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#### CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

**Federica Ceriani**

federica.ceriani@unimi.it

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## Preliminary studies on environmental pollutants in chamois and wild boar from Eastern Piedmont, Italy.

F. Ceriani<sup>1,\*</sup>, L. M. Chiesa<sup>1</sup>, S. Panseri<sup>1</sup>, F. Arioli<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Health, Animal Science and Food Safety, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Celoria 10, 20133 Milan, Italy.

Organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetic chlorinated compounds classified as POPs whereas only the penta e tetra-brominated polybromodiphenyl ethers (PBDEs) are so defined by the Stockholm Convention (Stockholm Convention, 2005) in order to eliminate or restrict the use of POPs. Organophosphorus insecticides (OCPs) represent important environmental and food contamination sources, widely used in agriculture. Among polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), benzo[a]pyrene is classified by IARC in Group 1, as cancerogen and Benzo[a] fluoranthene as a Group 2B, as possible cancerogen (IARC, 2012; IARC, 2010). EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) has released a scientific opinion on the risks to public health related to the presence of brominated flame retardants in food (EFSA, 2011) and in 2014 European commission has asked Member States to monitor the presence of brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in food over the next two years (EC, 2014). Due to their high n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log K<sub>ow</sub>), they accumulate in fat tissue, bioconcentrate and biomagnify in the animals at the higher trophic levels, possibly causing, through chronic exposure, endocrine disruption and cancer (Wania et al., 1995; Vallack et al., 1998). The aim of this study is to evaluate the presence of OCPs, PCBs, PBDEs and PAHs in chamois and wild boar from Eastern Piedmont, Italy. A total of 20 chamois and 20 wild boar muscle samples were collected during the hunting season 2017, from Verbania Cusio Ossola (VCO) (Fig 1). The chemical analysis for the detection of OCPs, PCBs, PBDEs, and PAHs was performed by GC-MS/MS on muscle samples purified and extracted using a QuEChERS technique, validated according to SANTE 2017 (SANTE/11183/2017). These preliminary results show the ubiquitous presence of the studied contaminants. PCBs have been found more in chamois (45%) than in wild boar (35%). No PBDEs were detected in wild boar but in chamois were found with a prevalence of 35% and concentration 0.25-1.52 ng g<sup>-1</sup>. About OCPs, phorate and demeton were found in wild boar (55%-15%) and chamois (32%- 35%) with range concentrations 0.21-20.1 ng g<sup>-1</sup>. No PAHs were detected, except anthracene for one samples in wild boar (0.53 ng g<sup>-1</sup>). Further studies are in progress in order to correlate environmental contamination and game animals.

**Figure 1:** Collecting Areas of chamois and wild boar.



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