

General Electric Housatonic River Site, Rest of River

Public Meeting January 5, 2005

Pittsfield, MA

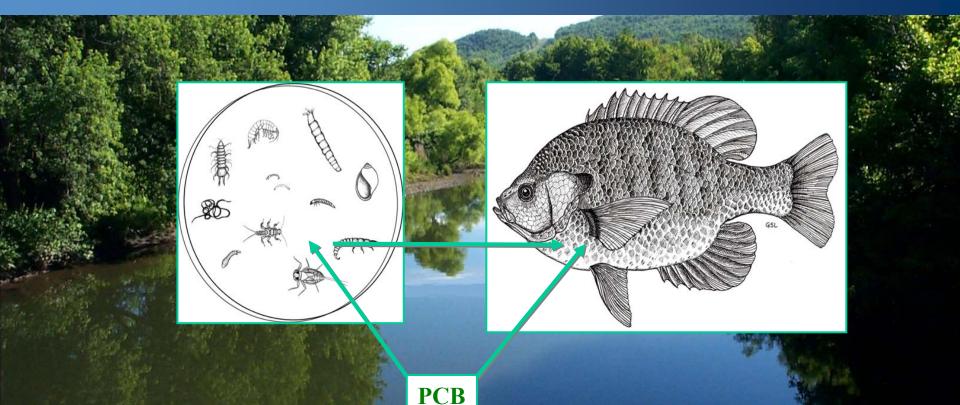
#### PCB Bioaccumulation Model Calibration: Food Chain Model (FCM)

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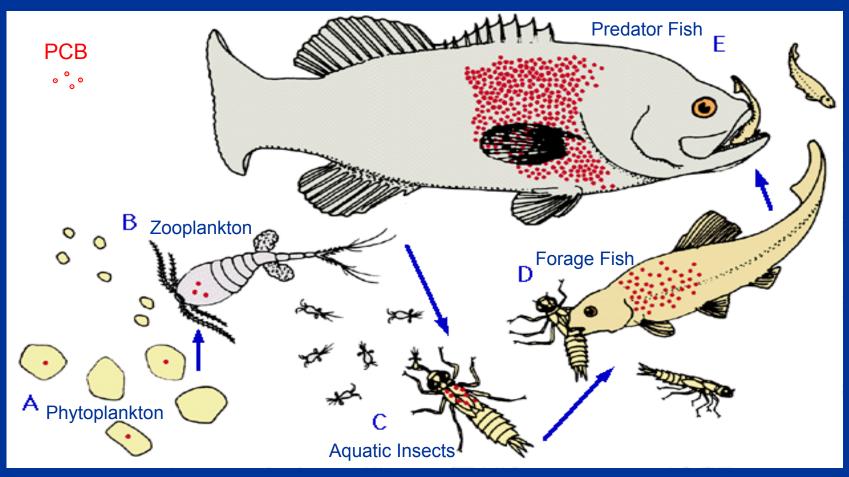
### Bioaccumulation



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



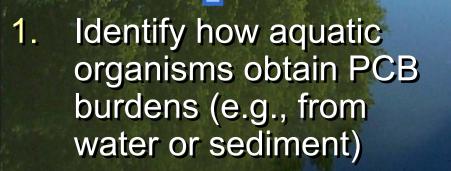
# Biomagnification

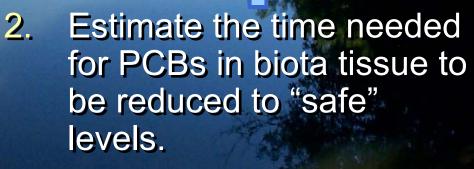


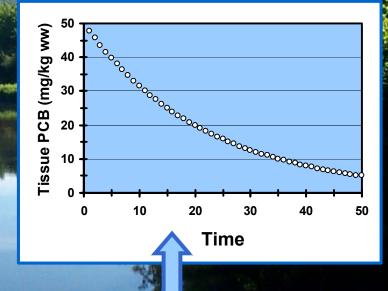
Biomagnification: concentration in the food chain
 PCBs both bioaccumulate and biomagnify

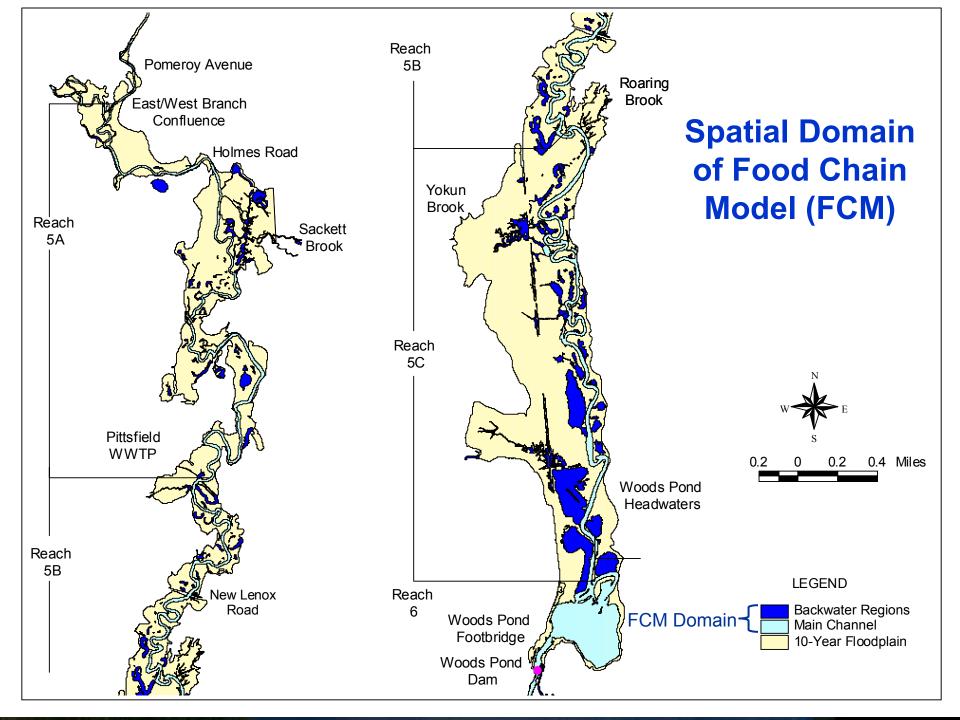


### **Purpose of Bioaccumulation Model**











# Model Linkages

#### PCB Exposure Inputs (EFDC)

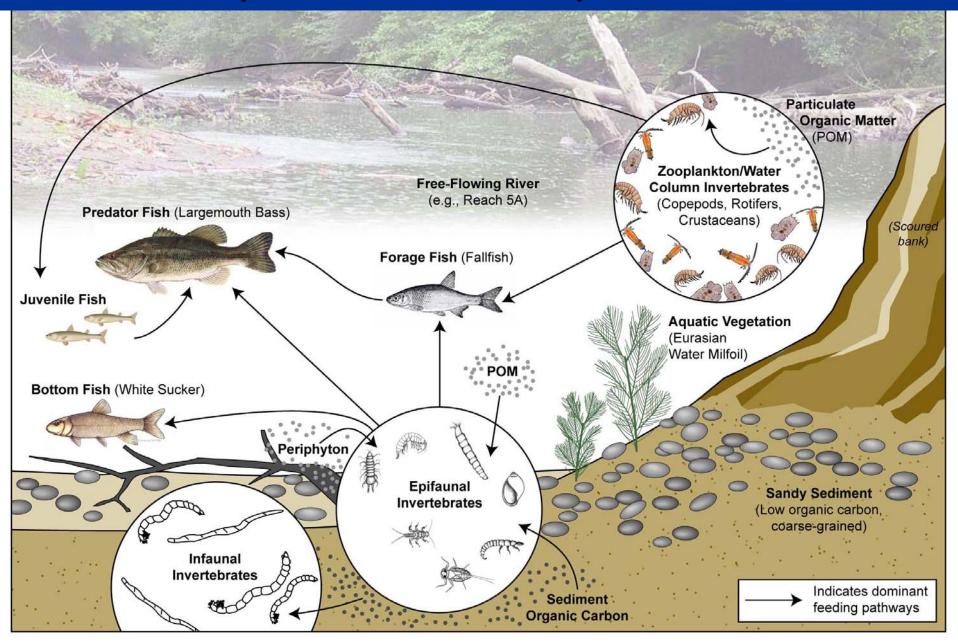
Temperature (HSPF)

Exposure Inputs from EFDC:

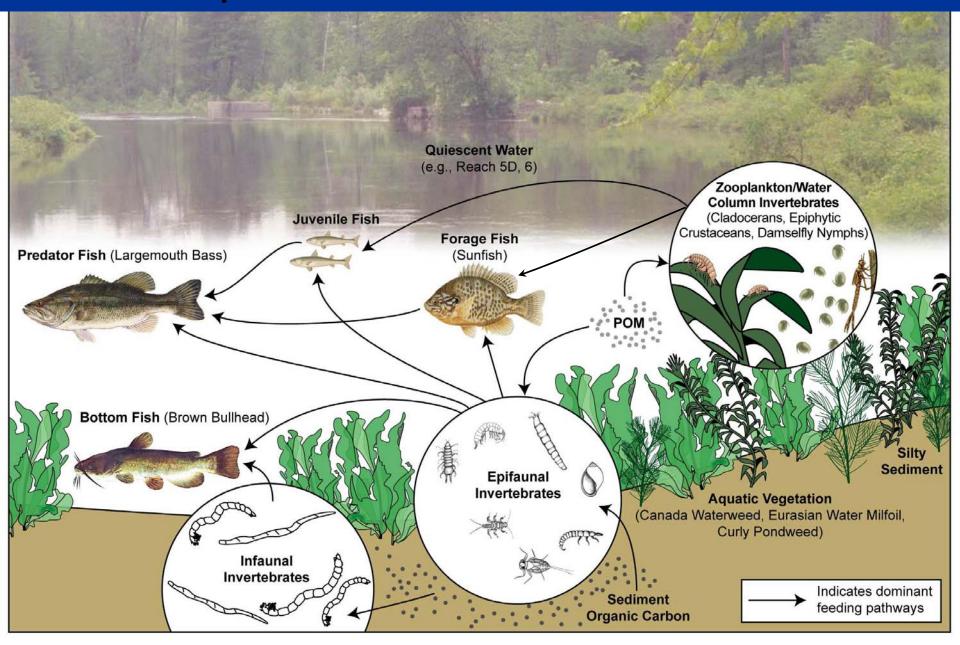
- 1. PCB in bed sediment organic carbon
- 2. PCB in water column organic matter (POM)
- 3. Dissolved PCB in sediment pore water
- 4. Dissolved PCB in water column

Bioaccumulation Model (FCM)

### **Conceptual Model – Upstream PSA**



### **Conceptual Model – Downstream PSA**

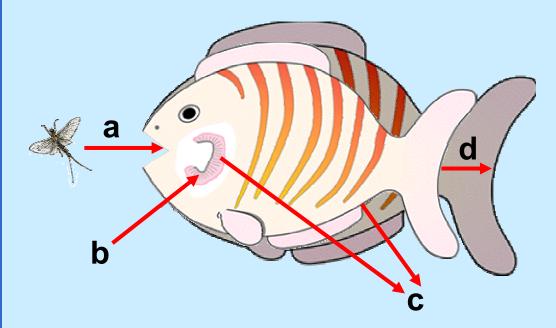




### **Bioaccumulation Processes**

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

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



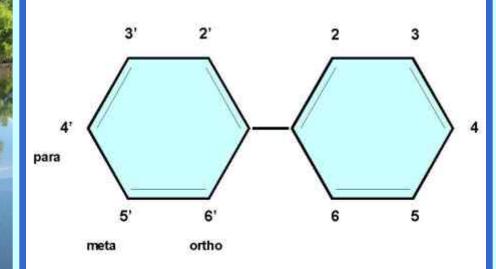
loss

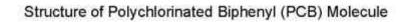
- c. Depuration (elimination via gill and feces)
- d. Growth dilution
- Fish modeled as "time-dependent"; invertebrates modeled as "steady-state":  $v_i = \frac{uptake}{1} = \frac{a + b}{1}$

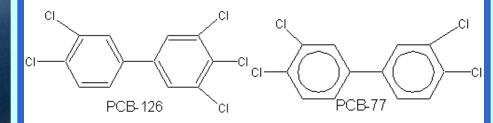


## **Contaminants Simulated**

 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)









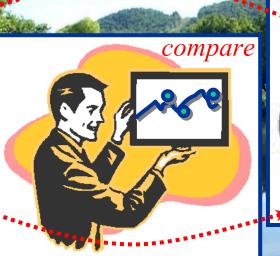
# **Model Parameterization**

- 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**



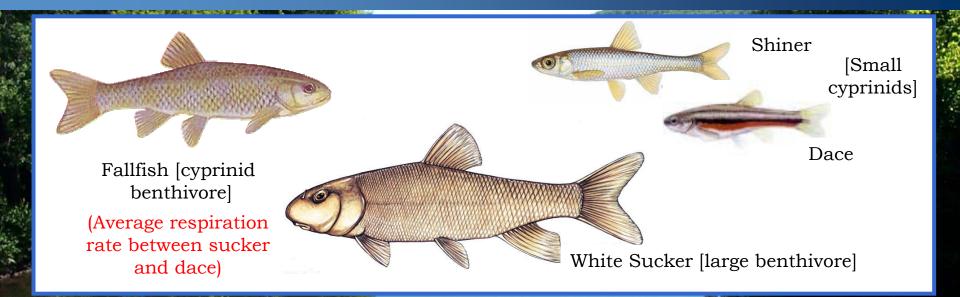




- Kept most parameters uncalibrated (e.g., used initial estimate from literature review)
- Some small-scale refinements to initial parameter estimates made to improve model
- Parameters always constrained to ranges of scientifically plausible values



# **Example Calibration Procedures**

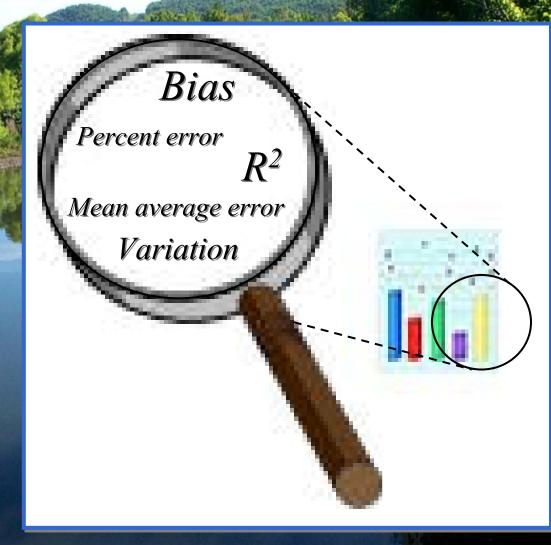


Cyprinid respiration in Reach 5A (above)
 Seasonal fish growth (restricted to growing season)



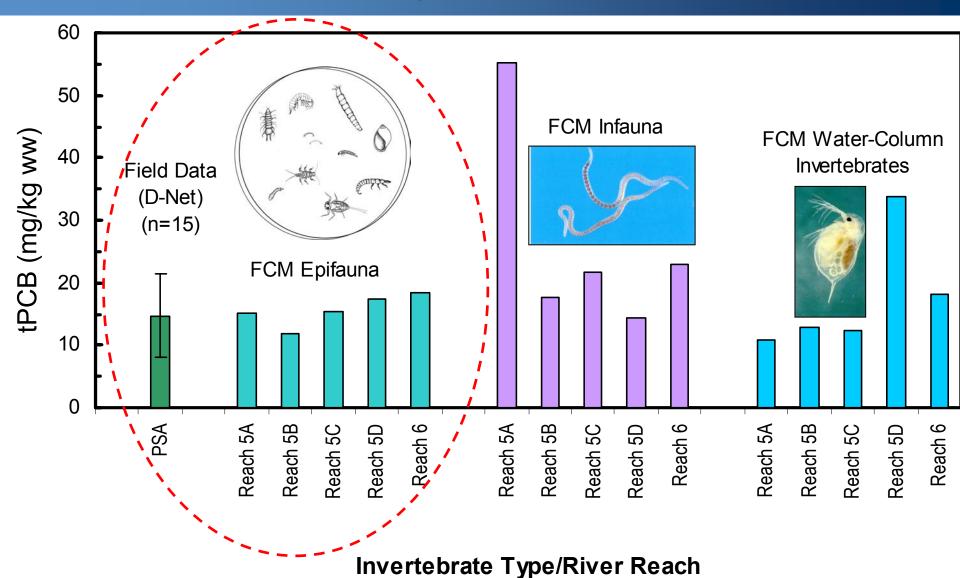
# **Model Performance Measures**

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



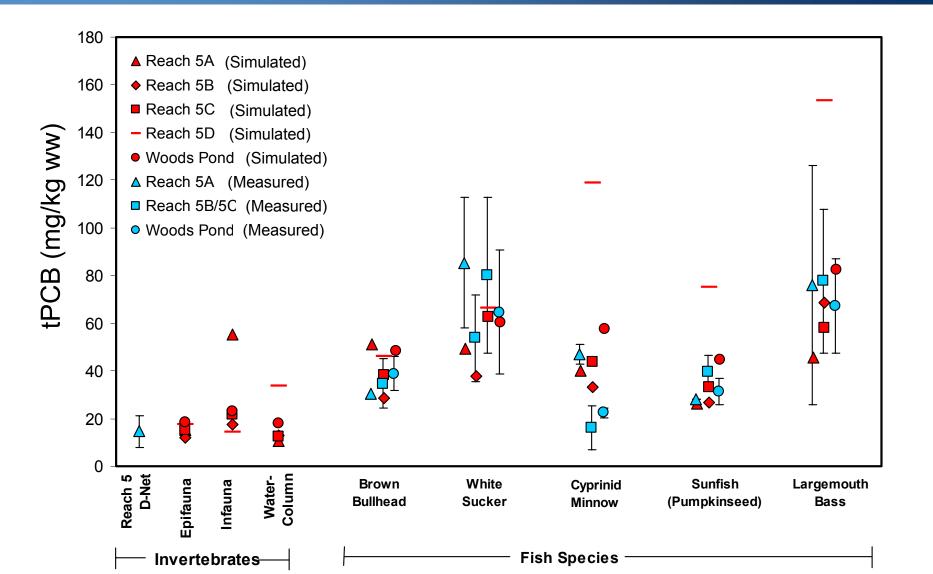


# PCBs in Invertebrates (Simulated Versus Measured) – Linked FCM Model



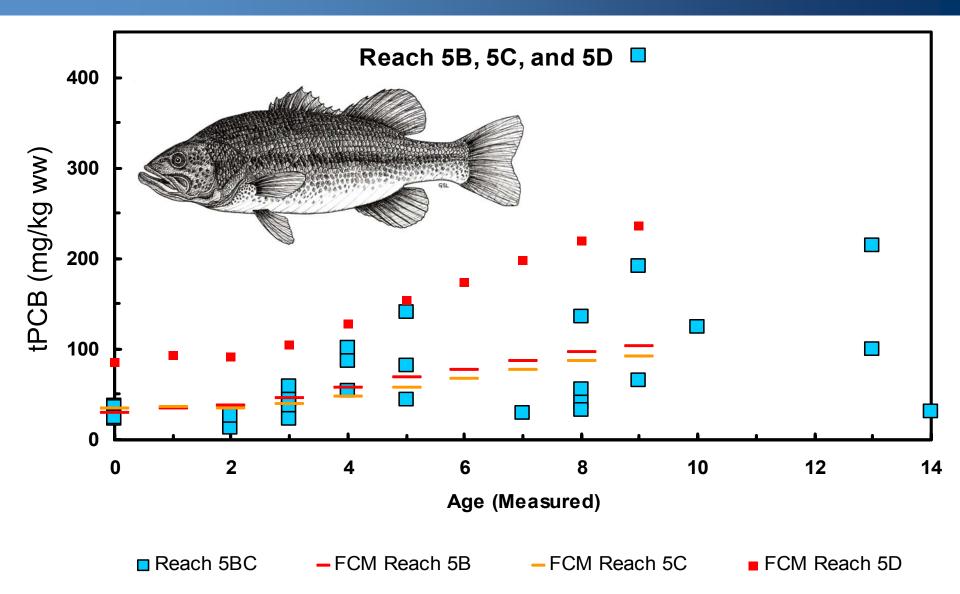


#### Comparison of Measured Biota Tissue tPCB Concentrations to Linked Model Simulations



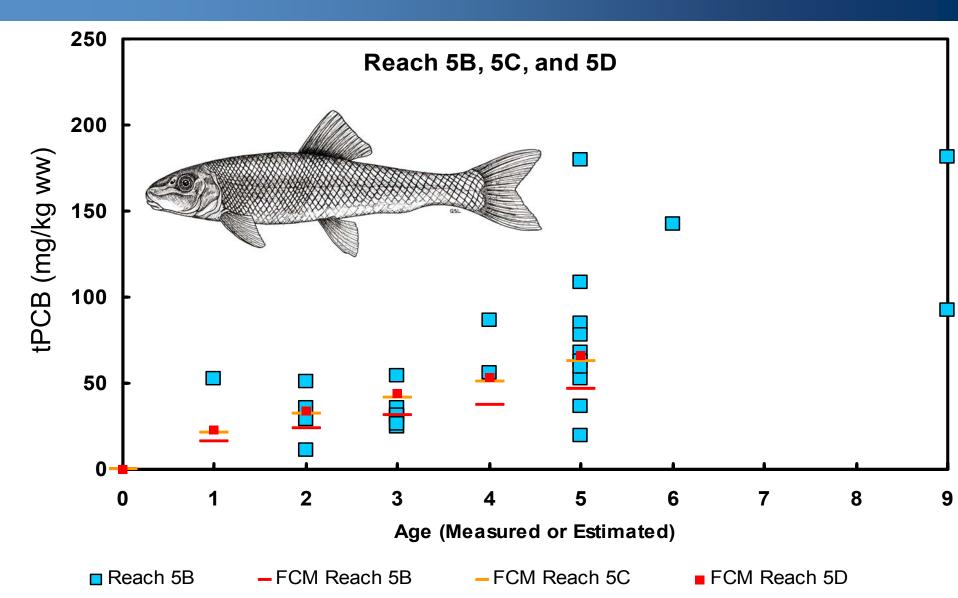


#### Largemouth Bass – tPCB Versus Age



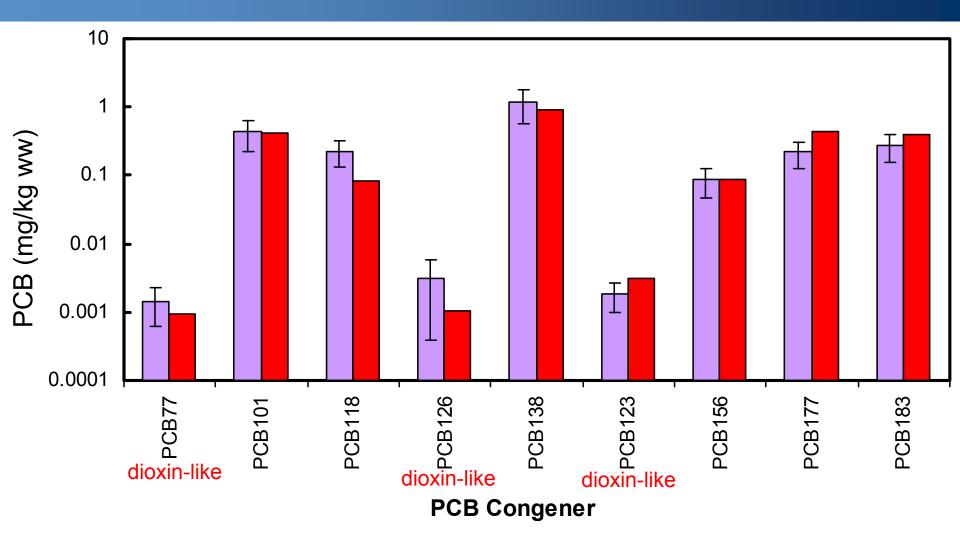


#### White Sucker – tPCB Versus Age





#### PCB Congeners in Invertebrates: FCM Simulations Versus Field Measurements



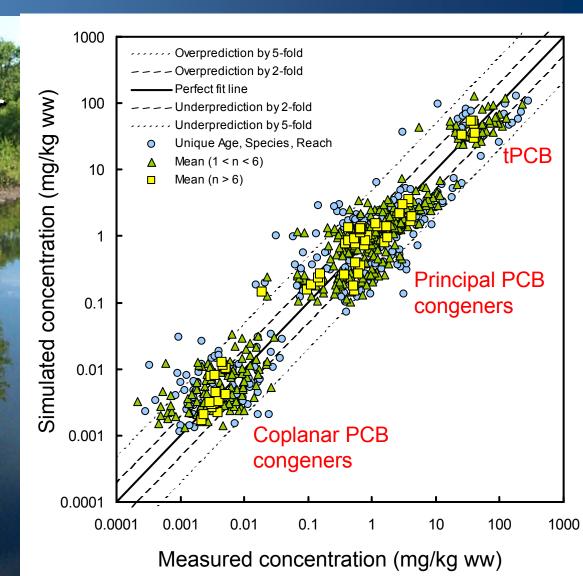
■ Mean of Reach 5 D-Net Samples (n=15)

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

- Successfully predicted PCB burdens at multiple levels of the aquatic food chain (tPCBs, congeners)
- Calibration performance criteria specified in the MFD/QAPP were achieved



# Questions?

