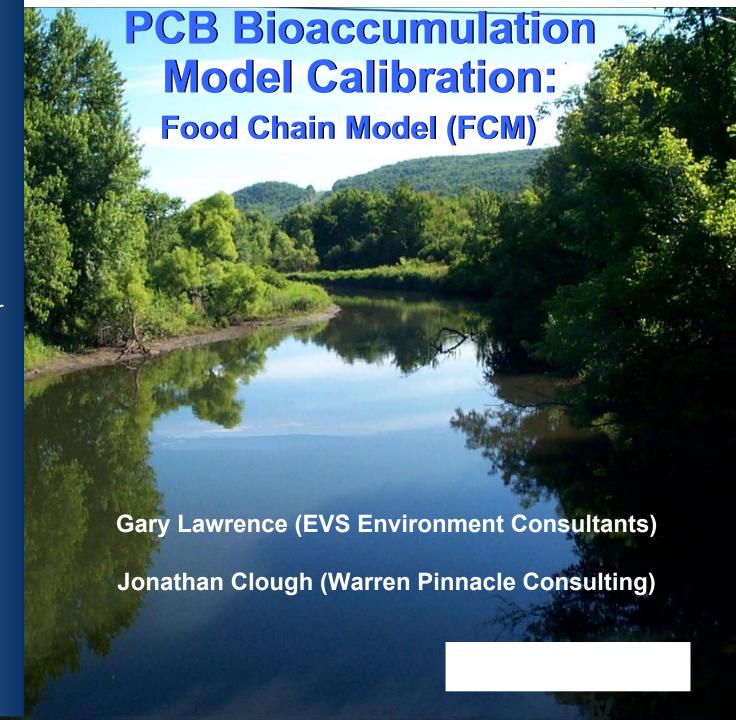


General Electric Housatonic River Site, Rest of River

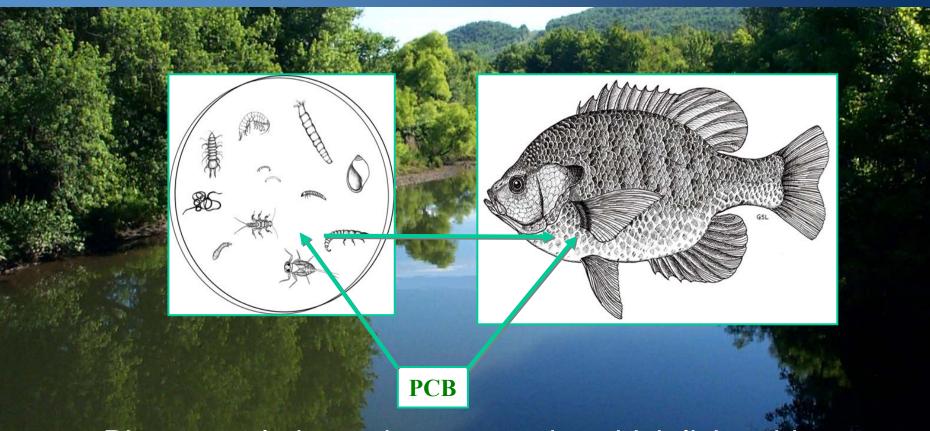
Public Meeting January 5, 2005

Pittsfield, MA





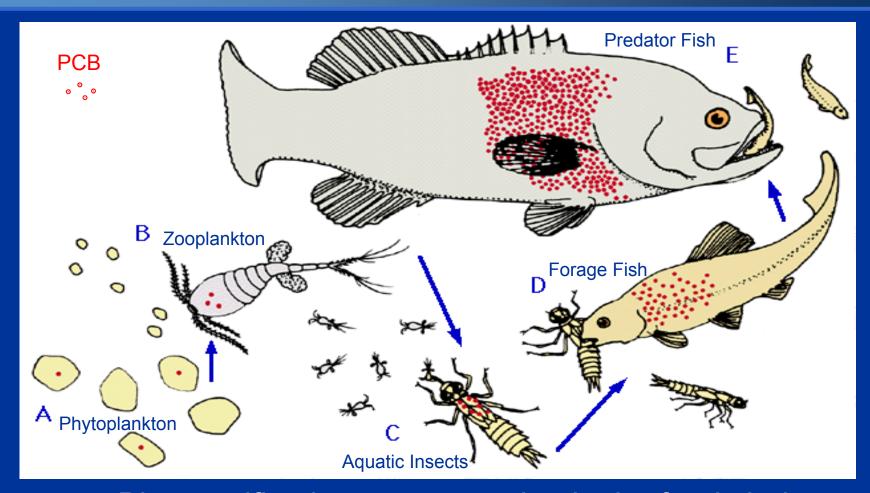
Bioaccumulation



- Bioaccumulation = the process by which living things accumulate contaminants from their environment
- Occurs by feeding and by contact with water and solids



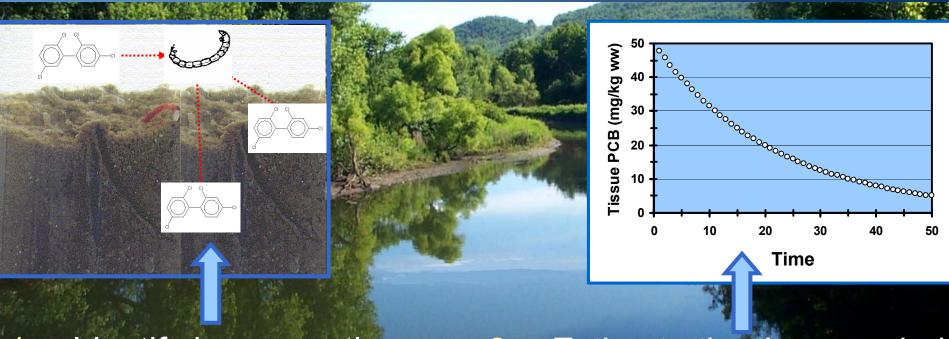
Biomagnification



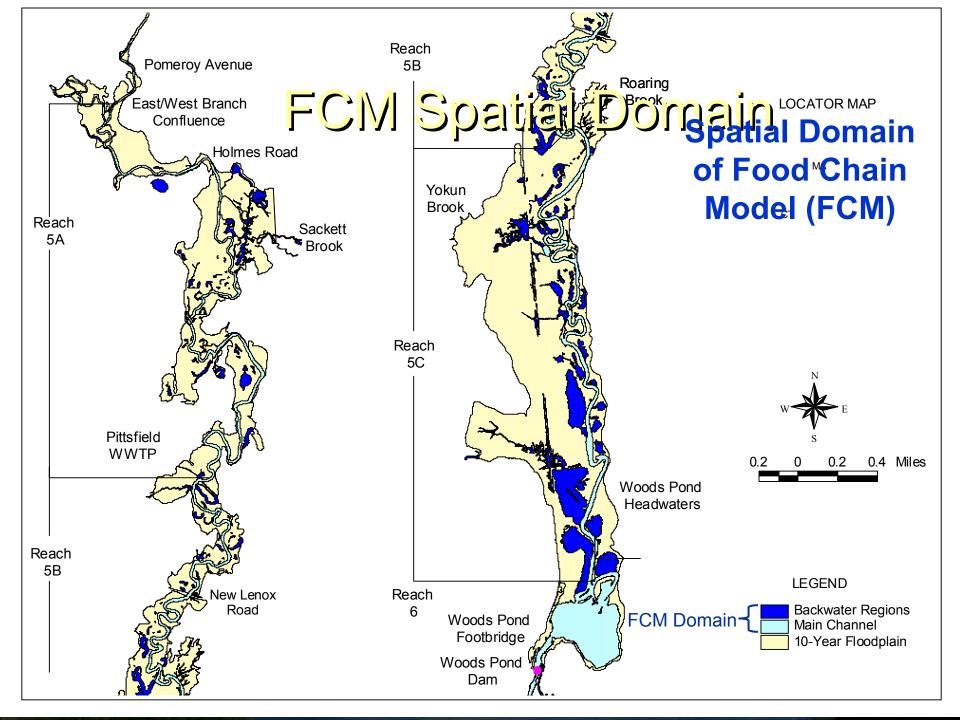
- Biomagnification: concentration in the food chain
 - PCBs both bioaccumulate and biomagnify



Purpose of Bioaccumulation Model



- Identify how aquatic organisms obtain PCB burdens (e.g., from water or sediment)
- 2. Estimate the time needed for PCBs in biota tissue to be reduced to "safe" levels.





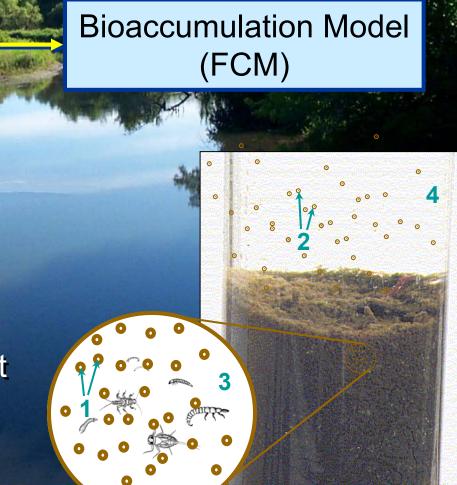
Model Linkages

PCB Exposure Inputs (EFDC)

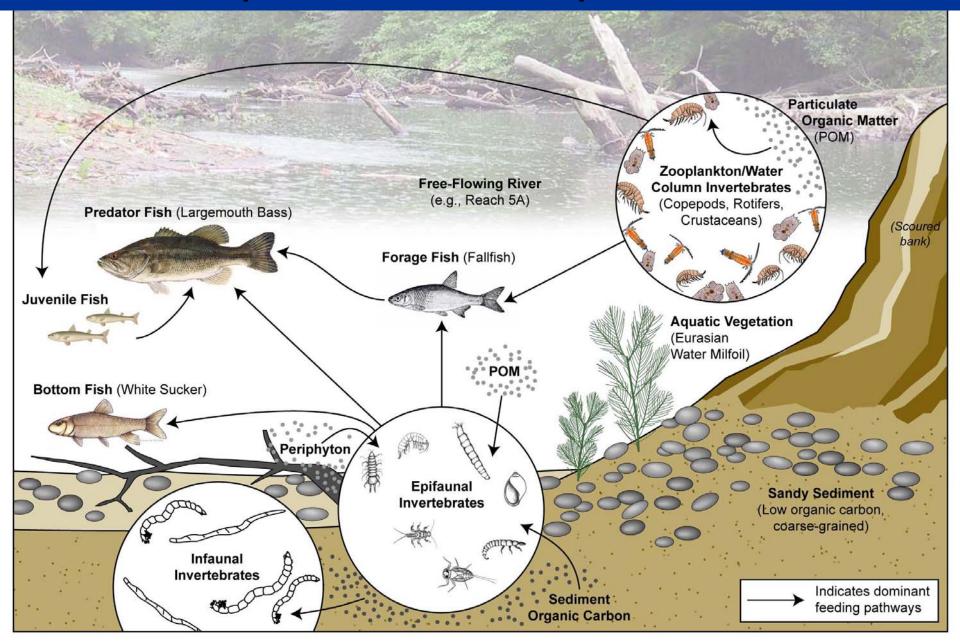
Temperature (HSPF)

Exposure Inputs from EFDC:

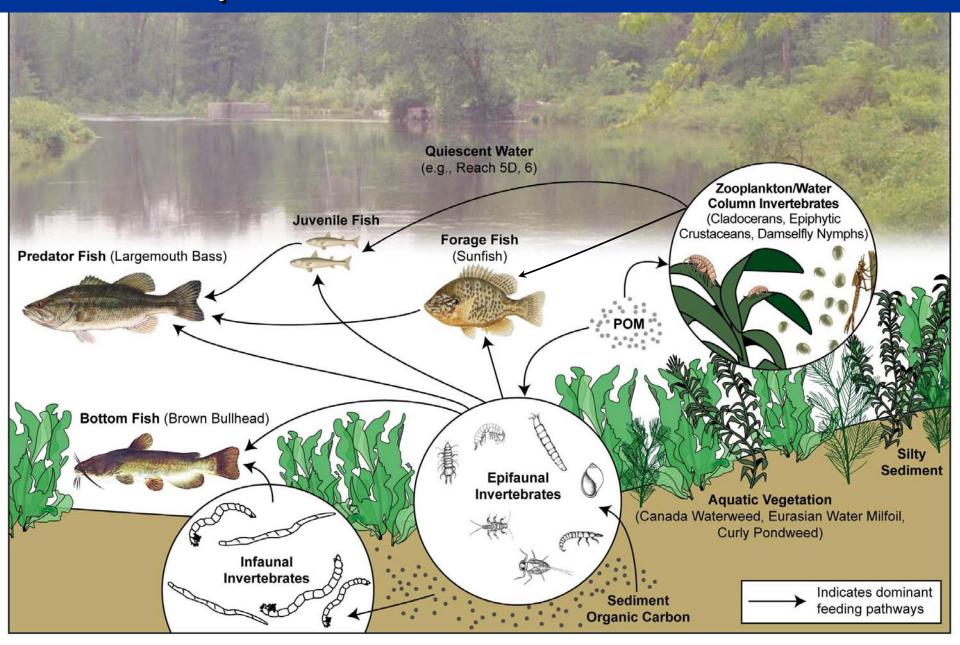
- 1. PCB in bed sediment organic carbon
- 2. PCB in water column organic matter (POM)
- 3. Dissolved PCB in sediment pore water
- 4. Dissolved PCB in water column



Conceptual Model – Upstream PSA



Conceptual Model - Downstream PSA

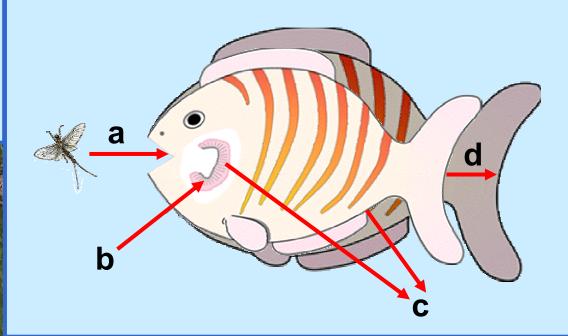




Bioaccumulation Processes

$$\frac{dv_i}{dt} = K_{ui}c + \alpha_c \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{ij}v_j - (K_i + G_i)v_i$$
b a c & d

- PCB Uptake:
 - a. Dietary uptake
 - b. Respiration
- PCB Elimination

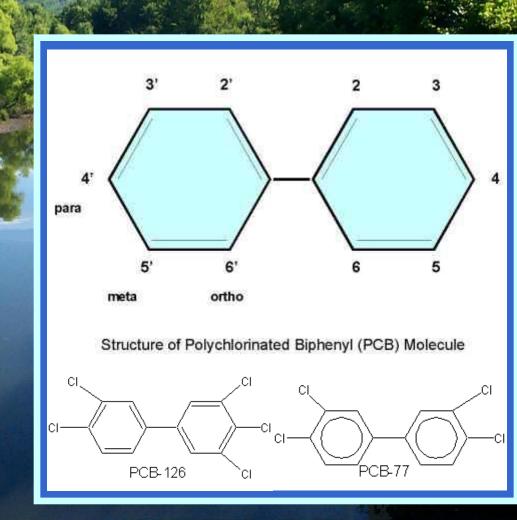


- c. Depuration (elimination via gill and feces)
- d. Growth dilution
- Fish modeled as "time-dependent"; invertebrates modeled as "steady-state": $v_i = \frac{uptake}{v_i} = \frac{a+b}{a}$



Contaminants Simulated

- Total PCBs (similar to Aroclor 1260)
- 9 Individual congeners
 - "Dioxin-like" PCBs: (PCB-77, PCB-123, PCB-126)
 - ➤ High-concentration PCB congeners: (PCB-101, PCB-118, PCB-138, PCB-156, PCB-177, PCB-183)





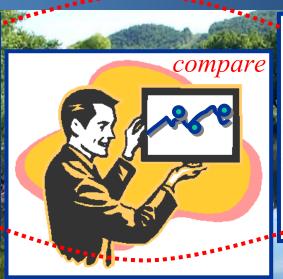
Model Parameterization

- Energy balance parameters (e.g., sediment energy density, lipids, protein, food energy content);
- Invertebrate "rate parameters" (growth rates, respiration rates, and PCB elimination rates);
- Fish growth rates;
- Fish respiration rates;
- Chemical-specific parameters (e.g., PCB assimilation efficiency, partitioning constants);
- Invertebrate and fish feeding preferences.



General Calibration Strategy



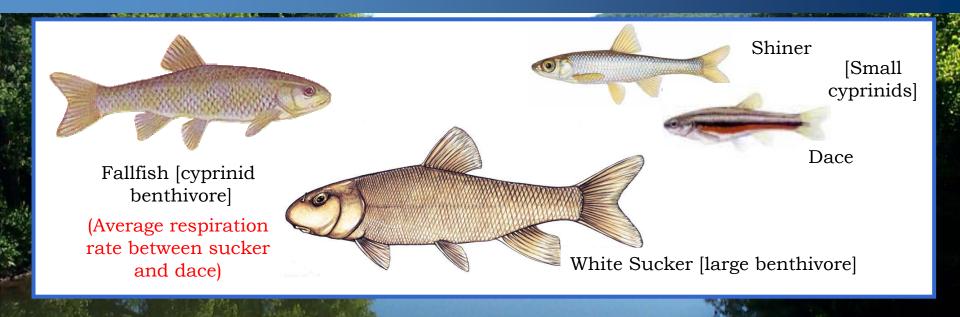




- Kept most parameters uncalibrated (e.g., used initial estimate from literature review)
- Some small-scale refinements to initial parameter estimates made to improve model
- Parameters always constrained to ranges of scientifically plausible values



Example Calibration Procedures

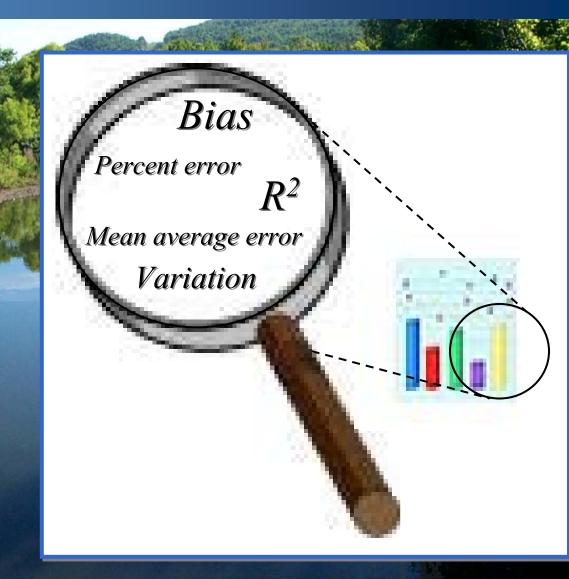


- 1. Cyprinid respiration in Reach 5A (above)
- 2. Seasonal fish growth (restricted to growing season)



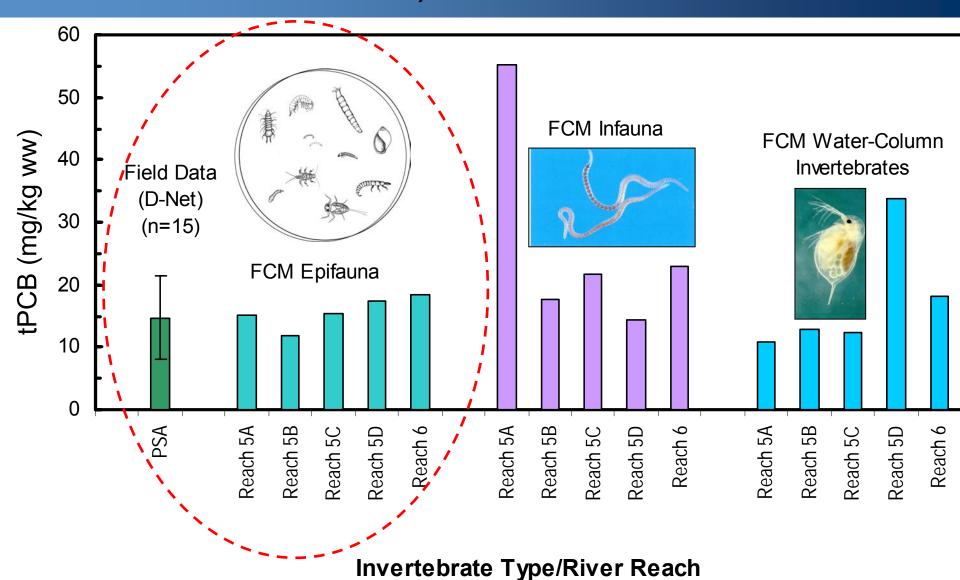
Model Performance Measures

- 1. "Goodness-of-fit" statistics
- Visual inspection of simulated versus measured PCBs:
 - by fish age
 - by species
- 3. Model bias check



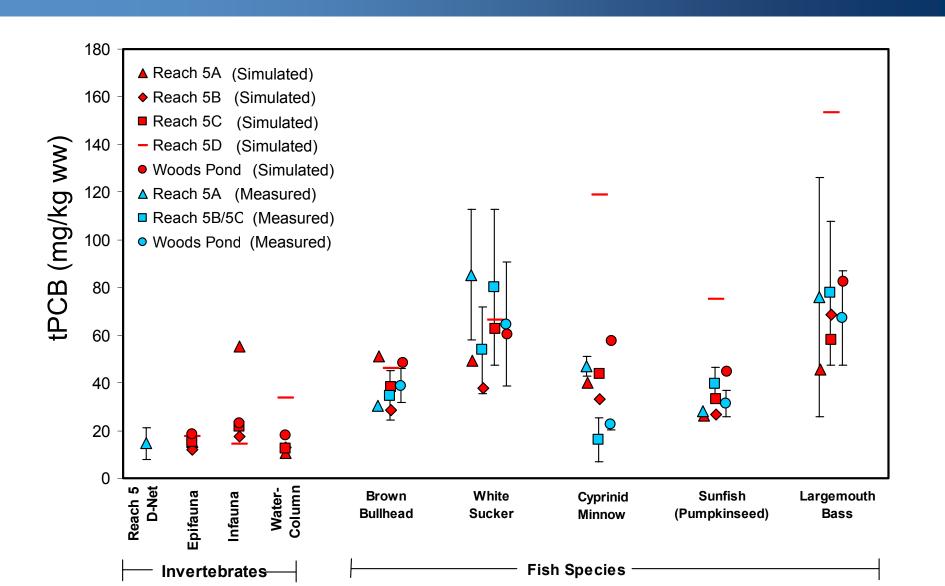


PCBs in Invertebrates (Simulated Versus Measured) – Linked FCM Model



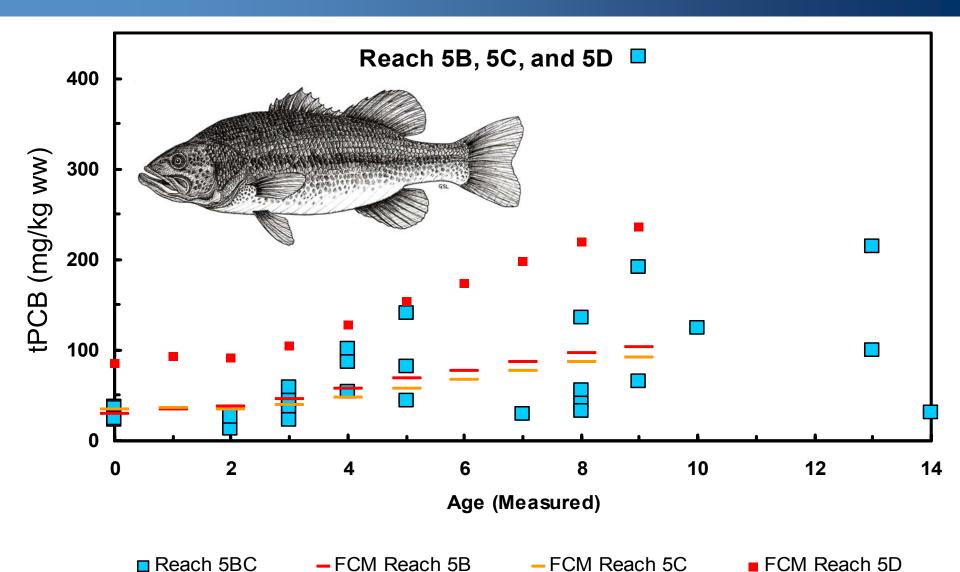


Comparison of Measured Biota Tissue tPCB Concentrations to Linked Model Simulations



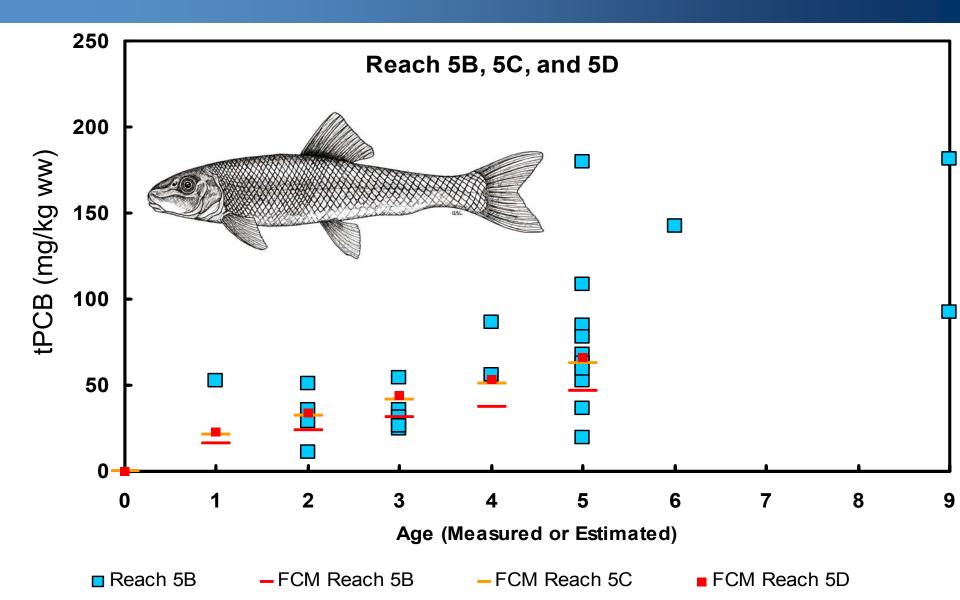


Largemouth Bass – tPCB Versus Age



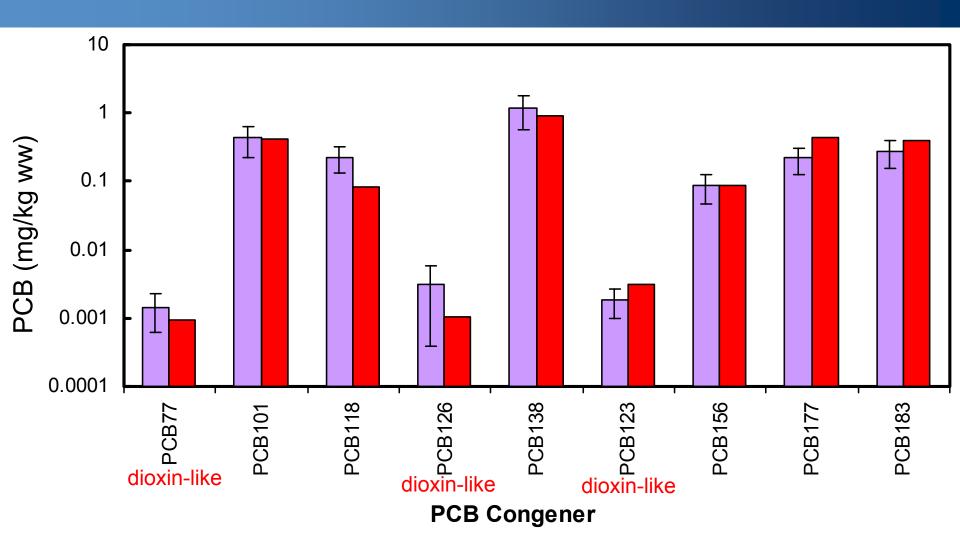


White Sucker – tPCB Versus Age





PCB Congeners in Invertebrates: FCM Simulations Versus Field Measurements



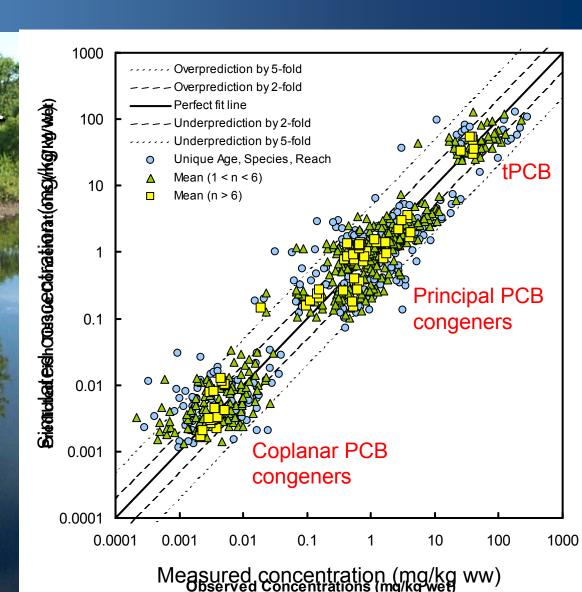
■ Mean of Reach 5 D-Net Samples (n=15)

■ Average of Modeled Reach 5 Epifauna



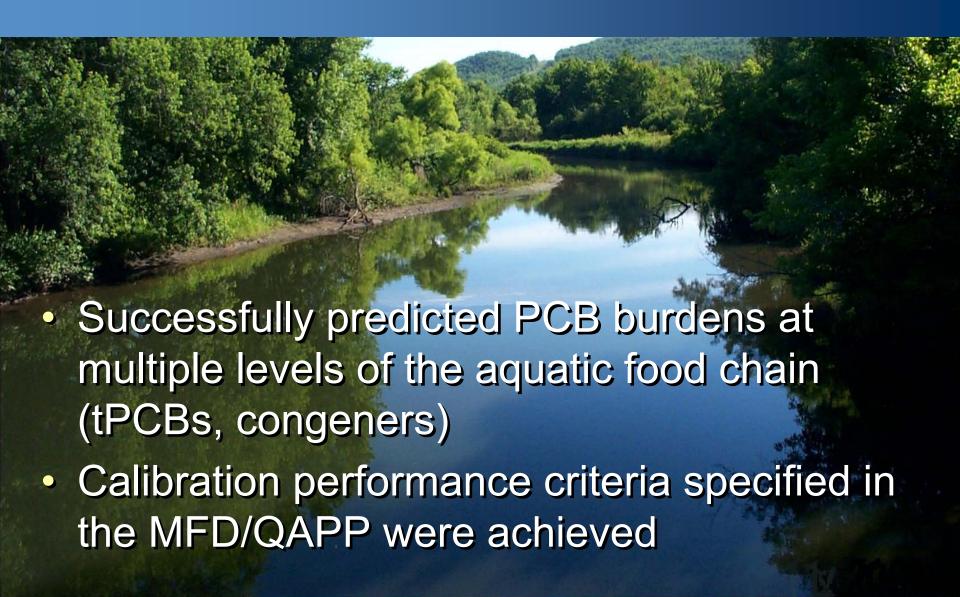
Check for Model Bias

- Looked for systematic over- or under-predictions
- No bias observed as function of:
 - > PCB type
 - > Trophic level
 - > Age or lipid





Conclusions





Questions?

