

U.S. EPA's Guidelines for Ecological Risk Assessment

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Ecological Risk Assessment

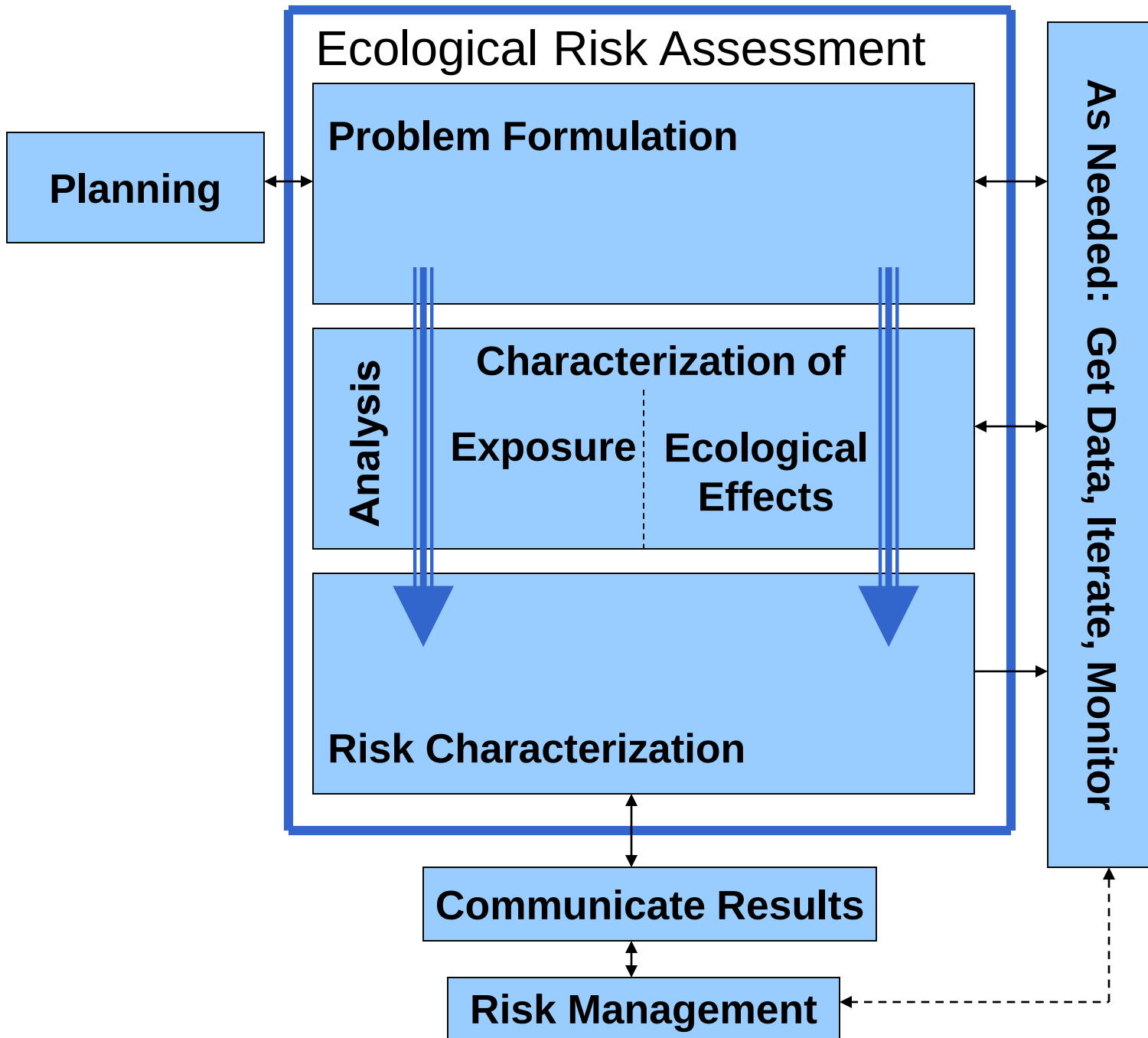
- A process that evaluates the likelihood that adverse ecological effects may occur as a result of exposure to a stressor.

Ecological Risk Assessment

- Well-executed Ecological Risk Assessment is
 - holistic
 - planned
 - focused
 - flexible
 - enlightening

Ecological Risk Assessment

- Ecological Risk Assessment is NOT
 - cost-benefit analysis
 - justification for already-planned activities
 - unfocused data collection



Why Would Anybody Ever Want Go Through All This?

- Optimize use of resources
- Determine and agree on what needs to be examined
- Ensure that nothing is overlooked
- Validate “Best Professional Judgement”

Planning

- Gather everybody at the table
 - risk assessor
 - risk manager
 - interested parties
 - » those affected by the decision
- Identify values

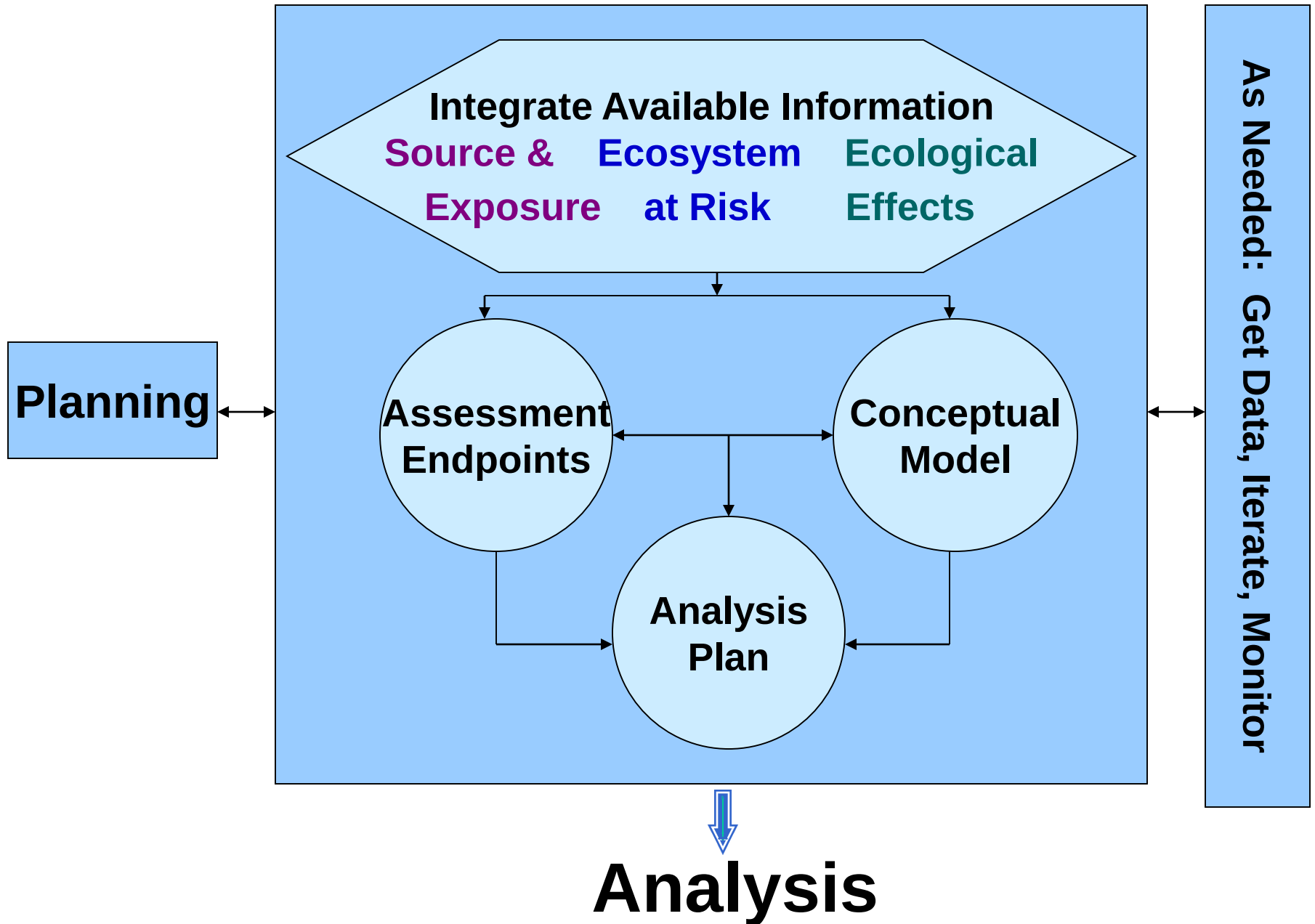
Planning

- Establish management goals
 - Identify
 - Entity
 - Attribute
 - Desired state

Planning

- Example Management Goal
 - Entity: Coho salmon population in the Snake River
 - Attribute: abundance
 - Desired State: population that can support a sport and recreational fishery

Problem Formulation



Assessment Endpoint

- An explicit expression of the environmental value to be protected

Assessment Endpoint

- Identifies
 - Entity
 - Attribute
 - Spatial and temporal extent

Assessment Endpoint

- Based on
 - Ecological relevance
 - Susceptibility to the stressor
 - Relevance to the management goal

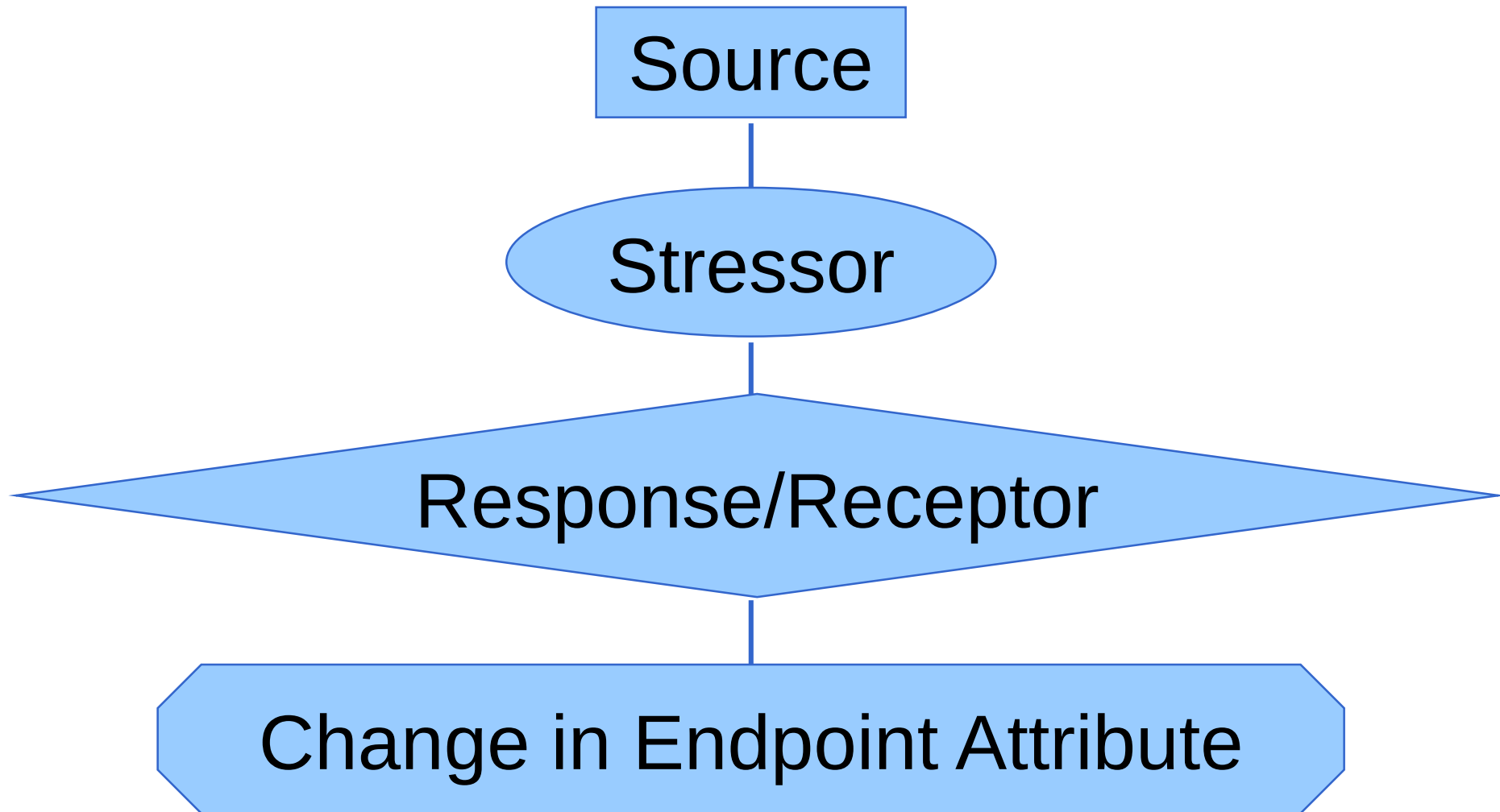
Example Assessment Endpoints

- Bird survival
- Eelgrass habitat and distribution
- Forest community structure and habitat value
- Fish survival, growth, and reproduction

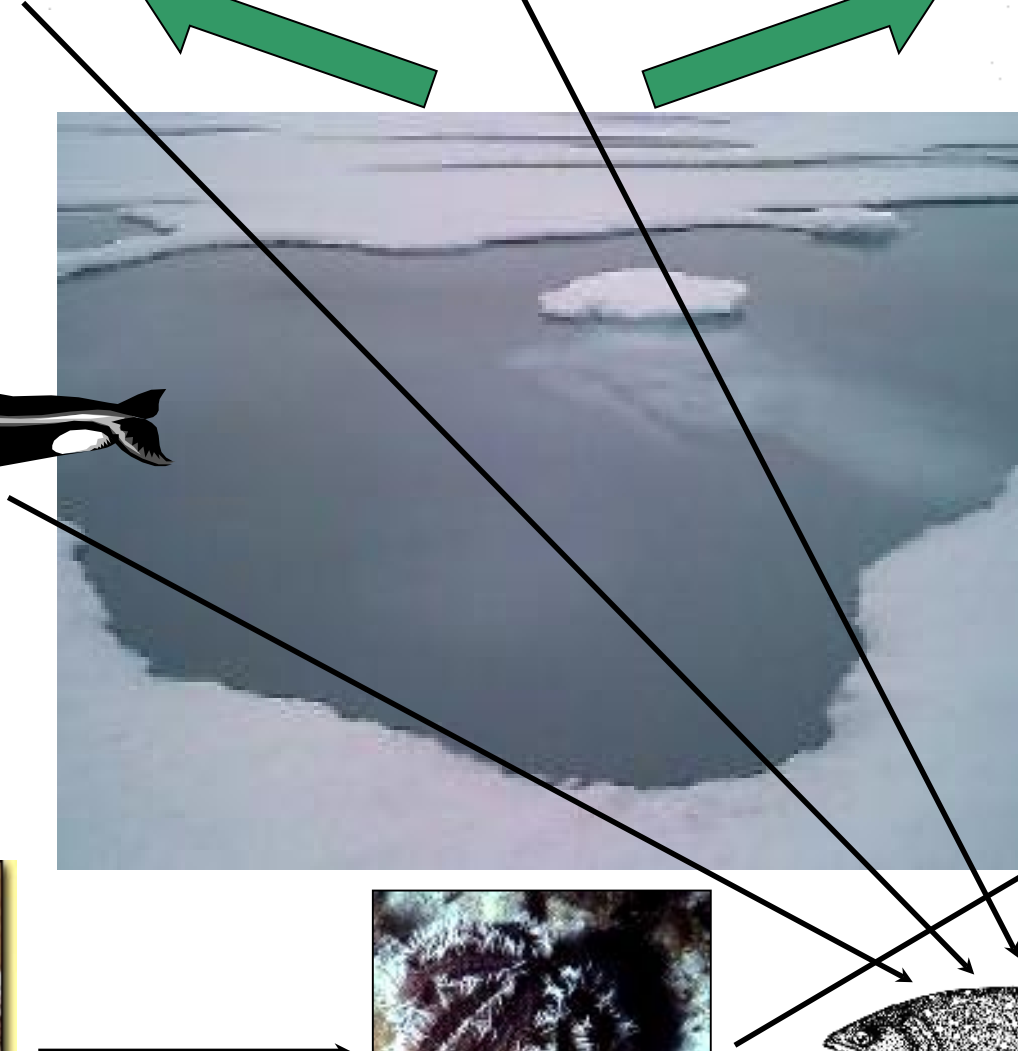
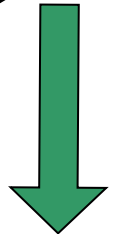
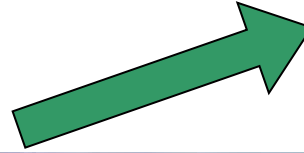
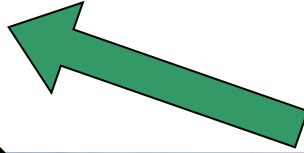
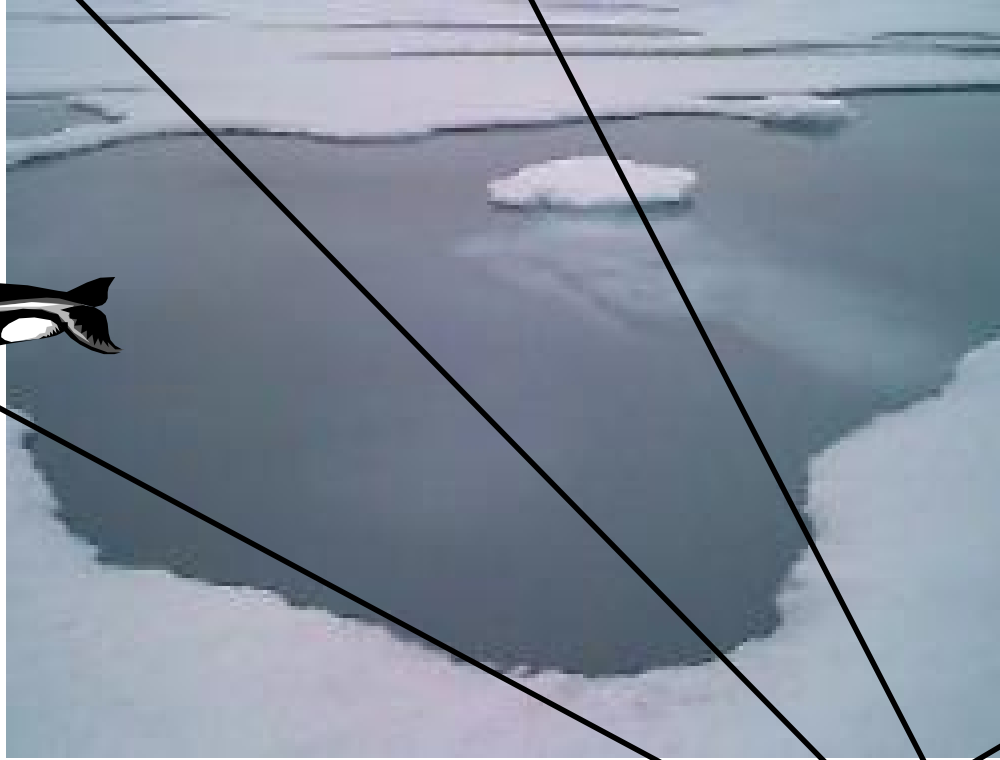
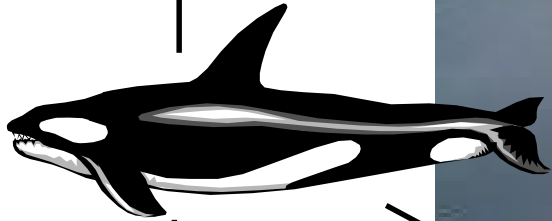
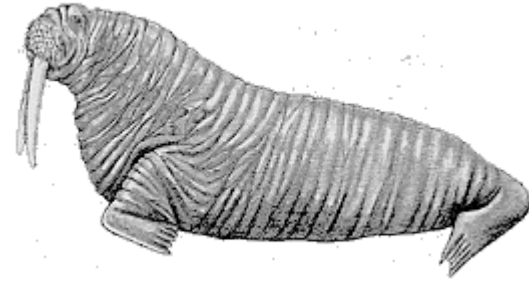
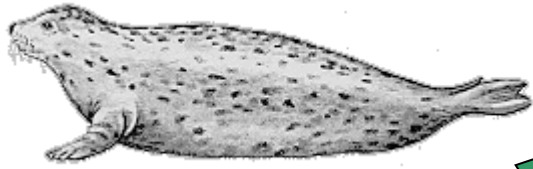
Types of Measures

- Exposure
- Effects
- Ecosystem and Receptor Characteristics

Conceptual Model



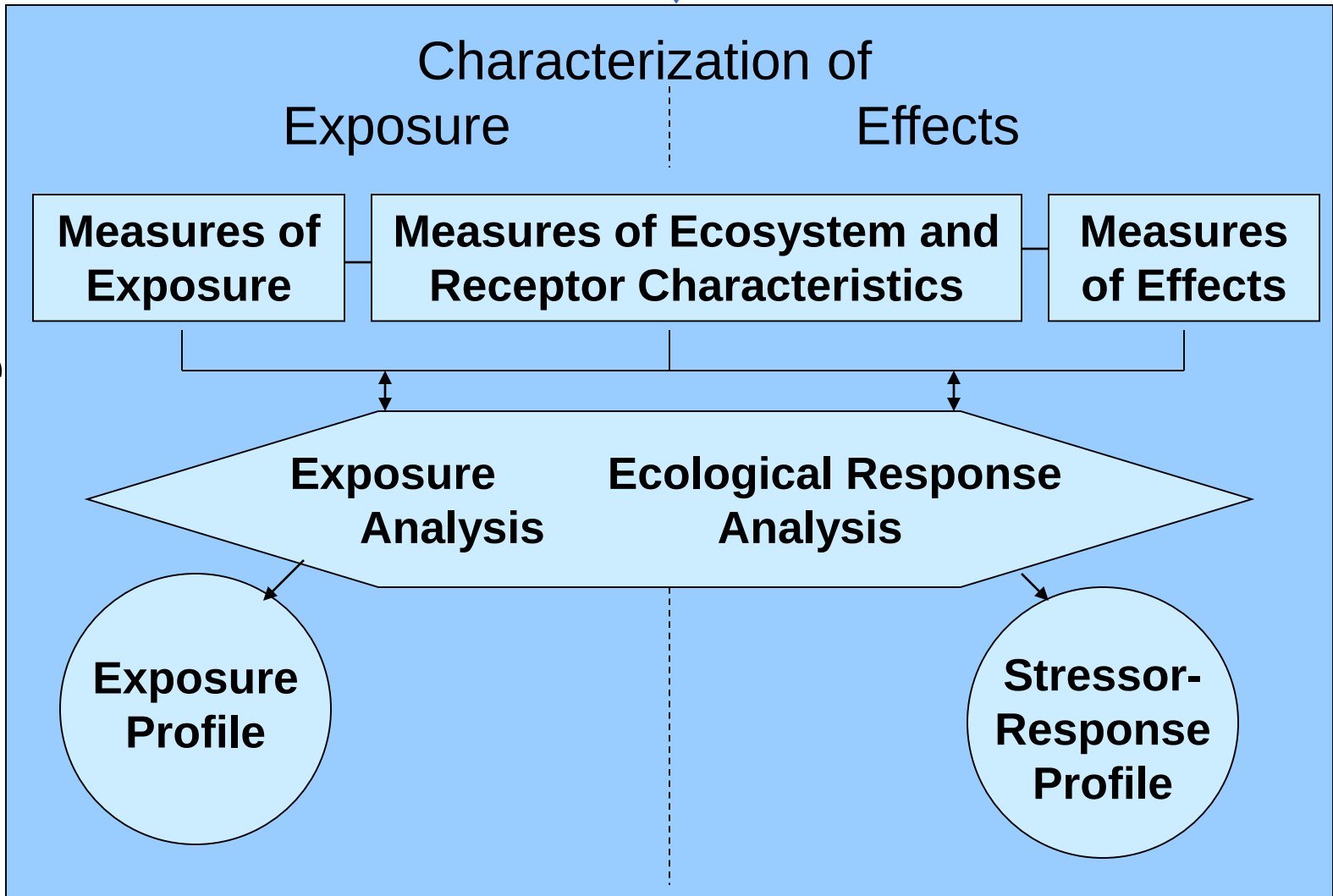
The Yup'ik People



Problem Formulation



Analysis



As Needed: Get Data, Iterate, Monitor



Risk Characterization



Exposure Analysis

- Describe stressor sources
- Describe stressor distribution
- Describe contact or co-occurrence
- Prepare exposure profile

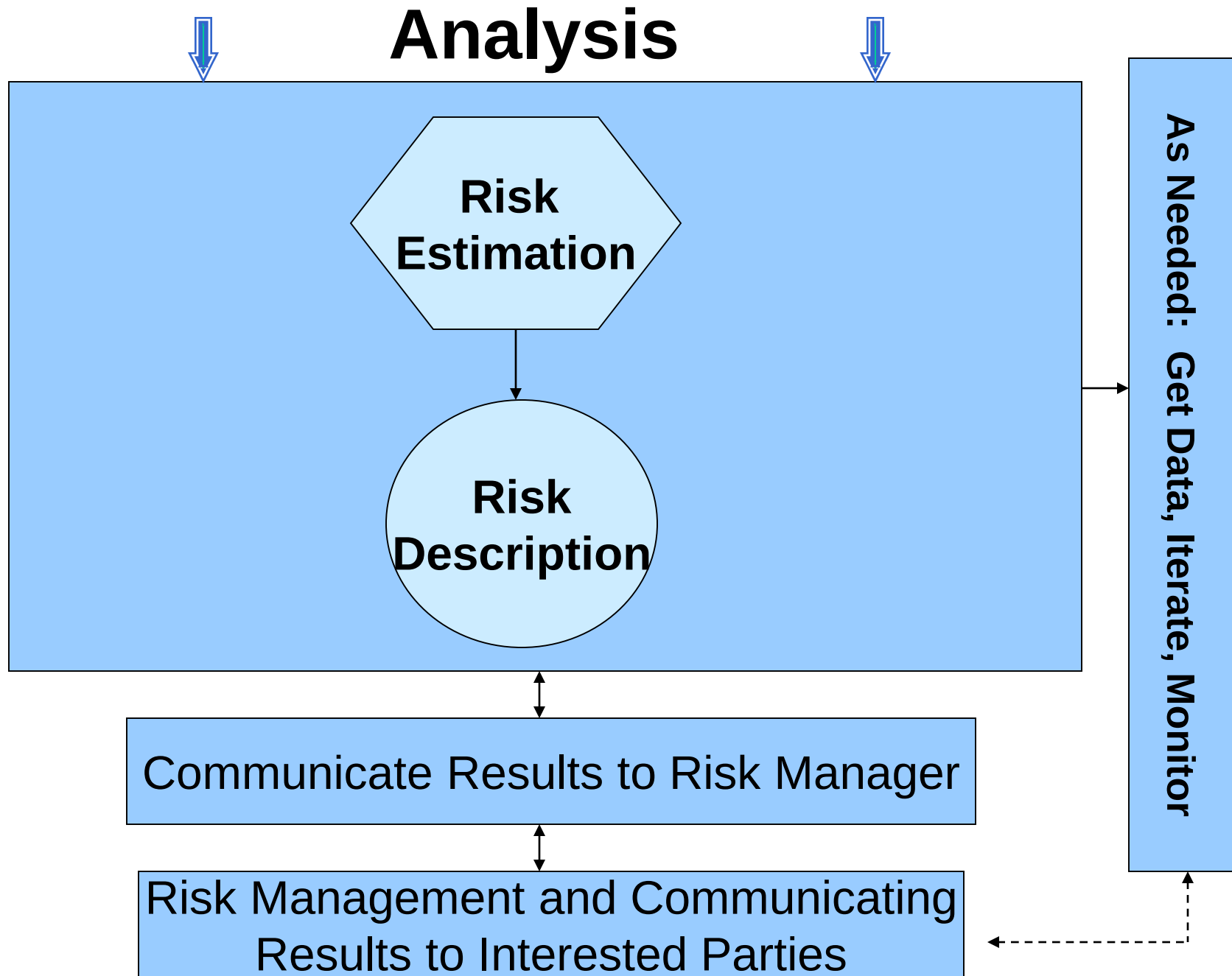
Killdeer



Ecological Response Analysis

- Stressor-response analysis
- Establish causality
- Link measures to assessment endpoints
- Prepare stressor-response profile

Risk Characterization



Risk Characterization

- Integrates stressor-response and exposure assessments
- Uses qualitative as well as quantitative information
- Describes uncertainty

Risk Estimation

- Compares exposure and effects data
 - Field surveys
 - Categorical rankings
 - Process models

Risk Description

- Expected effects
- Adversity
 - nature and intensity of effects
 - temporal and spatial scale
 - recovery potential

Risk Description

- Lines of Evidence
 - relevance to assessment endpoints
 - relevance to conceptual model
 - data quality and sufficiency
 - causality
 - magnitude/direction of uncertainty

Reporting Risks

- Clear
- Transparent
- Reasonable
- Consistent

Uncertainty

- Knowable
 - Reducible
 - Irreducible
- Unknowable
- Affects our **confidence** in the assessment

Communicating Results to the Risk Manager

- Management objectives
- Conceptual model
- Assessment endpoints
- Accessible terminology and style

Informing Risk Management

- Relate ecological data to risk-management decisions

We Can Use the EPA Process to:

- Frame the risk-assessment question
- Identify resource needs
- Minimize the chance of surprises
- Document data and assumptions

Finding the Guidelines

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=12460>