



# **Historical Trends of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Chesapeake Bay Fish and the Influence of Ongoing Sources**

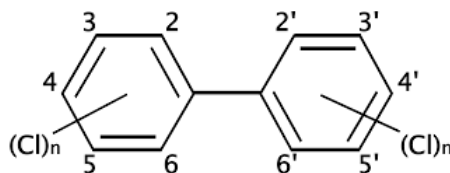
**Trevor Needham**

**Dr. Upal Ghosh**

**University of Maryland Baltimore County**

# Background

- Data collected part of MDE Fish Monitoring Program from sampling years 1999-2015 representing 1,220 composites
- Samples represent composites of the edible portion of 2-5 fish
- Analysis conducted by UMCES Appalachian Laboratory, Chesapeake Biological Laboratories, and University of Maryland Baltimore County
- White Perch, Channel Catfish, and Striped Bass were selected for comparison within drainage basins due to sampling frequency and popularity as a recreational sport fish
- PCBs were banned from commercial use in in 1979



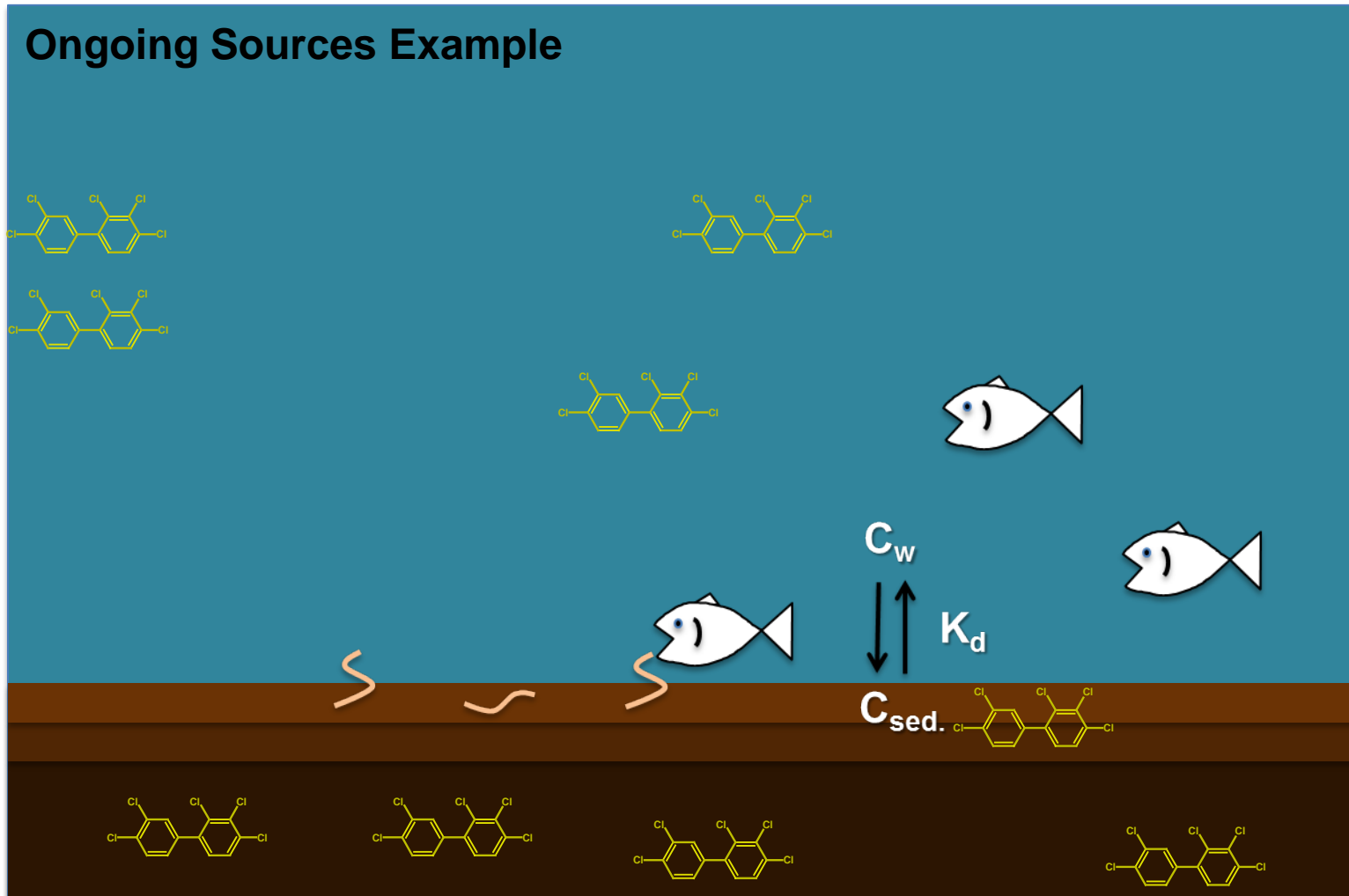
# Objectives

- 1) Provide historical perspective on PCB body burden in fish caught in the Chesapeake Bay watershed
- 2) Determine whether PCB body burdens in fish decreased over the 16-year sampling period
- 3) Evaluate the possible impacts to human health through fish consumption from the Chesapeake Bay

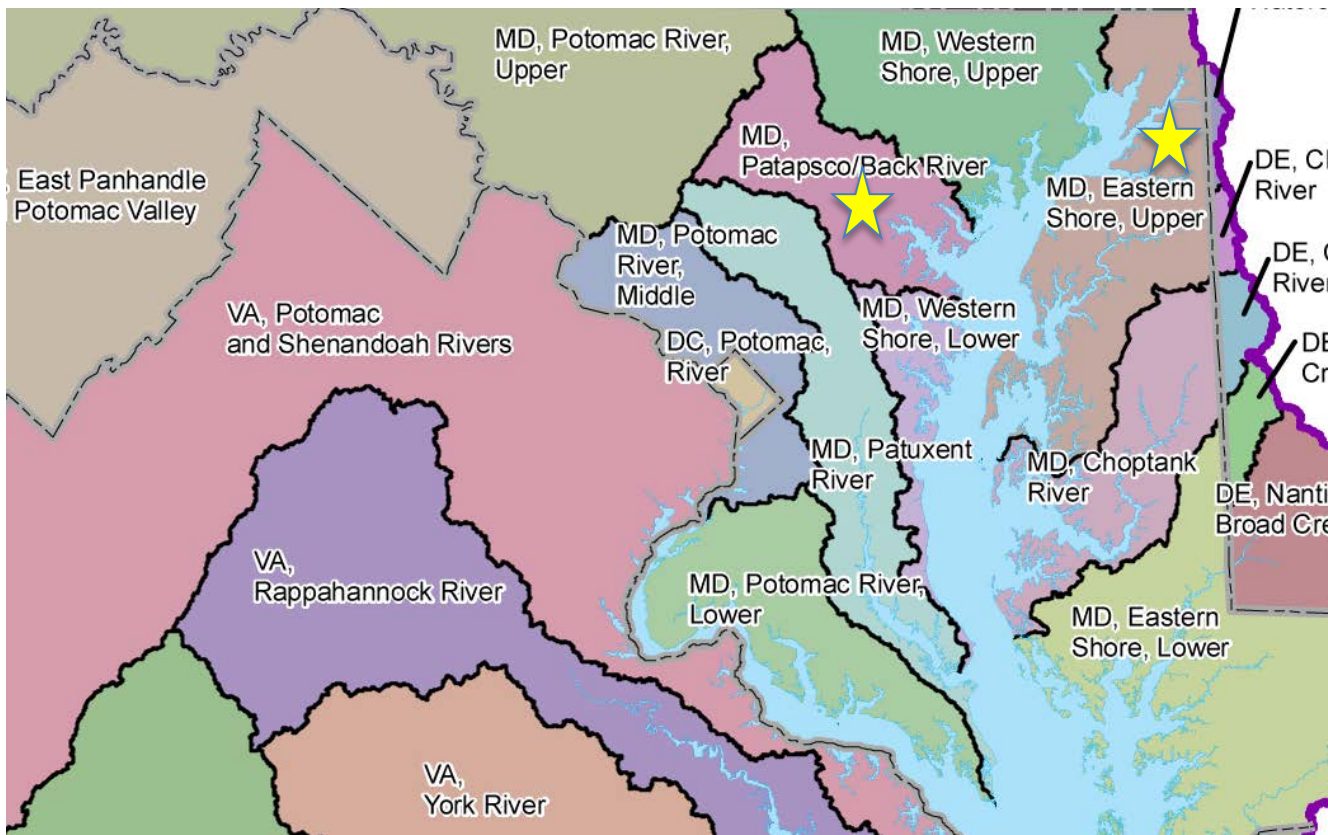


# Natural Attenuation vs. Ongoing Sources

## Ongoing Sources Example

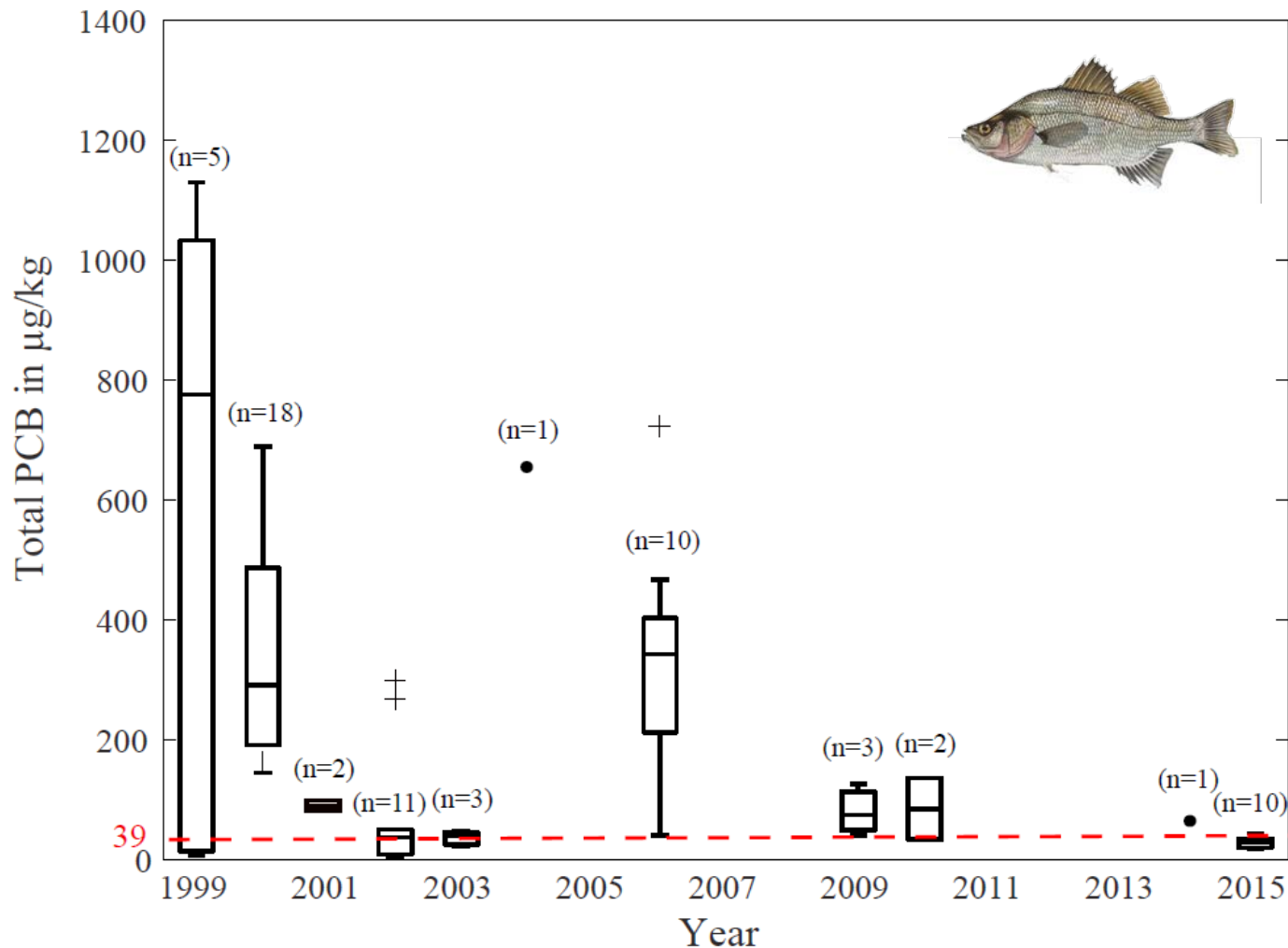


# Cheapeake Bay Tributary Basins



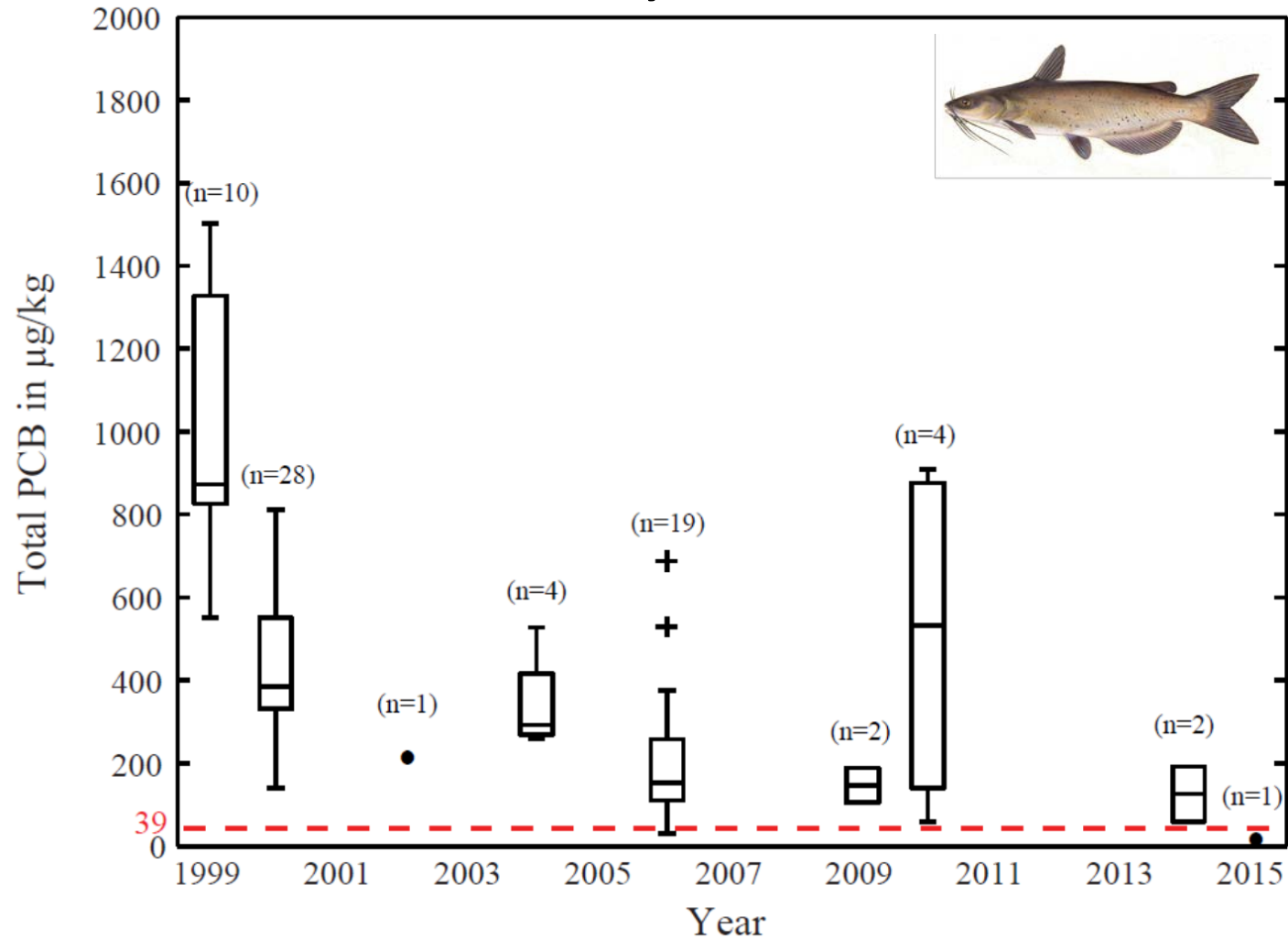
<http://www.cbf.org/about-the-bay/maps/sub-watersheds>, accessed on 4/13/2017

# Eastern Shore Upper White Perch Body Burden



<http://dnr2.maryland.gov/Fisheries/Pages/Fish-Facts.aspx?fishname=White%20Perch>

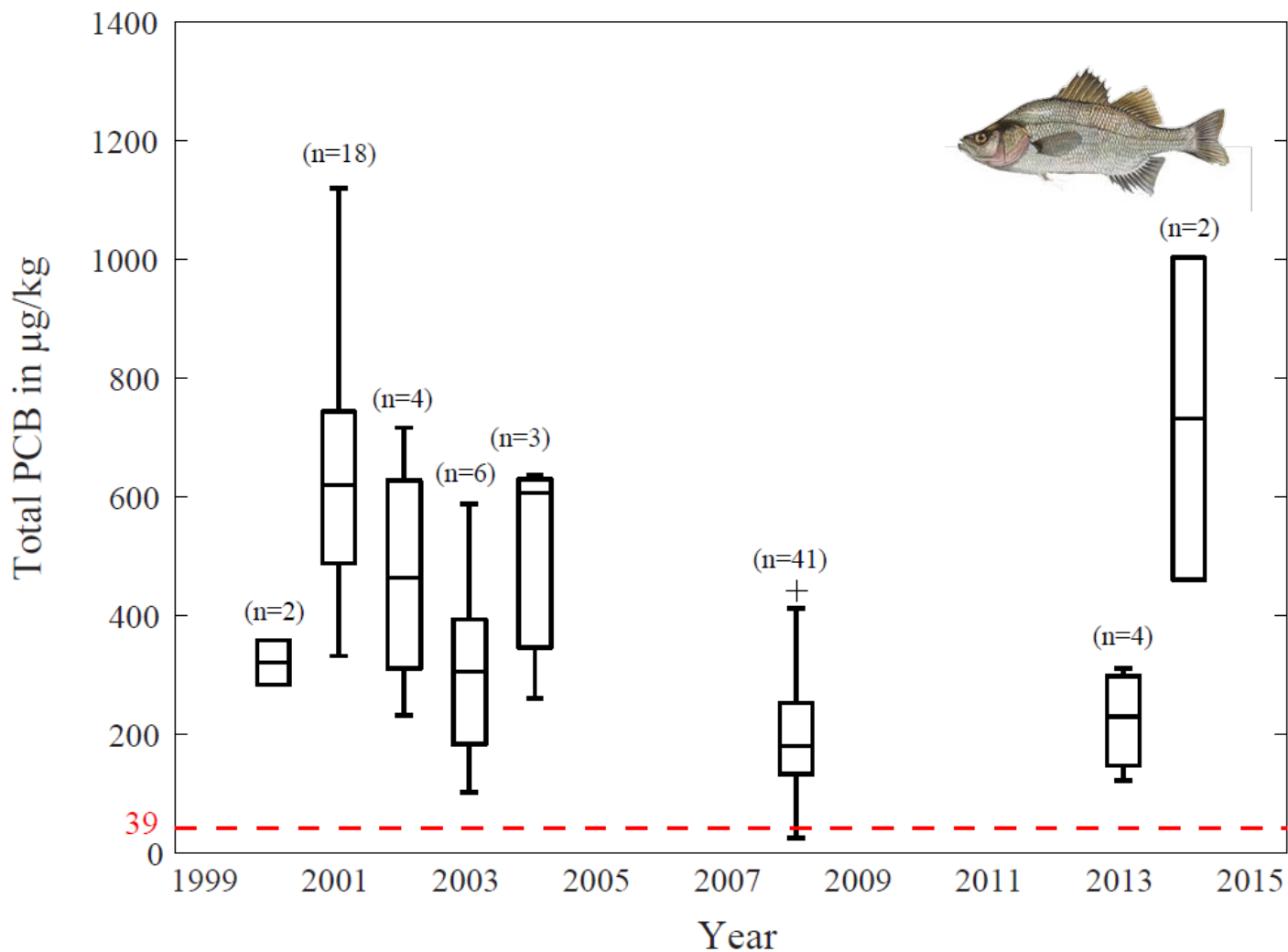
# Eastern Shore Upper Channel Catfish Body Burden



<http://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/Iowa-Fish-Species/Fish-Details/SpeciesCode/CCF>

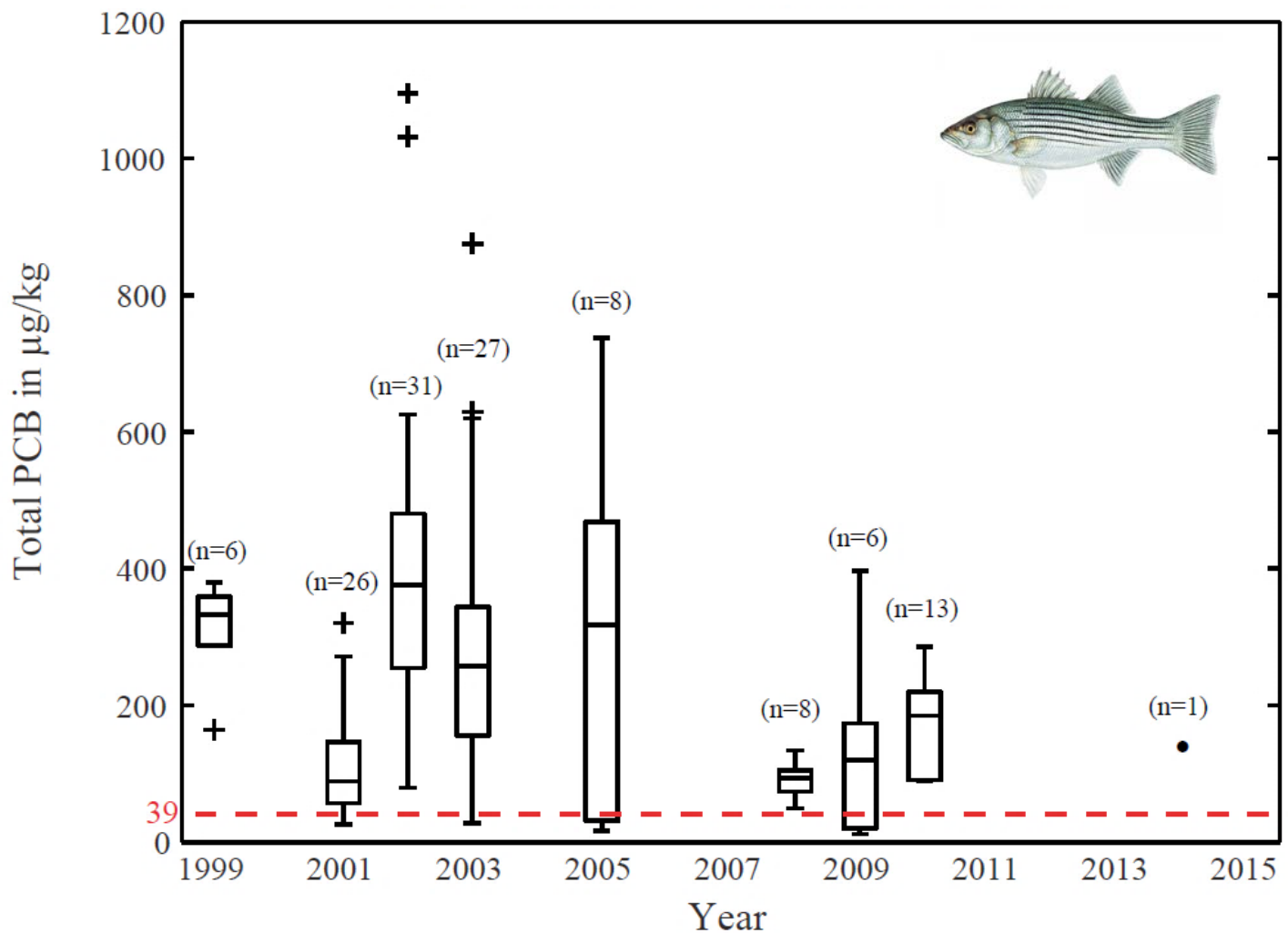


# Patapsco-Back River White Perch Body Burden



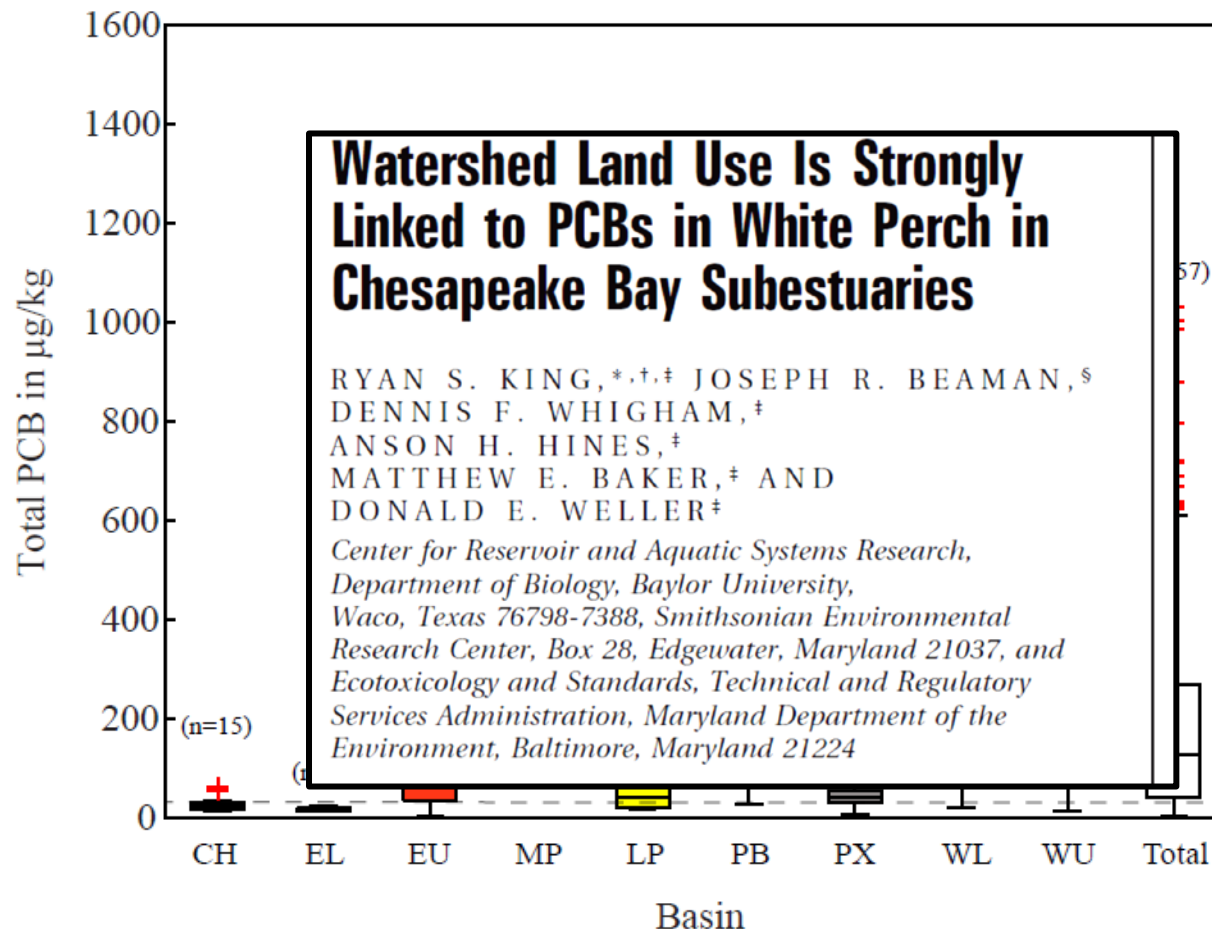
<http://dnr2.maryland.gov/Fisheries/Pages/Fish-Facts.aspx?fishname=White%20Perch>

# Striped Bass Body Burden



<https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/striped-bass>

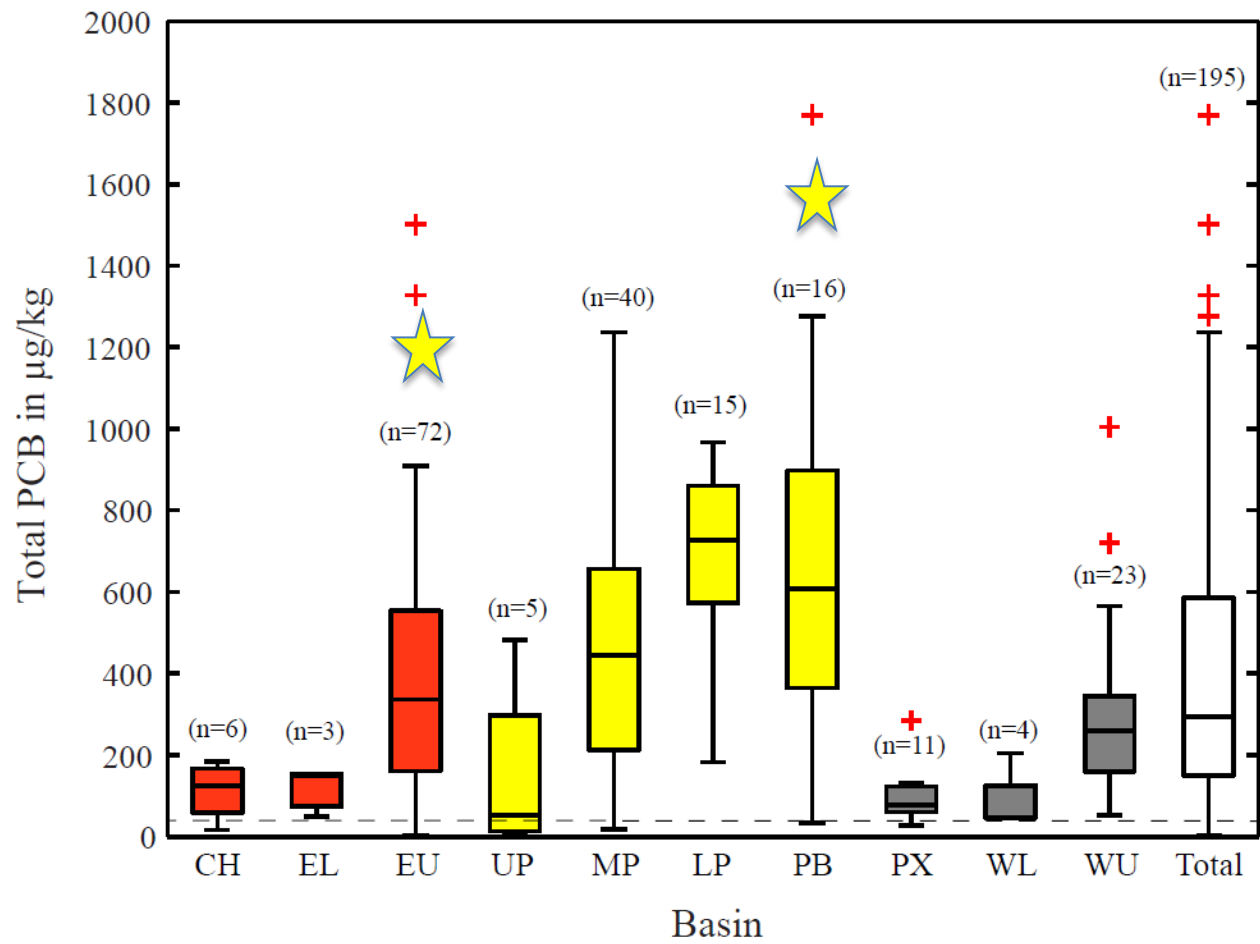
# White Perch by Basin



CH-Choptank  
 EL-Eastern Lower  
 EU-Eastern Upper  
 MP-Eastern Potomac  
 LP-Lower Potomac  
 PB-Patapsco-Back River  
 PX-Patuxent River  
 WL-Western Lower  
 WU-Western Upper

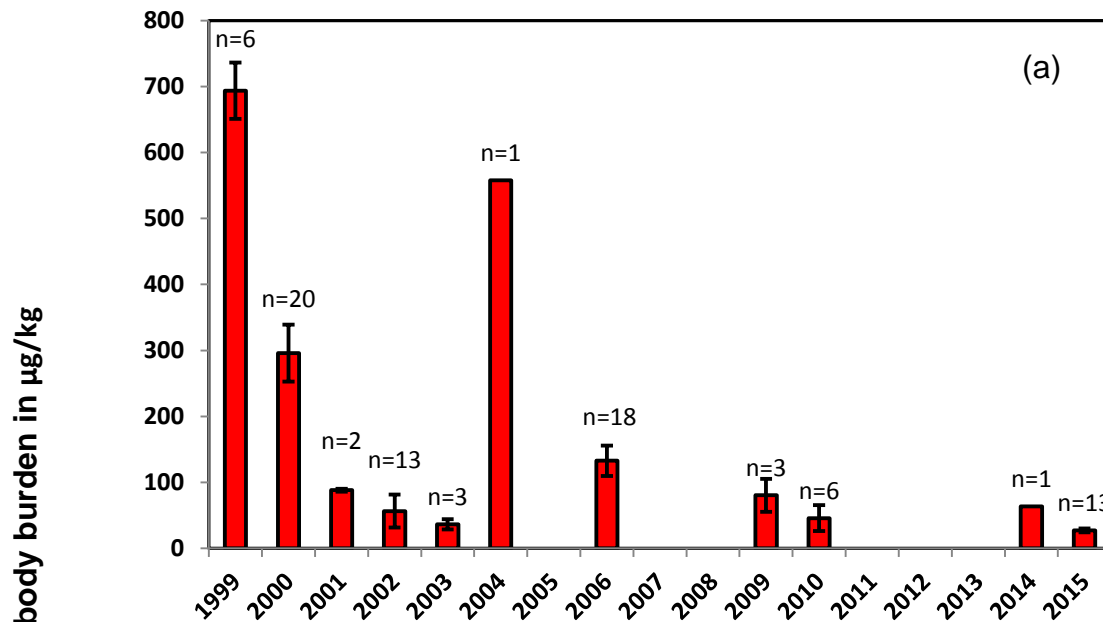
Red= Rural  
 Yellow=Urban  
 Grey= Suburban  
 White= Total

# Channel Catfish by Basin

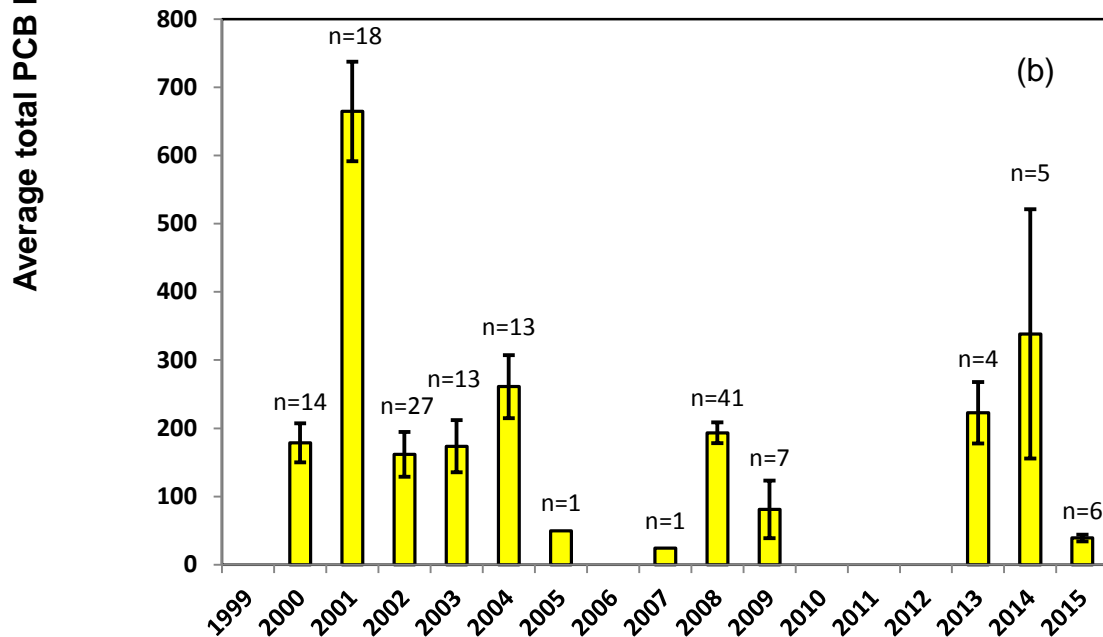


- CH**-Choptank
  - EL**-Eastern Lower
  - EU**-Eastern Upper
  - UP**-Upper Potomac
  - MP**-Eastern Potomac
  - LP**-Lower Potomac
  - PB**-Patapsco-Back River
  - PX**-Patuxent River
  - WL**-Western Lower
  - WU**-Western Upper
- 
- Red**= Rural
  - Yellow**=Urban
  - Grey**= Suburban
  - White**= Total

<http://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/Iowa-Fish-Species/Fish-Details/SpeciesCode/CCF>



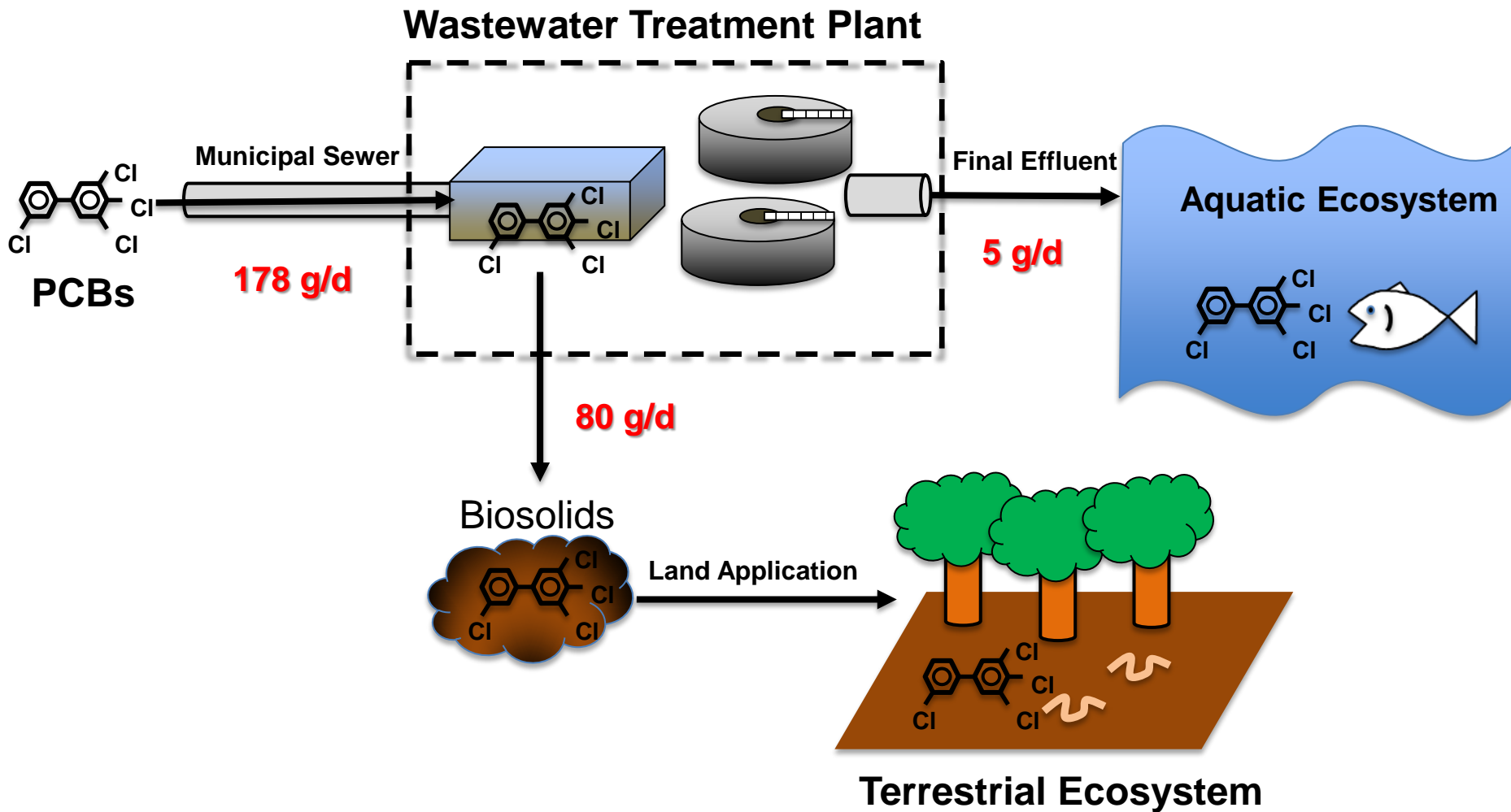
(a) Eastern Shore Average White Perch Body Burden



(b) Western Shore Average White Perch Body Burden

<http://dnr2.maryland.gov/Fisheries/Pages/Fish-Facts.aspx?fishname=White%20Perch>

# Tracking PCB Fate in an Urban WWTP



# Influence of Ongoing Sources

Fish Body Burden ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )



l with  
Only

l with  
ent

d  
om

**Brown Bullhead**



**White Perch**



<http://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/Iowa-Fish-Species/Fish-Details/SpeciesCode/CCF>  
<http://dnr2.maryland.gov/Fisheries/Pages/Fish-Facts.aspx?fishname=White%20Perch>



# Population Cancer Risk per 100,000

	15 year adult exposure		
	1 Meal per month	4 meals per month	2 meals per week
<b>Eastern Shore</b>	0.6	2	5
<b>Western Shore</b>	1.3	5	12

	Average Adult Lifetime Risk		
	1 Meal per month	4 meals per month	2 meals per week
<b>Eastern Shore</b>	2	10	22
<b>Western Shore</b>	4	17	40
<b>Whole Bay</b>	4	15	34

	Average Lifetime Risk		
	1 Meal per month	4 meals per month	2 meals per week
<b>Eastern Shore</b>	12	48	133
<b>Western Shore</b>	22	87	203
<b>Whole Bay</b>	19	74	174



# What about crabs?



Old Bay Facebook

[https://www.facebook.com/pg/oldbay/photos/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/oldbay/photos/?ref=page_internal)

# Conclusion

- Do not see universal decline in PCB body burden in fish sampled from the Chesapeake Bay from 1999-2015.
- Statistically significant decrease in PCB body burden was only observed in the Eastern Upper Basin of the Chesapeake Bay.
- Ongoing sources will continue to be a problem for natural attenuation of PCBs.
- Recreational fishing from the Chesapeake Bay increases individual cancer risk above  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ .

# Acknowledgements

Maryland Department of the Environment Fish  
Monitoring Program:

Amy Laliberte, Chris Lockett, Charlie Poukish

Dr. Joel Baker, University of Washington, Center  
for Urban Waters

Advisor: Dr. Upal Ghosh

Undergraduate Student Help:

Varapapa Thodpanich and Maahedi Savvy

# Questions



Trevor Needham  
needham1@umbc.edu