

Passive Sampling Devices and Shellfish

Blair Paulik

CTUIR

November 6th, 2013



Intro

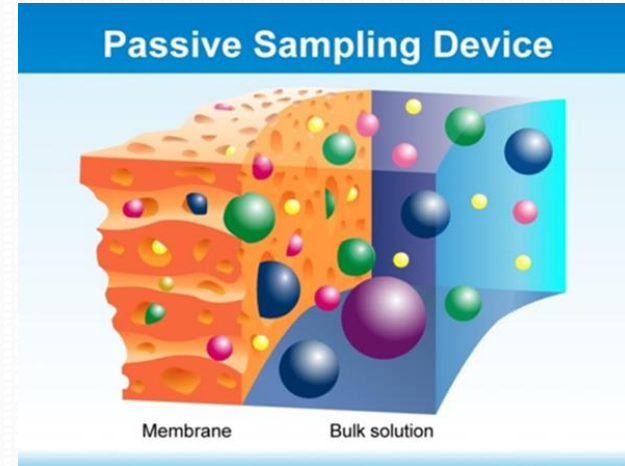
- During remediation, shellfish contamination is a concern
 - Especially for people who rely on eating them
- Collecting shellfish takes a lot of time and money
 - May have negative ecological impacts



<http://www.washington.edu/news/2012/03/04/lower-duwamish-waterway-health-study-to-inform-epas-final-cleanup-plan-for-superfund-site/>

Passive sampling

- Passive sampling devices (PSD) sample chemicals over time
- Low density polyethylene absorbs the same chemicals as fat
- **Good parallel for organisms**

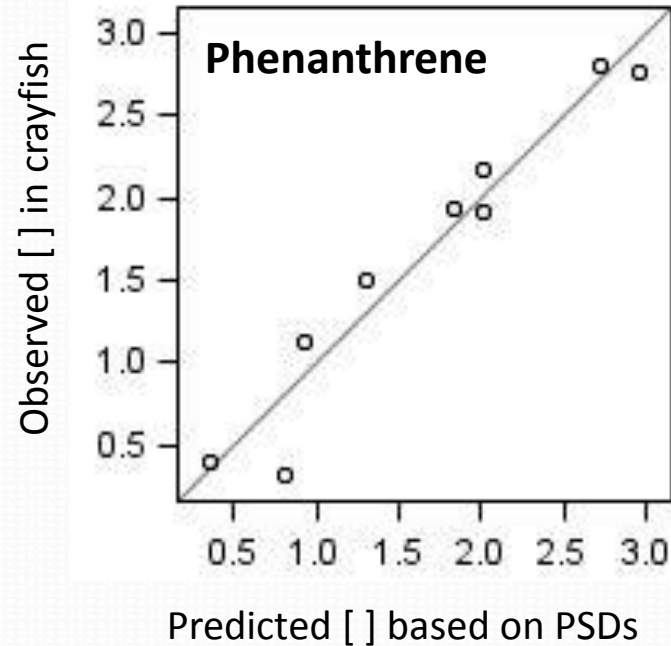


EPA 2010 – New List of Carcinogenic PAHs

- Estimate cancer risk from exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) mixtures
- List of PAHs is longer than the 16 priority pollutants, some of the 16 were removed
- Gives you a total “potency” of the sample, which can be used to estimate the probability of increased cancer risk

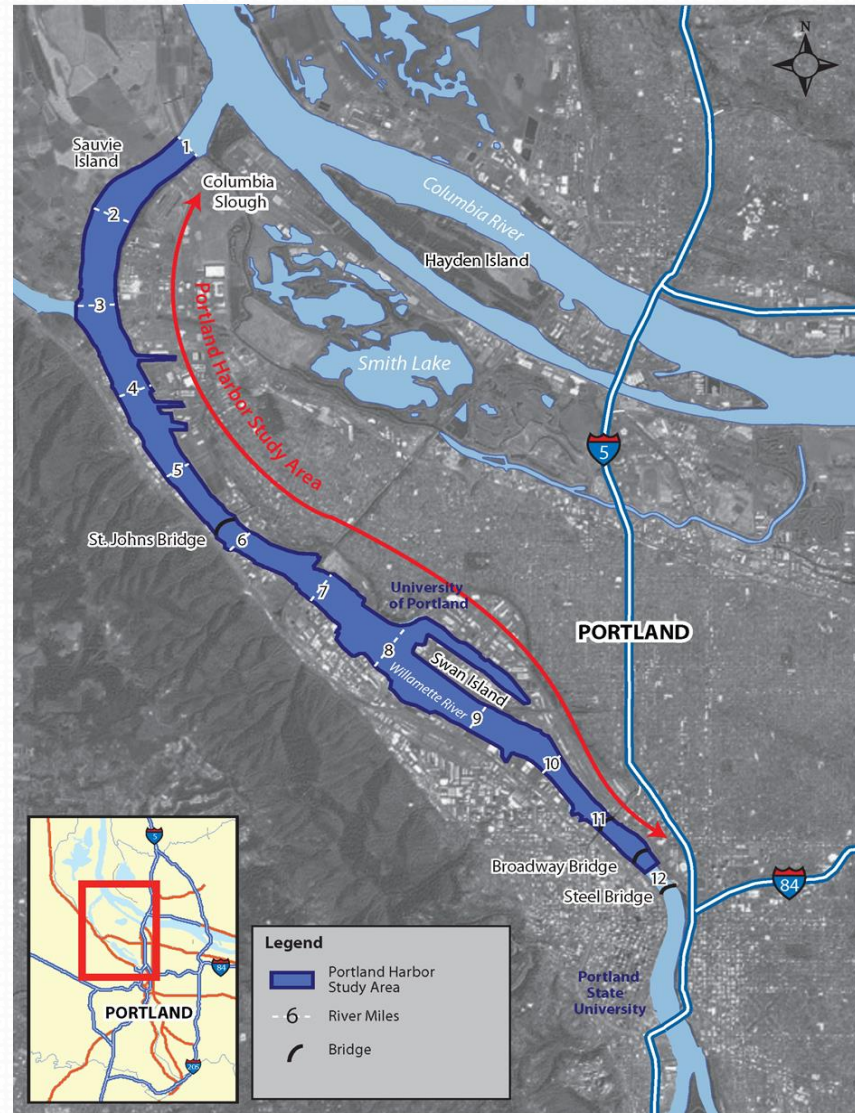
Hypothesis

- PAH levels in passive sampling devices (PSD) correspond with PAH levels in resident organisms
- Aim 1 – Include PAHs not in routine monitoring
- Aim 2 - Predict organism concentrations using PSD concentrations
- Aim 3 - Test predictive models

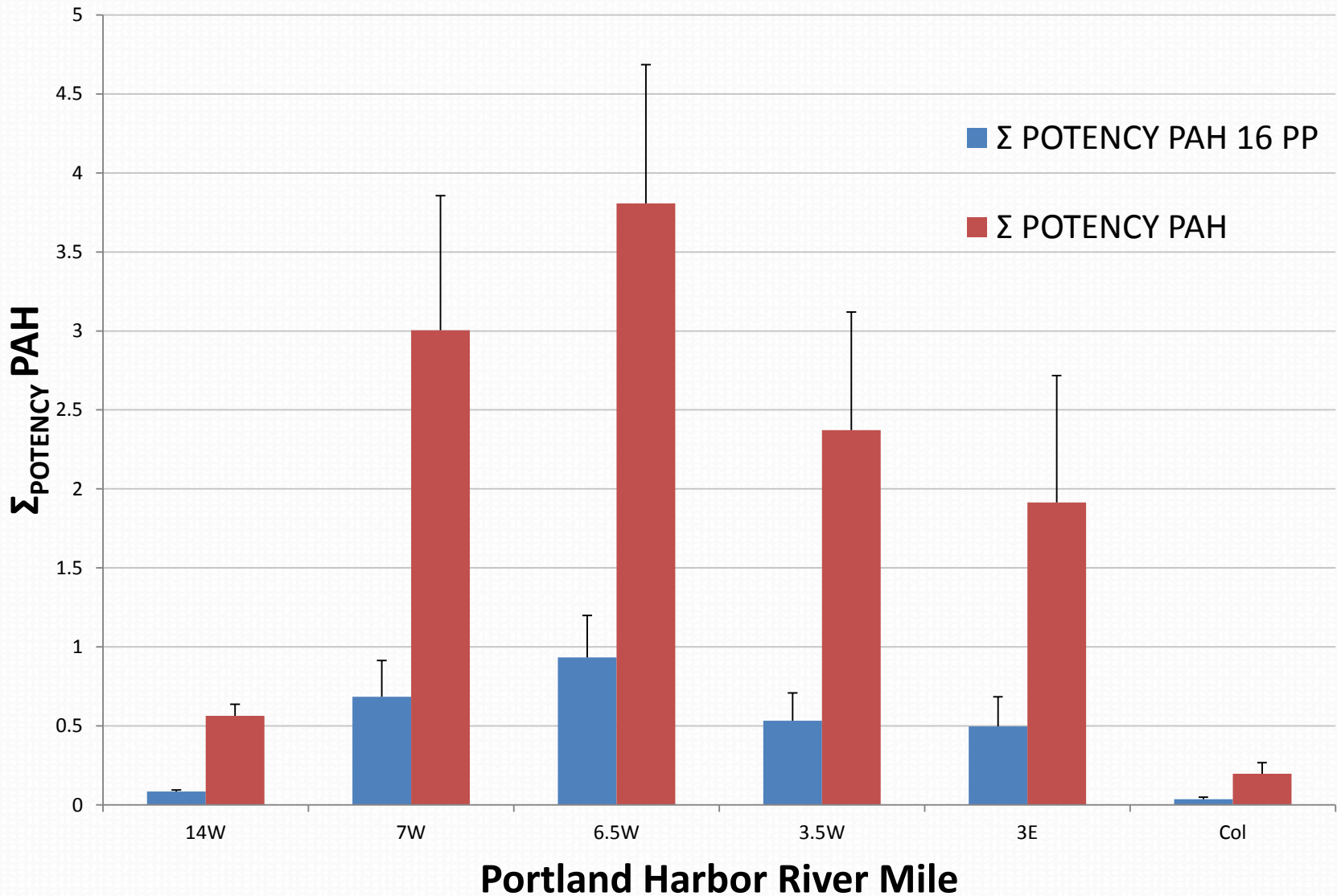


Preliminary Work

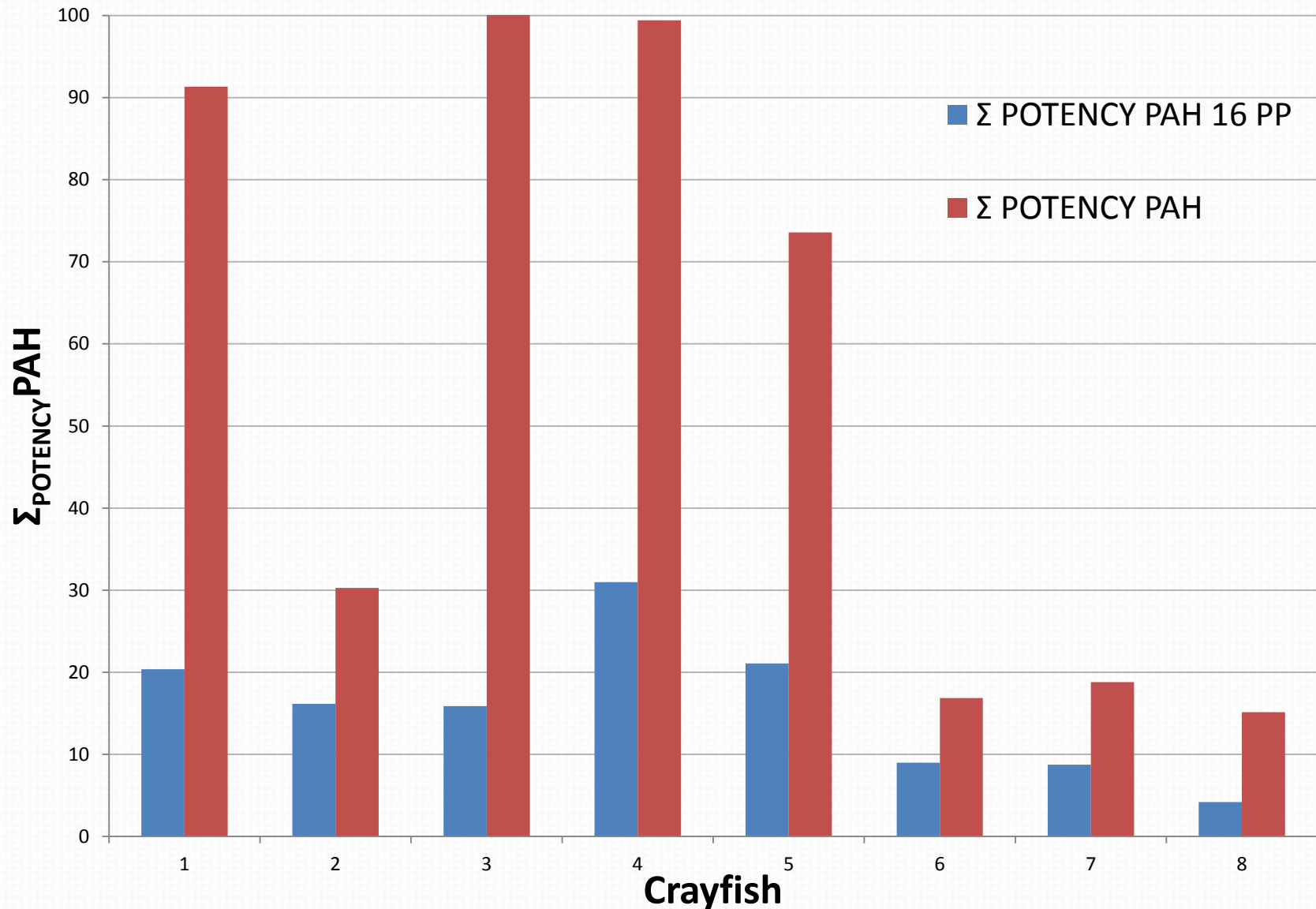
- Analyzed archived crayfish and PSD extracts from the Portland Harbor Superfund site
 - Crayfish collected in 2003
 - PSD deployed in 2011
- 62 PAH GC/MS method with many of PAHs on EPA's new list



Increase in Σ_{POTENCY} PAH Associated with new PAHs in Water



Increase in $\Sigma_{\text{POTENCY PAH}}$ Associated with new PAHs in Crayfish



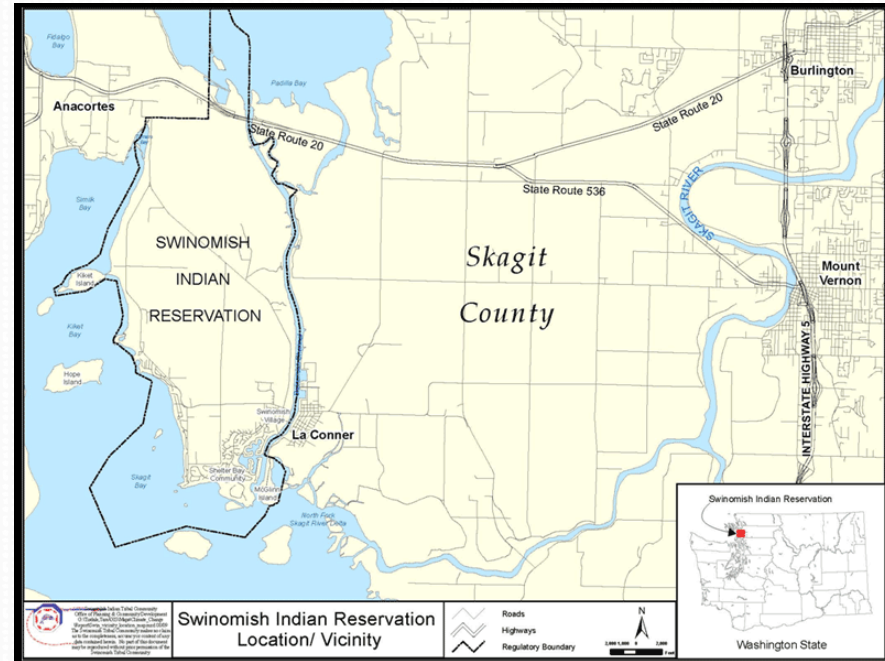
Effect of new PAHs on Cancer Risk – Portland Harbor crayfish

- Estimated lifetime cancer risk changes from **1 in 700,000 to 1 in 200,000**
 - Least contaminated crayfish
 - “National average” ingestion rate
- Estimated lifetime cancer risk changes from **1 in 17,000 to 1 in 5,000**
 - Most contaminated crayfish
 - 95th % ingestion rate



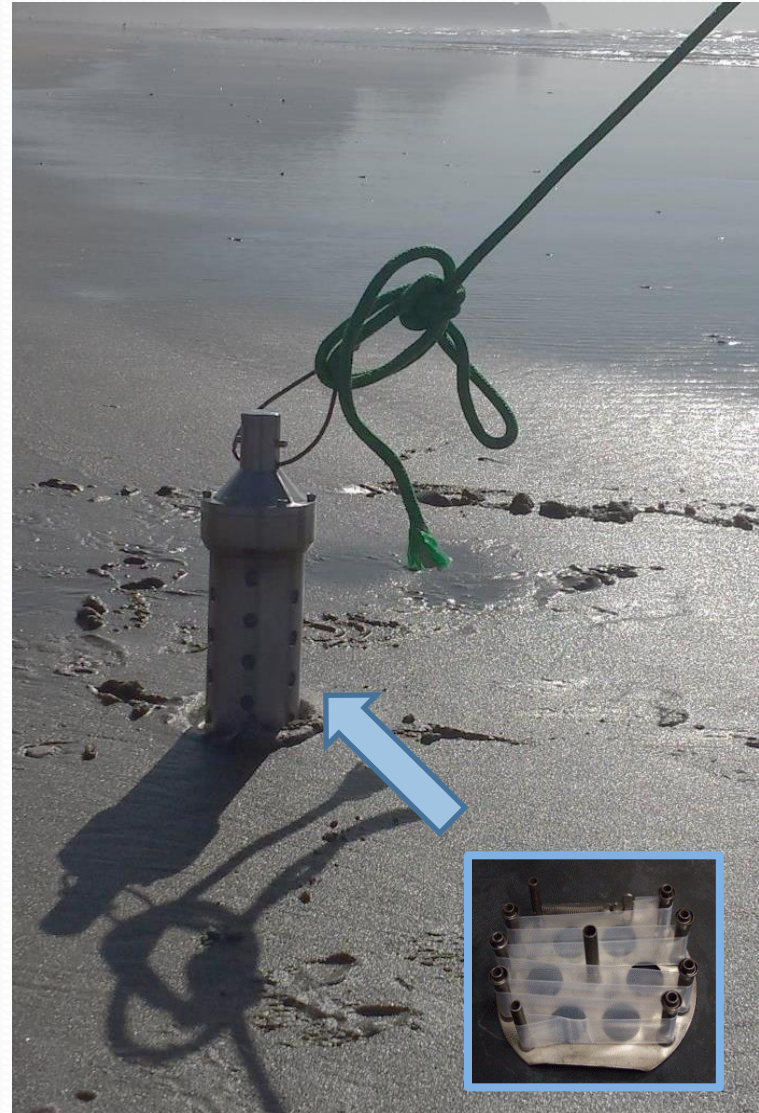
Collaboration

- Collaborating with Swinomish and Samish tribes
- Sampling spring 2014
 - Material Data Sharing Agreements approved



Collaboration

- Collect butter clams and deploy PSDs in porewater (sediment)
- Sample in Turners Bay and Fidalgo Bay
- GOAL: Collect less clams in the long run



Thank you

- **Feedback?**



References

- (2006). Public Health Assessment for Portland Harbor, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
- Forsberg, Norman D. 2013. *From Pesticide Degradation Products to Legacy Toxicants and Emerging Contaminants: Novel Analytical Methods, Approaches, and Modeling*. Dissertation, Oregon State University Department of Environmental and Molecular Toxicology.
- Axelman, J., K. Naes, et al. (1999). "Accumulation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in semipermeable membrane devices and caged mussels (*Mytilus edulis* L.) in relation to water column phase distribution." *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 18(11): 2454-2461.
- Huckins, J. N., H. F. Prest, et al. (2004). "Overview and comparison of lipid-containing semipermeable membrane devices and oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) for assessing organic chemical exposure." *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 23(7): 1617-1628.
- Booij, K., F. Smedes, et al. (2006). "Environmental monitoring of hydrophobic organic contaminants: The case of mussels versus semipermeable membrane devices." *Environmental Science & Technology* 40(12): 3893-3900.
- James, M. O. and S. M. Boyle (1998). "Cytochromes P450 in crustacea." *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part C: Pharmacology, Toxicology and Endocrinology* 121(1-3): 157-172.
- Snyder, M. J. (2000). "Cytochrome P450 enzymes in aquatic invertebrates: recent advances and future directions." *Aquatic Toxicology* 48(4): 529-547.