Contaminants of Emerging Concern in the Tidal Delaware River Pilot Monitoring Survey 2007-2009

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Delaware River Basin Source Water Collaborative Webinar Source Water Protection and Contaminants of Emerging Concern

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Contaminants of Emerging Concern

 Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCP)

Hormones

- Stain repellants/nonstick surfaces [PFAS]
- Flame Retardants [PBDE]
 - Detergents [NP]

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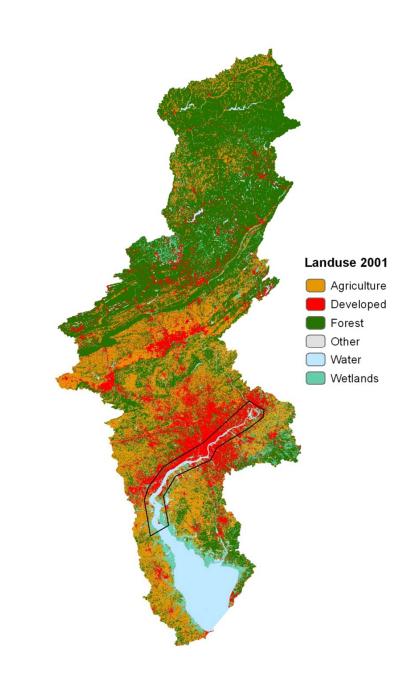
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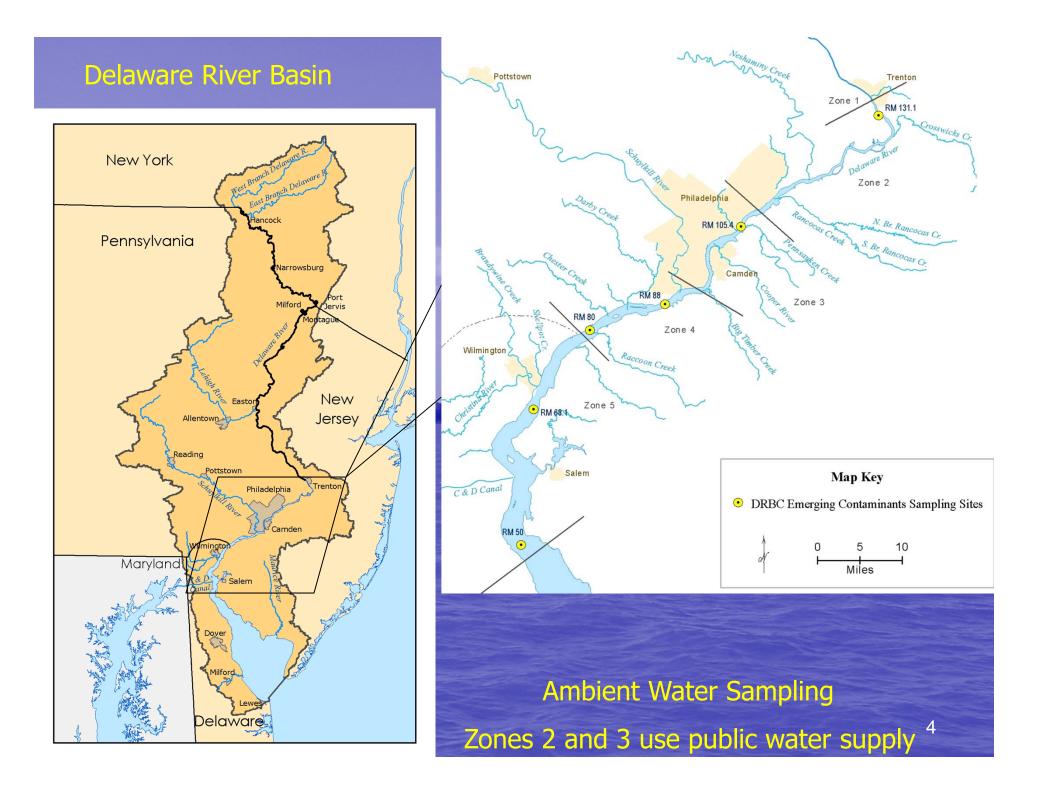
Plasticizers [bis-phenol A]



Map of Delaware River Basin Land Use

- from USGS National Land Cover Database
 - CEC survey was conducted in the tidal Delaware River (outlined in black)
 - urbanized and industrialized area
- Over 6 million
 residents live in
 contributing
 watersheds

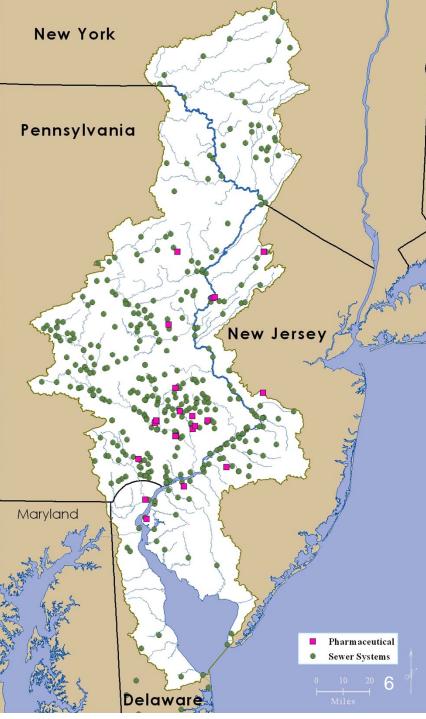




Ambient Water Surveys in the Tidal Main Stem Delaware River			
	2007 # of analytes / # detected	2008 # of analytes / # detected	2009 # of analytes / # detected
PFAS stain repellants/non- stick surfaces	13/11	13/11	13/11
PPCP EPA Method 1694 plus extended list of analytes - pharma and personal care prod.	54/21	72/49	119/46
Sterols and Hormones	24/6	27/11	17/2 hormones only
NP and NPE nonyl phenols detergents	3/2	4/1	4/2
bis-phenol-A plasticizers	Not monitored	1/0	1/0
PBDE EPA Method 1614 flame retardants	46/24	Not monitored	Not monitored 5

Pharmaceutical Source Map for the Delaware River Basin



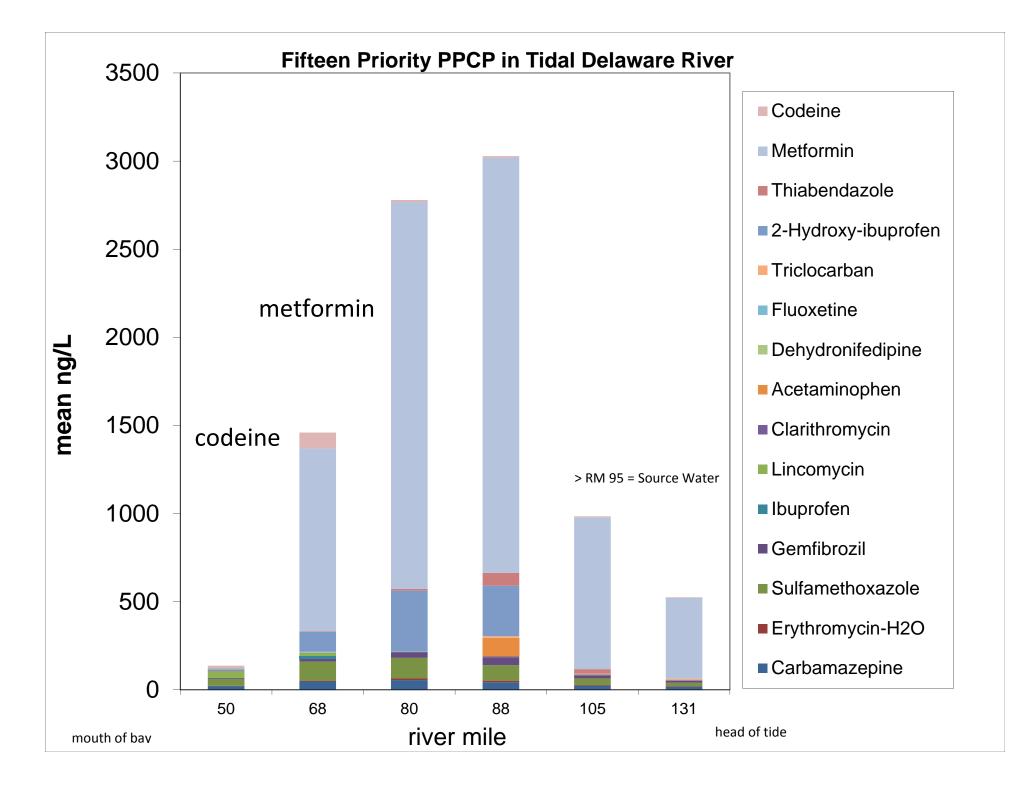


Criteria for Prioritization of PPCP

- Environmental occurrence
- Aquatic toxicity
- Potential human health effects (sensitive populations)
- Analytical feasibility (EPA Method 1694)

Results are based on filtered surface water samples prior to additional treatment for drinking water.

Human health risk assessment methodologies differ from ecological assessments and may identify other priorities.



Summary – PPCP

Similar contaminants and concentrations reported in other fresh and estuarine surface waters with exception of codeine and metformin.

Recommend monitoring all parameters feasible.

 Fifteen priority PPCP proposed for focused study in Delaware Estuary out of 57 PPCP detected.

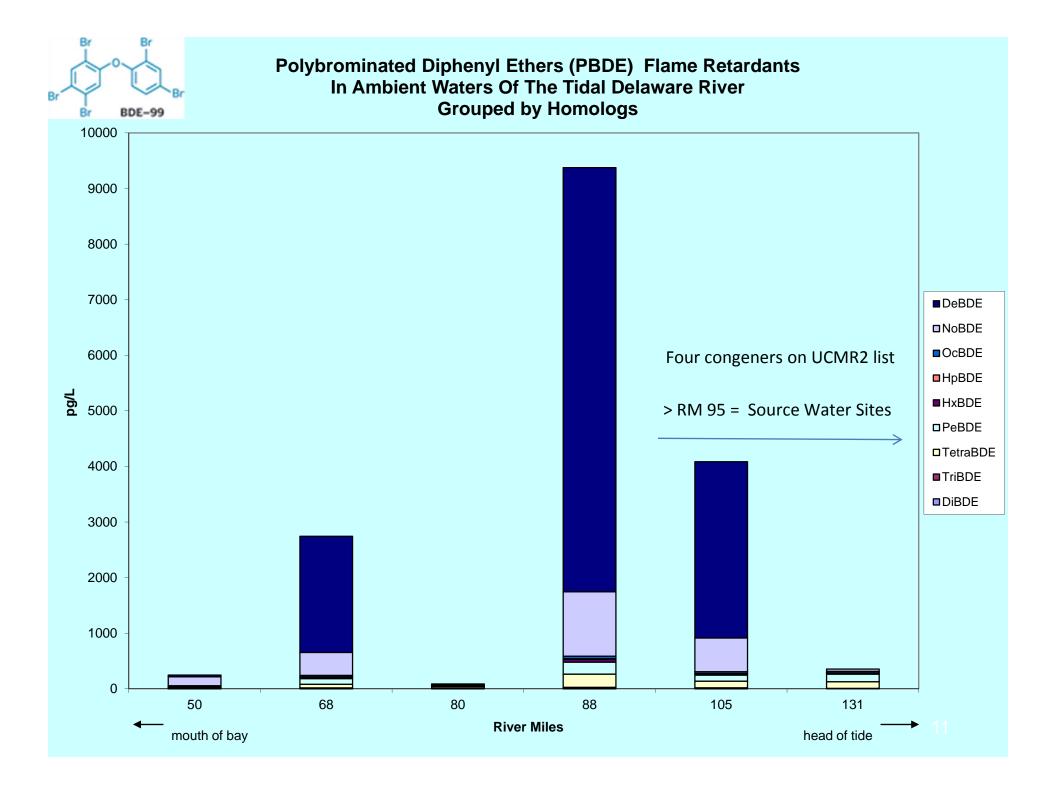
Hormones

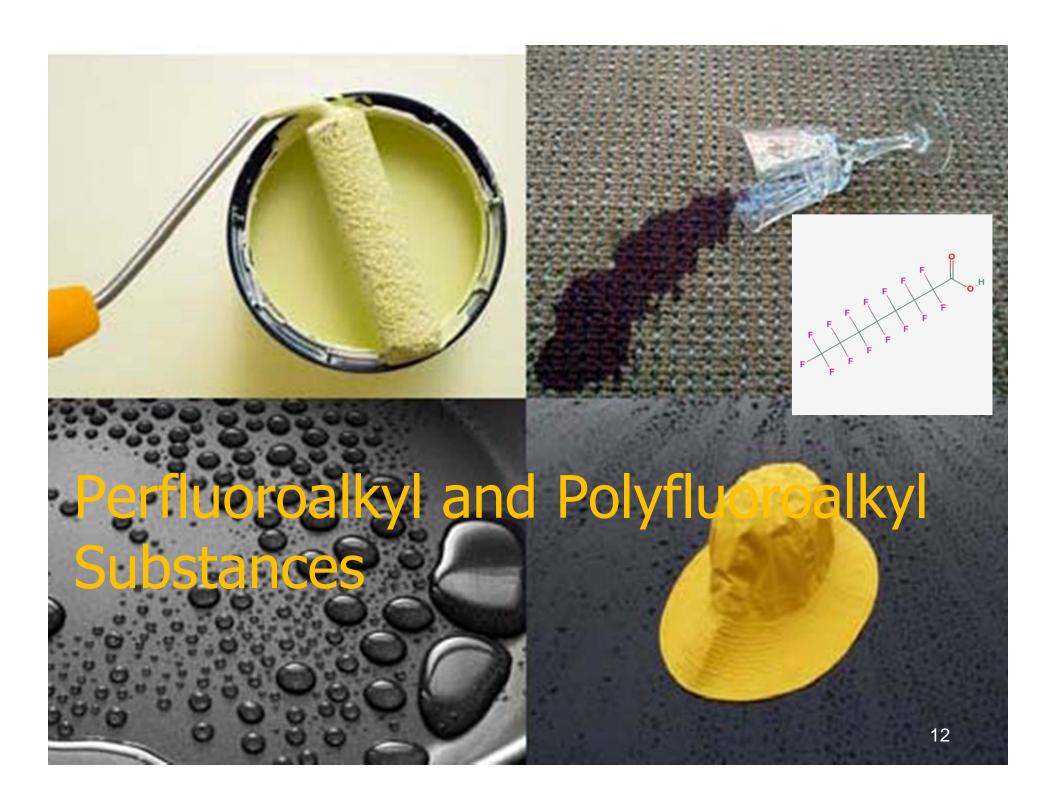
 Natural and synthetic hormones were detected in low ng/L levels at limited locations (e.g, estrone, norethindrone, 17-aethynylestradiol, desogestrel and testosterone).

Concentration for environmental safety are not available for hormones.

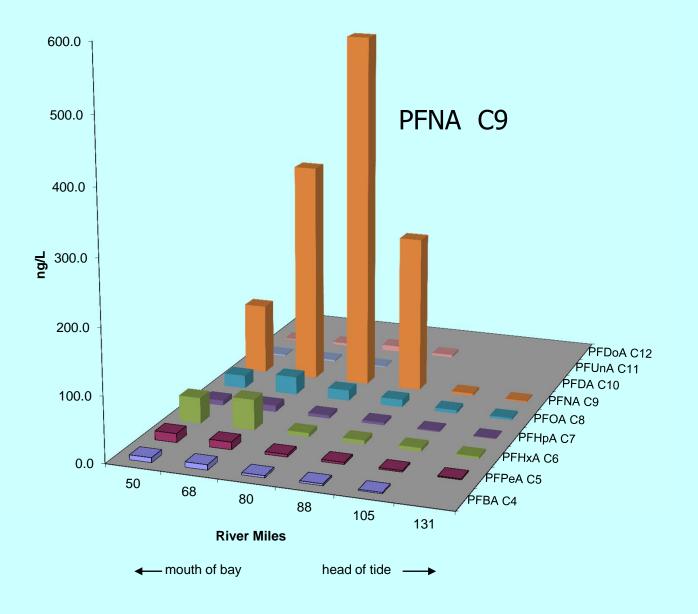
Some hormones are included in SDWA Contaminant Candidate List 3 and Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3.

Hormones warrant further study in the Delaware River Basin.

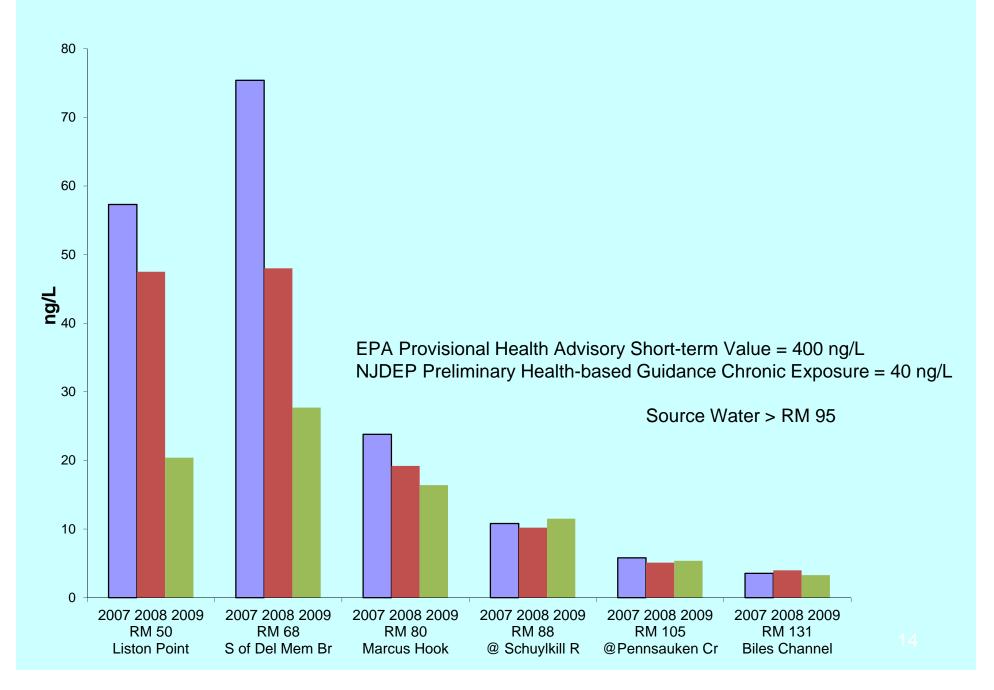




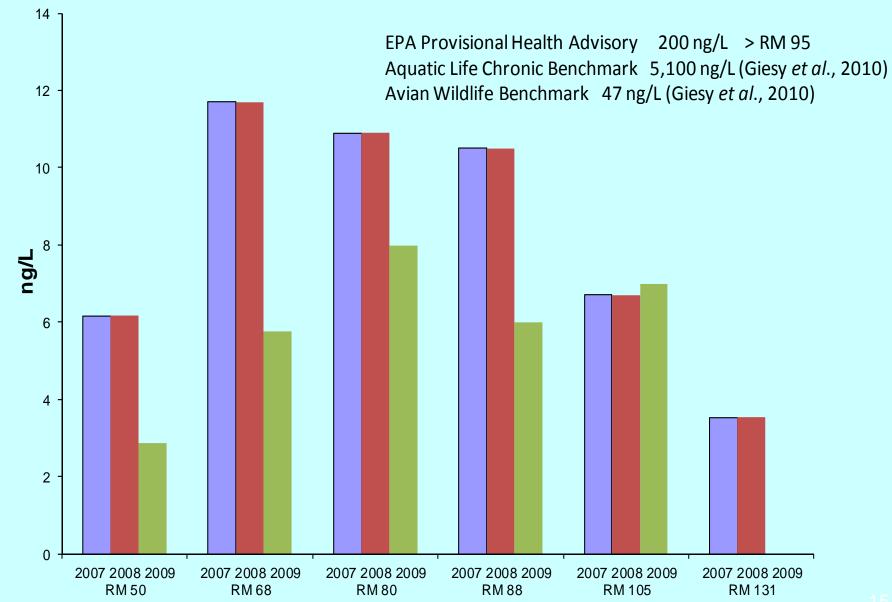
Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylic Acids (PFCAs) In Ambient Waters Of The Tidal Delaware River 2009

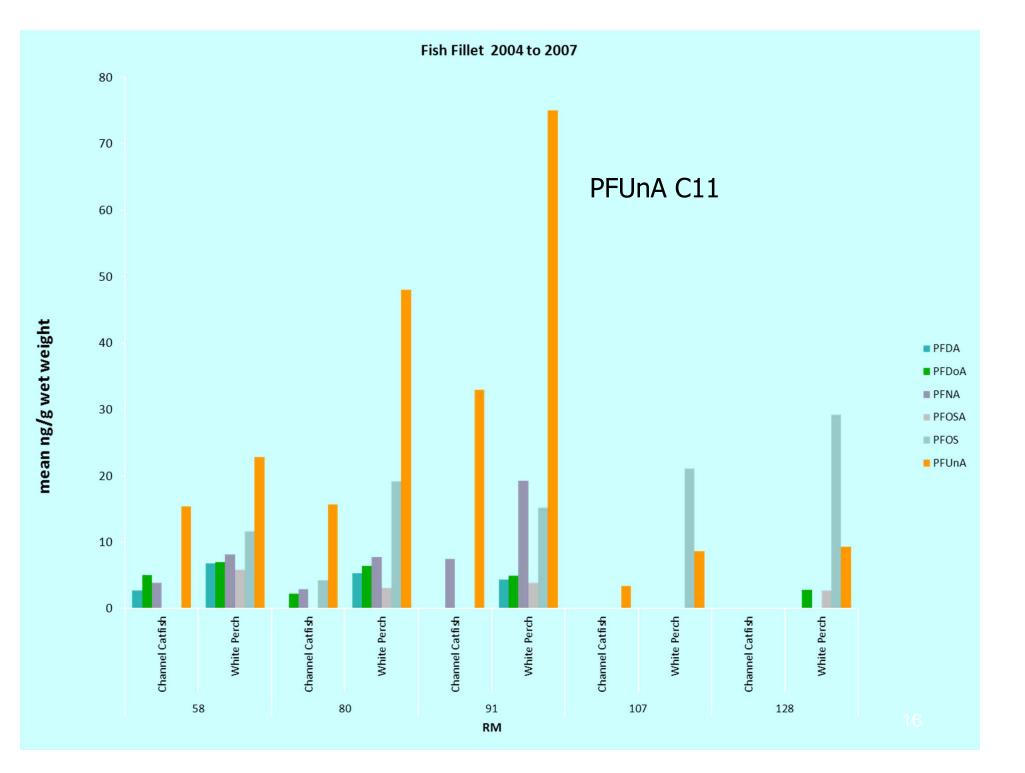


PFOA (C8) In Ambient Water Of The Tidal Delaware River



Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) In Ambient Water Of TheTidal Delaware River





Summary – PFASs

PFASs detected at ng/L (pptr) levels in water – PFNA (C9) highest PFAS concentrations in water - Concentrations in water appear to be going down PFASs in Delaware River fish fillets at ng/g (ppb) levels - PFUnA(C11) > PFOS(C8) > PFNA(C9) > PFDoA(C12) > PFDA(C10) • Additional ecotoxicology information needed especially on the bioaccumulative and persistent longer chain and sulfonated compounds

Summation

Current assessment and regulatory approaches are inadequate for many compounds detected in waters of the estuary. Fifteen PPCP are prioritized for focused study. Some CEC may require regulation under the SDWA. Additional ecotoxicology information is needed for assessment of aquatic life and wildlife protection.

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Final report is available online

Contaminants of Emerging Concern in the Tidal Delaware River Pilot Monitoring Survey 2007-2009, DRBC, July 2012 http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/guality/reports/emerging/

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