

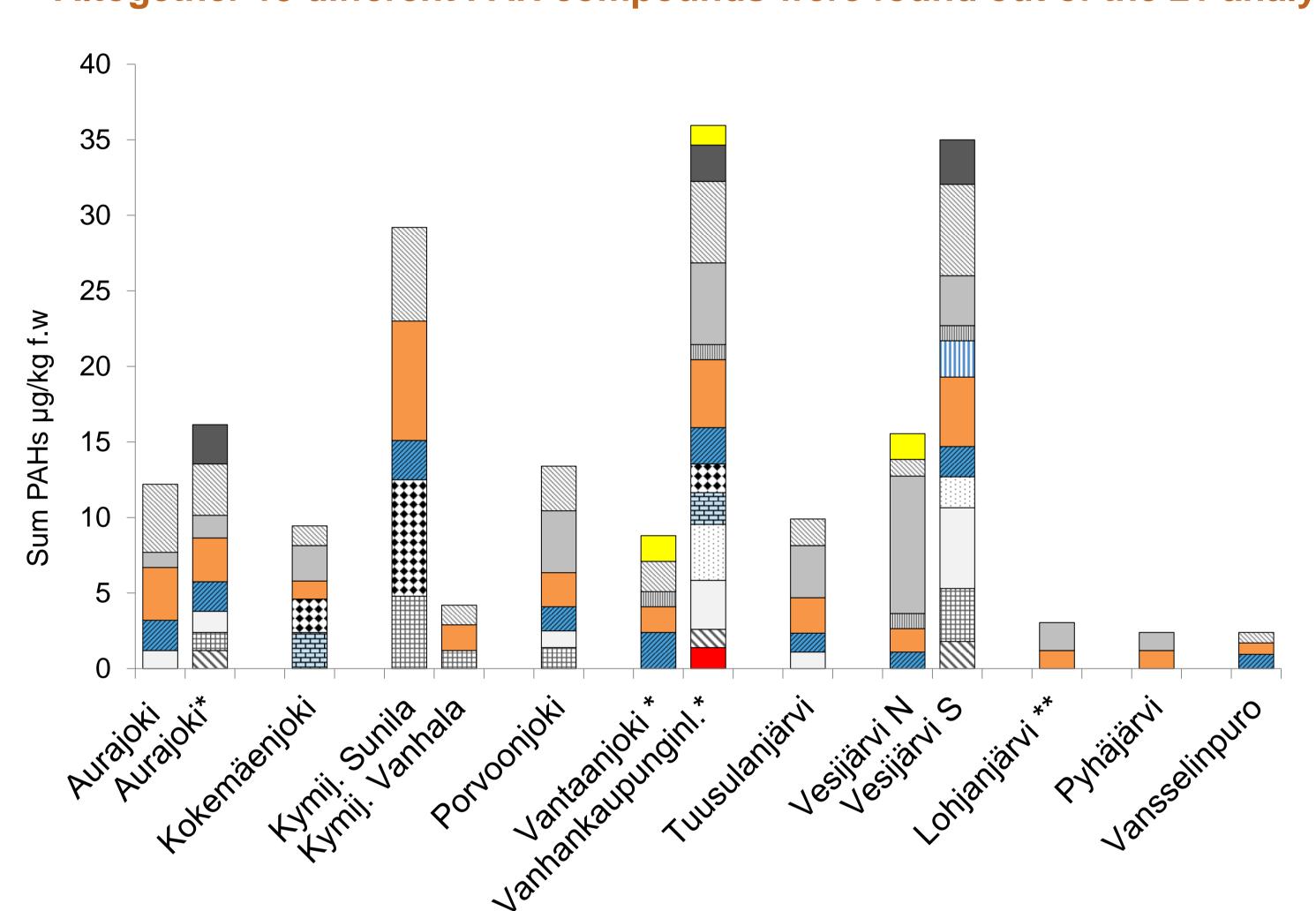
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PAHs in freshwater mussels in Finland

- Concentrations of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are needed for the chemical classification of waterbodies
 - EQS are set for benzo[a]pyrene (5 µg/kg w.w.) and fluoranthene (30 µg/kg w.w.) in crustaceans and molluscs (Dir 2013/39/EU)
- Duck mussel (Anodonta anatina) was chosen as an example species
 - Mussels were collected from 11 freshwater sites and 1 coastal site with anthropogenic impact and from a reference site (Map 1)
 - Painter's mussels (*Unio pictorum*) or Swan mussels (*Anodonta cygnea*) were chosen if duck mussels were not found
- Altogether 15 different PAH compounds were found out of the 21 analyzed



Anthracene ■ Trifenylene Pyrene ■ Perylene

Naphtalene Chrycene

Fluoranthene

- Phenanthrene Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
- Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene
- Benzo[ghi]perylene
- □ Benzo[e]pyrene
- Benzo[b]fluoranthene
- Benzo[a]anthracene Benzo[a]pyrene
- * U. pictorum ** A. cygnea

Figure 1. Sum of PAH concentrations in mussel soft tissues.

EQS were not exceeded. 3 PAHs were detected from the reference site (Vansselinpuro) while 2 to 13 different PAHs were detected from other sites (Fig 1).

Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) was found only in 1 sample, while plenty of those other high molecular weight (HMW) PAHs it should indicate were. Previous studies in Baltic Sea coast indicate lower BaP levels than other HMW PAHs in mussels (Turja et al. 2015, 2014, 2013). These results suggest that BaP might not be the indicator to evaluate HMW PAH best concentrations in mussels.

Fluoranthene was detected in every site (max 7,9 µg/kg w.w. in Kymijoki Sunila).



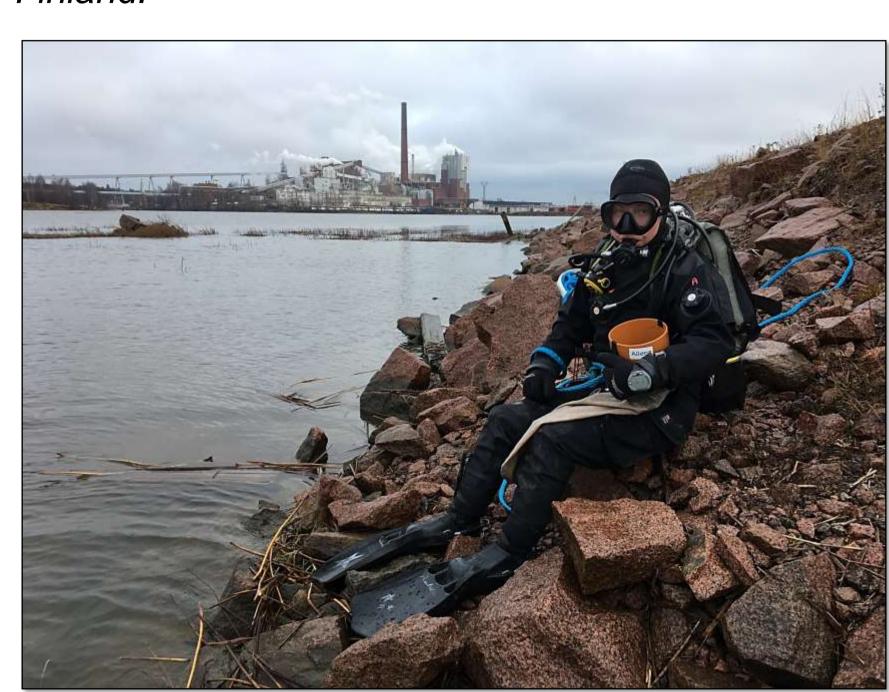
Searching for mussels in Pyhäjärvi, Pirkkala.

Sea). Comp Biochem Physiol Part C. 157:80-92.

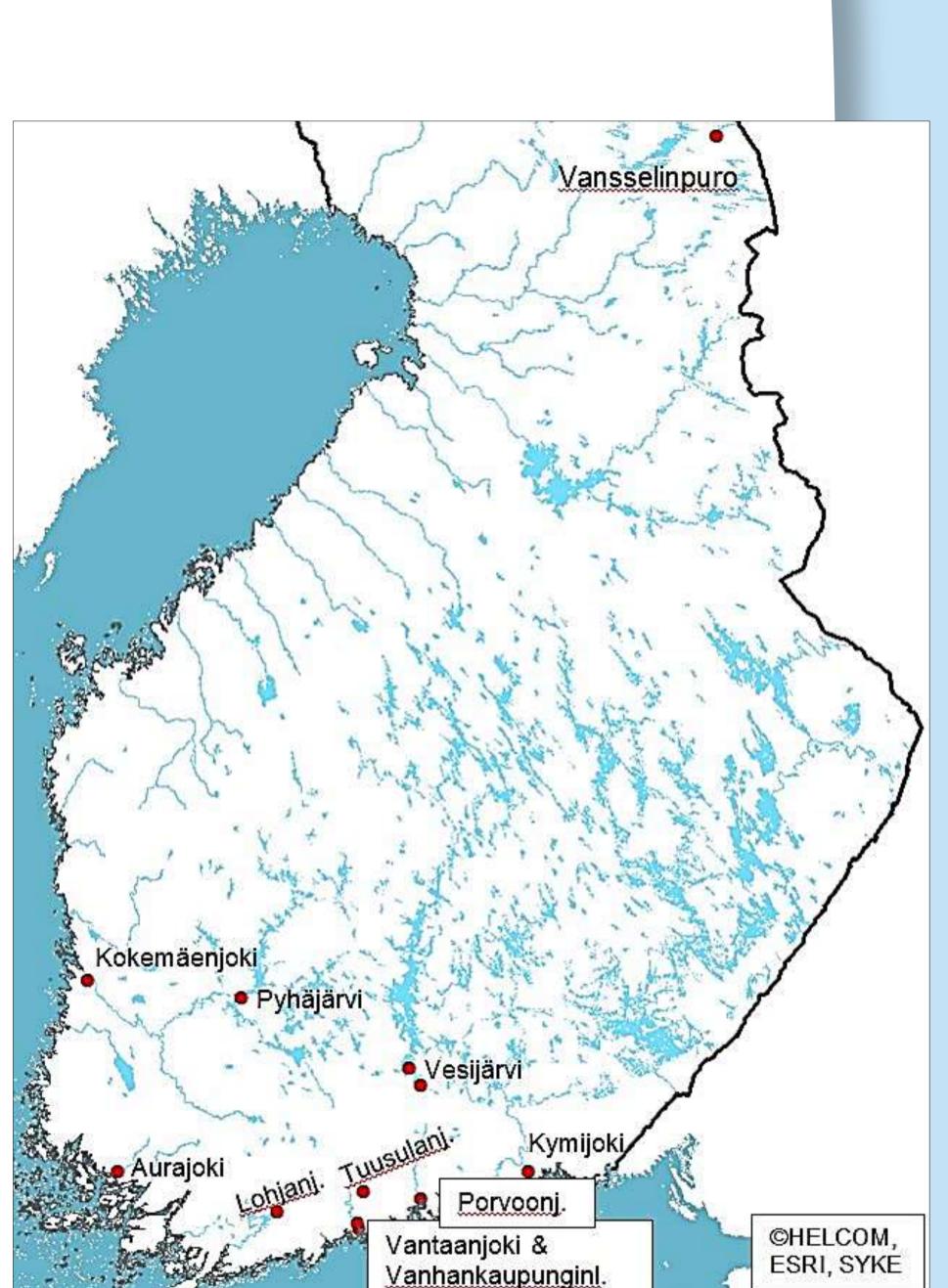
Most PAHs and highest concentrations were found in *U. pictorum* from Vanhankaupunginlahti in Helsinki urban area, near the outlet of river Vantaanjoki.

To our knowledge there are hardly any published studies available of PAH concentrations in freshwater mussels in Europe. This study shows that A. anatina might be considered as a suitable indicator species of PAH pollution in freshwaters due to it's large area of distribution (Map 2) and ability to accumulate PAHs.

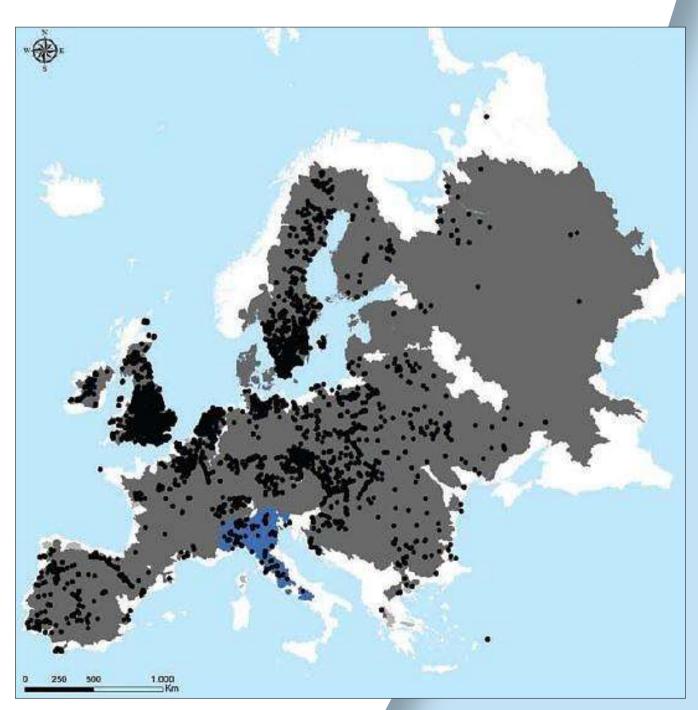
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Sampling site Kymijoki Sunila in Kotka.



Map 1. Mussel sampling locations.



Map 2. Distribution of *A. anatina* (Lopes-Lima et. al. 2017).

References

Turja, R. et. al. 2013. Biomarker responses and accumulation of hazardous substances in mussels (Mytilus trossulus) transplanted along a pollution gradient close to an oil terminal in the Gulf of Finland (Baltic