

## A Unified Water Pollution Database: A Comprehensive Repository for Monitoring Chemical Agents and Their Effects on Health and Ecosystems

Chalaris Michail\*, Stasinopoulos Nikolaos\*, Tezari Anastasia\*

\* Hephaestus Laboratory, School of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Democritus University of Thrace, 65404 Kavala, Greece

### INTRODUCTION & AIM

Water pollution is an escalating global issue that endangers both human health and biodiversity within ecosystems. To address this challenge, a comprehensive database is proposed to catalog and analyze natural and man-made chemical pollutants found in various water bodies such as lakes, rivers, lagoons, and coastal areas. This database will provide detailed information about pollutant sources, chemical composition, concentrations, and their effects on human health and ecosystems.



Anthropogenic pollution of aquatic ecosystems: Emerging problems with global implications (Häder P. et al., 2020)

The initiative responds to the urgent need for a centralized, accessible repository that serves multiple functions. It will be a vital tool for researchers, enabling deeper insights into the causes, distribution, and impacts of water pollution. It will also assist policymakers in making informed decisions on water management, environmental regulations, and public health protection. Additionally, by offering accessible data, the database will help raise public awareness, fostering more responsible behavior and promoting sustainable practices to mitigate pollution and safeguard natural resources.

### METHOD

#### 1. Pollutant Identification and Categorization

- Compile a list of pollutants (natural and man-made) found in water bodies.
- Classify them based on sources (e.g., agricultural, industrial) and chemical properties (e.g., heavy metals, microplastics).



#### 2. Data Collection and Aggregation

- Gather data from environmental agencies, scientific studies, and international databases.
- Ensure uniformity in pollutant concentration measurements and geographical references



#### 3. Link Pollutants to Health and Ecological Impacts

- Associate each pollutant with specific health risks (e.g., cancer, reproductive harm).
- Identify and document ecological impacts (e.g., biodiversity loss, toxicity to aquatic life)



#### 4. Database Structure and Design

- Associate each pollutant with specific health risks (e.g., cancer, reproductive harm).
- Identify and document ecological impacts (e.g., biodiversity loss, toxicity to aquatic life)

#### 5. Data Standardization and Integration

- Gather data from environmental agencies, scientific studies, and international databases.
- Ensure uniformity in pollutant concentration measurements and geographical references



#### 6. User Interface Development

- Design a user-friendly interface with search and filter capabilities.
- Incorporate data visualization tools (e.g., graphs, maps) to enhance understanding



#### 7. Pilot Testing and Review

Test the database with stakeholders and revise based on feedback to ensure usability



#### 8. Continuous Updates and Maintenance

Establish procedures for regular updates, integrating new data from trusted sources. Ensure the system remains reliable and up-to-date

### RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Water quality monitoring often provides fragmented data, making it hard to fully understand pollutant impacts. This database aims to unify data from various sources for a comprehensive view of water contamination, covering a wider range of pollutants and linking them to their health and ecological effects. Unlike existing databases, it offers a more integrative approach. It will benefit researchers, environmental agencies, policymakers, and the public, helping to prioritize interventions, draft regulations, and raise awareness for improved water safety.

#### 1. Comprehensive Data Aggregation

- The database consolidated fragmented data on chemical pollutants from various water bodies (e.g., lakes, rivers, lagoons, coastlines)
- It created a unified repository that includes both natural and man-made pollutants
- It addressed gaps in existing databases that focused on specific pollutant types or regions

#### 2. Holistic View of Pollution

- The database aggregates data from multiple studies, reports, and monitoring programs
- It offers a comprehensive view of water pollution
- Each chemical pollutant is linked to its specific harmful effects on human health (e.g., carcinogenic and neurological risks)
- It also addresses the impact on ecosystems, such as biodiversity loss and eutrophication

#### 3. Enhanced Support for Stakeholders

- The database became a valuable resource for researchers, environmental agencies, and policymakers
- It enabled the study of pollutant prevalence and impact
- It identified priority areas for intervention and supported evidence-based regulations
- The system helped monitor the effectiveness of policies and track public health risks related to water contamination

#### 4. Informed Public Engagement

- The database made data accessible to the general public and advocacy groups
- It empowered informed discussions about water quality issues
- This transparency facilitated community advocacy for safer environmental practices
- It strengthened public involvement in water conservation efforts

#### 5. Filling Critical Gaps

- The database addressed limitations of existing water quality databases
- It provided a broader range of pollutants and comprehensive linkages to their effects
- This integrative approach ensured stakeholders had actionable data
- It helped tackle water quality issues more effectively



Water Quality Data, [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)

### CONCLUSION

By aggregating this information into a single, accessible repository, the proposed database would provide a holistic view of water contamination, filling the gaps left by existing databases, offering a detailed and actionable resource for addressing water quality issues.

### REFERENCES

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