BASMAA

Project: POC Monitoring for Source Identification and Management Action Effectiveness

Description: Provisions C.11 and C.12 the Municipal Regional Permit (MRP) implement the Mercury and PCB TMDLs for the San Francisco Bay Area. These provisions required mercury and PCB load reductions and the development of Reasonable Assurance Analyses (RAAs) demonstrating that sufficient control measures could be implemented to attain the TMDL wasteload allocations within specified timeframes. Provision C.8.f of the MRP supported implementation of the mercury and PCB TMDLs provisions by requiring that permittees conduct pollutants of concern (POC) monitoring to address five priority information needs, including the two listed below for which this project was scoped to address:

1. Source Identification – identifying which sources or watershed source areas provided the greatest opportunities for reductions of POCs in urban stormwater runoff
2. Management Action Effectiveness – providing support for planning future management actions or evaluating the effectiveness or impacts of existing management actions

Additionally, MRP provision C.8.f included requirements for the minimum number of samples each countywide program needed to collect and analyze to address information priority #2. Furthermore, the resulting data would support development of RAAs.

So, this project was designed to meet those needs via the following two studies – each focused on one of the two priority information needs listed above.

The Source Identification monitoring study focused on providing previously unavailable data on the concentrations of PCBs in caulk and sealants in Bay Area roadway and storm drain infrastructure. The approach was built upon results from the City of Tacoma PCBs Investigation, which first identified roadway caulk as a source of PCBs in stormwater in 2013. The approach also built upon the sample collection and analysis knowledge gained during implementation of the San Francisco Estuary Partnership *PCBs in Caulk Project*.

The conceptual approach for the Management Action Effectiveness monitoring study directly built upon the knowledge gained and lessons learned during the Clean Watersheds for a Clean Bay project. Monitoring was focused on those treatment controls that are most .desirable for green infrastructure retrofits and on treatment controls where additional information was most needed to bolster the mercury and PCBs removal assumptions used for load reduction accounting and future our RAA modeling.

POC Monitoring for Source Identification and Management Action Effectiveness

FY: 16/17; 17/18; 18/19

Overseer: Monitoring / POCs Committee

Contracting Agency: BASMAA

Contractor: EOA; SFEI; OWP; KLI

Budget: $385,000

Status: Done

Deliverable(s): *Evaluation of PCBs Presence in Public Roadway and Storm Drain Infrastructure Caulk and Sealants: Final Study Design* (June 2017); *POC Monitoring for Management Action Effectiveness: Monitoring Study Design* (September 2017); *Pollutants of Concern Monitoring for Source Identification and Management Action Effectiveness: Sampling and Analysis Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan* (September 2017); *Evaluation of PCBs in Caulk and Sealants in Roadway and Storm Drain Infrastructure: Project Report* (August 2018); *Pollutants of Concern Monitoring for Management Action Effectiveness – Evaluation of Mercury and PCBs Removal Effectiveness of Full Trash Capture Hydrodynamic Separator Units: Project Report* (February 2019)
