

OTTAWA RIVER, OH

SCOTT CIENIAWSKI AND MARC MILLS

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, GLNPO AND ORD

GLLA Project Coordination Team

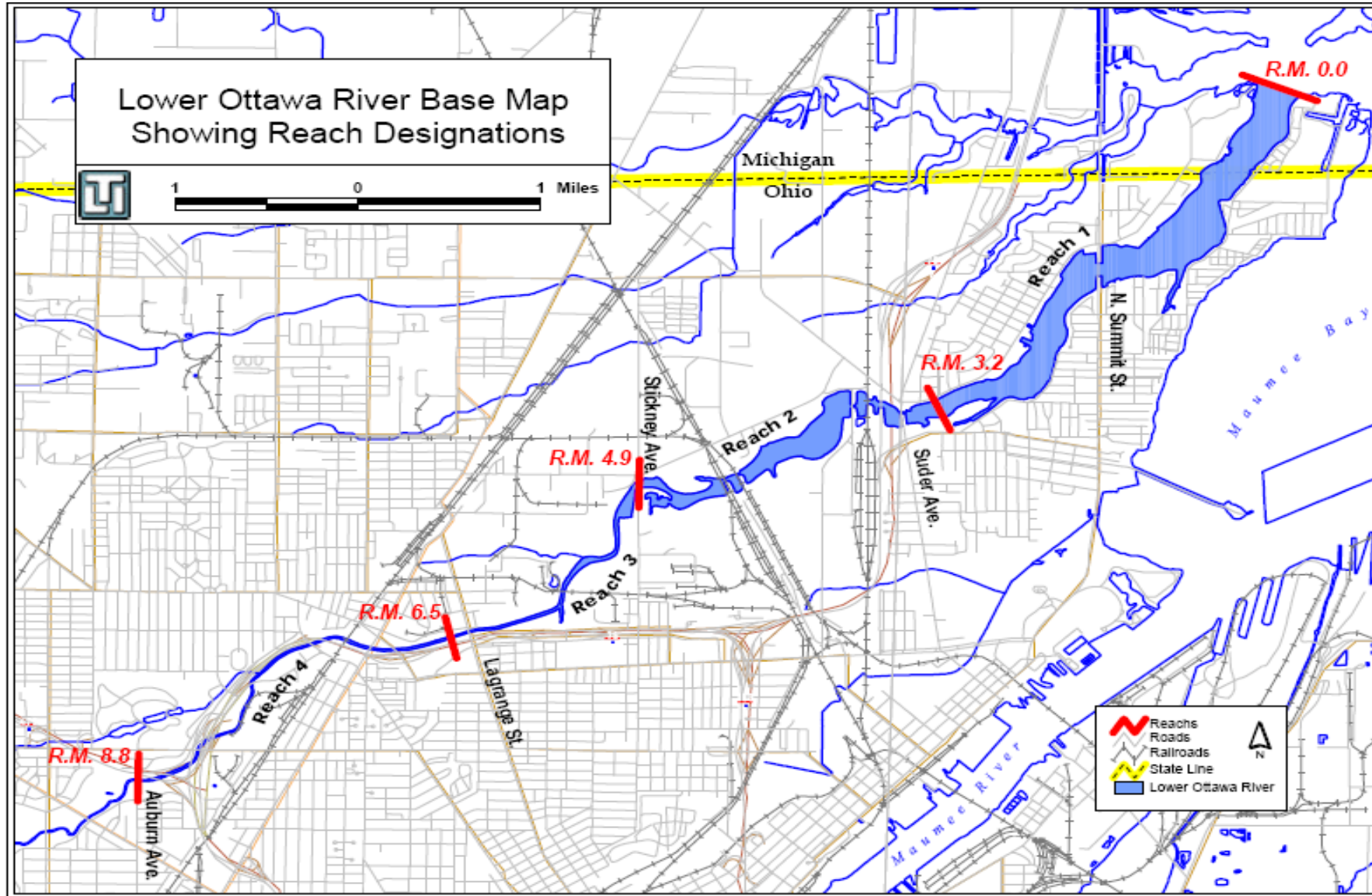
Great Lakes Legacy Act project partners

- Federal: USEPA GLNPO
- Non-Federal: Ottawa River Group

Project coordination team members

- USEPA Region 5
- Ohio EPA
- City of Toledo
- US Fish & Wildlife

Site Overview



Site Overview

- Highly channelized
- Narrow and flashy upstream of RM 4.9
- Broadens and slows downstream of RM 4.9 to the mouth
- Shallow and estuarine
 - Several places <3' of water depth
- Highly industrialized (historically)
 - Superfund cleanups
 - RCRA corrective actions
 - TSCA sediment actions
 - NRDA actions

Objectives of Remediation

- Drivers of remediation
 - Restrictions on fish and wildlife consumption
 - Degradation of benthos
 - Fish tumors or other deformities

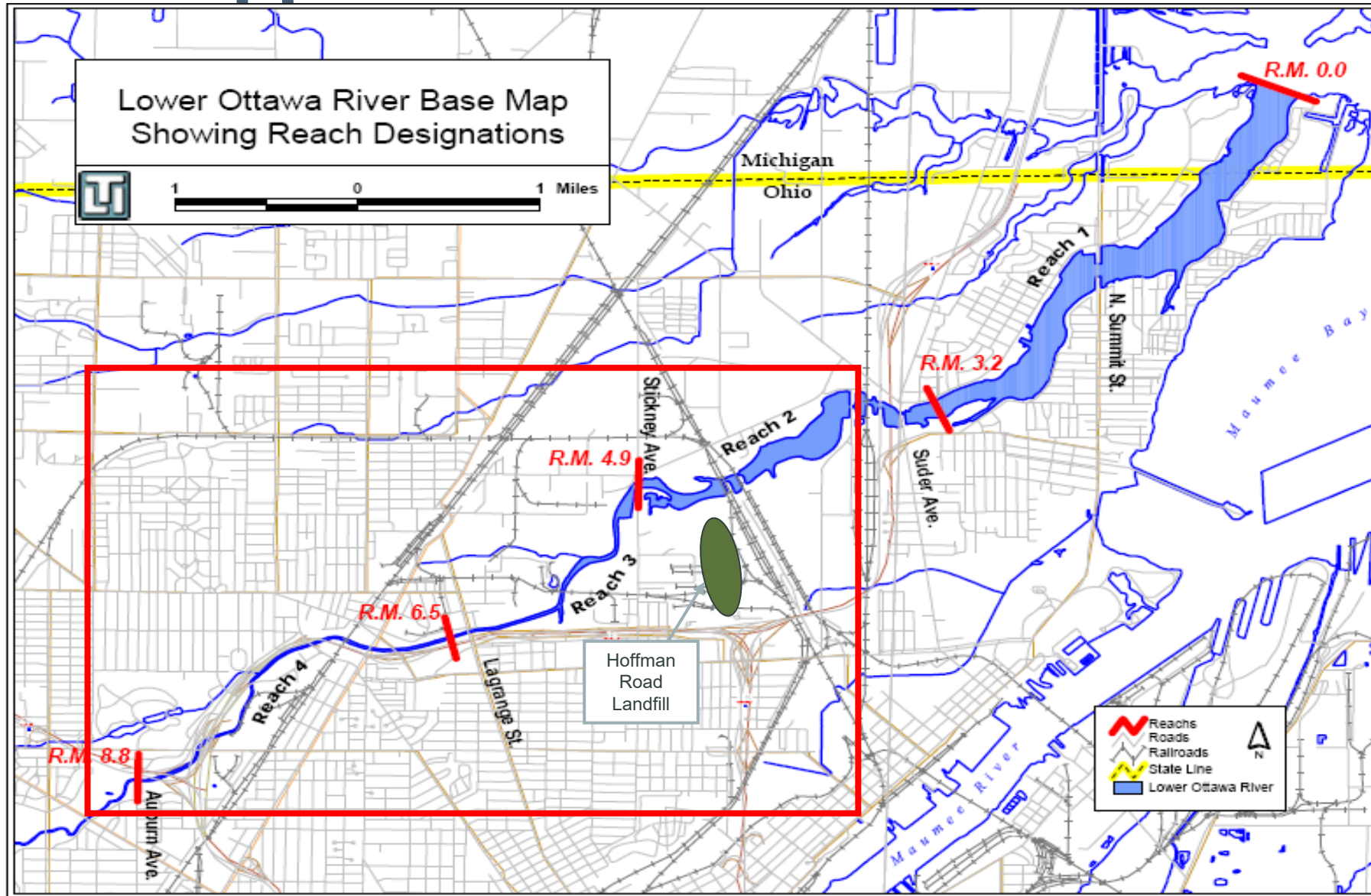
Objectives of Remediation

- Immediate post-dredging surface-weighted average concentration (SWAC) goals
 - PCBs: 1.5 ppm
 - PAHs: 30 ppm
 - Pb: 180 ppm
- Long-term SWAC goals
 - PCBs: 0.5 ppm
 - PAHs: 22.8 ppm
 - Pb: 128 ppm

Remedial Approach

- Dredging + MNR
- Target larger sediment deposits
 - Approach contrasts with Ashtabula
- Focus on higher concentrations
 - Upstream of RM 3.2
- MNR expected to be final remedy for site
 - Estimated 10 years of MNR
- Monitoring a very important part of the MNR approach
 - Need for adaptive management?

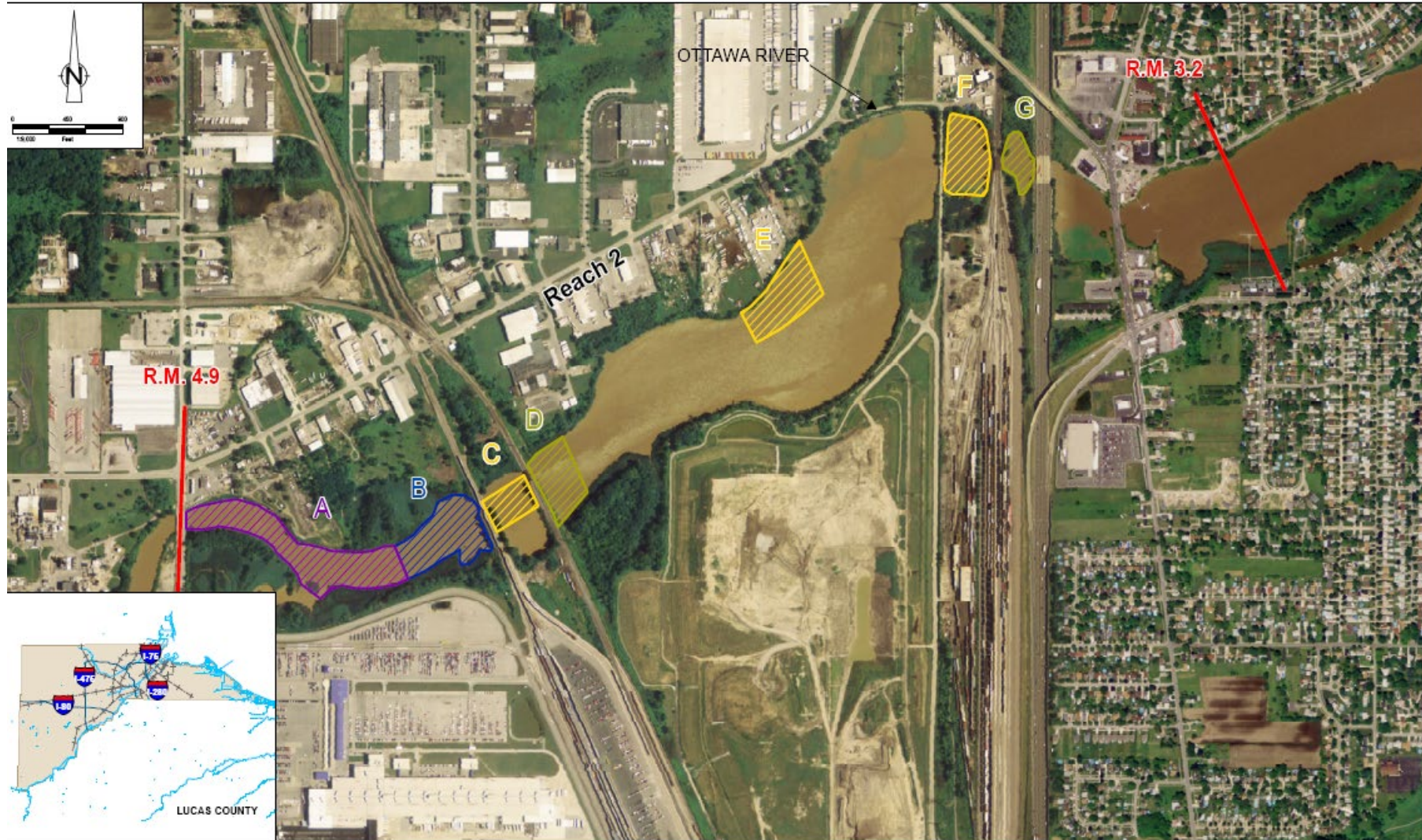
Remedial Approach



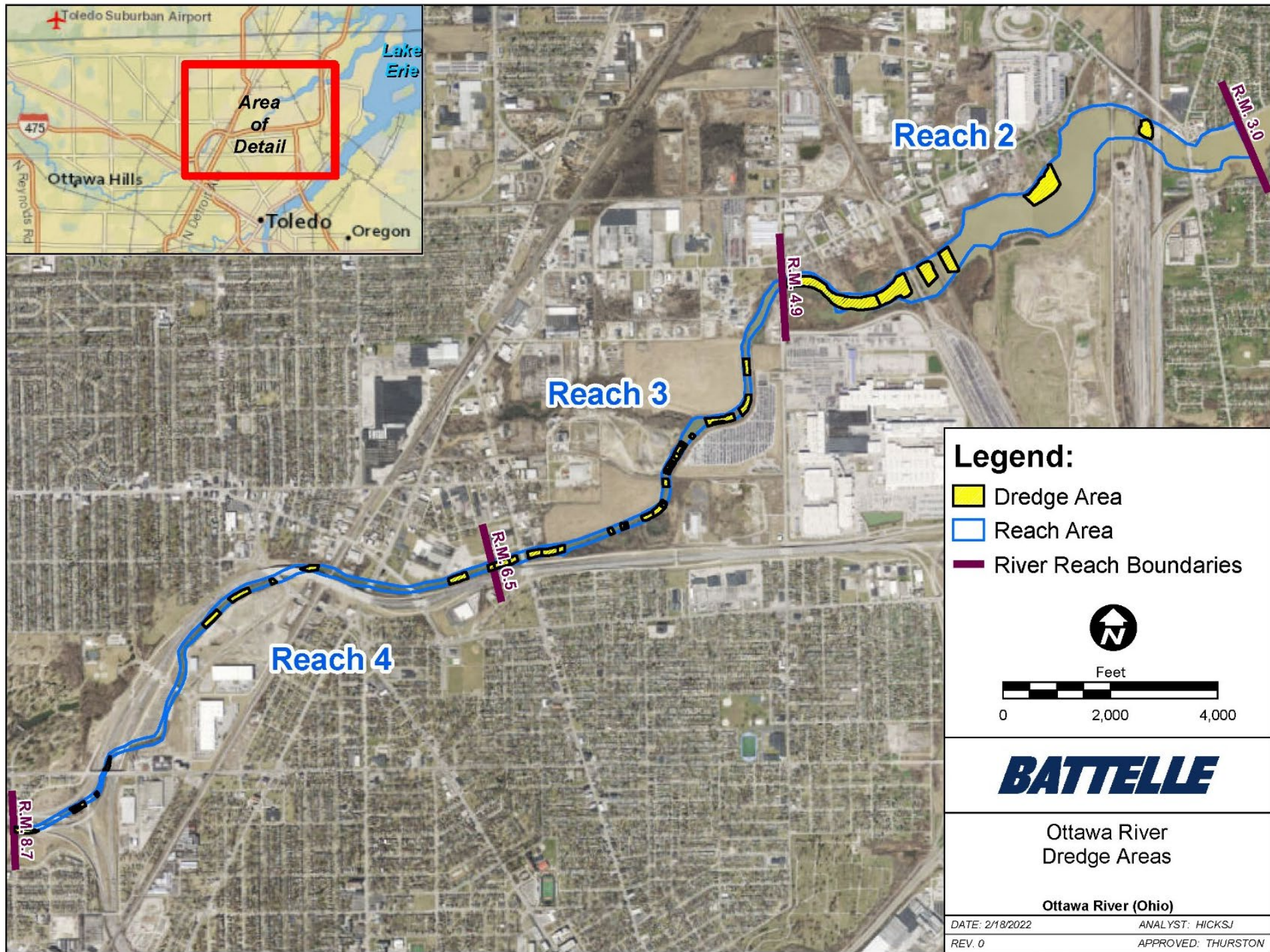
Remedial Approach



Remedial Approach



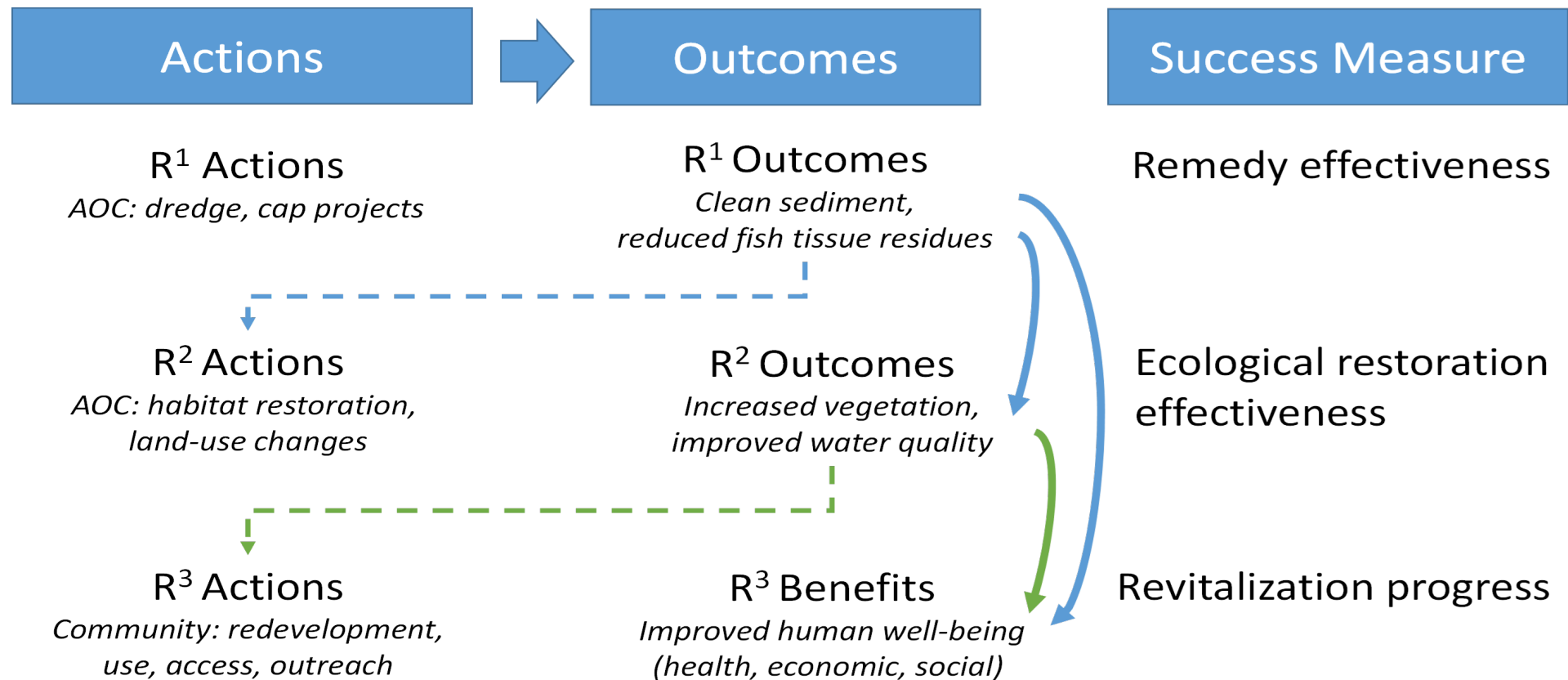
Ottawa River DMUs



Summary of Completed Early or Final Remedy

- Early actions / source control
 - Discharge permitting
 - CSO reductions
 - Superfund/RCRA cleanups
 - TSCA cleanup at unnamed tributary/Fraleigh Creek
 - Sibley Creek cleanup
 - Identification and tracking of upstream PCB source
 - Oil discharge from surface water outfall during remediation

Remediation to Restoration to Revitalization "R2R2R"



Remedial Project Goals (RPGs)

- Well defined objectives for remediation projects
- Often interrelated and span different environmental attributes
- Help with prioritizing remedy actions
- Six generalized RPGs applicable to many AOCs



RPGs & BUIs

1. Reductions in sediment contaminants

-
- Degraded fish and wildlife
 - Degraded benthos
 - Fish tumors & deformities
 - Wildlife deformities & reproduction problems
 - Eutrophication or undesirable algae
 - Beach closings
 - Degraded phyto- & zooplankton
 - Restrictions on fish or wildlife consumption
 - Tainting of fish or wildlife flavor
 - Restrictions on drinking water consumption or taste & odor
 - Added costs to agriculture or industry
 - Degradation of aesthetics
 - Restrictions on dredging
 - Loss of fish or wildlife habitat

RPGs & BUIs

1.Reductions in sediment
contaminants

2.Benthic improvement

-
- Degraded fish and wildlife
 - Degraded benthos
 - Fish tumors & deformities
 - Wildlife deformities & reproduction problems
 - Eutrophication or undesirable algae
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RPGs & BUIs

1.Reductions in sediment contaminants

2.Benthic improvement

3.Reductions in contaminants in biota

- Degraded fish and wildlife
- Degraded benthos
- Fish tumors & deformities
- Wildlife deformities & reproduction problems
- Eutrophication or undesirable algae
- Beach closings
- Degraded phyto- & zooplankton
- Restrictions on fish or wildlife consumption
- Tainting of fish or wildlife flavor
- Restrictions on drinking water consumption or taste & odor
- Added costs to agriculture or industry
- Degradation of aesthetics
- Restrictions on dredging
- Loss of fish or wildlife habitat

RPGs & BUIs

1.Reductions in sediment contaminants

2.Benthic improvement

3.Reductions in contaminants in biota

4.Reductions in sediment toxicity

■ Degraded fish and wildlife

■ Degraded benthos

■ Fish tumors & deformities

■ Wildlife deformities & reproduction problems

□ Eutrophication or undesirable algae

□ Beach closings

□ Degraded phyto- & zooplankton

□ Restrictions on fish or wildlife consumption

□ Tainting of fish or wildlife flavor

□ Restrictions on drinking water consumption or taste & odor

□ Added costs to agriculture or industry

□ Degradation of aesthetics

■ Restrictions on dredging

□ Loss of fish or wildlife habitat

RPGs & BUIs

- 1.Reductions in sediment contaminants
- 2.Benthic improvement
- 3.Reductions in contaminants in biota
- 4.Reductions in sediment toxicity
- 5.Improvements in habitat quality

- Degraded fish and wildlife
- Degraded benthos
- Fish tumors & deformities
- Wildlife deformities & reproduction problems
- Eutrophication or undesirable algae
- Beach closings
- Degraded phyto- & zooplankton
- Restrictions on fish or wildlife consumption
- Tainting of fish or wildlife flavor
- Restrictions on drinking water consumption or taste & odor
- Added costs to agriculture or industry
- Degradation of aesthetics
- Restrictions on dredging
- Loss of fish or wildlife habitat

RPGs & BUIs

- 1.Reductions in sediment contaminants
- 2.Benthic improvement
- 3.Reductions in contaminants in biota
- 4.Reductions in sediment toxicity
- 5.Improvements in habitat quality
- 6.Volume/area of remediated sediment

- Degraded fish and wildlife
- Degraded benthos
- Fish tumors & deformities
- Wildlife deformities & reproduction problems
- Eutrophication or undesirable algae
- Beach closings
- Degraded phyto- & zooplankton
- Restrictions on fish or wildlife consumption
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- Restrictions on drinking water consumption or taste & odor
- Added costs to agriculture or industry
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- Loss of fish or wildlife habitat

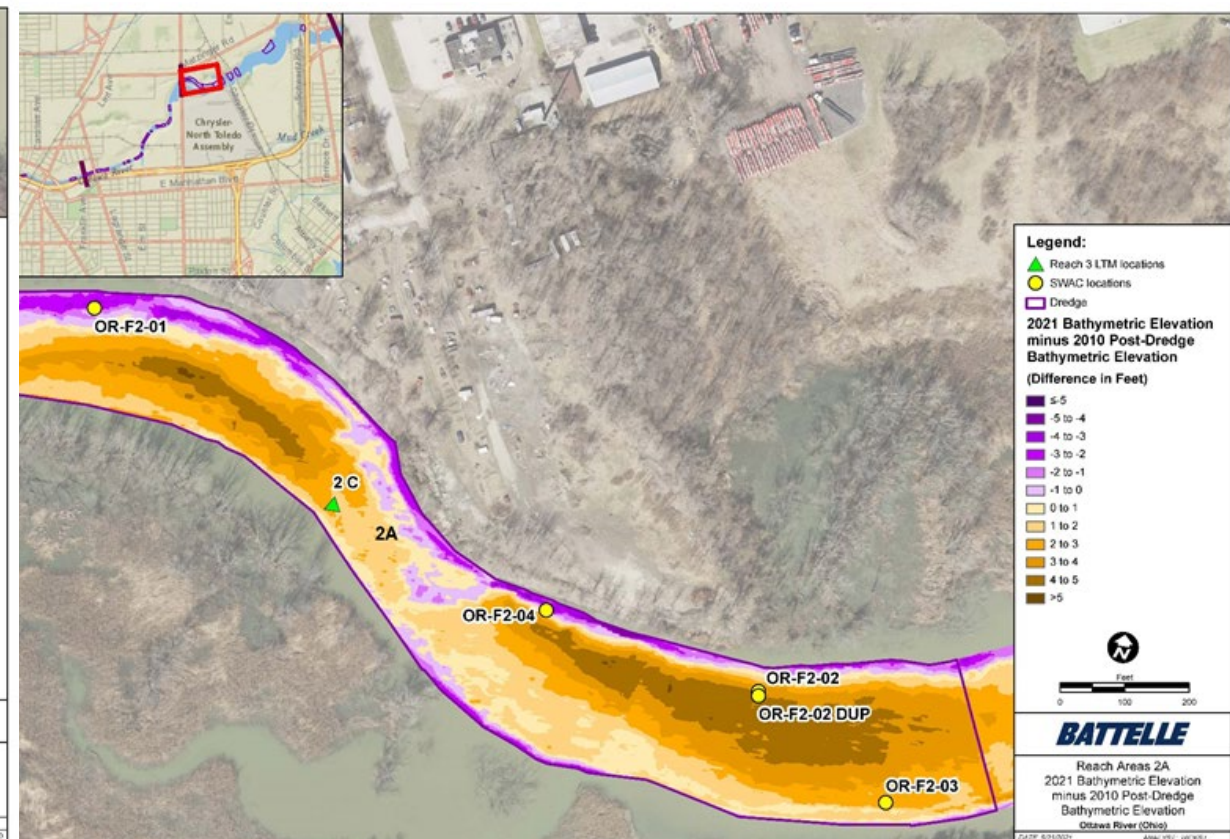
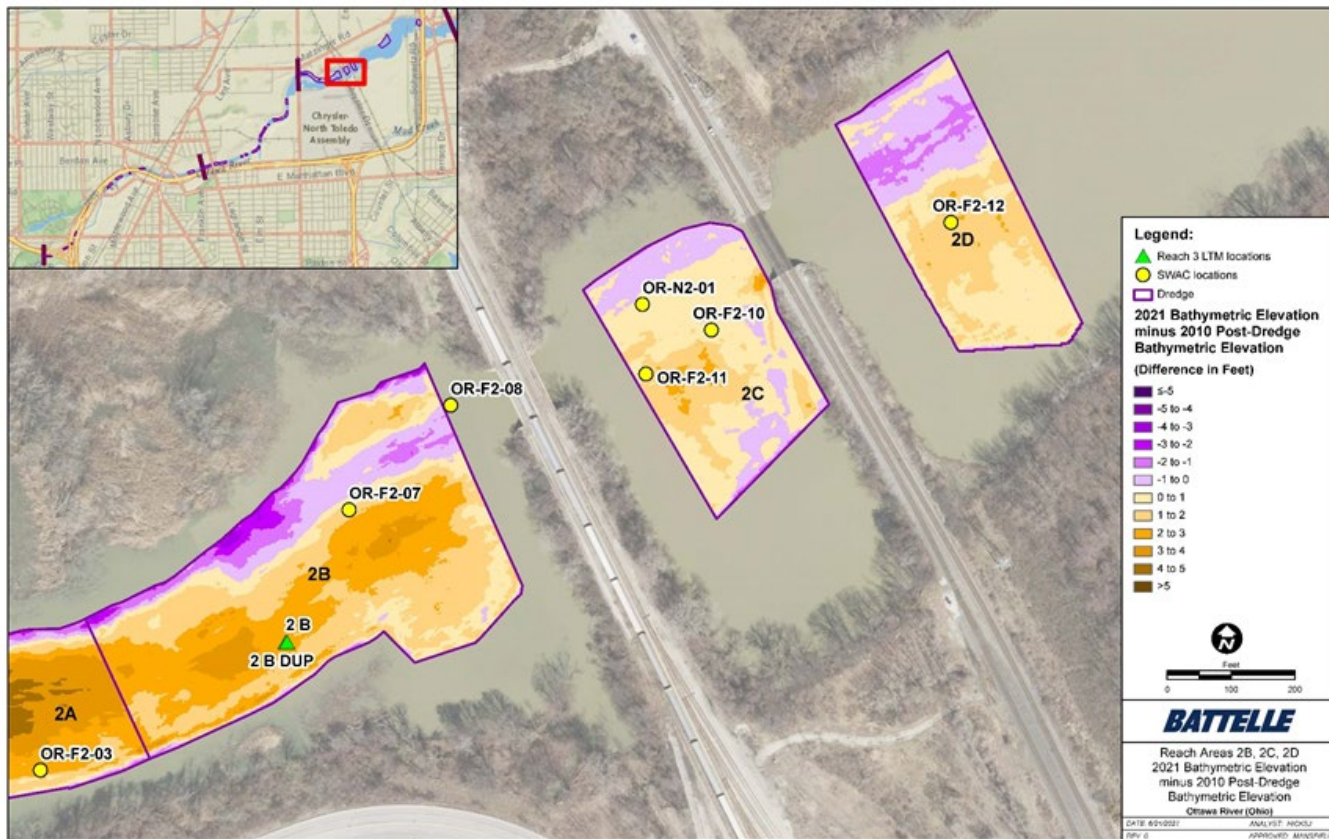
Remedy Effectiveness Assessment (REA) Using a Weight of Evidence Approach

- Utilized multiple lines of evidence to assess the remedy
- Engaged multiple agencies and stakeholders to collect and synthesize data from the project and the AOC

| Phases of the Project | Pre | During | Post (1) | LTM (2) | LTM (3) | LTM (5) | LTM (10) |
|--|------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Study periods | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2015 | 2020 |
| Physical LOEs | | | | | | | |
| Bathymetry and Remediated Sediment Volume | Yes | - | Yes | - | - | - | Yes ⁵ |
| Ecological Assessment | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) | Yes ¹ | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |
| Biological LOEs | | | | | | | |
| Lacustuary Invertebrate Community Index (L-ICI) and Community Measures for Macroinvertebrates | Yes ² | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Toxicity Testing – Chironomus dilutus and Hyalella azteca | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) and Modified Index of well-being (MIwB) | Yes ³ | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |
| Fish Tumors and Anomalies (deformities, fin erosions, lesions/ulcers, and tumors [% DELT]) | Yes ³ | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |
| Sport Fish Tissue Consumption Advisory | - | - | - | - | - | Yes | - |
| Chemical LOEs | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants in Surface Sediment | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sediment Characteristics – Bulk Density and Moisture | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Particle Size Distribution (PSD) Data | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Surface Sediment Metals and Acid Volatile Sulfides/Simultaneously Extractable Metals (AVS/SEM) | Yes | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |
| Passive Samplers - Sediment ⁴ | Yes | - | Yes | - | - | - | Yes |
| Surface Weighted Average Concentration (SWAC) | Yes | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |
| Subsurface sediment cores- PAH and PCB Mass Estimates ⁶ | Yes | - | Yes | - | - | - | Yes |
| Contaminants in Water | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Direct Water Concentrations | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Passive Samplers in Water Column ⁴ | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Porewater Concentrations | Yes | - | - | - | - | Yes | - |
| Contaminants in Tissue | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Contaminants in Macroinvertebrates | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Contaminants in Fish Tissue | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Contaminants in Tetragnathidae Spiders | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Contaminants in Araneidae Spiders | - | - | Yes | - | - | - | - |
| Contaminants in Adult Terrestrial Insects | - | Yes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contaminants in Basal Resources, Periphyton, and Coarse Particulate Organic Matter (CPOM) | Yes | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bioaccumulation assessment - Lumbriculus | Yes | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |

Physical LOE – Bathymetric change

- Changes in bathymetry showed scour and depositional zones over time within DMUs



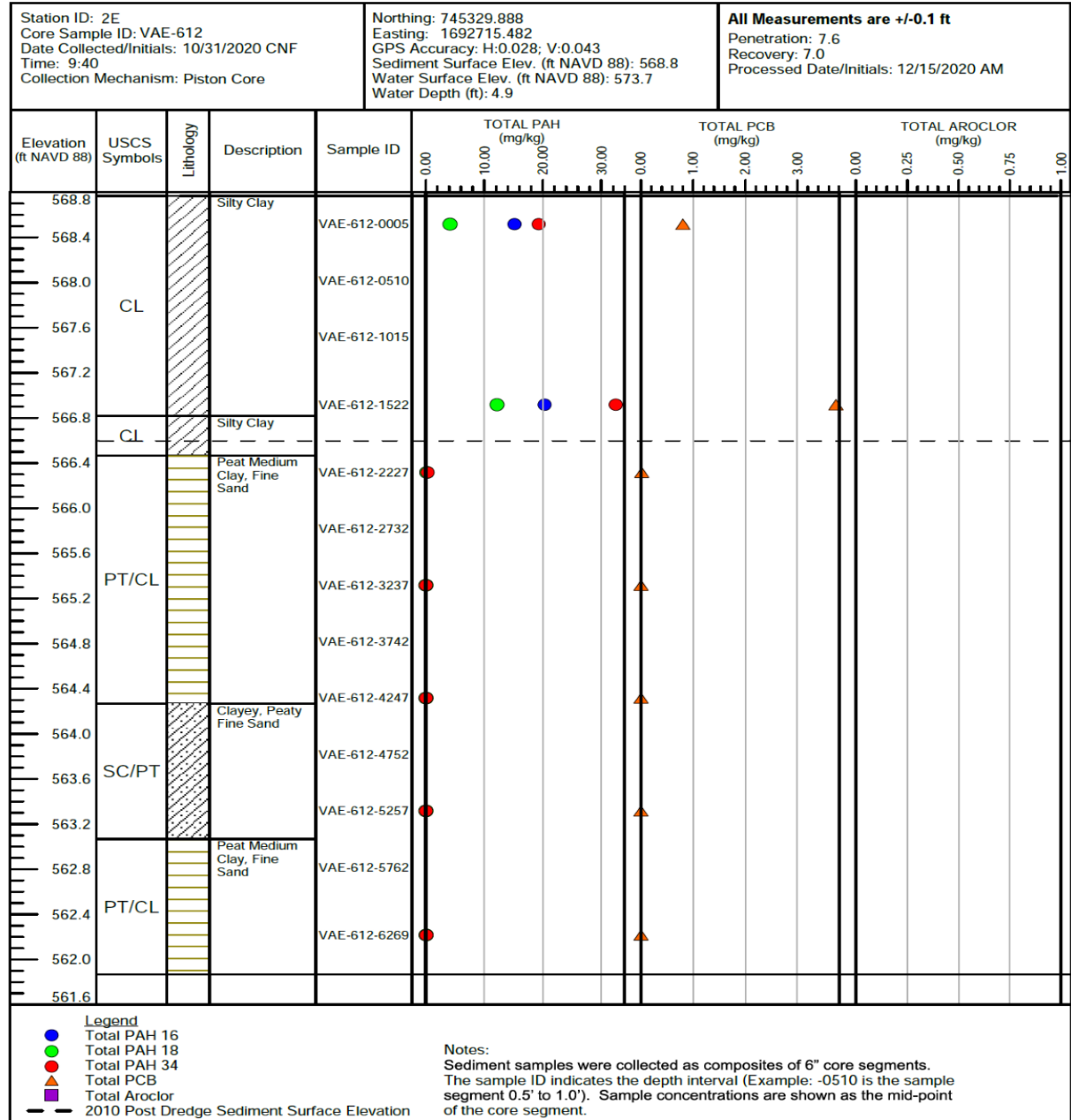
PHYSICAL LOE

- Core characterization showed the lithography of the sediment relative to the cut lines from the dredging
- This specific core shows deposition of silty clay sediments on top of the dredge cut from 2010 to 2020

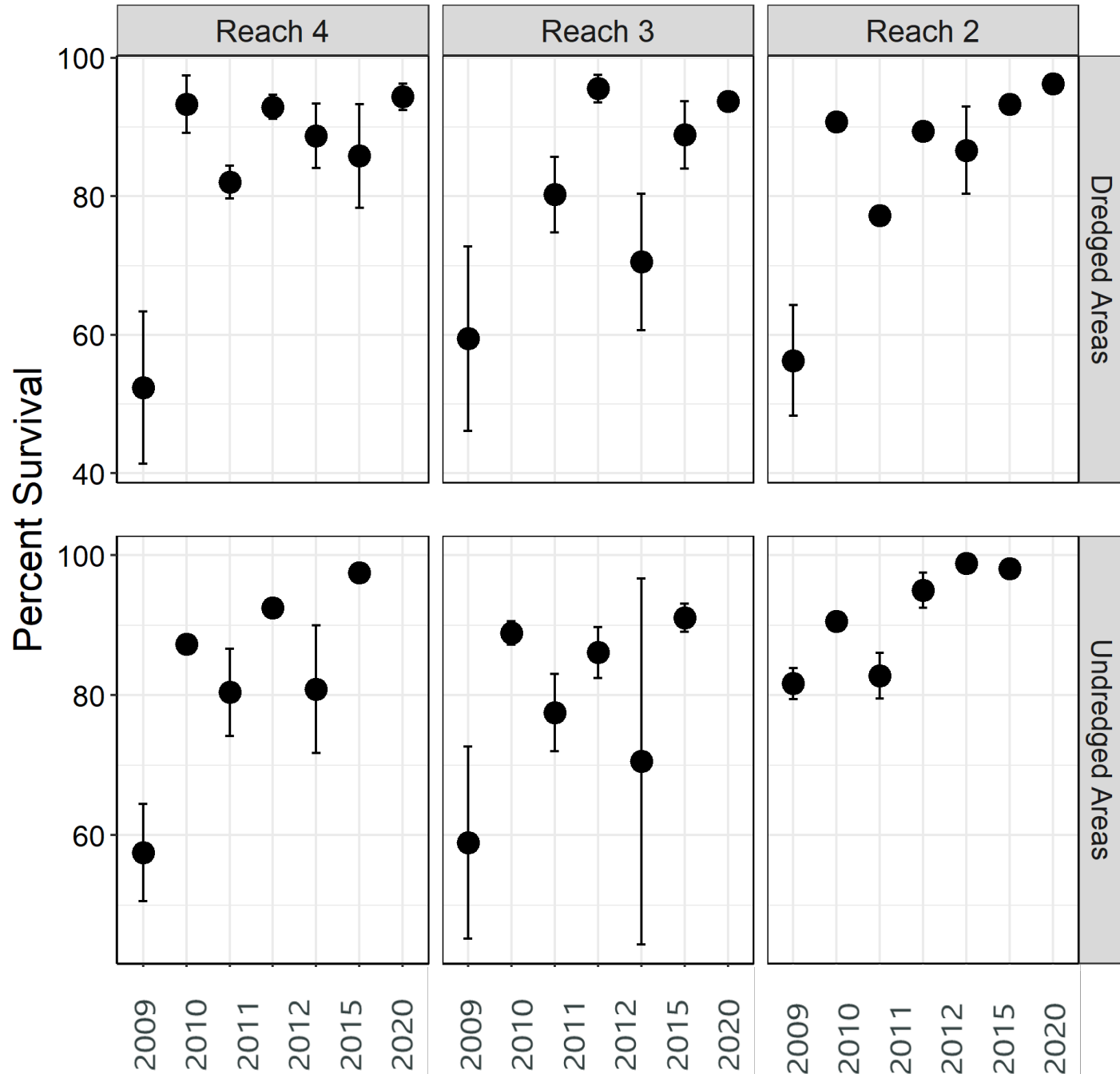
BATTELLE

Project Name: 2020 Ottawa
Location: Ottawa River
Client: US EPA ORD
Survey Name: Ottawa

Project #: 100138825
Vessel: R/V Rogue
Chief Scientist: CNF



Hyalella Survival Results



BIOLOGICAL LOE

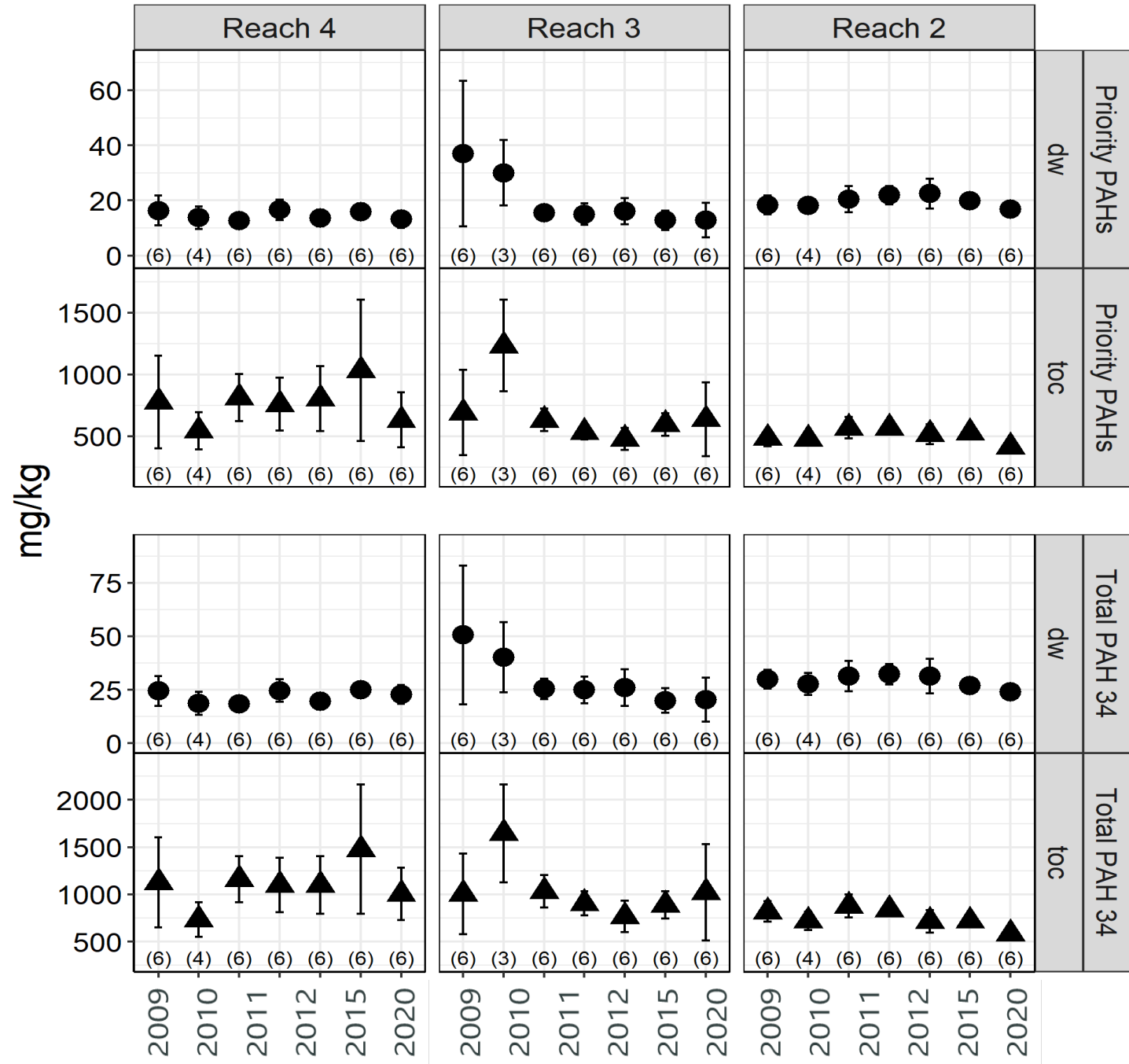
- Toxicity – *Hyalella* survival assay
- Survival and growth* improved over time post remedy
- Similar results for the Chironomid assay

* Data not shown

CHEMICAL LOE

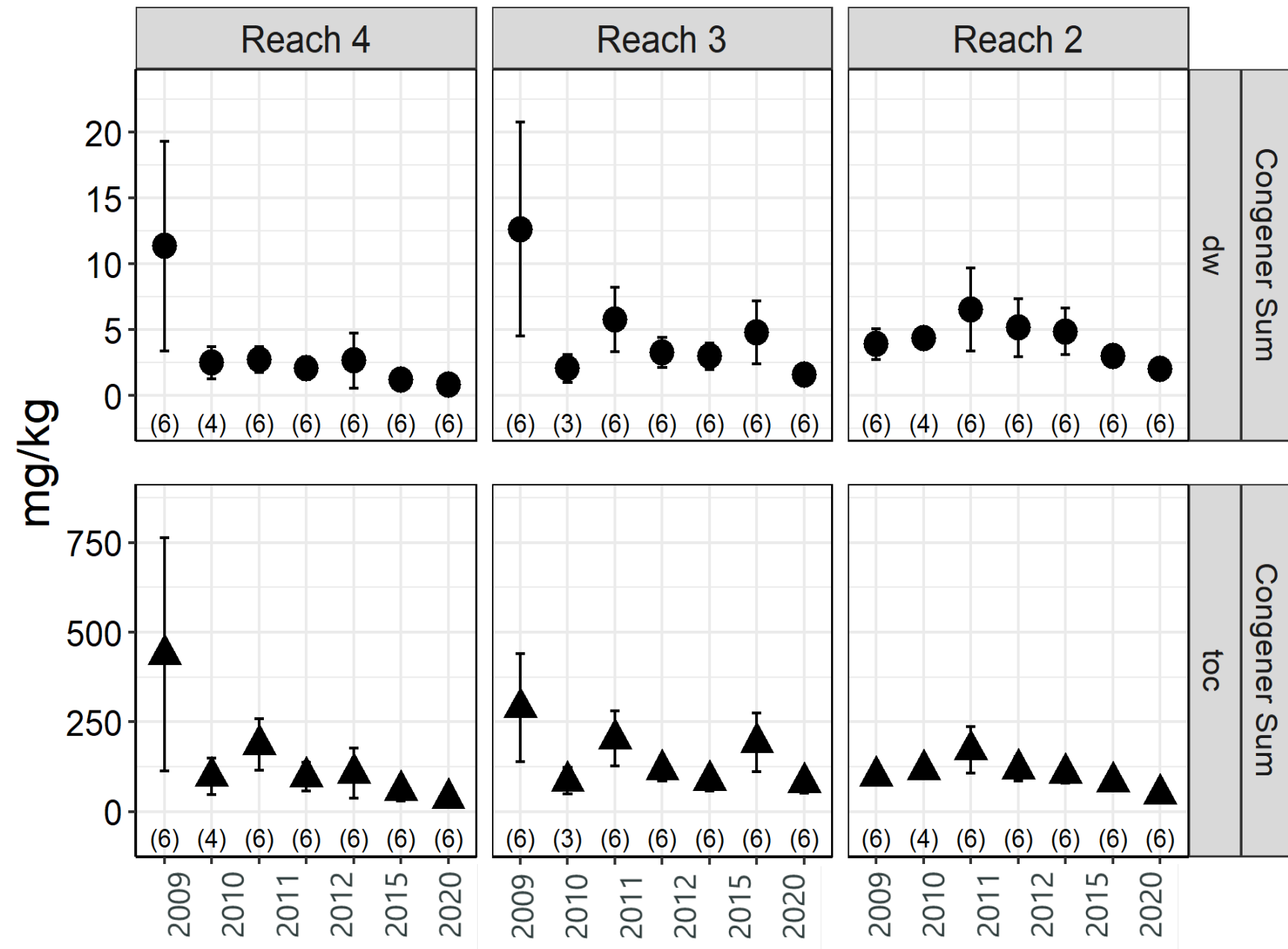
Total Priority PAH and Total PAH concentrations as dry weight and TOC-normalized in surface sediments

PAHs in Surface Sediments



Mean ± Standard Error is shown Across Stations Within each Reach and Phase (Sample Size Shown in Parentheses)

Total PCBs in Surface Sediments



CHEMICAL LOE

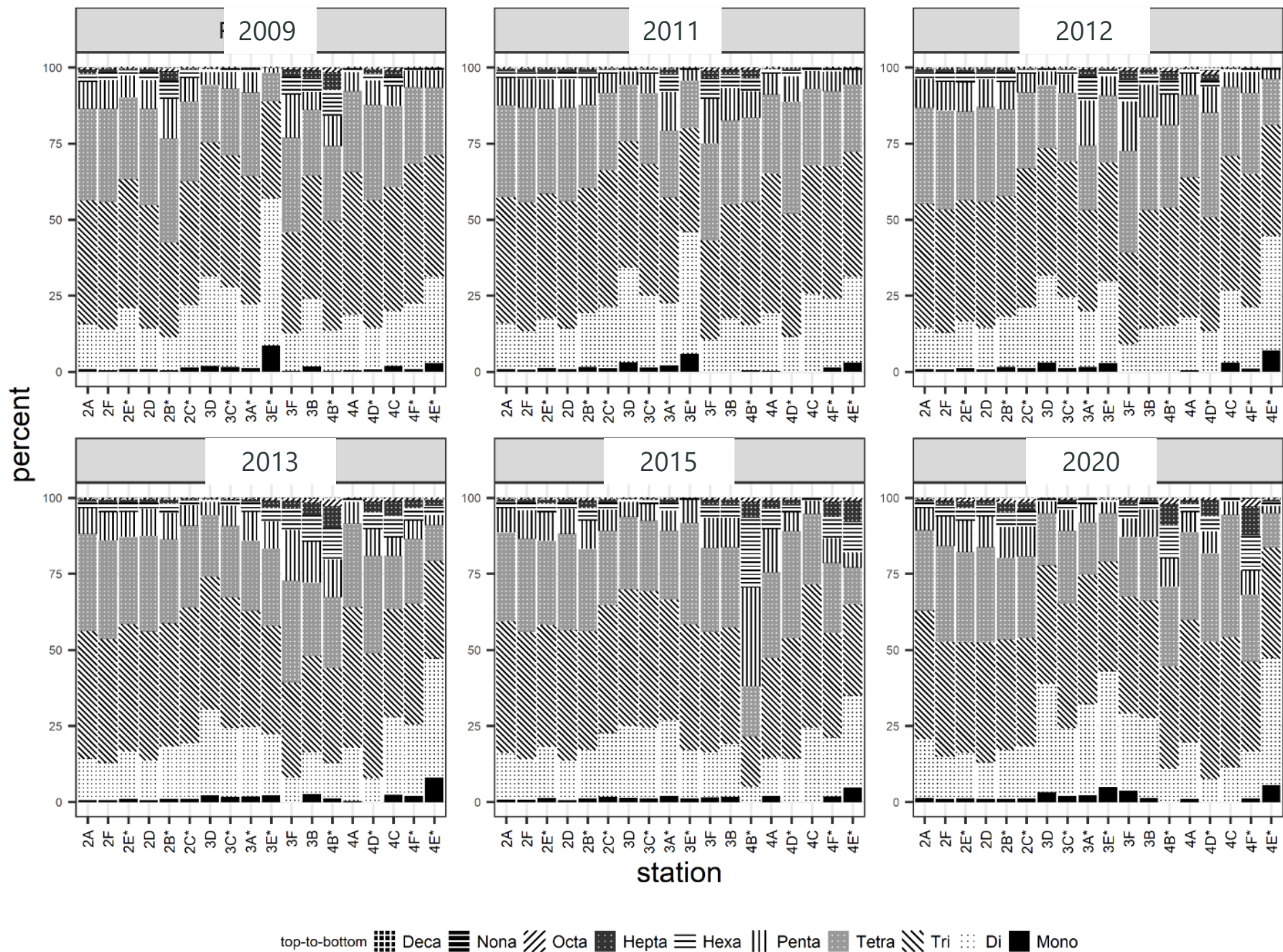
Total PCBs (sum of congeners) in surface sediments

Reported both as dry weight (dw) and organic carbon normalized (toc)

CHEMICAL LOE

Composition of
Total PCB by
homolog in
surface sediment
samples

Percent Contribution of PCB Homologs - Surface Sediment

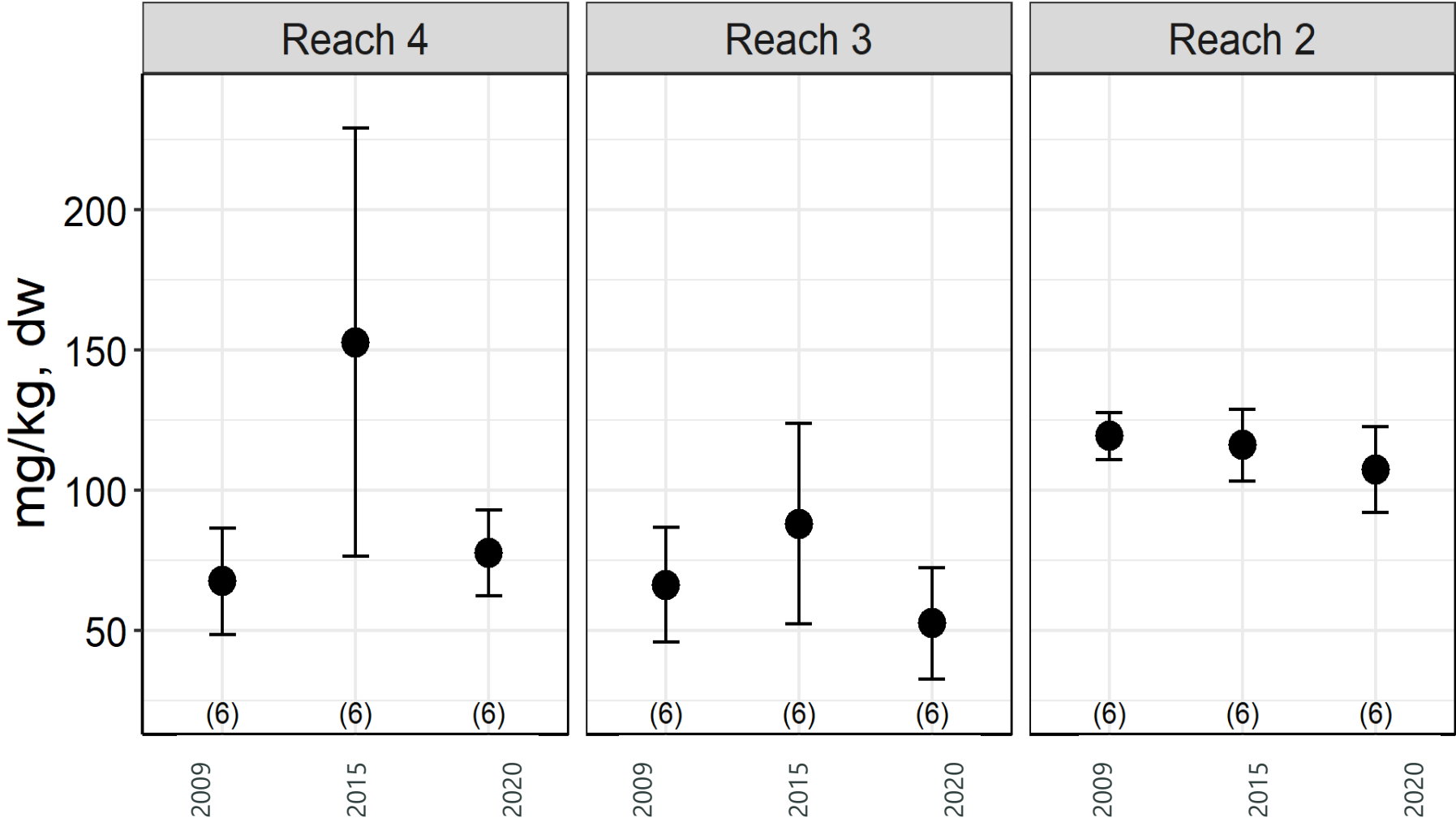


top-to-bottom: Deca, Nona, Octa, Hepta, Hexa, Penta, Tetra, Tri, Di, Mono

CHEMICAL LOE

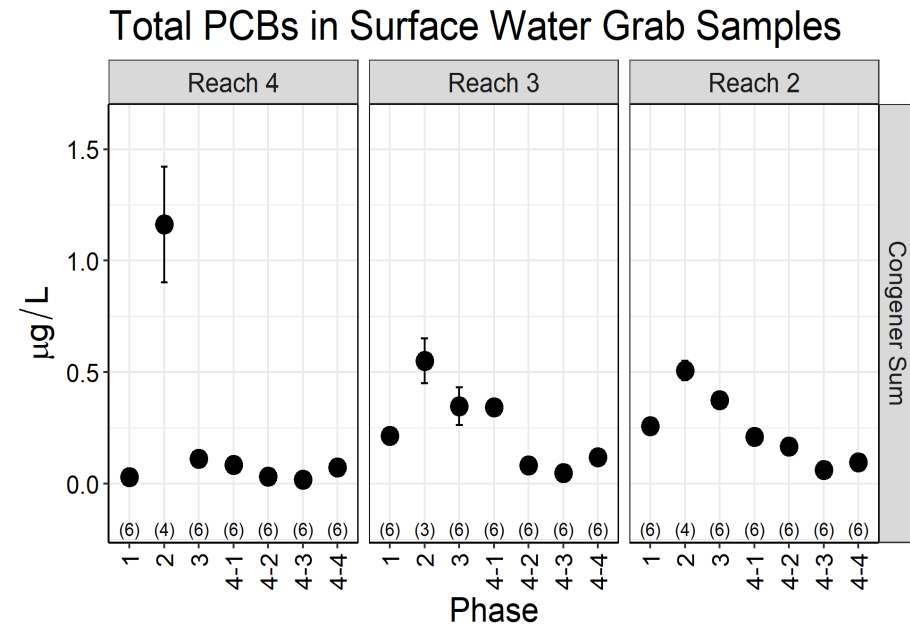
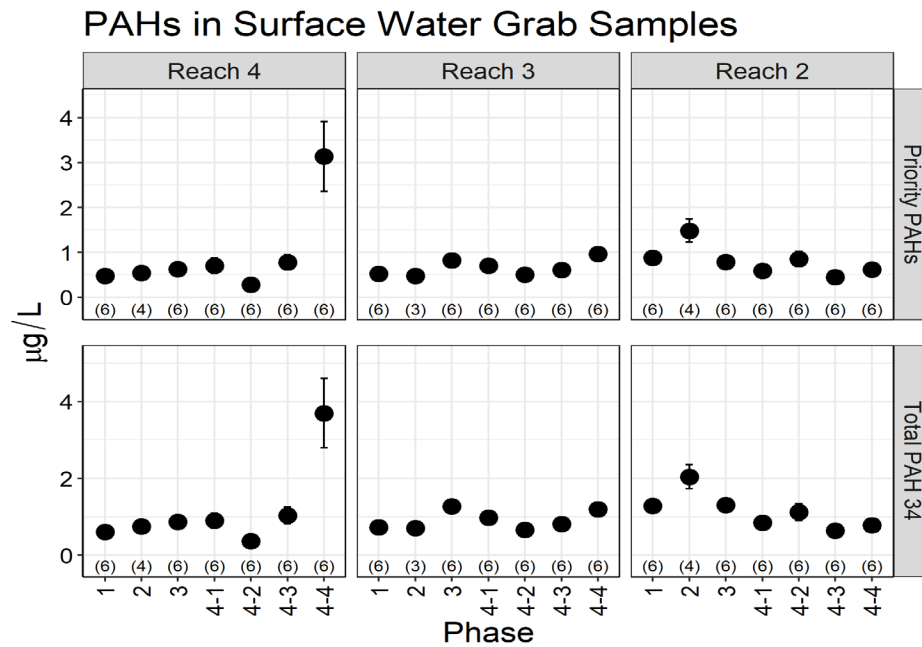
Lead
concentrations
in surface
sediments

Lead in Surface Sediments

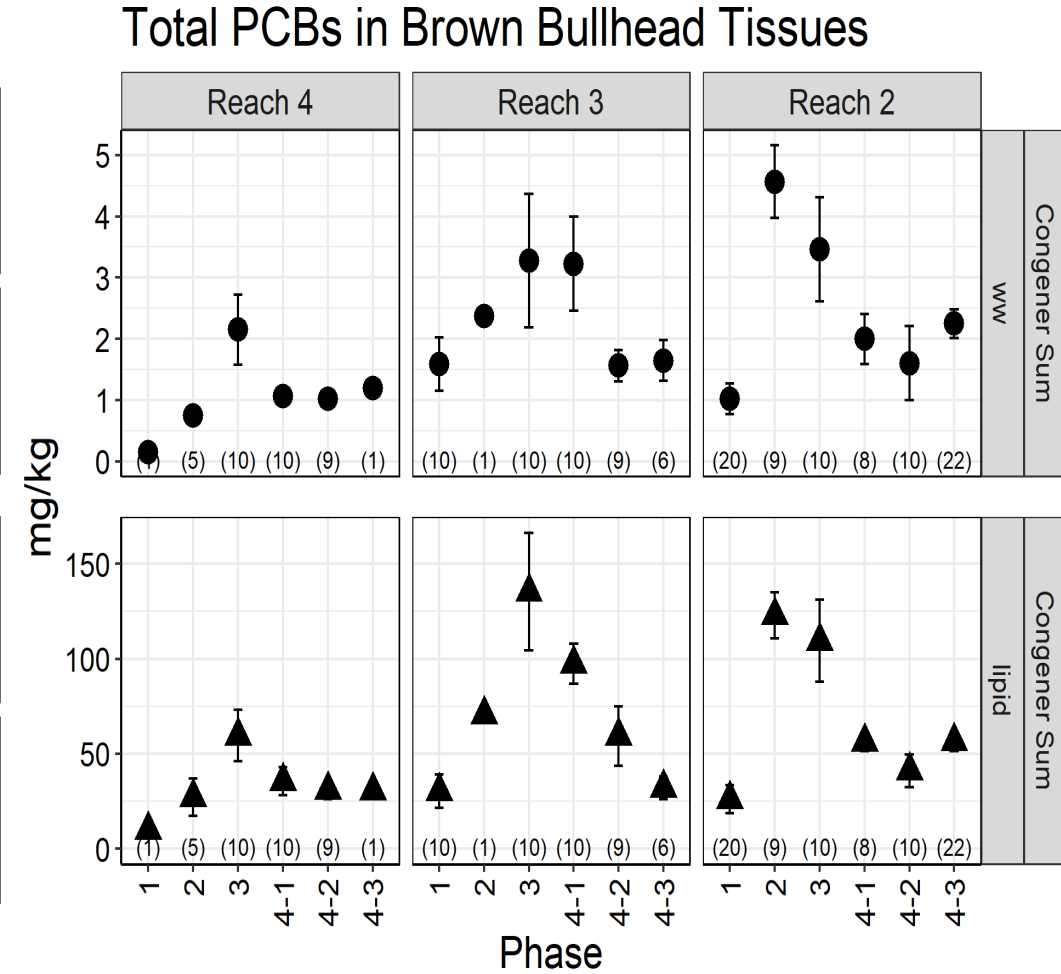
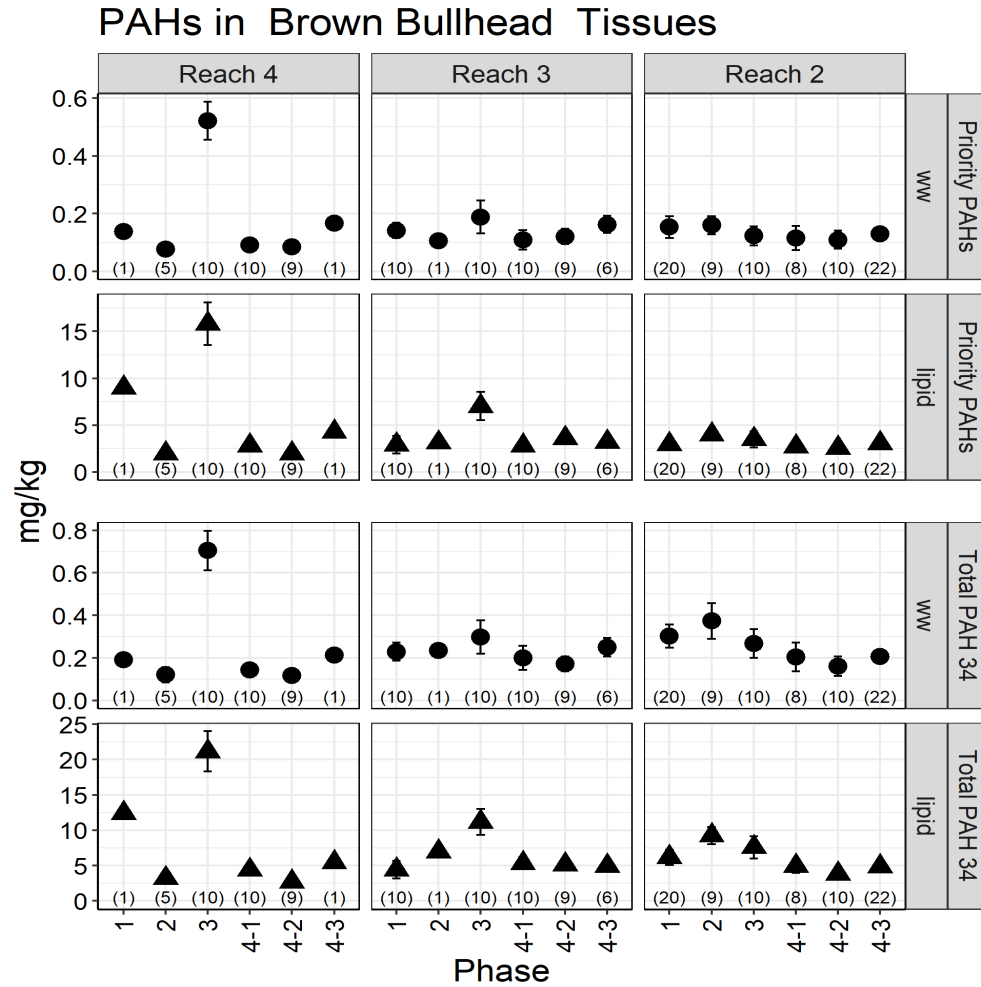


Mean \pm SE are Shown Across Stations Within each Reach and Phase (Sample Size Shown in Parentheses)

Water CoCs Over Time



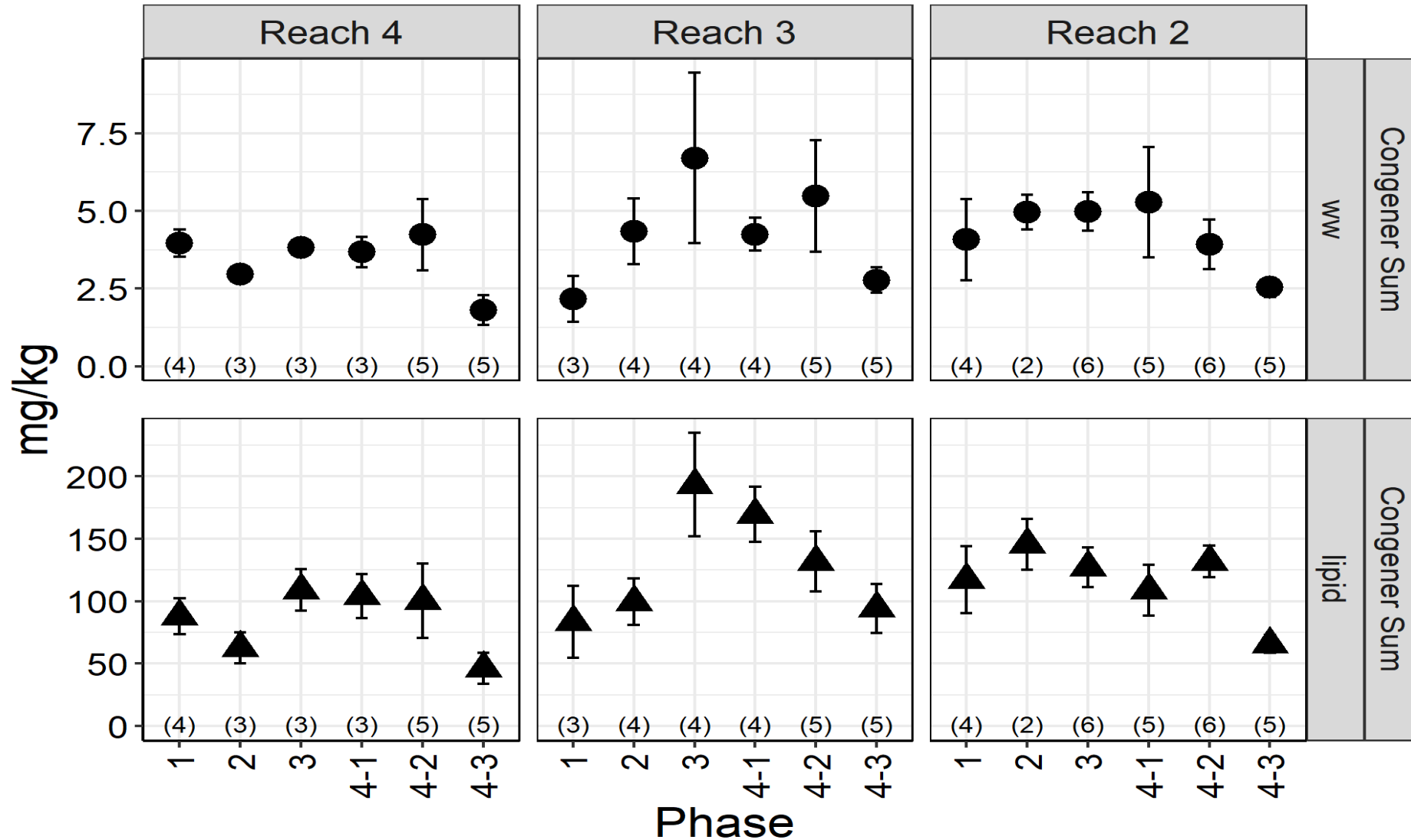
Brown Bullhead – CoCs in Tissue Samples



Mean ± Standard Error are Shown Across Stations Within Each Reach and Phase (Sample Counts are Shown in Parentheses for Each Group)

Total PCB Congener Conc. in Largemouth Bass Tissue

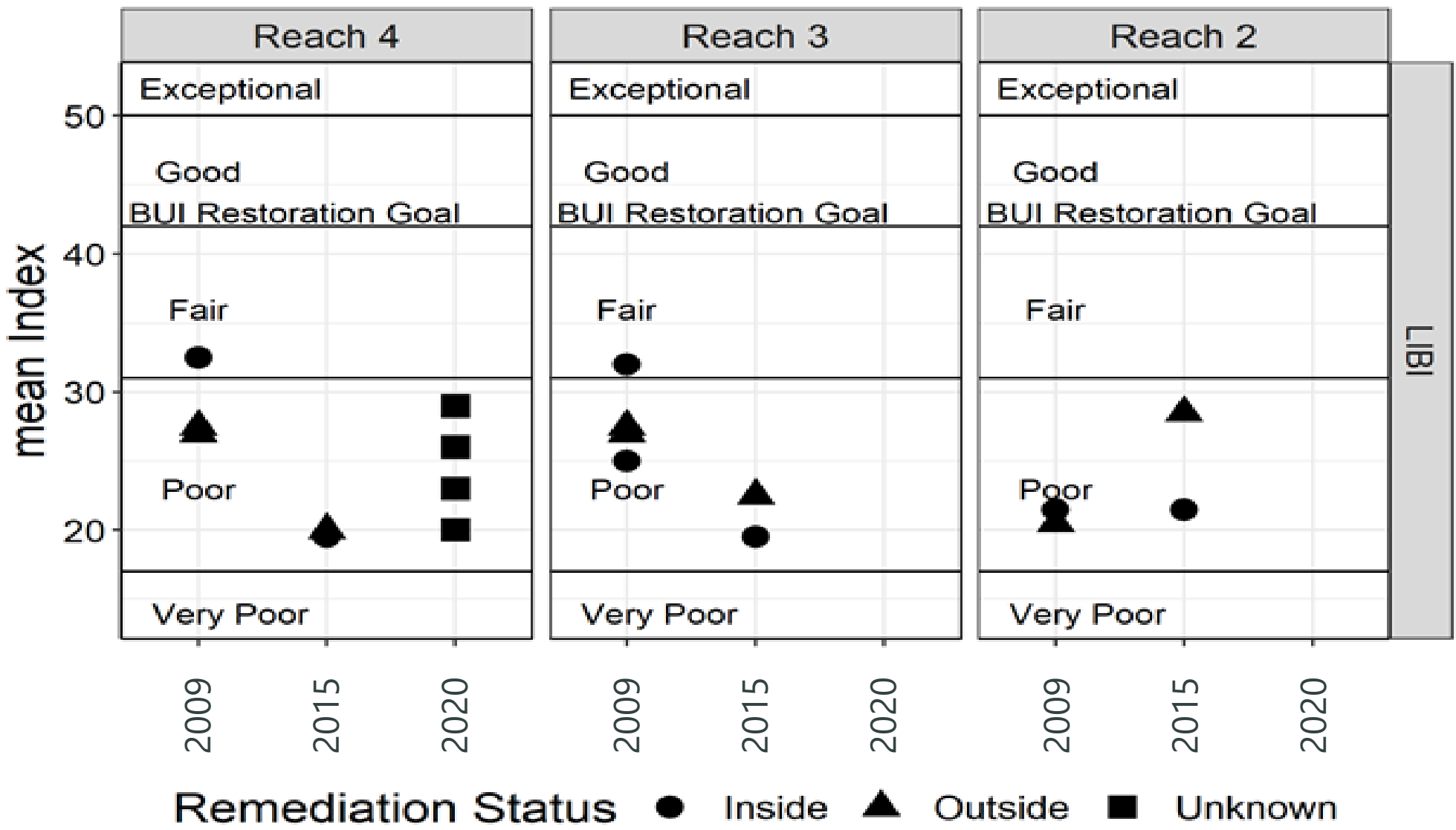
Total PCBs in Largemouth Bass Tissues



Mean \pm Standard Error are Shown Across Stations Within Each Reach and Phase (Sample Counts are Shown in Parentheses for Each

Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) for Fish Communities Averaged for Each Station in Each Reach by Phase

Biological Integrity Indices - LIBI



Did the Remedy Achieve Short- and/or Long-Term Remediation Objectives for Surface Sediment?

- Short-term goals
 - 1.5 ppm PCB SWAC
 - 30 ppm PAH SWAC
 - 180 ppm Pb SWAC
- Short-term achieved
 - 1.44 ppm PCB SWAC
 - 6 ppm PAH SWAC
 - 104 ppm Pb SWAC

Long-Term Objectives Achieved

- *Restrictions on Fish and Wildlife Consumption* - **Removed 2022**
- *Degradation of Benthos*
- *Fish Tumors or Other Deformities*

Key Take-Home Messages

- Mass removal vs. comprehensive dredging approach
- Better delineation of contamination pre-dredging
- Time to make some adaptive management decisions