



Source Assessment of PBDEs Impacting Juvenile Chinook in the Snohomish River System

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Snohomish PBDE Source Assessment

- Ecology lead source assessment of PBDEs from 2019 to 2022 in Snohomish, Skykomish, Snoqualmie Rivers
- Assess and prioritize potential sources of PBDEs that may be impacting the health of outmigrating juvenile Chinook
- Identify potential pathways of PBDEs from source to juvenile Chinook
- Monitored PBDEs during <u>low</u> (late summer) and <u>high</u> (spring) river flow conditions
 - 6 sampling event, 4 low flow, 2 high flow

Methods

- Water passive samplers (SPMDs), estimate water conc. integrated over ~30 days
- Biofilms mixture of algae, cyanobacteria, detritus; collected from river substrates
- Sediment benthic and suspended, collected throughout estuary
- Invertebrates mixture of species; juvenile Chinook prey items; surface tows/algae mats
- Analyzed samples for 43 PBDE congeners by EPA Method 1614A









Passive Sampler

Biofilms

Sediments

Invertebrates

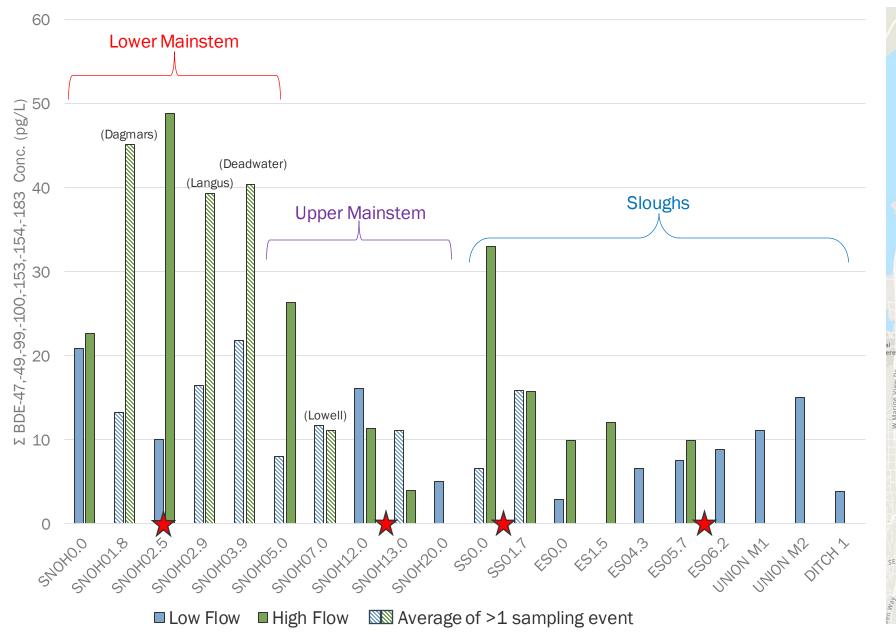
Study Results

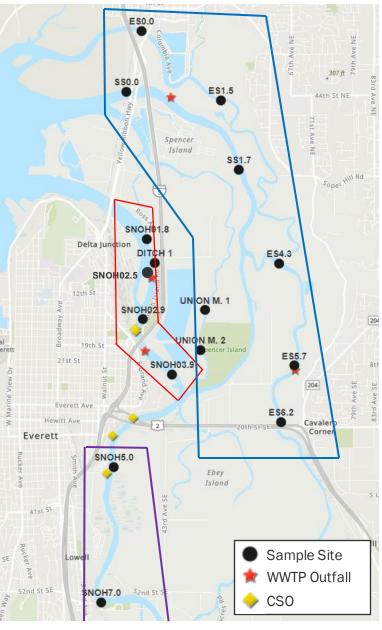
PBDEs in water & sediments

Prey Item
Concentrations
and Temporal
Trends

PBDE
Accumulation
and
Concentration

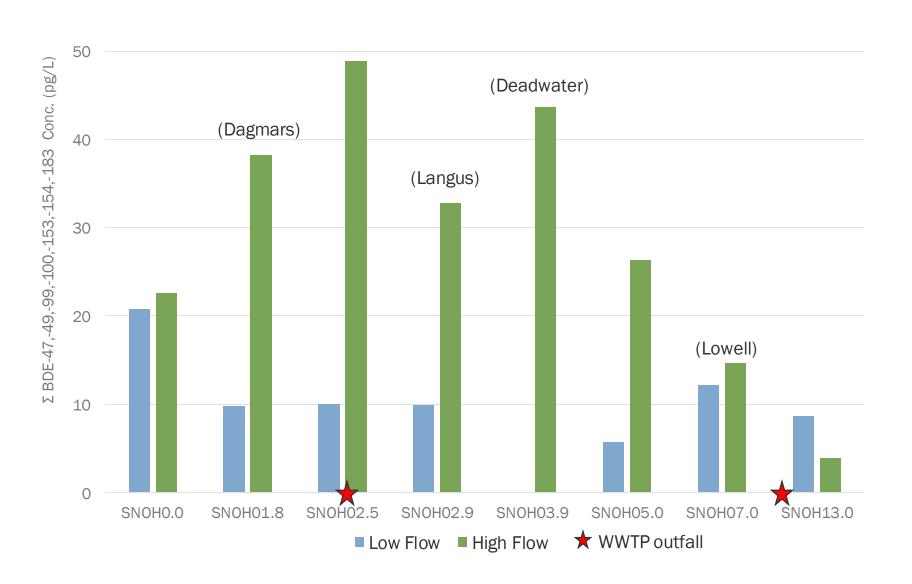
2019-2022 PBDE Water Concentration in **Snohomish River & Estuary**





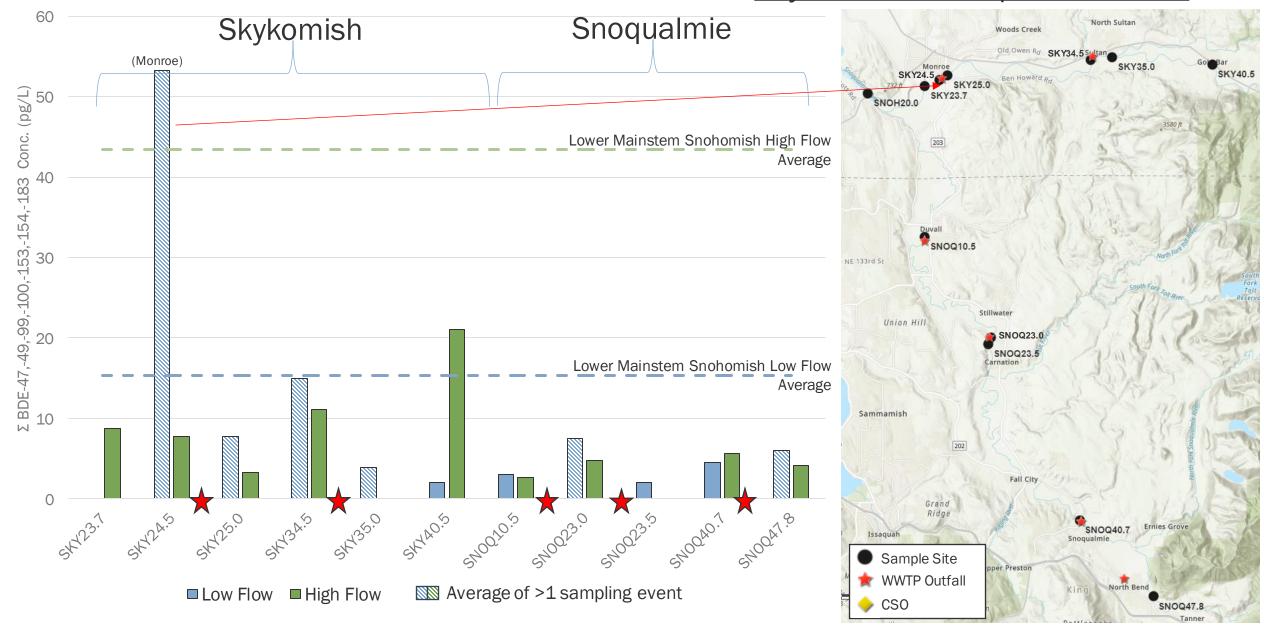
2022 Snohomish Main Stem High vs Low Flow PBDE Water Concentrations





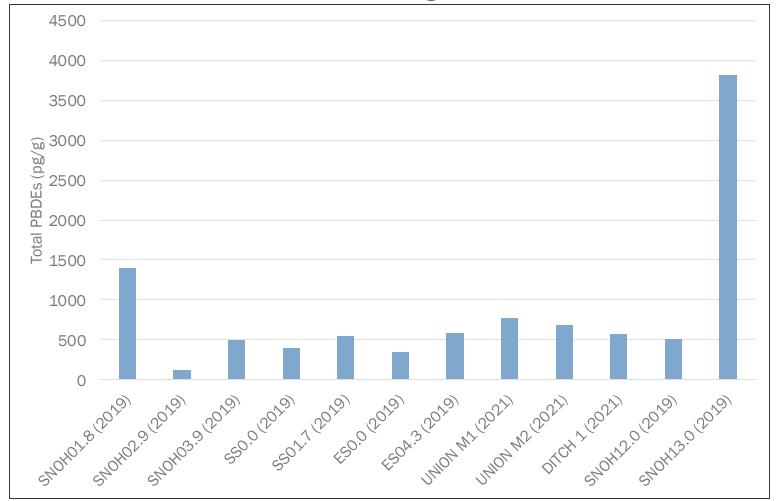
- Everett WWTP
 Outfall 015
 discharge
 - No Discharge during Low Flow Sampling period
 - Active Discharge during High Flow Sampling period

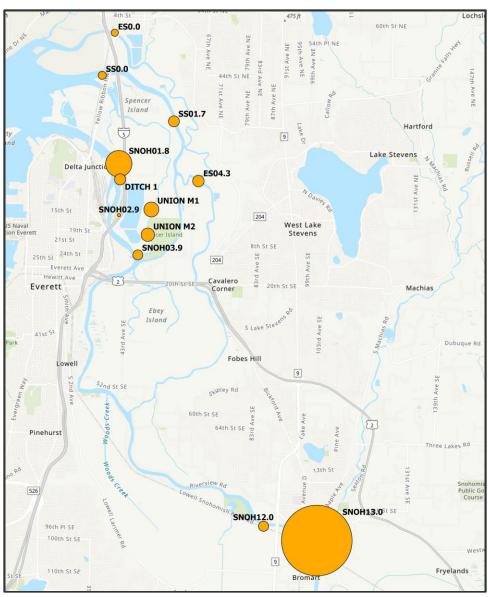
2019-2022 Total PBDE Water Concentration in Skykomish & Snoqualmie Rivers



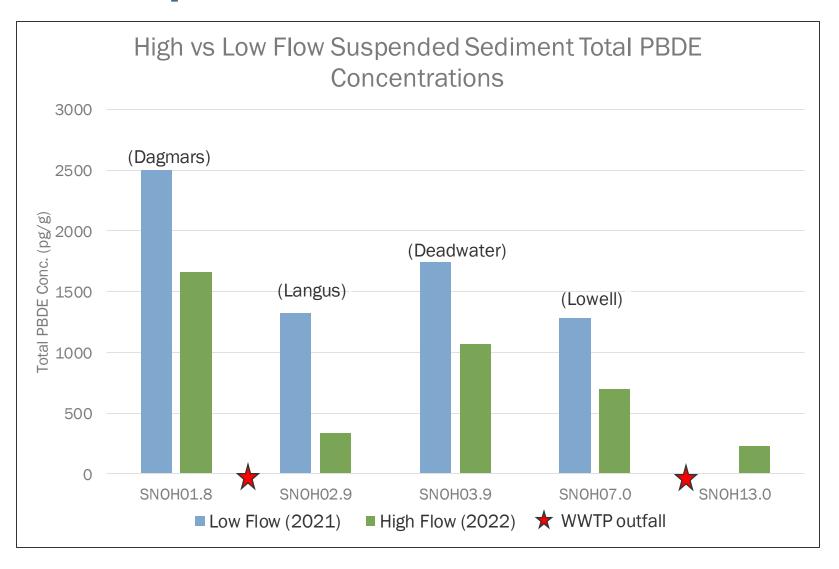
PBDEs in Bottom Sediments

- Concentration Range from 130 to 3800 pg/g
- Highest concentrations at SNOH01.8 & 13
- Similar concentration across sloughs





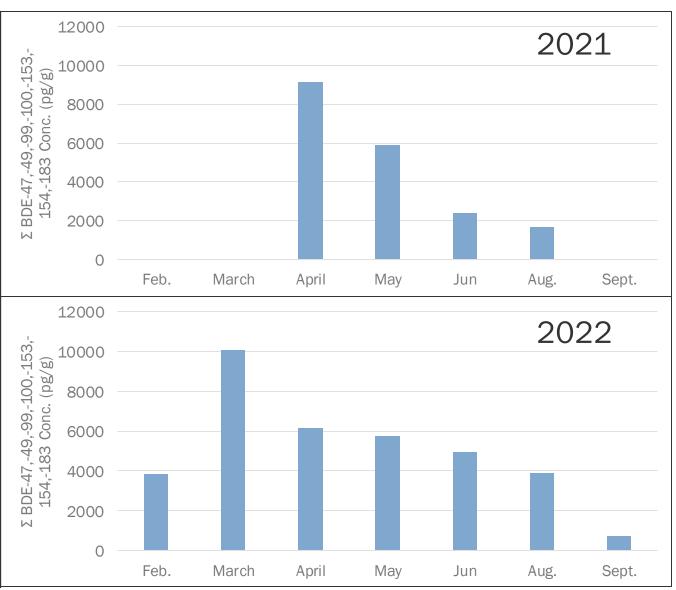
Suspended Sediments



- Low Flow- similar concentration of PBDEs along main stem
- High Flow- varying PBDE concentrations
- Active WWTP discharge during both events

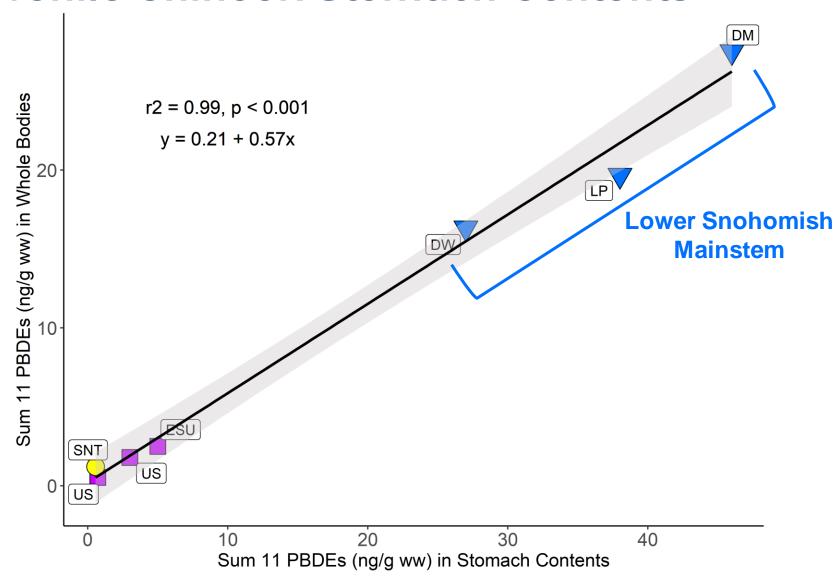
Temporal Variations in Invertebrate PBDE Concentrations

- Highest PBDE concentrations occur in spring
 - Coincides with occurrence of juvenile Chinook in Snohomish estuary
- Declining trend in concentrations over summer
- Similar temporal pattern in 2021
 & 2022
- Max 2021-2022 PBDE concentration ~7x greater than 2019 low flow event invertebrates

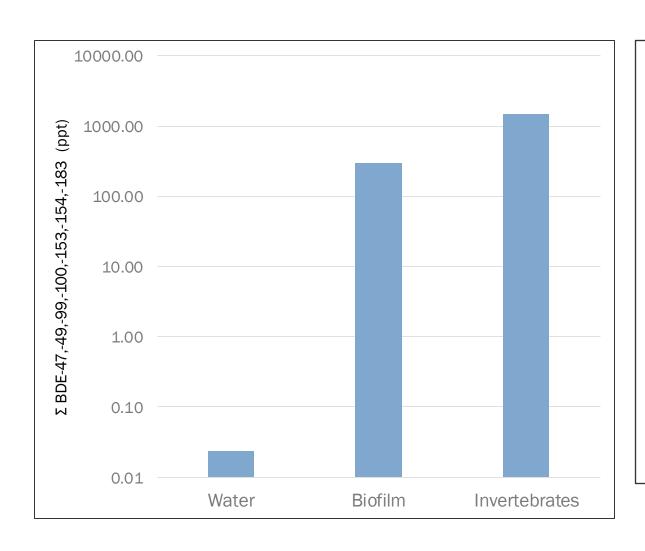


PBDEs in Juvenile Chinook Stomach Contents

Juvenile Chinook are accumulating the PBDEs from their food source



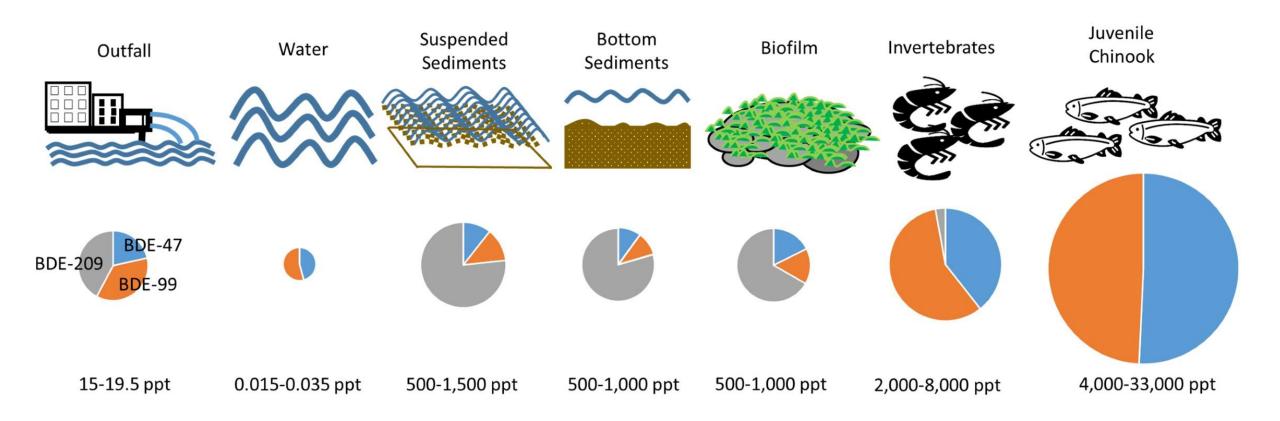
PBDE Accumulation & Concentration



- Water conc. average = 0.024 ppt
- Biofilm conc. average = 297.1 ppt
 - ~12,500x increase from water
- Invertebrate conc. average = 1477.3 ppt
 - ~5x increase from biofilms
- Primary producers (biofilms) and invertebrates concentrate and accumulate PBDEs
- Calculated from average conc. measured during 2019 low flow sampling event



PBDEs in the Snohomish Estuary



Results Summary

- Elevated PBDE concentrations in lower Snohomish main stem & near city of Monroe
 - Elevated PBDEs in water, sediment, biofilms, & inverts.
 - Associated with WWTP discharges
- Bioconcentration and bioaccumulation of PBDEs from water to biofilms and invertebrates
- Temporal trend of invertebrate PBDE concentrations in Snohomish mainstem
 - Highest in spring, declining through summer
 - Juvenile Chinook prey contain high levels of PBDEs
- PBDE congener accumulation differs across environmental media

Study Conclusions

- WWTP discharges of PBDEs impact localized areas surrounding the discharge zone in the Snohomish mainstem an near the city of Monroe
- Uptake and transformation of PBDEs in the food web concentrates and increases potential impacts on outmigrating juvenile Chinook salmon in the Snohomish estuary





Acknowledgements

WDFW

Sandie O'Neill

Andrea Carey

Andrew Beckman

NOAA

Josh Chamberlin

Tulalip Tribes

Todd Zackey

City of Everett

John Rabenow

Dept. of Ecology

Will Hobbs

Rachel McCrea

Jessica Huybregts

Tonya Lane

Kevin Leung

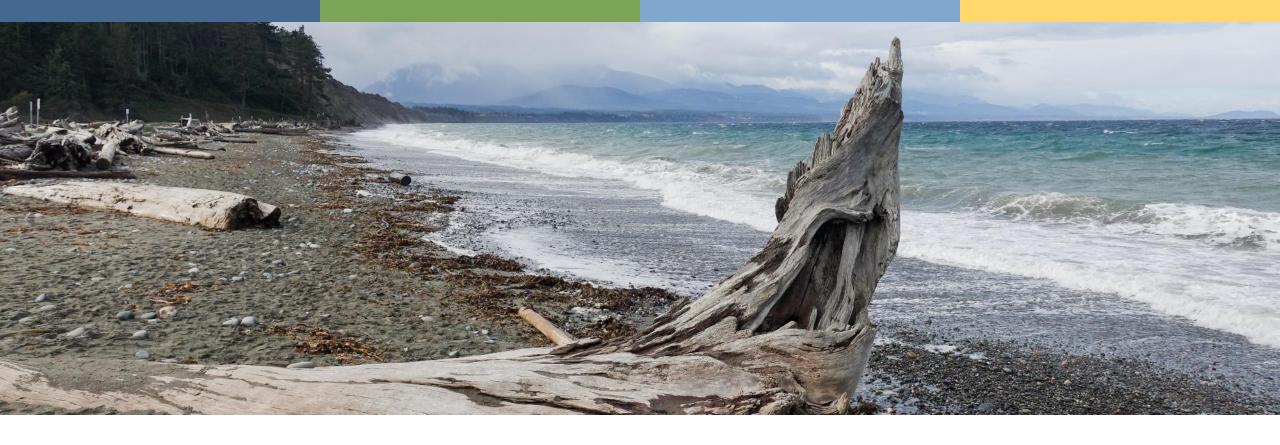
Jakub Bednarek

Elisa Rauschl

Susan Smith

Long Live the Kings

Lucas Hall



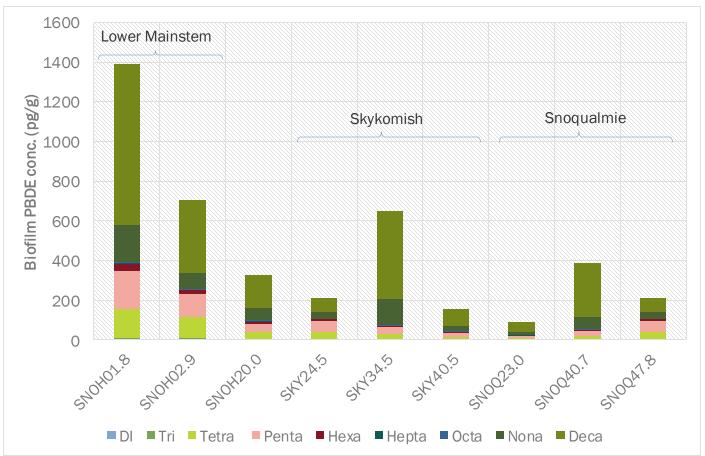


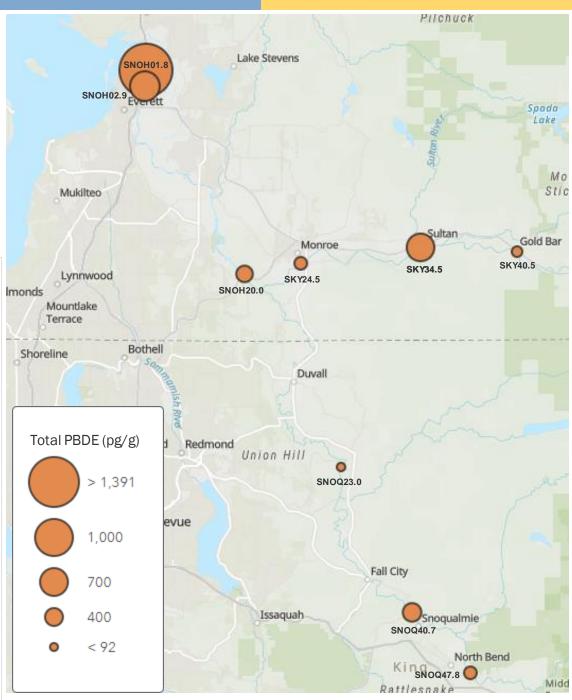
Questions?

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PBDEs in Biofilms

- Collected during 2019 low flow event
- Highest concentrations located in mainstem of Snohomish
- Elevated concentrations near city of Sultan and Snoqualmie





2022 Temporal Trends of Suspended Sediment Total PBDE Concentrations

