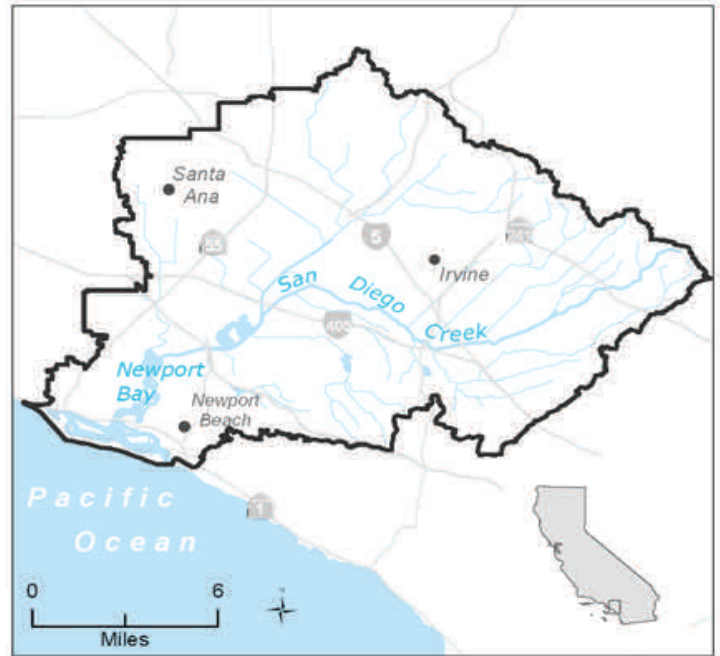


Water Quality Report Card		Organochlorine Compounds in Newport Bay Watershed	
Regional Water Board:	Santa Ana, Region 8	STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving <input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted	
Beneficial Uses Affected:	COMM, SHELL, SPWN, RARE, WILD, BIOL, WARM, EST, MAR		
Implemented Through:	Statewide General Construction Permit, MS4 Permit, Sediment TMDLs, USACE Actions, Non-Regulatory Actions		
Effective Date:	July 2013		
Attainment Date:	December 2020		
		Pollutant Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legacy

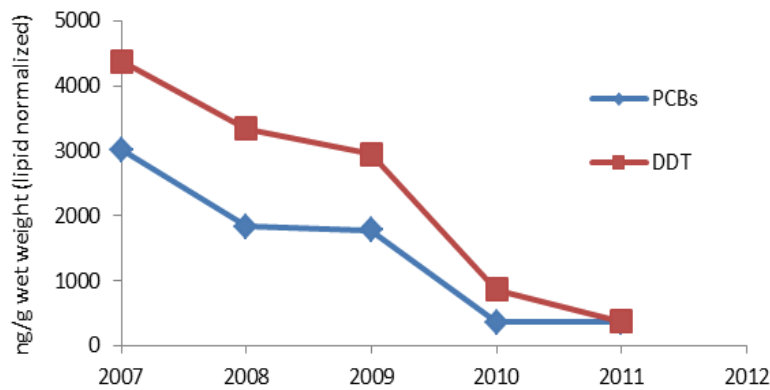
Water Quality Improvement Strategy

In July 2011 the Santa Ana Regional Water Board approved a revised [Basin Plan Amendment](#) to adopt TMDLs for legacy organochlorine compound (OC) pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) for Lower and Upper Newport Bay, and San Diego Creek. The OC pesticides addressed by these TMDLs include PCBs, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), chlordane, and toxaphene. The Regional Water Board's revised OC TMDLs were approved by the USEPA in November 2013. These TMDLs replace the OC portion of the USEPA's technical TMDLs for toxic constituents that were promulgated in 2002 for the Newport Bay Watershed. The TMDLs implementation plan employs a phased adaptive management approach that focuses on actions to accelerate the decline in OC concentrations in the Newport Bay Watershed. This will be accomplished by augmenting the natural attenuation of the OC pesticides through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that either reduce erosion and thereby, reduce the transport of fine sediment that OC pesticides tend to adhere to into surface waters, or by reducing in situ sediment loads in surface waters through dredging or capping of contaminated sediments.

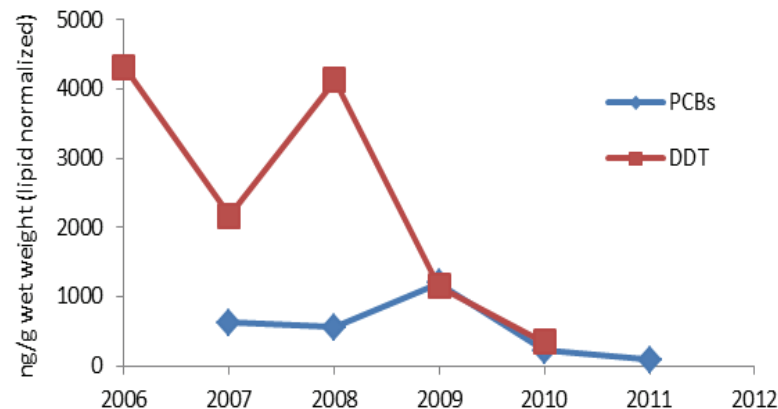
Newport Bay Watershed



Total DDT & PCBs in Bivalve Tissue: Newport Bay at Police Docks



Total DDT & PCBs in Bivalve Tissue: San Diego Creek Basin 2



Water Quality Outcomes

- Several dredging projects in [Upper](#) and [Lower](#) Newport Bay, including the [Rhine Channel](#), a high priority toxic hotspot, have been completed. Dredging has resulted in the removal of more than 3.1 million cubic yards (CY) of sediment, including approximately 112,200 CY of highly contaminated sediment.
- The closure and redevelopment of two military bases in [Tustin](#) and [Irvine](#) have resulted in reductions in sediment erosion from these two potential sources of OC pesticide contamination.
- Since 2006, the Regional Water Board has managed a [program](#) to track trends in bioaccumulative contaminant concentrations, including OCs, in multiple media in both fresh and salt waters in the watershed.
- TMDL stakeholder monitoring is being coordinated with the trend monitoring program, to assess OC pesticides in the watershed.
- A preliminary statistical trend analysis of these programs' data indicates that legacy OC pesticide contaminant concentrations in fresh and saltwater bivalve tissue are declining at most stations.