

Toxicity Bioassays: A Useful Line of Evidence in Ecological Risk Assessment*

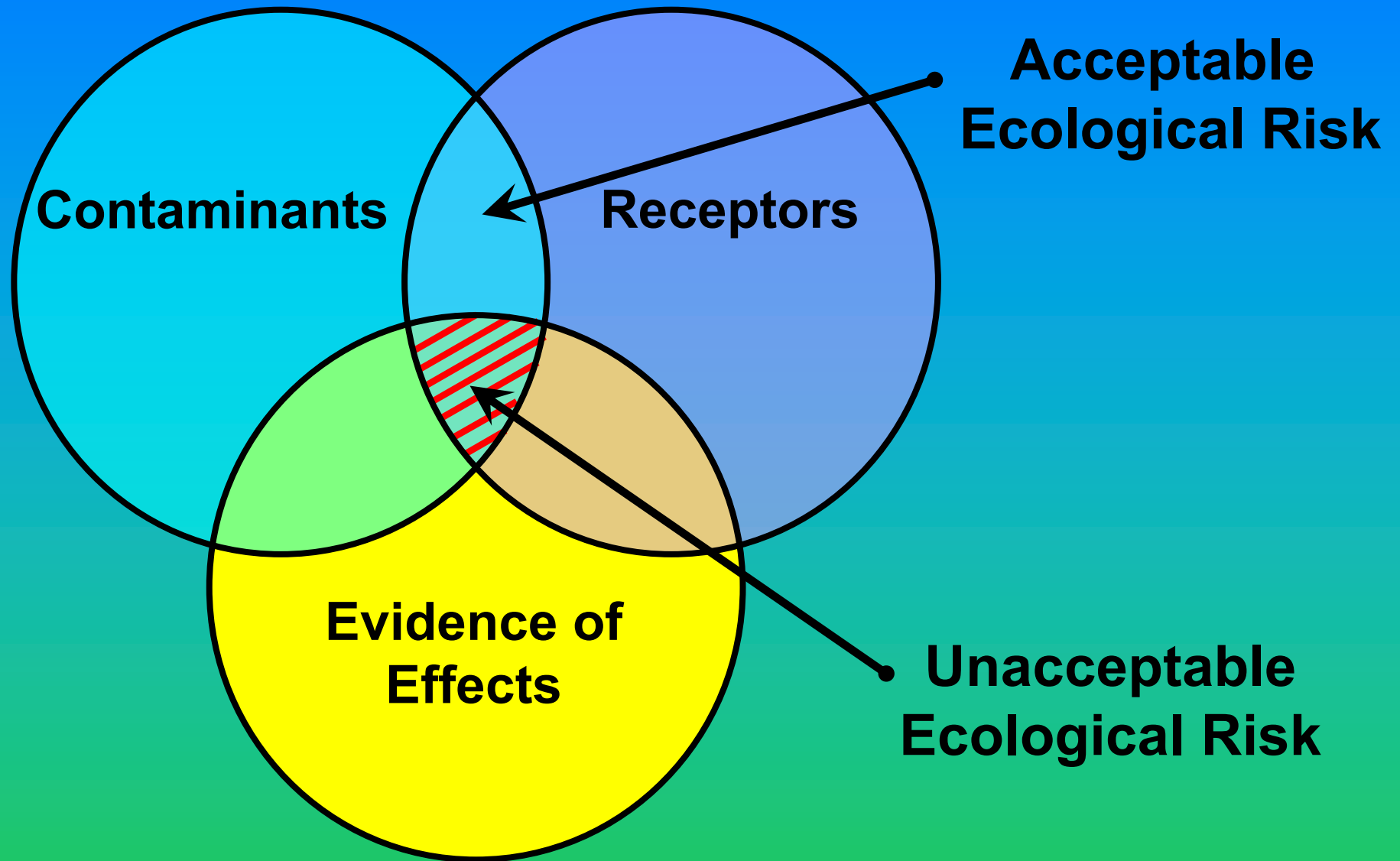
Ned Black, Ph.D.
Regional Ecologist
US EPA Region IX

415-972-3055

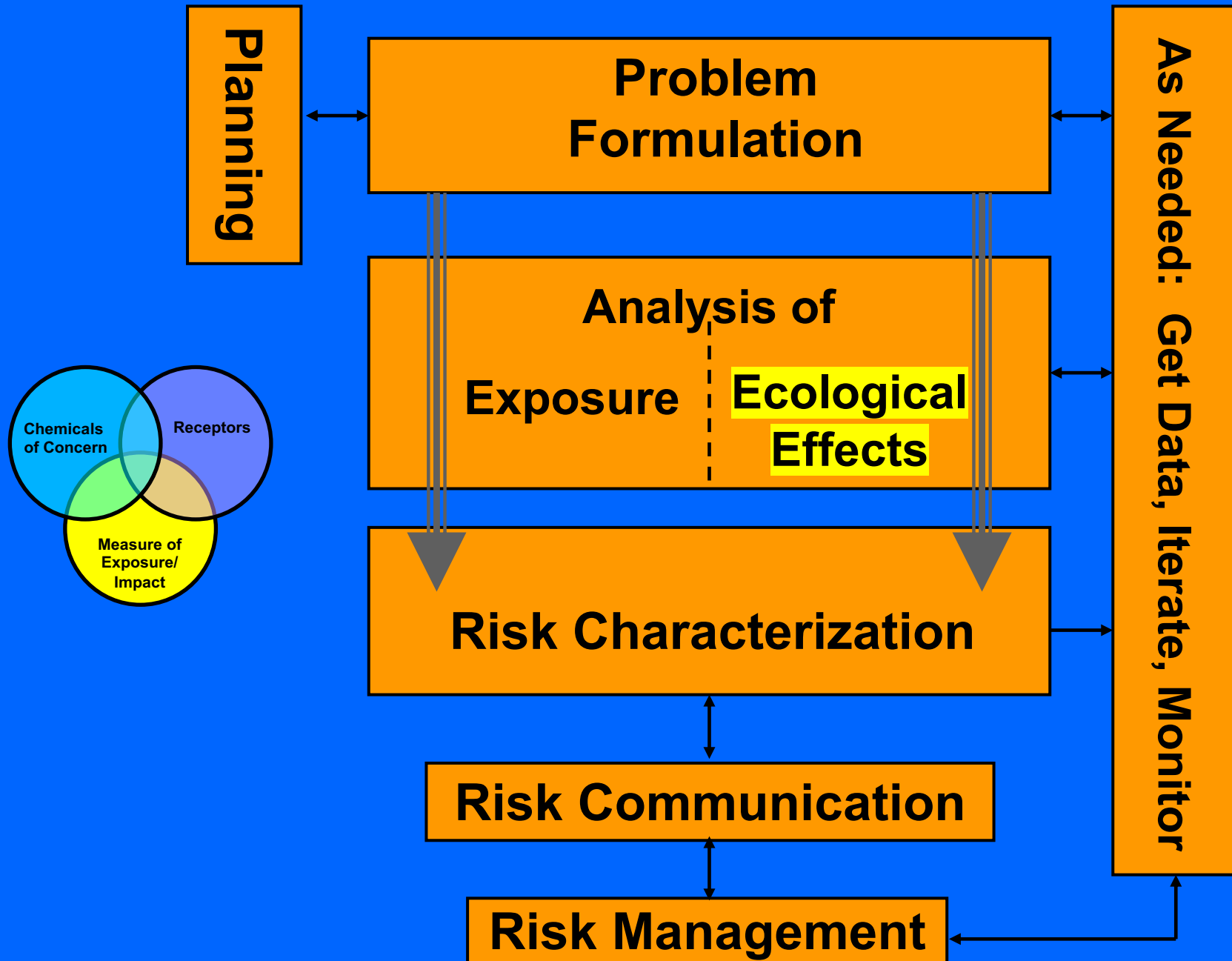
black.ned@epa.gov

***if you know what you're doing**

CERCLA Risk Characterization



EPA Ecological Risk Assessment



Summary

- Toxicity bioassays are lab or field experiments to test if a substance is poisonous
- There are many organisms and protocols used for tox bioassays; far too many to describe in a few minutes
- Tox bioassays often use small invertebrates, such as the amphipod *Hyalella azteca*, because they are easy to grow and study and are near the base of many food chains
- CERCLA risk model requires correlation of contaminant concentrations with amount of toxicity
- Confounding factors complicate interpretation of bioassay results
- Extra credit if you spot connections in my talk to the following presentations by Lawrence and Sharon



McClellan Air Force Base Creeks Risk Assessment

Did sediment contaminant concentrations correlate with toxicity?

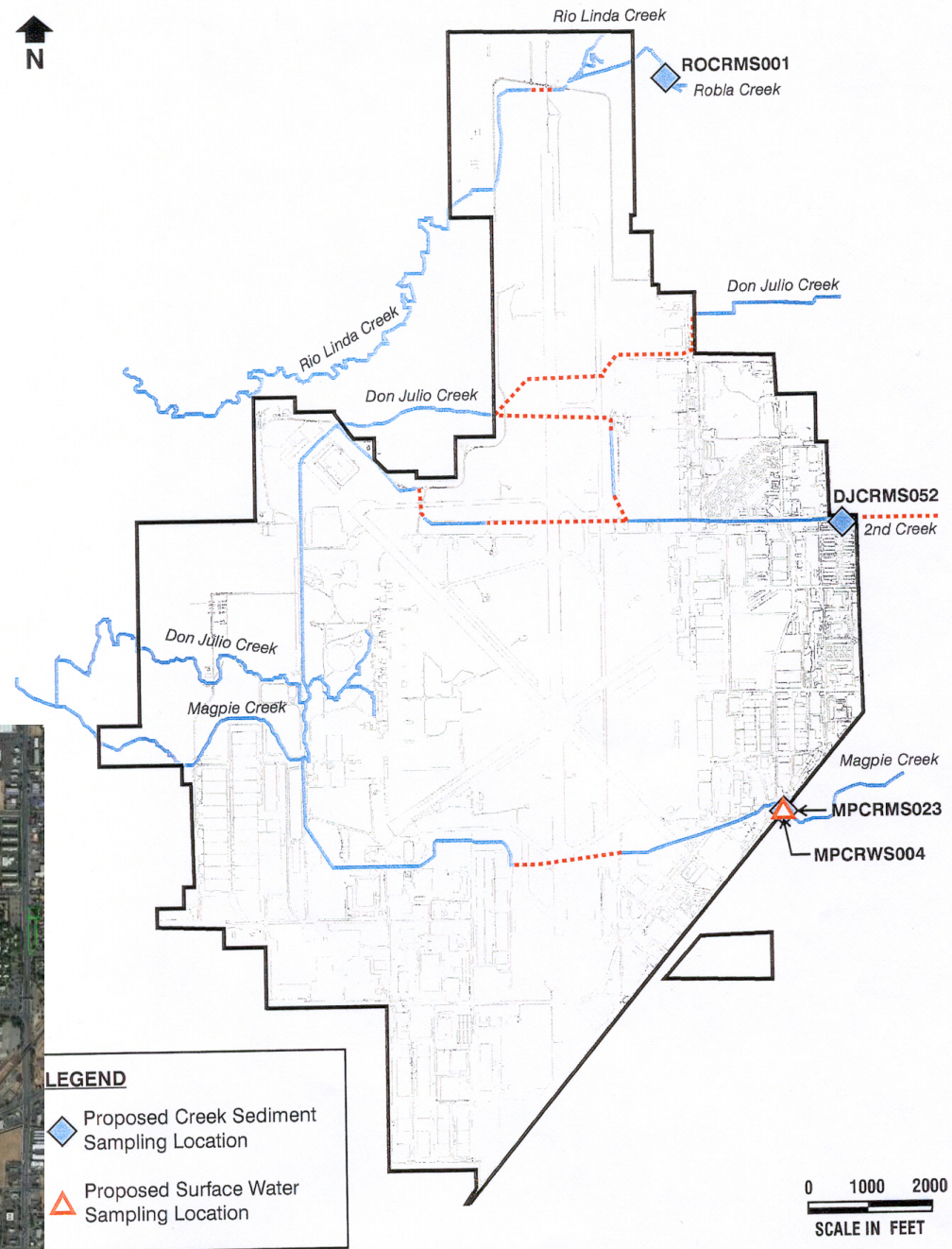
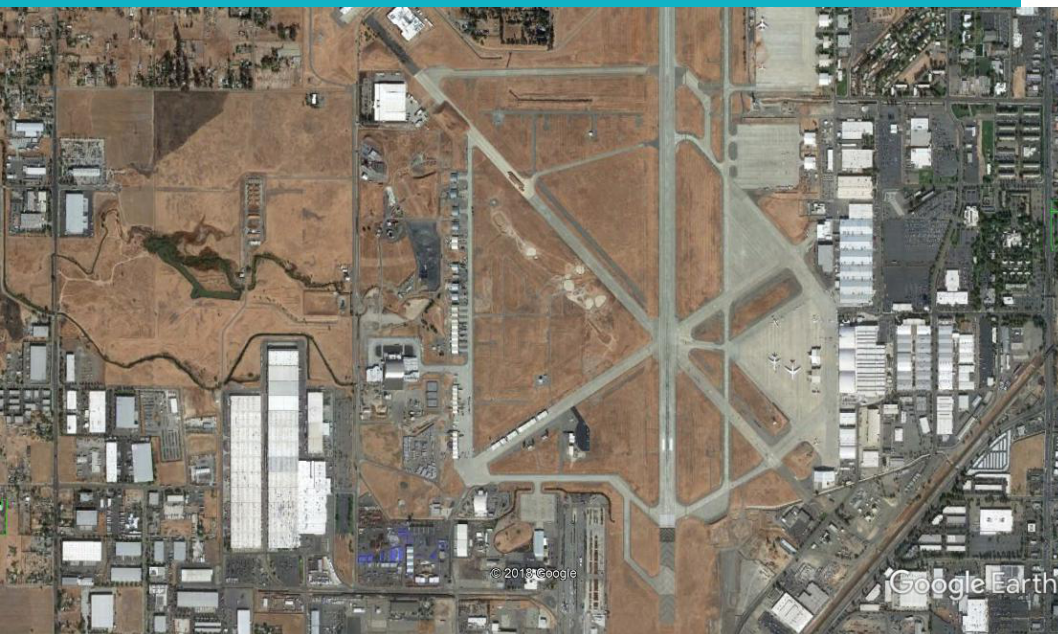


Figure 10-2. Proposed Sampling Locations Upstream from McClellan AFB

McClellan ERA

Some locations not toxic, some a little toxic, some are deadly...

Table 2. Toxicity of undiluted Don Julio Creek and Magpie Creek sediments to *Hyalella azteca* survival.

Sample Station I.D.	% Survival								
	Rep A	Rep B	Rep C	Rep D	Rep E	Rep F	Rep G	Rep H	Mean
Control #1	70	60	70	80	80	100	80	100	80
DJCRMS044	10	70	0	20	30	60	30	50	33.75 *
DJCRMS045	30	50	40	50	50	60	70	60	51.25 *
DJCRMS046	50	50	80	30	50	50	60	30	50 *
MPCRMS018	80	20	70	0	40	50	30	40	41.25 *
MPCRMS019	80	70	80	80	80	80	70	40	72.5
Control #2	90	80	100	80	70	90	70	100	85
DJCRMS047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 *
MPCRMS017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 *

* - Statistically less than the Control treatment at $p < 0.05$.

McClellan ERA

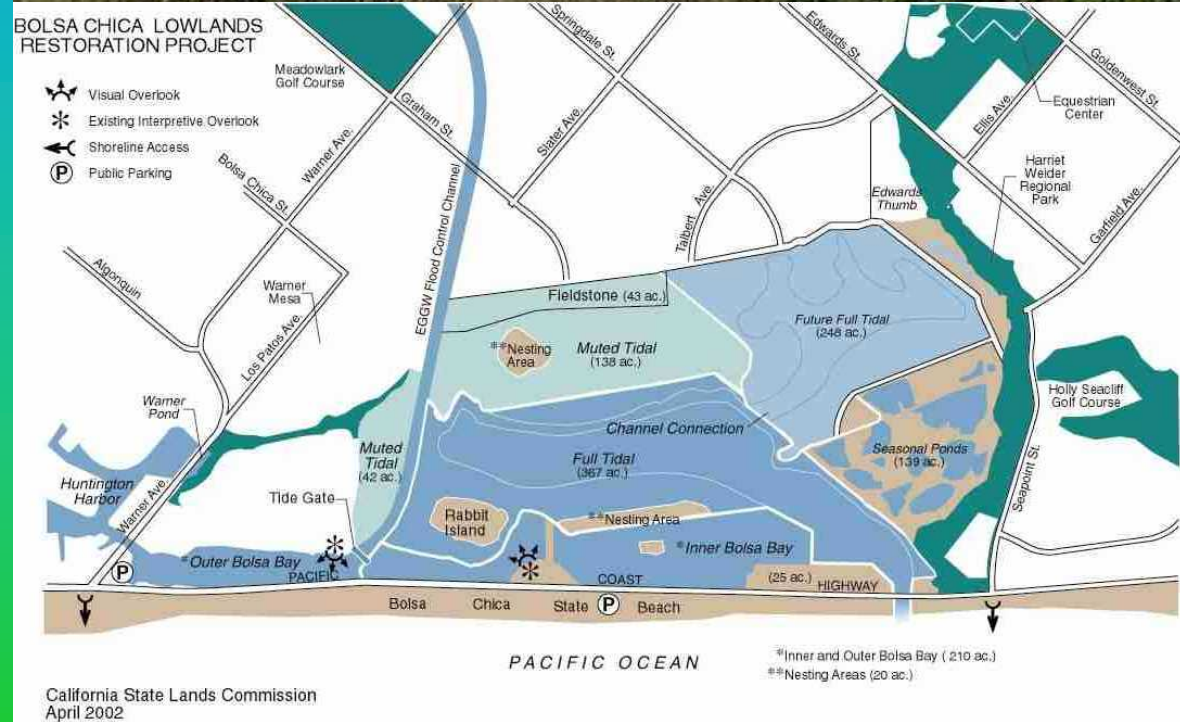
...but the search for toxicity drivers failed!

- All toxic locations had elevated concentrations of contaminants.
- Contaminants were also present at some non-toxic locations
- No contaminant correlated with toxicity across sampling sites
- Sediment samples from locations upstream of McClellan had similar contaminants at low levels
- Remedial action based solely on comparison to toxicity benchmarks for highly bioaccumulative contaminants, e.g. PCBs & dioxins



Bolsa Chica Wetlands

- A former oil field near Los Angeles & adjacent to the Pacific Ocean
- Degraded seasonal wetland converted (back) to tidal and subtidal wildlife refuge
- Many contaminants: PAHs, metals, PCBs, pesticides
- Setting cleanup goals, or the search for risk drivers in “marine” sediment

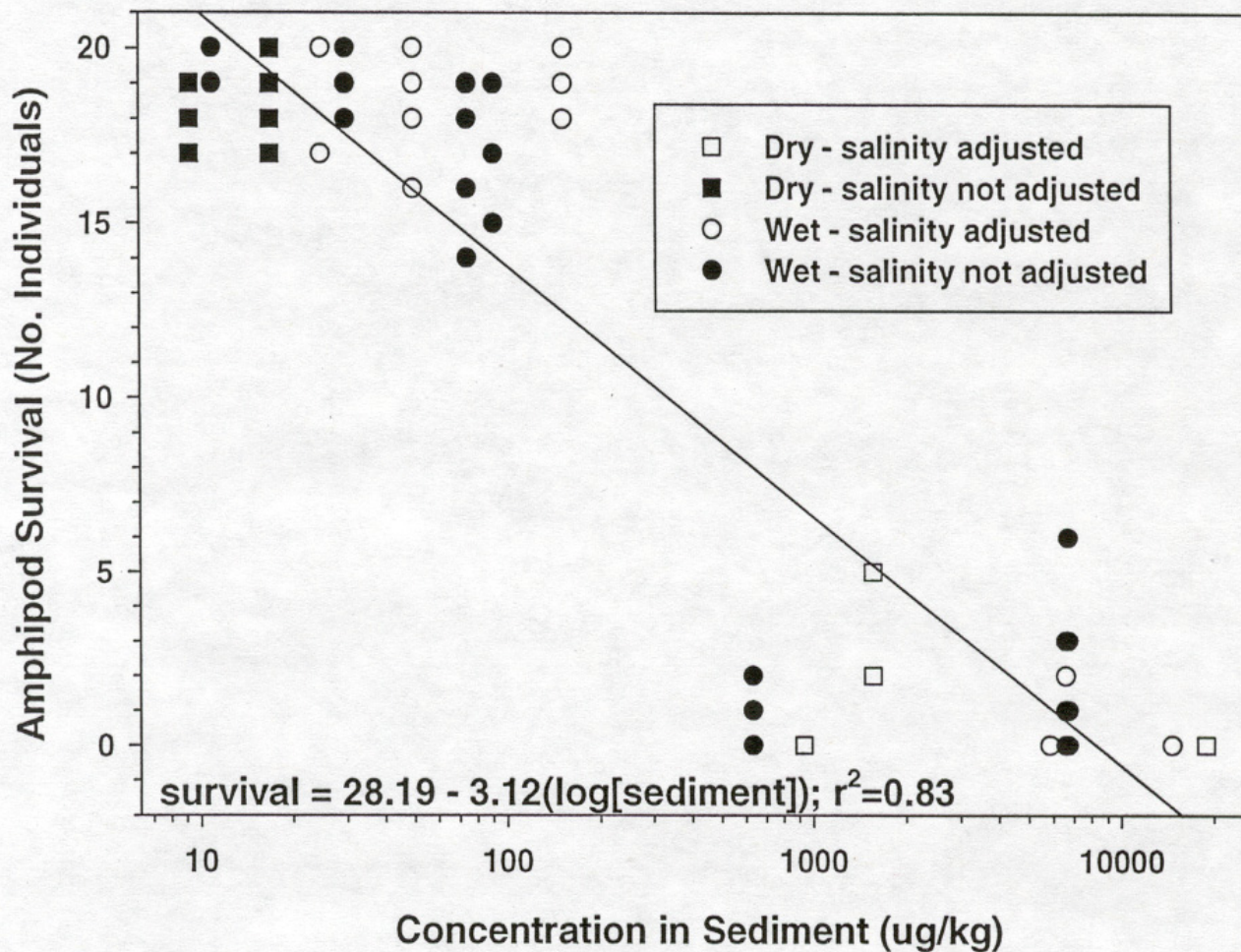


Bolsa ERA

Exposure/Response!

Used to support TPH cleanup goal

Figure 3-25. Low MW PAHs in Sediment vs. Amphipod Toxicity

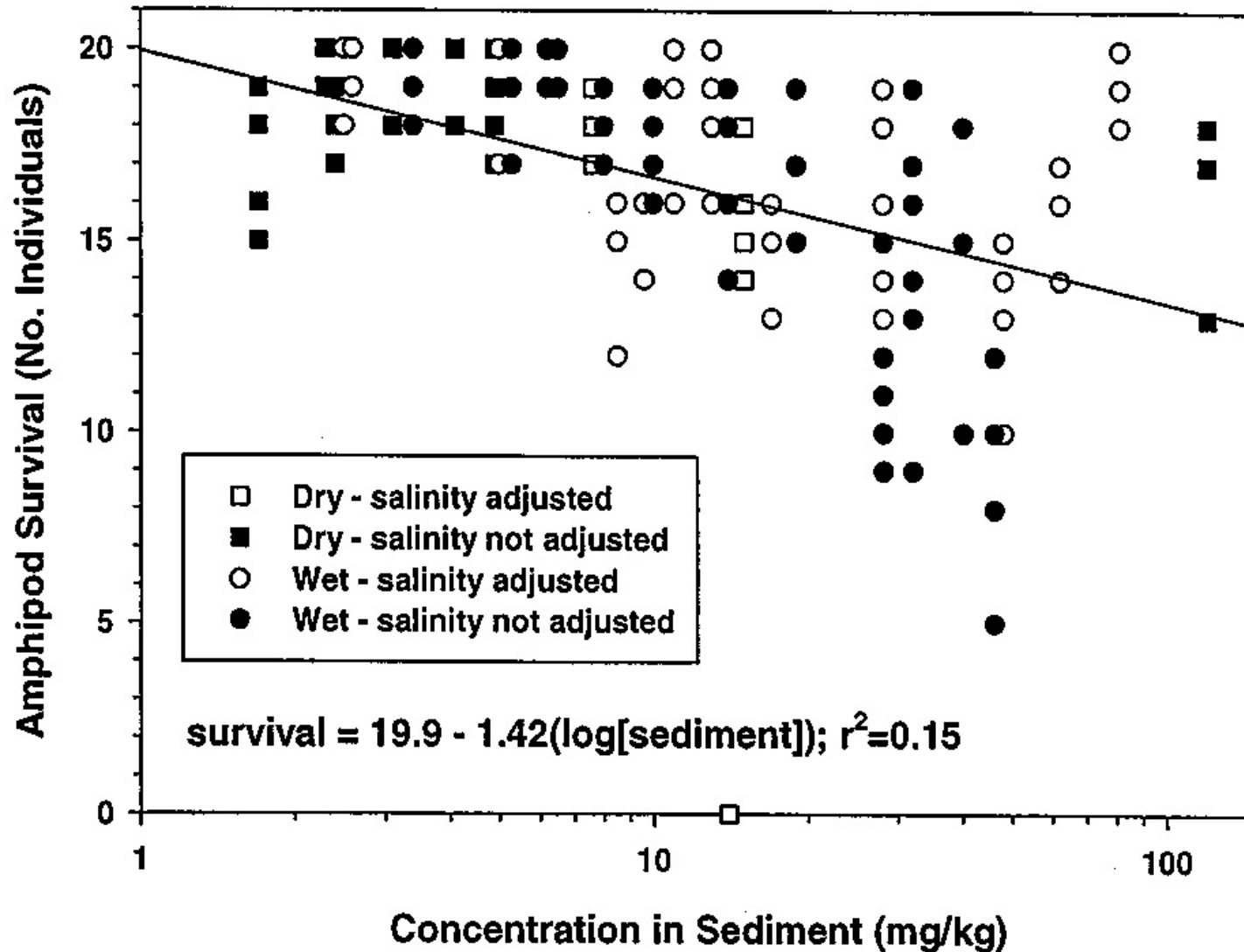


Bolsa ERA

Exposure/Response? Confounding factors?

Cleanup goal set at LC20 = 20 mg/kg

Figure 3-17. Arsenic in Sediment vs. Amphipod Toxicity



Pearl Harbor

Bioassays to Proposed Plan



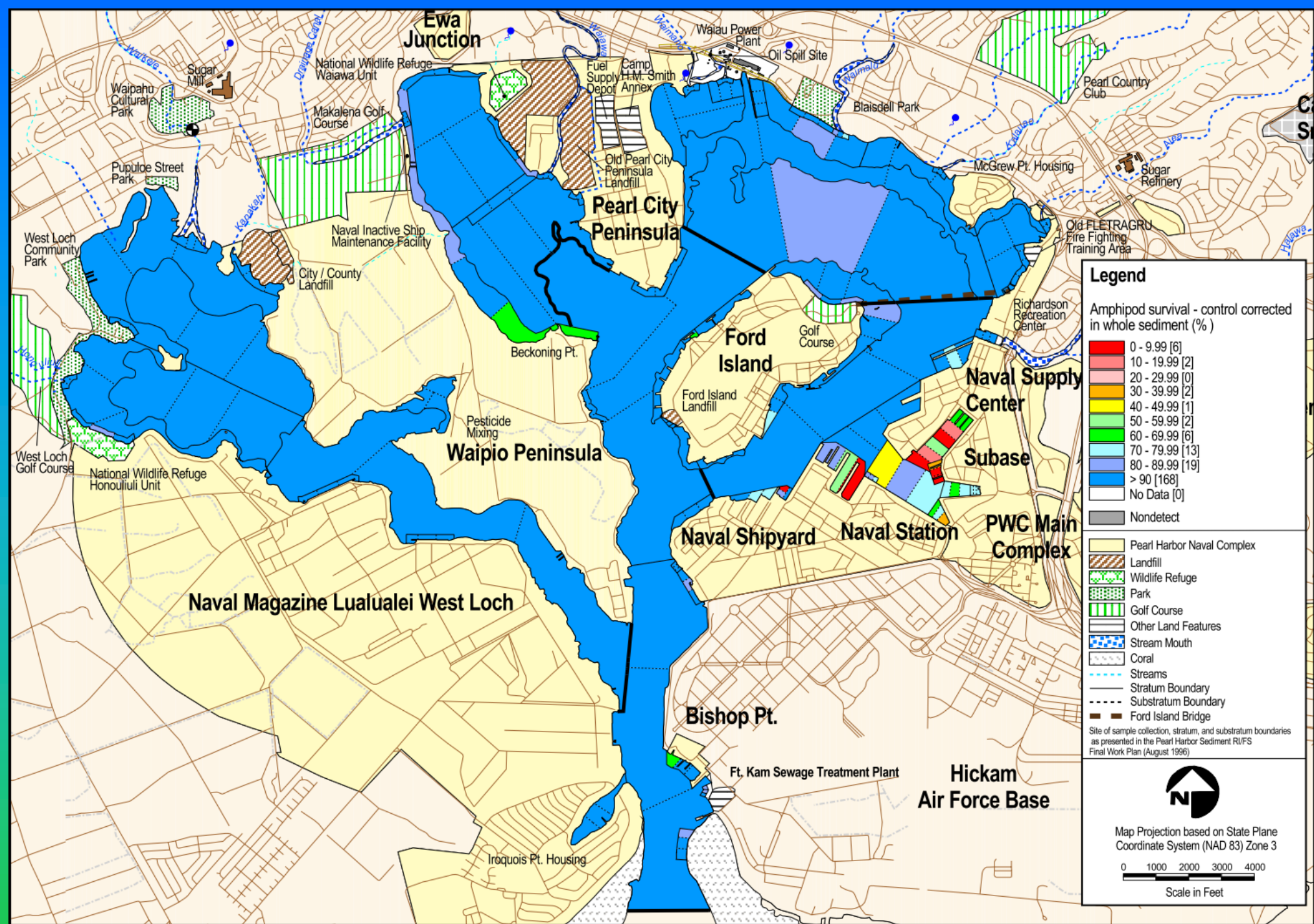
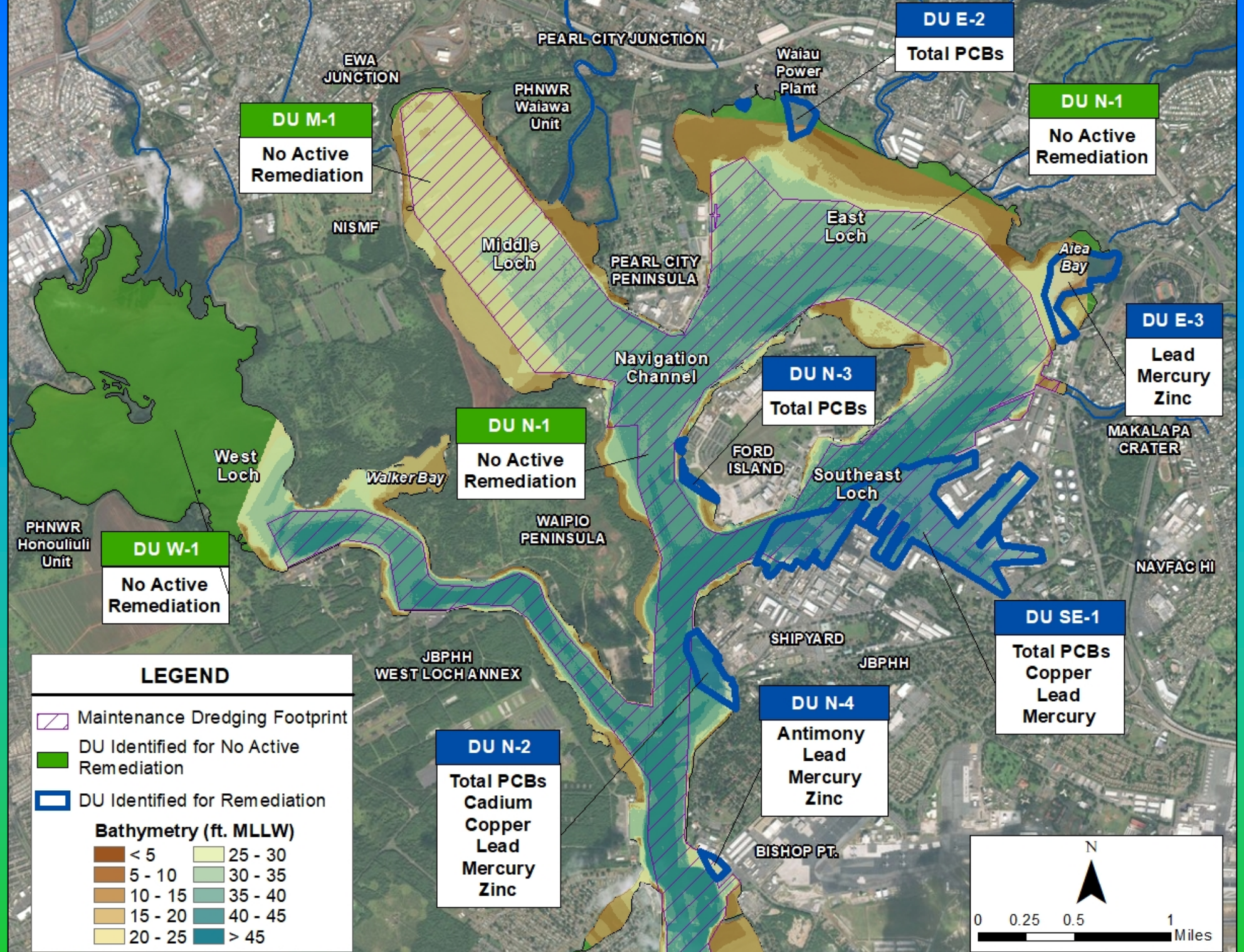


Figure 5-1. Spatial Distribution of Amphipod (*Ampelisca abdita*) Survival in Pearl Harbor



DU M-1
No Active Remediation

DU E-2
Total PCBs

DU N-1
No Active Remediation

DU E-3
Lead
Mercury
Zinc

DU N-1
No Active Remediation

DU N-3
Total PCBs

DU W-1
No Active Remediation

DU SE-1
Total PCBs
Copper
Lead
Mercury

DU N-2
Total PCBs
Cadmium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Zinc

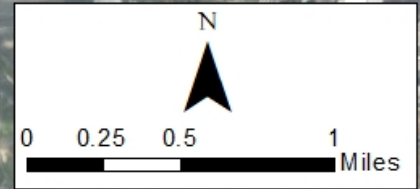
DU N-4
Antimony
Lead
Mercury
Zinc

LEGEND

- Maintenance Dredging Footprint
- DU Identified for No Active Remediation
- DU Identified for Remediation

Bathymetry (ft. MLLW)

< 5	25 - 30
5 - 10	30 - 35
10 - 15	35 - 40
15 - 20	40 - 45
20 - 25	> 45



FORD ISLAND

Southeast Loch

LEGEND

- Maintenance Dredging Footprint
- Dredging Remedy Footprint
- ENR Remedy Footprint
- ENR + AC Remedy Footprint
- MNR Remedy Footprint
- MNR + AC Remedy Footprint
- No Remediation Required Area
- Under-pier AC Treatment Area
- Under-pier MNR Area

