California's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program

Contaminants in Sport Fish from the California Coast, 2009



Background

- Problem
 - lack of statewide information on contaminant impacts on the fishing beneficial use
 - lack of safe eating guidelines
- New SWAMP monitoring began in 2007
- \$750,000 to \$1 million per year
- Significant partnerships and matching funds
- Five-year program to cover all water body types, beginning with lakes
- Initial focus on sport fish





SWAMP Bioaccumulation Monitoring

- Lakes 2007-2008
- Coast 2009-2010
- Rivers and Streams – 2011
- 2012? BOG discussions underway



Coast Survey

- Questions
 - 1. Status?
 - 2. Spatial patterns?
 - 3. Candidates for additional sampling?
- Focus on screening of indicator species



Contaminants in Sport Fish Two-Year Statewide Survey Begins with Focus on Urban Coastal Areas

Overview

The State Water Resources Control Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) has released a report on results from the first year of a twoyear statewide screening survey of contaminants in sport fish from California coastal waters. The report, *Contaminants in Sport Fish from the California Coast*, 2009, represents a major step forward in understanding the extent of chemical contamination in sport fish on the California coast. Monitoring in 2009 focused on areas near Los Angeles and San Francisco, including San Francisco Bay. The study has provided information that will be valuable in prioritizing areas in need of further study, support development of consumption guidelines and cleanup plans, and provide information the public can use to be better informed about the degree of contamination of their favorite fishing spots. Information for locations included in the 2009-2010 Coast Survey and the 2007-2008 Lakes Survey can be obtained by citcking the obtained by citcking the and Shellfish from Uar Waters? at the California Water Quality Monitoring Councils "My Water Quality" web portal at: www.CaWaterQuality net





Coordination

Coordinated Efforts

- Bight '08 contributing analysis of organics in 200 samples
- Region 4 augmentation more species, zones
- RMP covering San Francisco Bay with a similar approach, coordinated sampling and assessment

Benefits

- Overall \$575K of matching funds
- Budgetary efficiencies
- Joint assessment across programs
- SCCWRP labs benefit from intercalibration



Strategy for Phased Approach

- Two-year study
- Phasing
 - Year 1: Regions 4, 8, 9 (So Cal Bight); Region 2
 - Coordination with Bight group, RMP
 - Year 2: Regions 1 and 3, remaining gaps



STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT





Year One Stats

- 42 locations
- 2291 fish
- 36 species
- Widespread moderate contamination
- No locations with all species below all thresholds
- Seven with at least one species below all thresholds
- Species with low concentrations present at most locations









•With sharks

•Six red



- •No sharks
- •One red
- •Few green
- •North and South pretty similar





PCBs

PCBs

California Lakes

California Coast (2009)



PCBs

•Five locations had a species averaging more than 120 ppb

- SD South Bay
- Crystal Cove to Santa Ana River (other species low)
- San Pedro Bay (shiner 50 ppb)
- Oakland
- SF Waterfront

•Green zones all in remote areas



PCBs (ppb) in Shiner Surfperch





PCBs (ppb) in White Croaker



San Francisco Bay Highlights

- New Safe Eating Guidelines from OEHHA
- PBDEs well below new OEHHA thresholds
- Dioxins a concern
- Selenium and PFOS
- No long-term trends
- Distinct spatial variation
- Skin removal very beneficial





Southern California Bight Highlights

- First comprehensive regional sport fish survey
- Moderate methylmercury
- DDT concentrations low
- PCBs high in San Diego Bay
- Chub mackerel low
- LA Times article





"Safe to Eat" Portal Highlights

- 2009 data are loaded
- Connected to CEDEN
- Assorted datasets added
- Enhanced downloading
- Links to advisories
- Other enhancements and debugging
- Updated portal web pages
- No funding for 2011/2012









- display average concentrations for the selected v
- To view data for all species at your water body, t bodies, click on a map location or select a water
- Enter your own threshold or modify thresholds di Thresholds link in the map legend.
- Dots are general representations of sampling loc were caught.

Select Species:	
Species With Highest Avg Concentration	•
Select Contaminant:	
Mercury	•
Select Start Date:	
2004	•
Select End Date:	
2009	•
Go Reset	

More Information

available from extensive monitoring by SWAMP of lakes coast in 2009, and from other studies. Data from 2007-20

Zoom to county:



A result of ND means the concentration was below detection limits.





Questions?

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States -