

# Appendix A

# Attachment A to Resolution No. 2005-012

## Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region to incorporate the Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on October 6, 2005.

### Amendments:

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7-18 Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL

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Add:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)  
Tables  
7.18 Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL  
7.18.1 Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL: Elements  
7.18.2 Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL: Implementation Schedule

#### Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries, Section 7-18 (Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL)

This TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on October 6, 2005.

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on [Insert Date].  
The Office of Administrative Law on [Insert Date].  
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on [Insert Date].

The following tables include the elements of this TMDL.

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**Table 7-18.1. Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL: Elements**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions</b>															
<i><b>Problem Statement</b></i>	<p>The back basins of Marina del Rey Harbor are on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies for chlordane, copper, lead, zinc, PCBs, DDT, dieldrin, sediment toxicity and a fish consumption advisory. Review of available data during the development of this TMDL indicated that dieldrin and DDT are no longer causes of impairment. The following designated beneficial uses are impaired by these toxic pollutants: water contact recreation (REC1); marine habitat (MAR); wildlife habitat (WILD); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); and shellfish harvesting (SHELL).</p>															
<i><b>Numeric Target</b></i> <i>(Interpretation of the narrative and numeric water quality objective, used to calculate the allocations)</i>	<p>Numeric targets for the harbor sediments are based on the sediment quality guidelines compiled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which are used in evaluating waterbodies within the Los Angeles Region for development of the 303(d) list. The Effects Range-Low (ERLs) guidelines are established as the numeric targets for sediments in Marina del Rey Harbor.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><b>Numeric Targets for Metals in Sediment (mg/kg)</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Copper</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Lead</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Zinc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">34</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><b>Numeric Targets for Organic Compounds in Sediment (µg/kg)</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Chlordane</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Total PCBs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition to the sediment numeric target, water column and fish tissue targets are set for the PCB impairment in fish tissue.</p> <p>The California Toxics Rule (CTR) Criterion for the protection of human health from the consumption of aquatic organisms is selected as the final numeric target for total PCBs in the water column. However, given the inability of current analytical methods to detect concentrations at this low level, an interim numeric target will be applied. The CTR Chronic Criterion for the protection of aquatic life in saltwater is selected as the interim numeric target for the fish tissue impairment by PCBs. This numeric target will remain in effect until advances in technology allow for analysis of PCBs at lower detection limits.</p> <p><b>Interim Target for total PCBs in the Water Column:</b> 0.03µg/L  <b>Final Target for total PCBs in the Water Column:</b> 0.00017 µg/L</p> <p>The numeric Target for PCBs in fish tissue is the Threshold Tissue Residue Level that is derived from CTR human health criteria, which are adopted criteria for water designated to protect humans from consumption of contaminated fish or other aquatic organisms.</p> <p><b>Numeric Target for total PCBs in Fish Tissue:</b> 5.3 µg/Kg</p>	<b>Numeric Targets for Metals in Sediment (mg/kg)</b>			Copper	Lead	Zinc	34	46.7	150	<b>Numeric Targets for Organic Compounds in Sediment (µg/kg)</b>		Chlordane	Total PCBs	0.5	22.7
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<i>Source Analysis</i>	<p>Urban storm water has been recognized as a substantial source of metals. Numerous researchers have documented that the most prevalent metals in urban storm water (i.e., copper, lead, and zinc) are consistently associated with suspended solids. Because metals are typically associated with fine particles in storm water runoff, they have the potential to accumulate in marine sediments where they may pose a risk of toxicity. Similar to metals, the majority of organic constituents in storm water are associated with particulates.</p> <p>Passive leaching of copper-based anti-fouling paints is a potential source of copper loading to the sediment. However, there is insufficient information available to quantify the contribution of boat discharges to the sediment pollutant load. This TMDL requires a study designed to estimate copper partitioning between the water column and sediment in Marina del Rey harbor, in order to determine the impact of passive leaching on the marine sediment.</p> <p>Direct deposition of airborne particles to the water surface may be responsible for contributing copper, lead and zinc to the Marina del Rey back basins. The estimated contribution from this source is minor. Indirect atmospheric deposition reflects the process by which metals deposited on the land surface may be washed off during storm events and delivered to Marina del Rey Harbor. The loading of metals associated with indirect atmospheric deposition are accounted for in the storm water runoff.</p>															
<i>Loading Capacity</i>	<p>TMDLs are developed for copper, lead, zinc, chlordane, and PCBs within the sediments of Marina del Rey Harbor's back basins.</p> <p>The loading capacity for Marina del Rey Harbor is calculated by multiplying the numeric targets by the average annual total suspended solids (TSS) loading to the harbor sediment. The average annual TSS discharged to the back basins of the harbor is 64,166 kilograms per year (kg/yr). The TMDL is set equal to the loading capacity.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><u>Metals Loading Capacity (kilograms/year)</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Copper</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Lead</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Zinc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2.18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><u>Organics Loading Capacity (grams/year)</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Chlordane</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Total PCBs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0.03</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Metals Loading Capacity (kilograms/year)</u>			Copper	Lead	Zinc	2.18	3.0	9.6	<u>Organics Loading Capacity (grams/year)</u>		Chlordane	Total PCBs	0.03	1.46
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<i>Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)</i>	<p>Load allocations (LA) are assigned to nonpoint sources Marina del Rey Harbor. Load allocations are developed for open space and direct atmospheric deposition.</p> <p>The mass-based load allocation for direct atmospheric deposition is equal to the percentage of the watershed covered by water (5.4%) multiplied by the total loading capacity.</p>															

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<b><i>Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)</i></b>	<p>Waste load allocations (WLA) are assigned to point sources for the Marina del Rey watershed. A grouped mass-based waste load allocation is developed for the storm water permittees (Los Angeles County MS4, Caltrans, General Construction and General Industrial) by subtracting the load allocations from the total loading capacity. Concentration-based waste load allocations are developed for other point sources in the watershed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Metals Waste Load Allocations for Storm Water (kg/yr)</u></b></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Copper</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Lead</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Zinc</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">2.06</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">2.83</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">9.11</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Organics Waste Load Allocations for Storm Water (g/yr)</u></b></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Chlordane</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Total PCBs</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.03</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">1.38</td> </tr> </table> <p>The storm water waste load allocations are apportioned between the MS4 permittees, Caltrans, the general construction and the general industrial storm water permits based on an areal weighting approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Metals Storm Water WLAs Apportioned between Permits (kg/yr)</u></b></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Copper</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Lead</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Zinc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">MS4 Permittees</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">2.01</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">2.75</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">8.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">Caltrans</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.022</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.03</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.096</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">General Construction</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.033</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.045</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.144</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">General Industrial</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.004</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.006</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.018</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Organics Storm Water WLAs Apportioned between Permits (g/yr)</u></b></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Chlordane</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Total PCBs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">MS4 Permittees</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.0295</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">1.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">Caltrans</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.0003</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.015</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">General Construction</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.0005</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.022</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">General Industrial</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.0001</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0.003</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Each storm water permittee enrolled under the general construction or industrial storm water permits will receive an individual waste load allocation on a per acre basis, based on the acreage of their facility.</p>	Copper	Lead	Zinc	2.06	2.83	9.11	Chlordane	Total PCBs	0.03	1.38		Copper	Lead	Zinc	MS4 Permittees	2.01	2.75	8.85	Caltrans	0.022	0.03	0.096	General Construction	0.033	0.045	0.144	General Industrial	0.004	0.006	0.018		Chlordane	Total PCBs	MS4 Permittees	0.0295	1.34	Caltrans	0.0003	0.015	General Construction	0.0005	0.022	General Industrial	0.0001	0.003
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<b>Margin of Safety</b>	An implicit margin of safety is applied through the use of the more protective sediment quality guideline values. The ERLs were selected over the higher ERMs as the numeric targets.																				
<b>Implementation</b>	<p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL will include the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit (MS4), the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Storm Water Permit, minor NPDES permits, general NPDES permits, general industrial storm water NPDES permits, general construction storm water NPDES permits. Nonpoint sources will be regulated through the authority contained in sections 13263 and 13269 of the Water Code, in conformance with the State Water Resources Control Board's Nonpoint Source Implementation and Enforcement Policy (May 2004). Each NPDES permit assigned a WLA shall be reopened or amended at re-issuance, in accordance with applicable laws, to incorporate the applicable WLAs as a permit requirement.</p> <p>The Regional Board shall reconsider this TMDL in six years after the effective date of the TMDL based on additional data obtained from special studies. Table 7-14.2 presents the implementation schedule for the responsible permittees.</p> <p><b>Minor NPDES Permits and General Non-Storm Water NPDES Permits:</b></p>																				

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	<p>The concentration-based waste load allocations for the minor NPDES permits and general non-storm water NPDES permits will be implemented through NPDES permit limits. Permit writers may translate applicable waste load allocations into effluent limits for the minor and general NPDES permits by applying applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations. The minor and existing general non-storm water NPDES permittees are allowed up to seven years from the effective date of the TMDL to achieve the waste load allocations.</p> <p><b>General Industrial Storm Water Permit:</b></p> <p>The Regional Board will develop a watershed specific general industrial storm water permit to incorporate waste load allocations. Concentration-based permit limits may be set to achieve the mass-based waste load allocations. These concentration-based limits would be equal to the concentration-based waste load allocations assigned to the other NPDES permits. It is expected that permit writers will translate the waste load allocations into BMPs, based on BMP performance data. However, the permit writers must provide adequate justification and documentation to demonstrate that specified BMPs are expected to result in attainment of the numeric waste load allocations. The general industrial storm water permittees are allowed up to seven years from the effective date of the TMDL to achieve the waste load allocations.</p> <p><b>General Construction Storm Water Permit:</b></p> <p>Waste load allocations will be incorporated into the State Board general permit upon renewal or into a watershed specific general construction storm water permit developed by the Regional Board.</p> <p>Within seven years of the effective date of the TMDL, the construction industry will submit the results of BMP effectiveness studies to determine BMPs that will achieve compliance with the waste load allocations assigned to construction storm water permittees. Regional Board staff will bring the recommended BMPs before the Regional Board for consideration within eight years of the effective date of the TMDL. General construction storm water permittees will be considered in compliance with waste load allocations if they implement these Regional Board approved BMPs.</p> <p>All general construction permittees must implement the approved BMPs within nine years of the effective date of the TMDL. If no effectiveness studies are conducted and no BMPs are approved by the Regional Board within eight years of the effective date of the TMDL, each general construction storm water permit holder will be subject to site-specific BMPs and monitoring requirements to demonstrate compliance with waste load allocations.</p> <p><b>MS4 and Caltrans Storm Water Permits:</b></p> <p>The County of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, and Culver City are</p>

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<b>Element</b>	<b>Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions</b>
	<p>jointly responsible for meeting the mass-based waste load allocations for the MS4 permittees. Caltrans is responsible for meeting their mass-based waste load allocations, however, they may choose to work with the MS4 permittees. The primary jurisdiction for the Marina del Rey Harbor watershed is the County of Los Angeles.</p> <p>Each municipality and permittee will be required to meet the waste load allocations at the designated TMDL effectiveness monitoring points. A phased implementation approach, using a combination of non-structural and structural BMPs may be used to achieve compliance with the waste load allocations. The administrative record and the fact sheets for the MS4 and Caltrans storm water permits must provide reasonable assurance that the BMPs selected will be sufficient to implement the numeric waste load allocations. We expect that reductions to be achieved by each BMP will be documented and that sufficient monitoring will be put in place to verify that the desired reductions are achieved. The permits should also provide a mechanism to adjust the required BMPs as necessary to ensure their adequate performance.</p> <p>The implementation schedule for the MS4 and Caltrans permittees consists of a phased approach, with compliance to be achieved in prescribed percentages of the watershed, with total compliance to be achieved within 10 years. However, the Regional Board may extend the implementation period up to 15 years if an integrated water resources approach is employed.</p> <p>The waste load allocations and load allocations have been developed to achieve the numeric targets in the back basins of Marina del Rey Harbor by the end of the compliance period. However, the Regional Board is aware of toxic pollutants bound up in sediment. To the extent that the Regional Board or another responsible jurisdiction or agency determines that toxic pollutants bound in sediments are still preventing the attainment of numeric targets, the Regional Board will issue appropriate investigatory orders or cleanup and abatement orders to achieve attainment of the numeric targets.</p>
<b><i>Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions</i></b>	<p>There is a high degree of inter- and intra-annual variability in total suspended solids discharged to Marina del Rey Harbor. This is a function of the storms, which are highly variable between years. The TMDL is based on a TSS load derived from long-term average rainfall over a 52-year period from 1948 to 2000. This time period contains a wide range of storm conditions and drain discharges to Marina del Rey Harbor. Use of the average condition for the TMDL is appropriate because issues of sediment effects on benthic communities and potential for bioaccumulation to higher trophic levels occurs over long time periods.</p>
<b><i>Monitoring</i></b>	<p>Effective monitoring will be required to assess the condition of Marina del Rey Harbor and to assess the on-going effectiveness of efforts by dischargers to reduce toxic pollutants loading from the Marina del Rey Watershed. Special studies may also be appropriate to provide further</p>



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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>information about new data, new or alternative sources, and revised scientific assumptions. Below the Regional Board identifies the various goals of monitoring efforts and studies that shall be developed in a coordinated manner. The programs, reports, and studies will be developed in response to subsequent orders issued by the Executive Officer.</p> <p><b>Ambient Component</b></p> <p>A monitoring program is necessary to assess water quality throughout Marina del Rey Harbor and to assess fish tissue and sediment quality in the harbor's back basins. Data on background water quality for copper will help refine the numeric targets and waste load allocations and assist in the effective placement of BMPs. In addition, fish tissue data is required in Marina del Rey's back basins to confirm continued impairment.</p> <p>Water quality samples shall be collected monthly and analyzed for chlordane and total PCBs at detection limits that are at or below the minimum levels until the TMDL is reconsidered in the sixth year. The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in Appendix 4 of the Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000. Special emphasis should be placed on achieving detection limits that will allow evaluation relative to the CTR standards. If these can not be achieved with conventional techniques, then a special study should be proposed to evaluate concentrations of organics.</p> <p>Water quality samples shall also be collected monthly and analyzed for copper, lead, and zinc until the TMDL is reconsidered in the sixth year. For metals water column analysis, methods that allow for (1) the removal of salt matrix to reduce interference and avoid inaccurate results prior to the analysis; and (2) the use of trace metal clean sampling techniques, should be applied. Examples of such methods include EPA Method 1669 for sample collection and handling, and EPA Method 1640 for sample preparation and analysis.</p> <p>Storm water monitoring shall be conducted for metals (copper, lead, and zinc) and organics (chlordane and total PCBs) to provide assessment of water quality during wet-weather conditions and loading estimates from the watershed to the harbor. Special emphasis should be placed on achieving lower detection limits for organochlorine compounds.</p> <p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees are jointly responsible for conducting bioaccumulation testing of fish and mussel tissue within the Harbor. The permittees are required to submit for approval of the Executive Officer a monitoring plan that will provide the data needed to confirm the 303(d) listing or de-listing, as applicable.</p> <p>Representative sediment sampling shall be conducted quarterly within</p>

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>the back basins of the harbor for copper, lead, zinc, chlordane, and total PCBs at detection limits that are lower than the ERLs. Sediment samples shall also be analyzed for total organic carbon, grain size and sediment toxicity.</p> <p>Initial sediment toxicity monitoring should be conducted quarterly in the first year of the TMDL to define the baseline and semi-annually, thereafter, to evaluate effectiveness of the BMPs until the TMDL is reconsidered in the sixth year. The sediment toxicity testing shall include testing of multiple species, a minimum of three, for lethal and non-lethal endpoints. Toxicity testing may include: the 28-day and 10-day amphipod mortality test; the sea urchin fertilization testing of sediment pore water; and the bivalve embryo testing of the sediment/water interface. The chronic 28-day and shorter-term 10-day amphipod tests may be conducted in the initial year of quarterly testing and the results compared. If there is no significant difference in the tests, then the less expensive 10-day test can be used throughout the rest of the monitoring, with some periodic 28-day testing.</p> <p><b>Effectiveness Component</b></p> <p>The water quality samples collected during wet weather shall be analyzed for total dissolved solids, settleable solids and total suspended solids if not already part of the sampling program. Sampling shall be designed to collect sufficient volumes of settleable and suspended solids to allow for analysis of copper, lead, zinc, chlordane, total PCBs, and total organic carbon in the sediment.</p> <p>Monthly representative sediment sampling shall be conducted at existing monitoring locations throughout the harbor, and analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, chlordane, and total PCBs at detection limits that are lower than the ERLs. The, sediment samples shall also be analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size. Sediment toxicity testing shall be conducted semi-annually, and shall include testing of multiple species (a minimum of three) for lethal and non-lethal endpoints. Toxicity testing may include: the 28-day or 10-day amphipod mortality test; the sea urchin fertilization testing of sediment pore water; and the bivalve embryo testing of the sediment/water interface.</p> <p>Toxicity shall be indicated by an amphipod survival rate of 70% or less in a single test, in conjunction with a statistically significant decrease in amphipod survival relative to control organisms (significance determined by T-test, <math>\alpha=0.05</math>). Accelerated monitoring maybe conducted to confirm toxicity at stations identified as toxic. Accelerated monitoring shall consist of six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the MS4 and Caltrans permittees shall conduct a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). Alternatively, responsible parties have the option of foregoing accelerated toxicity testing and conducting a TIE directly following an indication of toxicity. The TIE shall include reasonable steps to</p>

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>identify the sources of toxicity and steps to reduce the toxicity The Phase I TIE shall include the following treatments and corresponding blanks: baseline toxicity; particle removal by centrifugation; solid phase extraction of the centrifuged sample using C8, C18, or another media; complexation of metals using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) addition to the raw sample; neutralization of oxidants/metals using sodium thiosulfate addition to the raw sample; and inhibition of organo-phosphate (OP) pesticide activation using piperonyl butoxide addition to the raw sample (crustacean toxicity tests only).</p> <p>Bioaccumulation monitoring of fish and mussel tissue within the Harbor shall be conducted annually. The permittees are required to submit for approval of the Executive Officer a monitoring plan that will provide the data needed to assess the effectiveness of the TMDL. The general industrial storm water permit shall contain a model monitoring and reporting program to evaluate BMP effectiveness. A permittee enrolled under the general industrial permit shall have the choice of conducting individual monitoring based on the model program or participating in a group monitoring effort. MS4 permittees are encouraged to take the lead in group monitoring efforts for industrial facilities within their jurisdiction because compliance with waste load allocations by these facilities will in many cases translate to reductions in contaminate loads to the MS4 system.</p> <p><b>Special Studies</b></p> <p>Special studies are necessary to refine source assessments, to provide better estimates of loading capacity, and to optimize implementation efforts. The Regional Board will re-consider the TMDL in the sixth year after the effective date in light of the findings of these studies.</p> <p>Studies required for this TMDL include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate partitioning coefficients between water column and sediment to assess the contribution of water column discharges to sediment concentrations in the harbor, and</li> <li>• Evaluate the use of low detection level techniques to determine water quality concentrations for those contaminants where standard detection limits cannot be used to assess compliance for CTR standards or are not sufficient for estimating source loadings from tributaries and storm water.</li> </ul> <p>Studies recommended for this TMDL include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement a monitoring program to collect the data necessary to apply a multiple lines of evidence approach;</li> <li>• Refine the relationship between pollutants and suspended solids aimed at better understanding of the delivery of pollutants to the watershed, and</li> <li>• Evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs to address pollutants and/or sediments.</li> </ul>

## Attachment A to Resolution No. 2005-012

**Table 7-18.2. Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL: Implementation Schedule**

Date	Action
Effective date of the TMDL	Regional Board permit writers shall incorporate the waste load allocations for sediment into the NPDES permits. Waste load allocations will be implemented through NPDES permit limits in accordance with the implementation schedule contained herein, at the time of permit issuance, renewal or re-opener.
On-going	The Executive Officer shall promptly issue appropriate investigatory and clean up and abatement orders to address any toxicity hotspots within sediments identified as a result of data submitted pursuant to this TMDL, any U.S. Army Corps of Engineer dredging activity, or any other investigation.
Within 6 months after the effective date of the State Board adopted sediment quality objectives and implementation policy	The Regional Board will re-assess the numeric targets and waste load allocations for consistency with the State Board adopted sediment quality objectives.
5 years after effective date of the TMDL	Responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall provide to the Regional Board result of any special studies.
6 years after effective date of the TMDL	The Regional Board shall reconsider this TMDL to re-evaluate the waste load allocations and the implementation schedule.
<b>MINOR NPDES PERMITS AND GENERAL NON-STORM WATER NPDES PERMITS</b>	
7 years after effective date of the TMDL	The non-storm water NPDES permits shall achieve the concentration-based waste load allocations for sediment per provisions allowed for in NPDES permits.
<b>GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER PERMIT</b>	
7 years after effective date of the TMDL	The general industrial storm water permits shall achieve the mass-based waste load allocations for sediment per provisions allowed for in NPDES permits. Permits shall allow an iterative BMP process including BMP effectiveness monitoring to achieve compliance with permit requirements.
<b>GENERAL CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMIT</b>	
7 years from the effective date of the TMDL	The construction industry will submit the results of the BMP effectiveness studies to the Regional Board for consideration. In the event that no effectiveness studies are conducted and no BMPs are approved, permittees shall be subject to site-specific BMPs and monitoring to demonstrate BMP effectiveness.

## Attachment A to Resolution No. 2005-012

Date	Action
8 years from the effective date of the TMDL	The Regional Board will consider results of the BMP effectiveness studies and consider approval of BMPs no later than eight years from the effective date of the TMDL.
9 years from the effective date of the TMDL	All general construction storm water permittees shall implement Regional Board-approved BMPs.
<b>MS4 AND CALTRANS STORM WATER PERMITS</b>	
12 months after the effective date of the TMDL	In response to an order issued by the Executive Officer, the MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees must submit a coordinated monitoring plan, to be approved by the Executive Officer, which includes both ambient monitoring and TMDL effectiveness monitoring. Once the coordinated monitoring plan is approved by the Executive Officer, monitoring shall commence within 6 months. The draft monitoring report shall be made available for public comment and the Executive Officer shall accept public comments for at least 30 days.
5 years after effective date of TMDL (Draft Report) 5 ½ years after effective date of TMDL (Final Report)	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall provide a written report to the Regional Board outlining how they will achieve the waste load allocations for sediment to Marina del Rey Harbor. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, proposed milestones, and any applicable revisions to the TMDL effectiveness monitoring plan. The draft report shall be made available for public comment and the Executive Officer shall accept public comments for at least 30 days.
Schedule for MS4 and Caltrans Permittees if Pursuing a TMDL Specific Implementation Plan	
8 years after effective date of the TMDL	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 50% of the total drainage area served by the MS4 system is effectively meeting the waste load allocations for sediment.
10 years after effective date of the TMDL	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the MS4 system is effectively meeting the waste load allocations for sediment.
Schedule for MS4 and Caltrans Permittees if Pursuing an Integrated Resources Approach, per Regional Board Approval	
7 years after effective date of the TMDL	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 25% of the total drainage area served by the MS4 system is effectively meeting the waste load allocations for sediment.
9 years after effective date of the TMDL	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 50% of the total drainage area served by the MS4

## Attachment A to Resolution No. 2005-012

Date	Action
	system is effectively meeting the waste load allocations for sediment.
11 years after effective date of the TMDL	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 75% of the total drainage area served by the MS4 system is effectively meeting the waste load allocations for sediment.
15 years after effective date of the TMDL	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the MS4 system is effectively meeting the waste load allocations for sediment.

# Appendix B

# Appendix B - Part 1



## **Attachment A: Dry Weather Water Column Quality Data**

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**August 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Hardness (mg/L)	Metal	Units	MDL	ML	Total Recoverable Concentration	Dissolved Concentration
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	6,100	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.71</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.762</b>	<b>0.128</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>41.9</b>	<b>37.1</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	6,400	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.15</b>	<b>5.04</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.928</b>	<b>0.136</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>35.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	6,300	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>7.40</b>	<b>5.26</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.574</b>	<b>0.110</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>28.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	5,900	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>7.18</b>	<b>5.87</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.416</b>	<b>0.0851</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-F-1 Front Harbor Basin A	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.49</b>	<b>6.74</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-F-2 Front Harbor Basin B	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>7.61</b>	<b>6.60</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-F-3 Front Harbor Basin C	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>9.88</b>	<b>8.12</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-F-4 Front Harbor Basin G	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>7.04</b>	<b>5.58</b>
8/20/2010	MdRH-F-5 Front Harbor Basin H	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>5.21</b>	<b>3.61</b>

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

NA - Not Analyzed

ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

MDL - Method Detection Limit

ML - Minimum Level according to App 4 of SWRQB Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**August 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
8/20/2010	MdRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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MDL - Method Detection Limit

ML - Minimum Level according to App 4 of SWRQB Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000

<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 0.5 µg/L for PCBs is for Total PCBs

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**September 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Hardness (mg/L)	Metal	Units	MDL	ML	Total Recoverable Concentration	Dissolved Concentration
9/20/2010	MdRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	4,600	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.88</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.296</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>47.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	4,900	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.83</b>	<b>5.26</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.142</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>42.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	4,700	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.96</b>	<b>5.26</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.182</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>36.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	4,600	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.51</b>	<b>5.88</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.622</b>	<b>0.148</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>35.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-F-1 Front Harbor Basin A	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>9.54</b>	<b>6.74</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-F-2 Front Harbor Basin B	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>7.82</b>	<b>4.47</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-F-3 Front Harbor Basin C	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>9.74</b>	<b>6.15</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-F-4 Front Harbor Basin G	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>6.70</b>	<b>5.02</b>
9/20/2010	MdRH-F-5 Front Harbor Basin H	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>7.00</b>	<b>4.96</b>

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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MDL - Method Detection Limit

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**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program  
Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring  
September 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
9/20/2010	MdrRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND		
9/20/2010	MdrRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND		
9/20/2010	MdrRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND		
9/20/2010	MdrRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND		

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

MDL - Method Detection Limit

ML - Minimum Level according to App 4 of SWRQB Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000

<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 0.5 µg/L for PCBs is for Total PCBs

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**October 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Hardness (mg/L)	Metal	Units	MDL	ML	Total Recoverable Concentration	Dissolved Concentration
10/22/2010	MdrRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	5,600	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.648</b>	<b>0.148</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1.0	<b>50.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	5,200	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.67</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.689</b>	<b>0.112</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1.0	<b>47.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	5,400	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>9.89</b>	<b>8.09</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.522</b>	<b>0.116</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1.0	<b>36.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	5,300	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>9.08</b>	<b>7.51</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.521</b>	<b>0.123</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1.0	<b>34.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-F-1 Front Harbor Basin A	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.94</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-F-2 Front Harbor Basin B	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.82</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-F-3 Front Harbor Basin C	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-F-4 Front Harbor Basin G	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.87</b>	<b>6.88</b>
10/22/2010	MdrRH-F-5 Front Harbor Basin H	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.57</b>	<b>6.63</b>

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

NA - Not Analyzed

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MDL - Method Detection Limit

ML - Minimum Level according to App 4 of SWRQB Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**October 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
10/22/2010	MdRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
10/22/2010	MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
10/22/2010	MdRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
10/22/2010	MdRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND		

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

MDL - Method Detection Limit

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<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 0.5 µg/L for PCBs is for Total PCBs

## **Attachment B: Benthic Sediment Quality Data**

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**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Quarterly Benthic Sediments Ambient Monitoring**  
**September 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/kg	11.0	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND		
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/kg	14.0	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND		
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/kg	14.0	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND
PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/kg	14.0	22.7	ND		
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/kg	11.0	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND
PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/kg	11.0	22.7	ND		

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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MDL - Method Detection Limit

ML - Minimum Level according to App 4 of SWRQB Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000

<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 22.7 µg/kg for PCBs is for Total PCBs

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program  
 Dry-Weather Quarterly Benthic Sediments Ambient Monitoring  
 September 2010**

Sample Date	Station Information	Measurement	Units	MDL	Concentration
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-1 Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	Percent Moisture	wt%	0.1	<b>56.28</b>
		Percent Solids	wt%	0.1	<b>43.72</b>
		Total Organic Carbon	mg/Kg	12	<b>12000</b>
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	Percent Moisture	wt%	0.1	<b>65.05</b>
		Percent Solids	wt%	0.1	<b>34.95</b>
		Total Organic Carbon	mg/Kg	15	<b>16000</b>
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-3 Back Harbor Basin F Saltwater	Percent Moisture	wt%	0.1	<b>63.22</b>
		Percent Solids	wt%	0.1	<b>36.78</b>
		Total Organic Carbon	mg/Kg	14	<b>18000</b>
9/27/2010	MdRH-B-4 Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Percent Moisture	wt%	0.1	<b>54.94</b>
		Percent Solids	wt%	0.1	<b>45.06</b>
		Total Organic Carbon	mg/Kg	12	<b>12000</b>

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

MDL - Method Detection Limit

## **Attachment C: Water Column and Benthic Sediment Quality Control Data**

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**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**August 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Hardness (mg/L)	Metal	Units	MDL	ML	Total Recoverable Concentration	Dissolved Concentration
8/20/2010	Duplicate of MdRH-B-2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	<b>6,200</b>	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>8.36</b>	<b>4.28</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	<b>0.943</b>	<b>0.0981</b>
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>34.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>
8/20/2010	Trip Blank	ND	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>0.0202</b>	<b>0.83</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	ND	ND
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>5.71</b>	<b>3.51</b>

Notes:

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**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**August 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
8/20/2010	Duplicate of MdRH-B2 Back Harbor Basin E Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
8/20/2010	Trip Blank	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 0.5 µg/L for PCBs is for Total PCBs

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**September 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Hardness (mg/L)	Metal	Units	MDL	ML	Total Recoverable Concentration	Dissolved Concentration
9/20/2010	MdRH-F-1 Duplicate Front Harbor Basin A	NA	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>9.99</b>	<b>7.39</b>
9/20/2010	Trip Blank	ND	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	<b>0.0182</b>	<b>0.110</b>
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	ND	ND
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.37</b>

Notes:

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NA - Not Analyzed

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**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**September 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
9/20/2010	Trip Blank	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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MDL - Method Detection Limit

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<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 0.5 µg/L for PCBs is for Total PCBs

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Quarterly Benthic Sediments Ambient Monitoring**  
**September 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
9/27/2010	MdRH Duplicate (Duplicate of MdRH-B4) Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/kg	13.0	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/kg	13.0	22.7	ND
9/27/2010	Trip Blank	Chlordane	µg/kg	0.05	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND
		PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	µg/L	0.2	22.7	ND

Notes:

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<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 22.7 µg/kg for PCBs is for Total PCBs



**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program  
 Dry-Weather Quarterly Benthic Sediments Ambient Monitoring  
 September 2010  
 QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Measurement	Units	MDL	Concentration
9/27/2010	MdRH-Dup	Percent Moisture	wt%	0.1	<b>60.06</b>
	(Duplicate of MdRH-B4)	Percent Solids	wt%	0.1	<b>39.94</b>
	Back Harbor Basin - End of Channel Saltwater	Total Organic Carbon	mg/Kg	13	<b>16000</b>
9/27/2010	Trip Blank	Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	0.49	ND

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

MDL - Method Detection Limit

**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**October 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Hardness (mg/L)	Metal	Units	MDL	ML	Total Recoverable Concentration	Dissolved Concentration
10/22/2010	MdrRH Duplicate (Duplicate of MdrRH-B1) Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	5,500	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	13.8	10.6
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	0.582	0.126
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1.0	50.6	48.2
10/22/2010	Trip Blank	ND	Copper	ug/L	0.01	0.5	0.0467	0.113
			Lead	ug/L	0.005	0.5	0.00831	0.00842
			Zinc	ug/L	0.005	1.0	1.80	1.02

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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**Marina Del Rey Toxic Pollutants TMDL - Coordinated Monitoring Program**  
**Dry-Weather Monthly Water Quality Ambient Monitoring**  
**October 2010**  
**QC Data**

Sample Date	Station Information	Organics	Units	MDL	ML <sup>1</sup>	Concentration
10/22/2010	MdrRH Duplicate (Duplicate of MdrRH-B1) Back Harbor Basin D Saltwater	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
10/22/2010	Trip Blank	Chlordane	µg/L	0.05	0.1	ND
		Aroclor 1016	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1221	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1232	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1242	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1248	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1254	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1260	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1262	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND
		Aroclor 1268	µg/L	0.1	0.5	ND

Notes:

Detections are indicated in **bold**

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MDL - Method Detection Limit

ML - Minimum Level according to App 4 of SWRQB Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000

<sup>1</sup> Minimum level of 0.5 µg/L for PCBs is for Total PCBs

# Appendix B - Part 2



Final Report:  
MARINA DEL REY HARBOR  
SEDIMENT CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

Prepared For:

The County of Los Angeles  
Department of Public Works  
Watershed Management Division

April 2008



**Final Report:**  
**MARINA DEL REY HARBOR**  
**SEDIMENT CHARACTERIZATION STUDY**

**Prepared For:**

**The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works  
Watershed Management Division**

**Prepared By:  
Weston Solutions, Inc.  
2433 Impala Dr.  
Carlsbad, CA 92010**

**April 2008**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BRI	Benthic Response Index
CA LRM	California Logistic Regression Model
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
COC	Chain-of-Custody
CSI	Chemical Score Index
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DGPS	differential global positioning system
DO	dissolved oxygen
ER-L	effect range-low
ER-M	effect range-median
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
IBI	Index of Biotic Integrity
ITM	Inland Testing Manual
LACDBH	Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LC <sub>50</sub>	median lethal concentration
LOE	lines of evidence
MDL	method detection limit
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MLOE	multiple lines of evidence
MRL	method reporting limit
NIT	negative indicator taxa
NOEC	no observable effect concentration
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
pH	hydrogen ion concentration
P <sub>MAX</sub>	maximum probability model
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Program Plan
RIVPACS	River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System
RBI	Relative Benthic Index
RV	Research Vessel
RWQCB-LA	California Regional Water Quality Control Board- Los Angeles Region
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SCCWRP	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
SP	solid phase
SQO	sediment quality objective
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	total organic content
TTLC	total threshold limit concentration
TWV	Taxa Richness Weighted Value
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WAAS	wide area augmentation system
Weston	Weston Solutions Inc.

## UNITS OF MEASURE

cm	centimeter
cy	cubic yards
°C	centigrade
ft	feet or foot
L	liter
m	meter
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
mL	milliliter
µg/L	microgram per liter
µg/kg	microgram per kilogram
ng/L	nanogram per liter

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Five agencies, including the City of Culver City, the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LACDBH) received a “Requirement to Submit Information” letter from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board- Los Angeles Region (RWQCB-LA) regarding sediment contamination in Marina del Rey Harbor. The letter specified that the agencies listed above were to design a study plan to assess the areal extent of sediment contamination in the Harbor for constituents listed in the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for toxic pollutants in Marina del Rey Harbor. Because implementation of the TMDL is unlikely to affect contaminant levels already present in the Harbor sediments, the RWQCB-LA directed staff to proceed with an investigation to determine the extent of contamination in Marina del Rey Harbor sediments and to assess the need for a remedial action. Thus, the intent of this program is to characterize the contamination in the Harbor sediment by examination of the physical, chemical, and toxic properties and through an assessment of the benthic infaunal community.

Sediment within Marina del Rey Harbor is comprised of native sediment, fill materials, and depositional sediments that have accrued since the harbor was first constructed in 1957.

The overall goal of the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment characterization study is to provide an assessment of the areal and vertical extent of sediment contamination within Marina del Rey Harbor for those constituents identified in the TMDL as contributing to sediment impairment by the RWQCB-LA. The constituents listed in the Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL are total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlordane, copper, lead, and zinc. Because previous studies within Marina del Rey Harbor have primarily focused on localized areas of contamination, additional data was needed to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of the harbor’s sediment contamination.

The present report discusses the approved sediment characterization program described in the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP; Caltrans, 2006) and in Weston Solutions Inc. (Weston) Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP; Weston, 2007). The sediment characterization program used several types of sampling methods. Sediment core sampling was conducted at 23 sample locations throughout the harbor while surficial grab samples were collected at 16 of the 23 sample locations. Samples were analyzed for physical, chemical, biological, and toxicological characteristics. This report discusses chemical analyses, toxicity test results, and benthic community data and includes an analysis of sediment quality using the sediment quality objectives (SQOs) currently being developed for the State of California (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/bptcp/sqoscientific.html>). Results of this evaluation may lead to remedial activity in the future.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 FIELD COLLECTION PROGRAM

#### 2.1.1 Equipment

Two research vessels were used during the sampling activities. The *Research Vessel (RV) Early Bird II*, a 40-foot survey vessel, was used for the collection of vibracore sediment chemistry, grain size and archival core samples (Figure 1), while the *RV Waterline*, a 24-foot fiberglass survey vessel, was used for the collection of benthic infaunal, sediment chemistry, grain size, and sediment toxicity (Figure 2). Core samples were collected using a P-3 electric vibracore. The vibracore was equipped with a pre-cleaned 4-inch-diameter aluminum barrel and stainless steel cutter head while the aluminum barrel was lined with food-grade pliable polyethylene liners for cores undergoing sub-sampling. The archived duplicate cores (one per site) were collected using a hard polybutyrate liner for the purpose of archiving entire sample cores. Archived samples were removed from the aluminum tube, while still inside the polybutyrate liner, capped, labeled, and frozen vertically so that the stratification of the core would be retained. The standard vibracore system used for this project was capable of collecting cores up to 30 feet (9 m) in length if necessary.

Surface samples were collected using a 0.1 m<sup>2</sup> stainless steel double Van Veen grab sampler, deployed from a davit on the port side of the *RV Waterline*. The double Van Veen grab sampler was capable of collecting concurrent sediment samples for paired chemistry and benthic analyses. It was capable of collecting a total of 36 L of sediment per grab (18 L per side). The Van Veen sampling followed Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) Bight '03 Field Operations protocols (Bight'03 Field Sampling and Logistics Committee, 2003).

#### 2.1.2 Navigation

All station locations were pre-plotted on a field map of Marina del Rey Harbor prior to sampling activities (Figure 3). On the *RV Early Bird II*, pre-plotted station positions were located using the vessel's differential global positioning system (DGPS). The system uses United States Coast Guard differential correction data and was accurate to less than 10 feet.

On the *RV Waterline*, pre-plotted station positions were located using a handheld Garmin GPS 76. The system uses wide area augmentation system (WAAS) correction data and was accurate to within 10 feet.

#### 2.1.3 Sampling Locations and Depths

Cores within Marina del Rey Harbor were collected to project depth (the original dredged depth of the harbor) plus 1 foot [i.e.,  $-10.0 + -1.0 = -11.0$  feet Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)] unless refusal was encountered. Refusal is defined as less than 2 inches of penetration per minute. If core refusal was encountered, the vessel was moved a short distance (i.e., 1-2 m) and a second core attempted. If refusal was encountered again, additional cores were not attempted unless operational problems were suspected. Two cores per location were needed to provide sufficient material for all required physical and chemical testing, and archival sample collection. The number of cores, their locations, core lengths and the water and penetration depths at each station are provided in the results section. Van Veen surface sediments were collected at the identical station locations as vibracore samples. Two surface grab samples per location were needed to provide sufficient material for all required physical, chemical, bioassay, and benthic infauna analysis and archival sample collection.



Figure 1. Vibracore sampling on the *RV Early Bird II* in Marina del Rey Harbor.



Figure 2. Van Veen grab sampling on the *RV Waterline* in Marina del Rey Harbor.

#### 2.1.4 Sample Collection and Handling

##### 2.1.4.1 *Surface Sediments Collected by Van Veen*

The Van Veen Grab Sampler was lowered from the side of the vessel using an electric winch. When the automatically triggered doors close the sample was retrieved. Each grab sample was checked for evidence of sample “washout” or significant disruption of the sediment surface layer. Acceptable grab samples showed little or no leakage of overlying water, the surface of the grab was even, with minimal surface disturbance. Upon retrieval, if the grab was acceptable, the overlying water was carefully drained, and the sediment was processed depending on analysis and use.

The Van Veen sampling team collected surface sediment grabs at 16 pre-determined stations for analyses of benthic infauna, toxicity and physical/chemical composition with regard to sediment grain size, total organic content (TOC), metals, organochlorine pesticides, and PCBs. At 5 of the 16 surface sediment locations (MC-3, MC-5, C-2, E-1, and G-2), material was collected for pore water analyses. Pore water stations were selected at locations within the harbor that were thought to best spatially represent the physical and chemical variability of the harbor’s sediment. For infaunal samples, the overlying water was screened; any organisms captured on the screen were added to the infaunal sample. The depth of the sediment in the grab was then measured to ensure acceptable penetration depth of at least 5 cm. If the grab was unacceptable, additional grab samples were taken. Samples for benthic infaunal analysis were screened onboard the vessel through a 1.0 mm mesh screen with filtered wash water. The material retained on the screen was placed into a jar and a solution of relaxant ( $MgSO_4$ ) was added. After 30 minutes, buffered formalin was added to obtain approximately 10% formalin solution.



Figure 3. Marina del Rey Harbor sample locations



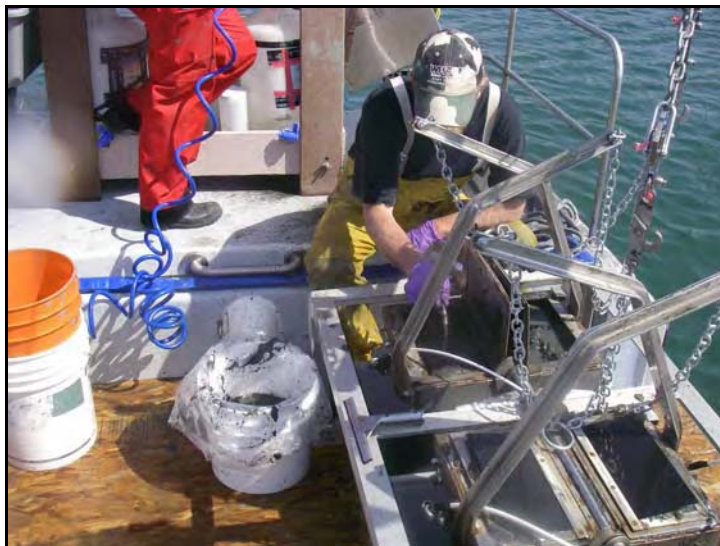


Figure 4. Processing surface sample collected using Van Veen grab sampler.

Samples for sediment chemistry were collected from the top 2 cm of the grab using a pre-cleaned stainless steel scoop (Figure 4). Sediment within 1 cm of the sides of the grab was avoided to prevent interaction of any contaminants and the steel sampling device. Both sediment grain size and TOC samples were placed into quart-sized Ziploc™ bags. Subsamples to be analyzed for trace metals and organics were transferred into pre-cleaned 8-oz glass jars with Teflon® lids for analyses, stored at 4°C, and frozen within 24 hr. Samples for sediment grain size analysis were stored at 4°C on ice. A minimum of 2.5 L of material per site was collected from the top 2 cm of the grab for the purpose of toxicity testing. These samples were placed in double, 20-L high-density polyethylene (HDPE) bags, maintained in the dark at 4°C on ice until used for testing. Subsamples for chemical analyses were also collected and were stored in a freezer at -15°C. Samples were transferred to either Weston's laboratories in Carlsbad, CA (grain size analysis, toxicity testing) or to CRG Marine Laboratories in Torrance, CA (analytical testing) within 72 hours of collection.

#### 2.1.4.2 *Subsurface Sediments*

Each vibracore sample was retrieved to the vessel platform using an A-frame and hydraulic winch. The sediment sample was then extruded from the core barrel by pulling the polyethylene-liner out of the aluminum barrel; the sample contained within the liner was then placed on collection trays. Following extrusion, a California Professional Geologist examined the core sample to evaluate acceptability and identify and document the post-construction depositional interface depth. The core was photographed and a detailed description of the core, including observations and other pertinent data were recorded prior to sample processing and storage on ice.

One core per location was vertically sub-sectioned into two segments (Top and Bottom) as determined in the field by the certified geologist. The upper segment included the top 10 cm; the lower segment included the remaining core sample between the upper segment and the interface layer. The vertical subsections from individual cores were homogenized with a clean stainless steel mixing apparatus into a single sample. Sub-samples from each vertical core segment were placed into double, Ziploc™ bags for physical analyses and into one 8-oz jar with a Teflon-lined lid for chemical analyses. If the length of the core's depositional material was less than 10 cm (all Top material), a Bottom sample was not analyzed. No Bottom sample was collected for Station A-2 since the depositional/native material interface was at 10 cm in depth. Duplicate samples collected in polycarbonate tubing (Figure 5) for archival purposes in the event additional sediment is needed for further analyses. The archive cores were cut into shorter lengths, capped, labeled, and stored on ice in the field prior to being transported and placed into a freezer (set at -

15°C) at Weston for storage. The cores were kept in a vertical orientation until completely frozen to reduce the likelihood of the migration of particles within tubing. All field samples were transferred to their respective analytical laboratory within 72 hours of collection.



Figure 5. Core tube archive sample collected using vibracore grab sampler.

#### 2.1.4.3 *Geologic Description*

A California Professional Geologist evaluated sediment and soil cores according to the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS; Figure 6). The geological description of each core included the texture, odor, color, length, approximate grain size distribution, plasticity characteristics of the fine-grained fraction, and any evident stratification of the sediment.

#### 2.1.5 *Sample Storage*

Samples were labeled, placed on ice, and shielded from light until delivery to CRG Marine Laboratories or Weston's laboratory personnel for analyses. Archives of all sediment samples are currently preserved in freezers at 15°C at Weston's Carlsbad laboratory.

#### 2.1.6 *Documentation and Chain-of-Custody*

The principal documents used to identify samples and to document sample custody were Chain-of-Custody (COC) records, field logbooks, and field tracking forms. Weston's standard COC procedures



Figure 6. Geologist cutting polyethylene liner prior to logging the core's lithology.

were used for all samples throughout the collection, transport, and analytical process, and for all data documentation, whether in hard copy or electronic format.

COC forms were completed and placed in a plastic sealed envelope that traveled inside the ice chest containing the listed samples. The person transferring custody of the samples signed the COC form. The receiver of the samples then recorded the condition of the samples. COC records will be included in the final analytical report prepared by the laboratory, and are considered an integral part of that report.

Samples are considered to be in custody if they are: (1) in the custodian's possession or view, (2) retained in a secured place (under lock) with restricted access, or (3) placed in a container and secured with an official seal(s) such that the sample cannot be reached without breaking the seal(s). Minimum documentation of sample handling and custody included the following:

- Sample identification
- Sample collection date and time
- Any special notations on sample characteristics
- Initials of the person collecting the sample
- Date the sample was sent to the laboratory

#### 2.1.7 Decontamination of Field and Laboratory Equipment

All vibracore equipment was cleaned prior to sampling. Between stations, the core barrel and deck of the vessel were rinsed with site water. Before creating each composite, all stainless steel utensils (stainless steel bowls, spoons, spatulas, mixers, and other utensils) were cleaned with soapy water, rinsed with tap water, and then rinsed three times with deionized water.

## 2.2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Physical and chemical parameters to be measured in this testing program were selected to provide data on potential chemicals of concern in accordance with the SAP (Caltrans, 2006) and the QAPP (Weston, 2007). The constituents that will be analyzed in the Marina del Rey Harbor Sediment Characterization Study are included in Table 1. The analytical methods chosen for chemistry analyses provide the lowest method detection limits (MDLs) practical. Actual detection limits are provided in Appendix C.

Table 1. Constituents to be monitored and analytical methods performed for MdRH sediment samples.

Constituent	Methods	Target Volume	Method Notes
<b>Surficial Sediment Samples (Top 2 cm) collected by Van Veen</b>			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	EPA 415.1	200 grams	By Combustion or Oxidation
Grain Size Analysis	Plumb 1981	100 grams	Settling Tube
Trace Metals	EPA 6020	200 grams	ELAN 6000 Inductively Couple Plasma (ICP) – Mass Spectrometry (MS)
Pesticides	EPA 8270C	200 grams	Organochlorine pesticides
PCBs	EPA 8270C	200 grams	Aroclors and individual congeners will be analyzed
Acute Toxicity	EPA 1994	A minimum of 2.5 liters	10-day amphipod test using <i>E. estuarius</i> with reburial
Benthic Infauna	SCCWRP Bight '03	Penetration depth between 5-10 cm	BRI and other metrics
<b>Vertical Core Samples (Sub-sectioned into Top and Bottom segments) collected by Vibracore</b>			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	EPA 415.1	200 grams	By Combustion or Oxidation
Grain Size Analysis	Plumb 1981	100 grams	Settling Tube
Trace Metals	EPA 6020	200 grams	ELAN 6000 Inductively Couple Plasma (ICP) – Mass Spectrometry (MS)
Pesticides	EPA 8270C	200 grams	Organochlorine pesticides
PCBs	EPA 8270C	200 grams	Aroclors and individual congeners will be analyzed

### 2.3 SOLID PHASE TOXICITY TESTING

As outlined in the SAP (Caltrans, 2006), bioassay testing was performed on 16 surface grab samples. Testing for this project included one solid phase (SP) toxicity test with the amphipod *Eohaustorius estuarius*. The amphipod bioassay was performed to determine the potential impact of exposure to Marina del Rey Harbor sediments on benthic organisms. All testing and analysis was performed in accordance with Appendix E of the Inland Testing Manual (ITM; United States Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA]/United States Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], 1998), American Standard Testing Methods (ASTM) Standard E-1367-99 (ASTM, 2003), *Methods for Assessing Toxicity of Sediment-Associated Contaminants with Estuarine and Marine Amphipods* (USEPA, 1994). Methods were consistent with testing performed for the Southern California Regional Marine Monitoring Survey (Bight, 2003).

#### 2.3.1 10-day Acute Solid Phase Test

Surface sediment was tested in a 10-day acute test using the marine amphipod *E. estuarius*. Prior to testing, the test and control sediments were sieved to remove organisms. This was accomplished by press-sieving the sediment through a 2.0-mm mesh screen using only the water available in the sediment sample. Test organisms were supplied by Northwestern Aquatic Sciences, Newport, Oregon. Laboratory control sediment was collected from Yaquina Bay, Oregon, the same area the organisms were collected (i.e., native sediment). Each sediment type (test and control) was run with five replicates. Sediment was placed in 1- L glass jars to a thickness of 2 cm (150 mL), to which was added approximately 750 mL of  $20 \pm 2$  ppt seawater. Additional surrogate replicates (no organisms) for each treatment were set up to obtain measurement of interstitial (pore water) ammonia. The test was run under static conditions with

continuous light at a temperature of  $15 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ . Gentle aeration was provided to each replicate to maintain dissolved oxygen (DO) levels, with care taken to avoid disturbing the sediment. At test initiation, test organisms were randomly distributed to test chambers. Initial stocking densities were 20 organisms per replicate. Amphipods remaining in the water column and exhibiting abnormal behavior were replaced after 1 hour. The chambers were covered with petri dishes to minimize evaporation. Daily water quality measurements, including DO, temperature, salinity, and hydrogen ion concentration (pH), were taken on one replicate from each treatment. Initial and final water quality measurements were taken on every replicate from each treatment. Ammonia was measured in both pore water and overlying water at the start and finish of the test at each site. Sediment pore water was extracted via centrifugation. All instruments used were calibrated and logged daily. Daily observations were also recorded. On Day 10, the amphipods were gently sieved from the sediment using a 0.5-mm screen. The amphipods were transferred to a sorting tray, and the number of survivors was recorded. Surviving organisms were placed in a 500 mL dish containing 2 cm of native sediment and allowed one hour to rebury. After one hour, the number of amphipods able to rebury was recorded. Test results were compared to test acceptability criterion (i.e.,  $\geq 90\%$  mean survival in controls at test termination).

A reference toxicant test was conducted using cadmium chloride with concentrations of 0, 2.50, 5.00, 10.0, 20.0, and 40.0 mg  $\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{L}$  to establish sensitivity of test organisms used in the evaluation of Marina del Rey Harbor sediments. An additional reference toxicant test was also conducted using ammonium chloride with actual concentrations of 0, 7.87, 16.9, 47.2, 85.4, and 148 mg total  $\text{NH}_3/\text{L}$ , and calculated un-ionized concentrations of 0, 0.385, 0.673, 1.21, 1.75, and 1.55 mg un-ionized  $\text{NH}_3/\text{L}$  to evaluate the potential influence of ammonia toxicity. The test conditions and acceptability criteria for the acute toxicity test using *E. estuarius* are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Test conditions for the 10-day Solid Phase test using *Eohaustorius estuarius*

<b>Test Conditions: <i>Eohaustorius estuarius</i> Acute Toxicity Test</b>		
<b>Sample Identification</b>	<b>H-2, MC-2, MC-1, F-1, MC-5, MC-3, E-1, G-2, C-2, B-2, A-2, MC-4, E-3, E-4, D-3, D-2</b>	
Date sampled	September 17 - 19, 2007	
Date received at Carlsbad Laboratory	September 21, 2007	
Approximate volume received	6 L per sample	
Sample storage conditions	4°C, dark, minimal head space	
<b>Test Species</b>	<b><i>E. estuarius</i></b>	
Supplier	Northwestern Aquatic Sciences, Newport, Oregon	
Date acquired	October 3, 2007	
Acclimation/holding time	2 days	
Age/Size class	3 – 5 mm	
<b>Test Procedures</b>	<b>ITM (USEPA/USACE, 1998), ASTM E1367-99 (ASTM 2003) and USEPA (1994)</b>	
Test location	Weston Solutions Carlsbad laboratory, Room 2	
Test type/duration	Static – Acute / 10 days	
Test dates	October 5 – 15, 2007	
Control water	Scripps Institute of Oceanography seawater; 3 µm filtered, UV sterilized	
Test temperature	Target: 15 ± 2°C	Actual: 13 - 17°C
Test Salinity	Target: 20 ± 2 ppt	Actual: 19 – 22 ppt
Test dissolved oxygen	Target: > 6.0 mg/L	Actual: 7.3 – 8.8 mg/L
Test pH	Target: monitor drift	Actual: 7.7 - 8.4
Test overlying total ammonia	No recommended concentration	Actual: <0.500 mg/L
Test overlying un-ionized ammonia	No recommended concentration	Actual: <0.012 - <0.023 mg/L
Test interstitial total ammonia	Target: < 60 mg/L	Actual: 0.571 – 4.79 mg/L
Test interstitial un-ionized ammonia	Target: <0.8 mg/L	Actual: 0.003 – 0.058 mg/L
Test photoperiod	Constant light	
Test chamber	1 L glass jars	
Replicates/treatment	5	
Organisms/replicate	20	
Exposure volume	2 cm sediment; 750 mL water	
Feeding	None	
Water renewal	None	
<b>Deviations from Test Protocol</b>	None	

### 2.3.2 Seawater for Bioassay Testing

Seawater used in this study came from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California. This control seawater source has been used successfully on similar bioassay testing programs by Weston. Extensive testing on a variety of test species and biannual chemical analysis of this seawater source has shown high survival of organisms in the control sediment utilized in this testing program and has been achieved consistently in previous sediment testing. As a result, there is no significant potential for toxicity or bioaccumulation from this water supply.

### 2.3.3 Water Quality

Water quality was monitored daily as appropriate for each test and was recorded on data sheets. DO and temperature were measured using Orion Model 830A oxygen meters and probes. pH was measured using Orion Model 230A pH meters and probes. Salinity was measured with Orion Model 142 conductivity/salinity meters. Ammonia was analyzed using an Orion 720 digital ion analyzer with a three-point calibration curve (1, 10, and 100 mg/L).

## 2.4 BENTHIC INFAUNA EVALUATION

The benthic samples were brought back from the field to the laboratory where they remained in a formalin solution for 7 days. The samples were then transferred from formalin to 70% ethanol for laboratory processing. The organisms were sorted using a dissecting microscope into five main taxonomic groups: polychaetes, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, and miscellaneous minor phyla. While sorting, technicians kept a rough count for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) purposes. Qualified taxonomists identified each organism and kept an actual count. The organisms were identified to the lowest possible taxon for each phylum.

A QA/QC procedure was performed on each of the sorted samples to ensure a 95% sorting efficiency. A 10% aliquot of a sample was re-sorted by a senior technician trained in the QA/QC procedure. The number of organisms found in the aliquot was divided by 10% and added to the total number found in the sample. The original total was divided by the new total to calculate the percent sorting efficiency. When the sorting efficiency of the sample was below 95%, the remainder of the sample (90%) was re-sorted.

Quality control of the taxonomic analysis was performed by a re-identification of 10% of the samples. Secondary QA was conducted by taxonomists other than those that conducted the primary taxonomic identifications. Both the primary and secondary taxonomists worked together to reconcile any discrepancies.

## 2.5 APPLICATION OF CALIFORNIA'S SEDIMENT QUALITY OBJECTIVES USING THE MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE APPROACH

Sediment quality from Marina del Rey Harbor was assessed using California's SQOs as described in the *Draft Staff Report, Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries* (State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB] – California Environmental Protection Agency [Cal EPA], 2007). These SQOs are based on a multiple lines of evidence (MLOE) approach in which the lines of evidence (LOE) are sediment toxicity, sediment chemistry, and benthic community condition. The MLOE results were integrated through the evaluation of the severity of biological effects and the potential for chemically-mediated effects to provide a final station level assessment. The specific methods associated with each LOE and the integration of the MLOE are described in detail below.

### 2.5.1 Sediment Toxicity

The *E. estuarius* sediment toxicity test results from each station were statistically compared to control test results using the procedures described in section 2.3.1, normalized to the control survival, and categorized according to Table 3. The categories shown below were established based on thresholds using test-specific characteristics as described in detail by Bay et al. (2007). As shown in the table below, the categorization of data depends on whether or not the survival of *E. estuarius* from a project station is statistically significant from the survival of organisms in the control. For example, if survival of *E. estuarius* in project A sediment was 81% (of control survival), and was significantly different from the control survival using the statistics described above, then this sample would be categorized as *Moderate Toxicity*.

Table 3. Sediment toxicity categorization values for *Eohaustorius estuarius*

% Survival of <i>E. estuarius</i> in Project Sediment		Category
If Significantly Different than Control Survival	If Not Significantly Different from Control	
90 – 100	82 – 100	Nontoxic
82 – 89 <sup>1</sup>	59 – 81 <sup>1</sup>	Low Toxicity
59 – 81 <sup>1</sup>		Moderate Toxicity
< 59 <sup>1</sup>	< 59 <sup>1</sup>	High Toxicity

<sup>1</sup> These values are % of control survival

## 2.5.2 Sediment Chemistry

### 2.5.2.1 California Logistic Regression Model

Results of chemicals detected in project sediment were compared to the California Logistic Regression Model (CA LRM) and the Chemical Score Index (CSI). The CA LRM is a maximum probability model ( $P_{MAX}$ ) developed by Field et al. (2002). This model is based on individual chemical logistic regression models developed from a large data set where results of sediment chemistry were matched with toxicity data from the standard 10 day SP test with the amphipods *Ampelisca abdita* or *Rhepoxynius abronius*. Each regression model estimates the probability of observing toxicity at the concentration of a contaminant of concern (or a class of contaminants of concern) in field collected sediments. The CA LRM follows this equation:  $p = e^{B_0 + B_1(x)} / (1 + e^{B_0 + B_1(x)})$ . To use the CA LRM, concentrations of each contaminant are entered into the corresponding logistic regression model and a single probability for causing toxicity is determined for each contaminant. The individual contaminant with the highest probability for causing toxicity is the  $P_{MAX}$  value. The  $P_{MAX}$  value determined for each project area is compared to the values in Table 4 and categorized according to the associated exposures (minimal, low, moderate or high). For example, if the  $P_{MAX}$  is determined to be 0.64, then this would be categorized as a moderate exposure.

Table 4. Sediment Chemistry Guideline Categorization

Sediment Chemistry Guideline		Category
CA LRM	CSI	
<0.33	<1.69	Minimal Exposure
0.33 - 0.49	1.69 - 2.33	Low Exposure
0.50 - 0.66	2.34 - 2.99	Moderate Exposure
>0.66	>2.99	High Exposure

### 2.5.2.2 Chemical Score Index

The CSI was developed by Ritter et al. (2007) for the SQO program and is based on the relationship between sediment chemical concentration and benthic community disturbance to southern California benthic macrofauna. The CSI index is the weighted mean of benthic community category scores (cat) based on guidelines developed for 13 contaminants and weighting factors for each contaminant ( $w_i$ ). CSI is measured by the following equation:  $CSI = \sum(w_i \times cat) / \sum w_i$ . The weighting factors for each contaminant were determined by Ritter et al. (2007), based on a statistical optimization procedure. The higher the weighting factor, the better the predictive accuracy of a chemical to indicate benthic community disturbance (as compared to other chemicals). In the CSI method, the benthic community disturbance category is determined by comparing the contaminant concentration to the values associated with the following guidelines: Reference (<Low guideline), Low Disturbance, Moderate Disturbance, and



High Disturbance (>High guideline). These guidelines are specified in Table 6 of Appendix A of the *Draft Staff Report* (SWRCB, 2007). The CSI is then calculated using the equation above and the resulting value compared to the values in Table 4 and categorized according to the associated exposures (minimal, low, moderate or high). For example, if the CSI is calculated to be 2.25, then this would be categorized as a low exposure.

### 2.5.2.3 Integration of Sediment Chemistry Categories

The final sediment LOE category is the average of the two chemistry exposure categories. If the average falls midway in between the two categories it is rounded up to the higher of the two. For example if the CA LRM is low exposure and the CSI is moderate exposure, then the final sediment LOE category is moderate exposure.

### 2.5.3 Benthic Community Condition

Benthic community condition was assessed using a combination of four benthic indices: the Benthic Response Index (BRI), Relative Benthic Index (RBI), Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI), and a predictive model based on the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS). The four indices were calculated following the January 21, 2008 guidance provided by the SCCWRP entitled *Determining Benthic Invertebrate Community Condition in Embayments* for southern California marine bays. Each benthic index result was categorized according to four levels of disturbance, with conditions ranging from a reference condition to high disturbance.

- Reference: Equivalent to a least affected or unaffected site
- Low Disturbance: Some indication of stress is present, but is within measurement error of unaffected condition
- Moderate Disturbance: Clear evidence of physical, chemical, natural, or anthropogenic stress
- High Disturbance: High magnitude of stress

Specific categorization values, which were specifically tailored to southern California marine bays, were assigned for each index (Table 5). The final step in determining the benthic community condition was the integration of the four indices into a single category. In doing so, the median of the four benthic index response categories was computed to determine the benthic condition. If the median fell between two categories, the value was rounded to the next higher category to provide the most conservative estimate of benthic community condition.

Table 5. Benthic Index Categorization Values for Southern California Marine Bays

Benthic Community Guideline				Index
BRI	IBI	RBI	RIVPACS	
< 39.96	0	> 0.27	> 0.90 to < 1.10	Reference
39.96 to 49.14	1	0.17 to 0.27	0.75 to 0.90 or 1.10 to 1.25	Low Disturbance
49.15 to 73.26	2	0.09 to 0.16	0.33 to 0.74 or > 1.25	Moderate Disturbance
> 73.26	3 or 4	< 0.09	< 0.33	High Disturbance

A description of the methods used to calculate the four indices is provided as follows.

### Benthic Response Index

The BRI is the ‘abundance-weighted pollution tolerance score’ of infaunal species, with scores increasing from 0 to 100 with greater levels of disturbance (Smith et al., 2001 and 2003). The BRI scores were calculated using the abundances of species and their respective pollution-tolerance values (P) as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{BRI} = \frac{\sum (\sqrt[4]{\text{Abundance}}) \times P}{\sum \sqrt[4]{\text{Abundance}}}$$

The BRI scores then were compared to categorization values to determine the community condition category of the sample, as shown in Table 5.

### Relative Benthic Index

The RBI was calculated as the weighted sum of (a) four community parameters (total number of taxa, number of crustacean taxa, number of molluscan taxa, and number of crustacean individuals), (b) three positive indicator organisms, and (c) two negative indicator taxa. Positive indicator taxa included an amphipod (*Monocorophium insidiosum*), a bivalve (*Asthenothaerus diegensis*), and a polychaete (*Goniada littorea*), and negative indicator taxa included Oligochaeta and *Capitella capitata* complex.

Calculations were completed in five steps. First, community parameters were normalized relative to the maximum values of the data used in calculating the southern California marine bays RBI (i.e., the parameters were scaled). Normalization involved dividing total number of taxa by 99, number of crustacean taxa by 29, number of molluscan taxa by 28, and number of crustacean individuals by 1693 to calculate the scaled values. Second, the Taxa Richness Weighted Value (TWV) was calculated as:

$$\text{TWV} = \text{Scaled total number of taxa} + \text{Scaled number of crustacean taxa} + \text{Scaled number of molluscan taxa} + (0.25 \times \text{Scaled abundance of crustaceans}).$$

Third, the value for the two negative indicator taxa (NIT) was determined by subtracting 0.1 for the presence of each negative taxon; therefore, NIT could be one of three values: zero (neither taxon was present), -0.1 (one taxon was present), and -0.2 (both taxa were present). Fourth, a value for the three positive indicator taxa (PIT) was calculated as follows using the abundances of *M. insidiosum* (*Mi*), *A. diegensis* (*Ad*) and *G. littorea* (*Gl*) in the following equation:

$$\text{PIT} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{Mi}}{\sqrt[4]{473}} + \frac{\sqrt[4]{Ad}}{\sqrt[4]{27}} + \frac{\sqrt[4]{Gl}}{\sqrt[4]{15}}$$

Next, the Raw RBI was calculated as:

$$\text{Raw RBI} = \text{TWV} + \text{NIT} + (2 \times \text{PIT}).$$

Finally, the RBI Score was calculated by normalizing the Raw RBI by the minimum and maximum Raw RBI values from the index development data:

$$\text{RBI Score} = (\text{Raw RBI} - 0.03)/4.69$$

The RBI values were scaled from 0 to 1.0, with lower values indicative of higher levels of disturbance. Scores then were compared to categorization values to determine the community condition category of the sample (Table 5).

## Index of Biotic Integrity

Determination of the IBI involved comparisons of four community measures (total number of taxa, number of molluscan taxa, abundance of *Notomastus* sp., percentage of sensitive taxa) to reference conditions for southern California marina bays (Table 6). For every metric that exceeded a reference condition, the IBI value was increased by a score of one; therefore, IBI values potentially range from 0 to 4, with lower values indicative of lower levels of disturbance (Table 5).

Table 6. Reference Ranges for IBI Metrics in Southern California Marine Bays

Metric	Reference
Total Number of Taxa	13 to 99
Number of Mollusc Taxa	2 to 25
Abundance of <i>Notomastus</i> sp.	0 to 59
Percentage of Sensitive Species	19 to 47.1

## River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System Index

The RIVPACS index was used to compare the sample assemblages (Observed) to reference species compositions (Expected) from a similar habitat. Calculation of the RIVPACS score involved three steps. (1) The probability of the test sample belonging to the 12 southern California marine bays reference sample groups was calculated. (2) The identity and expected number of reference species were determined based on the probabilities of group membership. (3) The observed number of reference species in the sample was totaled, and then the Observed/Expected RIVPACS score was calculated for comparisons to benthic community categorization values (Table 5).

### 2.6 INTEGRATION OF MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE

The station level assessment provides an indication of whether the aquatic life SQOs are being met at each station of interest. The station level assessment is based upon the severity of biological effects (i.e., integration of toxicity LOE and benthic condition LOE categories) and the potential for chemically-mediated effects (i.e., the integration of the toxicity LOE and chemistry LOE categories), using the decision matrices presented in Table 7 and Table 8, respectively.

Table 7. Severity of Biological Effects Category

<b>Benthic Condition LOE Category</b>	<b>Toxicity LOE Category</b>	<b>Severity of Biological Effects Category</b>
Reference	Nontoxic	<b>Unaffected</b>
Reference	Low Toxicity	<b>Unaffected</b>
Reference	Moderate Toxicity	<b>Unaffected</b>
Reference	High Toxicity	<b>Low Effect</b>
Low Disturbance	Nontoxic	<b>Unaffected</b>
Low Disturbance	Low Toxicity	<b>Low Effect</b>
Low Disturbance	Moderate Toxicity	<b>Low Effect</b>
Low Disturbance	High Toxicity	<b>Low Effect</b>
Moderate Disturbance	Nontoxic	<b>Moderate Effect</b>
Moderate Disturbance	Low Toxicity	<b>Moderate Effect</b>
Moderate Disturbance	Moderate Toxicity	<b>Moderate Effect</b>
Moderate Disturbance	High Toxicity	<b>Moderate Effect</b>
High Disturbance	Nontoxic	<b>Moderate Effect</b>
High Disturbance	Low Toxicity	<b>High Effect</b>
High Disturbance	Moderate Toxicity	<b>High Effect</b>
High Disturbance	High Toxicity	<b>High Effect</b>

Table 8. Potential for Chemically Mediated Effects Category

<b>Sediment Chemistry Category</b>	<b>Toxicity LOE Category</b>	<b>Potential for Chemically Mediated Effects Category</b>
Minimal Exposure	Nontoxic	<b>Minimal Potential</b>
Minimal Exposure	Low Toxicity	<b>Minimal Potential</b>
Minimal Exposure	Moderate Toxicity	<b>Low Potential</b>
Minimal Exposure	High Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
Low Exposure	Nontoxic	<b>Minimal Potential</b>
Low Exposure	Low Toxicity	<b>Low Potential</b>
Low Exposure	Moderate Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
Low Exposure	High Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
Moderate Exposure	Nontoxic	<b>Low Potential</b>
Moderate Exposure	Low Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
Moderate Exposure	Moderate Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
Moderate Exposure	High Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
High Exposure	Nontoxic	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
High Exposure	Low Toxicity	<b>Moderate Potential</b>
High Exposure	Moderate Toxicity	<b>High Potential</b>
High Exposure	High Toxicity	<b>High Potential</b>

2.6.1 Station Level Assessment

The station level assessment can be determined by combining the severity of biological effects category as shown in Table 9 with the potential for chemically-mediated effect category which results in one of six possible station level assessments including unimpacted, likely unimpacted, possibly impacted, likely impacted, clearly impacted, and inconclusive.

Table 9. Station Level Assessment Matrix

<b>Severity of Biological Effects Category</b>	<b>Potential for Chemically Mediated Effects Category</b>	<b>Station Level Assessment</b>
Unaffected	Minimal Potential	<b>Unimpacted</b>
Unaffected	Low Potential	<b>Unimpacted</b>
Unaffected	Moderate Potential	<b>Likely Unimpacted</b>
Unaffected	High Potential	<b>Inconclusive</b>
Low Effect	Minimal Potential	<b>Likely Unimpacted</b>
Low Effect	Low Potential	<b>Likely Unimpacted</b>
Low Effect	Moderate Potential	<b>Possibly Impacted or Inconclusive</b>
Low Effect	High Potential	<b>Likely Impacted</b>
Moderate Effect	Minimal Potential	<b>Likely Unimpacted</b>
Moderate Effect	Low Potential	<b>Possibly Impacted</b>
Moderate Effect	Moderate Potential	<b>Likely Impacted</b>
Moderate Effect	High Potential	<b>Clearly Impacted</b>
High Effect	Minimal Potential	<b>Inconclusive</b>
High Effect	Low Potential	<b>Possibly Impacted</b>
High Effect	Moderate Potential	<b>Likely Impacted</b>
High Effect	High Potential	<b>Clearly Impacted</b>

### **3. RESULTS**

#### **3.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING**

Field activities were conducted on September 17-20, 2007 within Marina del Rey Harbor. Sampling was typically conducted under clear to partly cloudy skies with light winds increasing throughout the day. The seas were calm within the harbor. All samples were collected as proposed in the SAP (Caltrans, 2006).

The vibracore sampling team collected two cores at each of the 23 pre-determined stations within Marina del Rey Harbor. All vibracore field coordinates, penetration depths, water depths, final core length and core length retained for analyses are summarized in Table 10. Recent bathymetry was not available; therefore deeper cores were collected to ensure the native layer was captured within the sample. After the collection of the first vibracore sample at a given location, a California Professional Geologist examined and logged the core to evaluate acceptability and identify and document the post-construction deposition interface depth. Once it was determined that sufficient recovery had been obtained, the core was processed as described above. Vibracore logs are included in Appendix A; core photos are included in Appendix B.

Surface sediment samples were collected using a double Van Veen grab sampler as described in Section 2.1.4.1. Van Veen station field coordinates, penetration depths, water depths, color, odor, and grab acceptability data are summarized in Table 11.

Table 10. Vibracore stations, water depth, penetration depth, core length, core length used in analyses, and station location.

Station ID	Date	Time	Attempt	Water depth (ft)	MLLW (ft)	Penetration (ft)	Final core length (ft)	Core length to pre-dredge depth and retained for analysis (ft)	Latitude	Longitude
MC-3	9/17/2007	13:45	1	20	15.4	8	6	3.5	33° 58.516	-118° 26.887
MC-4	9/17/2007	15:31	1	20.5	16.7	8	5	1.5	33° 58.351	-118° 26.904
MC-2	9/17/2007	16:55	1	15.6	12.7	4	3	2	33° 58.672	-118° 26.880
MC-5	9/18/2007	8:09	1	24.9	21	7.5	3.5	2.3	33° 58.130	-118° 26.897
MC-1	9/18/2007	9:55	1	15	10.7	7	5.5	2.5	33° 58.834	-118° 26.882
F-1	9/18/2007	11:10	1	15.2	10.7	7	5.5	2.2	33° 58.913	-118° 26.717
E-1	9/18/2007	13:55	1	16.8	12.3	6	3.2	1.5	33° 58.966	-118° 26.942
E-2	9/18/2007	14:50	1	16	11.7	7	0.0	no recovery	33° 58.979	-118° 27.067
E-2	9/18/2007	15:14	2	16	11.8	5	3	1.7	33° 58.979	-118° 27.067
E-3	9/18/2007	16:49	1	15.8	11.8	4.5	3	1.7	33° 58.975	-118° 27.211
E-4	9/18/2007	16:58	1	0	-3.5	2	1.5	1	33° 58.972	-118° 27.357
D-1	9/19/2007	8:00	1	13.7	10.4	6	4.9	1	33° 58.821	-118° 27.004
D-2	9/19/2007	9:05	1	13.7	10.1	6	4.2	0.75	33° 58.823	-118° 27.229
D-3	9/19/2007	10:10	1	15.1	11.3	7	5	1.3	33° 58.829	-118° 27.392
C-1	9/19/2007	11:10	1	15.4	11.3	5	3.9	0.9	33° 58.664	-118° 27.074
C-2	9/19/2007	13:15	1	15	10.6	6	4	0.75	33° 58.666	-118° 27.316
B-1	9/19/2007	14:10	1	18.3	13.9	7	5.4	2	33° 58.509	-118° 27.076
B-2	9/19/2007	15:15	1	16.8	12.4	7	5.6	1	33° 58.509	-118° 27.306
H-2	9/19/2007	16:40	1	15.5	11.4	7	6	1	33° 58.629	-118° 26.579
G-2	9/20/2007	7:45	1	15.8	12.3	6	5.1	2	33° 58.802	-118° 26.567
G-1	9/20/2007	8:50	1	14.9	11.4	6	4.8	1	33° 58.730	-118° 26.713
A-2	9/20/2007	10:00	1	15	11.5	6.5	4.3	0.3	33° 58.351	-118° 27.251
A-1	9/20/2007	10:55	1	16.7	13.1	6	5.7	1.8	33° 58.349	-118° 27.070
H-1	9/20/2007	12:00	1	15	11.3	6.5	5	0.8	33° 58.561	-118° 26.720

Table 11. Surface sediment station names, water depth, sample type, penetration depth, acceptability, color, odor, and station location.

Station ID	Date	Time	Attempt	Water depth (ft)	Sample Type: Infauna = I, Chemistry = C, Toxicity = T	Penetration Depth (cm) of Double Van Veen (VVI/VV2)	Grade: Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P)	Color	Odor	Latitude	Longitude
H-2	9/17/2007	13:45	1	15.0	I, C	17/ 17	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.637	118.26.547
H-2	9/17/2007	14:15	2	14.4	T	18/ 18	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.640	118.26.548
MC-2	9/17/2007	15:50	1	14.9	T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.674	118.26.885
MC-2	9/17/2007	16:22	2	14.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.673	118.26.884
MC-1	9/17/2007	16:40	1	12.7	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.828	118.26.886
MC-1	9/17/2007	16:50	2	12.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.829	118.26.887
F-1	9/17/2007	17:20	1	12.3	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.910	118.26.716
F-1	9/17/2007	17:35	2	12.4	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.907	118.26.716
MC-5	9/18/2007	7:50	1	23.5	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.118	118.26.908
MC-5	9/18/2007	8:10	2	23.5	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.116	118.26.908
MC-3	9/18/2007	9:00	1	17.4	C, I, T	19/ 12	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.517	118.26.891
MC-3	9/18/2007	9:15	2	17.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.513	118.26.890
E-1	9/18/2007	9:45	1	14.4	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.961	118.26.945
E-1	9/18/2007	10:00	2	14.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.961	118.26.942
G-2	9/18/2007	10:45	1	15.1	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.801	118.26.575
G-2	9/18/2007	11:45	2	14.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.797	118.26.574
C-2	9/18/2007	12:10	1	14.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.664	118.27.315
C-2	9/18/2007	12:45	2	14.0	C, I, T	19/ 16	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.666	118.27.317
B-2	9/18/2007	14:17	1	15.4	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.506	118.27.306
B-2	9/18/2007	14:29	2	14.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.505	118.27.304
A-2	9/18/2007	15:00	1	14.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.352	118.27.254
A-2	9/18/2007	15:10	2	14.5	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.351	118.27.255
MC-4	9/18/2007	15:30	1	19.5	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.357	118.26.890
MC-4	9/18/2007	15:45	2	20	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.355	118.26.891
E-3	9/19/2007	8:00	1	13.8	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.981	118.27.212
E-3	9/19/2007	8:15	2	13.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.980	118.27.211
E-4	9/19/2007	8:45	1	14.8	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.974	118.27.355
E-4	9/19/2007	9:00	2	13.9	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.970	118.27.353
D-3	9/19/2007	9:45	1	12.5	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.818	118.27.399
D-3	9/19/2007	9:55	2	12.6	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.817	118.27.229
D-2	9/19/2007	10:15	1	12.6	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.823	118.27.229
D-2	9/19/2007	10:30	2	12.5	C, I, T	19/ 19	G	Gray Green	None	33.58.825	118.27.228



### 3.2 RESULTS OF SEDIMENT CHEMISTRY

Chemical analyses were performed on surficial sediments (0-2 cm) collected using a Van Veen grab sampler and on Top (0-10 cm) and Bottom (11 cm- project depth) core samples that were collected using an electric vibracore. Physical analysis of grain size distributions for each Van Veen and vibracore (Top and Bottom) sample was also performed.

#### *3.2.1 Surface chemistry results from 16 Van Veen sampling locations*

Surficial sediment collected using a Van Veen grab sampler was analyzed for metals, aroclor PCBs, PCB congeners, and chlorinated pesticides. Analyses of surficial samples were performed on the upper 0-2cm of material collected at each of 16 designated sampling locations. The effect range-low (ER-L) and effect range-median (ER-M) sediment quality values developed by Long et al., (1995) are included in Table 12 for comparative purposes only. Briefly, these values were developed from a large data set where results of both sediment bioassays (e.g., amphipod tests) and chemical analyses were available for individual samples. For each chemical, data were arranged in order of increasing concentration. Samples which showed no toxicity were excluded. The ER-L and the ER-M were then calculated as the lower 10<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile, respectively, of the observed effects concentrations. While these values are useful in identifying elevated sediment-associated contaminants, they should not be used to infer toxicity because of the inherent variability and uncertainty of the approach.

For certain pesticide compounds (dieldrin and chlordane, for example) the ER-L (0.02 ng/dry g and 0.5 ng/dry g, respectively) and ER-M (8 ng/dry g and 6 ng/dry g, respectively) levels are so low as to make it largely impractical to detect them in typical harbor sediments using routine analytical procedures. Accordingly, having non-detect results that are greater than the ER-L or ER-M would not indicate these results as exceedances. The total threshold limit concentration (TTLC) of each target analyte is also provided in Table 12. TTLC values indicate the concentration at which target analytes would be classified as hazardous waste under Title 26 of the California Code of Regulations.

#### ***Test Sample Chemistry***

Across all sample locations, several analytes exceeded ER-L and/or ER-M sediment quality values. Analytes detected above ER-M values included the copper, zinc, total detectable chlordane, total detectable dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), and total detectable PCBs. No analyte concentrations exceeded the TTLC at any of the sample locations.

#### *Metals*

In general the metals copper, lead, and zinc were detected at concentrations above the ER-L at most locations. Copper concentrations ranged from 136.7 µg/dry g to 433.6 µg/dry g and exceeded the ER-L at 16 of 16 sites (100%). The ER-M value of 270 µg/dry g for copper was exceeded at 7 of 16 sites (44%). None of the sites located in the Main Channel had copper concentrations above the ER-M. Lead concentrations (43.10 µg/dry g to 123.0 µg/dry g) were above the ER-L at all 16 sites, but did not exceed the ER-M at any site. Zinc concentrations ranged from 162.8 µg/dry g to 452.1 µg/dry g and were detected above the ER-L at every site. The ER-M for zinc was exceeded at site E-3.

#### *Polychlorinated Biphenyls*

Both aroclor groupings of PCBs and individual PCB congeners were analyzed. Aroclor 1254 was detected at every site and ranged in concentration from 13.50 ng/dry g to 40.10 ng/dry g. Aroclor 1260 was detected at 4 of 16 sites (25%), ranging in concentration from less than 10.00 ng/dry g at most sites to

40.30 ng/dry g at site C-2. Aroclor 1242 was also detected at C-2 at a concentration above the MDL but below the method reporting limit (MRL). No other aroclors were detected.

Site MC-1 had the highest concentration of total detectable PCB congeners (189.9 ng/ dry g), which slightly exceeded the total PCB ER-M value of 180 ng/dry g. All other sites, with the exception of site A-2, exceeded the ER-L for total detectable PCBs, but did not exceed the ER-M. The highest concentration of any individual PCB was PCB 119, detected at a concentration of 64.00 ng/dry g at site MC-1 located at the back of the Main Channel.

#### *Chlorinated Pesticides*

The chlorinated pesticides 4,4'-DDD and 4,4'-DDE were detected above ER-L values in 50 percent and 81 percent of samples, respectively. The ER-M value for total detectable DDTs was exceeded at site E-1 while total detectable DDT ER-L values were exceeded at all sites. Aside from DDTs, Total detectable chlordane was the only other chlorinated pesticide measured above reporting limits at any site location. Total detectable chlordane was measured above the ER-L at 13 of 16 sample locations and was measured above the ER-M at 5 of 16 site locations, 4 of which were in the Main Channel.

Table 12. Van Veen Surficial (top 2 cm) Grab Chemistry

Analyte	Units	ERL	ERM	TTIC	A-2	B-2	C-2	D-2	D-3	E-1	E-3	E-4	F-1	G-2	H-2	MC-1	MC-2	MC-3	MC-4	MC-5	
Total Organic Carbon	%				1.18	2.46	1.32	1.11	1.76	1.33	2.16	1.74	1.85	1.86	0.80	1.46	1.39	2.28	1.42	3.35	
<b>Chlorinated Pesticides</b>																					
2,4-DDD	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,400J	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
2,4-DDDE	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	1,400J	<1,000	1,800J	<1,000	1,100J	1,100J	1,200J	<1,000	2,300J	1,800J	4,600J	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000
2,4-DDT	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
4,4-DDD	ng/dry g	2	20	3,000J	3,000J	14,700	13,00J	12,00J	9,000	14,700	8,200	5,400	11,100	3,700J	7,400	9,600	27,600	7,100	3,800J	<1,000	<1,000
4,4-DDDE	ng/dry g	2.2	27	7,000	14,700	14,700	13,600	13,700	9,000	32,500	26,000	20,400	28,100	21,700	14,100	17,800	17,600	19,900	19,100	24,500	<1,000
4,4-DDT	ng/dry g	1	7	4,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,200J	<1,000	<1,000	2,600J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Aldrin	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-alpha	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-beta	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-delta	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-gamma	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Chlordane-alpha	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J	<1,000	1,400J	1,300J	1,800J	<1,000	1,100J	2,600J	3,600J	3,100J	4,500J	<1,000
Chlordane-gamma	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	1,500J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,100J	<1,000	1,300J	1,200J	1,400J	<1,000	<1,000	2,700J	3,900J	3,200J	5,900	<1,000
cis-Nonachlor	ng/dry g	.	.	.	1,600J	1,900J	<1,000	1,100J	1,300J	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	1,600J	2,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	5,800	2,800J	4,800J	<1,000
Dieldrin	ng/dry g	0.02	8	8000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan Sulfate	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan-I	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan-II	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin Aldehyde	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin Ketone	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Heptachlor	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Heptachlor Epoxide	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Methoxychlor	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Mirex	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Oxychlorthane	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Pertthane	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000
<b>Total Detectable</b>																					
Chlordane	ng/dry g	0.5	6	2500	1,600	5,600	ND	1,100	1,300	5,500	ND	3,800	5,200	6,400	ND	1,100	10,300	15,400	11,400	21,400	<1,000
Total Detectable DDT's	ng/dry g	1.58	46.1	5000	10,000	15,900	14,900	16,300	9,000	50,600	36,500	26,900	40,300	29,800	22,900	31,100	44,600	31,600	24,500	24,500	<10,000
Toxaphene	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
trans-Nonachlor	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	2,300J	2,100J	2,300J	6,200	<1,000
<b>Metals</b>																					
Copper (Cu)	µg/dry g	34	270	2500	154,600	376,300	251,900	311,100	418,800	286,900	433,600	209,200	382,000	331,700	137,000	221,200	184,500	232,000	136,700	146,400	<10,000
Lead (Pb)	µg/dry g	46.7	218	1000	71,170	116,900	64,700	60,620	68,780	63,230	98,730	55,060	95,540	105,200	43,100	65,850	62,070	97,840	74,460	123,000	<10,000
Zinc (Zn)	µg/dry g	150	410	5000	184,500	404,500	286,700	298,100	368,900	293,700	452,100	295,800	384,500	323,500	162,800	246,900	219,600	301,000	204,100	309,000	<10,000
<b>Aroclors</b>																					
Aroclor 1016	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1221	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1232	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1242	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1248	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1254	ng/dry g	.	.	.	20,200	34,400	37,100	20,300	19,100J	20,300	40,100	20,800	31,100	25,700	13,500J	21,300	33,300	29,400	17,200J	38,800	<10,000
Aroclor 1260	ng/dry g	.	.	.	40,100	<10,000	40,300	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	30,600	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	14,300J	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
<b>PCB Congeners</b>																					
PCB008	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB128	ng/dry g	.	.	.	<1,000																

Final Report: Marina del Rey Harbor Sediment Characterization Study

Analyte	Units	ERL	ERM	TTLC	A-2	B-2	C-2	D-2	D-3	E-1	E-3	F-4	F-1	G-2	H-2	MC-1	MC-2	MC-3	MC-4	MC-5
PCB044	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,500J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB049	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB052	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	1,600J	3,100J	2,500J	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	3,400J	3,400J	2,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB066	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	2,100J	3,600J	2,600J	1,000J	<1,000	2,900J	3,400J	3,400J	2,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,900J
PCB070	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J	2,400J	<1,000	2,100J	<1,000	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB074	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,400J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB077	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB081	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB087	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB095	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,200J	4,200J	3,800J	2,200J	1,900J	2,200J	3,200J	2,800J	2,300J	3,100J	1,000J	2,000J	3,400J	2,000J	2,800J	2,000J
PCB097	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB099	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,200J	3,700J	4,400J	3,000J	1,100J	2,400J	3,100J	1,400J	3,300J	4,900J	1,500J	1,500J	2,900J	2,100J	3,600J	3,600J
PCB101	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,600J	4,600J	4,500J	3,800J	3,700J	3,100J	4,400J	3,900J	3,900J	4,900J	1,700J	2,100J	1,500J	2,900J	2,100J	3,600J
PCB105	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,100J	4,500J	1,500J	4,900J	5,100
PCB110	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,500J	4,200J	4,600J	2,500J	2,300J	2,500J	4,900J	2,600J	3,800J	3,200J	1,700J	2,600J	3,600J	2,100J	2,100J	4,800J
PCB114	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB118	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,200J	3,100J	4,400J	4,900J	4,000J	2,500J	1,000J	1,500J	3,800J	4,900J	1,100J	1,600J	4,200J	3,400J	4,600J	4,600J
PCB119	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	64,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB123	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,500J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB126	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB138	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	5,400	5,300	9,300	4,300J	5,400	3,400J	2,200J	7,900	6,200	2,700J	4,900J	3,100J	4,200J	4,000J	6,300
PCB141	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB149	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,800J	3,700J	3,700J	4,300J	3,200J	3,500J	4,200J	2,900J	3,800J	2,800J	1,100J	2,300J	4,800J	3,200J	3,900J	3,900J
PCB151	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	1,700J	<1,000	1,400J	1,000J	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB153	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	3,700J	6,600	4,600J	3,100J	3,700J	3,900J	<1,000	4,900J	5,400	2,500J	<1,000	3,500J	4,400J	3,300J	4,700J
PCB156	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB157	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB158	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	3,000J	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,800J	1,800J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB168+132	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	2,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,900J	5,400	<1,000	7,300	7,700	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB169	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB170	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB177	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,000J	<1,000	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB180	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	3,400J	2,700J	5,900	<1,000	<1,000	4,100J	1,500J	3,900J	4,300J	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J	4,500J	5,500	9,400
PCB183	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,500J
PCB187	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,000J	2,900J	1,800J	2,400J	2,600J	1,700J	2,300J	1,900J	<1,000	2,600J	<1,000	1,000J	1,500J	1,300J	2,200J	2,600J
PCB189	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,400J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB194	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	5,000	<1,000	5,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,800J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,800J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB200	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB201	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB206	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	<1,000	<1,000	3,500J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,300J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Total Detectable PCBs	ng/dry g	. . .	. . .	. . .	17,500	<b>47,600</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>29,600</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>189,900</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>50,400</b>

ER-L exceedance is denoted by bold values.

ER-M exceedance is denoted by bold and underlined values.

Values followed by a J are below reporting limits.

Non-detectable totals noted by ND.



Final Report: Marina del Rey Harbor Sediment Characterization Study

Analyte	Units	ERL	ERM	TTLIC	A-1 TOP	A-1 BOTTOM	A-2 TOP	B-1 TOP	B-1 BOTTOM	B-2 TOP	B-2 BOTTOM	C-1 TOP	C-1 BOTTOM	C-2 TOP	C-2 BOTTOM	D-1 TOP	D-1 BOTTOM	D-2 TOP	D-2 BOTTOM
PCB037	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB044	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB049	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB052	ng/dry g	-	-	-	1,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB066	ng/dry g	-	-	-	3,300J	<1,000	1,900J	3,400J	3,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB070	ng/dry g	-	-	-	2,700J	<1,000	1,600J	2,000J	1,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB074	ng/dry g	-	-	-	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB077	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB081	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB087	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB095	ng/dry g	-	-	-	3,800J	1,400J	2,400J	5,500J	4,500J	<1,000	<1,000	2,800J	2,400J	2,000J	<1,000	2,300J	<1,000	2,000J	1,100J
PCB097	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB099	ng/dry g	-	-	-	3,200J	<1,000	2,100J	3,500J	3,700J	<1,000	<1,000	1,800J	2,400J	2,400J	<1,000	2,500J	1,000J	2,600J	<1,000
PCB101	ng/dry g	-	-	-	7,100	2,200J	3,800J	10,100	7,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,700J	3,300J	3,400J	1,100J	3,400J	<1,000	3,100J	1,600J
PCB105	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB110	ng/dry g	-	-	-	4,000J	2,100J	3,200J	6,100	4,900J	<1,000	<1,000	3,000J	2,700J	2,400J	<1,000	2,900J	<1,000	2,400J	1,500J
PCB114	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,900J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB118	ng/dry g	-	-	-	3,300J	1,100J	2,300J	3,700J	3,600J	<1,000	<1,000	2,300J	2,500J	1,900J	<1,000	2,200J	<1,000	2,600J	<1,000
PCB119	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB123	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,300J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB126	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB138	ng/dry g	-	-	-	3,300J	<1,000	6,500	7,700	5,500	<1,000	<1,000	2,400J	4,000J	2,200J	1,300J	3,800J	<1,000	2,200J	1,400J
PCB141	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB149	ng/dry g	-	-	-	4,900J	2,100J	2,900J	6,000	5,500	<1,000	<1,000	3,100J	2,600J	2,200J	<1,000	2,400J	<1,000	2,100J	<1,000
PCB151	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	2,600J	1,800J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB153	ng/dry g	-	-	-	6,900	2,300J	2,600J	8,000	7,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,900J	2,800J	2,900J	<1,000	2,400J	<1,000	2,700J	<1,000
PCB156	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB157	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB158	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,700J	2,300J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB168+132	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB169	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB170	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB177	ng/dry g	-	-	-	2,400J	<1,000	1,000J	3,500J	1,900J	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,300J	<1,000
PCB180	ng/dry g	-	-	-	4,400J	2,400J	1,200J	7,000	2,800J	<1,000	<1,000	3,300J	3,000J	1,800J	<1,000	2,000J	<1,000	1,300J	<1,000
PCB183	ng/dry g	-	-	-	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	1,500J	1,500J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB187	ng/dry g	-	-	-	3,300J	1,000J	1,300J	3,600J	3,200J	<1,000	<1,000	1,600J	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000
PCB189	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB194	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB200	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB201	ng/dry g	-	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB206	ng/dry g	-	-	-	1,800J	<1,000	<1,000	2,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Total Detectable PCBs	ng/dry g	22.70	180.00	500.00	62	15.6	33.9	91.8	65.3	ND	ND	47.4	43.6	31.7	2.4	32	1	35.2	5.6

ER-L exceedance is denoted by bold values.  
ER-M exceedance is denoted by bold and underlined values.  
Values followed by a J are below reporting limits.  
Non-detectable totals noted by ND.

Final Report: Marina del Rey Harbor Sediment Characterization Study

Table 13. Continued.

Analyte	Units	ERL	ERM	TTLC	D-3 TOP	D-3 BOTTOM	F-1 TOP	F-1 BOTTOM	E-2 TOP	E-2 BOTTOM	F-3 TOP	F-3 BOTTOM	E-4 TOP	E-4 BOTTOM	F-1 TOP	F-1 BOTTOM	G-1 TOP	G-1 BOTTOM	G-2 TOP	G-2 BOTTOM
Total Organic Carbon	%				1.05	0.86	0.78	0.42	1.26	0.75	1.28	0.79	0.34	0.23	1.10	0.75	1.43	0.87	1.11	0.41
<b>Chlorinated Pesticides</b>																				
2,4-DDE	ng/dry g				<1,000	1,500J	9,900	28,600	4,200J	10,800	3,200J	5,900	1,300J	<1,000	10,000	84,800	1,000J	7,200	5,300	14,900
2,4'-DDE	ng/dry g				2,600J	<1,000	3,100J	5,500	4,200J	3,200J	3,700J	2,600J	<1,000	1,900J	5,600	8,100	3,200J	3,500J	2,800J	2,500J
2,4'-DDT	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
4,4'-DDD	ng/dry g				<1,000	1,200J	27.5	84.7	20.2	39.9	21	22.3	4,800J	11.3	56.1	330.7	3,500J	19.7	12.4	29.4
4,4'-DDE	ng/dry g				18.9	11.6	56.5	103.4	64.6	66.5	54.7	47.4	3,800J	7.6	87.9	234.5	53.1	46.2	63.9	
4,4'-DDT	ng/dry g				2,200J	3,600J	<1,000	3,300J	<1,000	3,100J	<1,000	4,600J	2,500J	<1,000	11.9	11.2	<1,000	4,000J	<1,000	4,900J
Aldrin	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-alpha	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-beta	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-delta	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-gamma	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Chlordane-alpha	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Chlordane-gamma	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
cis-Nonachlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan Sulfate	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan-I	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan-II	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin Aldehyde	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin Ketone	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Heptachlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Heptachlor Epoxide	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Methoxychlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Mirex	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Oxychlorthane	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Perthane	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Total Detect. Chlordane	ng/dry g				ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total Detectable DDTs	ng/dry g				23.7	17.9	97	225.5	93.2	123.5	82.6	82.8	12.4	20.8	171.5	609.3	43.8	87.5	66.7	115.6
Toxaphene	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
trans-Nonachlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
<b>Metals</b>																				
Copper (Cu)	µg/dry g				225.3	64.12	55.4	22.86	66.78	34.62	92.69	42.07	20.02	14.28	65.23	41.75	168.2	65.75	107.3	28.03
Lead (Pb)	µg/dry g				56,900	22,090	15,700	6,686	33,460	12,550	41,660	16,590	7,173	4,829	24,330	11,340	107,400	32,800	39,870	7,294
Zinc (Zn)	µg/dry g				237.6	102.6	98.91	53.32	143.3	80.61	166.9	88.73	47.23	36.52	129.1	91.73	216.7	116.3	143.9	52.15
<b>Aroclors</b>																				
Aroclor 1016	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1221	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1232	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1242	ng/dry g				10,200J	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	16,500J	<10,000	<10,000	16,600J	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1248	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1254	ng/dry g				24,900	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	12,100J	<10,000	25,500	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	25,000	<10,000	38,400	20,700	10,100J	<10,000
Aroclor 1260	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	11,000J	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
<b>PCB Congeners</b>																				
PCB008	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB128	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB167	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB195	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB209	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB018	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB028	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000</														





Final Report: Marina del Rey Harbor Sediment Characterization Study

Table 13. Continued.

Analyte	Units	ERL	ERM	TTLC	H-1 TOP	H-1 BOTTOM	H-2 TOP	H-2 BOTTOM	MC-1 TOP	MC-1 BOTTOM	MC-2 TOP	MC-2 BOTTOM	MC-3 TOP	MC-3 BOTTOM	MC-4 TOP	MC-4 BOTTOM	MC-5 TOP	MC-5 BOTTOM
Total Organic Carbon	%				1.05	1.07	0.76	0.63	0.78	0.80	0.93	0.64	1.41	1.03	0.58	0.43	2.72	1.79
<b>Chlorinated Pesticides</b>																		
2,4-D-DD	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	4,900J	5,600	9,700	15,900	2,700J	6,300	2,900J	7,200	1,500J	<1,000	3,900J	2,900J
2,4-DDE	ng/dry g				<1,000	1,400J	2,200J	2,200J	3,200J	3,800J	1,700J	2,000J	3,500J	2,600J	1,000J	<1,000	3,900J	7,000
2,4-D-DDT	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
4,4'-DDD	ng/dry g	<b>2.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>		3,100J	4,200J	16.2	19.6	34.4	56	8.6	19.6	6.6	20.4	4,600J	1,400J	10.8	7.9
4,4'-DDE	ng/dry g	<b>2.20</b>	<b>27.00</b>		10.2	13.4	29.4	33	59.3	70.4	22.7	33.4	38	53.5	12.1	2,100J	41	40.4
4,4'-DDT	ng/dry g	<b>1.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>		<1,000	<1,000	4,200J	14.9	3,800J	6.3	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000
Aldrin	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-alpha	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-beta	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-delta	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
BHC-gamma	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Chlordane-alpha	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Chlordane-gamma	ng/dry g				<1,000	1,400J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,600J	<1,000	1,500J	<1,000	1,300J	<1,000	13,100	8,100
cis-Nonachlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,300J	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	7,600	4,700J
Dieldrin	ng/dry g	<b>0.02</b>	<b>8.00</b>		<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan Sulfate	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan-I	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endosulfan-II	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin-Aldehyde	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Endrin Ketone	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Hepachlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Hepachlor Epoxide	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Methoxychlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Mirex	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Oxychlorthane	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Perthane	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Total Detect. Chlordane	ng/dry g	<b>0.50</b>	<b>6.00</b>		ND	2.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.1	ND	3.7	ND	2.3	ND	38.1	20.7
Total Detectable DDTs	ng/dry g	<b>1.58</b>	<b>46.10</b>		13.3	19	56.9	75.3	110.4	152.4	35.7	61.3	51	83.7	19.2	5.1	59.6	57.6
Toxaphene	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
trans-Nonachlor	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	8,500	3,700J
<b>Metals</b>																		
Copper (Cu)	µg/dry g	<b>34.00</b>	<b>270.00</b>		170	148.6	79.46	63.11	49.43	36.74	117	47.45	86.53	36.81	42.82	11.8	129.5	74.26
Lead (Pb)	µg/dry g	<b>46.70</b>	<b>218.00</b>		77.410	82.890	34.200	41.510	18.860	12.140	49.010	17.610	50.910	12.400	28.860	8.184	140.100	119.000
Zinc (Zn)	µg/dry g	<b>150.00</b>	<b>410.00</b>		206.1	185.8	110.8	93.55	99.25	83.86	153	96.62	150.7	87.24	88.43	32.58	286.4	159.4
<b>Aroclors</b>																		
Aroclor 1016	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1221	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1232	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1242	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	11,700J	12,000J
Aroclor 1248	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Aroclor 1254	ng/dry g				16,600J	19,500J	15,800J	11,100J	<10,000	<10,000	10,400J	<10,000	16,800J	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	20,400	33,000
Aroclor 1260	ng/dry g				<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
<b>PCB congeners</b>																		
PCB008	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB128	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB167	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB195	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB209	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,400J	1,200J
PCB018	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J
PCB028	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB031	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB033	ng/dry g				<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,800J	4,400J

Final Report: Marina del Rey Harbor Sediment Characterization Study

Analyte	Units	ERL	ERM	TTLc	H-1 TOP	H-1 BOTTOM	H-2 TOP	H-2 BOTTOM	MC-1 TOP	MC-1 BOTTOM	MC-2 TOP	MC-2 BOTTOM	MC-3 TOP	MC-3 BOTTOM	MC-4 TOP	MC-4 BOTTOM	MC-5 TOP	MC-5 BOTTOM
PCB037	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB044	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,500J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,900J	2,000J
PCB049	ng/dry g	-	-	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,400J	<1,000	11,600	3,200J
PCB052	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,900J
PCB066	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	1,500J	1,600J	1,400J	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,500J
PCB070	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,100J
PCB074	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J
PCB077	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB081	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB087	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB095	ng/dry g	-	-	1,200J	1,900J	1,300J	1,400J	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	1,400J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,200J	<1,000	4,100J	3,800J
PCB097	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,000J
PCB099	ng/dry g	-	-	1,000J	1,700J	1,400J	1,400J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	2,100J	2,600J
PCB101	ng/dry g	-	-	2,400J	3,300J	2,300J	1,800J	1,800J	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J	1,100J	3,700J	<1,000	1,400J	<1,000	5,600	7,100
PCB105	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,500J
PCB110	ng/dry g	-	-	2,000J	2,400J	1,900J	1,400J	1,400J	<1,000	<1,000	1,300J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,500J	4,100J
PCB114	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB118	ng/dry g	-	-	1,200J	1,800J	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	3,200J	2,700J
PCB119	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB123	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB126	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB138	ng/dry g	-	-	1,200J	2,200J	1,600J	2,300J	1,600J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	5,400
PCB141	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB149	ng/dry g	-	-	1,500J	2,600J	1,400J	1,400J	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	1,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,500J	<1,000	4,500J	6,000
PCB151	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,200J
PCB153	ng/dry g	-	-	2,000J	3,900J	1,800J	1,800J	1,500J	<1,000	<1,000	3,200J	1,200J	3,200J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,600J	5,500
PCB156	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB157	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB158	ng/dry g	-	-	1,000J	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB168+132	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB169	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB170	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB177	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,000J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB180	ng/dry g	-	-	1,400J	2,800J	1,100J	1,100J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,700J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	6,000	5,900
PCB183	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB187	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	1,300J	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	1,100J	<1,000	1,700J	3,400J
PCB189	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB194	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB200	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB201	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
PCB206	ng/dry g	-	-	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Total Detectable PCBs	ng/dry g	22.70	180.00	50000	16	26.5	17.5	10.7	1.5	ND	20	2.3	25.2	ND	7.7	61	83.3	83.3

ER-L exceedance is denoted by bold values.  
ER-M exceedance is denoted by bold and underlined values.  
Values followed by a J are below reporting limits.  
Non-detectable totals noted by ND.

*Grain Size Distribution*

In general grain size among the 16 site locations in which surficial sediment was collected was comprised of predominantly silt and clay with some sand and little to no gravel (Table 14). Silt and clay comprised more than 70 percent of the grains at all sites with the exception of sites A-2, D-3, E-4, and H-2. Site E-4, located at the back of the harbor in Basin E had the highest concentration of coarse grained sediment (60.8 percent sand and gravel) of any site. Sites H-2 and A-2 also had high concentrations of coarse grained sediment relative to other sites within Marina del Rey Harbor (47.2 percent and 46.1 percent sand and gravel, respectively). In contrast, sites B-2, E-1, E-3, F-1, and G-2 had greater than 90 percent fine grained material (i.e., silt and clay).

Table 14. Grain size distribution in surficial sediment (0-2 cm) at 16 sites within Marina del Rey Harbor.

Site ID	Coarse Grained		Fine Grained	
	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
A-2	0.01	46.08	27.18	26.73
B-2	0.01	2.33	55.56	42.11
C-2	0.00	26.09	42.11	31.79
D-2	0.00	21.61	50.81	27.58
D-3	0.00	34.84	34.97	30.19
E-1	0.00	5.89	61.22	32.90
E-3	0.00	1.11	42.59	56.31
E-4	1.21	59.55	15.16	24.08
F-1	0.00	0.99	55.98	43.03
G-2	0.05	5.54	51.22	43.19
H-2	0.02	47.23	35.40	17.35
MC-1	0.00	10.67	60.31	29.02
MC-2	0.00	18.33	60.26	21.42
MC-3	0.00	8.27	60.18	31.55
MC-4	0.02	25.61	55.49	18.88
MC-5	0.00	3.37	70.91	25.72

*3.2.2 Surface and sub-surface chemistry results from 23 vibracore sampling locations*

Surface and sub-surface sediment collected using a P-3 electric vibracore was analyzed for metals, aroclor PCBs, PCB congeners, and chlorinated pesticides. Analysis of surface (Top) samples was performed on the upper 0-10 cm of material while analysis of sub-surface (Bottom) was performed on the portion of the core sample below 10 cm in depth down to the project depth (original dredged floor of the harbor). ER-L and ER-M sediment quality values developed by Long et al., (1995), as well as TTLC values are included in Table 13 for comparative purposes only.

**Test samples**

Across all sample locations, several analytes exceeded ER-L and/or ER-M sediment quality values (Table 13). Analytes detected above ER-M values included copper, total detectable chlordane, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT and total detectable chlordane and DDTs. No analyte concentrations exceeded the TTLC at any of the sample locations.

*Basin-A*

In Top sediment within Basin-A, concentrations of 4,4-DDE were above the ER-L at site A-2 and above the ER-M at site A-1. Total detectable DDTs were above the ER-L in both A-1 and A-2 Top samples.

Total detectable chlordane exceeded the ER-M in Top sediment from A-1 and the ER-L in Top sediment from A-2. Top sediment collected at both sites in Basin-A was above ER-L values for the metals copper and zinc. Aroclor 1254 was detected in Top sediment at both sites, as were several individual PCB congeners. Total detectable PCBs were detected above the ER-L in A-1 and A-2 Top sediment. No other constituents were detected above ER-L values at either site.

It should be noted that because the depth of the post-construction depositional interface occurred within the top 10 cm at site A-2, there was no A-2 Bottom sample. Bottom sediment from A-1 exceeded the ER-L for 4,4'-DDE, total detectable chlordane, total detectable DDTs, copper, and zinc. Concentrations of most constituents were lower in Bottom sediment than in Top sediment.

#### *Basin-B*

In sediment collected from Basin-B, concentrations of nearly every analyzed constituent were higher in B-1 Top and Bottom samples than in B-2 Top and Bottom samples. Station B-1 is located just off the Main Channel, while station B-2 is located near the terminal end of Basin B. B-1 Top sediment exceeded ER-L values for zinc, total detectable DDTs, and total detectable PCBs, and exceeded ER-M values for 4,4'-DDE, total detectable chlordane, and copper. The B-1 Bottom sample exceeded ER-L values for copper, zinc, total detectable chlordane, total detectable DDTs, and total detectable PCBs, and exceeded ER-M values for 4,4'-DDE. In B-2 Top and Bottom sediment, the only constituent measured above the ER-L was total detectable DDTs. No constituents exceeded ER-M values in B-2 Top and Bottom sediments.

#### *Basin-C*

In Top sediment within Basin-C, concentrations of constituents that exceeded ER-L values included 4,4'-DDE, total detectable DDTs, total detectable chlordane (site C-1 only), copper (site C-1 only), zinc (site C-1 only), and total detectable PCBs. No constituent concentrations were measured above ER-M values. In Basin-C Bottom samples, constituent concentrations at C-1 were typically higher than at C-2. ER-L values that were exceeded at site C-1 included 4,4'-DDE, total detectable DDTs, total detectable chlordane, copper, zinc, and total detectable PCBs, where as ER-L values that were exceeded in Bottom samples collected at site C-2 included 4,4'-DDE and total detectable DDTs. No constituents exceeded ER-M values in either C-1 or C-2 Bottom sediments.

#### *Basin-D*

In Top sediment within Basin-D, concentrations of constituents that exceeded ER-L values across all three sample locations included 4,4'-DDE, total detectable DDTs, copper, and total detectable PCBs. Additional ER-L values that were exceeded in Top sediments at one or more of the sample locations include 4,4'-DDD (D-1) and zinc (D-3). No constituent concentrations in Basin-D Top sediments were measured above ER-M values. In Basin-D Bottom samples, constituent concentrations above the ER-L at one or more sites included 4,4'-DDD (D-1 and 2), 4,4'-DDE (D-1, 2, and 3), total detectable DDTs (D-1, 2, and 3), arsenic (D-3), copper (D-3), and nickel (D-3). No constituents exceeded ER-M values in D-1, D-2, or D-3 Bottom sediments.

#### *Basin-E*

In Top sediment within Basin-E, concentrations of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, and total detectable DDTs were above the ER-M for sites E-1, E-2, and E-3. Copper and nickel concentrations were measured above the ER-L at sites E-1, E-2, and E-3; arsenic was measured above the ER-L at sites E-2 and E-3 and zinc was measured above the ER-L at site E-3. Aroclor 1254 and several individual PCB congeners were detected at sites E-2 and E-3. Total detectable PCBs, however, were below ER-L values in Top sediment across all four sites within Basin-E.

In Bottom sediment within Basin-E, concentrations of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, and total detectable DDTs were above the ER-M for sites E-1, E-2, and E-3 and were above the ER-L at site E-4. Copper was measured above the ER-L at sites E-2 and E-3. Total detectable PCBs were 1.0 ng/dry g at site E-2 and 1.4 ng/dry g at site E-3. Total detectable PCBs were above the ER-L at Site E-4 (50.4 ng/dry g).

#### *Basin-F*

In F-1 Top sediment, concentrations of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT and total detectable DDTs were above the ER-M. Copper concentrations were measured above the ER-L in F-1 Top sediment. Aroclor 1254 was measured at a concentration of 25 ng/dry g in Top sediment, while total detectable PCBs were measured reported at 20.1 ng/dry g. Concentrations of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT and total detectable DDTs in F-1 Bottom sediment were above the ER-M. No aroclors or individual PCB congeners were detected above method reporting limits.

#### *Basin-G*

In Top sediment within Basin-G, concentrations of 4,4'-DDE were above the ER-M at sites G-1 and G-2, while 4,4'-DDD was above the ER-L at site G-2. Total detectable DDTs in Top sediment exceeded the ER-L at site G-1 and the ER-M at site G-2. Copper concentrations were measured above the ER-L at both sites within Basin-G, while zinc concentrations were measured above ER-L at site G-1. Aroclor 1254, detected at a concentration of 38.4 ng/dry g at site G-1 was the only PCB grouping detected above reporting limits in Top sediment. Total detectable PCBs were above the ER-L at site G-1 but were below the ER-L at site G-2.

In Bottom sediment within Basin-G, concentrations of 4,4'-DDE and total detectable DDTs were above the ER-M at both sites while concentrations of 4,4'-DDD were above the ER-L at site G-1 and were above the ER-M at site G-2. Copper was measured above the ER-L in Bottom sediment at site G-1. Aroclor 1254, the only aroclor group detected, was measured at a concentration of 20.7 ng/dry g in G-1 Bottom sediment. Total detectable PCBs (25.5 ng/dry g) were above the ER-L (22.7 ng/dry g) in G-1 Bottom sediment. No aroclor PCBs or individual PCB congeners were detected in G-2 Bottom sediment.

#### *Basin-H*

Basin-H Top sediment exceeded the 4,4'-DDE ER-L at site H-1 and the 4,4'-DDE ER-M at site H-2. Total detectable DDTs in Top sediment exceeded the ER-L at H-1 and the ER-M at H-2. Copper, lead, and zinc concentrations were measured above the ER-L in H-1 Top sediment, while only copper exceeded the ER-L in H-2 Top sediment. No aroclors or PCB congeners were measured above reporting limits in Basin-H Top sediments.

Basin-H Bottom sediment collected from site H-2 had concentrations of 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, and total detectable DDTs that were above ER-M values. H-2 Bottom sediment exceeded ER-L values for 4,4'-DDD and copper. No aroclors or PCB congeners were measured above reporting limits in H-2 Bottom sediment. H-1 Bottom sediment exceeded ER-L values for 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, total detectable chlordane, total detectable PCBs, copper, and zinc.

#### *Main Channel*

In Top sediment within the Main Channel, concentrations of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, and total detectable DDTs were above the ER-M for site MC-1. Sites MC-2, MC-3, and MC-5 contained concentrations of 4,4'-DDE which exceeded the ER-M and 4,4'-DDD which exceeded the ER-L. Total detectable DDTs in Top sediments were above the ER-M at sites MC-3 and MC-5, and were above the ER-L at sites MC-2 and MC-4. Total detectable chlordane was above the ER-L at sites MC-2, MC-3, and MC-4 and was above the ER-M at site MC-5. In general, copper was above the ER-L in Top sediment across all sites,

while lead and zinc were above ER-Ls at three site locations. No metal concentrations were measured above ER-M values in Main Channel Top sediment. Aroclor 1254 in MC-5 Top sediment was the only aroclor measured above method reporting limits. The ER-L value for total detectable PCBs was exceeded in MC-3 and MC-5 Top sediments.

In Bottom sediment within the Main Channel, concentrations of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, and total detectable DDTs were above the ER-M for site MC-1. Sites MC-2, MC-3, and MC-5 contained concentrations of 4,4'-DDE which exceeded the ER-M. Concentrations of 4,4'-DDD exceeded the ER-L at sites MC-2 and MC-5, and exceeded the ER-M at site MC-3. Total detectable DDTs in Bottom sediments were above the ER-M at sites MC-1, MC-2, MC-3, and MC-5, while total detectable chlordane was above the ER-M at site MC-5. Copper was measured above the ER-L in Bottom sediment across all sites, with the exception of site MC-4. Lead and zinc were above the ER-L at MC-5. No metal concentrations were measured above ER-M values in Main Channel Bottom sediment. Aroclor 1254 in MC-5 Bottom sediment was the only aroclor measured above method reporting limits. Total detectable PCBs exceeded the ER-L in MC-5 Bottom sediments.

#### *Grain Size Distribution*

In general grain size among the 23 Top and Bottom site locations in which surficial sediment was collected was comprised of mostly sand, silt, and clay with little to no gravel (Table 15). Top sediments at sites B-1, E-2, E-3, F-1, G-1, G-2, MC-3, and MC-5 were comprised of greater than 90 percent fine-grained material (i.e., silt and clay). With the exception of site F-1, sites with greater than 90 percent fine-grained material in Top sediments were located on, or directly adjacent to, the Main Channel. Sites located near the back of the Harbor's Basins and at the back of the Main Channel tended to have higher percentages of sand in Top sediment than sites located near the Main channel.

Bottom sediment at nearly all stations tended to be comprised of a higher percentage of coarse-grained material (i.e., sand and gravel) than Top sediment. Sediment from sites E-1, G-2, and MC-2 had greater than 5 percent gravel while all other sites, with the exception of MC-4, had less than 1 percent gravel. Sites C-2, MC-1, and MC-4 were comprised of greater than 70 percent coarse grained materials. In Bottom sediments, only eight sites contained greater than 25 percent clays, while in Top sediments, 12 sites had greater than 25 percent clays. Within each basin, grain size compositions varied significantly among Bottom core samples.

Table 15. Grain size distribution in Top (0-10 cm) and Bottom sediment (10 cm to original dredged depth of harbor) at 23 sites within Marina del Rey Harbor.

Site ID	Sample Type	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
A-1	Top	0.39	13.16	55.77	30.67
	Bottom	0.00	12.58	47.67	39.75
A-2	Top	0.02	48.33	29.91	21.74
B-1	Top	0.00	1.36	55.34	43.31
	Bottom	0.07	2.02	48.07	49.84
B-2	Top	0.25	52.63	28.04	19.08
	Bottom	0.40	54.56	26.10	18.93
C-1	Top	0.00	44.87	30.72	24.40
	Bottom	0.00	55.13	25.51	19.35
C-2	Top	0.00	36.77	40.74	22.49
	Bottom	0.00	72.54	18.31	9.15
D-1	Top	0.00	23.90	56.31	19.78
	Bottom	0.00	42.33	47.43	10.24
D-2	Top	0.00	41.99	41.63	16.37
	Bottom	0.02	47.26	42.77	9.95
D-3	Top	0.01	37.19	33.30	29.51
	Bottom	0.00	24.18	44.08	31.74
E-1	Top	0.00	49.81	41.13	9.07
	Bottom	6.99	57.72	20.69	14.59
E-2	Top	0.00	0.50	46.25	53.25
	Bottom	1.09	18.78	45.96	34.17
E-3	Top	0.00	0.94	39.57	59.48
	Bottom	0.00	42.31	39.74	17.95
E-4	Top	0.00	21.95	44.95	33.10
	Bottom	0.15	24.38	55.23	20.24
F-1	Top	0.01	0.69	48.89	50.42
	Bottom	0.00	42.79	47.03	10.18
G-1	Top	0.00	5.29	57.96	36.76
	Bottom	0.00	19.07	47.17	33.76
G-2	Top	0.20	9.34	48.19	42.27
	Bottom	7.98	49.55	27.80	14.68
H-1	Top	0.11	14.99	62.81	22.09
	Bottom	0.11	16.15	62.49	21.24
H-2	Top	0.42	20.50	62.22	16.86
	Bottom	0.02	29.19	56.86	13.93
MC-1	Top	0.30	19.69	45.75	34.26
	Bottom	0.00	74.44	17.04	8.51
MC-2	Top	0.99	34.77	46.44	17.80
	Bottom	5.64	26.80	40.80	26.75
MC-3	Top	0.11	2.77	49.70	47.43
	Bottom	0.10	5.93	54.00	39.98
MC-4	Top	0.08	58.69	28.02	13.21
	Bottom	1.40	76.57	14.23	7.81
MC-5	Top	0.32	5.20	69.30	25.19
	Bottom	0.00	25.43	45.84	28.73

### 3.2.3 *Interpolative Maps*

Target analytical and grain size data collected from the surface (0 to 10 centimeter [cm]) and subsurface (10 cm to design depth) intervals of sediment along the inlet channels were analyzed to produce Isopleth maps (Figure 7 through Figure 20). The intent of these maps is to show parameter concentrations as they are dispersed within the inlet and determine any possible distribution trends. To produce the figures, the data were brought into the software Surfer 8, made by Golden Software, Inc. To perform the interpolation, the Kriging gridding method was applied using a Linear Variogram Model at a Slope and Anisotropy value of 1. In order to account for the impermeability of the bulkheads, a Breakline was applied to the interpolation that represented the outline of the inlet with a concentration value set to the lowest result of the dataset for the particular compound. For example, the lowest concentration of zinc in the surface data set was approximately 50 ppm, therefore the edges (bulkheads) of the harbor were assigned the value of 50 ppm to display the patterns. Once the Isopleth contours were generated, they were exported from Surfer to a standard Computer-Aided Design (CAD) format and brought into the software ESRI ArcGIS. Three-Dimensional (3D) surfaces were created based off of these contours using the ArcGIS extension toolset 3D Analyst. Two-Dimensional (2D) representations of these surfaces are presented in the attached figures.

The surface interval core was consistently 10 cm throughout entire project area. However, the subsurface interval core varied from 0 cm (A-2) to more than 80 cm (MC3). To illustrate the differences in the subsurface interval core length, an additional metric was included in the subsurface maps.



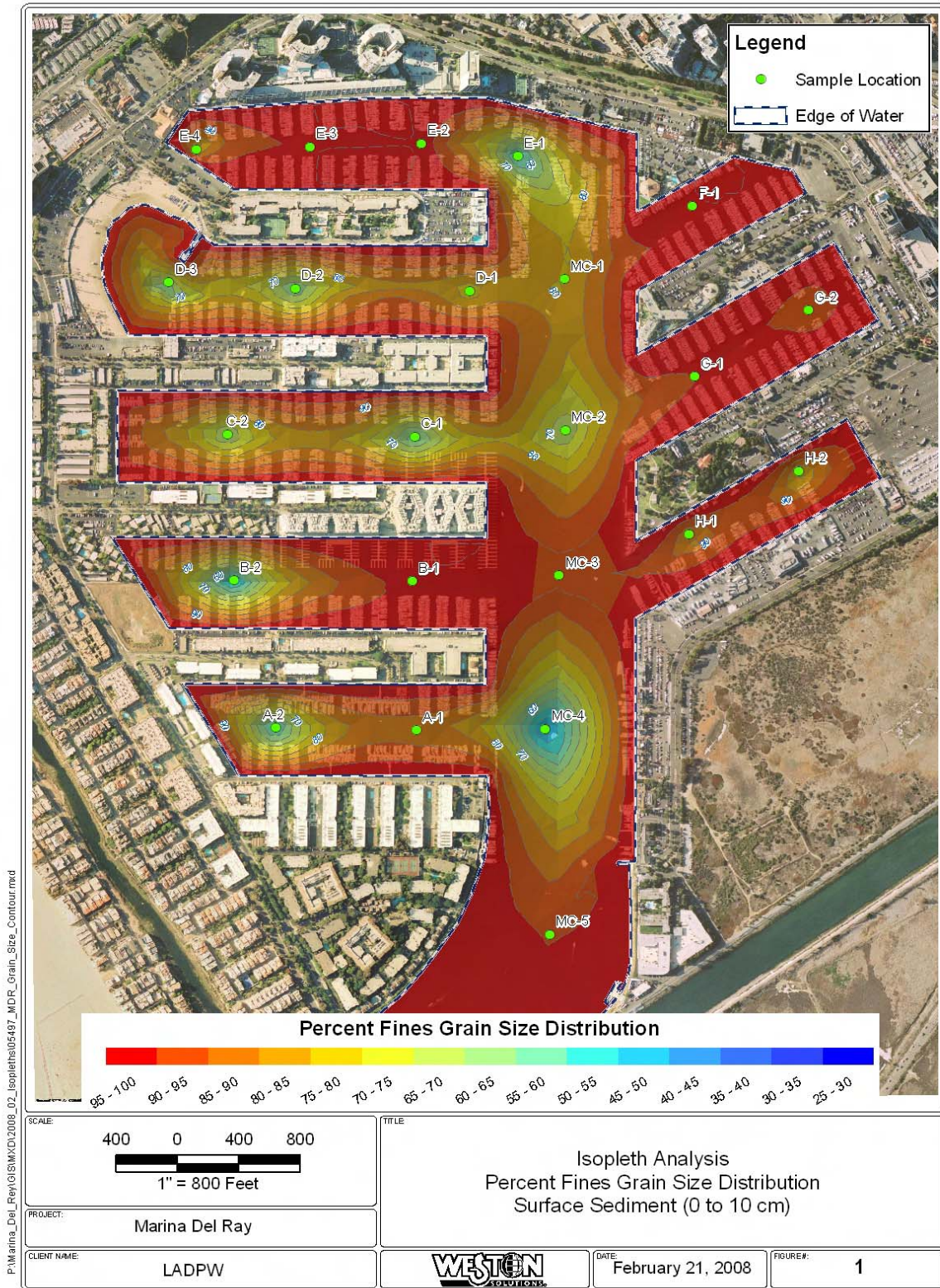


Figure 7. Distribution of fine grain material in surface sediments in Marina del Rey Harbor.

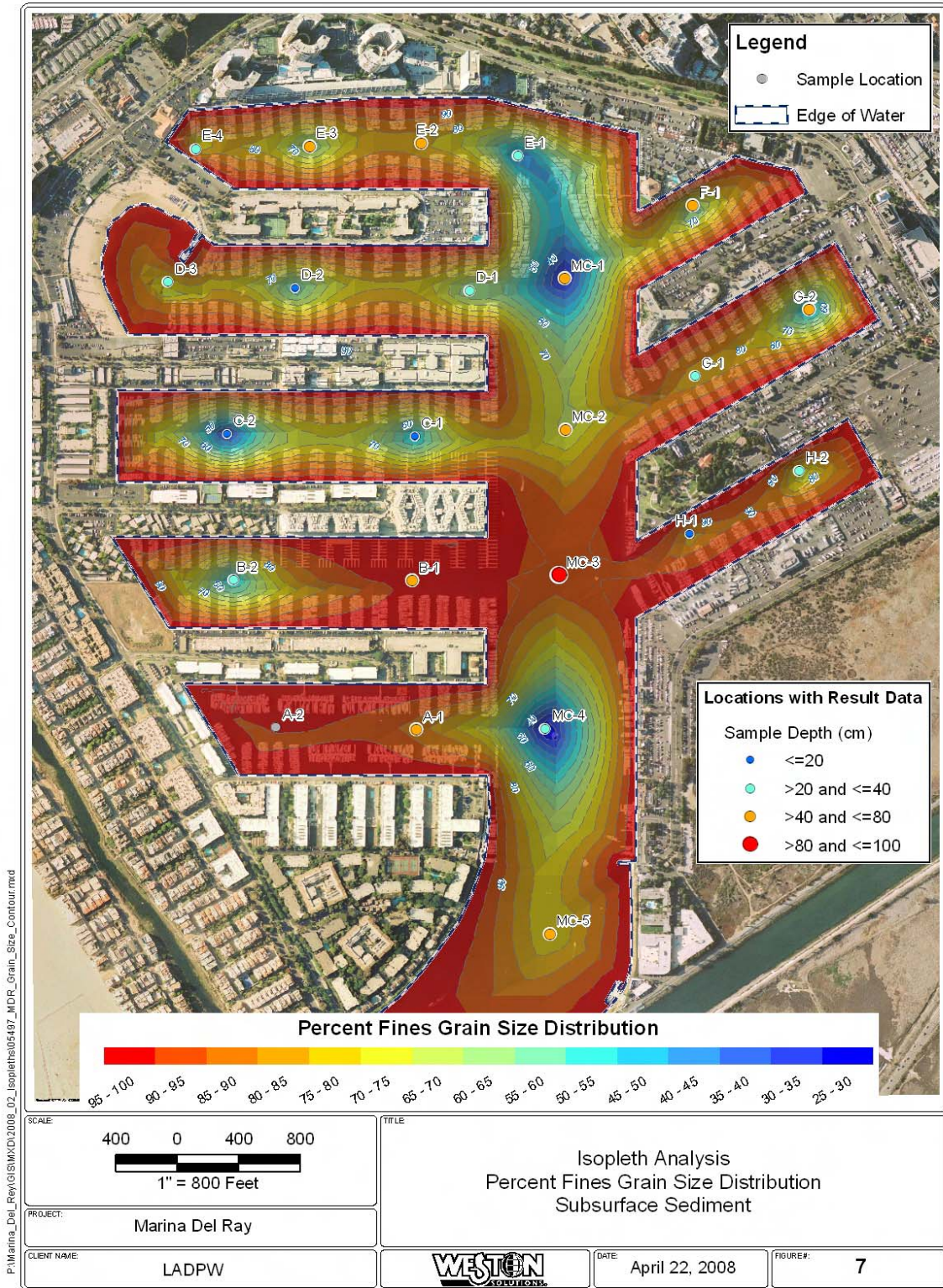


Figure 8. Distribution of fine grain material in subsurface sediments in Marina del Rey Harbor.

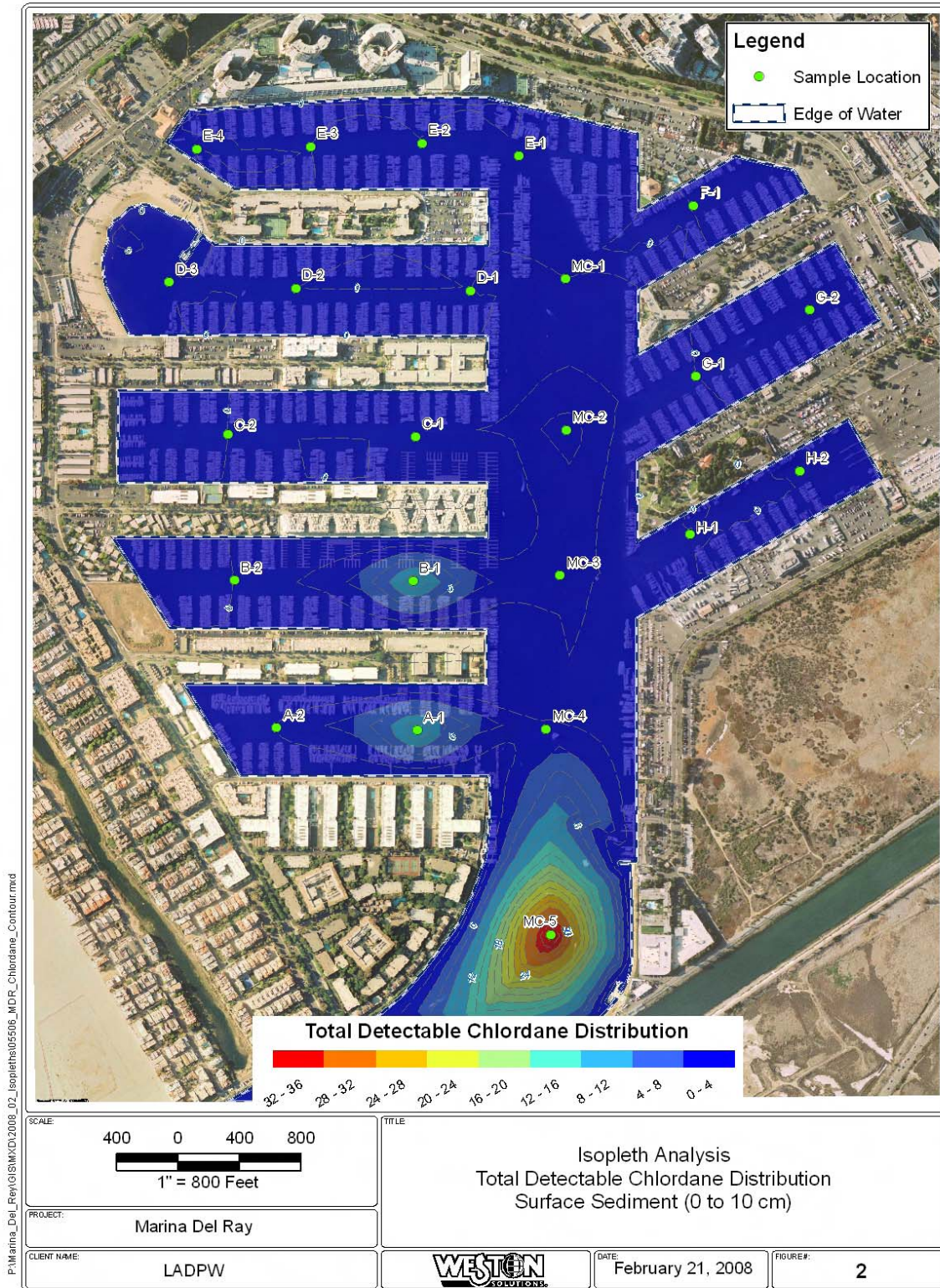


Figure 9. Distribution of total chlordane in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

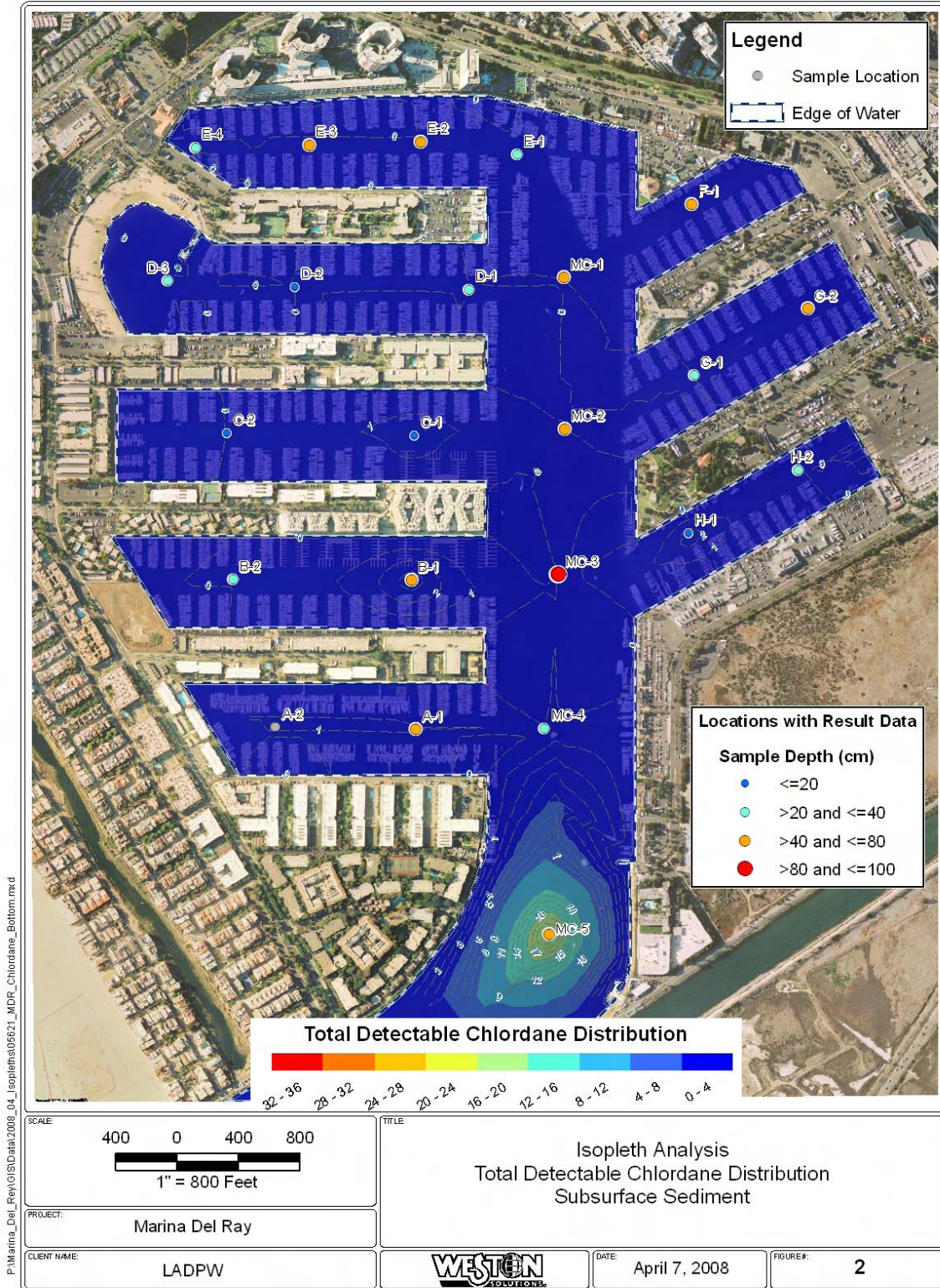


Figure 10. Distribution of total chlordane in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

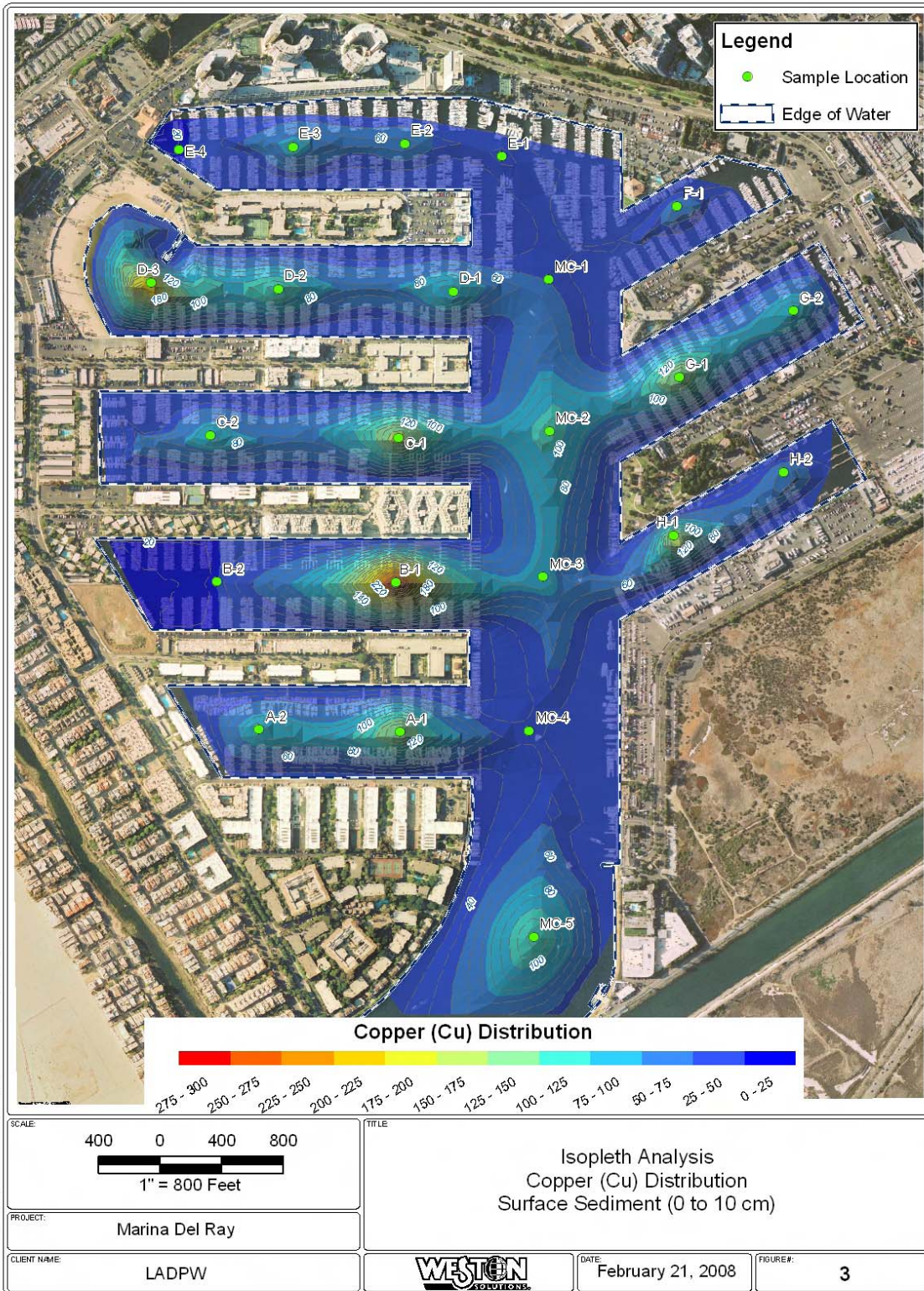


Figure 11. Distribution of copper in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

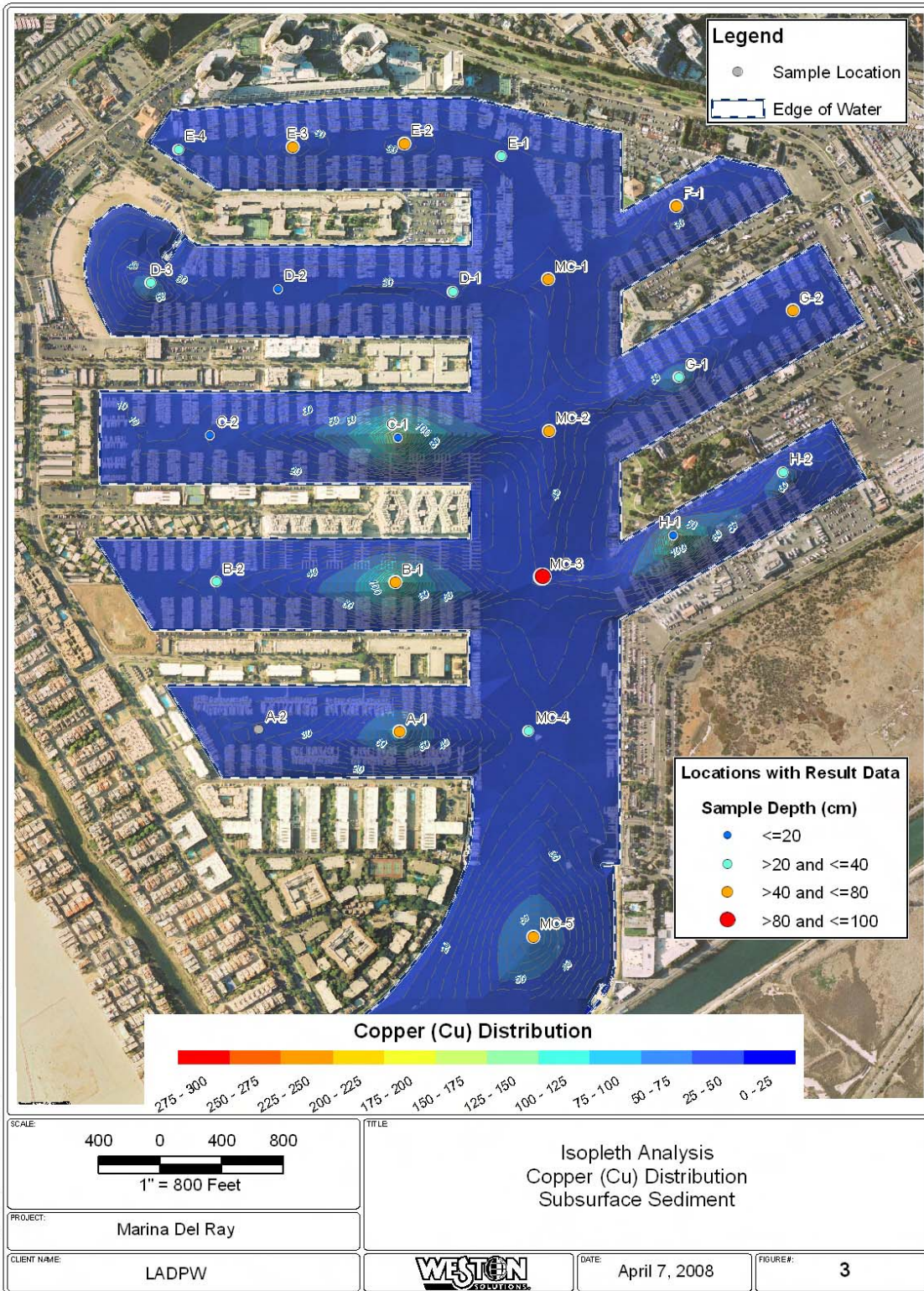


Figure 12. Distribution of copper in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

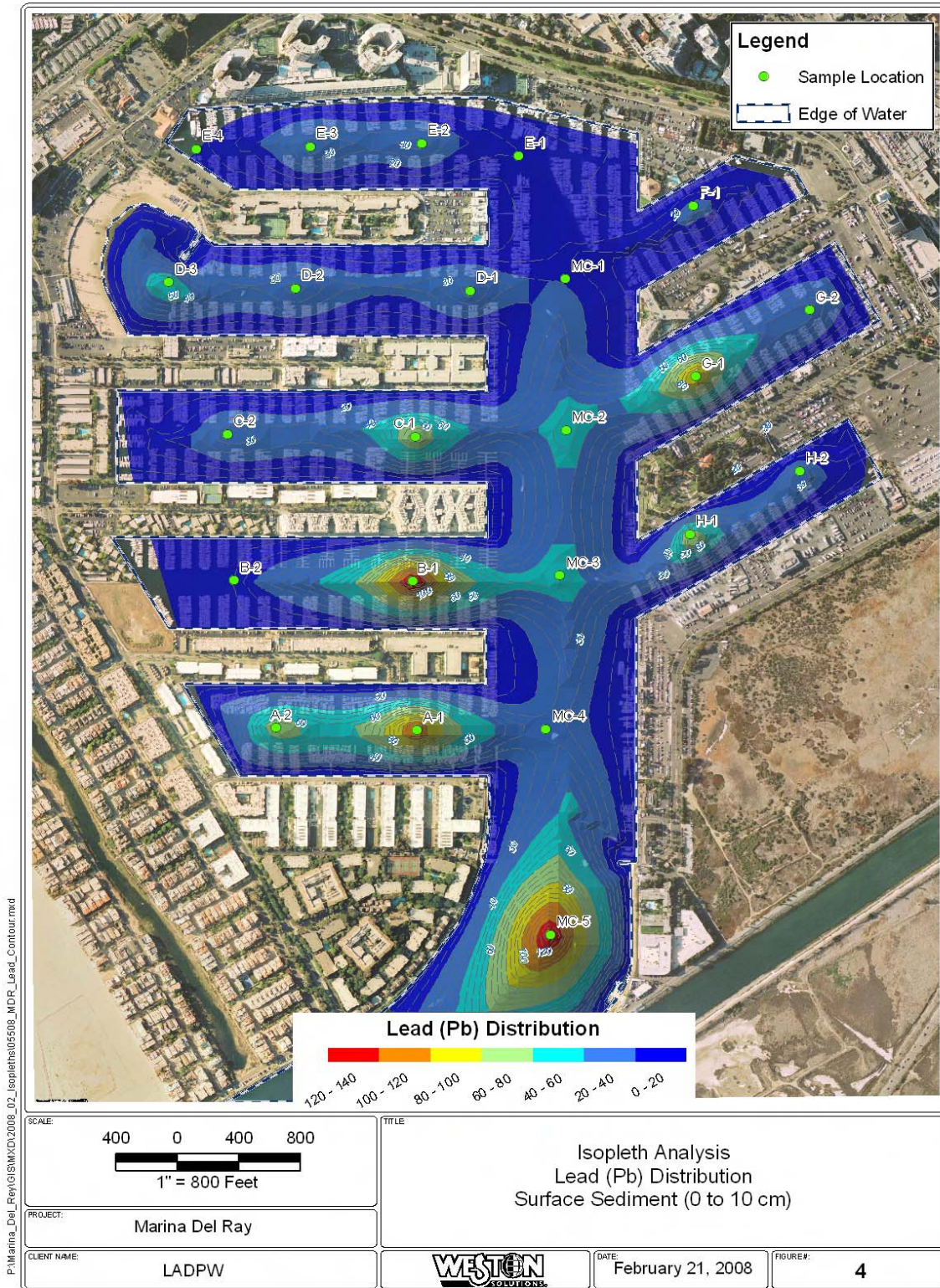


Figure 13. Distribution of lead in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

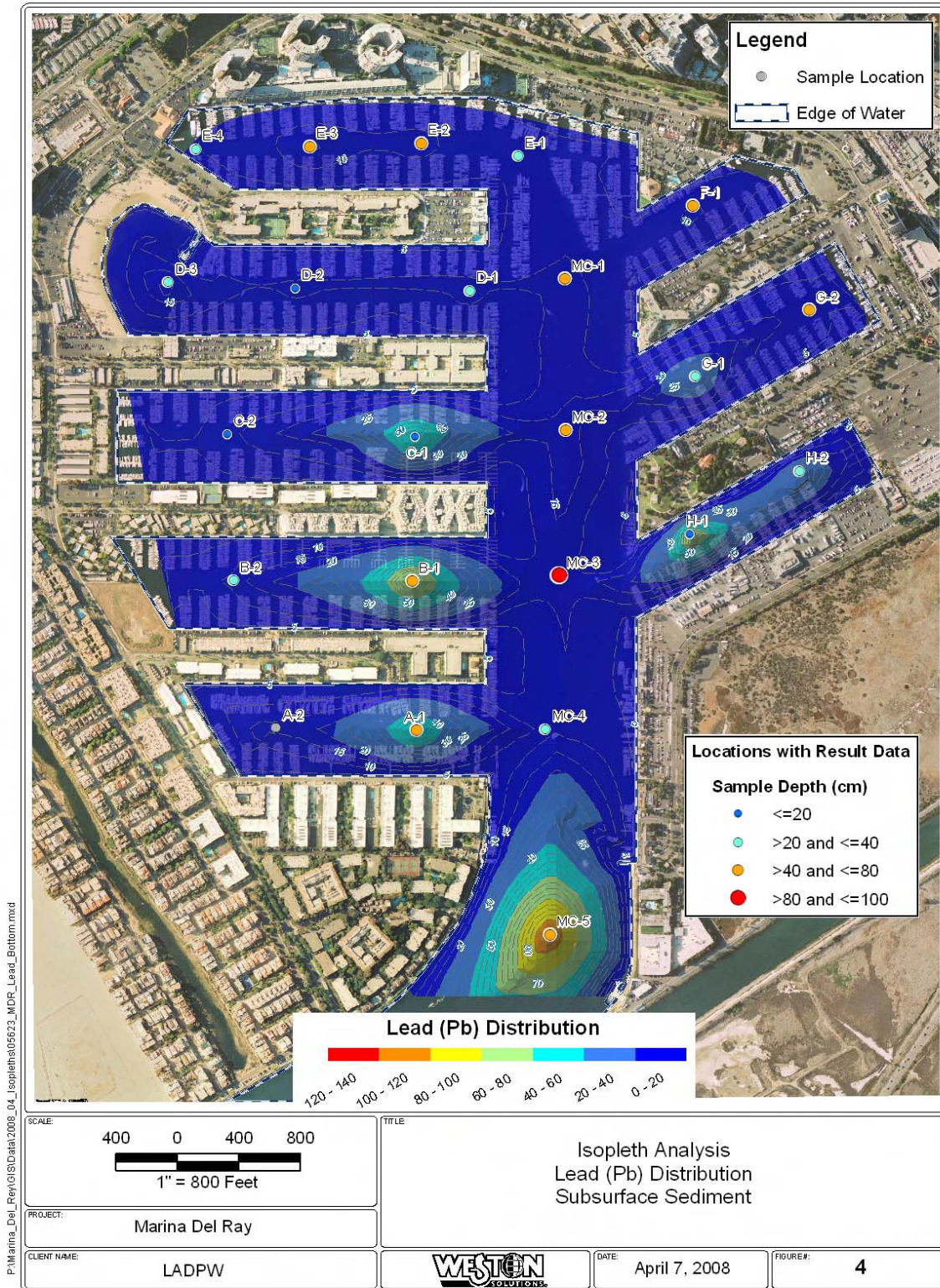


Figure 14. Distribution of lead in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.



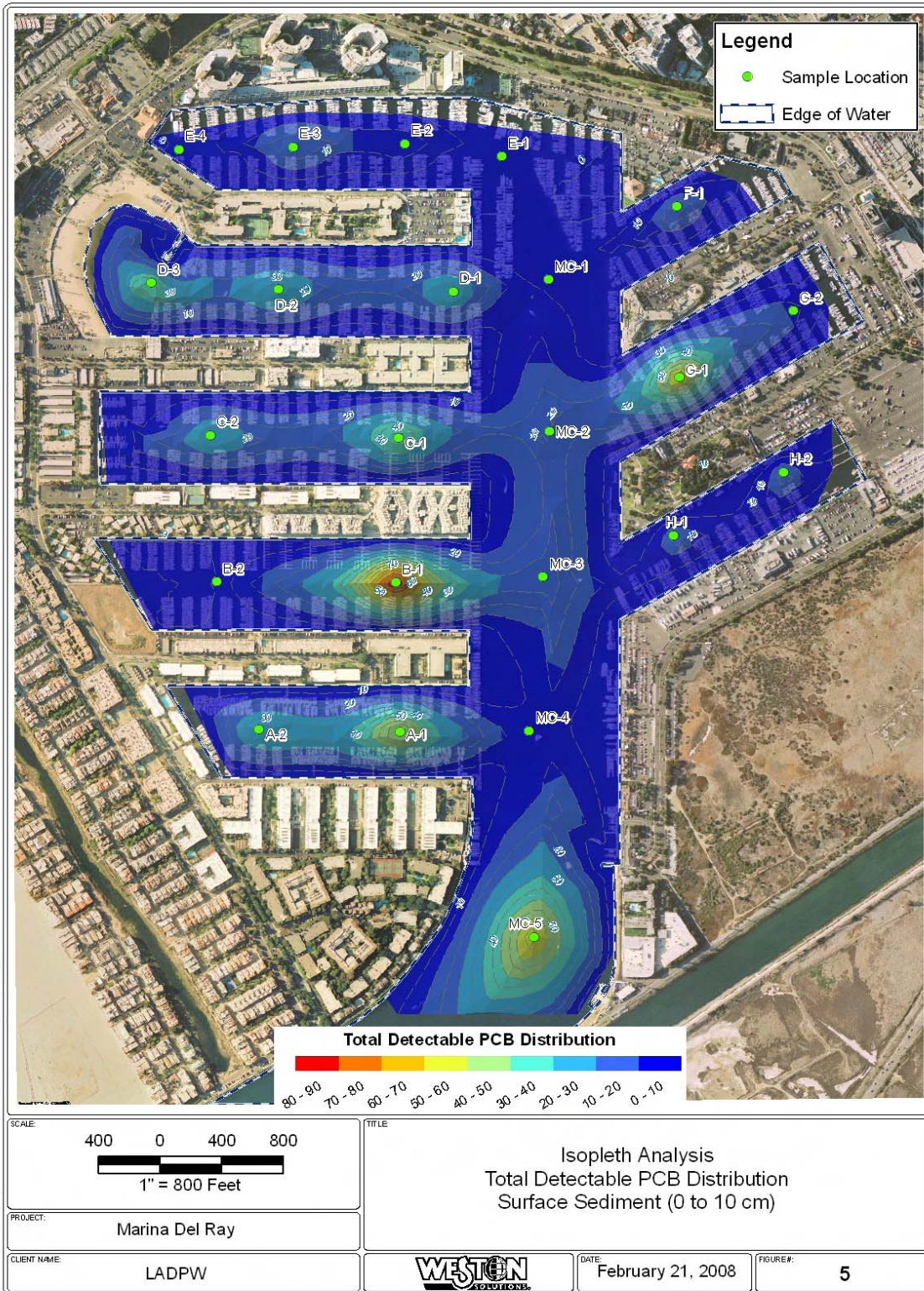


Figure 15. Distribution of total PCBs in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

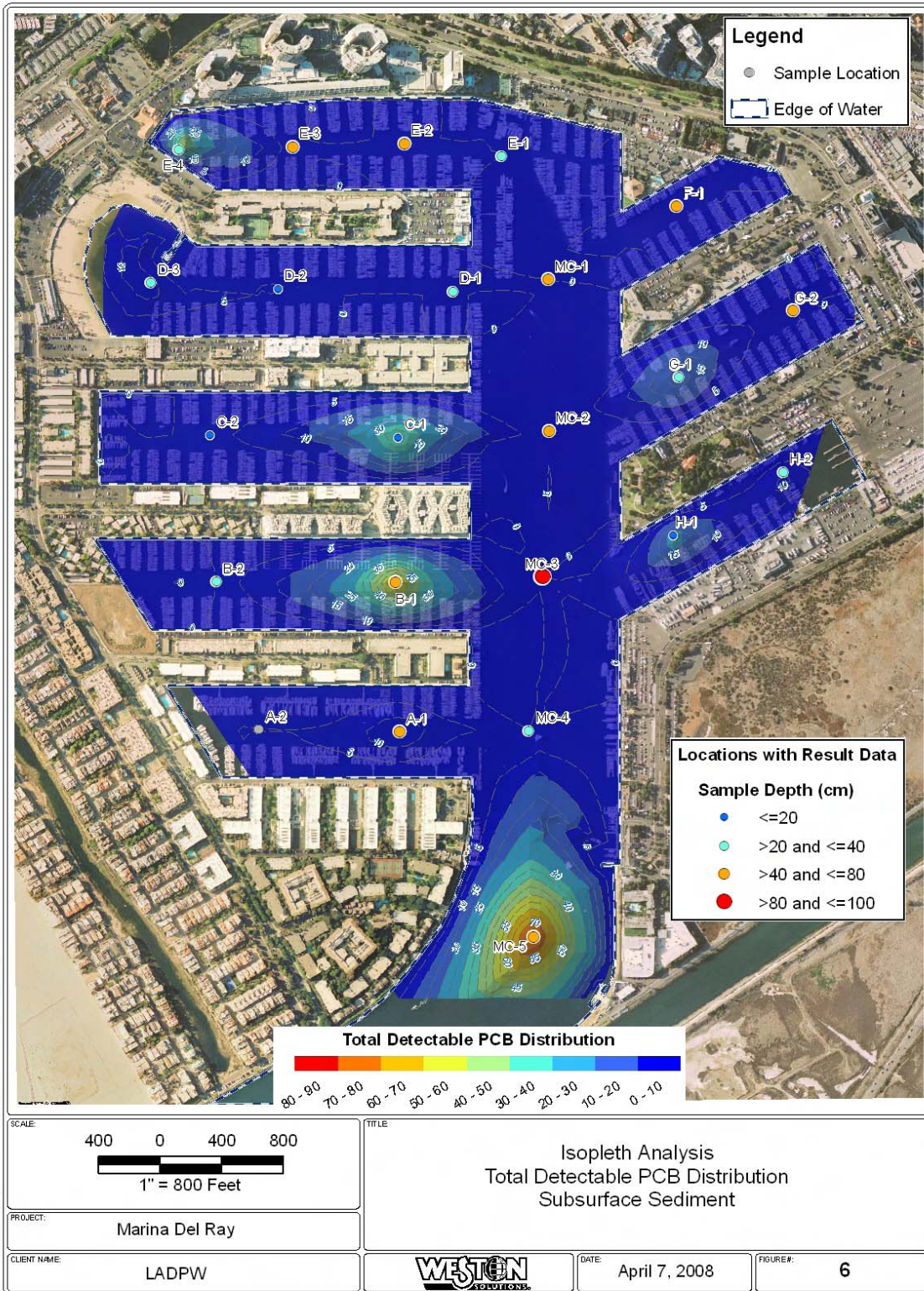


Figure 16. Distribution of total PCBs in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

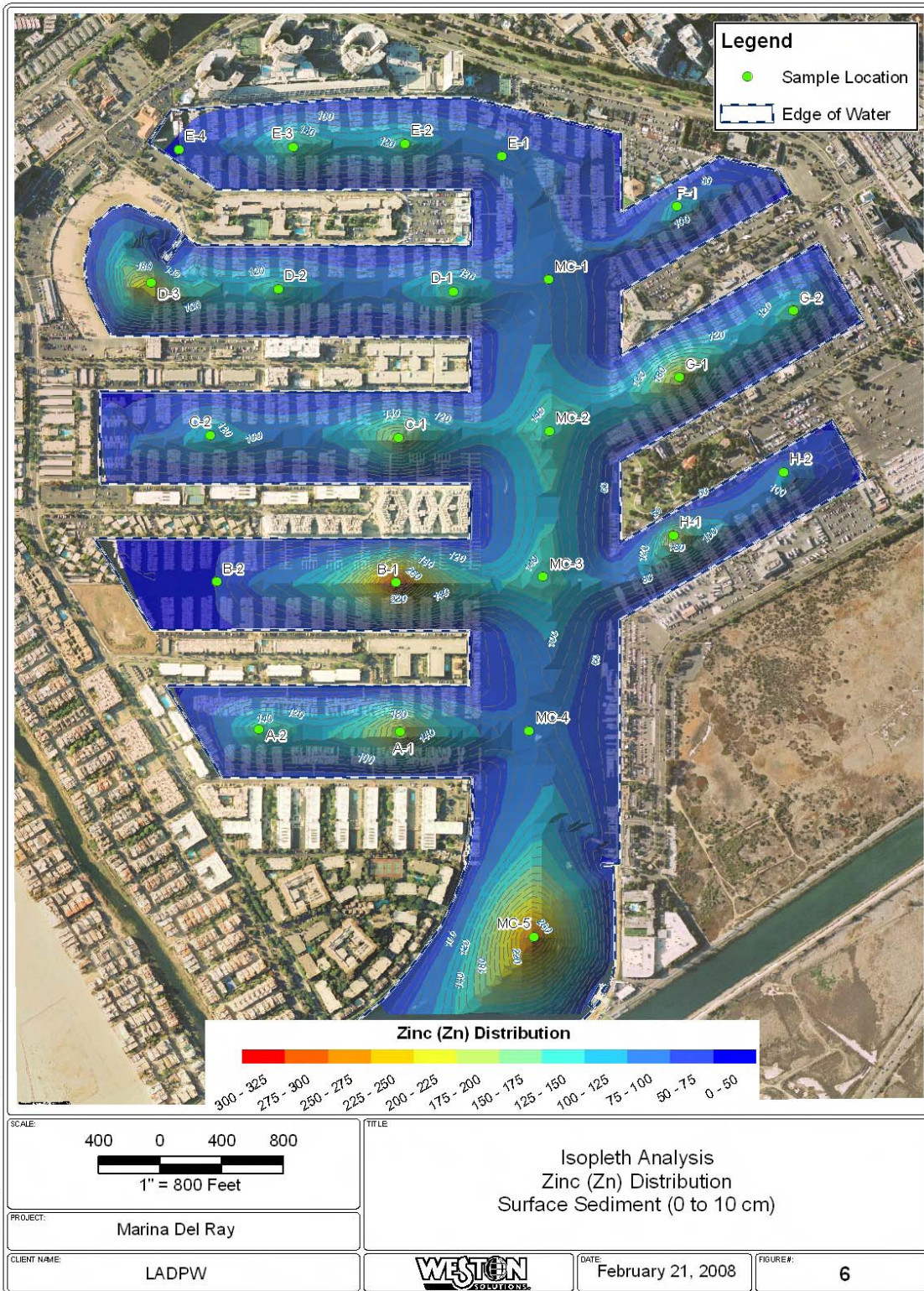


Figure 17. Distribution of zinc in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

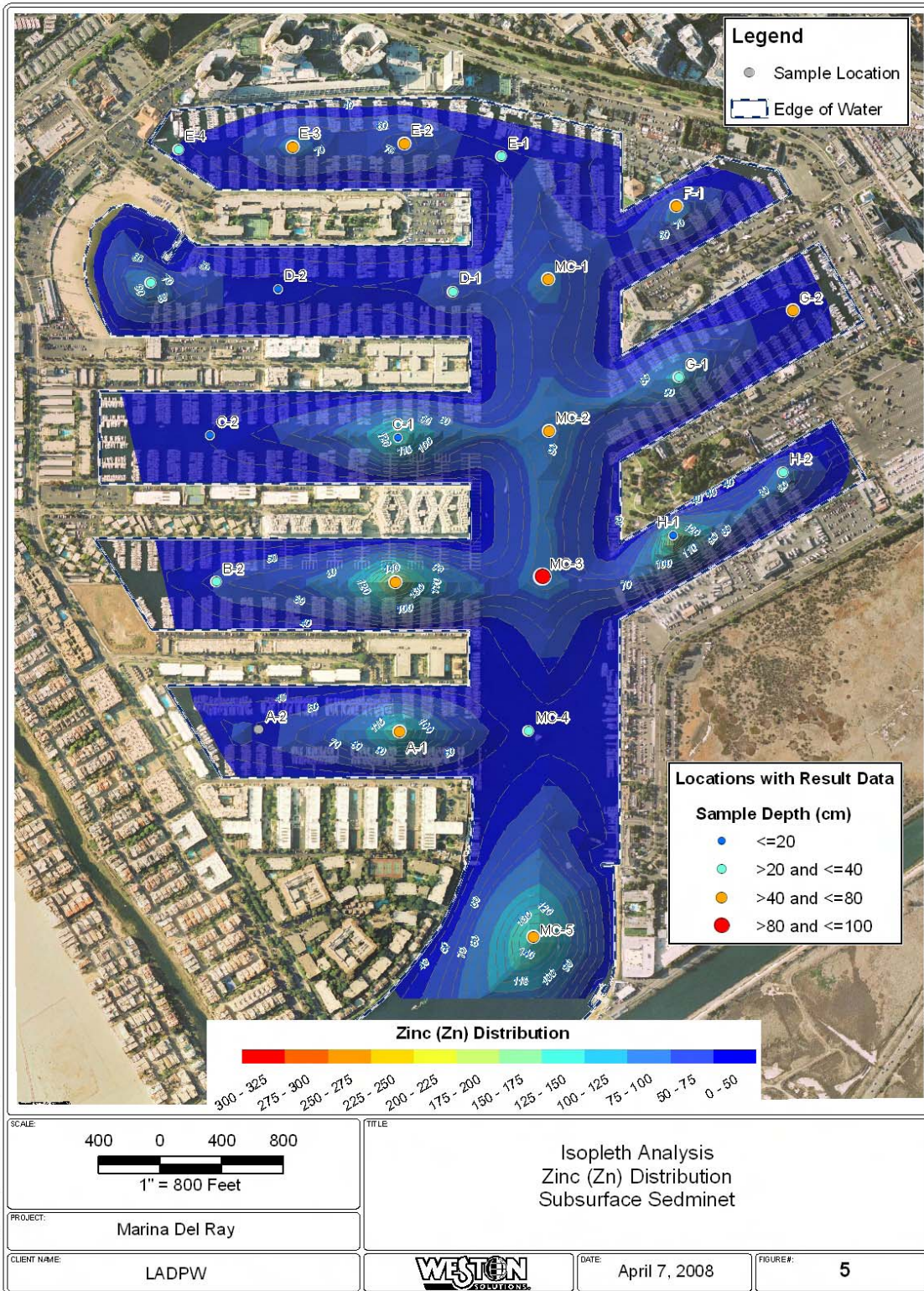


Figure 18. Distribution of zinc in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

### 3.3 RESULTS OF SOLID PHASE TOXICITY TESTING

#### 3.3.1 *Eohaustorius estuarius*

This test was divided into two batches due to the large number of test samples. The two batches were run concurrently on different shelves in the 15°C test room. A separate control was associated with each batch of tests. Control 1 was associated with test samples D-3, E-4, F-1, B-2, MC-2, MC-3, MC-5, and MC-4. Control 2 was associated with samples E-3, E-1, MC-1, G-2, D-2, H-2, A-2, and C-2.

Water quality parameters were within the recommended protocol limits (Table 2). Mean percent survival of *E. estuarius* was 95.0 and 91.0% in the batch 1 and batch 2 controls, respectively, which met the minimum acceptable control survival criterion ( $\geq 90\%$ ). Over 20 amphipods were recovered at test termination from replicate 2 of sample A-2. Because it was not possible to confirm the number of organisms added at test initiation, this replicate was dropped from statistical analysis. Mean percent survival was generally low across all samples (45.0 – 77.0%) with the exception of MC-4 (91.0%), H-2 (85.0%), and A-2 (83.8%). Samples D-3, E-4, F-1, B-2, MC-2, MC-3, MC-5, E-3, E-1, MC-1, G-2, D-2, and C-2 had less than 80% survival and were significantly different from the associated control (using an ANOVA). A summary of test results is presented in Table 16. The laboratory bench sheets and summary tables are presented in Appendix C.

The cadmium chloride reference toxicant test was conducted at concentrations of 0, 2.50, 5.00, 10.0, 20.0 and 40.0 mg Cd<sup>2+</sup>/L. The median lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) was 6.67 mg Cd<sup>2+</sup>/L, which was within two standard deviations ( $\pm 4.32$  mg Cd<sup>2+</sup>/L) of the Weston laboratory mean of 6.90 mg Cd<sup>2+</sup>/L. This indicates that the sensitivity of *E. estuarius* used in the assessment of test sediments fell within the normal range.

In the ammonium chloride reference toxicant test, LC<sub>50</sub> values of 109 mg total NH<sub>3</sub>/L and 1.67 mg un-ionized NH<sub>3</sub>/L were determined from survivorship at measured concentrations of 0, 7.87, 16.9, 47.2, 85.4, and 148 mg total NH<sub>3</sub>/L, and calculated un-ionized concentrations of 0, 0.385, 0.673, 1.21, 1.75, and 1.55 mg un-ionized NH<sub>3</sub>/L. Measured total ammonia and un-ionized ammonia in tests conducted with project materials were below concurrent reference toxicant effect levels (LC<sub>50</sub> = 109 mg total NH<sub>3</sub>/L; no observable effect concentration [NOEC] = 85.4 mg total NH<sub>3</sub>/L). Therefore, ammonia is not expected to have contributed to any toxicity found in tests using project materials.

Table 16. Results of Solid Phase Test using *Eohaustorius estuarius*

Sample ID	Amphipods ( <i>Eohaustorius estuarius</i> )						
	Overlying Total Ammonia Concentration (mg/L)		Interstitial Total Ammonia Concentration (mg/L)		% Survival	% Mortality	% Effective Mortality <sup>1</sup>
	Initial	Day 10	Initial	Day 10			
Control 1	<0.500	<0.500	1.19	0.571	95.0	5.00	6.00
D-3	<0.500	<0.500	1.56	0.977	75.0	25.0	25.0
E-4	<0.500	<0.500	1.27	1.22	63.0	37.0	37.0
F-1	<0.500	<0.500	1.67	0.973	57.0	43.0	43.0
B-2	<0.500	<0.500	2.03	0.946	55.0	45.0	45.0
MC-2	<0.500	<0.500	2.75	1.46	74.0	26.0	26.0
MC-3	<0.500	<0.500	2.88	2.29	77.0	23.0	23.0
MC-5	<0.500	<0.500	4.79	3.00	67.0	33.0	33.0
MC-4	<0.500	<0.500	3.71	1.63	91.0	9.00	9.00
Control 2	<0.500	<0.500	0.866	0.858	91.0	9.00	9.00
E-3	<0.500	<0.500	1.20	0.587	57.0	43.0	44.0
E-1	<0.500	<0.500	1.76	1.33	65.0	35.0	35.0
MC-1	<0.500	<0.500	1.93	0.896	59.0	41.0	41.0
G-2	<0.500	<0.500	1.69	1.32	45.0	55.0	55.0
D-2	<0.500	<0.500	2.54	1.16	69.0	31.0	31.0
H-2	<0.500	<0.500	3.13	2.70	85.0	15.0	15.0
A-2	<0.500	<0.500	3.25	1.04	83.8 <sup>2</sup>	16.3	16.3
C-2	<0.500	<0.500	2.42	1.66	72.0	28.0	28.0
Cadmium Chloride Reference Toxicant	Concentration (mg/L)		% Survival		LC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)		
	Control		96.7		6.67		
	2.50		86.7				
	5.00		73.3				
	10.0		16.7				
	20.0		0.00				
40.0		0.00					
Ammonium Chloride Reference Toxicant	Total NH <sub>3</sub>	Un-ionized NH <sub>3</sub>	% Survival	Total NH <sub>3</sub>		Un-ionized NH <sub>3</sub>	
	Actual Concentration (mg/L)	Calculated Concentration (mg/L)		LC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	NOEC (mg/L)	LC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	NOEC (mg/L)
	Control	Control	83.3	109	85.4	1.67	1.75
	7.87	0.385	93.3				
	16.9	0.673	96.7				
	47.2	1.21	90.0				
85.4	1.75	73.3					
148	1.55	0.00					

<sup>1</sup> Sum of dead animals plus those survivors that fail to rebury.

<sup>2</sup> Over 20 amphipods were recovered at test termination from one replicate. Unable to confirm the number of organisms added at test initiation, therefore this replicate was dropped from statistical analysis.

### 3.3.2 Relationship between Grain Size, Chemistry, and Observed Amphipod Toxicity

The indigenous habitat of *E. estuarius* typically is a sandy sediment. While these organisms are tolerant of a wide variety of grain sizes, extremely fine sediments may not be suitable. Studies have shown that survival of many organisms may be affected by grain size distribution (DeWitt et al., 1989). In addition, previous studies conducted by Weston (formerly MEC Analytical) have demonstrated that survival of *E. estuarius* is affected by grain size extremes (i.e., >75% sand or >75% clay). Specifically, increased mortality associated with increased proportions of sand or clays in sediment. To determine whether toxicity measured in the present study was confounded by grain size and not entirely due to contaminants in the sediment, a correlation analysis was performed on the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment grain size data and toxicity test results. Figure 19 demonstrates a statistically significant correlation between survival of *E. estuarius* and percent clay in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment. Increased mortality is associated with increased proportions of fine grained sediment. Because DDTs, PCBs, copper, and zinc sometimes exceeded the ER-M in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediments, correlation analyses were also performed on these analytes against the amphipod survival data. Results show that there were statistically significant correlations between survival of *E. estuarius* and zinc and copper ( $P < 0.05$ ); however, no significant correlations were found between survival and DDTs or PCBs ( $P > 0.05$ ).

As shown in Figure 20, if the ER-M value is plotted on the graph, it is evident that for zinc, there is only one ER-M exceedance and it corresponds to survival of *E. estuarius* of approximately 60% survival (i.e., only slightly toxic). This indicates that factors other than zinc (which is primarily found at concentrations below the ER-M) were contributing to the toxicity observed. Similarly, the ER-M value for copper is plotted in Figure 9, showing the correlation between copper concentration and survival of *E. estuarius*, which shows that 7 out of the 16 points exceed an ER-M value. In the case of copper, although the samples with the highest copper do not show the highest toxicity, it is possible that copper contributed to decreased survival. Nonetheless, because copper and zinc are significantly correlated to the percent of clay in sediment (Figure 22 and Figure 23), it is likely that grain size (or percent clay) interferes with the test result or the ability to discern whether these metals have an effect on toxicity of the amphipods.

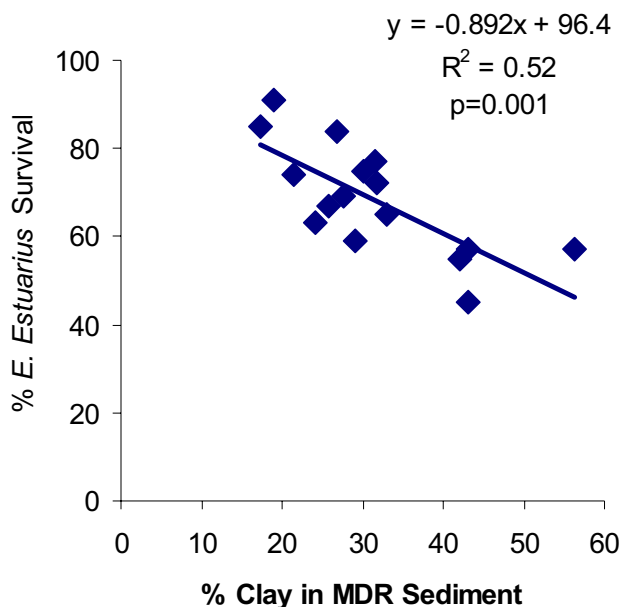


Figure 19. Correlation between survival of *E. estuarius* and percent clay in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment.

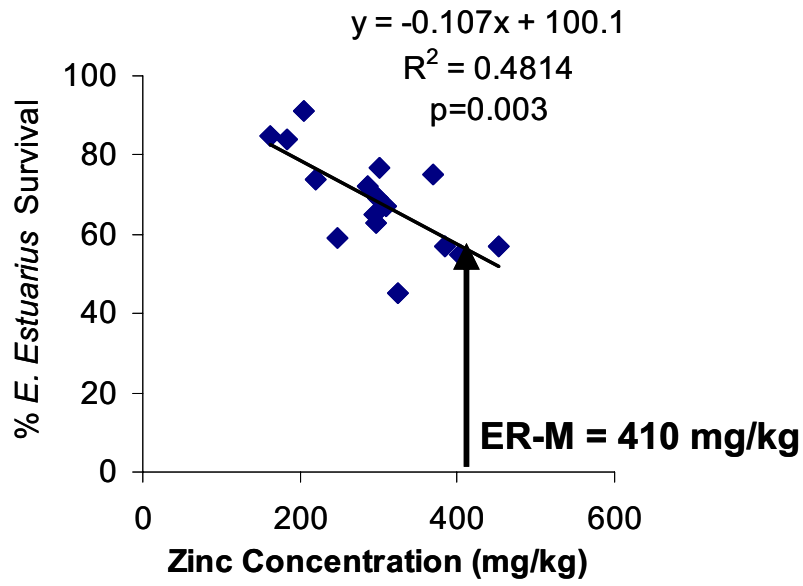


Figure 20. Correlation between survival of *E. estuarius* and zinc concentrations in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment.

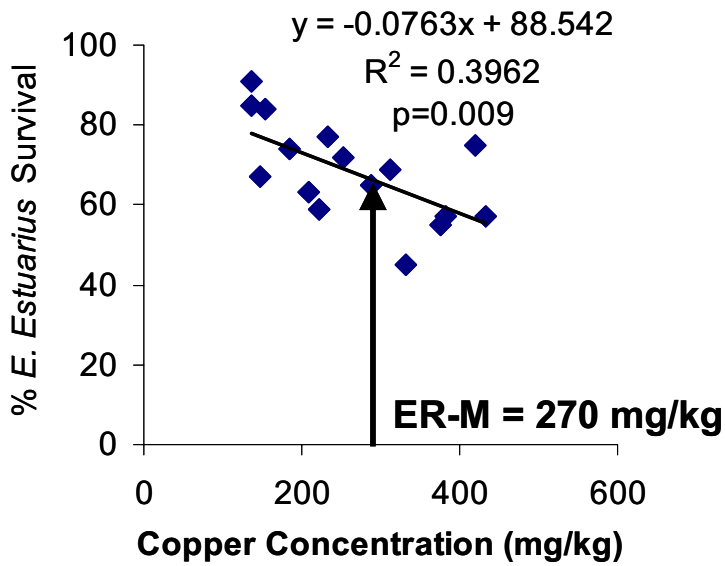


Figure 21. Correlation between survival of *E. estuarius* and copper concentrations in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment.



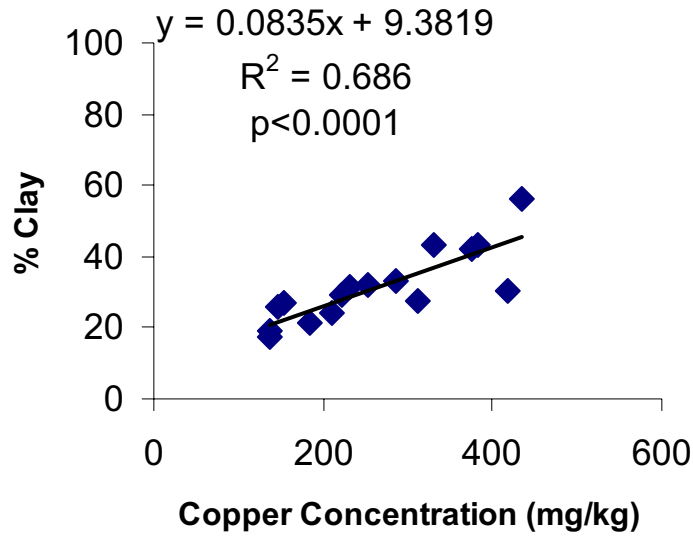


Figure 22. Correlation between percent clay and copper concentrations in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment.

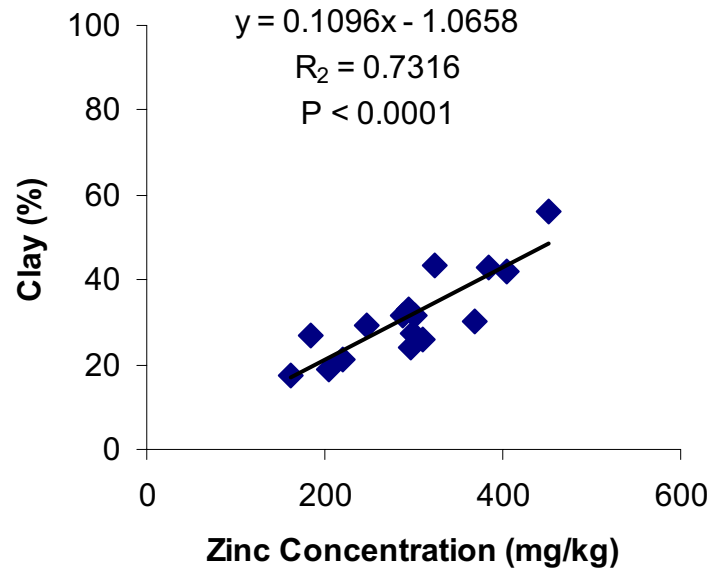


Figure 23. Correlation between percent clay and zinc concentrations in the Marina del Rey Harbor sediment.

### 3.4 BENTHIC COMMUNITY EVALUATION

Benthic infaunal samples were collected from 16 stations located throughout the main channel and basins of Marina del Rey. Benthic abundance by species is shown in Table 17. Total abundance per sample location ranged from 151 specimens at station E-3 to 1930 specimens at station A-2. Samples were largely comprised of polychaetes and a lesser extent, crustaceans. There were low abundances of molluscs and the dominant species in the miscellaneous phyla were phoronids.

Table 17. Total abundance of benthic infauna per station.

Taxon	Species	A-2	B-2	C-2	D-2	D-3	E-1	E-3	E-4	F-1	G-2	H-2	MC-1	MC-2	MC-3	MC-4	MC-5
Crustaceans	<i>Alpheus clamator</i>											1	2	1			
Crustaceans	<i>Amphidontopus oculatus</i>														4	20	142
Crustaceans	<i>Anoplodactylus erectus</i>						5							3			1
Crustaceans	<i>Capprellia californica</i>											1					
Crustaceans	<i>Deltamysis</i> sp A											3	2	8	13		
Crustaceans	<i>Euphilomedes careharodonta</i>							1									11
Crustaceans	<i>Granddarterella japonica</i>	25	22	9	2		4		29	2	2	2	1	1		1	2
Crustaceans	<i>Heterosyllis carinata</i>															2	3
Crustaceans	<i>Mayerella acanthopoda</i>	2		5	5	13	2	6	1	2	2		1		3	8	13
Crustaceans	<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>		1														
Crustaceans	Mysidacea										1						
Crustaceans	<i>Paranithra elegans</i>	2			7							2			1	1	
Crustaceans	<i>Podocerus fulans</i>	10		2			2		7					3			2
Crustaceans	<i>Pseudobalanus</i> sp 1	17															
Crustaceans	<i>Synaptotaxis notabilis</i>	571	70	25	15					2	2		1		1		
Crustaceans	<i>Zeuxo normani</i>									2							
<b>Total Abundance for Crustaceans</b>		<b>627</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>174</b>
Echinoderms	<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>																3
Echinoderms	Amphiuroidae	1															
<b>Total Abundance for Echinoderms</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
Minor Phyla	Actiniaria								1								
Minor Phyla	<i>Corymorpha palina</i>	7		4	1	2				1	2	1					
Minor Phyla	Diadumenidae								2								
Minor Phyla	<i>Edwardsia juliae</i>																1
Minor Phyla	<i>Euphyssa</i> sp	1															
Minor Phyla	Lineidae	1														1	2
Minor Phyla	<i>Lineus bilineatus</i>														1	3	13
Minor Phyla	Nemertea																
Minor Phyla	<i>Notoplana</i> sp				1												
Minor Phyla	Paleonemertea	4								1							
Minor Phyla	<i>Paranemertes californica</i>			1	1					1			2				2
Minor Phyla	Phoronida	44	17	20	190	26	53	5	1	8	62	14	5	2	4	7	
Minor Phyla	<i>Tetrastemma nigrifrons</i>										1			1			
Minor Phyla	<i>Tabularius polymorphus</i>																
Minor Phyla	<i>Zygauipolia rubens</i>												1				
<b>Total Abundance for Minor Phyla</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>
Molluscs	<i>Acteocina inculta</i>			1	6					7	2						
Molluscs	<i>Caecum californicum</i>												1				
Molluscs	<i>Cooperella subdialaphana</i>													6	1	2	
Molluscs	<i>Haminocia vesicula</i>																
Molluscs	<i>Laevicardium substriatum</i>											1					1
Molluscs	<i>Lyonsia californica</i>																3
Molluscs	<i>Macoma nasuta</i>																1

Taxon	Species	A-2	B-2	C-2	D-2	D-3	E-1	E-3	E-4	F-1	G-2	H-2	MC-1	MC-2	MC-3	MC-4	MC-5
Molluscs	Macridae																7
Molluscs	<i>Neolepton</i> sp	3	1														
Molluscs	<i>Parvilicina tenuisculpta</i>														1		
Molluscs	<i>Periploma discus</i>																1
Molluscs	<i>Protothaca</i> sp						2					1				1	1
Molluscs	<i>Protothaca staminea</i>	1															
Molluscs	<i>Rochefortia mortoni</i>															1	
Molluscs	<i>Simoniactra falcata</i>														1	2	1
Molluscs	<i>Tagelus subteres</i>			1	1					1	1	1	1	1	8	8	16
Molluscs	<i>Tellina cadieni</i>									1						1	2
Molluscs	<i>Tellina meropsis</i>						1										2
Molluscs	<i>Tellina</i> sp										1						
Molluscs	<i>Theora labrica</i>				1				1						1	4	14
Molluscs	<i>Thracia</i> sp														1		
<b>Total Abundance for Molluscs</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>
Polychaetes	<i>Ampharete labrops</i>														1		1
Polychaetes	<i>Amphicteis scaphobranchiata</i>															2	2
Polychaetes	<i>Anotomastus gordioides</i>							1									
Polychaetes	<i>Aphelochaeta</i> sp SD5	17	12					1		1	11	42	2	1	6	22	61
Polychaetes	<i>Apoprionospio pygmaea</i>																2
Polychaetes	<i>Aricidea (Acmira) catherinae</i>									4	10	1	7	4	9	1	2
Polychaetes	<i>Armandia brevis</i>			3	3		6										1
Polychaetes	<i>Boccardella hamata</i>			1									1		3		
Polychaetes	<i>Capitella capitata</i> Cmplx	2															
Polychaetes	<i>Chaetozone corona</i>																1
Polychaetes	Cirratulidae		1	1													
Polychaetes	<i>Cirriformia</i> sp	1		2													
Polychaetes	<i>Cirriformia</i> sp SD1									1						2	
Polychaetes	<i>Cossura</i> sp A															5	7
Polychaetes	<i>Dipolydora socialis</i>		1														
Polychaetes	<i>Dorvillea (Schistomerigos) annulata</i>	17	12	22	16	2	4	2	8		4		1		1	1	
Polychaetes	<i>Euchone limnicola</i>	406	38	85	22	29	139	5	3	44	14	36	91	114	212	107	175
Polychaetes	<i>Euchymeninae</i> sp A																1
Polychaetes	<i>Exogone lourei</i>	24	1	2						1			1				4
Polychaetes	<i>Exogone</i> sp	2															
Polychaetes	<i>Exogone</i> sp A	30	13				2		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Polychaetes	<i>Glycera americana</i>																
Polychaetes	<i>Goniada littorea</i>											3				3	
Polychaetes	<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i> Cmplx		1									2					
Polychaetes	<i>Hydroides pacificus</i>																
Polychaetes	<i>Leitoscoloplos pugentensis</i>	55	92	132	59	66	61	35	39	37	39	58	23	21	21	43	135
Polychaetes	<i>Mediomastus</i> sp	86	9	33	38	5	17	1	11	12	23		28	11	90	45	127
Polychaetes	<i>Melina oculata</i>		1														
Polychaetes	<i>Metasychis disparidentatus</i>									2				1	1		3
Polychaetes	<i>Monticellina sibbina</i>																2
Polychaetes	<i>Neanthes acuminata</i> Cmplx	1		6			1					1					
Polychaetes	<i>Nephtys caecoides</i>															3	
Polychaetes	<i>Nereis procerca</i>																1

Taxon	Species	A-2	B-2	C-2	D-2	D-3	E-1	E-3	E-4	F-1	G-2	H-2	MC-1	MC-2	MC-3	MC-4	MC-5
Polychaetes	<i>Notomastus</i> sp A	1															1
Polychaetes	<i>Oligochaeta</i>	1							1		1	1					
Polychaetes	<i>Pherusa capitata</i>	11	2				1		1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	
Polychaetes	<i>Pista wui</i>														1	1	2
Polychaetes	<i>Podarkeopsis glabrus</i>														1		
Polychaetes	<i>Polydora cornuta</i>		1	2	4	6	3	1	2		2		2	1	3		
Polychaetes	<i>Praxillella pacifica</i>																3
Polychaetes	<i>Prionospio haerobranchia</i>	58	15	26	6		17	1		9	8	1	9	3	34	6	11
Polychaetes	<i>Prionospio lighti</i>															1	
Polychaetes	<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>							50									
Polychaetes	<i>Pseudopolydora patuchbranchiata</i>	434	394	459	295	26	358		27	172	41	163	327	245		373	293
Polychaetes	<i>Scoletopsis</i> sp SD1	2		1	4	2	2								2		13
Polychaetes	<i>Scoletoma erecta</i>		1		5	25	3	19	35		1		4		1		
Polychaetes	<i>Scoletoma</i> sp	1	1				3	1	4			1	1	2	2	4	6
Polychaetes	<i>Scoletoma</i> sp A												3	2	3	11	9
Polychaetes	<i>Scoletoma</i> sp B																1
Polychaetes	<i>Scoletoma</i> sp C	82	91	27	34	34	75	24	37	45	39	25	99	77	194	104	107
Polychaetes	<i>Scoloplos acameps</i>	5	1	1	14	2	1		3								
Polychaetes	<i>Sphaerosyllis californiensis</i>	6															
Polychaetes	<i>Spiochaetopterus costarum</i>																1
Polychaetes	<i>Spiophanes duplex</i>											1	1		1	8	3
Polychaetes	<i>Sprellsoma</i> sp B															1	
Polychaetes	<i>Sprellsoma</i> sp A								18								
Polychaetes	<i>Sprellsoma benedicti</i>								2								
Polychaetes	<i>Syllides retzhi</i>																
Polychaetes	<i>Syllis (Typosyllis) nipponica</i>											1		2	1		
<b>Total Abundance Polychaetes</b>		<b>1242</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>981</b>
<b>Total Abundance for All Taxa</b>		<b>1930</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1227</b>

#### 4. CALIFORNIA SEDIMENT QUALITY OBJECTIVES: ASSESSMENT

Sediment quality from Marina del Rey Harbor was assessed using California’s SQOs as described in the *Draft Staff Report, Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries* (SWRCB –Cal EPA, 2007). These SQOs are based on a multiple lines of evidence (MLOE) approach in which the LOE are sediment chemistry (Table 18), sediment toxicity (Table 19), and benthic community condition (Table 20).

Table 18. Sediment Chemistry Category

Sample Name	Chemistry Guideline		Sediment Chemistry Category
	CA LRM	CSI	
A-2	0.63	2.18	Moderate Exposure
B-2	0.76	2.79	High Exposure
C-2	0.69	2.47	High Exposure
D-2	0.70	2.31	Moderate Exposure
D-3	0.77	2.66	High Exposure
E-1	0.70	2.97	High Exposure
E-3	0.79	2.74	High Exposure
E-4	0.70	2.72	High Exposure
F-1	0.75	2.86	High Exposure
G-2	0.74	2.86	High Exposure
H-2	0.56	2.12	Moderate Exposure
MC-1	0.66	2.68	Moderate Exposure
MC-2	0.63	2.97	Moderate Exposure
MC-3	0.72	2.97	High Exposure
MC-4	0.64	2.97	Moderate Exposure
MC-5	0.77	2.89	High Exposure

Table 19. Sediment Toxicity Category

Sample Name	Amphipod Toxicity (% diff from control)	
A-2	84	Non-toxic
B-2	55	High Toxicity
C-2	72	Moderate Toxicity
D-2	69	Moderate Toxicity
D-3	75	Moderate Toxicity
E-1	65	Moderate Toxicity
E-3	57	Moderate Toxicity
E-4	63	Moderate Toxicity
F-1	57	Moderate Toxicity
G-2	45	High Toxicity
H-2	85	Non-toxic
MC-1	59	Moderate Toxicity
MC-2	74	Moderate Toxicity
MC-3	77	Moderate Toxicity
MC-4	91	Non-toxic
MC-5	67	Moderate Toxicity

Table 20. Sediment Benthic Category

Station Name	IBI Score	RBI Score	BRI Score	RIVPAC Score
A-2	1	0.10	43.98	0.73
B-2	2	0.08	46.00	0.36
C-2	0	0.09	55.32	0.61
D-2	1	0.10	52.64	0.61
D-3	2	0.03	47.54	0.24
E-1	1	0.09	49.63	0.48
E-3	2	0.03	36.86	0.12
E-4	2	0.04	38.46	0.36
F-1	0	0.10	54.95	0.61
G-2	1	0.07	47.81	0.61
H-2	0	0.38	47.04	0.73
MC-1	1	0.08	48.42	0.61
MC-2	1	0.10	52.38	0.48
MC-3	1	0.12	41.33	0.24
MC-4	0	0.45	36.10	0.73
MC-5	1	0.23	31.03	0.85

Benthic Score
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
High Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
High Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Moderate Disturbance
Reference
Low Disturbance

Integration: Station Assessment

The severity of biological effects (i.e., integration of toxicity LOE and benthic condition LOE categories) and the potential for chemically-mediated effects (i.e., the integration of the toxicity LOE and chemistry LOE categories) was used to determine the station level assessment. Two stations were found to be likely unimpacted and one possibly impacted. Four stations were found to be likely impacted and nine stations clearly impacted. A gradient of cleaner stations near the mouth of Marina del Rey is suggested.

<b>Station Name</b>	<b>Severity of Biological Effects</b>	+	<b>Potential for Chemically Mediated Effects</b>	=	<b>Station Assessment</b>
A-2	Moderate Effect	+	Low Potential	=	Possibly Impacted
B-2	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
C-2	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
D-2	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Likely Impacted
D-3	High Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
E-1	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
E-3	High Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
E-4	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
F-1	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
G-2	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
H-2	Unaffected	+	Low Potential	=	Likely Unimpacted
MC-1	Moderate Effect	+	Moderate Potential	=	Likely Impacted
MC-2	Moderate Effect	+	Moderate Potential	=	Likely Impacted
MC-3	Moderate Effect	+	High Potential	=	Clearly Impacted
MC-4	Unaffected	+	Low Potential	=	Likely Unimpacted
MC-5	Low Effect	+	High Potential	=	Likely Impacted

The grain size data suggest toxicity test results may have been confounded by percent fines. If it is assumed fines contributed to 10% mortality, then C-2, D-3 and MC-4 change from “clearly impacted” to “likely impacted” and MC-2 is reduced to “possibly impacted”. If we assume fines contributed to 20% mortality, then E-1 and E-4 also change from “clearly impacted” to “likely impacted”.

## **5. REFERENCES**

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April 10, 2008

Mr. William Johnson  
County of Los Angeles Dept. of Public Works  
Watershed Management Division

*RE: Marina del Rey Sediment Characterization Study: Spatial Patterns in Sediment Core*

The text presented in this letter report will be added to the Final Marina del Rey Sediment Characterization Report prior to submission to the RWQCB. This additional discussion is provided to aid in examining spatial patterns of contaminants from the core samples. Two depth horizons were analyzed (surface [0 to 10 cm] and subsurface [10 cm to design depth]). Maps illustrating the relative concentrations of specific contaminants of concern and a discussion of their spatial patterns are provided below. The TMDL related contaminants as well as DDT are discussed below.

#### *Methods for Interpolative Maps*

Target analytical and grain size data collected from the surface (0 to 10 centimeter [cm]) and subsurface (10 cm to design depth) intervals of sediment along the inlet channels were analyzed to produce Isopleth maps (Figure 1 through Figure 12). The intent of these maps is to show parameter concentrations as they are dispersed within the inlet and determine any possible distribution trends. To produce the figures, the data were brought into the software Surfer 8, made by Golden Software, Inc. To perform the interpolation, the Kriging gridding method was applied using a Linear Variogram Model at a Slope and Anisotropy value of 1. In order to account for the impermeability of the bulkheads, a Breakline was applied to the interpolation that represented the outline of the inlet with a concentration value set to the lowest result of the dataset for the particular compound. For example, the lowest concentration of zinc in the surface data set was approximately 50 ppm, therefore the edges (bulkheads) of the harbor were assigned the value of 50 ppm to display the patterns. Once the Isopleth contours were generated, they were exported from Surfer to a standard Computer-Aided Design (CAD) format and brought into the software ESRI ArcGIS. Three-Dimensional (3D) surfaces were created based off of these contours using the ArcGIS extension toolset 3D Analyst. Two-Dimensional (2D) representations of these surfaces are presented in the attached figures.

The surface interval core was consistently 10 cm throughout entire project area. However, the subsurface interval core varied from 0 cm (A-2) to more than 80 cm (MC3). To illustrate the differences in the subsurface interval core length, an additional metric was included in the subsurface maps.

#### *Results*



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### Total Chlordane

Elevated levels of total chlordane were distributed in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and Basins A and B. In Basins A and B, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. Concentrations of total chlordane were higher in surface sediment (0 to 10 cm) relative to subsurface sediment. In the Main Channel, elevated concentrations in surface sediment were indicative of elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment. Both surface and subsurface concentrations were greater than the corresponding ER-M value. In Basins A and B, elevated concentrations in surface sediment were also indicative of elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment, however subsurface concentrations were significantly lower.

### Copper

Elevated levels of copper were distributed throughout the area evaluated. Several concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-L; however only sample B1 exceeded the corresponding ER-M. Highest concentrations were detected in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and in Basins A, B, C, D, G, and H. In Basins A, B, C, G, and H, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. In Basin D, elevated concentrations were distributed away from the Main Channel. Concentrations of copper were higher in surface sediment relative to subsurface sediment. Elevated concentrations in surface sediment were sometimes indicative of elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment, however subsurface concentrations were significantly lower.

### Total DDTs

Elevated levels of total DDTs were distributed throughout the area evaluated. Several concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-L and ER-M values. Highest concentrations were detected in the back of the Main Channel (near station MC-1), and in Basins E, F, and G. At the majority of stations, concentrations of total DDTs were higher in subsurface sediment relative to surface sediment. Elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment were indicative of elevated concentrations in surface sediment, however surface concentrations were significantly lower.

### Lead

Elevated levels of lead were distributed throughout the area evaluated. Several concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-L; however no concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-M. Highest concentrations were detected in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and in Basins A, B, C, G, and H. In Basins A, B, C, G, and H, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. Concentrations of lead were higher in surface sediment relative to subsurface sediment, with the exception of station H-1. Elevated concentrations in surface sediment were indicative of elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment, however subsurface concentrations were significantly lower.

### Total PCBs

Elevated levels of total PCBs were distributed throughout the area evaluated. Several concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-L; however no concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-M. Highest concentrations were detected in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and in Basins A, B, C, D, and G. In Basins A, B, C, and G, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. In Basin D, elevated concentrations were distributed



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away from the Main Channel. Concentrations of total PCBs were higher in surface sediment relative to subsurface sediment, with the exception of stations MC-5, E-4, and H-1. Elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment were indicative of elevated concentrations in surface sediment, with the exception of station E-4. The concentration of total PCBs in subsurface sediment from station E4 was 42 fold higher than concentrations in surface sediment.

### Zinc

Elevated levels of zinc were distributed throughout the area evaluated. Several concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-L; however no concentrations exceeded the corresponding ER-M. Highest concentrations were detected in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and in Basins A, B, C, D, G, and H. In Basins A, B, C, G, and H, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. In Basin D, elevated concentrations were distributed away from the Main Channel. Concentrations of zinc were higher in surface sediment relative to subsurface sediment. Elevated concentrations in surface sediment were indicative of elevated concentrations in subsurface sediment, however subsurface concentrations were significantly lower.

### *Overall Patterns*

Concentrations of copper, lead, zinc, total chlordane, and total PCBs were higher in surface sediments (0 to 10 cm), with only a few exceptions. Concentrations of total DDTs were higher in subsurface sediments, with only a few exceptions. Highest concentrations of copper, lead, zinc, and total PCBs were detected in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and in Basins A, B, C, D, G, and H. In Basins A, B, C, G, and H, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. In Basin D, elevated concentrations were distributed away from the Main Channel. Highest concentrations of total chlordane were also detected in the Main Channel (near station MC-5), and in Basins A and B. In Basins A and B, elevated concentrations were distributed closer to the Main Channel. Highest concentrations of total DDTs were detected in the back of the Main Channel (near station MC-1), and in Basins E, F, and G.

We would like to receive comments on this material within a week to allow us time to finalize and submit to LADPW on April 21, 2008. If you have any questions regarding the information presented in this letter or need any further assistance, please feel free to contact me at (760) 795-6913.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelly Anghera".

Shelly Anghera, PhD  
Project Manager/Bioassay Laboratory Director  
Weston Solutions, Inc.

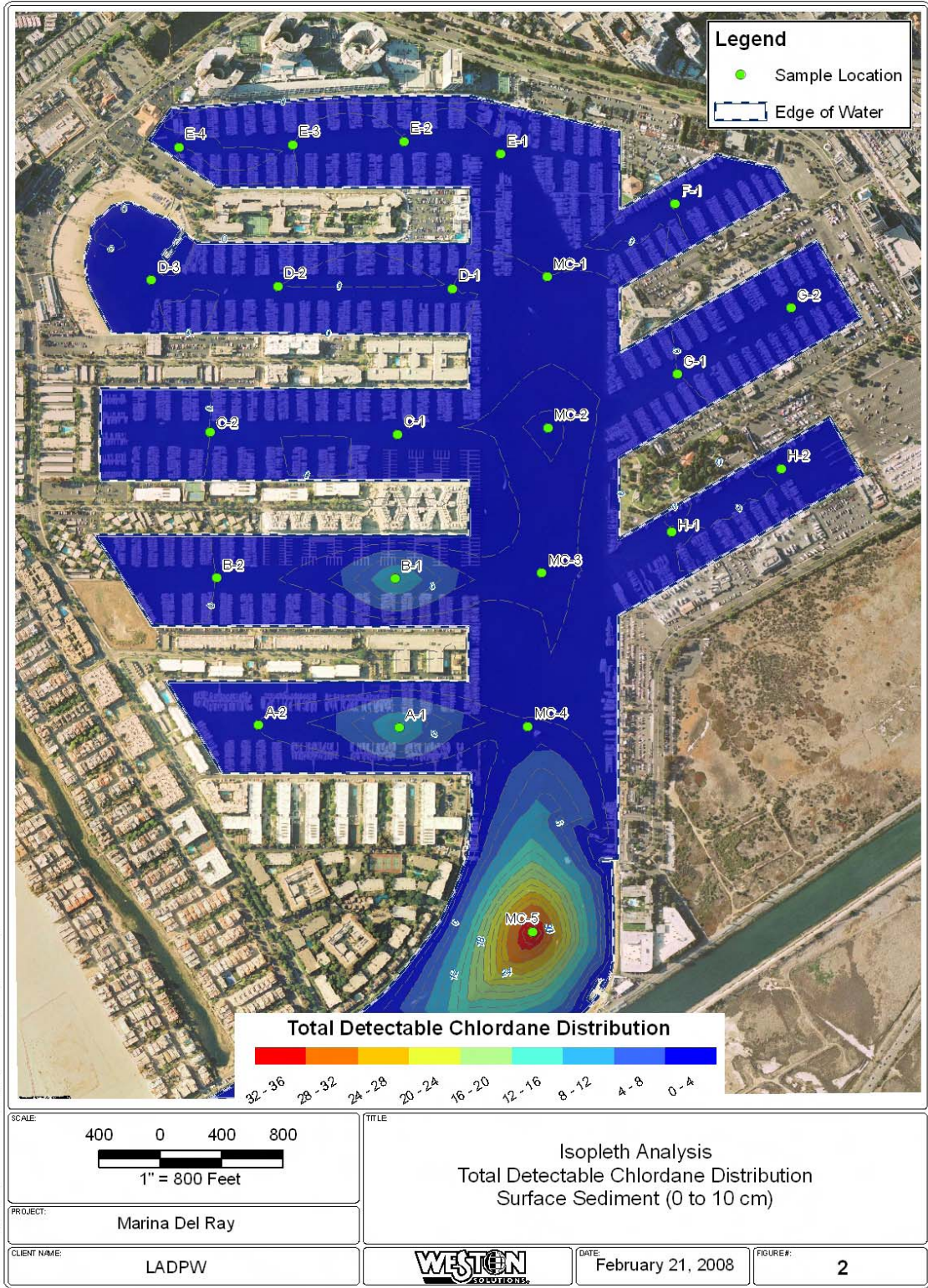


Figure 1. Distribution of total chlordane in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

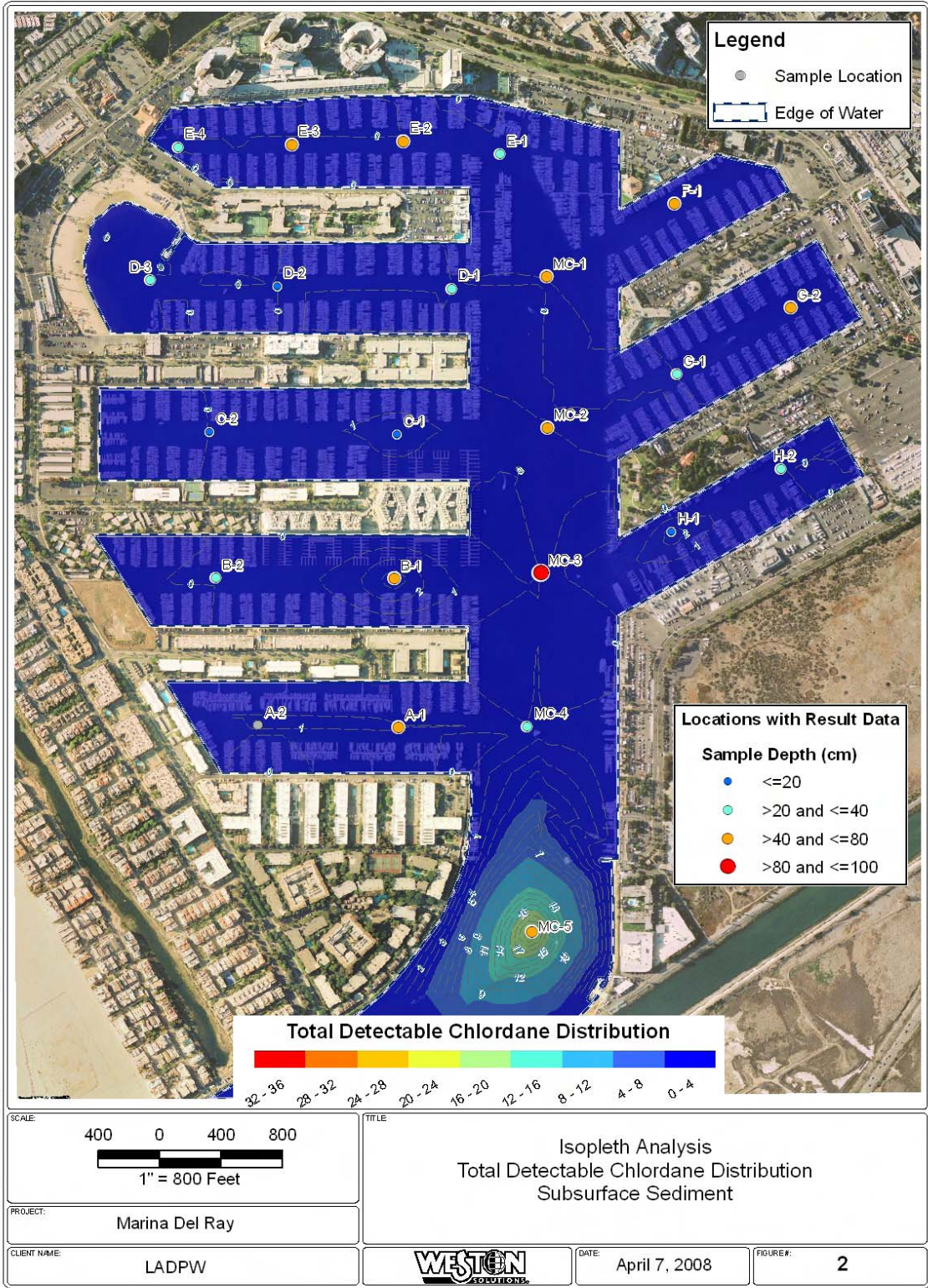


Figure 2. Distribution of total chlordane in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

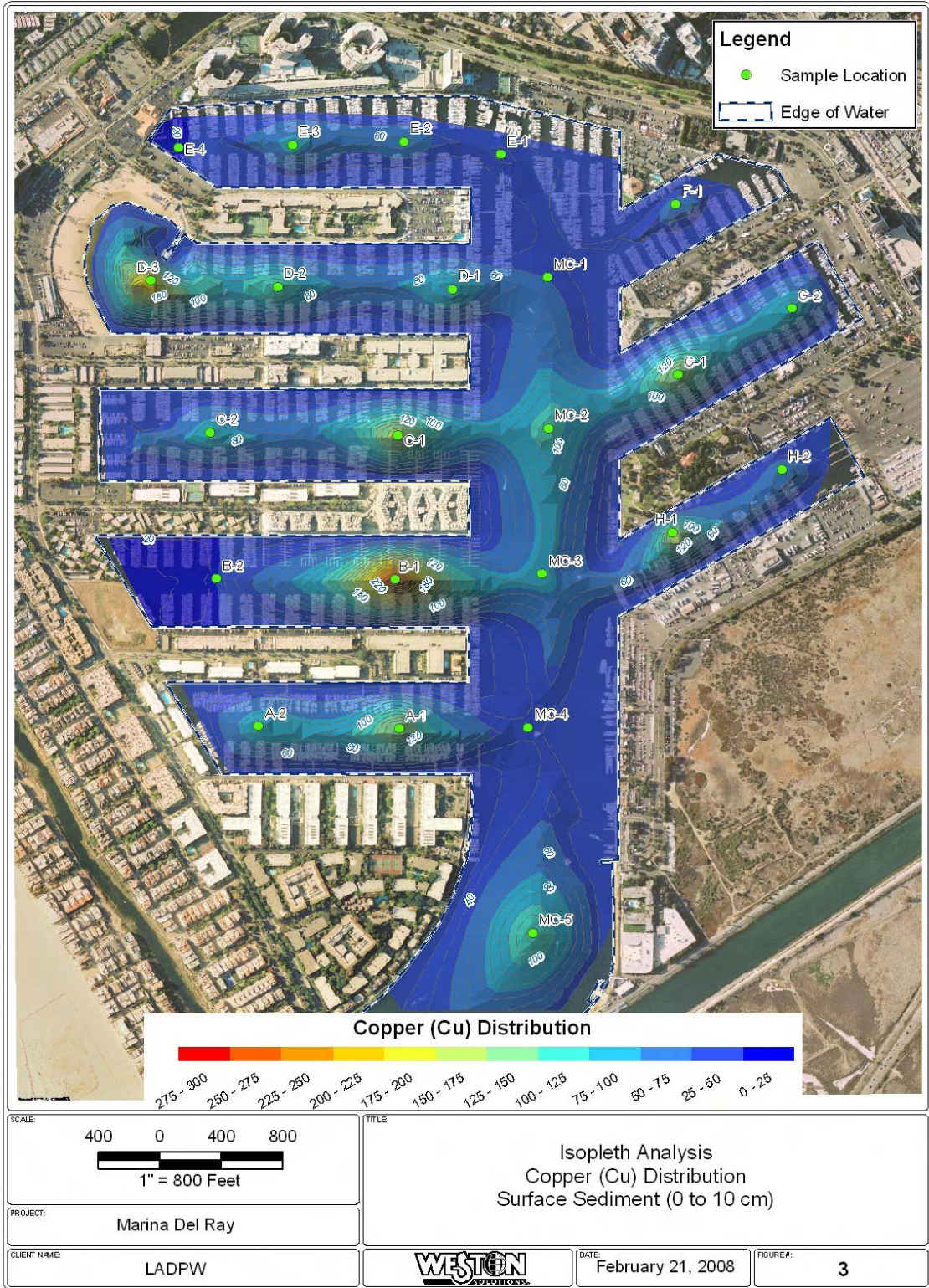


Figure 3. Distribution of copper in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

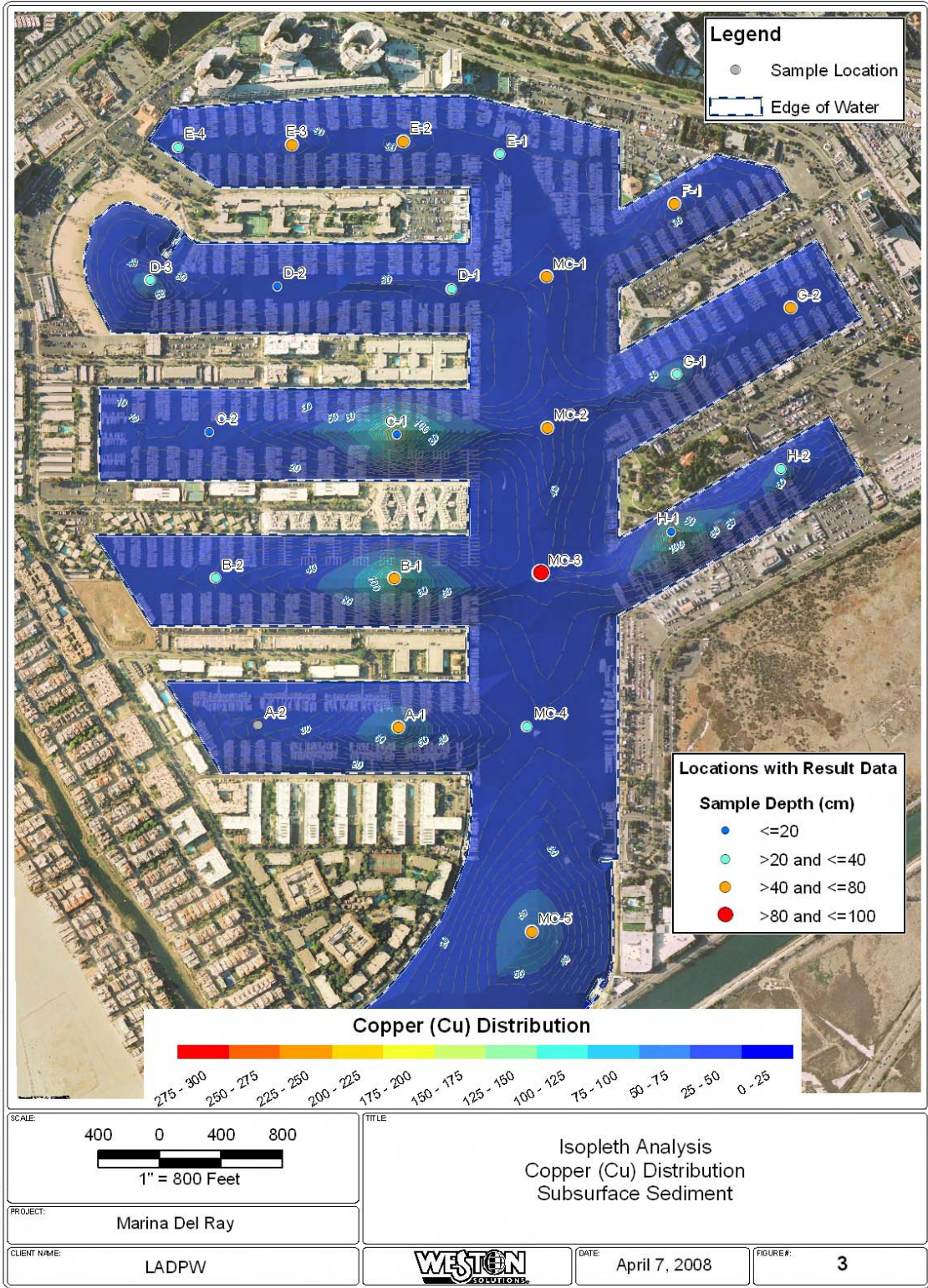


Figure 4. Distribution of copper in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

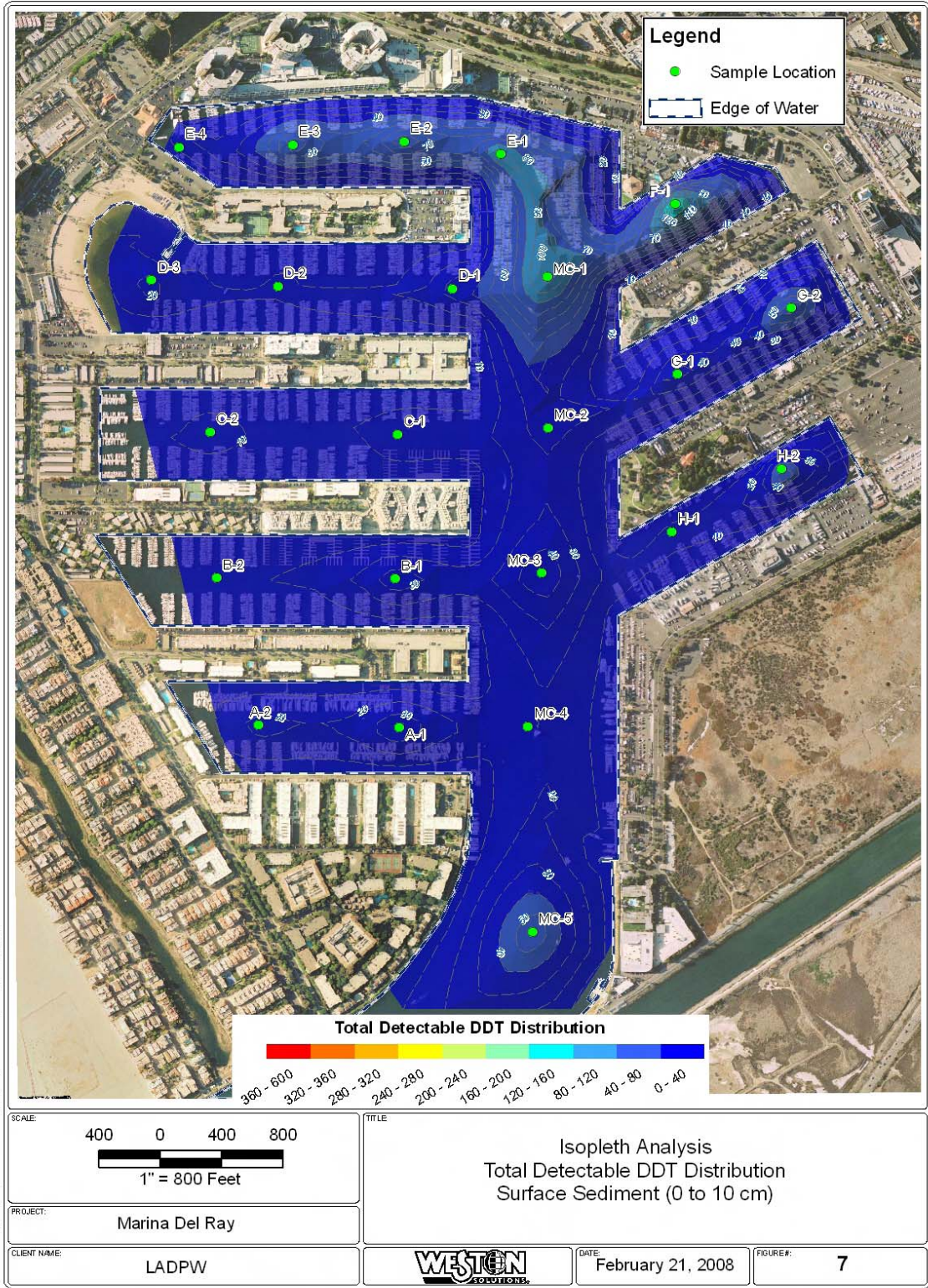
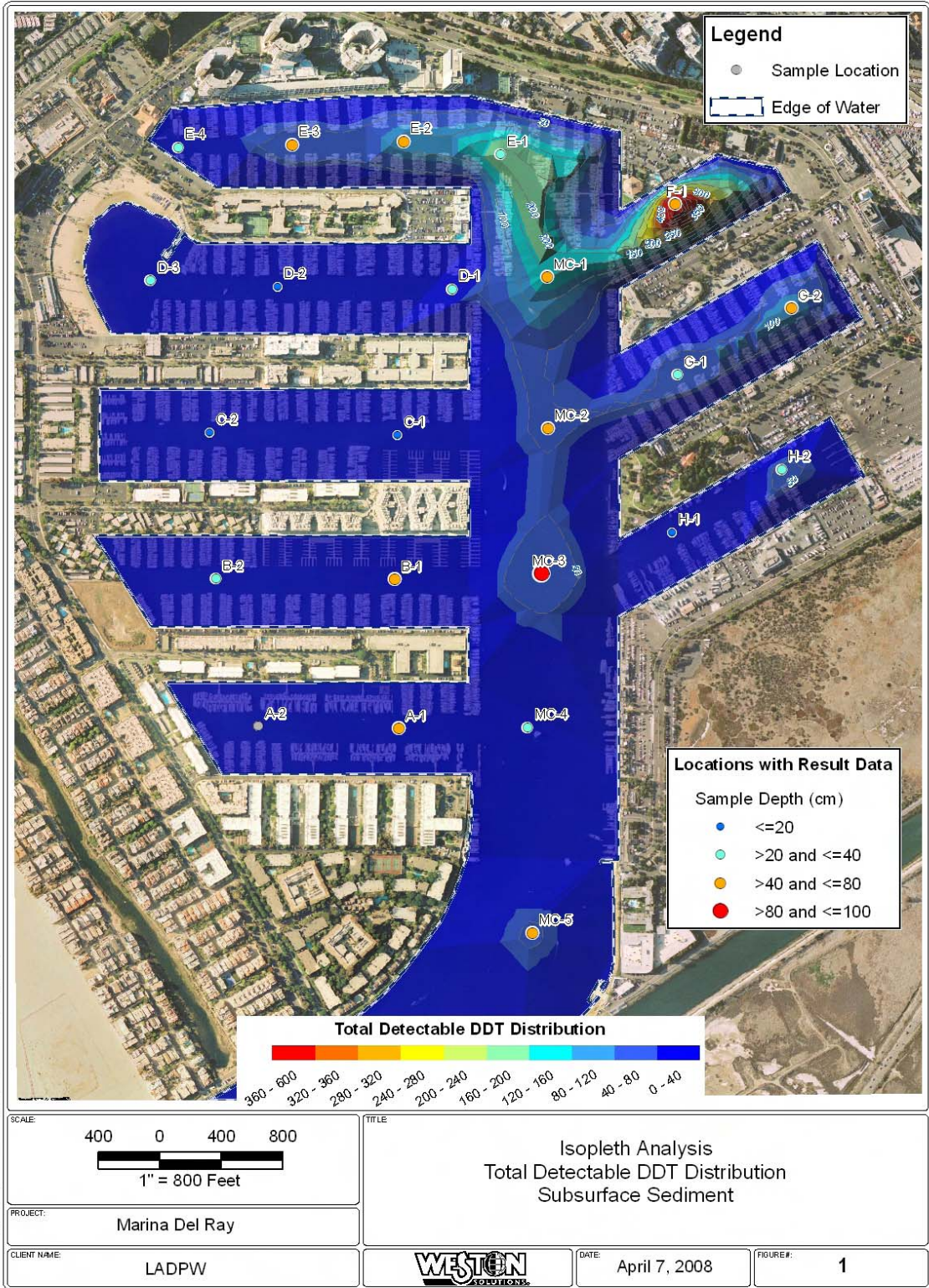


Figure 5. Distribution of total DDTs in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.





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Figure 6. Distribution of total DDTs in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

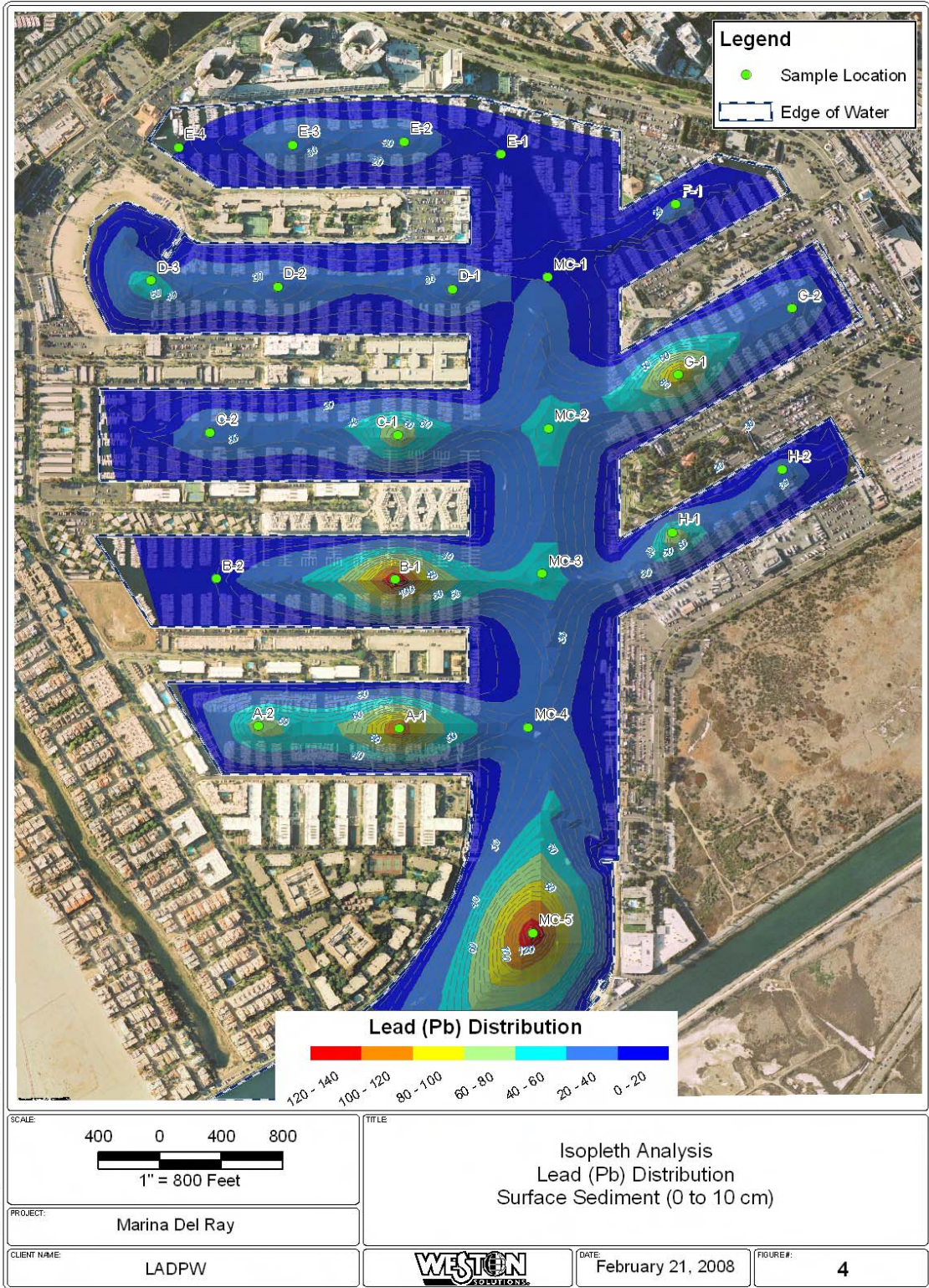


Figure 7. Distribution of lead in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

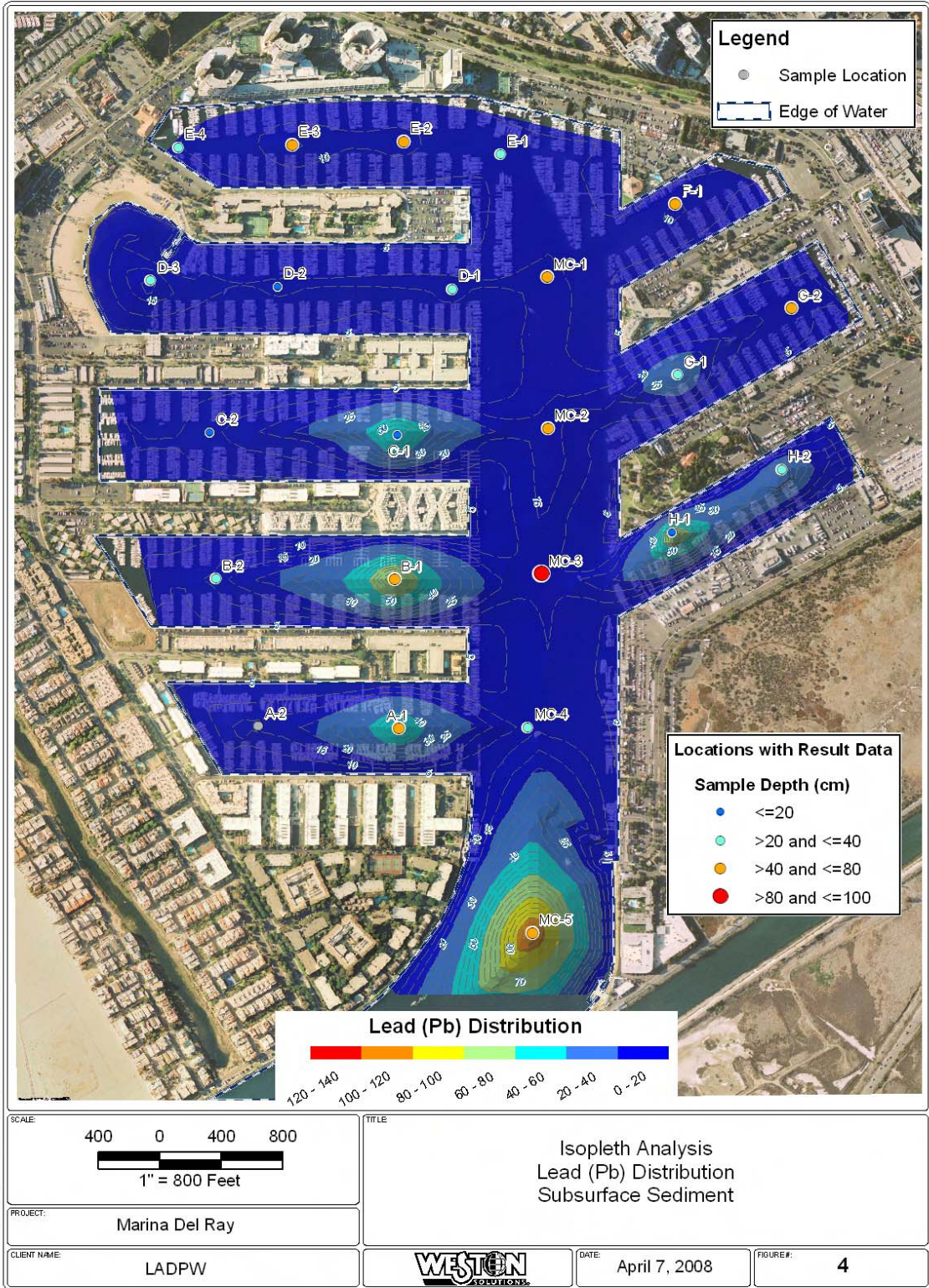


Figure 8. Distribution of lead in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

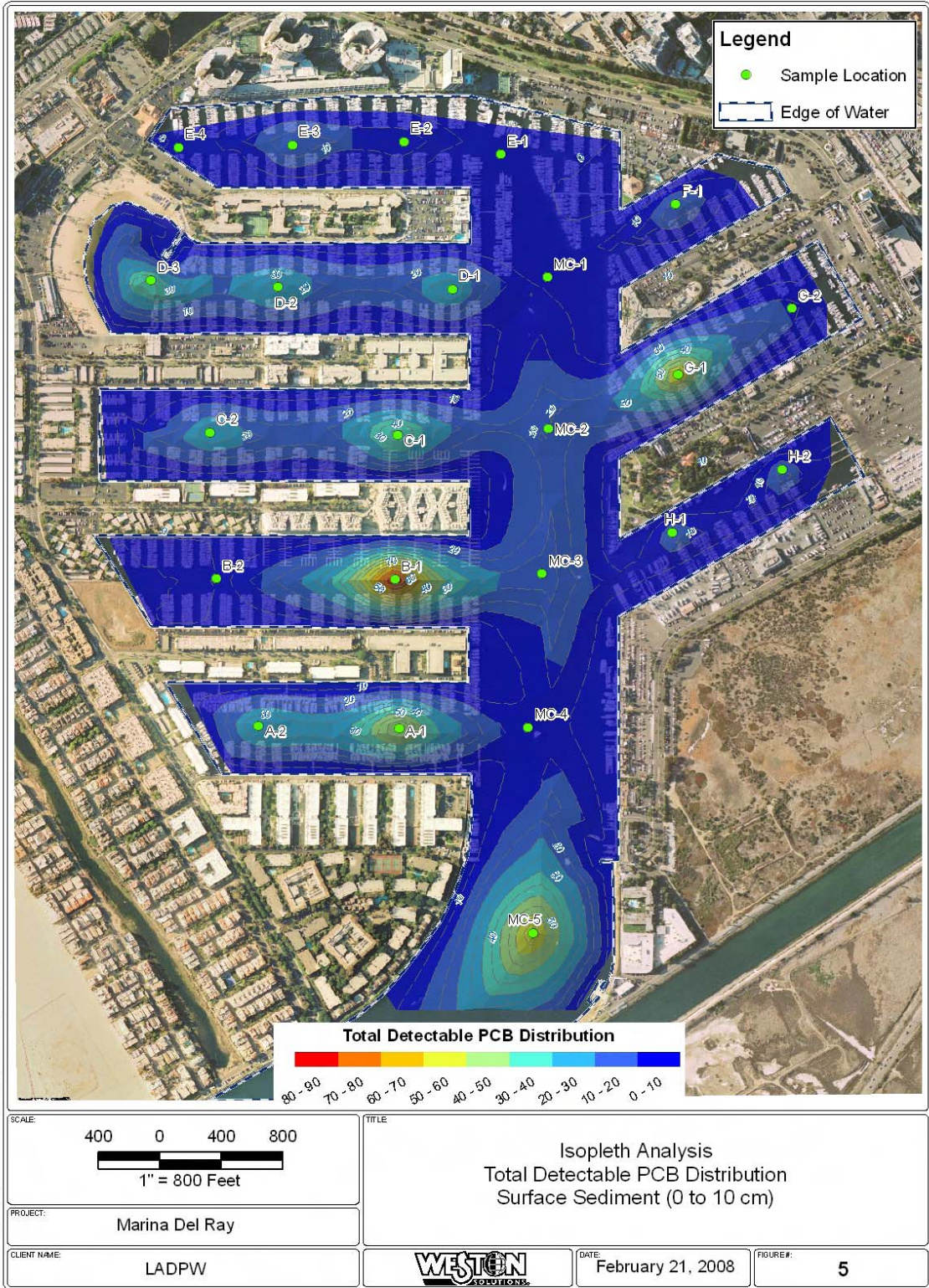
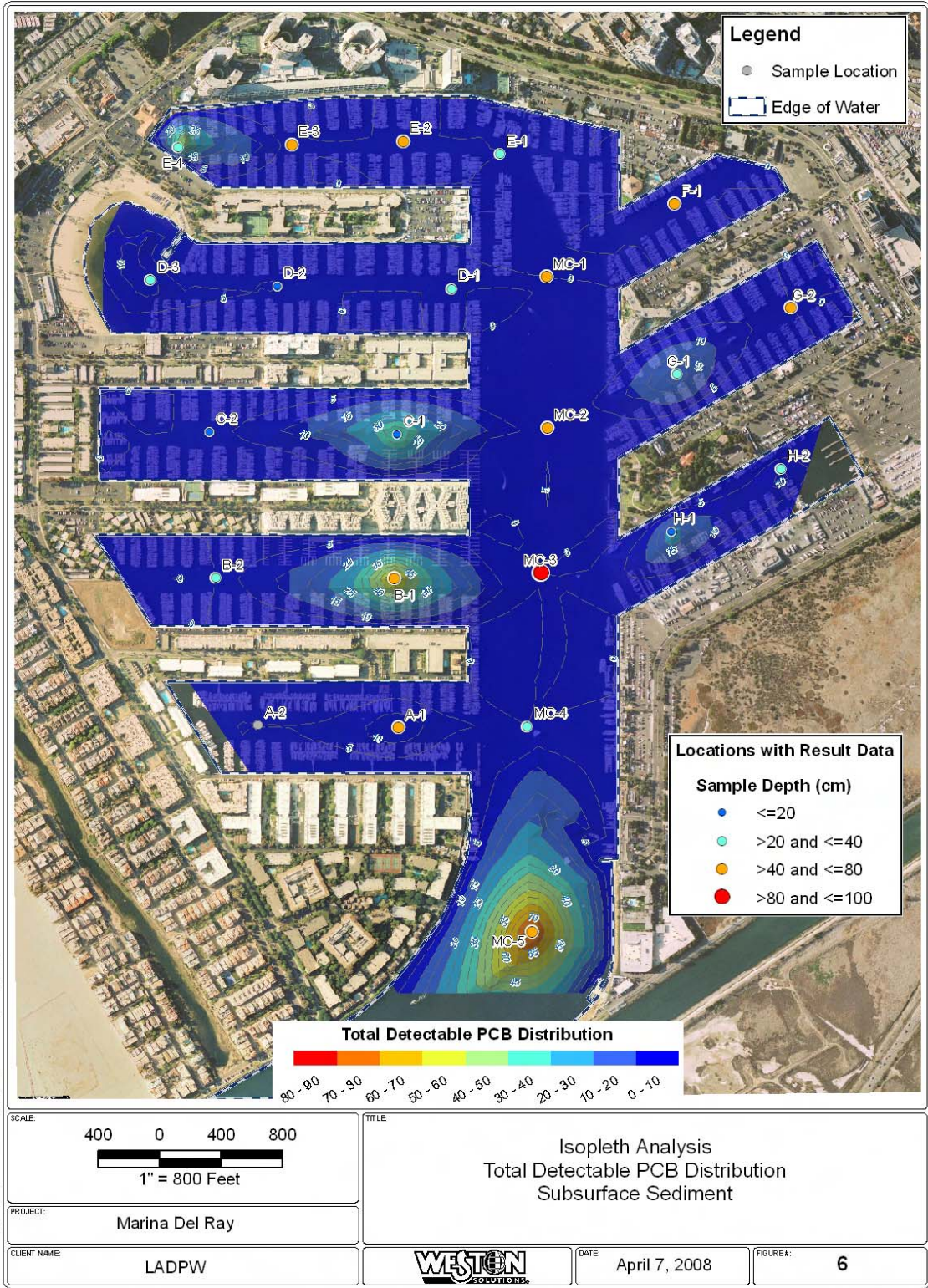


Figure 9. Distribution of total PCBs in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.



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Figure 10. Distribution of total PCBs in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

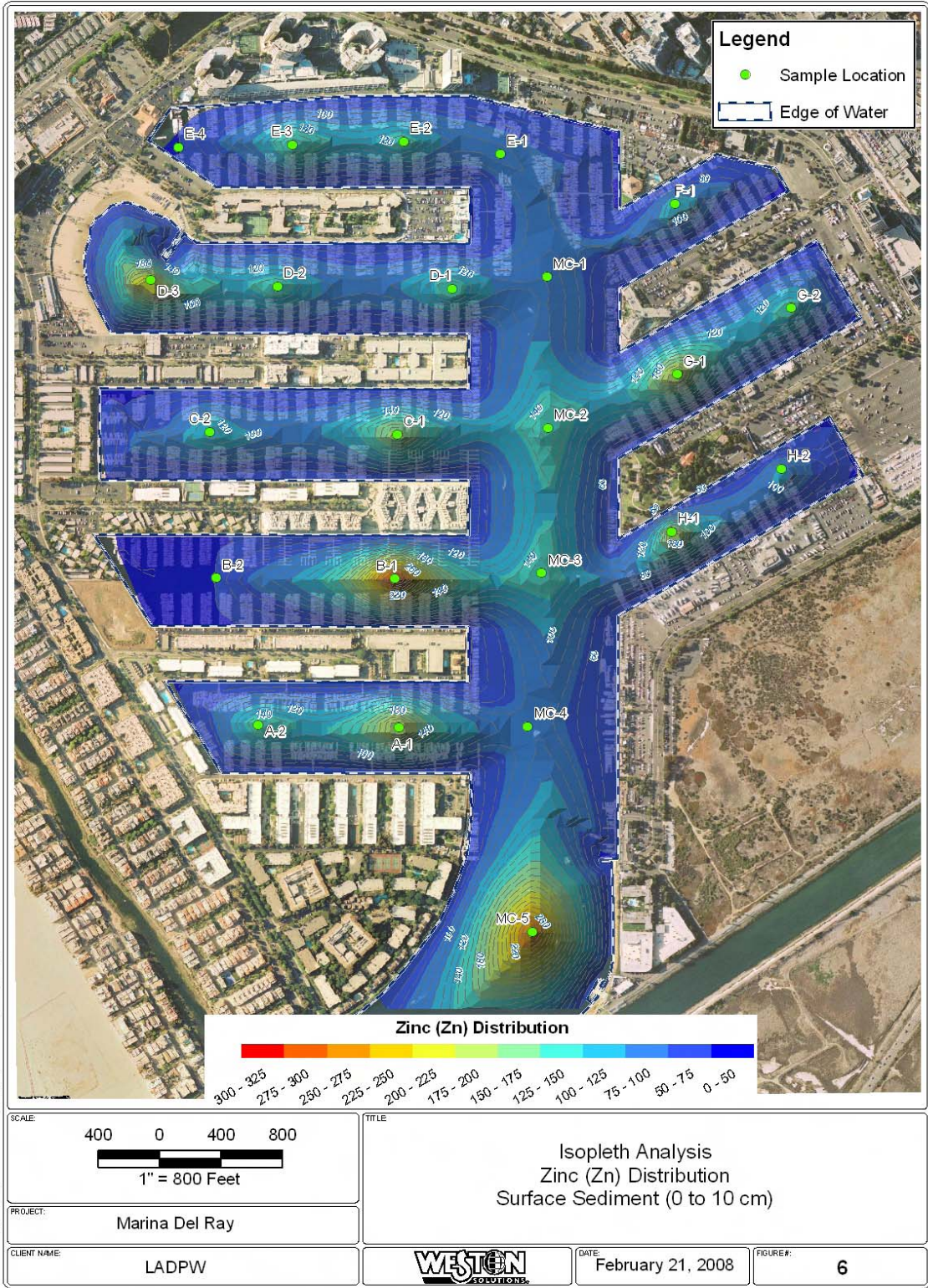


Figure 11. Distribution of zinc in surface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

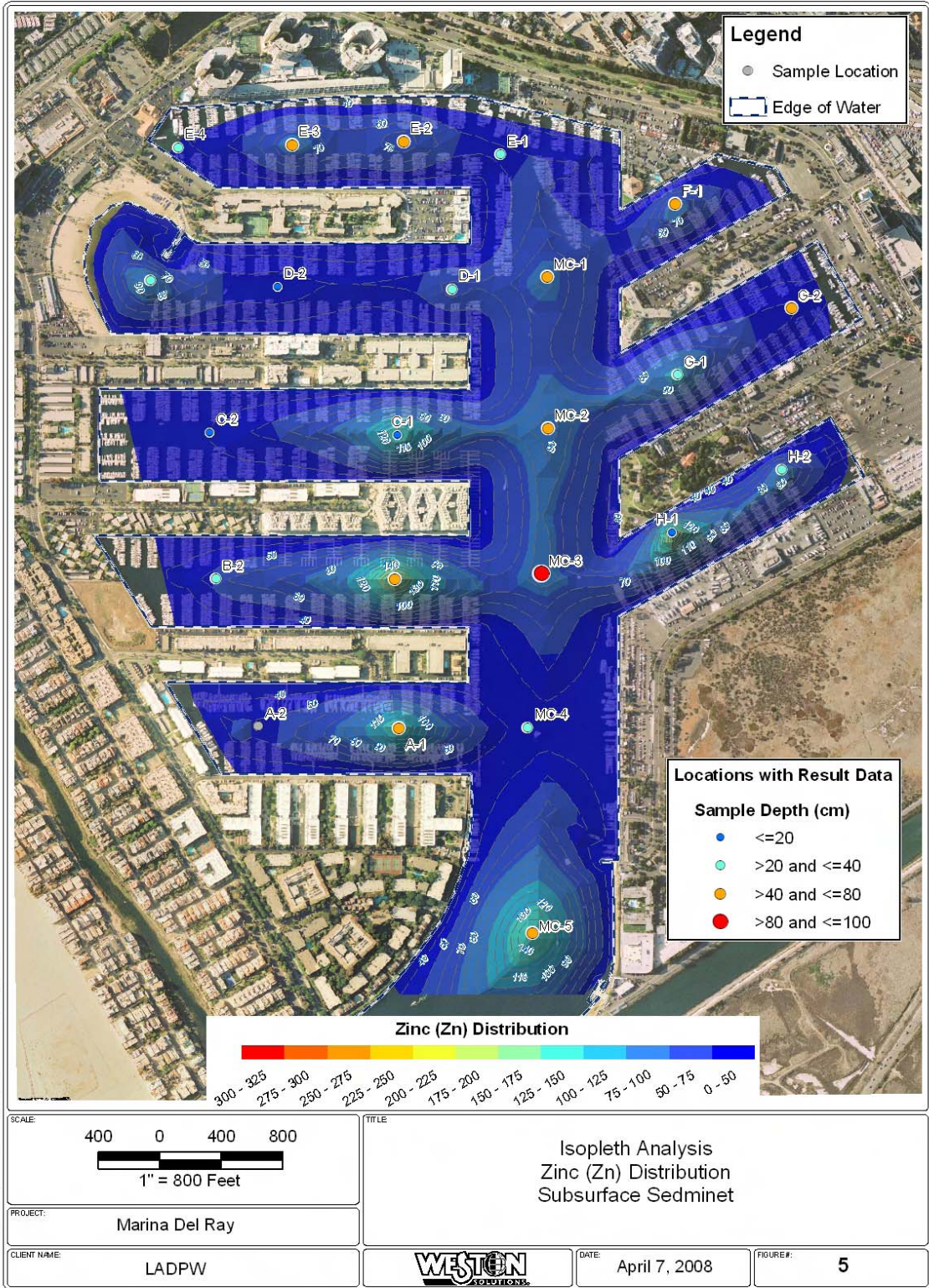


Figure 12. Distribution of zinc in subsurface sediment in Marina del Rey Harbor.

# Appendix C



## Street Sweeping Calculations and Cost Estimate

### ASSUMPTIONS

<b>From Seattle Public Utilities Study</b> ( <a href="http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Drainage_&amp;_Sewer/Keep_Water_Safe_&amp;_Clean/Street_Sweep_Project/QuestionsAnswers/index.htm">http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Drainage_&amp;_Sewer/Keep_Water_Safe_&amp;_Clean/Street_Sweep_Project/QuestionsAnswers/index.htm</a> )	
Amount of sediment removed using mechanical sweepers	5.7 kg/curb-km of sediment removed using mechanical sweepers
Amount of sediment removed using vacuum-assisted sweepers	17.9 kg/curb-km of sediment removed using vacuum-assisted sweepers
<b>From Bureau of Street Services Website</b> ( <a href="http://www.lacity.org/BOSS/StreetMaintenance/scs.htm#1">http://www.lacity.org/BOSS/StreetMaintenance/scs.htm#1</a> ): (per WPD, streets with parking restrictions are swept weekly, other are swept monthly) Per the Bureau of Street services, there are 7,300 centerline miles of roadways and alleys in the City of LA. With two curbs/mile, converted to curb-km:	
	23,360 total curb-km in the City of LA
The Bureau has 135 motor sweepers that are staffed by 103 authorized full-time Motor Sweeper Operators.	103 number of full time sweepers
There are 4,721 curb-miles within the restricted (no-parking) route program. Additionally, there are 1,538 curb-miles swept in the early morning routs, which are assumed to be swept weekly. Converted to curb-km:	10,014 curb-km swept weekly (or 52 times per year)
There are a total of 8,058 non-posted curb-miles, converted to curb-km.	12,893 curb-km swept monthly (or 12 times per year)
Therefore, the total number of curb-km in the City of LA: (Per Bureau of Street Services)	22,907 <i>Total curb-km swept in City of LA (nearly of the City's all curb-km)</i>
<b>From GIS Analysis (California Spatial Information Library)</b>	
Total km of roadways in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed	50.4 km of roadway
Total curb-km in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed (2 curbs per street)	101 curb-km in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed
City of LA and Culver City are 99% of Areas 3 and 4 of the MDR watershed area, therefore the City's portion of	100 curb-km in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed within the City of LA
Therefore, the % of City curb-km that are in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed is	0.43% <i>percent of City of LA curb-km in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed</i>
Given the number of sweepers used in all of LA, and the percent of curb-km that are in MDR watershed:	0.44 <i>estimated number of sweepers used in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed</i>

### CALCULATIONS

#### Number of curb-km swept annually in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed:

The City sweeps this percent of the total curb-km weekly:	44% percent of streets swept weekly in all of City of LA
The City sweeps this percent of the total curb-km monthly:	56% percent of streets swept monthly in all of City of LA
Based on these percentages, the number of curb-km swept weekly in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed is:	44 curb-km swept <b>weekly</b> in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed
Based on these percentages, the number of curb-km swept monthly in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed is:	56 curb-km swept <b>monthly</b> in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed
Therefore, the total number of curb-km swept annually is:	2,943 total curb-km swept annually in Areas 3 and 4 of MDR watershed
Estimated current sediment removal:	16,699 kg current sediment removed based on kg/curb-km removal rate of mechanical sweepers.
Percent increase to remove 2,518 kg/yr (from pollutant load model):	15% increase from current

#### To increase the Sediment Load Removed by 15% the City would Increase Sweeping Frequency

Additional amount of sediment removed annually to achieve 15% increase:	2,518 kg/yr (additional kg needed to be removed per year)
This many kg/year would require the following additional curb-km to be swept, assuming mechanical sweepers are used:	444 curb-km/yr (additional curb-km that would need to be swept per year)
For the routes that are swept "monthly" the total annual curb-km covered is:	674 <b>annual</b> curb-km for the routes that are swept on a <b>monthly</b> basis
Since this number exceeds the number of new km that need to be swept per year, an increase can be made to the number of curb-km swept on a weekly basis, without adding any new routes.	
To meet the goal, increase the number of curb-km that are swept on a weekly basis, resulting in:	
<i>The new number of curb-km swept on a weekly basis:</i>	52 <i>new number of curb-km swept on a <b>weekly</b> basis</i>
<i>The new number of curb-km swept on a monthly basis:</i>	48 <i>new number of curb-km swept on a <b>monthly</b> basis</i>
<i>Number of curb-km converted from monthly to weekly frequency:</i>	8.5
<i>Percent of montly streets converted to weekly:</i>	9%
This represents an increase in curb-km swept on a weekly basis vs. monthly basis of:	16%
Currently each mechanical sweeper sweeps this many curb-km per year:	6,690 curb-km/yr currently swept per mechanical sweeper
<i>Number of new mechanical sweepers that would need to be purchased:</i>	<i>new mechanical sweepers to purchased - either round to 1 or assume this can be managed with existing sweepers</i> 0.07

\*Sources for costs are: Seattle Public Utilities ([http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Drainage\\_&\\_Sewer/Keep\\_Water\\_Safe\\_&\\_Clean/Street\\_Sweep\\_Project/QuestionsAnswers/index.htm](http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Drainage_&_Sewer/Keep_Water_Safe_&_Clean/Street_Sweep_Project/QuestionsAnswers/index.htm)) and Santa Ana Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention, "Enhance Street Sweeping"

#### Assumptions:

Assume need to purchase new mechanical sweepers:	1
Cost for new mechanical sweeper:	\$ 160,000 per mechanical sweeper (adjusted from 2005 dollars, based on CPI)
Cost per Curb Mile:	\$ 27 per curb-km (based on \$43/curb-mile)
Cost per wet ton for Solids handling and transportation costs	\$ 34 per wet ton for Solids handling and transportation costs
Cost per wet ton solids disposal	\$ 44 per wet ton solids disposal
Total disposal cost:	\$ 78 total per wet ton (transport and disposal)

#### Calculations:

Cost for 444 additional curb-km to be swept annually:	\$ 11,924
Cost for handling and disposal of additional 280,000 lbs/yr of sediment removed:	\$ 98
Total Additional O&M Cost:	\$ 12,000 per year total <b>additional</b> O&M cost
Total capital cost:	\$ 160,000 <b>cost for new sweepers</b>

#### Assumptions:

Assume need to purchase new vacuum sweepers:	1 number of new vacuum sweepers
Cost for new vacuum sweeper:	\$ 315,000 per vacuum sweeper (adjusted from 2005 dollars, based on CPI)

Assumed same O&M costs for vacuum sweepers as for mechanical sweepers (to be conservative, assumed to be same as for mechanical, though USEPA source says it could be half the cost) and same disposal costs.

#### Calculations:

Cost for 444 additional curb-km to be swept annually:	\$ 11,924
Cost for handling and disposal of additional 280,000 lbs/yr of sediment removed:	\$ 98
Total Additional O&M Cost:	\$ 12,000 per year total <b>additional</b> O&M cost
Total capital cost:	\$ 315,000 <b>cost for new sweepers</b>

\*Sources for costs are: Seattle Public Utilities ([http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Drainage\\_&\\_Sewer/Keep\\_Water\\_Safe\\_&\\_Clean/Street\\_Sweep\\_Project/QuestionsAnswers/index.htm](http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Drainage_&_Sewer/Keep_Water_Safe_&_Clean/Street_Sweep_Project/QuestionsAnswers/index.htm)) and Santa Ana Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention, "Enhance Street Sweeping"













1025	1620	1705	1790	1875	1960	2045	2130	2215	2300	2385	2470	2555	2640	2725	2810	2895	2980	3065	3150	3235	3320	3405	3490	3575	3660	3745	3830	3915	4000	4085	4170	4255	4340	4425	4510	4595	4680	4765	4850	4935	5020	5105	5190	5275	5360	5445	5530	5615	5700	5785	5870	5955	6040	6125	6210	6295	6380	6465	6550	6635	6720	6805	6890	6975	7060	7145	7230	7315	7400	7485	7570	7655	7740	7825	7910	7995	8080	8165	8250	8335	8420	8505	8590	8675	8760	8845	8930	9015	9100	9185	9270	9355	9440	9525	9610	9695	9780	9865	9950	10035	10120	10205	10290	10375	10460	10545	10630	10715	10800	10885	10970	11055	11140	11225	11310	11395	11480	11565	11650	11735	11820	11905	11990	12075	12160	12245	12330	12415	12500	12585	12670	12755	12840	12925	13010	13095	13180	13265	13350	13435	13520	13605	13690	13775	13860	13945	14030	14115	14200	14285	14370	14455	14540	14625	14710	14795	14880	14965	15050	15135	15220	15305	15390	15475	15560	15645	15730	15815	15900	15985	16070	16155	16240	16325	16410	16495	16580	16665	16750	16835	16920	17005	17090	17175	17260	17345	17430	17515	17600	17685	17770	17855	17940	18025	18110	18195	18280	18365	18450	18535	18620	18705	18790	18875	18960	19045	19130	19215	19300	19385	19470	19555	19640	19725	19810	19895	19980	20065	20150	20235	20320	20405	20490	20575	20660	20745	20830	20915	21000	21085	21170	21255	21340	21425	21510	21595	21680	21765	21850	21935	22020	22105	22190	22275	22360	22445	22530	22615	22700	22785	22870	22955	23040	23125	23210	23295	23380	23465	23550	23635	23720	23805	23890	23975	24060	24145	24230	24315	24400	24485	24570	24655	24740	24825	24910	24995	25080	25165	25250	25335	25420	25505	25590	25675	25760	25845	25930	26015	26100	26185	26270	26355	26440	26525	26610	26695	26780	26865	26950	27035	27120	27205	27290	27375	27460	27545	27630	27715	27800	27885	27970	28055	28140	28225	28310	28395	28480	28565	28650	28735	28820	28905	28990	29075	29160	29245	29330	29415	29500	29585	29670	29755	29840	29925	30010	30095	30180	30265	30350	30435	30520	30605	30690	30775	30860	30945	31030	31115	31200	31285	31370	31455	31540	31625	31710	31795	31880	31965	32050	32135	32220	32305	32390	32475	32560	32645	32730	32815	32900	32985	33070	33155	33240	33325	33410	33495	33580	33665	33750	33835	33920	34005	34090	34175	34260	34345	34430	34515	34600	34685	34770	34855	34940	35025	35110	35195	35280	35365	35450	35535	35620	35705	35790	35875	35960	36045	36130	36215	36300	36385	36470	36555	36640	36725	36810	36895	36980	37065	37150	37235	37320	37405	37490	37575	37660	37745	37830	37915	38000	38085	38170	38255	38340	38425	38510	38595	38680	38765	38850	38935	39020	39105	39190	39275	39360	39445	39530	39615	39700	39785	39870	39955	40040	40125	40210	40295	40380	40465	40550	40635	40720	40805	40890	40975	41060	41145	41230	41315	41400	41485	41570	41655	41740	41825	41910	41995	42080	42165	42250	42335	42420	42505	42590	42675	42760	42845	42930	43015	43100	43185	43270	43355	43440	43525	43610	43695	43780	43865	43950	44035	44120	44205	44290	44375	44460	44545	44630	44715	44800	44885	44970	45055	45140	45225	45310	45395	45480	45565	45650	45735	45820	45905	45990	46075	46160	46245	46330	46415	46500	46585	46670	46755	46840	46925	47010	47095	47180	47265	47350	47435	47520	47605	47690	47775	47860	47945	48030	48115	48200	48285	48370	48455	48540	48625	48710	48795	48880	48965	49050	49135	49220	49305	49390	49475	49560	49645	49730	49815	49900	49985	50070	50155	50240	50325	50410	50495	50580	50665	50750	50835	50920	51005	51090	51175	51260	51345	51430	51515	51600	51685	51770	51855	51940	52025	52110	52195	52280	52365	52450	52535	52620	52705	52790	52875	52960	53045	53130	53215	53300	53385	53470	53555	53640	53725	53810	53895	53980	54065	54150	54235	54320	54405	54490	54575	54660	54745	54830	54915	55000	55085	55170	55255	55340	55425	55510	55595	55680	55765	55850	55935	56020	56105	56190	56275	56360	56445	56530	56615	56700	56785	56870	56955	57040	57125	57210	57295	57380	57465	57550	57635	57720	57805	57890	57975	58060	58145	58230	58315	58400	58485	58570	58655	58740	58825	58910	58995	59080	59165	59250	59335	59420	59505	59590	59675	59760	59845	59930	60015	60100	60185	60270	60355	60440	60525	60610	60695	60780	60865	60950	61035	61120	61205	61290	61375	61460	61545	61630	61715	61800	61885	61970	62055	62140	62225	62310	62395	62480	62565	62650	62735	62820	62905	62990	63075	63160	63245	63330	63415	63500	63585	63670	63755	63840	63925	64010	64095	64180	64265	64350	64435	64520	64605	64690	64775	64860	64945	65030	65115	65200	65285	65370	65455	65540	65625	65710	65795	65880	65965	66050	66135	66220	66305	66390	66475	66560	66645	66730	66815	66900	66985	67070	67155	67240	67325	67410	67495	67580	67665	67750	67835	67920	68005	68090	68175	68260	68345	68430	68515	68600	68685	68770	68855	68940	69025	69110	69195	69280	69365	69450	69535	69620	69705	69790	69875	69960	70045	70130	70215	70300	70385	70470	70555	70640	70725	70810	70895	70980	71065	71150	71235	71320	71405	71490	71575	71660	71745	71830	71915	72000	72085	72170	72255	72340	72425	72510	72595	72680	72765	72850	72935	73020	73105	73190	73275	73360	73445	73530	73615	73700	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