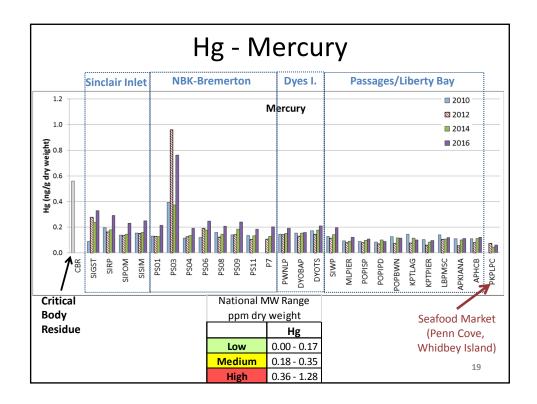
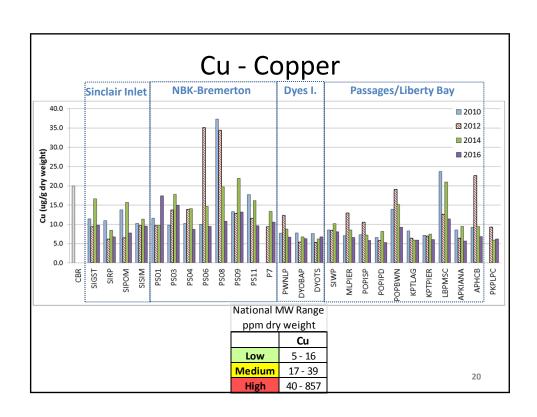


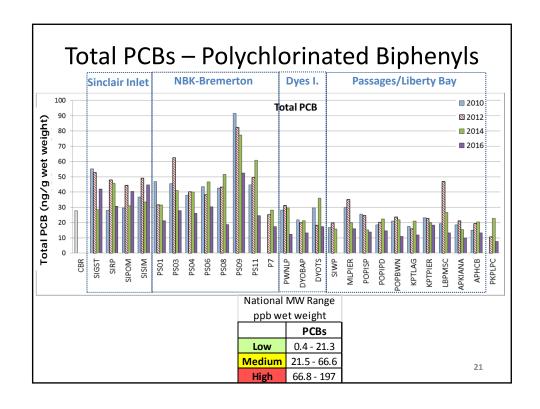
ENVVEST Mussel Watch 2010 and 2012 Data Evaluation

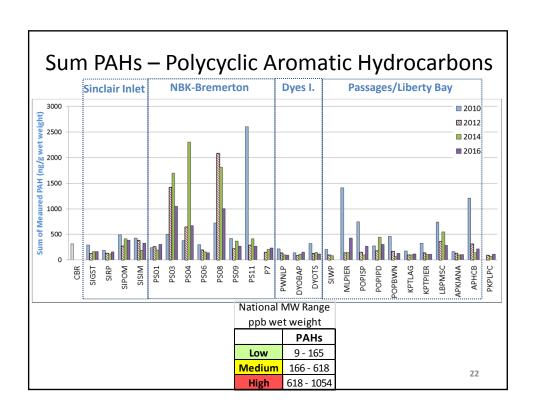
- Possible Trend
 - > 3x difference between years
- Possible Source
 - > 3x higher than other stations
- Possible Ecological Effect Critical Body Residue
- Comparison to Seafood Market Sample
- Comparison to National Data Set
 - Low, Medium, and High Ranges

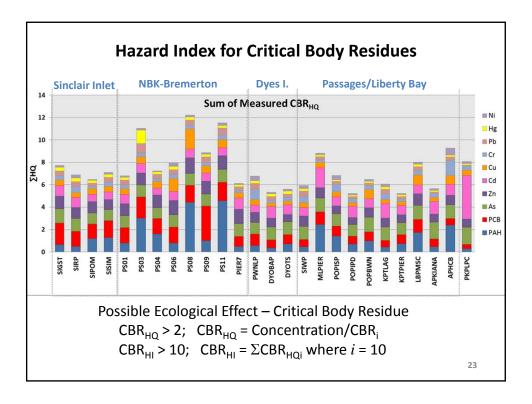
18











Conclusions

- Monitoring Program is focused on tracking environmental quality in the Inlets
 - Can identify problems for further investigation and correction
 - Can be used to evaluate effectiveness of corrective actions
- What are the Biota Telling Us?
 - Some Areas were elevated with PAHs, PCBs, and metals
 - 3 of 24 sites had increased risk of ecological effects
 - Contaminants of concern were PAHs (3 sites), PCBs (2 sites),
 Hg (1 site), and Cu (1 site)
- Overall decrease in contaminant levels indicates Improving Environmental Quality
- Monitoring framework provides context for interpretation
 - Better information = better management

24

References:

Applied Biomonitoring 2009. Using Caged Mussels to Characterize Exposure & Effects over Small Spatial Scales in Sinclair Inlet: A Risk Assessment Based Approach. A Caged Mussel Study for Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Project ENVVEST. Final Report. Prepared for: Robert K. Johnston, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Pacific, San Diego, California. Prepared by: Applied Biomonitoring, Kirkland, WA. October 16, 2009. 360pp. https://drive.google.com/file/d/082b5tj0gsZXVYXY1blVrSzF4RDA/edit?usp=sharing

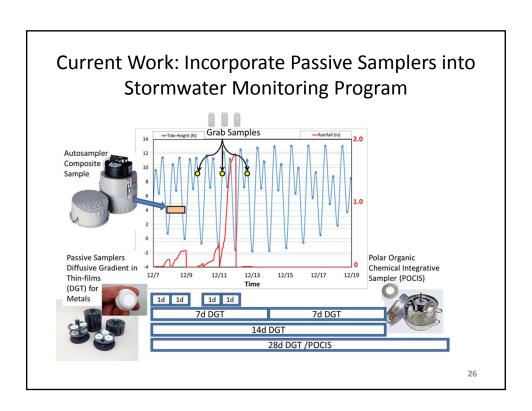
Johnston, R.K., Wang, P.F., Loy, E.C., Blake, A.C., Richter, K.E., Brand, M.C, Skahill, B.E., May, C.W., Cullinan, V., Choi, W., Whitney, V.S., Leisle, D.E., and Beckwith, B. 2009. "An Integrated Watershed and Receiving Water Model for Fecal Coliform Fate and Transport in Sinclair and Dyes Inlets, Puget Sound, WA." Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Technical Report 1977, Dec. 2, 2009. http://www.mesodat.org/Public/TR1977/

Johnston, R.K. Rosen G.H., J.M. Brandenberger, E.W. Mollerstuen, J.M. Young, and B. Beckwith, 2011. Monitoring water, sediment, and biota to assess protection of beneficial uses for Sinclair Inlet. Proceedings of the Salish Sea Ecosystems Conference 2011, Vancouver, BC, Canada http://www.verney.ca/assets/O2AProceedings Johnston.pdf

Kimbrough, K. L., W. E. Johnson, G. G. Lauenstein, J. D. Christensen and D. A. Apeti. 2008. An Assessment of Two Decades of Contaminant Monitoring in the Nation's Coastal Zone. Silver Spring, MD. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS NCCOS 74. 105 pp. http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/publications/MWTwoDecades.pdf

Lawrence, S., M. Roberts, Karol Erickson, and R.K. Johnston, 2012. Sinclair and Dyes Inlets Fecal Coliform Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load: TMDL and Water Quality Improvement Plan. June 2012. Washington State Department of Ecology, Northwest Regional Office, Bellevue, WA, Publication No. 11-10-051. https://fortress.wa.gov/ecv/publications/summarypages/1110051.html

Rosen, G., I. Rivera-Duarte, J. Thompson, and R.K. Johnston 2009. Sinclair and Dyes Inlets Toxicity Study: An Assessment of Copper Bioavailability and Toxicity in Surface Waters Adjacent to the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Pacific Technical Report 1985. Prepared by: Environmental Sciences & Applied Systems Branch, Code 71750, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Pacific, San Diego, CA. http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA530040&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf



Passive Samplers and Chemicals of Concern

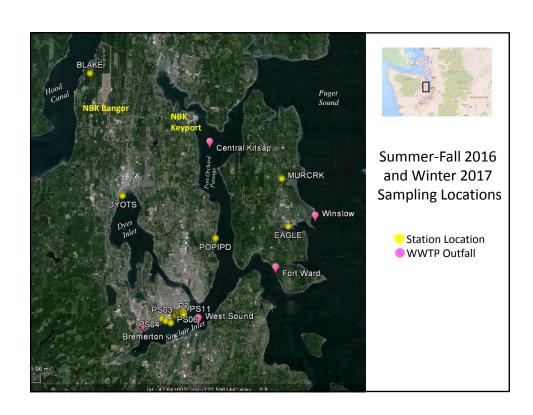
- Diffusive Gradient in Thin film (DGT) Metals
 - DGT Metals (Cd Cr Cu Ni Pb Zn)



- Polar Organic Chemical Integrative Sampler (POCIS)
 - Human Activity (Wastewater) Markers
 - Caffeine
 - Nicotine
 - Sweeteners
 - Medicines
 - Herbicides
 - Flame Retardants







Stormwater Passive Sampling

Objectives:

- 1. Work with stakeholders to integrate passive sampling into existing stormwater monitoring.
- 2. Validate the use of passive sampling devices to capture pulse inputs from stormwater runoff and better identify sources
- 3. Optimize stormwater sampling designs to obtain better information with lower costs
- 4. Gain regulatory and public acceptance of technical approach