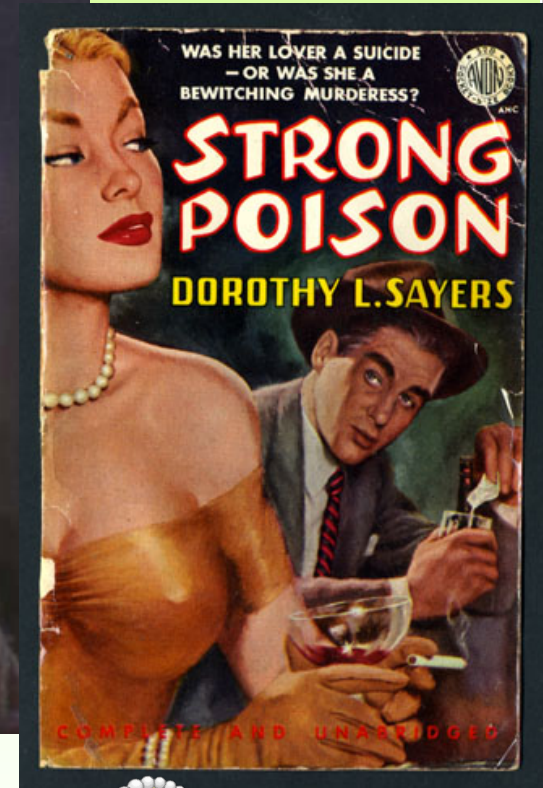


A long-exposure photograph of a night sky featuring the aurora borealis. The sky transitions from a deep purple at the top to a vibrant green and yellow near the horizon. The aurora appears as a bright, horizontal band of light. Below the horizon, a dark silhouette of a coastline is visible, with a few distant lights. The foreground consists of a dark, rocky beach with small waves lapping at the shore.

What did you have for lunch today?

Arsenic in rice, fish or seaweed??

Arsenic - a metaphor for a poison



Use of As in antiquity,
e.g. as "succession powder"

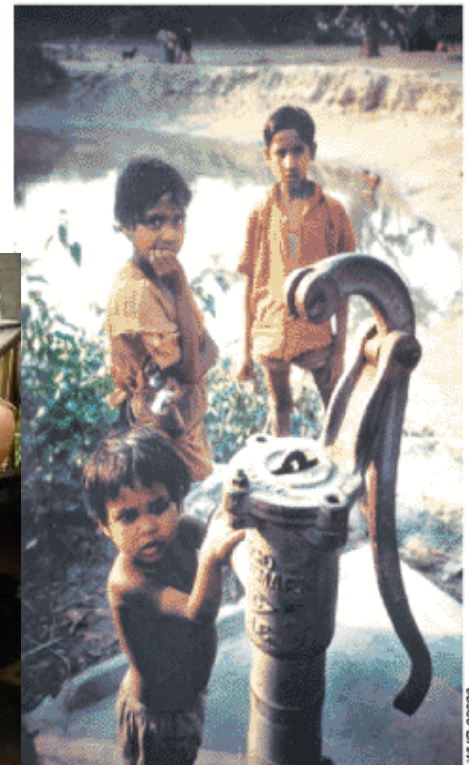


More than 60 Million people are exposed to elevated levels of Arsenic in their drinking water..

Fig. 1. Skin lesions due to arsenic poisoning



Fig. 2. Children near a tube-well disconnected due to contamination of water with arsenic



WHO level for As in drinking water: $< 10 \mu\text{g/L}$
Max. daily intake: $< 10 \mu\text{g}$!!!

The Arsenic problem in South East Asia

- 1970 problem with water-borne infectious diseases

- BGS/Unicef provides access to uncontaminated water (e.g., 11 Mio boreholes in Bangladesh)

- Mid 80s discovery of As in groundwater (2 mg/L), up to 200 times the WHO guideline !

- Reasons still debated (e.g.)

- Arsenopyrite oxidation
- Reduction of $(\text{Fe}(\text{O}(\text{OH})))$ liberates As

- People suffer from

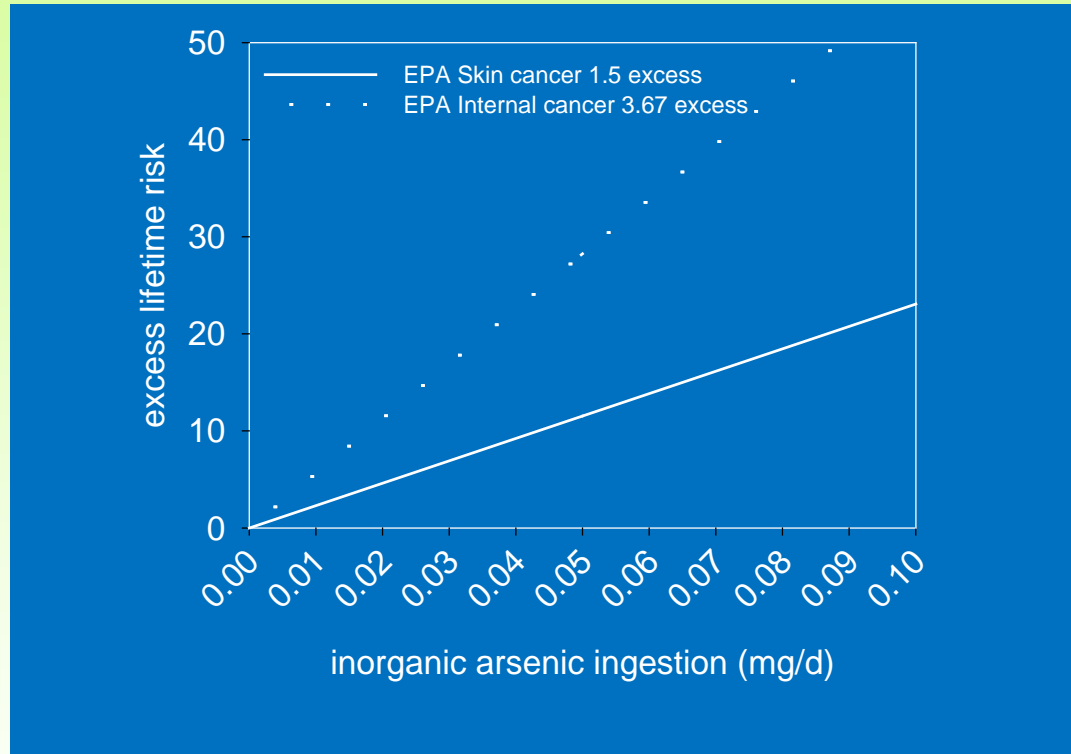
- Keratosis
- Highly elevated cancer rate (skin, lung, bladder)



Arsenic: class I carcinogen

TOXICOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS:

EPA cancer slopes excess lifetime risk per 10,000:



→US EPA target for any given source should not exceed a cancer risk of 1 in 10,000 !

Excess lifetime risk per 10,000 based on consumption of 1 L water @ 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ per day, or a total of 10 μg As / day.

Arsenic is not only a problem in drinking water!



>500



0.001



0.005-
0.01



0.22-1.1



0.5-1,5



3.0



20-200

0.01 mg/kg

0.1 mg/kg

1 mg/kg

Arsenic

Arsenic in irrigation water in Bangladesh



Irrigation gives two harvests, but...
there is As in Bangladesh Rice!

PN Williams et al. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2006, 2007

Arsenic Speciation and their toxic potential

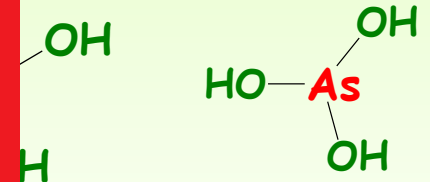
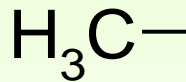
UK guideline since 1959: Regulation of arsenic in food:

... any food other than fish, edible seaweed

may not contain inorganic arsenic exceeding 1 mg/kg.

→ Arsenic in fish

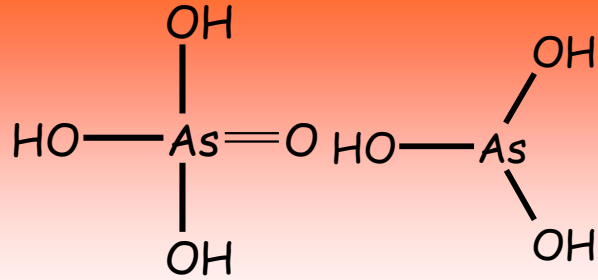
harmless !!!



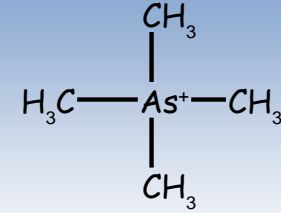
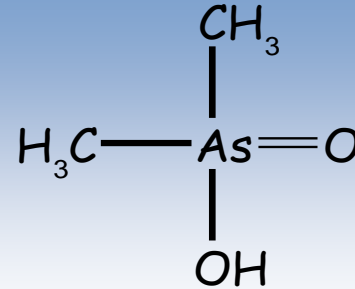
Arsenobetaine is inert and is the major compound in fish and seafood

Inorganic Arsenic
Class I carcinogen

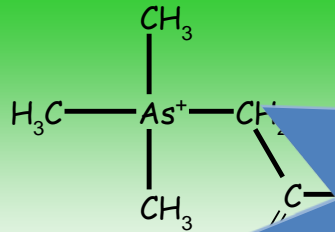
Classes of arsenic species in food commodities



Inorganic As (iAs)

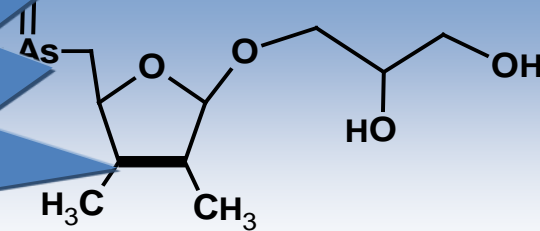


Methylated arsenic (DMA, Tetra)

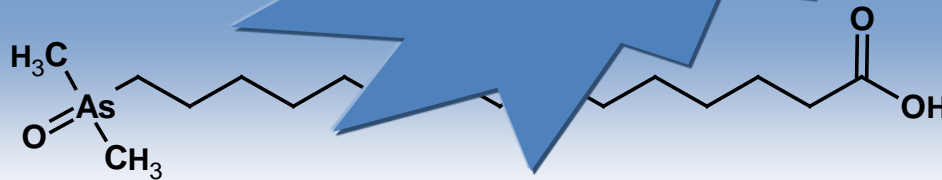


Arsenobetaine

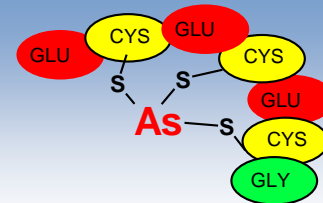
More than 100
naturally
occurring
Arsenic species



Arsenosugars (AsSugar-OH, $-\text{SO}_4$.)

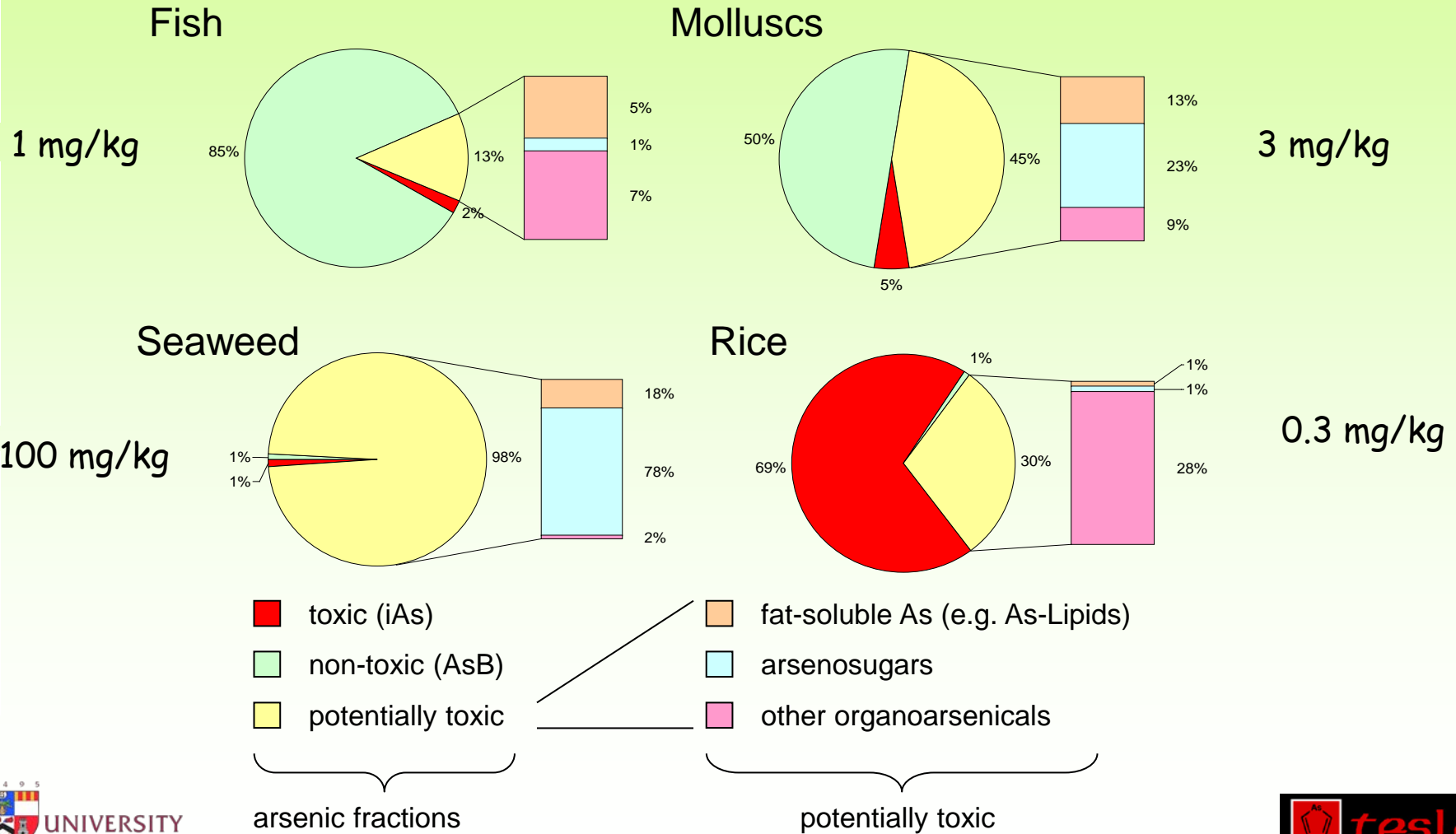


Arsenolipids (AsHC, AsPL, AsFA)



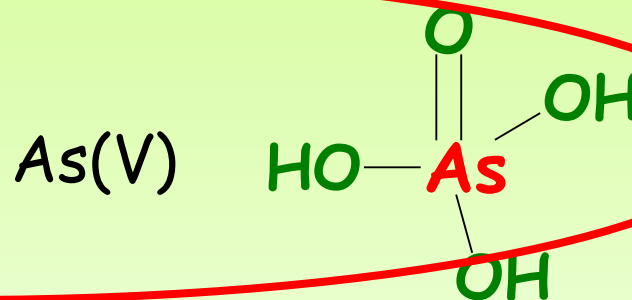
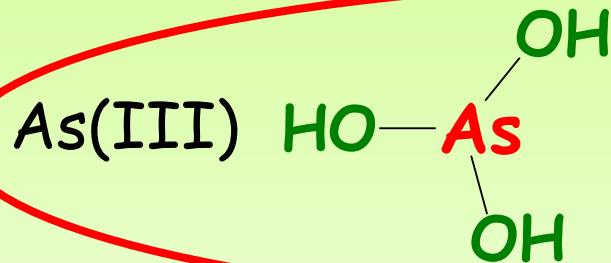
Arseno-phytochelatin (AsPC3)

Food control: Simplification of Speciation analysis by determining only three fractions of arsenic



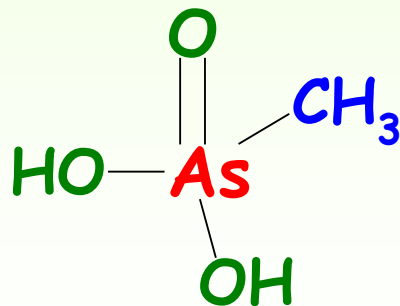
As-speciation in rice grain: simple

"inorganic As"

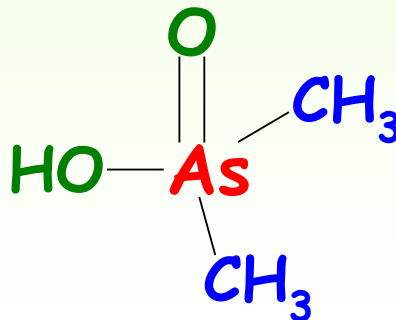


"organic As"

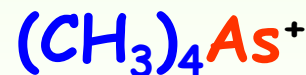
MA(V)



DMA(V)

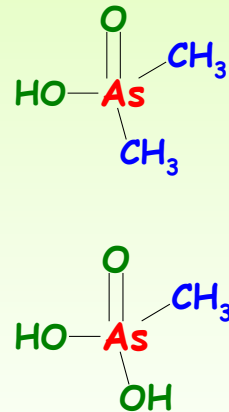
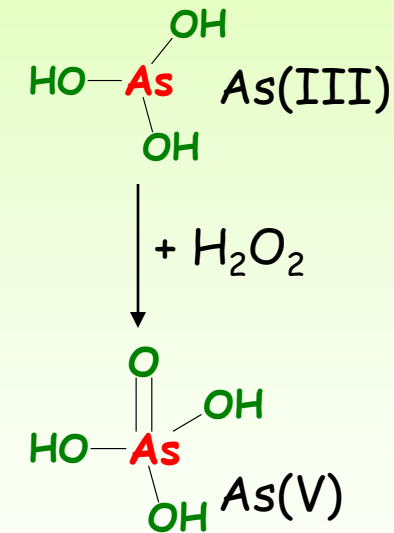
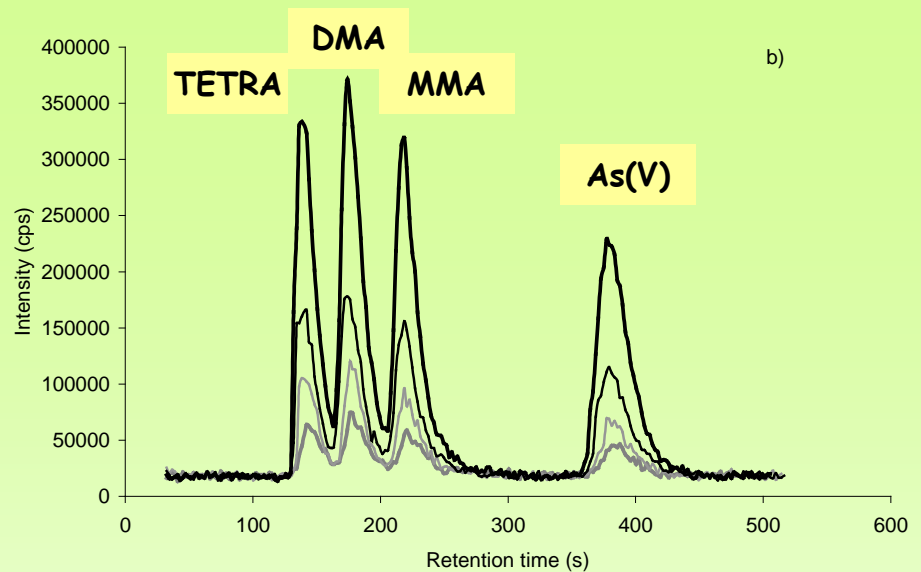
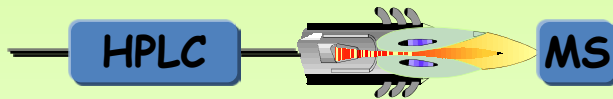


TETRA



HR Hansen et al.
J. Environm. Monit. (2011)

Inorganic As (iAs)
in rice
is (relatively) simple by
using HPLC-ICPMS



$(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{As}^+$
TETRA

iAs toxic



ICP-MS and speciation matured... (with introduction into legislation..??)

- Inorganic Arsenic in rice by 2012

...tabled max. permissible level of inorganic arsenic in rice (EU)

Table 1. Summary of available methods of analysis As in rice from various countries

Country	Total As	Inorganic As
Australia	ICP-MS – internationally validated	ICP-MS – not internationally validated
Brazil	ICP-MS and HG-AAS plus graphite furnace atomic absorption	None
China	ICP-MS and HG-AFS — national validation	HPLC method coupled with ICP-MS or HG-AFS – national validation
Colombia	ICP-MS and HG-AAS	None
European Union	Various – internationally validated	Various – internationally validated
Korea	No information	HPLC method coupled with ICP-MS
Japan	AOAC 986.15 (AAS)	HPLC coupled with ICP-MS – no information on validation status
US	ICP-MS – not internationally validated	HPLC coupled with ICP-MS – not internationally validated

→ Not enough data for legislation.



Tabloid study with trigger value

Risk group: toddler and babies

- Babies have 3 times intake per body weight as adults mg/kg/d

and

- Many baby products are based on rice
- 6 of 17 products could not be exported to China, who introduced a maximum permissible concentration of 150 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ inorganic As



AA Meharg, GX Sun, PN Williams, E Adomako, C Deacon, YG Zhu, J Feldmann, A Raab
Environ. Poll. (2008), 152, 746-749

Analytical challenges with new regulatory guideline

...although already simple methodology, methods need to be **faster** and **cheaper** and provide **species specific** information

*Any intelligent fool can make things bigger,
more complex, and more violent.
It takes a touch of genius
-and a lot of courage - to move in the opposite direction.*

(Albert Einstein)

... if you are not a genius just look in old papers....

Analysis:

Hydride generation for iAs ONLY!

ARSENIC species + $\text{NaBH}_4 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow \text{????}$

• $\text{iAs} \rightarrow \text{AsH}_3$ bp: -55°C

• $\text{oAs (AsB, As-sugars etc)} \rightarrow \text{Me}_2\text{As-R}$

Not volatile

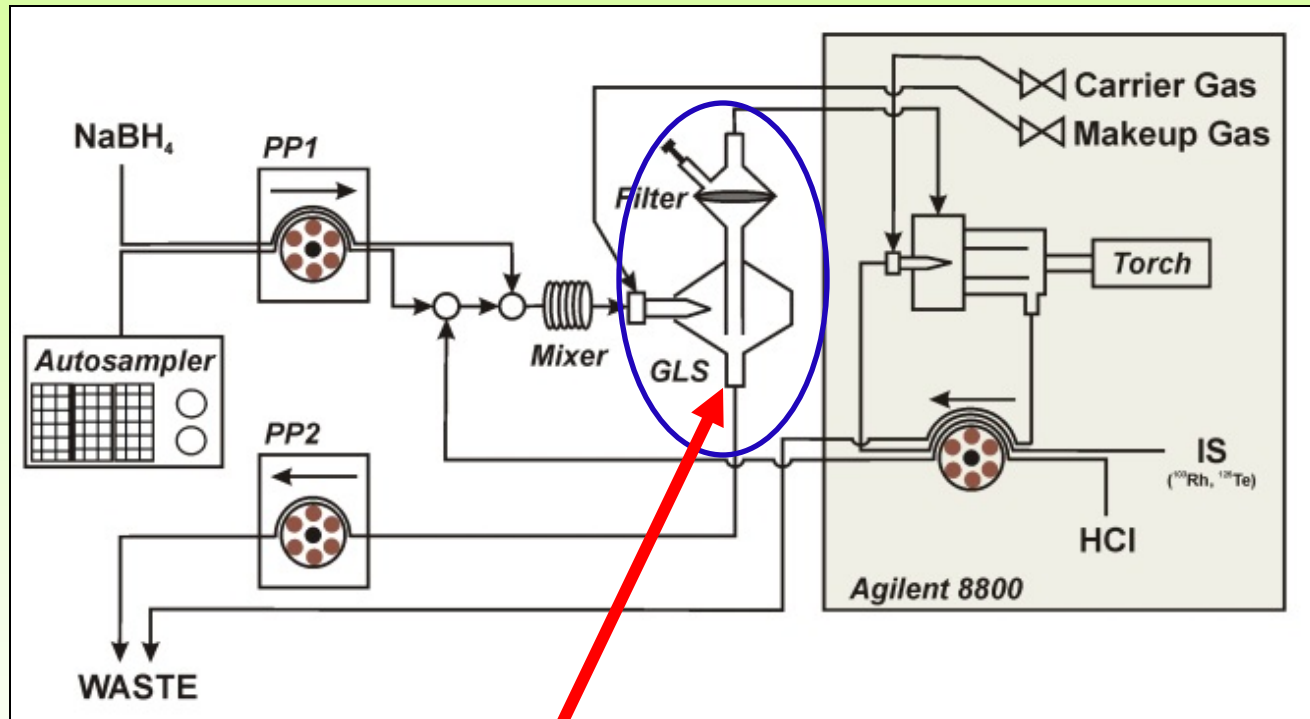
• $\text{oAs (DMA)} \rightarrow \text{Me}_2\text{AsH}$ bp: 35°C

Not generated at low pH

• $\text{oAs (MMA)} \rightarrow \text{MeAsH}_2$ bp: 2°C

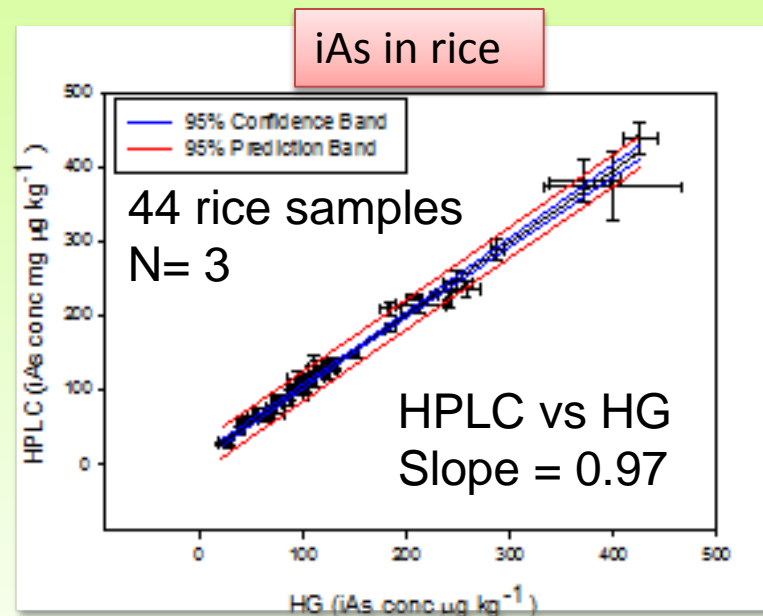
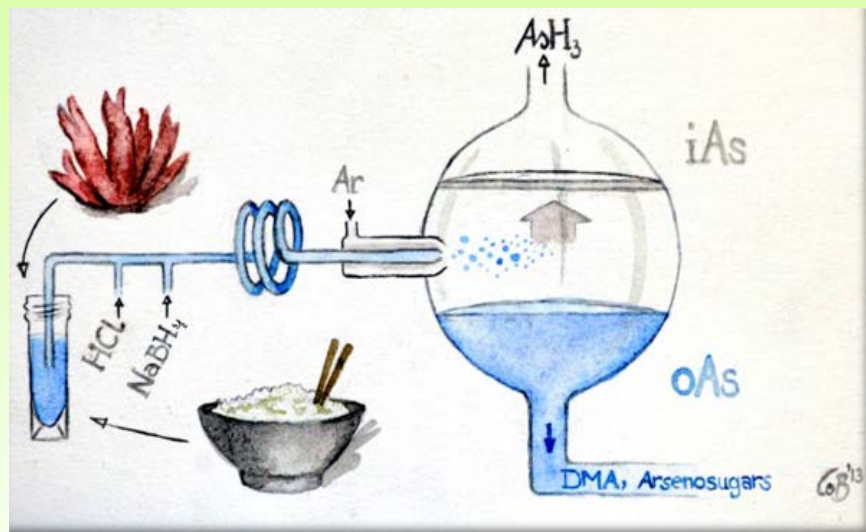
Does not occur in rice or seafood

Hydride Generation - ICPMS



Gas-Liquid-Separator:
Species specific volatilisation for inorganic As

Speciation analysis *without* chromatography using discriminating HG-ICPMS

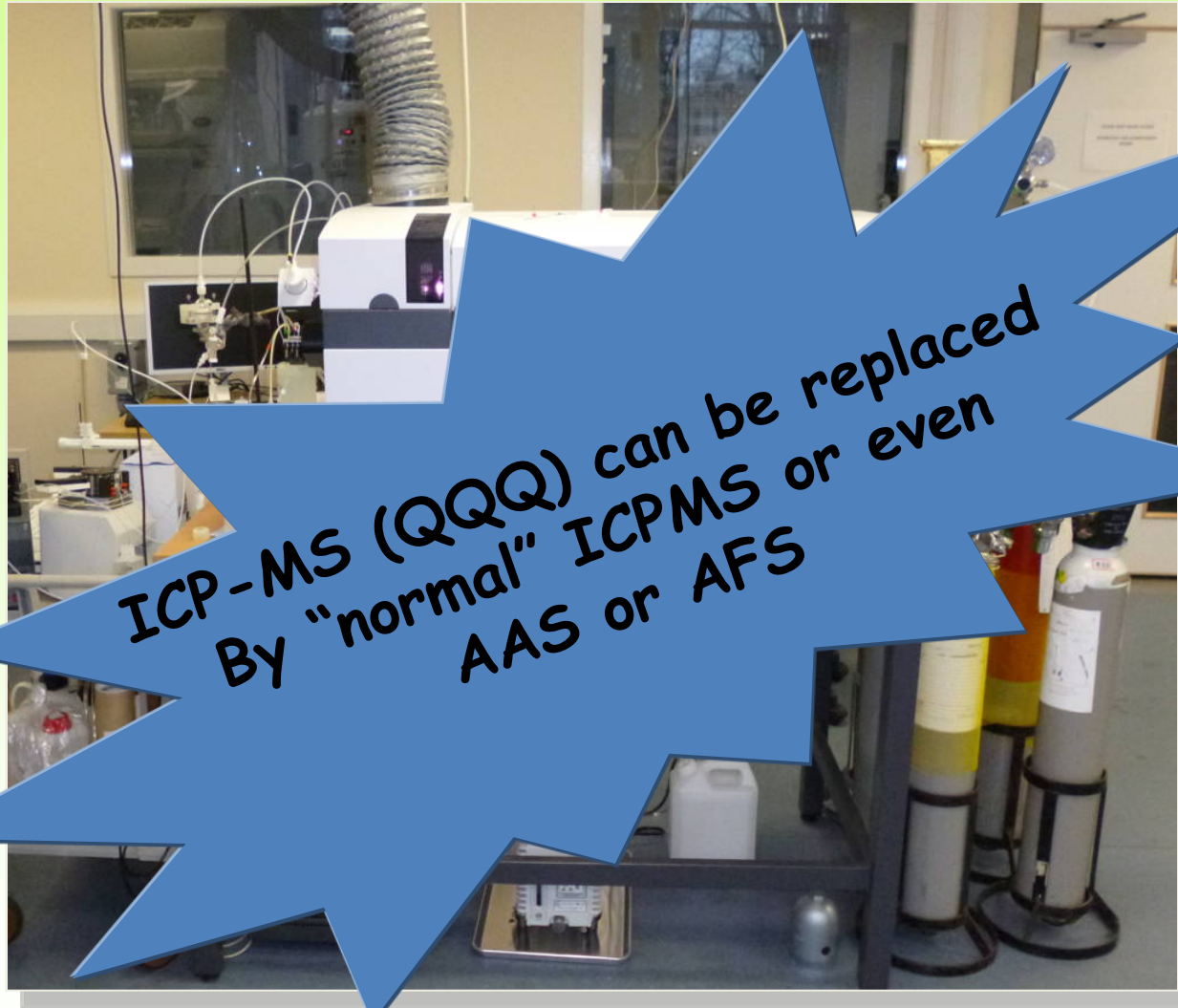


- No need for HPLC, HG is selective enough,
- faster and cheaper than using chromatography

S. Musil, AH Petursdottir, et al. Analytical Chemistry (2014) **86**, 993-999

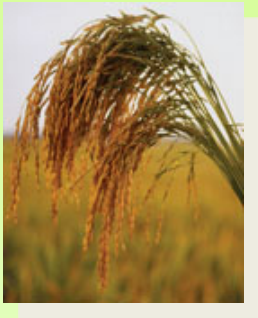
AH. Petursdottir et al. Analytical Methods (2014) **6**, 5392-5396.

Agilent 8800 QQQ (ICPMS)



→ Collaboration with Agilent (Food Group)

New legislation for inorganic Arsenic in rice



“COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/1006 of
25 June 2015
amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as regards
maximum levels of inorganic arsenic in foodstuffs”

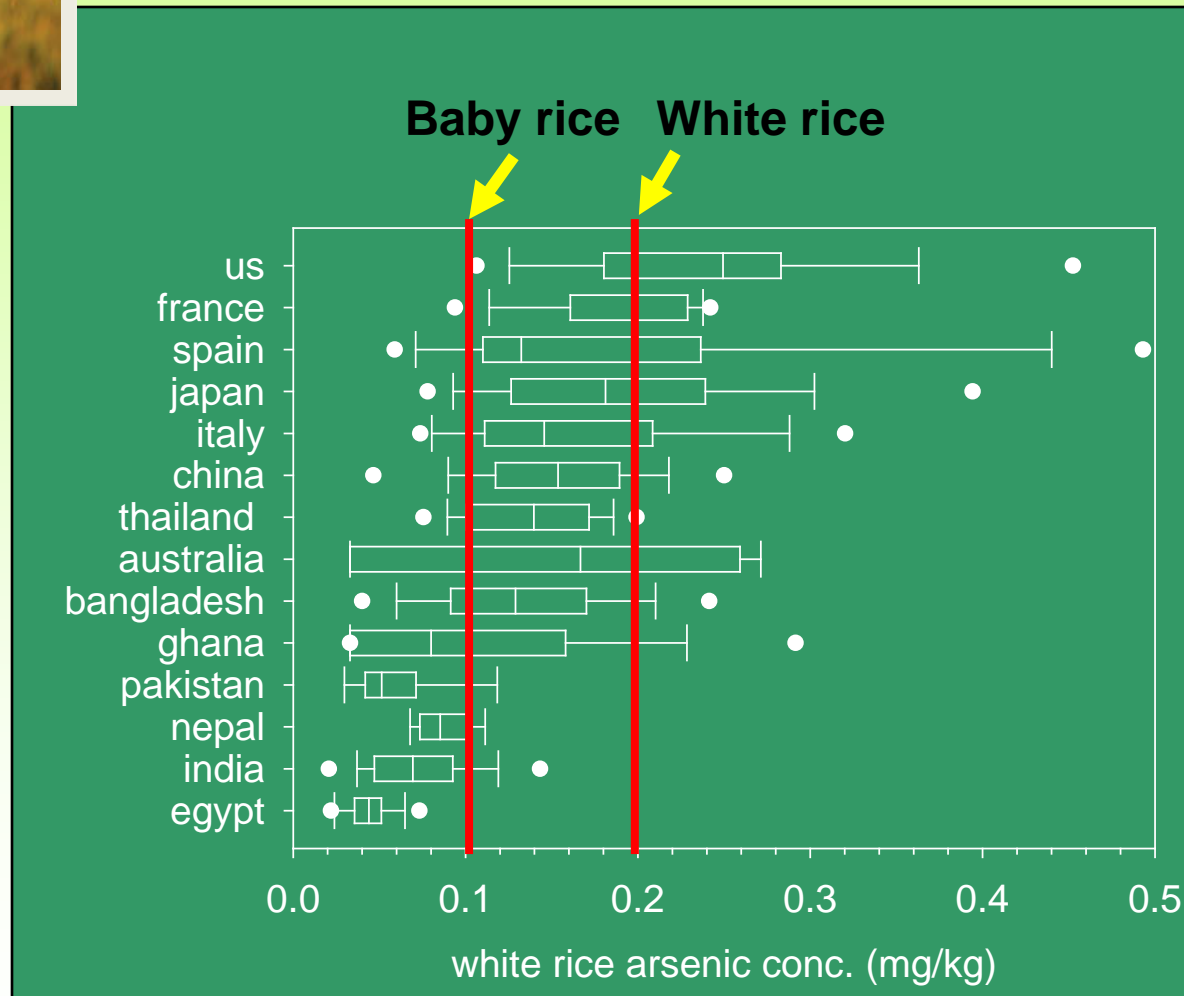
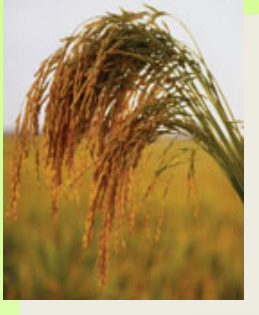
Arsenic (inorganic)	As (mg/kg)
Non-parboiled milled rice (polished or white rice)	0.20
Parboiled rice and husked rice	0.25
Rice waffles, rice wafers, rice crackers and rice cakes	0.30
Rice destined for the production of food for infants and young children	0.10

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.161.01.0014.01.ENG

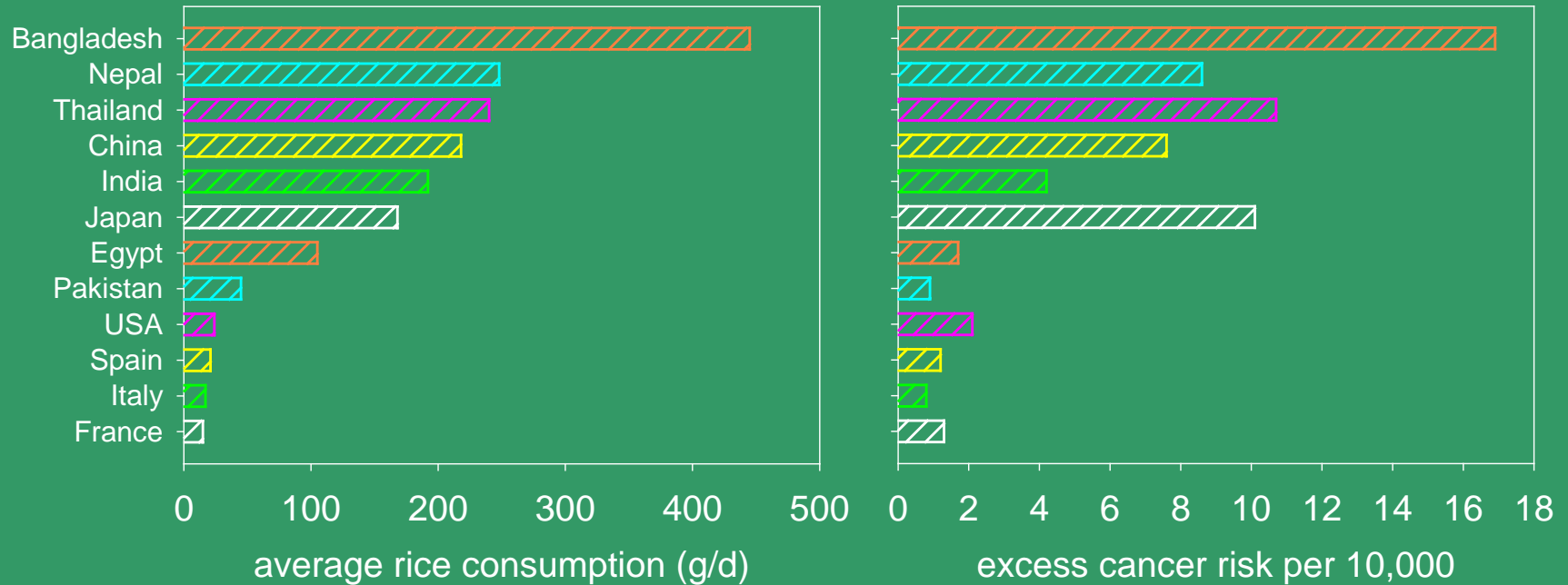
An important step forward..

Arsenic in rice surveys

iAs of ~1000 rice samples from different origin



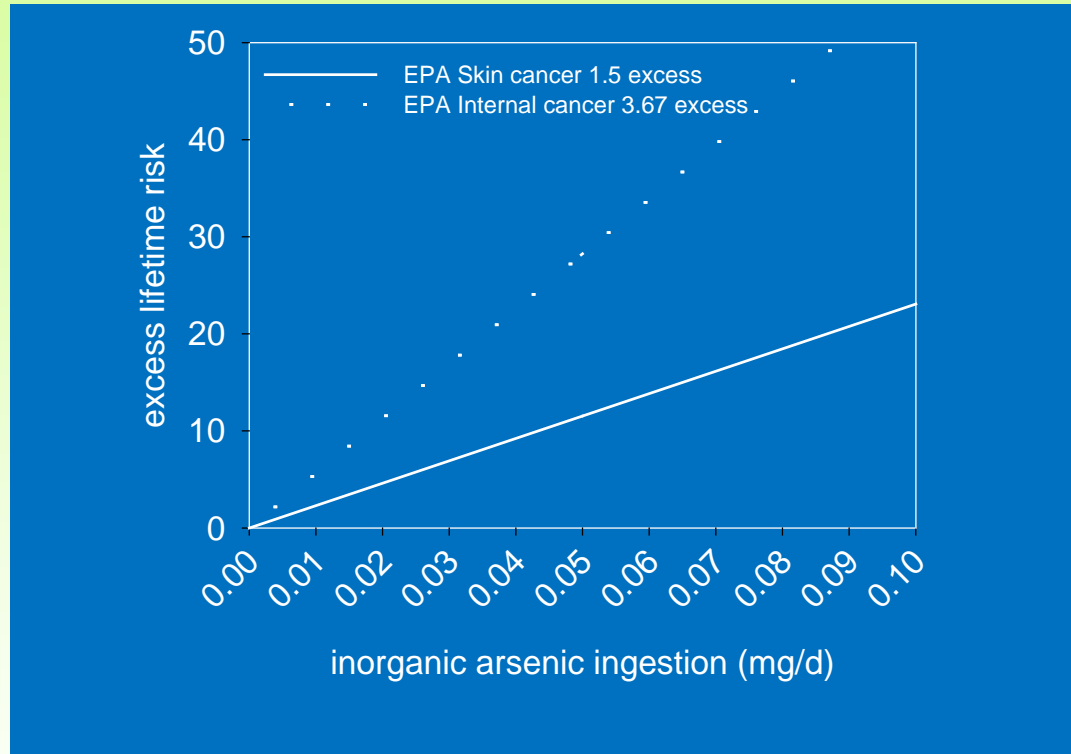
Excess cancer risk from inorganic arsenic in rice: based on country specific consumption rates;



WHO: 10 μg As / day; \rightarrow for Bangladesh: $\sim 100 \mu\text{g}$ As;
..whilst observing the new EU legislation @ 0.20 mg/kg in rice...

TOXICOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS:

EPA cancer slopes excess lifetime risk per 10,000:



→ US EPA target for any given source should not exceed a cancer risk of 1 in 10,000 !

Excess lifetime risk per 10,000 based on consumption of 1 L water @ 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ per day, or a total of 10 μg As / day.

Can methods be even simpler, and applied on-site, in rural areas?

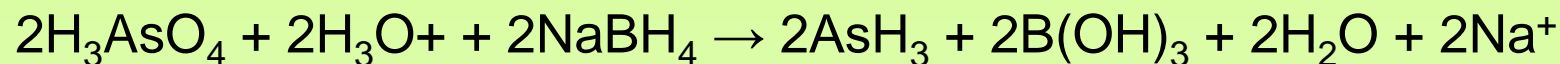
Aim:

- 1) develop a field based method for detection of *inorganic As* in rice grains
- 2) obtain results *within one hour* using a field test kit without electricity



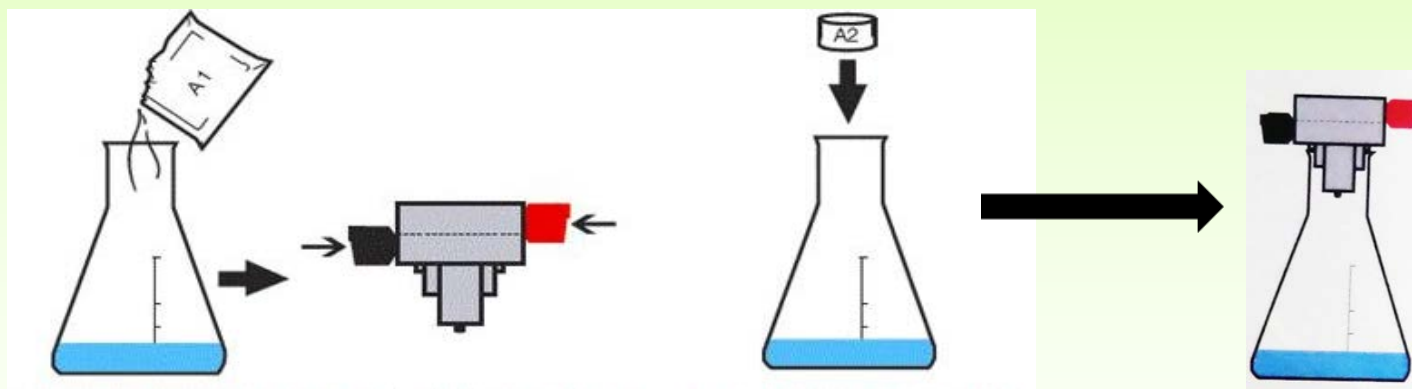
The principle

- based on the Gutzeit Method (19th century technology):



Limit of detection: 3-4 µg/L in 50 mL solution

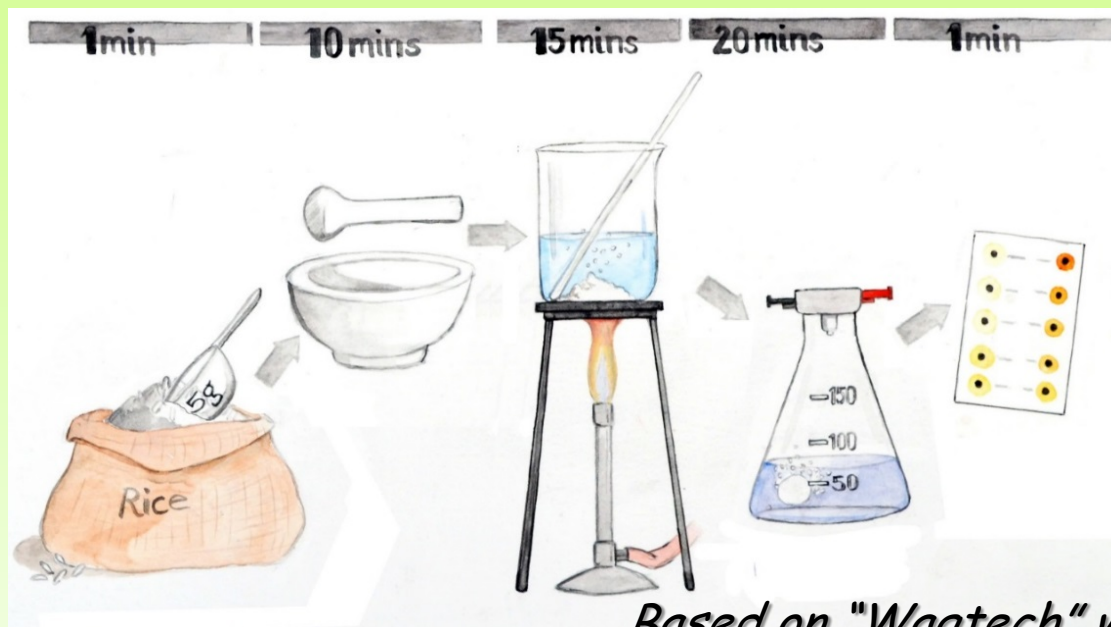
Reagents: sulphamic acid (A1) and sodium borohydride (A2)



OR



Main idea and experiments.....



Based on "Wagtech" water analysis kit

Field method optimisation (Extraction)

- Steeping time, boiling time
- (extraction was 1 % HNO_3 as for HPLC-ICPMS analysis)
- Sampling, homogenisation, etc.

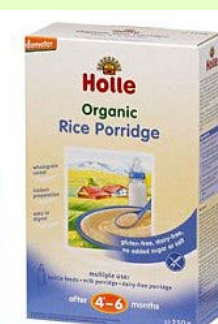
Method Validation

- Method validation using HPLC-ICP-MS as reference method

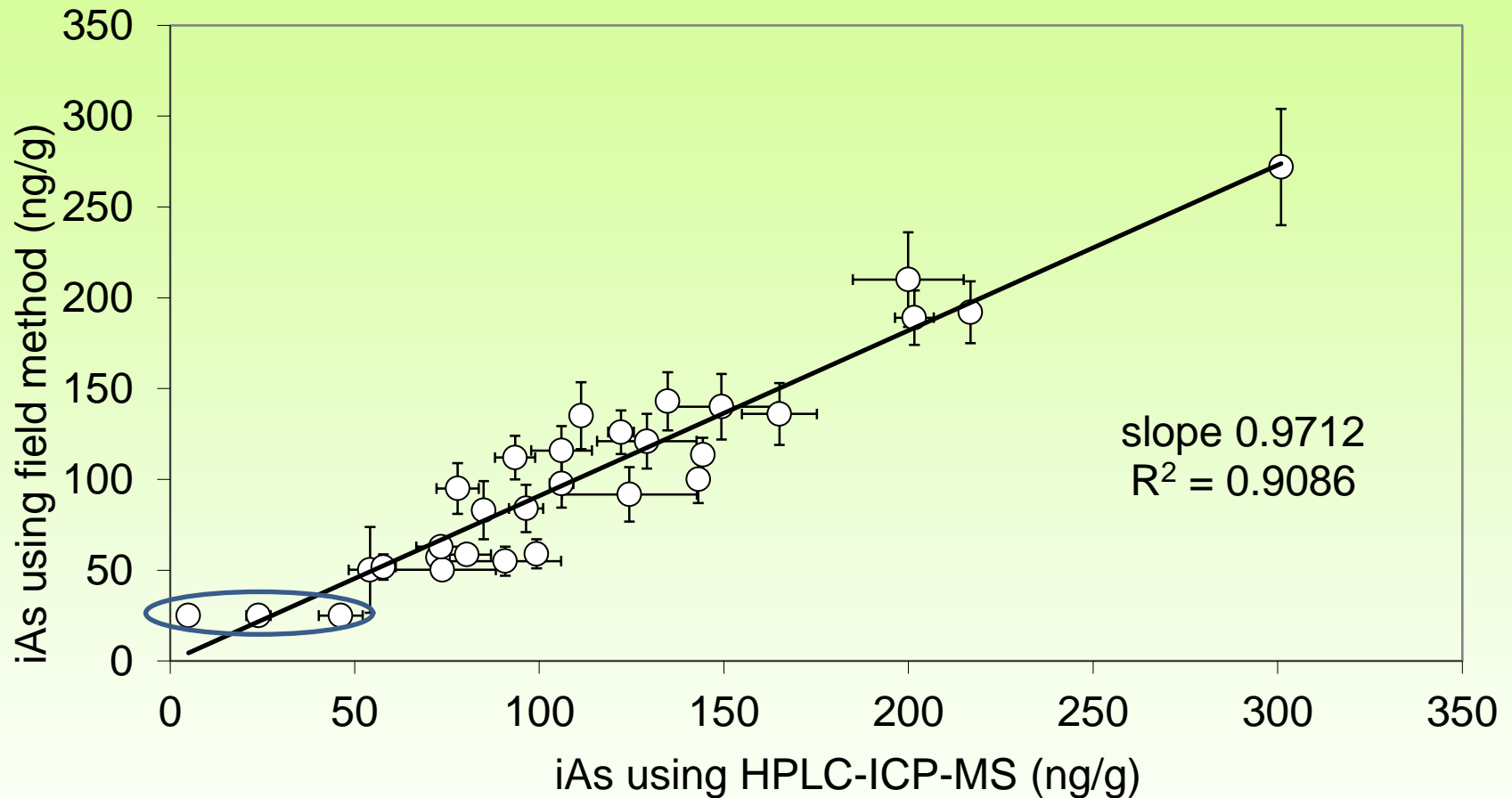
Samples

30 Rice samples and rice based products were obtained from various retailers in Aberdeen

- Rice grain samples were of different cultivars and different country of origin
- Rice based products including rice noodles, rice paper and rice flour
- Rice based baby food from different brands

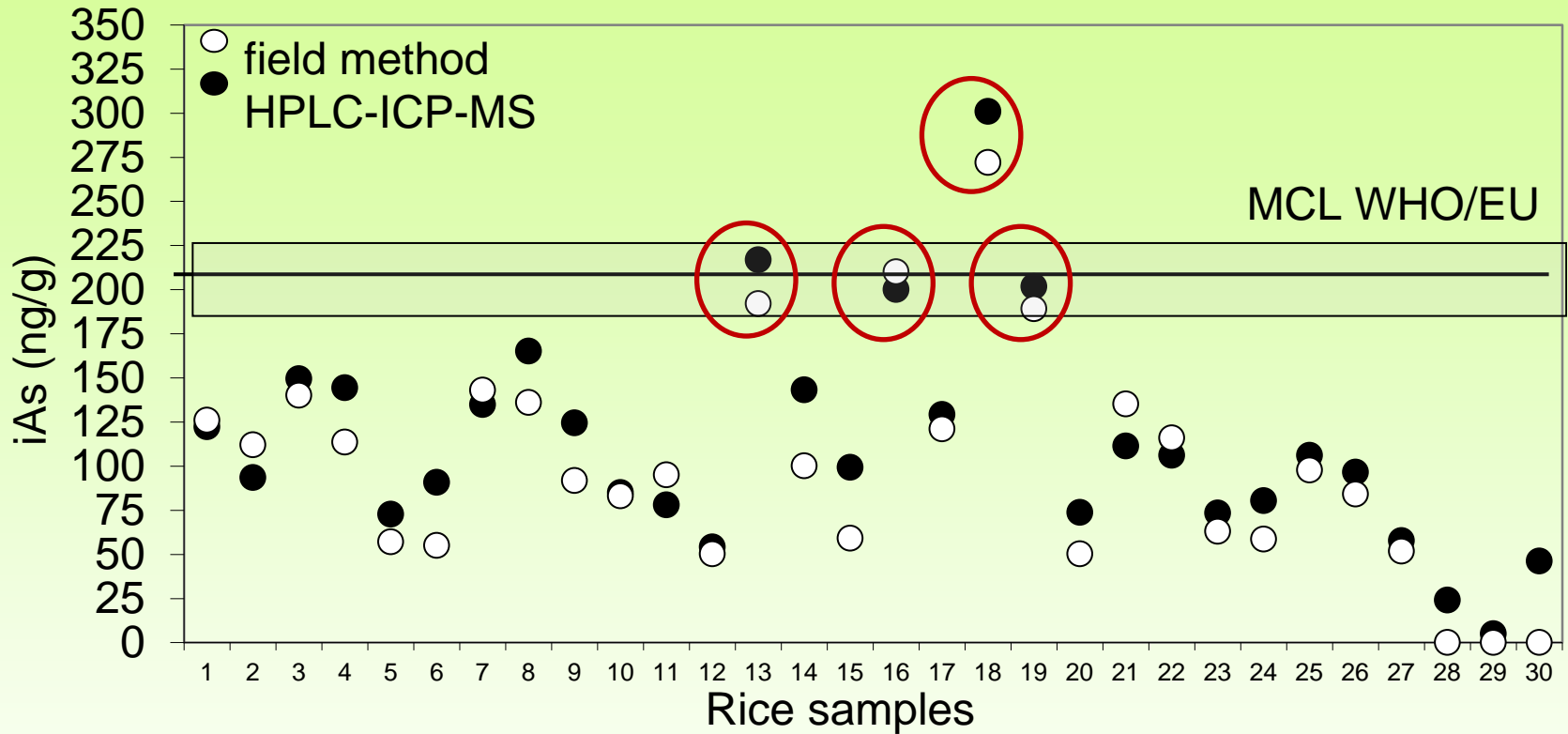


Field method validation



- A slope of 0.97 with a R^2 of 0.9086 indicates a good correlation between the field method and reference method HPLC-ICP-MS.

Sample screening



Based on the WHO maximum contaminant limit of 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ with $\pm 12\%$ RSD from the field method,

- 13% (4 out of 30) of samples are above the recommended limit
- No false positive or negative results are recorded

Why does arsenic accumulate in rice ?

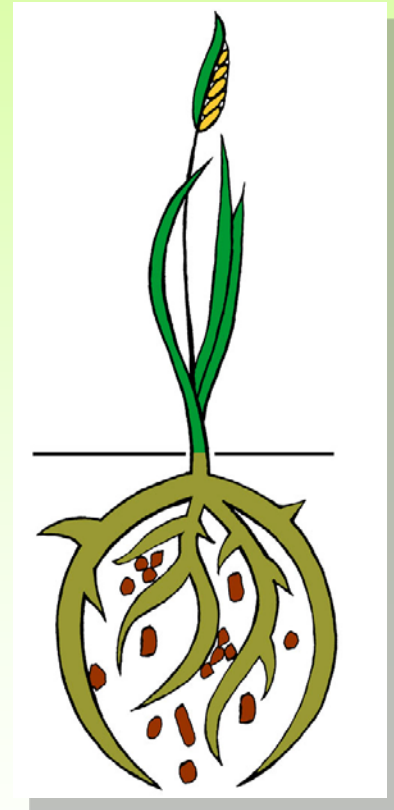
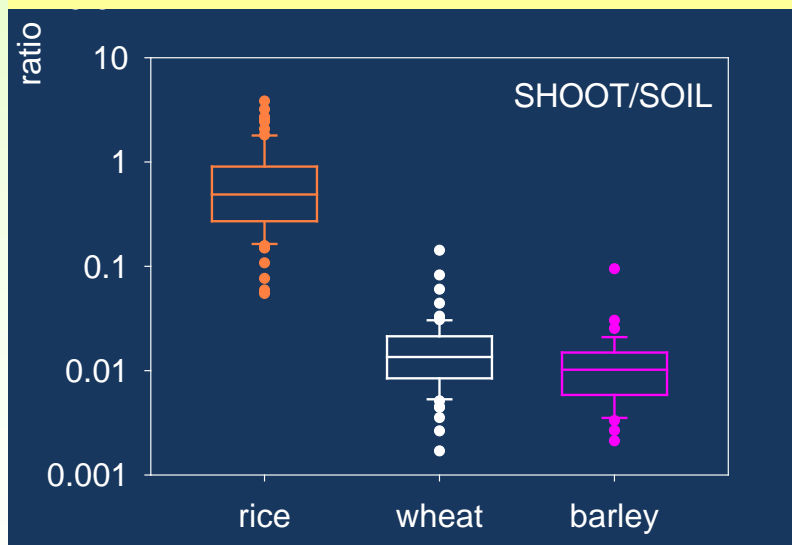
- Herbicides in US (PN Williams et al. ES&T (2007), **41**, 2178)
- Mining in China (YG Zhu et al. ES&T (2008), **42**, 5008)
- Irrigation in Bangladesh (PN Williams et al. ES&T (2006), **40**, 4903)
- Cultivars in Bangladesh (GJ Norton et al. ES&T (2009), **43**, 6070)
- Cultivars (phenotype) and site interactions in India, Bangladesh, China (GJ Norton et al. ES&T (2009), **43**, 8381)



→ We wanted to understand translocation of As in rice

Translocation of As in plants

Rice takes up more Arsenic from the soil than other cereals!!

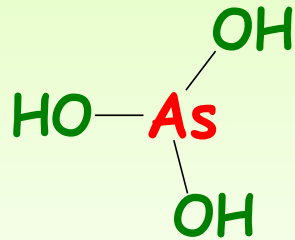


PN Williams et al. ES&T (2007) 41, 6854

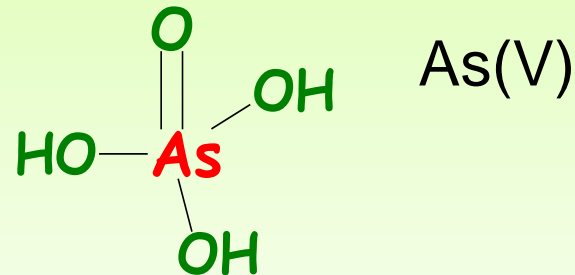
As-speciation in soil porewater is important

These inorganic As species are abundant in pore water:

As(III)



anaerobic conditions

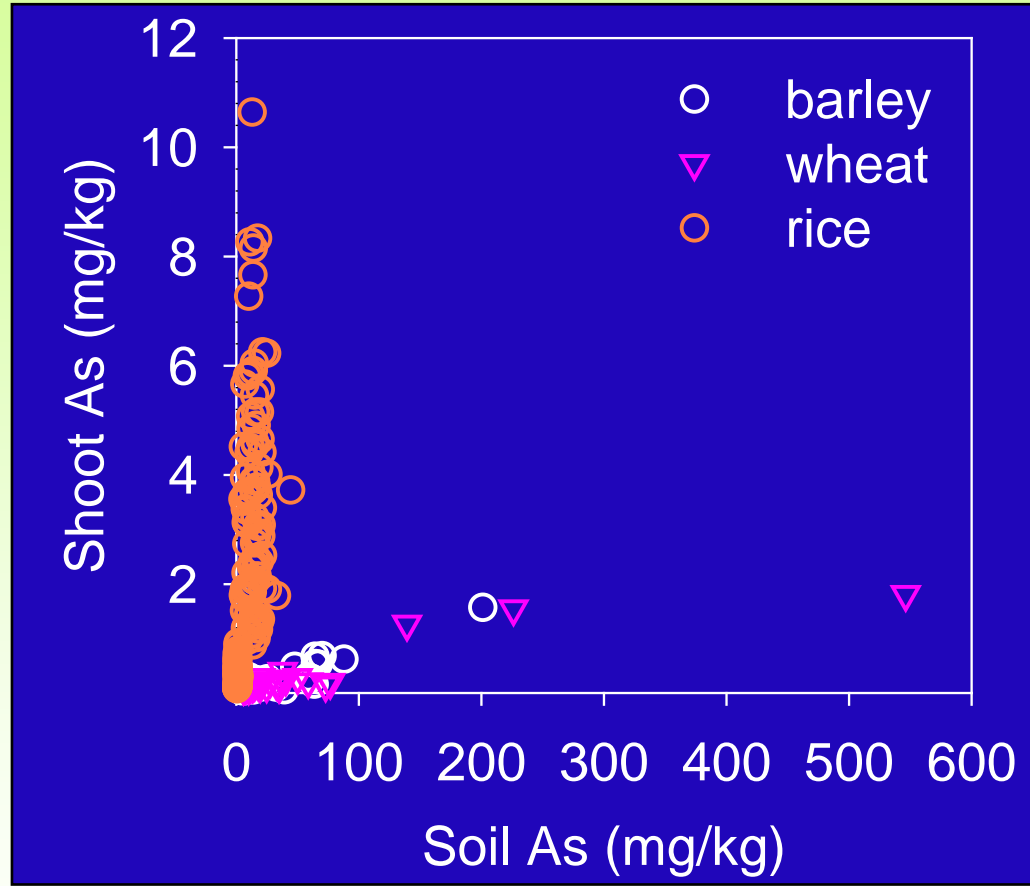


As(V)

aerobic conditions
(oxidised)

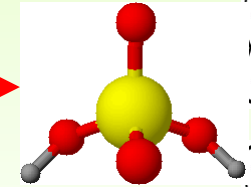
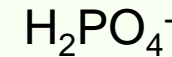
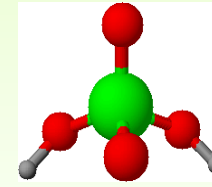
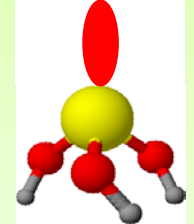
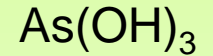
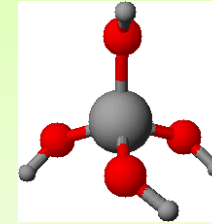
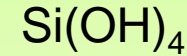
As accumulation in rice: high but variable

Nutrient uptake
mistaken?

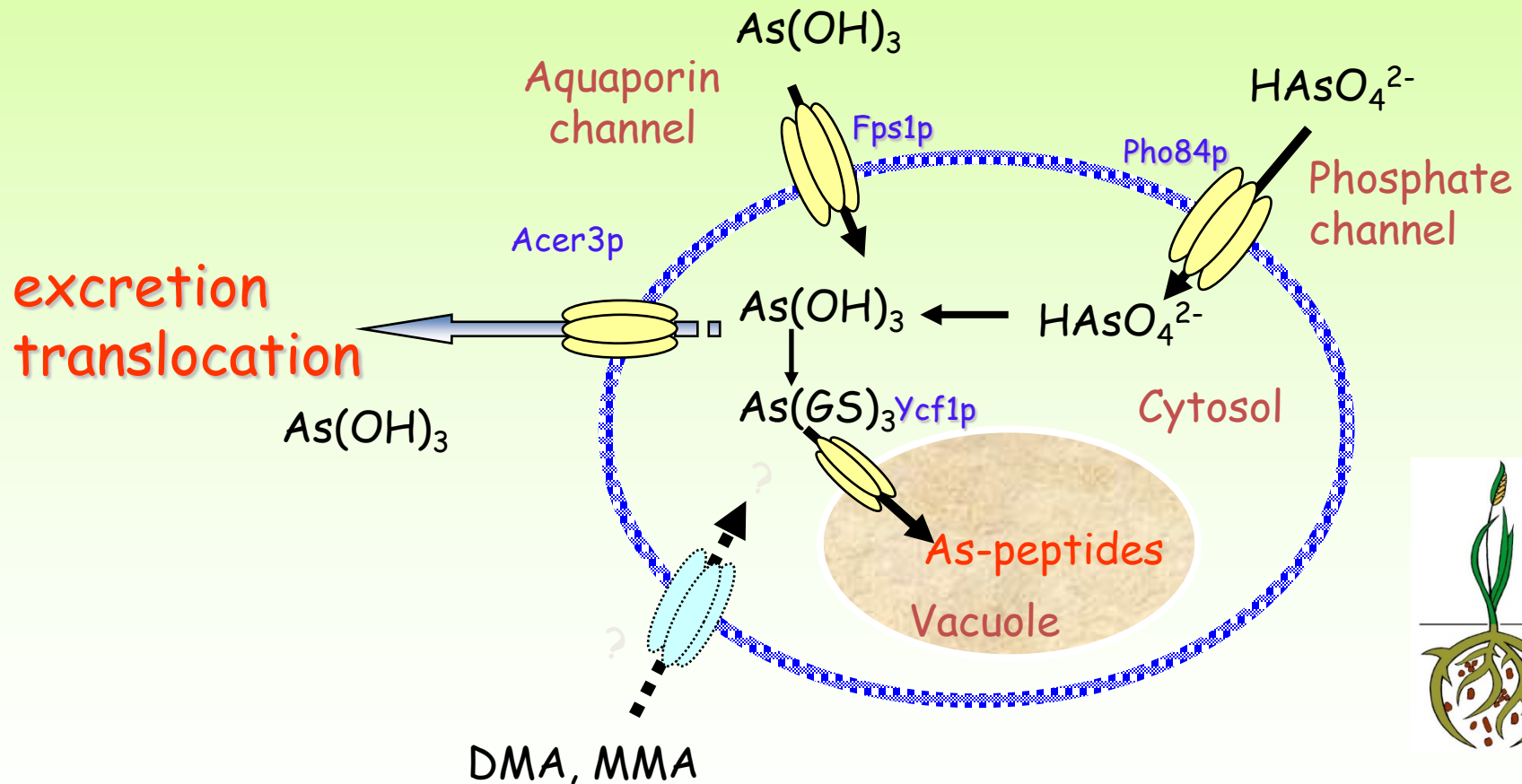


Ma et al. PNAS (2008), 105, 9931

→ Less As uptake in aerobic conditions

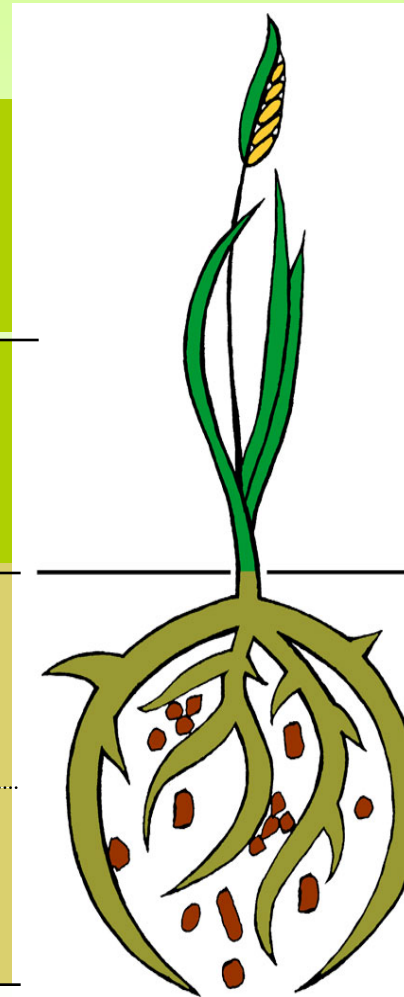
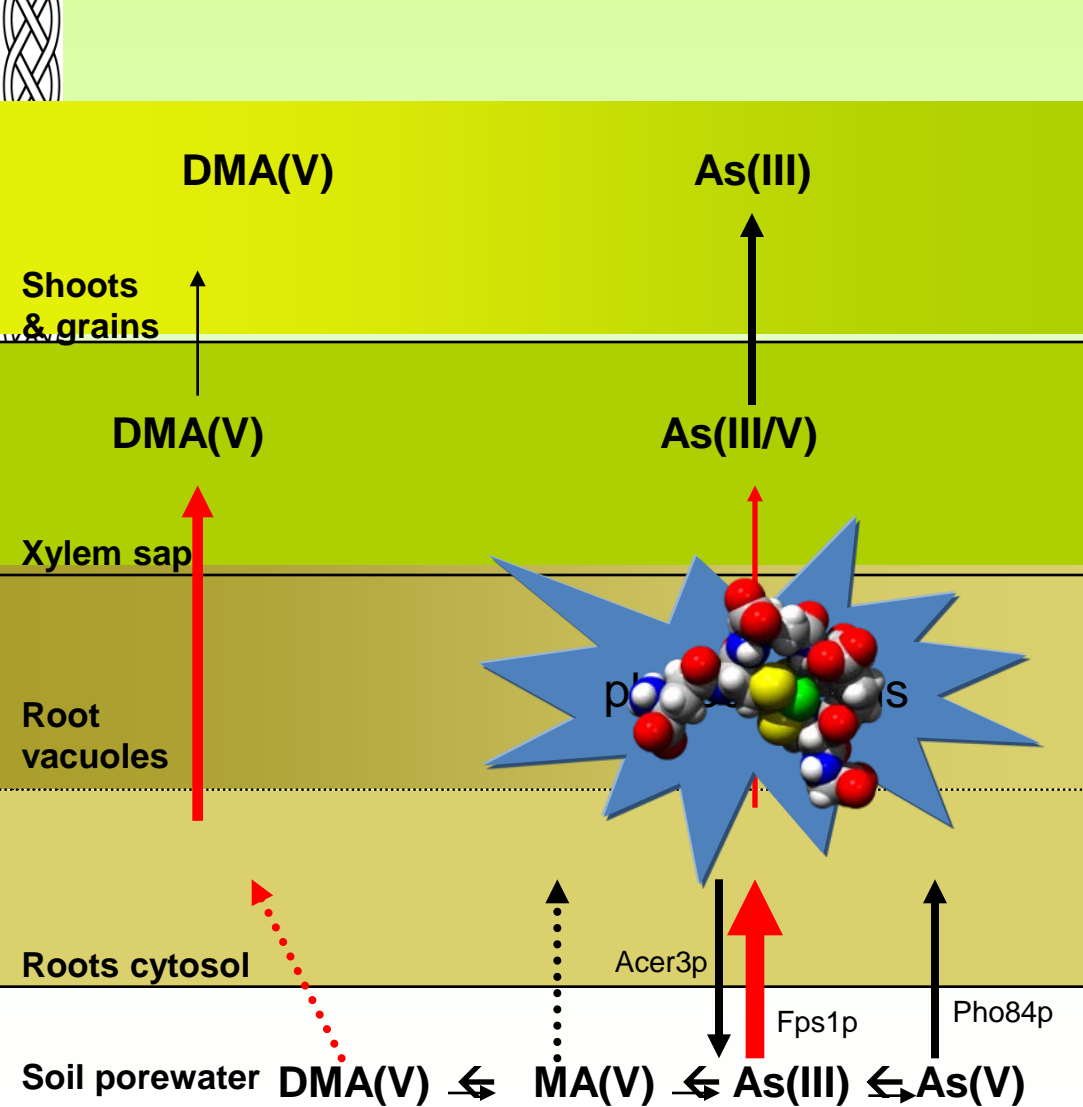


As uptake, accumulation and excretion mechanism





Uptake and translocation of As in rice



accumulation
in shoots

translocation

accumulation
in roots

transformation

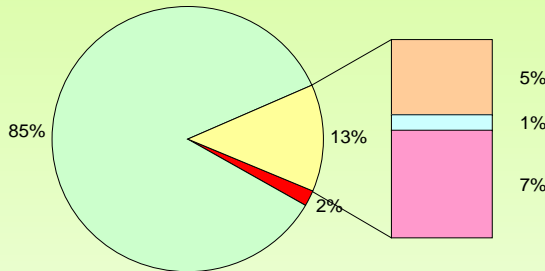
uptake



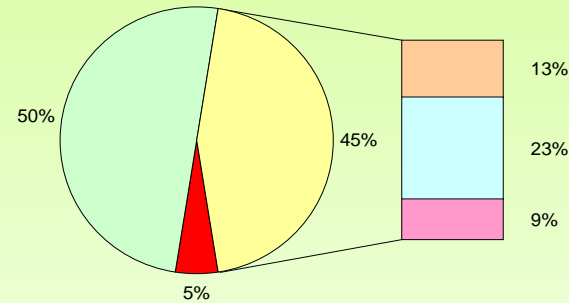
Emerging analytes: focus on Arsenolipids

1 mg/kg

Fish



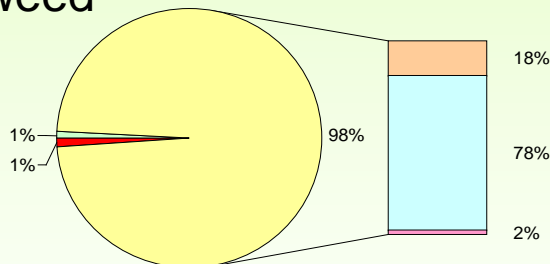
Molluscs



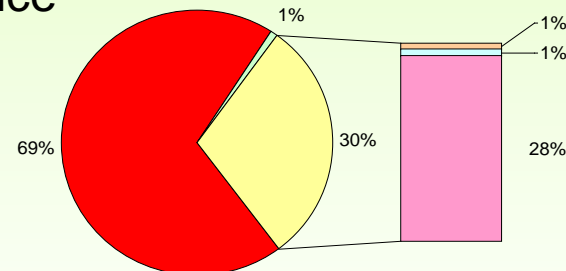
3 mg/kg

Seaweed

100 mg/kg



Rice



0.3 mg/kg

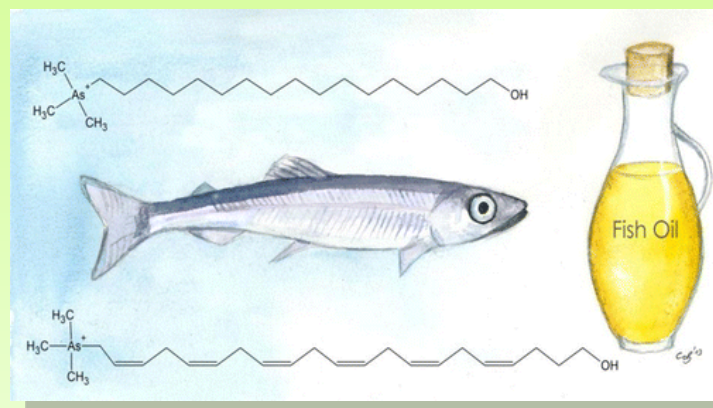
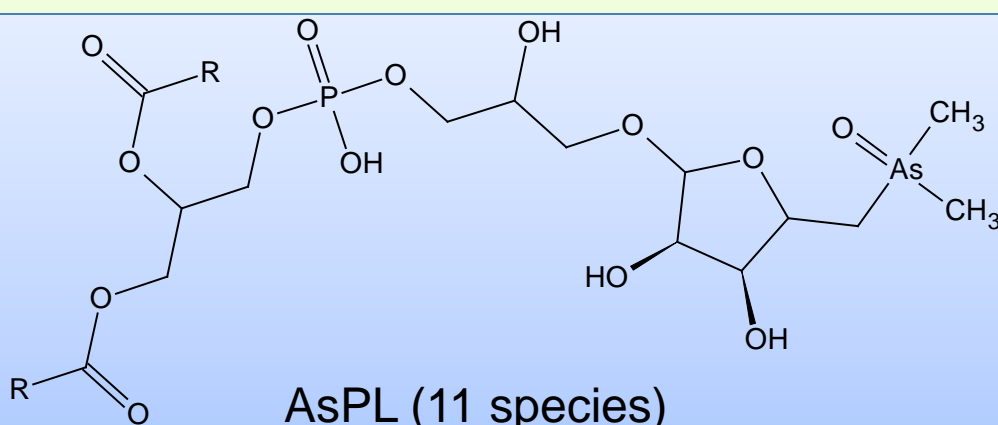
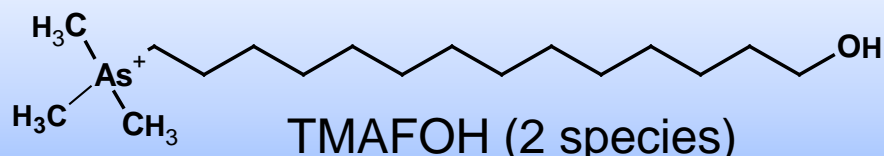
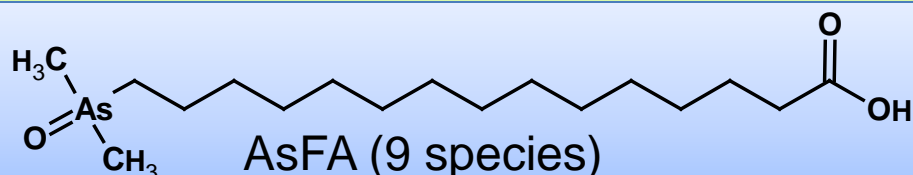
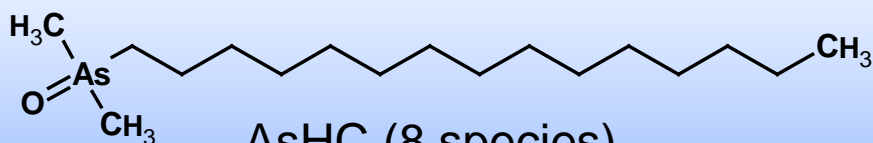
- toxic (iAs)
- non-toxic (AsB)
- potentially toxic

arsenic fractions

- fat-soluble As (e.g. As-Lipids)
- arsenosugars
- other organoarsenicals

potentially toxic

Classes of identified arsenolipids (AsLp)



+ unstable AsLp

A. Raab, et al
Anal. Chem (2013) **85**, 2817.

KO Amayo, et al.
Anal Chem (2013) **85**, 9321-9327

KO Amayo et al.
Talanta (2014) **118**, 217-223.

KO Amayo et al.
JTEMB (2014)

Pilot whales as top predators

mass stranding, NE Scotland Sept 2nd 2012

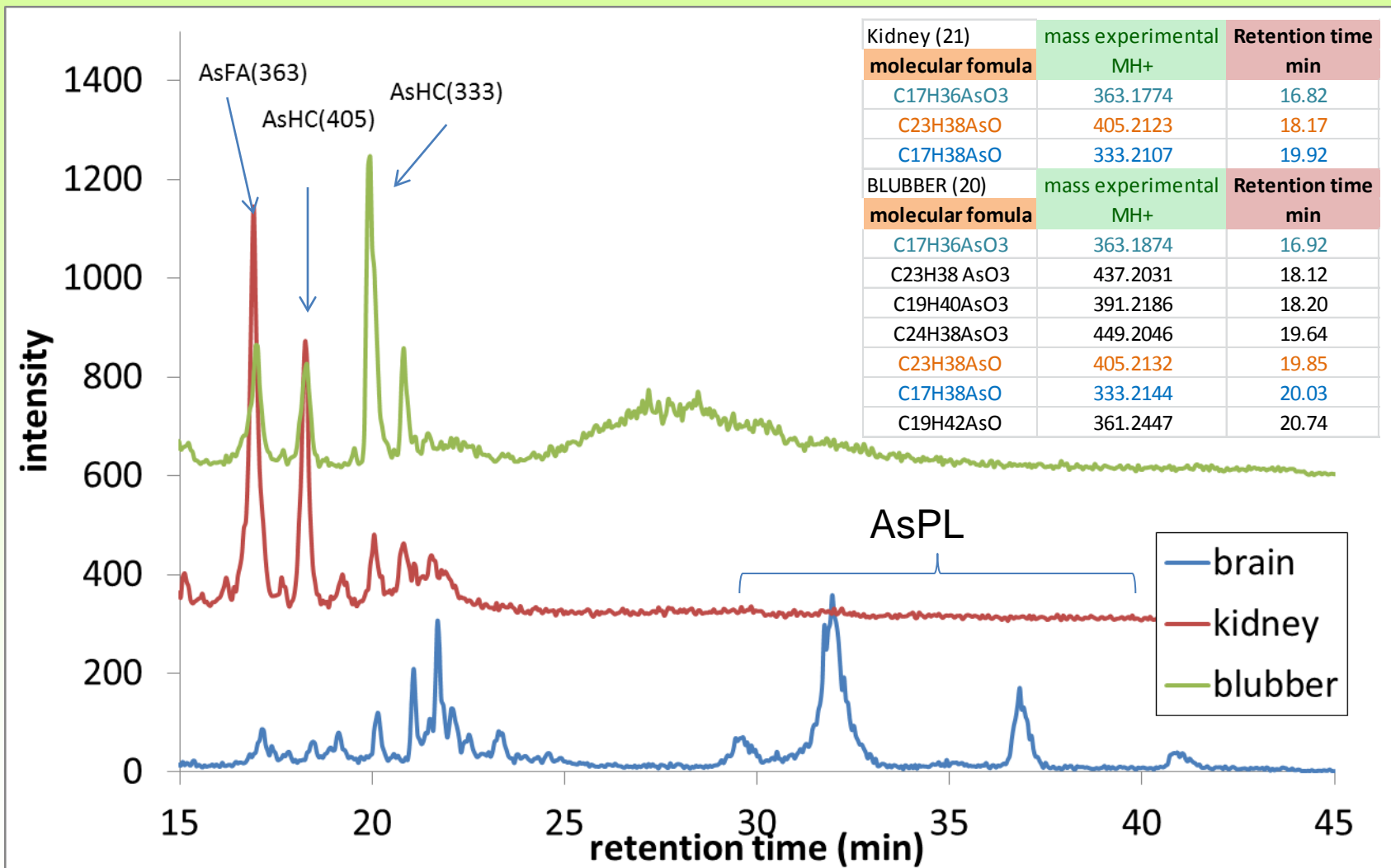




AsFA, AsHC and AsPL in pilot whale tissues



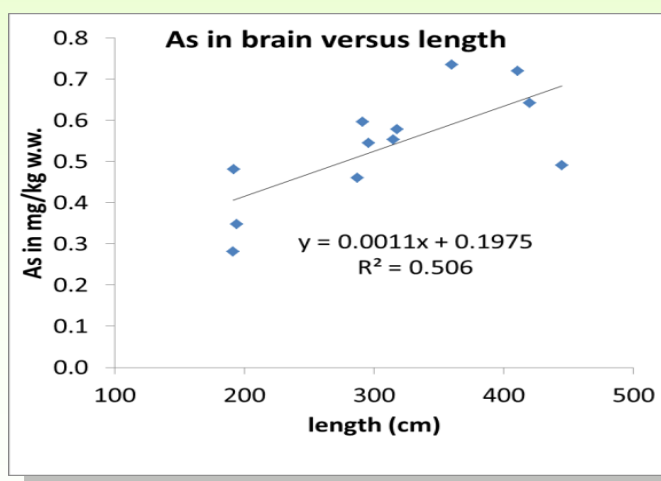
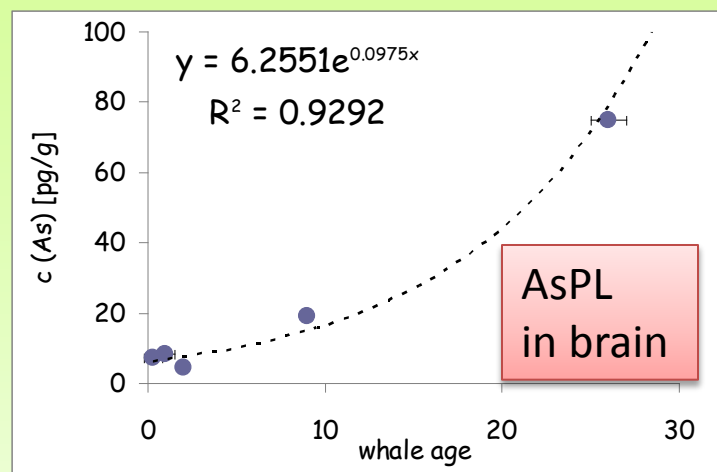
RP-HPLC-ICPMS/ESI-MS chromatograms



AsLp in kidney, liver and brain



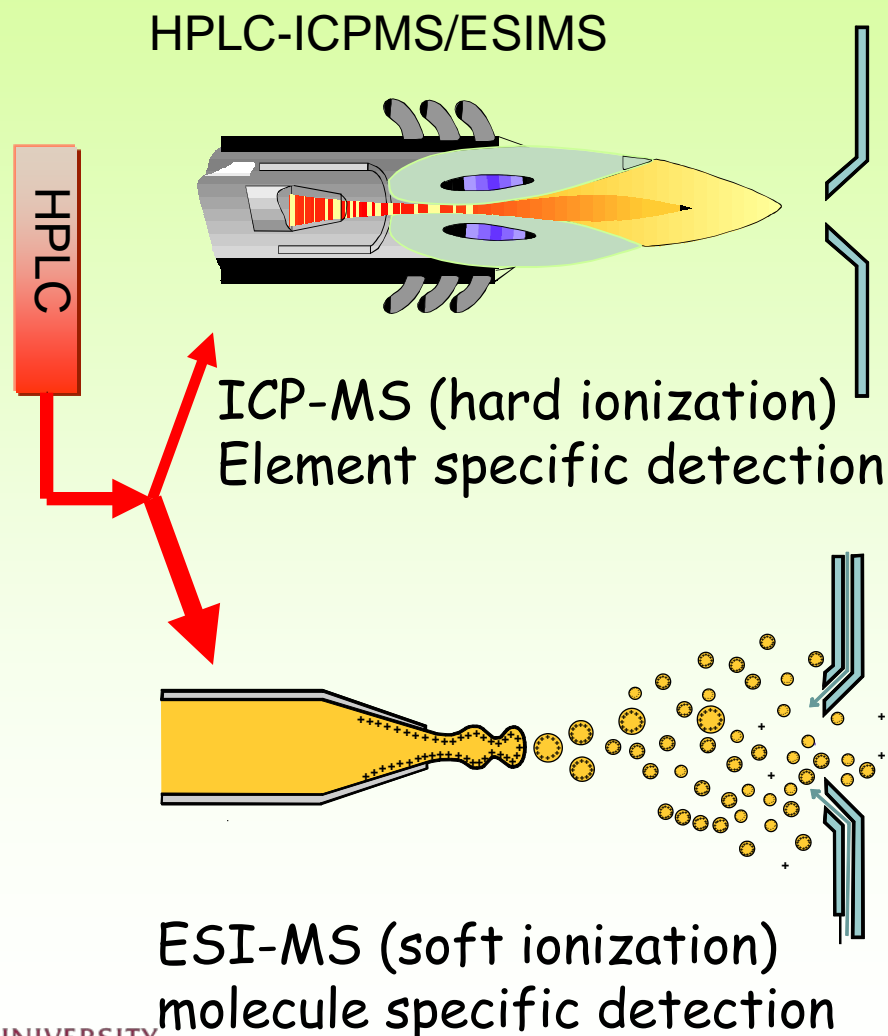
- Presence of AsLp in all tissues
 - AsHC and AsFA in kidney and liver
 - AsHC, AsFA and AsPL in brain
 - Even total As in brain shows a bioaccumulation effect



Evidence for toxicity:

S. Meyer et al. (2014),
"Arsenic-containing hydrocarbons are
toxic in the *in vivo* model *Drosophila
melanogaster*"
Metallomics, 2014, Nov;6(11):2010-4,

However, for these types of analysis we need more sophisticated methods...

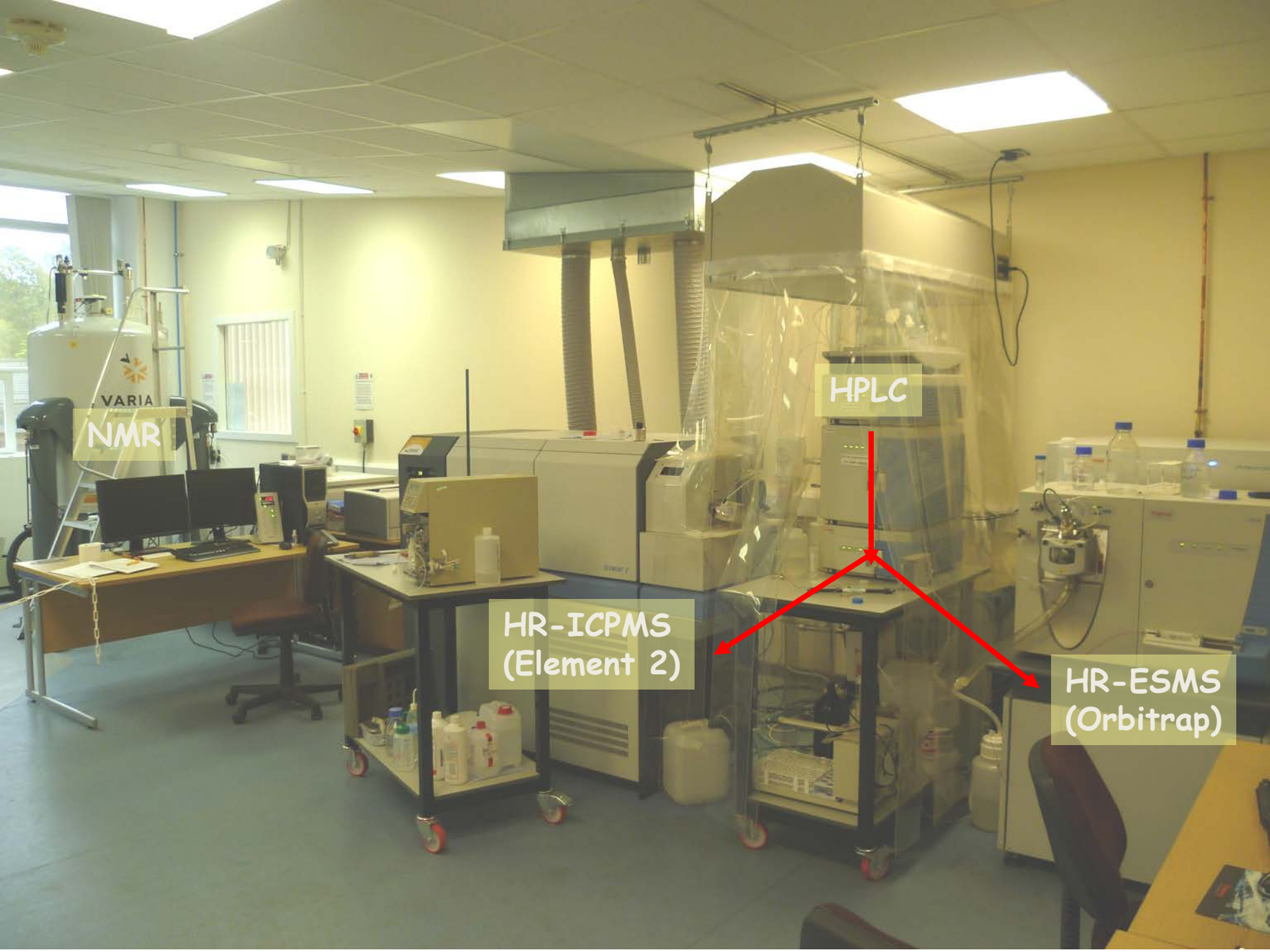


VARIA
NMR

HPLC

HR-ICPMS
(Element 2)

HR-ESMS
(Orbitrap)



Take home message

- HG-ICP-MS for inorganic As speciation paved the way to m EU legislation on iAs in rice
- Arsenic PC-complexes can explain iAs transport and accumulation in rice grain
- A huge variety of arsenolipids can be found in fish
- Sophisticated HPLC-ICP-MS/ESI-MS is needed here
- Cytotoxic arseno-hydrocarbons were found in the brain of pilot whales



Thanks for listening!



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