Monitoring chemical pollution across UK waters



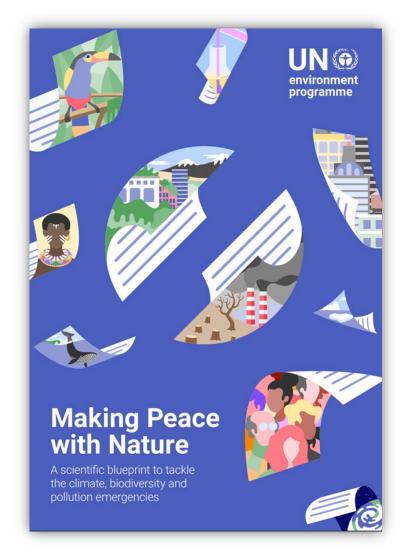
Dr Thomas H. Miller MRSC

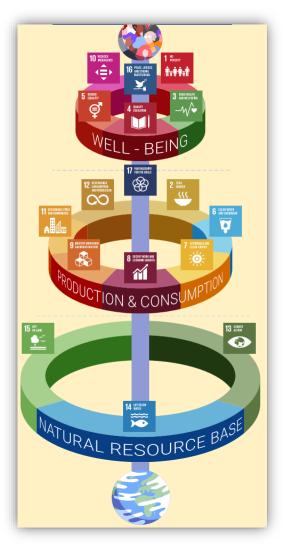
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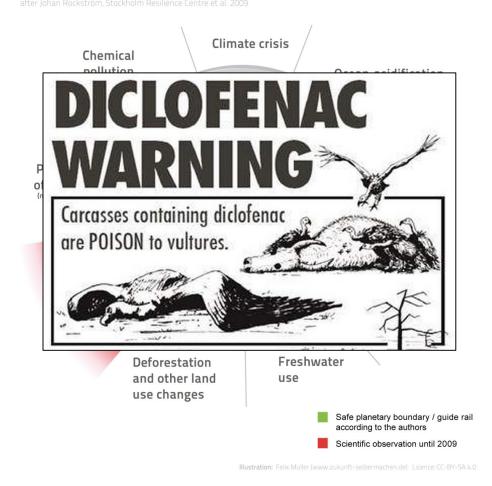
What are current global environmental emergencies?

"Humanity is waging war with nature" António Guterres, UN Secretary General





Planetary Boundaries



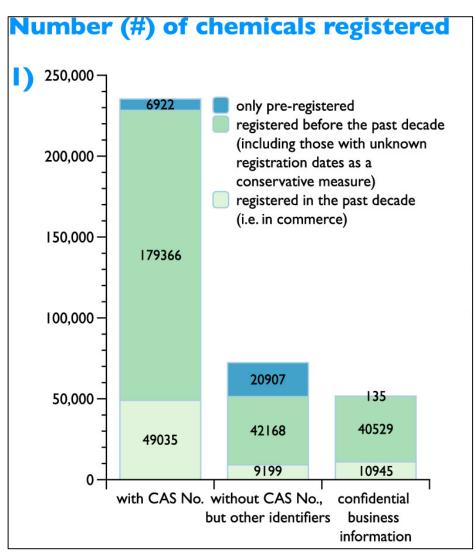
Making Peace with Nature

Crossing the boundary for chemical pollution

Why should we care about chemicals in the UK environment?

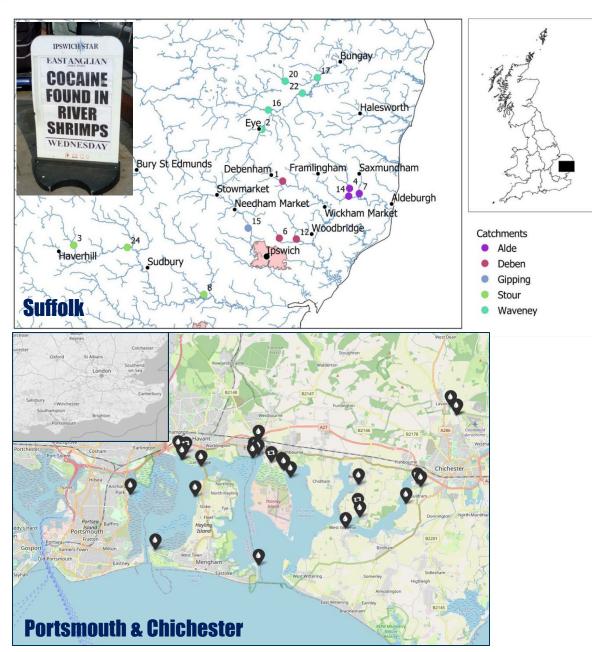
Ecological status for surface waters Chemical status for surface waters Ecological status or Total Good Moderate Chemical status Fail Good Total potential Number of water bodies Number of water bodies 4649 0 4649 2505 Number of water body 5650 27150 40961 Number of water body elements 10668 54540 65208 Physical modification 41 Pollution from agriculture and rural land Pollution from wastewater 36 Non-native invasive species 23 Pollution from towns, cities and transport Changes to natural flow and levels of water Pollution from abandoned metal mines

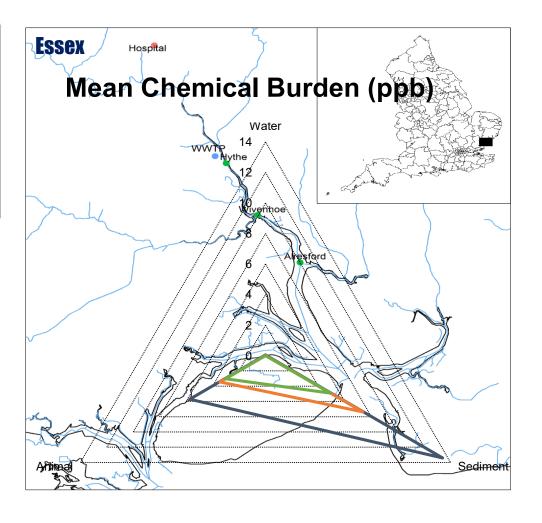
Figure 1: Top pressures impacting water bodies in England. Water bodies are commonly impacted by more than one pressure, so the totals do not add up to 100%.



>350,000 Chemicals on the Global Market

Monitoring of Chemicals in the UK





Monitoring of Chemicals in the UK









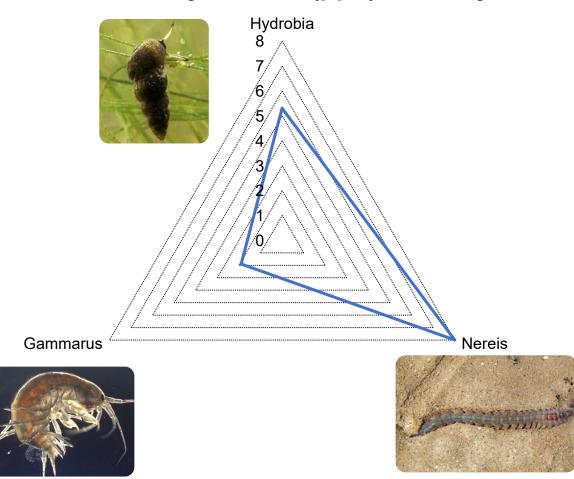








Mean Total Body Burden (ppb), Site: Hythe



Recommendations

☐ Our monitoring across the UK has revealed widespread chemical contamination for both legacy and emerging contaminants in water, sediment and wildlife.
□ Direct consequences for achieving Goal 1, 3 & 4 of the 25YEP
□UK is now an independent state and opportunities exist to smarten our water quality and biodiversity monitorin & assessment
□ Improve Monitoring:
☐ Increase routine monitoring across different compartments (esp. biomonitoring)
□ Expand lists of chemical targets for monitoring e.g. non-target screening (PEWS)
□ Coordinating with researchers involved in monitoring (data/knowledge exchange: B1, B3, H4 indicators)
□Improve Ecological Assessments
☐ Increase our understanding of biological effects in rivers (PEWS)
□ Develop and invest in new tools & technologies (Al/ML, NAMs)
□ Address Training & Skills Gaps:
☐ Support training to future-proof skills in the UK

Acknowledgements

Partners/Collaborators

University of Southampton: Dr Nicolas Bury

Imperial College London: Dr Leon Barron, Dr Keng Tiong

University of Portsmouth: Dr Alex Ford

University of Essex: Dr Tom Cameron, Aaron Lamphiere

Sciex: Jessica Smith, Dr Jianru Stahl-Zeng, Daniel McMillan, Tom

Ruane

Clean Harbour Partnership: Rob Bailey, Bianca Carr

Watershed Investigations: Rachel Salvidge, Leana Hosea

Funding

- BBSRC and AstraZeneca Global SHE research programme (Ref # BB/K501177/1)
- BBSRC Industrial Partnership Award "iNVERTOX" (Ref # BB/P005187/1)
- BBSRC CASE Award (Ref # BB/W510002/1)



