

RMP CECs Toolbox

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Essential Tools for Success

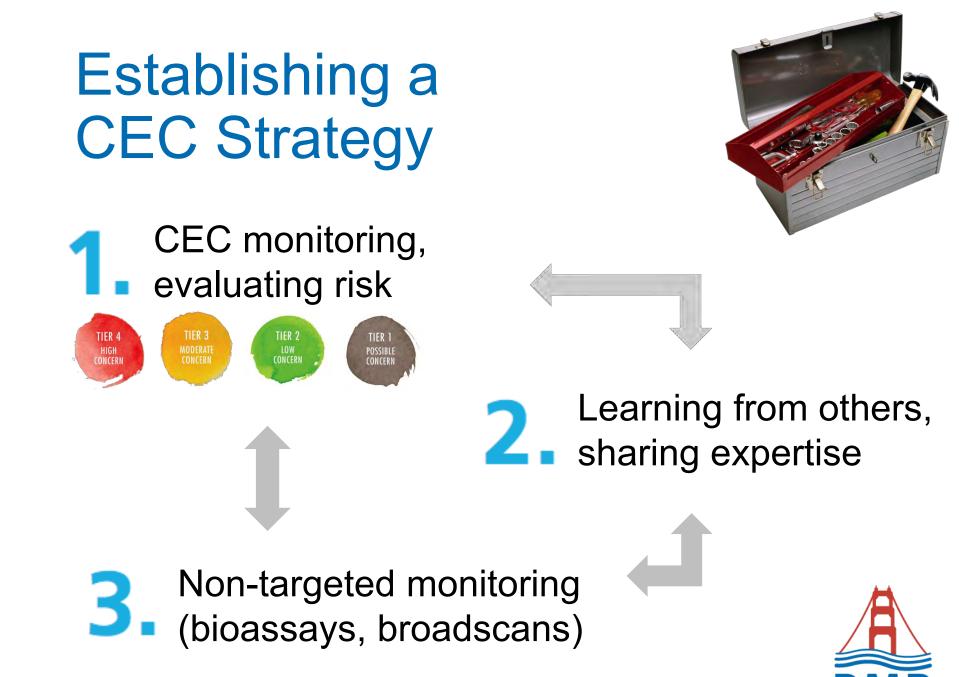
- Establishing a **CEC strategy**
- Monitoring tied to management actions
- Examining CECs by class
- Tracking the science
- Guidance from stakeholders & experts
- Partnering with laboratories
- Exploring new methods
- Leveraging outside expertise
- Modeling to refine understanding
- Screening receiving waters, then pathways



Essential Tools for Success

Use the right tool for the job!







Monitoring

- Studies to support cleanup plan
- Status & trends
- Studies of fate, effects, sources, pathways, loadings

Management

- 303(d) listing
- Cleanup plan (e.g., TMDL)
- Aggressive control
- Action plan
- Aggressive pollution prevention
- Low-cost control

- Reduced screening in water, sediment, or biota
- Periodic screening in pathways, track trends
- Screening in water, sediment, biota, wastewater, stormwater

- Low-cost source ID and control
- Low-level pollution
 prevention
- Track use trends
- Prioritize contaminants of potential concern, track other efforts
- Develop analytical methods

Monitoring Tied to Management Actions

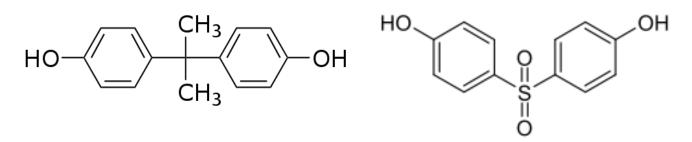


- Which CECs have the potential to adversely impact beneficial uses in San Francisco Bay?
- What are the sources, pathways, loadings, and processes leading to CEC pollution in the Bay?
- Have the concentrations of CECs in the Bay increased or decreased?
- Which management actions may be effective in reducing CEC levels?

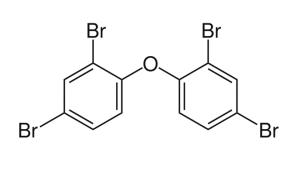


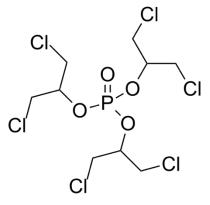
Examining CECs by Class

Chemical class: Bisphenol A & Bisphenol S



 Functional class: PBDE & Phosphate-based Flame Retardants









Tracking the Science

CECs field is:

- Rapidly evolving
- Extremely broad
- Diverse management actions
- Region-specific needs





Guidance from Stakeholders & Experts



Emerging Contaminants Workgroup

- Stakeholder decision-making
- Expert guidance
- State and federal agency participation
- RMP Technical Review & Steering Committee oversight



CECs Science Advisors



Dr. Bill Arnold University of Minnesota



Dr. Kelly Moran TDC Environmental



Dr. Derek Muir Environment & Climate Change Canada



Dr. Lee Ferguson Duke University



Dr. Daniel Schlenk UC Riverside

Dr. Heather Stapleton Duke University



Partnering with Laboratories

- Lack of standardized methods
- Lack of commercially available standards

CECs Perspective:

- Science is a process of reducing uncertainty
- Analytical laboratory as a valuable partner
- Informed stakeholder community





Partnering with Laboratories

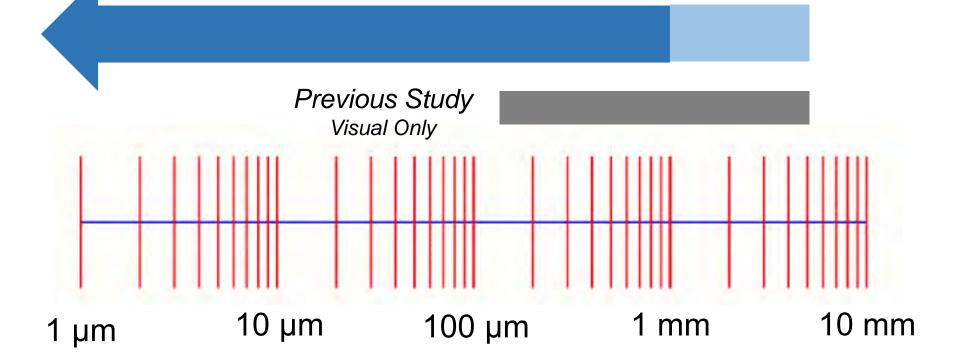
- Commercial, agency, academic laboratories
- Best partnerships are long-term
- Communication and best practices
- Rigorous QA/QC
- Data reporting



Partnering with Laboratories: Microplastic



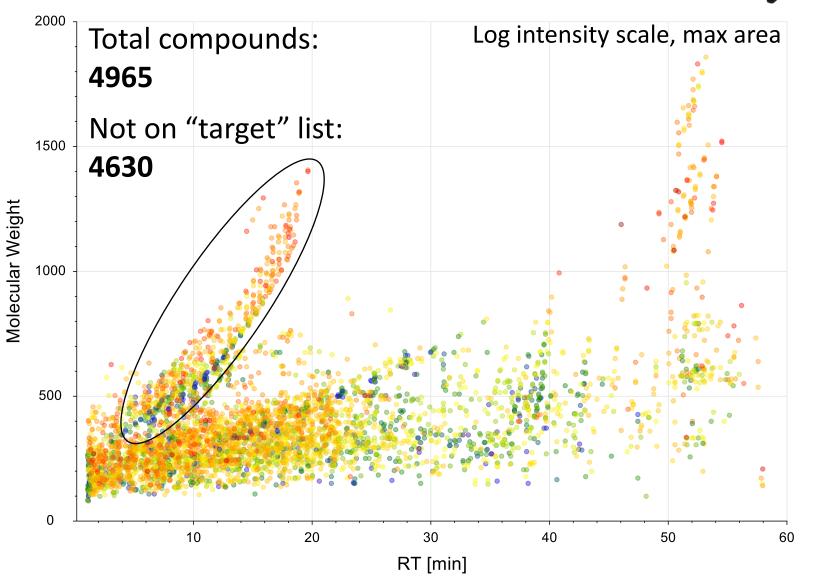
Spectroscopic Identification Necessary Visual Identification Sufficient





8.19

Exploring New Methods



3.61



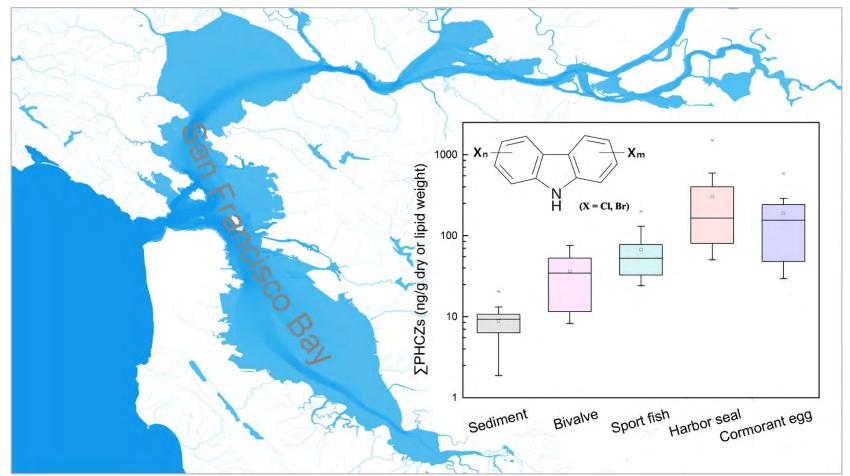
Leveraging Outside Expertise



Photo by Katy Raddatz

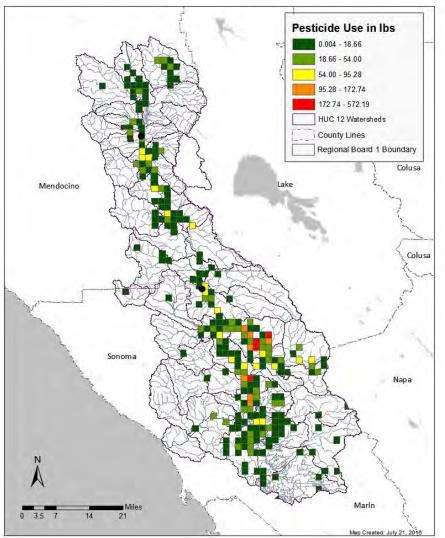


Leveraging Outside Expertise



Wu et al. 2017. From sediment to top predators: Broad exposure of polyhalogenated carbazoles in San Francisco Bay (USA). Environmental Science & Technology 51:2038.

Modeling to Refine Understanding



Understand, Predict:

- Sources/uses
- Transport
- Fate
- Toxicity

Imidacloprid use in Russian River watershed, 2012-2014

DPR Data for Surface Water Monitoring Prioritization Model



Screening the Bay, Then Pathways

1. Bay Monitoring

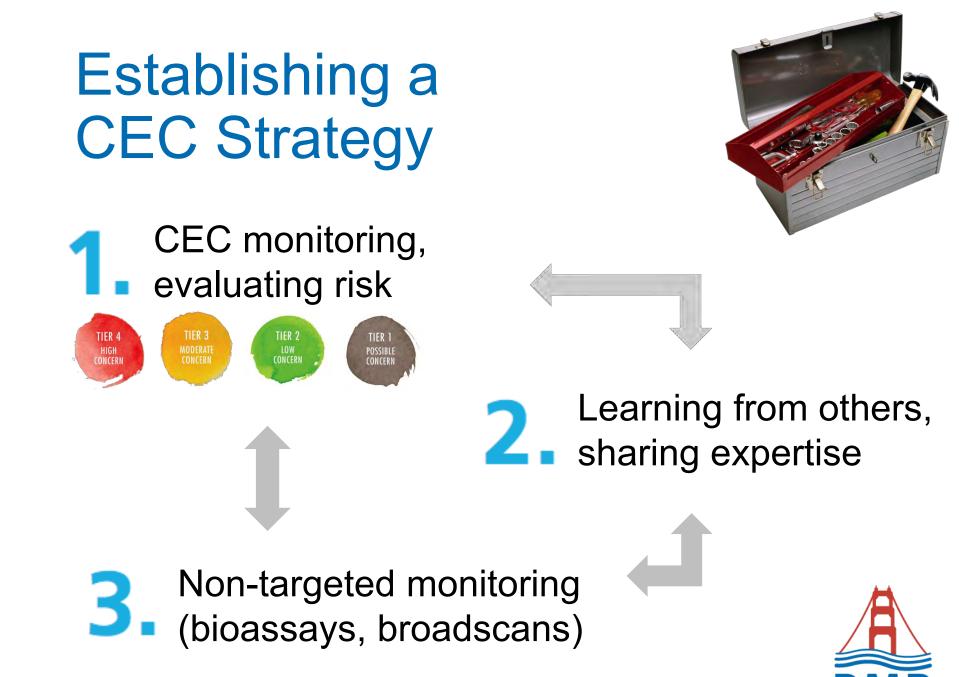


2. Pollution Pathways









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Questions?

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