



'One Health' initiative that supports broad themes addressing response to emerging infections in Africa

Adopting a One Health approach to zoonotic disease risk assessment and risk communication

Workshop of Oct 6, 2022

**A vision for tomorrow
Water Cycle Epidemiology (WCE)**

Water Cycle as a piece of One Health

One Health Risk Assessment / emerging diseases



Armelle HEBERT

One Environmental Health - Oct 6, 2022

OSH - IWG 1 Co-coordinator

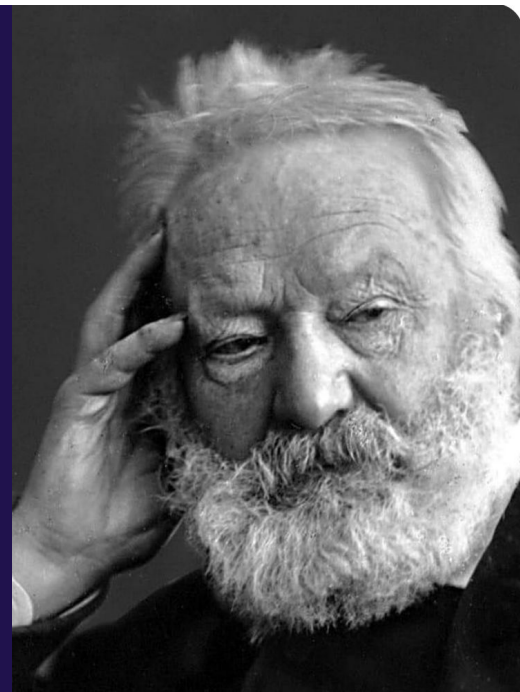
+ 33 6 12 23 58 44 / armelle.hebert@sciencespo.fr

One piece of One Sustainable Health

Back to the Sewer

*“The sewer is the conscience of the city.
Everything there converges and confronts everything else.
In that livid spot there are shades,
but there are no longer any secrets.”*

*Victor Hugo The Intestine of Leviathan,
Les Misérables (1862)*



WASTEWATER BASED EPIDEMIOLOGY (WBE)

Lessons from the Covid-19

Selection of biomarkers



Scientific experts

Identify the biomarkers of interest, mutations
Identify the variants

Sampling of sewer



WWTP operators

Sampling strategies
Wastewater process analytics

Monitoring of the wastewater



Expert laboratories and research organisations.

Experienced partner in specific biomarkers testing

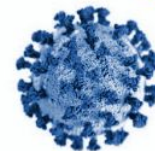
Statistical analysis of data



Bioinformatics experts

Link monitoring data with **clinical data**

WASTEWATER BASED EPIDEMIOLOGY



WBE is a joint effort that should be **coordinated by public health authorities.**

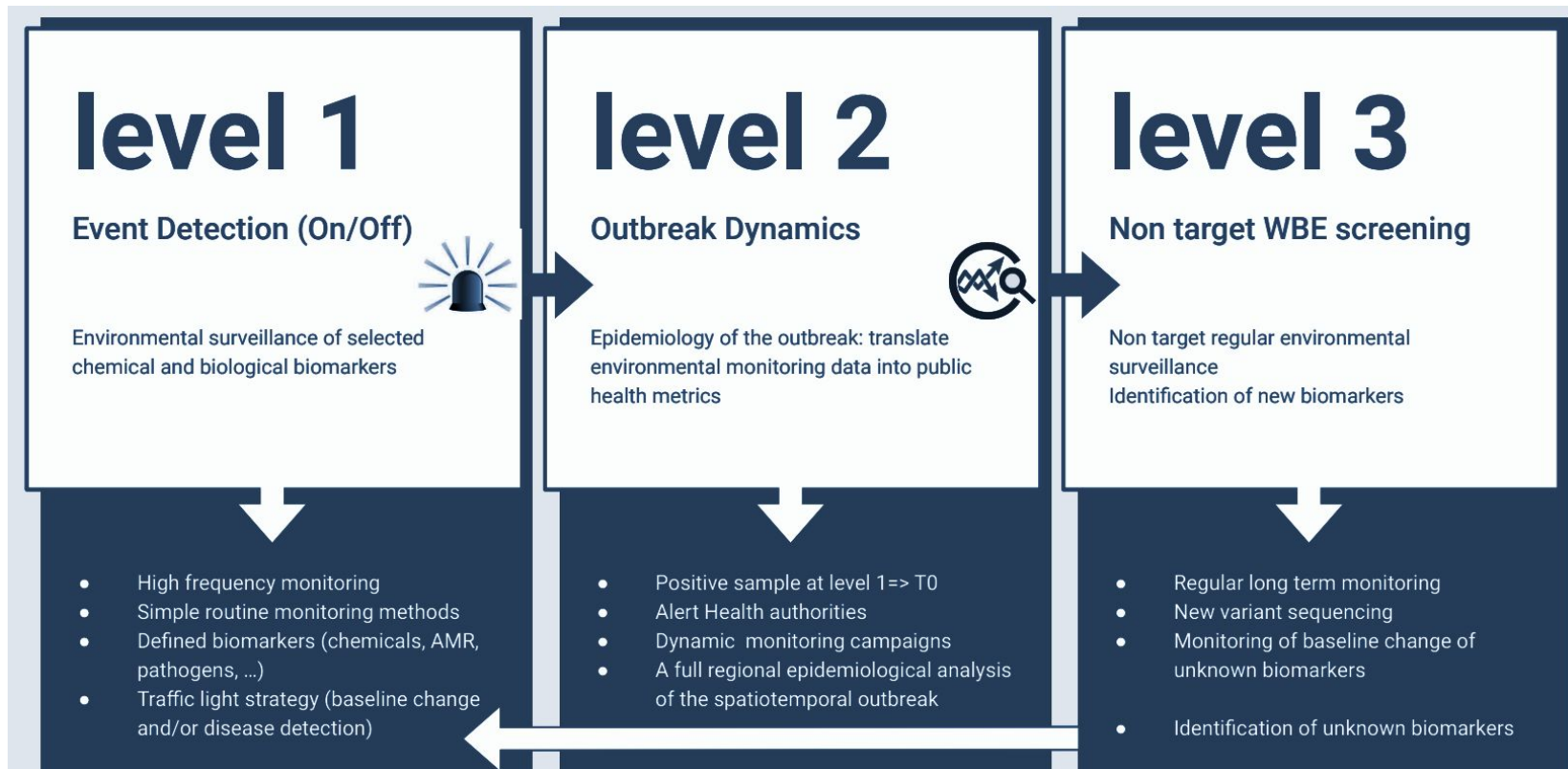
WBE results are a **complementary tool** to public health metrics and **not a duplicative strategy.**

If well designed, WBE monitoring can **save public expenses.**

Relationship-building between partners is a key point to share and coordinate data, discuss public health action.

TOWARDS 2030

THE FUTURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING



WATER CYCLE EPIDEMIOLOGY, WCE

Key piece of One Health indicator / Risk Assessment

1

Raw wastewater:

WBE for human health and AMR

2

Treated wastewater:

WCE for environmental health
/resources protection

3

Surface water:

WCE for human, animal &
environmental health



RESEARCH NEEDS

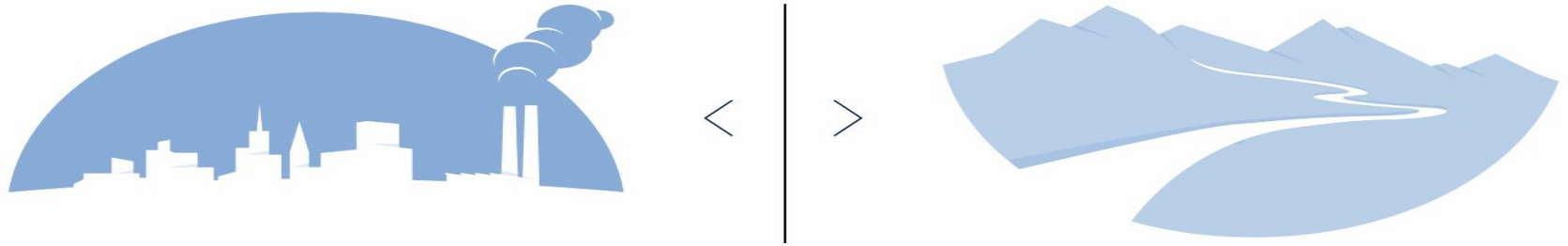
Multidisciplinary expertises

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Sampling strategies WWTP | Sampling strategies in the sewer * | Laboratory monitoring techniques | On-site sensing * |
| Biomarkers and trigger values * | Chemical targeted and non targeted monitoring | Scientific experts (AMR, Pathogens, Chemicals) | Mathematical modelling & Statistics * |
| Health Experts | Coordinated communication * | Ethical guidelines * | Biological targeted and non targeted monitoring |

Challenges for low income countries & Perspectives

- Need for prioritising targeted markers/biomarkers
- Need to establish/strengthen successful coordination/communication between partners
- **Empower the Municipalities/Cities to own and sustain sanitation systems**
- **Develop Regional Institutions and Members States Capacities**

Water Chemical Pollution : From early tracking to risk Assessment



Water Cycle Epidemiology (WCE) - WasteWater based Epidemiology (WBE)

Water Cycle

One piece of One Sustainable Health



UE strategy for a non-toxic Aquatic Environment

Case Study Rhine

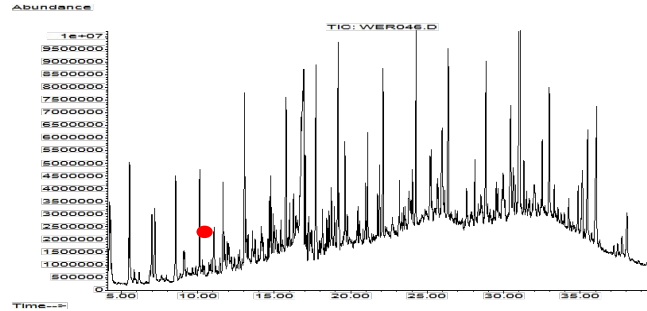
Focus: Abatement options in waste- and drinking water management

Case Study Ebro and Llobregat

Focus: Risk assessment under water scarcity

Case Study Danube

Focus: Identification of River Basin Specific Pollutants



Chemical Exposome
One Health



Chemical status \neq Chemical Contamination
EU_{WFD} 45 PP \neq **70 to 100.000** detected
pollutants

FP7 Holistic Solutions : UE strategy for a non-toxic Aquatic Environment

- **Scenarios :** Based on pollutants emissions, their current and future use
- **Retrospectif :** Effect-based monitoring to identify priority complex mixtures
- **Prospectif :** Europe modelling of water concentrations, internal exposure, risks for 10^5 chemicals
- **Solutions :** Tools, model knowledge base and decision support system /abatement options



Alternatives Testing Strategies

of water chemical mixtures early toxic modes of actions

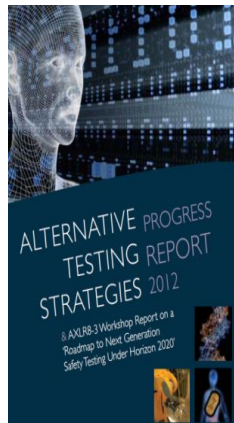


US EPA Chemical testing in 21st Century: Tox21

- Identify important biological pathways disrupted by chemicals
- Getting it safe early saves costs later
- Shifting the burden upstream

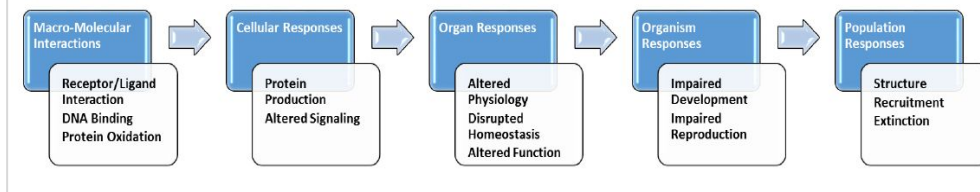
Worldwide improvement in Chemical Safety Assessment Alternative testing strategies

- Rapid, efficiently
- Cost effective
- More relevant biosystems to humans
- Larger number of substances & mixtures
- Using fewer or no animals



Based on Early Toxic MoA & Adverse Outcome Pathways

AOP Components



Supported by Institutional bodies at international level



10y From innovations to implementation



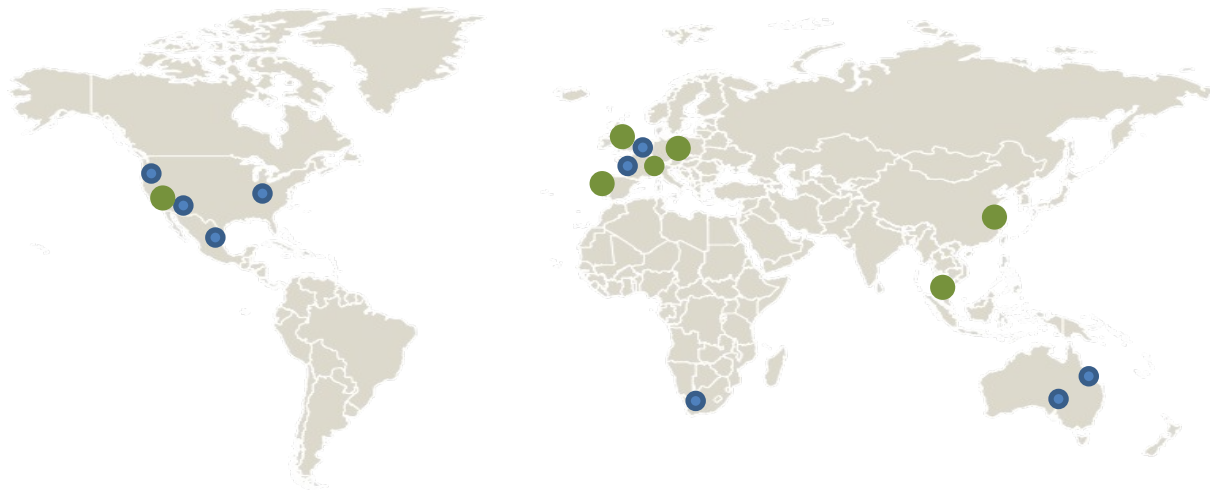
Endocrine Toolbox

ER, AR, TR, GR, PR, MR, RXR

Adaptative Stress Toolbox

induced / Residual Chlorine

- Drinking Water
- Surface Water
- Treated Waste Waters
- Aquifer Recharge
- ReUse Water (Aqua 4 Fit)
- (In)Direct Potable REUSE



International Demonstration



FP7 - H2020 EU projects



Demonstrating promising technologies to address emerging pollutants in water and waste water



Case Study Rhine
Focus: Abatement options in waste- and drinking water management

Case Study Ebro and Llobregat
Focus: Risk assessment under water scarcity

Case Study Danube
Focus: Identification of River Basin Specific Pollutants



Effect Based Monitoring in Water Safety Planning


EBM in WSP

*in Drinking Water, Surface Water, Treated Waste W, ReUse Water
under + predictive + protective harmonized water safety standards*



2008-2018

EU new approaches for the Monitoring & Safety assessment of chemicals in surface waters



Assessing and managing mixture risk – future work under the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive

IWA Tokyo – GWRC Workshop - Sept 19 of 2018

Armelle Hebert
Eureau representative
member of the EBM TaskForce delegated by EU Commission



2018-2022

Effect-Based Monitoring in Water Safety Planning



Global Water Research Coalition

Effect-Based Trigger Values (EBTV)

for different water quality classes

considering hazards for human and environment health

Derivation of effect-based trigger values (EBT)

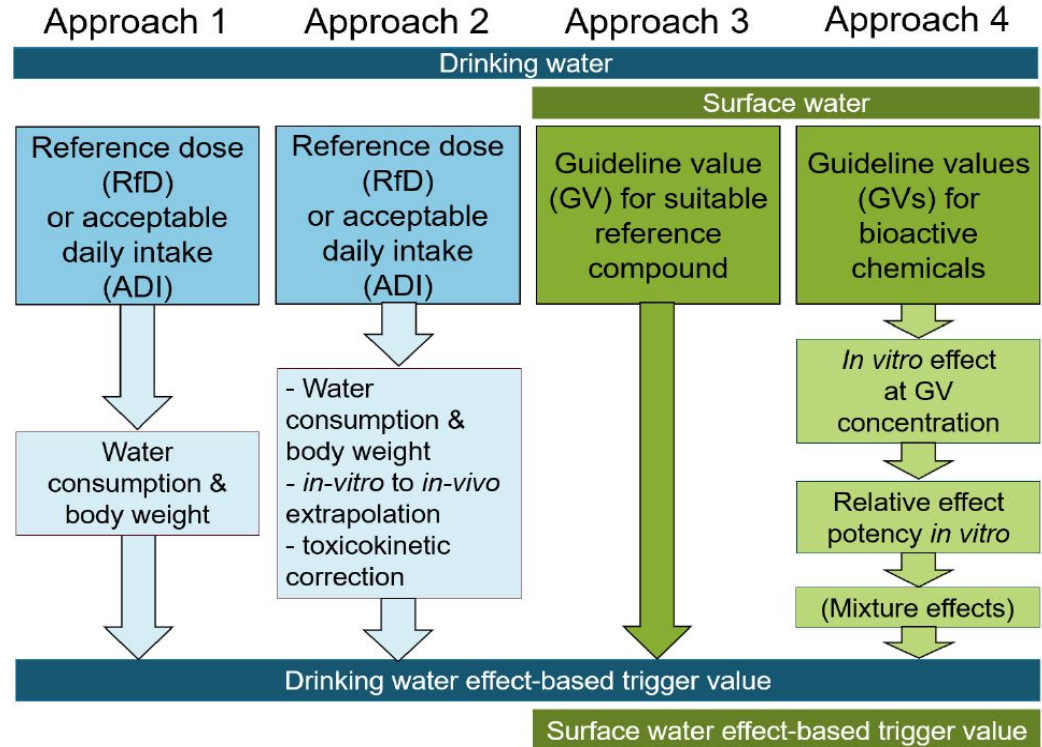
- for drinking water **DW**
- and surface water **SW**
by different approaches:

(1) from an acceptable daily intake (ADI)

(2) from an ADI incorporating toxicokinetics

(3) from an established guideline value (GV)

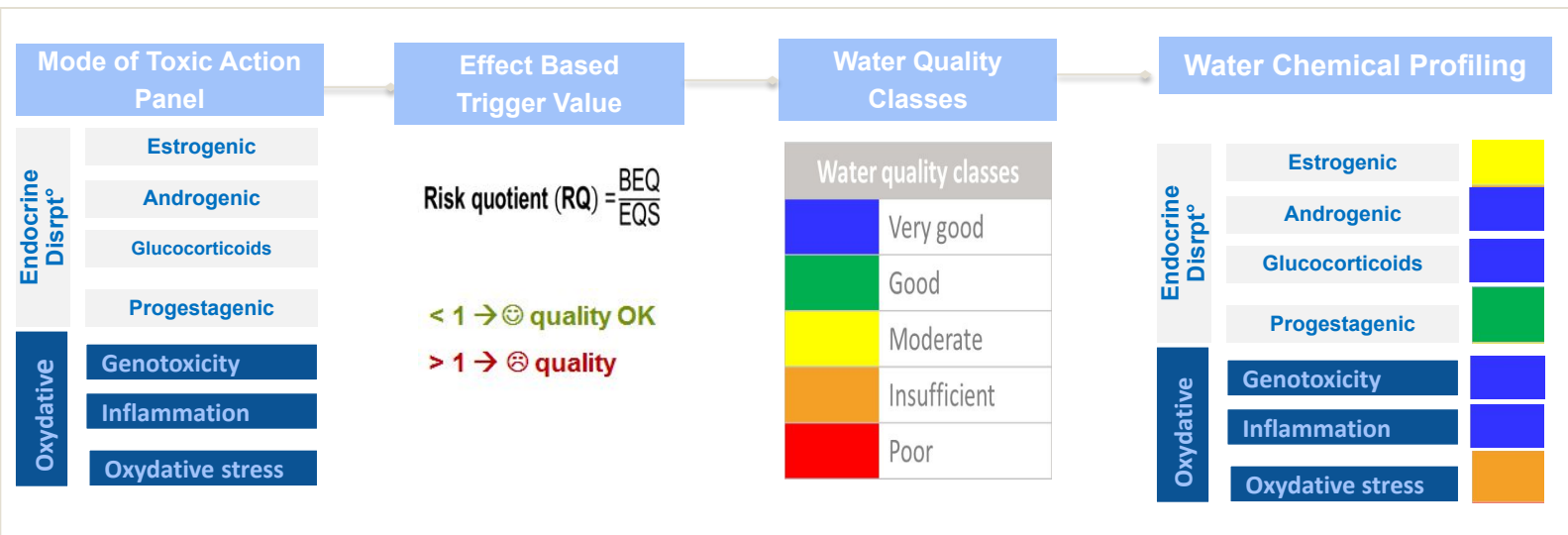
(4) from an established GV incorporating relative potencies and mixture factors.



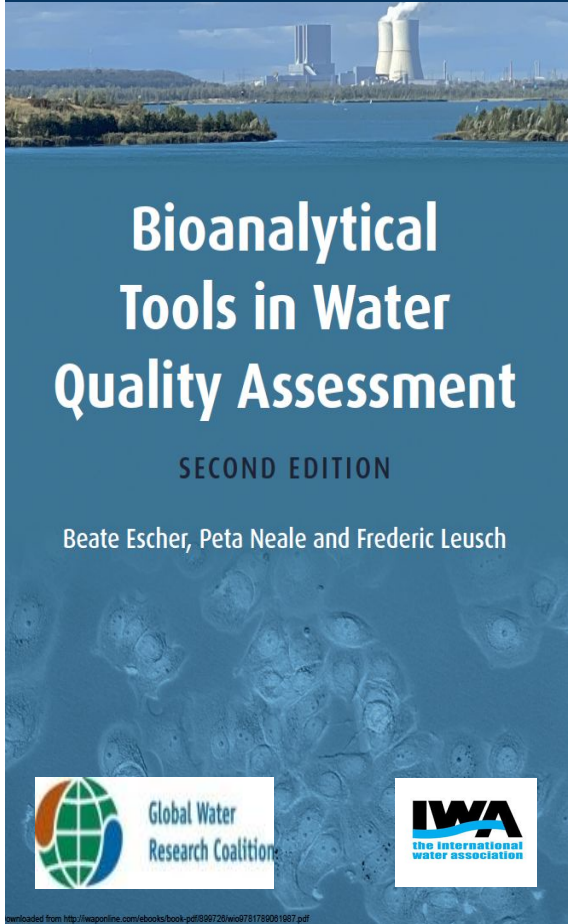
Innovative Water Chemical Quality Classes & Safety Framework

AQUA 4 FIT > Which quality for which uses > Target population to be protected

- Ecosystem health (WWTP, SW, Aquifer Recharge)
- Human health (DWTP, IPR, DPR, Aquifer Recharge)



For further information



Bioanalytical Tools in Water Quality Assessment

SECOND EDITION

Beate Escher, Peta Neale and Frederic Leusch



Factsheet - Use of effect-based monitoring for the assessment of risks of low-level mixtures of chemical in water on man and the environment

further elements on demand

Armelle HEBERT

One Environmental Health - Sept 2022

OSH - IWG 1 Co-coordinator

+ 33 6 12 23 58 44 / armelle.hebert@sciencespo.fr