Associations between Chlorophyll *a* and various Microcystin-LR Health Advisory Concentrations

Jeffrey W. Hollister [*] [1] Betty J. Kreakie [1]

[1] *US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Atlantic Ecology Division, 27 Tarzwell Drive Narragansett, RI, 02882, USA*

[*] *corresponding author: hollister.jeff@epa.gov*

Cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms (cHABs) are associated with a wide range of adverse health effects that stem mostly from the presence of cyanotoxins. To help protect against these impacts, several health advisory levels have been set for some toxins. In particular, one of the more common toxins, microcystin, has several advisory levels set for drinking water and recreational use. However, compared to other water quality measures, field measurements of microcystin are not commonly available due to cost and advanced understanding required to interpret results. Addressing these issues will take time and resources. Thus, there is utility in finding indicators of microcystin that are already widely available, can be estimated quickly and *in situ*, and used as a first defense against high levels of microcystin. In particular, chlorophyll *a* is very commonly measured, can be estimated *in situ*, and has been shown to be positively associated with microcystin. In this paper, we use this association to provide estimates of chlorophyll *a* concentrations that if exceeded would be indicative of a higher probability of exceeding select health advisory concentrations for microcystin-LR. Using the 2007 National Lakes Assessment and a conditional probability approach, we identify chlorophyll *a* concentrations that are more likely than not to be associated with an exceedance of a microcystin health advisory level. We look at the recent US EPA standards for drinking water as well as the World Health Organization levels for drinking water and recreational use. For the specific advisory microcystin concentrations of 0.3, 1, 1.6, and 2, we find chlorophyll *a* concentrations of 23.68, 63.94, 84.96, and 97.49, respectively. When managing for these various microcystin levels, exceeding these reported chlorophyll *a* concentrations should be a trigger for further testing and possible management action.

1 Introduction

Over the last decade or so numerous events and legislative activities have raised the public awareness of harmful algal blooms (Rinta-Kanto et al. 2009, HABHRCA 2014, Jetoo et al. 2015), and in response the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has recently released suggested microcystin-LR (one of the more common toxins) concentrations that would trigger health advisories (McElhiney and Lawton 2005, Zurawell et al. 2005, USEPA 2015). Additionally, the World Health Organization (WHO) has had proposed advisory levels for drinking water and a range of recreational risk levels (Chorus and Bartram 1999, (WHO) and others 2003). While these levels and associated advisories are likely to help

mitigate the impacts from harmful algal blooms, they are not without complications.

One of these complications is that they rely on available measurements of microcystin-LR. While laboratory testing remains the gold standard for quantifying microcystin-LR concentrations in water samples, several field test kits have been developed. Even though field tests provide a much needed means for rapid assessment, they are not yet widely used and are moderately expensive (approximately $150-$200 depending on specific kit) with a limited shelf life (typically one year) (James et al. 2011, Aranda-Rodriguez et al. 2015). Additionally, each technique requires nuanced understanding of the detection method (e.g., limit of detection, specific microcystin variants being measured, and sampling protocol). Fortunately, microcystin-LR has been shown to be associated with several other, more commonly measured and well understood components of water quality.

Chlorophyll *a* is a very commonly measured component of water quality that is also known to be associated with Microsystin-LR concentrations (Lee et al. 2000, Heisler et al. 2008, Paerl and Otten 2013). Additionally, there are many rapid measurements for assessing chlorophyll *a* levels *in situ*. For instance, there are small or hand held flourometers that measure chlorohpyll *a*. Given these facts, it might be possible to identify chlorophyll *a* concentrations that would be associated with the various Microcystin-LR health advisory levels. Identifying these associations would provide another tool for water resource managers to help manage the threat to public health posed by cHABs and would be especially useful in the absence of microcystin-LR concentrations. Thus, the goal of this paper is to utilize the National Lakes Assessment (NLA) data and identify chlorophyll *a* concentrations that are associated with higher probabilities of exceeding several microcystin-LR health advisory concentrations (USEPA 2009). So that others may repeat or adjust this analysis, the data, code, and this manuscript are freely available via https://github.com/USAPE/microcystinchla.

2 Methods

2.1 Data

We used the 2007 NLA water quality and microcystin-LR concentration data (USEPA 2009). These data represent a snapshot of water quality from the summer of 2007 and data on chlorophyll *a* and microcystin-LR concentrations are available for lakes.

2.2 Conditional Probability Analysis

We used a conditional probability analysis (CPA) approach to explore associations between chlorophyll *a* concentrations and World Health Organization (WHO) and USEPA microcystin-LR health advisory levels (Paul and Munns 2011). Many levels have been suggested (Table 1), but lakes with higher microcystin-LR concentrations in the NLA were rare. Only 1.16 % of lakes sampled had a concentration greater than 10. Thus, for this analysis we focus on the microcystin concentrations that are better represented in the NLA data. These were 0.3, 1, 1.6, and 2 μg/L.

A detailed discussion of CPA is beyond the scope of this paper; see Paul et al. (2005) and Hollister et al. (2008) for greater detail. For this analysis, we used CPA to examine how the conditional probability of exceeding one of the health advisory changes as chlorophyll *a* increases in a lake. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated from 1000 bootstrapped samples. To identify chlorophyll *a* concentrations of concern we used a 50% conditional probability of exceeding each health advisory level and extracted the minimum chlorophyll *a* concentration that was associated with an upper confidence level of 50% or greater. As both microcystin-LR and chlorophyll *a* values were highely skewed right, a log base 10 transformation was used. Additional details of the specific implementation are available at https://github.com/USEPA/microcystinchla.

3 Results

In the 2007 NLA, microcystin-LR concentrations ranged from 0.05 to 225. Microcystin-LR concentrations of 0.05 μg/L represent the detection limits. Any value greater than that indicates the presence of microcystin-LR. Of those lakes with microcystin, the median concentration was 0.51 and the mean was 3.17. Of all lakes sampled, 21% of lakes exceeded the USEPA childrens drinking water standard, 8.8% of lakes exceeded the USEPA adult drinking water standard,11.7% of lakes exceeded the WHO drinking water standard,and 7.3% of lakes exceeded the WHO recreational standard. For chlorophyll *a*, the range was 0.07 to 936 μg/L. All lakes had reported chlorophyll *a* concentrations that exceeded detection limits. The median concentration was 7.79 and the mean was 29.63. The associations between chlorophyll *a* and the upper confidence interval with a conditional probability of 50% were 23.68, 63.94, 84.96, and 97.49 for 0.3, 1.0, 1.6 and 2.0 μg/L advisory levels, respectively (Table 2 & Figure 2).

4 Discussion

The association between Log10 microcystin-LR and Log10 chlorophyll *a* shows a wedge pattern (Figure 1). This indicates that higher concentrations of microcystin-LR almost always co-occur with higher concentrations of chlorophyll *a* yet the inverse is not true. Higher chlorophyll *a* is not necessarily predictive of higher microcystin-LR concentrations; however, chlorophyll *a* may be predictive of the probability of exceeding a certain concentration.

This is the case as the probability of exceeding each of the four tested health advisory levels increases as a function of chlorophyll *a* concentration (Figure 2). We use this association to identify chlorophyll *a* concentrations that are associated with greater than even odds of exceeding a given health advisory level (Table 2). These represent 27.8%, 11.9%, 8.6%, and 7.9% of sample lakes for the U.S EPA childrens drinking water, the WHO drinking water, the USEPA Adult drinking water, and the WHO recreational advisories, respecitvely.

Furthermore, the chlorophyll *a* cutoffs may be used to predict whether or not a lake exceeds the microcystin-LR health advisories. Doing so allows us to compare the accuracy of the prediction as well

as evaluate false negatives. Total accuracy of the four cutoffs predicting microcystin-LR exceedances were 75% for the USEPA children's advisory, 86% for the WHO drinking water advisory, 90% for the USEPA adult advisory and, 90% for the WHO regreational advisory (Tables 3, 4, 5, & 6). However, total accuracy is only one part of the prediction performace with which we are concerned.

When using the chlorophyll *a* cutoffs as an indicator of microcystin-LR exceedances, the error that should be avoided is predicting that no exceedance has occurred when in fact it has. In other words, we would like to avoid Type II errors and minimize the proportion of false negatives. For the four chlorophyll *a* cut-offs we had a proportion of false negatives of 9%, 7%, 6% and , 5% for the U.S EPA childrens drinking water, the WHO drinking water, the USEPA adult drinking water, and the WHO recreational advisories, respecitvely. In each case we miss less than 10% of the lakes that are in fact exceeding the microcystin-LR advisory.

There are numerous possible uses for the chlorophyll *a* and microcystin-LR advisory cut-off values. First, in the absence of microcystin-LR measurements, exceedence of the chlorophyll *a* concentrations could be a trigger for further actions. Given that there is uncertainity around these chlorophyll *a* cutoffs the best case scenario would be to monitor for chlorophyll and in the event of exceeding a target concentration take water samples and have those samples tested in a lab for microcystin-LR.

A second potential use is to identify possible bloom events from historical data. As harmful algal blooms are made up of many species and have various mechanisms responsible for adverse impacts (e.g. toxins, hypoxia, odors), there is no single definition of a bloom. For cHABs one approach has been to identify an increase over a baseline concentration of phycocyanin (Miller et al. 2013). This is a useful approach for targeted studies, but phycocyanin is also not always available and measures the predominance of cyanobacterial pigments and not toxins. Using our chlorophyll *a* cutoffs provides a value that is more directly associated with microcystin-LR and can be used to classify lakes, from past surveys, as having bloomed.

Lastly, using chlorophyll *a* is not meant as a replacement for testing of microcystin-LR. It should be used when other, direct measurements of cyanotoxins are not available. In those cases, which are likely to be common at least in the near future, using a more ubiquitous meausrement, such as chlorophyll *a* will provide a reasonable proxy for the probability of exceeding a microcystin-LR health advisory level

and provide better protection against adverse effects in both drinking and recreational use cases.

5 Figures

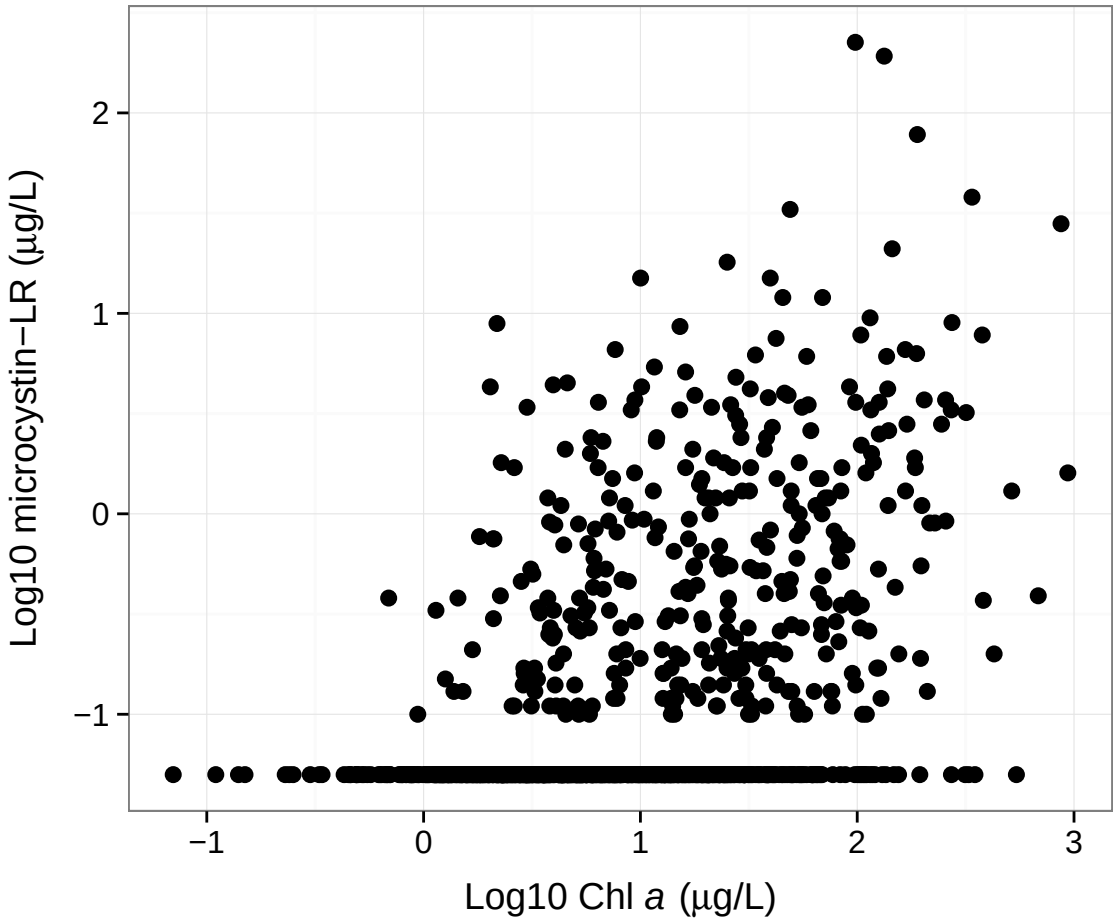

Figure 1: Scatterplot showing association betweeen chlorophyll *a* and microcystin-LR.

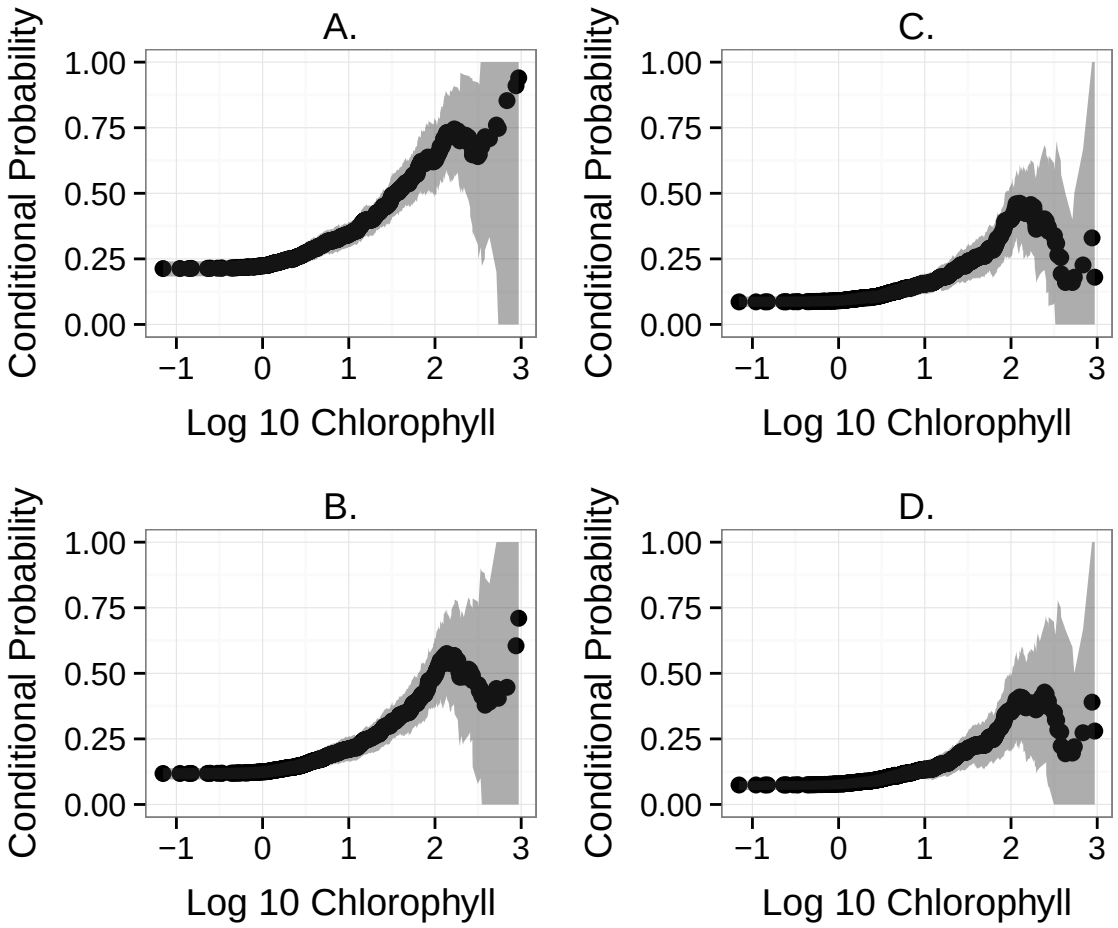

Figure 2: Conditional probability plots showing association between the probability of exceeding various microcystin-LR (MLR) health advisory Levels. A.) Plot for USEPA childrens drinking water advisory (0.3 μg/L). B.) Plot for WHO drinking water advisory (1 μg/L). C.) Plot for USEPA adult drinking water advisory (1.6 μg/L). D.) Plot for WHO recreational advisory (2 μg/L).

6 Tables

Table 1: Various suggested microcystin-LR health advisory concentrations.

Source	Type	Concentration
USEPA	Adult Drinking Water Advisory	1.6 μg/L
USEPA	Child Drinking Water Advisory	0.3 μg/L
WHO	Drinking Water	1 μg/L
WHO	Recreational: High Prob. of Effect	20-2000 μg/L
WHO	Recreational: Low Prob. of Effect	2-4 μg/L
WHO	Recreational: Moderate Prob. of Effect	10-20 μg/L
WHO	Recreational: Very High Prob. of Effect	>2000 μg/L

Table 2: Chlorophyll *a* concentrations that are associated with a 50% probability of exceeding a microcystin-LR health advisory concentration.

Source	Type	Microcystin	Chlorophyll
USEPA	Child Drinking Water Advisory	0.3	23.68
WHO	Drinking Water Advisory	1.0	63.94
USEPA	Adult Drinking Water	1.6	84.96
WHO	Recreational: Low Prob. of Effect	2.0	97.49

Table 3: Confusion matrix comparing chlorophyll *a* predicted exceedences (rows) versus real exceedances (columns) for the USEPA childrens drinking water advisory.

	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	650	96
TRUE	161	121

Table 4: Confusion matrix comparing chlorophyll *a* predicted exceedences (rows) versus real exceedances (columns) for the WHO drinking water advisory.

	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	835	75
TRUE	72	46

Table 5: Confusion matrix comparing chlorophyll *a* predicted exceedences (rows) versus real exceedances (columns) for the USEPA adult drinking water advisory.

	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	887	57
TRUE	50	34

Table 6: Confusion matrix comparing chlorophyll *a* predicted exceedences (rows) versus real exceedances (columns) for the WHO recreational water advisory.

	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	903	48
TRUE	50	27

References

Aranda-Rodriguez, R., Z. Jin, J. Harvie, and A. Cabecinha. 2015. Evaluation of three field test kits to detect microcystins from a public health perspective. Harmful Algae 42:34–42.

Chorus, E. I., and J. Bartram. 1999. Toxic cyanobacteria in water: A guide to their public health consequences, monitoring and management.

HABHRCA. 2014. Harmful algal bloom and hypoxia research and control amendments act of 2014.

Heisler, J., P. M. Glibert, J. M. Burkholder, D. M. Anderson, W. Cochlan, W. C. Dennison, Q. Dortch, C. J. Gobler, C. A. Heil, E. Humphries, and others. 2008. Eutrophication and harmful algal blooms: A scientific consensus. Harmful algae 8:3–13.

Hollister, J. W., H. A. Walker, and J. F. Paul. 2008. CProb: A computational tool for conducting conditional probability analysis. Journal of environmental quality 37:2392–2396.

James, R., A. Gregg, A. Dindal, and J. McKernan. 2011. Environmental technology verification report: Abraxis microcystin test kits. Online document. Accessed online: June 22.

Jetoo, S., V. I. Grover, and G. Krantzberg. 2015. The toledo drinking water advisory: Suggested application of the water safety planning approach. Sustainability 7:9787–9808.

Lee, S., M.-H. Jang, H.-S. Kim, B.-D. Yoon, and H.-M. Oh. 2000. Variation of microcystin content of microcystis aeruginosa relative to medium n: P ratio and growth stage. Journal of Applied Microbiology 89:323–329.

McElhiney, J., and L. A. Lawton. 2005. Detection of the cyanobacterial hepatotoxins microcystins. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 203:219–230.

Miller, T. R., L. Beversdorf, S. D. Chaston, and K. D. McMahon. 2013. Spatiotemporal molecular analysis of cyanobacteria blooms reveals microcystis-aphanizomenon interactions. PloS one 8:e74933.

Paerl, H. W., and T. G. Otten. 2013. Harmful cyanobacterial blooms: Causes, consequences, and controls. Microbial ecology 65:995–1010.

159 Paul, J. F., and M. E. McDonald. 2005. Development of empirical, geographically specific water quality
160 criteria: A conditional probability analysis approach 41:1211–1223.

161 Paul, J. F., and W. R. Munns. 2011. Probability surveys, conditional probability, and ecological risk
162 assessment. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 30:1488–1495.

163 Rinta-Kanto, J. M., E. A. Konopko, J. M. DeBruyn, R. A. Bourbonniere, G. L. Boyer, and S. W.
164 Wilhelm. 2009. Lake erie microcystis: Relationship between microcystin production, dynamics of
165 genotypes and environmental parameters in a large lake. Harmful Algae 8:665–673.

166 USEPA. 2009. National lakes assessment: A collaborative survey of the nation's lakes. ePA 841-r-09-001.
167 Office of Water; Office of Research; Development, US Environmental Protection Agency Washington,
168 DC.

169 USEPA. 2015. Drinking water health advisory for the cyanobacterial microcystin toxins. ePA-820R15100.
170 Office of Water, US Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC.

171 (WHO), W. H. O., and others. 2003. Cyanobacterial toxins: Microcystin-lR in drinking-water.
172 background document for development of wHO guidelines for drinking-water quality. geneva, switzerland.
173 World Health Organization, 2nd ed. Geneva.

174 Zurawell, R. W., H. Chen, J. M. Burke, and E. E. Prepas. 2005. Hepatotoxic cyanobacteria: A review
175 of the biological importance of microcystins in freshwater environments. Journal of Toxicology and
176 Environmental Health, Part B 8:1–37.