WATER TOXICOLOGY

• Metals and metalloids: Includes essential metals such as copper, zinc, and iron; nonessential metals such as cadmium, lead, mercury, and silver; and metalloids such as arsenic. Major sources are household effluents, mining, and associated industry (e.g. smelteries), fertilizers, fuels, and well water

- Organometallic compounds:
- Contaminants include organic tin compounds and methylmercury.
- Although methylmercury is partially of anthropogenic origin, natural methylation/ demethylation processes also cause its presence in waterways.
- Organic tin compounds used to be important components of antifouling paints of boats and ships but have now been banned

- Fertilizers:
- Include especially nitrates, ammonium nitrogen, and phosphates. Their sources are household effluents, agriculture, and aquaculture.

• Greenhouse gases:

• Carbon dioxide production is involved in ocean acidification, and methane can be liberated in natural gas production

- Oxides of sulfur and nitrogen:
- Their deposition in smoke from energy production and traffic causes acid rain
- Radioactive compounds:
- A natural source of radioactivity is radon gas.
- In addition, effluent from plants performing military processing (enriching) of uranium is a major source of radioactivity in water.
- Abnormal occurrences, such as earthquakes or accidents in the power plants, may result in high environmental radioactivity.

- Oil and its components;
- Oil spills can take place during oil drilling, as a result of shipwrecks during oil transport, and from effluent discharges from oil refineries.
- Pharmaceuticals and personal care products:
- Antibiotics may kill bacteria in biological water purification. Soaps and other detergents dissolve lipid membranes, and sunscreens are often hotochemically modified to more toxic compounds.

- Halogenated compounds:
- Important halogenated compounds are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins (e.g. TCDD), furans, and organochlorine insecticides.
- Chlorinated organic compounds are still a group of chemicals of concern, as they are highly persistent and bioconcentrate.

- Paper- and pulp-mill effluents:
- Since chlorinated compounds have disappeared from effluents, the major toxic compounds are natural compounds of trees...
- Endocrine-disrupting compounds:
- These include several types of compounds with various modes of action which is most commonly used for compounds that disturb reproductive hormone cycles.
- Pesticides:
- Pesticides contain several different types of compounds, including herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.....

- Nanomaterials:
- The definition of a nanomaterial is any material with a maximal dimension of 100 nm.
- The use of nanomaterials has increased markedly during recent years, and nanotoxicology has consequently gained importance.