

Anne Hollander, Dik van de Meent

**Defining  
Deriving  
Validating  
Pov and LRTP  
of chemical substances  
for POP and PBT assessment**

***rivm***

National Institute  
for Public Health  
and the Environment

Radboud University Nijmegen





## Pov and LRTP

- International conventions
  - UNEP Stockholm Convention
  - UNECE CRLRTAP
  - Substance “POP” of “PBT”?
  - Then measures
- How are POP- or PBT-ness assessed?
  - Expert decision
  - Supported by scientific evidence
  - Model computations
  - Use of Pov and LRTP
- Modeling assumptions important?
  - MSC-East: POP models intercomparison study
  - SETAC Pellston conference January 2008, Pensacola, FL

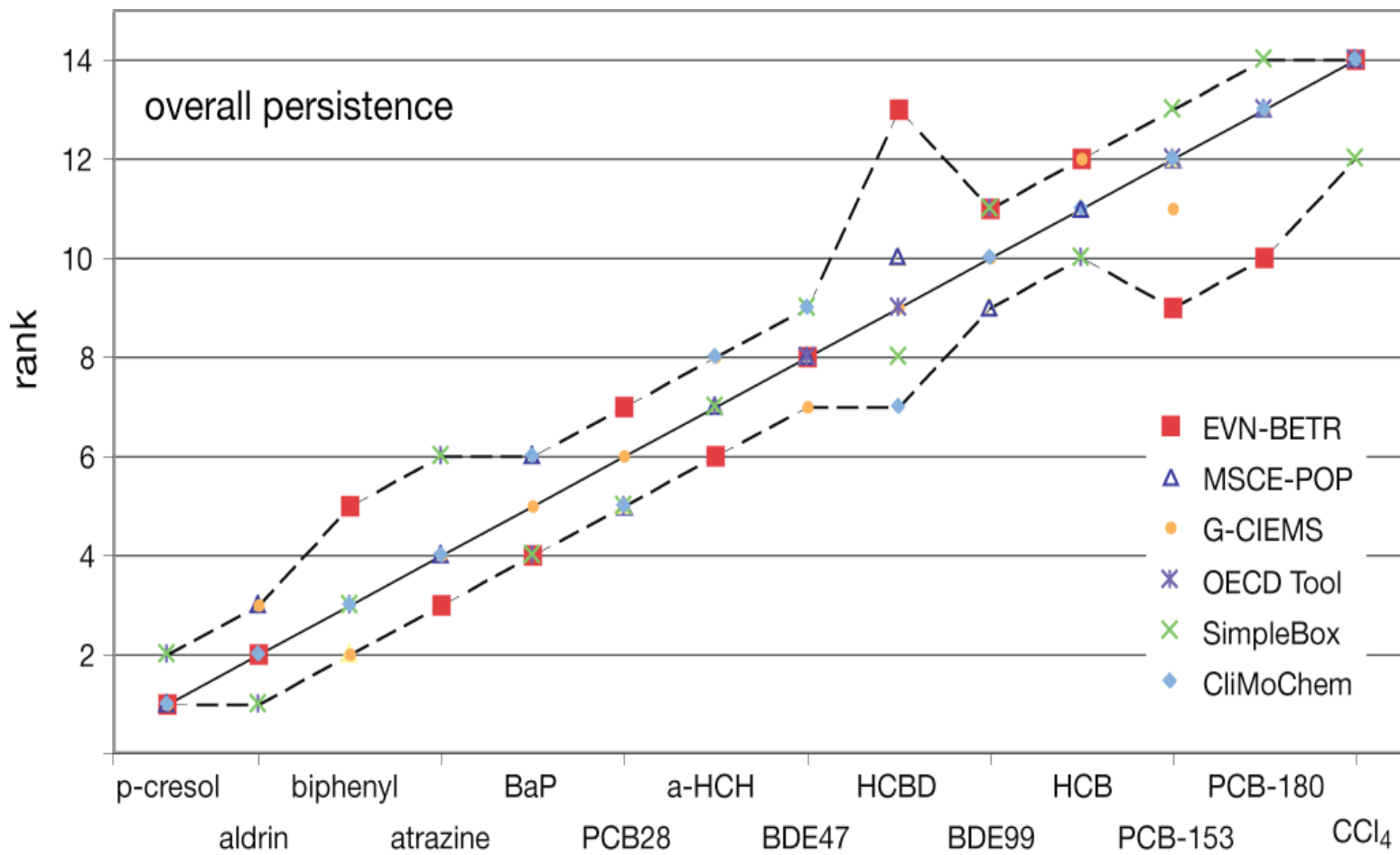


## Disadvantage of Pov and LRTP

- Not directly measurable in field or laboratory, so always derived from modeling:
  - No validation
  - Different model approaches
  - Fortunately, model approaches yield similar results...

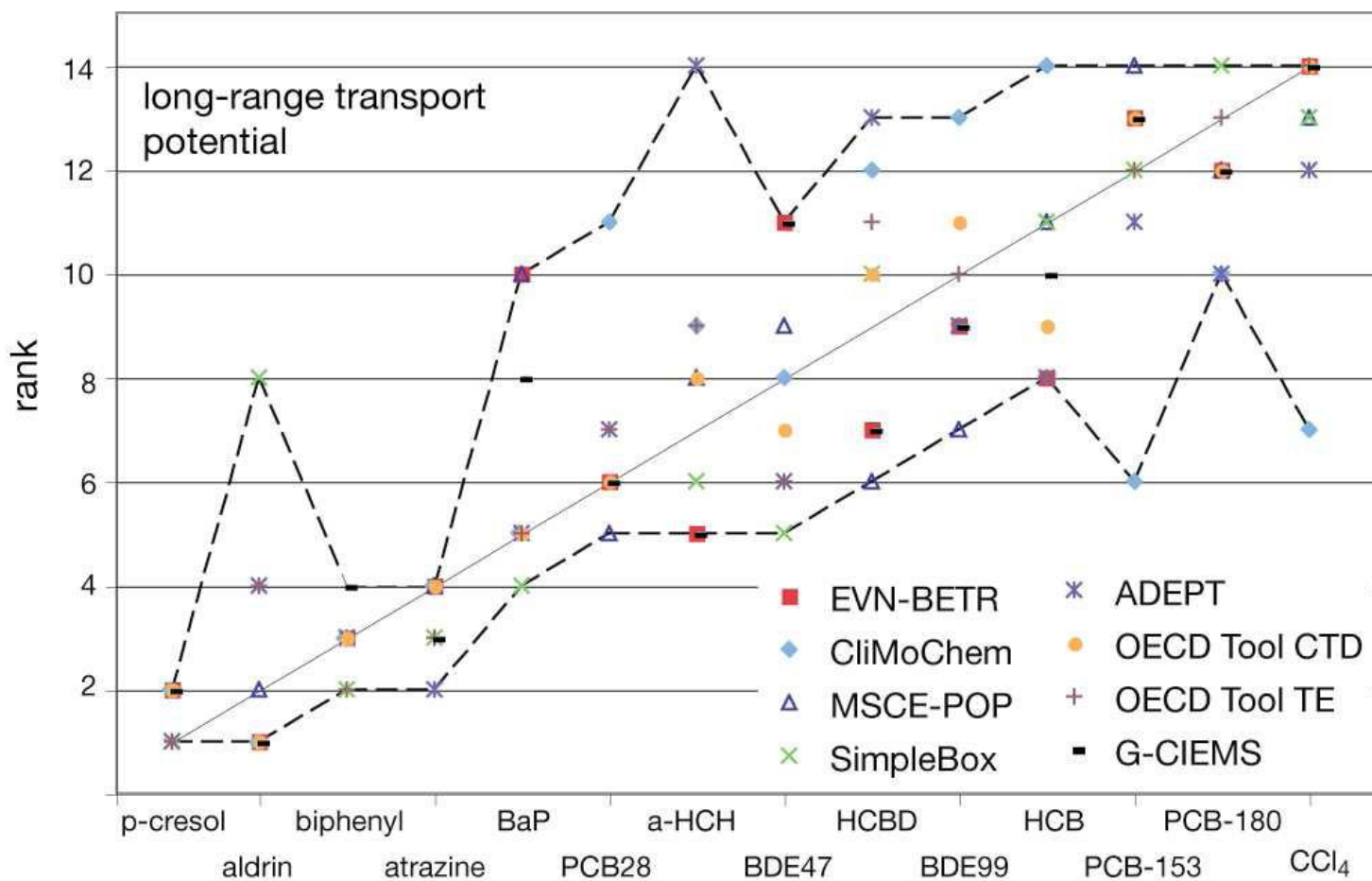


## MSC-East study





## MSC-East study





## SETAC conference

- SETAC Pellston conference on POP- and PBT assessment
  - January 26-Feb 1, 2008, Pensacola, FL
  - 50 experts
- Open questions about Pov and LRTP
  - Meaningful definitions: what do Pov and LRTP express?
  - Assessment: how to find Pov en LRTP from substance properties?
  - Criteria: which Pov and LRTP values should not be exceeded?
  - Validation: can Pov and LRTP be derived from field data?
- Consensus reached
  - Answers proposed
- Publication in preparation IEAM



## Meaning of Pov and LRTP

- Different metrics for Pov
  - Residence time at steady state
  - Clearance time
  - Remote state
- Different metrics for LRTP
  - Characteristic travel distance
    - In air
    - In water
  - Fraction transported out of system
  - Artic ... Potential
  - Great Lakes Transfer Efficiency



## Meaning of Pov and LRTP

- Proposed by SETAC group

$P_{OV}$  = average lifetime of molecules in environment

$LRTP$  = average lifetime displacement of molecules



## Assessment of Pov and LRTP

- Theoretical derivation of Pov

$$P_{OV} = \langle \text{time} \rangle = \frac{1}{k_{OV}}$$

$$k_{OV} = \varphi_A k_A + \varphi_W k_W + \varphi_S k_S$$



## Assessment of Pov and LRTP

- Theoretical derivation of LRTP

$$LRTP = \langle \text{length} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{D_{OV}}{k_{OV}}} = \sqrt{D_{OV} \cdot P_{OV}}$$

$$D_{OV} = \varphi_A D_A + \varphi_W D_W$$

$$k_{OV} = \varphi_A k_A + \varphi_W k_W + \varphi_S k_S$$



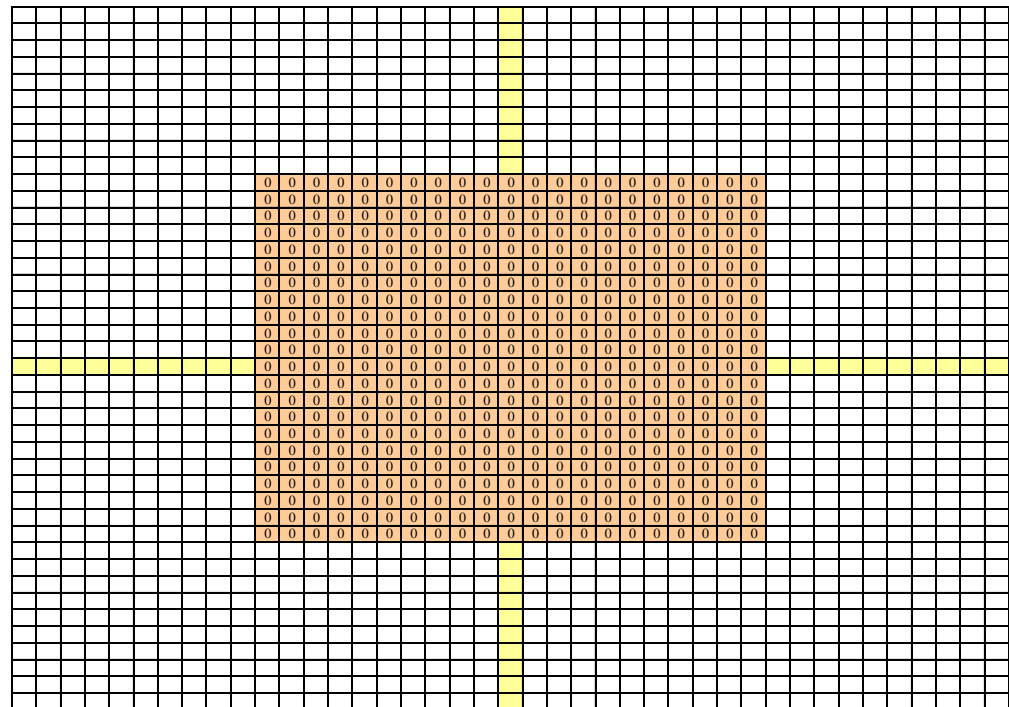
## Simulation model

- Degradation spatially and temporally constant
  - $k_{OV} = 0.1 \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Dispersion directionally, spatially and temporally constant
  - 2-dimensional
  - $D = 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ km}^2 \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$
- $P_{OV} = \frac{1}{k_{OV}} = 10 \text{ yr}$
- $LRTP = \sqrt{D/k} = 548 \text{ km}$



# Simulation

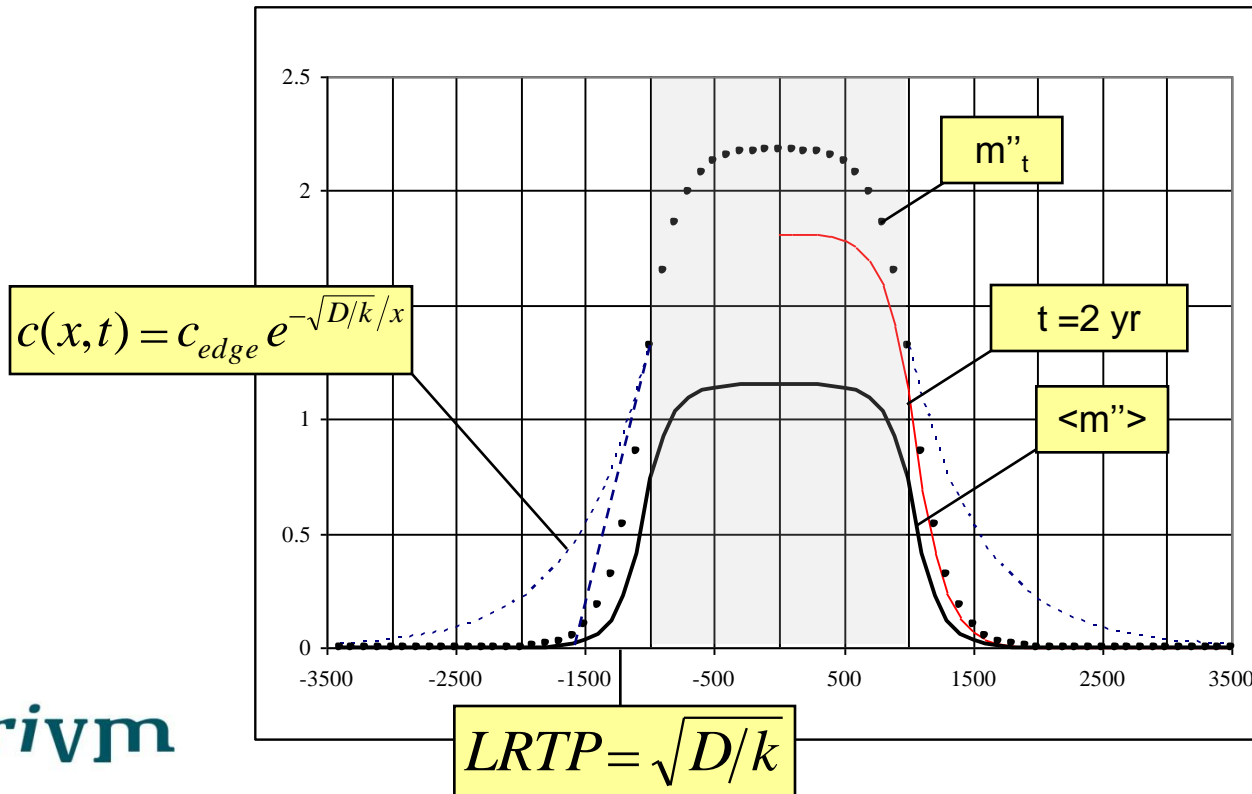
- 100 km x 100 km grid
- emission in 2000 x 2000 km square
- between 1950 and 1990
- record  $m''(x,t)$





# Simulation

- $m''(x,t)$



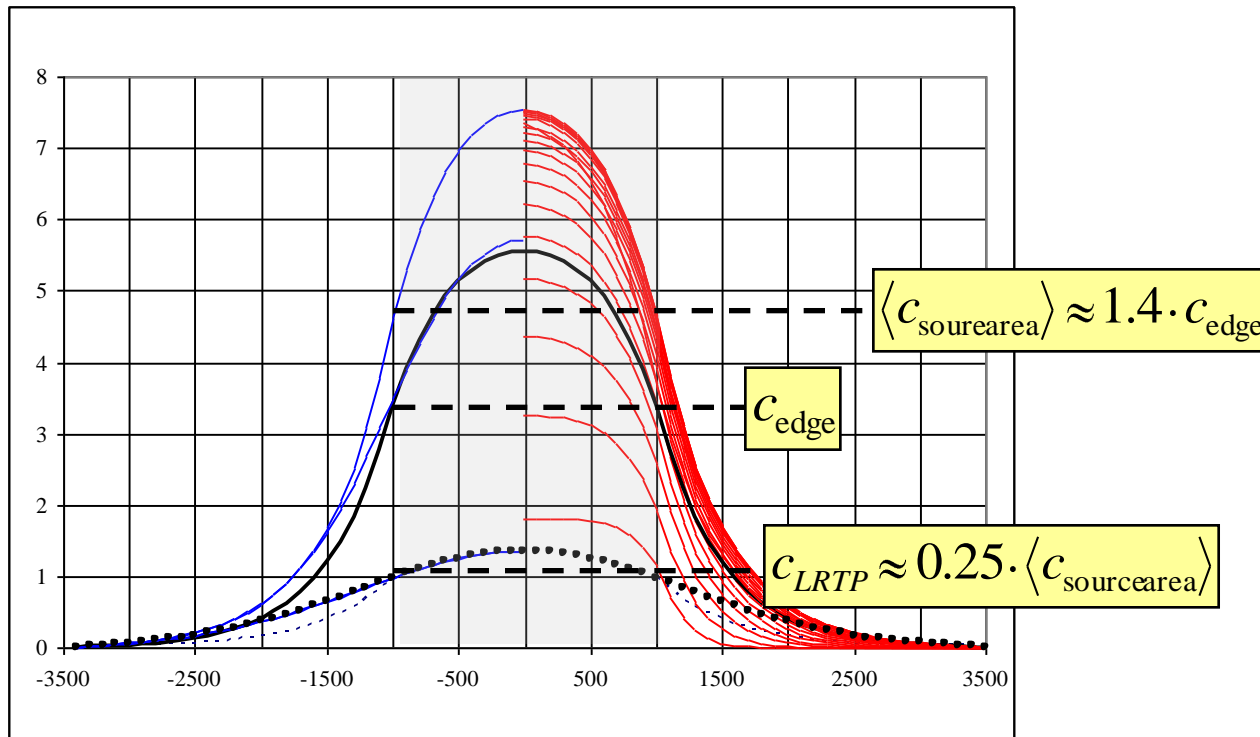


Simulating .....



## Simulation

- From simulated  $m''(x,t)$  values
- Deduce Pov and LRTP







## Pov and LRTP from field data

- From theory and model simulations, it follows that

$$P_{OV} = \langle \text{time} \rangle = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} m''(x, y, t) dx dy dt}{\int_0^{\infty} e''(x, y, t) dx dy dt} = \frac{\langle m \rangle \cdot t}{e_{tot}}$$

$$LRTP = \langle \text{length} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{A_{0.25}}{\pi}} - \sqrt{\frac{A_{source}}{\pi}}$$



## Limitations

- Still lots of limitations:
- Strict emission source area
- LRTP can only be derived from ongoing, continuous emissions
- Pov can only be derived from total mass and emission data
- However, this concept can be refined...



## Conclusions

- Meaningful definitions of Pov and LRTP
- Values of Pov en LRTP related to properties
  - substance
  - system
- Values deducable from field data



## Future

- Expand these concepts mathematically
- Compare with real measurement data and emission data
  - Existing?
  - Measurement campaign?