Malden River Human Health Risk Study for Boating 2018

Andrew Hrycyna and Kathy Vandiver EPA Science Forum, April 30, 2019



Favorable for Boating? How can it be true?

- 1) There are so many Contaminates present in the Sediments from years of Heavy Industrial Waste!
 - To name just a few: Rubber Factories; Steel Factories; Chemical Plants; Leather Tanning....

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- 2) There have been many Health Warnings by Officials!
 - Precautionary Warnings for Public Safety were Entirely Appropriate given that Human Health Risk Studies were Incomplete.

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- 1) There are so many Contaminates present in the Sediments from years of Heavy Industrial Waste!
 - To name just a few: Rubber Factories; Steel Factories; Chemical Plants; Leather Tanning....
- 2) There have been many Health Warnings by Officials!
 - Precautionary Warnings for Public Safety were Entirely Appropriate given that Human Health Risk Studies were Incomplete.
- 3) This New Study (2016-2018) has Thoroughly Identified the Hazards and Assessed the Risks for Boaters in Accordance with both State and National Standards.

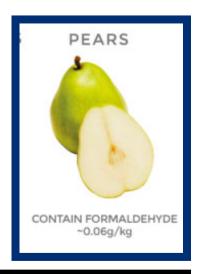
Let's Review Some Health Information



1) Just because a harmful chemical is present, does not mean that it is harmful in the amount present.

The dose matters.

Let's Review Some Health Information



1) Just because a harmful chemical is present, does not mean that it is harmful in the amount present.

The dose matters.

Hazard + Person

Hazards can enter the body in 3 ways:

1. Esting/Drinking
2. Breathing
3. Skin Contact

High Dose?

Low Dose?

Environmental Health Problem*

2) A person must come in <u>contact</u> with the harmful chemical.

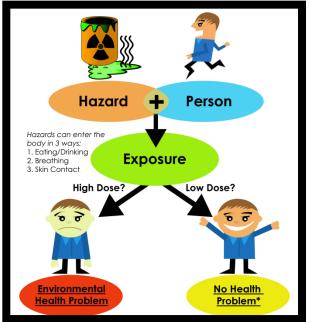
The dose and exposure matter.

Let's Review Some Health Information



1) Just because a harmful chemical is present, does not mean that it is harmful in the amount present.

The dose matters.



2) A person must come in <u>contact</u> with the harmful chemical.

The dose and exposure matter.

Dose and Exposure Factors
were included in the 2018
Health Risk Study for Boaters

Boating Sites Sampled in this Study

See Map of the Malden River

- Malden /Mystic Valley Charter/ Gentle Giant
 Boat House
- Tufts University Boat House / Rivers Edge
- Seven Potential Boating Sites

Sediments were sampled from 9 Boat Sites

- Representative samples of water were analyzed as well at a certified laboratory for potential contaminants of concern.
- This work provided info about chemical dose for the risk calculation.



Malden River Human Health Risk Study is a "Conservative Study"

Good news!! "Conservative" means the study ...

- Maximized Exposures to Hazards Present
- Included Multiple Ages and Types of Boaters
 - 1. Occasional Boater, Child (most sensitive)
 - 2. Occasional Boater, Adult
 - 3. Frequent Adult Boater
 - 4. Youth Competitor (See Example, next slide)
 - 5. Collegiate Competitor
 - 6. Adult Employee working at Launch Site
- Applied both State and Federal Guidelines



Example Exposure Numbers

Youth (High School) Competitor

Exposure data applied in calculations:

- <u>8</u> years rowing (4 HS + 4 College)
- Rows for <u>134</u> days/year
- Boater wades into sediments -No dock!
- Sediments swallowed <u>each day</u> rowing
- Rower <u>capsizes every day</u>
- Capsizing, rower <u>swallows more water</u>

A <u>Conservative Study</u> creates a safety margin by over-estimating exposures.



Calculating Health Risks

Explaining these Numbers

1) The Target Risk Numbers (in red) are valuable for setting guidelines for Public Health.

Greater Risk

US EPA's limit 1 in 10,000

additional cases of cancer

1 X 10⁻⁴

Mass DEP's limit

1 in 100,000

additional cases of cancer

1 X 10⁻⁵

1 in 1,000,000

additional cases of cancer

1 X 10⁻⁶

Mass Dept. of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Least Risk

Calculating Health Risks

Explaining these Numbers

- 1) The Target Risk Numbers (in red) are valuable for setting guidelines for Public Health.
- 2) However this system doesn't apply to personal risk. The numbers can't predict personal risk.

US EPA's limit 1 in 10,000

additional cases of cancer

1 X 10⁻⁴

Mass DEP's limit

1 in 100,00<u>0</u>

additional cases of cancer

1 X 10⁻⁵

1 in 1,000,000

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Least Risk

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Least Risk **Boating Cancer Risks**

Mass Dept. of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Risk

Boating's Bottom Line

Explaining these Results:

1) No Boating Cancer Risk exceeded **US EPA's limit of (10⁻⁴)** (1 in 10,000 additional cases of cancer)

US EPA's limit 1 in 10,000

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Least Risk

30ating Cancer Risks

Mass Dept. of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Boating's Bottom Line

Explaining these Results:

- 1) No Boating Cancer Risk exceeded US EPA's limit of (10⁻⁴) (1 in 10,000 additional cases of cancer)
- 2) No Boating Cancer Risk exceeded MassDEP's limit of (10⁻⁵) (1 in 100,000 additional cases of cancer)

US EPA's limit 1 in 10,000

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Least Risk **J**

Greater

Risk



Boating's Bottom Line

Explaining these Results:

- 1) No Boating Cancer Risk exceeded US EPA's limit of (10⁻⁴) (1 in 10,000 additional cases of cancer)
- 2) No Boating Cancer Risk exceeded MassDEP's limit of (10⁻⁵) (1 in 100,000 additional cases of cancer)
- 3) No Boating Risk for non-cancer Hazards exceeded the limit (HI=1.0) (Hazard Index not shown here)

US EPA's limit

1 in 10,000

additional cases

of cancer 1 X 10⁻⁴

Mass DEP's limit **1 in 100,000**

additional cases of cancer

1 X 10⁻⁵

1 in 1,000,000

additional cases of cancer

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Mass Dept. of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Least Risk J

Results

Exposure	Boater	(Adult)	Boater	(Child)		uent (Adult)	Youth Competitor (Adult)		Collegiate Competitor (Adult)		Employee (Adult)	
Area	Cance r Risk	Non- cancer HI	Cancer Risk	Non- cancer HI	Cancer Risk	Non- cancer HI	Cancer Risk	Non- cancer HI	Cancer Risk	Non- cancer HI	Cancer Risk	Non- cancer HI
BNY	3 x 10 ⁻⁷	0.005	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.04	5 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.07	4 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.07	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.15	7 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.2
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GE North	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	>
GE South	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	>
MRC	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	V	/	/	/	/
National Grid	/	~	~	/	/	/	~	~	/	/	~	>
Norman	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	>	/	>
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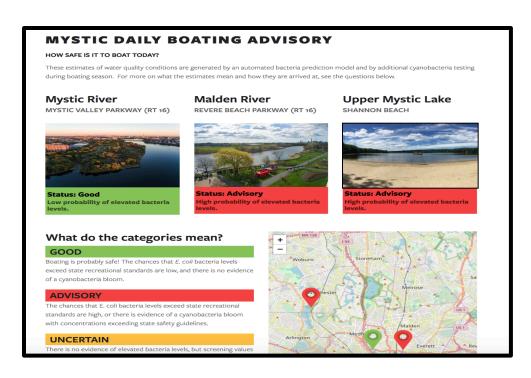
- No cancer risks exceed MassDEP's target risk limit (10⁻⁵⁾ or the upper bound of US EPA's target risk range (10⁻⁴).
- No hazard indices exceed the US EPA and MassDEP's target HI of 1.

Other Malden River Health Risks?

Microbial Contaminations / Typical in Urban Waters

Be Safe! Check this out...
"Mystic Daily Boating
Advisory" can be found
on the MyRWA Website
listed below.

Bacterial levels in the rivers can rise after heavy rain-fall events.



https://mysticriver.org/boatingadvisory/

Some Take-Aways....

The sediments do not pose a health risk that should prevent people from boating on the Malden River.



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- The sediments do not pose a health risk that should prevent people from boating on the Malden River.
- Check MyRWA's online "Mystic Daily Boating Advisory" for health info on microbial levels after heavy rain-fall.



Some Take-Aways....

- The sediments do not pose a health risk that should prevent people from boating on the Malden River.
- Check MyRWA's online "Mystic Daily Boating Advisory" for health info on microbial levels after heavy rain-fall.
- Lastly, Mom told us to wash our hands before eating ... and this is still timeless good advice!

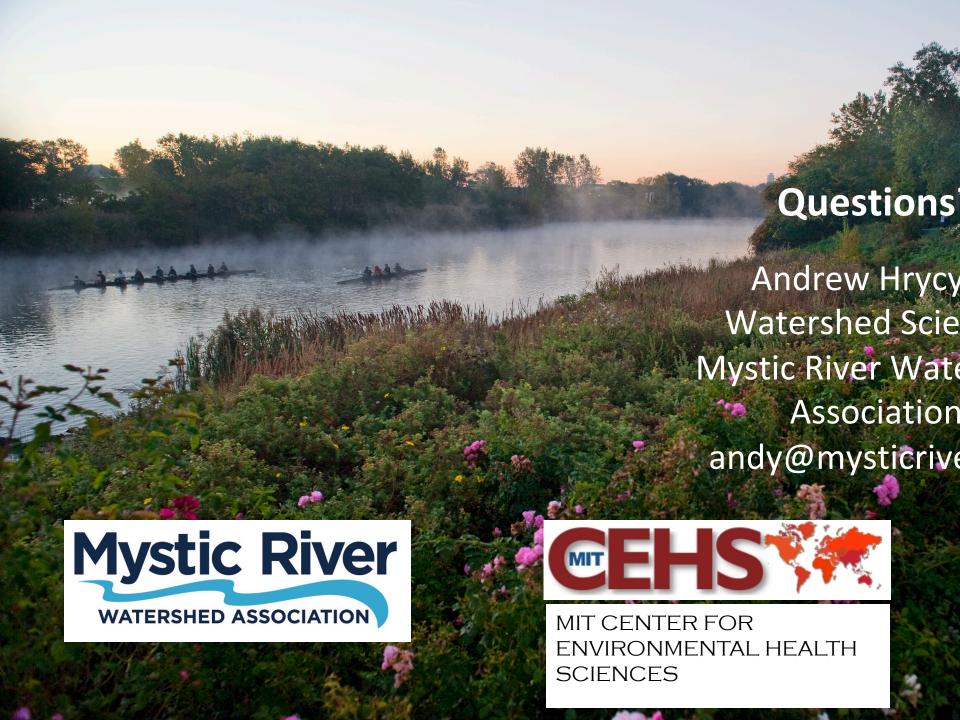


Our Thanks to all Study Partners

Study Partners - Alphabetic list

Friends of the Malden River (FoMR)
Gradient Corp, Cambridge, MA
MIT Center for Environmental Health Sciences (CEHS)
Mystic River Watershed Association (MyRWA)
Mystic Valley Development Corp (MDVC):
Cities of Everett, Malden and Medford
Preotle Lane & Associates





Presentation Concluded Additional Slides such as some Tables. Available in the Appendix

Malden River Human Health Risk Slides in this Appendix:

Slide 2 Project Partners

Slide 3 Partnership Roles

Slide 4 Map of Malden River

Slide 5 Study method overview

Slide 6 Example Conservative Study

w. Youth Competitive Rower

Slide 7 Calculating Chemical Intakes Risks

Slide 8 Risks for Boater Types at Study Sites (#30 overall)

Slide 9 Conclusions from Risk Data

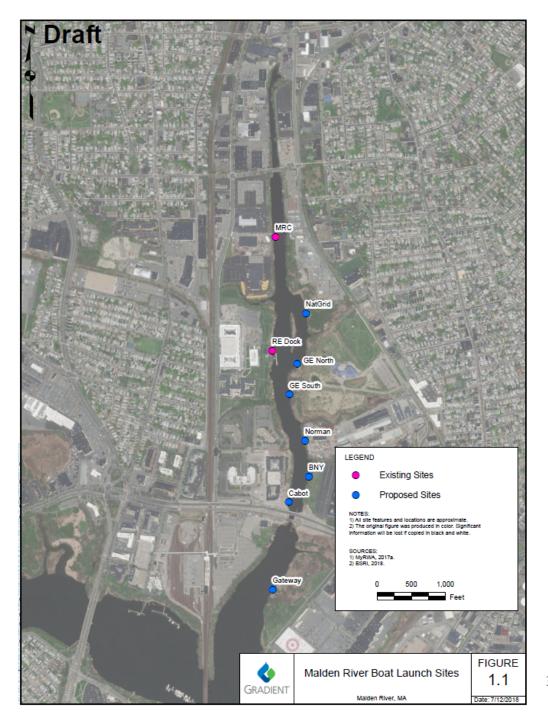
Slide10 Wrap up/ Conclusions

Slide 11 Boating Advisory Website MyRWA URL

Study Partnerships Roles

- 1) The study partners chose a world-class risk assessor, Gradient Corp., to evaluate and collect data, using EPA risk assessment methodology
- MyRWA collaborated in developing with sampling methods in collaboration with MIT, EPA, and Gradient Corp. MIT funded the Certified Lab Work.
- 3) MyRWA collected the sediment samples at 7 potential boat launch locations informed by community partners, and also 2 existing boating sites.
- 4) Water and Sediment Samples were analyzed at State-Accredited Lab, Alpha Analytics.

Map of the Sites



Study Method Overview

1. Understand human exposure routes: mouth, nose, skin contact

2. Research the boaters' habits: competitive, youth, frequency, occasional

3. Make <u>Conservative</u> assumptions: (Use a wide safety margin) For example, include highest figures for capsizes, for contact with the sediments, for swallowed amounts, etc.

4. Use the samples' contamination concentrations to calculate exposures and risks.

Example of the Conservative* Study: <u>Competitive Youth Rower</u>

Exposure Assumptions for Health Risks for this Group

- <u>8</u> years of competitive rowing (includes HS + College)
- Rowing <u>134</u> days/year
- Hands, forearms, lower legs, feet in contact with sediment (boater wades into river-- no dock!)
- 100 mg sediment swallowed <u>each day</u> while rowing
- Rowers <u>capsized every day when rowing</u>
- Whole body exposed when capsizing (for 30 min? AH ck?)
- <u>Swallowed</u> water with every capsize event

* Conservative Studies create a wide safety margin by over-estimating the potential exposure scenario.

2/16/2019

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Calculating Chemical Intakes

$$I = \frac{EPC \times CR \times EF \times ED \times CF}{BW \times AT}$$

where:

I boundary	=	Intake, the amount of chemical (mg/kg body weight-day) at the exchange (i.e., the lungs, gut, skin)
EPC	=	Exposure Point Concentration, the chemical concentration contacted over the exposure period at the exposure point (e.g., mg/kg in sediment)
CR event	=	Contact Rate, the amount of contaminated medium contacted per unit time or (e.g., sediment ingestion rate [mg/day])
EF	=	Exposure Frequency, how often exposure occurs (days/year)
ED	=	Exposure Duration, how long exposure occurs (year)
CF	=	Conversion Factor (1 × 10 ⁻⁶ kg/mg)
BW	=	Body Weight, the average body weight over the exposure period (kg)
AT	=	Averaging Time, period over which exposure is averaged (days) Expressed as a dose, for ingestion and dermal contact, and as a concentration, for inhalation exposure.

Note: this is the generalized equation for calculating chemical intakes. Intake equations will differ based on medium and exposure pathway.

Risks for All Boaters Types at Study Sites

Boaters in 6 different categories:

Sites: Green=		1) Boater (Adult)		2) Boater (Child)		3) Frequent Boater (Adult)		4) Youth Competitor (Adult)		5) Collegiate Competitor (Adult)		6) Employee (Adult)	
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Boating Risk Data Official Public Health Policy is set by

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Cancer Risks

- No cancer risks exceed Mass DEP's limit of (10⁻⁵) or 1 in 100,000 additional cases.
- No cancer risks exceed the upper bound of US EPA's target risk range (10⁻⁴) or 1 in 10,000 additional cases.

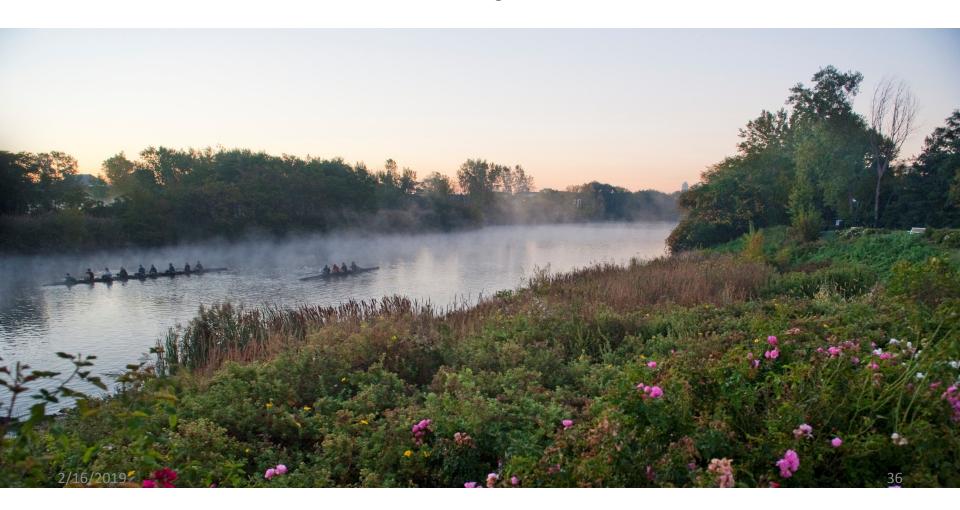
Hazard Indices (HI)

Non-cancer health effects

 No hazard indices (HI) values exceed the US EPA and MassDEP's target Hazard Index value of 1.0

Wrap up and Conclusions

- 1) The sediments do not pose a risk that should prevent people from rowing or paddling on the Malden River
- 2) Please check MyRWA's online "Mystic Daily Boating Advisory" for info about occasional microbial health warnings on our urban waters.



Other Malden River Health Risks? Sometimes, Microbial Advisories Occur as is Typical in Urban Waters

https://mysticriver.org/boatingadvisory/

Be Safe! Check this out!
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the MyRWA Website.
See URL above.

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