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Damian V. Preziosi
Senior Managing Scientist

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. Damian V. Preziosi is an environmental scientist with nearly 20 years of experience in evaluating potential ecological and human health risks associated with exposures to physical, chemical, and biological hazards, working on behalf of both private and public-entity clients. He currently serves as lead of Integral's Ecology Group.

Mr. Preziosi has extensive experience in the assessment, communication, and management of risk. His expertise includes strategic development of tailored risk assessments, environmental fate and transport modeling, environmental forensics, ecological modeling, and statistics. Throughout his career, he has participated in close to 100 ecological and human health assessments related to contaminated rivers, estuaries, and harbors; chemical manufacturing facilities; product stewardship; brownfields; dredge spoil islands; wood-treatment facilities; DOD facilities; railyards; metal finishing and processing sites; mining sites; municipal and hazardous waste landfills; and mixed industrial waste sites. Mr. Preziosi has extensive experience in a variety of regulatory programs, including Clean Water Act, CERCLA/ SARA, NEPA, RCRA, FIFRA, natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) and Oil Pollution Act, NPDES, and various state voluntary cleanup programs.

Mr. Preziosi is active in several professional societies, including the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Ecological Society of America, American Society of Testing and Materials, Society of Toxicology, and the American Statistical Association. He received certification as a Senior Ecologist from the Ecological Society of America in 2005, was recently added to the American Statistical Association's directory of statistical consultants in 2008, and has published and presented extensively in this field.

CREDENTIALS AND PROFESSIONAL HONORS

M.S., Biology, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, 1994

B.S., Biology and Geology, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1991

Certified Senior Ecologist, Ecological Society of America, 2005

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Statistical Association
Ecological Society of America
Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
Society of Toxicology, National Capitol Area

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Risk Assessment and Risk Management

Overview of Risk Assessment and Risk Management, U.S. and Canada—Participated in nearly 100 ecological and human health assessments. These assessments include streamlined to comprehensive baseline assessments of potential risks associated with chemical, physical, and biological stressors; strategic planning related to risk analyses tailored to management objectives; uncertainty analyses of tools and assumptions used to derive cleanup goals and negotiations; and other communications with regulators and the public on behalf of clients.

Ecological Risk and Ecological Assessment

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Prince William Sound, Alaska—Served as technical lead and task manager for the State of Alaska. Project involved the evaluation of the current injury and restoration status of biological resources injured in the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. General technical activities included document review, information synthesis, and communication with trustee agencies. Other technical analyses consist of the implementation of GIS for probability-based mapping of residual oil present in intertidal areas of Prince William Sound to quantify potential exposure conditions for biological resource populations present.

Multi-Stressor, Regional Risk Assessment of Delaware Estuary—Project manager of a regional scale ecological assessment being conducted for a private sector client to identify, analyze, and rank the impacts of various stressors on overall ecological health in the Delaware Estuary. Stressors evaluated include various physical (e.g., salinity, sedimentation, wetland loss), biological (e.g., invasive species), and chemical (e.g., petroleum, PCBs, mercury) forms. The results of this project are being used to determine the need for remediation near the client's facility operations and to develop targeted restoration projects, if needed, that have the potential to improve overall conditions in the estuary.

Peer Review of EPA-Developed Ecosystem Model—Hired as one of three national experts on ecosystem modeling to conduct a peer review of enhancements to EPA's AQUATOX Release 3 Model. AQUATOX is a personal-computer-based ecosystem model that simulates the transfer of biomass and chemicals from one compartment of an ecosystem to another. It is used to model the environmental fate and ecological effects of stressors in aquatic ecosystems. The model is currently being considered by EPA for use in various regulatory applications, including pesticide registration, total maximum daily loads

(TMDLs) development, Superfund risk assessment, and ambient water quality criteria development.

Probabilistic Avian Pesticide Risk Assessment, Nationwide—Conducted a probabilistic avian risk assessment to support FIFRA registration of a newly developed insecticide/miticide for use in cotton fields throughout the U.S. The probabilistic model was used to evaluate the intrinsic uncertainty and variability associated with avian exposure to the product in the field, such that both the magnitude and likelihood of effects could be determined. The probabilistic method additionally afforded the opportunity to identify key variables most likely to influence exposure. Important exposure parameters included the likelihood that the product would be used (based upon market estimates) and the likelihood that birds will forage in areas of application. The identification of these parameters was paramount toward developing and communicating potential mitigation and risk management efforts for the product during the registration process.

Mosquito Control and Wetlands Management, Suffolk County, New York—Performed ecological risk assessment of mosquito control agents used to manage mosquito nuisance and disease transmission. Assessment was conducted as part of a comprehensive environmental impact statement to evaluate various strategies for mosquito control. Ecological risk assessment entailed detailed ecotoxicological review of adulticides and larvicides, multi-compartmental environmental fate modeling, exposure analysis, and risk characterization. Individual-based and population-level risks were characterized under short-term and pulsed exposure scenarios. Ecological risk assessment results were then incorporated into a comparative risk analysis framework along with human health risks associated with mosquito control agents and risks of contracting West Nile virus.

Groundwater-Surface Water Interactions, Patrick Bayou, Texas—Project manager of a weight-of-evidence ecological evaluation of potential interaction between Patrick Bayou surface water and sediment and groundwater at an adjacent chemical manufacturing facility. The evaluation consists of a number of lines of evidence, including chemical correspondence, chemical mass loading, spatial analysis of benthic sediment toxicity, and predictive benthic invertebrate risk assessment. The overall approach is predicated on the need for a site-specific groundwater dilution factor for groundwater management.

McKay Bay Estuary, Florida—Conducted multipathway ecological risk assessment for metals present at a public refuse-to-energy and ash management facility located along McKay Bay, Florida. Project required a detailed review of former and current incinerator practices, as well as a detailed evaluation of the surrounding bay and the estuary's flora and fauna. Risk assessment included evaluation of benthic macroinvertebrate community exposures and migratory bird exposures to metals present in onsite sediments. Assessed potential risks to benthic community using multiple lines of evidence, including sediment bulk chemistry, community metrics, and simultaneously extracted metals and acid-volatile sulfide analyses. For migratory birds, both single-point and probabilistic techniques were used to assess exposure and risk. Performance standards and remedial alternatives were

developed for onsite sediments as part of the overall risk management approach for the site.

St. Johns River, Florida—Performed ecological risk assessment of creosote-contaminated sediments in the St. Johns River. The area of contaminated sediments was associated with a former wood-treating facility located along the immediate shoreline. A portion of the contaminated area extended into the main shipping channel of the river. Risks were assessed for the benthic community based on sediment bulk chemistry, benthic surveys, and bioassays. Remedial alternatives were developed in concert with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to address *in situ* options and upland placement of sediments dredged as part of maintenance of the shipping channel.

Baltimore Harbor TMDLs, Maryland—Currently a participating member of the technical stakeholder advisory group for Baltimore Harbor TMDLs. Selected to advisory group by Maryland Department of the Environment. Overall activities include development of assessment endpoints and goals for the harbor, assessment of legacy-related, non-point, and point sources of metals, PCBs, and nutrients to the harbor; critical review of the tools and models used to derive TMDLs; and evaluation of the effectiveness of proposed TMDLs relative to stated goals for the harbor.

Select Historic Area Remediation Site (HARS), New York Bight—Conducted a critical review of an EPA Region II and USACE proposed risk-based standard for PCBs. The proposed standard was developed for evaluating PCB bioaccumulation potential in dredged material considered for placement at the HARS, a disposal area located along the New York Bight. In developing the proposed standard, Region II and USACE made unrealistic assumptions regarding potential exposures to PCBs in fish caught from the HARS, and did not follow standard EPA risk assessment guidance and practice. For example, the standard was based on steady-state food chain modeling that did not consider important factors such as longevity of fish species, foraging range, habitat size, and seasonal abundance. It was further demonstrated that a stochastic evaluation of exposure-driving assumptions could result in a standard an order of magnitude greater than that proposed.

New Jersey-New York Harbor Sediments—Performed Tier I through Tier IV evaluations under EPA and USACE for dredged sediments proposed for ocean placement (including the New York Bight HARS location). Evaluations included sampling plan design, statistical evaluations of bulk sediment and water-phase sediment contaminants relative to background and reference sample data, statistical analysis of bioassay data, interpretation of and comparison to risk-based regional levels, and recommendations for placement.

Chemical and Radiological Risk Assessment, Suffolk County, New York—Performed an ecological risk assessment to evaluate potential chemical and radiological exposures in fish, wildlife, and other ecological receptors inhabiting the Peconic River and adjacent areas. Ecological risks were evaluated principally for mercury, PAHs, PCBs, pesticides, and radiological constituents. Potential exposure conditions were based on both historical monitoring data and multi-trophic level food chain modeling. Ecological receptors

evaluated in the assessment included fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, and piscivorous wildlife.

Greens Bayou and Houston Ship Channel, Texas—Technical lead and task manager for an ecological and human health risk assessment of contaminated sediments in Greens Bayou and Houston Ship Channel located in coastal Texas. Work included development of an aquatic-based food web model for the bayou based on the work of Gobas, as well as statistical and chemometric analysis of chemical residues in fish and sediment. Work was conducted in support of litigation.

NRDA at a Former Wood-Treatment Site, Delaware—Currently serving as project manager for an NRDA at a former wood-treatment facility located within the Delaware Estuary. The site is prominently located within a region of unique ecological significance. The site property has undergone significant industrial use, and as a result, a chief challenge has been in the establishment of baseline conditions. Current activities in the site involve remedy development, and these activities are being coordinated to meet the management objectives for completion of the injury assessment and potential compensatory activities.

Ecological Risk Assessment and NRDA in an Estuary, Louisiana—Assisted an industry consortium in the development of a statement of work to address ecological risks and natural resource damages in an estuary in Louisiana. Efforts included developing a framework for studies designed to assess the impacts of multiple chemical and non-chemical stressors from point and non-point sources.

Upper Potomac River Basin Contaminant Trend Analysis, Maryland—Compiled sediment residue data on organochlorine pesticides, PAHs, and metals for the upper Potomac River basin. Compiled data from 14 sediment residue databases and evaluated statistically to construct spatial and historical contaminant trends throughout the river basin. Basin-wide contaminant trends that were evaluated relative to a Superfund site ultimately diffused EPA Region III demands for extensive ecological study of the site.

Natural Resource Damage Evaluation at DDT Waste Site, Alabama—Provided technical review in support of natural resource damage studies conducted by USFWS at a DDT Superfund site in Alabama. On behalf of a potentially responsible party, provided critical review and comment of studies designed to assess DDT accumulation in the aquatic and terrestrial food web and potential impacts on breeding populations of neotropical migrant bird species. Also assisted in the design of a parallel study intended to protect the potentially responsible party from invalid and uncertain data being collected by USFWS.

Terrestrial Ecological Risk Assessment, West Virginia—Performed baseline terrestrial ecological risk assessment for a former chemical manufacturing facility. Former production-related chemicals evaluated included aniline, nitrobenzene, methylene dianiline, dinitrotoluene, toluenediamine, and toluene diisocyanate. Non-process related chemicals evaluated included PAHs, metals, and PCBs. Risk evaluations focused on potential current and future exposures to chemicals in soils and sediments present onsite. Response action

alternatives and site-specific remediation levels were developed to address dinitrotoluene, PAHs, mercury, and PCBs.

DDT Bioaccumulation Assessment, Alabama—Critically reviewed and compiled literature data on the biological accumulation of DDT and its metabolites in aquatic and terrestrial systems. Prepared database of sediment-to-organism and organism-to-organism bioaccumulation factors for multiple species across trophic levels. Data compiled to quantify DDT accumulation from abiotic and biotic media through terrestrial and aquatic food webs. Data were ultimately compiled to support stochastic (i.e., Monte Carlo) evaluation of DDT accumulation in terrestrial and aquatic food webs.

Benzene Hexachloride (BHC) Environmental Fate Assessment, Florida and New York—Performed literature review and analysis to characterize likely fate of BHC in groundwater and surface water. Analysis was conducted to evaluate feasibility of natural attenuation as a remediation option at a waste site where BHC was present in the groundwater. Aquatic life was the principal receptor of concern in adjacent waters.

DDT Stochastic Ecotoxicological Evaluation, Southeastern United States—Compiled toxicity data related to the effects of DDT and its metabolites on aquatic organisms. Data were used to generate probability density function plots of both environmental concentrations and toxicity of DDT to assess potential risk to an aquatic ecosystem.

Mirex and Kepone Ecotoxicological Evaluation, Ohio and Pennsylvania—Assisted in critical review of ecotoxicological and fate literature of two organochlorine pesticides, mirex and kepone. Evaluation included comprehensive review and critique of relevant *in situ* and laboratory chemical accumulation studies to assess the impact of organochlorine pesticides upon both terrestrial and aquatic food webs.

Endangered Species Impact Assessment, Ohio—Evaluated the potential population-level effects of organochlorine pesticides upon the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis lucifugus*). Analysis focused upon organochlorine accumulation and biomagnification via aquatic and terrestrial insect vectors. Specific analysis involved an evaluation of optimal foraging habitat and seasonal distribution of the Indiana bat. Transmission of organochlorine pesticides through successive trophic levels were assessed and potential effects upon bat populations were evaluated.

Bioassessment, Biological Survey, and Sampling Plan Development

River Sediment Sampling Program, Texas—Designed a sediment sampling program to characterize chemical concentrations in a large tidal river. Purpose of the study was to determine if chemicals present in the river were associated with agricultural practices or other regional sources. Study design was complicated by the presence of multiple point and non-point discharges throughout the watershed. Designed statistical protocol to evaluate effects of multiple chemical sources, as well as the influence of sediment physico-chemical characteristics on concentration.

Commercial Clam Bed Assessment, Brewster, Massachusetts—In conjunction with the Sea Pines Association of Brewster, Massachusetts, conducted a feasibility assessment of a proposed commercial clam bed operation in the vicinity of two public beaches. The assessment included a habitat suitability evaluation of the proposed areas, as well as a determination of potential impacts to near-shore ecology and economy of the town's public beaches.

Shorebird Biological Survey, Massachusetts—Participated in National Fish and Wildlife Service annual survey and census tracking of shorebird species residing within coastal marsh and estuary environs throughout Cape Cod National Seashore, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Species abundance, diversity, and richness were recorded through visual observation and banding, and reproductive habits were monitored.

Marine Groundfish Resource Survey, North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea—Under the National Marine Fisheries Service, conducted biological surveys of benthic and pelagic fishes. Abundance and distribution of species were assessed and interpretation of results was applied to the creation and ultimate implementation of federal fisheries quota regulations.

Freshwater Ecosystem Survey, Pennsylvania—In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Natural Resources, performed central regional stream and lake surveys of vertebrate and invertebrate assemblages over a 3-year period. Additional physico-chemical aquatic system profiles data were collected and analyzed. Taxonomic identification and distribution results were applied toward the creation of a dichotomous key to the freshwater fishes of central Pennsylvania.

Human Health Risk Assessment and Consumer Product Safety Evaluations

Site Risk Assessment, Nationwide—Conducted and managed site-specific risk assessments for Superfund and other hazardous waste sites in West Virginia, Florida, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, California, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, and Michigan. The types of sites evaluated include chlor-alkali processing facilities, former wood-treating facilities, railyards, railroad equipment manufacturing facilities, hazardous waste landfills, incinerators, cement kilns, and miscellaneous brownfields and mixed industrial waste sites.

Phthalate Endocrine Modulation Risk Assessment—Performed risk assessment to evaluate safety of phthalates in food and consumer products. Assessment included detailed reviews of toxicology of phthalate esters along with probabilistic exposure analysis for food and consumer products.

Microbiological Risk Assessment of Food Safety—Performed risk assessment to evaluate potential for human disease from exposure to zoonotic pathogens in food. Assessment included evaluations of microbial ecology, dose-pathogen response assessments, and probabilistic analysis of exposure pathways along commercial food distribution networks.

Site Remediation Support

Probabilistic Techniques Applied toward Derivation of Performance Standard, Southeastern United States—Developed a probabilistic exposure analysis model within a risk-based framework

to determine safe levels of the organochlorine pesticide DDT in the prey of wading birds foraging in freshwater wetlands. The approach offered the distinct advantage of incorporating the inherent variability in behavior that occurs within natural wading bird populations such that the range of theoretically possible exposures could be evaluated. The output of this model was a range of performance standards based upon plausible exposure, assessed through a quantification of the inherent variability and uncertainty in biological attributes of wading birds.

Development and Application of a Habitat Valuation Tool, Alabama—Developed and applied a quantitative ecosystem model to evaluate competing risks from chemical residuals with those associated with invasive site remediation. The model, referred to as the Adaptive Ecosystem Rehabilitation Approach, assessed the value of an ecosystem's functions and components such that the cost (e.g., alteration of the natural setting during remediation) and benefit (e.g., removal of chemical risk) of a remedial alternative could be selected. The results of the Adaptive Ecosystem Rehabilitation Approach in this case were used to develop a remedial strategy whereby invasive remediation was limited because removal of contamination was demonstrated to have greater ecological impact than *in situ* chemical risk.

Statistical Evaluation of Background Arsenic Levels, West Virginia—Performed a multiple-phase statistical evaluation of arsenic as a background inorganic constituent in soil at a Superfund site in West Virginia. Initial phase of evaluation consisted of the development of sampling plan for soils throughout on-site and off-site adjacent locations. Statistical techniques were applied to determine sufficient numbers of samples required to generate reliable statistical results. A variety of parametric and non-parametric techniques were applied to soils data to test for differences between on-site and off-site arsenic concentrations. The statistical evaluation demonstrated that arsenic was a background constituent at the site. The results of the evaluation were accepted by EPA Region III and the areal extent of remediation required for soils at the site was greatly reduced. Similar statistical evaluations have been successfully applied at a variety of other sites involving background analysis of metals and PAHs in terrestrial and aquatic settings.

Statistical Relationship Study Using X-Ray Fluorescence, Tennessee—Conducted a statistical correlation study to determine if a relationship existed between total lead and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) extractable lead in solid residuals at a former railyard site. Using x-ray fluorescence screening, sample locations were selected in an effort to obtain data across a broad range of total lead concentrations in areas of differing histories at the site. A subset of samples was analyzed for TCLP-extractable lead. Statistical techniques found in EPA guidance were applied to these data to test the hypothetical relationship between total lead and TCLP-extractable lead. The results of the statistical analysis demonstrated that different areas across the site are statistically unique and therefore should be managed separately. This conclusion, as well as the successful use of x-ray fluorescence screening, served to reduce greatly remediation costs at the site.

Exposure Assessment and Air Quality Monitoring

Air Quality Modeling, Ontario, Canada—Performed air quality modeling and exposure assessments for a proposed and existing landfill. Estimation of emission rates was used in conjunction with detailed site-specific population data to evaluate population exposure and risks.

Atmospheric Transfer Model, United States, Europe, Asia—Participated in a multiyear project involving environmental fate and transport of wood-treatment chemicals. This work included the development and application of a large-scale transboundary atmospheric transfer model and a mass transfer model for preservative volatilization from wood.

Litigation Support

Pesticides and Shellfish, Virginia—Provided technical support to counsel to address alleged effects of pesticide runoff from farming operations on survival and growth of shellfish in an aquaculture facility located along the eastern shore of Virginia. Case settled.

Municipal Sludge Application—Participated in risk and exposure analyses to assess degree of risk posed by land application of municipal sludge. Both chemical and pathogenic risks were considered. Also evaluated potential for impacts on local residents from sludge-associated odors. Case settled.

Waste Site Litigation—Provided technical risk assessment support to litigation team. Addressed potential human health and ecological risks associated with alleged chemical release. Case settled.

Risk Assessment Peer Reviews—Conducted risk assessment peer reviews for private sector clients to determine if the assessments conformed to applicable guidance, yet incorporated recent scientific advances in the areas of exposure assessment, toxicity assessment, and uncertainty analysis. Critiques were used to develop scientifically defensible risk assessments that were acceptable to the regulators but that provided more accurate estimates of risk than standard regulatory approaches.

Environmental Policy Analysis

Natural Resources Policy Analysis—At the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, Environment and Natural Resources Division, provided nonpartisan, objective analysis of federal and international environmental policies to members of Congress and staff. Conducted extensive reviews and analysis of policies concerning forests, wetlands, and fisheries. Responsibilities included research, consultation, presentation, and report writing.

PUBLICATIONS

Iannuzzi, T.J., J.L Durda, D.V. Preziosi, D.F. Ludwig, R.G. Stahl, Jr., A.A. DeSantis, and R.A. Hoke. 2010. Development of a preliminary relative risk model for evaluating regional ecological conditions in the Delaware River Estuary, USA. *IEAM*. 6(1):164–179.

- Preziosi, D.V., and R.A. Pastorok. 2008. Ecological food web analysis for chemical risk assessment. *Sci. Tot. Environ.* 406:491–502.
- Preziosi, D.V., P. Jensen, R.A. Pastorok, and J. Stark. 2008. Framework for tiered population modeling for pesticide risk assessment. Proceedings from the 2008 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Warsaw, Poland.
- Pastorok, R.A., D. Preziosi, and D. Rudnick. 2008. Ecotoxicological models of populations, ecosystems, and landscapes. pp. 1165–1186. In: S.E. Jorgenson and B.D. Fath, eds. *Encyclopedia of Ecology, Volume 2*. 5 vols. Oxford: Elsevier Publishers. Amsterdam.
- Preziosi, D.V., and J.L. Durda. 2002. The concentration term in ecological risk assessment. *Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Globe* 3(6):20–21.
- Durda, J.L., and D.V. Preziosi. 2000. Data quality evaluation of toxicological studies used to derive exotoxicological benchmarks. *Hum. Ecol. Risk Assess.* 6(5):747–765.
- Durda, J.L., and D.V. Preziosi. 1999. Where is the population in your risk assessment? *Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) News* 19(6):19–20.
- Preziosi, D.V., and J.L. Durda. 1998. The adaptive ecosystem rehabilitation approach (AERA), a new habitat valuation approach for remedial alternative selection. *Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) News* 18(1):24–25.
- Durda, J.L., and D.V. Preziosi. 1998. Data quality considerations in the derivation of ecological benchmarks. *Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) News* 18(4):15–17.
- Buck, E.H., and D.V. Preziosi. 1995. Federal agency programs in living aquatic resources and aquatic habitat protection. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress. Library of Congress, Washington, DC: #95-937ENR.
- Buck, E.H., and D.V. Preziosi. 1995. Overcapitalization in the U.S. marine commercial fishing industry. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress. Library of Congress, Washington, DC. #95-296ENR.
- Preziosi, D.V. 1994. Systematics and distribution of five skate species (Chondrichthyes, Rajoidei) of the western Aleutian Archipelago, with comments on family population trends. M.S. Thesis, Bucknell University, p. 195.
- Raschi, W.G., D.V. Preziosi, and G.A. Walters. 1993. Distribution and abundance of skates in the Eastern Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands region, and the Gulf of Alaska. In: Proceedings from the 10th Annual Indo-Pacific Fisheries Meeting Bulletin 18:26–48.

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS/POSTERS

- Preziosi, D.V., P. Jensen, J. Sullivan, and R.A. Pastorok. 2009. Ecological restoration to address environmental liability—planning at the landscape scale. 2009 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Europe Annual Meeting. Goteborg, Sweden.

Preziosi, D.V., D. Rudnick, J. Sullivan, and J. Schmitz. 2007. Ecological land reuse at contaminated sites—planning at the landscape scale. Joint Meeting of the Ecological Society of America and the Society for Environmental Restoration, July 2007, San Jose, CA.

Preziosi, D.V., J.L. Durda, R. Pastorok, and D. Ninivaggi. 2007. Aquatic ecological risk assessment of synthetic pyrethroids used for mosquito control in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. Platform Presentation. Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Milwaukee, WI.

Jacobs, L., L. Williams, D. Preziosi, and V. Fagerness. 2007. *Exxon Valdez* oil spill 17 years later—lingering oil in sediments and residual injury assessment. Fourth International Conference on Remediation of Contaminated Sediments, May 2007, Savannah, GA.

Preziosi, D.V., J.L. Durda, and L.P. Brzuzy. 2006. Groundwater contributions and sediment toxicity—unique challenges demand savvy approaches. Platform presentation. SETAC South Central Regional Conference, May 2006. Texas.

Preziosi, D.V., J.L. Durda, R. Pastorok, D.J. Tonjes, and D. Ninivaggi. 2006. Ecological risk assessment of vector control pesticides used to combat West Nile Virus in Suffolk County, NY. Annual Meeting of the Public Health Agency of Canada, February 2006. Quebec.

Pastorok, R.A., and D.V. Preziosi. 2006. Ecological food web analysis for toxic chemical risk assessments. 2006 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Europe Annual Meeting. The Hague.

Henderson, C.C., D.V. Preziosi, J.F. Lape, and J.L. Durda. 2006. Risk-based management strategies for the control of West Nile Virus. Presentation. Pacific Northwest SETAC Chapter Meeting. Fort Worden, WA.

Preziosi, D.V., J.L. Durda, R. Pastorok, D.J. Tonjes, and D. Ninivaggi. 2005. Ecological risk assessment of vector control pesticides used to combat West Nile Virus in Suffolk County, Long Island, NY. 2005 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD.

Durda, J.L., J.F. Lape, and D.V. Preziosi. 2005. Human health and ecological risk assessment of mosquito control pesticides. Platform presentation. Annual Meeting of the American Mosquito Control Association, Vancouver, BC.

Preziosi, D.V., and L.G. Williams. 2005. Quantile regression—another tool for examining the predictive ability of sediment quality guidelines. Sediment Management Workgroup Spring Meeting, Adelphi, MD.

Preziosi, D.V., and L.G. Williams. 2004. Quantile regression—another tool for examining the predictive ability of sediment quality guidelines. 2004 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

Durda, J.L., P.C. Chrostowski, and D.V. Preziosi. 2004. Chemometrics as a tool for sediment assessment and management: A case study of Greens Bayou, Houston, Texas.

2004 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

Durda, J.L., L.G. Williams, and D.V. Preziosi. 2004. Challenges to conventional wisdom regarding biomagnification in aquatic food webs. 2004 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

Williams, L.G., J.L. Durda, D.V. Preziosi, and P. Sparks. 2004. Benthic ecological risk assessment: balancing environmental and chemical stressors in an estuary. 2004 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

Preziosi, D.V., P. Zieber, and R. Schoof. 2004. Savvy strategies and informed decisions—getting the most bang for your buck in brownfields risk assessment. 2004 USEPA Brownfields Meeting, St. Louis, MO.

Preziosi, D.V., and P.C. Chrostowski. 2003. Foodchain model calibration and post-hoc validation—a risk assessment case study. 2003 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Austin, TX.

Chrostowski, P.C., and D.V. Preziosi. 2003. Ecological risk assessment for exposure of terrestrial organisms to metals land-applied biosolids. 2003 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Austin, TX.

Durda, J.L., D.V. Preziosi, and A.L. Fogg. 2003. Residue effect data: Can they really be used in risk assessment? 2003 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Austin, TX.

Durda, J.L., D.V. Preziosi, and D. Tonjes. 2003. Risk assessment of West Nile virus incidence and control. 2003 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Annual Meeting, Austin, TX.

Foster, S.A., P.C. Chrostowski, and D.V. Preziosi. 2003. A comparison of two mercury environmental fate and transport models in evaluating incinerator emissions. Presented at IT3 Conference, May 12–16, Orlando, FL.

Preziosi, D.V., and P. Woodbury. 2000. Techniques and tools for addressing scales in ecological risk assessment. Interactive Poster Session Co-Chairs. 21st Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 12–16, Nashville, TN.

Preziosi, D.V., and J.L. Durda. 2000. Conceptual approaches for addressing temporal and spatial scales of wading bird populations and contaminant distribution. 21st Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 12–16, Nashville, TN.

Chrostowski, P.C., D.V. Preziosi, L.J. Pearsall, and S.A. Foster. 2000. A probabilistic model of time-to-cleanup by natural attenuation. Second International Conference on Remediation of Chlorinated and Recalcitrant Compounds, May 22–25, Monterey, CA.

Preziosi, D.V., G.E. Hill, D. Woltering, and J.L. Durda. 1999. Use of focal observations and probabilistic analysis to estimate songbird exposure to agricultural pesticides. 20th Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 14–18, Philadelphia, PA.

Preziosi, D.V. 1999. Probabilistic ecological risk assessment platform session. Session Chair. 20th Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 14–18, Philadelphia, PA.

Preziosi, D.V., J.L. Durda, and T. LaPoint. 1998. Probabilistic calculation of a risk-based performance goal for wading birds in the southeastern United States. Poster presented at the 19th Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 15–19, Charlotte, NC.

Durda, J.L., and D.V. Preziosi. 1998. Integration of habitat considerations and residual risk in selecting remedial alternatives. Paper presented at the 19th Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 15–19, Charlotte, NC.

Foster, S.A., D.V. Preziosi, and J.L. Durda. 1998. Potential ecological risks from copper in surface water: a case study using Monte Carlo simulation. Poster presented at the 20th Annual International High Technology, Safety, Industrial Hygiene, and Environment Conference, April 14–17, San Antonio, TX.

Chrostowski, P.C., S.A. Foster, J.L. Durda, and D.V. Preziosi. 1998. Good ecological risk assessment practices. Poster presented at the 19th Annual Meeting for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). November 15–19, Charlotte, NC.

Foster, S.A., P.C. Chrostowski, D.C. Smegal, J.F. Lape, and D. Preziosi. 1997. Stochastic odor impact analysis for a hazardous waste landfill. Proceedings of the 90th Annual Meeting and Exhibition of Air and Waste Management Association, June 8–13, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Durda, J.L., L. Kowalski, D. Preziosi, and P.C. Chrostowski. 1997. Ecological risk assessment of landfill air emissions from a hazardous waste management facility in Ontario. Proceedings of the 90th Annual Meeting and Exhibition of Air and Waste Management Association, June 8–13, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Durda, J.L., and D. Preziosi. 1997. Data quality considerations in the derivation of ecological benchmarks. Paper presented at the 18th Annual Meeting of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, November 16–20, San Francisco, CA.