

Water Quality Report Card		PCBs in San Francisco Bay	
<b>Regional Water Board:</b>	San Francisco Bay, Region 2	<b>STATUS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving
<b>Beneficial Uses Affected:</b>	COMM		<input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive
<b>Implemented Through:</b>	Storm water, Wastewater, and Industrial <a href="#">NPDES Permits</a>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Improvement Needed</b>
<b>Effective Date:</b>	March 2010		<input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted
<b>Attainment Date:</b>	2030	<b>Pollutant Type:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legacy

### Water Quality Improvement Strategy

The [San Francisco Bay Polychlorinated Biphenyls \(PCBs\) TMDL](#) Project covers a single listing for PCBs in San Francisco Bay (SF Bay). To the extent most PCB uses were banned in 1979, PCBs in the SF Bay continue to exist as a legacy pollutant. Sources of PCBs in the urban landscape continue to contribute loads to the SF Bay via storm water runoff. The TMDL Project established an initial 20-year timeframe for reducing PCBs in fish tissue to safe levels for human consumption (10 parts per billion in fish tissue). TMDL implementation actions required through NPDES permits include:

- Responsible parties are cleaning up PCB sites.
- Dredgers are testing SF Bay sediments they remove, and properly disposing of materials with high levels of PCBs.
- Wastewater treatment plants are using advanced methods to test for PCBs in treated wastewater.
- Municipalities are implementing controls for reducing PCBs in storm water runoff from city streets.
- The [Regional Monitoring Program](#) continues to sample SF Bay water, sediment, and fish for PCBs to provide information on PCB food web dynamics and track TMDL progress.
- NPDES permittees are educating Bay Area residents about SF Bay fish species that contain PCBs and that should be avoided for consumption. [Safe eating advisories](#) exist for SF Bay fish and shellfish based on PCBs and mercury.

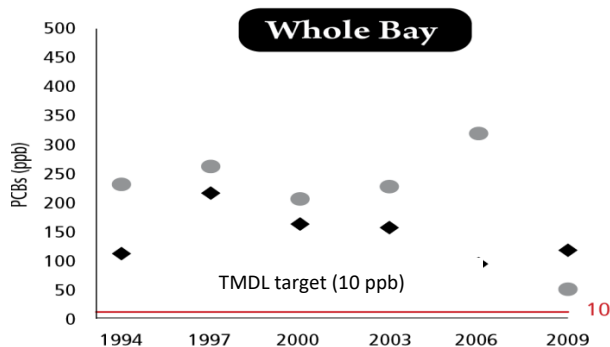
### TMDL Load Allocations

Source	TMDL load estimate (kg/yr)	Recent Best Estimate (kg/yr)	TMDL Allocation (kg/yr)
Stormwater	20	20	2
Central Valley	11	7.9	5
Wastewater	2.3	0.4	2
Atmospheric Deposition	Net loss	0	0

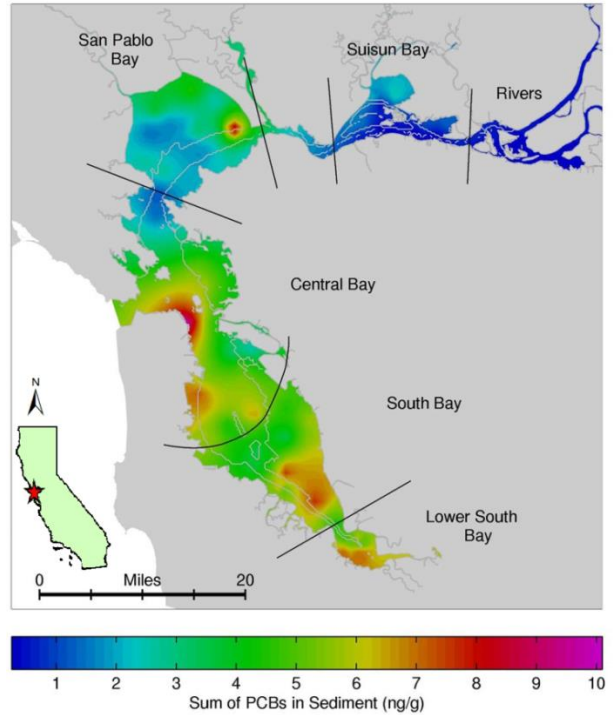
The Recent Best Estimate is an estimate of the long-term load using recent information, and for certain sources may include multiple years of data.

### PCBs in Fish Tissue in San Francisco Bay

◆ Shiner Surfperch    ● White Croaker



### San Francisco Bay Area Watershed



### Water Quality Outcomes

- The Regional MS4 Storm Water Permit revision is underway and will require broader implementation of pollutant control measures.
- In-Bay sediment remediation has occurred at two hot spot areas: the Alameda Naval Air Station and Seaplane Lagoon. Additional characterization of in-bay margins is underway to better understand contaminated sediment hot spot sources. Other remediation of sediment contamination is planned, but not completed.
- [Study results](#) suggest loads can be reduced through the remediation of contaminated properties; the control of PCBs in building materials during demolition; controls such as bioretention units; and maintenance operations, such as drain inlet cleaning and street sweeping.
- Wastewater load allocation of 2 kg/yr has been achieved through improved pollution prevention and pre-treatment programs.