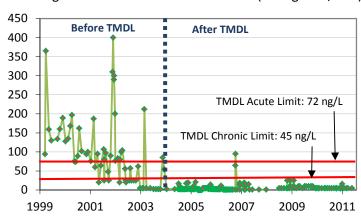
Total Maximum Daily Load Progress Report		Newport Bay/San Diego Creek Watershed Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos TMDL	
Regional Water Board	Santa Ana , Region 8	STATUS	 Conditions Improving Data Inconclusive Improvement Needed MTMDL Achieved/Waterbody Delisted
Beneficial uses affected	WARM, WILD		
Pollutant(s) addressed:	Diazinon, Chlorpyrifos		
Implemented through:	WDRs, MS4 Permit, NPS		
Approval date:	2003		

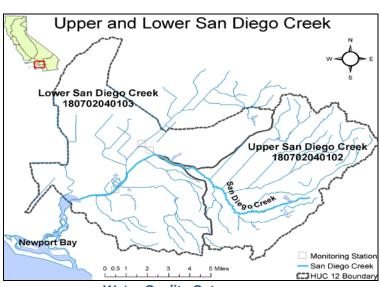
TMDL summary:

Persistent water-column toxicity to *Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)* led to adoption of a diazinon and chlorpyrifos TMDL for the San Diego Creek and Newport Bay Watershed in 2003 (approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2004). The TMDL was implemented through Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for large nurseries, and through monitoring and outreach/education programs in stormwater permits. These actions were complemented by the EPA's phase-out of most uses of these pesticides by 2005.



TMDL Waste Load Allocations/Load Allocations

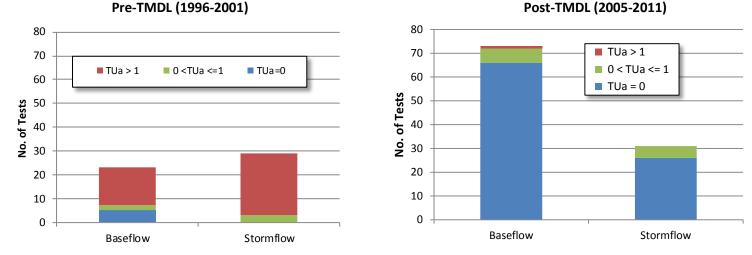
San Diego Creek Diazinon Concentrations (nanograms/liter)



Water Quality Outcomes

 Diazinon and chlorpyrifos concentrations have been reduced below TMDL numeric target levels

- Toxicity to Ceriodaphnia dubia largely absent over the past five years in both dry weather and storm runoff samples
- Toxicity from replacement pesticides (pyrethroids and fipronil) limited likely due to general reduction in pesticide use and implementation of BMPs
- Data from the last three years show that San Diego Creek can be delisted for impairment by diazinon/chlorpyrifos



Water Quality Summary of Ceriodaphnia dubia Acute Toxicity Tests

Notes: TUa = Acute Toxic Units = 100/(LC-50). The LC-50 is the concentration lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms, TUa above 1.0 indicates High Toxicity.

Updated September 2012