

Car Tires & Salmon

State of the Science: 6PPD-Q



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Puyallup Research & Extension Center | WA Stormwater Center



Premature mortality of coho: Weight-of-evidence \Rightarrow stormwater



Longfellow Creek 2003



Des Moines Creek 2004



Longfellow Creek 2012

(2011, 6(8):e28013)

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

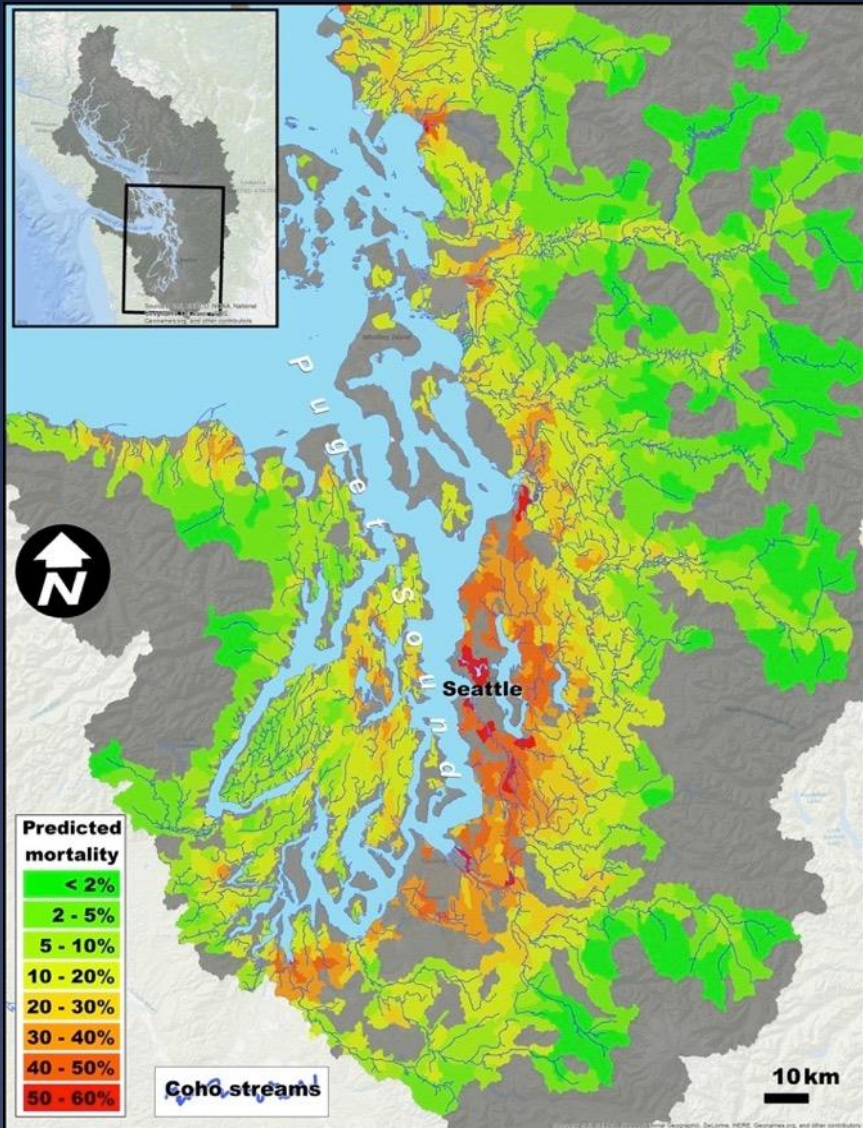
PLoS one

Recurrent Die-Offs of Adult Coho Salmon Returning to Spawn in Puget Sound Lowland Urban Streams

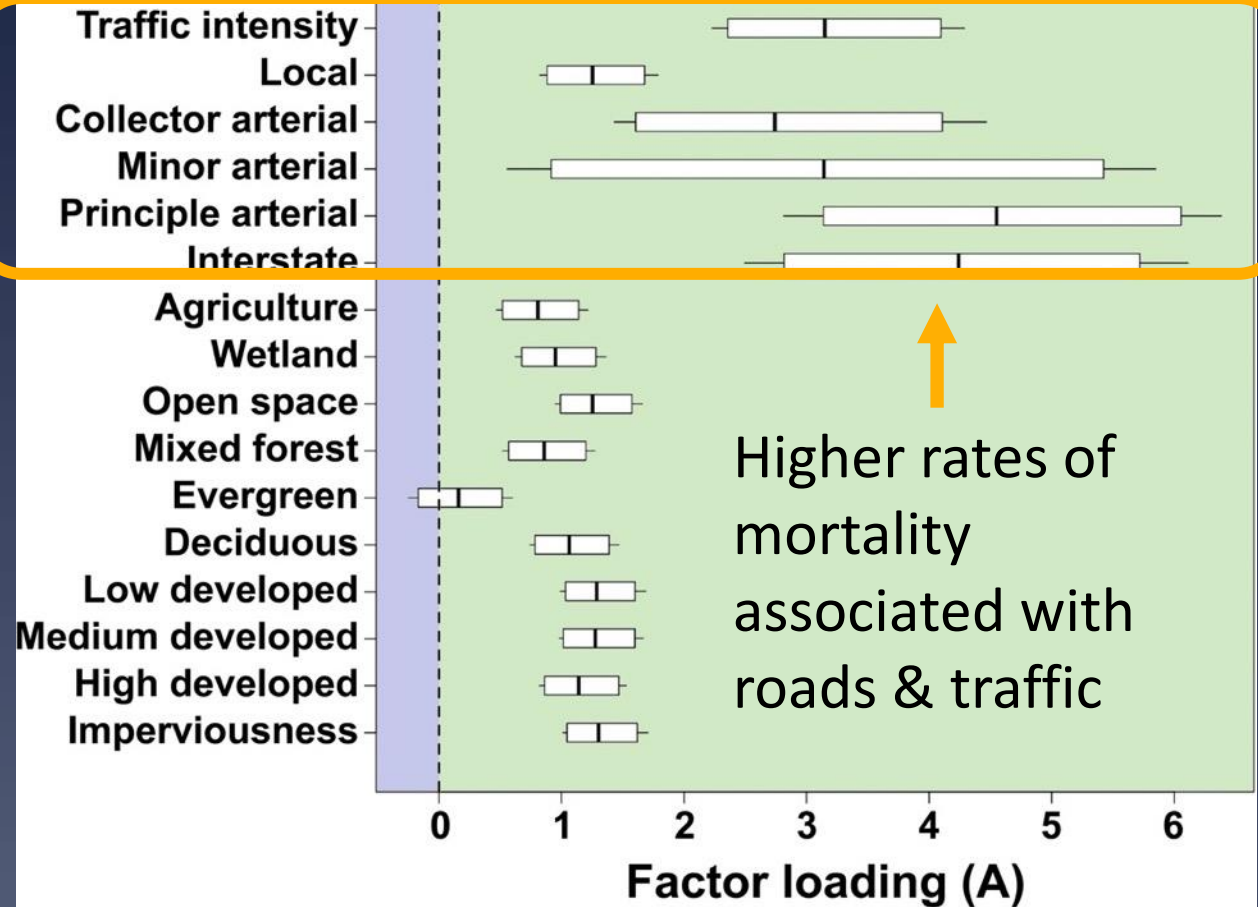
Nathaniel L. Scholz^{1*}, Mark S. Myers¹, Sarah G. McCarthy², Jana S. Labenia¹, Jenifer K. McIntyre¹, Gina M. Ylitalo¹, Linda D. Rhodes¹, Cathy A. Laetz¹, Carla M. Stehr¹, Barbara L. French¹, Bill McMillan³, Dean Wilson², Laura Reed⁴, Katherine D. Lynch⁴, Steve Damm⁵, Jay W. Davis⁵, Tracy K. Collier¹

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Coho mortality rates associated with roads & traffic



Land Uses



Increasing Mortality →

Urban road runoff is sufficient to kill coho salmon



Adult spawners

Spromberg et al. 2016



Alevin

McIntyre et al. In Prep



Juveniles

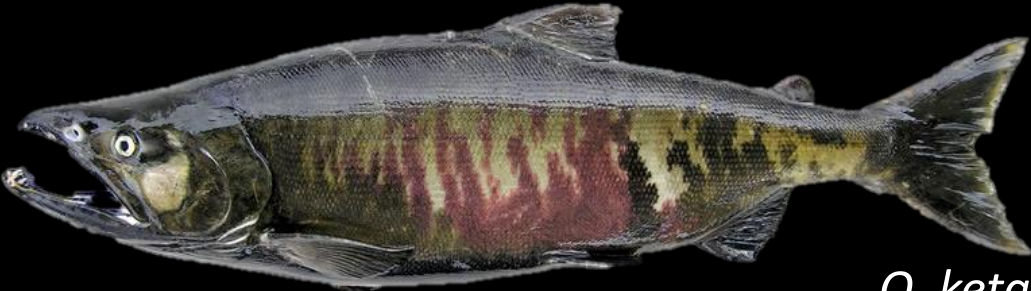
Chow et al. 2019

All free-swimming life stages susceptible

Sensitivity to stormwater varies among species



O. kisutch



O. keta

McIntyre et al. 2018. Environ. Pollution



O. mykiss



O. nerka



O. kisutch

Chow et al. 2019. Aquat. Tox.



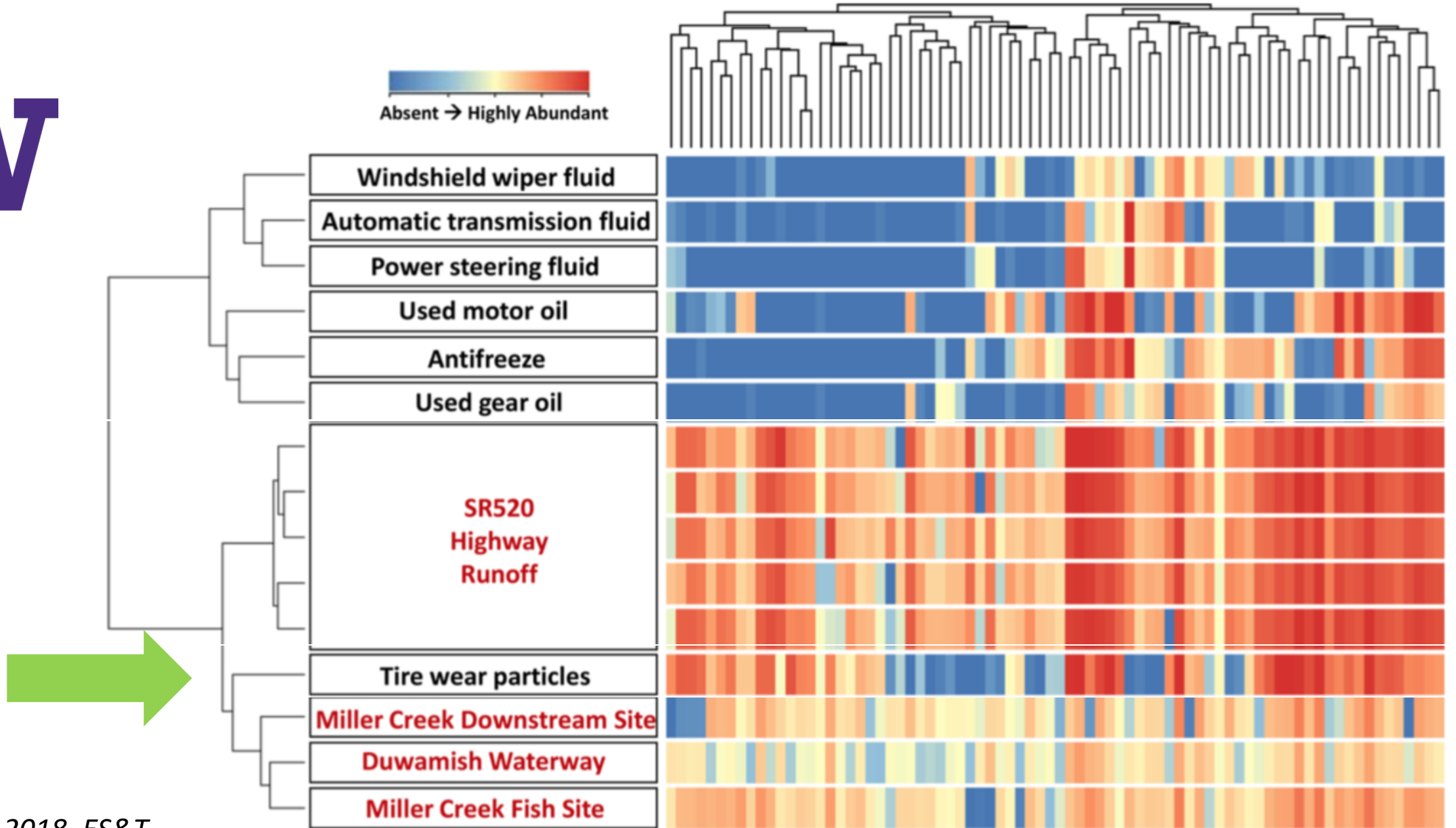
O. tshawytscha

French et al. In Prep.







Coho > Steelhead > Chinook > Sockeye = Chum

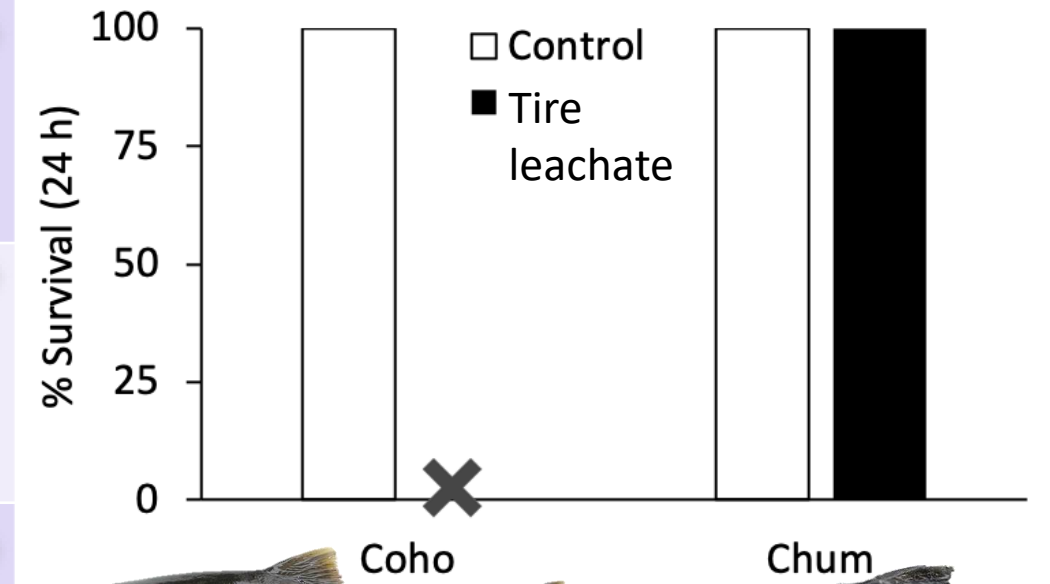
Tires a likely source of the chemicals that kill coho

W

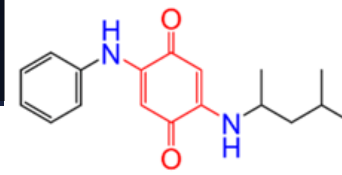


Tire leachate is sufficient to kill coho

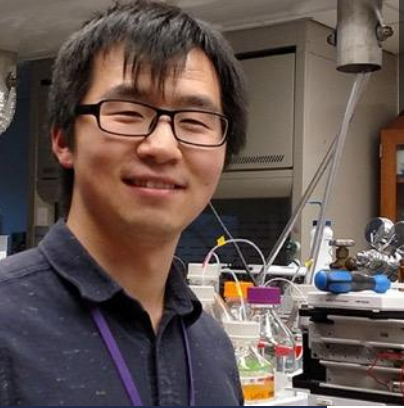
Toxic Endpoint	Stormwater	Tire Leachate
Acutely lethal to coho salmon	 Spromberg et al. 2016.	
Pathophysiology: high HCT, reduced plasma ions & pH	 McIntyre et al. 2018	
Does not impact chum salmon	 McIntyre et al. 2018	



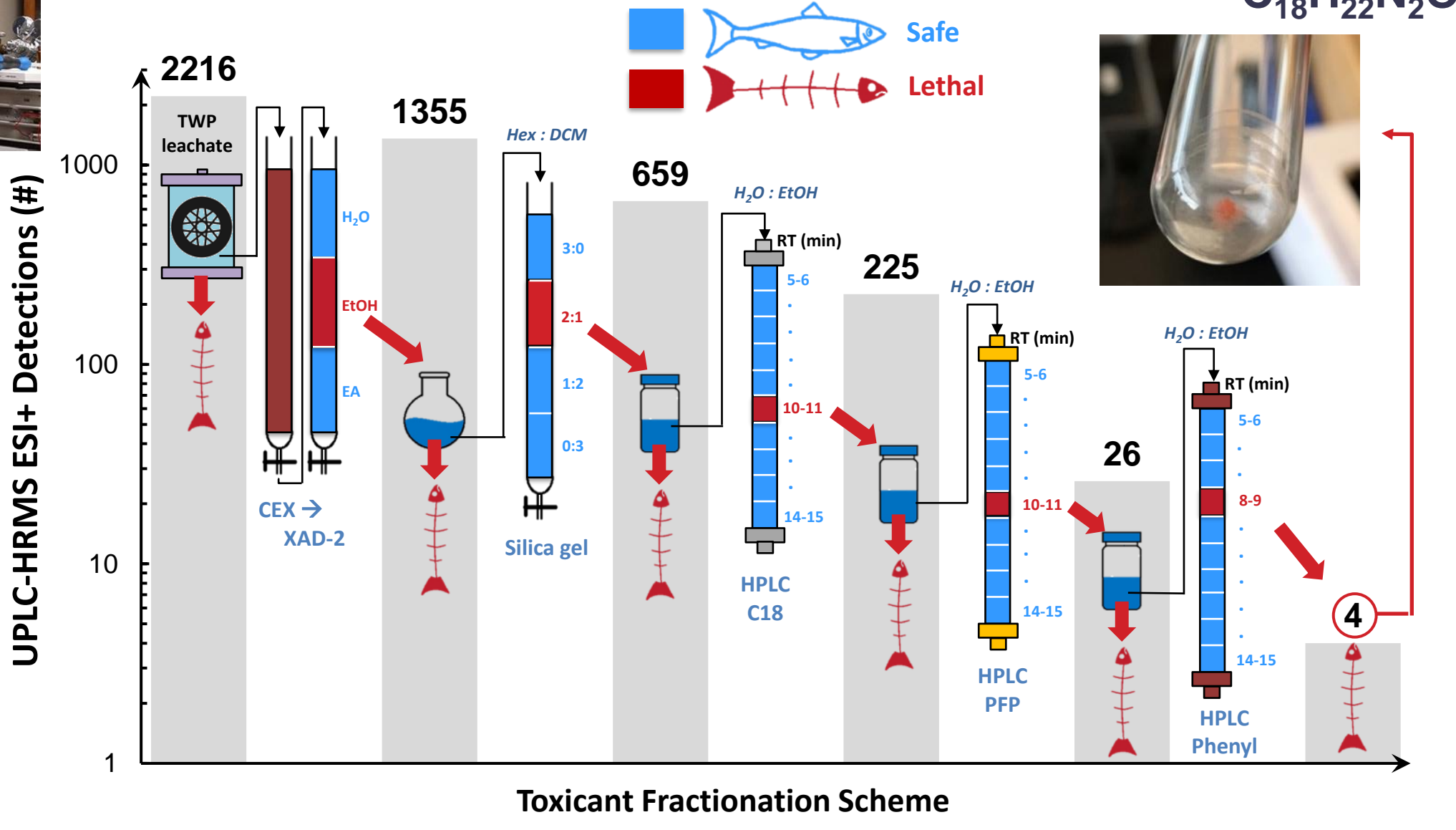
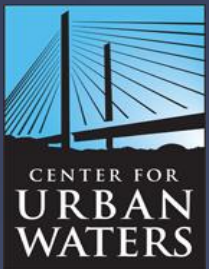
6PPD-quinone discovered !



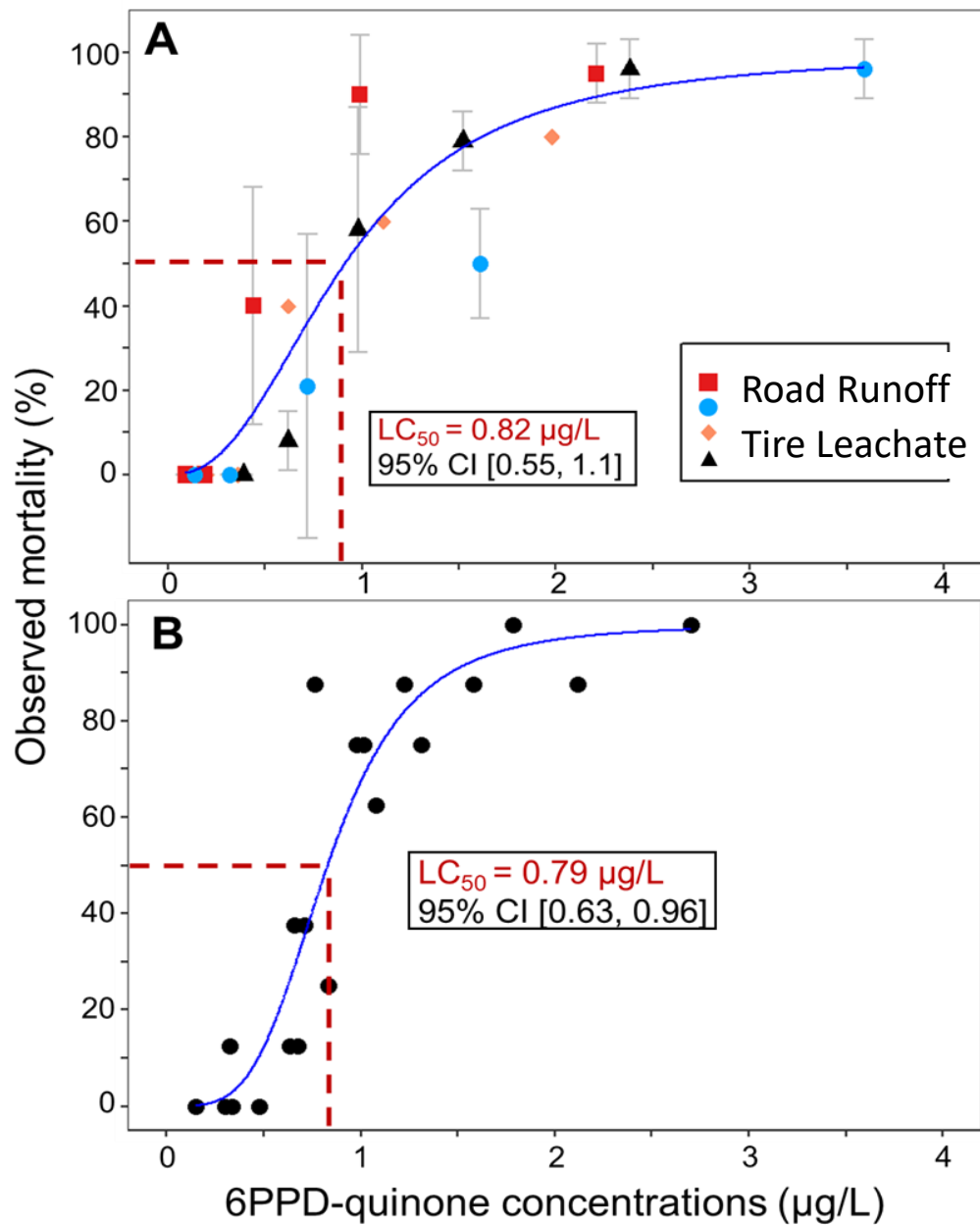
6PPD-quinone



Zhenyu Tian



6PPD-quinone toxic alone and in complex mixtures



Dilutions of roadway runoff
and tire particle leachate



Toxicity
explained by




Purified 6PPD-quinone

6PPD-quinone:
Primary causal toxicant

Environmental Relevance of 6PPD-quinone




- 6PPD-Q is derived from 6PPD – an antiozonant in tires
- Ozone (O_3) is a secondary air pollutant, highly reactive
- Ambient O_3 is continually interacting with tire surface (up to ~20 μm)
- 6PPD in tires migrates slowly to tire surface to protect tire polymers from O_3
- Ozone transforms 6PPD into 6PPD-quinone (brown color of tires)
- Can leach into water directly from tire surface or from worn tread particles

A photograph of a stream with a large log in the foreground. Three circular callouts are overlaid on the image, each containing text. The background is a lush, green forest.

6PPD-Q
Toxicology
Update

6PPD-Q
Chemistry
Update

6PPD-Q
Solutions
Update



6PPD-Q
Toxicology
Update

6PPD-Q
Chemistry
Update

6PPD-Q
Solutions
Update

Aquatic Toxicity
Mode of Action

6PPD-Q Revised Toxicity to Coho Salmon

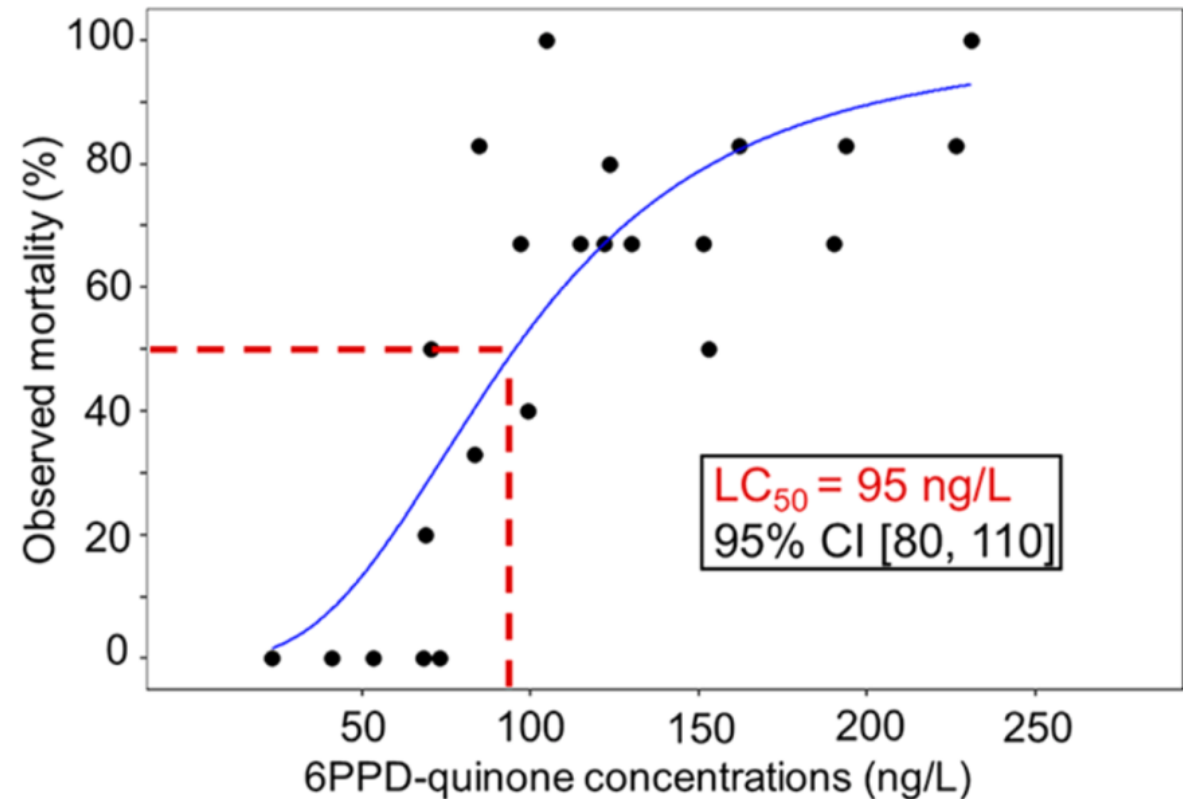
Commercial standard for 6PPD-Q
(HPC Standards)

- Higher purity
- Correction for recovery

Result:

Revised environmental concentrations & effects concentrations ~8X lower than reported in Tian et al. 2020.

(Tian et al. 2022 ES&T Letters)



Coho LC50 revised from 790 ng/L to 95 ng/L

6PPD-quinone toxicity for other species

Common Name	Species	Time (h)	Non-lethal µg/L	LC50 (95% CL) µg/L	Reference
Coho	<i>O. kisutch</i>	24		0.10 (0.08-0.11)	Tian et al. 2022
Brook trout	<i>S. fontinalis</i>	24		0.59 (0.49-0.63)	Brinkmann et al. 2022
Rainbow trout	<i>O. mykiss</i>	24		1.00 (0.95-1.05)	Brinkmann et al. 2022
Zebrafish	<i>D. rerio</i>	24		308.7 (258.3-368.9)	Varshney et al. 2021
White sturgeon	<i>A. transmontanus</i>	96	>12.7		Brinkmann et al. 2022
Arctic char	<i>S. alpinus</i>	96	>12.7		Brinkmann et al. 2022
Medaka	<i>O. latipes</i>	96	>34		Hiki et al. 2021
Daphnia	<i>D. magna</i>	48	>46		Hiki et al. 2021
Amphipod	<i>H. azteca</i>	96	>43		Hiki et al. 2021
Zebrafish	<i>D. rerio</i>	96	>54		Hiki et al. 2021

Toxicity of 6PPD-quinone vs other chemicals

(Tian et al. 2022 ES&T Letters)

chemical class	name	most sensitive species	LC ₅₀ (ppb)	95% CI
OP	parathion	<i>Orconectes nais</i>	0.04	0.01–0.2
quinone	6PPD-Q	<i>O. kisutch</i>	0.10	0.08–0.11
OC	mirex	<i>Procambaris blandingi</i>	0.10	not reported
OP	guthion	<i>Gammarus fasciatus</i>	0.10	0.073–0.014
OP	chlorpyrifos	<i>Gammarus lacustris</i>	0.11	not reported
OC	endrin	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	0.15	0.12–0.18
OC	4,4'-DDT	<i>O. nais</i>	0.18	0.12–0.30
OP	diazinon	<i>Ceriodaphia dubia</i>	0.25	not reported
metal	cadmium	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	0.35	not reported
OC	methoxychlor	<i>O. nais</i>	0.50	0.25–1.8
OC	dieldrin	<i>Pteronarcella badia</i>	0.50	0.37–0.67
OP	malathion	<i>G. fasciatus</i>	0.76	0.63–0.92
OC	toxaphene	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	0.8	0.5–1.2

6PPD-quinone is among the most toxic chemicals know for aquatic life

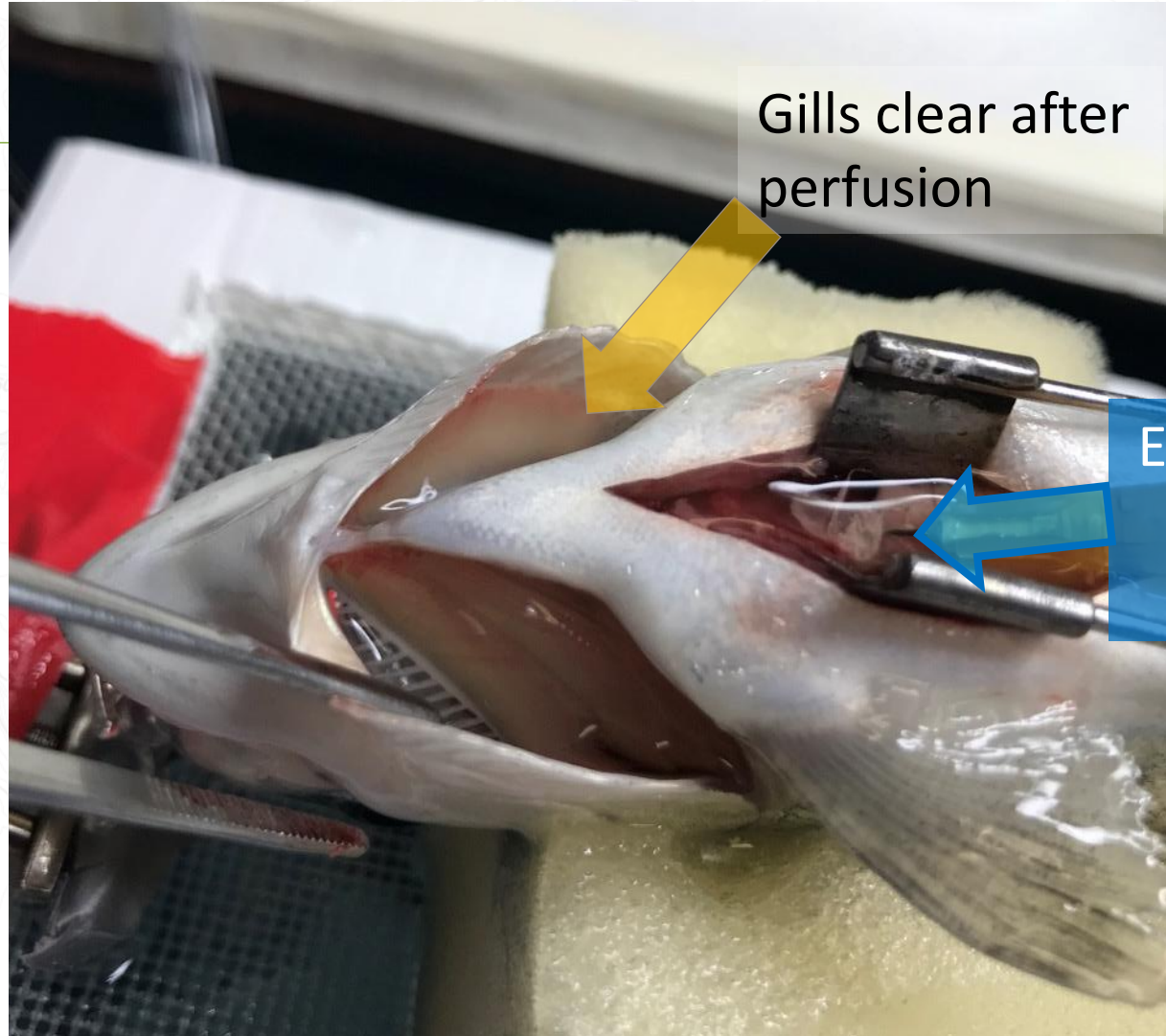


Blood brain barrier of coho becomes leaky

Stephanie Blair
Ph.D. candidate
WSU SOE



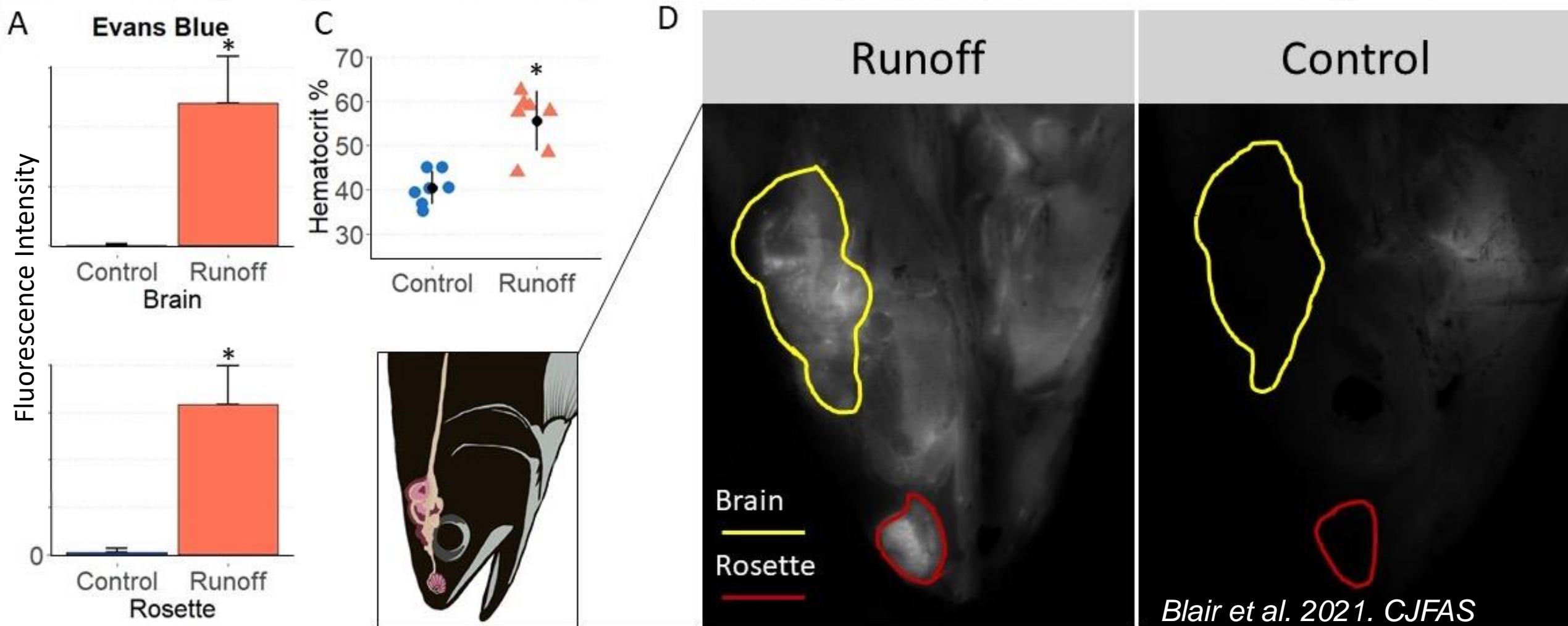
- Runoff exposure to equilibrium loss
- Injected fluorescent dye into fish heart, circulate
- Rinsed all blood from fish
- Measured fluorescence of dye that leaked from vascular system



Gills clear after perfusion

Evans Blue dye injected into heart

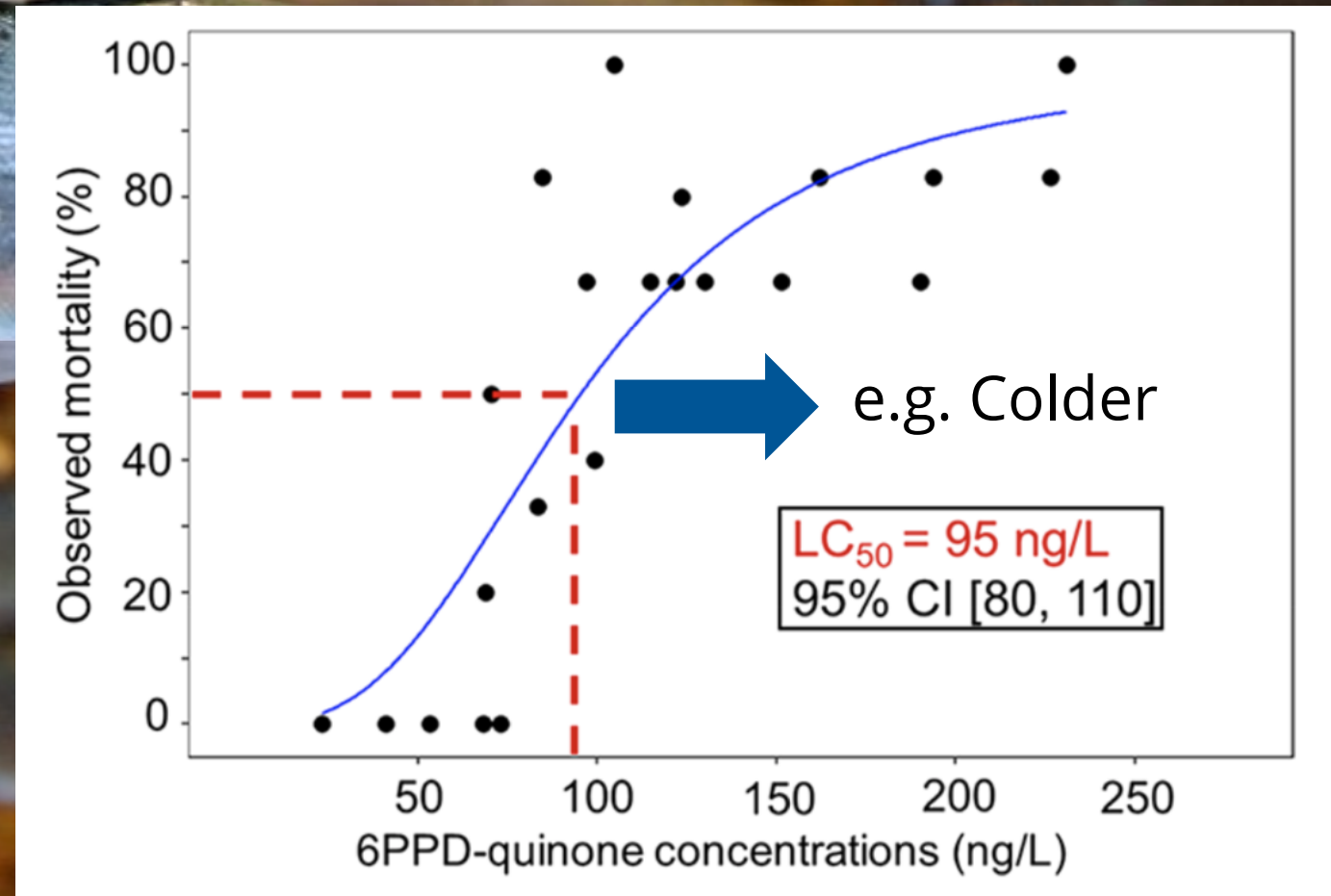
Blood brain barrier of coho becomes leaky




Hemoconcentration linked to plasma leaking from vascular system

6PPD-quinone toxicity: Environmental variables

- Temperature
- pH
- Ionic strength
- Dissolved organic matter
- Life phase
- Physical activity



A photograph of a stream with a large log in the center. The water is clear and flowing over rocks. The background is a lush green forest. Four text boxes are overlaid on the image: three circles at the top and one rounded rectangle at the bottom center.

6PPD-Q
Toxicology
Update

6PPD-Q
Chemistry
Update

6PPD-Q
Solutions
Update

Global detections
Transformations

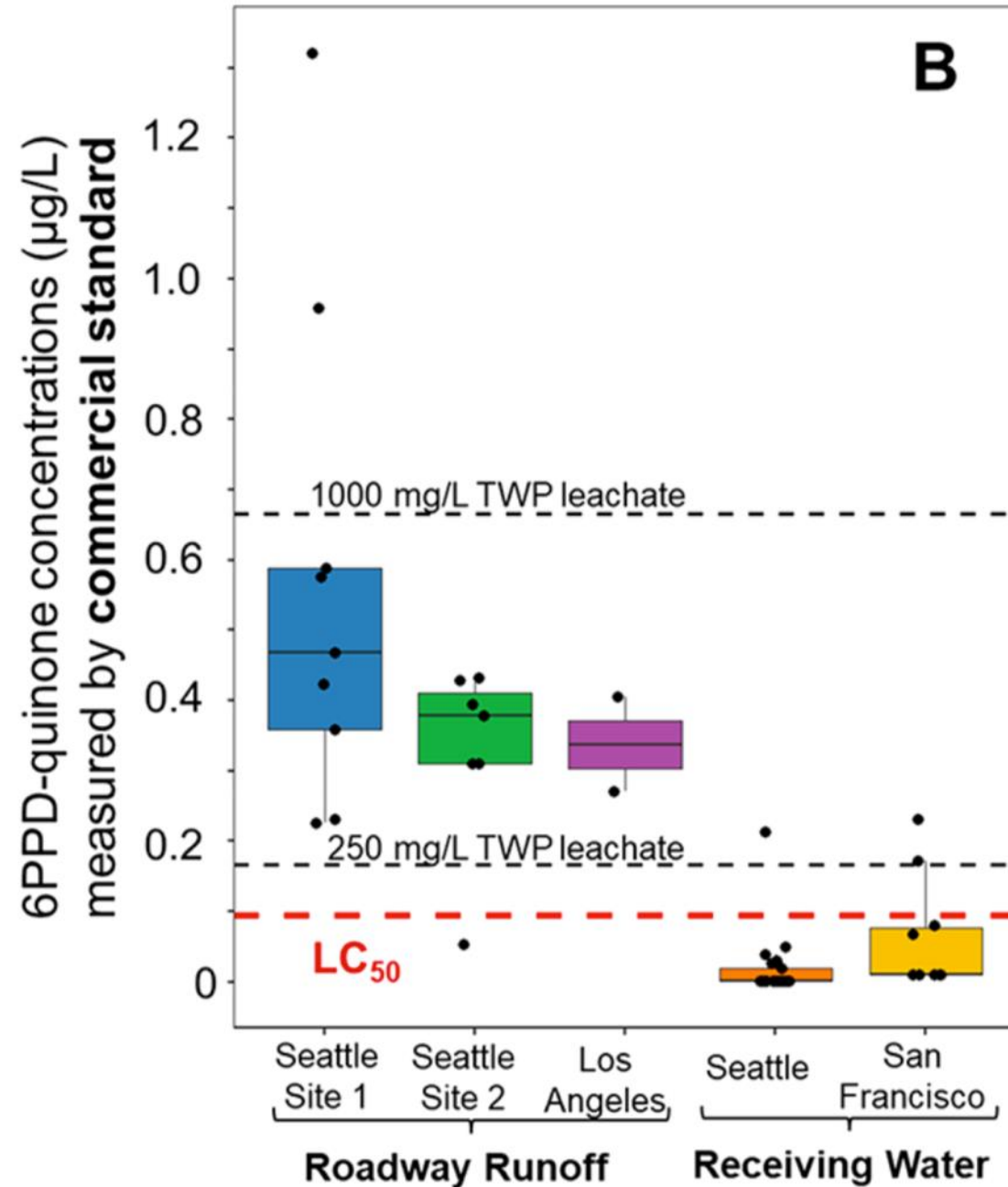
Global Detections of 6PPD-Q

Canada, Germany, China, Australia

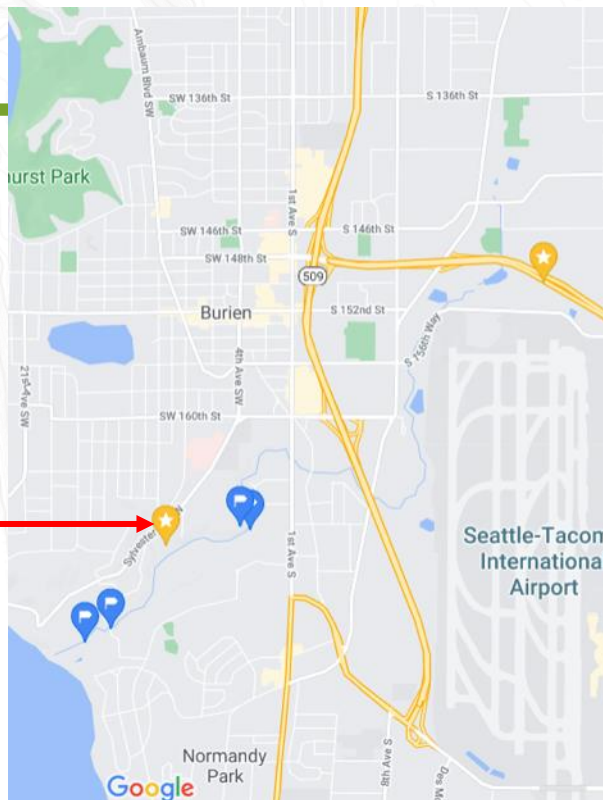
- Runoff, snow, receiving waters, (Challis, Monahan, Johannessen, Rauert)
- Roadside soils, dust (Klockner, Huang, Zhang)

➔ Consistent with our reported values for runoff and receiving waters

Tian et al. 2022. *ES&T Letters*



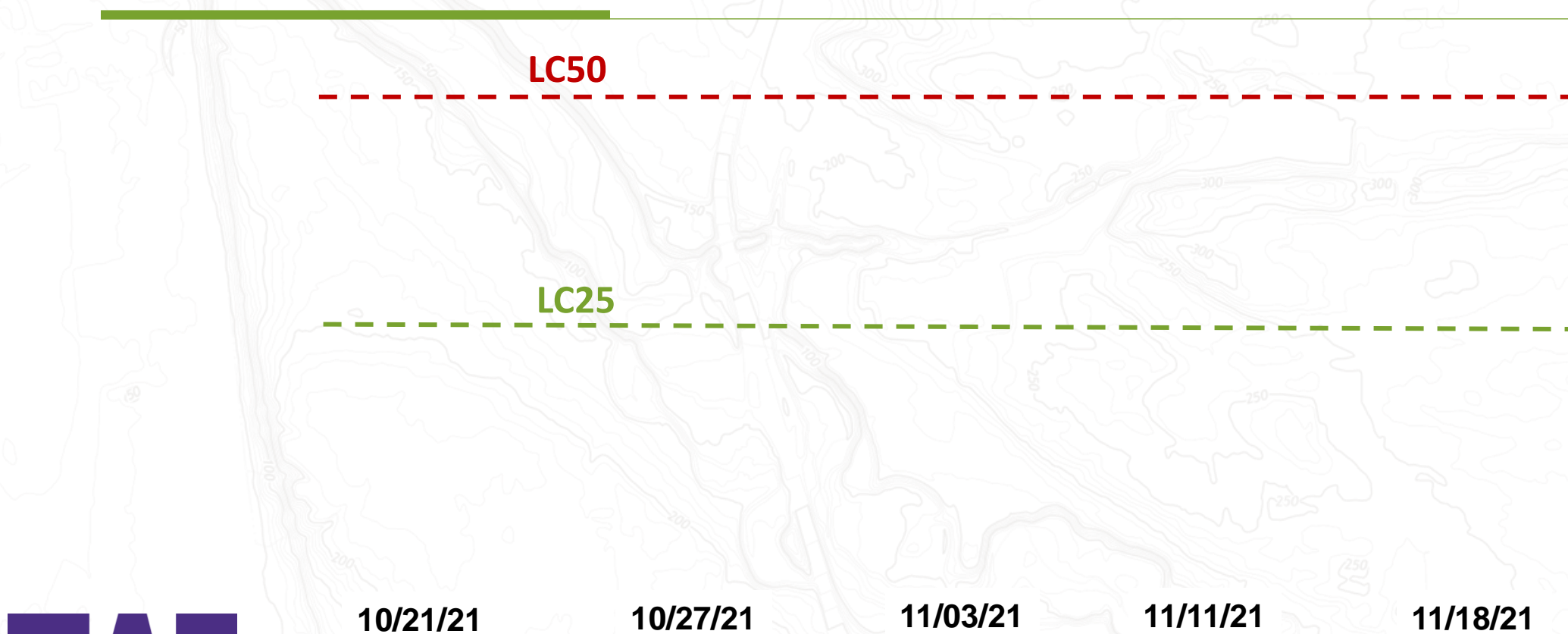
What concentrations and duration of 6PPD-Q?



W

Sampled every 30 min across 5 storms

Peak 6PPD-Q concentrations during 5 storm events



W

Most events would kill significant proportions of fish

How long is 6PPD-Q elevated during a storm?

Miller Creek, WA

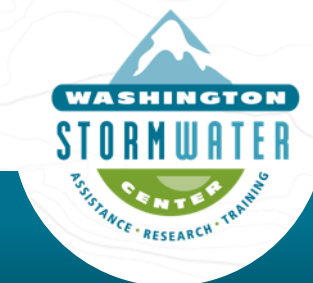
LC25

LC25

**6PPD-Q:
lethal levels
for several
hours**



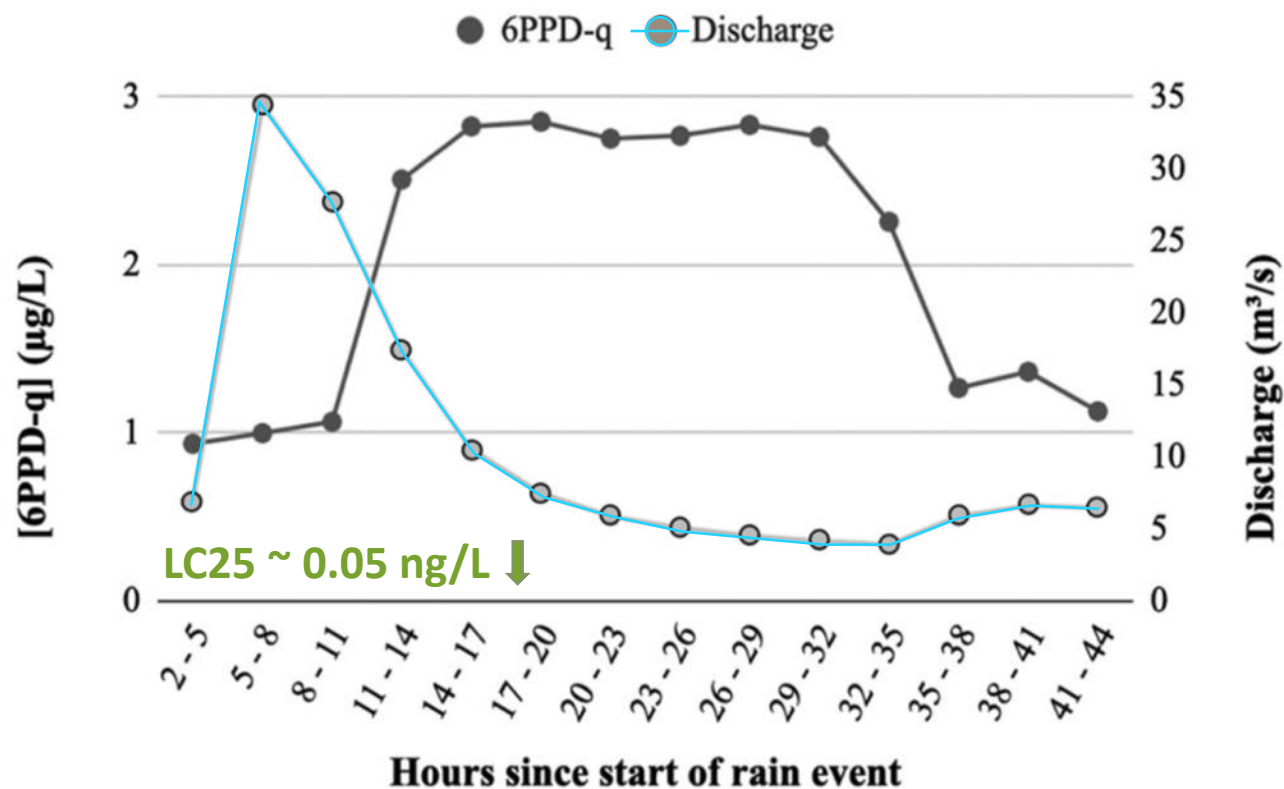
6PPD-Q peaks within hydrograph



How long is 6PPD-Q elevated during a storm?

Don River, Toronto

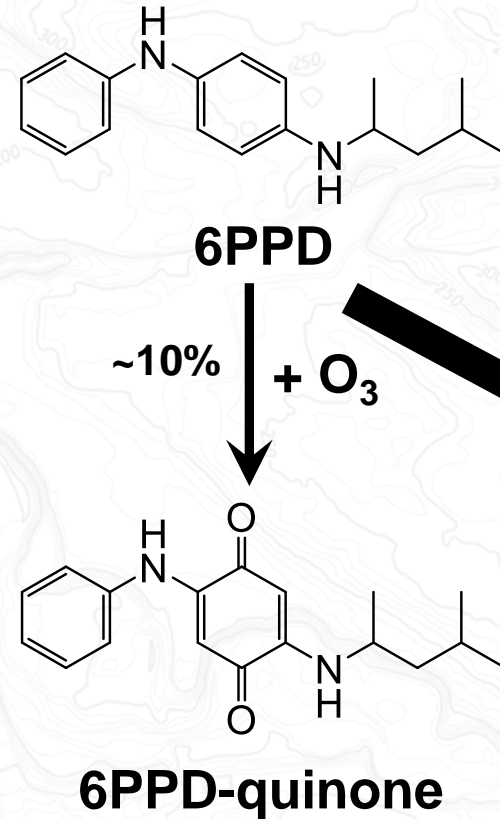
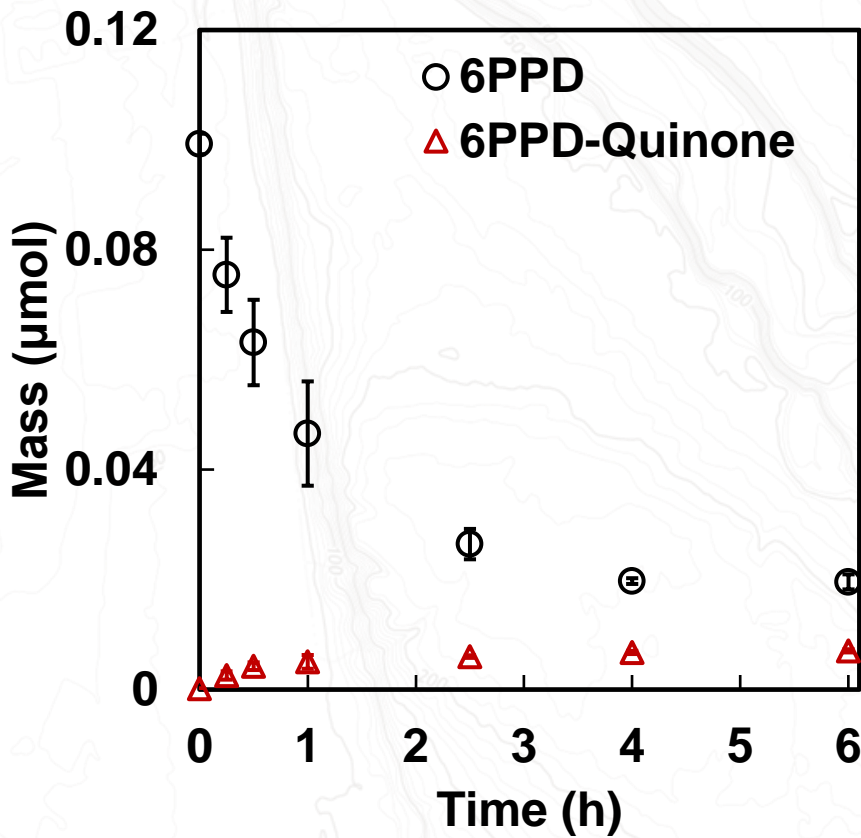
Lethal levels of 6PPD-Q through entire storm (48 h)



Johannessen et al. 2021. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.

6PPD-Q elevated beyond hydrograph

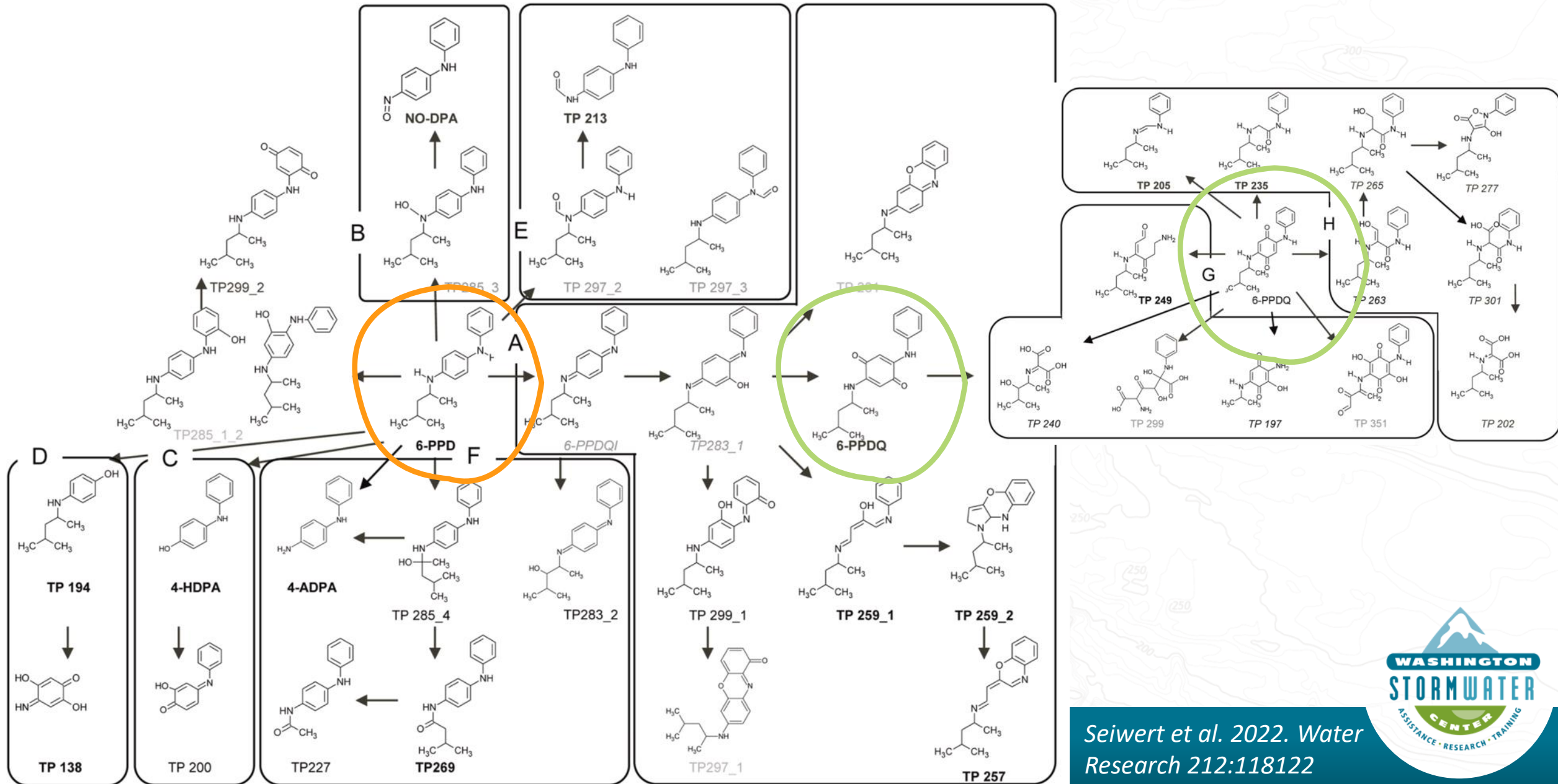
Additional transformation products of 6PPD



W

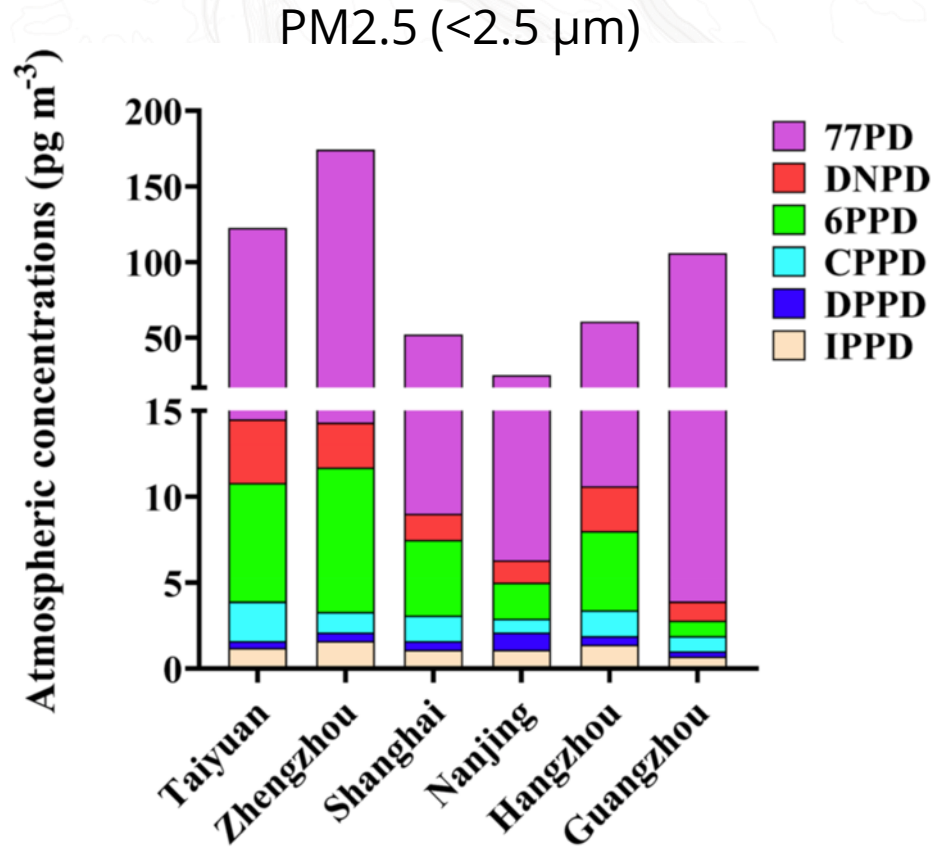
Other TPs??
Discharge to
environment??

Transformation pathways of 6PPD and 6PPD-Q

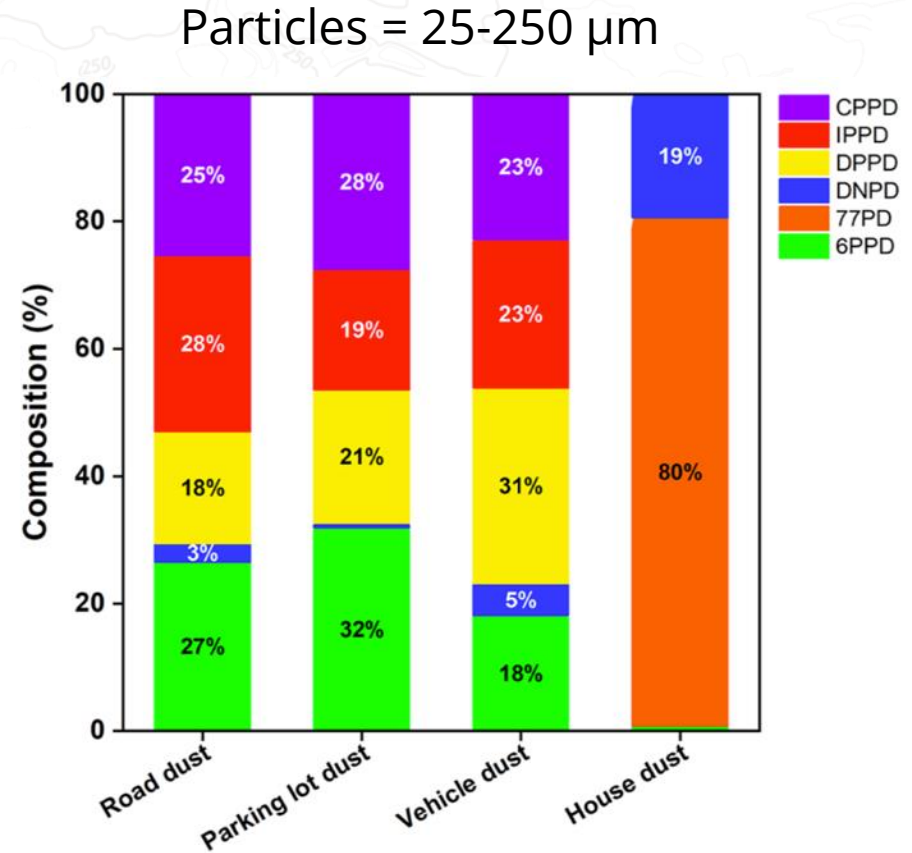


Seiwert et al. 2022. *Water Research* 212:118122

Additional (P)PDs Detected in Air/Dust/Soil

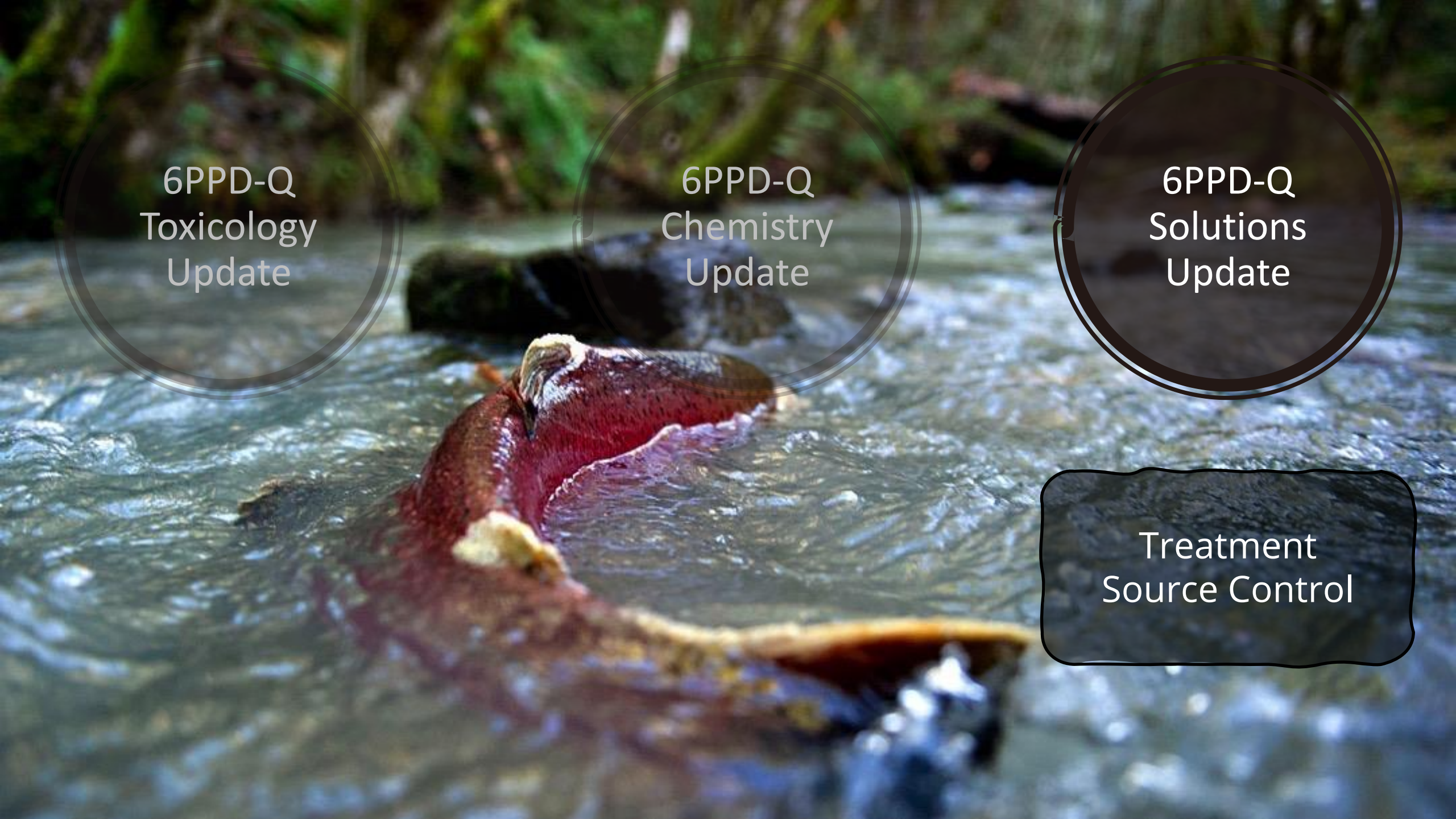


Zhang et al. 2022. ES&T



Huang et al. 2022. ES&T Letters

77PD is most abundant in ambient air & dust (household/building)

A photograph of a stream with a large log in the foreground. The water is clear and flowing. The background is a lush, green forest. Three circular text overlays are positioned in the upper half of the image, and one rounded rectangular text overlay is in the lower right.

6PPD-Q
Toxicology
Update

6PPD-Q
Chemistry
Update

6PPD-Q
Solutions
Update

Treatment
Source Control

Treatment: Green Stormwater Infrastructure



Bioretention treatment of stormwater prevents toxicity

Well water (4 hr)



All 4 fish alive at 24 hr

Unfiltered stormwater (4 hr)



0 of 4 fish alive at 24 hr

Filtered stormwater (4 hr)



All 4 fish alive at 24 hr

Prevents acute mortality in spawners, juveniles, and alevin

Biofiltration Performance: Roadside Treatments

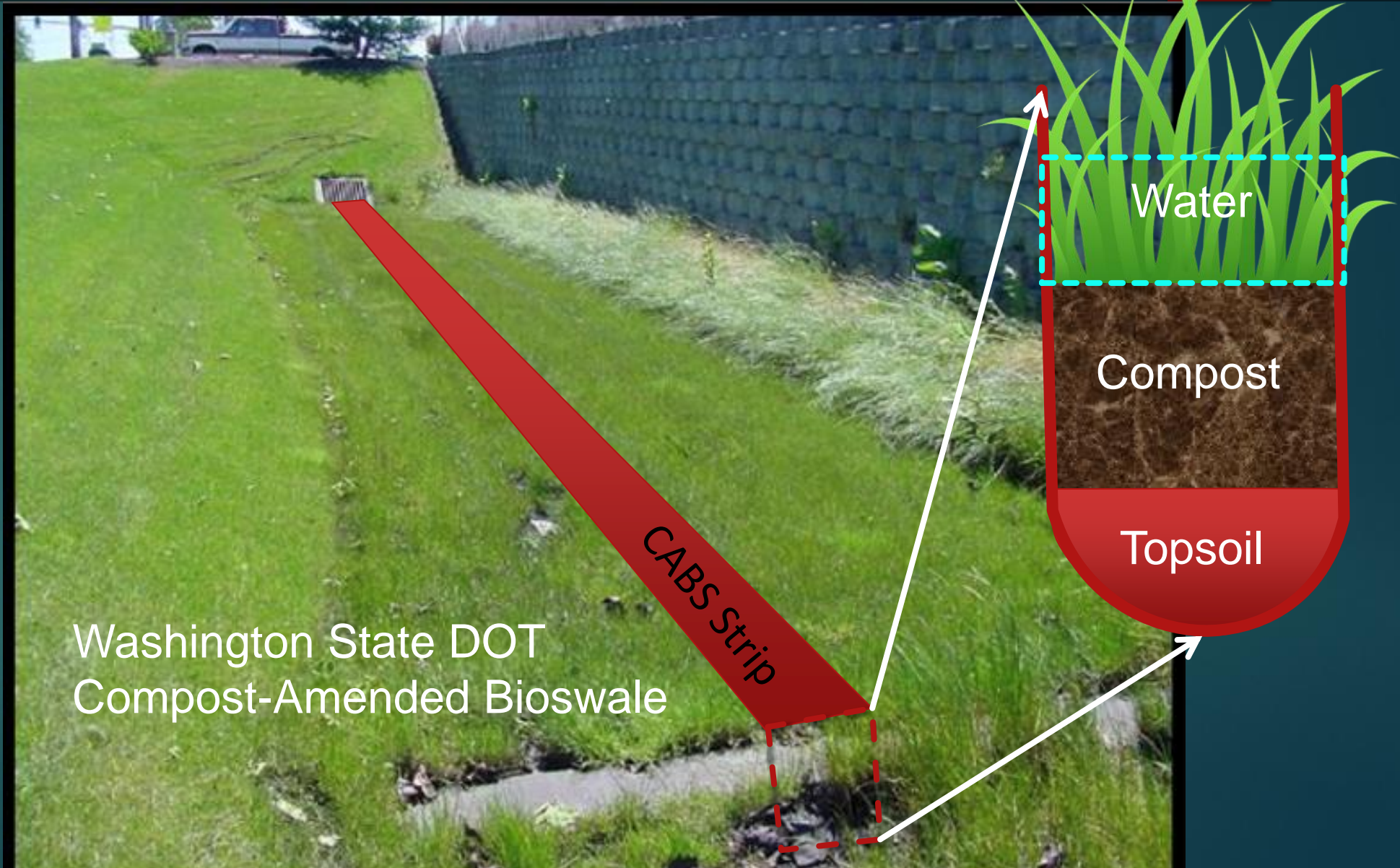
WSU

Ben Leonard
Ph.D. student
SOE



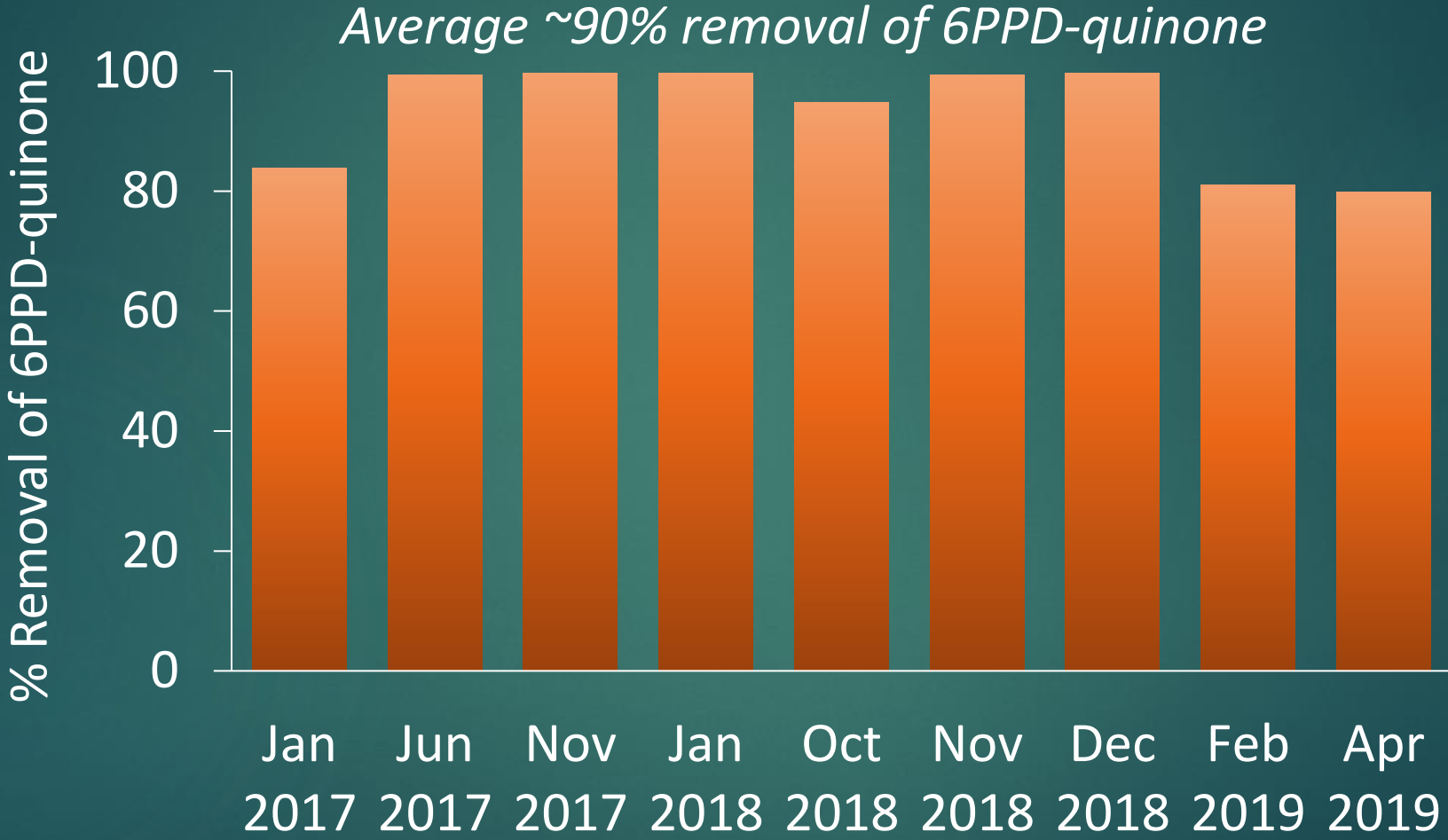
UW

Ed Kolodziej
+ 2 postdocs

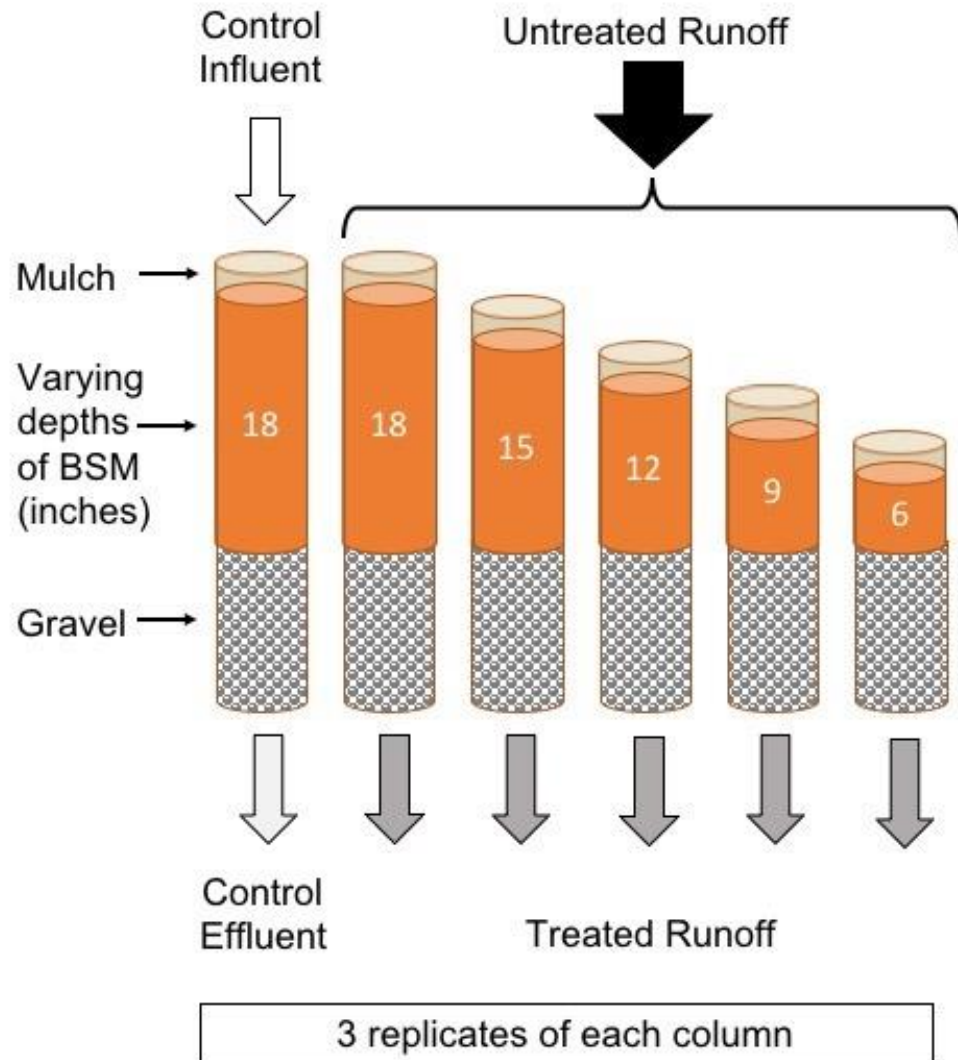


Washington State DOT
Compost-Amended Bioswale

SR 518 CABS treatment of roadway runoff



6PPD-Q treatment with bioretention depth?



Research questions:

- What depths of bioretention are necessary to treat runoff?
- For how long are they effective?

Accelerated Aging:

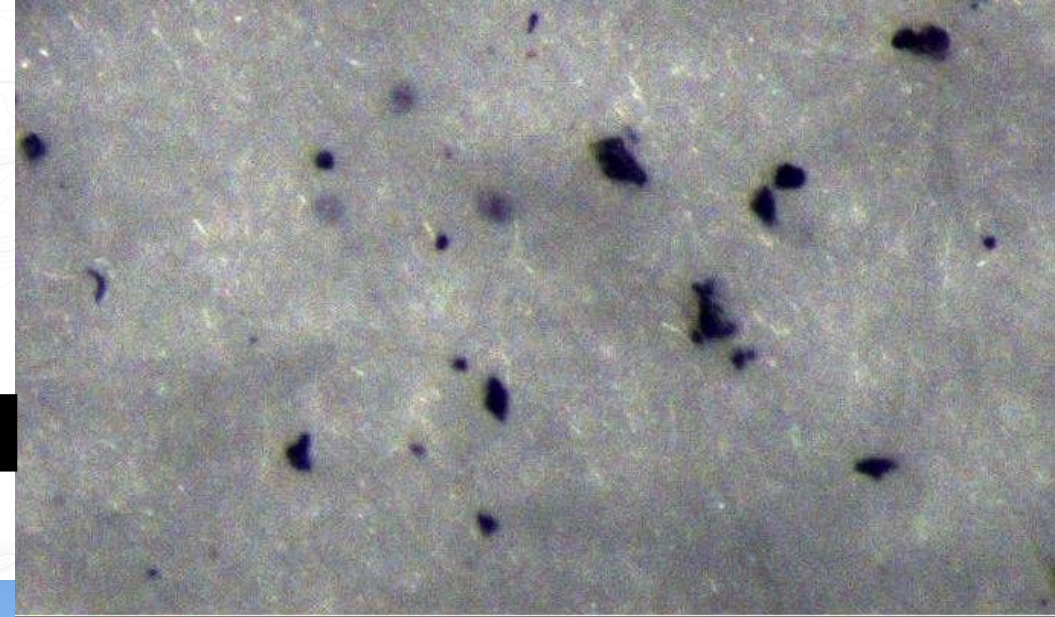
- Dosing with collected runoff
- 10 water years across 2-yr study
- Assess chemical and biological performance at end of every water year

Lane Maguire
M.S. 2021

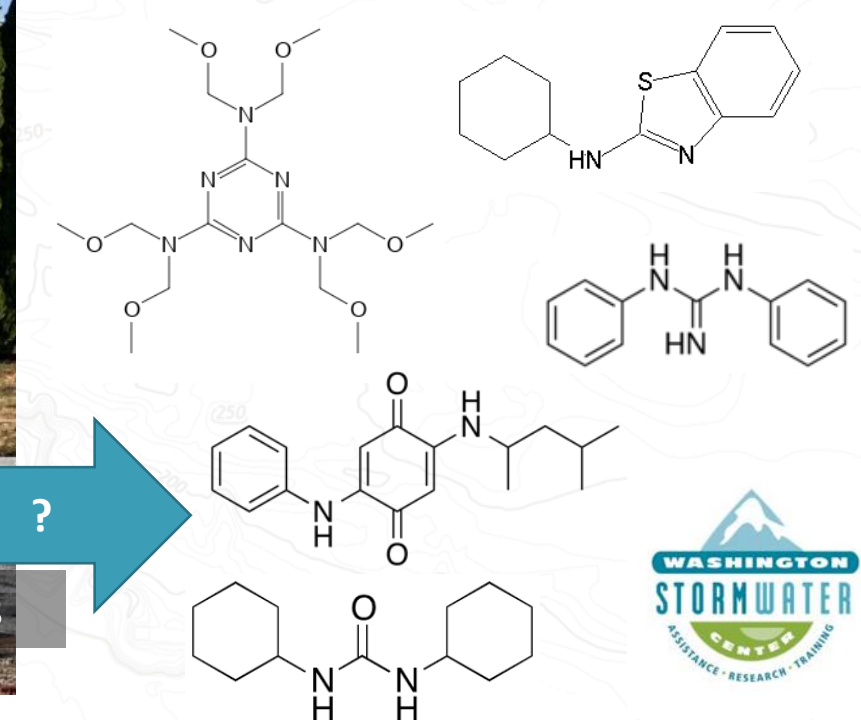


Can permeable pavements mitigate chemical and microplastics emissions from tire wear?

Chelsea Mitchell (WSU PhD candidate)
Anand Jayakaran



50 µm Scale: 1.960 µm / pixel
Unchanged
Treatment date: Mon 14-Mar-2022 Time: 18:59:22
Microscope model: zoom3



Mitigation: Source Control



Ongoing conversation about
safer alternatives to 6PPD

A close-up photograph of a salmon leaping out of the water. The fish's mouth is wide open, and water is splashing around it. The fish has a dark, iridescent blue-black back and a bright red belly. The water is a mix of blue and brownish-green, suggesting a natural stream or river environment.

Send
Help!

jen.mcintyre@wsu.edu





WASHINGTON

STORMWATER



ASSISTANCE • RESEARCH • TRAINING