

### **Bight '08 Coastal Ecology: Sediment Contamination**

# Regional Sediment Contaminant Monitoring Is Growing and Evolving

- Three Bightwide surveys thus far
  - 1994, 1998, 2003
- Consistently increasing participation
  - Collaborating agencies has grown from 12 to 60+
- Steadily expanding focus
  - Questions to answer
  - Habitats assessed
  - Measurements taken



#### What Do We Still Need To Learn?

- Most of your day to day monitoring effort is very localized
  - Lack recent information on regional condition for context
- Trend information focused near your discharges
  - Large scale trends in sediment condition has not been quantified
- State recently adopted sediment quality objectives (SQO)

# Bight '08 Sediment Contamination Regional Monitoring Questions

- What is the extent of pollutant impacts in the Southern California Bight?
- How does the extent of impact differ between habitats of concern?
- Are the impacts increasing or decreasing with time?

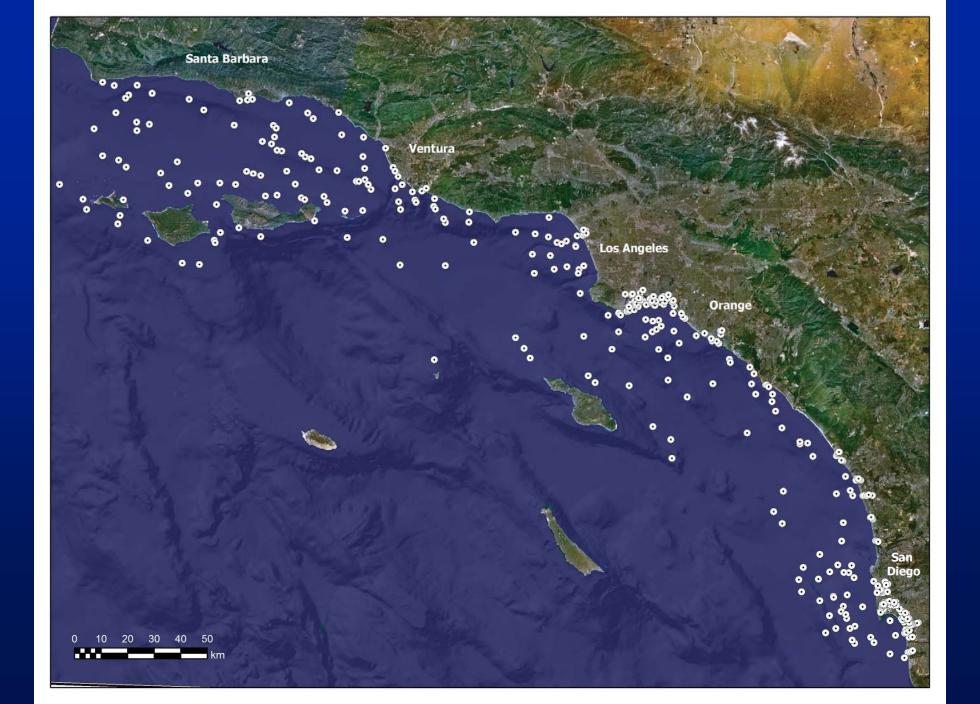
## **Bight '08 Sediment Methods Summary**

- Probability based design
  - Enables unbiased estimates of extent and magnitude



- Six Offshore habitats
  - inner/middle/outer continental shelf, slope, basin, Channel Islands
- Four embayment habitats
  - Estuaries, marinas, ports, open bays
- Four indicators of pollutant impacts
  - Sediment chemistry, toxicity, infauna, trawls





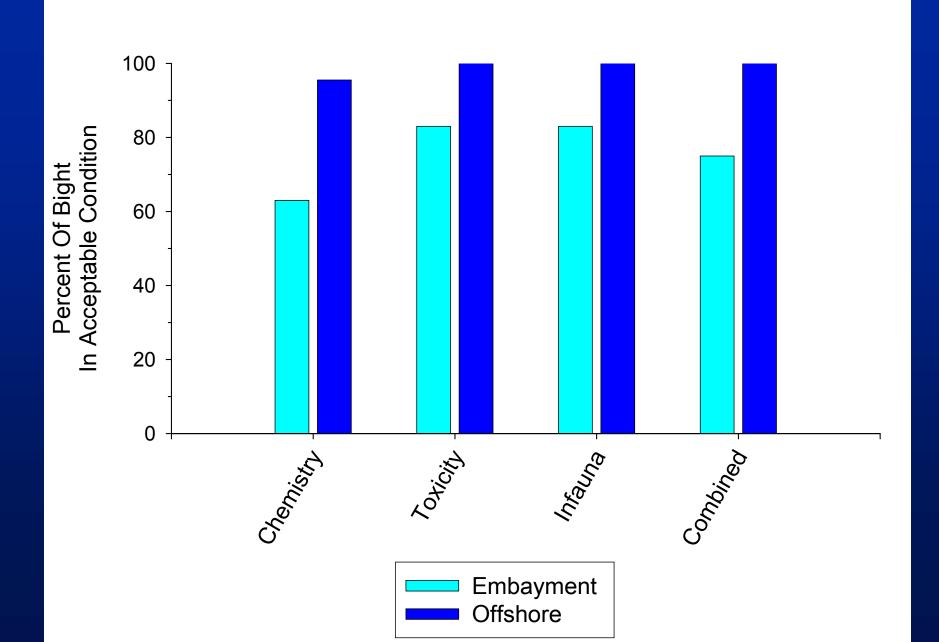
#### **Assessment Methods**

- Bight program helped develop the multiple line of evidence approach adopted by SWRCB's sediment quality objectives
- Multiple lines of evidence Combines chemistry, toxicity, and infauna
- Sediment quality objectives was designed for embayments
  - We adapted it for offshore
  - Continental shelf, but not deep waters of slope or basin

### Bight'08 Sediment Contamination Answers

- Vast majority of Bight sediments are considered unimpacted
- Where impacts occur, they are disproportionately found in embayments
  - Particularly in estuaries and marinas
- Embayments have been improving over last decade

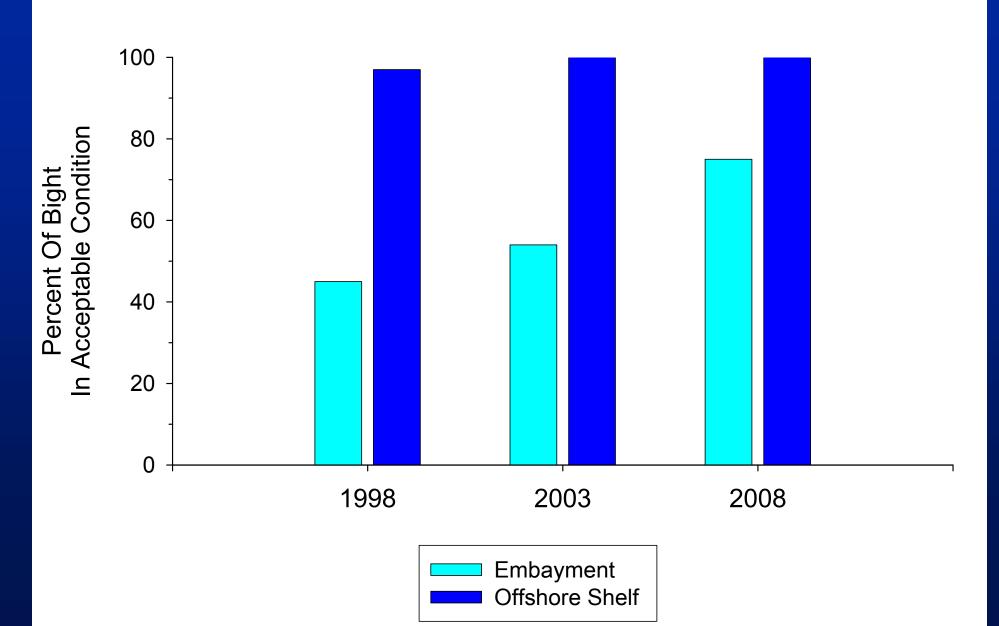
#### **Bight '08 Results**



### Comparison Among Embayment Habitats

	Percent of Area In Acceptable Condition
Estuary	50%
Marina	45%
Port	77%
Open Bay	80%
All Embayment	75%

### Condition Change Over Last 10 Years (Combined Indicators)



### Bight Is Also a Unique Platform for Exploratory Studies

Constituents of emerging concern

Bioaccumulation in sportfish

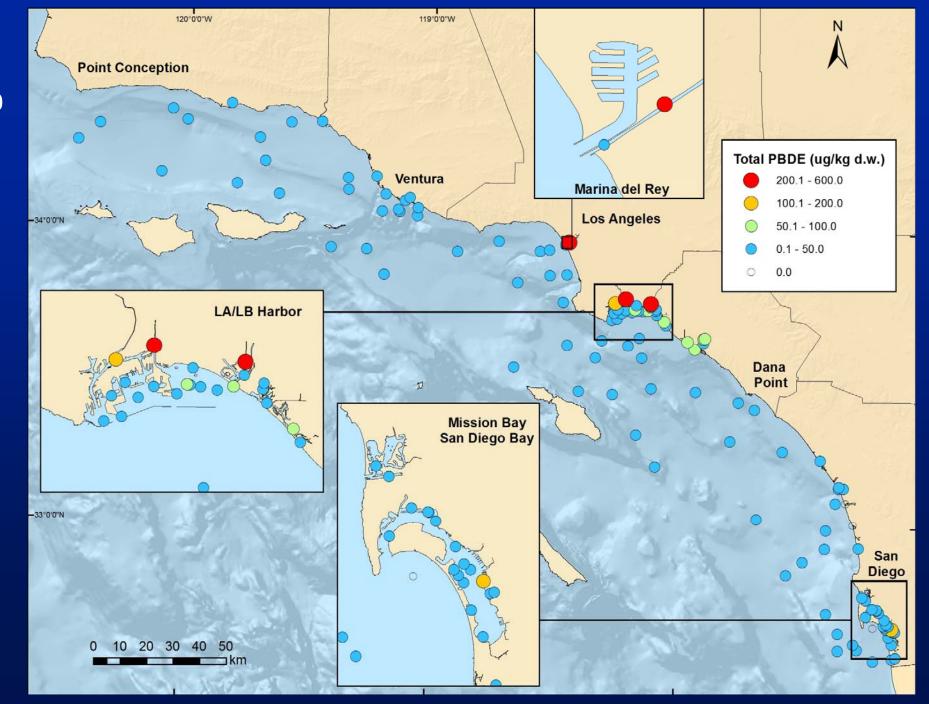
Contamination on the continental slope and basin

# **Emerging Contaminants Are Not Routinely Monitored**

- Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)
  - Flame retardants that bioaccumulate like PCBs

- Pyrethroid pesticides
  - Can be acutely toxic to non-target organisms
- How widespread are emerging contaminants?
  - Regional monitoring provides context for concern

## **Bight** Flame Retardants (PBDEs) California Southern the

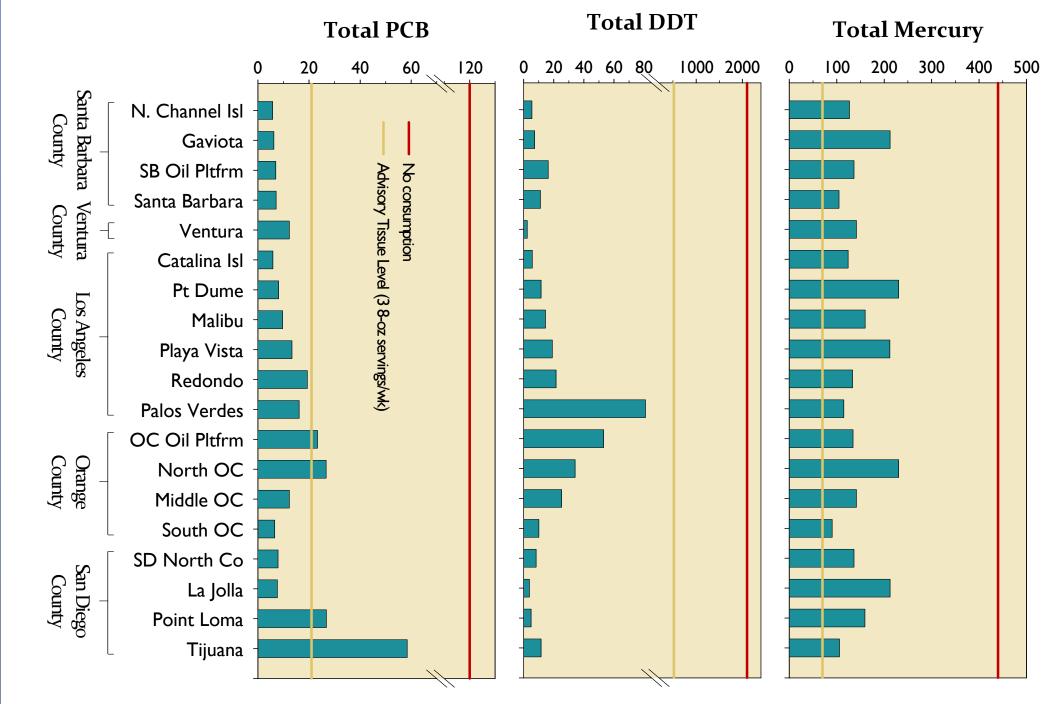


### Pyrethroid Extent, Magnitude and Accumulation

Embayment Habitat	Percent Area with Detectable Concentrations	Mean Concentration (ug/kg)	Accumulation Factor (kg/km²)
Estuary	49	22	1.64
Marina	65	20	1.50
Bay	36	2.3	0.21
Port	16	0.2	0.02
All Embayments	35	5.2	0.39

# Last Bightwide Bioaccumulation Survey was 20+ Years Ago

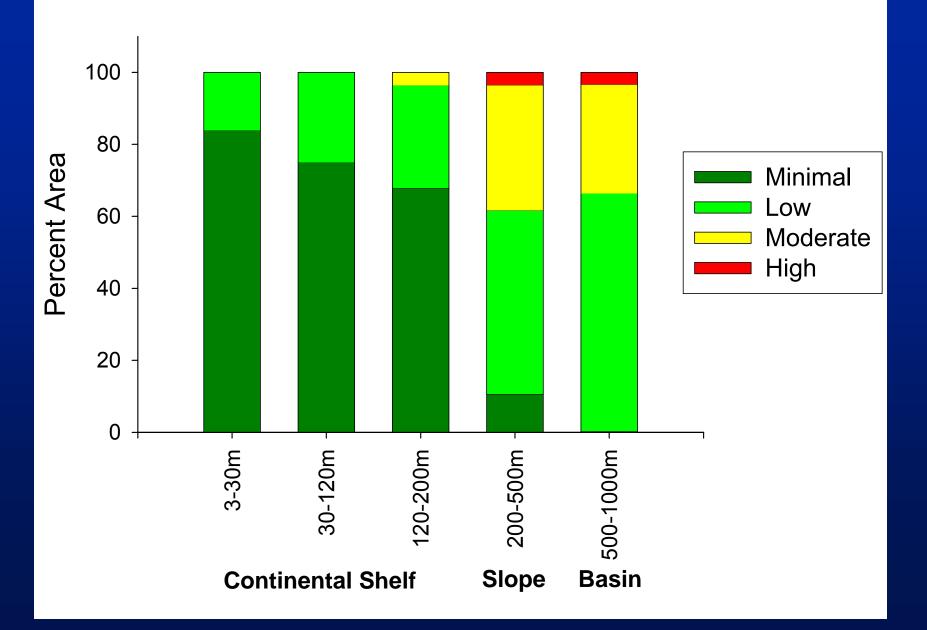
- What proportion of popular sport fishing areas have low enough concentrations for safe consumption?
  - What is the regional distribution of tissue concentrations?
- Collected more than 1,000 of the most commonly caught sportfish
  - 30 zones from San Diego to Goleta
- Analyzed filets for the greatest chemical threats to anglers
  - Compared to State fish advisory thresholds



#### Deep Ocean Is Largely Unmonitored

- None of the routine monitoring programs sample the continental slope and basin
  - Up to 1,000 m deep
- Biology is not well known
  - Bight '08 identified 34 new species in this unique habitat
- Does land-based discharges accumulate in the deep ocean?

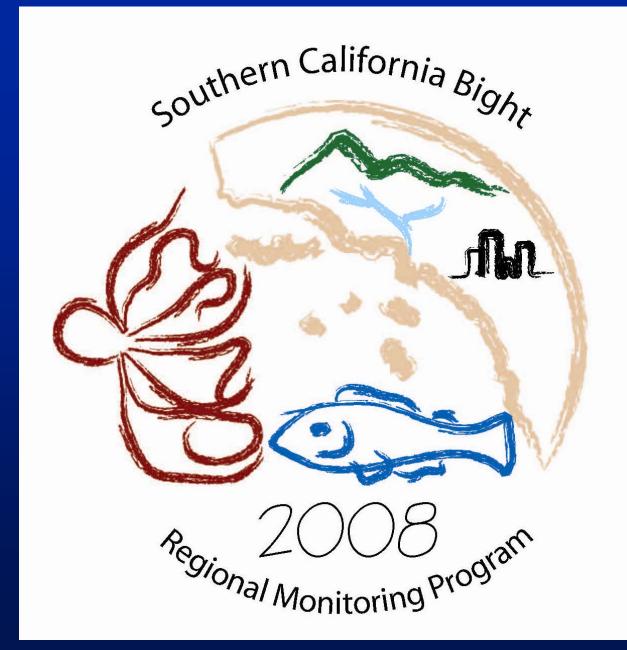
#### **Magnitude and Extent of Contaminant Exposure**



#### **Our Next Steps**

Continued work in estuaries, one of the most impacted habitats

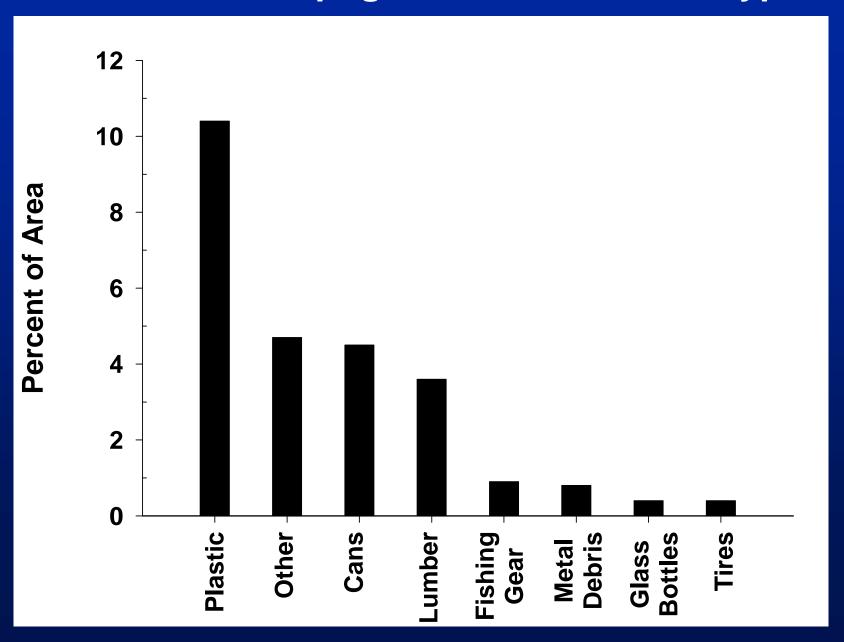
- Looking to develop/refine assessment tools for grading sites
  - Deep oceans, non-saline estuaries
- Focused work on Constituents of Emerging Concern
  - Biological exposure and effects



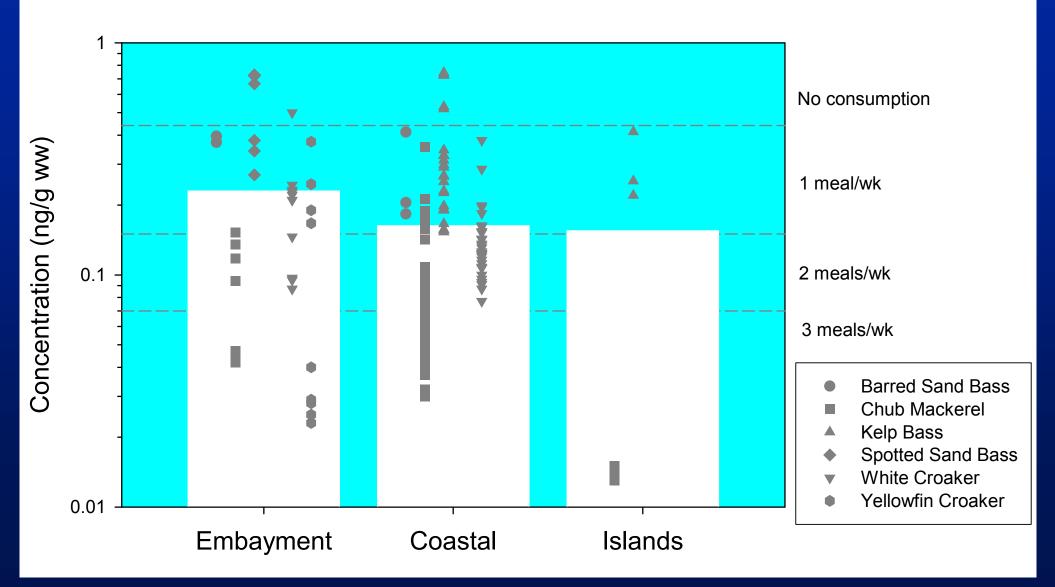
#### **Percent of Continental Shelf Area with Debris**

Bight Survey Year	Anthropogenic Debris	Natural Debris	Any Debris
1994	14	73	75
1998	23	88	89
2003	25	40	50
2008	21	64	71

#### **Extent Of Anthropogenic Marine Debris Types**



### Total Mercury In Edible Tissues of Southern California Sportfish



#### **KELP BASS** 0.6 TOTAL MERCURY (ppm wet weight) 0.5 0.4 0.3 6 10 17 20 0.2 0.1 0 0.0 TOTAL LENGTH (cm)

# Sediment Concentrations on the Continental Margin

	Inner Shelf (0-30m)	Middle Shelf (30-120)	Outer Shelf (120-200)	Slope (200-500)	Basin (500-1000)
Fines	22	47	60	81	90
Copper	4	11	12	23	35
Lead	5	8	9	15	16
Zinc	25	46	52	79	96
Total DDT	20	16	56	238	165
Total PCB	10	13	19	36	11
Total PBDE	0.2	2.2	2.0	4.3	4.9

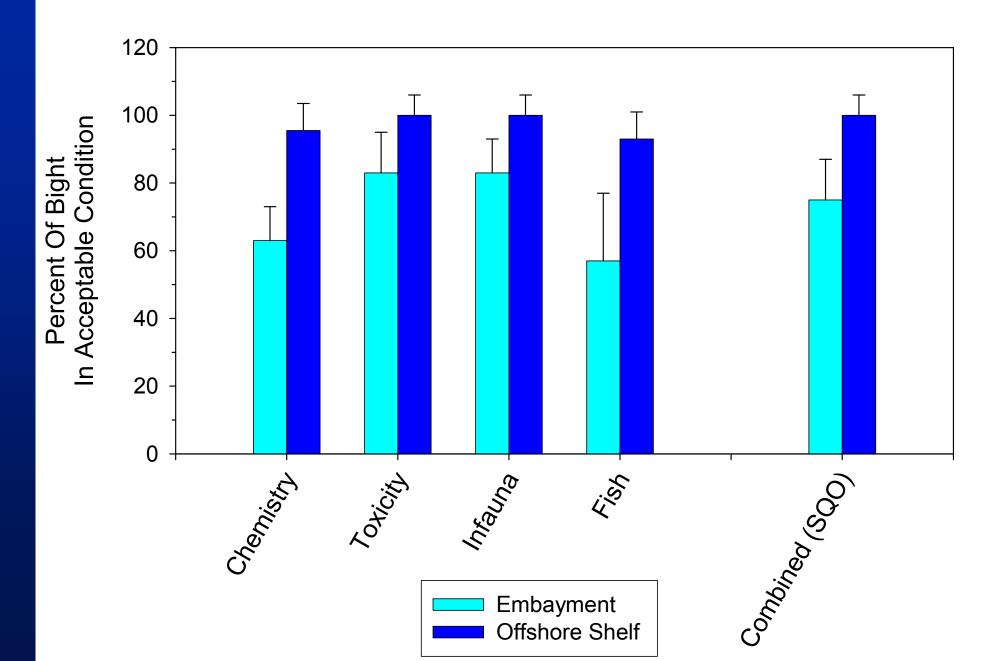
## Bight Is a Unique Opportunity for Member Agency Self-Evaluation

- Collaborative program requires comparability
  - Sampling, chemistry, toxicity, biology
- Expend tremendous effort on training and intercalibrations
  - Third party evaluations are critical
- Our assessment is that member agencies have become proficient
  - Maintain proficiency over time

#### Laboratory Intercalibration for Total PCBs

Study	Concentration Range (ng/dry g)	Coefficient of Variation
Bight '98 – Before	529 – 1,950	46%
Bight '98 – After	901 – 1,500	20%
Bight '03 – Before	920 – 1,442	19%
Bight '08 - Before	727 – 1,058	16%

#### **Bight '08 Results**



### Condition Change Over Last 10 Years (Combined Indicators)

