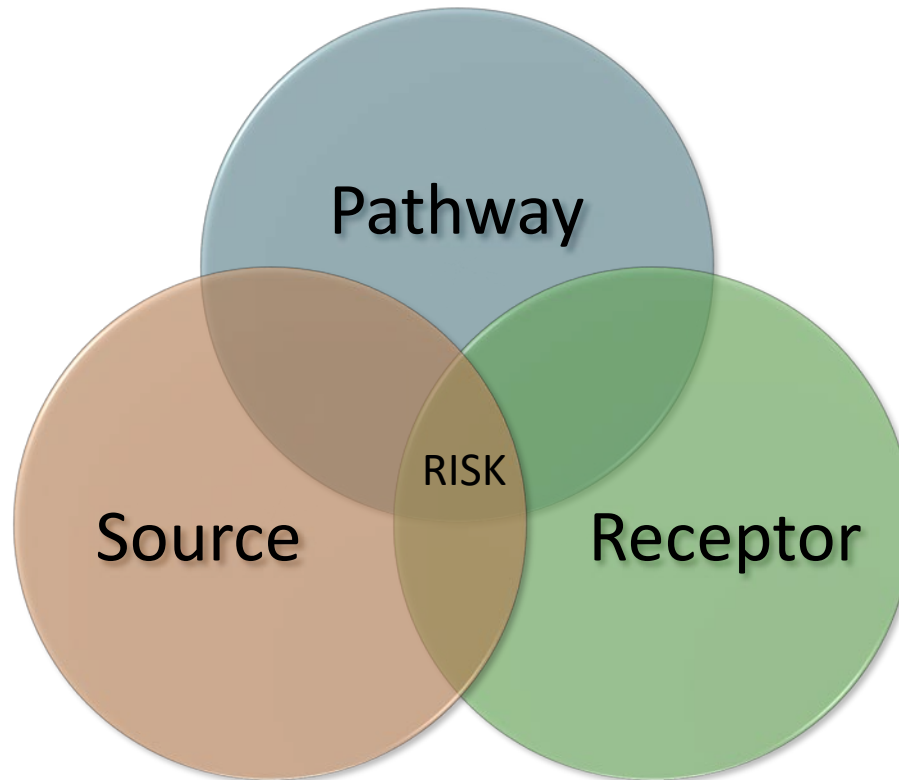


Regulatory Approval of Risk Assessment Tools

MAY 2, 2019



Exposure Pathway



- SSRA Tools



Risk Tools

- Tier 2 guidelines include methods for pathway elimination, guideline re-calculation:
 - Many uses for these tools
 - Use of tools implicitly approved
 - Not always the right tools



Risk Tools

- Could other tools get explicit regulatory approval?
- Project goal: document simple, inexpensive tools and present to regulators

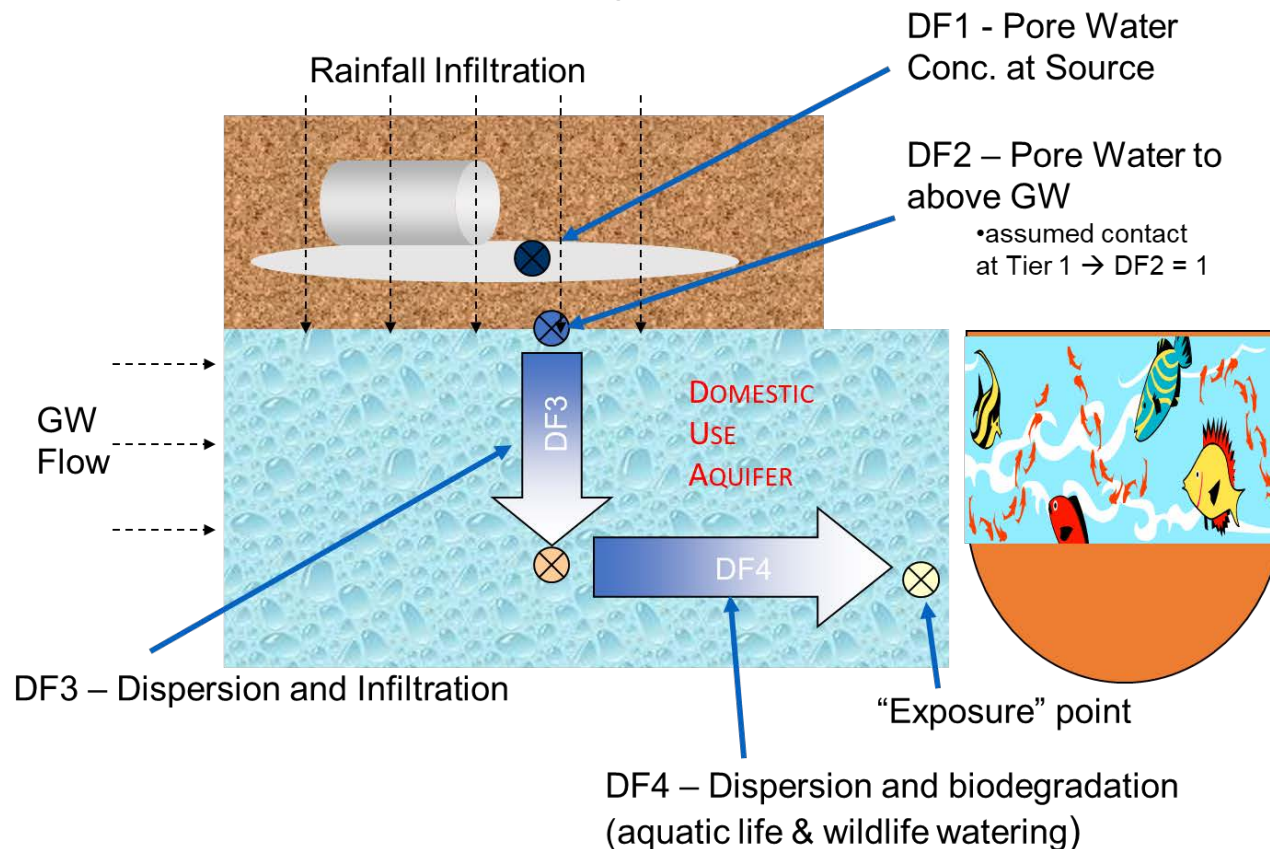


Risk Tools

- 5 Tools evaluated:
 - Two-layer extension of groundwater model
 - Screening transport model for inorganics
 - Additional pathway elimination
 - 1D vertical unsaturated transport model
 - Model parameters for peat

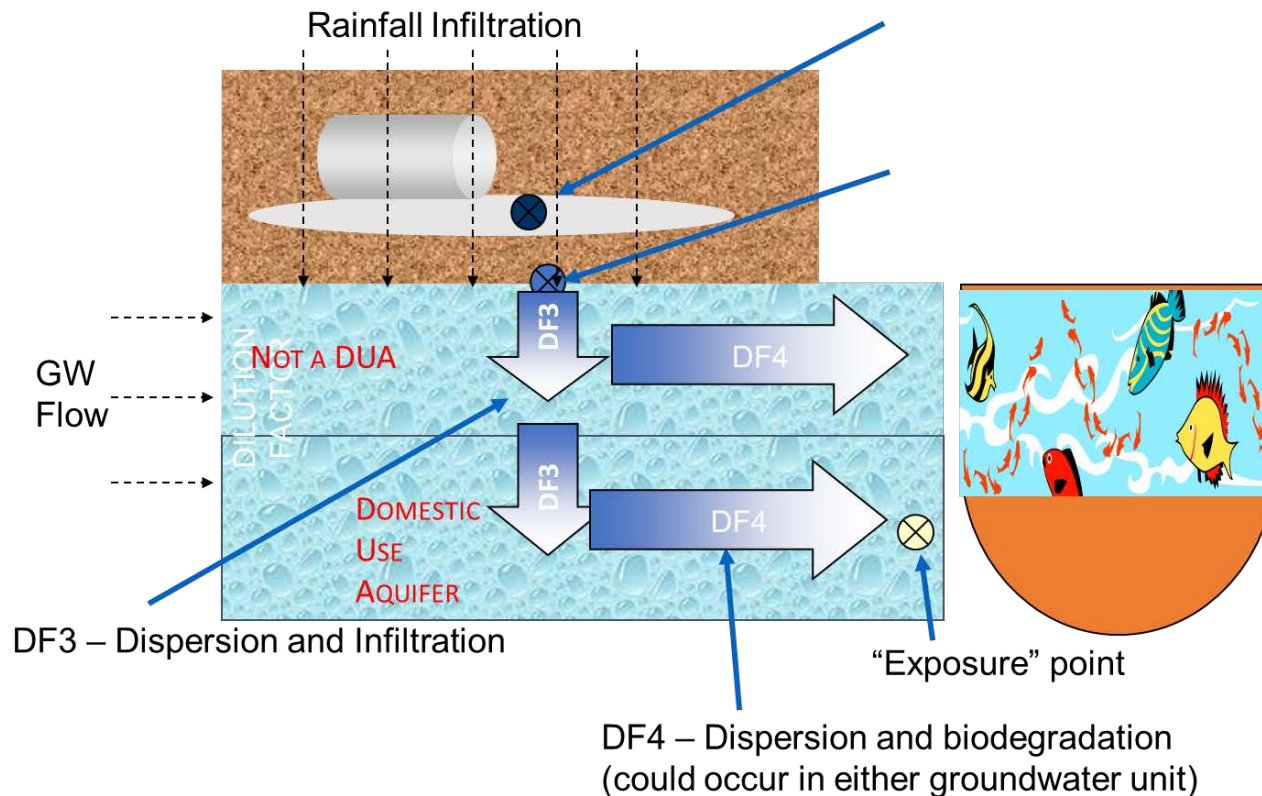
2-Layer Groundwater Model

- Tier 1/Tier 2 conceptual model:



2-Layer Groundwater Model

- 2-Layer conceptual model





2-Layer Groundwater Model

- Vertical transport in saturated zone (“DF2A”)
 - Model parameters adjusted for saturated zone
- Dilution of shallow groundwater in deeper DUA (“DF3A”)
- Lateral transport (DF4) through unit with highest groundwater velocity



Inorganics Screening Model

- Tier 1/Tier 2 groundwater model intended for organic chemicals
 - Based on Domenico (1987) model
- When metals or other inorganics exceed Tier 1 guidelines in groundwater, but receptor isn't close, what do we do?

Inorganics Screening Model

- Other jurisdictions have applied Domenico model for inorganics
- Key considerations: complex soil-water partitioning; background concentrations
- → Tweak model to include background; conservative default background concentrations, K_d values

Additional Pathway Exclusions

- Ideas considered:
 - DUA – aquifer is inherently unpotable
 - FAL – surface water at higher elevation than contamination; water bodies with no groundwater input
 - Wildlife soil & food ingestion: remote sites, deeper than burrowing depth



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1D Vertical Transport

- Assess long-term vertical movement → potential for upward movement into rooting zone
- Hydrus 1D

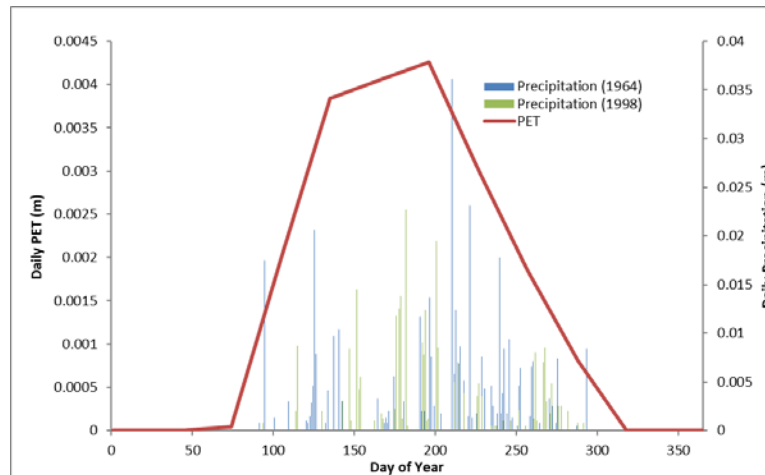


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1D Vertical Transport

- Requires long-term precipitation data
 - Environment Canada
- Assess average and dry years





Peat Properties

- AEP currently recommends coarse soil guidelines for organic chemicals in peat
- However, transport through peat may differ substantially from coarse soil
- → Research appropriate properties for peat



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Peat Properties

Property	Fibric material	Mesic material	Humic material
Bulk density (g/cm ³)	<0.075	0.075 – 0.195	>0.195
Total porosity (fraction)	>0.9	0.85-0.9	<0.85
Water content (fraction)	<0.48	0.48-0.7	>0.7
Hydraulic conductivity (m/y)	>530	8.8 – 530	<8.8



Peat Properties

Table E3 Organic Matter Content of Peat^a

Material	Organic Matter (g/kg)	Fibre Content (% by weight)	Estimated Organic Carbon (%)^b
Canadian sphagnum	960	54	48 - 56
Michigan sphagnum	910	33	45.5 - 54
Dakota reed-sedge	860	12	43 - 50
Ohio muck peat	400	7	20 - 24

a – from McCoy (1992)

b – calculated based on OM/OC ratio of 1.7 to 2.0



Project Status

- Initial documentation of risk tools complete
- CAPP determining 1-2 top priorities to bring to regulator in 2019