ACCUMULATION OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS IN AMPHIBIANS FROM THE BASINS OF MAJOR RIVERS IN S.KOREA

Gi Ho Jeong¹, Young Bok Kim¹, Do Yeon Kim¹, Mee Ok Kim¹, Ji Young Lee¹ <u>Chang Han Joo</u>², Dong Ho Moon²

Department of Chemistry, Pusan National University. Kumjeong-gu Jangjeon-dong San-30, Busan 609-735 S.KOREA

²Analytical Research Center, Environmental Management Corporation

Introduction

Even though production and use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) was prohibited for nearly 30 years, their persistency and lipophility have lead to vast accumulation in the environment¹. They also can be easily accumulated through the food chain and magnified up to millions of times in animal tissue². As a part of grand project to monitor the accumulation levels of endocrine disrupting chemicals, we determined PCBs in amphibians from the basins of major rivers in S.Korea. We selected 29 sampling sites from the basins of major rivers and two sites from well-known wetlands. We determined accumulation levels of 62 congeners of PCBs and classified these data by homologs. The total PCB levels ranged from 0.080 to 0.654 ng/g wet weight. The most abundant homologs were hexa, and hepta-CBs for leopard frogs and tetra- and penta-CBs for bullfrogs.

Methods and Materials

Sampling amphibians: Amphibians were collected from August 1999 to June 2000 from sites located along the four major rivers, several small scaled rivers and two well-known wetlands. The locations are illustrated in another issue³ of Organohalogen Compounds and site names are listed in Table 1. The muscular tissue of amphibians were separated and stored at below -20 °C before analysis. Standard materials and analysis procedure were described in another issue.³

Results and Discussion

The recovery rates obtained from the standard reference material CARP-1 was in the range of 84% to 133% with standard deviations ranged from 0.9 to 8.9 %. Total PCBs and homolog levels in the muscular tissue of leopard frogs and bullfrogs are listed in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. These are also illustrated in Fig. 1, 2, and 3. The total PCBs levels ranged from 0.080 to 1.481 ng/g (wet weight) for leopard frogs and 0.083 to 0.375 ng/g for bullfrogs. The average total PCB level is 0.331±0.271 ng/g and 0.167±0.079 ng/g for leopard frogs and bullfrogs, respectively. In comparison with the average total PCBs level in fresh water fishes,³ e.g. 8.1±8.9 ng/g for crucians, total PCBs levels by sites are much lower and more evenly distributed in amphibians. Hexa-, and hepta-CBs showed highest levels for leopard frogs and occupied 54.4 % of the total PCBs. For bullfrogs, tetra- and penta-CBs were highest homologs and occupied 68.1 % of the total PCBs. This trend is illustrated in Fig. 1. In the muscular tissue of crucians collected from the same sites, penta- and hexa-CBs were the major homologs.³

The Nam River (site no. 10) showed the highest contamination level, however, much lower than the total PCBs levels observed in fresh water fishes collected from the same sites.³ The total PCBs levels in

carcasses of leopard frogs collected from Green Bay/lower Fox River ecosystem, heavily contaminated area with PCBs and dioxins, located in Wisconsin, U.S.A. were ranged from 2.8 to 151.9 ng/g wet body weight.⁴ The highest concentration observed in this study is lower than the lowest concentration observed in Wisconsin.

Acknowledgements

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References

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Table 1. Total PCBs and homolog levels in the muscular tissue of leopard frogs. ng/g (wet weight)

		Site No. and	The number of chlorine atoms in the polychlorinated biphenyls									Total	
		Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	PCBs
-	1	Uiam-D	nd	0.068	0.104	0.023	0.012	0.074	0.036	nd	nd	nd	0.316
er	2	Seom-R	nd	0.028	0.085	0.030	0.038	0.165	nd	nd	nd		0.361
ξ	3	Bokha-S	nd	nd	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.030	nd	0.049	nd	nd	0.100
Han River	4	Kyungan-S	nd	0.111	0.003	nd	0.003	nd	0.040	nd	nd	0.006	0.100
Ha	5	Paldang-D	nd	nd	0.007	0.063	0.047	0.075	0.040	0.286	nd	nd	0.567
	5	r aldalig-D	IIu	IIu	0.007	0.003	0.041	0.073	0.054	0.280	IIu	IIu	0.307
	7	Koomee	nd	nd	nd	0.022	0.079	0.255	0.228	nd	nd	0.020	0.604
veī	8	Koryoung	nd	nd	0.028	0.008	0.068	0.184	0.366	nd	nd	nd	0.654
Nakdong River	9	Kumho-R	nd	0.022	nd	0.015	0.051	0.146	0.076	nd	nd	nd	0.311
ng	10	Nam-R	nd	0.156	0.630	0.081	0.040	0.233	0.326	nd	nd	0.016	1.481
99	11	Namji	0.095	nd	0.037	0.023	0.088	0.201	0.122	nd	nd	nd	0.566
\ak	12	Moolgum	nd	nd	nd	0.009	0.048	0.144	0.281	0.047	0.053	nd	0.582
~	13	Nakdong-E	nd	0.013	nd	nd	0.033	0.064	0.157	0.040	0.023	0.009	0.339
'er	14	Dachung-D	nd	nd	0.048	0.033	0.041	0.063	0.086	nd	nd	0.002	0.272
Ŗi	15	Moosim-S	nd	nd	0.027	nd	0.032	0.100	0.051	nd	nd	nd	0.209
Ш	16	Kongjoo	nd	nd	0.035	nd	0.045	0.066	0.010	nd	nd	0.025	0.182
Kum River	17	Booyeo	nd	nd	0.060	nd	0.029	0.158	0.143	nd	nd	nd	0.390
Young-	≈ 18	Damyang-D	nd	0.018	nd	nd	0.030	0.085	0.079	nd	nd	0.012	0.222
On:	us 21	Kwangjoo-S	nd	nd	0.035	0.028	0.048	0.053	0.004	nd	nd	nd	0.169
X	≈ 21	Mooan	nd	nd	nd	0.023	0.102	0.095	0.042	nd	nd	0.006	0.268
				0.00	0.00-			0.04:	0.00-		0.00-		
	22	Kosan	nd	0.026	0.008	nd	0.064	0.061	0.036	nd	0.006	nd	0.202
	23	Oncheon-S	nd	0.049	0.098	0.038	0.038	0.039	nd	nd	0.008	nd	0.269

	24	Myungchon	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.008	0.082	0.174	0.051	nd	0.015	0.331
small	<u>5</u> 25	Yangyang	nd	nd	0.027	0.009	0.028	0.068	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.131
	≥ 26	Hadong	nd	nd	0.010	nd	0.036	0.041	0.035	nd	nd	nd	0.122
Y.	ਨੂ27	Samcheok	nd	nd	0.024	nd	0.047	0.085	0.025	0.023	nd	nd	0.204
Other	27 28 29	Kangnung	nd	nd	nd	0.033	0.019	0.023	0.006	nd	nd	nd	0.080
0	≈ ₂₉	Hwangku-T	nd	0.029	0.037	0.024	0.024	0.075	0.004	nd	nd	nd	0.192
qs													
lan	30	Woopo	nd	nd	0.007	nd	0.092	0.079	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.178
Wetlands	31	Joonam	nd	nd	nd	0.055	0.126	0.077	0.161	nd	nd	0.009	0.428
Tot	al Ho	molog	0.095	0.520	1.319	0.521	1.358	2.828	2.583	0.496	0.093	0.133	9.938

nd: none detected. D: Dam; R: River; S: Stream; E: Estuary; T: Tributary

Table 2. Total PCBs and homolog levels in the muscular tissue of bullfrogs. ng/g (wet weight)

		Site No. and	The number of chlorine atoms in the polychlorinated biphenyls									Total	
		Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	PCBs
•	1 2	Uiam-D Seom-R											
Han River	3	Bokha-S	nd	nd	nd	0.099	0.056	0.016	0.027	0.030	0.003	nd	0.231
\mathbb{Z}	4	Kyungan-S	nd	nd	nd	0.132	0.048	0.018	0.007	0.017	0.005	0.002	0.228
lan	5	Paldang-D	nd	nd	nd	0.077	0.087	0.040	0.031	0.031	0.006	nd	0.271
Ξ	6	Anyang-S	nd	nd	0.018	nd	0.039	0.095	0.015	nd	nd	nd	0.167
Nakdong River	7 8 9 10	Koomee Koryoung Kumho-R Nam-R	nd nd nd nd	nd nd nd nd	nd nd nd nd	0.057 0.042 0.081 0.086	0.079 0.036 0.086 0.052	0.026 0.015 0.020 0.018	0.008 0.005 0.013 0.013	0.015 0.021 0.010 0.017	0.003 0.003 0.009 0.007	0.004 0.005 nd 0.011	0.192 0.126 0.219 0.203
kd	11	Namji	nd	nd	nd	0.037	0.021	0.012	0.009	0.011	0.010	nd	0.099
$\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{a}}$	12	Moolgum	nd	nd	nd	0.099	0.222	0.014	0.017	0.012	0.005	0.006	0.375
	13	Nakdong-E	nd	nd	nd	0.072	0.039	0.016	0.024	0.012	0.013	nd	0.174
Kum River	14 15 16 17	Dachung-D Moosim-S Kongjoo Booyeo	nd nd nd	nd nd nd nd	nd nd nd nd	0.107 0.053 0.096 0.184	0.036 0.062 0.023 0.063	0.028 0.017 0.035 0.023	0.019 nd 0.012 0.012	0.021 0.006 0.010 0.019	0.010 0.005 0.006 0.007	nd nd nd nd	0.221 0.143 0.181 0.308
Youngsan	18 19 20 21	Damyang-D Kwangjoo-S Najoo Mooan	nd nd nd nd	nd nd nd nd	nd nd nd nd	0.216 0.072 0.208 0.032	0.049 0.043 0.041 0.019	0.014 0.018 0.035 0.014	0.007 0.006 0.022 0.012	0.012 nd 0.008 0.015	0.012 0.002 0.006 0.006	nd 0.004 0.006 0.002	0.312 0.147 0.324 0.100
Other small-	22 23 24	Kosan Oncheon-S Myungchon	nd nd nd	nd nd nd	nd nd nd	0.118 0.070 0.014	0.052 0.036 0.024	0.014 0.027 0.030	0.008 0.027 0.024	0.016 0.028 0.025	0.004 0.003 0.014	nd 0.007 0.005	0.212 0.197 0.136

	Hadong	nd	nd	nd	0.062	0.024	0.017	0.011	0.013	0.007	nd	0.132
27	Samcheok											
28	Kangnung											
29	Hwangku-T	nd	nd	nd	0.014	0.026	0.016	0.012	0.010	0.005	nd	0.083
ㅎ 월 30	Woopo Joonam	nd	nd	nd	0.017	0.024	0.012	0.019	0.005	0.009	nd	0.086
≥ 🚡 31	Joonam	nd	nd	nd	0.031	0.048	0.024	0.015	0.012	0.006	0.004	0.139
Total Ho	molog	nd	nd	0.018	2.075	1.331	0.612	0.374	0.375	0.165	0.056	5.005

nd: none detected. D: Dam; R: River; S: Stream; E: Estuary; T: Tributary

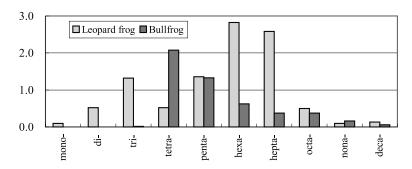


Fig. 1. PCBs homolog pattern in the muscular tissue of leopard frog and bullfrog

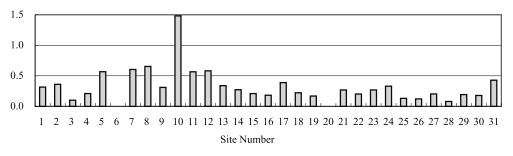


Fig 2. Total PCBs levels in the muscular tissue of leopard frog (ng/g, wet wt)

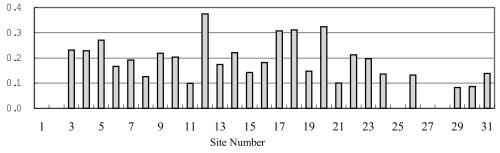


Fig. 3. Total PCBs in the muscular tissue of bullfrogs (ng/g wet weight)