



# PSCI中国供应商线上会议2021

## PSCI Virtual China Supplier Conference 2021

欢迎参加PSCI供应商大会，直播将于13:00正式开始。

Disclaimer: Compliance with local requirements is the responsibility of companies and their local business areas. The information in these presentations is not intended to supersede, take the place of, or conflict with, local government requirements.

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### 第二场-环境中的药物(PIE)/抗生素耐药性(AMR)

Session 2 – Pharmaceuticals in the Environment (PIE)/Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

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# 会议须知 Practicalities

**ANTI-TRUST STATEMENT**

While some activities among competitors are both legal and beneficial to the industry, group activities of competitors are inherently suspect under the antitrust/competition laws of the US, UK and other countries in which our companies do business. Agreements between or among competitors need not be formal to raise questions under antitrust laws, but may include any kind of understanding or arrangement among them. It is the responsibility of each of the participants to reasonably expect that another will follow a particular course of action or conduct. Each of the participants in this meeting is responsible for seeing that topics which may give an appearance of an agreement that would violate the antitrust laws are not discussed. It is the responsibility of each participant in the first instance to avoid raising improper subjects for discussion, such as those identified below:

It is the sole purpose of this meeting to provide a forum for expression of various points of view on topics related to the industry and no one should refer to that agenda. Under no circumstances shall this meeting be used as a means for competing companies to reach any understanding, expressed or implied, which tends to restrict competition, or in any way to impair the ability of members to exercise independent business judgment regarding matters affecting competition.

Topics of discussion that should be specifically avoided are:

- i. Price fixing;
- ii. Product discounts, rebates, pricing policies, levels of production or sales and marketing terms customer and territorial allocation;
- iii. Standards setting (when its purpose is to limit the availability and selection of products, limit competition, restrict entry into an industry, inhibit innovation or inhibit the ability of competitors to compete);
- iv. Codes of ethics administered in a way that could inhibit or restrain competition;
- v. Group boycotts;
- vi. Validity of patents;
- vii. On-going litigation;
- viii. Specific R&D, sales or marketing activities or plans, or confidential product, product development, production or testing strategies or other proprietary knowledge or information.

PSCI VIRTUAL SUPPLIER CONFERENCE SEP-OCT 2020

2021PSCI 中国供应商大会 直播中  
凯峰管理咨询

活动介绍 日程 推荐阅读 反馈问卷

分享 简体中文-ZH

聊天 在线提问

正在直播的嘉宾：张伟

100%  
(2) 全屏观看

(七) 正在进行的诉讼;  
(八) 特定的研发、销售和市场营销活动或计划，或保密产品、产品开发、生产或测试策略或其它专有知识或信息。

调节音量大小

**【聊天】**与其他参会者在线交流。如有播放卡顿、听不到声音等技术问题，请在聊天框里反馈。

**【在线提问】**向主持人提问（仅自己和主持人可见）。针对嘉宾演讲内容的问题，请使用此功能，主持人将邀请嘉宾在分享后进行解答。



点击设置，可以在网络不好时切换线路

# 会议须知 Practicalities

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- 每个分享结束以后，邀请您为此环节评分(rate the presentation)；
- 反馈调查(feedback survey)：对会议内容和安排给出具体的建议；
- 会议资料(conference resources)：会议PPT和视频将于10月上传到PSCI网站，链接将发送到会议注册邮箱。

# 反竞争声明 ANTI-TRUST STATEMENT

虽然竞争对手之间的一些活动既是合法的，也对行业有利，但在我们公司有业务的美国、英国及其他国家的反垄断/反竞争法下，竞争对手的集体行动天生会受到怀疑。竞争对手之间的协议不需是正式的以造成反垄断法下的问题，但可包括任何正式或非正式，隐秘或公开形式的谅解，从而使得每位参与者都有理由期望，其他参与者将遵循一个特定的行动或行为路线。本次会议的每位参与者有责任注意，对任何看起来有可能像是违背反垄断法的协议的主题都将不予讨论。每位参与者也有责任，在第一时间避免提起不当的、如以下所指定的讨论主题。

本次会议的唯一目的是，提供一个对议程中所列出的主题表达各种观点的论坛，并且参与者应紧紧围绕这一议程进行讨论。在任何情况下，都不许将本次会议作为一种手段，让竞争公司之间达成任何明示或暗示的的谅解，从而趋于限制竞争，或以任何可能的方式削弱成员就影响竞争的事宜行使其独立的业务判断能力。

**应当特别避免的讨论主题是：**

- (一) 限价；
- (二) 产品折扣、回扣、定价政策、生产水平或销售和市场营销条款、以及客户和地域分配；
- (三) 标准设置（如果其目的是限制产品的供应和选择，限制竞争，限制进入某一行业，阻碍创新或抑制竞争对手的竞争能力）；
- (四) 以一种可能抑制或限制竞争的方式管理道德准则的实施；
- (五) 集体抵制；
- (六) 专利有效性；
- (七) 正在进行的诉讼；
- (八) 特定的研发、销售和市场营销活动或计划，或保密产品、产品开发、生产或测试策略或其它专有知识或信息。

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It is the sole purpose of this meeting to provide a forum for expression of various points of view on topics described in the agenda and participants should adhere to that agenda. Under no circumstances shall this meeting be used as a means for competing companies to reach any understanding, expressed or implied, which tends to restrict competition, or in any way to impair the ability of members to exercise independent business judgment regarding matters affecting competition.

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# 开场致词 opening remark



BARRY BAI

Elanco Animal Health

白大明

中国小组领导

高级HSE 经理，外部制造，礼蓝动保

Daming Bai

China sub team co-lead

Sr HSE Manager, External Manufacturing, Elanco

演讲主题	演讲嘉宾
环境中的药物 - 样本收集 PIE sample collection	王文君, EHS经理, 辉瑞 Wenjun Wang, EHS Manager, Pfizer
生产废水中的药物移除 - 环境中的药物理论评估与检测 Mitigate pharmaceuticals in production wastewater - PIE theoretical evaluation, testing and treatment technologies	Dr. Reinhold Maeck, 公司EHS法规智能主管, 勃林格殷格翰 Dr. Reinhold Maeck, Head of Corp EHS Regulatory Intelligence, BI Corporate EHS&S 刘立, EHS经理, 勃林格殷格翰 Li Liu, EHS Manger, BI China EHS&S
制药废水的API检测 Pharma wastewater API testing	仉春华,环境与资源学院副教授, 大连民族大学 Chuanhua Zhang, Associate Professor, School of Environment and Resource, Dalian Minzu University

# API废水采样策略

嘉宾姓名：王文君

职位：EHS经理

公司：辉瑞

# 嘉宾介绍

- 姓名：王文君
- 职位：EHS经理
- 公司：辉瑞
- 联系方式：手机：13609859662  
邮箱：Wenjun.wang@pfizer.com

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- 于1995年加入辉瑞公司，担任辉瑞大连工厂EHS主管。于2009年加入辉瑞全球EHS组织，负责外部供应商EHS管理。
  - 获得大连理工大学化学工程学士和硕士学位。于2008年在沈阳药科大学完成硕士研究生课程学习



# 演讲大纲

1. 概述
2. 采样策略

# 概述

- 本讲座旨在介绍废水中活性药物成分（API）样品采集指南
- 测量废水中API含量可以作为评估制药工艺废水API潜在影响的补充
- 制药废水采样分析中的挑战：如何获得有意义的数据
- 本讲座中的指导原则涵盖了如何减少采样误差和确保采集到具有代表性样品的方法。该指导原则不能替代监管部门要求的任何具体取样和分析的规定

# 采样策略

- 制定完善的API废水采样计划是获得有代表性样品的保证，采样计划应该明确：
  - 确定取样目标：评估哪种API
  - 明确取样目的：评估哪里的API损失
  - 样品分析目标和数据质量目标：与分析实验室确认
  - 工厂生产计划：针对目标API
  - 污水处理设施：废水排放时间变化和停留时间

# 采样准备

- 了解生产工艺流程至关重要
  - 哪些步骤有API损失，最终去向
- 明确采样目标
  - 特定单元操作相关的 API 损失
  - 整条生产线（车间）的 API 损失
  - 全厂 API 损失
- 确定分析目标（检出限）和数据质量目标
  - 事先与分析机构确认
  - 确定样品的体积和数量
  - 确定样品的管理要求/储存条件
- 了解生产工艺中API废水排放时间和地点，例如设备清洗操作
  - 污水收集和处理设施的停留时间
  - 确定取样日期和时间

# 采样地点

- 取决于采样目标
  - 特定工艺的API损失:
  - 车间或全厂的API损失
- 在排放点附近取样
  - 评估特定工艺API损失
  - 挑战: GMP要求, 进入取样地点受限
- 在污水处理设施的排放点取样
  - 评估车间或全厂API损失
  - 挑战: 实验室分析 (杂质多, 影响分析检出限)

# 采样方法

## ■ 实时样

- 了解短时间的API浓度
- 评估特定工艺的API损失
- 不能推断长时间内的平均浓度

## ■ 混合样

- 一段时间内（通常24小时）的平均浓度
- 流量平均：多个实时样，样品总体积按照采样时的流量计算，适合连续废水排放取样
- 时间平均：在特定时间间隔取样，等体积样品加到混合样中

# 采样设备

- 取决现场情况
  - GPM要求，进入现场取样受限。可能需要设置专门取样设施，如取样袋/罐，临时管道等
- 样品体积的要求，
  - 一般要求<1升，但要获得整个排放期间的样品，实际可能要取足够多的样品。采样设备的尺寸要合适
- 样品容器与分析的兼容性
  - 棕色玻璃瓶：减少 API 在样品容器壁的附着，并最大限度地减少光解
- 稳定剂添加和保存时间的要求
  - 大多数样品需要加入稳定剂
  - 样品的最长保存时间依据分析方法确定
- 样品冷藏
  - 样品临时储存和运输期间要冷藏保存
  - 特殊要求需要与相关分析实验室确认
- 程序化自动取样器
  - 当有流量自动监测时，可考虑流量加权平均样品

# 采样设备

## ■ 注意事项

- 专用取样容器，取样前要清洗容器（通常用蒸馏水清洗）
- 取样后要立即转移到干净的混合样容器中，并放置在冷藏或有冰块的保温箱中
- 所有实时样收集完成后，充分混匀混合样容器中的样品，倒入100到250毫升的棕色瓶中待分析（必要的话加入稳定剂）
- 清洗混合样容器备下次取样用

# 采样数量

- 样品数量取决于采样目标、废水排放性质和频率、废水排放周期和废水收集系统和处理设施的停留时间
- 从特定工艺API废水中取样
  - 工艺特性和排放频率
  - 设备的体积和清洗方法
- 从污水处理设施排水点取样
  - 每小时取1升瞬时样，每天至少取样8小时（最好24小时）
  - 至少取样三天以上（至少3个混合样）
  - 可能的话，尽可能考虑取足够多的样品，这样可以监测到API浓度变化和排放峰值

# 确定采样日期

- 确定采样日期取决于

- 基于目标API的生产计划
- 对生产过程中的API损失工艺步骤的了解
- 废水排放的特性（间歇或连续）
- 废水收集系统和处理设施的停留时间

# 采样记录

- 保存准确和完整的采样活动记录是非常重要的。对每个取样活动，至少应将以下内容作为采样记录的一部分：
  - 样品识别编号号
  - 样品容器描述（材料、体积）
  - 对样品进行分析的目标API 名称
  - 加入样品中的稳定剂
  - 样品处理或分析的特殊说明
  - 负责取样和保管样品人员的签名，日期、时间。记录从样品收集开始，直到负责样品分析的实验室接收到样品为止

# 小结

- 取样和监测废水中API含量是评估制药工艺废水API排放潜在影响的一个补充
- 废水中的API采样具有挑战性，但制定良好的API废水采样计划有助于确保能采集到具有代表性的样本
- 充分了解生产工艺流程对于任何API采样活动都至关重要
- 采样目标将决定采样地点
- 在选择取样设备、确定取样数量和取样时间时有许多考虑因素。一般样品分析实验室可提供这方面的协助。
- 在整个取样过程中进行良好的质量控制对于确保最终分析结果的有效性非常重要。



# 茶歇 BREAK

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请在15分钟后回到直播间，继续观看分享。

# 净水保护，免受生产废水中的药物影响

- PiE 理论评估、检测及废水处理技术

Boehringer Ingelheim  
勃林格殷格翰

# SPEAKER BIO 嘉宾介绍

- Dr Reinhold Maeck
- 勃林格殷格翰总部EHS法规智能负责人 Head of Corp EHS Regulatory Intelligence
- reinhold.maeck@boehringer-ingelheim.com

## 经历 Experience:

- 技术转移负责人. BI 美国 Tech.-Transfer Ben Venue Laboratories (USA)
- BI中心实验室及项目负责人. 中国 Director of Center of Competence and Projects in China
- 化学生产部A负责人.德国殷格翰 Head of Production Synthesis A
- 勃林格殷格翰总部 EHS. Boehringer Ingelheim Corporate EHS
- 汽巴嘉基/诺华 生产单元负责人, 原料分析部负责人. 瑞士 Ciba Geigy/Novartis Production Unit Head Analytical Head Raw Materials



# SPEAKER BIO 嘉宾介绍

- 刘立
- EHS&S经理， 勃林格殷格翰
- [li\\_1.liu@boehringer-ingelheim.com](mailto:li_1.liu@boehringer-ingelheim.com)

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经历 Experience:

- 勃林格殷格翰中国 EHS&S.
- 化学工艺研究与开发
- 药物化学



# Agenda 议程

Antibiotics Residue and AMR

抗生素残留和AMR (抗生素耐药)

Boehringer Ingelheim Aspiration in Clean Water / Water Stewardship

勃林格殷格翰(BI)清洁水目标以及水管理项目

PiE Theoretic Assessment in BI

PiE理论评估 (BI)

Measurements to confirm the assessment

分析测试以确认评估结果

Treatment Technologies to Remove Pharmaceutic from Wastewater ( Consider Antibiotics resistance Genes/Bacteria )

去除API的废水处理技术 (考慮抗生素抗性基因和细菌)

# THE PSCI PRINCIPLES

## PSCI 原则



### ETHICS

- Business integrity & fair competition
- Identification of concerns
- Animal welfare
- Privacy



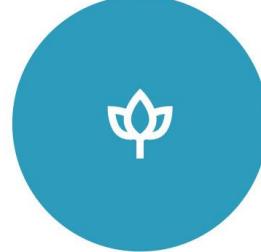
### LABOR

- Freely chosen employment
- No child labor
- Legal treatment of young workers
- Non-discrimination
- Fair treatment
- Legal wages, benefits & working hours
- Freedom of association



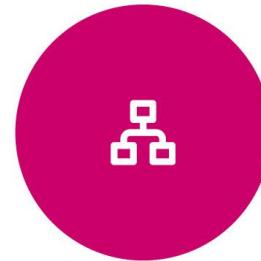
### HEALTH & SAFETY

- Worker protection
- Safe work conditions
- Process safety
- Proper control of hazardous substances
- Emergency preparedness & response
- Communication of hazard information



### ENVIRONMENT

- Legal environmental authorizations
- Management of waste & emissions
- Spills & releases prevention
- Water conservation
- Manage pharmaceutical waste-water discharge

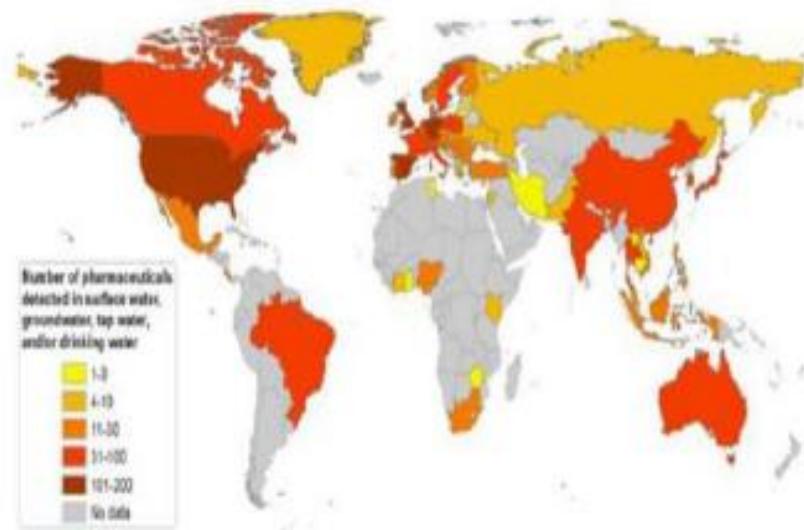


### MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- Commitment & accountability
- Legal & customer requirements
- Risk management
- Documentation
- Training & competency
- Continual improvement

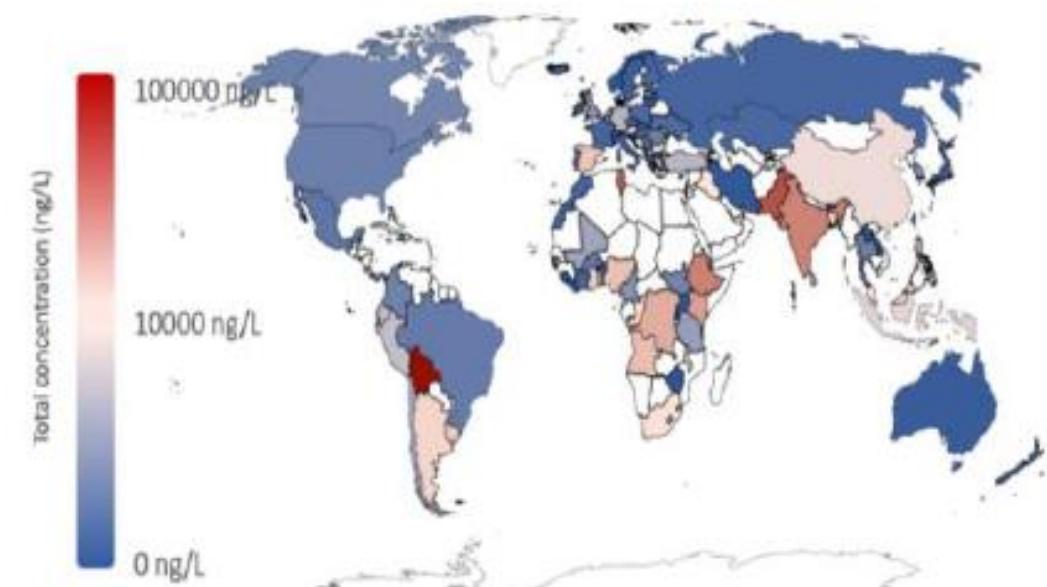
# APIs in the Environment 环境中的活性药物成分 (API)

Measurements of pharmaceuticals in river waters



Aus der Beek et al., 2016

Total concentrations by country

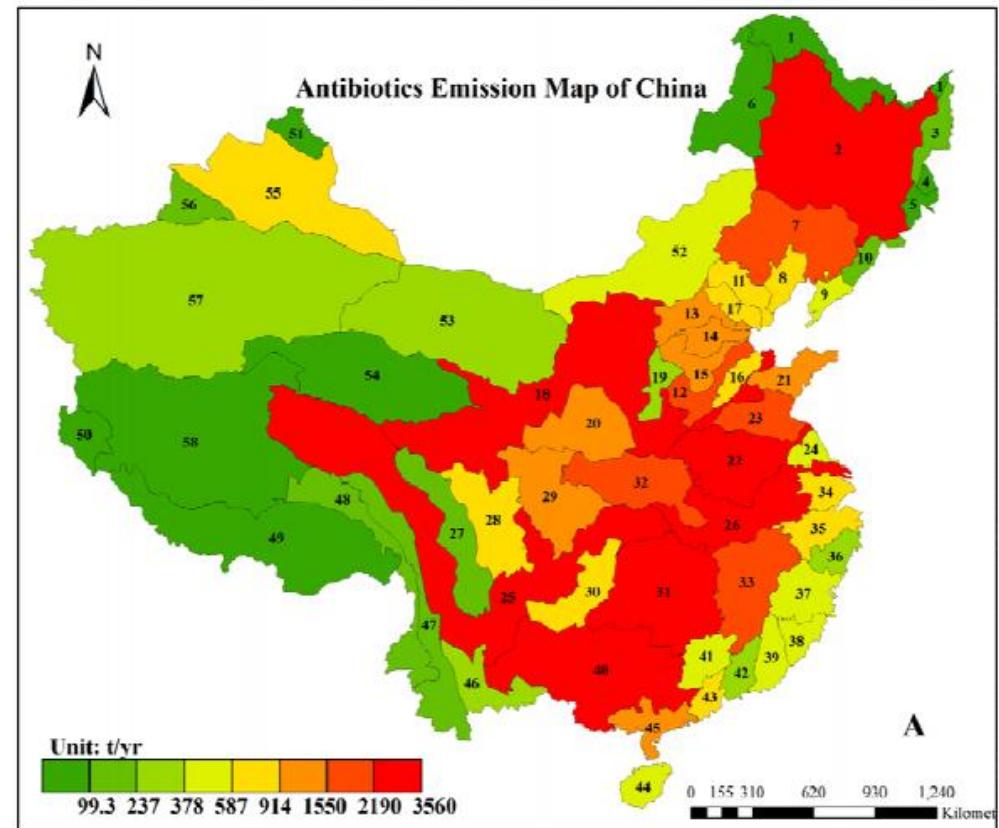


Source:

aus der Beek, T. et al. (2016), "Pharmaceuticals in the environment-Global occurrences and perspectives", *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, Vol. 35/4, pp. 823-835, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/>

# Antibiotics in the Environment

## 环境中的抗生素



Comprehensive Evaluation of Antibiotics Emission and Fate in the River Basins of China: Source Analysis, Multimedia Modeling, and Linkage to Bacterial Resistance | Environmental Science & Technology (acs.org)  
中科院研究发布的研究论文

# Antibiotic Resistance

## 抗生素耐药性

### The Generation of Antibiotics Resistance 抗生素耐药性的产生:

It's relatively rare that bacteria acquire resistance thorough spontaneous mutation. For more often, they acquire resistance by exchanging conjugative plasmids, circular units of DNA (**resistance gens**).

细菌通过自身突变获得耐药性的情况相对较少。更常见的是，它们通过交换接合质粒、DNA 的环状单元（抗性基因）来获得抗药性基因。

Intrinsic antibiotic resistance is a fact of bacterium life. Antibiotics do not induce resistance. Instead, they **select for those few resistant bacteria in any given population, which then reproduce and create an increasingly resistant population through successive generations.**

抗生素耐药性是一些细菌的一个自身特点。抗生素本身不会诱导产生耐药性。然而，抗生素使在特定的种群中选择少数具有抗药性的细菌，然后通过连续几代繁殖并创造出越来越具有抗药性的种群。

Efflux pumps are transport proteins that remove an antibiotic entirely or reduce its concentration below effective levels. They may be specific to one compound, or they may work on a range of dissimilar compounds.

外排泵是一种转运蛋白，可以完全去除抗生素或将其浓度降低到有效水平以下。它们可能专用于一种化合物，也可能作用于一系列不同的化合物

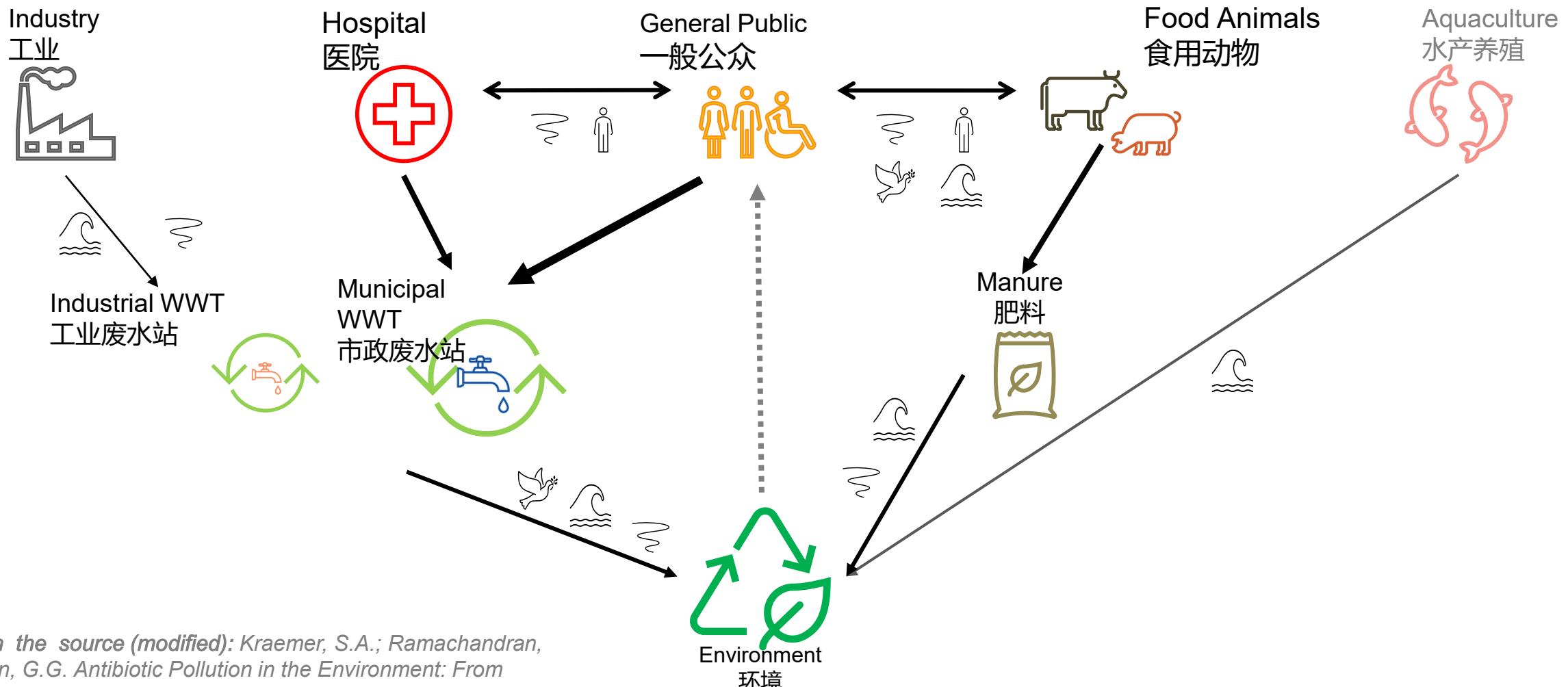
Antibiotics can be inactivated by enzymes that modify or degrade them. These enzymes typically are specific to a particular antibiotic or class of antibiotics. 抗生素可以被修饰或降解它们的酶灭活。这些酶通常对特定的抗生素或抗生素类具有特异性。

Molecular binding sites can be modified, for instance, through mutation of ribosomal RNA or other key elements. 例如可以通过核糖体 RNA 或其他关键元件的突变，来修饰分子结合位点。

Source: Environmental Health Perspectives. Volume 117, No 6, June 2009

# Sources and Path of APIs, ARBs and ARGs

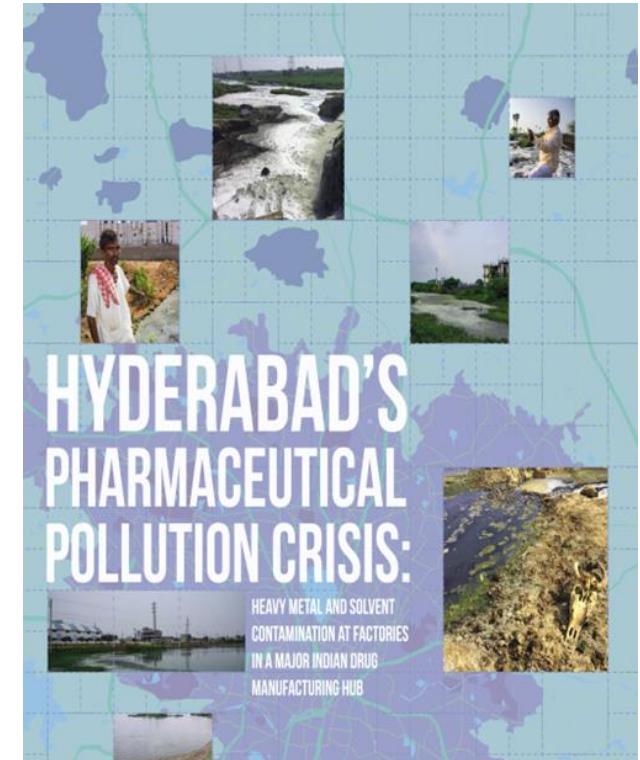
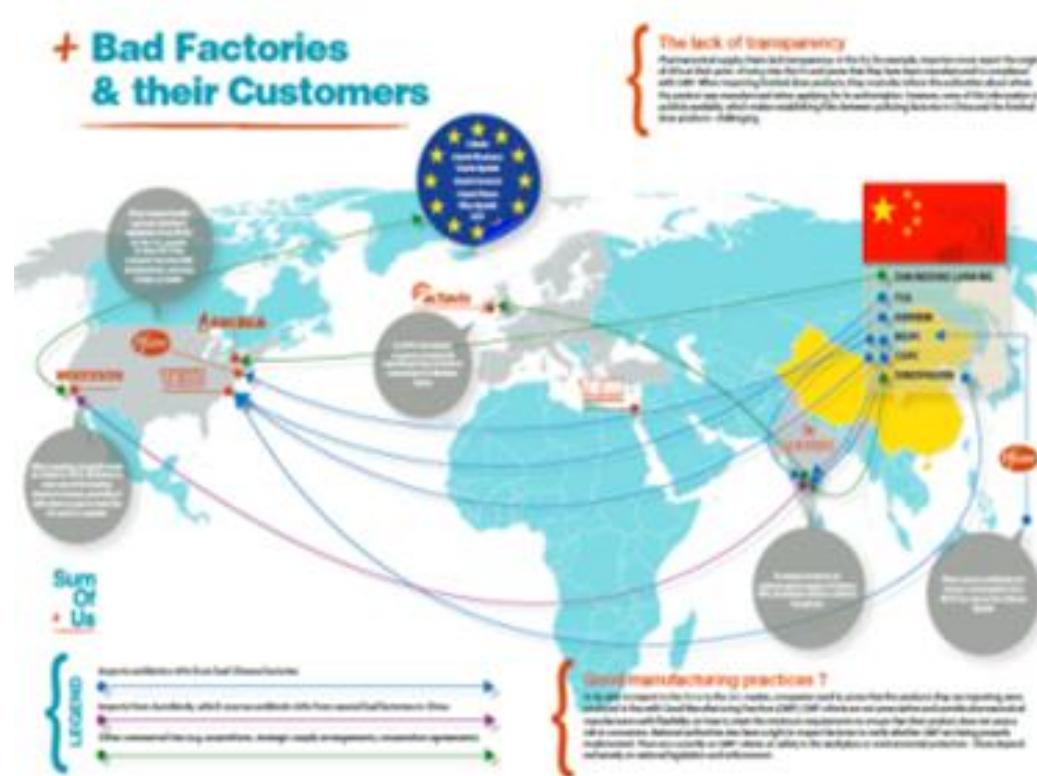
## API、抗生素耐药菌（ARB）和抗生素耐药基因的来源



Based on the source (modified): Kraemer, S.A.; Ramachandran, A.; Perron, G.G. Antibiotic Pollution in the Environment: From Microbial Ecology to Public Policy. *Microorganisms* 2019, 7, 180.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms7060180>

# Public Concerns: Supply Chain

## 社会关注: 供应链



**Sum of Us** – Activist group proposes link between antibiotic contamination from Chinese suppliers and antimicrobial resistance.  
The report, 'Bad Medicines' names several major companies (June 11, 2015)

# Public Concerns 社会关注



**saicm** **UN** environment programme

## STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

**SAICM** – UNEP declares PiE as a new emerging policy issue with focus on developing countries (October, 2015)

**Antimicrobial resistance is an urgent global threat that requires collective action from different sectors.**

WHO is working closely with FAO and the OIE and others through the "One health" approach to reduce disease spread between animals and humans.



World Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2020

# Policies to address antibiotic related risks 应对抗生素耐药性风险的相关政策(国外)

## Legal situation 2019 addressing resistance

	Human Medicine 人用药物	Agriculture / Livestock 农业/畜牧业	Aquaculture 水产养殖	Wastewater Treatment 废水处理	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing 药物生产
Canada	+	+	+	-	-
India	+	-	+	-	-
Europe	+	+	+	-	-

Based on the source: Kraemer, S.A.; Ramachandran, A.; Perron, G.G. Antibiotic Pollution in the Environment: From Microbial Ecology to Public Policy. *Microorganisms* **2019**, 7, 180. <https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms7060180>

# China: A Topic of Biosafety and Biosecurity Law

## 中国：列入《生物安全法》



### 中华人民共和国生物安全法：

第三十三条 国家加强对抗生素药物等抗微生物药物使用和残留的管理，支持应对微生物耐药的基础研究和科技攻关。

...

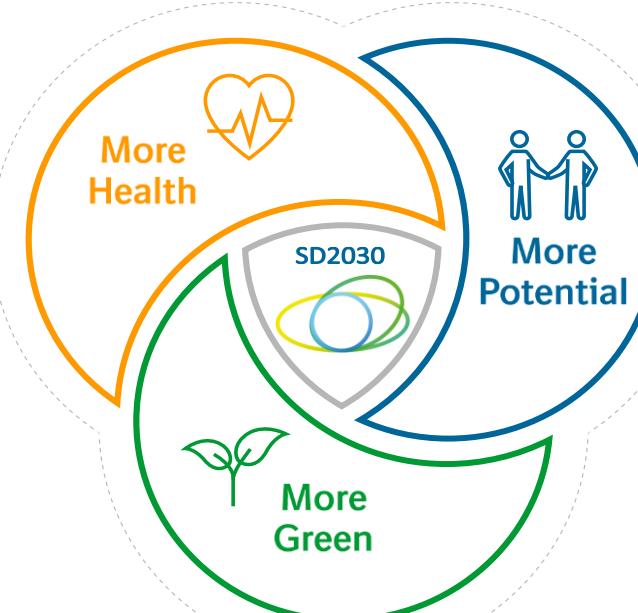
评估抗微生物药物残留对人体健康、环境的危害，建立抗微生物药物污染物**指标评价**体系。

### Biosafety Law of PR of China:

Article 33: The country **strengthens the management** of the use and **residues of antibiotics** and other antimicrobial drugs, and supports basic research, scientific and technological breakthroughs in response to microbial resistance.

...

Evaluate the hazards of antimicrobial drug residues to human health and the environment, and establish an antimicrobial drug pollutant evaluation system.



More Green

## CLEAN WATER 清洁水



Minimizing water consumption and implementing **Water Stewardship** programs at our water risk sites. 存在水资源风险的设施实施良好的水管理计划“Water Stewardship”，最大程度降低水消耗。

Protecting **Clean Water** at all our production sites, mitigating pharmaceuticals in wastewater from production and combating antimicrobial resistance.

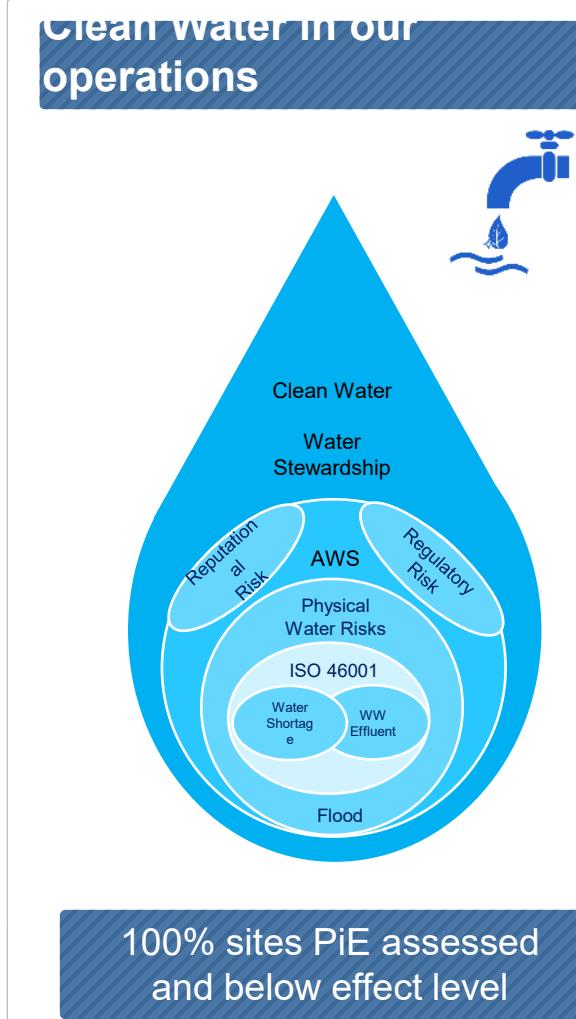
在所有生产设施实施“保护清洁水”项目，消除废水中的药物残留，对抗抗生素耐药性。

# BI Corporate Clean Water Targets

## BI 全球清洁水目标



- By 2030, 100% of BI sites shall be assessed regarding Pharmaceuticals in the Environment (PiE) and all values will be well below Effect level. 到2030年，所有BI设施完成PiE评估，且所有评估值需低于限值水平。
- Strive for a significant impact for reduction at production sites. 努力在减少水资源消耗上取得重大进展。
- BI does intend to contribute to sustainable clean water for own sites and the supply chain. 致力于保护可持续的清洁水（自有设施和供应链设施）。

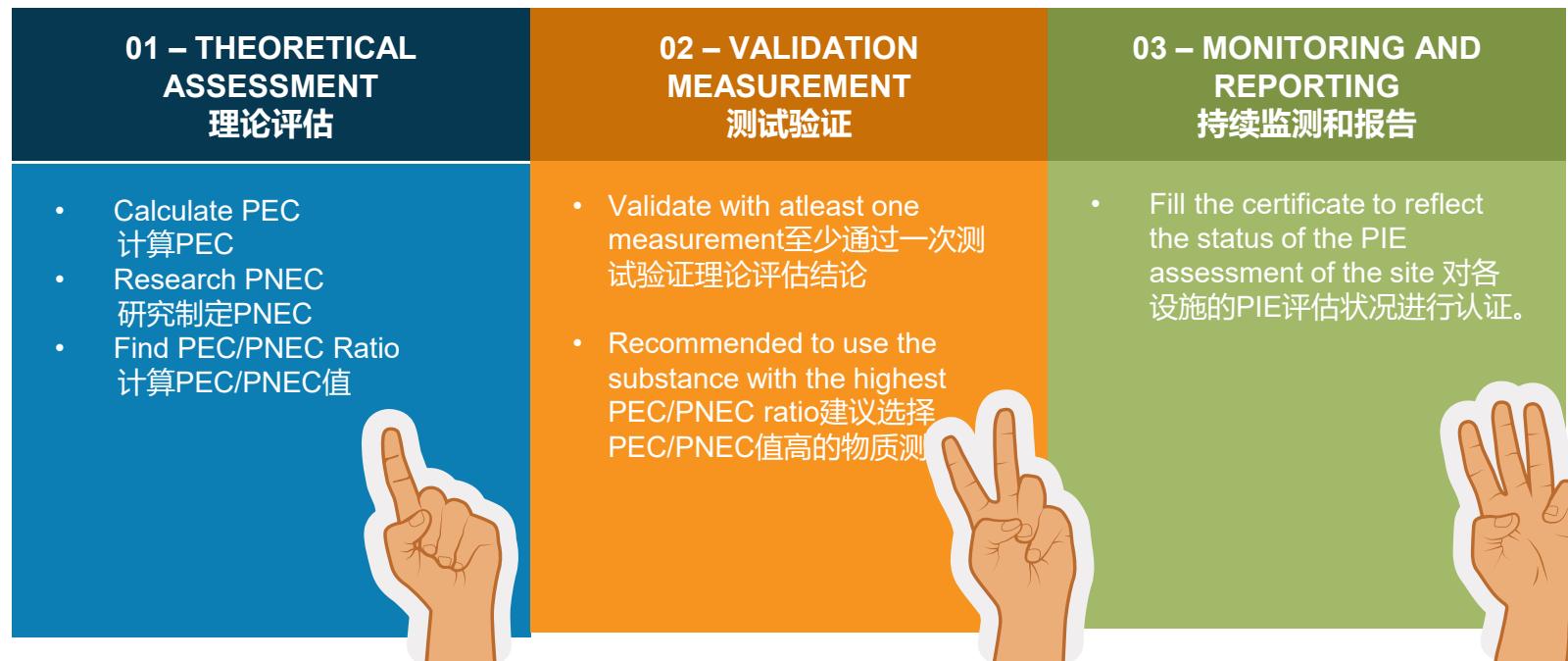


# PIE ASSESSMENT - THREE STEPS -

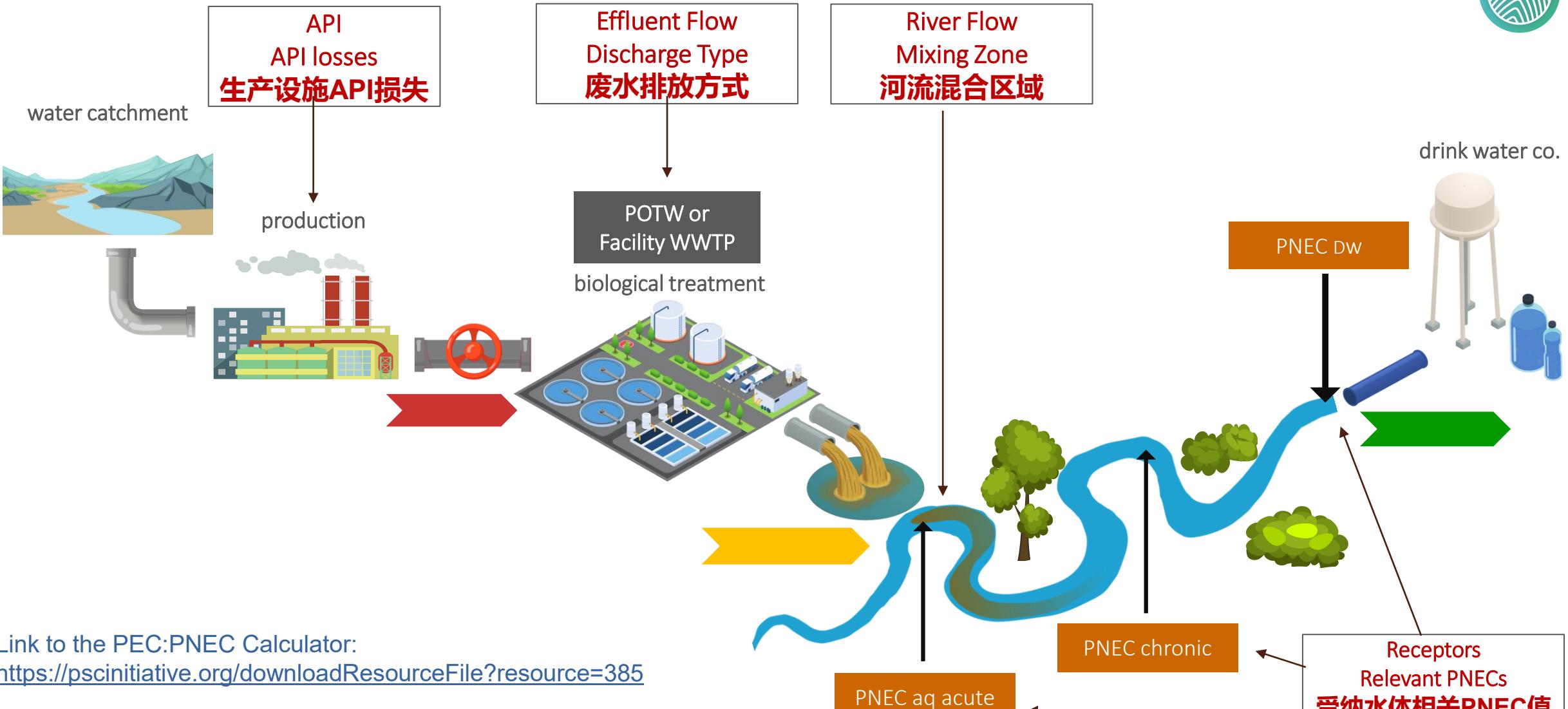
## PIE 3步评估



- The Predicted Environmental Concentration (**PEC**) of a substance is compared with its Predicted No Effect Concentration (**PNEC**)  
预计环境浓度 (PEC) 与预计无影响环境浓度(PNEC)比较
- Measurements measures are to be developed in case the **PEC/PNEC ratio is  $\geq 0.1$ .**  
如果PEC/PNEC 值  $\geq 0.1$ , 必须开发方法进行分析测试。
- A **risk** is identified in case the **PEC/PNEC ratio is  $> 1$ .**  
如果PEC/PNEC 值  $> 1$ , 这判别为有风险。
- PIE assessments should be conducted for all sites and consist of **three steps.**  
所有的设施分下列三步展开PIE 评估



# THEORETICAL PEC/PNEC ASSESSMENT 理论评估 (PSCI) CONCEPTUAL MODEL 评估模型



Link to the PEC:PNEC Calculator:  
<https://pscinitiative.org/downloadResourceFile?resource=385>

# THEORETICAL PEC/PNEC ASSESSMENT FLOWCHART

## PEC/PNEC 理论评估 流程图

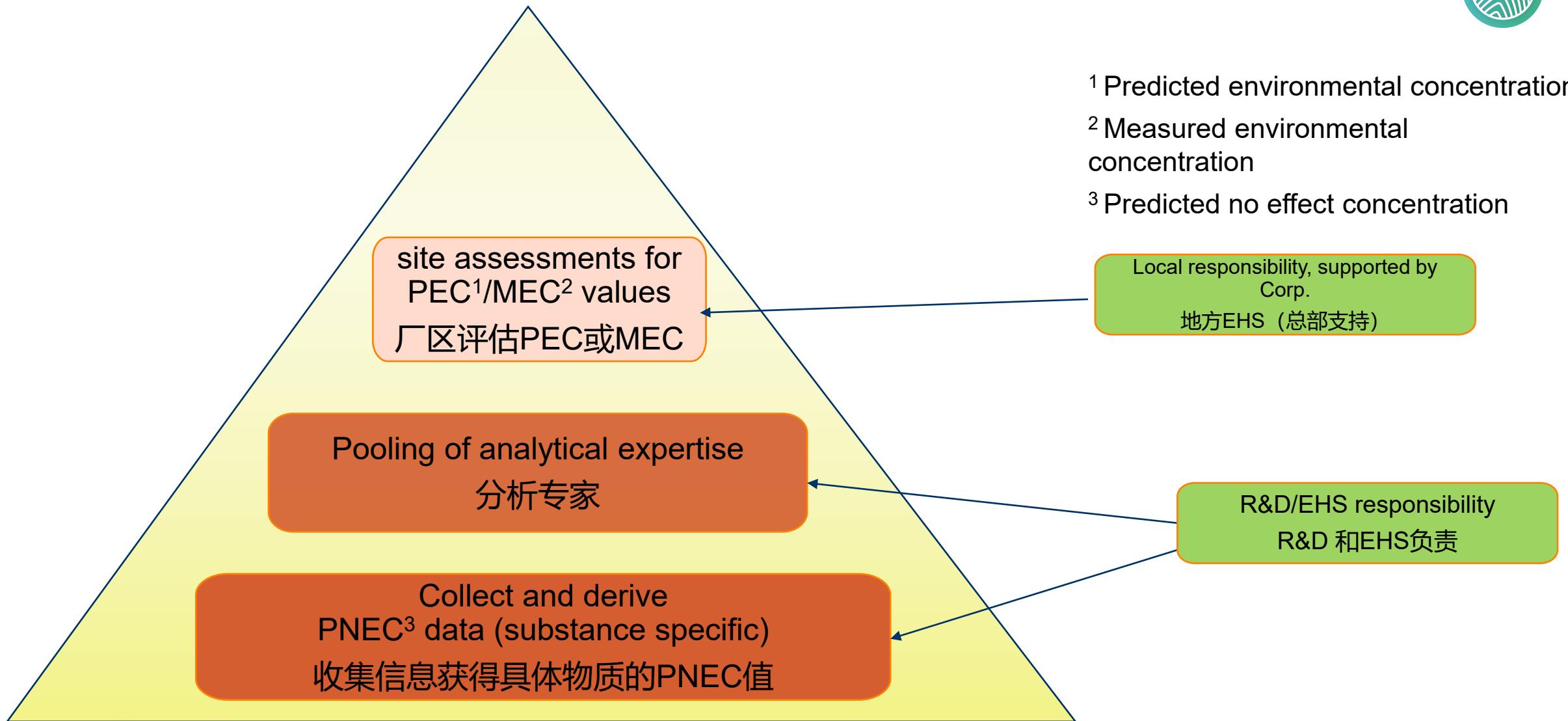


A simple waste effluent flow chart should show all relevant wastewater streams. The flow chart should contain the given information.

简单的废水流程图应该包括所有相关废水流信息，和已知数据。

# THEORETICAL PEC/PNEC ASSESSMENT 理论评估

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES 评估计划



# THEORETICAL PEC/PNEC ASSESSMENT: SUBSTANCE LIST

## 理论评估：物料清单



All sites at BI need a list of all the substances at BI, along with the following information.

BI工厂需提供所有信息：

- Name of the substance 物质名称
- Annual quantity used onsite 年使用量
- CAS no. of the substance CAS号
- Information on it's production process 生产工艺

There are 2 types of PNEC (select the lowest value)

2种PNEC值取其低用于评估

- **PNEC<sub>ENV</sub>**

Derived from data on the environmental toxicity of a substance and is used to assess adverse effect on the environment.

源自物质的环境毒性数据，用于评估对环境的不利影响

- **PNEC<sub>MIC</sub>**

Derived from data on microbial resistance to a certain antibiotic compound and describes the concentration at which selection for resistance is unlikely.

源自微生物对某种抗生素化合物耐药性的数据，并描述了不太可能选择耐药性的浓度。

BI decided to use the most protective approach to prevent harm to the environment and compare both types of PNEC values and enter the lower value in the list

BI 决定使用最具保护性的方法来防止对环境造成危害，并比较两种类型的 PNEC 值并在列表中输入较低的值

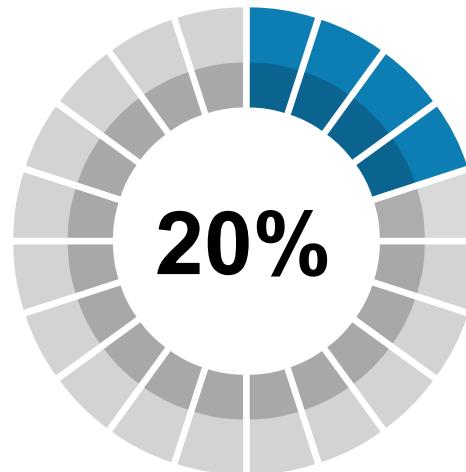
# Monitoring and Reporting

## 监测和报告

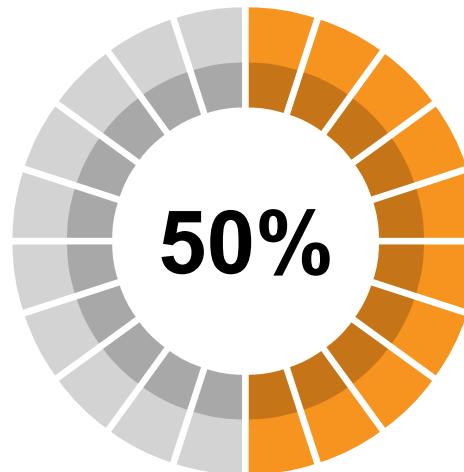


Clean Water Index ,reflects the **status of the PiE assessment of the site**, is calculated by responsible water expert at the site and tracked. Only if the Index has changed, the certificate is to be updated by the onsite water expert by signing the Certificate and sending it together with the slide deck (evidence for theoretical/measurements-based assessment) to the Data Collector. The Certificate should be approved by Corp. EHS. The Clean Water Index can only be 20%, 50%, 90% or 100%.

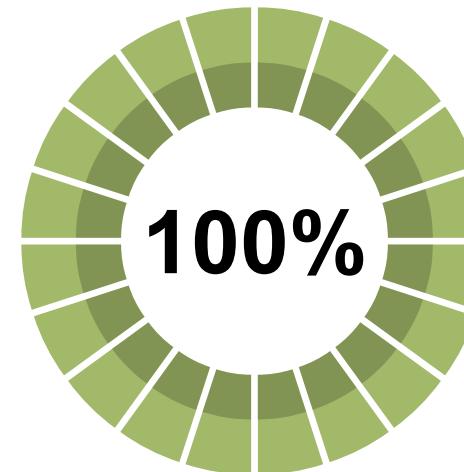
净水指数 (Clean Water Index) 代表工厂的 PiE 评估状态，由指定的本地水专家负责计算并进行跟踪。当该指数发生变化时，本地水专家签署证书并将其与幻灯片 (理论/基于测量的评估的证据) 一起发送到数据收集系统来更新证书。该证书应由总部 EHS 批准。清洁水指数只能是 20%、50%、90% 或 100%。



Theoretical  
assessment  
理论评估



Validation  
measurement  
检测验证



All values demonstrate  
below effect level  
所有值均低于效果水平

In case the year of the last change of value is done more than 3 years ago

如果最后一次评估在3年前



The number is reduced by 10% absolute (the change is done by Corp EHS&S).

分值将减少10% (总部EHS&S更改)

# VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

# 验证检测



## VALIDATION PROCESS

## 验证过程

**The theoretical assessment is to be validated with at least one measurement.**

理论评估应至少通过一次检测进行验证。

**It is recommended to use the substance with the highest PEC/PNEC ratio.**

建议使用PEC/PNEC比率最高的物质。

**Further measurements are needed for PEC/PNEC ratios  $\geq 0.1$ .**

当PEC/PNEC比率大于0.1时需要进一步测试。

**Samples should be taken at site outlet.**

在厂区排口取样。

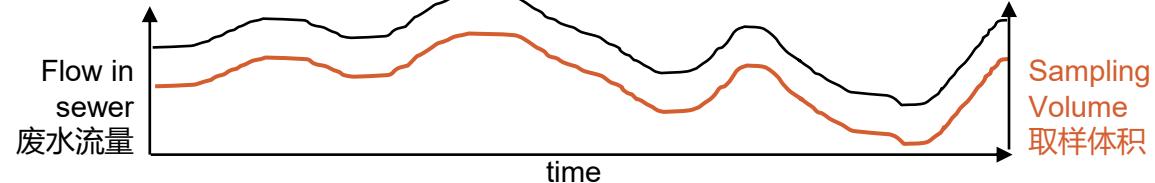
**Additional assessment needed if site outlet is far away from receiving stream or if receiving stream has high volume.**

如果厂区排口远离受纳水体，或受纳水体具有很高流量，则需要进行额外评估。

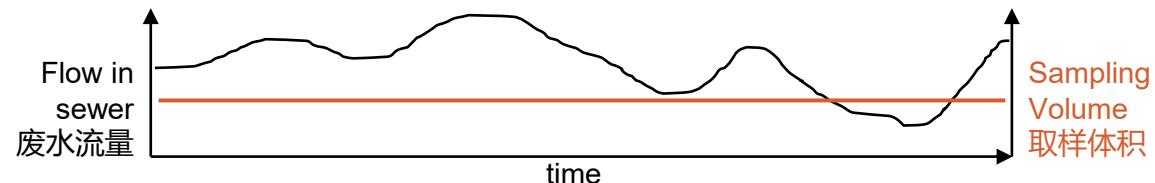
# Types of samples 采样的方式



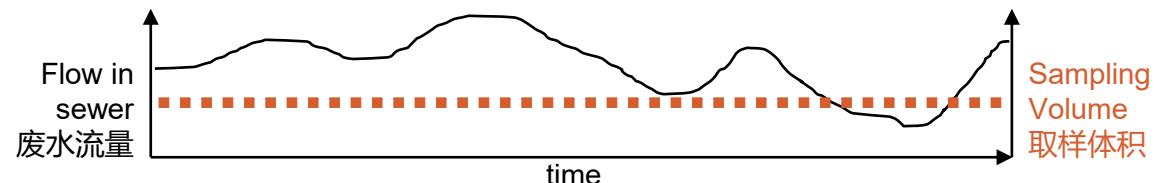
**Flow-proportional** 按流量比例连续采样



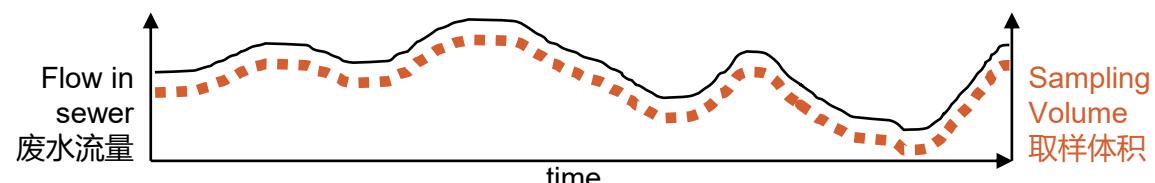
**Constant** 固定体积连续采样



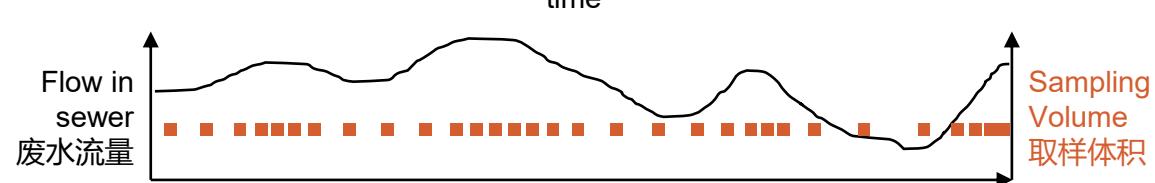
**Time-proportional : a constant sample volume at constant time intervals**  
固定的时间间隔，抽取固定的样本体积



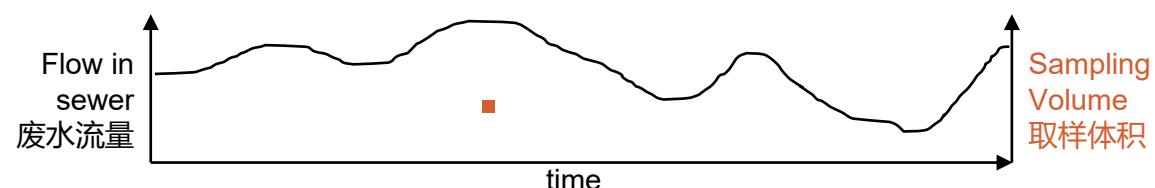
**Flow-proportional** → a sample volume proportional to wastewater volume is drawn at constant time intervals  
固定的时间间隔，取样量与废水流量成比例。



**Volume-proportional** → a constant sample volume at variable time intervals according to the wastewater volume is drawn  
根据废水量在不同的时间间隔取固定体积的样品。



**Spot sample** → a defined sample volume at a specific time is drawn. 特定的时间取规定体积的样品。



# Sampling equipment 取样设备



## ■ Sample vessels 样品容器:

- In general it is recommended to use **clean** amber glass bottles in order to avoid chemical and photochemical processes. 一般建议使用干净的棕色玻璃瓶避免化学以及光化学反应。
- A pretreatment of the bottles is not necessary. 瓶子不需要额外的预处理。
- High-density polyethylene (PE-HD) bottles can also be used for polar substances. 高密度聚乙烯瓶子可以用于极性物质。

■ **Sampling devices采样装置:** Please note that there is the possibility of interactions between some parts (e.g. hoses, seals ...) and materials of the sampling device and substances in the wastewater. 注意某些部件（如软管、密封件等）及采样装置的材料可能和废水中的物质发生反应。



Automatic sampling  
device for composite  
samples



Sample vessels



No use of food containers  
(e.g. bottles for mineral  
water)

# Sample treatment & Storage

## 样品处理和存放



- Basically, storage and transport conditions of the samples shall be aligned and coordinated with the laboratory doing the analyses.

原则上，和分析实验室协商一致制定运输和存储条件。

- **Storage 存放:**

- Directly after sampling it is recommended to filtrate the samples with a cellulose nitrite filter of 0.45 µm. A description of the filter process is included in the attached document.

建议在采样后立即使用0.45微米的亚硝酸纤维素过滤器过滤样品。在送样单里描述过滤过程。

- Store samples in bottles at 4-8 °C and in dark. Under this condition it is assumed that a storage over a time range of up to 14 days is possible.

4-8度避光的瓶子里保存，假设可以保存14天。

- Freezing of samples is also possible, but is not recommended for full bottles due to expansion.

可以冷冻样品，不建议满瓶冷冻（膨胀影响）

- Sometimes it may be indicated to stabilize samples, but this has to be coordinated with the lab. In either case, losses of APIs are possible and thus it is recommended to process and analyze the samples as quickly as possible.

有时可能标明如何稳定样品，但是需要和分析实验室协调。任何情况下，API都可能损失，因此总是建议尽快进行处理和分析。

# Further information of Sampling

## 采样的更多信息



### ■ Literature

- C. Ort, M. G. Lawrence, J. Rieckermann, A. Joss, Sampling for Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) and Illicit Drugs in Wastewater Systems: Are Your Conclusions Valid? A Critical Review, Environ. Sci. Technol., 44, 6024–6035 (2010).



Acrobat  
Document

- ISO 5667 10 Water Quality – Sampling Part 10; Guidance on sampling of wastewaters

# Transport

# 运输



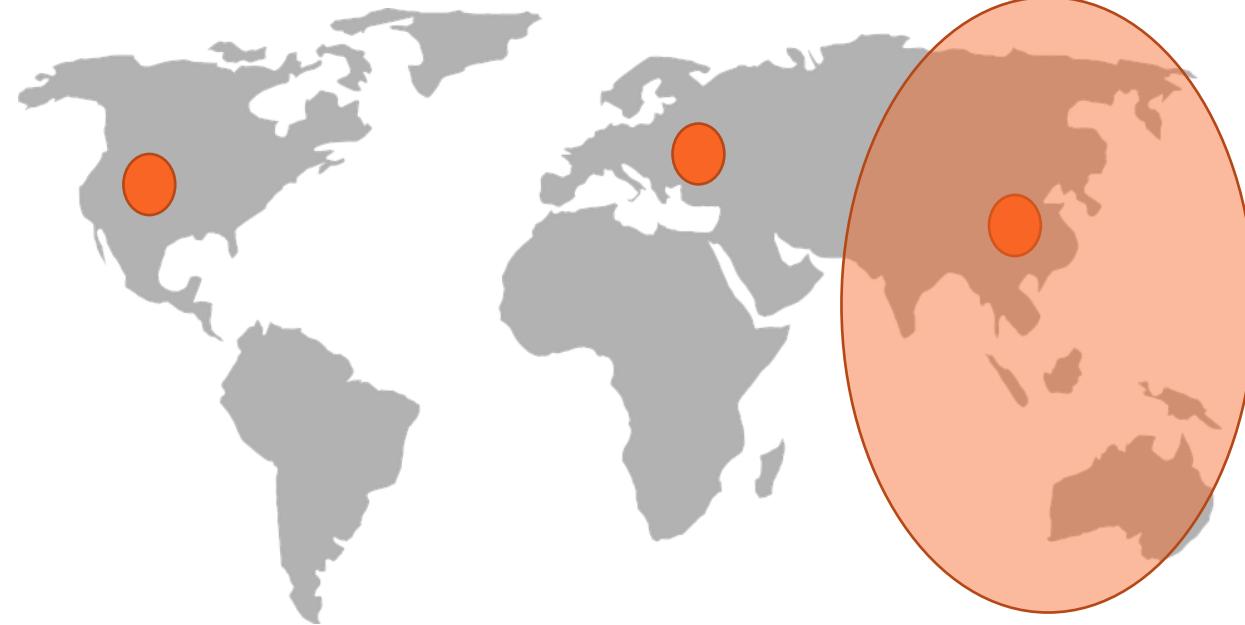
## ■ Transport:

- Ideally samples shall be transferred to the lab as quickly as possible. 原则上尽快将样品转移至实验室。
- Cooling of samples during shipping is not necessary if samples were filtered and stored only for a few days. 如果样品经过过滤且只存储几天，无需在运输过程中冷却样品。
- Transfer shall be coordinated with the receiving lab and scheduled during business week in order to avoid that samples are delivered during the weekend. 与接收实验室协调，尽量安排在工作日避免样品在周日交付。





- BI contracted **analytical laboratories** in **Germany, USA, and China**. 在德国、中国和美国BI分别于第三方实验室建立合同。
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party testing labs with recognized quality management system. 第三方实验室具有认可的质量管理体系。
- Same methods developed in Germany, validations conducted with local water samples in local 3<sup>rd</sup> party labs in **China(Suzhou)** and USA. 统一的分析方法开发在德国实验室进行，本地实验室（中国苏州、美国）用当地水样进行方法验证。



L & R, 61 min

Pic from Suzhou Fabu



# **10 APIs prioritized for analysis in China.**

中国10个API被列为优先分析的物质，建立分析方法

- 一般方法：HPLC/MS/MS 同位素标记
  - 要求方法定量限 LOQ: 10% of PNEC

- 一般方法信息包括

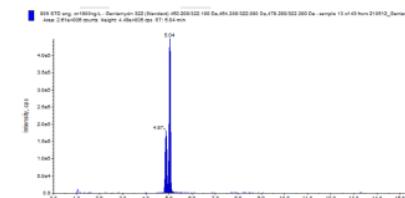
## General methods information:

- ✓ Pre-concentration of water sample 水样的预浓缩过程
  - ✓ Chromatograph conditions 色谱条件
  - ✓ Calibration curve 校准曲线
  - ✓

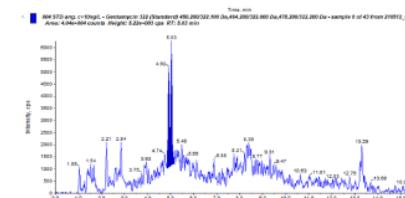
## Analytical conditions for the determination of gentamicin

HPLC system:	HPLC 1290 (Agilent Technologies)
Injection volume:	40 µL
Separation column:	Kinetex C18, 150 mm x 2.1 mm, 2.6 µm (Phenomenex)
Column temperature:	30 °C
Eluents:	A: MilliQ water B: Acetonitrile
Additive to the eluent:	20 mM Heptafluorobutyric acid
Elution programme:	0 min. 0% A 100% B

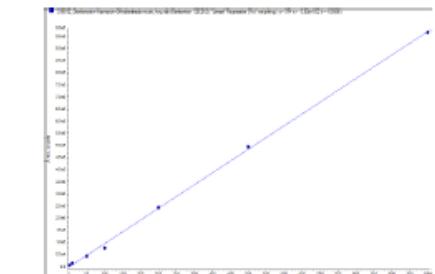
Flow rate: 1 mL/min



### Chromatogram for gentamicin at 1 µg/L



### Chromatogram for gentamicin at 0.01 µg/L

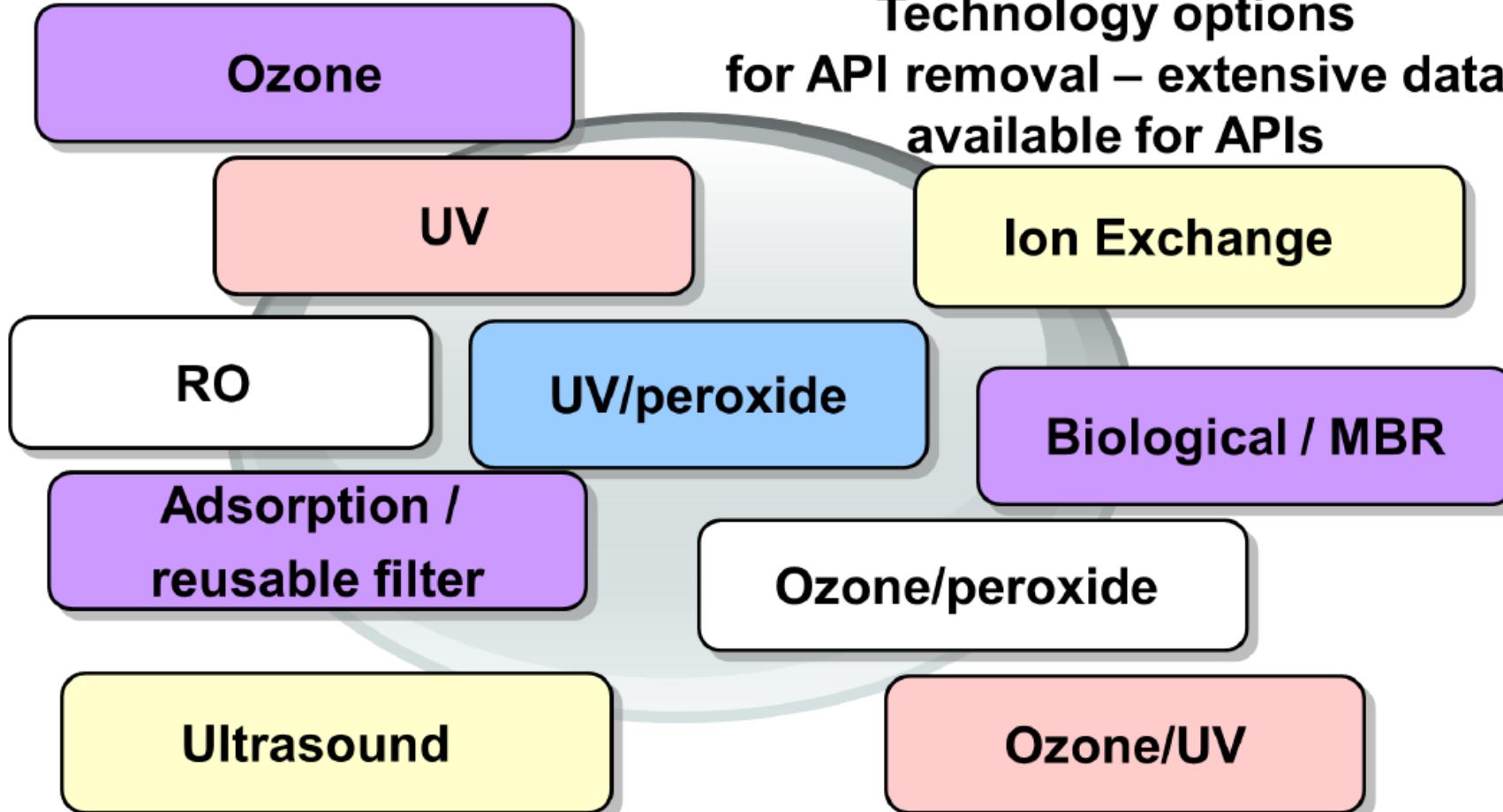


### Calibration curve for gentamicin

# Technical options for API removal API处理技术选择



**Technology options  
for API removal – extensive data  
available for APIs**



# WWT and their potential in elimination of antibiotic resistances 废水站及控制抗生素耐药性的能力



0 no prevention expected

+ moderate prevention expected

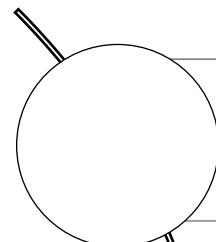
++ high prevention expected

	Antibiotic residues <b>抗生素残留/ API</b>	Antibiotic resistance genes <b>抗生素抗性基因</b>	Antibiotic resistant bacteria <b>抗生素耐药细菌</b>
Ozone	++	+	+
PAK (Powder Active Coal )	++	0	0
GAK (granulate active coal )	++	0	0
Membrane Filtration	0/ -> ++	+/-++	++
UV radiation	0/+	0/+	+

in combination  
with ozone /  
PAK or GAK

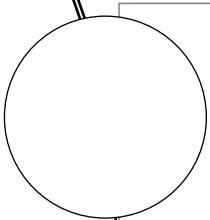
# AMR removal options in WWTP

## 废水处理站AMR控制措施



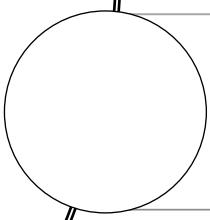
ARBs and ARGs are best treated via **membrane batch reactors**.

**MBR 膜生物反应器能最有效处理ARB(抗生素耐药菌) 和ARG (抗生素抗性基因)**



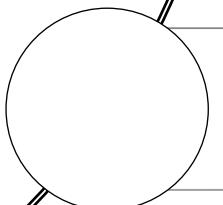
Biological pre-treatment (e.g., bio membrane reactor biologically cleans and physically holds ARB/ARG back and saves space) is often essential in decentralized WWT processing.

生物性预处理（例如膜生物反应器对ARB/ARG生物清洁和物理保留，节省空间）对分散式污水处理站是必要的。



For APIs: Carbon Active Treatment (PAK & GAK) and Ozone treatment are potential solutions to increase the performance of decentralized WWTP. Ideal for small molecules after membrane.

对于 API：碳活性处理（PAK 和 GAK）和臭氧处理是提高分散式污水处理厂性能的潜在解决方案。膜后小分子处理的理想选择。

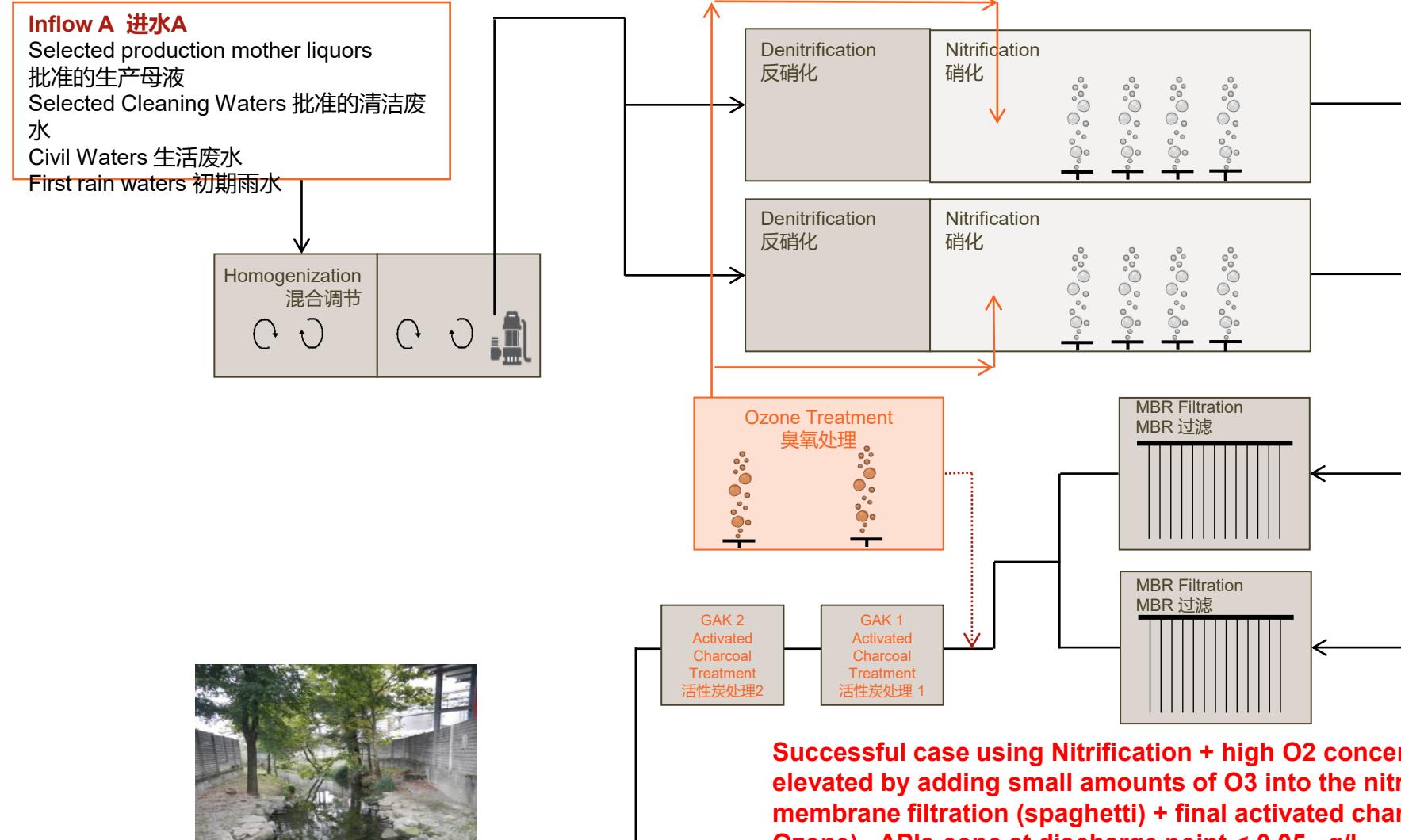


Critical accumulation of API / ARG / ARB in sludge possible, therefore should be incinerated or at least never be used for agriculture.

API / ARG / ARB 可能在污泥中大量积累，因此应焚烧或至少不要用于农业。

# Real Practice: WWTP @ an API BI site

## 实例：一BI原料药废水处理



**Successful case using Nitrification + high O<sub>2</sub> concentration (even more elevated by adding small amounts of O<sub>3</sub> into the nitrification basin directly, membrane filtration (spaghetti) + final activated charcoal (with or without Ozone) , APIs conc at discharge point < 0,05 µg/l.**  
**成功的使用硝化+高O<sub>2</sub>浓度，膜过滤，加最终活性炭处理（有或者没有O<sub>3</sub>）工艺，排放点API浓度< 0.05 µg/L.**



## Other options evaluated but not selected: 其他方案评估过但是没有入选：

- **Electrochemical process (i.e. Axime)**  
**电化学工艺 (如Axime)**

腐蚀性, CO<sub>2</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub> 的产生会导致其他问题...

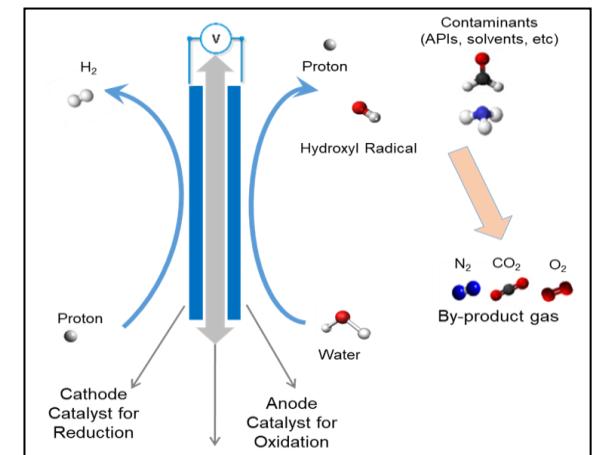
Corrosion, CO<sub>2</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub> formation which can lead to other problems...



- **O<sub>3</sub> + UV:**

Creation of radicals which can leads to formation of reactive molecules.

Requires also at the end some active charcoal remove  
产生的自由基会导致其他活性分子的生成。 最终也需要活性炭去除。







# 茶歇 BREAK

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请在15分钟后回到直播间，继续观看分享。

# 制药废水的API检测

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# 演讲大纲

废水中的API

废水中抗生素浓度及特点

废水中抗生素的检测

案例分享

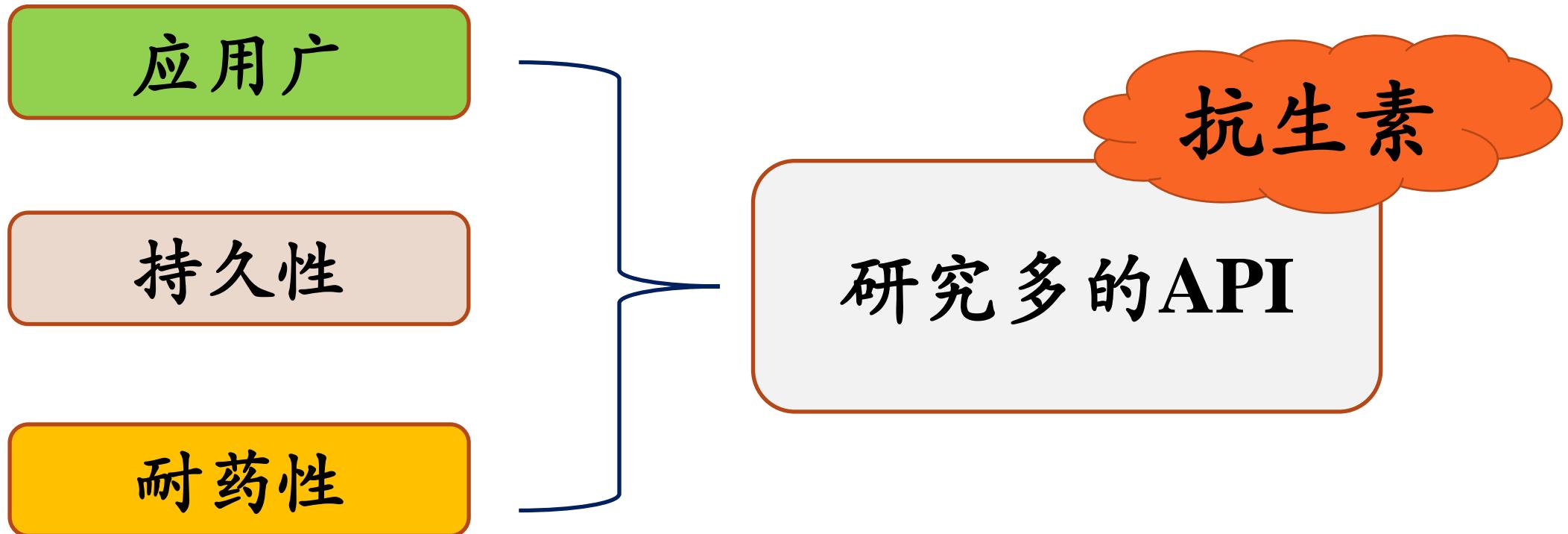
# 嘉宾介绍

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# 废水中的API

- 抗生素
- 抗性激素（抗雌激素、抗雄激素、抗孕激素）
- 抗癌药物
- $\beta$ -受体阻断剂
- .....

# 废水中的抗生素



# 废水中抗生素的浓度及特点

□ 废水中抗生素的浓度的含量一般为 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 或 $\text{ng/L}$ ，很难达到直接检测要求。

例如：北京某污水再生厂进水、二级出水、三级出水中喹诺酮类抗生素含量分别为4916、1869、123  $\text{ng/L}$ 。

□ 废水组成的多样性和复杂性对的抗生素分析有非常明显的影响。

□ 分析废水中痕量抗生素，需要对样品进行适当富集和分离纯化。

# 废水中抗生素的检测

样品富集纯化 + 样品检测分析

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

- 萃取法（常用）
- 冻干法

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## 口萃取法

- 溶剂萃取
- 固相萃取
- 固相微萃取
- 基体固相分散萃取 等。

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## □ 溶剂萃取

- 常用于动物性食品及制药废水中抗生素残留的检测。
- 溶剂萃取对土壤及动物组织等固体样品中抗生素的提取分析方面优势明显。

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## □ 固相萃取 (SPE)

- 利用固体吸附剂将液体样品中的目标化合物吸附，然后再用洗脱液洗脱或加热解吸，达到分离与富集目标化合物的目的。
- 具有灵敏度高、操作简便快速、不易受到交叉污染、能减少使用的有机溶剂等诸多优点，已经成为最常采用的样品前处理技术。
- ☞ 固体吸附剂与洗脱溶剂的选择是影响固相萃取效果的关键因素。

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## □固相萃取小柱

### 1. 硅胶基质填料

- 非极性硅胶基质填料：C<sub>18</sub>、C<sub>8</sub>、C<sub>4</sub>等，耐碱性差，pH2-9。
- 极性硅胶基质填料：-SiO<sub>2</sub>、-CN、-NH<sub>2</sub>等，吸附能力小于硅胶填料。

### 2. 硅胶基质离子型填料

- SCX（强阳离子填料）、SAX（强阴离子填料）、弱阳离子填料-COOH、弱阴离子填料-NH<sub>2</sub>

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## 3. 有机基质填料

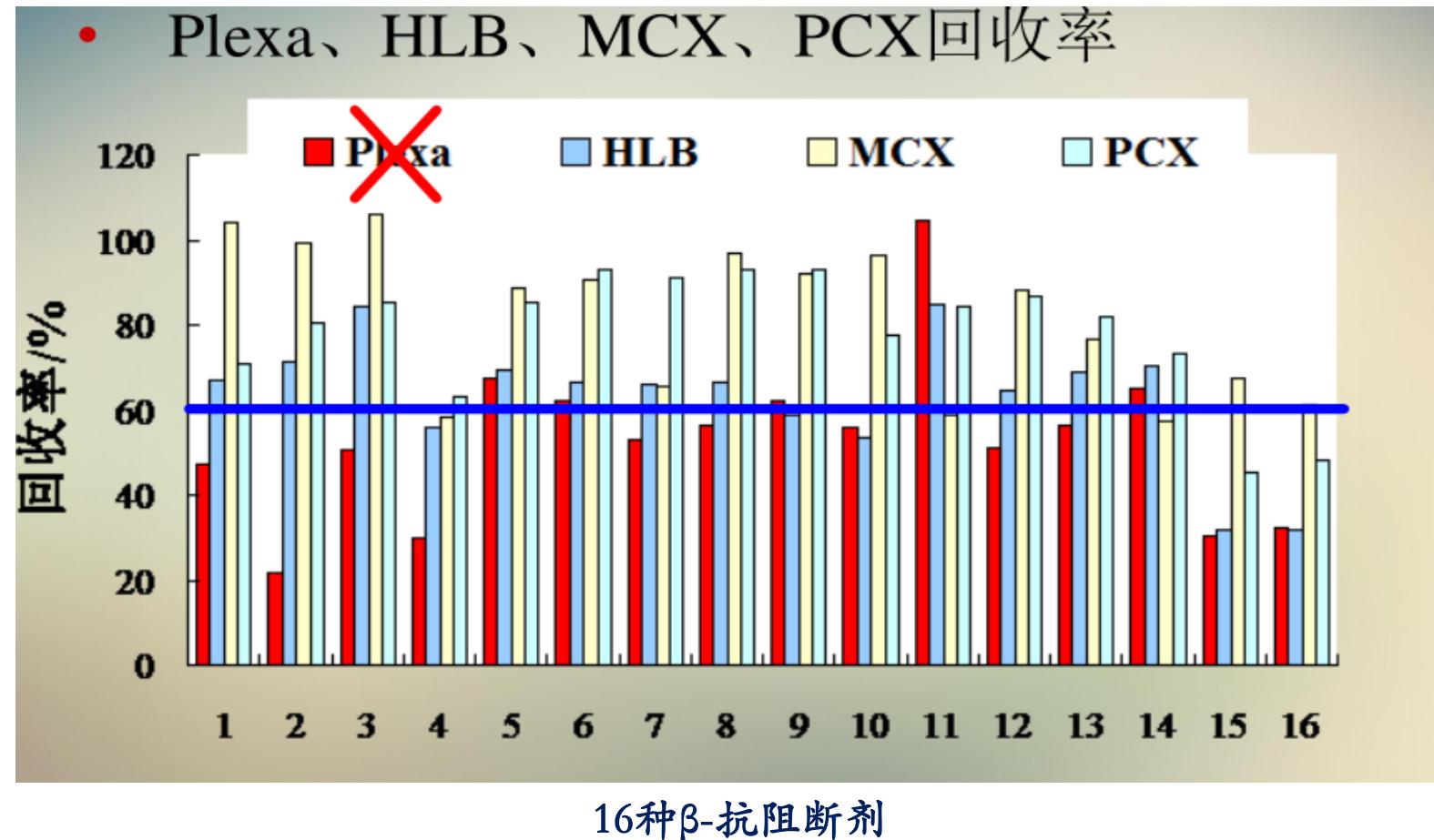
- 耐酸碱、纯度小于硅胶填料。
- HLB（亲水-亲脂）
- PCX、MCX（阳离子）
- PAX、MAX（阴离子）等。

## 4. 无机吸附型填料

- 氧化铝、硅胶、硅藻土、活性炭等

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

- 例1-废水中16种 $\beta$ -抗阻断剂的富集与纯化效果—固相萃取小柱影响



# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## ■ 例2-废水中抗生素富集与纯化效果—固相萃取小柱及pH影响

药物	HLB (pH 2)	GCB ( pH 7)	C18 (pH 5)
雷洛昔芬	95.5±19.0	0	88.3±6.6
来曲唑	108.0±10.4	50.0±9.1	108.7±6.6
阿那曲唑	109.4±14.3	55.2±4.4	106.8±3.7
依西美坦	99.7±12.6	54.6±13.0	<u>50.2±12.8</u>
他莫昔芬	92.0±17.6	56.7±12.2	81.8±5.1
托瑞米芬	88.4±15.6	53.4±15.4	82.9±5.5
克罗米芬	94.1±10.5	54.1±19.8	81.9±0.2
去甲基他莫昔芬	95.6±9.3	43.2±1.0	69.1±4.6
米非司酮	92.3±12.2	25.9±7.6	<u>32.8±3.6</u>
非那雄胺	100.7±9.7	43.7±5.7	95.5±0.7

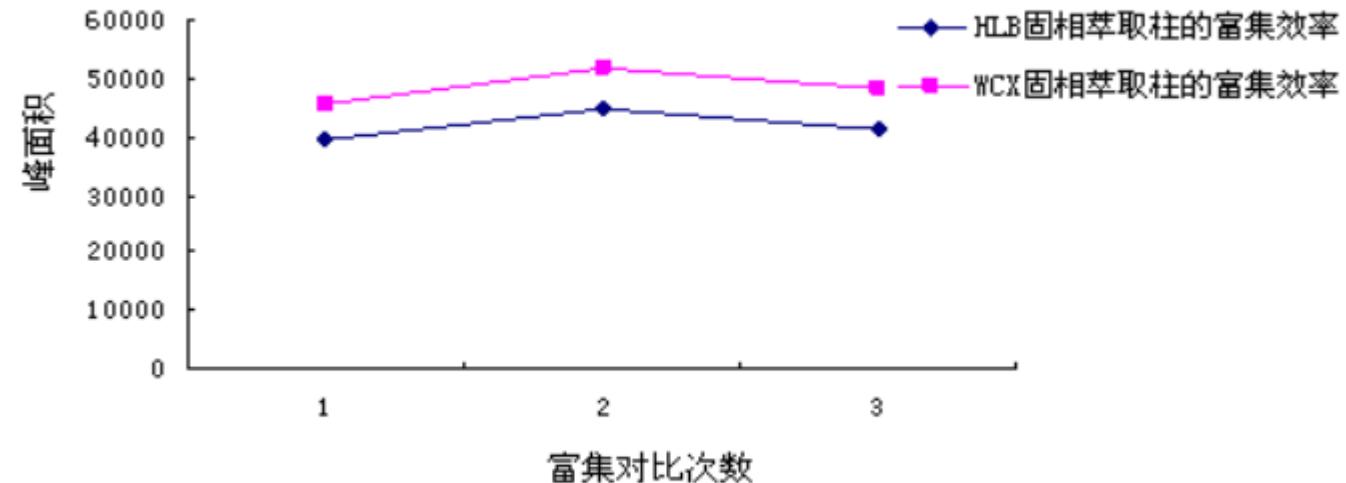
HLB >90%

HLB, pH 2

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## ■ 例3-废水中氧氟沙星富集与纯化效果

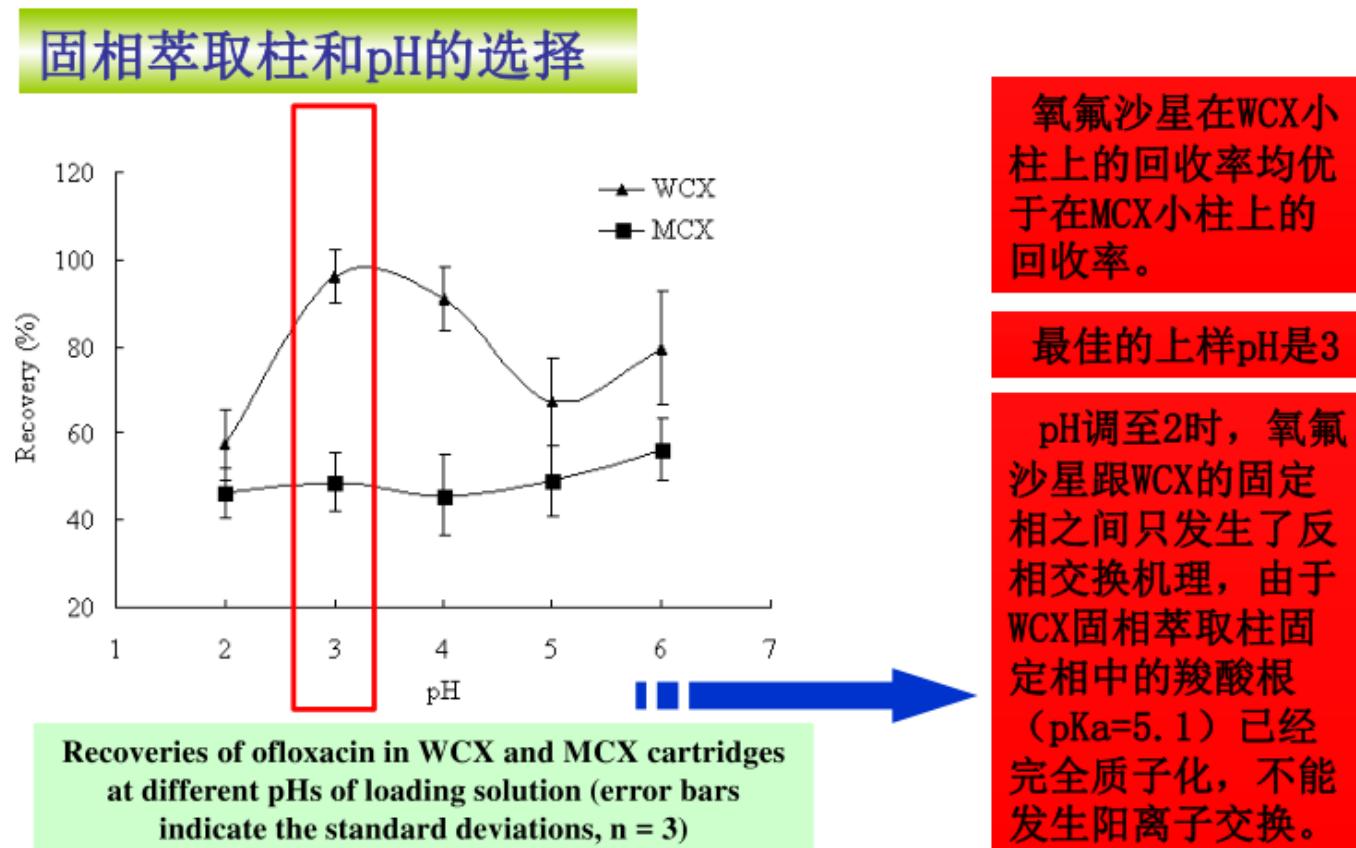
### 固相萃取柱的选择



富集相同体积的污水，调节pH=3，分别上样，最后以6 ml甲醇洗脱，N2吹至近干，1 ml含0.1%甲酸水定容

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## ■ 例4-废水中氧氟沙星富集与纯化效果



# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

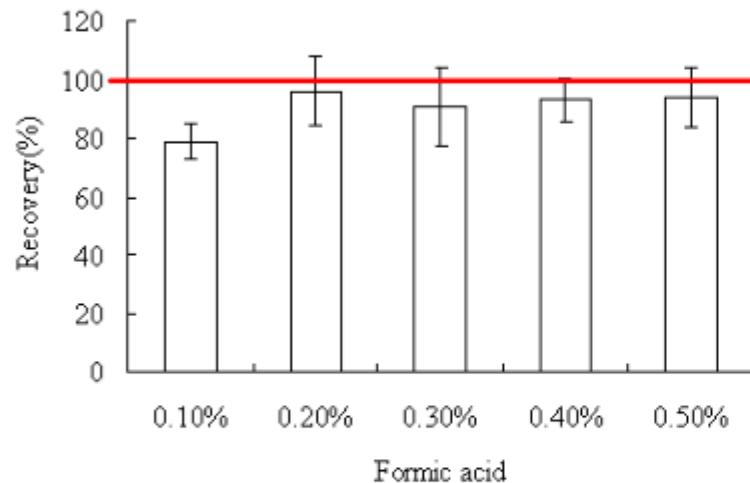
## □ 固相萃取洗脱液

- 洗脱溶剂的极性、酸碱度都可能对洗脱效果产生影响。选择的洗脱液既能对所分析的化合物进行完全洗脱，又尽可能的减少干扰杂质。
- 常用洗脱液：甲酸、丙酮、甲醛等

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## ■ 例5-废水中氧氟沙星富集与纯化效果

### WCX固相萃取柱洗脱条件的选择



甲酸含量为0.2%

0.2% 甲酸的甲醇:水 =  
50:50 (v/v) 的溶液 10  
ml

Recoveries of ofloxacin in WCX cartridge using different concentrations of formic acid in MeOH-UPW (50/50, v/v, 10 mL) as eluting solution (error bars indicate the standard deviations, n = 3)

# 废水中抗生素的检测方法

- 液相色谱法 (HPLC)
- 液相色谱-串联质谱法 (LC-MS/MS)
- 高效液相荧光法 (HPLC-FLD)
- 液相质谱法 (LC-MS)
- 免疫法 等

# 废水中抗生素的富集与纯化

## □ 高效液相色谱/紫外吸收检测技术 (HPLC-UV)

HPLC-UV在国内实验室有很高的普及性，国内采用检测抗生素的报道也较多。

## □ 高效液相色谱/荧光检测技术 (HPLC-FD)

荧光检测器具有较高的灵敏度，但分析过程相对复杂，使用荧光检测器分析抗生素的报道相对较少。

# 废水中抗生素的分析检测

## □ 高效液相色谱与质谱联用技术（HPLC-MS、LC-MS/MS）

- 具有分析速度快、特异性强、灵敏度高及应用范围广等特点，并且不需要衍生化等样品处理步骤，因此近年来被广泛应用于抗生素的分析。
- 相对于单级质谱来说，串联质谱（MS/MS）具有更高的选择性，可以适当降低对复杂基质样品的前处理要求。

# 废水中抗生素的分析检测

## □ HPLC-UV-色谱柱

### ➤ 分离机理

反相键合色谱柱（非极性）：C18，适合分离极性至中等极性的化合物。

正相键合色谱柱（极性）：适合分离中等极性至强极性的化合物。

### ➤ 填料基质

硅胶-最普遍

高分子聚合物

# 废水中抗生素的分析检测

## □ HPLC-UV-分析方法

- 按照依托单位产品（药物）的分析方法进行分析检测
- 中国药典及文献

# 废水中抗生素的分析检测

## □ HPLC-UV-分析过程

- 用标品配置标准曲线溶液，绘制标准曲线，拟合标准曲线方程；
- 按照依托单位产品（药物）的分析方法进行分析检测或中国药典及文献的分析方法。

# 废水中抗生素的分析检测

## □ 检出限 (LOD) 及定量限 (LOQ) — 方法

- 检出限 (LOD) : 衡量方法灵敏度 (检出目标物) 的指标。
- 定量限 (LOQ) : 衡量方法灵敏度 (定量目标物) 的指标。

# 分析案例分享

## □ 案例1—废水中他唑巴坦与哌拉西林分析

- 通过固相萃取的方法，对废水中的他唑巴坦与哌拉西林进行浓缩和纯化；
- 建立分析方法；
- 确定检出限和定量限；
- 分析样品。

# 分析案例分享

## ● 建立分析方法

〈色谱图〉

mV

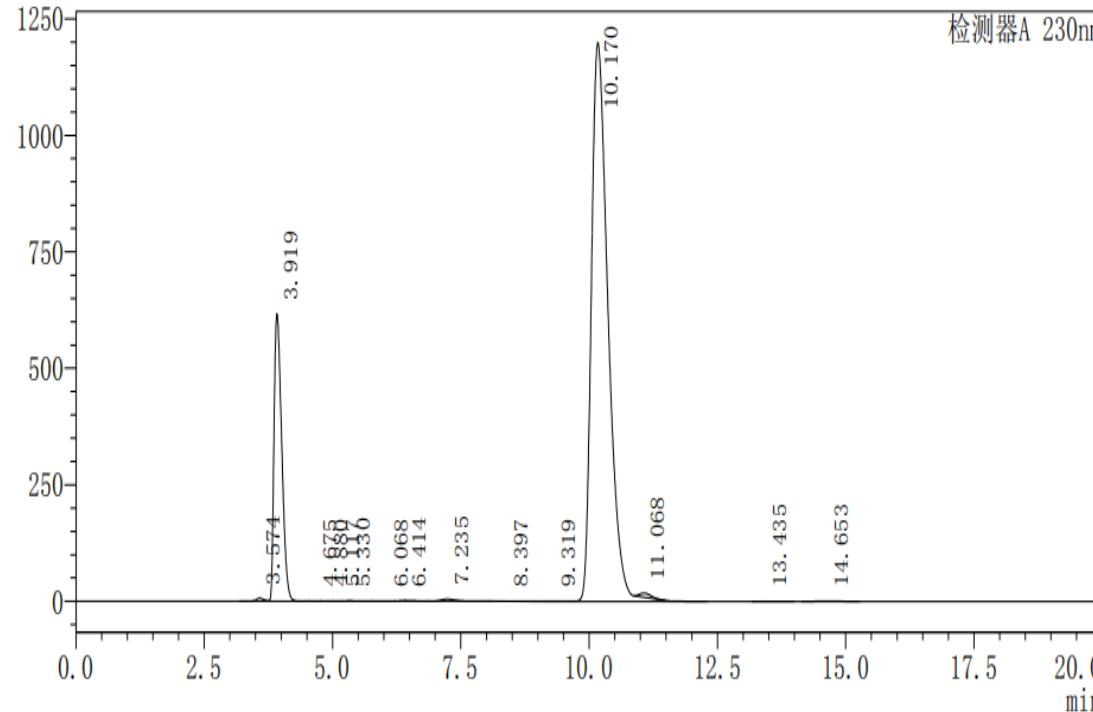


图1 对照品

〈色谱图〉

mV

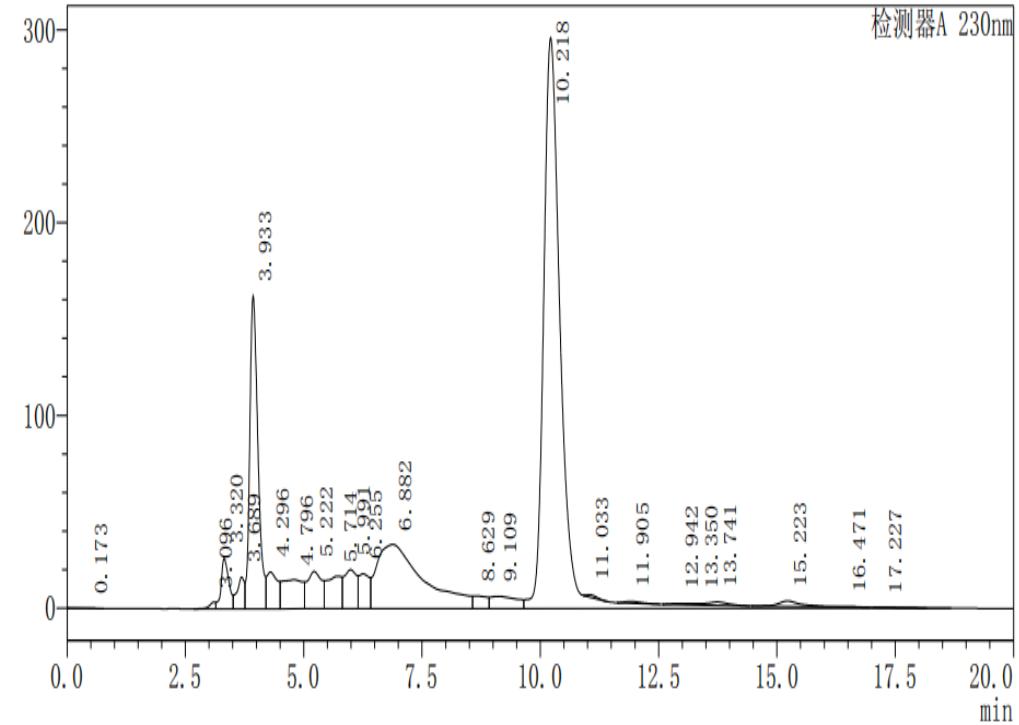


图2 浓缩样品+对照品

# 分析案例分享

## ● 绘制标准曲线

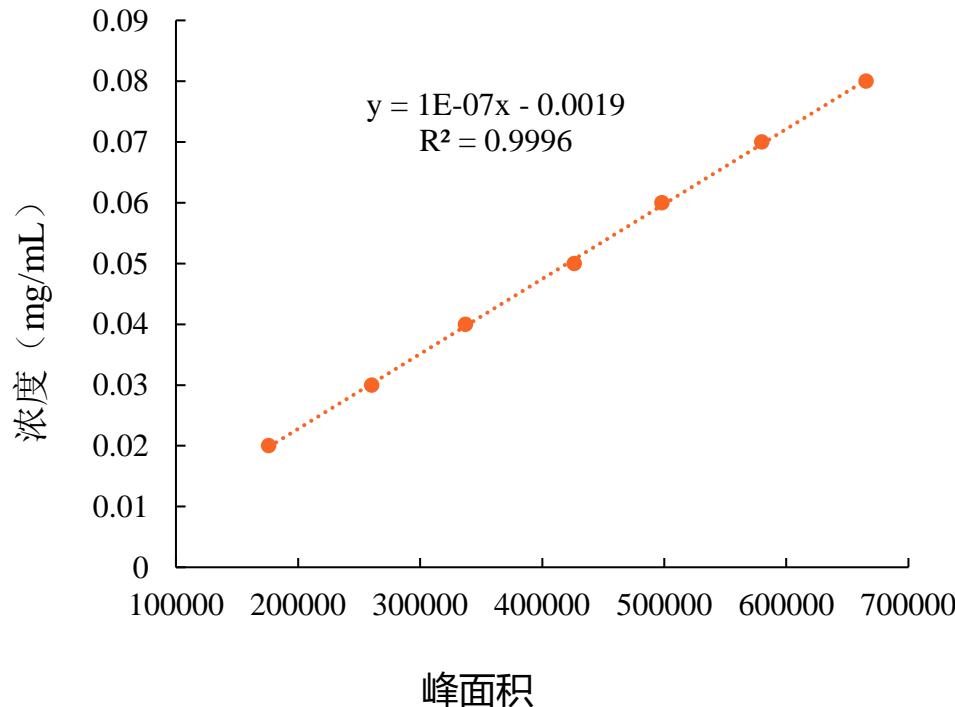


图3 他唑巴坦标准曲线

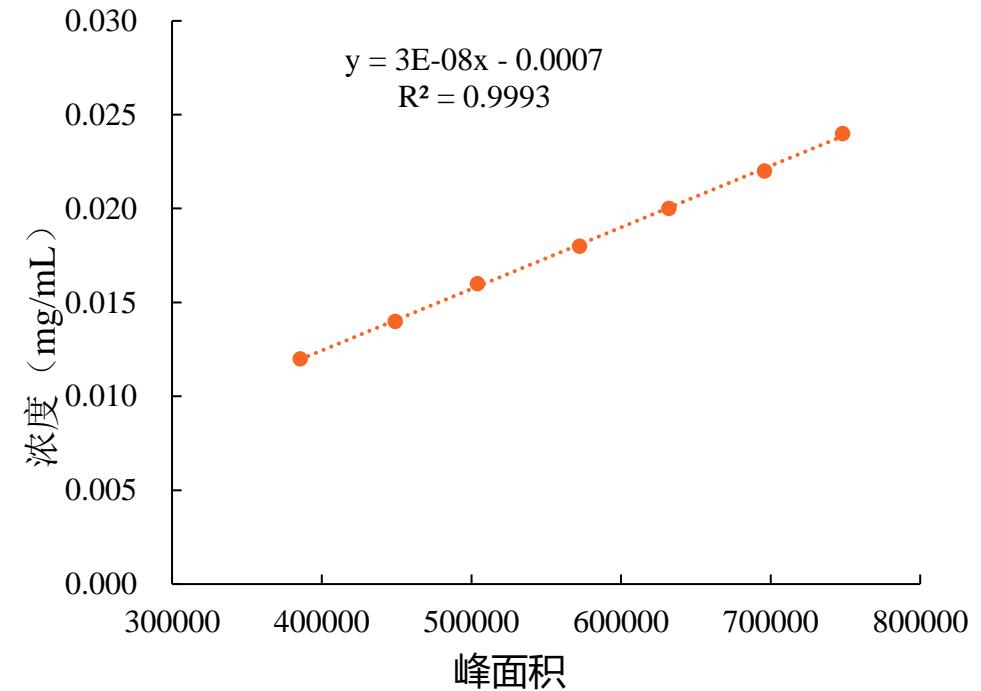


图4 呋拉西林标准曲线

# 分析案例分享

## ● 确定检出限和定量限

### (1) 检出限

他唑巴坦 7.3mg/L；哌拉西林 3.3mg/L

### (2) 定量限

他唑巴坦 21.9mg/L；哌拉西林 9.9mg/L

# 分析案例分享

## ● 样品分析

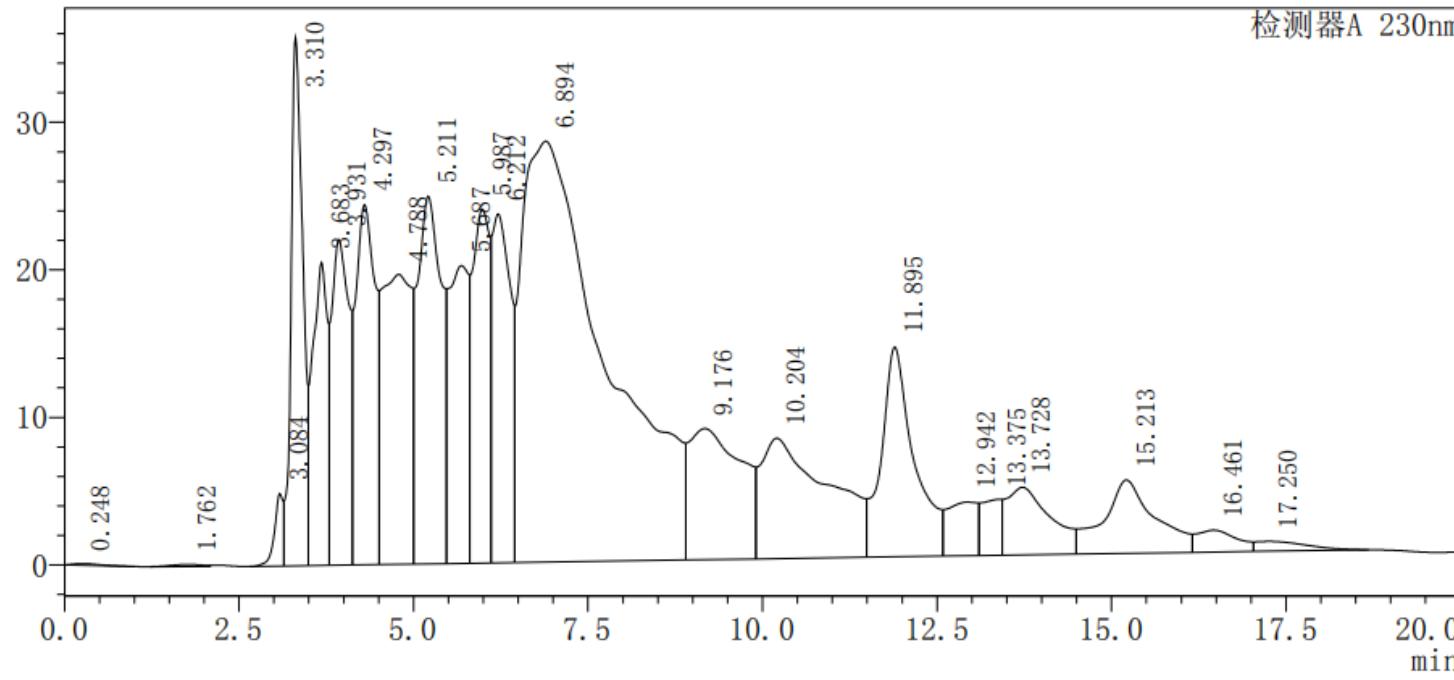


图5 浓缩样品

◆ 浓缩样品

他唑巴坦 37mg/L

哌拉西林 16mg/L

◆ 样品

他唑巴坦 185 $\mu$ g/L

哌拉西林 80 $\mu$ g/L

# 分析案例分享

## □ 案例2—废水中多西环素分析

- 通过固相萃取的方法，对废水中的多西环素进行浓缩和纯化；
- 建立分析方法；
- 确定检出限和定量限；
- 分析样品。

# 分析案例分享

## ● 建立分析方法

〈色谱图〉

mV

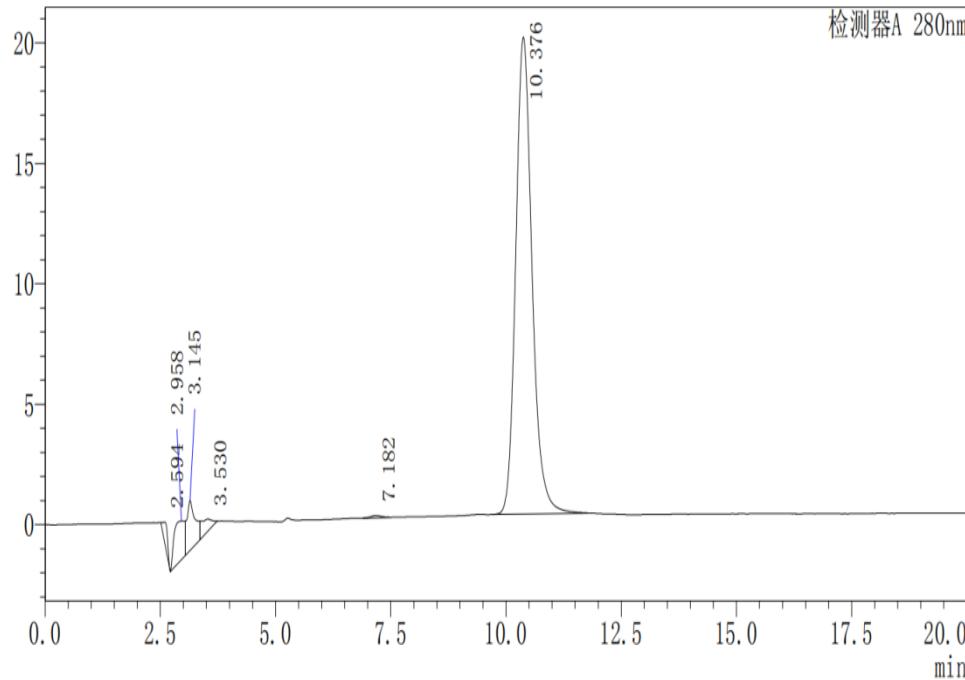


图1 定峰

〈色谱图〉

mV

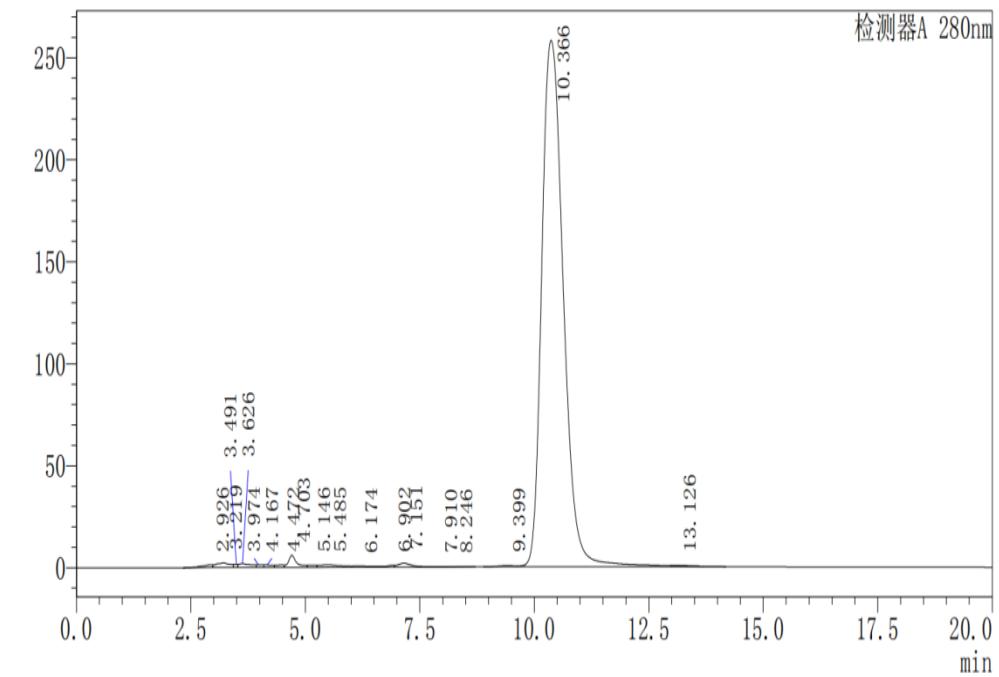


图2 浓缩样品+对照品

# 分析案例分享

## ● 绘制标准曲线

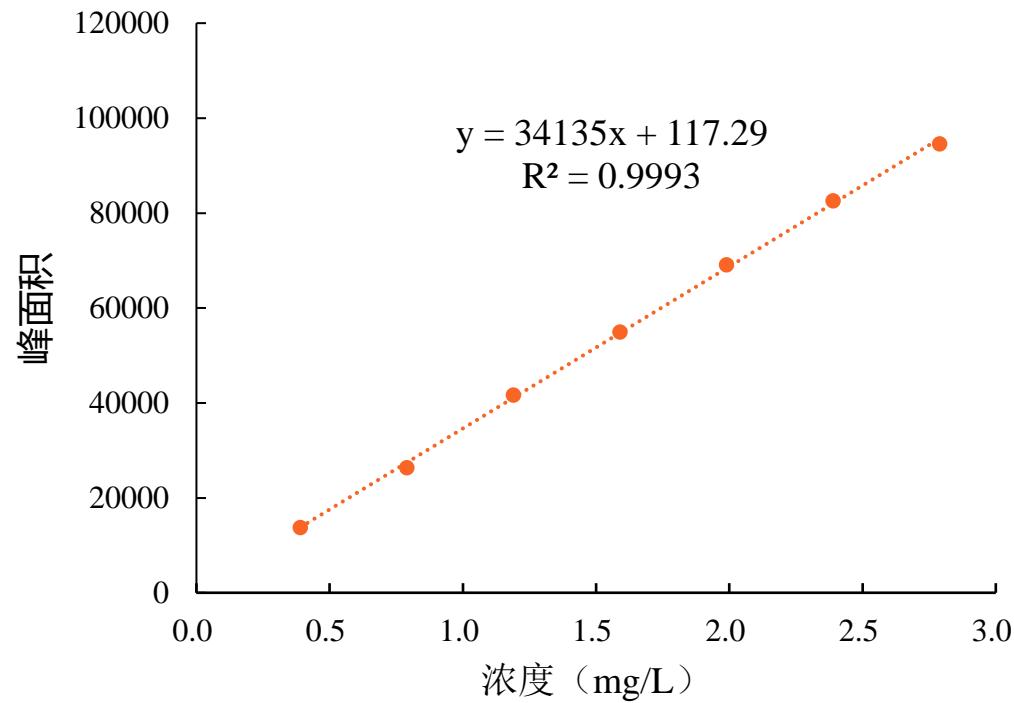


图3 多西环素准曲线

# 分析案例分享

- 确定检出限和定量限

(1) 检出限

**0.17mg/L**

(2) 定量限

**0.50mg/L**

# 分析案例分享

## ● 样品分析

〈色谱图〉

mV

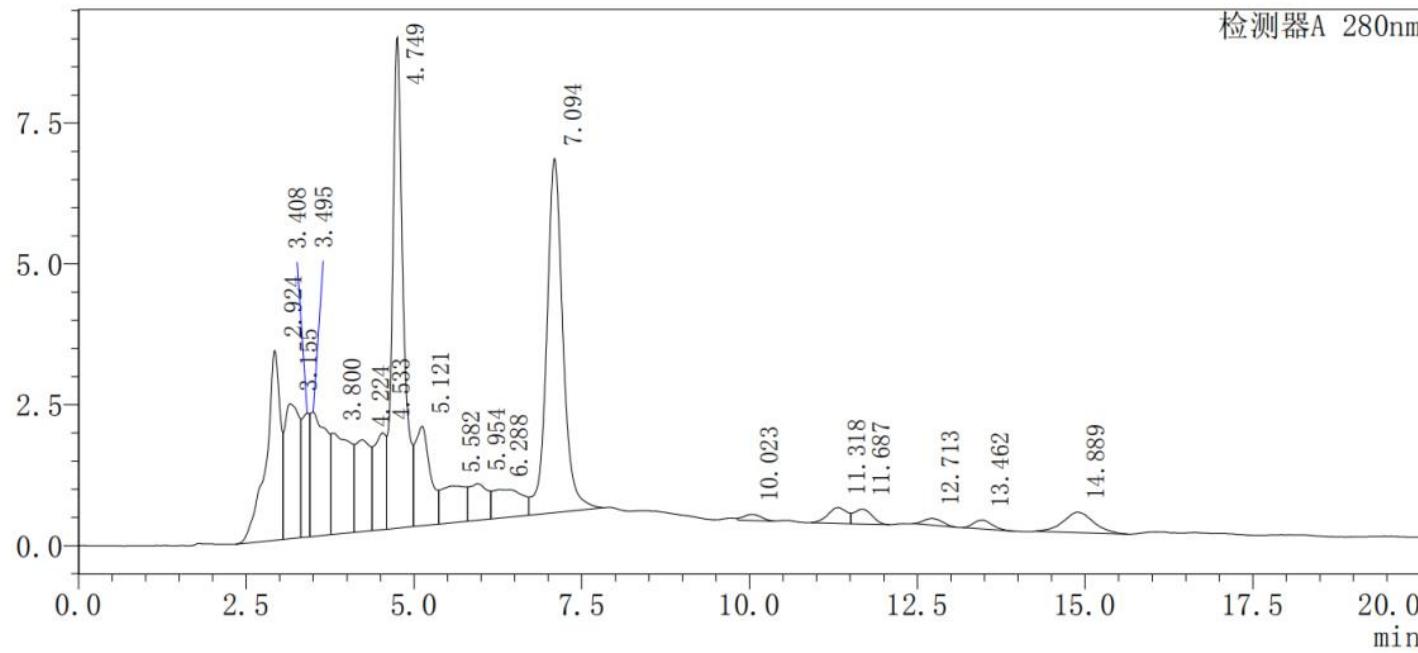


图4 浓缩样品1

# 分析案例分享

## ● 样品分析

<色谱图>

mV

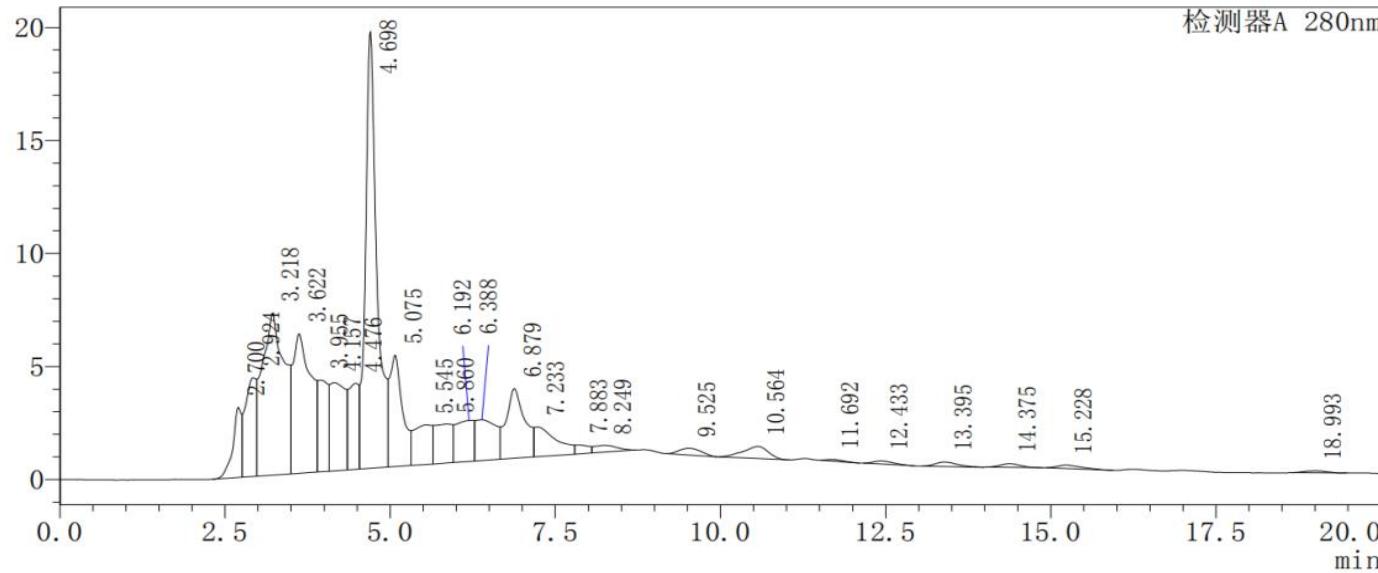


图4 浓缩样品2

◆ 浓缩样品  
多西环素浓度：4.2mg/L

◆ 样品  
多西环素浓度：2.5μg/L



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# 后续会议日程 Agenda

- 会议第三天 – 管理体系 & 工业卫生

**Session 3 - Management systems, Industrial hygiene**

时间：2021 年9 月16 日（周四下午）13:00-17:00 | 北京时间

- 会议第四天 – 安全，过程安全管理及工业卫生

**Session 4 - Safety, Process Safety Management (PSM)**

时间：2021 年9 月17 日（周五下午）13:00-17:00 | 北京时间

详细日程请点击下方菜单中的日程链接下载

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## About the Secretariat

Carnstone Partners Ltd is an independent management consultancy, specialising in corporate responsibility and sustainability, with a long track record in running industry groups.

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