

The Decision to Remediate Sediments to Meet TMDLs: Prioritizing Impacts, Benefits, and Fiscal Responsibilities

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Why Should Dredgers Care?

This is a storm water issue, right?





Why Should Dredgers Care?

- This TMDL focuses on the removal of contaminated sediments
 - Potentially 38 million cubic yards = \$9B
- Potential to turn all dredge projects into remedial dredging programs
- Could be a precedent for other TMDLs
- Lines between regulatory programs are getting blurred





Presentation Outline

- What is a TMDL?
- What is the Dominguez Channel Toxics TMDL?
- What is our approach to manage sediments responsibly?
- Where are we going?





TMDL = **Total Maximum Daily Load**



 A regulatory term in the Clean Water Act that describes the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive and still meet water quality standards.





TMDL Process

Determine Beneficial Uses in Waterbody

Assess Water Quality

Water Quality
Standards Not Met

Set Maximum Pollutant

Develop Pollutant Allocations for Each source

Identify Sources and Amount of Pollutant

Place on 303(d) List for Development of a TMDL

Implement TMDL:
Permits, Cleanup
Actions, Best
Management Practices

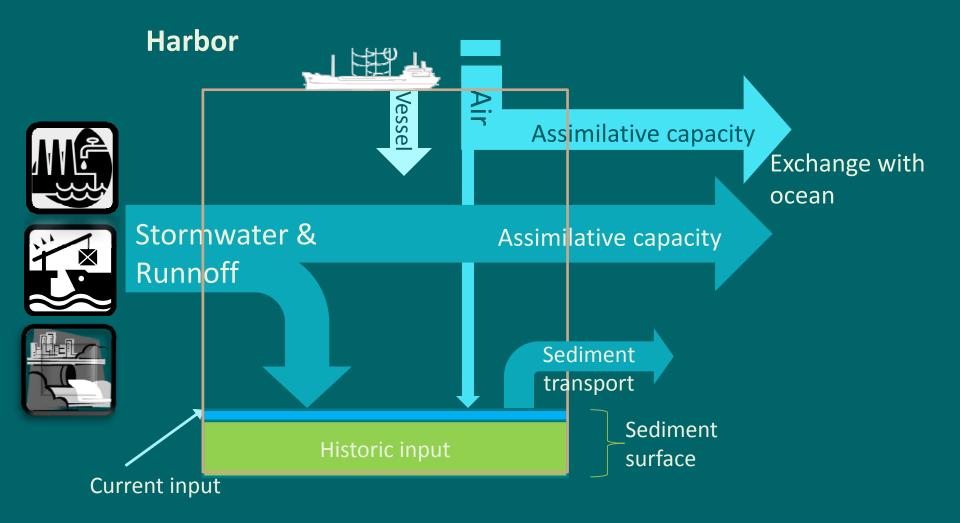
Track Progress and Effectiveness of Actions Monitor Water Quality

Delist when Water
Quality
Standards/Beneficial
Uses are Restored





Contaminant Flow Conception Model







Geographic Setting







Sediment Quality 303(d) Listings for Harbor Waters

- Sediment Quality
 - Sediment toxicity
 - Sediment bound contaminants
 - Metals, PAHs, pesticides
 - Benthic health
- Fish Tissue Quality
 - Fish Tissue and sediment
 - PCBs and DDTs



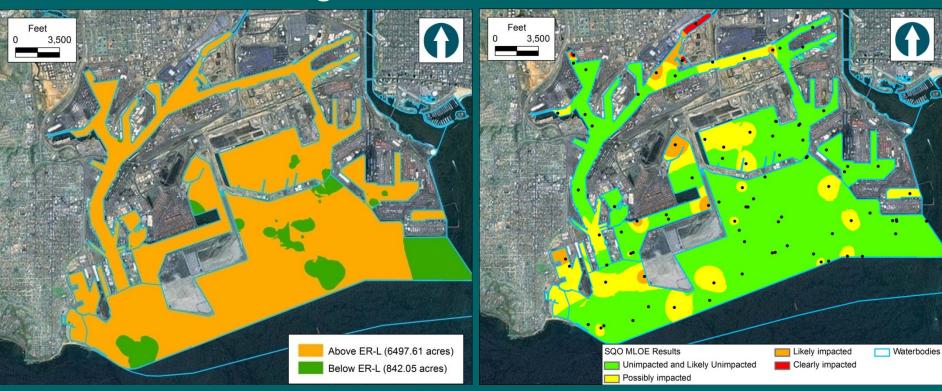




Sediment Quality Compliance

ERL Sediment Target

SWRCB's SQO Assessment







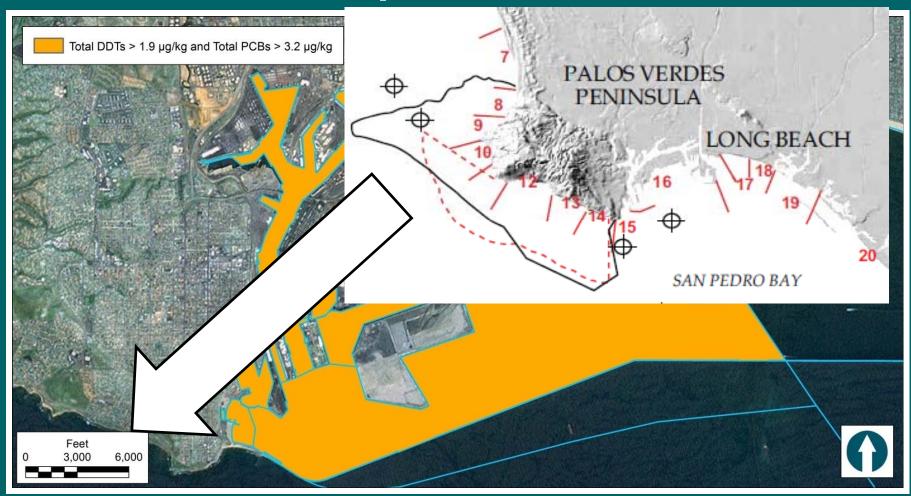
Fish Tissue Compliance: FCG







Fish Tissue Compliance: FCG







PV Shelf Fish Tissue Compliance







Balancing Port Operations and Environmental Stewardship

Ecosystem Health

Marine Life

Chemical Loading

Water Quality

Fiscal Responsibility

Cost Effective

Port Operations

Future Needs Harbor Beneficial Uses

Port

Sensitive Habitat

Fishing

Logistics

Source Control

Magnitude of Impact

Adaptive Mgmt





Sediment Management Plan: Pathway to Responsible Remediation

- To ensure management actions are:
 - Environmentally beneficial
 - Ecologically meaningful
 - Logistically feasible
 - Economically responsible

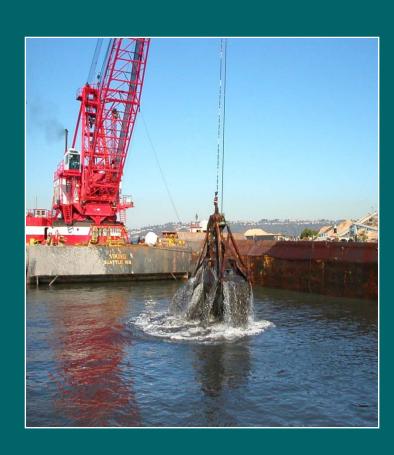






Prioritize Management Actions

- Risked-based ranking
 - High levels of impairment
 - Sensitive habitat/species
 - Bioaccumulative contaminants
 - High contaminant mobility
- Economically responsible
 - Alignment with ongoing port development project
 - Low recontamination
 - Measurable improvement
- Logistically feasible

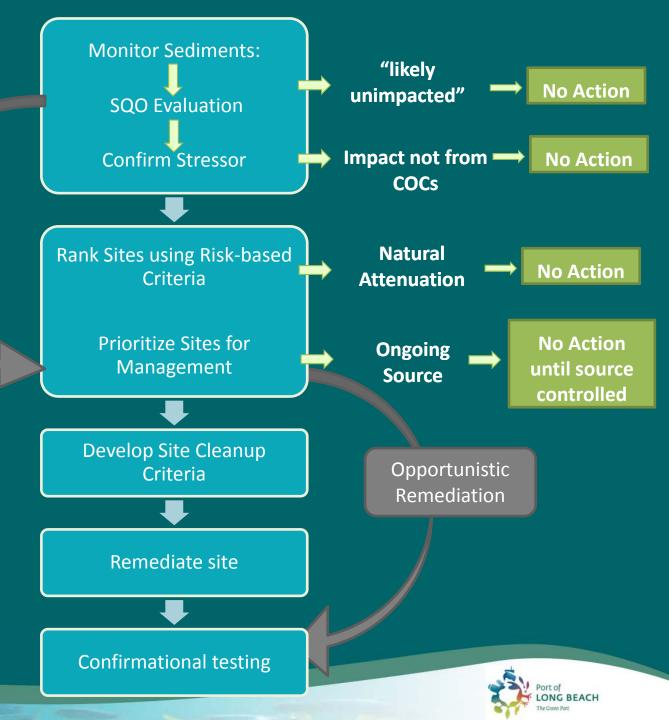






Sediment Management Strategy

Stressor Confirmation Not Necessary





Where are we?

- Ports believe the final TMDL is both economically and technically infeasible and can create more environmental harm than good.
- We submitted over 5,000 pages of comments over the technical merits of the TMDL.
- Have been focusing on the alternative means of compliance.





Moving Forward

- Continue engagement throughout adoption process
- Conduct studies to prepare for TMDL re-opener in 2017
- Comply with implementation and monitoring requirements
- Continue to push for regional solutions to this regional problem







What Should Dredgers Do?

- Be prepared for routine dredging projects to be turned into remedial actions
- Incorporate risk based decision making into dredging programs to meet TMDLs
- Use your sediment expertise and get involved early in TMDL development





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