

Delaware River Basin Commission

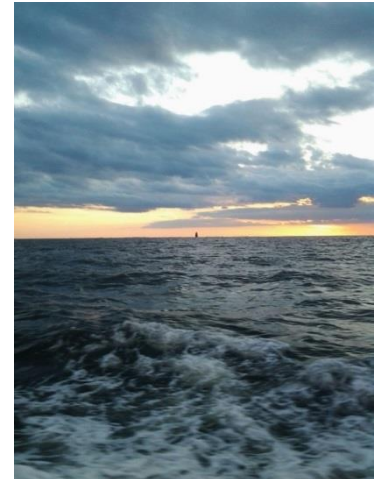
Lessons Learned from other watersheds: Delaware River Basin Contaminants of Emerging Concern Surveys & PCB TMDL

Ron MacGillivray, Ph.D.

Senior Environmental Toxicologist

STAC workshop

May 23, 2019



Delaware River Basin Commission

DELAWARE • NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

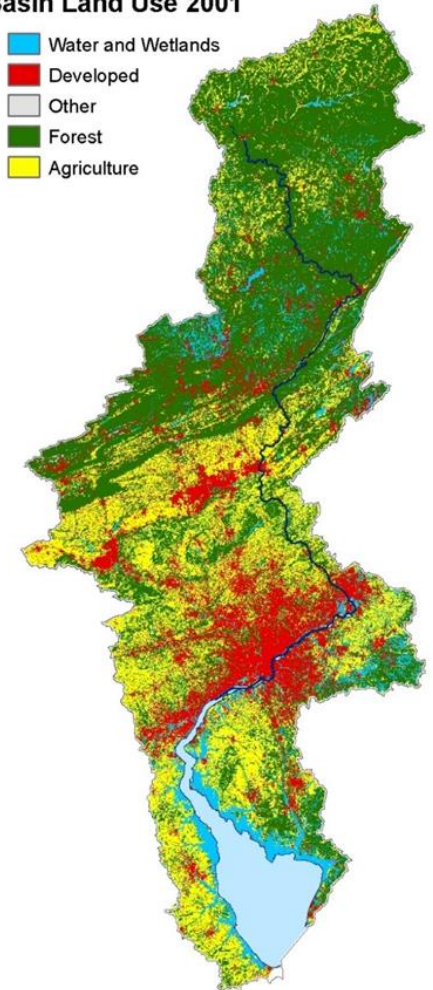
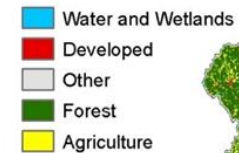
Why was the DRBC created in 1961?



- Water supply shortages and disputes over the apportionment of the basin's waters;
- Severe pollution in the Delaware River and its major tributaries;
- Serious flooding

Five Equal Members:
Delaware
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
New York
Federal Government

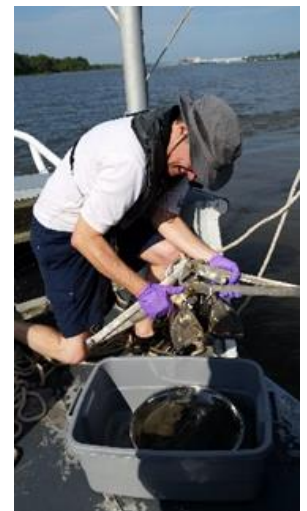
Basin Land Use 2001



Strategy for Contaminants of Emerging Concern



- * What are the occurrences and sources of CEC in the Delaware River and Bay?
- * What are the risks to designated uses in Delaware River and Bay from CEC?
- * What actions can be identified to minimize CEC impacts in the Delaware River and Bay?

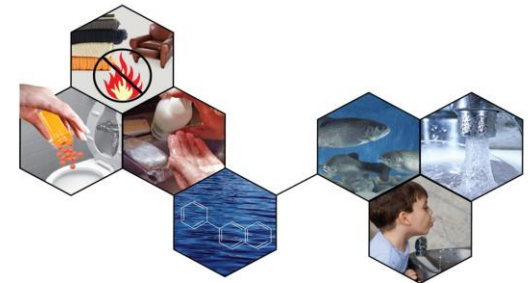


Contaminants

DRBC 2004 to 2018



- € Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCP)
- € Hormones
- € Stain repellants/non-stick surfaces/fire fighting foams [PFAS]
- € Flame Retardants [PBDE]
- € Detergents [NP]
- € Plasticizers [bis-phenol A]
- € Surveys in surface water, fish and sediment

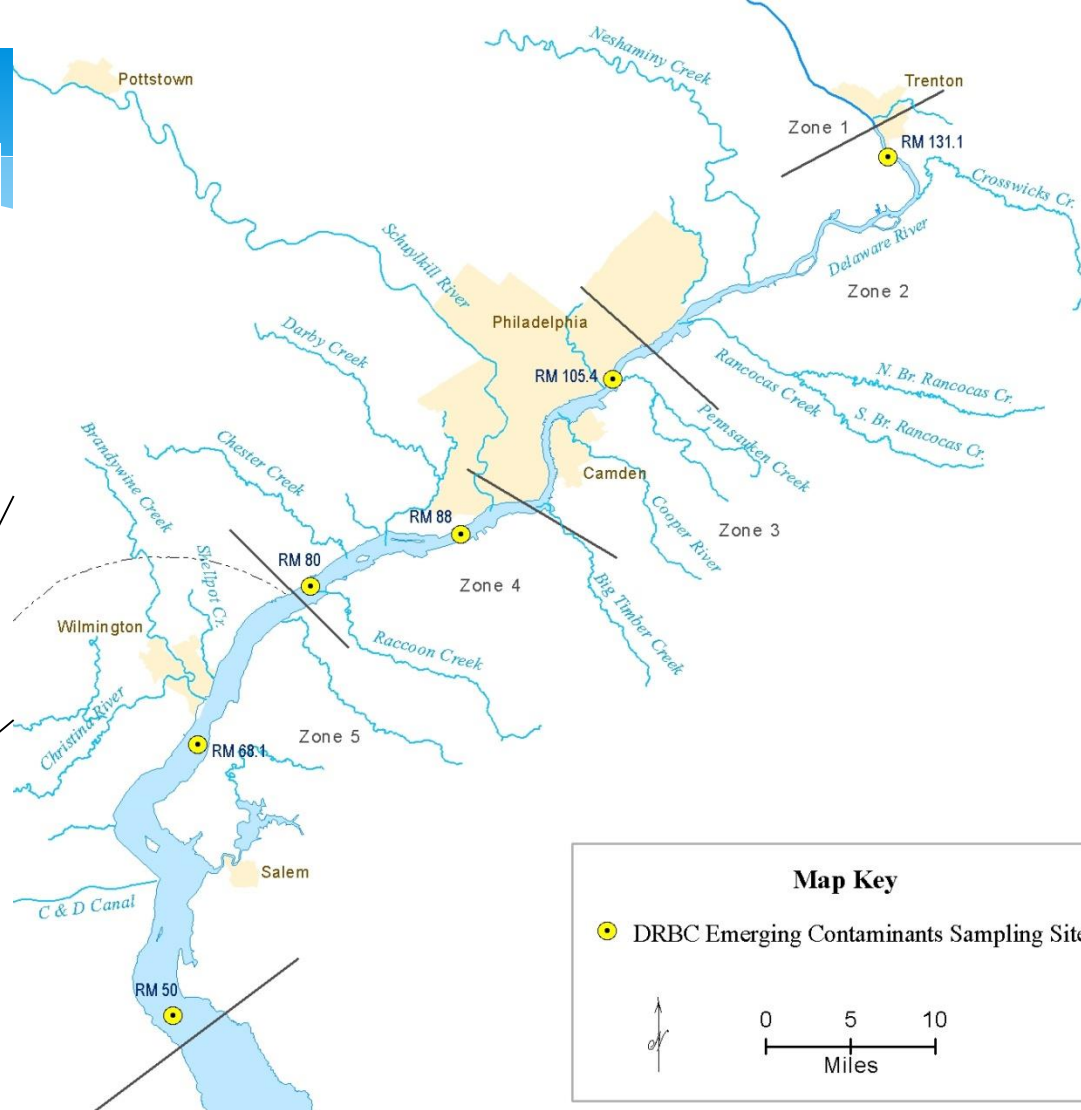


Current Water Quality Concerns

Why are Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCP) of concern?

- * Biological effects (diclofenac, triclocarban)
- * Resistant to degradation (carbamazapine)
- * Widespread and increasing use (ibuprofen, metformin)
- * Wastewater treatment plants are not designed to remove (trimethoprim, erythromycin)
- * Effects on aquatic life (hormone EE2)

Delaware River Basin



PPCP surveys 2007,
2008, 2009

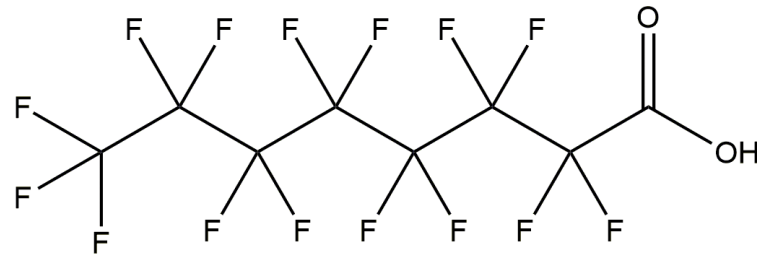




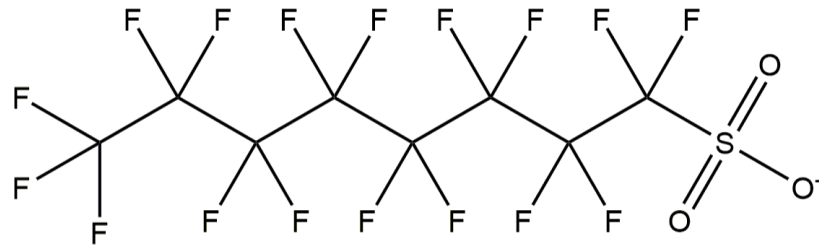
Why are Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) of Concern?



- * Properties
- * Uses
- * Sources
- * Stewardship
- * Alternatives
- * Discharges
- * Persistence
- * Toxicity
- * Bioaccumulation



Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)



Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)



Human Health Effects



www.itrcweb.org

Association with liver damage, increased cholesterol, thyroid disease, decreased response to vaccines, asthma, decreased fertility and birth weight, pregnancy-induced hypertension

EPA HA PFOS & PFOA 70 ng/L, NJDEP MCL PFNA 13 ng/L



Ecotoxicity



Ecological Effects

- * National WQC for aquatic life not derived
- * Long chain PFAS bioaccumulate
- * Many PFAS are persistent (short and long chain)
- * Moderately acute and slightly chronically toxic to aquatic organisms (survival, growth and reproduction)
 - * PNEC for PFOS 0.6 to 6.6 ug/L (Qi et al. 2011)
 - * PNEC for PFOA 1,250 ug/L (Hoke et al. 2015)
 - * PNEC for PFHxA (C6) 199 ug/L (Hoke et al. 2015)
- * Sublethal effects observed (e.g., histopathology, neurological and immune effects) non-standard tests

- ❑ Water grab samples in HDPE bottles
- ❑ Fish samples are composites of five standard fillets.
- ❑ Sediment surficial grab with Ponar.
- ❑ Analytical Parameters & Methods: 13 compounds, isotope dilution, LC/MS/MS Method
- ❑ Analysis by SGS-Axys Analytical LTD



Sulfonates and Sulfonamide

- 4 Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS)
- 6 Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS)
- 8 Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA)

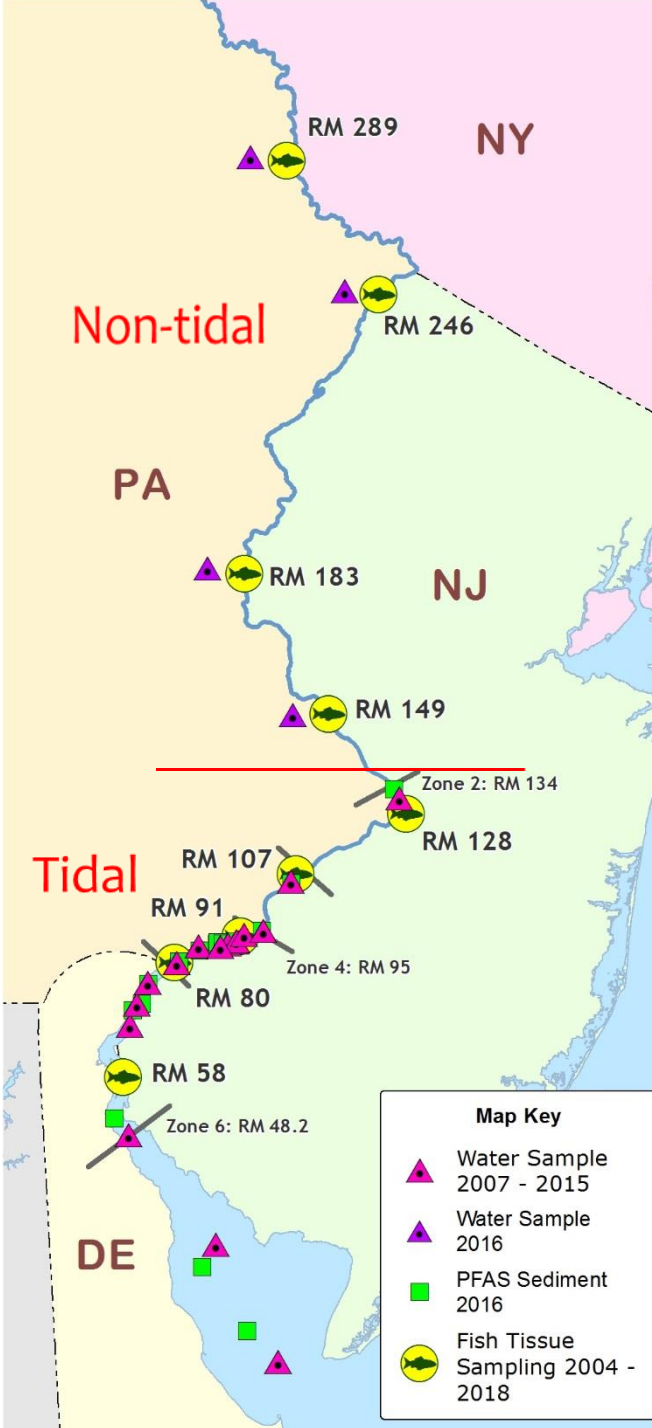
of carbons



Carboxylates

- 4 Perfluorobutanoate (PFBA)
- 5 Perfluoropentanoate (PFPeA)
- 6 Perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA)
- 7 Perfluoroheptanoate (PFHpA)
- 8 Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA)
- 9 Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)
- 10 Perfluorodecanoate (PFDA)
- 11 Perfluoroundecanoate (PFUnA)
- 12 Perfluorododecanoate (PFDoA)

PFAS Sample Sites



Surface water

Six tidal sites in 2007, 2008, 2009

Fifteen tidal sites in 2015

Four non-tidal sites in 2016

Fish

Four non-tidal and five tidal sites

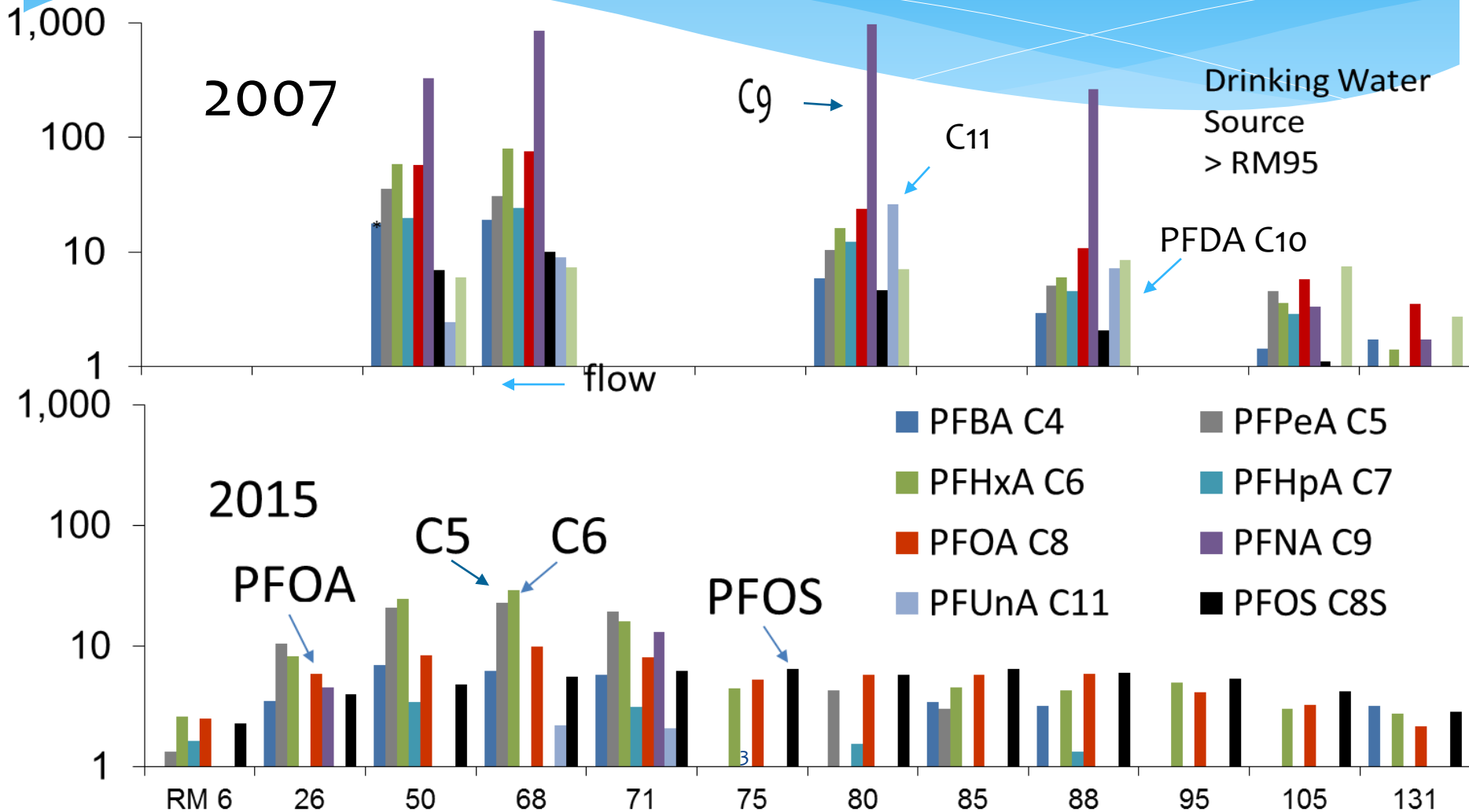
in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010,

2012, 2015 and 2018

Sediment

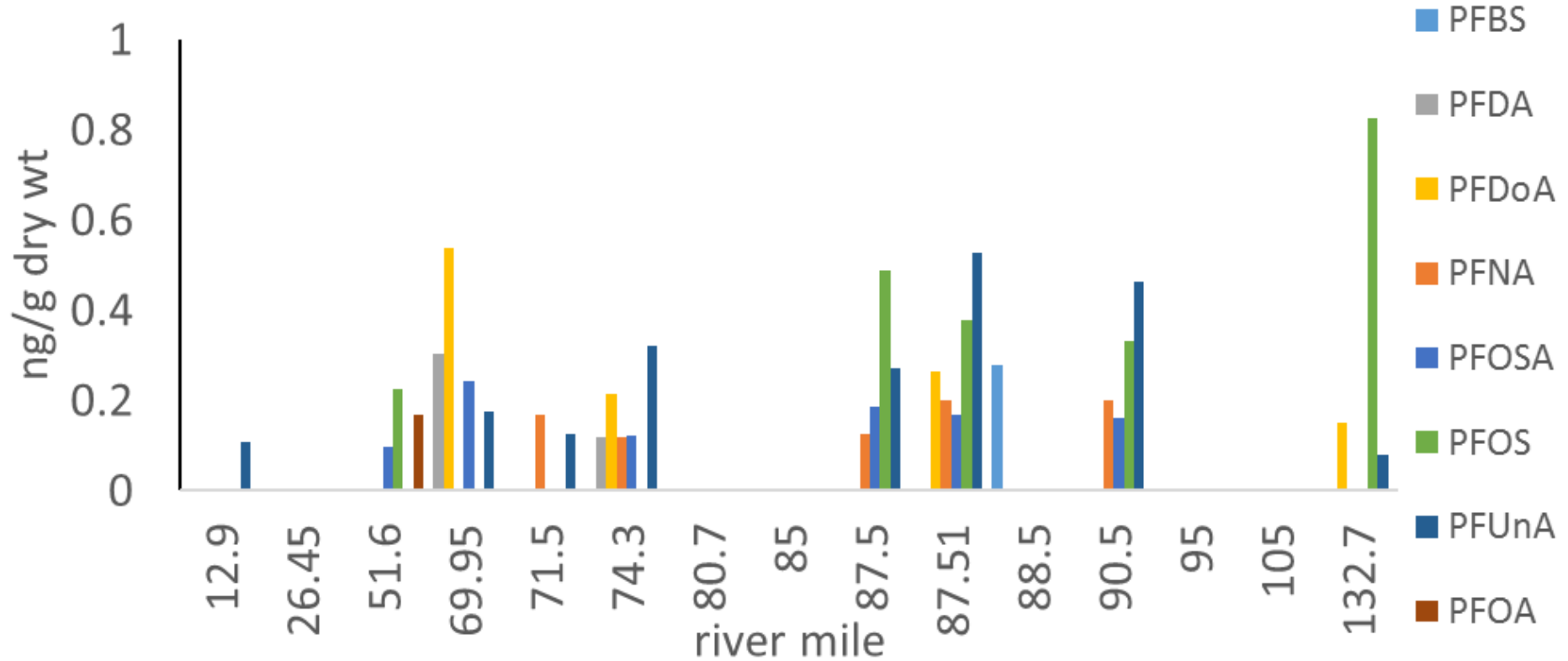
Fifteen tidal sites in 2016

PFAS (ng/L) decreases in surface water vary by compound

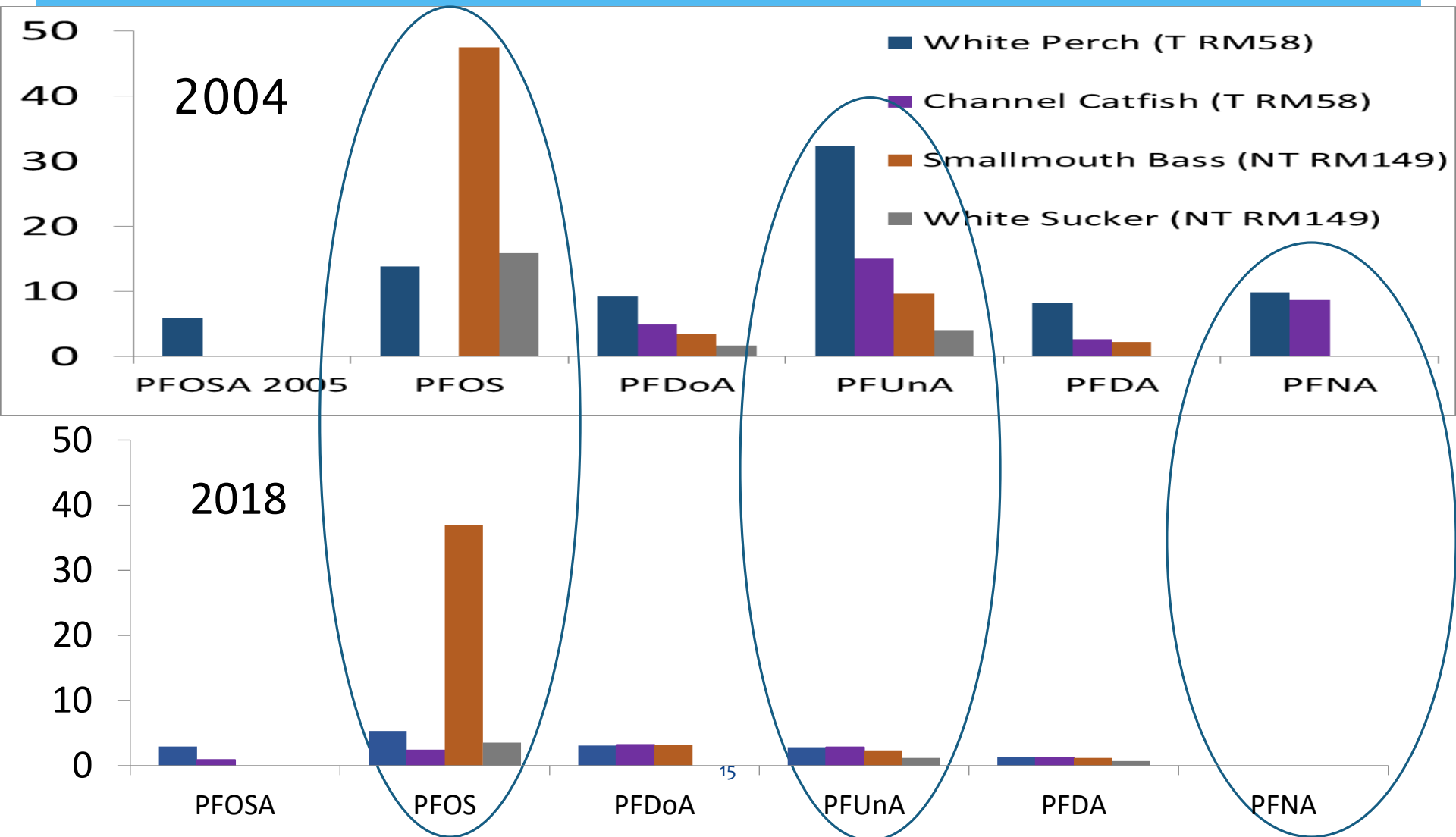


PFAS in sediment 2016

low concentrations similar to other urban areas



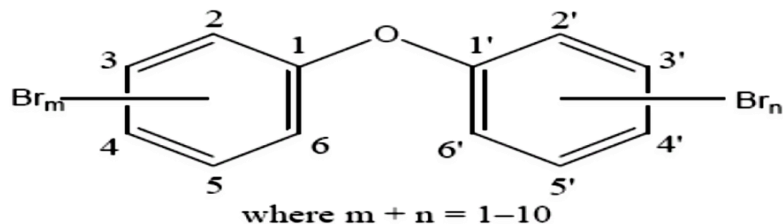
PFAS (ng/g) in fish fillet vary by species, location and year



Why are Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE) Flame Retardants of Concern?



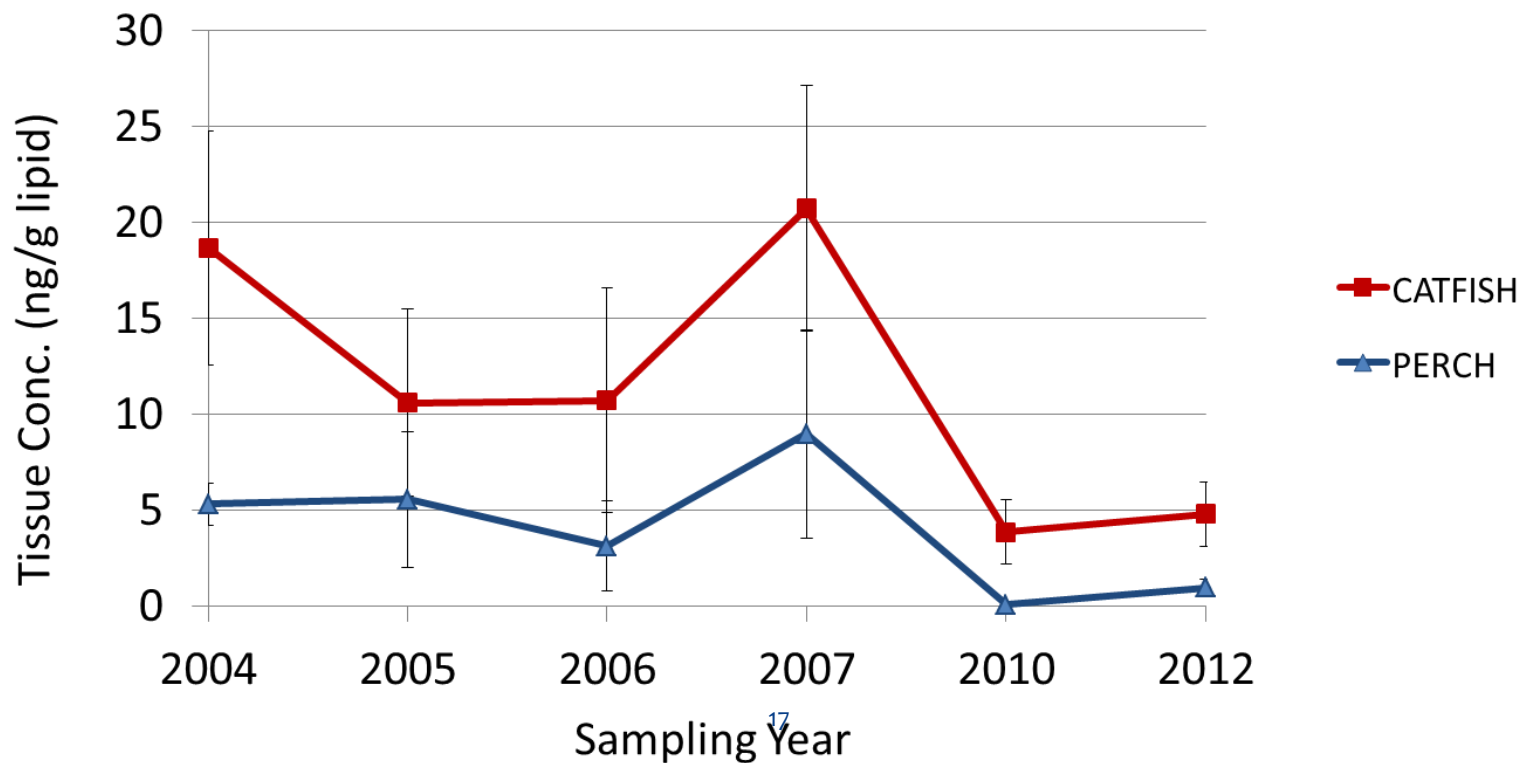
- * Used in consumer products such as television casings and polyurethane foam inside furniture cushions.
- * **Indoor dust** is believed to be the primary source of human exposure (~ 90%) but **dietary exposure** is also a concern
- * PBDEs are characterized as persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic compounds.
- * High PBDE levels in serum alter steroid hormones levels and thyroid function, motor and cognitive deficits in children
- * Voluntary phase-outs, EPA action plan and SNUR, state bans including NY



Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE) Flame Retardants



Lipid normalized tissue concentrations of BDE 209 in catfish and perch by year sampled





Data Needs



- CEC have been detected in surface water, sediment and fish from the main stem Delaware River
- Data needs:
 - for fish consumption advisories (more main stem data and advisory triggers)
 - for source water protection (occurrence and sources)
 - for protection of aquatic life (measured environmental concentrations and predicted no effect concentrations, bioaccumulation factors (BAF))

Contaminants of Emerging Concern Collaborative Projects



DRBC & AXYS Analytical Services Ltd - behavior of the triclosan investigated under laboratory chlorination conditions and in a wastewater treatment plant - 2010

Pape J, M Woudneh, R Grace, G Cavallo, R MacGillivray, T Fikslin, and J Cosgrove. 2013. Fate of Triclosan In Tertiary Wastewater Treatment: Chlorination. Water Quality Research Journal of Canada Vol 48 No 4 pp 333–343

DRBC & Temple U. WET Ctr - Occurrence and Aquatic Toxicity of Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs) in Tributaries of an Urbanized Section of the Delaware River Watershed – PPCP - manuscript submitted

DRBC, PDE & Temple U. WET Ctr - Delaware Estuary Microplastics Monitoring and Cleanup – NFWF - 2019 -2020

<https://www.state.nj.us/drbc/quality/reports/microplastics.html>

Contaminants of Emerging Concern Collaborative Projects



DRBC, NJDEP & EPA-NERL - Detection, Evaluation, and Assignment of Multiple Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Environmental Media from an Industrialized Area of New Jersey – DRBC staff collected surface water and sediment samples in tidal NJ Del R tribs as part of a larger survey - 2017

PCB Monitoring Data in the Delaware Estuary



- 1) Fish Tissue
- 2) Ambient Water
- 3) Sediment
- 4) Atmosphere
- 5) Point Sources

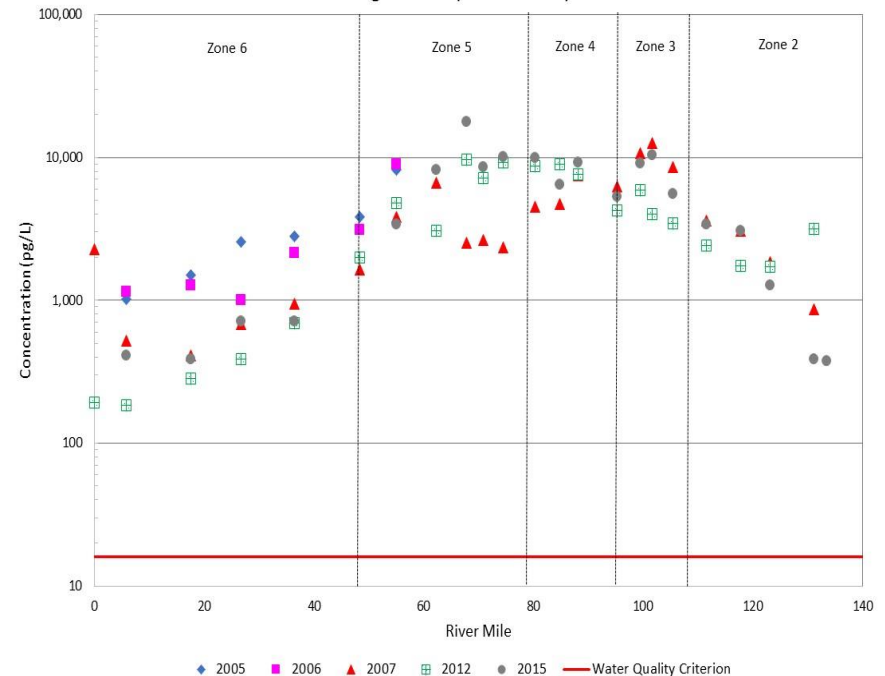


PCB TMDLs for the Delaware Estuary



- ❑ Production of PCBs banned in 1970s but
 - Active sources – aging transformers, electrical equipment, hydraulic equipment, paint, caulk
 - Inadvertent production of PCBs
- ❑ Fish consumption advisories for the entire Estuary and Bay issued by all three states.
- ❑ Listed as “impaired” by all three states in 1990s.
- ❑ PCB levels in ambient water are 100s to 1000s times greater than the WQ criterion.
- ❑ DRBC developed and EPA established PCB TMDLs for the Delaware Estuary and Bay in 2003 and 2006.

PCB Ambient Water Concentrations of Total PCBs
Stage 2 data (2005 - 2015)

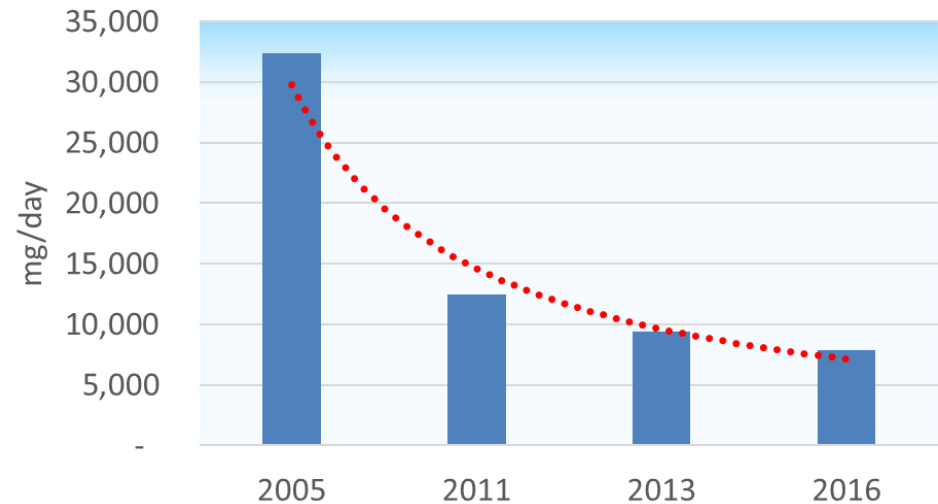


Implementation PCB TMDLs



- ❑ DRBC adopted Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP) Requirements for Discharges of Toxic Pollutants: Water Quality Regulations § 4.30.9 (incorporated by reference at 18 CFR Part 410).
- ❑ Over 90 point dischargers have developed and implemented PCB PMPs since 2005.
 - Removal of know sources
 - Tracking back potential sources and removal
 - Monitoring using EPA method 1668A
- ❑ Cleanup and cutoff PCB pathways of contaminated sites by state agencies.
- ❑ DRBC is currently developing State 2 PCB TMDLs for Delaware Estuary and Bay
 - DRBC adopted the revised PCB criterion in 2013.
 - Added element, action level, in implementation strategy to ensure the continuous PCB load reduction is achieved

76% reduction in PCB loadings from Top Ten Point Source Dischargers



Fish Consumption Advisory Changes for General Population

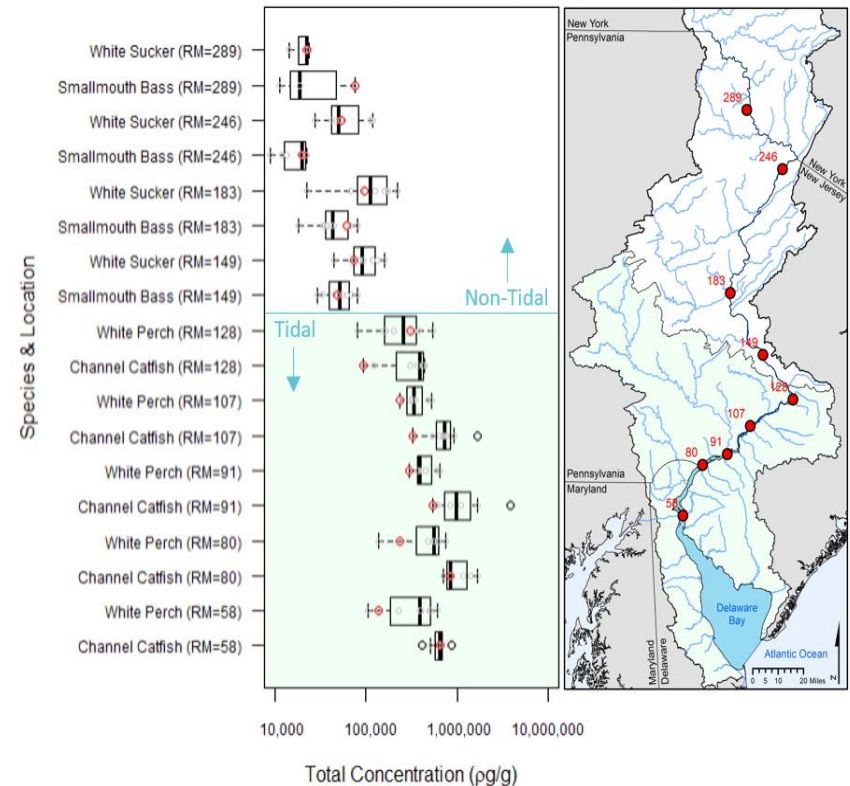


□ New Jersey and Delaware have revised advisories in the Delaware Estuary (tidal) from PA/DE Border to C&D Canal (RM:80-58)

- All fin fish including; white perch and channel catfish
 - Before 2015 Do not eat
 - 2015-2017 One meal per year
 - 2018 Three meals per year

□ PA revised advisories from Trenton, NJ to Morrisville PA bridge to PA/DE border

- for carp
 - Before 2015 Do not eat
 - 2016 Six meals per year



Lessons Learned

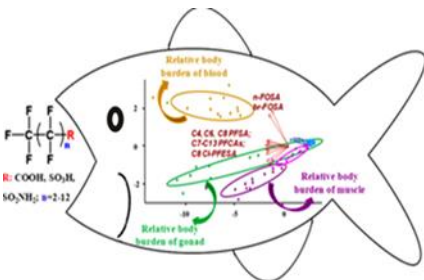
from PCB TMDLs and Implementation

- * Importance of centralized organization
 - * Basin, intrastate approach: Delaware River Basin Commission, Chesapeake Bay Program
- * For consistency in:
 - * Data quality (sampling method, analytical method, and detection limits)
 - * Centralized data management and data sharing
 - * Regulation (WQC and Pollutant Minimization Plan in DRBC's WQRs)
 - * Adaptive Management (PMPs)
 - * Communication
 - quarterly co-regulators conference call focused on implementation of PCB TMDLs
 - Numerous workshops for the regulated community on implementation of PMPs

Lessons Learned from CEC



- * Importance of basin and interstate approach (Delaware River Basin Commission, Chesapeake Bay Program)
- * High Quality Consistent Analysis (trends)
- * Collaborate (academics and basin states)
- * Piggy-back projects (PCB TMDL, Nutrient Surveys, CEC)
- * Expect the unexpected
- * Communicate (TAC, workgroups, presentations)



Shi et al, 2018 ES&T



Questions

Ron MacGillivray, Ph.D

Senior Environmental Toxicologist

ron.macgillivray@drbc.gov

DRBC Contaminants of Emerging Concern

<https://www.state.nj.us/drbc/quality/reports/cecs.html>

PCBs

<https://www.state.nj.us/drbc/quality/toxics/pcb.html>