Emerging Contaminants in Southern California

Kenneth Schiff Steven Bay Doris Vidal

Southern California Coastal Water Research Project

www.sccwrp.org

Emerging Contaminants Come In Many Flavors

- Endocrine disrupting compounds
 - Interferes with production, distribution or function of hormones
- Synthetic industrial products or byproducts

- New pesticides
 - legacy pesticides inducing previously unreported effects

Examples of Endocrine Disrupting Compounds

- Pharmaceuticals
- Synthetic or naturally occurring hormones
- Plasticizers
- Personal care products
- Pesticides
- Fire retardants

Can EDCs Be a Problem In Southern California?

- Other investigators have observed EDCs in their systems
 - measured endocrine disruption effects
- Southern California has a large potential for EDC discharges
 - Greater than 1,000 MGD treated effluent to the ocean
- Effects in marine organisms have rarely been the focus of previous studies

National Stream Survey Kolpin, *et al.* 2002



Can EDCs Be a Problem In Southern California?

- Other investigators have observed EDCs in their systems
 - measured endocrine disruption effects
- Southern California has a large potential for EDC discharges
 - Greater than 1,000 MGD treated effluent to the ocean
- Effects in marine organisms have rarely been the focus of previous studies

Wastewater Fate of Emerging Contaminants In Secondary Treatment

Compound	Use		
Good Removal			
Ibuprofen	Pharmaceutical		
oxybenzone	Sunscreen		
chloroxylenol	Germicide		
butylbenzyl phthalate	Plasticizer		
Moderate Removal			
octylphenol	Surfactant		
Triclosan	Antibacterial		
benzophenone	Fragrance		
Poor Removal			
Tri(chloroethyl) Phosphate (TCEP)	Flame Retardant		
BHA	Antioxidant		
DEET	Insecticide		
Musk ketone	Fragrance		
Galaxolide	Fragrance		

What Do We Know?

- Endocrine disruption has been measured in coastal fish
 - Varies by species
- Hint of relationships with potential sources
 - Effects at population level were not evident
- Evidence of "feminization" in male fish
 - "testis-ova" in approximately 10% of fish examined

Vitellogenin in Male Flatfish from Outfall and Nonoutfall Areas January 2003



Hornyhead Turbot Population Data

Area	% Males	% Sexually Mature at Age	
Outfall	63%	100%	
Far Field	63%	98%	

From: Rempel et al. 2006





Gonad Histopathological Sections





Abnormal male Hornyhead turbot

Normal male Hornyhead turbot



What Don't We Know?

- What are endocrine cycles in reference areas?
 Are the cycles different in outfall areas?
- Is the presence of endocrine disruption associated with biological effects?
 - Cellular, Individual, community, or population levels?
- What are the specific EDCs responsible for effects?
 Can we identify the source(s) of the EDC(s)?

Addressing The Needs

Strong research collaborative

- Three State Universities
- Four POTWs
- One NGO
- SWRCB
- Three year project
 multi-faceted design

Report out to the SCCWRP Commission

Partnership Progress To Date

- Developed new measurement tools
 - gene microarray, ELISA kits, etc.
- More than 600 fish collected at approximately 40 sites bightwide
- More than 35 effluent, water column and sediment measurements
- Preparing for laboratory exposures in Summer 2007
- Results expected 2008