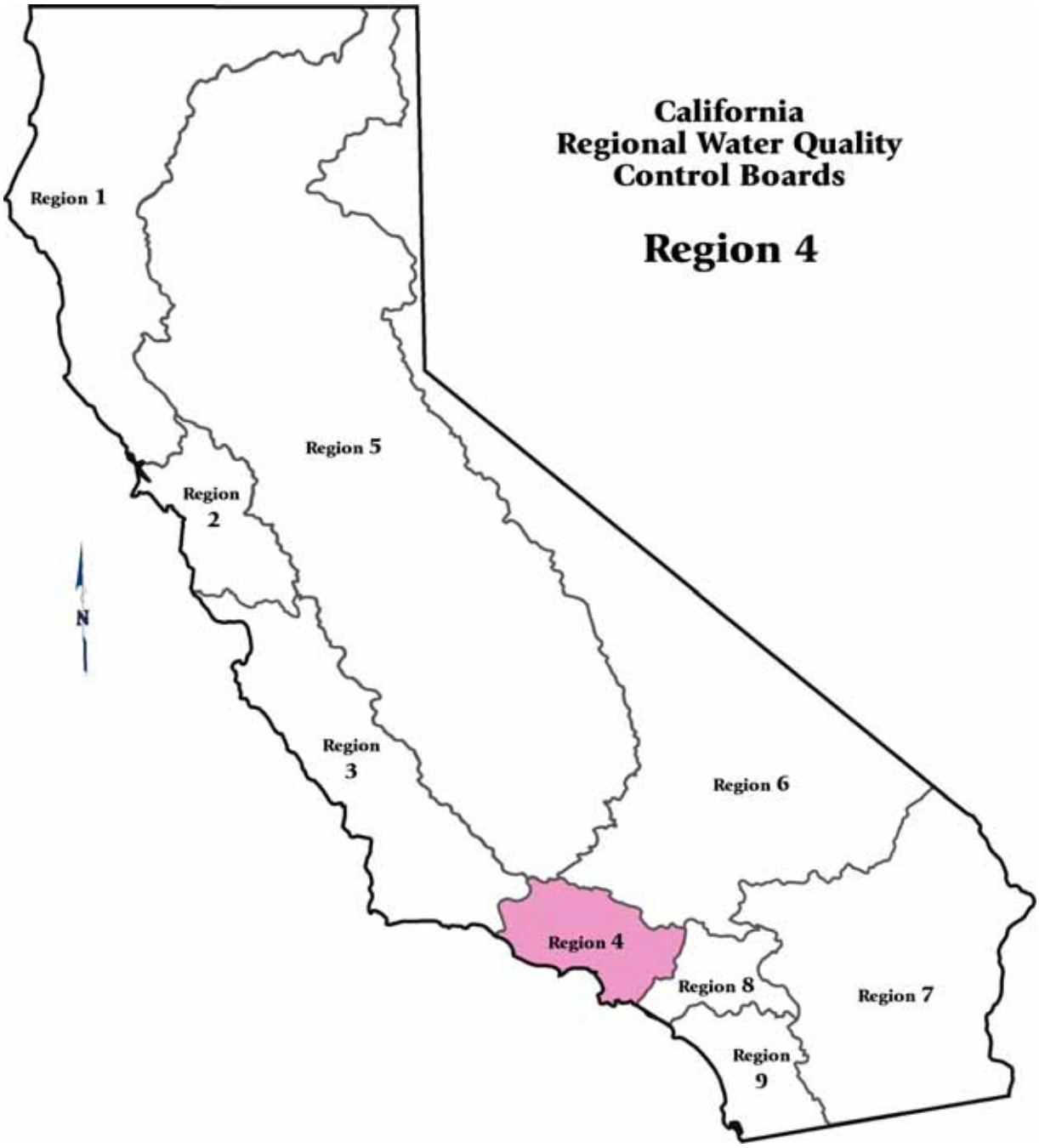
Fact Sheets Supporting
"Do Not Delist" Recommendations



November 2006

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New or Revised Fact Sheets

New or Revised Fact Sheets

Region 4

Water Segment:	Ballona Creek
Pollutant:	Cadmium
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the Water Quality Limited Segments portion of the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. One out of 21 samples exceeded the sediment guideline, there is no sediment toxicity data available. This is not enough information to delist this water body for this pollutant. 5. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Evaluation Guideline:	Probable Effects Level (PEL) of 4.21 µg/g (dry weight) (Macdonald, et al., 1996).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were 21 samples collected, one of which exceeded the PEL for cadmium. Samples were collected by the Army Corps of Engineers (Heal the Bay, 2006).
Spatial Representation:	Several samplings throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	October 5-6, 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Army Corps of Engineers Sediment Chemistry Data.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Ballona Creek
Pollutant:	Silver
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the Water Quality Limited Segments portion of the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Three out of 21 samples exceeded the sediment guideline, there is no sediment toxicity data available. This is not enough information to delist this water body for this pollutant. 5. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Evaluation Guideline:	Probable Effects Level (PEL) of 1.77 µg/g (dry weight) (MacDonald et al., 1996).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were 21 samples collected with 3 exceeding the PEL. Samples were collected by the Army Corps of Engineers (Heal the Bay, 2006).
Spatial Representation:	Several sites in the water body.
Temporal Representation:	October 5-6, 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	ACOE Sediment Chemistry Data.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)
Pollutant:	Mercury
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of the 4 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value. A TMDL is under development for this water body to address this pollutant. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	0.3 µg/g (OEHHA Screening Value)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 4 samples exceeded. A total of 4 filet composite samples of gray smoothhound shark were collected. Shark were collected in 1992-94 and 1997. The guideline was exceeded in samples collected 1992-94. The 1997 sample did not exceed the guideline (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station located at Laguna Road Bridge.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected annually 1992-94, 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 and 1994-95 Data Reports.

	Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program,1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game
Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	A TMDL and implementation plan has been approved for this water segment-pollutant combination. The Calleguas Creek Metals TMDL was approved by the RWQCB in June of 2006 and subsequently approved by USEPA.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)
Pollutant:	Nickel
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Seven of the 75 samples exceeded the water quality objective. A TMDL is being developed in this water body to address this pollutant. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	CTR for saltwater for dissolved nickel, 74 ppb (acute) and 8.2 ppb (chronic).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Originally there were 110 data points provided by the Naval Base. Larry Walker and Associates proposed deleting 61 of these data points in their analysis for the Calleguas Creek Characterization Study. Staff agree with LWA on 35 of those data points (these observations were clearly in other designated reaches), and disagree on 26, due to uncertainty in the

	location of the sampling. There were 49 points LWA proposed keeping; combined with the 26, the number of samples is 75. There were 7 out of 75 which exceeded the CTR (CCWMP, 2006).
Spatial Representation:	Various locations throughout the reach.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected between 1994 and 2004.
Data Quality Assessment:	Data were collected by the Navy and for the Calleguas Creek Metals TMDL and Calleguas Creek Characterization Study.

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	A TMDL and implementation plan has been approved for this water segment-pollutant combination. The Calleguas Creek Metals TMDL was approved by the RWQCB in June of 2006 and subsequently approved by USEPA.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Copper
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Seven samples exceed the CTR dissolved copper continuous concentration in water for the protection of aquatic life. A TMDL is being developed in this water body for this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. It is unknown whether the data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Seven of 11 samples exceeded the CTR dissolved copper continuous concentration. A TMDL is being developed in this water body for this pollutant.. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR Copper Criterion for continuous concentration in water for the protection of aquatic life is expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven water samples, 7 samples exceeding for chronic standard (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Three sites.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter of 1998 and 1999.

Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study.

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	A TMDL and implementation plan has been approved for this water segment-pollutant combination. The Calleguas Creek Metals TMDL was approved by the RWQCB in June of 2006 and subsequently approved by USEPA.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Coyote Creek
Pollutant:	Copper
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. Two lines of applicable evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A sufficient number of samples exceeds the CTR dissolved copper criterion for continuous concentration (CCC) in water for the protection of aquatic life. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Nineteen of 62 samples exceed the CTR Dissolved Copper Criterion for continuous concentration (CCC) in water for the protection of aquatic life and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Total copper data was also available but there is no guideline applicable to determine exceedances due to total copper. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and the pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR Dissolved Copper Criterion for continuous concentration (CCC) in water for the protection of aquatic life is expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (four days) without deleterious

	effects. This criterion is linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life Beneficial Uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Numeric data generated from 62 samples taken from 11/10/97 to 1/7/05 at one to two-week sampling interval. Nineteen samples exceeded the dissolved copper continuous criterion concentration (CCC) (LARWQCB, 2006).
Spatial Representation:	Station S13 on Coyote Creek.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected between 11/10/97 and 1/7/05.
Data Quality Assessment:	San Gabriel River metals TMDL monitoring.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	There is no guideline for total copper.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Numeric data generated from 21 samples taken from 10/30/00 to 4/30/03 at one to two-week sampling interval. It was not possible to determine any exceedances of total copper concentration in this water body because there is not guideline applicable to assess total copper (LACDPW, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	One sample site sampled during the dry and wet season beginning from 10/12/00 through 4/30/03 at approximately one to two week intervals.
Temporal Representation:	Twenty-one samples where taken during the wet and dry season from 10/12/00 to 4/30/03 at approximately one to two week intervals as part of the Los Angeles County Storm water monitoring program prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.
Environmental Conditions:	The Coyote Creek Monitoring Station (S13) is located at the existing ACOE stream gauge station (Stream Gauge No. F354-R) below Spring Street in the lower San Gabriel River watershed. The site assists in determining mass loading for the San Gabriel River watershed. At this location, the upstream tributary area is 150 square miles (extending into Orange County). The sampling site was chosen to avoid backwater effects from the San Gabriel River. Coyote Creek, at the gauging station, is a concrete lined trapezoidal channel. The Coyote Creek sampling location has been an active stream gauging station since 1963.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)
Pollutant:	Indicator Bacteria
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceeded bacterial water quality objectives. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Eleven of 12 samples exceed the fecal coliform objective of 400/100ml single sample limit, and 2 of 2 samples exceeded the objective of 400MPN/100 milliliters. The sample size is insufficient to determine whether water quality standards are being met or exceeded with the power and confidence of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan Amendment to Revise Bacteria Objectives for Waters Designated for Water Contact Recreation: fecal coliform density 200/100 ml 30-day geometric mean, 400/100 ml single sample limit.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 4 samples exceeded the 400/100 ml limit, sample results ranged from 900 to 17,000 MPN

Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S23) which is located within the Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor watershed in Lennox, near Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). The monitoring station is near the intersection of 116th Street and Isis Avenue. The overall watershed land use is predominantly transportation, and includes areas of LAX and Interstate 105.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken 1/30/01, 2/15/01, 2/28/01, and 3/7/01.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2000-2001 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan Amendment to Revise Bacteria Objectives for Waters Designated for Water Contact Recreation: fecal coliform density 200/100 ml 30-day geometric mean, 400/100 ml single sample limit.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two of 2 samples exceeded the 400/100 ml objective. One sample was 5,000, the other 6,000 MPN.
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken on 1/28/02 and 3/19/02.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2001-2002 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan Amendment to Revise Bacteria Objectives for Waters Designated for Water Contact Recreation: fecal coliform density 200/100 ml 30-day geometric mean, 400/100 ml single sample limit.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Five out of six samples exceeded the 400/100 ml single sample limit (LADPW, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken on 10/10/2002, 11/8/2002, 12/16/2002, 2/11/2003, and 3/15/2003 exceeded the objective. A sample taken on 4/30/03 did not exceed the objective.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2002-2003 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, however the amount of rainfall was not noted. Wet Weather during 11/8/2002, 12/16/2002, 2/11/2003, and 3/15/2003. Dry Weather during 10/10/2002 and 4/30/2003
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)
Pollutant:	Lead
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal on the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. None of the samples exceed the CTR Criteria. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.None of the samples exceeded the CTR criteria however the sample size was insufficient to determine whether standards were met or exceeded with the confidence and power of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it could not be determined if standards were met or exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved lead criterion for continuous concentration (CCC) in water for the protection of aquatic life is expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved lead is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days)

	without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The detection limit (5 µg/L) was too high to be valid for determining compliance with the CCC in 11 out of 12 samples taken at S23 in October 2000, and January through April 2001. If the detection limit is assumed to be equal to the concentration in the water, then, 11 of 12 samples would result in exceedances (LAC, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S23) which is located within the Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor watershed in Lennox, near Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). The monitoring station is near the intersection of 116th Street and Isis Avenue. The overall watershed land use is predominantly transportation, and includes areas of LAX and Interstate 105.
Temporal Representation:	Sampling occurred in October 2000 and January through April 2001.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2000-2001 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The detection limit was not sensitive enough to determine compliance with the criteria.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved lead criterion for continuous concentration (CCC) in water for the protection of aquatic life is expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved lead is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses. Calculation of the criteria based on ambient hardness at the time of sampling resulted in CCCs ranging from 0.23 to 7.27 µg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The positive quantification limit (5 µg/L) was too high to be valid for determining compliance with the CCC in 6 out of 6 samples taken at S28 in October 2002 through April 2003. If the positive quantification limit is assumed to be equal to the concentration in the water, then, all samples would result in exceedances (LAC, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken October through December 2002, and February

	through April 2003.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2002-2003 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)
Pollutant:	Zinc
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for placement on the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A number of samples exceed the CTR criteria for the protection of aquatic life. This water body pollutant was placed in the 2002 303(d) list for zinc in tissue in both segments (S23 and S28) of Dominguez Channel sampling stations. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category for the dissolved zinc. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.Fifteen of 19 samples exceeded the CTR criteria, however the sample size is insufficient to determine if standards are met or exceeded with the confidence and power of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed on the section 303(d) list because it could not be determined if applicable water quality standards were exceeded or met.
Lines of Evidence:	

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved zinc criteria for continuous concentration (CCC) and maximum concentration (CMC) in water for the protection of aquatic life are expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The

	aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved zinc is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days) without deleterious effects. The CMC for dissolved zinc is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., one hour) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The single sample exceeded both the CCC and CMC (LACDPW, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.
Temporal Representation:	The single sample was taken on 1/28/02.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2001-2002 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved zinc criteria for continuous concentration (CCC) and maximum concentration (CMC) in water for the protection of aquatic life are expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved zinc is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days) without deleterious effects. The CMC for dissolved zinc is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., one hour) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve out of 12 samples exceed both the CCC and CMC (LACDPW, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S23) which is located within the Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor watershed in Lennox, near Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). The monitoring station is near the intersection of 116th Street and Isis Avenue. The overall watershed land use is predominantly transportation, and includes areas of LAX and Interstate 105.

Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken in October 2000, and in January through April 2001.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2000-2001 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved zinc criteria for continuous concentration (CCC) and maximum concentration (CMC) in water for the protection of aquatic life are expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved zinc is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days) without deleterious effects. The CMC for dissolved zinc is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., one hour) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 6 samples exceeded both the CCC and CMC. The positive quantification limit (PQL) of 50 µg/L was too high to determine compliance of the sample taken on 3/15/03. If the PQL is used to determine compliance, then the sample taken on 3/15/03 also exceeded the criteria (LACDPW, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.

Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2002-2003 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)
Pollutant:	DDT
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.5 and 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. There is tissue data available showing one sample that far exceeds the OEHHA screening value for DDT. In addition, there is a fish consumption advisory that applies to this water body. Sediment data has been collected in this water body but there is no sediment quality guideline for this pollutant that meets the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification for maintaining the listing for this water segment-pollutant combination. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that tissue data showing an exceedance of water quality criteria in conjunction with a fish consumption advisory is enough to maintain the listing of this water body for this pollutant. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards or guidelines for the pollutant are exceeded and a Fish Consumption Advisory exists.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value: 100 µg/kg (Brodberg and Pollock, 1999). The original listing was based on an EDL and MTRL. The Listing Policy does not allow the use of EDLs or MTRLs in listing or delisting decisions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One fish tissue sample (white croaker) had DDT total level 6,487 µg/kg, which far exceeds the OEHHA screening value (TSMP, 2002).

Spatial Representation:	Station number 405.12.02
Temporal Representation:	The sample was collected in 1992.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	There is no sediment guideline for this pollutant that meets the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Forty-three samples are available (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Forty-three samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 1994 and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program. Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the DDT in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)
Pollutant:	Lead
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of sediment samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Twenty-nine of 93 sediment samples exceeded the water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Also the one benthic community sample was of sufficient magnitude to indicate a linkage between pollutant and benthic community impacts. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	There is no tissue guideline available for this pollutant that meets the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy. The original listing was based on an EDL and MTRL. The Listing Policy does not allow the use of EDLs or MTRLs in listing or delisting decisions.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One tissue sample is available. Mussel watch monitoring data is not available in the water segment (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station.
Temporal Representation:	The sample was collected in 1992.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A Probable Effect Level of 112.18 µg/g was used (MacDonald et al., 1996).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 93 core and grab sediment samples, 29 exceeded the sediment quality guideline (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The ninety-three samples were spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected between 1994 and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program Other quality assurance described in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: All waters should be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological response in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One toxicity sample that showed 61 percent survival which is considered toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	One station at H. Ford Bridge (BPTCP station 47010.0).
Temporal Representation:	The sample was collected in 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat

Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One benthic community sample with a benthic index of 0.21 (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	One station at H. Ford Bridge (BPTCP station 47010.0).
Temporal Representation:	The sample was collected in 1996.
Environmental Conditions:	Adjacent waters (Consolidated Slip) also has degraded benthic communities.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip

Pollutant: Dieldrin

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.6 and 4.9 of the Listing Policy. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant.

This pollutant was placed on the 2002-303(d) list originally using a tissue guideline that is not allowed under section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy. When evaluating this same tissue data using the appropriate OEHHA screening value, none of the 12 samples exceeded the screening value.

However, based on section 4.6, the site has significant sediment toxicity and the pollutant concentration exceeds the sediment guideline. The benthic community is impacted.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
4. Even though the tissue samples do not exceed the criteria, ten of 38 sediment samples exceeded the ERM for dieldrin in sediment, 13 out of 17 sediment samples exhibited significant toxicity, and 5 out of 11 sediment samples exhibited degraded conditions using the Relative Benthic Index (RBI). These lines of evidence show that the water body segment exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. The benthic community in this water body is impacted and this pollutant is associated with this impact.
5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are exceeded and the benthic community is impacted.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995).
Evaluation Guideline:	An Effects Range-Median of 8 ng/g was used (Long et al., 1995).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of 38 sediment samples (cores or grabs), 10 exceeded the sediment guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Thirty-eight samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected between 1992 and 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database (Stephenson et al. 1994) Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health (LARWQCB, 1995).
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value: 2.0 µg/kg (Brodberg and Pollock, 1999).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The guideline is not exceeded in any of the 12 measurements. The original listing was based on exceeding background levels rather than valid assessment guidelines (SMWP, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	One station.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected annually from 1992 through 2003.
Data Quality Assessment:	State Mussel Watch Program.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor

Pollutant: DDT

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.4 and 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess delisting status.

Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. There is an OEHHA fish consumption advisory in place for the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. There is no sediment quality guideline available to assess exceedances of DDT in sediment that complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy but sediment toxicity has been observed. Under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy, any water body segment where a health advisory against consumption of edible resident organisms has been removed or the chemical or biological contaminant-specific evaluation guideline for tissue is no longer exceeded shall be removed from the section 303(d) list. In this case, there are no current tissue data available for evaluation, however, fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that, although there are no current tissue data available for evaluation, an OEHHA fish consumption advisory remains in place for this pollutant and fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Sediment

Beneficial Use: CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat

Matrix: Sediment

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	No sediment quality guideline is available that complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve core and grab samples are available (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected in 1992 and 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP. Quality assurance for other samples presented in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, three of seven samples were toxic. This total was created from two different sediment studies within Fish Harbor. In one study, three of six samples were toxic (BPTCP). In the other, none of one sample was toxic (Bight, 1998) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Seven sites were sampled throughout LA/LB Fish Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992, 1997 and 1998.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 98 QAPP).

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the DDT in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.4 and 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6, two lines of evidence are necessary to assess delisting status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. There is an OEHHA fish consumption advisory in place for the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. There is no new information indicating that this health advisory has been removed or not applicable to this specific water segment. Although there are no current tissue data for evaluation, a sufficient number of samples exceeded sediment quality guidelines and sediment toxicity has been observed in this water body. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that an OEHHA fish consumption advisory is in place for this pollutant, six of 13 sediment samples exceeded the 400 µg/L PCB sediment quality evaluation guideline, and sediment toxicity is observed. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A sediment quality guideline of 400 ng/g was used (MacDonald et al., 2000).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 13 samples available, 6 measurements exceeded the sediment quality guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).

Spatial Representation:	The samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected in 1992, 1995, and 1999. All of the exceedances occurred in 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP. Quality assurance for other samples presented in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, three of seven samples were toxic. This total was created from two different sediment studies within Fish Harbor. In one study, three of six samples were toxic (BPTCP). In the other, none of one sample was toxic (Bight, 1998) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Seven sites were sampled throughout LA/LB Fish Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992, 1997 and 1998.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 98 QAPP).

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the PCB in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor
Pollutant:	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, a sufficient number of samples exceed the 1,442 ng/g low molecular and the 9,600 ng/g high molecular weight PAH sediment quality guidelines. The number of pollutant exceedances exceed the frequency allowed by the Listing Policy. Also, the water body segment exhibited sediment toxicity. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Five of 12 samples exceeded the 1,442 ng/g low molecular weight and 6 of 12 exceeded 9,600 ng/g high molecular weight PAH sediment quality guideline. The pollutant concentrations exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Sediment toxicity is also observed. 5.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial

	use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Sediment quality guidelines were used as follows: 1,800 µg/g for total PAHs (Fairey et al., 2001), 1,442 ng/g for low molecular weight PAHs (MacDonald et al., 1996), and 9,600 ng/g for high molecular weight PAHs (Long et al., 1995).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 12 sediment core and grab samples: none exceeded the total PAH sediment quality guideline, 5 measurements exceeded the low molecular weight PAH guideline, and 6 measurements exceeded the high molecular weight PAH guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP. Quality assurance for other samples presented in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, three of seven samples were toxic. This total was created from two different sediment studies within Fish Harbor. In one study, three of six samples were toxic (BPTCP). In the other, none of one sample was toxic (Bight, 1998) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Seven sites were sampled throughout LA/LB Fish Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992, 1997 and 1998.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 98 QAPP).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Inner Cabrillo Beach Area
Pollutant:	DDT
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal on the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. An OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established in this water body segment. Under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy any water body segment where a health advisory against consumption of edible resident organisms has been issued shall remain listed on the section 303(d) list, until the advisory has been removed or data shows standards are being met in the water body. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that an OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established for this pollutant and fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because an OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established in this water body segment. Applicable water quality standards or guidelines are exceeded and this pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.
Lines of Evidence:	

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Sediment

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A sediment quality guideline for this pollutant is not available that satisfies the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eighteen sediment grab samples are available (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The 18 samples were collected throughout the Cabrillo Beach area (Anderson et al, 1998).
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected between 1992 and 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program.

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the DDT in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Inner Cabrillo Beach Area
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for placement on the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. An OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established in this water body segment. Under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy any water body segment where a health advisory against consumption of edible resident organisms has been issues shall remain on the section 303(d) list. In this case, there are no current tissue data available for evaluation, however, fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that an OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established for this pollutant and fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established in this water body segment.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the PCBs in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	After review of the Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program data, PCBs have been detected in sediments in the Cabrillo Beach area and other surrounding locations (Anderson et al., 1998).

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)

Pollutant: DDT

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.4 and 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess delisting status.

There is an OEHHA fish consumption advisory in place for the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. There is no sediment quality guideline available to assess exceedances of DDT in sediment that complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy but sediment toxicity has been observed. Under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy, any water body segment where a health advisory against consumption of edible resident organisms has been removed or the chemical or biological contaminant-specific evaluation guideline for tissue is no longer exceeded shall be removed from the section 303(d) list. In this case, there are no current tissue data available for evaluation, however, fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that, although there are no current tissue data available for evaluation, an OEHHA fish consumption advisory remains in place for this pollutant and fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Sediment

Beneficial Use: ES - Estuarine Habitat

Matrix: Sediment

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by

	-Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A guideline that meets the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy is not available.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Nine samples ranging in concentration from 16.1 ppb to 75.8 ppb (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of six sediment samples were found to be significantly toxic to amphipods (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by:

	-Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data was completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The benthic community was classified as transitional (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment and toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor

Pollutant: DDT

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.11 of the Listing Policy.

Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Seven hundred and fourteen (714) sediment samples were taken between 1992 and 2001, DDT was detected in the majority of samples. A sediment quality guideline for DDT is not available that satisfies the conditions of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy. An OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established in this water body segment. There were 463 tissue samples available and none of these exceeded the NAS guidelines (or the OEHHA Screening Value). However, organisms used for these tissue samples are benthic infauna (including worms and bivalves) not typically consumed by humans. These samples are not appropriate to use for determining whether or not DDT is causing a water quality impact. Fish tissue samples from nearby areas of the harbor (outer harbor) still exceed the fish tissue guideline for human consumption. Additionally, sediment toxicity has been observed.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that even though none of the 463 benthic infauna tissue samples exceed the NAS guideline, fish tissue data available from a nearby area in the harbor shows exceedances of the human consumption guideline and an OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established for this pollutant in this water body. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are being met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A sediment quality guideline for this pollutant is not available that satisfies the conditions of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Seven hundred and fourteen samples are available. The pollutant is detected in the majority of these samples (Los Angeles RWCB & CC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The 714 samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected between 1992 and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP. Quality assurance for other samples presented in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	1 µg/g Wildlife Protection Criteria (NAS Guidelines).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Out of 463 samples, none exceeded the NAS Guidelines. These are organisms which are not typically consumed by humans, however if they were and were subject to the more restrictive Human Health criteria (0.1 µg/g) none of these samples would exceed (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected in the Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel, The East and West Basins, Slip No. 1 and Slip No. 5, Turning Basin, Cerritos Channel, Long Beach Main Channel, SE, W Bain, Peir J, and Breakwater.
Temporal Representation:	Samples range from 10/1991 to 5/2002.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: All waters should be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological response in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, 29 of 82 samples were toxic. This total was created from several different sediment studies within LA/LB Inner Harbor. Twenty-three of 67 samples were toxic (BPTCP). Six of 13 samples were toxic (Bight, 1998). None of two samples were toxic (W-EMAP) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Numerous (82) sites were sampled through Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 98 QAPP, EMAP 1999 QAPP).

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for DDT in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal on the section 303(d) list under sections 4.1 and 4.4 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established in this water body segment. Under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy any water body segment where a health advisory against consumption of edible resident organisms has been issued shall remain on the section 303(d) list, until this advisory has been removed or tissue data shows standards are being met in the water body. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination off the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. An OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established for this pollutant in this water body. 2. Of the 62 tissue samples available, 60 exceed the OEHHA screening value and this exceeds the frequency in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed off the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards or guidelines are exceeded and this pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value for Total PCBs: 20 µg/kg wet wt. (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999).

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, 60 of 62 composite samples exceed OEHHA tissue value. This total was created from different sampling stations within Inner Harbor (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	Numerous State Mussel Watch stations were sampled through LA/LB Inner Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1980 to 2000.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A sediment quality guideline of 400 ng/g was used (MacDonald et al., 2000).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 626 core and grab sediment samples, 31 exceeded the sediment quality guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The 626 samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected between 1992 and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP. Quality assurance for other samples presented in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the PCBs in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor
Pollutant:	Sediment Toxicity
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal on the section 303(d) list under section 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6, waters may be placed on the 303(d) list for toxicity alone. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exhibited toxicity. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination off the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Twenty nine of 82 sediment samples exhibited toxicity based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: All waters should be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological response in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, 29 of 82 samples were toxic. This total was created from several different sediment studies within LA/LB Inner Harbor. Twenty-three of 67 samples were toxic (BPTCP). Six of 13 samples were toxic (Bight, 1998). None of two samples were toxic (W-EMAP) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Numerous (82) sites were sampled through Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 98 QAPP, EMAP 1999 QAPP).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles/Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)
Pollutant:	DDT
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.11 of the Listing Policy. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6 the site has significant sediment toxicity but it is unknown if the pollutant is not likely to cause or contribute to the toxic effect because no sediment guideline is available. An OEHHA advisory has been issued for the location and tissue samples show levels exceeding tissue guidelines. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The tissue quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Four of 13 samples exceeded the tissue guideline and a health advisory has been issued. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	An OEHHA screening value of 100 µg/kg was used (Brodberg and Pollock, 1999).

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 13 fish tissue samples collected, four exceeded the OEHHA screening value (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	The 13 samples were spread throughout the Outer Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected in 1997 and 1998.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	A sediment quality guideline is not available for this pollutant that satisfies the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	A total of 82 samples are available (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The 82 samples are spread throughout the Outer Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected between 1992 and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program QAPP. Quality assurance for other samples presented in the Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: All waters should be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological response in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, nine of 37 samples exhibited toxicity. This total was created from several different sediment studies within the Outer Harbor. Six out of 17 samples were toxic (BPTCP). Three out of 18 samples were toxic (Bight, 1998). None out of two samples were toxic (W-EMAP) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Thirty-seven sites were sampled through Outer Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 - 1994 and 1996 - 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 1998 QAPP, EMAP 1999 QAPP).

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the DDT in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles/Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.4 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.4 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.4, a health advisory has been issued for this water segment and mussel watch data exceed the tissue guideline. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Thirty-three of 34 samples exceed the OEHHA screening value and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 3.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.
Lines of Evidence:	

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Total PCBs Screening Value: 20 µg/kg (Brodberg and Pollock, 1999).

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were 33 of 34 mussel samples which exceeded. This total was created from different sampling stations within Outer Harbor (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	Numerous stations were sampled through LA/LB Outer Harbor.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected from 1979 to 2000.
Data Quality Assessment:	California State Mussel Watch Program.

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the PCBs in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Peninsula Beach
Pollutant:	Indicator Bacteria
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the Water Quality Limited Segments portion of the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Nineteen of 102 samples exceeded the bacteria water quality standards and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or

	(C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One hundred two samples, 19 samples exceeding.
Spatial Representation:	1 station: VC(23000). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point. Samples were collected in the beach area within two rock jetties.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A TMDL and implementation plan has been approved for this water segment-pollutant combination. The Santa Monica Bay Bacteria Dry Weather TMDL was approved by RWQCB on January 24, 2002 and subsequently approved by USEPA. The Santa Monica Bay Bacteria Wet Weather TMDL was approved by RWQCB on December 12, 2004 and approved by USEPA on June 19, 2003.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Rincon Beach
Pollutant:	Indicator Bacteria
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the Water Quality Limited Segments portion of the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Twenty-six of 107 samples exceeded the bacteria water quality standards and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or

	(B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	107 samples, 26 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	1 station: VC(1000). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point. Sample were collected 50 yards from the mouth of the creek.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Data used to assess water quality 101 samples, 15 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	1 station: VC(1100). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point. Samples collected at the end of the footpath.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	104 samples, 23 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	1 station: VC(1050). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point. Sampled collected 150 yards south of the creek's mouth.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A TMDL and implementation plan has been approved for this water segment-pollutant combination. The Santa Monica Bay Bacteria Dry Weather TMDL was approved by RWQCB on January 24, 2002 and subsequently approved by USEPA. The Santa Monica Bay Bacteria Wet Weather TMDL was approved by RWQCB on December 12, 2002 and approved by USEPA on June 19, 2003.

Region 4

Water Segment:	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam
Pollutant:	Lead
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Five samples exceeded the CTR dissolved lead criteria continuous concentration the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Five of 58 samples exceeded the CTR criteria and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved lead criterion for continuous concentration (CCC) in water for the protection of aquatic life is expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending on total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved lead is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (four days) without deleterious effects. This criterion is linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life Beneficial Uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Numeric data generated from 58 samples taken from 11/10/97 to 1/7/05 at one to two-week sampling intervals. Five samples exceeded the

	dissolved lead continuous criterion concentration (CCC) (LARWQCB, 2006).
Spatial Representation:	Site S14.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 11/10/97 and 1/7/05.
Data Quality Assessment:	San Gabriel River Metals TMDL monitoring.

Region 4

Water Segment:	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones
Pollutant:	Sediment Toxicity
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Toxicity is being considered for removal from the list under section 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status for toxicity. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the available data, the site does have significant toxicity. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Thirteen of the 50 samples were toxic and these exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and toxicity contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: All waters should be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological response in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
Evaluation Guideline:	Samples were considered toxic if (1) there was a significant difference in mean organism response between the sample and the control, and (2) the mean organism response in the test, as a percent of the control, was less than the threshold based on the 90th percentile minimum significant

	difference value.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Overall, 13 of 50 samples were toxic. This total was created from several different sediment studies within San Pedro Bay. Eleven of 33 samples were toxic (BPTCP). Two of 14 samples were toxic (Bight, 1998). None of three samples were toxic (W-EMAP) (LARWQCB & CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Fifty sites were sampled throughout San Pedro Bay.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Contaminated Sediment Task Force (2005) and references therein (BPTCP QAPP, Bight 98 QAPP, EMAP 1999 QAPP).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)
Pollutant:	Trash
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for listing under section 2.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the applicable factor, a TMDL was developed and approved by USEPA and an approved implementation plan was expected to result in attainment of the standard. However, on July 19, 2006 the State Board rescinded approval of the TMDL and remanded it to the Regional Board. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of keeping this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should remain on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	R2 - Non-Contact Recreation
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The Los Angeles River Trash TMDL was completed (USEPA, 2002). However, on July 19, 2006 the State Board rescinded approval of the TMDL and remanded it to the Regional Board. The Court approved all elements of the TMDL, but required additional consideration under CEQA.

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Original Fact Sheets

Fact Sheets Not Changed
from September 2005 Version

Region 4

Water Segment:	Avalon Beach
Pollutant:	Indicator Bacteria
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. Five lines of evidence are available in the administrative record from three sampling stations to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceed the bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Sixty-five out of 215 samples exceeded the bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas and this exceeds the allowable frequency of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or

	(B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Forty-two samples, 7 exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Data collected between BB restaurant and Tuna Club. 1 station: DHS (120) which is the same as DHS (126)99. This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Forty-three samples, 14 exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Data collected between Pier and BB restaurant (1/3). 1 station: DHS118. This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or

	(D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Forty-three samples, 10 exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Data collected between Pier and BB restaurant (2/3). 1 station: DHS(119). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Seventeen samples exceeding standards out of 44 samples (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Data collected between storm drain and Pier (1/3). 1 station. This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or (B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Forty-three samples, 17 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).

Spatial Representation:	Data collected between storm drain and Pier (2/3). 1 station: DHS(116). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 2. Twenty-four of 34 samples exceeded the Fecal Coliform water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirty-four bacteria samples, geomean of 934 exceeds standard, 24 samples exceeding at 400/100ml standard (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Three sites.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Six samples exceed the fecal coliform water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.It is unknown whether the data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.Six of 12 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve bacteria samples, 6 exceeding 400/100 ml standard (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	One site.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Four samples exceed the Fecal Coliform water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 2. Four of 12 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective but there is insufficient samples taken to determine whether the water body segment can be removed from the 303(d) list in accordance with the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve bacteria samples, 4 samples exceeding. Geomean of 557 exceeds 200/100 ml standard (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	One site.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 2. Seventeen of 24 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective and there is insufficient samples taken to determine whether the water body segment can be removed from the 303(d) list in accordance with the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twenty-four bacteria samples, 17 samples exceeding. Geomean of 909 exceed 200/100 ml standard (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Two sites.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Five samples exceed the water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 5.It is unknown whether the data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 6.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 7.Five of 12 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 8.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve bacteria samples, 5 samples exceeding 400/100 ml standard. Geomean of 206 exceeds 200/100 ml standard (SWRCB, 2003).

Spatial Representation:	One site (small reach).
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Three samples exceed the fecal coliform water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 2. Three of 12 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective. At least 26 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve bacteria samples, 3 samples exceeding WQO. Geomean of 243 exceeds 200/100 ml (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	One site.
Temporal Representation:	All seasons during 1998-1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Eleven samples exceed the water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 2. Eleven of 24 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective. At least 26 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twenty-four bacteria samples, 11 samples exceeding the 400/100 ml standard. Geomean of 431 exceeds 200/100 ml standard (SWRCB, 2003).

Spatial Representation:	Two sites.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Six samples exceed the water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.It is unknown whether the data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.Six of 12 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve water samples with 6 samples exceeding the 400/100 ml standard. Geomean of 393 exceeds 200/100 ml (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	One site.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	Calleguas Creek Characterization Study

Region 4

Water Segment:	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)
Pollutant:	Chloride
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. None of the samples exceed the water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 2. Seventeen of 19 samples exceeded the water quality objective. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 3. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan WQO: Chloride 1.5 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Nineteen water samples, 17 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Two sites.
Temporal Representation:	Summer, fall, winter, spring.
Data Quality Assessment:	NPDES reports.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Canada Larga (Ventura River Watershed)
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. One sample exceed the water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.It is unknown whether the data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.It is unknown whether the data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.One of 9 samples exceeded the water quality objective. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One of 9 samples exceeded (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Unknown.
Temporal Representation:	Different seasons and years.
Data Quality Assessment:	Unknown.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)
Pollutant:	Copper
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing the S28 segment located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Blvd in the City of Torrance on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Sixteen of the 19 samples taken between 2000-2003 exceed the CTR Criteria for protection of aquatic life. Although 19 samples are not enough to determine with the confidence and power of the Listing Policy, a minimum of 188 samples would be needed in order for 16 exceedances to result in a delisting. 4.Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved copper criteria for continuous concentration (CCC) and maximum concentration (CMC) in water for the protection of aquatic life are expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g.,

	four days) without deleterious effects. The CMC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., one hour) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses. Calculation of the criteria is based on ambient hardness at the time of sampling.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve out of 12 samples exceed both the CCC and CMC (LACDWP, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S23) which is located within the Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor watershed in Lennox, near Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). The monitoring station is near the intersection of 116th Street and Isis Avenue. The overall watershed land use is predominantly transportation, and includes areas of LAX and Interstate 105.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken in October 2000, and in January through April 2001.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2000-2001 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved copper criteria for continuous concentration (CCC) and maximum concentration (CMC) in water for the protection of aquatic life are expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days) without deleterious effects. The CMC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., one hour) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 6 samples exceeded both the CCC and CMC (LACDWP, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken October through December 2002, and February through April 2003. The positive quantification limit (PQL) of the sample taken on 3/15/03 was higher than the CCC criteria, however sample concentration results was even greater.

Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2002-2003 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR dissolved copper criteria for continuous concentration (CCC) and maximum concentration (CMC) in water for the protection of aquatic life are expressed as a function of the total hardness of the water body. The aquatic life criteria will vary depending of total hardness reported at the sampling site. The CCC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., four days) without deleterious effects. The CMC for dissolved copper is the highest concentration to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., one hour) without deleterious effects. These criteria are linked and applicable for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The single sample taken exceeded both the CCC and CMC (LACDWP, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at the Dominguez Channel Monitoring Station (S28) which is located at Dominguez Channel and Artesia Boulevard in the City of Torrance. At this location, which was chosen to avoid tidal influence, the upstream tributary area is 33 square miles. The portion of the river where the monitoring site is located is a concrete-lined rectangular channel.
Temporal Representation:	The sample was taken in January 2002.
Environmental Conditions:	According to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Stormwater Monitoring Reports, 2001-2002 Monitoring Report samples were taken during storm events, the amount of rainfall was not noted.
Data Quality Assessment:	Evaluation of Analytes and QA/QC Specifications for Monitoring Program (Woodward-Clyde, 1996) Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Region 4

Water Segment:	El Dorado Lakes
Pollutant:	Mercury
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of the 2 samples exceeded the water quality objectives but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value of 0.3 µg/g for mercury.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 2 samples exceeded. Two filet composite samples of largemouth bass were collected. Bass were collected in 1992 and 1998. Both samples exceeded the guideline (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station located in northern most lake in El Dorado Park.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1998.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 Data Report. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game

Region 4

Water Segment:	Hobie Beach (Channel Islands Harbor)
Pollutant:	Indicator Bacteria
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence from data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001 is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This data set was probably used to place the water body segment on the 2002 303(d) list originally. A large number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Forty-nine of 97 samples exceeded the 17 CCR bacteriological standard for water adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	17 CCR 7958 (in part): The minimum protective bacteriological standards for waters adjacent to public beaches and public water-contact sports areas shall be as follows: (1) Based on a single sample, the density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed: (A) 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or

	(B) 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (C) 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or (D) 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Forty-nine samples exceeding standards out of 97 samples (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	One station: V(36000). This station represents the beach 50 yards on either side of the sampling point.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1999, 2000, and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	County Health Department

Region 4

Water Segment:	Hopper Creek
Pollutant:	Sulfates
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This data set was probably used to place this water body-combination on the 2002 303(d) list originally. A large number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Eleven of 12 samples exceeded the sulfate 600 mg/L water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan WQO: 600 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve water samples, 11 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Limited. Hwy 126
Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events, 2002-2003.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District

Region 4

Water Segment:	Hopper Creek
Pollutant:	Total Dissolved Solids
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This data set was probably used to place this water body - pollutant combination on the 2002 303(d) list originally. A large number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Ten of 11 samples exceeded the total dissolved solids of 1,300 mg/L basin plan water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan WQO: 1,300 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven water samples, 10 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Collected at Hwy. 126.
Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events, 2002-2003.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Cadmium
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.6 and 4.9 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status while under section 4.9, a minimum of two lines of evidence are needed to assess listing status. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, the site has significant sediment toxicity and the pollutant concentration exceeds the sediment guideline. The benthic community is impacted. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Six of 20 samples exceeded the 4.21 µg/g PEL cadmium sediment guideline, 8 samples exhibit toxicity, and 4 sediment stations had a degraded benthic community. The four lines of evidence show that the water body segment exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. The benthic community in this water body is impacted and this pollutant is associated with this impact. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	PEL: 4.21 µg/g (MacDonald et al., 1996).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 41 sediment core and grab samples, 15 exceed the sediment quality guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected between 1992 and 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994). Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation

Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The Consolidated Toxic Hot Spots Cleanup Plan describes how the Los Angeles Contaminated Task Force will develop a plan for the cleanup of this site. While the planning has progressed, no remediation of the site has occurred. No responsible parties have been identified.

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip

Pollutant: Chlordane

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status.

Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and benthic impacts associated with this pollutant and the number of pollutant exceedances exceed the frequency allowed by the Listing Policy.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
4. Thirty of 39 samples taken between 1993 and 1997 exceeded the 6ng/g Effects Range Medium sediment guideline, There is known significant sediment toxicity data and benthic community impacts associated with the water body segment, and pollutant concentrations exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy.
5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Toxicity

Beneficial Use: MA - Marine Habitat

Matrix: Sediment

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by
-Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and

	fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)

Evaluation Guideline:	An Effect Range Median of 6 ng/g was used (Long and Morgan, 1990).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 39 core and grab samples, 30 exceed the sediment quality guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 1993 and 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (Stephenson et al., 1994) Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value: 2.0 µg/kg (Brodberg and Pollock, 1999).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The guideline is not exceeded in any of the 12 measurements. The original listing was based on exceeding background levels rather than valid assessment guidelines (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in most years from 1992 through 2003.
Data Quality Assessment:	State Mussel Watch Program.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Chromium (total)
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and bioassessment data associated with this pollutant and the number of pollutant exceedances exceed the frequency allowed by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Twelve of 41 samples taken between 1992 and 1997 exceeded the 370 µg/g Effects Range Medium sediment guideline, There is known significant toxicity data and benthic community impacts associated with the water body segment, and pollutant concentrations exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and

	fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)

Evaluation Guideline:	An Effects Range-Median of 370 µg/g was used (Long et al., 1995).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 41 core and grab samples, 12 exceeded the sediment guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected between 1992 and 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (Stephenson et al., 1994) Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Copper
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.6 and 4.9 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status while under section 4.9, a minimum of two lines of evidence are needed to assess listing status. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, the site has significant sediment toxicity and the pollutant concentration exceeds the sediment guideline. The benthic community is impacted. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Two of 20 samples exceeded the 270 µg/g cadmium sediment guideline, 8 samples exhibit toxicity, and 4 sediment stations had a degraded benthic community. The four lines of evidence show that the water body segment exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. The benthic community in this water body is impacted and this pollutant is associated with this impact. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	ERM of 270 µg/g (Long et al., 1995).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Data set from 2002 has 122 core samples; 1992-1997 data set has 41 samples. Of the 163 measurements, 103 exceed the sediment quality guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected from 1992 through 1997 and in 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994) Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The Consolidated Toxic Hot Spots Cleanup Plan describes how the Los Angeles Contaminated Task Force will develop a plan for the cleanup of this site. While the planning has progressed, no remediation of the site has occurred. No responsible parties have been identified.

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip

Pollutant: DDT

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.4 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status.

Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Tissue data was used to place this water body pollutant on the 2002 list. There is also an OEHHA fish consumption advisory established in this water body segment. Under section 4.4 of the Listing Policy any water body segment where a health advisory against consumption of edible resident organisms has been removed and the chemical or biological contaminant specific evaluation guideline for tissue is no longer exceeded shall be removed from the section 303(d) list.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that an OEHHA fish consumption advisory has been established for this pollutant and the water segment specific data indicates that the 100 µg/kg evaluation guideline for tissue was exceeded once. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Sediment

Beneficial Use: MA - Marine Habitat

Matrix: Sediment

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)

Evaluation Guideline: No sediment quality guideline is available for this pollutant that satisfies the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Listing Policy (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One-hundred and sixty-two samples are available.
Spatial Representation:	The samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected between 1992 and 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (Stephenson et al., 1994) Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	An OEHHA screening value of 100 µg/kg was used.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The guideline is exceeded in one of the 12 measurements. The original listing was based on exceeding background levels rather than valid assessment guidelines (SMWP, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	One station.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected from 1992 through 2003.
Data Quality Assessment:	State Mussel Watch Program.

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for the DDT in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Lead
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and bioassessment data associated with this pollutant and the number of pollutant exceedances exceed the frequency allowed by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Twenty-two of 41 samples taken between 1992 and 1997 and 77 of 122 samples taken in 2002 exceeded the 112.18 µg/g Effects Range Medium sediment guideline, There is known significant toxicity data and benthic community impacts associated with the water body segment, and pollutant concentrations exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial

	use (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	A probable Effects Level of 112.18 µg/g was used (MacDonald et al., 1996).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Data set from 2002: 77 of 122 core and grab samples exceed the sediment guideline. Data from 1992-1997: 22 of 41 core and grab samples exceed the sediment guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The 163 samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected from 1992 to 1997 and in 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (Stephenson et al., 1994) Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic

	index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Mercury
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.6 and 4.9 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status while under section 4.9, a minimum of two lines of evidence are needed to assess listing status. Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, the site has significant sediment toxicity and the pollutant concentration exceeds the sediment guideline. The benthic community is impacted. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Two of 20 samples exceeded the 2.1 µg/g mercury sediment guideline, 8 samples exhibit toxicity, and 4 sediment stations had a degraded benthic community. The four lines of evidence show that the water body segment exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. The benthic community in this water body is impacted and this pollutant is associated with this impact. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	Sediment Quality Guideline: 2.1 µg/g (PTI Environmental Services, 1991).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Data set from 2002 has 122 samples and the data from 1992 through 1997 has 33 samples (cores and grabs). Twenty-three measures exceed the sediment guideline in 155 samples (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 1992 and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994) Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The Consolidated Toxic Hot Spots Cleanup Plan describes how the Los Angeles Contaminated Sediment Task Force will develop a plan for the cleanup of this site. While the planning has progressed, no remediation of the site has occurred. No responsible parties have been identified.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.4 and 4.5 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status while under section 4.6, a minimum of two lines of evidence are needed to assess listing status. Five lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. There is a PCB fish consumption health advisory established for the Los Angeles/ Long Beach harbor area. Tissue data shows exceedances of the OEHHA tissue guidelines, sediment core samples taken between 1992 and 2002 exceed PCBs sediment guidelines and significant sediment toxicity has been documented in the segment. In addition, the benthic community is impacted as well. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The tissue and sediment quality guidelines used comply with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Eighty-eight of 161 samples exceeded the 400 ng/g sediment guideline, 13 of 17 samples exhibit toxicity. Twelve of 12 tissue samples exceeded the 20 µg/kg OEHHA tissue guidelines. All of these exceedances surpass the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. There is a PCB fish consumption health advisory established for the Los Angeles/ Long Beach harbor area and the benthic community in this water body is impacted. 5.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.

Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	An OEHHA tissue guideline of 20 µg/kg was used (Brodberg & Pollack, 1999)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The tissue guideline is exceeded in 12 of 12 measurements (SMWP, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	One station.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 1992 and 2003.
Data Quality Assessment:	State Mussel Watch Program.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	A sediment quality guideline of 400 ng/g was used (MacDonald et al., 2000).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Of the 161 core and grab samples, 88 exceed the guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 1992 and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (Stephenson et al., 1994). Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Line of Evidence	Health Advisories
Beneficial Use	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), MA - Marine Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A fish consumption advisory has been established for PCBs in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor area. The advisory was established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Toxaphene
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.5 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Five of 12 samples exceeded the 30 µg/kg OEHHA tissue guideline but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to aquatic life or human health (LARWQCB, 1995).
Evaluation Guideline:	An OEHHA tissue guideline of 30 µg/kg was used (Brodberg and Pollock, 1999).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Five measurements of 12 total measurements exceed the tissue guideline (SMWP, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	One station.

Temporal Representation: One sample per year from 1992 through 2003.

Data Quality Assessment: State Mussel Watch Program.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip
Pollutant:	Zinc
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and bioassessment data associated with this pollutant and the number of pollutant exceedances exceed the frequency allowed by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Thirty of 41 samples taken between 1992 and 1997 and 76 of 122 samples taken in 2002 exceeded the 410 µg/g Effects Range Medium sediment guideline. There is known significant toxicity data and benthic community impacts associated with the water body segment, and pollutant concentrations exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	Significant toxicity as compared to control conditions.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirteen of 17 samples were significantly toxic (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected throughout the estuary.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1994 and 1996.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eleven samples are available with 5 exhibiting degraded conditions and 6 with transitional community characteristics (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	The samples were collected throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1996.

Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	MA - Marine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995).
Evaluation Guideline:	An Effects Range-Median of 410 µg/g was used (Long et al., 1995).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	From the 2002 data set, 76 of 122 core and grab samples exceed the sediment guideline. For the 1992-1997 data set, 30 of 41 core and grab samples exceed the sediment guideline (LARWQCB and CCC, 2004).
Spatial Representation:	The 163 samples are spread throughout the water body.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected between 1992 and 1997 and in 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program. Contaminated Sediments Task Force Database.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)
Pollutant:	Chlordane
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and bioassessment data associated with this water body segment and pollutant sediment concentrations exceed sediment guidelines. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of not removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. There is significant toxicity and bioassessment data are associated with this water body segment, and nine of 9 sediment samples taken exceeded the sediment guidelines. There is an insufficient total number of samples to allow removal of this water body pollutant combination from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by:

	-Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	ERM: 6 ng/g (Long and Morgan, 1990)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Nine samples, 9 samples exceeding (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four of six sediment samples were found to be significantly toxic to amphipods (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally,

	-Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data was completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The benthic community was classified as transitional (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment and toxicity data.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)
Pollutant:	Lead
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and bioassessment data associated with this water body segment and pollutant sediment concentrations exceed sediment guidelines. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. There is significant toxicity and bioassessment data are associated with this water body segment, and five of 27 sediment samples taken exceeded the sediment guidelines. There are insufficient total numbers of samples to allow removal of this water body pollutant combination from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by:

	-Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	PEL: 112.18 µg/g (McDonald et al., 1996).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twenty-seven samples, 5 samples exceeding (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in three different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four of six sediment samples were found to be significantly toxic to amphipod (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally,

	-Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The benthic community was classified as transitional (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment and toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Region 4

Water Segment: Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)

Pollutant: Polychlorinated biphenyls

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for delisting under sections 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6 two lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status.

Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6, there is known significant toxicity and bioassessment data associated with this water body segment but the number of pollutant sediment exceedances does not exceed the frequency allowed by the Listing Policy.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The sediment quality guideline used complies, with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
4. There is significant toxicity data and bioassessment data are associated with this water body segment. None of the 18 sediment samples taken exceeded the sediment guidelines but the number of samples is insufficient to delist pursuant to the Listing Policy.
5. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by:

	-Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use (LARWQCB, 1995)
Evaluation Guideline:	Sediment guideline of 400 ng/g used (MacDonald et al., 2000).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Eighteen samples with no samples exceeding (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994)

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used (Anderson et al., 1998)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of six sediment samples were found to be significantly toxic to amphipods (Anderson, et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Population/Community Degradation
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and

	fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Evaluation of the benthic data were completed using the approaches developed by scientists associated with the BPTCP. The relative benthic index used is a calculated value considering the total fauna, total mollusk species, crustacean species and indicator species at a site. The index ranges from 0 to 1.0. An index value of less than or equal to 0.3 is an indication that pollutants or other factors are negatively impacting the benthic community (Anderson et al., 1998).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The benthic community was classified as transitional (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected synoptically with sediment and toxicity samples.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken in 2 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP Quality Assurance Project Plan (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Los Cerritos Channel
Pollutant:	Chlordane
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This line of evidence was probably used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally. One of the samples exceed the ERM sediment quality guidance and the number of samples is insufficient to make a delisting determination with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.One of four samples exceeded the ERM sediment guideline. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.
Lines of Evidence:	

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat, MI - Fish Migration, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, SP - Fish Spawning, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally,

	-Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. (LARWQCB, 1995) Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	ERM: 6 ng/g (Long and Morgan, 1990).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four sediment samples with one sample exceeding the ERM (Anderson, et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Data was collected spatially.
Temporal Representation:	Winter 1993 and 1994.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP QAPP.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)
Pollutant:	Chlordane
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for placement on the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Four of the 9 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), R2 - Non-Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 30 ng/g (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999). Sport fishing is an existing use in this water body.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 9 samples exceeded. A total of 9 filet composite samples of carp and largemouth bass were collected. Carp were collected in 1993-94, 1997, and 2002. Largemouth bass were collected in 1992, 1994, 1997, and 2002. The guideline was exceeded in 1993, 1994, 1997, and 2002 samples of carp. Largemouth bass did not exceed the guideline (TSMP, 2002).

Spatial Representation:	One station in the entire lake.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected annually 1992-94, 1997, and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 and 1994-95 Data Reports. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 2001-2002. Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)
Pollutant:	DDT
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Four of the 9 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), R2 - Non-Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 100 ng/g (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999). Sport fishing is an existing use in this water body.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 9 samples exceeded. A total of 5 filet composite samples of largemouth bass and 4 composite filet samples of carp were collected. Largemouth bass were collected in 1992, 1994, 1997, and 2002. Carp were collected in 1993-94, 1997, and 2002. The guideline was exceeded in all carp samples. Largemouth bass did not exceed the guideline (TSMP, 2002).

Spatial Representation:	One station in the entire lake.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected annually 1992-94, 1997, and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 and 1994-95 Data Reports. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 2001-2002. Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)
Pollutant:	Dieldrin
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Four of the 9 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), R2 - Non-Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 2 ng/g (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999). Sport fishing is an existing use in this water body.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 9 samples exceeded. A total of 5 filet composite samples of largemouth bass and 4 composite filet samples of carp were collected. Largemouth bass were collected in 1992, 1994, 1997, and 2002. Carp were collected in 1993-94, 1997, and 2002. The guideline was exceeded in all carp samples. Largemouth bass did not exceed the guideline (TSMP, 2002).

Spatial Representation:	One station in the entire lake.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected annually 1992-94, 1997, and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 and 1994-95 Data Reports. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 2001-2002. Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Four of the 9 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), R2 - Non-Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 20 ng/g (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999). Sport fishing is an existing use in this water body.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 9 samples exceeded. A total of 5 filet composite samples of largemouth bass and 4 filet composite samples of carp were collected. Carp were collected in 1993-94, 1997, and 2002. Largemouth bass were collected in 1992, 1994, 1997, and 2002. The guideline was exceeded in 1993, 1994, 1997, and 2002 samples of carp. Largemouth bass did not exceed the guideline (TSMP, 2002).

Spatial Representation:	One station in the entire lake.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected annually 1992-94, 1997, and 2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 and 1994-95 Data Reports. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 2001-2002. Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment: Malibu Lagoon

Pollutant: pH

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status.

One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This line of evidence was probably used to place the water body pollutant combination on the 2002 303(d) list originally. Thirty-three samples exceeded the water quality objective when the water body was listed. However, twenty-two exceedances or less would be required in order to delist the water body pollutant combination to provide the adequate confidence and power that standards are being met in accordance with the Listing Policy.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3.Thirty-three of 138 samples exceeded the pH water quality objective. At least 22 samples or less are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy.
4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: ES - Estuarine Habitat, MA - Marine Habitat, MI - Fish Migration, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, SP - Fish Spawning, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat

Matrix: Water

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Basin Plan: The pH of bays and estuaries shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharges. Ambient pH

	levels shall not be changed more than 0.2 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were 138 water samples, with 33 samples exceeding the water quality objective (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	pH data was collected a various monitoring stations within the lagoon.
Temporal Representation:	Winter 1997, Summer-Winter 1998, Winter- Fall 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Las Virgenas NPDES Municipal Water District.

Region 4

Water Segment:	McCoy Canyon Creek
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This Line of evidence was probably used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally. A sufficient number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Thirty-eight of 56 samples originally exceeded the water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Fifty-six bacterial samples, 38 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).

Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected along the creek.
Temporal Representation:	Spring, summer, fall, winter.
Data Quality Assessment:	City of Calabasas NPDES Monitoring.

Region 4

Water Segment:	McCoy Canyon Creek
Pollutant:	Nitrogen, Nitrate
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This Line of evidence was probably used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally A sufficient number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. 19 of 51 samples originally exceeded the water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	GW - Groundwater Recharge
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Waters shall not exceed 10 mg/L nitrogen as nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO2-N), 45 mg/L as nitrate (NO3), 10 mg/L as nitrate-nitrogen (NO3-N), or 1 mg/L nitrite-nitrogen (NO2-N) or as otherwise designated in [another part of the Basin Plan].
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Fifty-one water samples, 19 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected along the creek.
Temporal Representation:	Spring-Summer-Fall 2000 and Winter-Spring 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	City of Calabasas NPDES Monitoring.

Region 4

Water Segment:	McGrath Lake
Pollutant:	Dieldrin
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on section 4.6 the site has sediment toxicity and the pollutant is likely to be causing or contributing to the toxic effect, but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The sediment quality guideline used complies with the requirements of section 6.1.3 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 3. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 4. Two of two samples exceeded the sediment quality guideline for the pollutant, and two of five samples exhibit toxicity, but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 5. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan (LARWQCB, 1995): Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	ERM of 8 ng/g used (Long et al., 1995).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two samples and both measurements exceed the sediment guideline (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected concurrently with toxicity measurements.
Temporal Representation:	Four different events in 4 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP QAPP (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Five amphipod toxicity tests with 2 measurements showing significant toxicity. One mussel development test with the measurement showing significant toxicity (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected concurrently with chemical measurements.
Temporal Representation:	Four different events in 4 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP and DFG QAPP (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The Consolidated Toxic Hot Spots Cleanup Plan describes how the RWQCB will work with the McGrath State Beach Area Trustee Council to address cleanup of this site. While the planning has progressed, no remediation of the site has occurred. No responsible parties have been identified.

Region 4

Water Segment:	McGrath Lake
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This Line of evidence was probably used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally. A sufficient number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Six of 29 samples originally exceeded the water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: In waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	29 bacteria samples, 6 sample exceeding the geometric mean of 200/100 mL Included in the 29 bacterial samples, 16 sample in the Spring of 2002. 5 of the 16 samples exceeded the 400/100 mL objective.

Spatial Representation:	5 sites.
Temporal Representation:	Spring, Summer, and Fall 1999-2000.
Data Quality Assessment:	Ventura Division of Environmental Health Services collected the data.

Region 4

Water Segment:	McGrath Lake
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.6, one or more lines of evidence are necessary to assess listing status. Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. The site has significant sediment toxicity. None of the samples exceed the sediment guideline but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. None of 5 samples exceeded the total PCB guideline. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Sediment
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and

	-Protecting wildlife corridors. Basin Plan: Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
Evaluation Guideline:	Sediment guideline of 400 ng/g used (MacDonald et al., 2000).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Five sediment samples, none of the samples exceed the sediment guideline (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected concurrently with toxicity measurements.
Temporal Representation:	4 different events in 4 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP and DFG QAPP (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Five amphipod toxicity tests with 2 measurements showing significant toxicity. One mussel development test with the measurement showing significant toxicity (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected concurrently with chemical measurements.
Temporal Representation:	Four different events in 4 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP and DFG QAPP (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The Consolidated Toxic Hot Spots Cleanup Plan describes how the RWQCB will work with the McGrath State Beach Area Trustee Council to address cleanup of this site. While the planning has progressed, no remediation of the site has occurred. No responsible parties have been identified.

Region 4

Water Segment:	McGrath Lake
Pollutant:	Sediment Toxicity
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.6 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of five samples originally exhibited toxicity but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Toxicity
Beneficial Use:	ES - Estuarine Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Sediment
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: Existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by: -Maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna which would be present naturally, -Protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife, -Protecting reproductive and nursery areas, and -Protecting wildlife corridors.
Evaluation Guideline:	BPTCP reference envelope approach used.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Five amphipod toxicity tests with 2 measurements showing significant toxicity. One mussel development test with the measurement showing significant toxicity (Anderson et al., 1998).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were collected concurrently with chemical measurements.
Temporal Representation:	Four different events in 4 different years.
Data Quality Assessment:	BPTCP and DFG QAPP (Stephenson et al., 1994).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Piru Creek (from gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam to headwaters)
Pollutant:	pH
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Four of 24 samples exceeded the pH water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.Four of 24 samples exceeded the pH water quality objective. At least 26 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, SP - Fish Spawning, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: The pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharges. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twenty-four water samples, 4 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Samples representative of the Reach.

Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events.
Environmental Conditions:	Data 2-5 years old, samples collected at site.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Pole Creek (trib to Santa Clara River Reach 3)
Pollutant:	Sulfates
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This line of evidence was probably used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally. Eleven of the samples exceeded the sulfate water quality objective in this line of evidence but the number of samples is insufficient to make a delisting determination with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Eleven of 12 samples exceeded the sulfate water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 650 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve water samples, 11 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Along creek.

Temporal Representation:	Less than quarterly sampling.
Environmental Conditions:	Data 2-5 years old, samples collected at site.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Pole Creek (trib to Santa Clara River Reach 3)
Pollutant:	Total Dissolved Solids
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This line of evidence was probably used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally. Eleven of the samples exceeded the TDS water quality objective in this line of evidence but the number of samples is insufficient to make a delisting determination with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Eleven of 12 samples exceeded the sulfate water quality objective but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 1,300 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twelve water samples, 11 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Along creek.
Temporal Representation:	Less than quarterly sampling.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Puddingstone Reservoir
Pollutant:	Mercury
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of the 2 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 0.3 µg/g for mercury.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 2 samples exceeded. Two filet composite samples of largemouth bass were collected in 1992 and 1999. Both samples exceeded the guideline (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station located from the middle cove on the west shore and from the inlet cove on the northeast shore.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1992 and 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	Toxic Substances Monitoring Program 1992-93 Data Report. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program,1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game

Region 4

Water Segment:	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3
Pollutant:	Chlordane
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of the 2 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	100 ng/g - NAS Guideline (whole fish)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 2 samples exceeded. A total of 2 whole fish composite samples of mosquitofish were collected. Both samples were collected in 1997 (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station near Oxnard Drain located downstream of the bridge at Arnold Road.
Temporal Representation:	The samples were collected only in 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3
Pollutant:	DDT
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of the 2 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	1000 ng/g - NAS Guideline (whole fish)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 2 samples exceeded. A total of 2 whole fish composite samples of mosquitofish were collected. Mosquitofish samples were collected in 1997. The guideline was exceeded in both mosquitofish samples (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station near Oxnard Drain located downstream of the bridge at Arnold Road.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game

Region 4

Water Segment:	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3
Pollutant:	Toxaphene
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Two of the 2 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	100 ng/g - NAS Guideline (whole fish)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 2 samples exceeded. A total of 2 whole fish composite samples of mosquitofish were collected. Mosquitofish samples were collected in 1997. The guideline was exceeded in both mosquitofish samples (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station near Oxnard Drain located downstream of the bridge at Arnold Road.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in 1997.
Data Quality Assessment:	Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program,1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment:	San Antonio Creek (Tributary to Ventura River Reach 4)
Pollutant:	Nitrogen
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. This line of evidence was used to place this water body pollutant combination on the 303(d) list originally. Four of the samples exceeded the nitrogen site specific water quality objective in this line of evidence but the number of samples is insufficient to make a delisting determination with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 1.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.Four of 23 samples exceeded the nitrogen site specific water quality objective, but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be placed on the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat, SP - Fish Spawning, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 5 mg/L (as NO3-N and NO2-N). Table 3-8 of the Basin Plan.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Twenty-three water samples, 4 samples exceeding (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Two sample sites.
Temporal Representation:	Winter 1998 - Summer 2000.
Data Quality Assessment:	Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Region 4

Water Segment:	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam
Pollutant:	Fecal Coliform
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Sixteen samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective but the total number of samples taken is insufficient to determine whether the water body pollutant combination can be delisted with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Sixteen of 16 samples exceeded the fecal coliform water quality objective. At least 26 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	"In waters designated for contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml" From the LA Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plan
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Sixteen out of 16 samples at this location exceeded the objective for fecal coliform (LACDPW, 2004c).

	Summary of Results for the 2000-2001 Routine Monitoring at the San Gabriel River (Table B-5)
Spatial Representation:	The San Gabriel River Monitoring Station is located at an historic stream gage station (Stream Gage No. F263C-R), below San Gabriel River Parkway in Pico Rivera. At this location the upstream tributary area is 450 square miles. The San Gabriel River, at the gauging station, is a grouted rock-concrete stabilizer along the western levee and a natural section on the eastern side. Flow measurement and water sampling are conducted in the grouted rock area along the western levee of the river. The length of the concrete stabilizer is nearly 70 feet. The San Gabriel River sampling location has been an active stream gauging station since 1968.
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken between 10/28/2000 and 4/30/2003
Environmental Conditions:	Samples taken on 10/10/2002 and 4/30/2003 were 'DRY' samples. All others were 'WET'.
Data Quality Assessment:	Detailed QA/QC contained in this report.

Region 4

Water Segment:	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones
Pollutant:	DDT
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Three of the 4 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), IN - Industrial Service Supply
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 100 ng/g for total DDT (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Three out of 4 samples exceeded. All 4 samples were filet composites representing the following species: queenfish, spotted turbot, and white croaker. All but one white croaker sample exceeded guideline. This white croaker had 99.89 ng/g DDT just below the guideline (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station was sampled: Belmont Pier.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in July and October 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	CFCP 1998 Year 1 QA Summary - Pesticides and PCBs. California Department of Fish and Game. CDFG Fish and Wildlife Water Pollution Control Laboratory Data Quality Assurance Report. 1999 Coastal Fish Contamination Program

Region 4

Water Segment:	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Four of the 4 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA), IN - Industrial Service Supply
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	OEHHA Screening Value is 20 ng/g for total PCBs (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Four out of 4 samples exceeded. All 4 samples were filet composites representing the following species: queenfish, spotted turbot, and white croaker. All samples exceeded guideline (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	One station was sampled: Belmont Pier.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in July and October 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	CFCP 1998 Year 1 QA Summary - Pesticides and PCBs. California Department of Fish and Game. CDFG Fish and Wildlife Water Pollution Control Laboratory Data Quality Assurance Report. 1999 Coastal Fish Contamination Program (CFCP Year 2).

Region 4

Water Segment:	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)
Pollutant:	Total Dissolved Solids
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A sufficient number of samples exceed the water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Thirty-eight of 189 samples exceeded the TDS water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply, GW - Groundwater Recharge
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 1,300 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	One hundred and eighty-nine samples, 38 samples exceeding.
Spatial Representation:	Samples representative of Reach.
Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events.
Data Quality Assessment:	POTW, United Water Conservation District, Department of Water Resources.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Santa Monica Bay Offshore/Nearshore
Pollutant:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Six of the 7 samples exceeded the water quality objectives but the number of samples is insufficient to determine with the confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Tissue
Beneficial Use:	CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)
Matrix:	Tissue
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Los Angeles RWQCB Basin Plan: Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.
Evaluation Guideline:	20 ng/g (OEHHA Screening Value).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Six out of 7 samples exceeded. All 7 samples were filet composites representing the following species: barred surfperch, California corbina, queenfish, walleye surfperch, and white croaker. All but one of two California corbina exceeded guideline (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	Two stations were sampled: Santa Monica Pier and Venice Pier.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected in July and November 1999.
Data Quality Assessment:	CFCP 1998 Year 1 QA Summary - Pesticides and PCBs. California Department of Fish and Game.

CDFG Fish and Wildlife Water Pollution Control Laboratory Data Quality Assurance Report. 1999 Coastal Fish Contamination Program (CFCP Year 2). California Department of Fish and Game.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Sespe Creek (from 500 ft below confluence with Little Sespe Cr to headwaters)
Pollutant:	Chloride
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Six samples exceeded the water quality objective but the total number of samples taken is insufficient to determine if standards are met with the sufficient confidence and power required by the Listing Policy. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is insufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3.Six of 16 samples exceeded the water quality objective. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. 4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply, BI - Preserva.of Bio.Hab.of Spec.Signif., CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat, MI - Fish Migration, RA - Rare & Endangered Species, SP - Fish Spawning, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat, WE - Wetland Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 60 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were sixteen total water samples, with 6 samples exceeding the objective (SWRCB, 2003).

Spatial Representation:	Samples are representative of the Reach.
Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District methods.

Region 4

Water Segment: Ventura River Estuary

Pollutant: Total Coliform

Decision: Do Not Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.3 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.3 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status.

One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceed Basin Plan and Ocean Plan total coliform water quality objectives.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3. Twenty-four of 37 samples exceeded the Basin Plan 1,000/100ml geometric mean limit water quality objective, and 32 of 37 and 37 of 37 samples exceed the median density limit and the 10 percent limit Ocean Plan shellfish harvesting standards respectively, and these exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy.
4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: R1 - Water Contact Recreation, SH - Shellfish Harvesting

Matrix: Water

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Basin Plan: In waters designated for marine water contact recreation (REC-1), the total coliform density shall not exceed the geometric mean limit of 1,000/100 ml.

Ocean Plan: In all waters where shellfish can be harvested for human consumption (SHELL), the median total coliform concentration throughout the water column shall not exceed 70/100 ml, nor shall more

	than ten percent of the samples collected exceed 230/100 ml.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Numeric data generated from 37 bacteria samples out of which 24 exceeded the Basin Plan marine waters 1000/100ml geometric mean limit, 32 exceeded the Ocean Plan's shellfish harvesting median density standard of 70/100ml and the 37 exceeded 10 percent limit of 230/100ml (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	One sampling site.
Temporal Representation:	Collected during different seasons and years.
Data Quality Assessment:	Ojai Valley River Volunteer Monitoring Program.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca
Pollutant:	Sulfates
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceed the site specific sulfate water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Eleven of 12 samples exceeded the sulfate site specific water quality objective. At least 28 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained because there are an insufficient number of total samples.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 650 mg/L (Table 3-8, water body tributary to Santa Clara River Reach 3 between Freeman Diversion and Fillmore Street A).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were twelve water samples, with 11 samples exceeding the objective (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Represents creek.
Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District data quality assessment.

Region 4

Water Segment:	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca
Pollutant:	Total Dissolved Solids
Decision:	Do Not Delist
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess delisting status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceed the site specific TDS water quality objective. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification against removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that: 1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy. 2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy. 3. Twelve of 12 samples exceeded the site specific TDS water quality objective. At least 26 samples are needed before a pollutant can be considered for removal from the list using the frequencies presented in Table 4.2 of the Listing Policy. 4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should not be removed from on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and it cannot be determined if applicable water quality standards are attained because there are insufficient numbers of samples.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply
Matrix:	-N/A
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Basin Plan: 1,300 mg/L (Table 3-8, water body tributary to Santa Clara River Reach 3 between Freeman Diversion and Fillmore Street A).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were twelve water samples, with all 12 samples exceeding the objective (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Represents creek.
Temporal Representation:	Quarterly sampling events.
Data Quality Assessment:	United Water Conservation District
QA/QC Equivalent:	United Water Conservation District methods used.