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Are Pesticides Important in the Atmosphere?

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Pesticides in the Environment

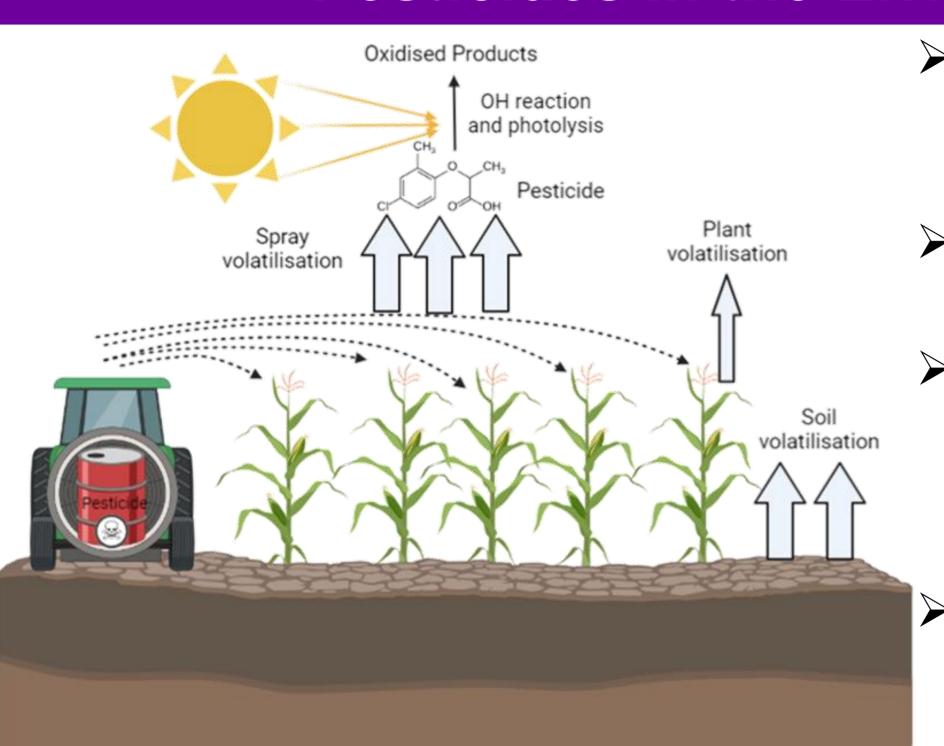


Figure 1: Description of key atmospheric processes occuring when pesticides are sprayed.

- ➤ 2 million tonnes of pesticides are used globally per year¹.
- > Potential to be **volatilised** in to the atmosphere.
- Previously been observed to be transported large distances as far as the Arctic².
- Fundamental properties and behaviours are not well understood.
- A range of mass spectrometry techniques will be used to probe their properties and behaviour once in the atmosphere.

Manchester Aerosol Chamber

- Experiments allow observations of transformation products (SOA)when exposed to OH.
- ➤ 18 m² bag made of fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP)³.
- > Temperature and humidity controlled.
- Contains 2 arc lamps to initiate OH radical formation.
- Sampling lines are attached to several instruments including:
 - Chemical Ionisation Mass
 Spectrometer (CIMS)
 - Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS)
 - Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS)
 - NOx and O₃ sensors.
- Pesticide is introduced into the chamber through nebulisation.

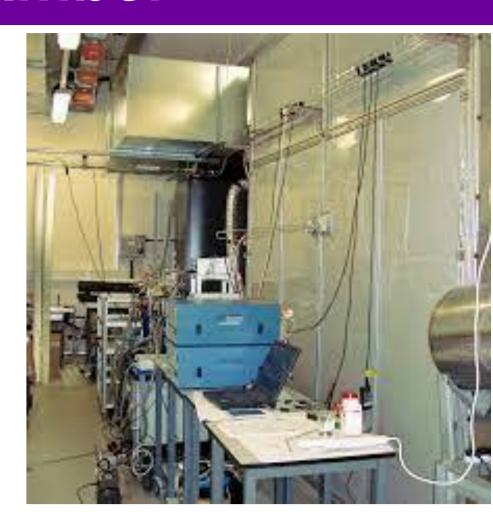
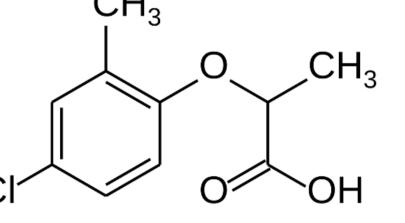


Figure 2: Image of the chamber.



Pesticide studied:
Mecoprop-P (MCPP)

Aryloxy alkanoic acid herbicide

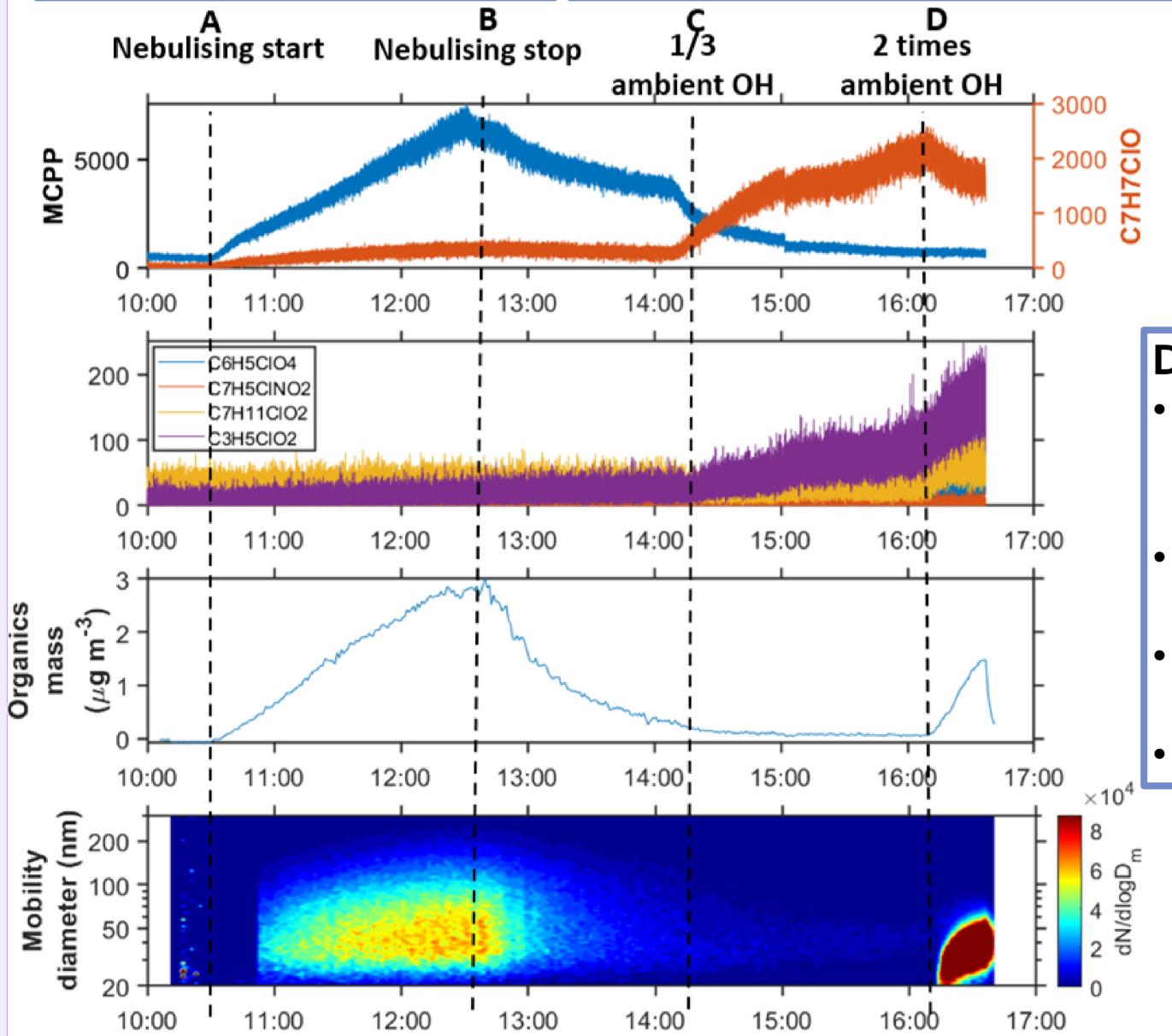
Chamber Observations

A) Nebulising starts

- Pesticide is introduced into the chamber.
- Increase in MCPP
 concentration in both the
 particle and gas phases.

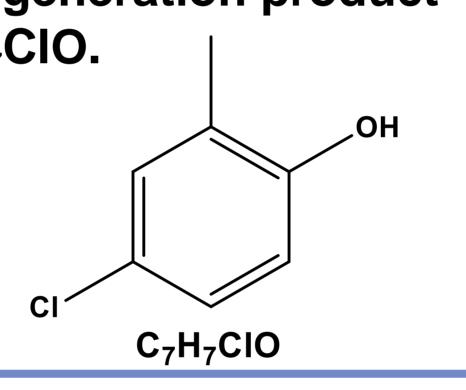
B) Nebulising stops

- MCPP concentration drops due partitioning to gas phase.
- Significant wall loss suggest wall loss rates need to be determined³.



C) Lights on

- 1/3 concentration of OH of a typical Manchester sunny June day.
- Fragmentation to form a major first generation product
 C₇H₇CIO.



D) Stronger UV lights on

- 2x concentration of OH of a typical Manchester sunny June day.
- Nucleation event seen on SMPS data.
- Oxidation of C₇H₇ClO to form highly oxidised molecules.
- SOA formation observed.

Summary of Processes

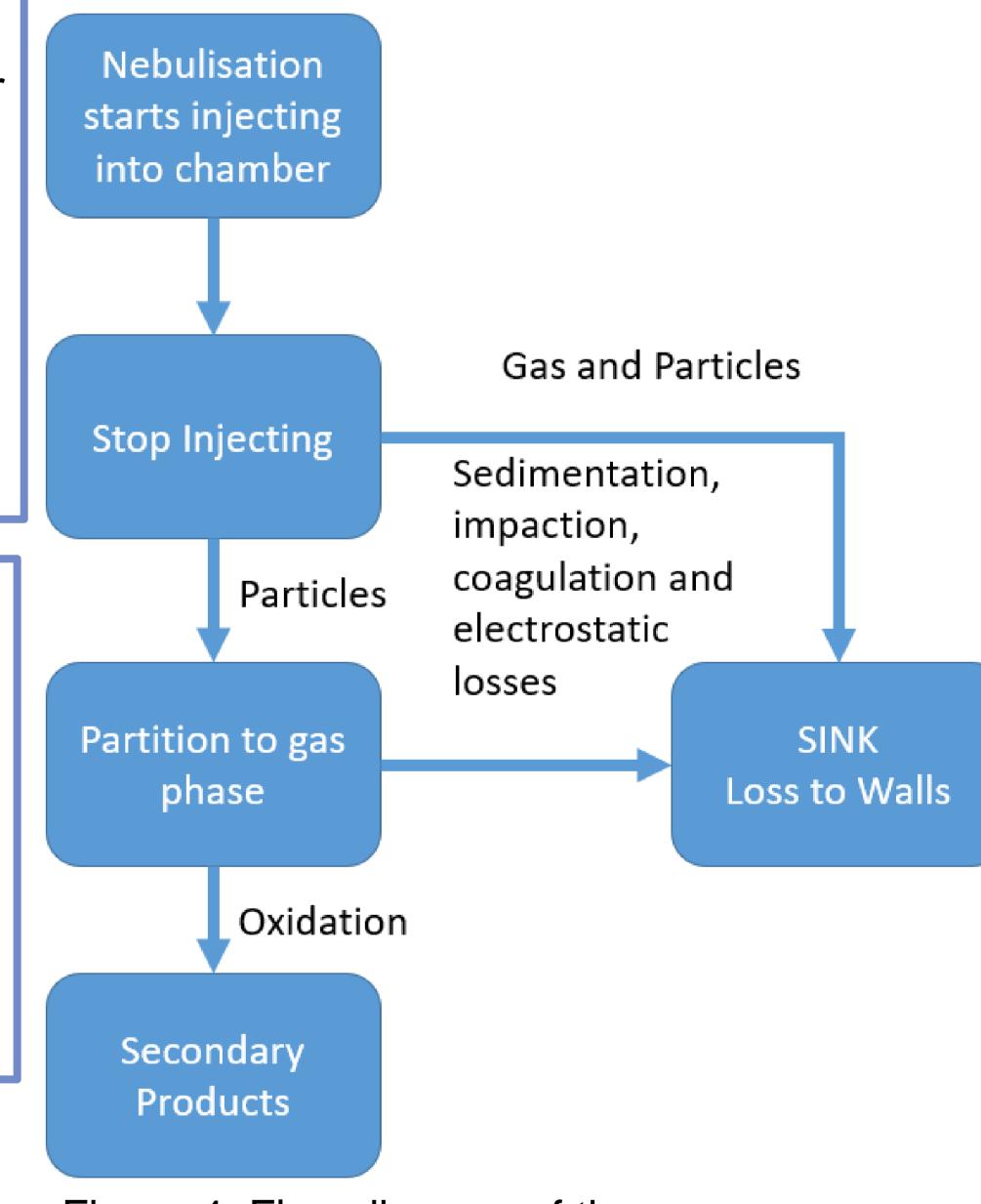
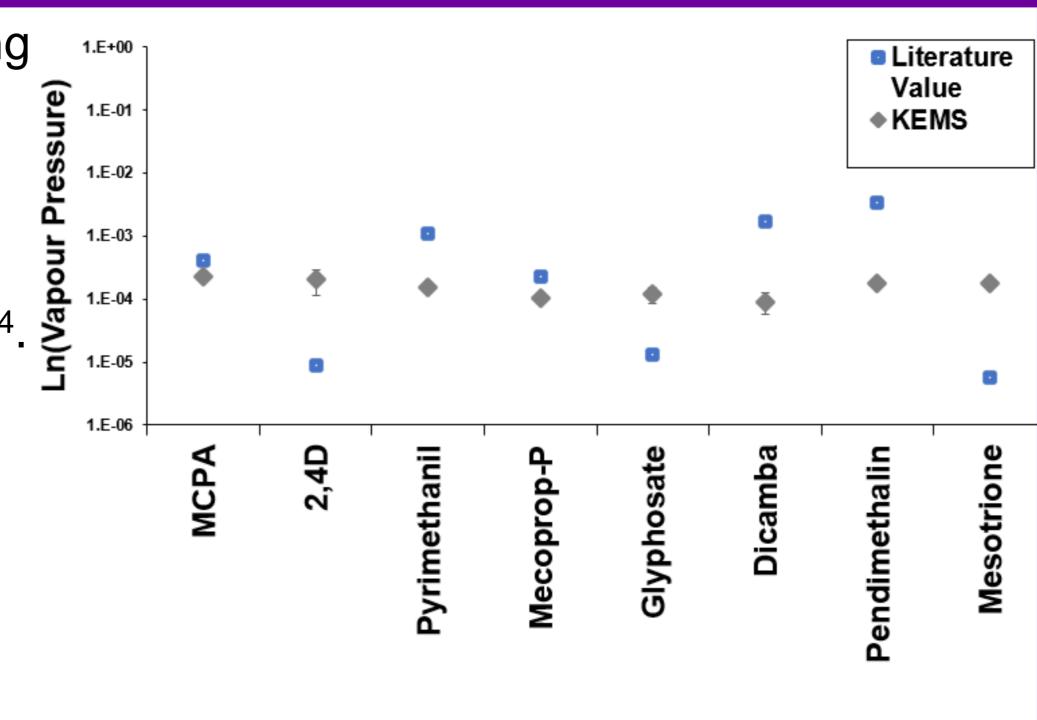


Figure 4: Flow diagram of the processes observed from the chamber experiments.

Figure 3: Time series data from instruments sampled from the chamber i) and ii) major peak identification from CIMS, iii) AMS data iv) SMPS data.

Vapour Pressure Measurements

- ➤ Initial vapour pressure pesticide measurements using a well characterised technique Knudsen Effusion Mass Spectrometry (KEMS).
- ➤ Previous literature values of pesticides often come with large uncertainties and discrepancies. between sources -often lead to confidential reports⁴.
- ➤ Vapour pressure is often measured at high temperature leading to extrapolation for ambient results KEMS avoids this.
- ➤ The differences in Vapour pressure will **have large effects on predictions** of a pesticides behaviour in the atmosphere.



Future Work

- Calculate corrections for particles lost to the walls.
- ➤ Determination of OH reactivity constant and photolysis rates.
- Proposal of mechanism.
- Assessment of toxicity of proposed products.
- Comparison of vapour pressure measurements from other techniques: KEMS and Filter Inlet for Gases and Aerosol (FIGAERO) –CIMS.

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