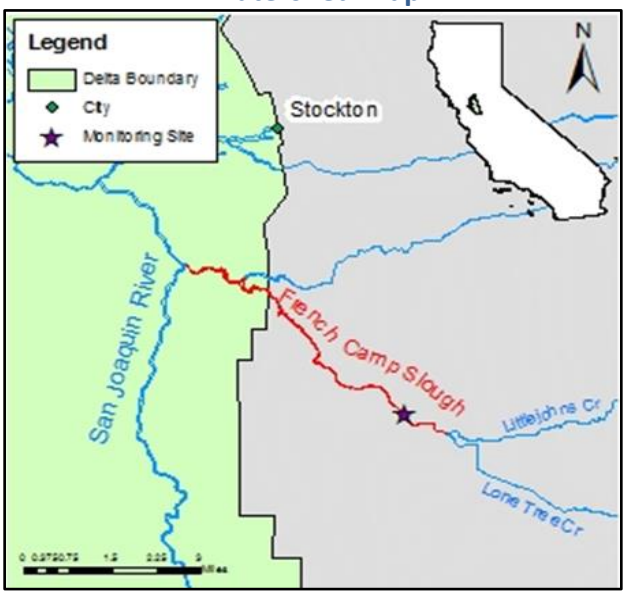
Water Quality Report Card		Toxicity in French Camp Slough	
Regional Water Board:	**Central Valley, Region 5**	**STATUS**	☑ **Conditions Improving** ☐ Data Inconclusive ☐ Improvement Needed ☐ Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted
Beneficial Uses Affected:	COLD, MIGR, WARM		
Implemented Through:	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program and Coalition Management Plan - 2008	**Pollutant Type:**	☐ Point Source ☑ Nonpoint Source ☐ Legacy
Effective Date:	September 30, 2008	**Attainment Date:**	December 18, 2015

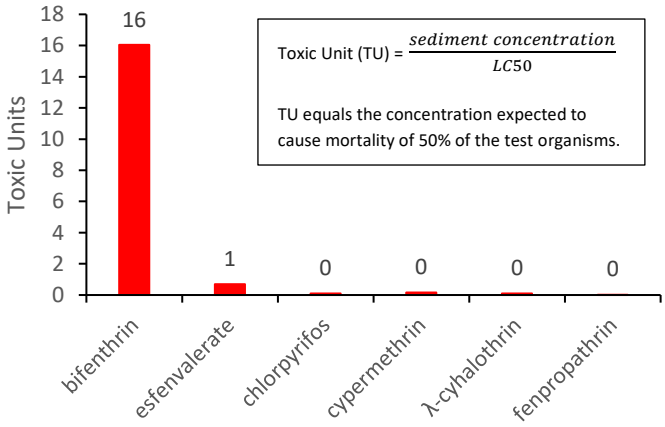
Water Quality Improvement Strategy

French Camp Slough, a 7- mile waterway in an agricultural watershed in San Joaquin County, is formed by the confluence of two tributaries, Littlejohns Creek and Lone Tree Creek. It continues through urban areas before terminating in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. In 2008, the San Joaquin County and Delta Water Quality Coalition (SJCDWQC), which represents area growers regulated under the Board's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, implemented a management plan in French Camp Slough to address sediment toxicity to *Hyalella azteca* caused by pyrethroid pesticide discharges. SJCDWQC began general outreach in 2008 along with continued toxicity monitoring. Focused outreach occurred from 2011-2013. Growers in the watershed implemented at least one of the following best management practices (BMPs) to address toxicity: reduced use of pesticides of concern; irrigation management to reduce runoff volume; installation of retention basins or return systems; and use of grass waterways. The management plan was approved as complete in December 2015. Toxicity to *Hyalella azteca* was observed again once in 2017.

Watershed Map



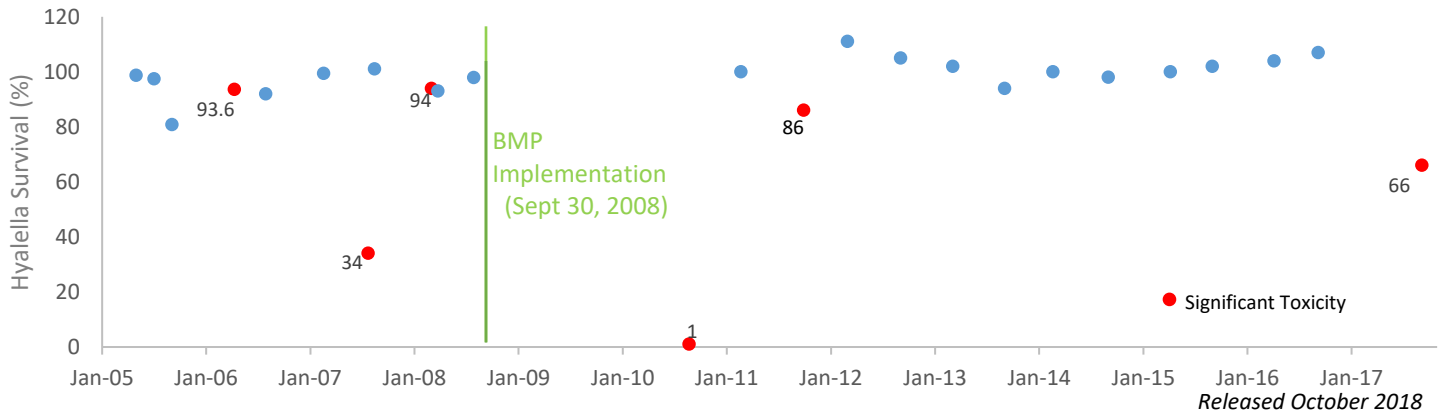
Sediment Toxicity Units (Sept 2010)



Water Quality Outcomes

- *The sediment toxicity was due to pyrethroid pesticides, most notably bifenthrin.*
- *Four of 15 samples were toxic to Hyalella from 2006 through 2013. Following focused outreach and implementation of practices in 2013, only one of nine samples has been toxic. (**NOTE**: A sample is considered toxic if test organism survival is significantly less than test organism survival in the control.)*
- *In December 2015, due to reduced sediment toxicity to Hyalella, the SJCDWQC's management plan for Hyalella toxicity in French Camp Slough was approved as complete.*
- *In September 2017, Hyalella toxicity was again observed. The coalition will continue to monitor for Hyalella toxicity and if another sample shows toxicity within the next three years, a revised management plan will be required.*

Hyalella azteca Toxicity Test Results



Released October 2018