



ICCE 2019 Session
Urban contaminants: control measures, remediation actions and
toxicological implications

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Nowadays, more than one half of the world population lives in urban areas, and virtually all countries of the world are becoming increasingly urbanized, it is estimated that by 2050, 66% of the world population will be urban (United Nations, 2014). Urban areas are considered settlements of 500,000 inhabitants to mega-cities of more than 10 million inhabitants. Despite the benefits of urbanization, cities suffer from chemical contamination due to a myriad of anthropogenic activities spanning from the primary sector to tertiary, including tourism, which have an effect on the environment. In this session, we intend to provide an overview on the sources of contamination to urban air (emissions from traffic and industries, heating), to water (urban runoff, storm water, Wastewater Treatment Plants effluents) to soil (agriculture, landfills, spills) and sea (submarine emissaries, uncontrolled discharges, dredges). We want to highlight the main pollutants that can affect the quality of the urban environment according to matrices and activities (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, detergents, plasticizers, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, to mention only a few) and the control measures that are being implemented to monitor air, water and soil pollution.



Finally, this session will also gather studies on the threats and toxicological implications of urban contaminants and on the treatment and remediation actions that are proposed to minimize the impact of pollution. Overall, we want to provide state of art information on studies performed within an urban environment, with the aim to highlight the main problems related to chemical pollution and how these can be confronted.

