

Fact Sheet Date: March 12, 1998

**NEW YORK STATE
- HUMAN HEALTH FACT SHEET -**

**Ambient Water Quality Value
Based on Human Consumption of Fish**

SUBSTANCE: Chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and Chlorinated dibenzofurans

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: Not Applicable

AMBIENT WATER QUALITY VALUE: 6×10^{-10} ug/L equivalents of 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin*

Remark: * Value is for the total of the chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans that are listed in the table below as equivalents of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). The 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent for a congener is obtained by multiplying the concentration of that congener by both its Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF) and its Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF) from the table below.

<u>CONGENER</u>	<u>TEF</u>	<u>BEF</u>
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1	1
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.5	0.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01	0.05
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.001	0.01
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1	0.2
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1	0.7
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1	0.6
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	0.01	0.4
Octachlorodibenzofuran	0.001	0.02

BASIS: Bioaccumulation

INTRODUCTION

This value applies to the water column and is designed to protect humans from the effects of waterborne contaminants that may bioaccumulate in fish; it is referred to as a Health (Fish Consumption) or H(FC) value. The H(FC) value is based on three components, the toxicity of the substance to humans, the extent to which it bioaccumulates in fish, and the rate of fish consumption. This fact sheet derives a H(FC) value for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and related congeners by use of toxicity equivalence factors (TEFs) and bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs), as described below.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

A. Toxicity

The toxicity of chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (CDFs) relevant to human health is described in a separate fact sheet (NYS, 1997). That fact sheet, which supports an ambient water quality value for protection of sources of potable water, derives a water quality value for CDDs and CDFs based on oncogenic effect data for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) and toxicity equivalence factors (TEFs) for other CDD and CDF congeners. That fact sheet derives a human dose of 2.08×10^{-8} ug 2,3,7,8-TCDD/(kg · day), corresponding to an excess lifetime cancer risk of one-in-one million.

B. Bioaccumulation

A measurement of bioaccumulation is necessary to derive a value to protect human consumers of fish. Bioaccumulation is the process by which a substance becomes concentrated in an organism through the organism's exposure to the contaminant in food and water. Bioaccumulation is represented numerically by a bioaccumulation factor, or BAF, which is the ratio of the concentration of a substance in the organism to that in the water column.

The term bioconcentration also describes the concentration of a substance in an organism relative to the concentration in the water column. A bioconcentration factor (BCF), however, is measured with exposure to the contaminant by water only. A BCF may be equal to the BAF for many substances, but can substantially underestimate it for others.

U.S. EPA (1995a) has promulgated, as final Federal regulations, procedures for deriving bioaccumulation factors. The procedures are believed appropriate for deriving statewide values and are being used in this fact sheet.

A key aspect of this procedure is that bioaccumulation is believed to be related to the concentration of freely dissolved substance. Hydrophobic organic substances are considered to exist in water in three phases: freely dissolved, sorbed to dissolved organic matter and sorbed to suspended solids (U.S. EPA, 1995b). Because BAF determinations are often based on measurements of total or dissolved substance, a measured BAF must be adjusted based on the estimated fraction of freely dissolved material. In addition, because measured BAFs are determined based on the percent lipid in the species studied, they are adjusted, or normalized, to 100% lipid to allow comparison of BAFs derived from species with different tissue lipid fractions. A BAF adjusted for both fraction freely dissolved and normalized to 100% lipid is referred to as a "baseline BAF."

Although bioaccumulation is related to the freely dissolved substance, water quality criteria are based on total substance. A baseline BAF, therefore, is readjusted to a final BAF by the expected fraction freely dissolved and fish lipid content for the waters for which criteria are established.

U.S. EPA (1995b) presented the following equation for estimating the fraction freely dissolved (f_{fd}):

$$f_{fd} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(\text{DOC})(K_{ow})}{10} + (\text{POC})(K_{ow})}$$

where K_{ow} is the n-octanol-water partition coefficient of the substance in question, and DOC and POC are concentrations of dissolved and particulate organic carbon, respectively, in kg/L. The basis for this equation is described by U.S. EPA (1995b).

Derivation of Baseline BAFs for 2,3,7,8-TCDD

U.S. EPA (1995b), as part of the documentation for the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative, presents baseline BAFs for a number of substances. For 2,3,7,8-TCDD these values are presented in Table 1 and are considered appropriate for both the Great Lakes and the rest of the State.

Table 1	
Baseline BAFs for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (U.S. EPA, 1995b)	
Trophic Level	Baseline BAF (L/kg)
3	9,360,000
4	9,000,000

DERIVATION OF WATER QUALITY VALUE FOR 2,3,7,8-TCDD

As required by 6 NYCRR 702.8(a) the water quality value must equal the acceptable daily intake from fish consumption divided by a bioaccumulation factor and by a fish consumption rate of 0.033 kg/day.

A. Acceptable Daily Intake From Fish Consumption

As required by 6 NYCRR 702.8(b), the most stringent acceptable daily intake from fish consumption is the human dose for oncogenic effects, as determined from 6 NYCRR 702.4. This value is 2.08×10^{-8} ug 2,3,7,8-TCDD/(kg · day) from NYS (1997) as described above.

B. Final BAF

As described above, a baseline BAF is adjusted by the fish lipid fraction and the fraction freely dissolved to yield a final BAF:

$$\text{Final BAF} = [(\text{baseline BAF})(f_l) + 1](f_{fd})$$

where values for f_l and f_{fd} are appropriate to criteria for New York State. Because, as described below, humans are exposed to fish from two trophic levels, this calculation is performed to generate final BAFs for trophic levels 3 and 4.

New York State had previously used a fish lipid content of 3% when calculating BAFs for deriving criteria. U.S. EPA (1995a) apportions daily fish consumption between fish of trophic levels 3 and 4. Specifically, 24% is assigned to trophic level 3 fish, with a standardized lipid fraction of 0.0182 (1.82%), and 76% to trophic level 4 fish, with a standardized lipid fraction of 0.0310 (3.1%). The weighted average lipid fraction of trophic level 3 and 4 fish is thus 0.028 (2.8%), which is very close to the value of 3% that New York State has been using. We believe that U.S. EPA's apportionment approach will be protective of human consumers of fish statewide, and will

use it in the derivation of the water quality value in this fact sheet to achieve consistency with requirements for the Great Lakes System.

For deriving f_{fd} values for the Great Lakes, U.S. EPA (1995a) procedures use DOC and POC values of 2 and 0.04 mg/L respectively. The POC level of 0.04 mg/L is on the low end for the Great Lakes but U.S. EPA selected it to ensure protection throughout the System.

Data on levels of DOC and POC were examined for fresh and marine waters in New York State. Levels of DOC vary somewhat through the State but are fairly close to 2 mg/L. The f_{fd} is not very sensitive to changes in concentration of DOC. Levels of POC in New York State range from zero to several mg/L, but a sufficient number of near-zero values were found such that the level that EPA uses for the Great Lakes System seems appropriate for statewide standards and at the same time provides consistency with the Federal requirements for the Great Lakes System.

Using these values for DOC and POC, the fraction freely dissolved is calculated as follows:

$$f_{fd} = \frac{1}{1 + (0.00000024 \text{ kg/L})(K_{ow})}$$

With a log K_{ow} of 7.02 (U.S. EPA, 1995b), and K_{ow} of 10,470,000, the fraction freely dissolved is calculated to be 0.285.

As described above, the baseline BAFs for 2,3,7,8-TCDD for trophic levels 3 and 4 are 9,360,000 and 9,000,000 L/kg respectively.

The final BAF for trophic level 3 is calculated as:

$$\text{Final BAF}_{TL3} = [(\text{baseline BAF}_{TL3})(f_{I_{TL3}}) + 1](f_{fd}) =$$

$$\text{Final BAF}_{TL3} = [(9,360,000)(0.0182)+1](0.285) = 48,550 \text{ L/kg}$$

The final BAF for trophic level 4 is calculated as:

$$\text{Final BAF}_{TL4} = [(\text{baseline BAF}_{TL4})(f_{I_{TL4}}) + 1](f_{fd}) =$$

$$\text{Final BAF}_{TL4} = [(9,000,000)(0.0310)+1](0.285) = 79,520 \text{ L/kg}$$

C. Human Exposure (Fish Consumption)

6 NYCRR 702.8 requires that H(FC) values be based on a fish consumption

rate of 0.033 kg/day.

D. Calculation of Water Quality Value

The water quality value (WQV) is derived using a human body weight of 70 kg and a daily fish consumption rate of 0.033 kg as shown below. The fish consumption is apportioned as 24% trophic level 3 and 76% trophic level 4.

$$WQV = \frac{\text{Acceptable Daily Intake from Fish Consumption} \times 70 \text{ kg}}{[(BAF_{TL3})(0.24) + (BAF_{TL4})(0.76)] \times 0.033 \text{ kg/day}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} WQV &= \frac{2.08 \times 10^{-8} \text{ ug 2,3,7,8-TCDD}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{day}) \times 70 \text{ kg}}{[(48,550 \text{ L/kg})(0.24) + (79,520 \text{ L/kg})(0.76)] \times 0.033 \text{ kg/day}} \\ &= 6.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ug/L, rounded to } 6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ug/L} \end{aligned}$$

DERIVATION OF WATER QUALITY VALUE FOR 2,3,7,8-TCDD CONGENERS

U.S. EPA (1995a) has promulgated an approach for calculating a 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxicity equivalence concentration to address the additive effects of CDD and CDF congeners when implementing ambient water quality criteria. The Department has reviewed this approach and considers it appropriate for the derivation of a statewide standard. The approach uses the Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors (BEFs) presented above for the listed congeners. The ambient water quality value, for the total of the congeners listed above, is 6×10^{-10} ug/L equivalents of 2,3,7,8-TCDD. The 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent for a congener is obtained by multiplying the concentration of that congener by both its TEF and its BEF from the table above.

REFERENCES

6 NYCRR (New York State Codes, Rules and Regulations). Water Quality Regulations, Surface Water and Groundwater Classifications and Standards: Title 6 NYCRR, Chapter X, Parts 700-705. Albany, NY: Department of Environmental Conservation.

NYS (New York State). 1997. Human Health Fact Sheet. Ambient Water Quality Value for Protection of Sources of Potable Water. Chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans. Albany, NY: Department of Environmental Conservation.

U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). 1995a. Final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System. 60 Federal Register: 15366-15425. March 23, 1995.

U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). 1995b. Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Technical Support Document for the Procedure to Determine Bioaccumulation Factors. Office of Water. EPA-820-B95-005.

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SJS
March 6, 1997