

Bioavailability of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Western Scheldt Estuary, The Netherlands

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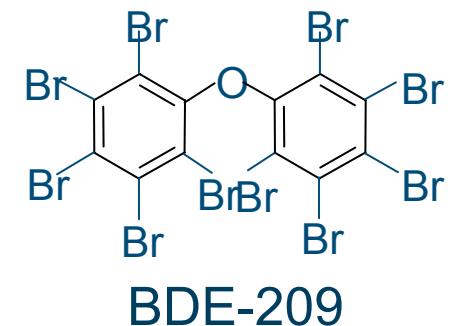
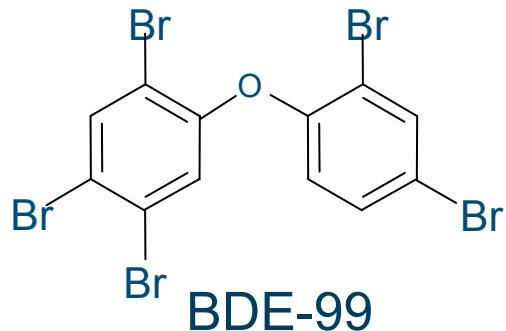
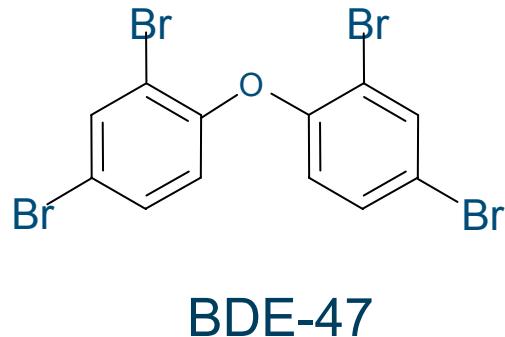
- 1 IMARES; Institute for Marine Resources and Ecological studies
- 2 TNO; Geological Survey of the Netherlands
- 3 IVM; Institute for Environmental Studies

Food chain studies

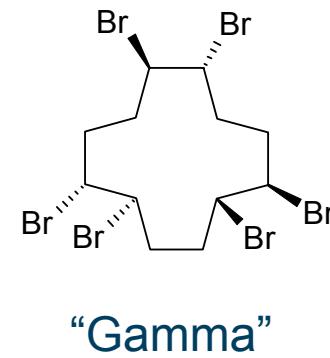
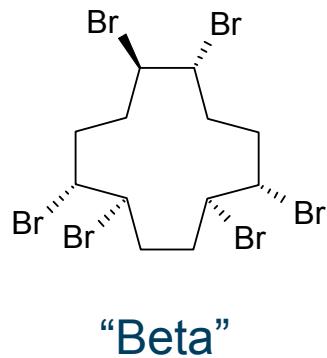
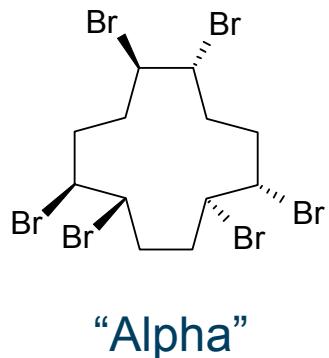
- Exposure assessment throughout food chain
 - Non polar compounds → sediment
- Focus on brominated flame retardants (BFRs) as suspected endocrine disrupters

Brominated flame retardants (BFRs)

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)



Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)



Risk area identification for estuarine food chain

- Current production area
 - Output limitation standards
 - No or little deposition



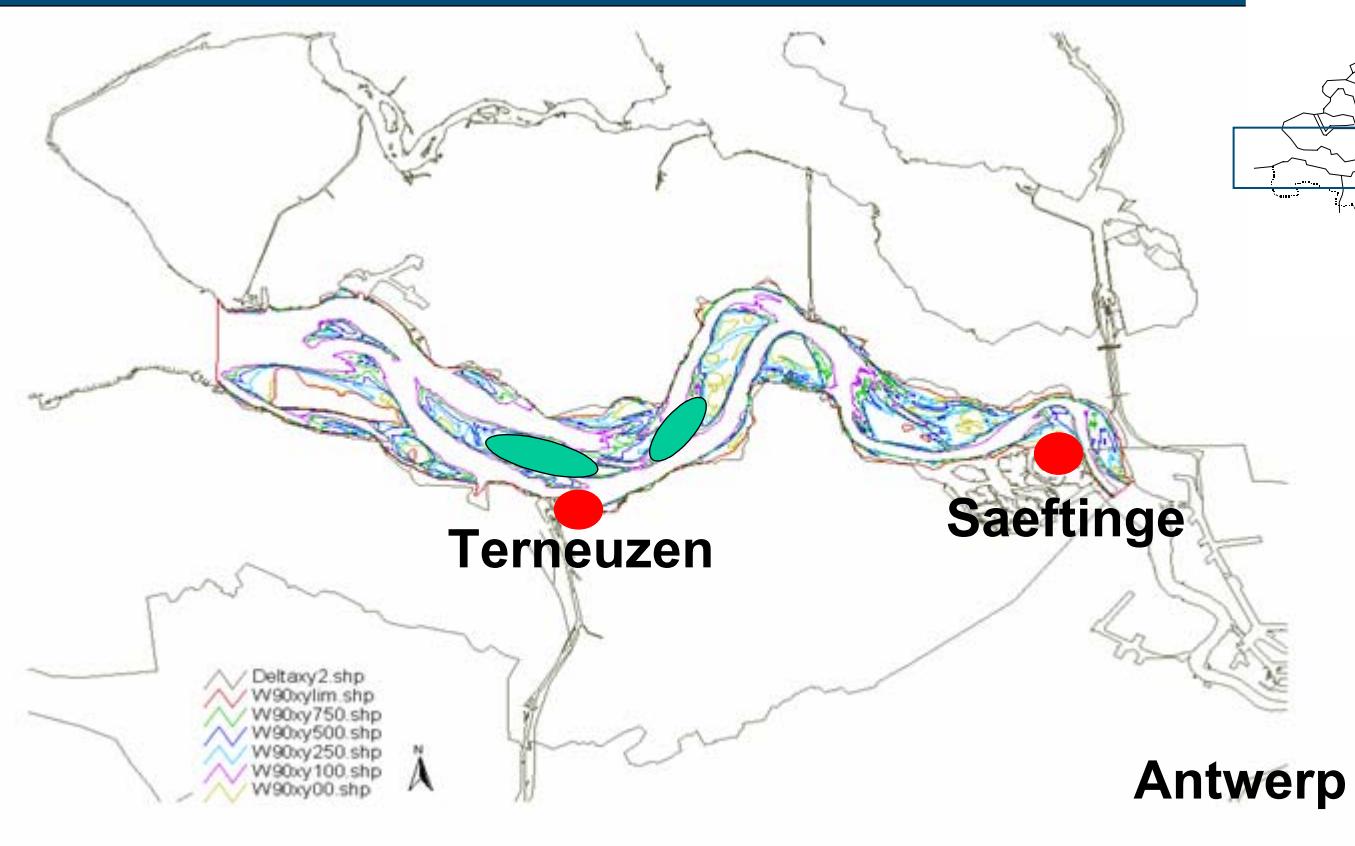
- Food chain Common tern

- From suspended matter to Tern eggs



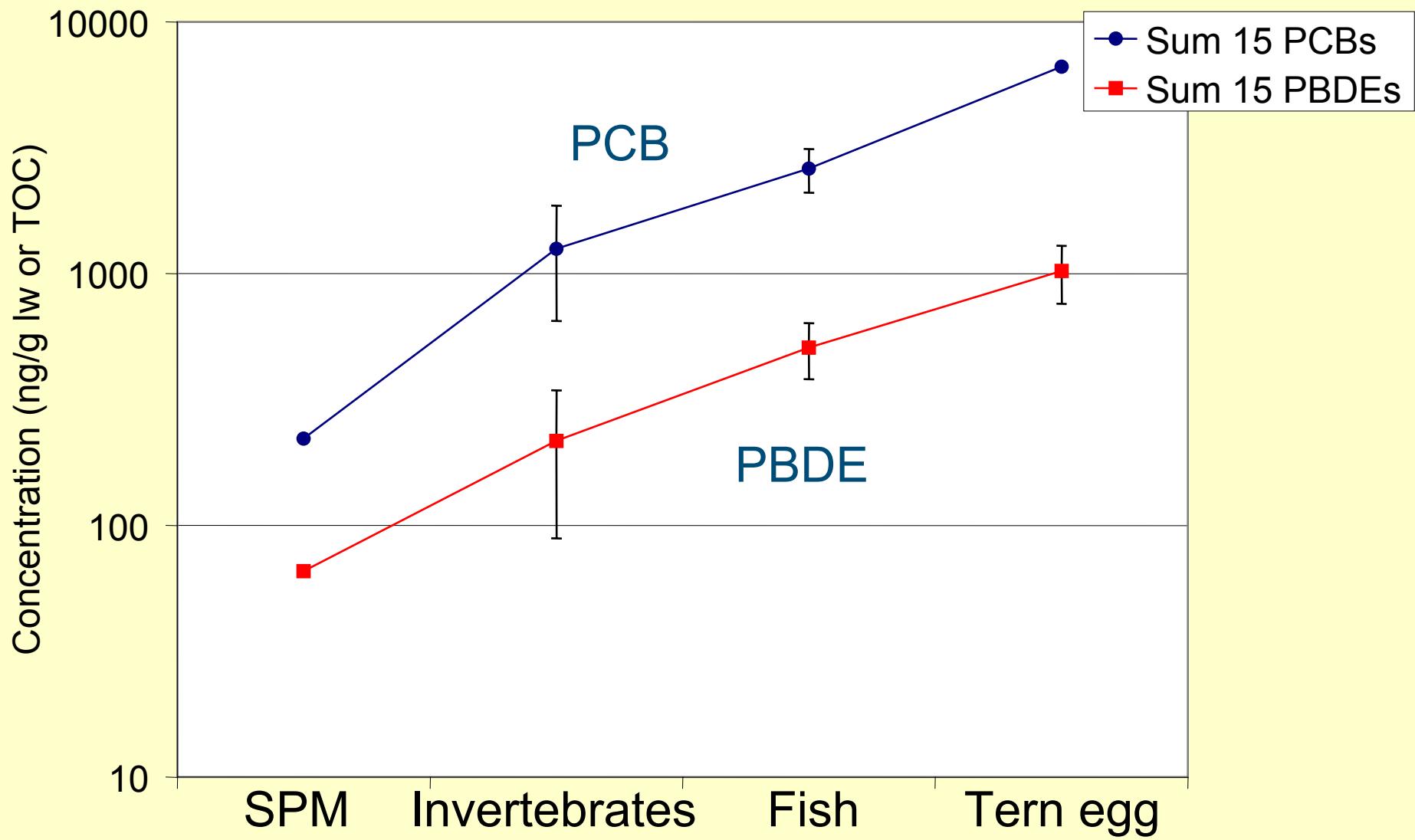
Sample collection

Western Scheldt

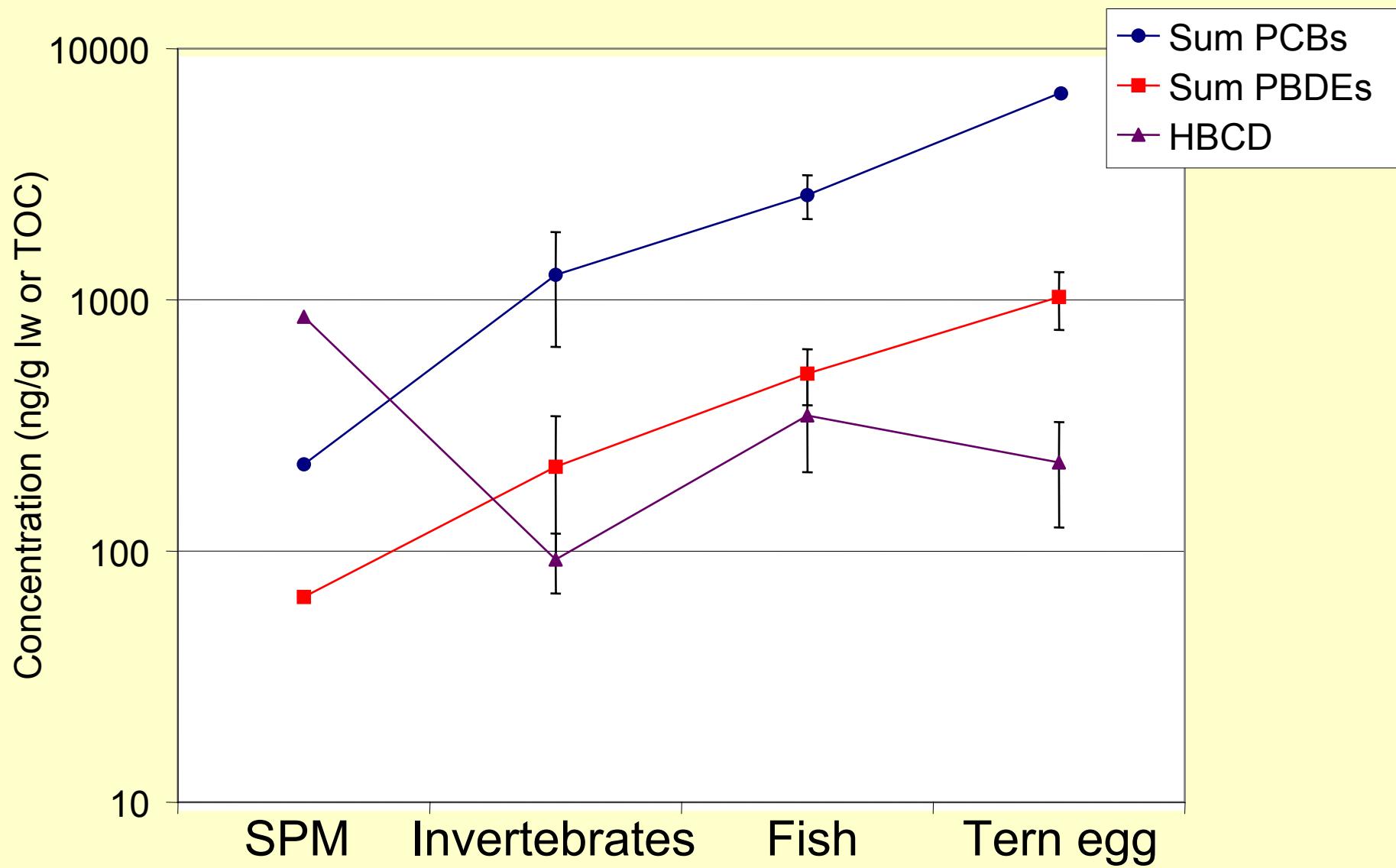


- Common tern colony
- Sampling biota and SPM

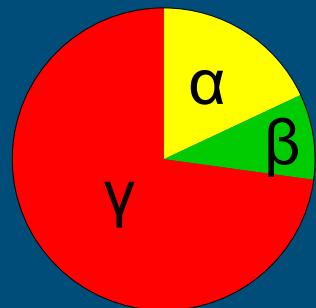
PBDEs and PCBs in tern food chain



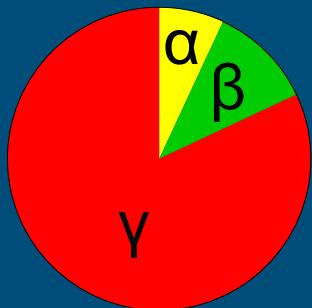
PBDEs, PCB and HBCD in tern food chain



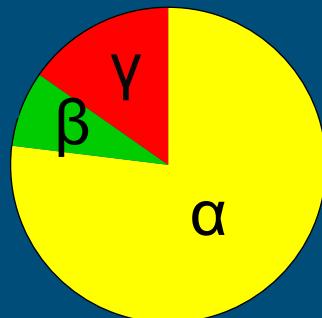
HBCD Composition in Food Chain



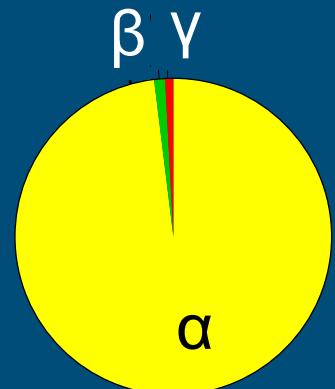
Technical
mixture



Sediment
SPM



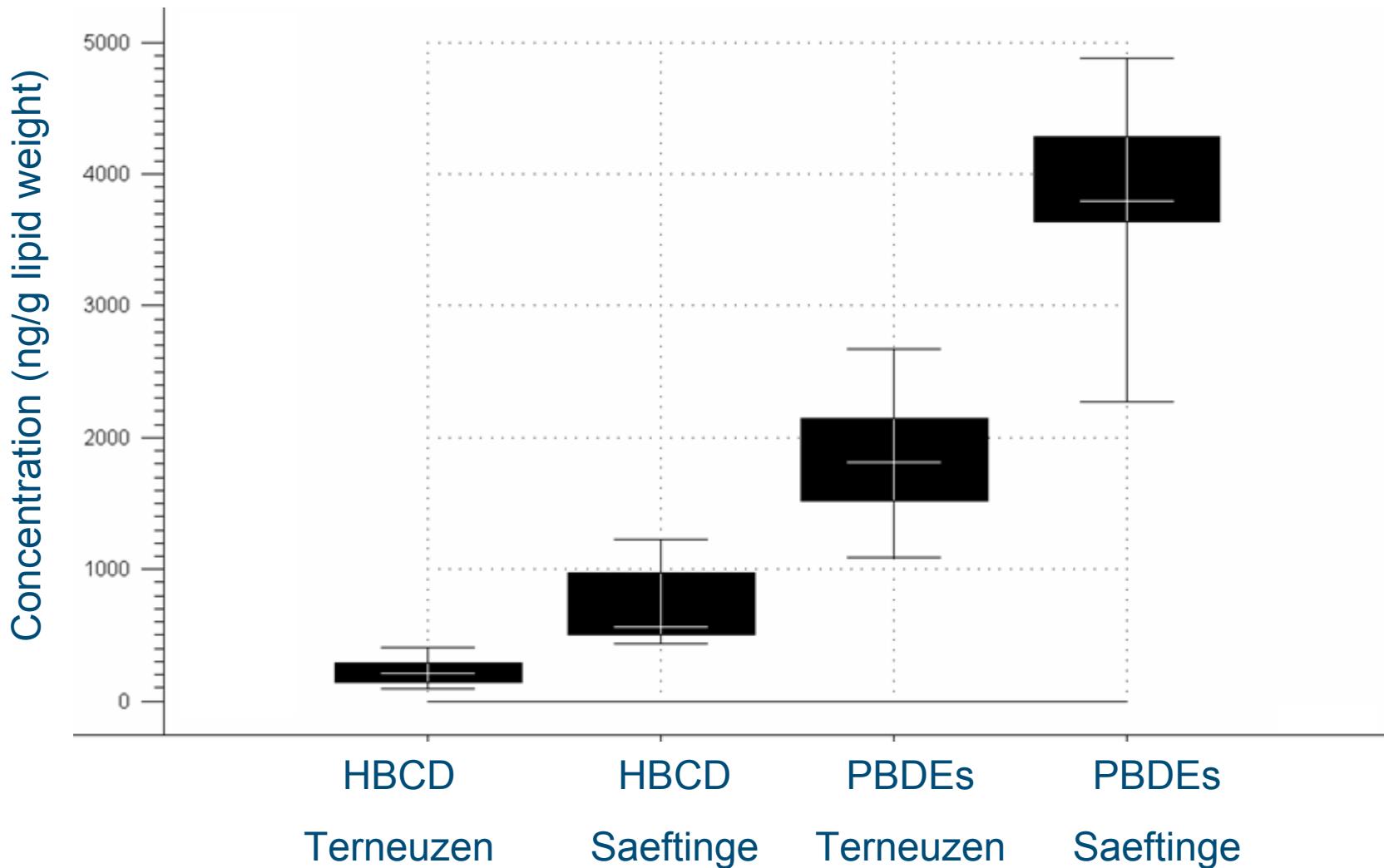
Flounder



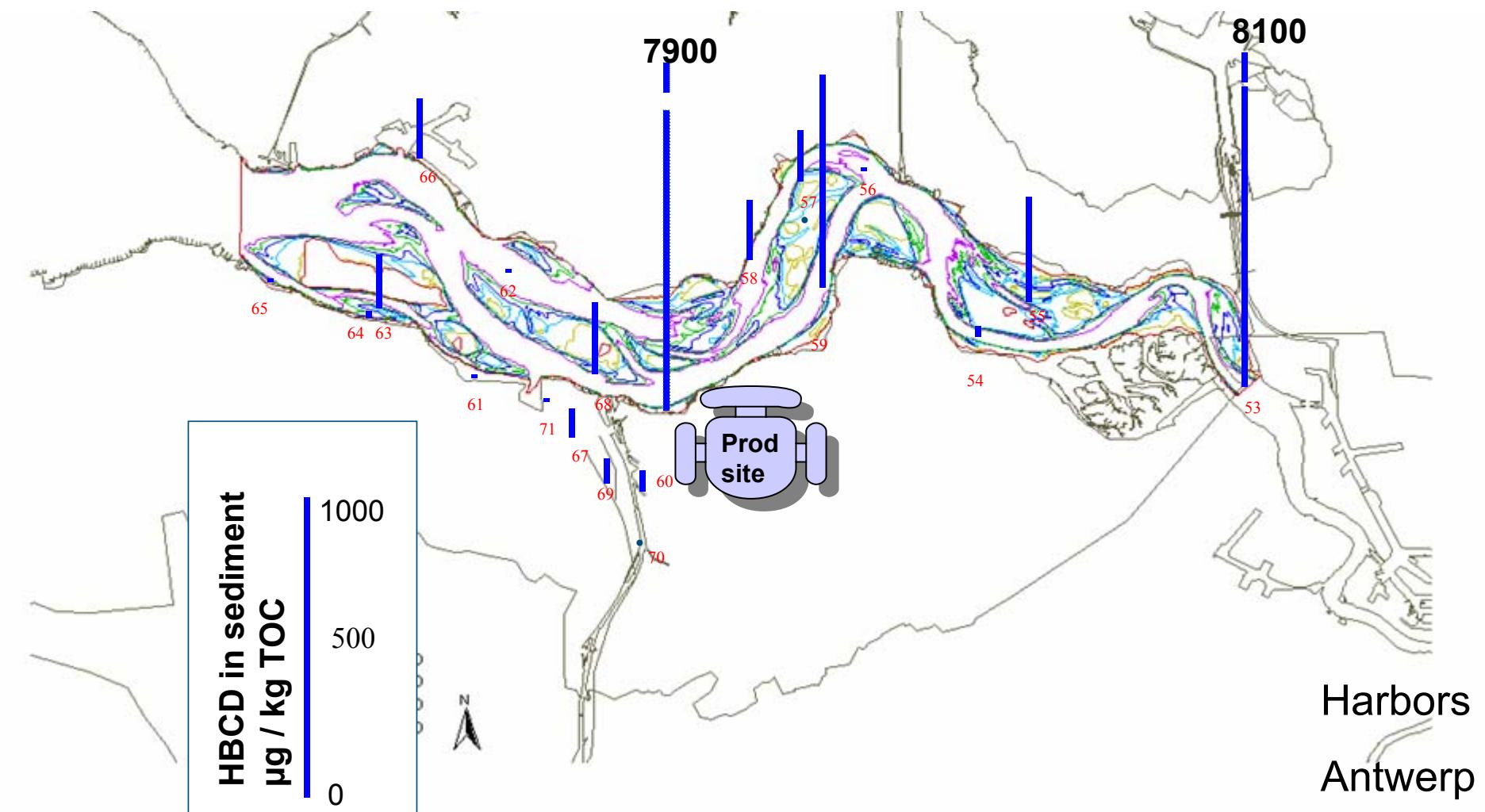
Tern egg
Seal



Tern eggs Terneuzen vs. Saeftinge



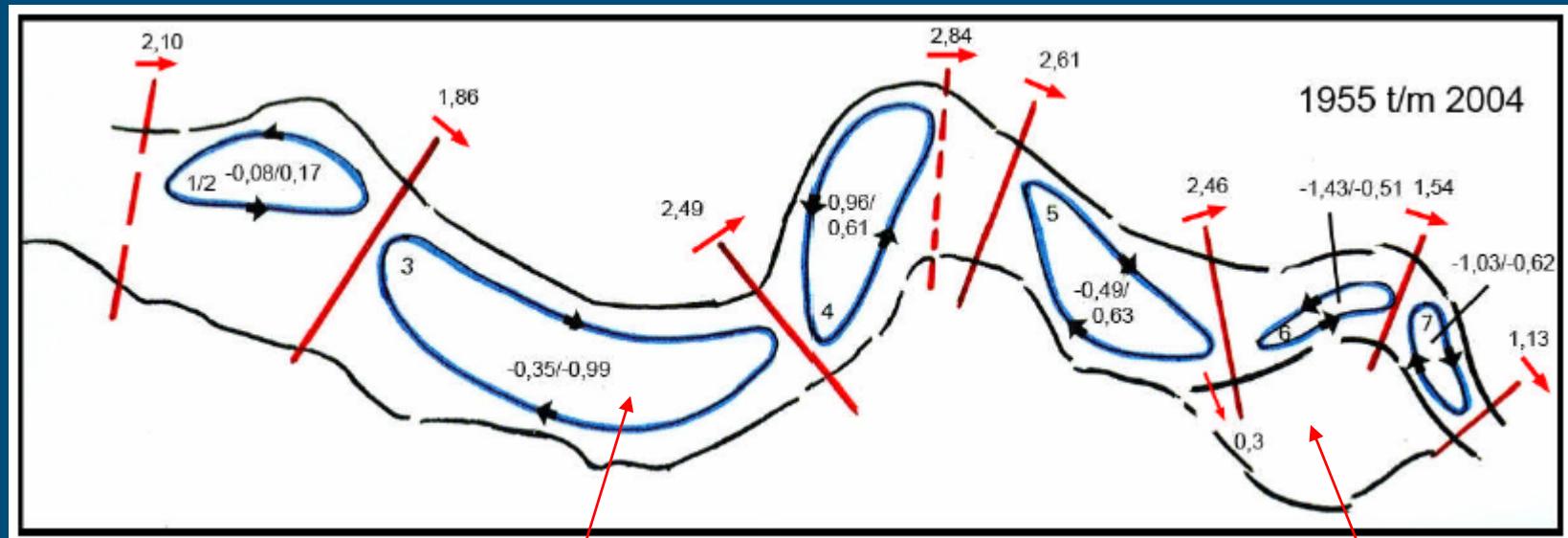
Total HBCD in Sediment from the Western Scheldt



Sediment budget Western Scheldt 1955 – 2004

Source: Actualisatie van de zandbalans van de Westerschelde

Haecon September 2006



‘Terneuzen’: erosion

‘Saeftinghe’: deposition

Conclusions

Food chain studies show high accumulative potential of POP

However, slow uptake of pollutants and preferential degradation may occur

Risk assessment throughout food chain required

Risk areas not always at source of pollution, erosion and sedimentation influence ecotoxicological risk of non-polar pollutants