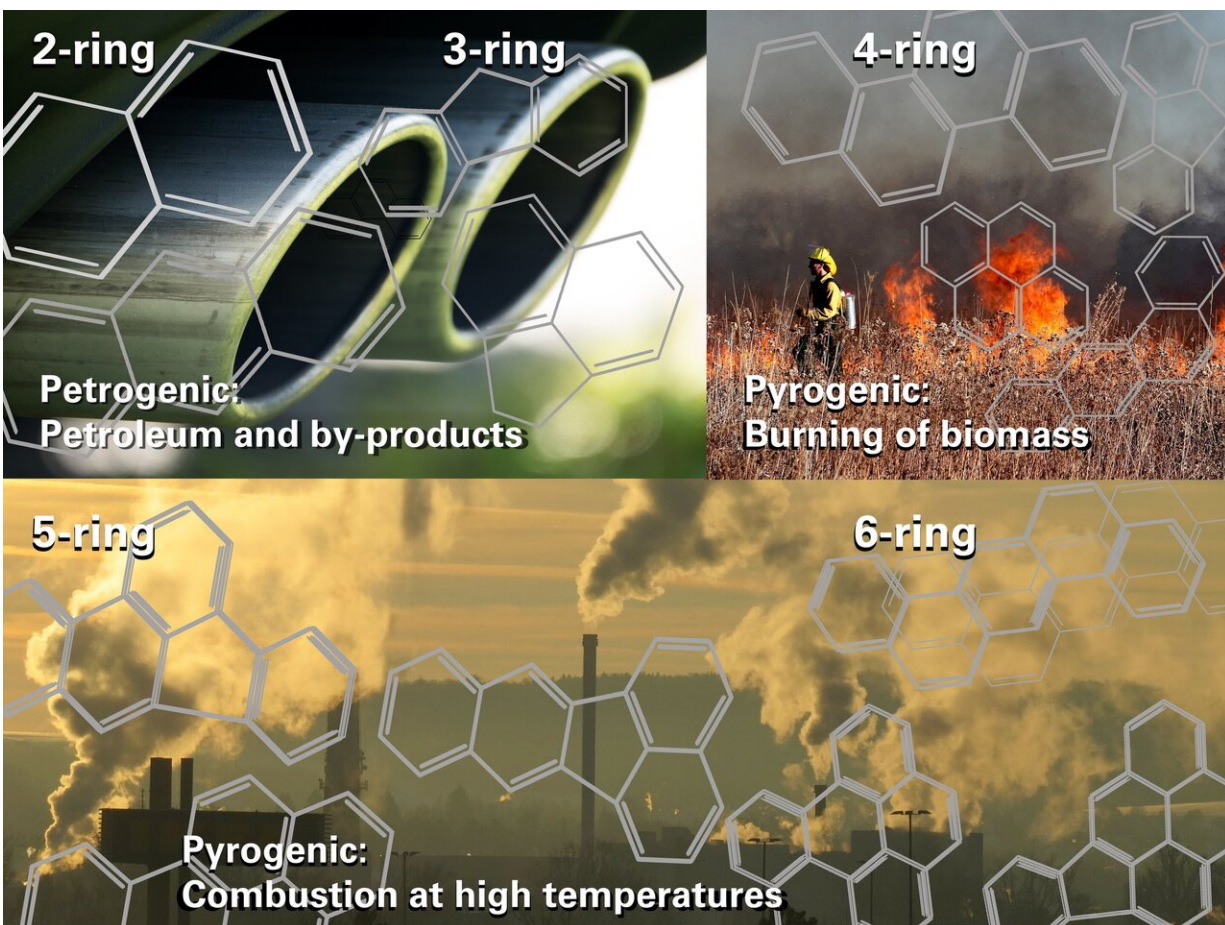


Toxic PAH air pollutants from fossil fuels 'multiply' in sunlight

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When power stations burn coal, a class of compounds called Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, or PAHs, form part of the resulting air pollution. Researchers have found that PAHs toxins degrade in sunlight into 'children' compounds and by-products. Some 'children' compounds can be more toxic than the 'parent' PAHs. Rivers and dams affected by PAHs are likely contaminated by a much larger number of toxins than are emitted by major polluters. The study by

researchers from the University of Johannesburg and the University of Maryland appeared in *Chemosphere*. Credit: Therese van Wyk, University of Johannesburg

When power stations burn coal, a class of compounds called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, form part of the resulting air pollution. Researchers have found that PAH toxins degrade in sunlight into child compounds and byproducts.

Some child compounds can be more toxic than the parent PAHs. Rivers and dams affected by PAHs are likely contaminated by a much larger number of toxins than are emitted by major polluters, researchers now show in *Chemosphere*.

A coal-fired power station and a cigarette have more in common than you might think. So do the exhaust pipes from cars, burning crop residues, airplanes and wildfire.

PAHs are produced when fossil fuels or organic matter is not completely burnt up. These PAH signatures are distinct enough that scientists can tell what the likely sources of pollution are. They can do that by analyzing water and sediment samples from rivers and dams affected by the pollution.

Some child compounds are more toxic than the original parent PAHs, other studies have found. This means that there are probably more toxic, carcinogenic PAH compounds present in dams and rivers than previously thought, says Dr. Mathapelo Seopela, a researcher in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Johannesburg and the lead author of the study.

"Burning processes create PAHs that vary in size from two to six fused

benzene rings. The hotter the burning process, the bigger the compound that is formed, and the more harmful it is," she says.

"As an example, when coal is burned in a coal-fired power station for electricity, five and six-ring PAHs are likely to form. This is because the burning process is at a very high temperature, over a 1000 degrees Celsius."

These large PAH compounds travel with the rest of the smoke from the power station's cooling towers. Winds can then blow the compounds quite far away, to rivers, dams, agricultural land or the next city.

"When gasoline is burnt in a car engine, two to three-ring PAHs usually form. Similar PAHs are formed by airplanes, when farmers burn crop residues or grass, or with burning wood," she says. "The PAHs end up in the atmosphere, in the air we breathe. Often, they can travel very long distances from the sources that produced them, such as power stations or wildfires."

Many PAH compounds are harmful. They are formed from two or more fused benzene molecules, or rings, during the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels or organic matter. Benzene is a highly flammable, toxic liquid. It is partly responsible for the characteristic smell at a gasoline station.

The simplest PAH is naphthalene, which has two benzene rings. Some people use naphthalene mothballs to protect their clothes from moths. It is toxic to people. The next bigger PAH is anthracene, a component of coal tar, which has three benzene rings. Anthracene is a hazardous substance. It is very toxic in water environments, and is considered a persistent and bioaccumulative pollutant.

A number of PAHs have been listed by organizations such as the EPA,

WHO and European Commission as carcinogenic. Some PAHs can cause permanent changes in the genes of animals, which can cause developmental delays or malformations in fish embryos. Such PAHs compounds are also classified as mutagenic.

When raindrops pull PAH compounds down into rivers and dams, huge environmental challenges can be created. The rain delivers the toxins into drinking water, water used to irrigate food crops, and water for cattle. Fish accumulate the PAHs in their flesh. "In our study, we looked at PAHs with two to six fused benzene rings. These represented pollution from wood fires and cars through to coal power stations. We knew that in general, PAH compounds will start changing, or degrading, when the sun shines on them. But we wanted to find out what specific PAHs become when they degrade, and how fast it happens," says Seopela.

In previous research, she analyzed water and sediments from a contaminated dam in South Africa for PAHs. Loskop Dam is fed by the Olifants River in a major industrial, coal-mining and coal power station region in Mpumalanga.

Mass fish and crocodile deaths have been recorded in the river, and organic pollutants including PAHs were identified as contributing factors.

In other studies, researchers found that PAHs break down in sunlight, but that the smaller child compounds that are formed (photoproducts) can be more toxic than the bigger parent compounds.

Seopela and the researchers from the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory of the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science built a closed-circuit recirculation system for the study in their laboratory. They tested five PAHs listed by the U.S. EPA as priority pollutants. These

were naphthalene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(ghi)perylene.

For each PAH, they tested pure samples of it in pure water as a control. Then they tested each pure PAH in pure water with a specific amount of natural organic matter (NOM) added to simulate river and dam conditions. They tested each PAH on its own, and then mixed all of them together to see what happens.

"We found that when sunlight falls on a parent PAH, it breaks down to smaller child PAHs, which we call degradation products. But at the same time, completely different byproducts are also formed," says Prof Michael Gonsior from the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory at the University of Maryland.

"This is very concerning. The parent PAH [compounds](#), the degraded children PAHs and the byproducts, or photoproducts, are probably all present at the same time in rivers and dams affected by PAHs," he continues.

"We also found that generally the five- to six-ring PAHs break down much faster than two-ring PAHs in pure water," says Dr. Leanne Powers, assistant research chemist at the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory.

"But the degradation slows down when there is more natural organic matter in the water. We expect that PAHs in the water or sediment of a murky river will take a long time to break down. A lot longer than the three hours and a bit the PAHs took to degrade in the pure water in our lab. The procedure used in this study can be used to understand how other PAHs degrade, and what they will become in freshwater environments," says Powers.

Seopela says, "This means that people, animals and plants that depend on that [water](#) are likely exposed to a far greater number of toxins at the same time, than was emitted from the sources, such as power stations."

More information: Mathapelo Pearl Seopela et al, Combined fluorescent measurements, parallel factor analysis and GC-mass spectrometry in evaluating the photodegradation of PAHS in freshwater systems, *Chemosphere* (2020). DOI: [10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.129386](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.129386)

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