Monitoring Water Quality to Ensure Sustainability Basin Land Use 2001









Ron MacGillivray, Ph.D. Senior Environmental Toxicologist **Delaware River Basin Commission**

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Outline



* DRBC

- Regulations
- Monitoring Goals
- * Data Uses
- * Status and Trend
 - * Water, Fish, Sediment
 - Biological Monitoring
 - * Ambient Toxicity Bioassay

- Environmental
 Management
 - Legacy Pollutants
 - * Dissolved Oxygen
- * Criteria Development
 - * Metal bioavailability
- * Occurrence in River
 - * Emerging contaminants



Why was the DRBC created?

- 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



The 1937 Philadelphia Record editorial page cartoon depicts the time when the tidal Delaware was an open sewer, where pollution in some stretches robbed the river of all its oxygen needed to support fish and other aquatic life.

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



Clean Water Act Framework for Water Quality Management



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Clean Water Act Framework for Water Quality Management

Water Quality Standards anti-degradation policies to prevent deterioration of high-quality waters



WQS Objectives:

- protection or preservation of uses associated with the water body
- protection or preservation of the water quality with the intent of sustaining currently existing conditions
- preservation of the water resources for future or intended uses



Monitoring Goals

- * Use current scientific knowledge and technology
- Measure regulatory objectives of sustainable healthy waters
- * Assessment (status and trends)
- * Inform adaptive management
- * Data coordination









Delaware Estuary Water Quality Monitoring (Boat Run) Surface Water Monitoring



* Since mid-1960's (in some format)

* 22 Sites per month

- Parameter Groups
 - Routine
 - Nutrients
 - Bacteria
 - Metals
 - Other parameters





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Fish Tissue Monitoring

- * Tidal and non-tidal in Delaware River.
- * Frequency: Yearly 2000 2007, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2016 (Bay), 2018 (planned)
- * Two fish species at each site
 - Tidal: white perch, channel catfish
 - Non-tidal: smallmouth bass, white sucker
- PCBs, Mercury, Methylmercury, Chlorinated pesticides, Dioxins/Furans, PFAS, Metals
- * Data used for fish consumption advisories in NJ





Sediment Monitoring



* Periodic

* PCBs, PAHs, PFAS, Pesticides





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Biological Monitoring Program

- * Macroinvertebrates
- Periphyton/Phytoplankton
- * 25 riffle sites in non-tidal Delaware River
- Water Quality Parameters
- * Every 2 or 3 years
- * Assessment included in Delaware River Water Quality Assessment (305(b))









Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Legacy Pollutant

- Problem: Early 2000's ambient concentrations exceeding criteria by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude; Fish consumption advisories;
- * Action: DRBC developed TMDLs adopted by EPA in 2003 and 2006;
- Implementation: Pollutant minimization plans – facilities identify and implement means of achieving maximum practicable reductions

* Status:

> 10 largest point sources reduced by over 70%

Nationally recognized program





Dissolved Oxygen hypoxia and eutrophication model



- Improvement in DO levels in the Delaware River since 1965
- Currently examining if current criteria for DO need revision to better protect fish reproduction



Modeling Eutrophication Processes in the Delaware Estuary to Link Watershed Efforts to Control Nutrient Impacts Environmental Management



25 Years of Science-based Metals Policy

slide courtesy of Mary Reiley, USEPA Criteria Development

Acid Soluble Metals An acknowledged improvement (USEPA 1985)

Early 1980's

Total Recoverable

Metals

Not optimal but stable,

reproducible,

implementable

(USEPA 1985)

1985

1993 Dissolved Metal Concentration

Base metals criteria on bioavailable metal (USEPA, 1993) **1994** Water Effect Ratios

Filled the chemistry gap between lab and ambient water

(Davies, 1994)

2007

Biotic Ligand Model

Accounts for the variety of water chemistry parameters that impact metals bioavailability (USEPA, 2007)



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EPA Aquatic Life Ambient Freshwater Quality Criteria – Copper 2007 Revision Biotic Ligand Model Based



EPA-822-R-07-001 Feb 2007



Comp. Biochem. Physiol. C, 133, 3-35, 2002

Draft Estuarine/ Marine Copper Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria July 2016



(Adapted from Santore et al. 2001).











How would BLM based criteria be implemented?



Copper in tidal Delaware River and Bay (illustrative and not for regulatory compliance)





Multiple Linear Regression (MLR)

Observed and MLR-Predicted Aluminum EC20s for P. promelas where DOC was Varied





Contaminants of Emerging Concern 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)







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

- * Properties
- * Uses
- * Sources
- * Stewardship
- * Alternatives



- * Discharges
- * Persistence
- * Toxicity
- * Bioaccumulation

* Sinks





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PFAS Occurrence Surveys

Surface Water Samples Six tidal sites in 2007 - 2009 Fifteen tidal sites in 2015 Four non-tidal sites in 2016 Fish Samples 2004 - 2015







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



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





Contaminants of Emerging Concern 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







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



Delaware River and Bay Water Quality Data Uses

- Delaware River & Bay Water Quality Assessment Report [Status]
- * State of the Estuary Report
 - Cooperation with Partnership for the Delaware Estuary (PDE) [Trends]
- Model development (PCB TMDL and eutrophication) [Environmental Management]
- Interactive data Estuary Water Quality Explorer at https://johnyagecic.shinyapps.io/BoatRunExplorer/ [Data Sharing]









Threats & Concerns

- Increases in salinity, chlorides, conductivity (national problem);
- Pharmaceuticals,
 personal care products,
 per and polyfluoroalkyl
 substances;
- Gas development Loss of headwater forests?

- Monitoring to better understand the magnitude & frequency of problem (salts & emerging contaminants) and define baseline (gas);
- Coordination with other agencies.



DRBC Science and Water Quality Management Staff

- * Thomas Fikslin
- * John Yagecic
- * Jacob Bransky
- * Ronald MacGillivray
- * Elaine Panuccio

- * Namsoo Suk
- Gregory Cavallo
- * Li Zheng
- * Interns
 - * Andrew Garcia
 - * Julia Ragazzo











Questions?



Ron MacGillivray, Ph.D. Senior Environmental Toxicologist ron.macgillivray@drbc.nj.gov









