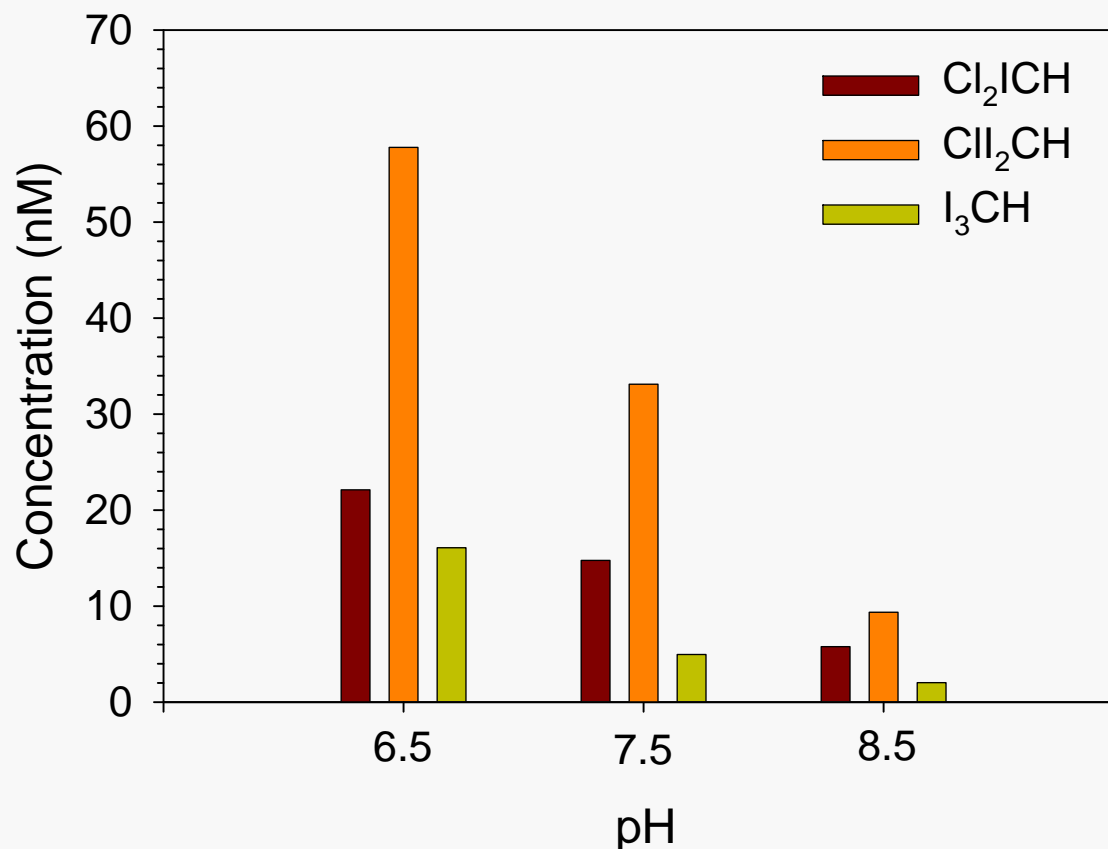
# Cl<sub>2</sub>ICH Formation at pH 8.5



Conditions: HOCl = 100 μM (7.1 mg/L), IDOL = 0-20 μM, Buffer = 10 mM  
Temperature = 25 °C, TOC = 2.1 mg/L

# Iodo-THM Formation at 72 hr: Monochloramine

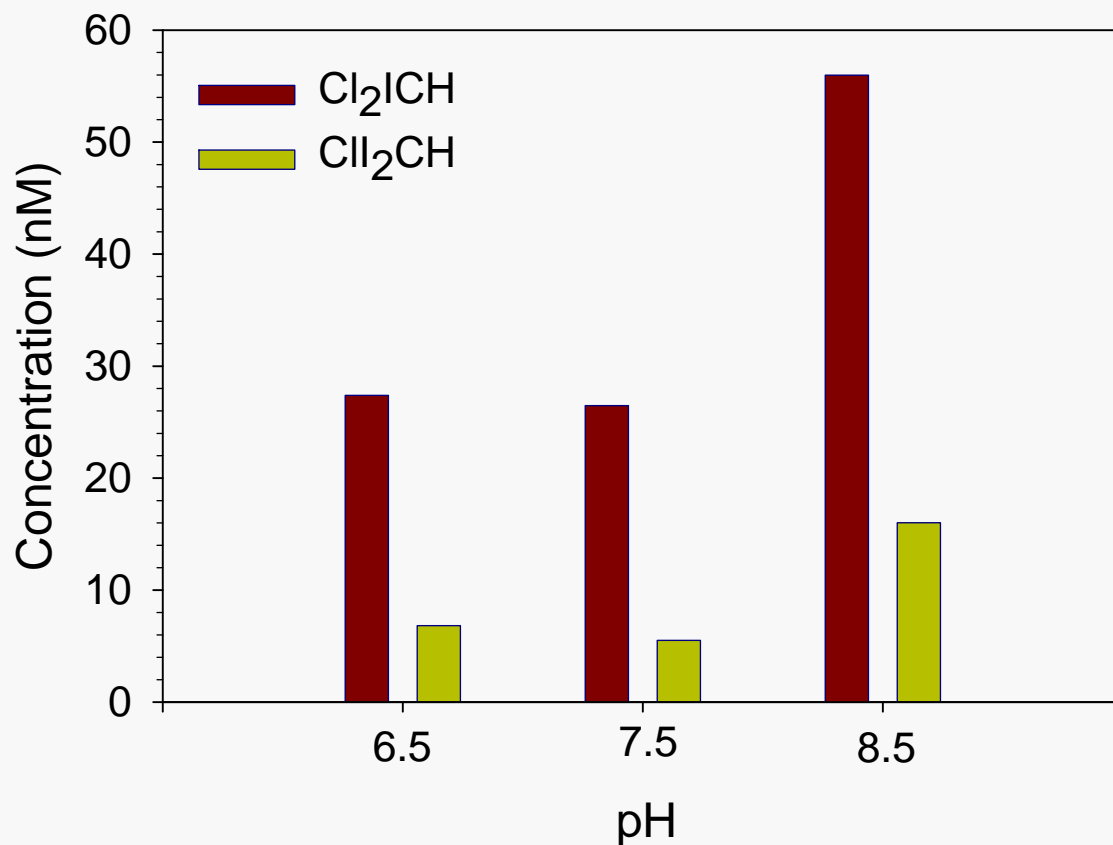
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Conditions: NH<sub>2</sub>Cl = 100 μM, IDOL = 5 μM, Buffer = 10 mM, Cl/N = 0.7  
Temperature = 25 °C, and TOC = 2.1 mg/L

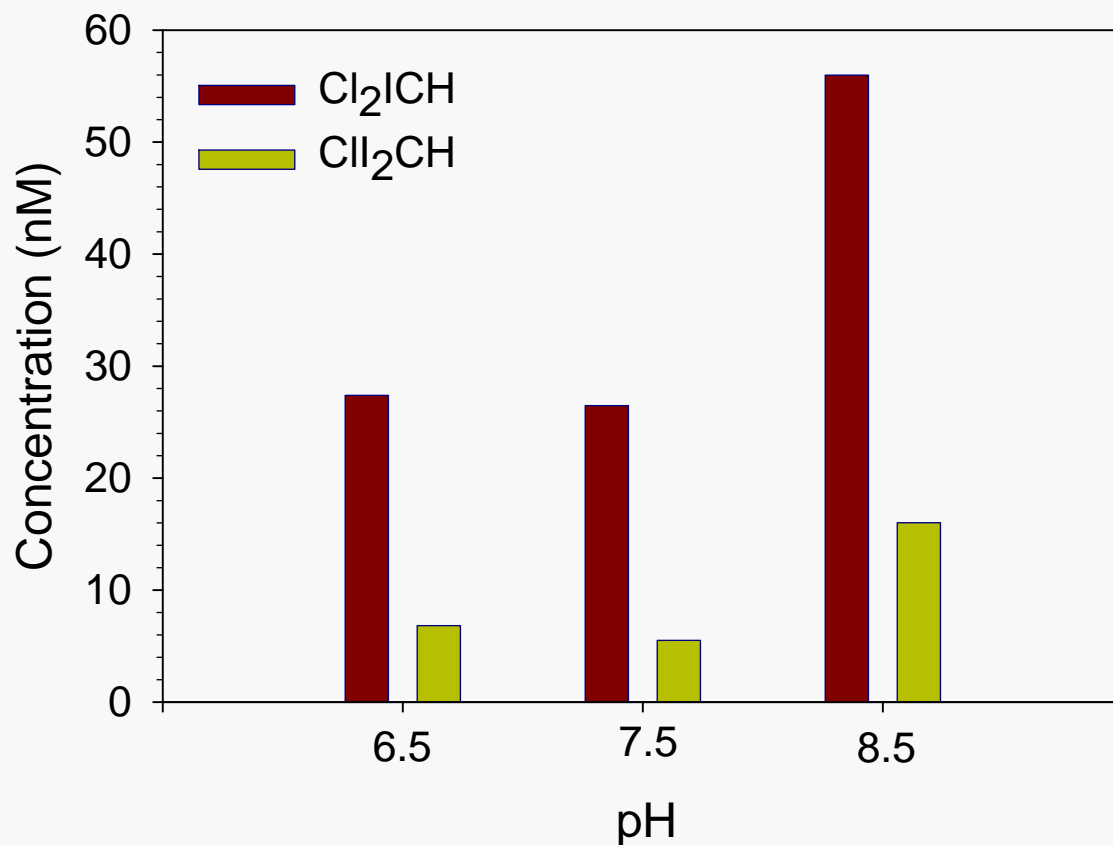
# Iodo-THM Formation from Iodide at 24 hr: Chlorine

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Conditions:  $\text{HOCl} = 100 \mu\text{M}$ , Iodide =  $5 \mu\text{M}$ , Buffer = 10 mM  
Temperature =  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , TOC = 2.1 mg/L

# Iodo-THM Formation from Iodide at 24 hr: Chlorine

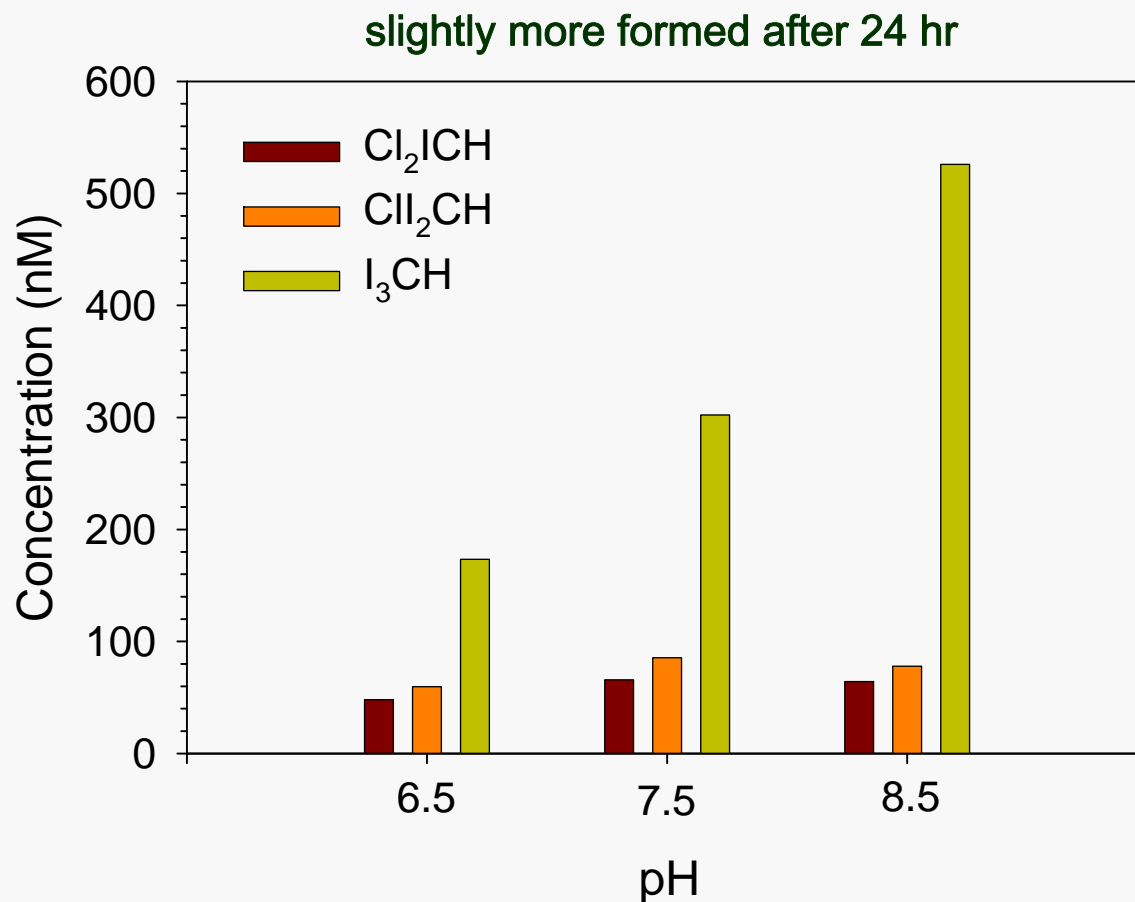


Reaction Complete in 24 hr

Conditions:  $\text{HOCl} = 100 \mu\text{M}$ , Iodide =  $5 \mu\text{M}$ , Buffer = 10 mM  
Temperature =  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , TOC = 2.1 mg/L

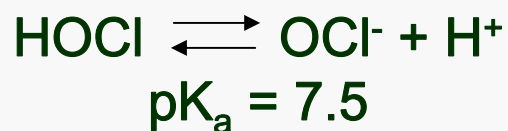
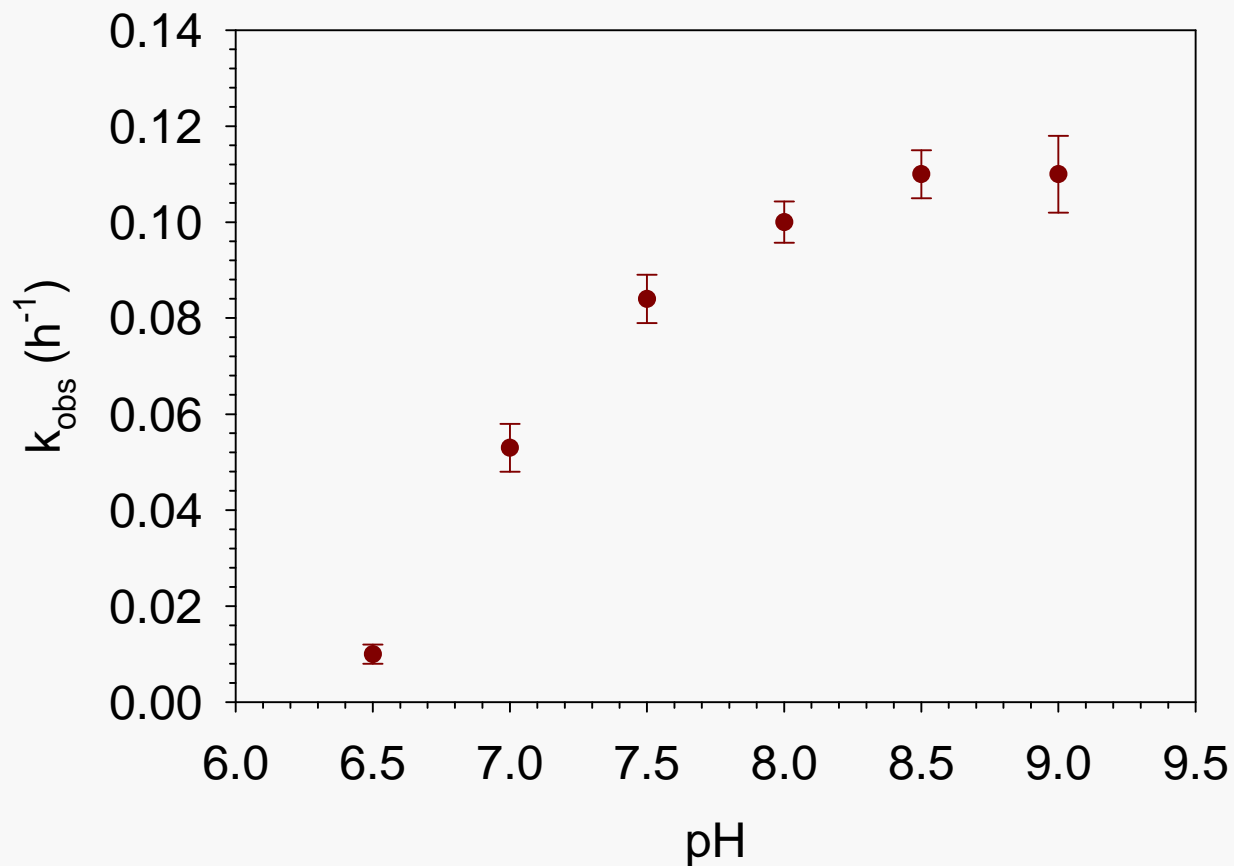
# Iodo-THM Formation from Iodide at 72 hr: Monochloramine

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Conditions:  $\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$  = 100  $\mu\text{M}$ , Iodide = 5  $\mu\text{M}$ , Buffer = 10 mM, Cl/N = 0.7  
Temperature = 25  $^\circ\text{C}$ , TOC = 2.1 mg/L

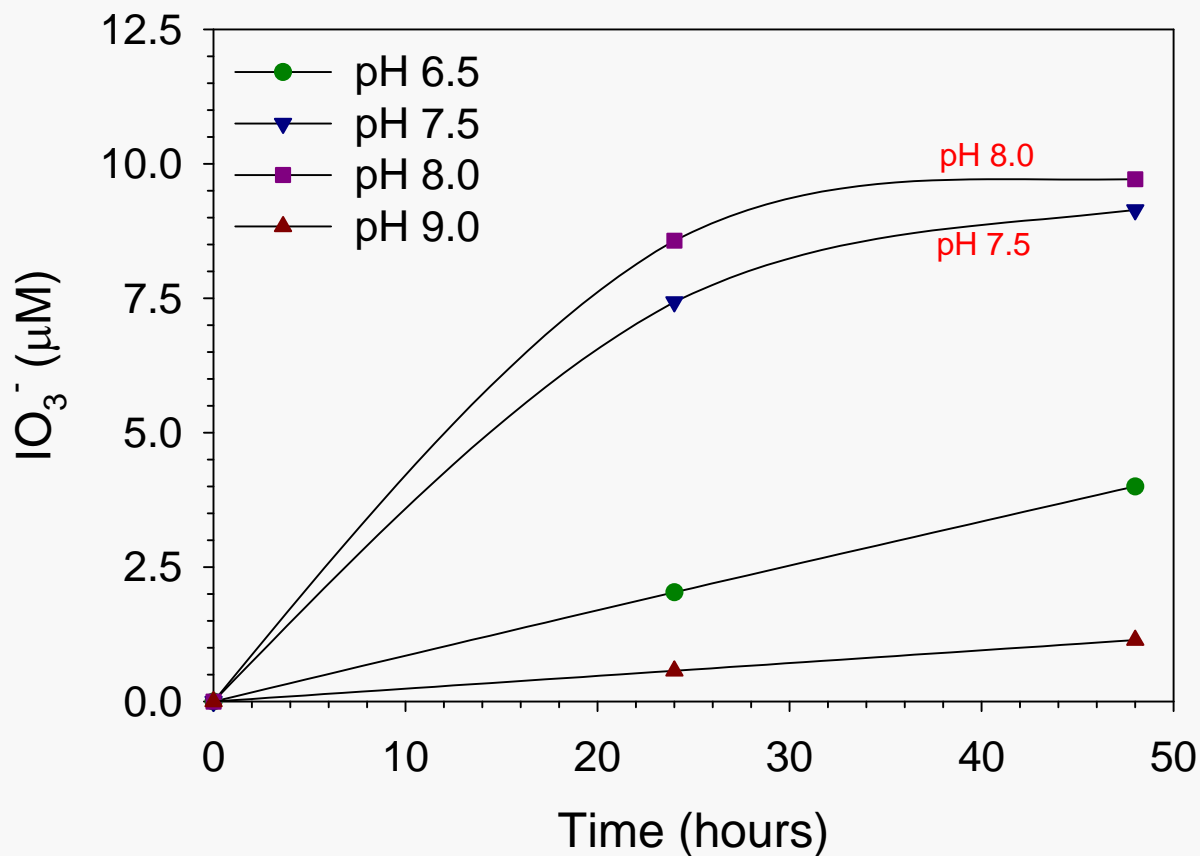
# Loss of lopamidol



Conditions: HOCl = 100  $\mu\text{M}$ , IDOL = 5  $\mu\text{M}$ , Buffer = 10 mM, Temperature = 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

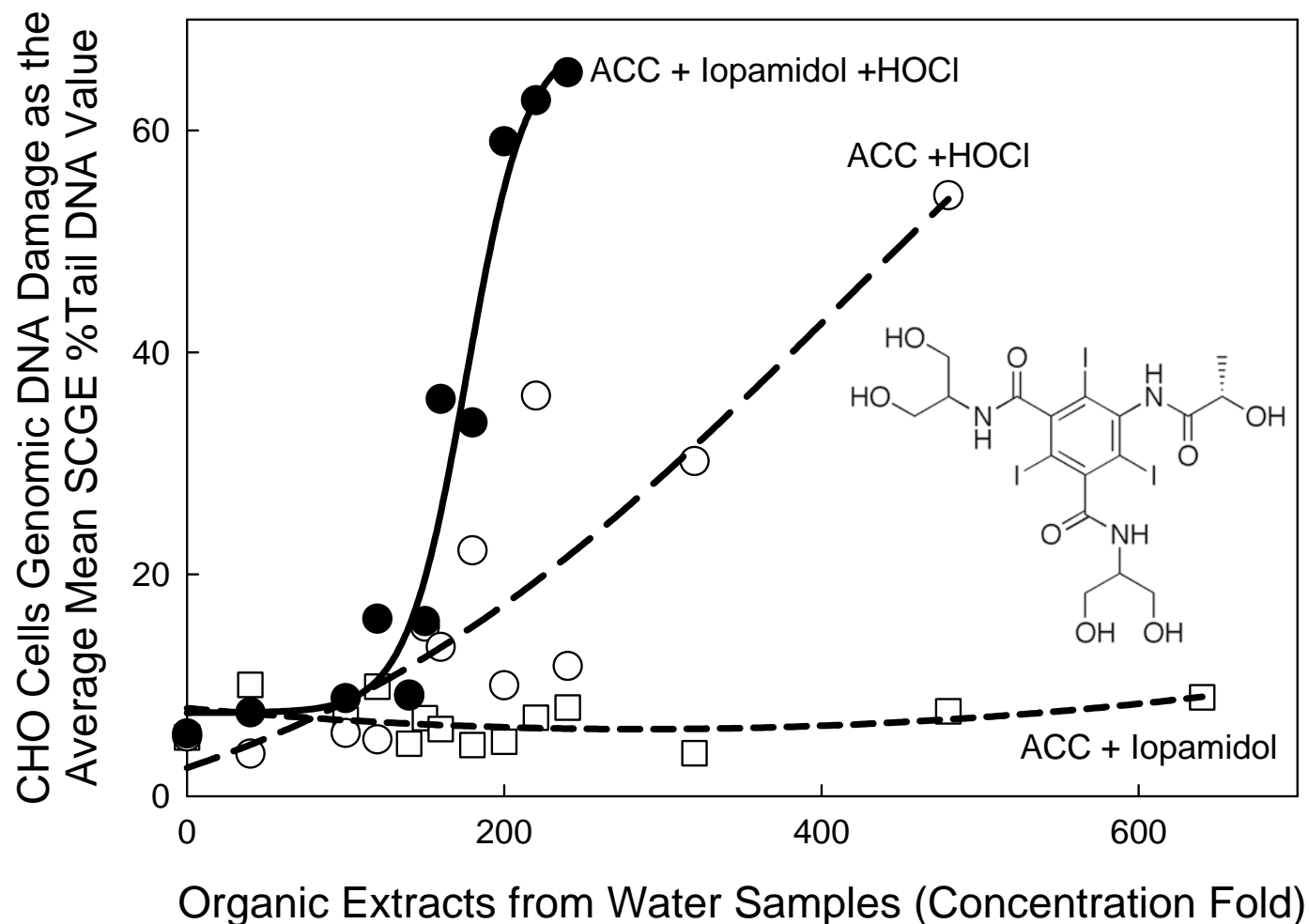


# $\text{IO}_3^-$ Formation: Chlorination of Iopamidol



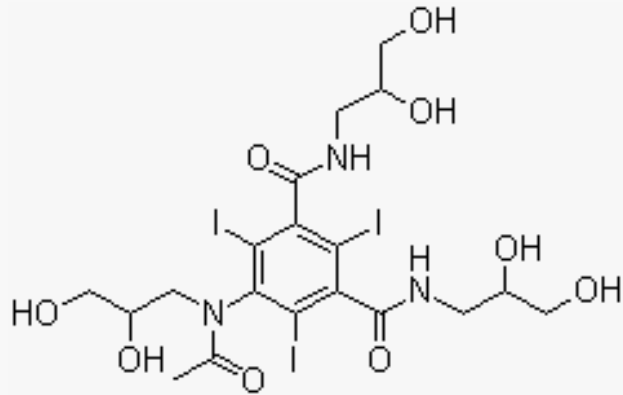
Conditions:  $\text{HOCl}$  = 100  $\mu\text{M}$ , IDOL = 5  $\mu\text{M}$ , Buffer = 10 mM, Temperature = 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

# Gentoxicity of Chlorinated Waters Containing Iopamidol

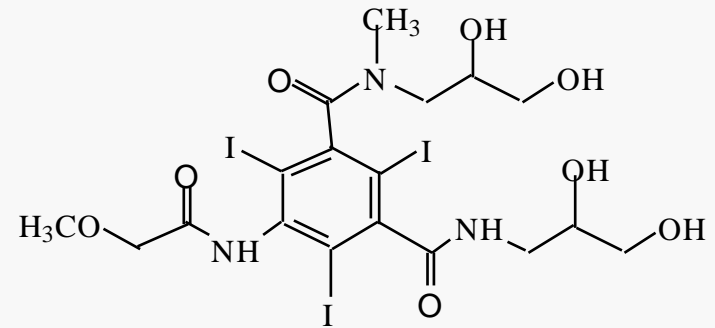


# What about other ICM?

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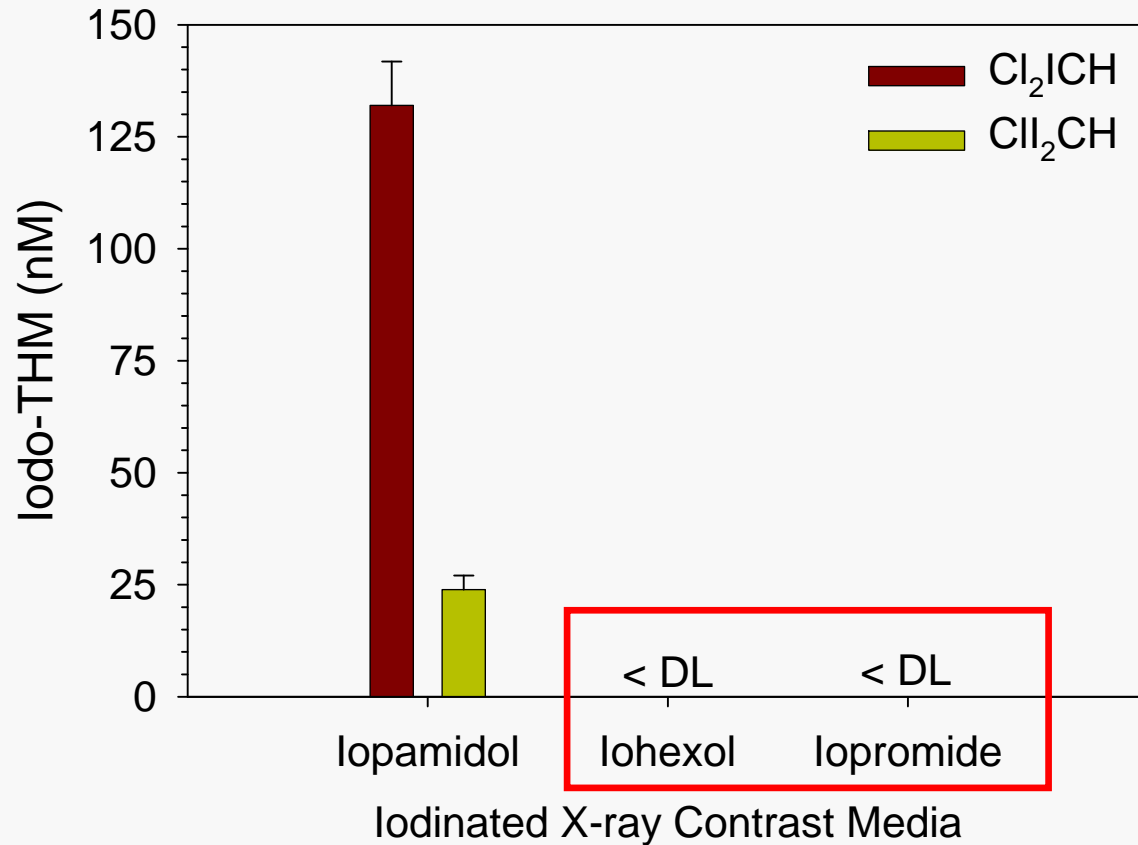
**Iohexol**



**Iopromide**

# Iodo-THM Formation with other ICM

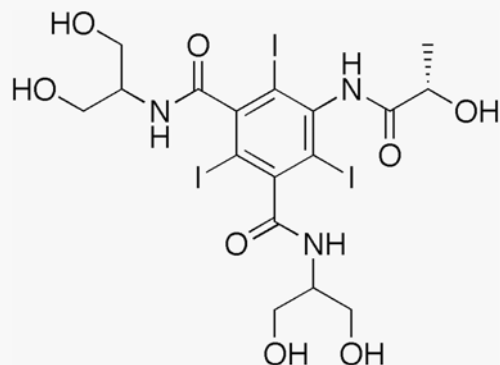
pH 8.5 after 48 hrs



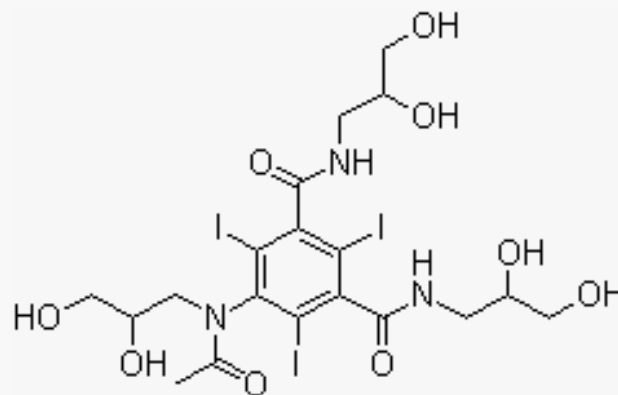
Conditions: HOCl = 100  $\mu\text{M}$ , IDOL = 5  $\mu\text{M}$ , Buffer = 10 mM, Temperature = 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

# A Mystery....

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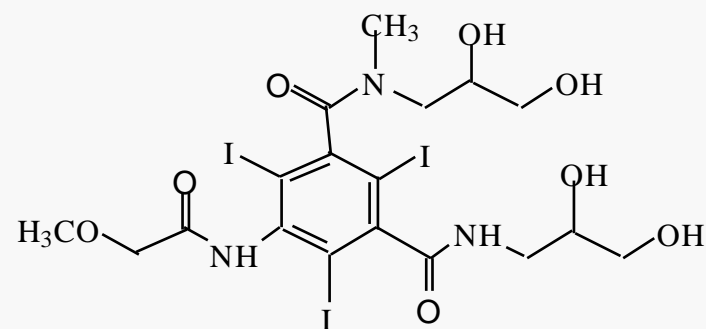


**lopamidol**



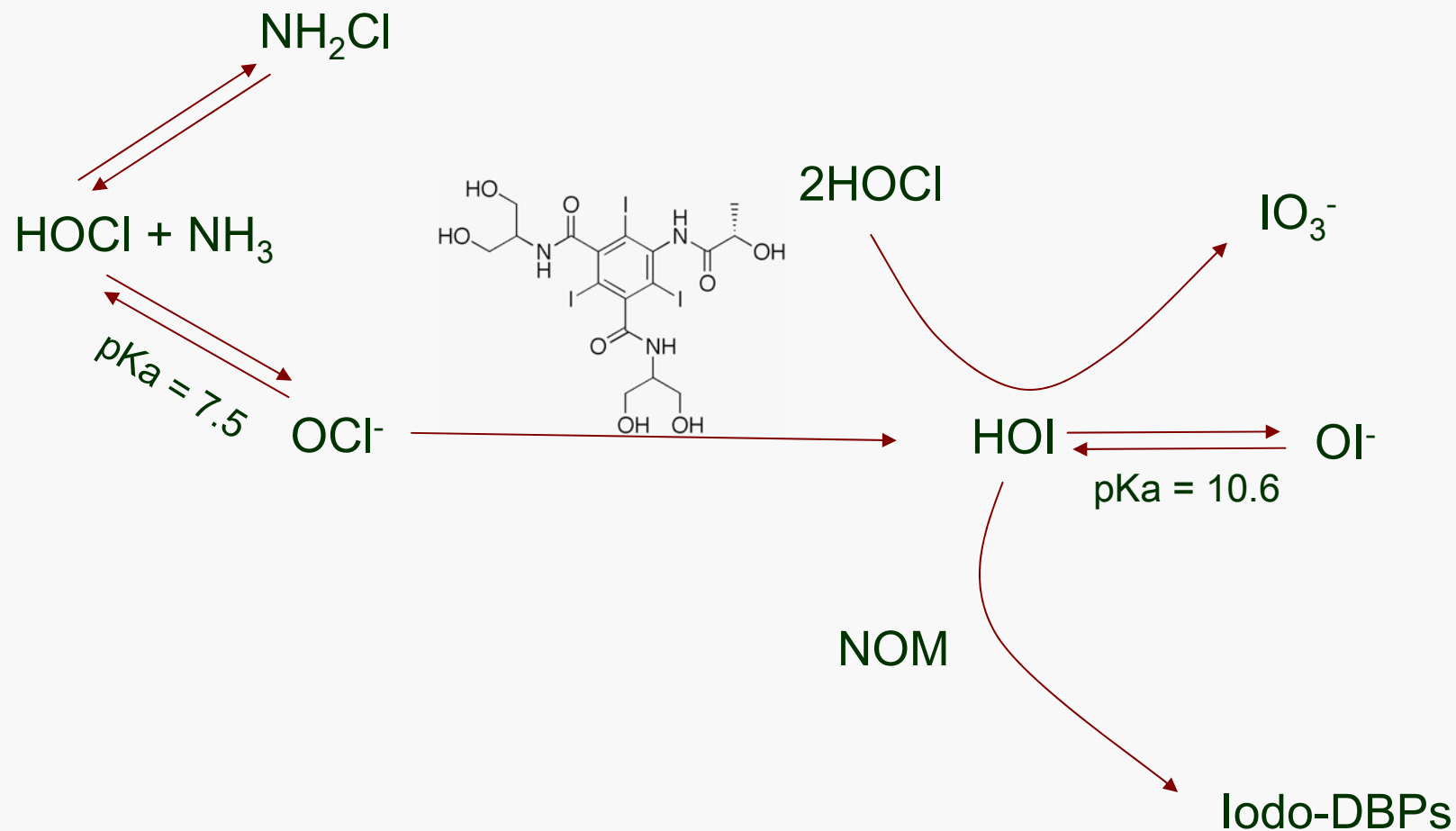
**lohexol**

Why does this one react, but not the others???



**lopromide**

# Proposed Pathways



# Summary

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- Iodo-THMs and Iodo-Acids formed
- Appears  $\text{OCl}^-$  reacts with iopamidol (increased formation above  $\text{pK}_a$  of  $\text{HOCl}$ ; and excess  $\text{NH}_3$  with  $\text{Cl}_2$  to form  $\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$  → see nothing)
- Chlorinated oxidants react with iopamidol:
  - Chlorine formed  $\text{Cl}_2\text{ICH}$  and  $\text{ClI}_2\text{CH}$
  - Monochloramine formed  $\text{Cl}_2\text{ICH}$ ,  $\text{ClI}_2\text{CH}$ , and  $\text{I}_3\text{CH}$
  - Preliminary experiments indicate that IAA and (*E*)-2-iodo-3-methylbutenedioic acid also formed
- Chlorine forms somewhat higher levels of iodo-THMs from iopamidol than  $\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$
- So far, iohexol and iopromide don't form iodo-DBPs (a mystery...)
- Iodopamidol vs. native iodide:
  - Iodide produces more iodo-THMs with monochloramine vs. chlorine; get more iodine incorporation with iodide ( $\text{I}_3\text{CH}$ )
- Chlorinated iodopamidol in source water containing NOM has higher genotoxicity than source water with iopamidol alone or with chlorine alone

# What's Next

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- Identify iopamidol degradation products and intermediates (LC/MS/MS)
- Will do minimum energy calculations (3-D structures) of other ICM compounds
- Will try additional experiments with other ICM



Ever wonder what happens when you  
have to scale things up for toxicity  
testing ? ? ?

# The Land of Extraordinarily Large Lab Equipment

Toxicity?  
 $20\text{ L} \rightarrow 1\text{ mL}$



Chris



Steve



Cristal