

Section 2 - Water Quality Analysis

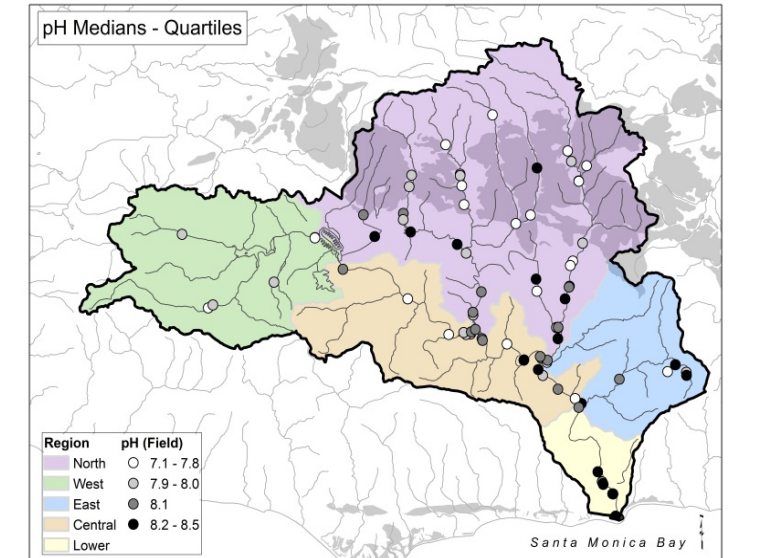
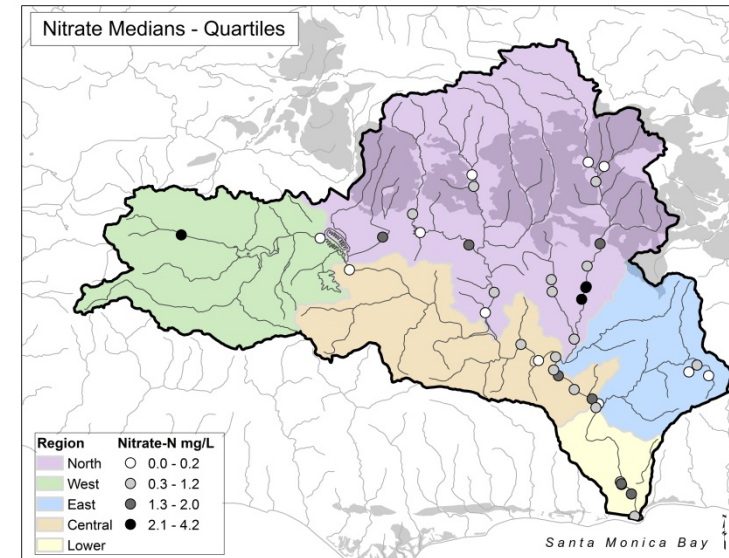
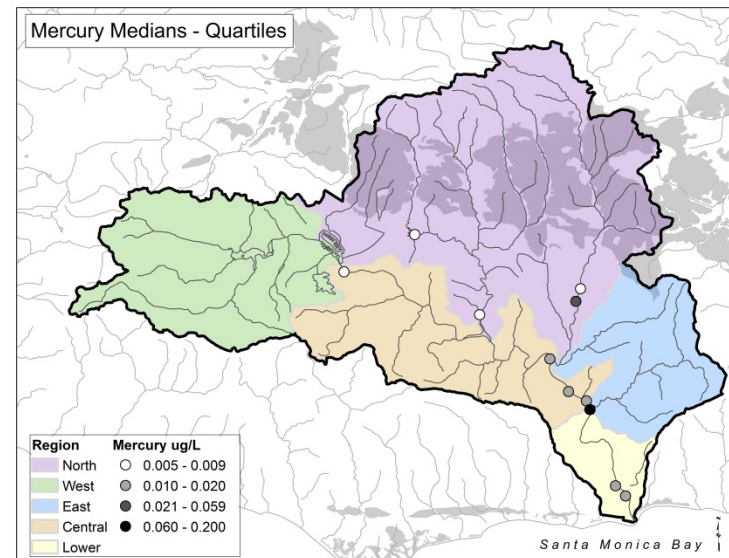
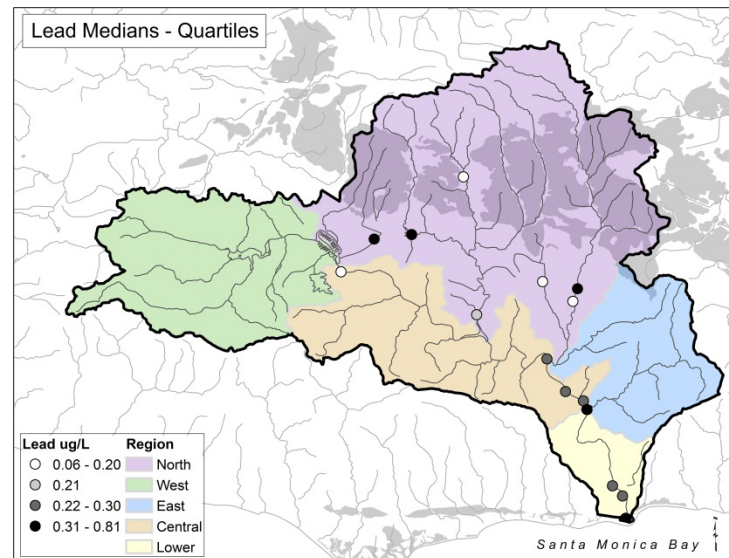
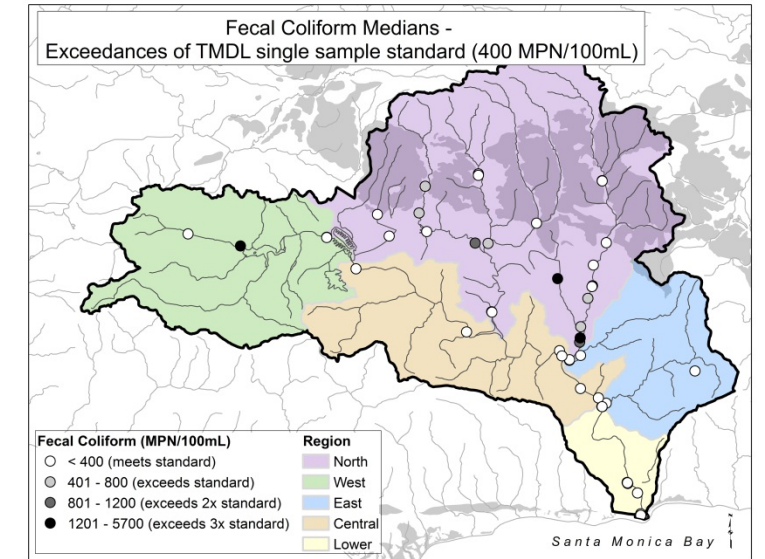
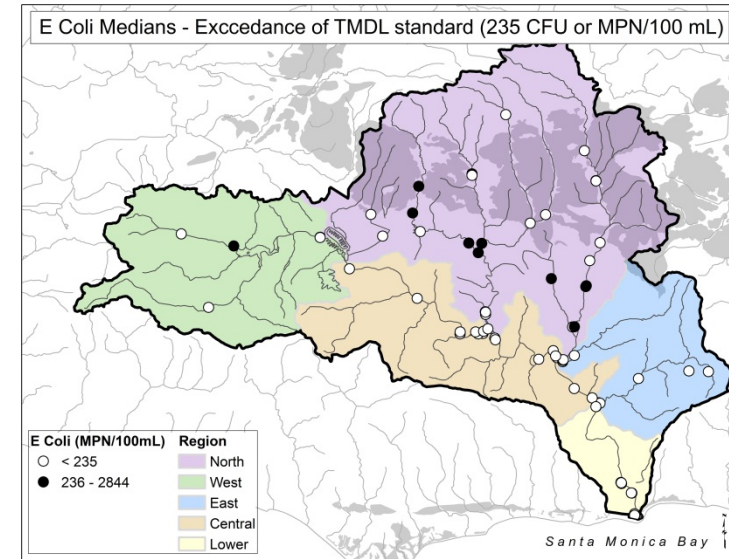
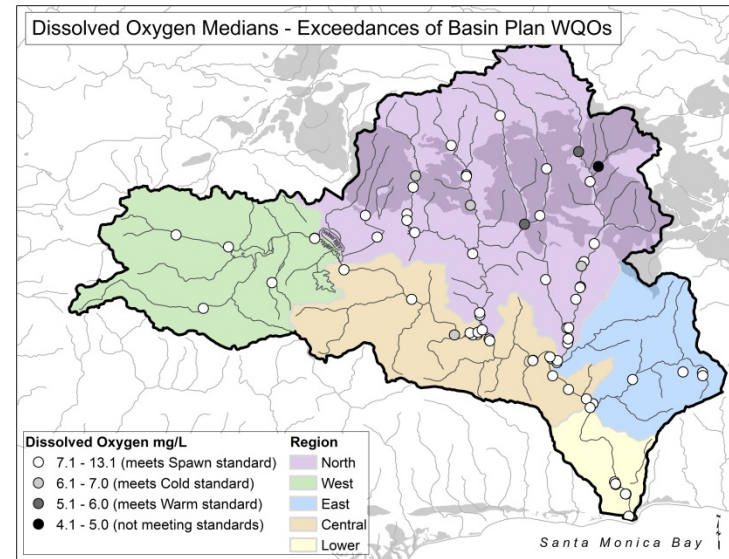
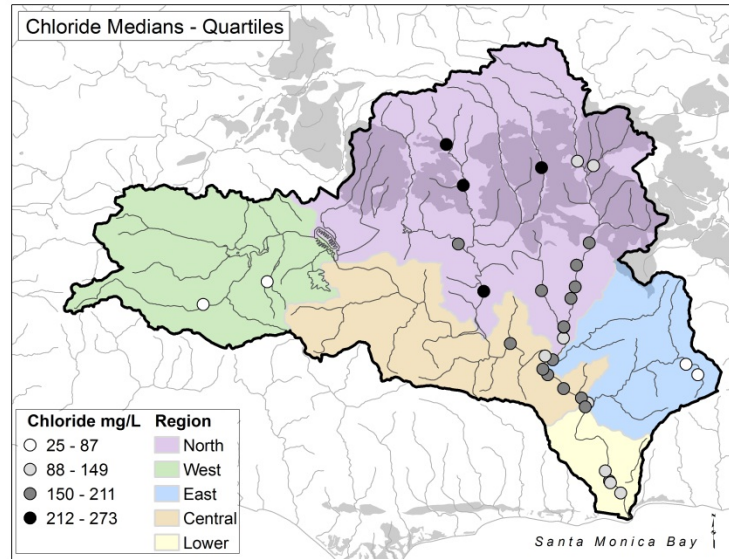
An analysis of recent records (2000 – 2010) and long-term historical trends (1971 – 2010) in the Malibu Creek watershed

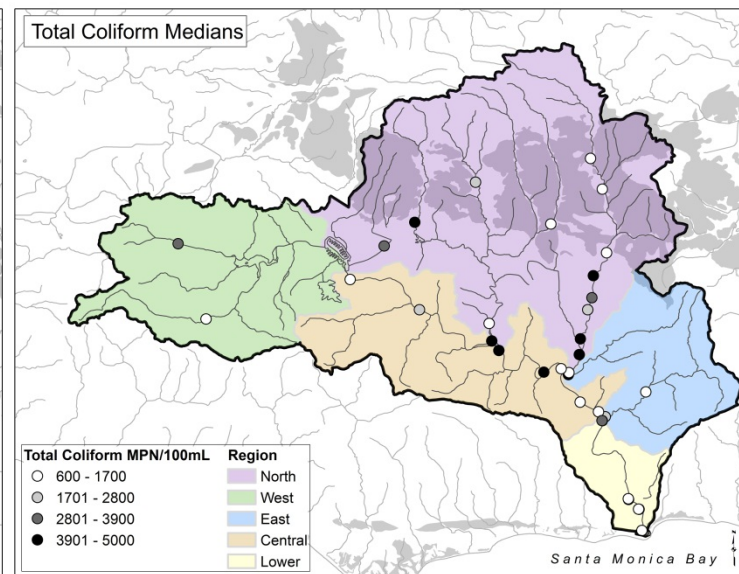
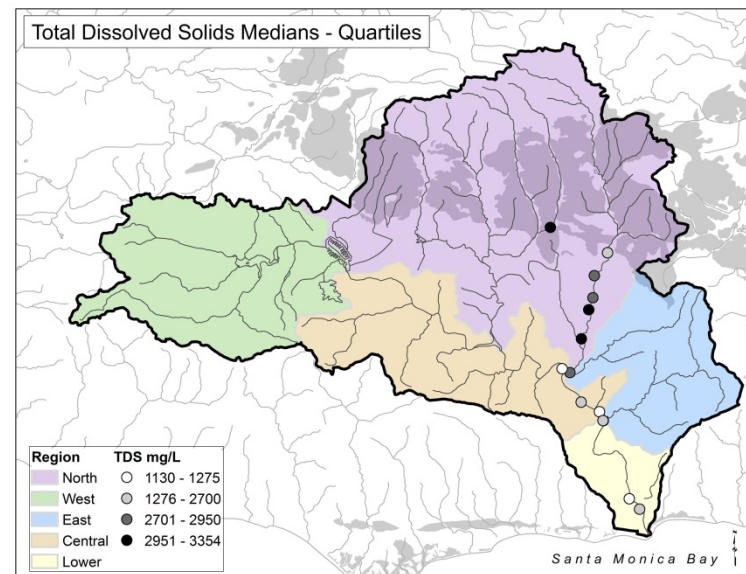
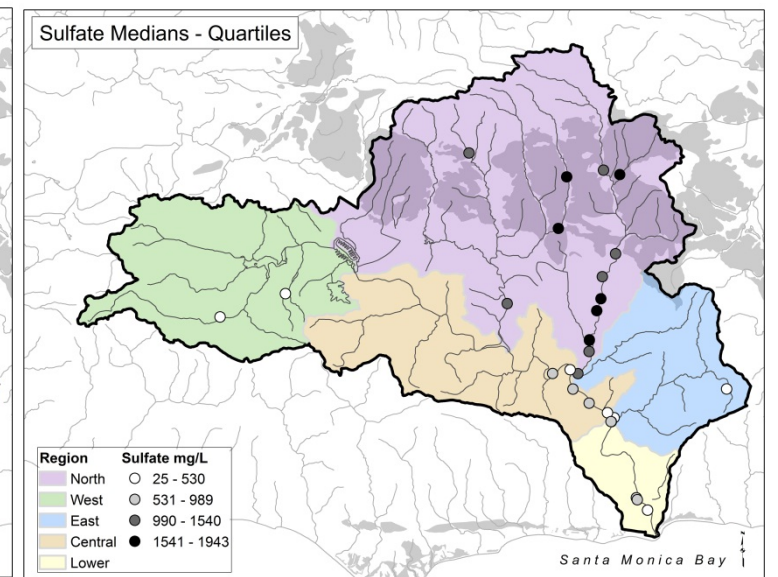
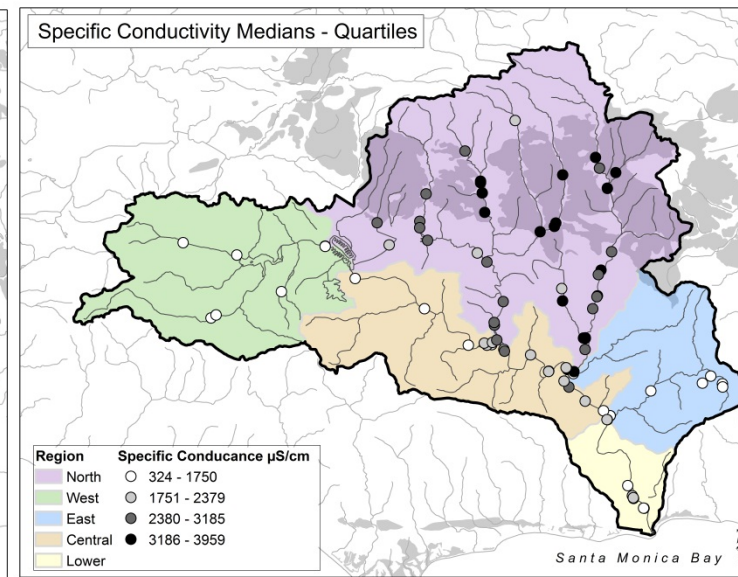
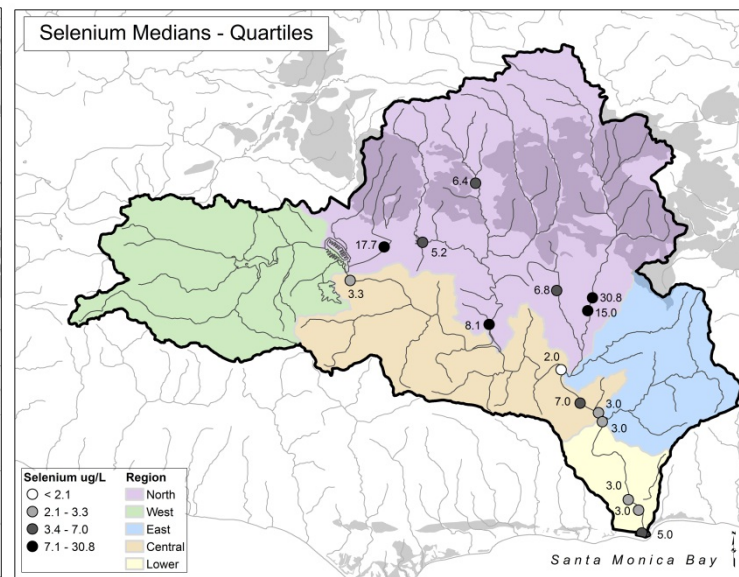
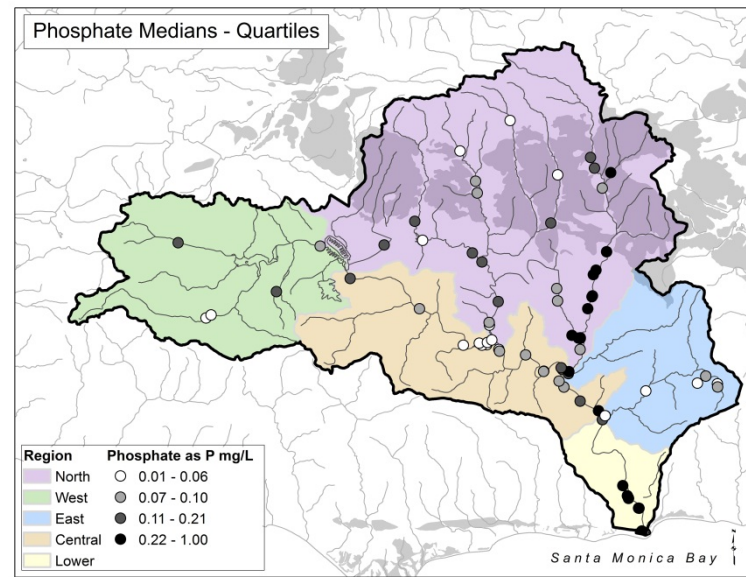
Water quality: This section summarizes the available data for specific pollutants in the Malibu Creek watershed identified on the current state 303(d) list as responsible for impairing one or more beneficial uses identified in the Los Angeles Region Water Quality Control Plan. **Our main objective** was to identify where current water quality is not meeting Basin Plan water quality objectives or other applicable standards. Wherever we had sufficient data (most cases), we provide additional detail on annual and seasonal variation, historical trends, pollutant sources and impacts on human health and aquatic life.

Water quality parameters analyzed: Ammonia, Benthic Macroinvertebrate Assessments, Chloride, Coliform / Indicator Bacteria and Viruses, Eutrophication (Algae, Nutrients, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Scum & Foam, Odors), Invasive Species, Lead & Mercury, Selenium, Specific Conductivity, Sulfate and over 50 organic compounds, and Pesticides. **Not analyzed:** Benthic Community Effects in Malibu Lagoon (no data found), Sedimentation / Siltation (no data), Swimming Restrictions (beaches not included), and Trash (no data).

Water quality at a glance

Updated geographic spot maps for 303(d) listed pollutants based on recent data (2000 – 2010) in the combined dataset





In these figures and many of those that follow, the Malibu creek watershed is color-coded by its west, north, east, and central tributary streams. The dark grey shading in the northern region is the Monterey / Modelo formation, an important source of sub-standard water discussed in the next section.

Water quality at a glance

Updated geographic spot maps for 303(d) listed pollutants based on recent data (2000 – 2010) in the combined dataset

How to read the data summary tables

Bar graph shows median values at each site, colored red where they exceed the applicable water quality objective (horizontal line)

Parameter tested and unit of measurement → Phosphate as P (mg/L)

Region	Reach	Land Use	Site	Annual Record			Seasonal Record								
				Median	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry			
North	all sites combined	all sites combined	Cheesabore	0.14	0.07	722	0.14	0.08	0.20	322	0.14	0.08	0.20	322	
				0.15	0.11	32	0.17	0.14	0.17	15	0.15	0.07	0.22	400	
				0.15	0.12	31	0.17	0.14	0.17	14	0.15	0.00	0.17	17	
				0.19	0.13	25	0.19	0.14	0.23	142	0.18	0.12	0.25	193	
				0.22	0.20	27	0.21	0.19	0.22	29	0.25	0.22	0.28	40	
				0.22	0.19	25	0.22	0.20	0.23	10	0.22	0.19	0.25	15	
				0.14	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.19	38	0.13	0.11	0.16	53	
				0.21	0.12	0.25	0.19	0.14	0.23	20	0.22	0.05	0.27	18	
				0.85	4	1.60	2	0.85	2	0.85	2	0.85	2	2	
				0.80	4	1.65	2	0.80	2	0.80	2	0.80	2	2	
East	all sites combined	all sites combined	Las Virgenes	0.80	0.40	4	1.40	0.70	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	
				0.65	4	1.55	2	0.60	2	0.60	2	0.60	2		
				0.85	4	1.60	2	0.85	2	0.85	2	0.85	2		
				0.17	0.13	0.24	0.17	0.15	0.20	10	0.17	0.14	0.20	6	
				0.18	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.20	10	0.19	0.16	0.22	20	
				0.99	0.83	1.27	0.90	0.82	1.03	3	1.24	1.03	1.37	5	
				0.09	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.16	16	0.06	0.02	0.09	18	
				0.13	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.16	6	
				0.09	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.16	20	0.07	0.02	0.17	15	
				0.30	0.09	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.16	18	
West	all sites combined	all sites combined	Lindero_1	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	1	0.07	0.01	0.07	1		
				0.10	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.12	1	0.02	0.02	0.12	6		
				0.06	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.16	20	0.07	0.02	0.17	15	
				0.06	0.02	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.17	19	0.06	0.02	0.16	14	
				0.14	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.19	15	0.10	0.09	0.19	15	
				0.12	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.17	16	0.10	0.09	0.19	15	
				0.08	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.14	14	0.10	0.09	0.19	15	
				0.05	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.09	8	0.04	0.03	0.09	24	
				0.13	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.13	27	0.16	0.11	0.20	38	
				0.08	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.12	20	0.08	0.05	0.11	16	
Central	all sites combined	all sites combined	Medea_1	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.14	5
				0.08	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.11	19	0.08	0.04	0.13	25	
				0.09	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.12	16	0.08	0.04	0.15	16	
				0.03	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.01	1	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.12	6	
				0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04	14	0.01	0.00	0.04	14	
				0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04	14	0.01	0.00	0.04	14	
				0.21	0.07	0.27	0.15	0.07	0.23	17	0.26	0.08	0.41	14	
				0.05	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.08	106	0.04	0.02	0.09	150	
				0.04	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06	6	0.04	0.00	0.05	13	
				0.08	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.10	38	0.08	0.05	0.12	48	
Lower	all sites combined	all sites combined	Medea_2	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	4	
				0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	38	0.03	0.02	0.03	51	
				0.04	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.07	13	0.04	0.02	0.08	14	
				0.07	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	2	0.08	0.03	0.11	6	
				0.12	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.14	6	0.12	0.11	0.12	13	
				0.12	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.14	6	0.12	0.11	0.12	13	
				0.05	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.17	24	0.04	0.03	0.06	17	
				0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	11	0.04	0.03	0.05	13	
				0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	9	0.04	0.03	0.05	11	
				0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	2	0.05	0.04	0.05	2	

Some tables include additional "at a glance" detail on the seasonality of exceedances.

Most tables include tabular summaries of the seasonal record, where it varied over the year, including median values, percentile values and sample sizes for wet and dry seasons separately

Annual record shows median values, 25th and 75th percentile values, and sample sizes at each station.

Site names as they are known by the agencies reporting the data.

Additional site details: Region, location by creek name & land use (developed or open space)

Exceedances: A "YES" in this row identifies sites with median values exceeding the water quality objective or TMDL target for the listed pollutant.

Only sample sites with reported data for the particular parameter shown are included. In addition to sample sizes, separate median and percentile results are shown individual streams and regions.

Mineral Quality

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Specific Conductance (SC), Sulfate, Magnesium, Calcium, Chloride, Selenium, Metals (in part – see Human Health for mercury & lead)

“Mineral quality in natural waters is largely determined by the mineral assemblage of solids and rocks and faults near the land surface. Point and nonpoint source discharges of poor quality water can degrade the mineral content of natural waters. High levels of dissolved solids renders waters useless for many beneficial uses. “

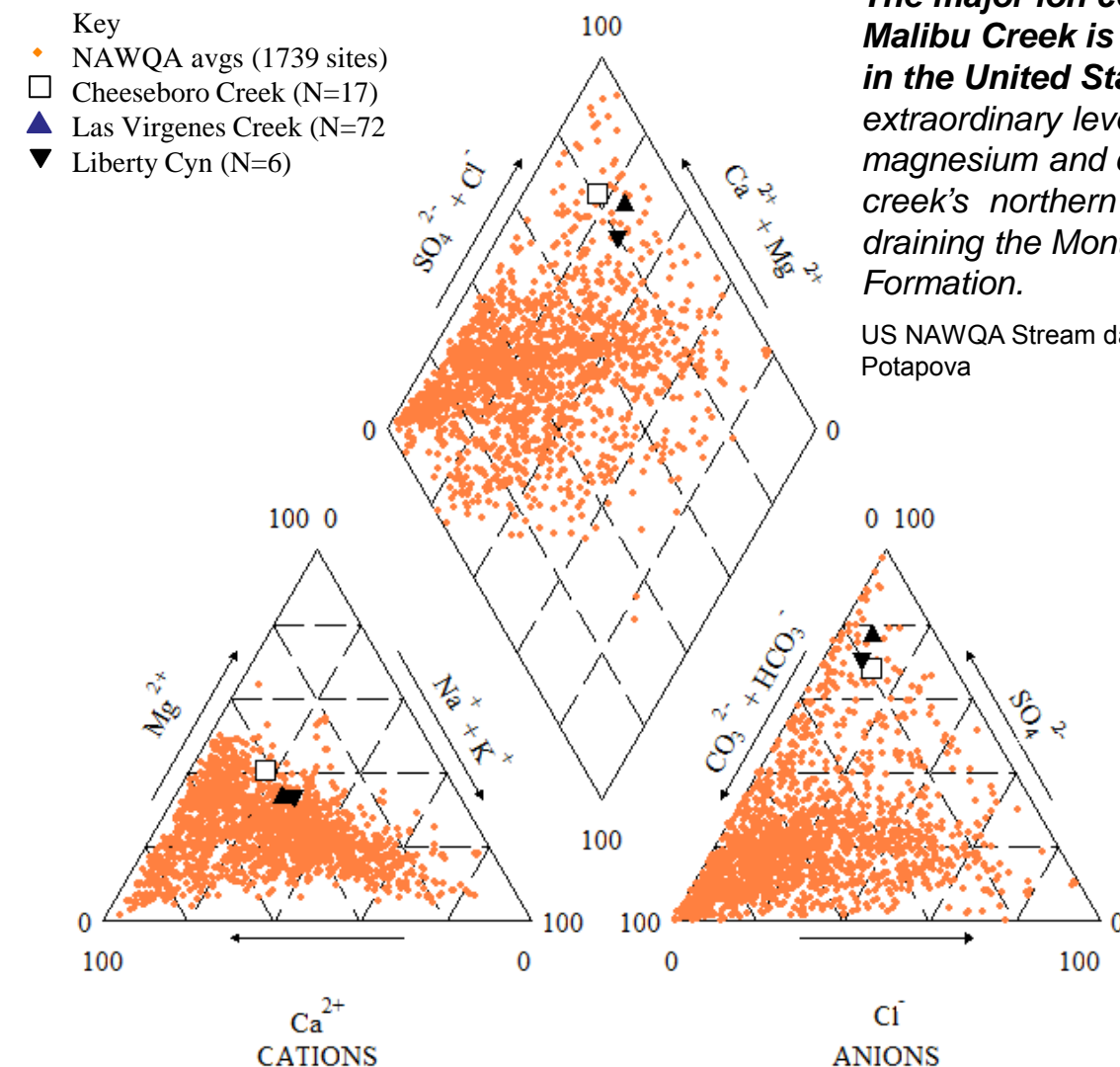
Los Angeles Region Water Quality Control Plan, p. 3-11

Our analysis: We compared mineral quality in the Malibu Creek watershed across sites and decades for the above parameters, and also compared our results with mineral quality for other US streams from the U.S. Geological Survey National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program dataset. We identified sites, creeks and regions within the watershed not meeting various mineral water quality objectives and guidelines, and reviewed historical data on TDS levels in local groundwater prior to the importation of non-native water.

Our findings: Mineral concentrations are naturally high in the Malibu Creek watershed except for those tributaries not draining the Monterey Formation (e.g. Cold and Carlisle Creeks). The mineral quality data provide strong support for our Natural Source Assessment.

Seasonal variation: All mineral parameters show strong seasonal variance, with lower levels during wet-weather (dilution effect). **Exceptions:** At two locations in the upper watershed adjacent to steep hillsides, mineral quality was found to counter-intuitively increase during a “first rain event” study. This may be the result of hydraulic forcing of older, high-mineral groundwater within bedrock cracks or faults into Las Virgenes and Lindero Creeks. Alternatively, surface precipitates dissolved in the first flush could also account for the increase. There are no consistent long-term trends evident in the data, aside from lower levels during runs of high-rainfall years.

A major finding is that Malibu Creek consists of brackish water ($SC > 1,500 \mu S/cm$) from the Lagoon to its northern headwaters, which are extraordinarily brackish ($SC > 3,000 \mu S/cm$, with single-sample results of $> 4,000 \mu S/cm$ common). *A more detailed look at ionic composition in comparison with national data shows that Malibu Creek’s mineral composition is almost unique in the United States.* **Regulatory implications:** Fully a third of the Malibu Creek watershed’s 303(d) listed impairments are likely due to a single, natural source of enriched rock in the upper watershed (see Natural Source Assessment).

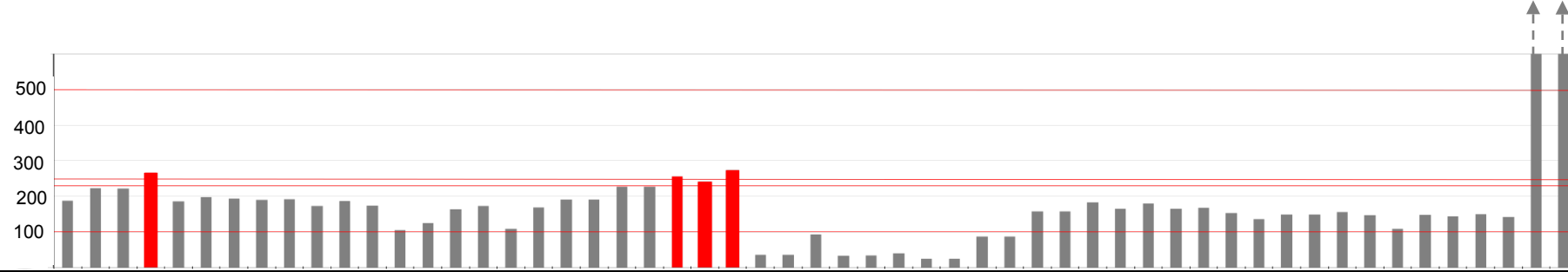


The major ion composition of Malibu Creek is almost unique in the United States, with extraordinary levels of sulfate, magnesium and calcium in the creek’s northern tributaries draining the Monterey / Modelo Formation.

US NAWQA Stream data courtesy M. Potapova

Basin Plan Water Quality Objective for Malibu Creek – 500 mg/L; EPA Drinking Water MCL (250 mg/L); Basin Plan Aquatic Life WQO (230 mg/L) & AGR WQO (100 mg/L)

Basin Plan WQO - Malibu Creek = 500
 Drinking Water MCL = 250
 303(d) listing: Aquatic Life WQO = 230
 Basin Plan Agriculture WQO = 100



Chloride mg/L

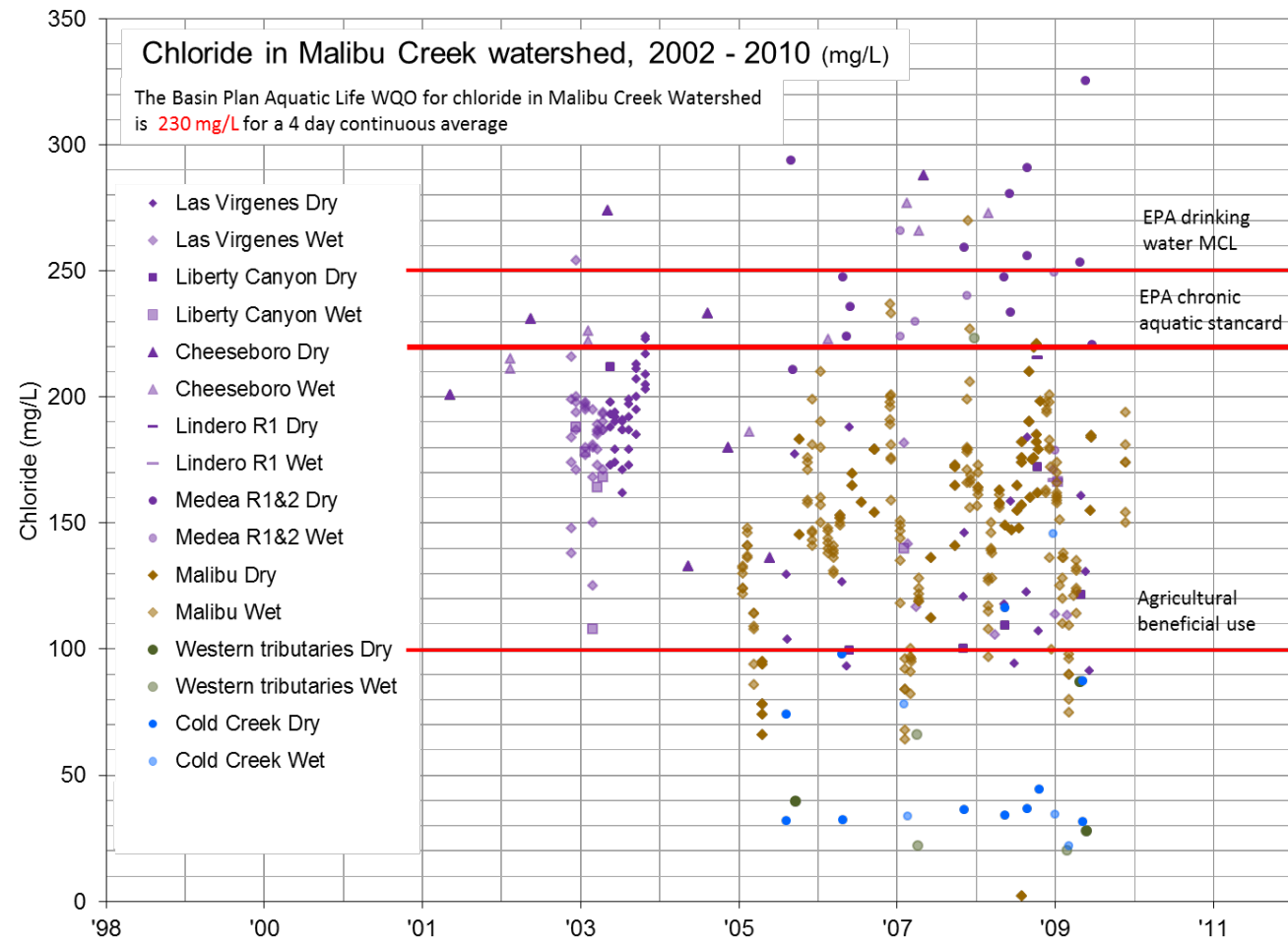
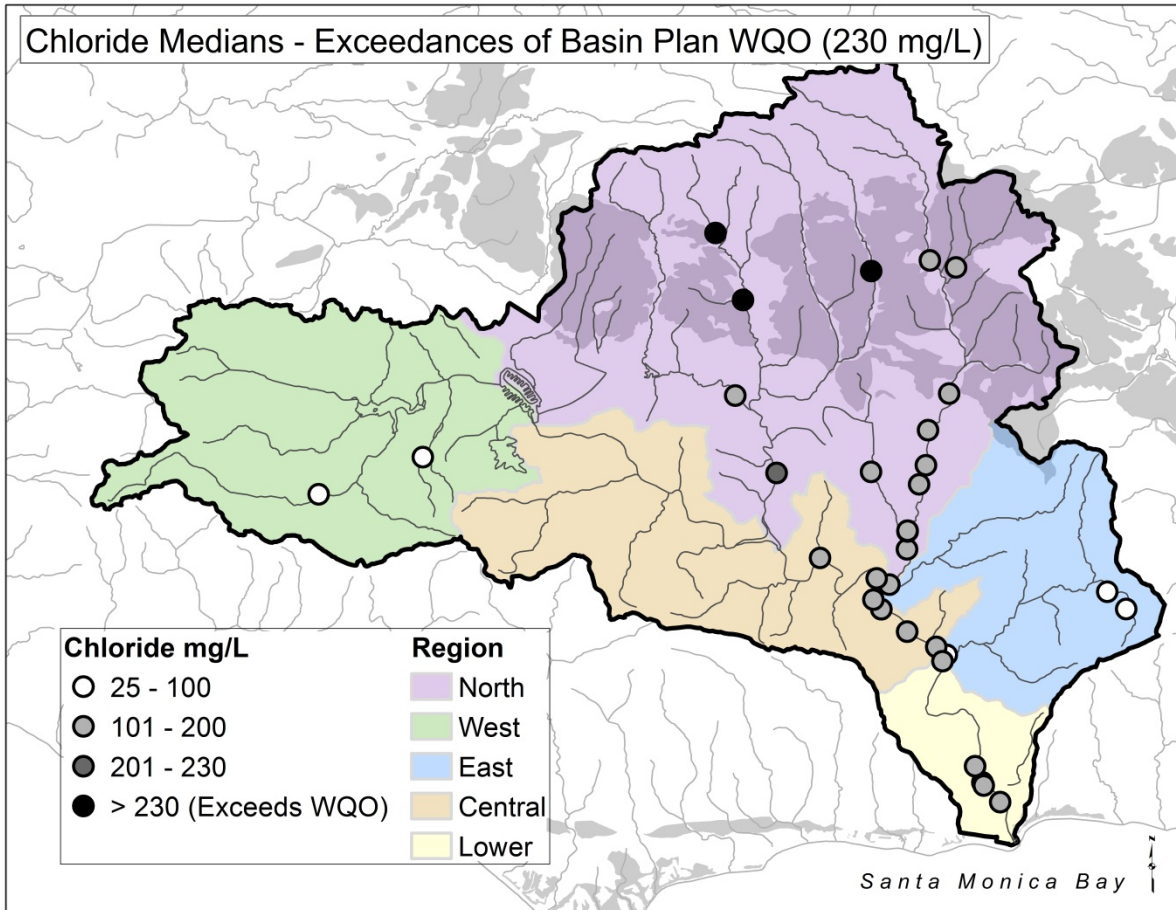
The standard for listings is the Basin Plan Aquatic Life standard of 230 mg/L for a 4-day average of continuous concentration. Because chloride levels are seldom measured for 4 consecutive days, the median values reported here are for all available data, regardless of sample date or sampling frequency.

Chloride - mg/L	Region	Creek	LandUse	Site	Annual Record			Seasonal Record & Exceedances								
					Count	75th Percentile	25th Percentile	Median DRY > Aquatic WQO	Median WET > Aquatic WQO	Count Dry	75th Percentile Dry	25th Percentile Dry	Median Dry	Count Wet	75th Percentile Wet	25th Percentile Wet
		all sites combined			188	170	211	148	186	171	199	66	192	164	215	82
		Cheeseboro		Ches J_CHEESEBRO	223	201	266	17	223	215	266	9	216	169	243	8
Yes					222	197	243	16	222	214	238	8	216	169	243	8
					266			1	266			1				0
		all sites combined			186	166	195	96	184	171	194	43	187	161	197	53
		Developed		LVCreek_Farm_LV3	198	192	199	12	196	190	198	6	198	194	210	6
		Developed		LVCreek_WhiteOak_LV4	194	189	198	12	188	159	193	6	198	195	208	6
		Developed		RSW_MC001F	190	180	194	12	186	179	194	6	190	186	192	6
		Developed		RSW_MC002F	192	187	200	12	191	186	197	6	192	188	204	6
		Developed		RSW_MC003F	173	171	178	12	171	146	172	6	176	173	191	6
		Developed		RSW_MC007D	187	180	189	12	187	185	187	6	183	174	197	6
		Developed		S_LLASVIR	174	160	182	8	176			2	169	159	182	6
		Open Space		J_FLASVIR	105	94	109	8	113			3	94	93	104	5
		Open Space		S_ULASVIR	125	120	130	8	128			2	125	121	129	6
		all sites combined			164	109	172	13	166	152	173	7	115	102	160	6
		Developed		LibertyCanyonCkrtSewerXing	173	165	186	6	168	164	178	5	212			1
		Developed		R1_LIBCYN	109	100	121	5	140			1	105			4
		Developed		R3_LIBCYN	169			2	166			1	172			1
		all sites combined			191	179	204	2	167			1	216			1
		Developed		R3_LADYFACE	191	179	204	2	167			1	216			1
		all sites combined			227	218	235	8	230			3	224	221	233	5
		Developed		S_WMEDCRK	227	218	235	8	230			3	224	221	233	5
Yes		all sites combined			256	247	283	12	249			3	259	248	291	9
Yes		Developed		R1_MEDCRK	241			4	224			1	247			3
Yes		Developed		S_WMEDCRK	273	257	291	8	258			2	286	265	293	6
		all sites combined			36	33	80	16	34	34	78	5	36	33	81	11
		all sites combined			36	33	80	16	34	34	78	5	36	33	81	11
		Developed		J_LCOLDCRK	93	80	112	6	112			2	93			4
		Developed		R3_COLDCRK	33			2	22			1	44			1
		Open Space		J_UCOLDCRK	34	33	36	8	34			2	35	33	36	6
		all sites combined			40	25	76	7	44			4	40			3
		all sites combined			25			4	21			2	34			2
		Developed		S_CARLISLE	25			4	21			2	34			2
		all sites combined			87			3	145			2	87			1
		Developed		R1_ELEANOR	87			3	145			2	87			1
		all sites combined			158	128	181	109	150	124	177	83	174	159	185	26
		all sites combined			158	128	181	109	150	124	177	83	174	159	185	26
		Developed		J_MALICRUKU	183	164	202	7	214			2	183	170	184	5
		Developed		R1_MALICRK	165	155	179	5	179			1	160			4
		Developed		R3_CRAGSD	180			2	161			1	198			1
		Developed		R3_MALICRUKSP	165			1				0	165			1
		Developed		RSW_MC001U	168	126	182	34	148	124	181	27	179	168	196	7
		Developed		RSW_MC002D	153	135	170	34	150	134	162	28	178	173	184	6
		Developed		RSW_MC009U	136	112	184	26	136	116	191	24	112			2
		all sites combined			149	128	166	115	146	125	164	92	157	146	174	23
		all sites combined			149	128	166	115	146	125	164	92	157	146	174	23
		Developed		J_MALICRKL	156	152	158	6	154			2	157	153	162	4
		Developed		MalibuCreekatFage	147	147	147	1				0	147	147	147	1
		Developed		R3_CROSSCRK	109	109	109	1	109			1				0
		Developed		RSW_MC003D	148	132	162	34	146	129	164	28	156	144	159	6
		Developed		RSW_MC004D	144	124	163	29	144	130	164	28	78			1
		Developed		RSW_MC013D	150	129	173	34	148	128	170	28	176	167	181	6
		Developed		S02	142	122	166	10	125	121	136	5	149	148	175	5
NA		all sites combined			3554	1232	5443	30	3554	1318	5308	24	5080	1413	7592	6
NA		Developed		RSW_MC011D	3554	1232	5443	30	3554	1318	5308	24	5080	1413	7592	6

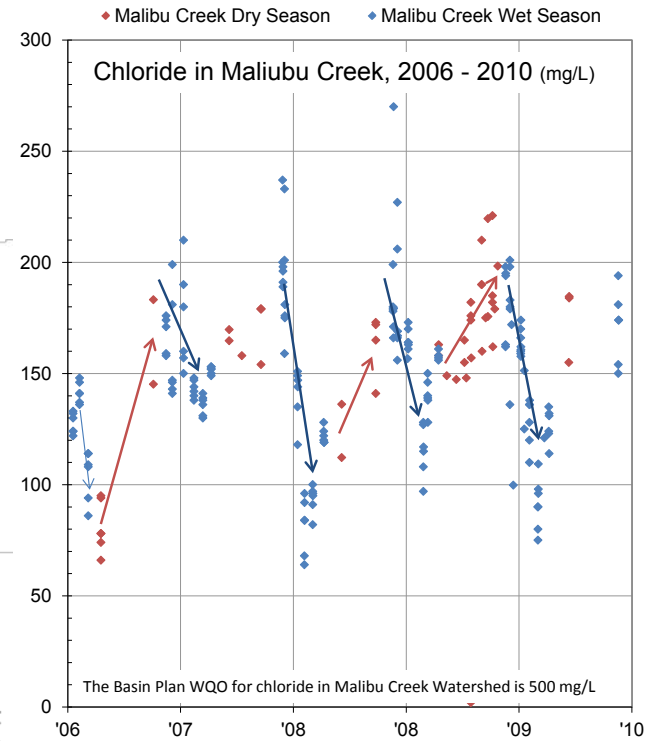
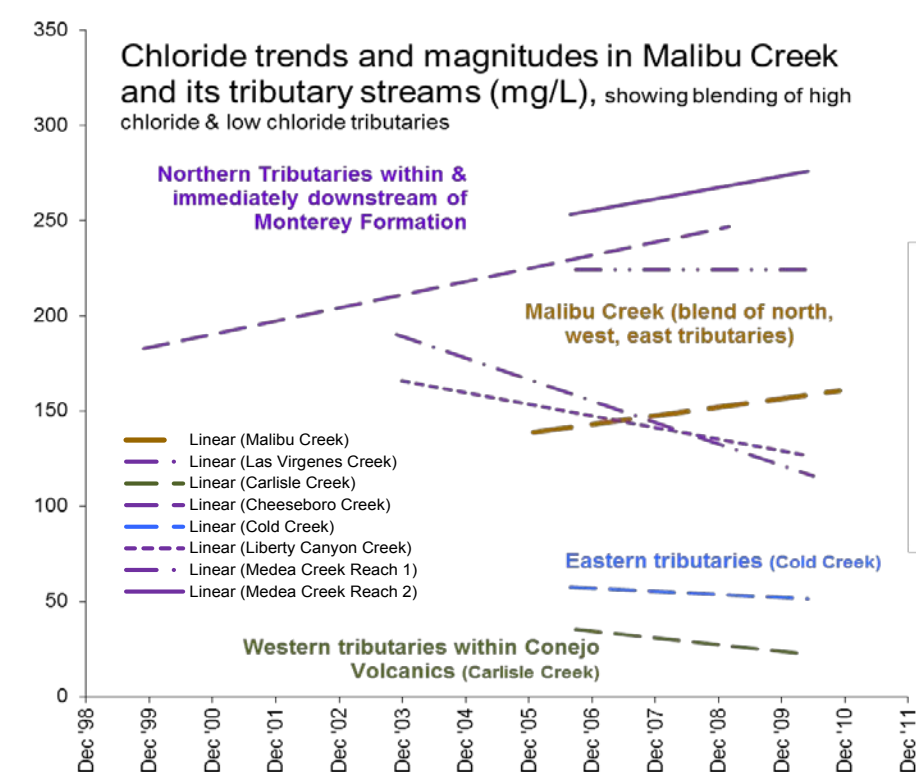
Chloride

Median monthly chloride levels meet the aquatic life water quality objectives at most sites tested (see figure, left), although single samples more frequently exceed the objective in Malibu Creek and northern headwaters draining the Monterey / Modelo Formation.

Water Quality: Shown in the lower left graph are all available data on chloride levels in Malibu Creek and its tributary streams, sorted by creek or region. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Chloride is too seldom sampled in other than Malibu Creek where the trend is flat at an annual scale. Seasonally, Malibu Creek chloride concentration appears to decrease as winter seasons progress (dilution), but with slight upticks in concentration later in the wet season with the return to groundwater dominated base flow. Dry season chloride concentration increases are apparent most years observed. **Source assessment:** Malibu Creek's northern tributaries are clearly the major source of chloride in the watershed. These tributaries drain the marine sedimentary Monterey Formation. Concentration may vary by source location within the M Fm. **Historical Trends:** Consistent with a natural source, there are no apparent long-term trends in chloride levels in the watershed aside from decreases in winter from rain dilution. **Potential impacts on aquatic life:** None known at the levels observed.

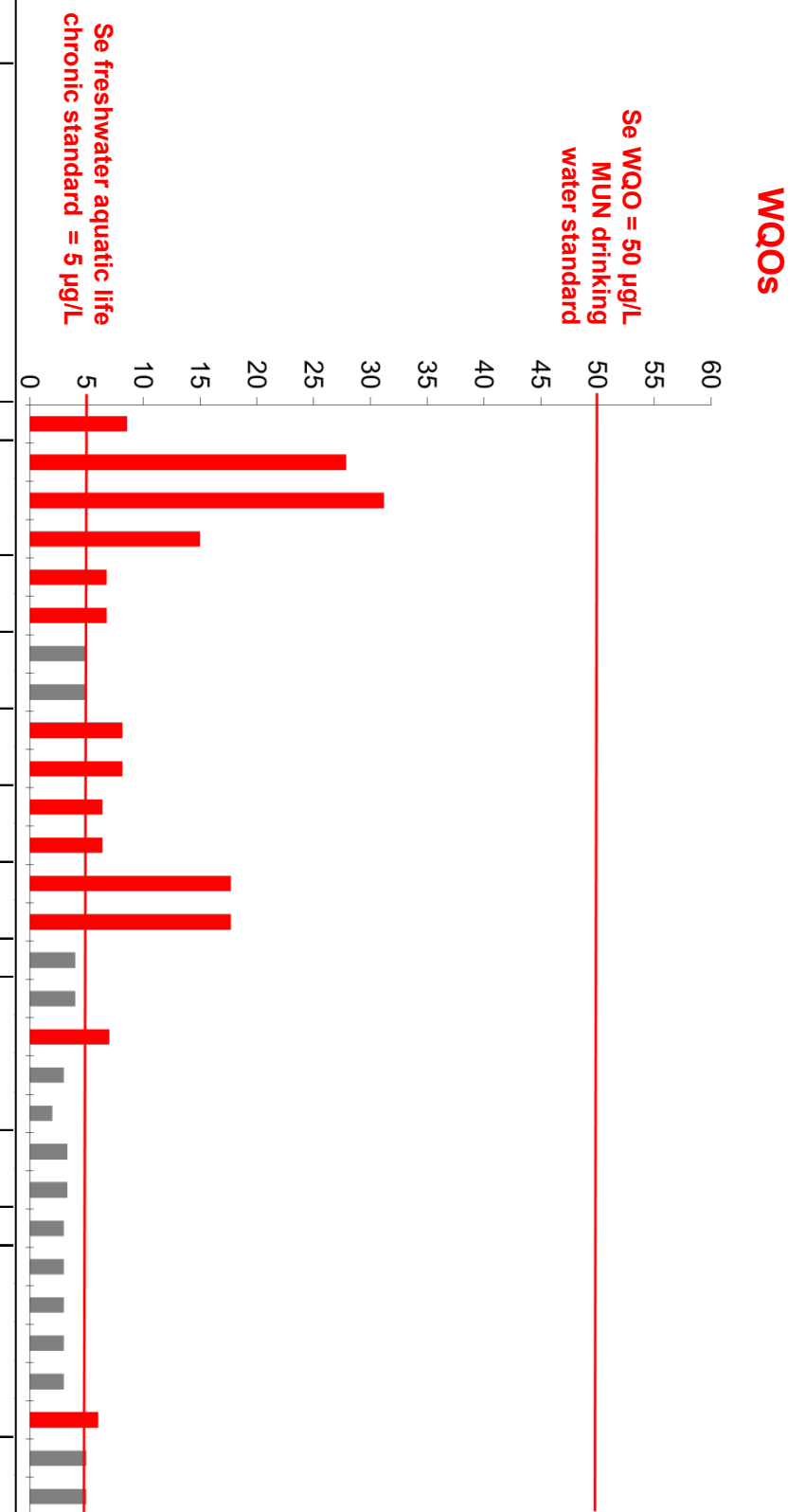


The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board uses the Basin Plan aquatic life water quality objective for chloride listing purposes in Malibu Creek watershed. That standard is 230 mg/L (4-day average). The additional thresholds shown at left, are guidance values: US EPA secondary drinking water MCL of 250 mg/L; and an agricultural guideline of 100 mg/L used for chloride sensitive plants. The Basin Plan standard, which is not used for listing, is 500 mg/L.



Selenium µg/L

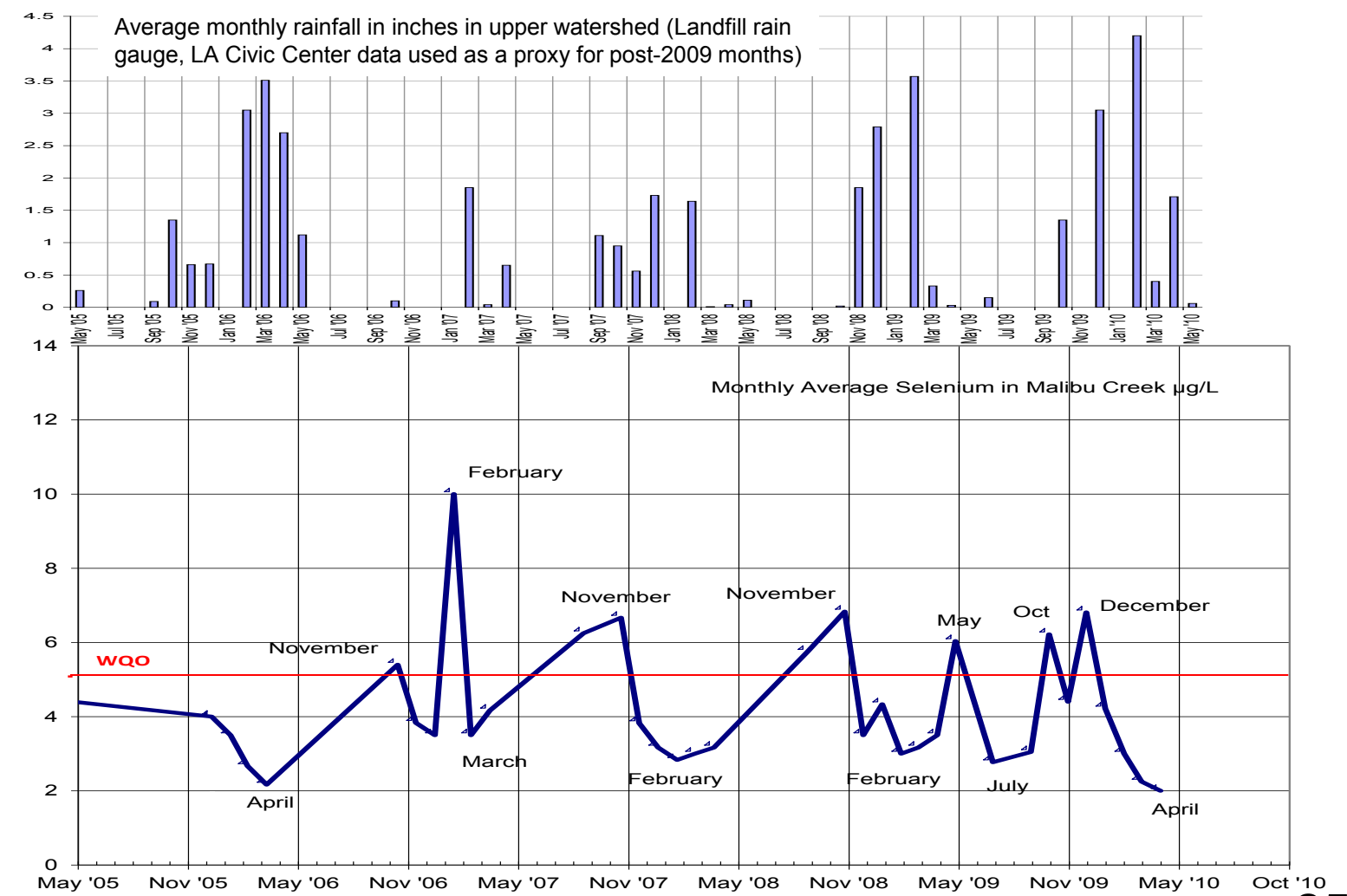
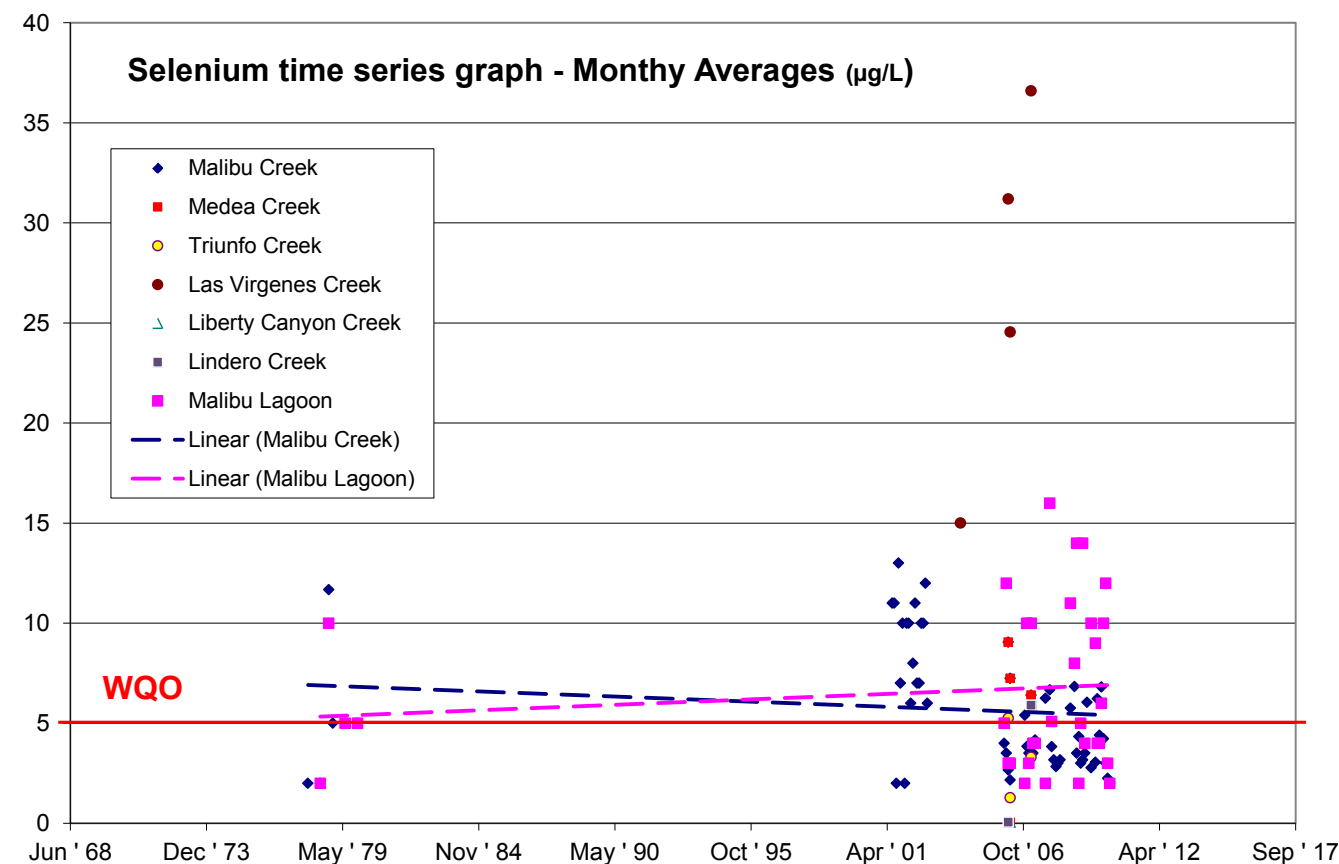
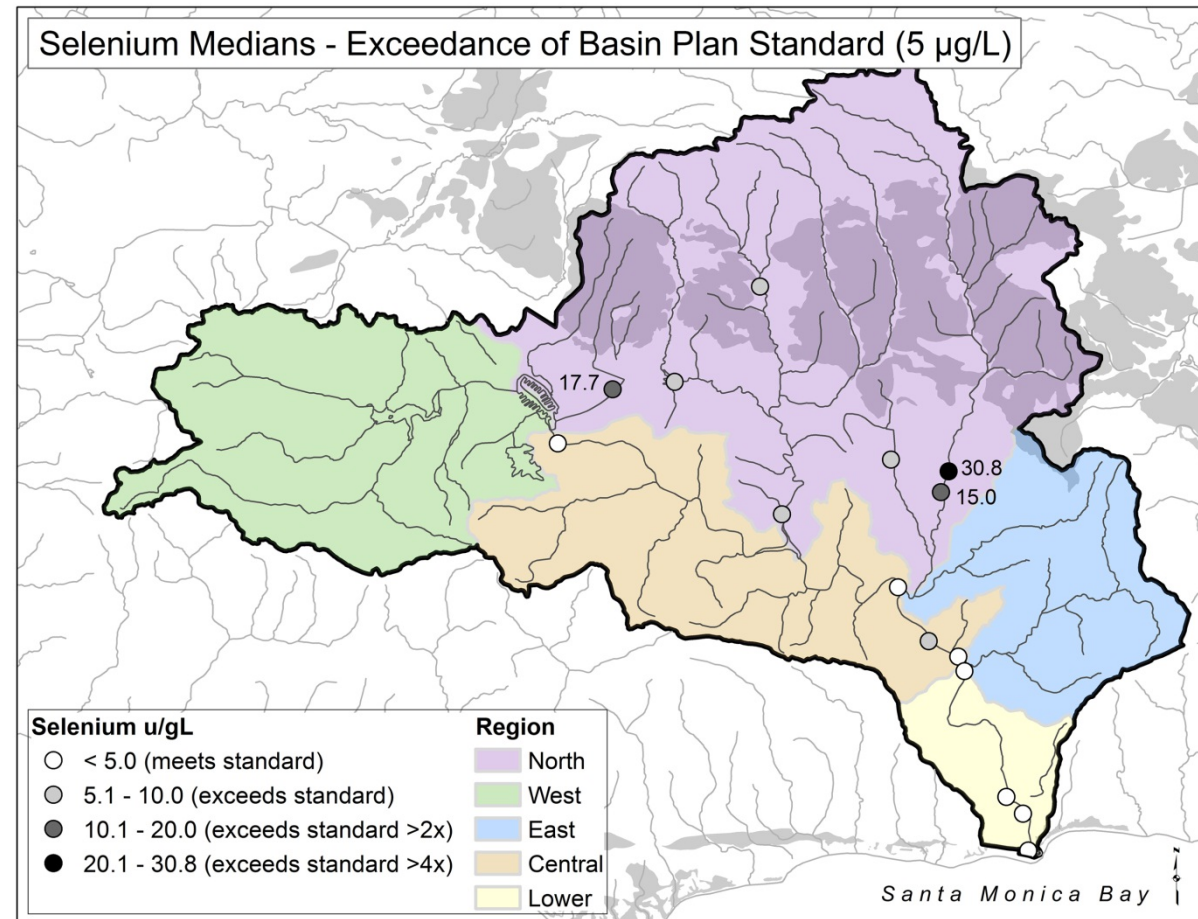
Selenium µg/L Basin Plan Standard = 50 µg/L				Annual Record				Seasonal Record				Exceedances												
Is annual median > Water Quality Objective?	Region	Reach	Land Use	Site	Median	25th Percentile		Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet		Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry		Count Dry	Median wet > WQO	25th Percentile Wet > WQO	75th Percentile Wet > WQO	Median DRY > WQO	25th Percentile Dry > WQO	75th Percentile Dry > WQO		
						25th	75th			25th	75th			25th	75th									
	North	all sites combined			9	7	19	12	9	7	19	12												
		Las_Virgenes	all sites combined		28			4	28			4					0							
			Developed	LV2	31			3	31			3					0							
			Developed	LVCreek_Farm_LV3	15			1	15			1					0							
		Liberty_Canyon	all sites combined		7			1	7			1					0							
			Developed	LC	7			1	7			1					0							
		Lindero_1	all sites combined		5			3	5			3					0							
			Developed	LIN2	5			3	5			3					0							
		Medea_1	all sites combined		8			2	8			2					0							
			Developed	MED2	8			2	8			2					0							
	Medea_2	all sites combined		6			1	6			1					0								
		Developed	MED1	6			1	6			1					0								
	Russell	all sites combined		18			1	18			1					0								
		Developed	RUS	18			1	18			1					0								
	Central	all sites combined			4	2	7	112	3	2	6	84	7	2	10	28								
		Malibu	all sites combined		4	2	7	109	3	2	6	81	7	2	10	28								
			Developed	RSW_MC001U	7	5	10	51	6	4	9	31	8	6	10	20								
			Developed	RSW_MC002D	3	3	5	33	3	3	5	27	2	2	5	6								
		Developed	RSW_MC009U	2	2	2	25	2	2	2	23	2		2										
	Triunfo_2	all sites combined		3			3	3			3					0								
		Developed	TRI	3			3	3			3					0								
	Lower	all sites combined			3	3	4	103	3	3	4	86	2	2	5	17								
		Malibu	all sites combined		3	3	4	103	3	3	4	86	2	2	5	17								
			Developed	RSW_MC003D	3	2	4	33	3	3	4	27	2	2	2	6								
			Developed	RSW_MC004D	3	3	3	28	3	3	3	27	2		1									
			Developed	RSW_MC013D	3	2	5	33	4	3	5	27	2	2	4	6								
			Developed	S02	6	4	7	9	7	4	7	5	5		4									
	Lagoon	all sites combined		5	3	10	29	5	4	10	23	7	3	10	6									
		Developed	RSW_MC011D	5	3	10	29	5	4	10	23	7	3	10	6									



Selenium

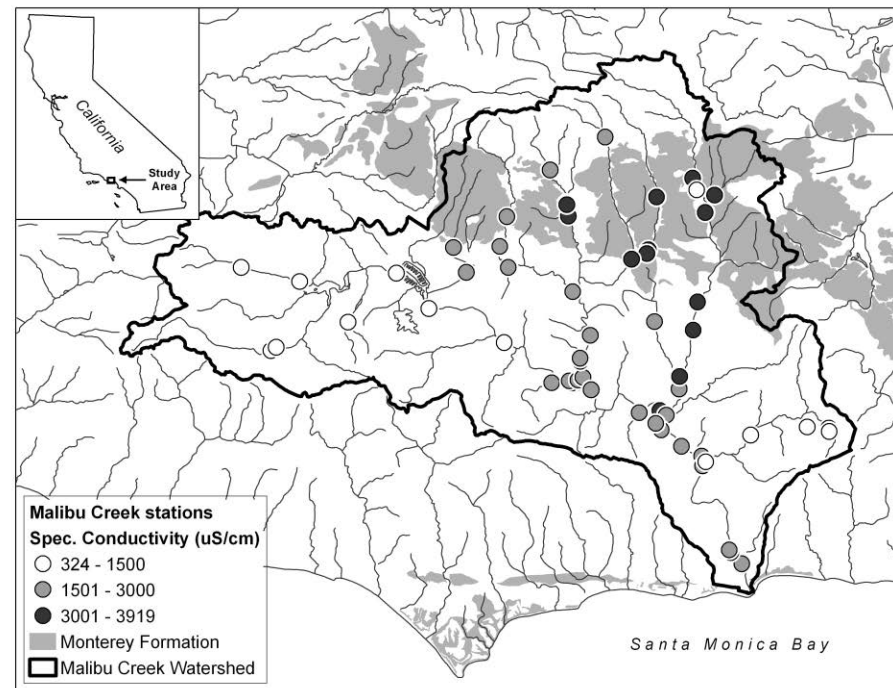
Selenium exceeds its water quality objective in tributaries draining Monterey / Modelo Formation rock, with very high levels in Las Virgenes Creek and Russell Creek.

Water Quality: Shown in the lower left graph are monthly averages from all available data on selenium levels in Malibu Creek and its tributary streams, sorted by creek. In most cases monthly averages reflect only one, sometimes two, samples. Very high levels (4x the WQO) were measured in Las Virgenes Creek, which is also enriched in other mineral elements (sulfate, phosphorus, TDS, SC) even in comparison with other creeks draining the Monterey / Modelo Formation, and Russell Creek (2x the WQO). Selenium does not exceed the WQO in lower Malibu Creek, possibly due to dilution by Cold Creek (no selenium data, but Cold Creek's mineral concentrations are significantly lower than northern tributaries draining the Monterey / Modelo Formation). **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Selenium levels rise above the Water Quality Objective (5 µg/L) during extended periods of no rainfall (see below), and levels tend to be highest in the late dry season fall months (Oct – Dec). The high May 2009 level is an **exception** to this rule (see figure below). **Source assessment:** Malibu Creek's northern tributaries are clearly the major source of selenium in the watershed. These tributaries drain Monterey Formation rock, which contains high levels of selenium (See US Geological Survey website on Monterey Formation selenium hazards and Natural Source Assessment section.) **Historical Trends:** Consistent with a natural source, there are no apparent long-term trends in selenium levels in the watershed beyond decreases in winter. **Potential impacts on aquatic life:** See Discussion in Natural Source Assessment section. **Regulatory implications:** Selenium concentrations may be naturally elevated in northern headwaters due to a geologic source. The Basin Plan standard for the Malibu Creek watershed should be reviewed.



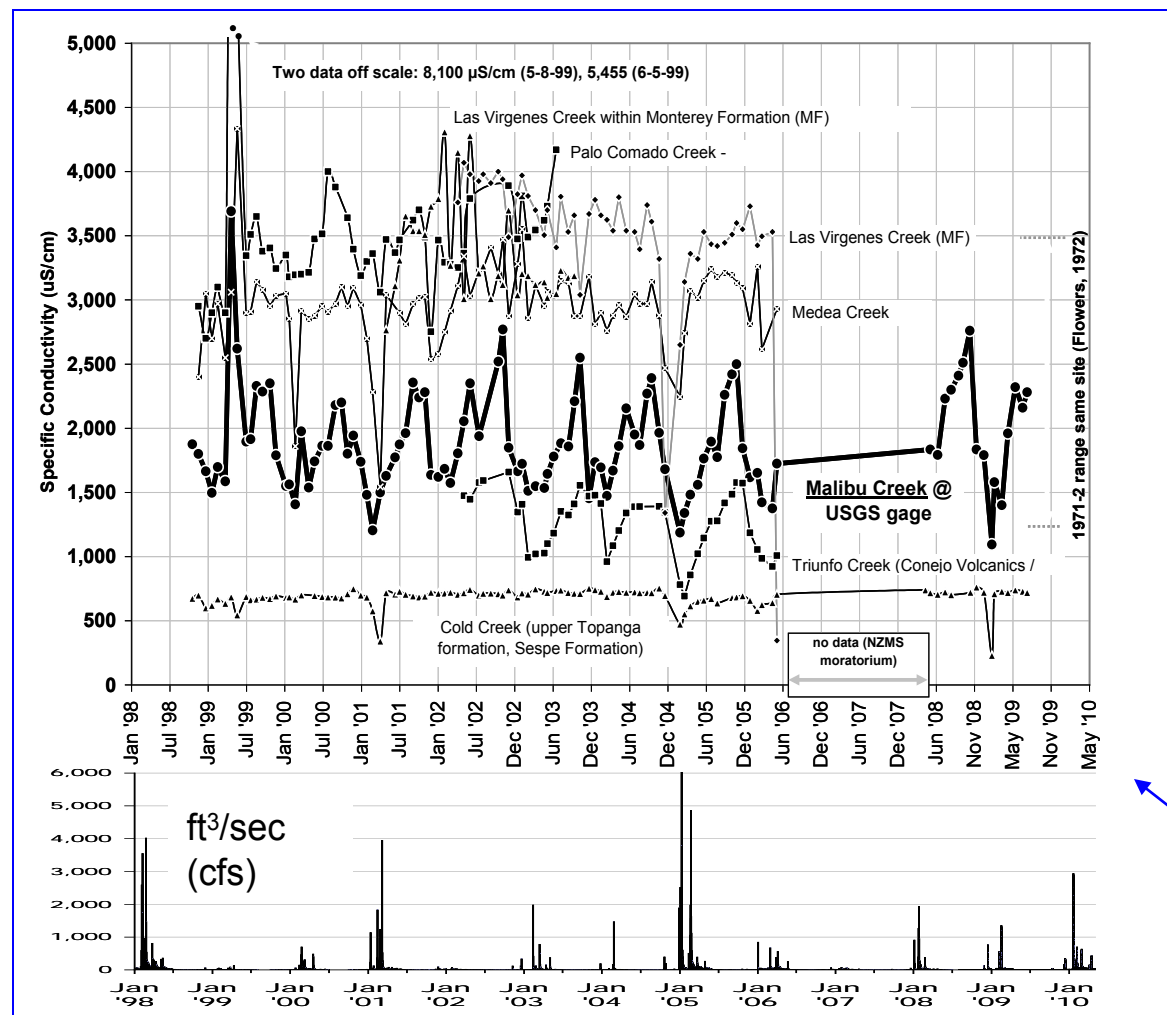
Specific Conductance

Average Specific Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) in Malibu Creek and major tributaries in relation to MF rock, 1998 - 2009. Note low SC in east and west subdrainages (= Cold Creek and Carlise Creek, respectively) with minimal MF rock. See Fig. 1 for station ID's



Extraordinarily high Specific Conductance in Malibu Creek's northern tributaries results in brackish water the length of Malibu Creek, a condition unique among coastal streams that drain to Santa Monica Bay.

Water quality: Specific conductance (SC) measures the ability of water to pass an electrical current. SC in water increases as the levels of inorganic dissolved solids increase such as chloride, sulfate, magnesium and calcium, all of which are unusually high in Malibu Creek, and extraordinarily high in its northern tributaries draining Monterey / Modelo Formation rock (see ternary diagram - Sulfate page). SC is also tightly correlated with Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in Malibu Creek with linear regression $R^2=0.87$ or better once possible erroneous outliers are removed, and resulting in a conversion of the TDS WQO to 2,465 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Except for Malibu Creek's western and eastern tributaries, even *minimum* SC levels exceed the US EPA drinking water standards year-round, and is why TDS commonly exceeds the Los Angeles Basin Plan objective as well. Malibu Creek specific conductivity was the highest of any measured among Santa Monica Mountain (SMM) coastal streams. It is brackish year-round ($\text{SC} > 1,500 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$; Masters and Ela, 2007) over the 1998 - 2009 period of record from its highest northern tributaries in the foothills north of the 101 freeway to its lower reaches in the City of Malibu, except during large rain events, when SC fell to $\sim 1,200 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (see figure, left). *Average* SC ranged from 3,053 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ in the northern headwaters region to 1,916 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ for sites in the lower Malibu Creek region. *Average* values at northern creek sites varied from high values of 3,960 for J_EFLASVIR and 3,829 at J_CHEESEBORO to lower values of 1,860 and 2,923 at Heal the Bay sites 8 and 7 respectively. Of 520 samples from Malibu Creek, only 18 were less than 1,200 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, all during or immediately following wet weather. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** There is a strong seasonal component to SC in Malibu Creek, peaking at the end of the dry season in any given year. SC in the lower reaches below Rindge Dam peaked in Sept - early November between 2,200 to 2,700 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, depending on the year (graph lower left). Late summer SC levels in the upper creek and its northern tributaries were significantly higher than SC in non-M Fm. tributaries (t-test, 0.05 rejection criteria), with peak values $> 3,500 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Seasonal oscillations in SC in Malibu Creek reflect winter dilution of high conductivity groundwater base flow with more dilute surface and shallow groundwater flow from winter precipitation.



Source assessment: A geologic source is indicated by the magnitude of SC observed in Malibu Creek (nearly 4x higher than levels found in either potable or recycled water), by its close geographic association with a geologic formation enriched in sulfate, magnesium and calcium (all found in high concentrations in Malibu Creek), and by the fact that the highest levels occur within this formation upstream from any urban development. Also, the primary constituent responsible for high SC in Malibu Creek is sulfate, present at levels an order of magnitude higher than that found in imported State Water Project water. (See the Natural Source Assessment section.) **Historical Trends:** Consistent with a natural source, there are no apparent long-term trends in SC levels in the watershed. **Exceptions:** An exception to the seasonal trend of lower SC immediately following rain events was observed in the winter of 1999, when SC rose abruptly to very high levels at three stations in Medea, Palo Comado and upper Las Virgenes Creeks following a very small rain event (see figure, left). This counter-intuitive rise in SC immediately following a small rain event that should have diluted SC was also recorded in 2009 in a small eastern tributary to Las Virgenes Creek following the Oct. 9th, rain event during "first rain event" testing. We speculate that this rise was caused by hydraulic forcing of high SC groundwater by rain falling at higher elevations (testable with isotopic analysis) or by flushing solutes precipitated on surfaces. **Potential impacts on aquatic life:** As for sulfate, SC is a known predictive indicator of diatom composition and abundance in freshwater streams (Potapova and Charles, 2003). In Malibu Creek, high SC levels favor benthic diatoms such as *Pleurosira laevis*, a cosmopolitan species that favors brackish waters (El-Awamri, 2008) and the dominant diatom in "Malibu muck" (see Natural Source Assessment). Macroinvertebrates are also sensitive to SC and high TDS (reviewed by Goodfellow *et al.*, 2000), with significant impacts on aquatic macroinvertebrates recorded in watersheds draining petroleum source rocks or coal (Pond *et al.* 2008). In Malibu Creek, Luce (2003) found SC (closely linked with sulfate levels - see figure next page) was negatively correlated to all benthic macroinvertebrate (BMI) index metrics, except percent dominant species (significant positive relationship) and percent filterers (no significant relationship). She also noted that her natural reference sites R6 and R9 (both located in the M Fm.) had higher SC than her other reference sites, slightly higher diatom cover, and lower values of taxa richness, EPT richness, EPT index, sensitive EPT index, percent intolerant species and percent shredders, especially at site R9. Very poor BMI metrics in the Malibu Creek watershed were also associated with all high SC sites in macroinvertebrate bioassessments performed by the Aquatic Bioassay and Consulting Laboratories (2007).

Specific Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) in Malibu Creek and major tributaries (upper graph) vs. rain events (lower). Rain events = spikes in gauged stream flow (F130-R, lower graph). Lower Malibu Creek has intermediate values of SC reflecting mixing of higher SC water from M Fm.-fed northern tributaries and lower SC from Cold Creek (no known M Fm. exposures). Note drop in Cold Creek SC following three large rain events in 2001, 2004 and 2008, and increase in SC in Malibu Creek & M Fm.-fed tributaries following very small rain events in the dry winter of 1999.

Old Tools: Historical Records document high sulfate and TDS in 1964

Los Angeles Regional Water Pollution Control Board (the predecessor of the LARWQB) Resolution 64-55 documents historical water quality (sulfate and TDS) at a specific location, attributed to "gypsiferous shales of this area." These data can be compared with recent data (2002-08) from the same area to determine if historical values fall within modern-day levels. In this case, the 1964 levels superimposed on a simple scatter-plot of recent data shows nearly perfect overlap with the range of constituents measured 45 years ago.

A cross-reference of the resolution's date with residential parcel data reveals that the bulk of the watershed's development occurred *after* these measurements were reported in 1964. The early date and the apparently stable sulfate and TDS levels over 50 years since suggests a natural background source for sulfate and TDS, as do their extraordinarily high levels both locally and nationally (see Natural Source Assessment and Sulfate sections).

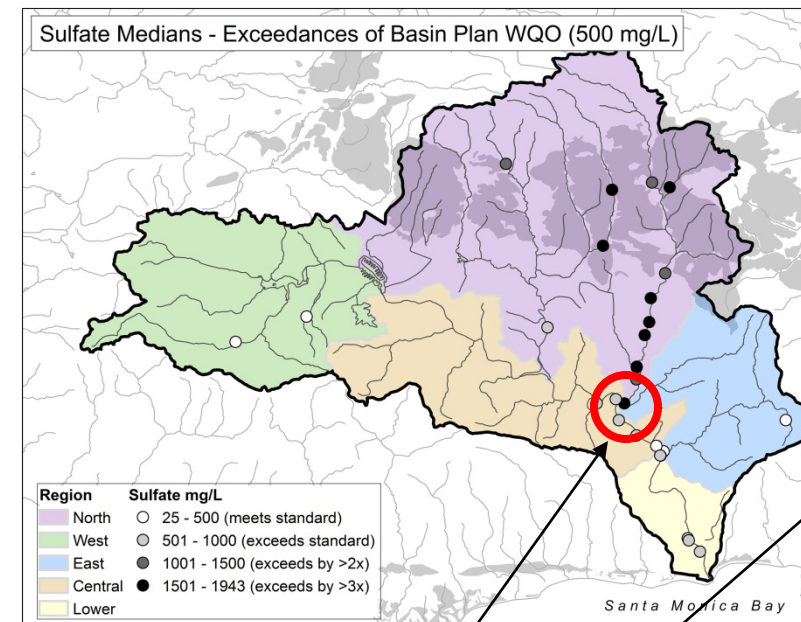
Requirements
Las Virgenes Munic. Wtr. Dist.

File 64-104.

3. A meeting was held on September 4, 1964, with representatives of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, other interested agencies, and the staff of this Board, to review and discuss this proposal. The meeting was followed by a field inspection of the proposed site;
and

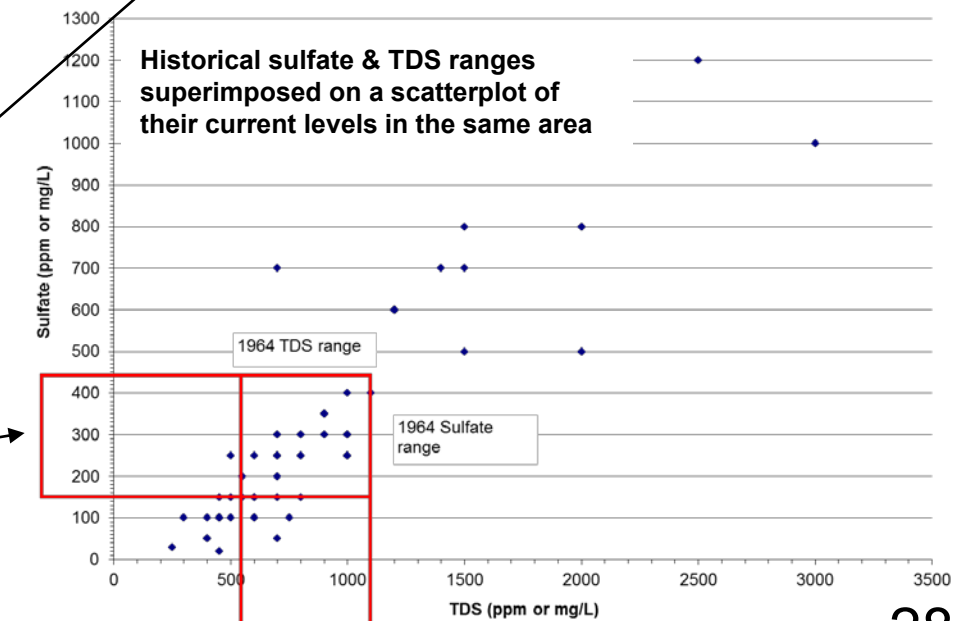
WHEREAS, based upon these investigations the Board finds that:

- The proposed treatment and disposal site is situated within contiguous portions of Section 18, T1S, R17W, and Section 13, T1S, R18W, S.B.B. & M.
- The site is near the mouth of Triunfo Canyon at the confluence of Malibu and Sleeper Canyon Creeks. The designated spray area is principally on the canyon slopes and overlies a series of interbedded sandstones and conglomerates, together with intercalated gypsiferous shales, of the middle member of the Upper Topanga Formation. The lower one-quarter of the site, however, overlies permeable Recent alluvial deposits comprised of sands and gravels.
- Drainage from the proposed site is toward nearby Malibu Creek, which flows six miles via Malibu Canyon to the ocean. Malibu Creek is an ephemeral stream, and is dry much of the time.
- The site is approximately one mile upstream of Rindge Dam in Malibu Canyon. Impounded water behind this dam has been utilized by the Malibu Water Company as an emergency source of supply for domestic water and is used routinely for irrigation purposes in the Malibu area.
- Underground waters are tapped by several shallow wells in the vicinity of the site, both at Tapia Park and at the Salvation Army Camp, about one-eighth mile upstream. These waters are of potable quality, although they contain relatively high sulfate concentrations derived principally from the gypsiferous shales of this area. Other wells located three to four miles downstream from the discharge site, produce water with sulfate concentrations ranging from 163 to 447 ppm, and total dissolved solids concentrations ranging from 516 to 1,094 ppm. These data are based upon analyses of samples obtained during the period August, 1958, through June, 1962, by the State Department of Water Resources. The water derived from all these wells is used for domestic and irrigation purposes.
- The water supply to the sewered area consists of filtered and softened Colorado River water distributed by Las Virgenes Municipal Water District as a member of Southern California Metropolitan Water District.



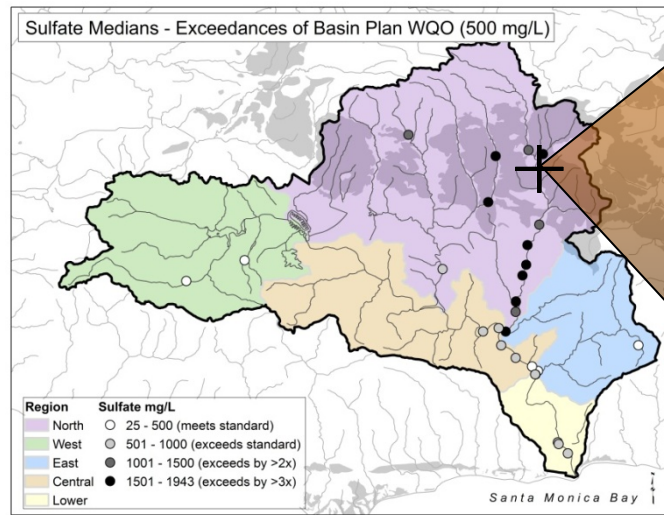
"Consistent with a natural source, there are no apparent long-term trends in sulfate levels in the watershed beyond slight decreases following wet winters, based on the recent period of record (2002-08) and earlier measurements by the LARWQCB in 1974."

- from page 1 of the Sulfate section of this report, "Historical Trends"



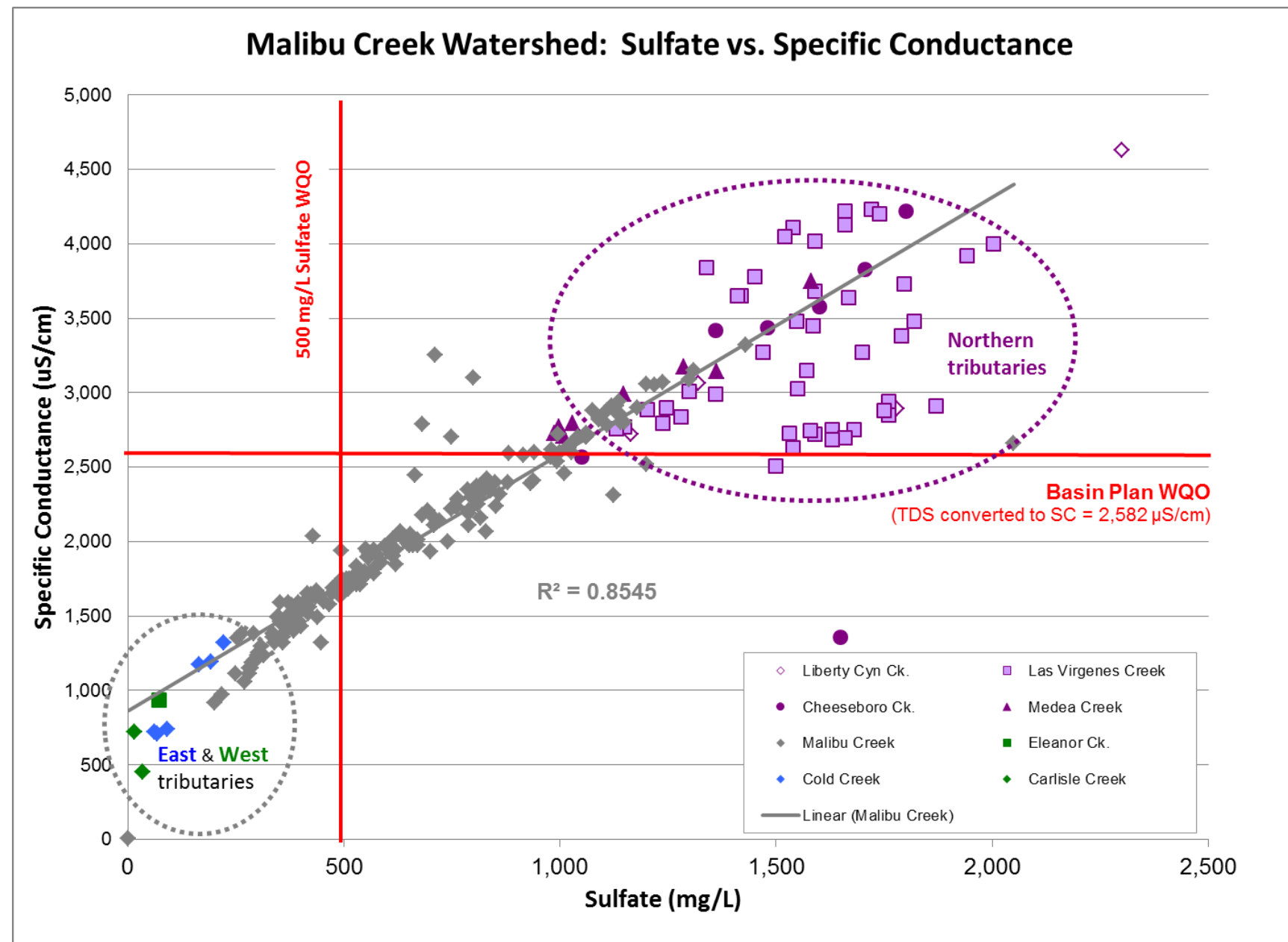
This 1964 resolution from the Los Angeles Regional Water Pollution Control Board staff documents sulfate levels in local well-water ranging from 163 to 447 ppm and TDS ranging from 516 to 1,094 ppm. A comparison of current levels at the same location (spot map and scatterplot) and early data on sulfate and TDS in Malibu Creek at this location nearly 50 years ago (red brackets) shows that levels have not changed.

Sulfate



Sulfur seeps and springs occur in various locations and times in the watershed, particularly within the Monterey Formation and immediately downstream of it. They support active sulfur-reducing microbial communities, which metabolically reduce sulfate to **hydrogen sulfide gas (H₂S)**, which is toxic to most forms of aquatic life. The "rotten egg" odor of H₂S is common around these seeps, which can and do occur within the creek itself. The white color of this particular seep is due to groundwater minerals precipitating out of solution upon exposure to water of different pH, in this case rainwater collecting in the seep during a small rain event (Photo by R. Orton 10/9/09)

High sulfate levels in Malibu Creek are explained as the result of blending of very high sulfate levels in its northern tributaries with lower sulfate levels more typical of other Santa Monica Mountain coastal streams.

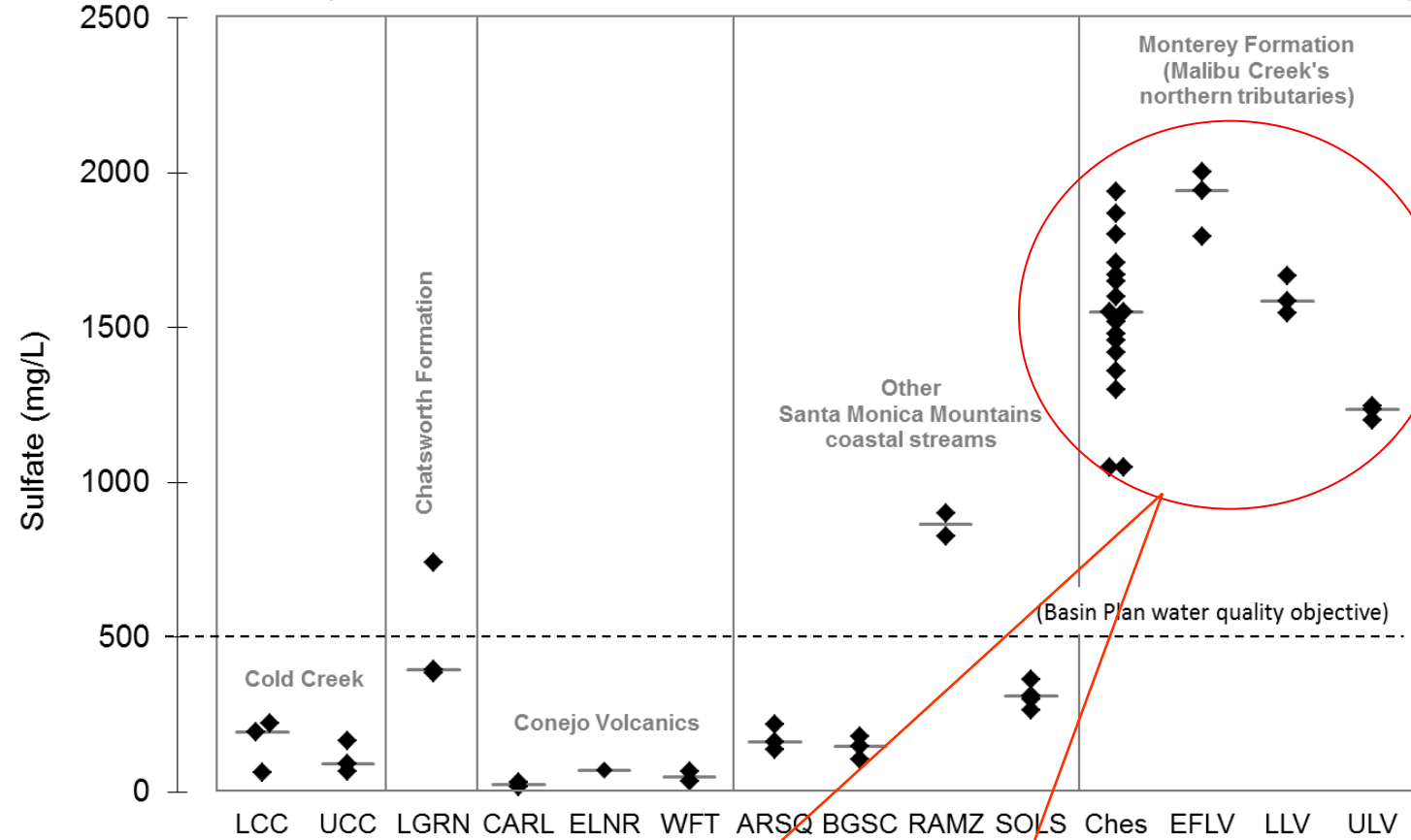


Sulfate is a major component of Specific Conductance (SC), and is tightly correlated with SC in Malibu Creek ($R^2=0.85$).

Like SC, **sulfate levels in Malibu Creek are a blend** of high sulfate levels from the creek's northern tributaries and lower sulfate water from its western and eastern tributaries (see figure, left).

Sulfate

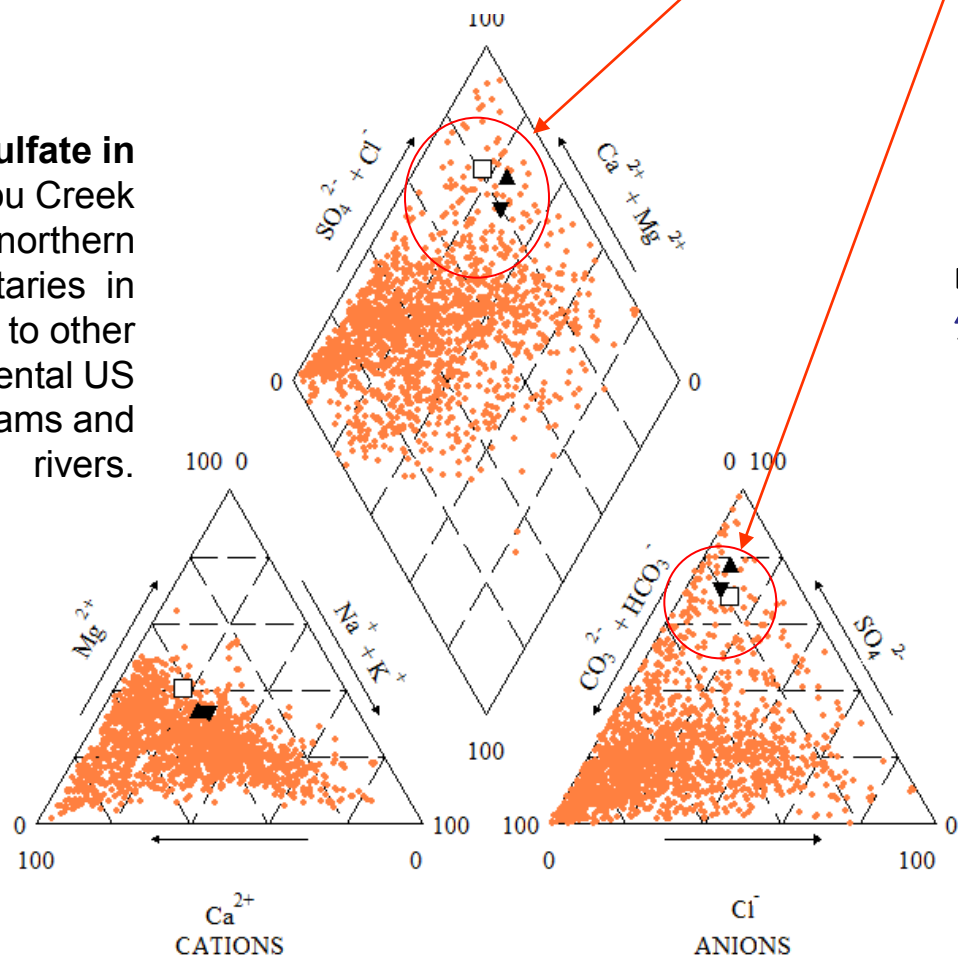
Sulfate in Malibu Creek's northern tributaries in relation to its east and west tributaries and other nearby Santa Monica Mountains coastal streams – undeveloped sites only.



Extraordinarily high natural levels of sulfate render Malibu Creek and its northern tributaries unfit for human consumption

Water quality: Except for western and eastern tributaries, even *minimum* sulfate levels exceed the US EPA secondary drinking water standard year-round, and usually exceed the Los Angeles Basin Plan objective as well. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Sulfate levels fell following the 2004-05 wet winter, but have since risen to their earlier levels in excess of 1,500 mg/L. Sulfate levels vary slightly seasonally, peaking in dry weather. **Source assessment:** Aside from the lagoon (which receives ~885 mg sulfate per liter of seawater), Malibu Creek's northern tributaries are clearly the major source of sulfate in the watershed. These tributaries drain the Monterey Formation, which contains high levels of sulfur in comparison to other geologic formations in the watershed (See Natural Source Assessment). **No known human sources (aside from coal and shale mining, neither of which occur in the watershed) are capable of yielding sulfate levels equivalent to those recorded.** Sulfate levels in northern tributaries are particularly high, constituting 68% - 72% of the total major anions and 43% - 55% of the TDS, which ranges from 2127 - 4048 mg/L. For comparison, these sulfate levels are over an order of magnitude higher than those found in imported State Water Project water (SWP). The major ions in SWP are sodium and chloride, which attain levels of less than 8% of TDS in Malibu Creek's northern tributaries. **Historical Trends:** Consistent with a natural source, there are no apparent long-term trends in sulfate levels in the watershed beyond slight decreases following wet winters, based on the recent period of record (2002-08) and earlier measurements by the LARWQCB in 1974.

Sulfate in Malibu Creek and northern tributaries in relation to other continental US streams and rivers.



The sulfate & major ion composition of Malibu Creek is unique in the Santa Monica Mountains, and almost unique in >1,100 other streams and rivers in the United States (NAWQA).

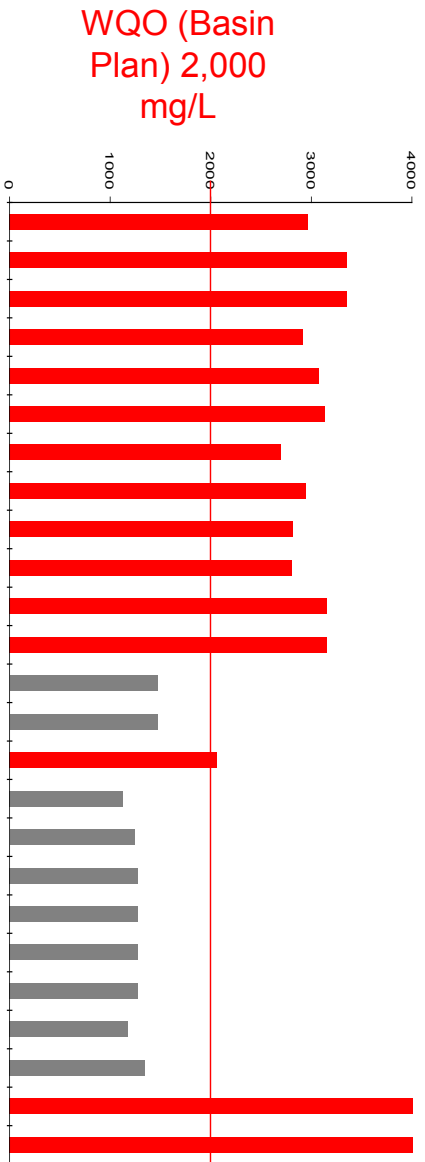
Potential impacts on aquatic life: Sulfate is a known predictive indicator of diatom species composition and abundance in freshwater streams (Potapova and Charles, 2003). As noted earlier in this report, high sulfate levels support brackish water benthic diatoms such as *Pleurosira laevis* (El-Awamri, 2008) - the dominant diatom in "Malibu muck" (see Natural Source Assessment). Anaerobic condition within dense *Pleurosira*-dominated algal mats can be a source of hydrogen disulfide gas when sulfate-reducing bacteria decompose organic detritus from these algal mats. Elevated sulfate levels will also affect macroinvertebrate community assemblages (Goodfellow *et al.*, 2000). Pond *et al.* (2008) found statistically-significant negative correlations between all eight indices of macroinvertebrate community health and concentrations of sulfate (mean 696, max 1520 mg/L) in West Virginia streams affected by coal mining, levels equal-to or less than those measured in the Malibu Creek watershed.

Comparisons with other streams. To the left we have superimposed the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program dataset for over 1,100 US streams and rivers with our results for two northern tributaries of Malibu Creek. The overlay shows how exceptionally high in sulfate, magnesium and calcium Malibu Creek watershed streams are in comparison with other US streams and rivers.

Regulatory implications: The only stream or reach listed in the current 303(d) list for sulfate is Malibu Creek, which sometimes meets the Basin Plan objective of 500 mg/L. Water at northern headwaters streams with no upstream development rarely or never meet the standard. The Basin Plan standard for the Malibu Creek watershed should be revised – sulfate concentrations in the watershed are clearly elevated due to a natural geologic source.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/L

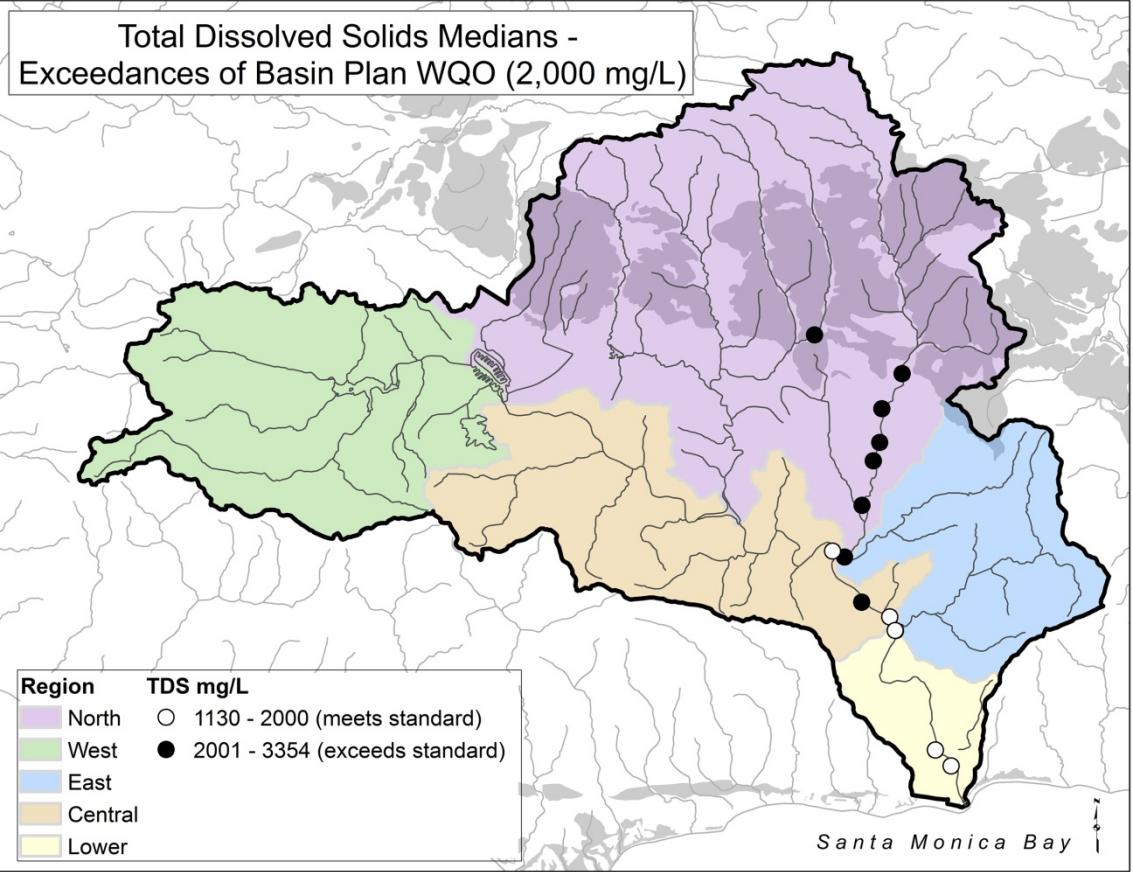
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)					Annual Record				Seasonal Record				Exceedance details														
Is annual median > Water Quality Objective?	Region	Reach	Land Use	Site	Median	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry	Median	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Median wet > TMDL	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Median DRY > TMDL	25th Percentile Dry > TMDL	75th Percentile Dry > TMDL		
Yes	North	all sites combined			2970	2770	3155	103	2970	2770	3120	49	2982	2775	3198	54	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
Yes		Cheeseboro	all sites combined		3354	3017	3429	16	3365	3225	3414	8	3354	2806	3505	8	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
Yes			Developed	Ches		3354	3017	3429	16	3365	3225	3414	8	3354	2806	3505	8	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes		Las_Virgenes	all sites combined			2920	2770	3100	81	2895	2758	3015	36	2940	2770	3140	45	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes			Developed	LVCreek_Farm_LV3		3080	2970	3158	14	3075	3035	3123	6	3110	2943	3243	8	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes			Developed	LVCreek_WhiteOak_LV4		3135	3093	3175	14	3105	3000	3150	6	3145	3123	3345	8	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes			Developed	RSW_MC001F		2700	2550	2860	13	2710	2655	2825	6	2620	2525	2875	7	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes			Developed	RSW_MC002F		2950	2910	3010	13	2965	2920	2995	6	2920	2850	3090	7	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes			Developed	RSW_MC003F		2820	2790	2880	13	2815	2780	2828	6	2820	2795	2940	7	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes			Developed	RSW_MC007D		2805	2503	2953	14	2865	2788	2898	6	2665	2455	3010	8	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Yes		Liberty Canyon	all sites combined			3155	3038	3783	6	3120	3010	3190	5	3980			1	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
Yes			Developed	LibertyCanyonCrkatSewerXing		3155	3038	3783	6	3120	3010	3190	5	3980			1	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
	Central	all sites combined			1470	1053	2193	106	1260	1030	1840	83	2300	1790	2330	23			!				!		!		
Yes		Malibu	all sites combined		1470	1053	2193	106	1260	1030	1840	83	2300	1790	2330	23			!				!		!		
			Developed	RSW_MC001U		2060	1430	2300	41	1700	1280	2250	29	2300	2265	2560	12	!					!	!	!	!	
			Developed	RSW_MC002D		1130	991	2000	39	1062	976	1358	30	2200	1830	2320	9							!		!	
		Developed	RSW_MC009U		1242	906	1650	26	1242	919	1703	24	1085			2											
	Lower	all sites combined			1275	1035	1690	106	1240	1050	1470	89	1750	976	1870	17											
		Malibu	all sites combined			1275	1035	1690	106	1240	1050	1470	89	1750	976	1870	17										
			Developed	RSW_MC003D		1275	1061	1643	34	1245	1074	1463	28	1715	1141	1808	6										
			Developed	RSW_MC004D		1280	1084	1490	29	1300	1089	1505	28	976			1										
			Developed	RSW_MC013D		1176	989	1733	34	1115	1003	1510	28	1995	1155	2300	6									!	
		Developed	S02		1350	970	1790	9	970	922	1340	5	1830			4											
Yes	Lagoon	all sites combined			7525	3095	11325	30	6695	3105	10575	24	10230	3758	14700	6	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!		
Yes		Developed	RSW_MC011D		7525	3095	11325	30	6695	3105	10575	24	10230	3758	14700	6	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!		



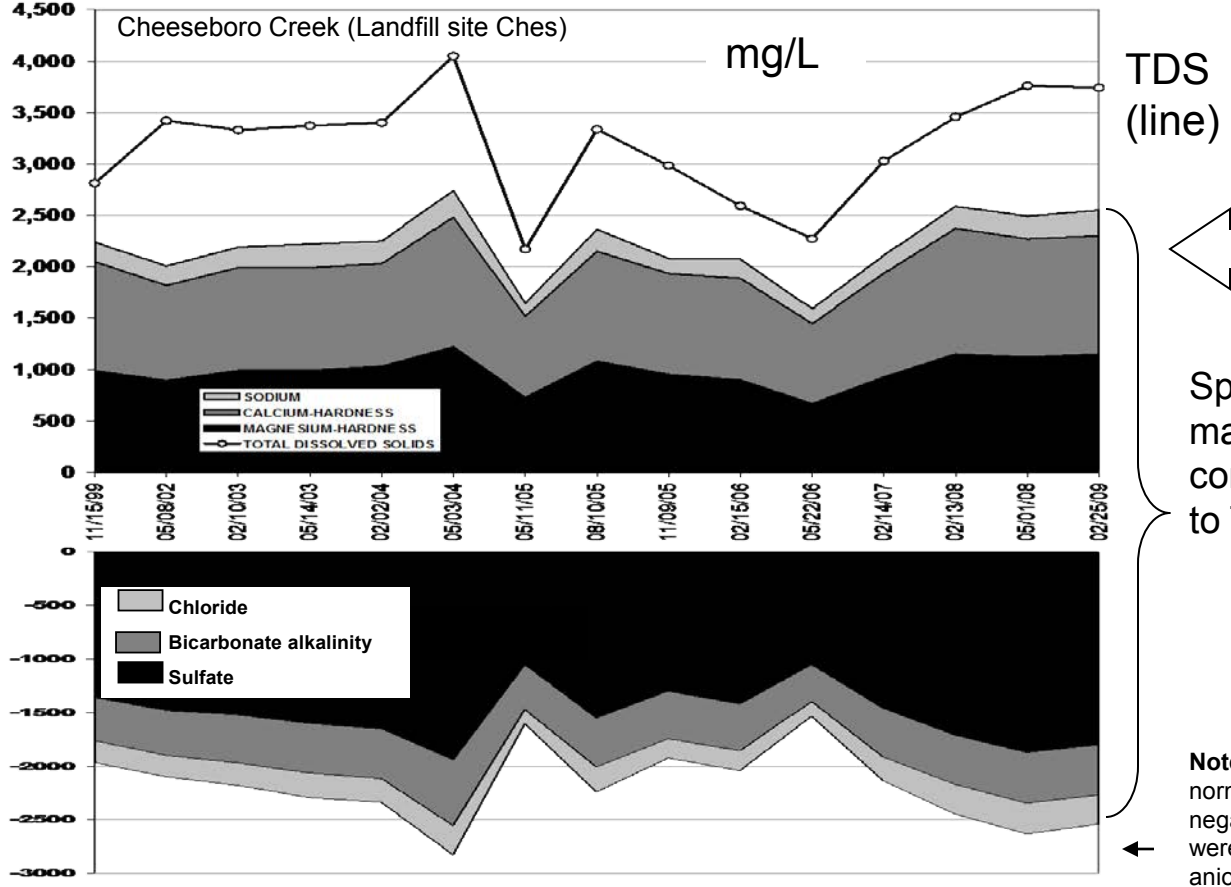
Note no data for Western & Eastern tributaries. However, see page on Specific Conductance for these tributaries, which is highly correlated to TDS

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Unusually high natural TDS in Malibu Creek and its northern tributaries exceed the Basin Plan Water Quality Objective for drinking water (MCL)



Water quality: Specific conductance (SC) measures the ability of water to pass an electrical current. SC in water increases as the levels of inorganic dissolved solids increase such as chloride, sulfate, magnesium and calcium, the first three of which are exceptionally high in Malibu Creek, and extraordinarily high in its northern tributaries draining the Monterey / Modelo Formation (see Piper diagram - Sulfate page). The Basin Plan water quality objective for TDS is exceeded by median, 25th and 75th percentile at upper watershed sites. Of note, the WQO is more frequently exceeded at RSW-MC001U, upstream of Tapia WRF, than it is at RSW-MC002D, which is downstream. SC is also tightly correlated with Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in Malibu Creek. Except for Malibu Creek's western and eastern tributaries, *minimum* SC levels exceed the US EPA secondary drinking water standard of 500 mg/L year-round. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Total dissolved solids concentrations appear to decrease after years of heavy rain, such as in 2005. Seasonal fluctuation in TDS reflects variation in ionic concentrations, which peak in dry weather. **Source assessment:** Previous pages on the mineral composition of water in Malibu Creek watershed describe high concentrations of chloride, sulfate and selenium. While the piper diagram in the earlier section on sulfate shows that Malibu Creek watershed water is unusual in its ionic composition, the diagram does not indicate concentration. This water has unique composition at high concentration. To repeat one finding, sulfate concentrations in northern headwaters are over an order of magnitude higher than that found in imported State Water Project water. **Historical Trends:** Consistent with a natural source, there are no apparent long-term trends in TDS levels in the watershed beyond slight decreases following wet winters. Note the drop in TDS below Malibu Creek's confluence with Cold Creek, which has fresher water. **Regulatory implications:** The Basin Plan standard of 2,000 mg/L TDS may be unattainable due to natural geologic sources and should be revised. **Potential impacts on aquatic life:** See Specific Conductance and Sulfate pages.



Why are TDS and SC so high in Malibu Creek? Both TDS and SC are composite measures of all the solutes in a given water sample. To determine which solutes are responsible for high TDS or SC, one must further analyze the ionic composition of the sample, which is rarely done. The figure at left shows TDS (line in upper portion of graph), major cations (above) and major anions (below and shown with negative value to reflect charge) variation at one of Malibu Creek's northern tributaries (Cheeseboro Creek) over the last decade, revealing very high levels of sulfate (major anion) and calcium and magnesium (major cations). Recent tests by the US Geological Survey found similar percentages of these elements in lower Malibu Creek, with TDS and SC levels virtually identical to those measured by other agencies sampling the same location at the same time. Note also the decrease in major ions over the very wet winter of 2005-06.

Note on this graph's negative Y axis. The use of a negative scale for a parameter that normally cannot be negative simply connotes that these ions, measured in mg/L, are negatively charged (anions). By the simple expedient of multiplying the anion data by (-1), we were able to create this figure that graphically illustrates the general mirroring of cation and anion levels expected under electrical neutrality for all ions combined.

Aquatic Life

An analysis of water quality parameters based on aquatic life or known to affect aquatic life

Parameters analyzed:

1. Ammonia – compiled but not presented (no exceedances any sample, any site)
2. Benthic Macroinvertebrate Assessments – Analysis of JPA southern California IBI scores (7 sites) from 2006–10. See also our discussion of benthic macroinvertebrate surveys by Luce (2003) in the Natural Source Assessment section
3. Eutrophication - Includes long-term data on biostimulatory substances (phosphorus, nitrogen), algal cover, pH, dissolved oxygen
4. Metals except mercury and lead (covered in the Human Health section) are treated under the Mineral Quality section under CTR test results. See also Natural Source Assessment section and cross-agency results for metals in the Organic Compounds section
5. Sulfate, SC, TDS, selenium – Covered in the section on Mineral Quality and Natural Source Assessment sections

Parameters not analyzed: Total organic carbon, Malibu Lagoon Benthic Community Effects (no data), New Zealand mudsnail surveys (well-covered in other cited reports by Aquatic Bioassay and Consulting Laboratories and the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (M. Abramson)).

Major findings: **(1) Ammonia.** No exceedances detected at any station by any program over four decades. **(2) Benthic Macroinvertebrates:** 35 benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessments were conducted at seven sites in Malibu Creek from 2006-10 using the southern California Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scoring system. IBI scores were rarely better than “poor” at any monitored location. A review of the scientific literature found that benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessment scores are sensitive to high levels of sulfate, specific conductance and total dissolved solids (TDS) at concentrations regularly exceeded in Malibu Creek. **(3) Eutrophication and biostimulatory substances (nutrients):** Compilation of nutrient data from upstream reference sites located in undeveloped areas north of the 101 freeway found naturally high background levels of phosphate and nitrate, higher than current water quality standards and well-above those necessary to sustain high algal growth. We also identified a natural geological source in these areas consistent with these exceedances (Section 3). However, the data also show that pH and dissolved oxygen (DO) levels, key measures of the *intensity* of eutrophication, were within regulatory limits at all stations except the east fork of upper Las Virgenes creek (two DO exceedances) and Liberty Canyon creek (two DO exceedances). *High algal growth in Malibu Creek is probably a natural phenomenon caused by the presence of high levels of biostimulatory substances in upstream marine Tertiary shales and siltstone in Malibu Creek’s northern headwaters.* **(4) pH:** No exceedances any station, any program. **(5) Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** Wet season DO levels never exceeded regulatory standards in 523 samples measured at 84 sites. Dry season DO levels met standards in 632 of 636 tests (99.4%), except for 2 exceedances in Liberty Canyon Creek and 2 exceedances in Las Virgenes Creek (east fork), as discussed in (3) above. There is also a strong seasonal component to DO, with higher values in winter. **(6) Metals known to affect aquatic life:** The concentration of 23 metals were tested in surface runoff and local creeks immediately following a small rain event in 2009. With the exception of selenium (highest in upper Las Virgenes Creek), the highest levels for all metals tested occurred in surface runoff from both freshly graded and weathered exposures of the Monterey / Modelo Formation (M Fm) north of the 101 freeway in open space areas above all development. These levels were consistently higher than those measured in both urban runoff and in creeks outside of the Monterey / Modelo Formation. See “First Rain Event” results in Section 3. Their relative abundances and concentrations measured further downstream in Malibu Creek at station RSW-MC001 were also consistent with this natural source (i.e. lower than undiluted M Fm runoff but higher than those measured in urban runoff). Their relative abundances in M Fm runoff were also consistent with those measured in algae, crayfish and fish from the CTR test site. **(7) Selenium (Se):** Moderate to high Se levels in water and fish tissue samples are consistent with selenium and minor element levels in native rock and runoff within the Monterey / Modelo Formation north of the 101 freeway. We found no evidence of any human Se source in the watershed consistent with those measured.

Eutrophication defined for this report: Eutrophication refers to the process whereby high levels of nutrients favor algal growth in amounts that adversely affect water quality and aquatic life.

Some definitions of eutrophication on the Web:

“Excessive nutrients in a lake or other body of water, usually caused by runoff of nutrients (animal waste, fertilizers, sewage) from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life; the decomposition of the plants depletes the supply of oxygen, leading to the death of animal life.” wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

“Eutrophication: The slow aging process during which a lake, estuary, or bay evolves into a bog or marsh and eventually disappears. During the later stages of eutrophication the water body is choked by abundant plant life due to higher levels of nutritive compounds such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Human activities can accelerate the process.” water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/waterquality/standards/criteria/aqlife/pollutants

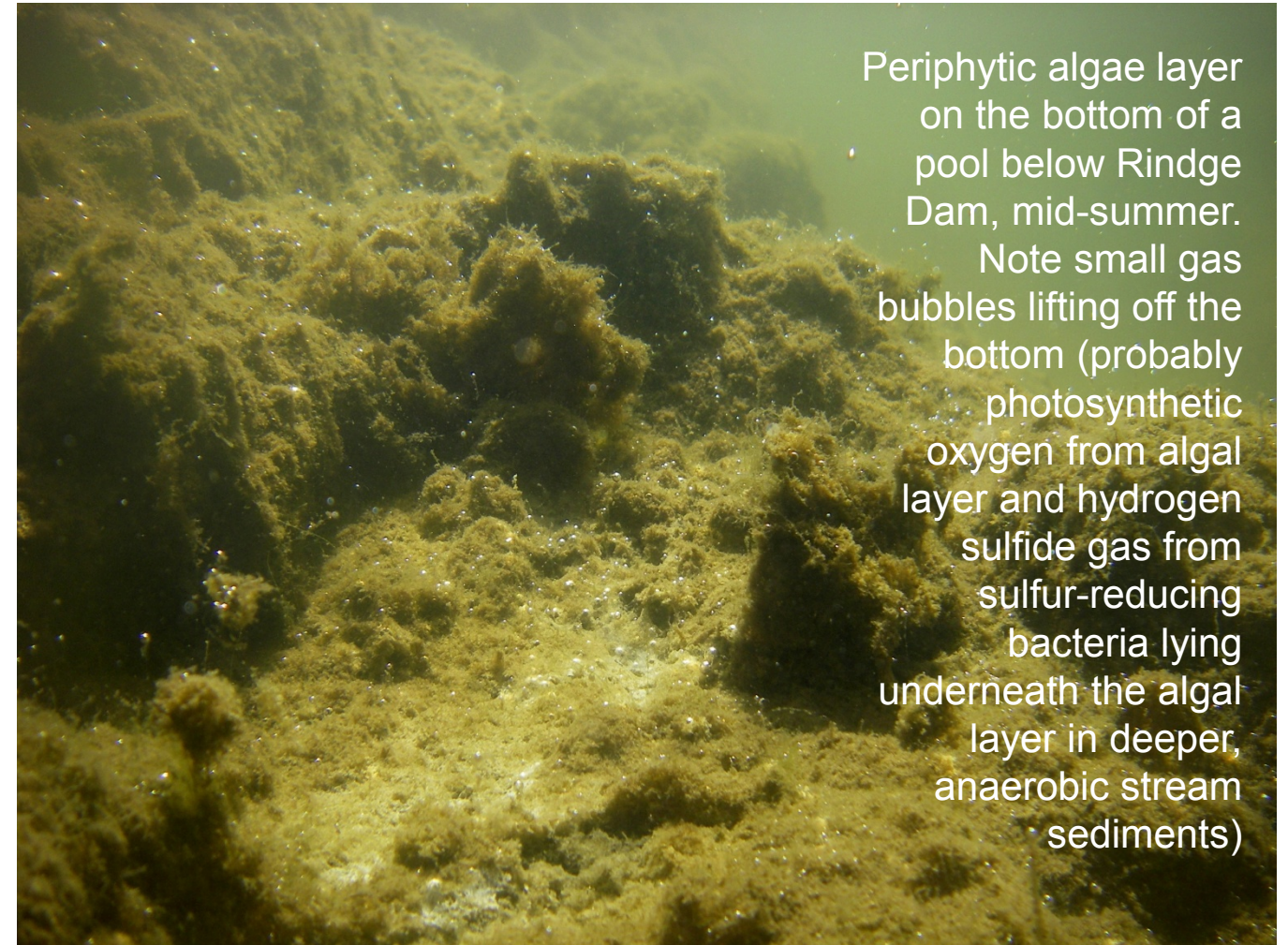
“Eutrophication is an increase in the concentration of chemical nutrients in an ecosystem to an extent that increases the primary productivity of the ecosystem.” wikipedia.org/wiki/Eutrophication

“Eutrophication reduces the oxygen dissolved within a body of water, producing an environment that does not readily support aquatic life.” www.dnr.state.md.us/criticalarea/glossary.html

“The natural or artificial process of nutrient enrichment whereby a water body becomes filled with aquatic plants and low oxygen content. The low oxygen level is detrimental to fish.” www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Water/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_163778.html

“Addition of excessive nutrients (usually nitrates or phosphates) to a body of water, leading to overgrowth of aquatic plants.” tycho.knowlton.ohio-state.edu/gloss.html

Some examples of algal growth in Malibu Creek



Periphytic algae layer on the bottom of a pool below Rindge Dam, mid-summer. Note small gas bubbles lifting off the bottom (probably photosynthetic oxygen from algal layer and hydrogen sulfide gas from sulfur-reducing bacteria lying underneath the algal layer in deeper, anaerobic stream sediments)

Examples of benthic algal diatoms, floating macroalgae mats & late summer drying in Malibu Creek. Note dried algae and white precipitated minerals covering streambed in last photo

(photos R. Orton except where noted)



Early spring cobble / boulder bottom



Summer boulder habitat



Summer pool (courtesy ABC Labs)



Late summer drying above Malibu civic center

Eutrophication

Biostimulatory substances (Phosphorus, Nitrogen), Algal growth (% cover over time), pH and Dissolved Oxygen

Eutrophication is a process or chain of events that begins with unusually high levels of biostimulatory substances – typically nitrogen and phosphorus – that can trigger algal blooms, which in turn can affect water quality in ways inimical to aquatic life. Key water quality parameters used to detect potential eutrophication problems are wide swings in pH and low levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water, particularly at night when algae become net oxygen users rather than producers. If persistent either in time or area, sub-standard DO can kill via suffocation those aquatic species that cannot tolerate it.

In **Malibu Creek**, there is ample evidence for both nutrient enrichment and abundant algal growth (particularly in the dry season months). But pH and DO generally meet applicable Basin Plan standards at all stations tested by the reporting agencies in our dataset. Seasonality in algal abundance is due at least in part to winter storm events that scour and mobilize algal mats, and by lower winter temperatures and lower light levels that reduce re-growth rates by half in comparison with summer rates. Riparian shading and water depth also reduce algal growth, especially in the mat-forming *Cladophora* and *Rhizoclonium* algal species that favor full sunlight. Growth in these species can also be limited in mid-summer by high temperatures, and a mid-summer dip in their abundance is evident in the data coincident with peak temperatures. However, while these moderating factors help explain areas where algal abundance is low despite high nutrient levels, in general Malibu Creek has more algae than other coastal streams draining to Santa Monica Bay (Luce and Abramson, 2005). This is probably due to nutrient levels in excess of those needed to sustain maximum algal growth in Malibu Creek. Nor is this a new phenomenon; excessive algal growth in Malibu Creek was noted as early as 1947 in a state Department of Fish and Game report, when urbanization of the watershed consisted of fewer than 500 homes and over a decade before the arrival of imported potable and recycled water.

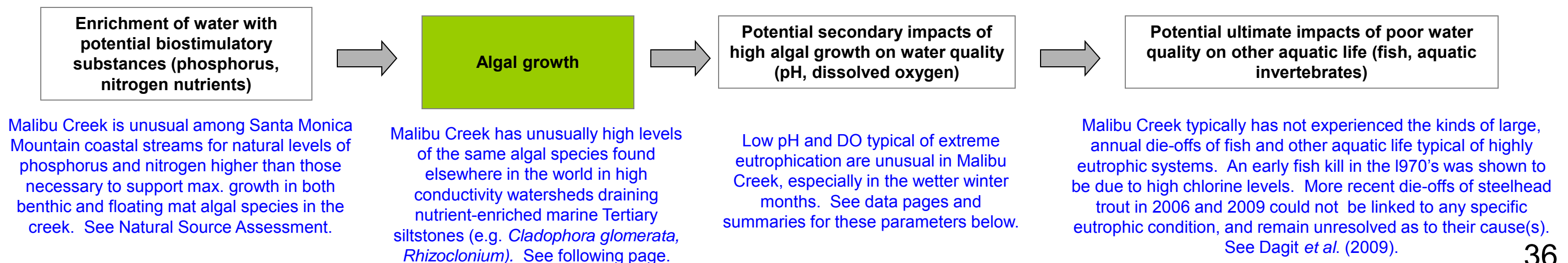
These observations argue for a nutrient source that predates urban development, consistent with the presence of phosphatic rock in the upper watershed, as detailed in the Natural Source Assessment section. **Our analysis:** Following a brief description of eutrophication, we review the data on those water quality parameters commonly linked to eutrophication, including nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen), dissolved oxygen and pH.

Our findings: The data show that Malibu Creek and most of its northern and some of its western tributary streams are eutrophic, exceeding the nutrient TMDL phosphorus and nitrogen targets for summer, but not winter. Exceedances occur even at sites located in undeveloped open space within the Monterey Formation, a natural geologic source enriched in phosphorus, nitrogen, and TOC (see Natural Source Assessment section). **Exceptions:** Eastern tributaries outside of the Monterey Formation generally meet all nutrient standards (e.g. Cold Creek). The data also show algal growth commonly exceeds the numerical guidance on percent cover commonly used by state regulators based on **Biggs (2000)** to define excessive or nuisance algal growth (though usually absent his caveats on natural eutrophication in watersheds with exposures of phosphatic rock, such as Malibu Creek – see next page). In the summer, algal growth results in widespread floating mats of the cosmopolitan (world-wide) *Cladophora* and *Rhizoclonium* species which reach maximum biomass in high conductivity waters such as Malibu Creek. In both summer and winter, benthic diatoms (a group of single-celled algae) grow as thick films adhering to rocks and other hard substrates. Taxonomic surveys of diatoms in Malibu Creek (Chapman, 1979) are dominated by species identified as high conductivity favoring (Potapova and Charles, 2003). High sulfate levels in summer favor dense films of *Pleurosira laevis*, referred to locally as “Malibu muck” (Dagit *et al.*, 2009) along with colonies of sulfur-reducing bacteria at various locations in the creek. These colonies produce hydrogen sulfide gas (H₂S) as a metabolic by-product, which can impact aquatic life at relatively low concentrations.

Overall, the data and natural source assessment strongly suggest that elevated nutrients and algal growth are a **natural phenomena** in Malibu Creek and those tributaries that drain the Monterey Formation. While probably the most controversial finding of our analysis, it is well-documented in other areas where similar, nutrient-enriched formations occur, as described in the Natural Source Assessment section.

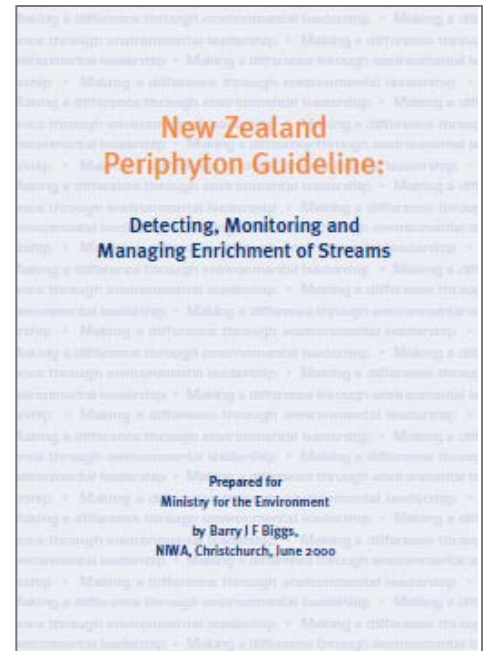
Regardless of their cause, high nutrient and algae levels in Malibu Creek have generally not resulted in widespread low dissolved oxygen and pH - two parameters usually affected by eutrophication via excessive algal growth and commonly used to gauge its severity and extent. DO and pH standards are consistently met at nearly all sample sites in both Malibu Creek and its tributaries. This may reflect the time of day these parameters are measured (DO and pH typically reach their minimum values at night); continuously-recording instruments have shown sub-standard DO levels in at least one pool in lower Malibu Creek in the summer of 2010 (Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains, unpublished).

Chain of causality – Classic eutrophication in relation to eutrophication in Malibu Creek



Why Tertiary marine siltstone in the Malibu Creek watershed is important for understanding its eutrophic condition

Biggs (2000) warns of natural eutrophication associated with nutrient-enriched marine Tertiary siltstones and andesitic volcanic rock 5 times in his seminal work on periphyton algae control. However, neither the US EPA nutrient TMDL - intended to control nuisance algae - nor any of the three local studies of algae in Malibu Creek mentions or discusses the presence of the Monterey Formation, a marine Tertiary age sedimentary rock exposed throughout the creek's northern tributaries and areas adjacent to Malibu Lagoon, or the presence of volcanic andesitic rock, despite the availability of detailed geologic maps for the watershed and a US Geological Survey website warning of the environmental hazards associated with the Monterey Formation. Unusually high nutrient levels in undeveloped areas were noted in two studies (Luce, 2003; Luce & Abramson, 2005), but both studies attributed it to unidentified human sources such as historical nurseries (Ahmanson Ranch) and landfill leachate (Cheeseboro Creek).



- setting ERM's as a framework for assessing human values associated with a particular stream, including whether values change over time, then setting management objectives at local and regional levels. Reference to the habitat type also assists in identifying the variables requiring monitoring for achieving the given objectives (eg, nutrient concentrations)
- predicting community composition and biomass likely to be encountered in areas where information is lacking can be predicted by analogy to similar habitat types where information does exist
- setting conditions for stream planning objectives for setting regional and local water quality and biological conditions
- Non-consultation: a basis for comparing and interpreting the state of biological communities, and thus the relative health of stream ecosystems, regionally and nationally such as for state of the environment reporting
- monitoring to help define reference areas and develop monitoring programmes
- methods to help decide on sampling methods
- data interpretation: encouraging the development of a holistic approach to river management, highlighting the linkages between physical and biological responses and the need to consider multiple trophic levels

One of the most important benefits of using physical habitat classification as a basis for evaluating periphyton communities (and indeed stream management) generally is that through the association of specific biological communities with specific habitat types, there is an objective basis for evaluating potential stream values and thus managing public expectations. It is very important that the public's expectations are realistic. However, there are many cases in which this does not occur. Habitat classification helps to identify such situations. For example, people might want to have a particular section of a stream managed for recreational fishing, and for this to happen, it might be necessary to eliminate blooms of filamentous algae during summer. However, if the catchment includes a significant proportion of Tertiary marine siltstones which are rich in nutrients, this would be readily detected in the habitat classification. It would then be clear that filamentous algal growths are a natural product of the catchment conditions and clearly impossible to control.

Figure 24: Clumps of *Spirogyra* in a spring-fed pool near the Havelock River, Arthur's Pass National Park.

Vaucheria also tends to form fairly monospecific mats and is most prominent on siltstone and shale substrates. This community will only rarely be found dominating communities in the middle of gravelly bed streams. *Vaucheria* is tolerant of cold waters and can often be found forming extensive beds on sites in spring-fed streams (Figure 21).

The ecophysiological traits (Table 2) tend to occur in cooler streams and form extensive mats on gravelly streams during low flows, though they can occur in high temperature waters (eg, Upper Waikato River). *Cladophora glomerata* is one of the most common taxa in the world and is usually associated with eutrophic streams (Dodds and Gudder, 1992). It is also the most likely taxon to form proliferations and degrade habitats. However, *Cladophora* tends to require warm waters (ie, >15°C) and high calcium concentrations to proliferate so is most common in enriched North Island streams draining limestone and marine Tertiary siltstone/mudstone catchments. In cooler South Island enriched streams, these communities tend to be replaced *Microspora*, *Oedogonium* and *Vaucheria*.

Continuation of enrichment by pasture or hard urban surfaces also increases runoff rates and the magnitude of flood events which can wash back on periphyton communities in streams not normally prone to such disturbances. Where the frequency of intense events increases it is likely that significant effects will occur on the periphyton. However, it will be difficult to separate these from other components of land use change such as increased sediment loads. If the frequency of intense events (eg, greater than seven times the median flow) increases much beyond about 15 times, then a low average periphyton biomass can be expected (Biggs, 1995; Close and Biggs, 1995).

3.2 Nutrient supply

Reduced periphyton biomass through nutrient enrichment usually occurs as a result of one or other of two human activities: point-source discharges of waste and intensification of land use. Many water resource projects and secondary treatment plants being developed in open water courses. Thus, the low nutrient levels would increase that could stimulate slower, larger growths are generally observed along with large quantities of organic phosphorus and nitrogen. However, depending on the receiving environment, there may be sufficient reduced inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus in the effluent to reduce peak biomass concentrations of the year. Of all the human activities potentially affecting stream periphyton growth, and perhaps increasing productivity, point source nutrient enrichment is probably the easiest to control.

Low river flows, and not present in New Zealand, and the increasing effects of land development (Close and Davies-Colley, 1990; Quinn et al., 1997a, 1997b; Quinn et al., 1999; Quinn et al., 1999a; Quinn et al., 1999b; Francouer et al., 1999; Biggs and Francouer, unpublished data). It is clear that moderate concentrations of phosphorus occur naturally in many of our streams as a result of leaching of nutrient-rich rocks such as recent volcanics and marine Tertiary mudstones and sandstones (Biggs, 1990a, 1995; Close and Davies-Colley, 1990).

Recent research using 32S-enriched P at 11 sites covering 14 South Island streams (Biggs et al., 2000; Francouer et al., 1999) has indicated that nutrient limitation assessments in late autumn and winter do not give particularly reliable results because of very low, probably temperature limited, periphyton growth rates. However, annual rainfall can be spring or summer and only streams are useful and tend to give consistent results across the season.

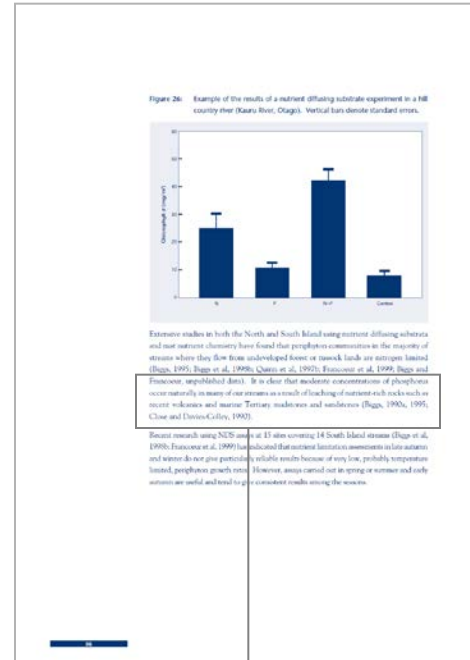


Figure 20: Proliferations of *Cladophora* in the Waipara River, North Canterbury downstream of seepage zones draining Tertiary marine sediments.

In many situations such as where streams flow over altered plains, major inputs of enriched groundwater are the principal source of enrichment (Figure 6). The higher nutrient concentrations may well come from any upstream farming activities, but most of these activities will be a long way from the stream channel. Worst case scenarios are easily identified, such as where a farmer allows open stock access to channels on grazing land (Figure 21).

However, there are other situations where streams flow through intensively developed dairy farms and yet high water quality is still maintained in the streams. This is achieved because the streams are drained from high flowing streams springs, they have good riparian vegetation, and good supplies of rock cover.

situations. For example, people might want to have a particular section of a stream managed for recreational fishing, and for this to happen, it might be necessary to eliminate blooms of filamentous algae during summer. However, if the catchment includes a significant proportion of Tertiary marine siltstones which are rich in nutrients, this would be readily detected in the habitat classification. It would then be clear that filamentous algal growths are a natural product of the catchment conditions and clearly impossible to control.

1993; Quinn et al., 1997a). However, it also needs to be clearly understood that a large degree of natural enrichment occurs through leachate from nutrient-rich rocks such as andesitic volcanics, Tertiary marine mudstones/sandstone, and limestone (Close and Davies-Colley, 1990; Biggs and Gerbeaux, 1993; Biggs, 1995). Indeed only small amounts of these rock types in a catchment can cause proliferations during low flows (Figure 20). Enriching

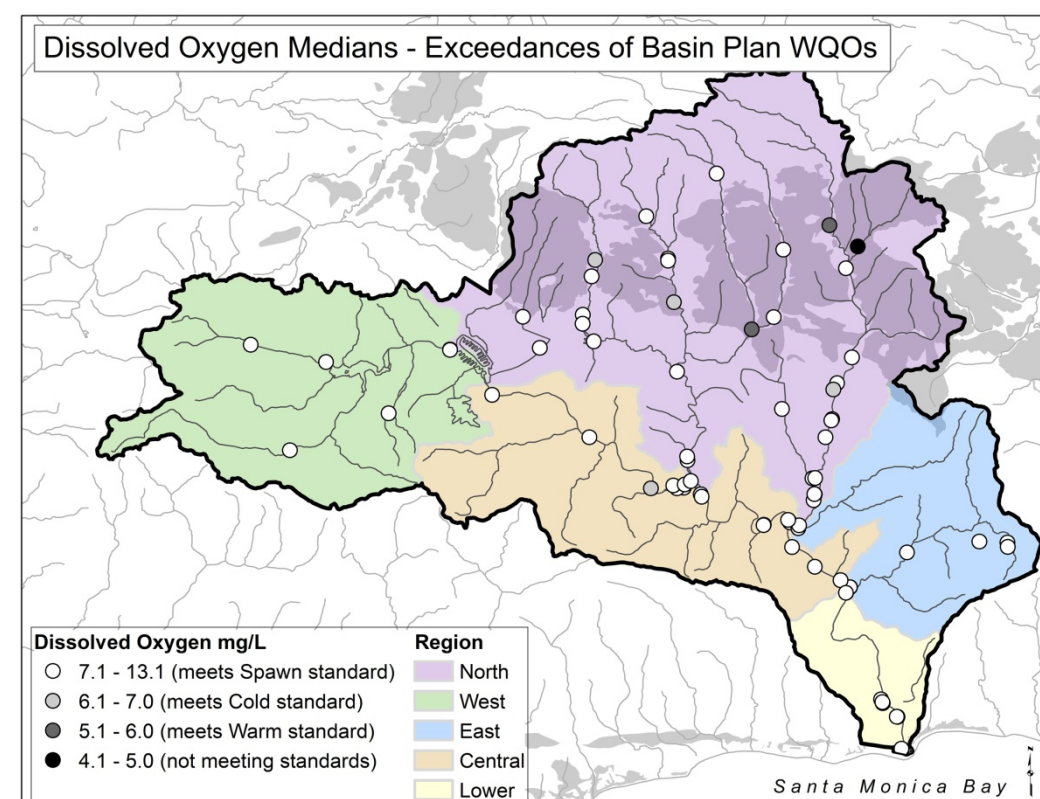
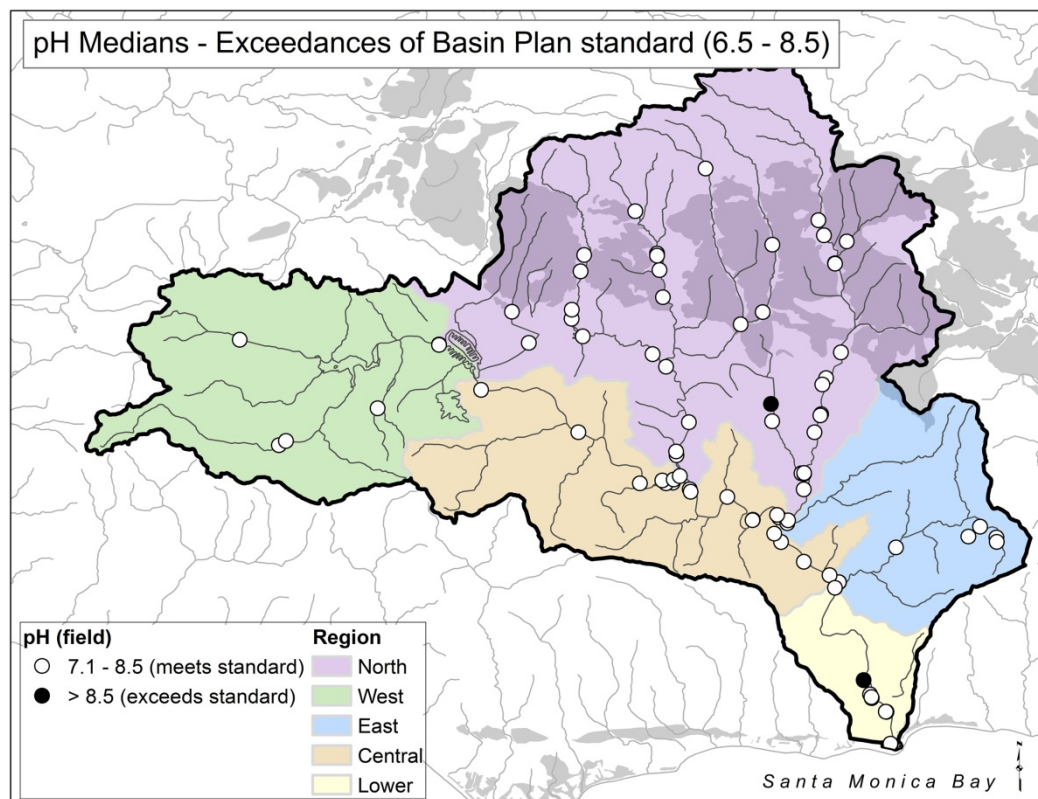
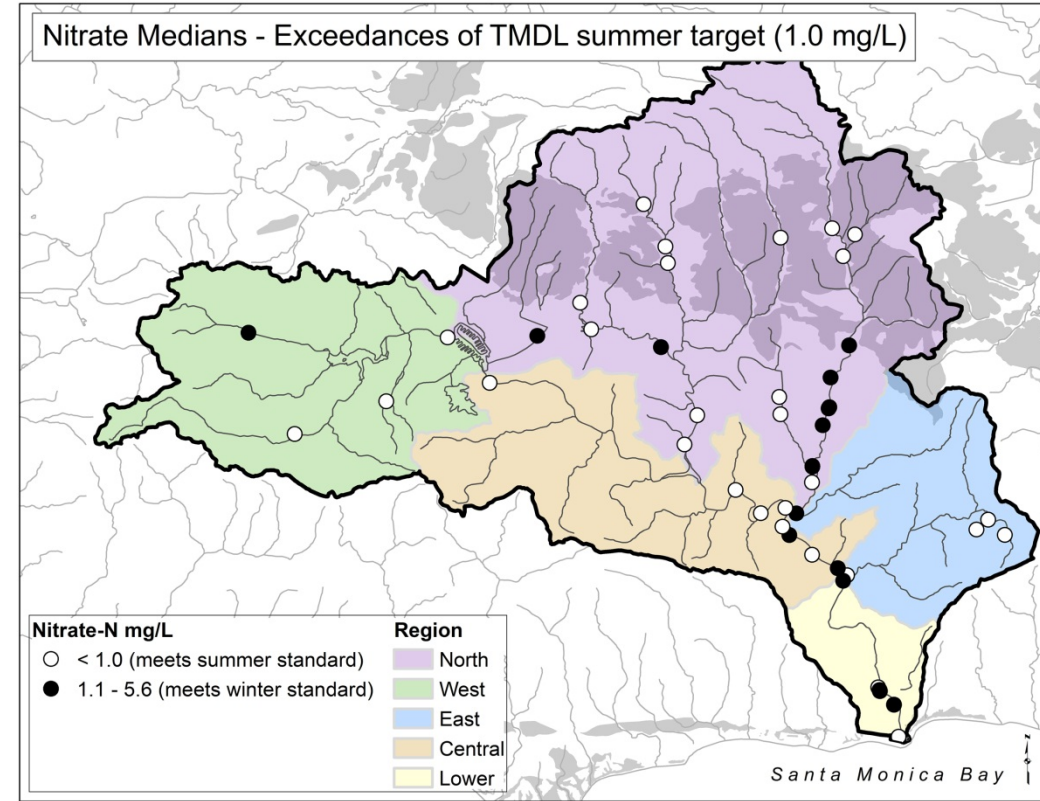
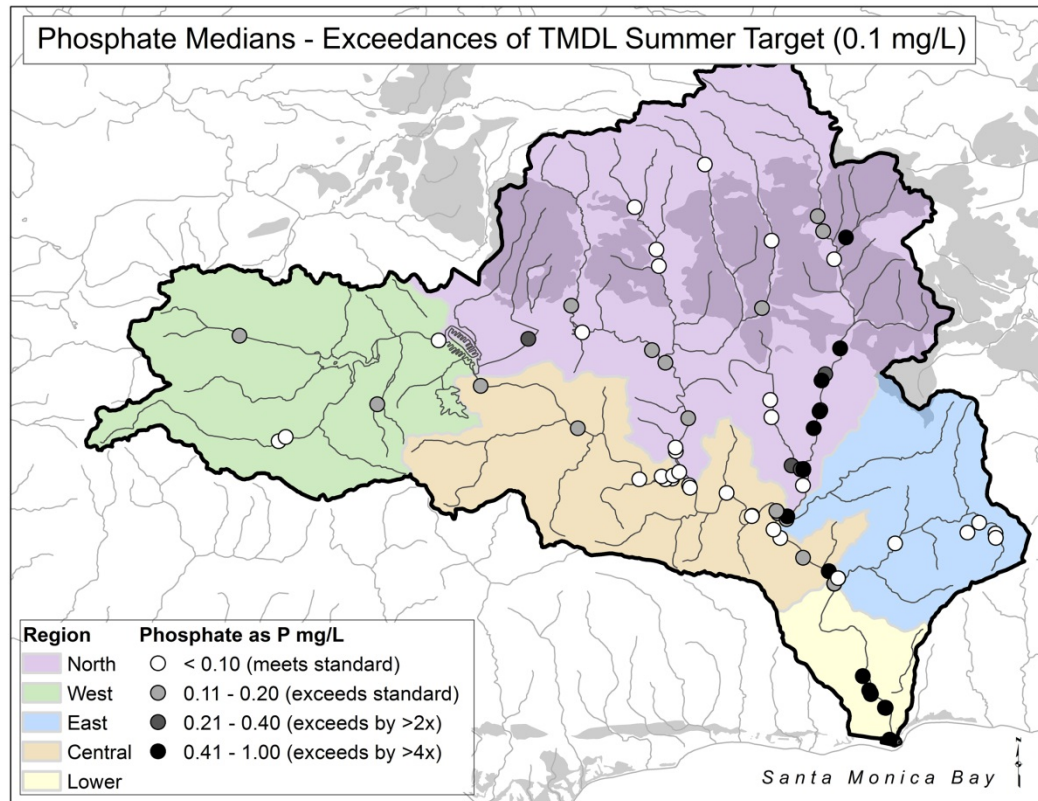
waters (eg, Upper Waikato River). *Cladophora glomerata* is one of the most common taxa in the world and is usually associated with eutrophic streams (Dodds and Gudder, 1992). It is also the most likely taxon to form proliferations and degrade habitats. However, *Cladophora* tends to require warm waters (ie, >15°C) and high calcium concentrations to proliferate so is most common in enriched North Island streams draining limestone and marine Tertiary siltstone/mudstone catchments. In cooler South Island enriched streams, these communities tend to be replaced *Microspora*, *Oedogonium* and *Vaucheria*.

Francouer, unpublished data). It is clear that moderate concentrations of phosphorus occur naturally in many of our streams as a result of leaching of nutrient-rich rocks such as recent volcanics and marine Tertiary mudstones and sandstones (Biggs, 1990a, 1995; Close and Davies-Colley, 1990).

Figure 20: Proliferations of *Cladophora* in the Waipara River, North Canterbury downstream of seepage zones draining Tertiary marine sediments.



What the data show: Phosphate, Nitrate, pH, Dissolved Oxygen exceedance locations at a glance



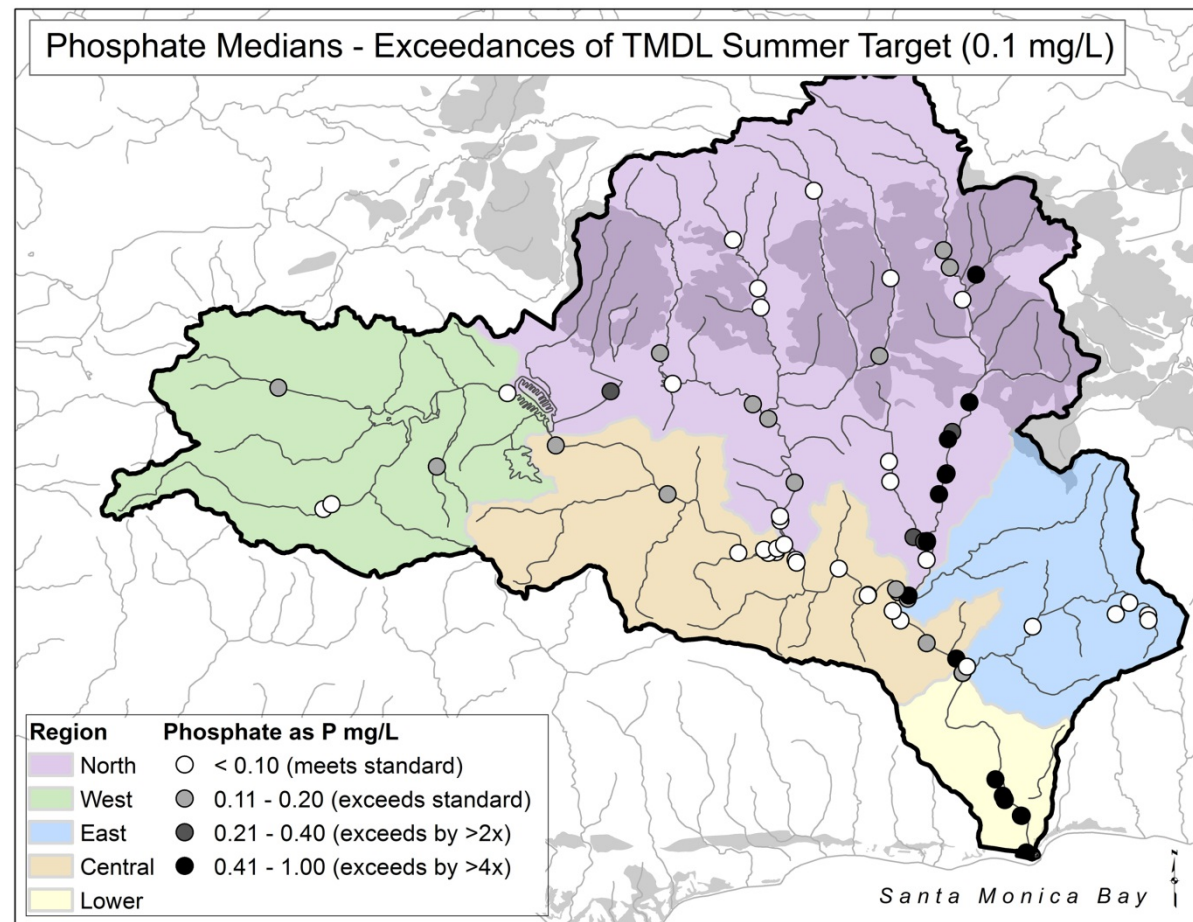
The US EPA Nutrient TMDL for Malibu Creek established seasonal targets for total nitrogen of 1 mg/L (summer) and 8 mg/L (winter) and for total phosphorus of 0.1 mg/L (summer). The figures to the left show where these targets are exceeded in the watershed.

The watershed is currently meeting its TMDL winter nitrogen targets at all stations. However, nitrate and phosphate exceed the more stringent summer targets at most stations in Malibu Creek, Las Virgenes Creek (beginning just above the 101 freeway for nitrate and within undeveloped M Fm for phosphate), at stations along the 101 corridor at the southern and downstream extent of the Monterey Formation, and at stations in the watershed's western region in Hidden Valley and Eleanor Creeks (neither of which are currently listed as impaired for nutrients).

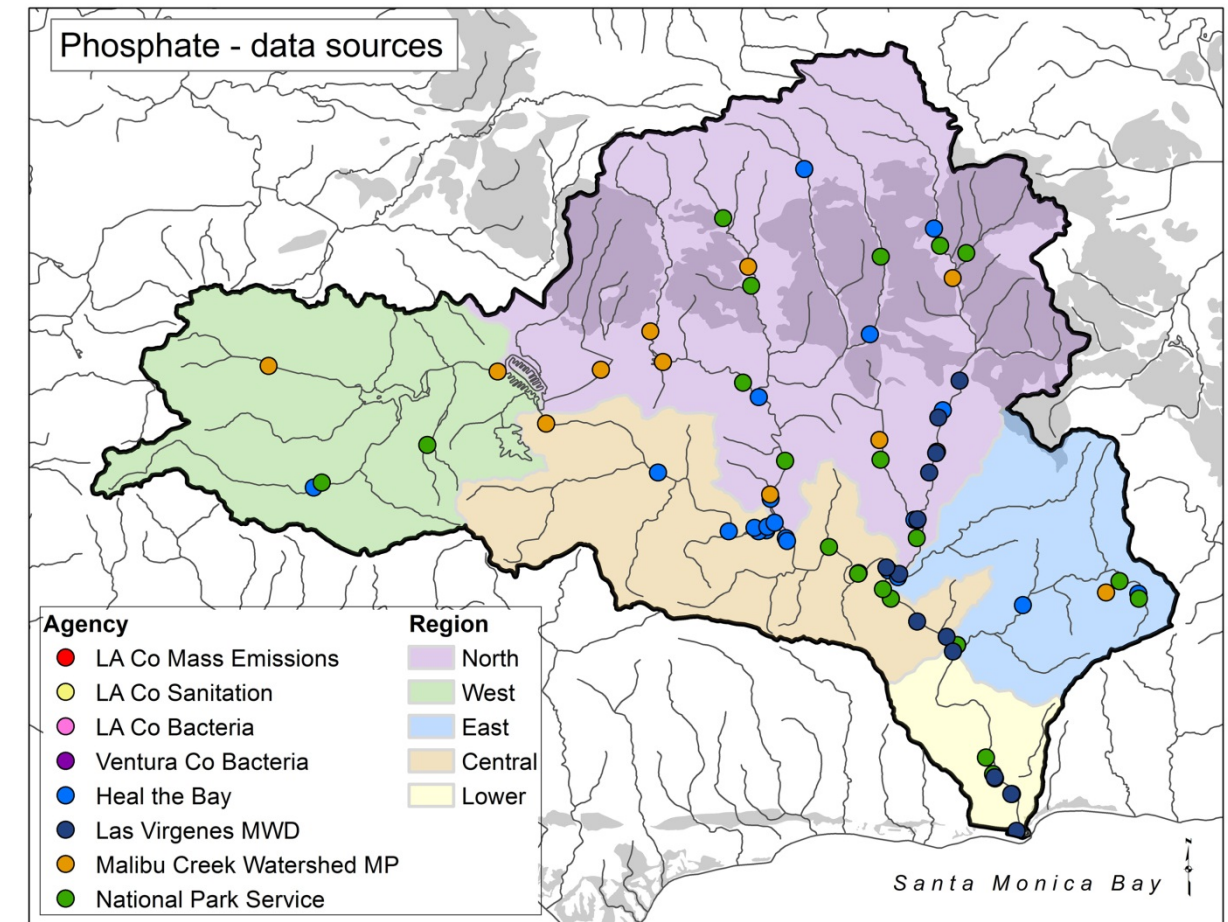
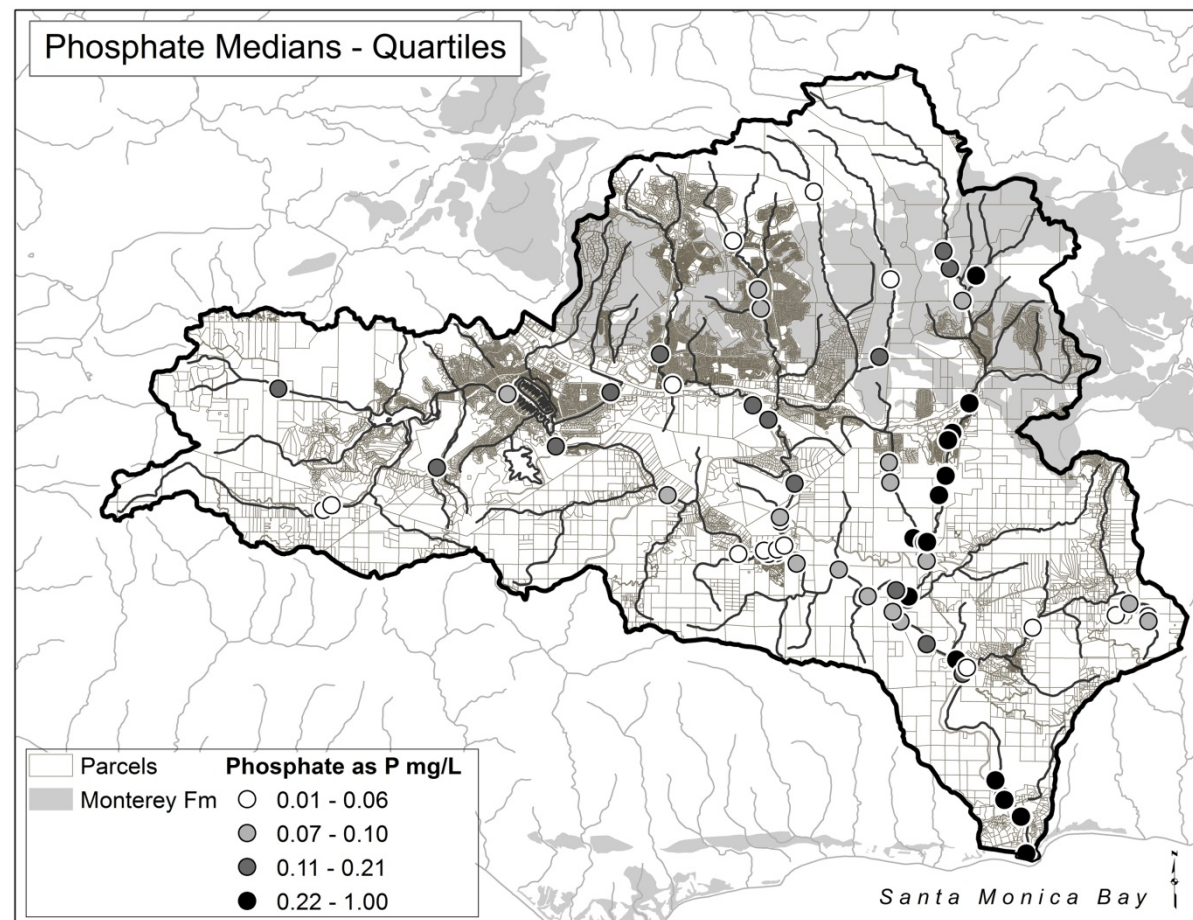
While not obvious from these figures, the summary statistics and bar graphs in following pages show that Malibu Creek's western tributaries, which drain Conejo Volcanic rock, are generally lower in phosphate than the northern tributaries that drain the phosphorus-rich Monterey Formation (see Natural Sources Assessment).

Two important parameters used to evaluate eutrophication are pH and Dissolved Oxygen (DO). The current 303(d) list reports no pH impairments in the watershed other than in Malibu Lagoon, but reports low DO in Las Virgenes Creek and three upper watershed artificial lakes. Listings for pH are consistent with our results except: no exceedances were found in Malibu Lagoon other than the dry season 75th percentile; Liberty Canyon site LC exceeded standards; and the single sample taken at R3_CrossCrk exceeded standards. Dissolved oxygen listings are also consistent with our results except: our analysis indicates that median values from Malibou Lake meet all standards in both seasons; and one station in upper Las Virgenes Creek (J_EFLasVir) that is not meeting the applicable DO objective (WARM). Inspection of the sample counts for this station show this result is based on 3 samples collected during the dry season. Our results are also consistent with the nutrient TMDL's findings on DO, which found little evidence of low DO in the winter, but recommended additional data might be useful. Our additional data corroborate the original finding by EPA.

This plot of phosphate exceedances shows that Malibu Creek and most of its tributaries exceed the summer TMDL phosphate limit of 0.1 mg/L, except for Cold Creek, which lies outside of both the Monterey Formation and most urban development. This plot also highlights the role of Las Virgenes Creek as a significant contributor of phosphate to Malibu Creek. The Monterey Formation in general has higher phosphate concentrations throughout than other formations, but also is known to have areas of phosphate accumulation. It appears the eastern tributaries of the northern region have such accumulations, which was also recognized by Hibbs (2011). See Geological setting and Natural Source Assessment sections for further information.



This plot of phosphate median quartiles against parcels and the Monterey Formation helps illustrate potential sources of phosphate in creeks. While all of the northern tributaries draining the Monterey Formation tend to be higher in phosphate (see summary statistics and associated bar graph in following pages on phosphorus), Las Virgenes Creek has unusually high phosphate levels from its east fork in Ahmanson Ranch (undeveloped) to its confluence with Malibu Creek. Undeveloped Cheeseboro Creek also increases in concentration through the Monterey Formation. Increases along Medea and Lindero Creeks could be from the Monterey Formation but are confounded by potential inputs from development.



Data sources. Phosphate is measured by most agencies monitoring water quality in the Malibu Creek watershed, although sample sizes tend to be small for recent programs (see summary statistics table in following pages on phosphate.)

Phosphate versus Total Phosphorus: The bulk of phosphorus in local streams is in the form of phosphate, and this is the form commonly measured and reported for most agencies contributing to the dataset. However, the Malibu Creek TMDL phosphorus target is for Total Phosphorus, which is rarely measured. The use of phosphate – a subset of total phosphorus – for our analysis of exceedances is conservative for sites identified as exceeding the TMDL target, especially since these sites constitute the bulk of the watershed by area. It is less conservative for drainages such as Cold Creek, where phosphate alone rarely exceeds the TMDL target. Future sampling using total phosphorus is recommended for those drainages currently meeting the TMDL target on the basis of phosphate data alone.

Lindero Creek



1989



1994



2008

Las Virgenes Creek



1990

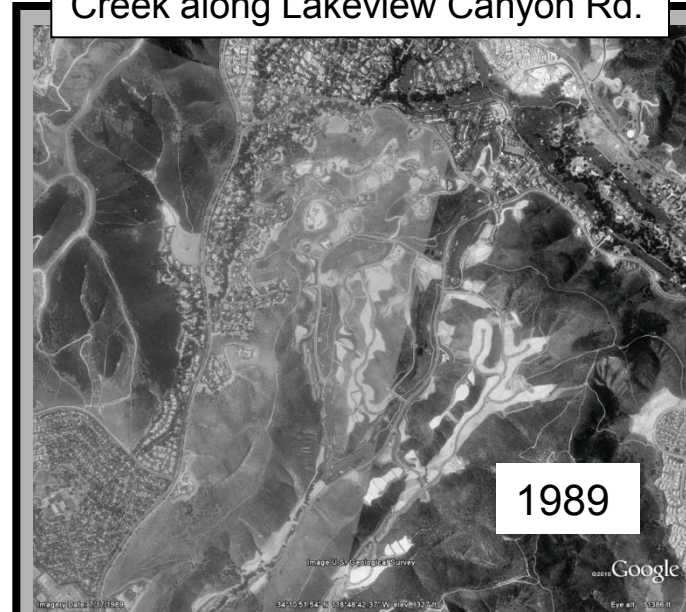


1994

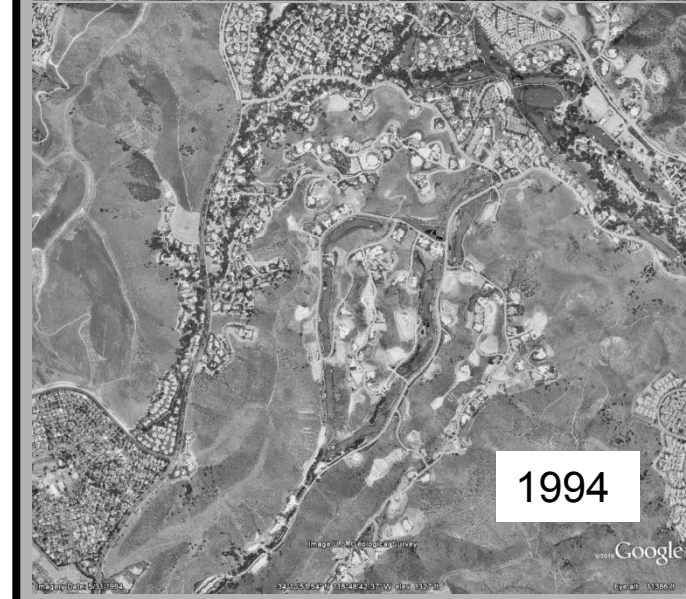


2008

Creek along Lakeview Canyon Rd.



1989



1994



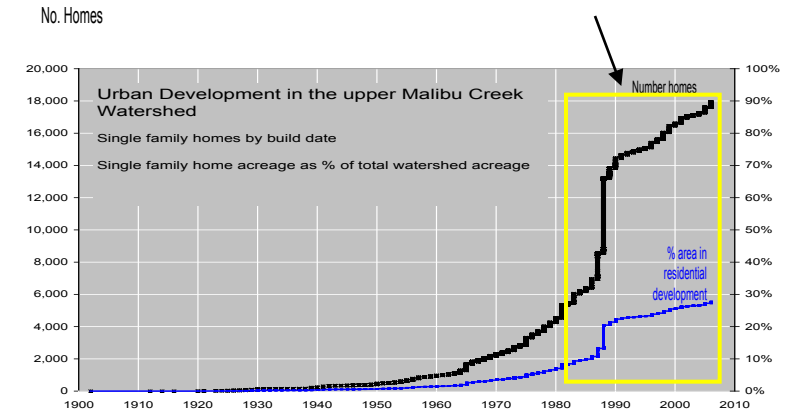
2006

New Tools: Historical imagery on the web provides clues to anomalously high historical phosphate levels

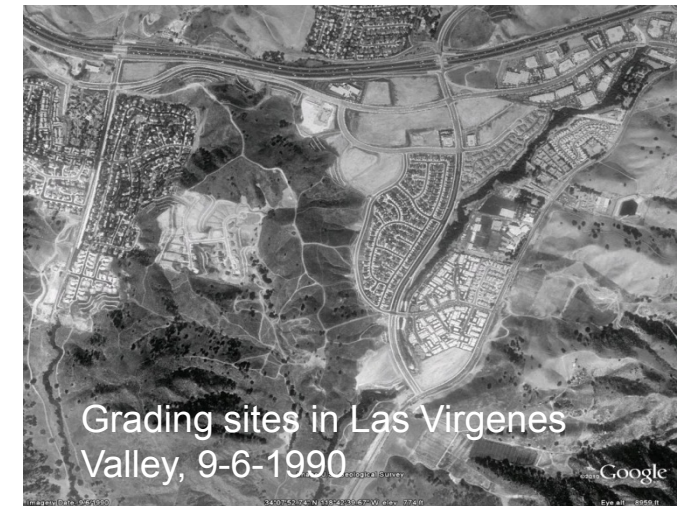
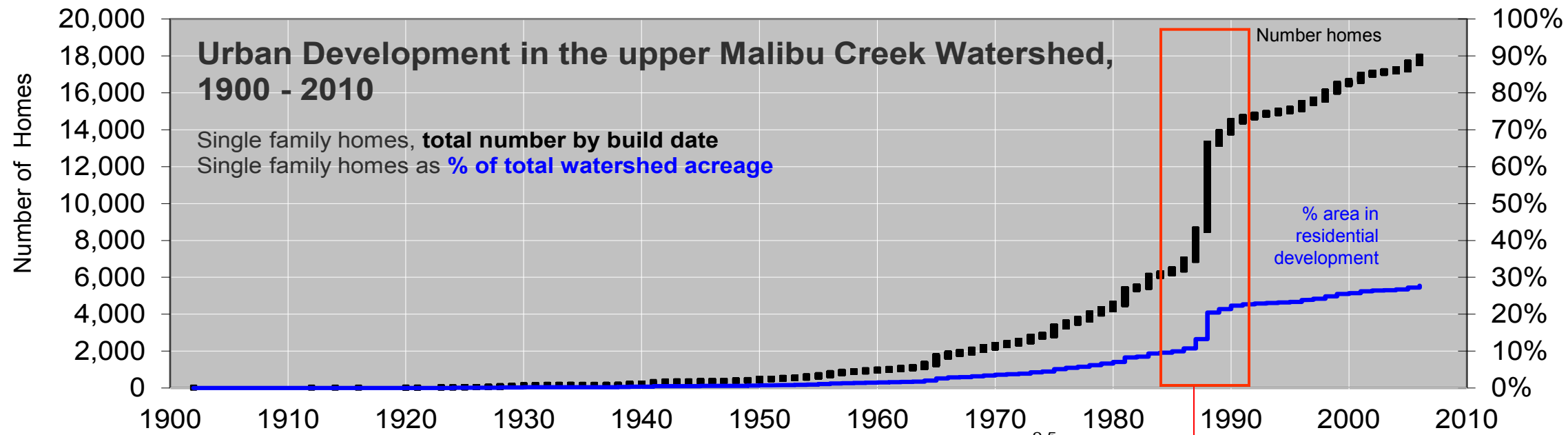
These images of the upper watershed show major changes in grading and housing development over a period of more than 20 years. (Google Earth 6.0.0.1735 (beta), Historical Imagery tool).

Rain falling on grading sites may leach soluble elements in exposed rock and soil, which may then drain to local storm drains and creeks.

Below: During the 20 year period from 1985 – 2005, over 11,000 new homes were built in the JPA service area, including the three areas shown to the left. During the same period, the percent developed residential land cover in the watershed tripled, increasing from 10 percent (which took 80 years to reach – see figure) to about 30 percent, where it stands today.



The combination of readily available historical imagery with historical time series water quality data can enable a quantitative look at potential causal linkages between historical land use and construction practices and water quality. Areas shown for Lindero and Westlake View lie within the Monterey Formation, which is enriched in metals, nutrients and salts (primarily sulfate, calcium and magnesium). The area shown for Las Virgenes Creek lies just downstream within the Miocene marine Calabasas Formation. Direct testing of rain water runoff from exposed, recently graded sites provide the means to estimate historical loads of these compounds to local creeks (See “First Rain” results in the Natural Source Assessment section).

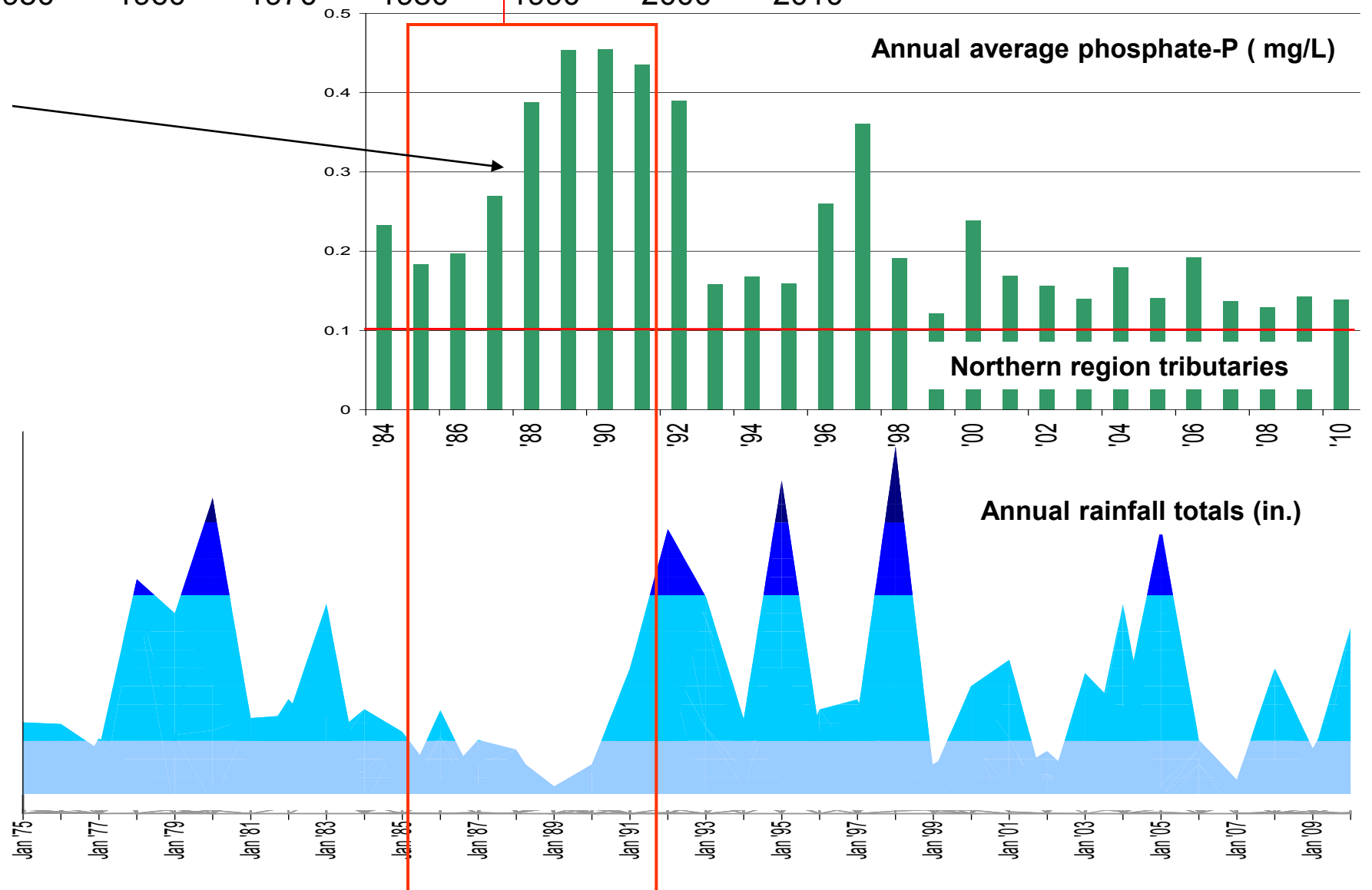


One water quality puzzle is “**what caused the rise in phosphate in Malibu Creek’s northern tributaries from 1987 – 1992?**”

Comparison with weather records (lower graph) shows this period was unusually dry, suggesting greater evaporative concentration of dissolved phosphate in local streams. This idea finds support in the record following 1992 as well, when phosphate levels dropped coincident with wetter winters, suggesting a potential dilution effect.

However, inspection of residential parcel build dates (LA County parcel data, above) shows that the 1987 – 1992 rise in phosphate also coincided with a period of large residential development grading, when about 40% of the upper watershed’s homes were built. Historical photos show large areas of grading during this period, exposing bedrock and bare soil derived from high-phosphorus Monterey / Modelo Formation rock.

Separating these potential effects is challenging. Direct measurements of runoff from bare Monterey / Modelo Formation grading sites was conducted in 2009, and lends support to the grading hypothesis (see Natural Source Assessment). But the existing evidence is insufficient, in our view, to draw firm conclusions on why phosphate rose so abruptly in the late 1980’s.



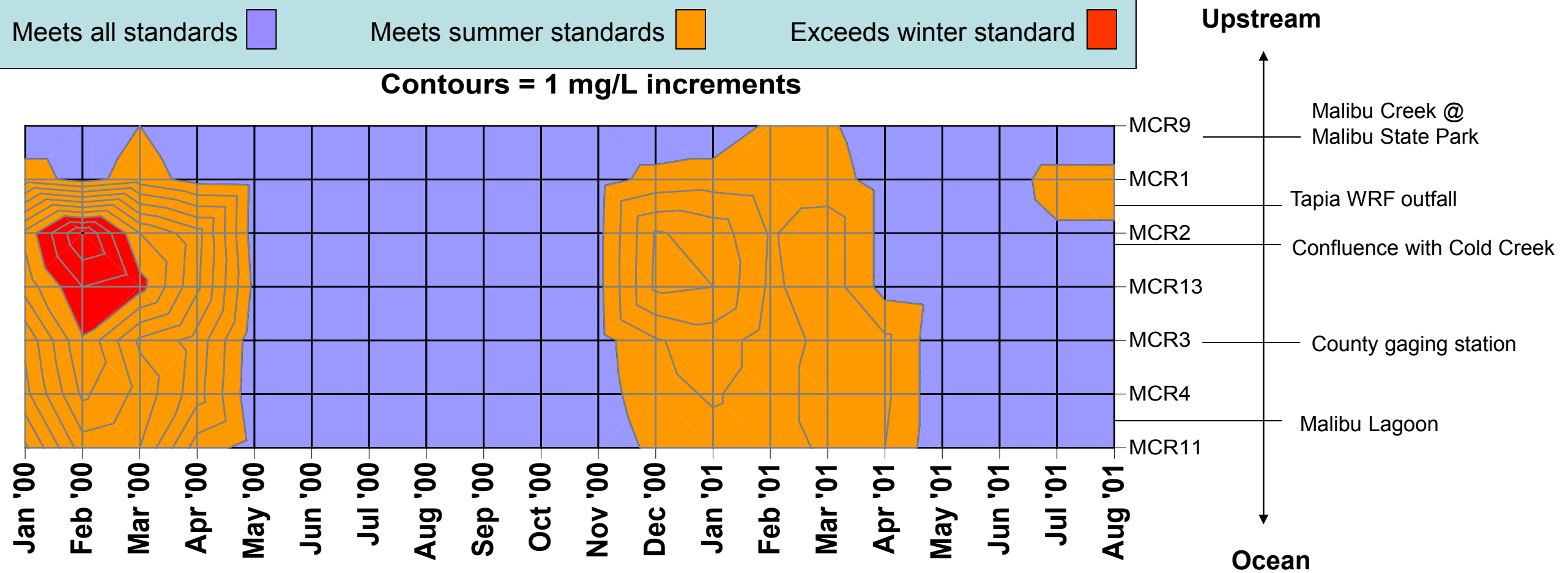
- 20-21
- 19-20
- 18-19
- 17-18
- 16-17
- 15-16
- 14-15
- 13-14
- 12-13
- 11-12
- 10-11
- 9-10
- 8-9
- 7-8
- 6-7
- 5-6
- 4-5
- 3-4
- 2-3
- 1-2
- 0-1

Nitrate as N

Nitrate Levels in Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon following summertime suspension of discharges from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility.

Meets all standards ■ Meets summer standards ■ Exceeds winter standard ■

Contours = 1 mg/L increments



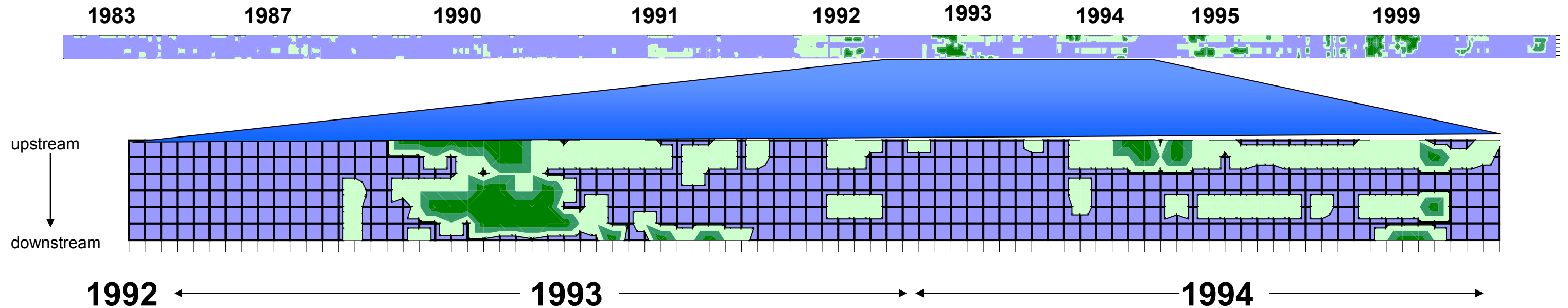
Shown are nitrate levels in Malibu Creek from Station RSW-MC009U (R-9) to and including Malibu Lagoon at station RSW-MC011D (R-11) in the first two years following the suspension of dry season discharges from Tapia WRF from April 15th to November 15th each year. The winter nitrate objective (8 mg/L) was attained in 2001, and is now consistently met in the lower creek even immediately below the Tapia discharge due to treatment upgrades and operational changes completed in recent years at the Tapia WRF. **However, as these data show, the winter receiving water target was usually met even prior to these upgrades except for the short section of creek between the discharge and station R13 at the county gauging station.**

Algae

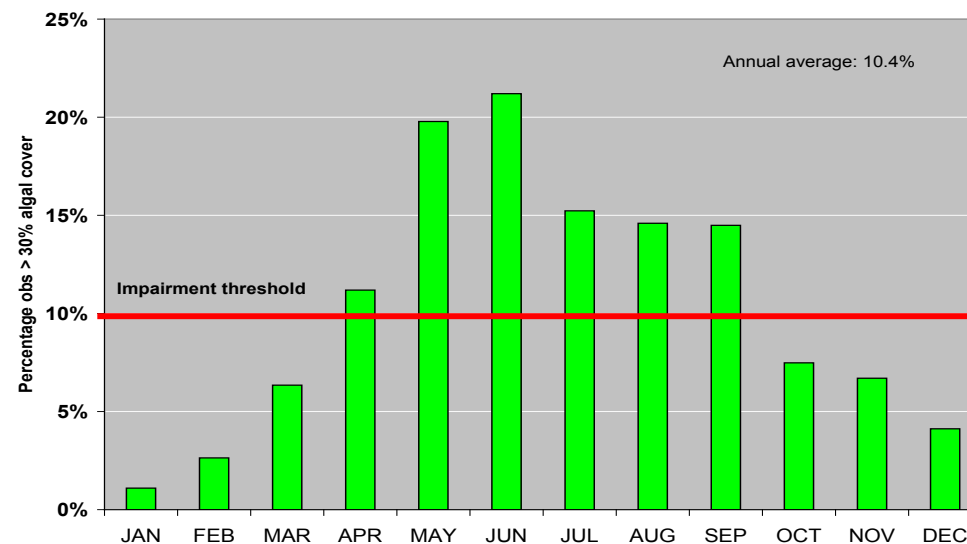
Seasonality and annual variation in floating algae in Malibu Creek

The long term record based on visual observations at the time of water quality sampling

Shown below is a strip chart showing the long term record of floating algal mats in Malibu Creek based on visual observation and quantitative scoring of percent algal cover at seven sites in Malibu Creek. Note both the seasonality of floating mats (highest in summer) and years of high overall abundance from 1992 – 1999. Green shading shows extent of algal cover, with darkest green showing highest algal cover.



Macroalgae in Malibu Creek, 1989 - 1999
Percent of the time over 30% of the creek was covered by floating algal mats

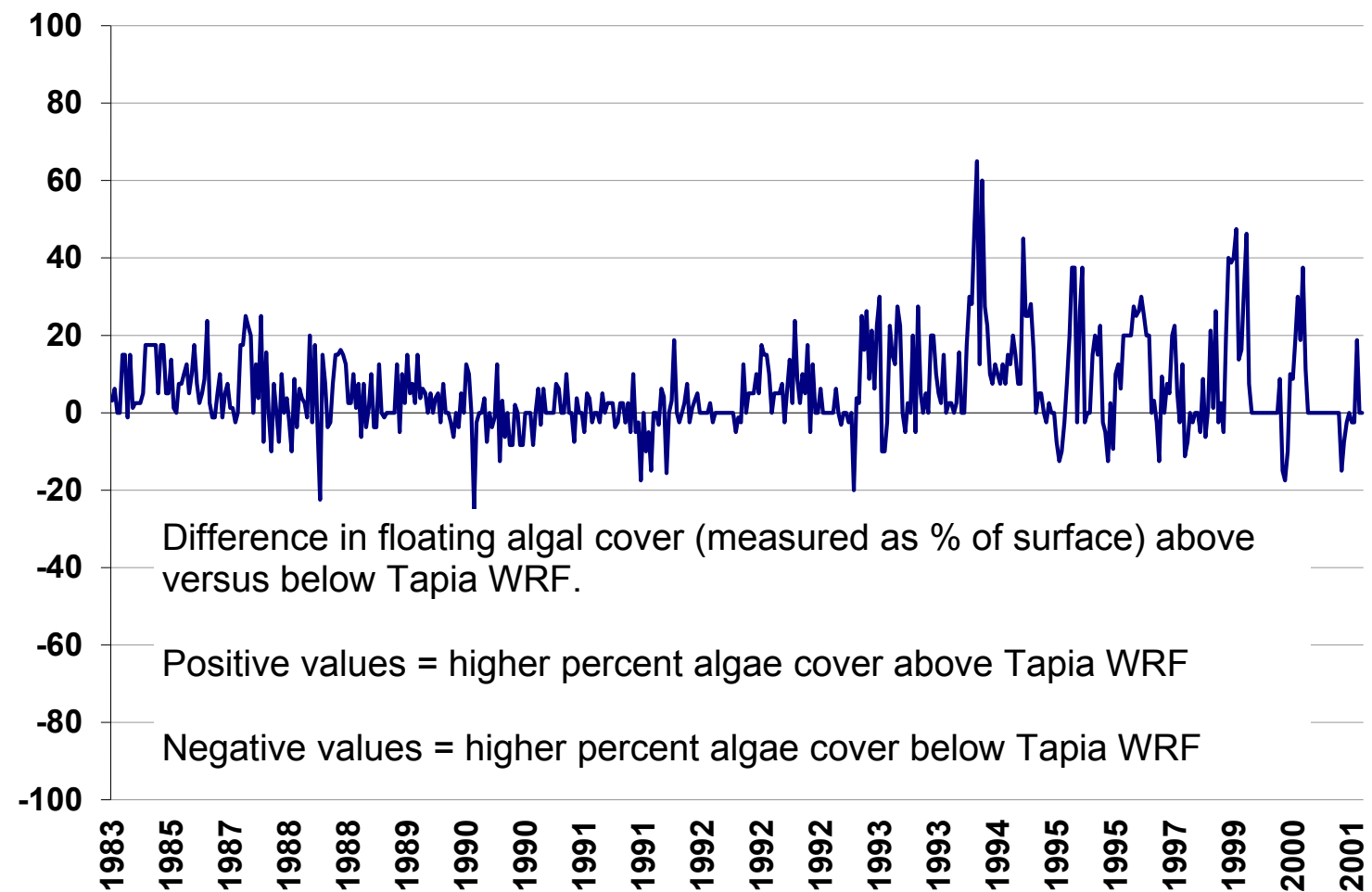
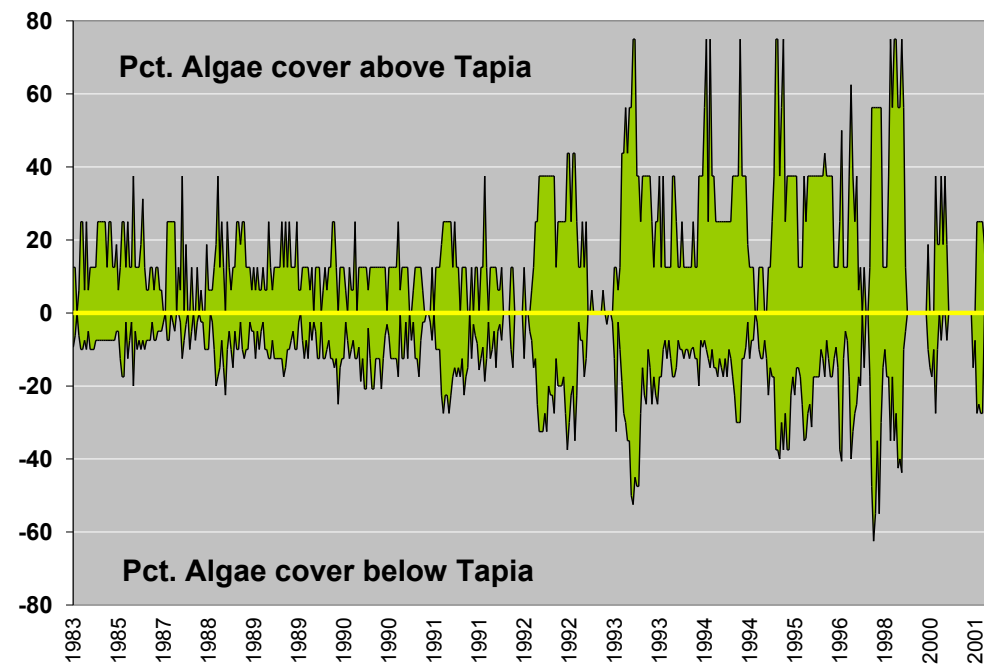


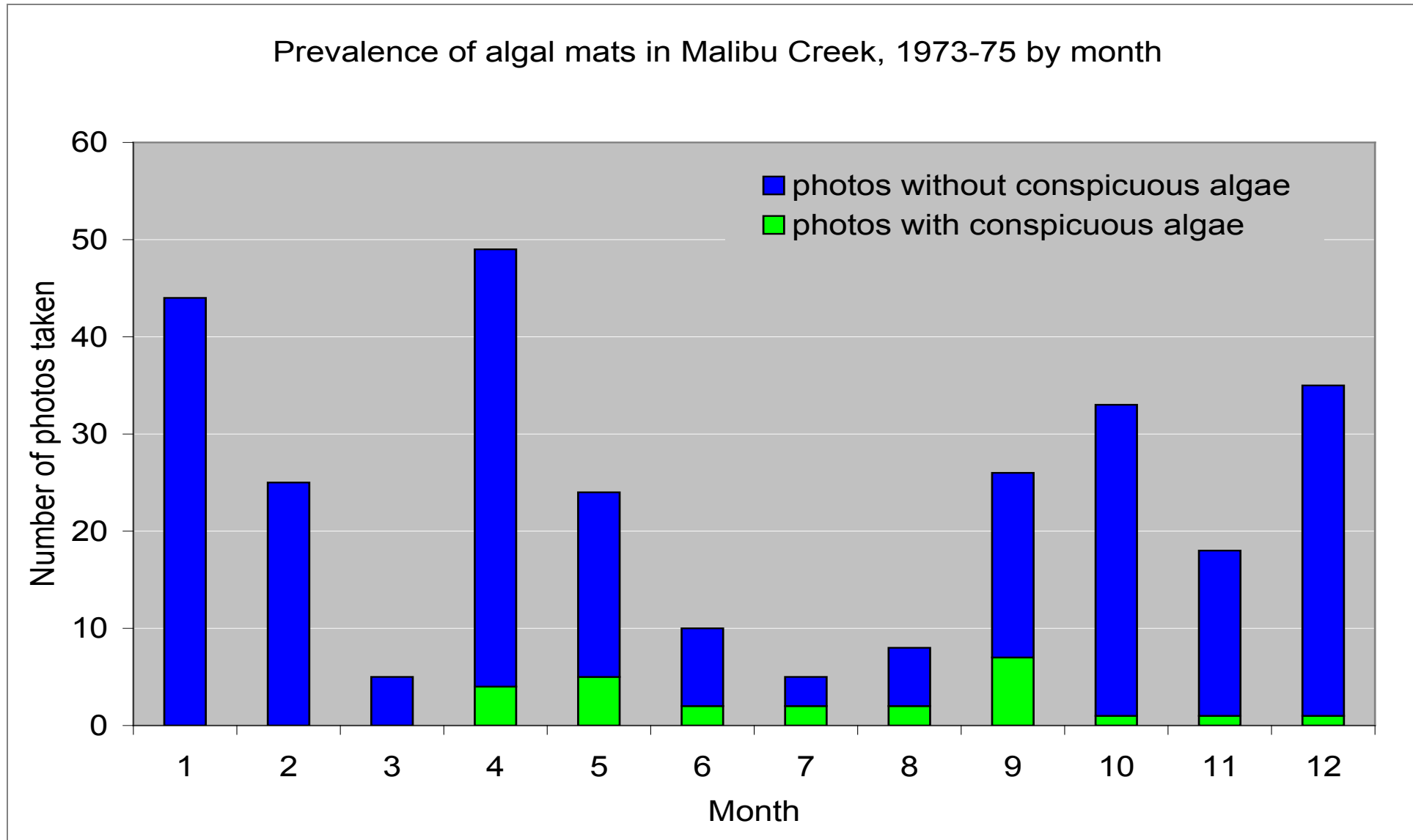
Percent algal cover - mean percent of the creek surface covered by floating algae over 1989 – 1999, by month, in relation to the 30% impairment threshold commonly used by regulatory agencies to identify nuisance levels for body contact recreation and aesthetics. This figure is based on the same data as the one above (JPA RSW stations R6, R9, R1, R2, R13, R3 and R4).

Geographic variation in algal growth above and below the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (WRF).

Long term record based on visual observations at the time of water quality sampling

The green area graph to the left (below) shows the record of percent algal cover from sites above and below Tapia WRF. The dark blue line graph to the right is the difference in upstream versus downstream algal biomass between sites located above versus below Tapia WRF. Positive values in the right figure indicate a larger percent algae cover above, negative values indicate more algae below the Tapia WRF outlet. In general, the percentage of the water surface covered by floating algal mats is equal to or higher above the treatment plant as below, especially in the more recent record.





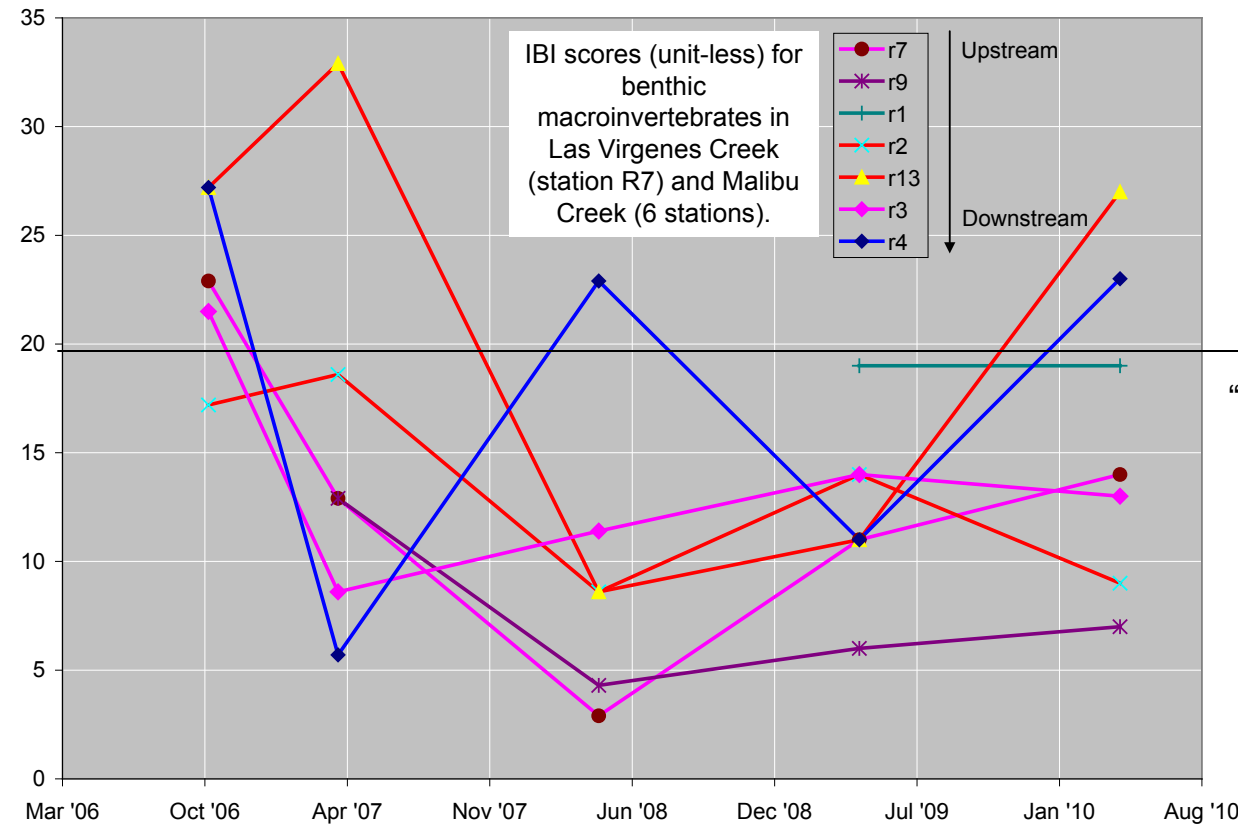
Floating Algae – another historical record of algae cover based on scoring of historical photographs taken at the time of water quality sampling

Two-year historical record of floating algal mats in Malibu Creek from 1973-75 based on an examination of over 270 color photographs, taken by field personnel while collecting water quality samples.

As for the later record based on on-site visual estimates, the analysis of these historical photos shows the seasonality of floating mats (highest in summer, but also seen in late fall photographs as well, albeit at lower levels).

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments

The watershed's first biological indicator results for aquatic insect larvae closely tracks high sulfate and TDS levels in Malibu Creek



“Poor”
“Very poor”

Water quality: Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment data in the database (JPA) cover the period from Fall 2006 to Spring 2010 and are uniformly poor (IBI 20-39) or very poor (IBI < 20) depending on the station and season.

Annual & Seasonal variation: Spring values may be higher than Fall, but sample sizes precluded meaningful statistical tests for seasonality.

Source assessment: Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments are an integrated measure of overall stream water quality, and poor to very poor scores indicate need for further investigation into specific water quality problems that collectively are responsible for low scores. Sulfate was the only water quality parameter in the compiled dataset that we could identify that (1) has documented impacts on benthic macroinvertebrates in the scientific literature, and (2) is present in Malibu Creek at levels equal to or greater than those in the literature. Macroinvertebrates are sensitive to sulfate levels (reviewed by Goodfellow *et al.*, 2000). Pond *et al.* (2008) documented poor benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessment scores in high sulfate streams in West Virginia at levels equal to or less than sulfate levels in Malibu Creek (especially its northern tributary streams). They also found correlations between low benthic macroinvertebrate scores and high levels of selenium and metals at concentrations similar to those in Malibu Creek. As in their study streams below mined coal formations, high sulfate in Malibu Creek is due to the presence upstream of sulfate and metal enriched rock.

It should also be noted that Malibu Creek's major ion and mineral composition is very unusual in general (see Mineral Quality section), and its salinity as SC is brackish ($SC > 1,500 \mu S/cm$) its entire length, and extremely brackish ($SC > 3,000 \mu S/cm$) in those headwaters draining the Monterey / Modelo Formation. In Malibu Creek, Luce (2003) found SC was negatively correlated with all benthic macroinvertebrate index (BMI) metrics, except percent dominant species (significant positive relationship) and percent filterers (no significant relationship). (Note that SC is closely linked with sulfate levels – see pages on Specific Conductance in the Mineral Quality section.) She also noted that her natural reference sites R6 and R9 (both located in the M Fm.) had higher SC than her other reference sites, slightly higher diatom cover, and lower values of taxa richness, EPT richness, EPT index, sensitive EPT index, percent intolerant species and percent shredders, especially at site R9. Very poor BMI metrics in the Malibu Creek watershed were also associated with all high SC sites in macroinvertebrate bioassessments performed by the Aquatic Bioassay and Consulting Laboratories (2007). Macroinvertebrate species diversity in freshwater streams generally declines along a gradient of increasing brackishness, terminating in hypersaline lakes such as Mono Lake that may harbor but one or two abundant species (e.g. brine shrimp, brine fly larvae). See Natural Source Assessment section for references and details.

Historical Trends: In the upper left figure, IBI scores at all stations except R4 declined from 2006 to 2008, then increased through 2010.

Potential impacts on aquatic life: See Natural Source Assessment section for references and details. IBI scores themselves are a measure, or intended measure, of the collective effect of all pollutants and stressors on benthic macroinvertebrates. See Ode *et al.* (2005) for further details. Aside from waters naturally enriched in sulfate, TDS, metals or selenium, IBI scores may be affected by invasive species such as New Zealand mudsnails or non-native crayfish (both present in the Malibu Creek watershed, often in abundance) and stream gradient.

Station	Year	Season Sampled	Adjusted IBI Score	Rating
R-4	2006	Fall	24.3	Poor
R-4	2007	Spring	5.7	Very Poor
R-4	2008	Spring	22.9	Poor
R-4	2009	Spring	11.4	Very Poor
R-4	2010	Spring	23.0	Poor
R-3	2006	Fall	20.0	Poor
R-3	2007	Spring	8.6	Very Poor
R-3	2008	Spring	14.3	Very Poor
R-3	2009	Spring	14.3	Very Poor
R-3	2010	Spring	13.0	Very Poor
R-13	2006	Fall	25.7	Poor
R-13	2007	Spring	31.5	Poor
R-13	2008	Spring	11.4	Very Poor
R-13	2009	Spring	11.4	Very Poor
R-13	2010	Spring	27.0	Poor
R-2	2006	Fall	17.2	Very Poor
R-2	2007	Spring	15.7	Very Poor
R-2	2008	Spring	8.6	Very Poor
R-2	2009	Spring	14.3	Very Poor
R-2	2010	Spring	9.0	Very Poor
R-1	2006	Fall	22.9	Poor
R-1	2007	Spring	8.6	Very Poor
R-1	2008	Spring	1.4	Very Poor
R-1	2009	Spring	18.6	Very Poor
R-1	2010	Spring	19.0	Very Poor
R-9	2006	Fall	(not sampled)	(not sampled)
R-9	2007	Spring	12.9	Very Poor
R-9	2008	Spring	2.9	Very Poor
R-9	2009	Spring	5.7	Very Poor
R-9	2010	Spring	7.0	Very Poor
R-7	2006	Fall	24.3	Poor
R-7	2007	Spring	12.9	Very Poor
R-7	2008	Spring	2.9	Very Poor
R-7	2009	Spring	11.4	Very Poor
R-7	2010	Spring	14.0	Very Poor

Aquatic Bioassay and Consulting Laboratories, 2010

Sulfate levels and Macroinvertebrate IBI Scores in Malibu Creek watershed

Macroinvertebrates are sensitive to sulfate levels

In US EPA sponsored research on the effects of mountaintop coal mining valley fill on downstream water quality and macroinvertebrates in West Virginia streams, Pond *et al.* (2008) found significant negative correlations between all eight measures of macroinvertebrate community health and sulfate concentrations at levels equal to or less than those measured in Malibu Creek (WV mined stream mean 696 mg/L, max 1520 mg/L; Malibu Creek mean 670 mg/L, max 1582 mg/L) or Las Virgenes Creek (mean 1540 mg/L, max 2003 mg/L). Malibu Creek watershed's best IBI scores, like those in Pond *et al.* (2008) are associated with the lowest sulfate levels. High sulfate levels originate from the Monterey/Modelo Formation (grey shaded region in map, below.)

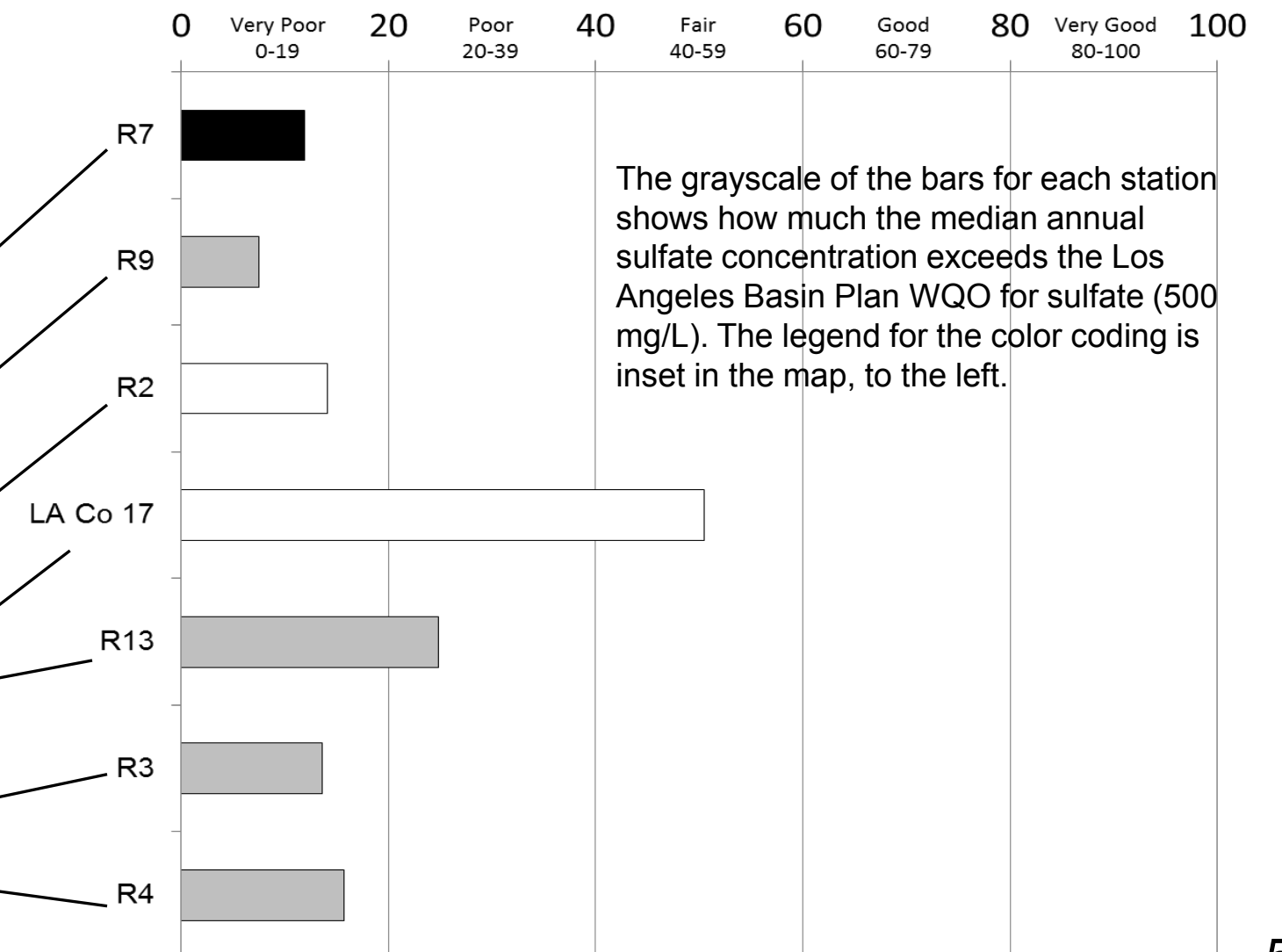
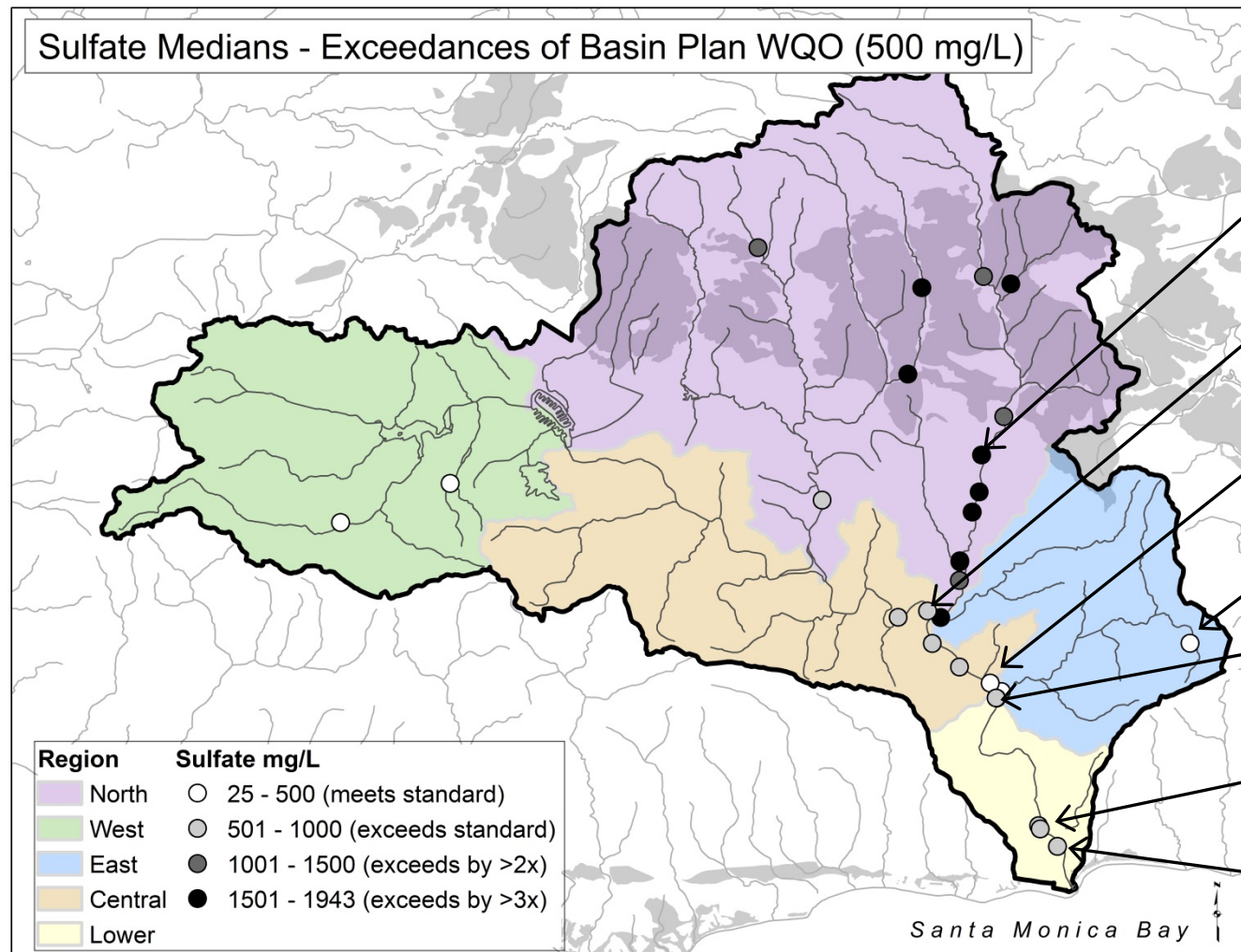
Sulfate Exceedances

The coding in the spot map below shows how much the sulfate level at each station exceeds the Los Angeles Basin Plan sulfate water quality objective, ranging from white (median meets standard) to black (median is three times higher than the standard).

Seven JPA stations and one Los Angeles County site were classified here by their southern California macroinvertebrate IBI scores (Ode *et al.*, 2005), shown in the figure to the right. Sulfate medians exceeded the standard at all but two stations.

IBI Scores, 2006-2010 Averages

The bars below show average macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores for assessments made from 2006-2010 for JPA sites and one Los Angeles County site in upper Cold Creek, which is often used for reference conditions. Bars are colored according to median annual sulfate average, according to the key in the map.



Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments

Table 9. Southern California IBI scores and ratings for sites sampled in the Malibu Creek Watershed.

Metric	Malibu Creek						Las Virgenes Creek
	R-4	R-3	R-13	R-2	R-1	R-9	R-7
EPT Taxa	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
Predator Taxa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coleoptera Taxa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
% Non-Insect Taxa	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
% Intolerant Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Tolerant Taxa	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
% Collector Individuals	5	7	6	9	7	1	2
Total	8	10	8	10	13	4	8
Adjusted Total (1.43)	11	14	11	14	19	6	11
	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor

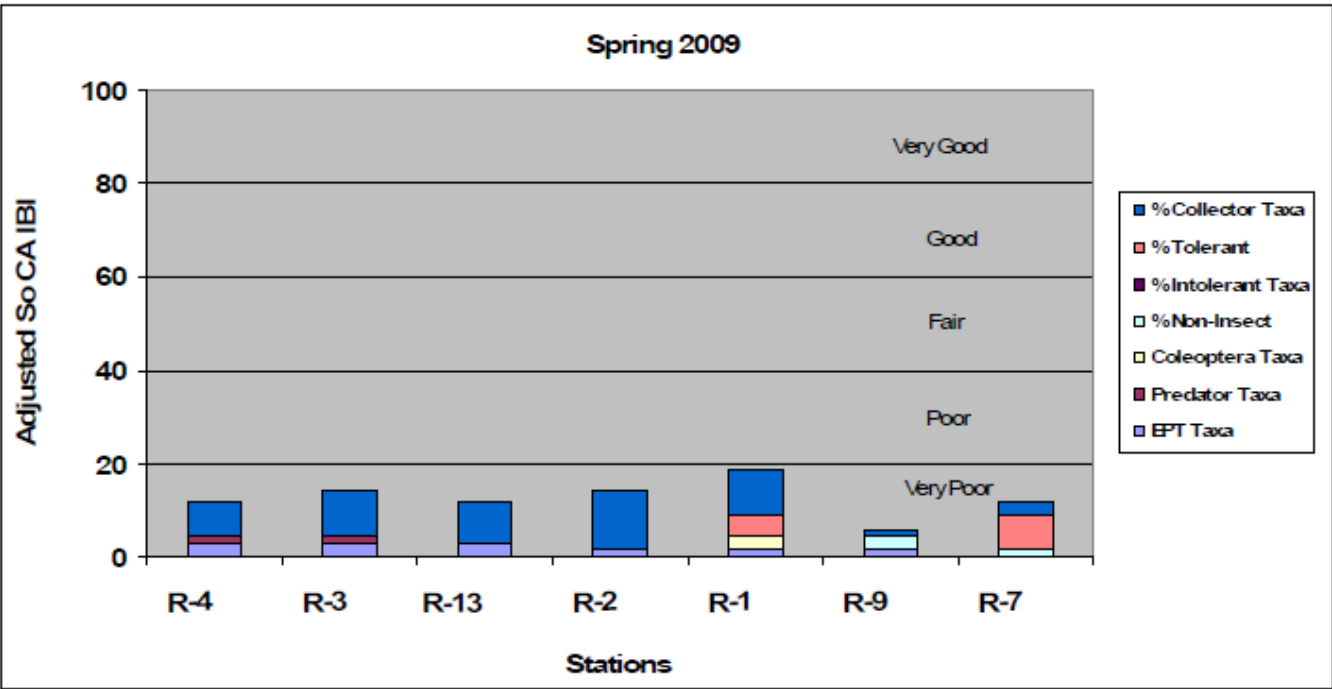


Table 9. Southern California IBI scores and ratings for sites sampled in the Malibu Creek Watershed.

Metric	Malibu Creek						Las Virgenes Creek
	R-4	R-3	R-13	R-2	R-1	R-9	R-7
EPT Taxa	3	3	3	1	3	1	0
Predator Taxa	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Coleoptera Taxa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Non-Insect Taxa	1	2	4	0	0	1	0
% Intolerant Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Tolerant Taxa	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
% Collector Individuals	7	3	9	4	10	3	10
Total	16	9	19	6	13	5	10
Adjusted Total (1.43)	23	13	27	9	19	7	14
	Poor	Very Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor

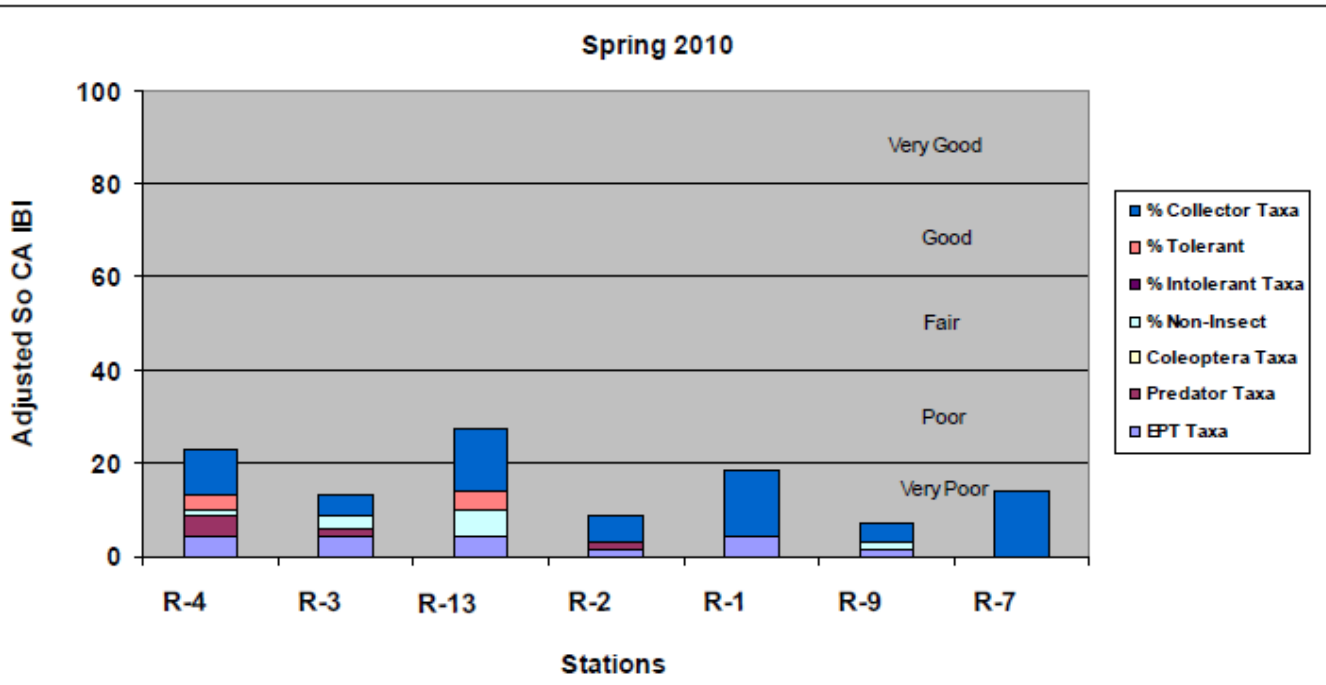


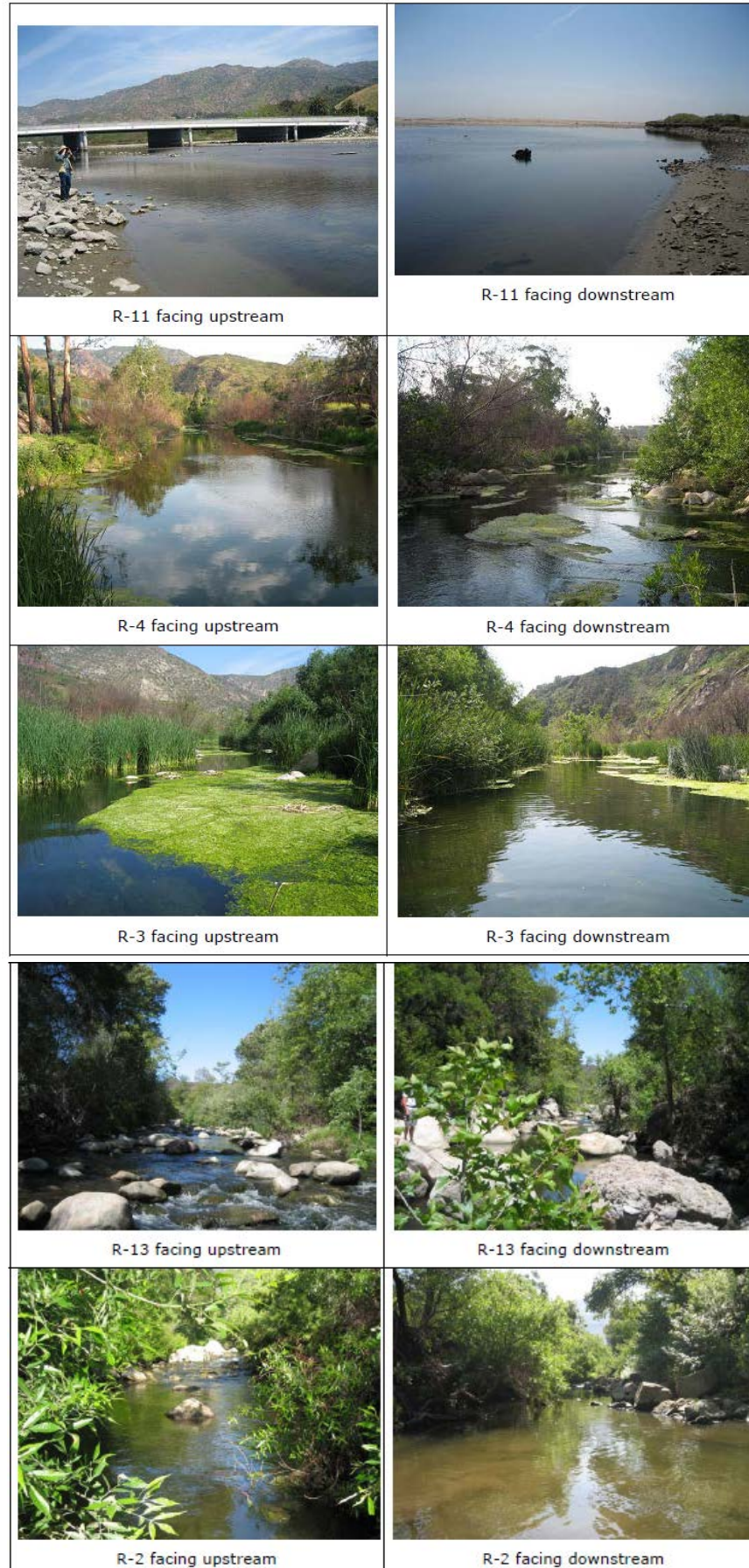
Table 8. BMI metrics for each of the sample locations in Malibu Creek Watershed.

Biological Metric	Malibu Lagoon	Malibu Creek						Las Virgenes Creek
	R-11	R-4	R-3	R-13	R-2	R-1	R-9	R-7
Community Richness Measures								
Taxonomic Richness	6	15	17	13	13	12	10	11
EPT Taxa	1	4	4	4	2	3	2	1
Predator Taxa	1	4	4	3	2	2	1	3
Coleoptera Taxa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Community Composition Measures								
EPT Index (%)	2.2	14.4	15.2	37.6	3.2	13.2	18.2	13.4
Sensitive EPT Index (%)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent Non-Insect Taxa	33.3	53.3	47.1	53.8	69.2	50.0	40.0	45.5
Percent Non-Insect Individuals	73.9	37.6	64.0	34.0	65.6	49.8	53.8	43.6
Shannon Diversity	1.02	1.64	1.89	1.8	1.62	1.51	1.58	1.68
Community Tolerance Measures								
% Dominant Taxa	69.6	55.6	30.3	39.0	36.3	44.6	40.8	33.9
Average Tolerance Value	5.3	6.3	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.2
Percent Intolerant Individuals (0-2)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent Tolerant Individuals (8-10)	4.3	28.1	42.5	22.6	56.5	33.4	14.8	25.9
Percent Tolerant Taxa (8-10)	16.7	50.0	50.0	41.7	66.7	27.3	55.6	20.0
Percent Hydropsychidae	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Percent Baetidae	2.2	13.6	14.2	31.8	3.0	12.0	17.6	13.4
Community Feeding Group Measures								
Percent Collectors and Filterers	97.7	77.6	68.6	74.8	61.6	68.8	92.8	91.4
Percent Collectors	97.7	73.8	67.6	70.8	60.8	60.2	90.0	79.4
Percent Filterers	0.0	3.8	1.0	4.0	0.8	8.6	2.8	12.0
Percent Grazers	0.0	18.2	29.4	18.4	37.4	29.4	6.4	8.0
Percent Predators	2.2	4.2	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.6
Percent Shredders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent Chironomidae	15.2	43.8	19.8	25.8	30.6	29.0	24.0	30.2

Table 8. BMI metrics for each of the sample locations in Malibu Creek Watershed.

Biological Metric	Malibu Lagoon	Malibu Creek						Las Virgenes Creek
	R-11	R-4	R-3	R-13	R-2	R-1	R-9	R-7
Community Richness Measures								
Taxonomic Richness	5	20	17	12	17	13	16	10
EPT Taxa	0	6	5	5	3	5	3	1
Predator Taxa	1	6	4	0	4	2	1	2
Coleoptera Taxa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Composition Measures								
EPT Index (%)	0.0	26.2	47.8	30.0	20.2	16.2	16.2	11.2
Sensitive EPT Index (%)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Percent Non-Insect Taxa	40.0	45.0	41.2	33.3	52.9	53.8	43.8	60.0
Percent Non-Insect Individuals	94.6	56.6	37.8	55.2	43.2	76.2	38.8	66.4
Shannon Diversity	0.85	2.21	1.95	1.74	1.83	1.3	1.82	1.61
Community Tolerance Measures								
% Dominant Taxa	64.2	21.6	35.2	33.0	35.0	62.6	40.6	45.2
Average Tolerance Value	6.0	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.0	7.1	6.2	7.2
Percent Intolerant Individuals (0-2)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Percent Tolerant Individuals (8-10)	30.8	56.4	33.7	37.5	21.2	66.4	23.9	68.3
Percent Tolerant Taxa (8-10)	40.0	31.6	43.8	27.3	50.0	38.5	40.0	44.4
Percent Hydropsychidae	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Percent Baetidae	0.0	20.4	37.4	24.6	14.8	13.2	14.8	11.2
Community Feeding Group Measures								
Percent Collectors and Filterers	99.6	69.4	84.8	62.4	81.6	33.8	86.8	54.4
Percent Collectors	99.6	66.6	84.4	60.6	80.6	33.2	85.4	42.2
Percent Filterers	0.0	2.8	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.4	12.2
Percent Grazers	0.0	22.4	4.4	33.4	12.2	63.2	11.6	45.2
Percent Predators	0.4	4.2	3.8	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Percent Shredders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent Chironomidae	1.8	12.6	13.4	12.4	35.0	7.6	40.6	10.0

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments (additional detail)



New Zealand mudsnail survey results (Aquatic Bioassay and Consulting Laboratories, 2010)

Table 7. Abundances of New Zealand mudsnails at sites in the Malibu Creek Watershed from 2007 to 2010.

Survey Year	Station	Abundance	Combined Annual Total
2007	R-4	52	680
	R-3	15	
	R-13	196	
	R-2	138	
	R-1	122	
2008	R-4	4	13
	R-3	0	
	R-13	0	
	R-2	7	
	R-1	0	
2009	R-4	42	445
	R-3	69	
	R-13	73	
	R-2	201	
	R-1	37	
2010	R-4	29	804
	R-3	14	
	R-13	165	
	R-2	57	
	R-1	313	

Human Health

Lead, mercury, bacterial indicators and body contact recreation, drinking water supply

Water quality: Each sheet in the this section summarizes the available data for a specific pollutant in the Malibu Creek watershed identified on the current state 303(d) list as responsible for impairing human health or body contact recreation. **Our main objective** was to identify where current water quality is not meeting Basin Plan water quality objectives or other applicable standards, but wherever we had sufficient data (most cases), we provide additional detail on annual and seasonal variation, historical trends, pollutant sources and impacts on human health and aquatic life.

Water quality parameters analyzed: Mercury, lead, *E. coli*, total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, TDS and hardness (mineral quality section). **Not analyzed:** Recent DNA testing (Malibu Civic Center area), shoreline bacteria (outside geographic study scope).

Major findings: Lead only occasionally exceeds standards in wet weather. Mercury was never found to exceed standards. Bacteria levels regularly exceed body contact limits following storm events and also during the summer on occasion. Malibu Creek and its northern tributaries exceed state and federal secondary standards for drinking water for multiple parameters (SC, TDS, sulfate, hardness, alpha and beta emission) downstream from the Monterey Formation.

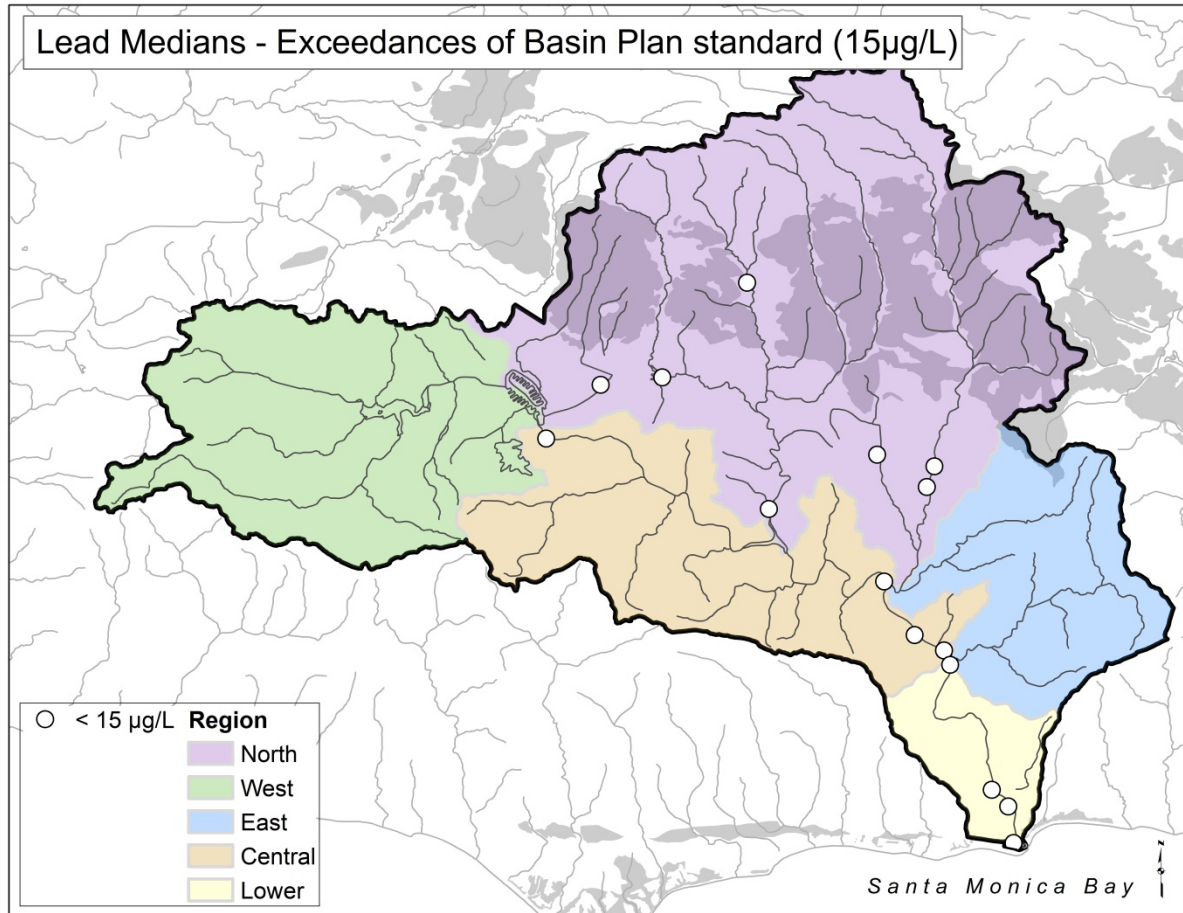
Lead

Historically high levels of lead have decreased

Water quality: Since 1980, data available on lead levels have only once, on January 18, 2006, exceeded the EPA drinking water Lead and Copper Rule Action Level for lead, 15 µg/L and the calculated 14.7 mg/L CTR criterion for lead using WER =1.0 and total hardness of 400 mg/L (the default hardness value when hardness exceeds 400 mg/L). Note that the CTR criterion is hardness dependent, so would vary according to sample hardness. Total hardness data for the watershed (N=311) averaged 1,021 mg/L (as CaCO₃). Only 6 values were less than 400 mg/L. Shown in the graph are all available data on lead levels in Malibu Creek and its tributary streams. Available data prior to 1980 are more sparse; there are only 19 samples from the dry season (April 16-Nov 14) and 2 from the wet season. An additional eight wet season samples were taken in 1980. The scarcity of early data may bias the apparent downward trend. No data were collected in the western or eastern regions. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Lead levels can vary seasonally, with peaks in wet weather when all the single sample exceedances in the last decade occurred. **Source assessment:** The most historically significant source of lead in the watershed is likely leaded gasoline, available from the 1920s until its sale was banned in California in 1991. The use of leaded gasoline began to decline when new cars came out with catalytic converters in 1975. The sale of lead based paints was banned in 1977, before most development in the watershed occurred. **Historical Trends:** Lead levels have declined from 1970s and early 1980s. **303(d) listings:** The three listings for lead in the watershed are for Triunfo Canyon Reaches 1 and 2, and for Westlake Lake. The only data available for any of these sites were from the Malibu Creek Watershed Monitoring Project: three samples from site TRI in Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 2 had values of 0.195, 0.25 and 0.1 (not detected). Decision IDs 7100 for Triunfo Creek Reach 1, 7130 for Reach 2, and 7027 for Westlake Lake say "303(d) listing decisions made prior to 2006 were not held in an assessment database." Additional sampling of these water bodies may be needed to determine whether listing is still appropriate.

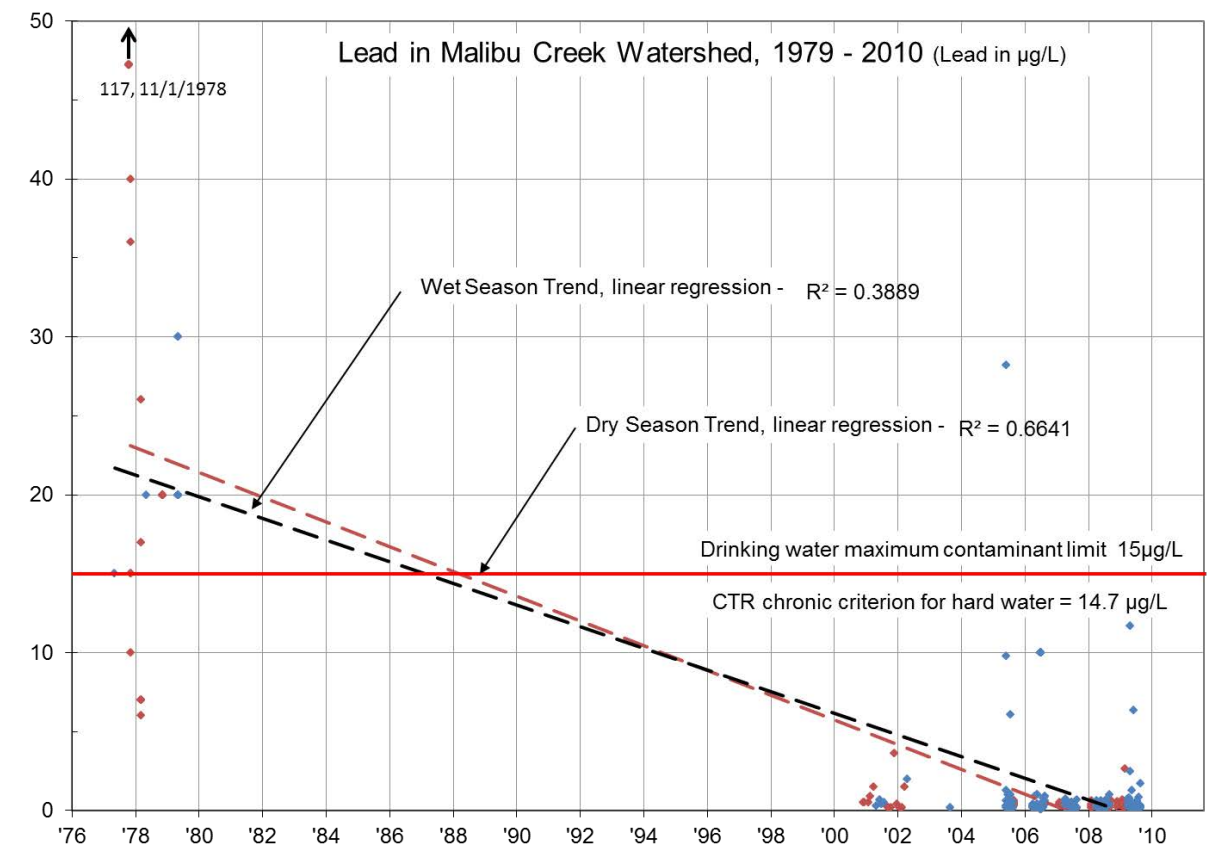
Potential impacts on aquatic life: Lead no longer appears to present a significant threat to human health or aquatic life in the watershed.

Lead Medians - Exceedances of Basin Plan standard (15µg/L)



Region	Reach	Land Use	Site	Annual Record			Seasonal Record			Exceedances								
				Median	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry	Median, Annual >TMDL	25th %ile, Annual >TMDL	75th %ile, Annual >TMDL
all sites combined				0.22	0.10	0.46	12	0.22	0.10	0.46	12				0			
North	Las Virgenes	Developed	all sites combined	0.38			4	0.38			4			0				
			LV2	0.56			3	0.56			3			0				
	Liberty Canyon	Developed	all sites combined	0.06			1	0.06			1			0				
			LC	0.06			1	0.06			1			0				
	Lindero_1	Developed	all sites combined	0.42			3	0.42			3			0				
			LIN2	0.42			3	0.42			3			0				
	Medea_1	Developed	all sites combined	0.21			2	0.21			2			0				
			MED2	0.21			2	0.21			2			0				
	Medea_2	Developed	all sites combined	0.10			1				0			0				
			MED1	0.10			1				0			0				
Russell	Developed	all sites combined	0.43			1	0.43			1			0					
		RUS	0.43			1	0.43			1			0					
all sites combined				0.30	0.20	0.43	112	0.30	0.20	0.40	83	0.30	0.20	0.50	28			
Central	Malibu	Developed	all sites combined	0.30	0.20	0.50	109	0.30	0.20	0.40	81	0.30	0.20	0.50	28			
			RSW_MC001U	0.30	0.20	0.50	51	0.40	0.20	0.40	31	0.30	0.20	0.53	20			
			RSW_MC002D	0.30	0.20	0.50	33	0.40	0.30	0.50	27	0.25	0.20	0.38	6			
	Triunfo_2	Developed	all sites combined	0.30	0.20	0.40	25	0.30	0.20	0.40	23	0.25		2				
			TRI	0.20			3	0.20			3			0				
all sites combined				0.30	0.20	0.51	103	0.30	0.20	0.50	86	0.40	0.30	0.59	17			
Lower	Malibu	Developed	all sites combined	0.30	0.20	0.51	103	0.30	0.20	0.50	86	0.40	0.30	0.59	17			
			RSW_MC003D	0.30	0.20	0.40	33	0.30	0.20	0.45	27	0.30	0.30	0.38	6			
			RSW_MC004D	0.30	0.20	0.50	28	0.30	0.20	0.50	27	0.40	0.40	0.40	1			
			RSW_MC013D	0.30	0.20	0.40	33	0.30	0.20	0.45	27	0.25	0.20	0.38	6			
	Lagoon	Developed	all sites combined	0.86	0.66	2.64	9	2.47	0.86	6.32	5	0.64	0.61	1.16	4			
RSW_MC011D			0.40	0.20	0.67	29	0.40	0.25	0.90	23	0.30	0.20	0.48	6				

Lead WQO = ~15 µg/L

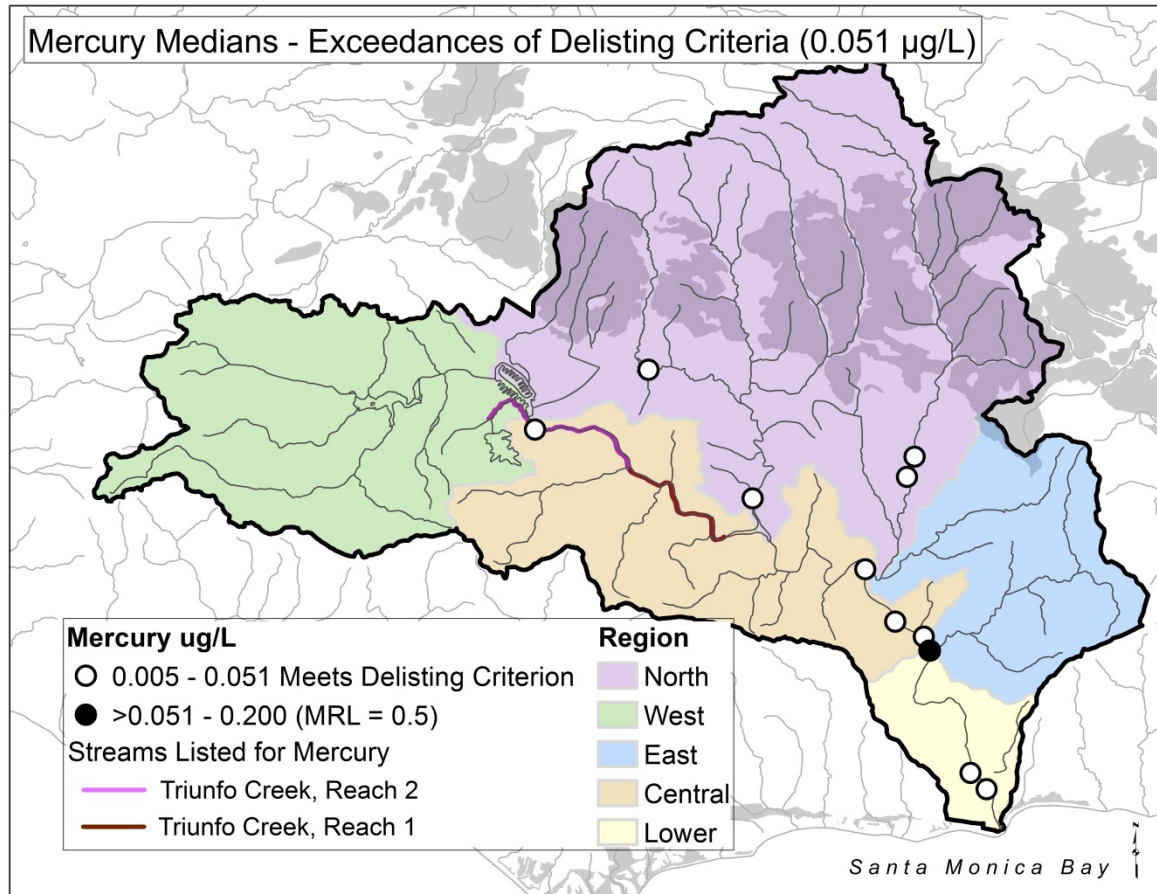


Mercury

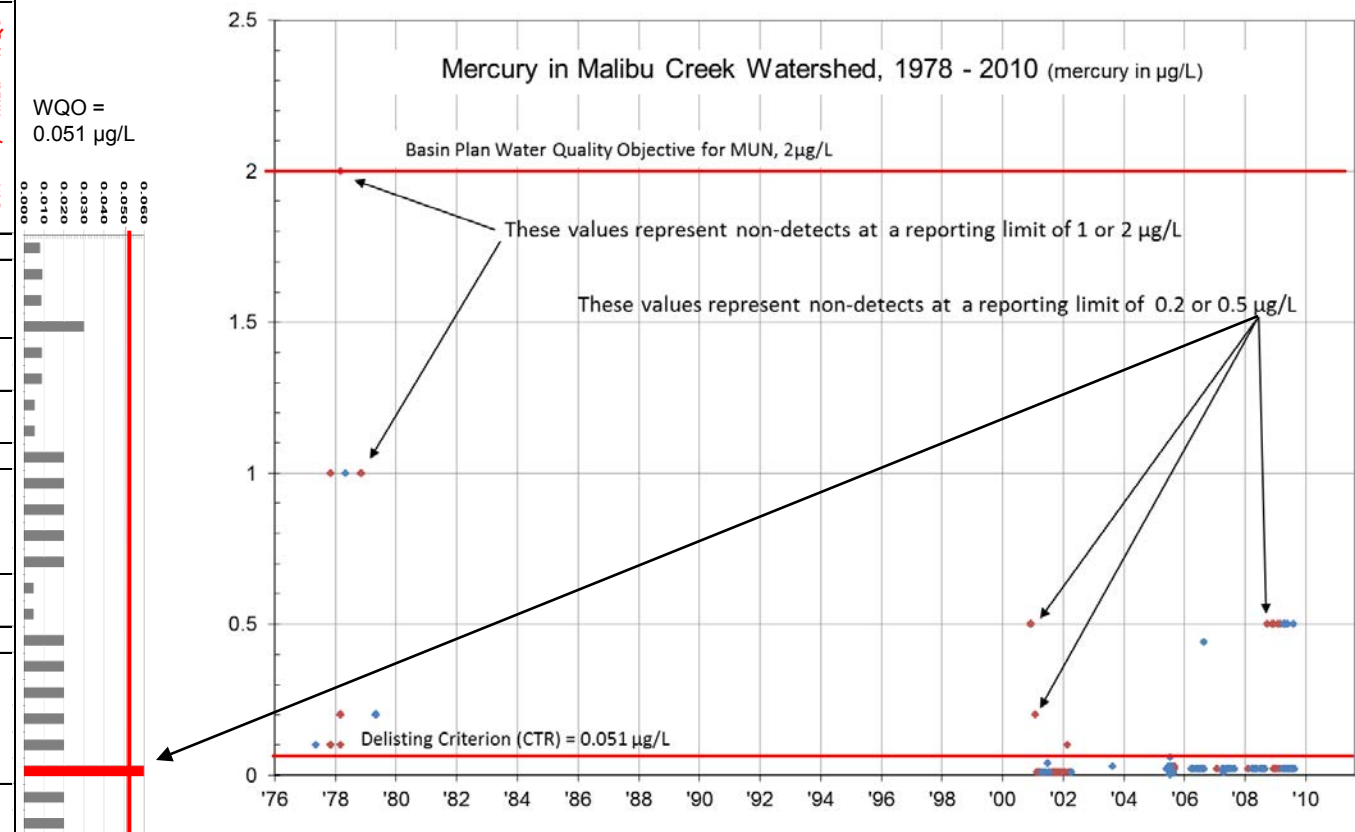
Mercury levels have declined from nearer limits to well below limits

Water quality: All available data on mercury levels in Malibu Creek and its tributary streams are shown in the graph. The table shows median, 25th and 75th percentile values sorted by season and by geographic region (east, west, north, central, lower watershed, lagoon). No data were available for western and eastern tributaries. LVMWD collected 264 samples in the watershed, 264 of which were non-detects, but analyzed based on method reporting limits (MRL) ranging from 0.01 to 2 µg/L. The Los Angeles County Mass Emissions site collected nine samples: all nine were non-detects (MDL = 0.1 µg/L and MRL = 0.5 µg/L). The Malibu Creek Watershed Monitoring Program sampled mercury as part of their Hot Spot testing: eight samples from four sites were analyzed resulting in detectable values ranging from 0.0015 to 0.0092 µg/L. All detected values were below the MUN WQO and the CTR delisting criterion.

Annual & Seasonal variation: There is no apparent seasonal variation in mercury concentration although patterns may be masked by the variation in method reporting limits. **Source assessment:** Source(s) unknown. The largest value detected (0.44 µg/L) was from site RWS_MC011 at Malibu Lagoon, which may indicate a local source there. However, mercury in excess of aquatic life objectives has also been recorded from Lake Sherwood in the upper watershed, with no known or obvious source. **Historical Trends:** Time series graphs show a significant decline, but this may be an artifact of improved laboratory methods. The 1 and 2 µg/L values early in the record are actually <1 and <2 µg/L – the method detection limit at the time. Trends may be confounded by the variation in method reporting limits over time and also between the three agencies collecting mercury data. **Regulatory implications:** The two listings for mercury in the watershed are for Triunfo Canyon Reaches 1 and 2. The only data available for any of these sites was from the Malibu Creek Watershed Monitoring Project: two samples from site TRI in Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 2 had values of 0.0015 and 0.008. Decision IDs 7128 for Triunfo Creek Reach 1, 7131 for Reach 2 say “303(d) listing decisions made prior to 2006 were not held in an assessment database.” Additional sampling of these water bodies may be needed to determine whether listing is still appropriate. **Potential impacts on aquatic life:** Mercury levels are well below the Basin Plan Water Quality Objective of 2 µg/L, so potentially adverse effects on human health and aquatic life are likely minimal except in Malibu Lagoon and Lake Sherwood.



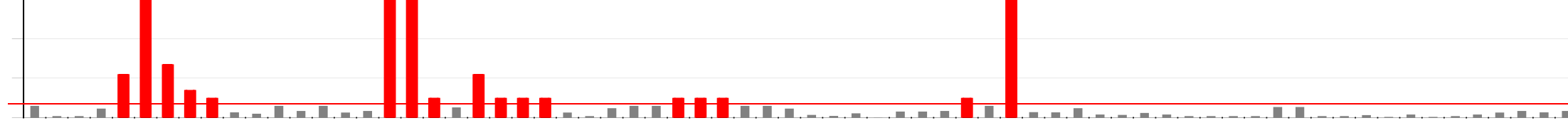
Mercury - µg/L; Delisting Criterion (CTR) = 0.051 µg/L				Annual Record			Seasonal Record			Exceedances							
Region	Reach	Land Use	Site	Median	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry	Median, Annual >WQO 25th %ile, Annual >WQO 75th %ile, Annual >WQO	
				Is annual median > Water Quality Objective?													
	all sites combined			0.008	0.006	0.011	7	0.008	0.006	0.011	7				0		
North	Las_Virgenes	Developed	LV2	0.009			3	0.009			3				0		
			Developed	LVCreek_Farm_LV3	0.030			1	0.030			1			0		
			all sites combined		0.009			2	0.009			2			0		
	Lindero_1	Developed	LIN2	0.009			2	0.009			2			0			
Medea_1	all sites combined	Developed	MED2	0.005			2	0.005			2			0			
Central	all sites combined			0.020	0.020	0.020	111	0.020	0.020	0.020	83	0.020	0.010	0.020	28		
	Malibu	Developed	RSW_MC001U	0.020	0.020	0.020	109	0.020	0.020	0.020	81	0.020	0.010	0.020	28		
			Developed	RSW_MC002D	0.020	0.015	0.020	51	0.020	0.020	0.020	31	0.020	0.010	0.020	20	
			Developed	RSW_MC009U	0.020	0.020	0.020	33	0.020	0.020	0.020	27	0.020	0.020	0.020	6	
	Triunfo_2	all sites combined	Developed	TRI	0.005			2	0.005			2			0		
Lower	all sites combined			0.020	0.020	0.020	103	0.020	0.020	0.020	86	0.020	0.020	0.030	17		
	Malibu	Developed	RSW_MC003D	0.020	0.020	0.020	33	0.020	0.020	0.020	27	0.020	0.020	0.020	6		
			Developed	RSW_MC004D	0.020	0.020	0.020	28	0.020	0.020	0.020	27	0.020	0.020	0.020	1	
			Developed	RSW_MC013D	0.020	0.020	0.020	33	0.020	0.020	0.020	27	0.020	0.020	0.020	6	
			Developed	S02	0.500	0.500	0.500	9	0.500	0.500	0.500	5	0.500	0.500	0.500	4	! ! !
	Lagoon	all sites combined	Developed	RSW_MC011D	0.020	0.020	0.020	29	0.020	0.020	0.020	23	0.020	0.020	0.020	6	
Developed					0.020	0.020	0.020	29	0.020	0.020	0.020	23	0.020	0.020	0.020	6	



Fecal Coliform Bacteria MPN or CFU/100 ml

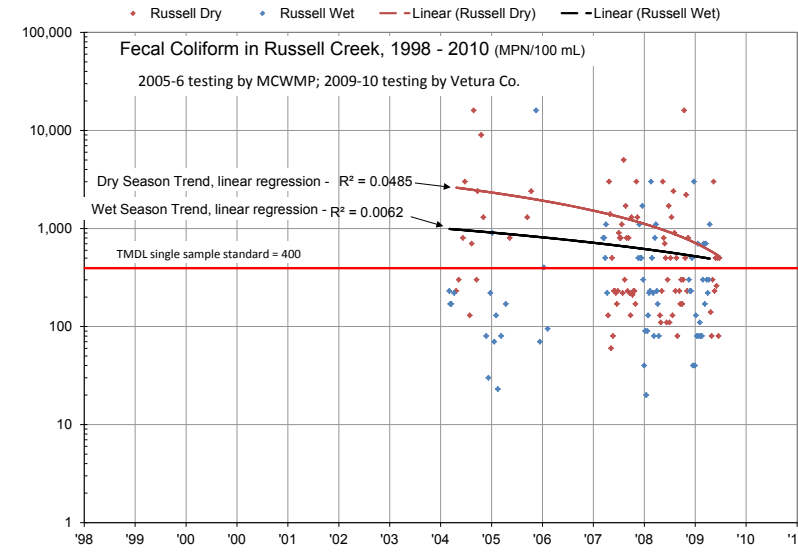
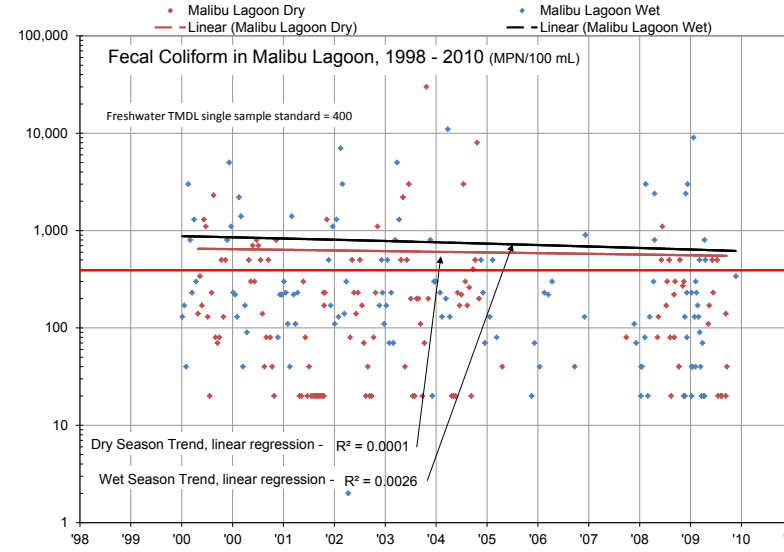
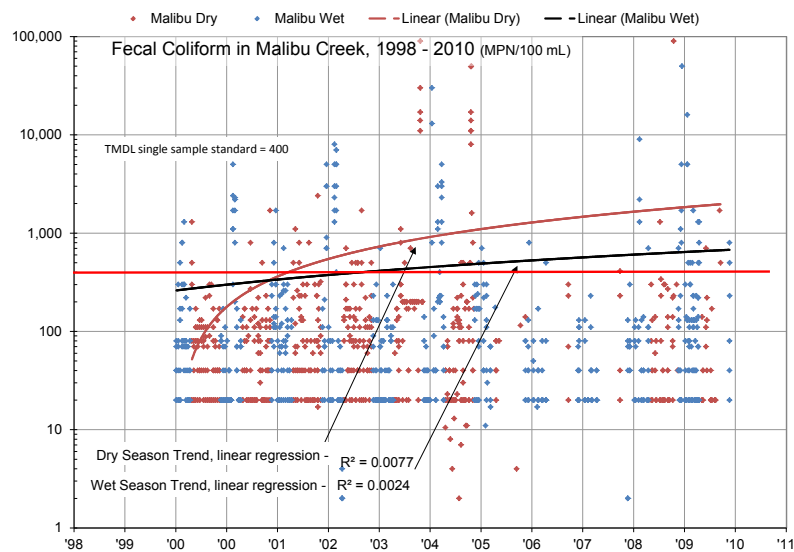
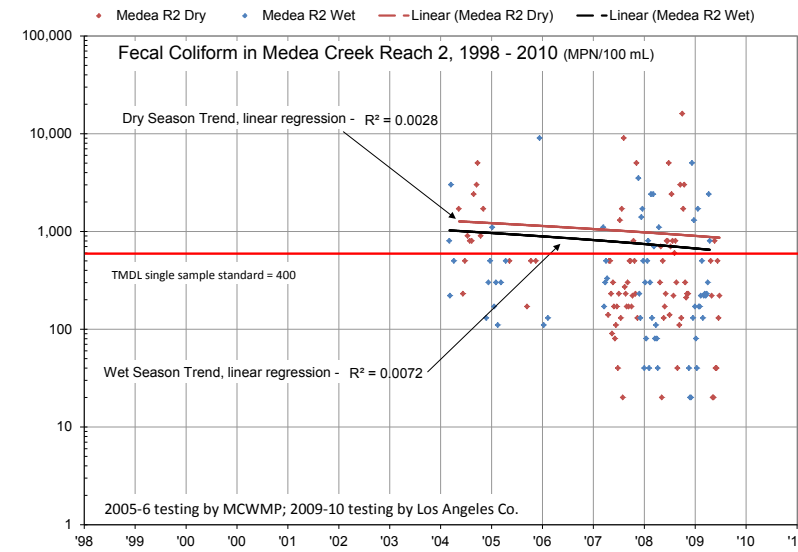
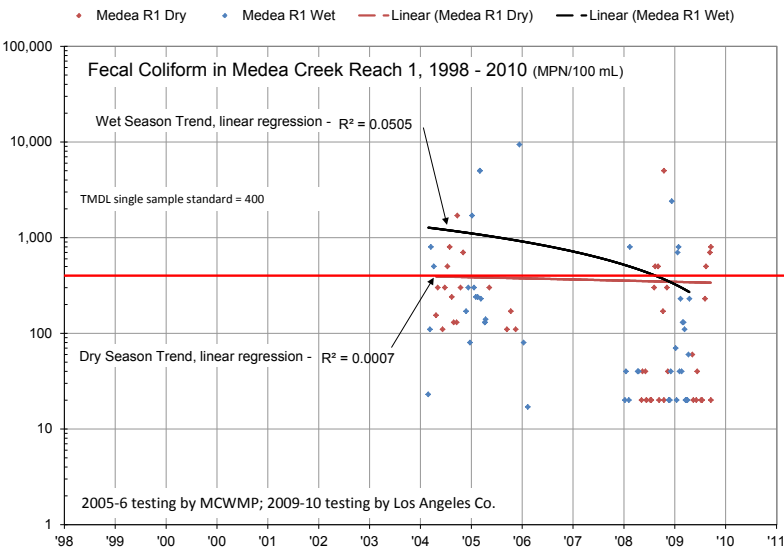
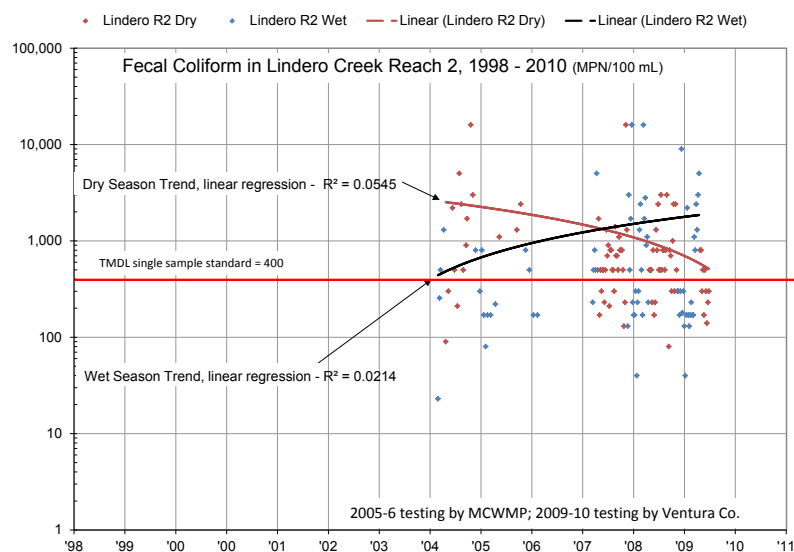
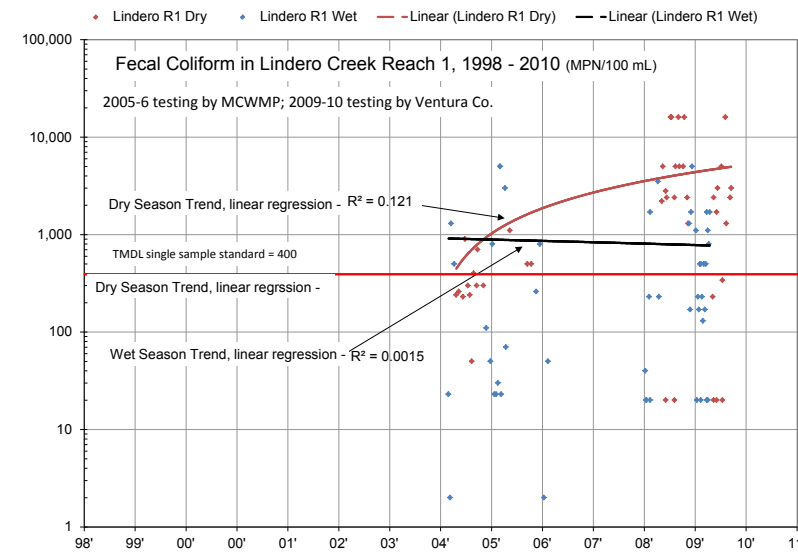
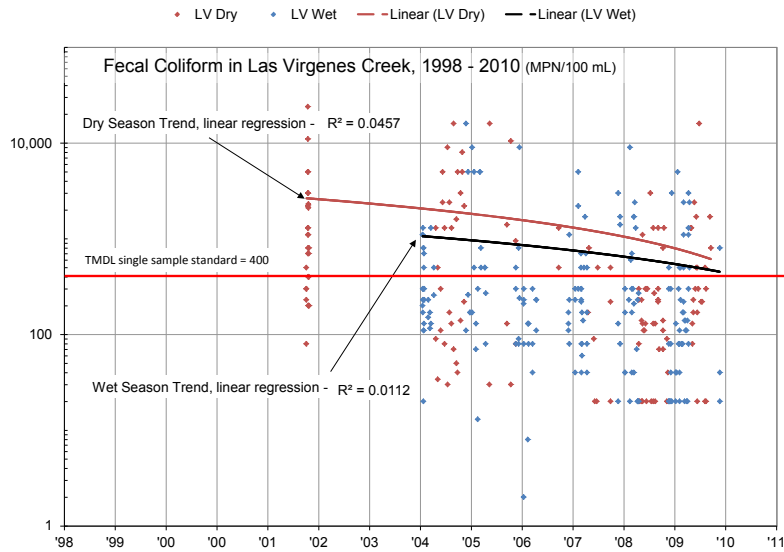
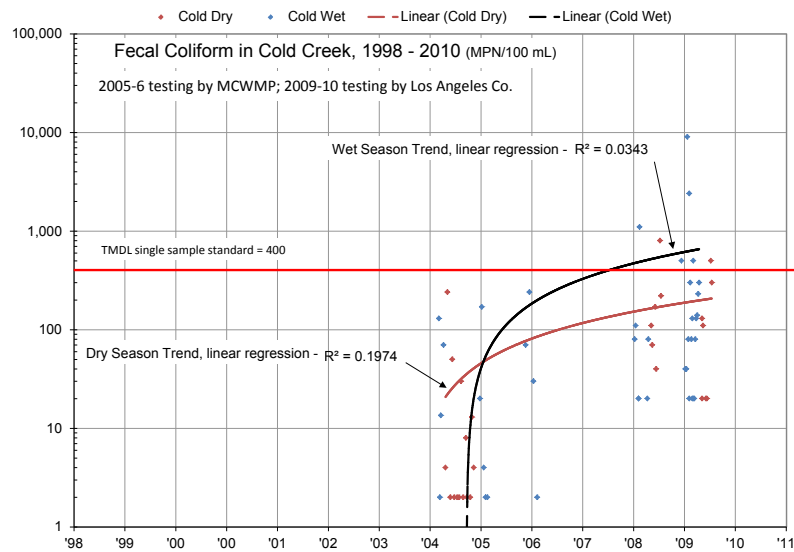
400 MPN/100ml WQO

>3000
2000
1000



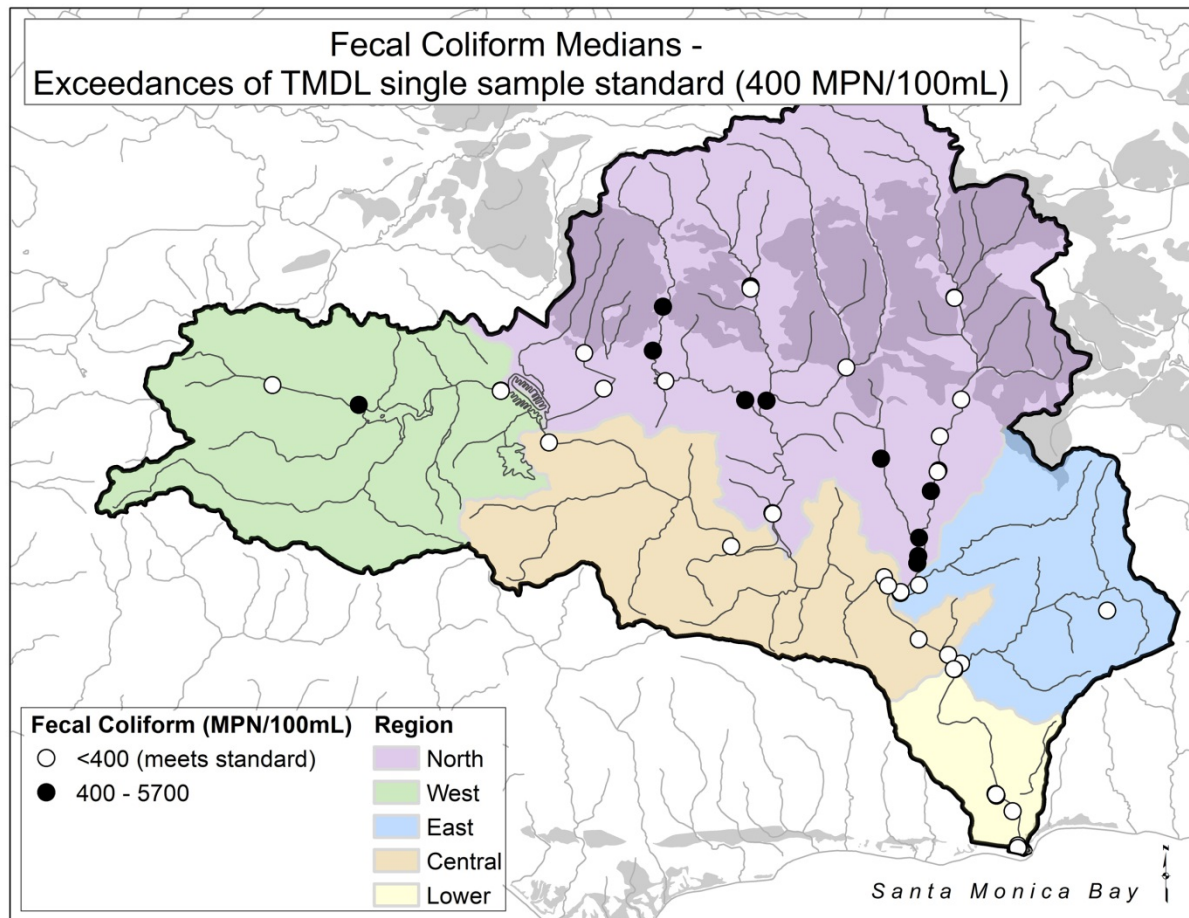
Fecal Coliform (MPN/100mL) TMDL single sample limit = 400		Site	Annual Record		Seasonal Record & Exceedances											
Region	Creek		LandUse	Median	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry	Median Dry >WQO	Median Wet >WQO
	all sites combined		300	130	938	1142	230	90	800	569	500	200	1300	573		
	Cheeseboro	all sites combined	40	4	4	4	40	4	4	4	0	0	0	0		
	all sites combined	MCW_9	230	80	775	342	170	80	500	201	300	110	1300	141		
Yes	Developed	Developed	1100	600	2600	7	0	0	0	0	1100	600	2600	7		
Yes	Developed	LV_atMullholland	3550	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	3550	4	4	4		
Yes	Developed	LV_belowLibertyCynCreek	1350	350	5000	38	0	225	5000	20	2300	1300	7250	18		
Yes	Developed	LV2	700	475	1150	8	0	0	0	0	700	475	1150	8		
Yes	Developed	LVCreek_Farm_LV3	500	282	875	16	0	300	800	14	765	2	2	2		
Yes	Developed	LVCreek_WhiteOak_LV4	135	20	300	60	140	40	300	29	130	20	285	31		
	Las_Virgenes	MCW_7	100	40	230	30	120	40	230	24	80	35	185	6		
	Developed	RSW_MC001F	300	130	725	44	300	130	700	38	400	172	1100	6		
	Developed	RSW_MC002F	170	80	400	37	95	80	180	24	300	220	800	13		
	Developed	RSW_MC003F	300	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	300	1	1	1		
	Open Space	LV1	130	55	208	34	160	78	245	16	85	42	162	18		
	Open Space	MCW_8b	170	75	500	63	110	20	500	36	300	120	950	27		
Yes	all sites combined	LC	4000	1300	9000	34	3000	700	5000	17	9000	2400	16000	17		
Yes	Developed	Developed	4000	1300	9000	34	3000	700	5000	17	9000	2400	16000	17		
Yes	all sites combined	LINDERO_1	500	65	2250	92	230	23	1100	49	1300	280	3000	43		
Yes	Developed	Developed	260	50	700	33	70	23	800	19	300	245	500	14		
Yes	Developed	MCW_13	1100	170	2600	59	230	62	1100	30	2400	1300	5000	29		
Yes	all sites combined	LINDERO_2	500	255	1100	185	300	170	1150	80	500	300	1100	105		
Yes	Developed	Developed	500	190	1300	31	238	170	575	16	1300	500	2400	15		
Yes	Developed	MCW_14b	500	300	1100	154	500	178	1300	64	500	300	800	90		
	all sites combined	MED2	130	36	300	88	130	40	300	45	130	20	300	43		
	Developed	MCW_11	40	20	230	52	40	20	130	25	40	20	300	27		
	Developed	MED2	240	130	500	36	235	125	575	20	270	130	350	16		
	all sites combined	MED1	300	170	800	186	300	130	800	80	500	180	800	106		
	Developed	MCW_12	300	170	800	154	300	130	800	64	300	170	800	90		
	Developed	MED1	500	228	950	32	300	160	575	16	800	500	1700	16		
	all sites combined	MCW_10	500	240	3000	54	500	235	1200	27	2400	250	9000	27		
	Developed	MCW_10	500	240	3000	54	500	235	1200	27	2400	250	9000	27		
	Developed	MCW_15b	300	170	800	157	220	90	500	66	300	220	1000	91		
	Developed	RUS	300	170	800	126	230	110	700	49	300	210	800	77		
	all sites combined	all sites combined	70	20	230	92	70	20	270	59	50	4	170	33		
	all sites combined	MCW_5	45	15	138	66	80	20	155	39	20	3	120	27		
	Developed	CC	110	30	265	39	80	25	282	26	110	40	220	13		
	Open Space	MCW_6	4	2	40	27	20	2	70	13	3	2	12	14		
	all sites combined	MCW_6	155	40	450	26	70	35	550	20	200	148	282	6		
	Developed	POT	155	40	450	26	70	35	550	20	200	148	282	6		
	all sites combined	HV	170	80	330	62	140	70	500	49	230	170	270	13		
	Developed	MCW_18	500	265	1750	11	500	300	2400	9	265	2	2	2		
Yes	Developed	POT	300	230	500	9	500	235	800	7	265	2	2	2		
Yes	Developed	MCW_17	5700	2	2	2	5700	2	2	2	0	0	0			
	all sites combined	MCW_17	140	65	255	51	130	55	255	40	210	155	250	11		
	Developed	POT	135	62	230	46	130	55	248	36	190	148	230	10		
	all sites combined	TRI	240	80	300	5	160	4	4	4	500	1	1	1		
	all sites combined	MCW_4	80	20	200	569	70	20	170	315	80	40	200	254		
	Developed	RSW_MC001U	70	20	170	497	40	20	130	272	80	40	200	225		
	Developed	RSW_MC002D	120	20	430	38	130	32	500	26	60	20	148	12		
	Developed	RSW_MC009U	80	40	200	165	40	20	170	83	110	45	215	82		
	all sites combined	MCW_16	40	20	140	166	40	20	110	85	80	40	200	81		
	Developed	MCW_16	40	20	115	128	40	20	110	78	40	20	138	50		
	all sites combined	TRI	40	20	170	37	40	20	195	23	20	20	75	14		
	Developed	502	40	20	170	37	40	20	195	23	20	20	75	14		
	all sites combined	MAL	270	150	800	35	235	200	800	20	500	65	800	15		
	Developed	MCW_2	270	150	800	35	235	200	800	20	500	65	800	15		
	all sites combined	MCW_3	40	20	140	602	40	20	130	318	40	20	170	284		
	all sites combined	RSW_MC003D	40	20	140	602	40	20	130	318	40	20	170	284		
	Developed	MCW_2	65	12	220	34	198	45	230	16	18	9	106	18		
	Developed	RSW_MC004D	20	20	70	39	40	20	155	23	20	20	40	16		
	Developed	RSW_MC013D	80	20	300	51	80	25	282	26	80	20	300	25		
	all sites combined	MCW_1	20	20	75	163	20	20	78	82	20	20	70	81		
	Developed	RSW_MC004D	40	20	110	137	40	20	80	82	80	20	170	55		
	Developed	RSW_MC013D	80	40	200	169	70	35	140	84	80	40	200	85		
	all sites combined	MCW_1	130	20	340	9	130	20	230	5	235	20	325	84		
	Developed	RSW_MC011D	170	40	330	214	185	80	500	104	155	25	300	110		
	Developed	RSW_MC011D	135	40	350	52	130	40	500	26	155	40	300	26		
	all sites combined	RSW_MC011D	170	70	330	162	220	95	330	78	155	20	325	84		

Fecal Coliform Bacteria CFU/100 ml

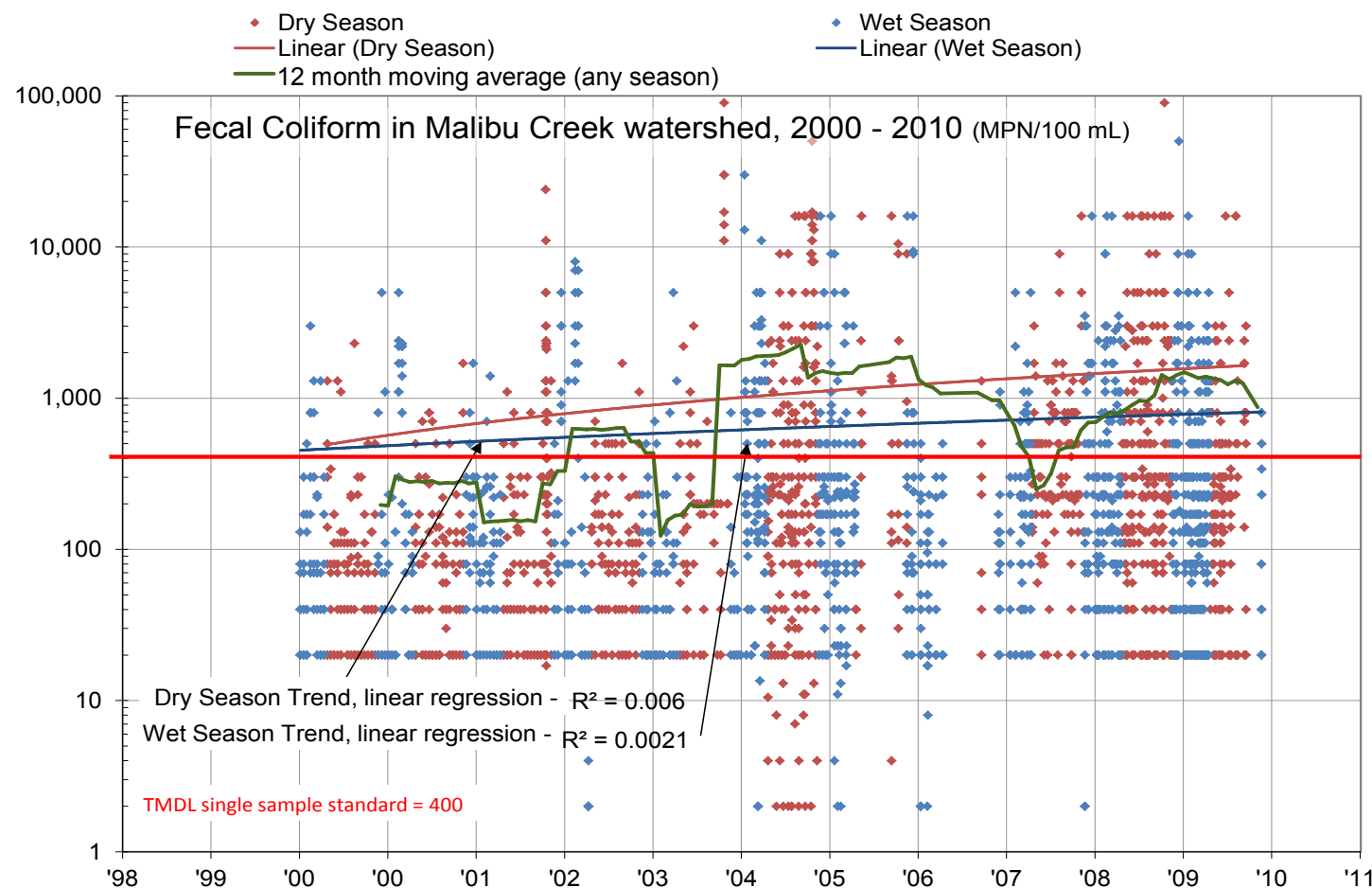


Fecal Coliform

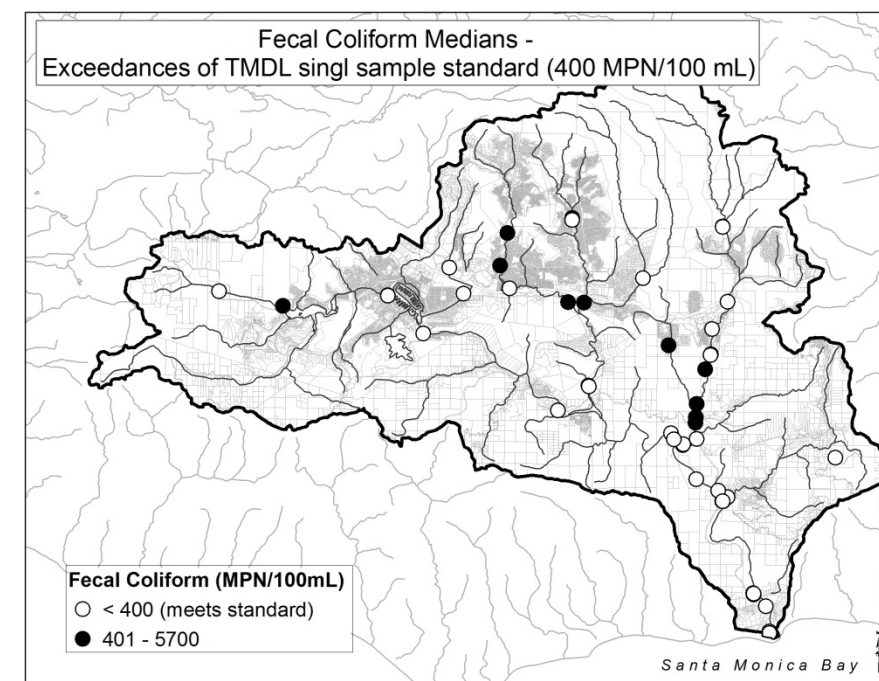
Single sample standard exceedances are increasing



Water quality: Shown on the graph are all available data on fecal coliform concentrations in Malibu Creek watershed. The table on a preceding page shows medians, 25th and 75th percentile value for Malibu Creek and its tributary streams, sorted by season and by geographic region (east, west, north, central, lower watershed, lagoon). It should be noted that sites LV_atMulholland, LV_belowLibertyCynCreek, and RSW_MC003F were used for surface water quality monitoring when a biosolids force main broke and was repaired during the period of October 14-22, 2002. **Historical Trends:** The twelve month moving average on the graph of all data, below left, shows a steep increase around 2004, which may correspond with the wetter winter that year. At this time the moving average changed from usually meeting the standard to usually exceeding it. The watershed-wide trends for both wet and dry weather are increasing, although this varies by reach. Time as an explanatory variable results in low R² values for all reaches. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Fecal coliform varies only slightly by season. **Source assessment:** The Malibu Creek watershed Bacteria TMDL (2004) lists onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), animal wastes and runoff from developed and undeveloped areas as potential sources of bacteria. Recent research by the US Geological Survey (Izbicki et al. 2010) at the Malibu Lagoon and Civic Center area found no indication that OWTS are a source of fecal bacteria in the lagoon; rather, sources there are primarily natural. Fecal coliform sources in the rest of the watershed could be similar with animal waste, both wild and domestic, being a primary source. The map below plots fecal coliform annual medians on parcels. Fecal coliform median values exceed standards at locations that are more densely populated and at Hidden Valley, which has agricultural land uses.



Potential impacts on human health: The impetus for the Malibu Creek watershed Bacteria TMDL was to improve water quality conditions for body contact recreation at Surfrider and other Santa Monica Bay beaches. The EPA recently (December 2010) approved the use of rapid assessment techniques at beaches, but not for TMDL and NPDES monitoring in streams that drain to those beaches. To the extent that pathogens are human-specific, rapid assessment techniques may be more appropriate. **Recommendations for further monitoring:** Reaches included on the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies are all currently monitored for fecal coliform. Median annual values at Hidden Valley and Liberty Canyon Creeks also exceed the 400 MPN/100 mL standard, and could be monitored for possible addition to the 303(d) list.

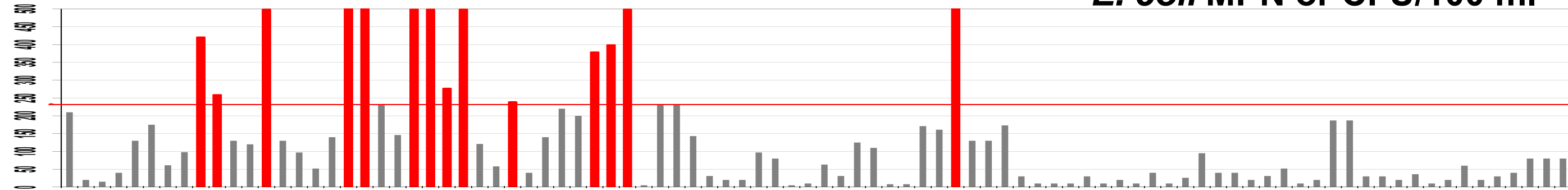


The absence of Bacteroidales in the lagoon and low fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) concentrations in shallow groundwater downgradient from treatment systems suggests that treated effluent was not the source of high FIB concentrations in the lagoon during the sample period.

– Izbicki, et al., USGS, 2010

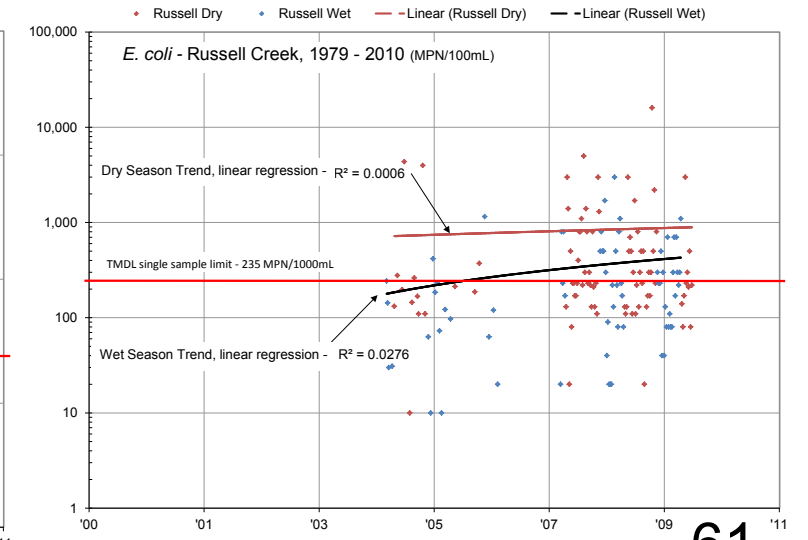
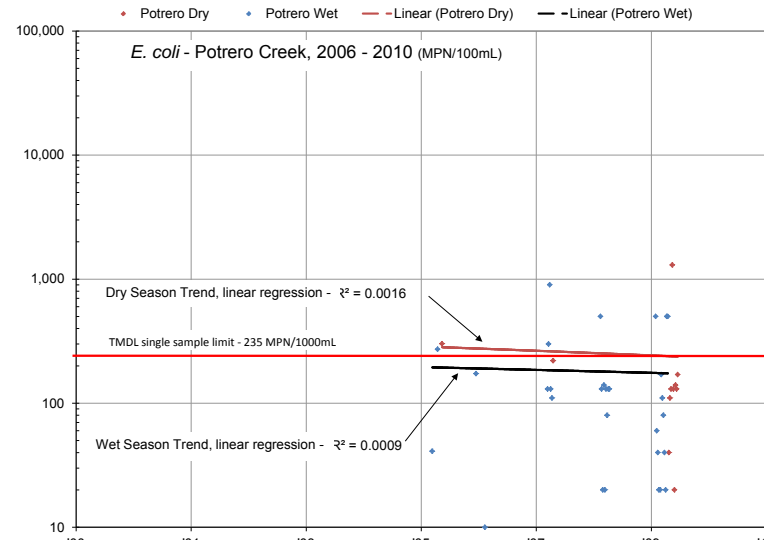
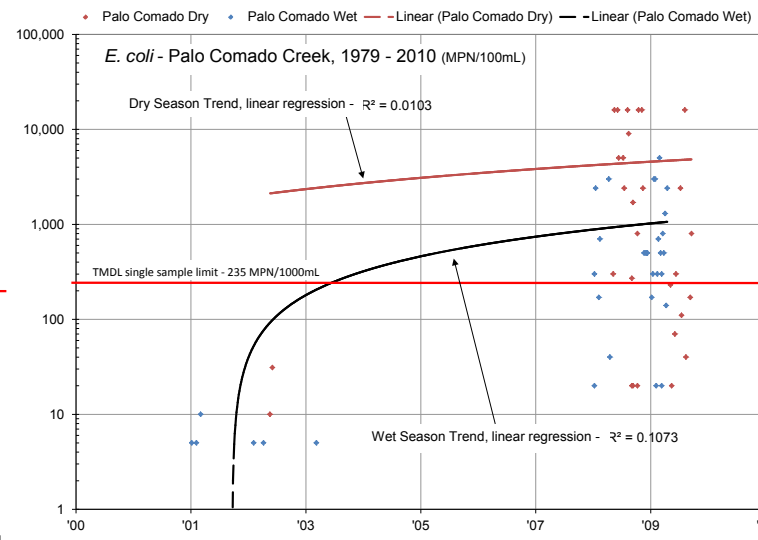
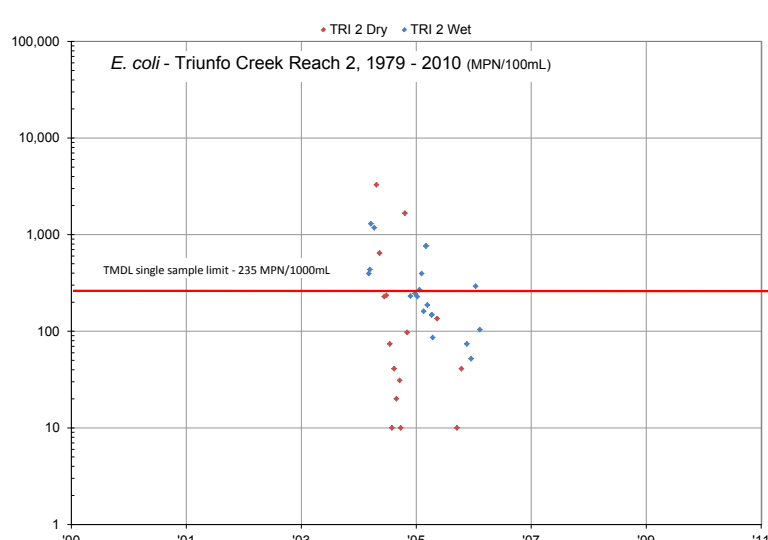
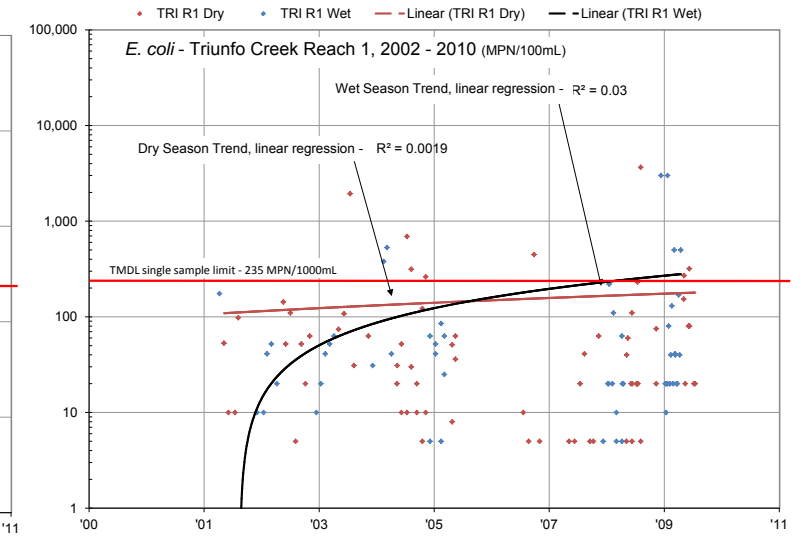
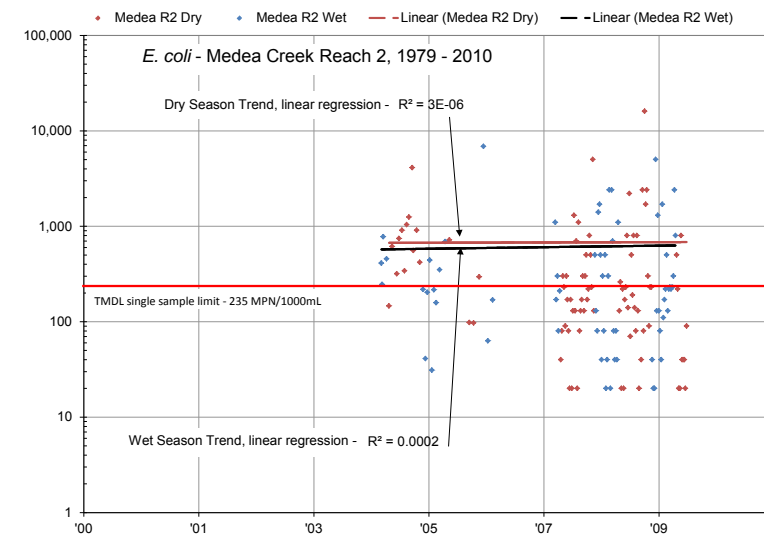
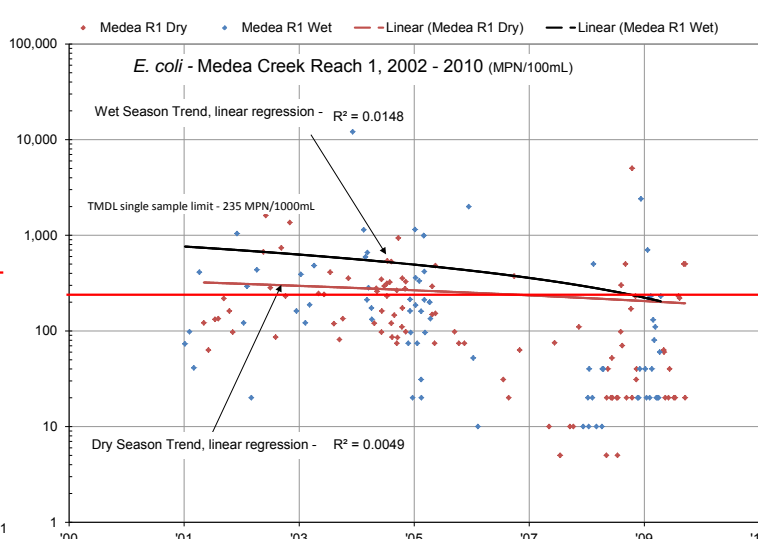
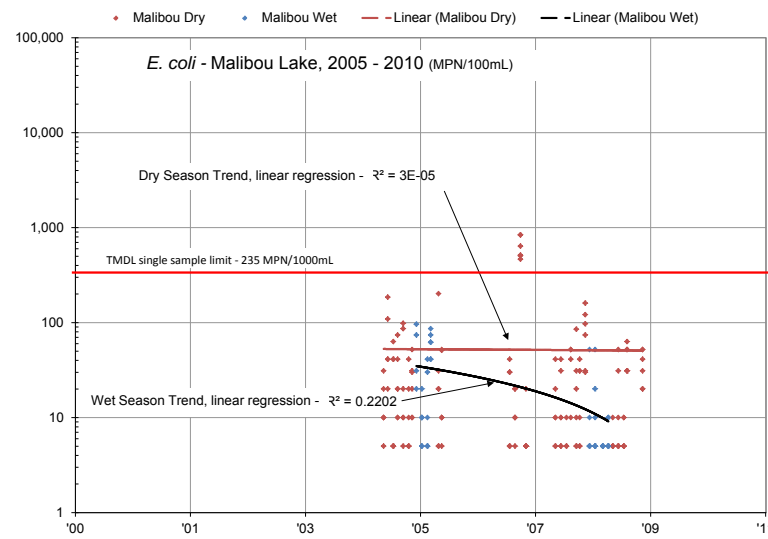
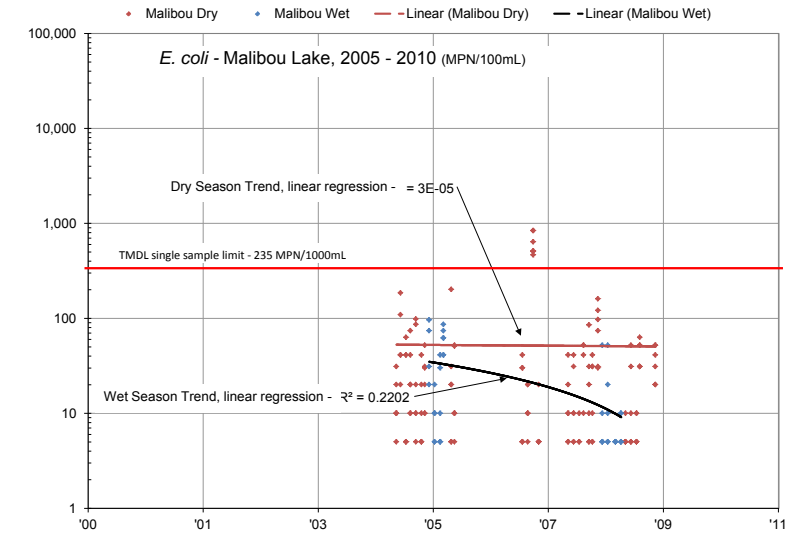
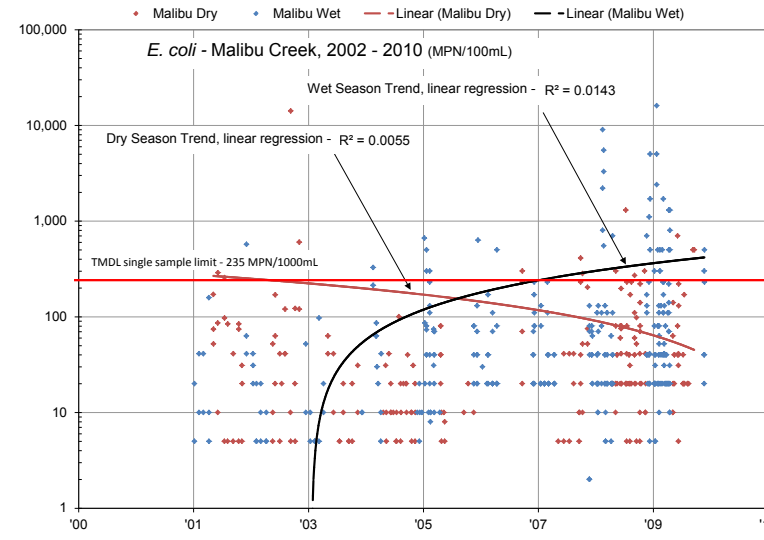
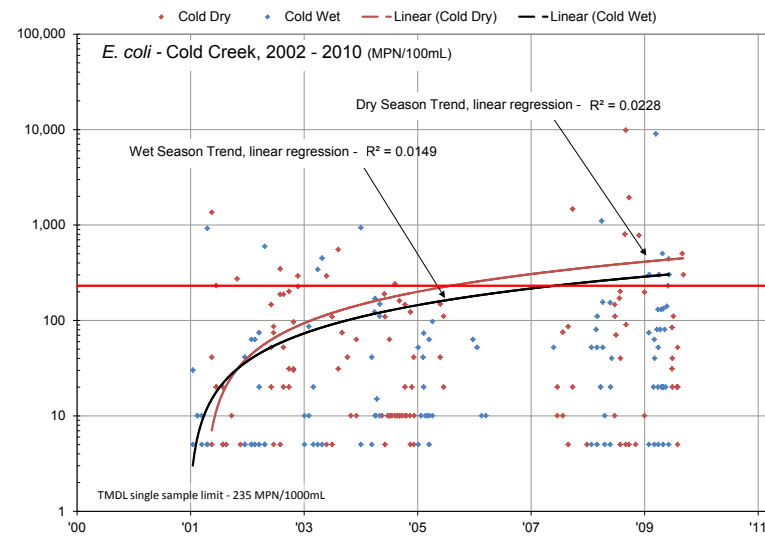
E. coli MPN or CFU/100 ml

E. coli single sample standard = 235



E. coli (MPN/100mL) TMDL single sample limit = 235			Annual Record						Seasonal Record & Exceedances																																
Region	Creek	LandUse	Site	Median	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry																										
Yes	all sites combined	all sites combined		210	75	500	1392	170	51	500	673	230	98	642	719	Median Dry >TMDL Median wet >TMDL																									
			Cheseboro	all sites combined	20	6	40	18	10	5	40	13	31	41	5		5	40	13	31	41	5																			
			Cheseboro	Developed	15	5	31	14	5	5	10	9	31	41	5		5	10	9	31	41	5	5																		
			Cheseboro	Developed	40	4	4	4	40	40	4	4	4	4	40		40	4	4	4	4	40	40																		
			Las_Virgenes	all sites combined	130	52	300	484	109	40	300	259	170	73	389		225	175	75	413	69	264	124	437	40																
			Las_Virgenes	Developed	61	41	175	25	41	30	76	10	98	52	222		15	98	52	191	79	63	52	146	33	127	62	213	46												
			Las_Virgenes	Developed	422	167	1106	38	180	104	712	20	886	356	1439		18	260	4	260	4	260	4	260	4	260	4	260	4												
			Las_Virgenes	Developed	130	20	270	61	120	40	292	30	130	20	250		31	120	40	292	30	130	20	250	31	120	40	292	30												
			Las_Virgenes	Developed	120	40	230	28	130	40	230	23	80	20	220		5	500	130	1100	33	500	130	990	27	400	172	1100	6	5											
			Las_Virgenes	Developed	130	80	230	29	80	80	190	23	225	182	432		6	80	80	190	23	225	182	432	6	80	80	190	23	225	182	432	6								
			Las_Virgenes	Open Space	97	5	135	21	12	5	166	8	108	63	135		13	52	10	132	34	26	10	114	16	68	22	132	18	140	55	400	63	882	298	3076	17	3873	1464	6131	17
			Las_Virgenes	Open Space	2844	731	4837	34	882	298	3076	17	3873	1464	6131		17	2844	731	4837	34	882	298	3076	17	3873	1464	6131	17	2844	731	4837	34	882	298	3076	17	3873	1464	6131	17
			Las_Virgenes	Open Space	230	40	1300	93	184	23	982	50	500	138	1700		43	146	31	368	33	74	20	706	19	158	112	226	14	500	108	1475	60	230	30	950	31	1300	340	2400	29
			Lindero_1	Developed	500	199	800	185	300	170	800	80	500	300	800		105	500	199	800	185	300	170	800	80	500	300	800	105	500	199	800	185	300	170	800	80	500	300	800	105
			Lindero_1	Developed	278	164	504	31	176	148	271	16	504	399	738		15	500	230	800	154	300	170	1150	64	500	300	800	90	121	40	282	173	130	40	312	75	120	40	277	98
			Lindero_1	Developed	58	10	127	32	20	10	167	8	68	10	112		24	240	132	389	53	211	131	405	22	259	133	354	31	40	20	220	52	40	20	130	25	40	20	225	27
			Lindero_1	Developed	140	82	325	36	220	90	500	186	166	74	608		20	133	86	282	16	166	74	608	20	133	86	282	16	220	90	500	186	219	80	500	80	225	106	599	106
Medea_1	Developed	200	80	500	154	215	80	500	64	180	90	500	90	200	80	500	154	215	80	500	64	180	90	500	90	200	80	500	154	215	80	500	64	180	90	500	90				
Medea_1	Developed	380	194	724	32	332	166	444	16	585	312	907	16	400	2400	62	300	20	700	33	800	70	5000	29	500	170	2400	54	500	235	1050	27	800	140	7000	27	5				
Medea_1	Developed	5	5	10	8	5	5	10	8	5	5	10	8	230	122	500	157	202	80	479	66	230	142	500	91	230	130	500	126	230	80	500	49	230	170	700	77				
Medea_1	Developed	143	68	237	31	97	31	185	17	192	135	274	14	31	10	122	266	20	10	89	136	36	10	148	130	20	10	109	225	20	5	80	111	31	10	119	114				
Medea_1	Developed	20	5	46	15	5	5	6	15	5	6	15	14	97	52	199	67	63	52	153	33	146	74	230	34	80	20	200	39	80	20	208	26	90	40	170	13				
Medea_1	Developed	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5	5	10	77	5			
Medea_1	Developed	10	10	18	27	10	10	18	27	10	10	18	27	63	20	300	41	40	20	300	25	125	31	298	16	31	10	150	15	10	5	10	5	47	31	283	10				
Medea_1	Developed	125	40	300	26	55	35	350	20	200	102	282	6	110	20	172	76	110	20	187	57	130	30	166	19	8	5	18	14	5	5	9	8	10	10	33	6				
Medea_1	Developed	8	5	18	14	5	5	18	14	5	5	18	14	171	141	622	11	187	121	749	9	166	2	2	2	161	121	187	9	161	86	341	7	166	2	2	1650	2			
Medea_1	Developed	1650	2	1650	2	1650	2	1650	2	1650	2	1650	2	130	40	196	51	120	40	187	40	130	120	195	11	130	40	170	46	120	40	185	36	130	115	162	10				
Medea_1	Developed	173	41	272	5	107	4	301	1	1	1	1	30	10	74	577	40	20	96	265	20	10	61	312	10	5	41	192	10	5	31	46	20	5	41	146					
Medea_1	Developed	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10	5	20	33	10			
Medea_1	Developed	10	5	31	32	15	9	25	8	31	10	52	25	30	10	52	33	15	9	25	8	31	10	52	25	30	10	52	33	15	9	25	8	31	10	52	25				
Medea_1	Developed	20	5	31	32	5	5	15	8	10	5	31	24	20	5	31	32	5	5	15	8	10	5	31	24	20	5	31	32	5	5	15	8	10	5	31	24				
Medea_1	Developed	10	5	46	31	41	8	52	7	15	5	41	24	10	5	46	31	41	8	52	7	15	5	41	24	10	5	46	31	41	8	52	7	15	5	41	24				
Medea_1	Developed	40	20	80	25	20	20	80	25	20	20	80	25	40	20	80	25	20	20	80	25	20	20	80	25	40	20	80	25	20	20	80	25	20	20	80	25				
Medea_1	Developed	31	20	75	125	40	20	63	55	30	10	79	70	52	20	103	55	41	20	63	24	63	30	126	31	10	5	25	33	5	5	21	8	10	5	31	25				
Medea_1	Developed	20	20	80	37	40	20	80	37	40	20	150	23	20	20	80	37	40	20	150	23	20	20	55	14	187	74	395	35	238	148	405	20	74	26	232	15				
Medea_1	Developed	187	74	395	35	238	148	405	20	74	26	232	15	30	20	74	319	40	20	80	189	20	10	49	130	30	20	74	319	40	20	80	189	20	10	49	130				
Medea_1	Developed	30	20	74	319	40	20	80	189	20	10	49	130	30	20	74	319	40	20	80	189	20	10	49	130	30	20	74	319	40	20	80	189	20	10	49	130				
Medea_1	Developed	20	5	44	76	15	10	63	32	20	5	41	44	36	10	41	24	26	12	41	10	41	15	41	14	10	10	31	34	20	10	46	16	10	10	28	18				
Medea_1	Developed	20	20	48	40	40	20	48	40	40	20	48	40	20	20	48	40	40	20	48	40	40	20	48	40	20	20	20	48	40	40	20	48	40	40	20	48	40			
Medea_1	Developed	60	20	250	51	40	20	282	26	70	20	230	25	30	20	50	33	40	20	95	27	20	20	6	1	30	20	50	28	40	20	95	27	20	20	6					
Medea_1	Developed	40	20	110	33	80	40	230	81	130	40	450	26	80	40	230	81	130	40	450	26	80	40	450	26	80	40	230													

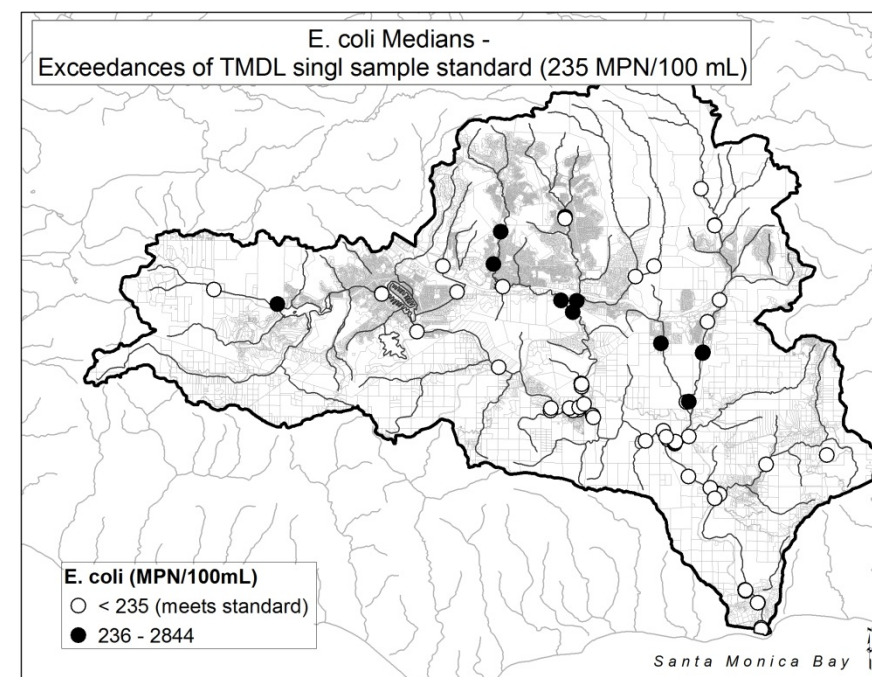
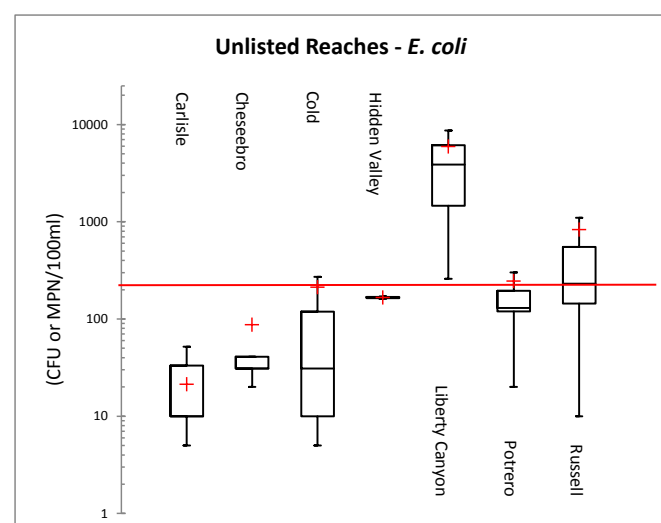
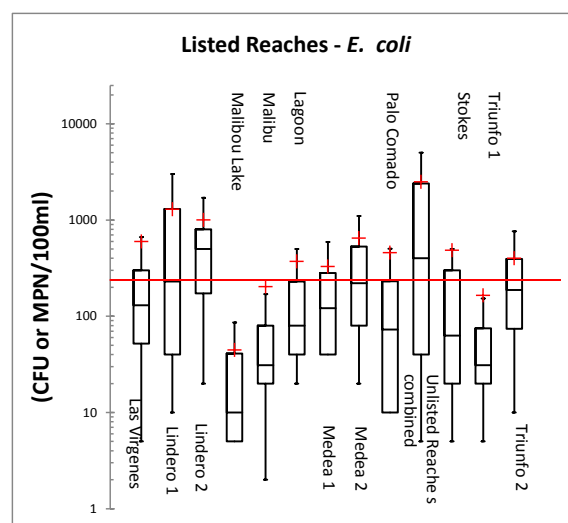
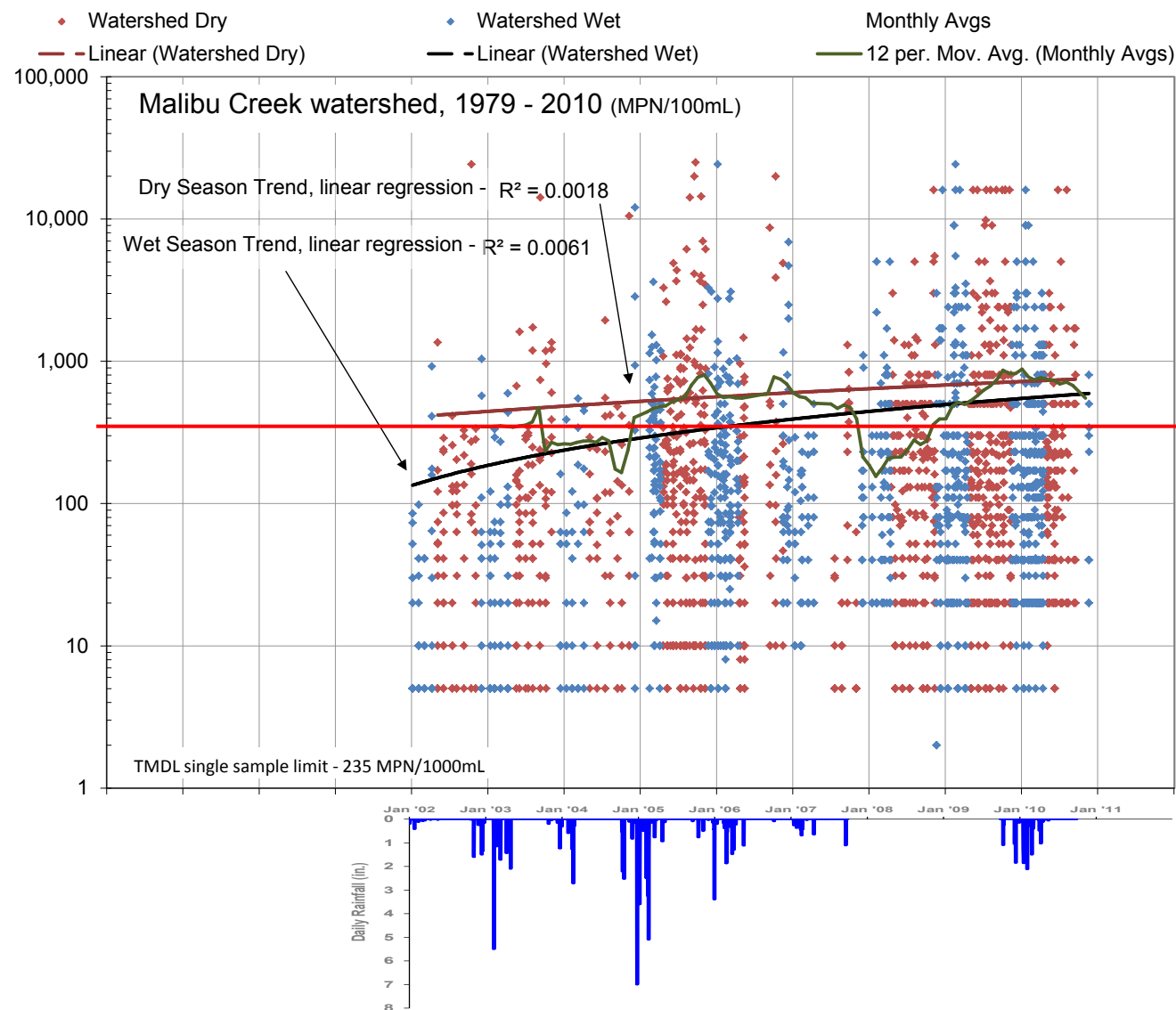
E. coli - MPN or CFU/100 ml



E. coli

Single sample standard exceedances are increasing

Water quality: Shown on the graph are all available data on *E. coli* concentrations in Malibu Creek watershed. The preceding table shows medians, 25th and 75th percentile values for Malibu Creek and its tributary streams, sorted by season and by geographic region (east, west, north, central, lower watershed, lagoon). It should be noted that sites LV_atMulholland, LV_belowLibertyCynCreek, and RSW_MC003F were used for surface water quality monitoring when a sludge main broke and was repaired during the period of October 14-22, 2002. *E. coli* median values exceed the TMDL single sample standard of 235 MPN/100mL at locations that are more densely populated and at Hidden Valley, which has agricultural land uses. Median values on Malibu Creek did not exceed the standard, nor did the 75th percentile values except at sites MCW-3 (at Los Angeles County gage F130-R) and MCW_4 (in a heavily used area at Malibu Creek State Park). Exceedances are plotted with parcel maps to show spatial correlation with development. **Historical Trends:** The twelve month moving average shows a steep increase around 2005, which may correspond with the wetter winter that year or it may relate to the start of the Malibu Creek Watershed Monitoring Program, which increased the number of sampling sites and frequency of sampling. At this time the moving average changed from usually meeting the standard to usually exceeding it until the dry winter of 2008. The watershed-wide trends in *E. coli* concentration for both wet and dry weather are increasing, although this varies by reach. Time as an explanatory variable results in low R² values for all reaches. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** *E. coli* varies only slightly by season. **Source assessment:** The source assessment is the same as for fecal coliform: The Malibu Creek watershed Bacteria TMDL (2004) lists onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), animal wastes and runoff from developed and undeveloped areas as potential sources of bacteria. Recent research by the US Geological Survey (2010) at the Malibu Lagoon and Civic Center area found no indication that OWTS are a source of fecal bacteria in the lagoon; rather, sources there are primarily natural. Comparison of exceedance locations with parcel density (below) indicates wild and domestic fecal matter in runoff could be contributing factors. **Potential impacts on human health:** The impetus for the Malibu Creek watershed Bacteria TMDL was to improve water quality conditions for body contact recreation at Surfrider and other Santa Monica Bay beaches. The EPA recently (December 2010) approved the use of rapid assessment techniques at beaches, but not for TMDL and NPDES monitoring in streams that drain to those beaches. To the extent that pathogens are human-specific, rapid assessment techniques may be more appropriate.



25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000 CFU/100 ml WQO
5,000

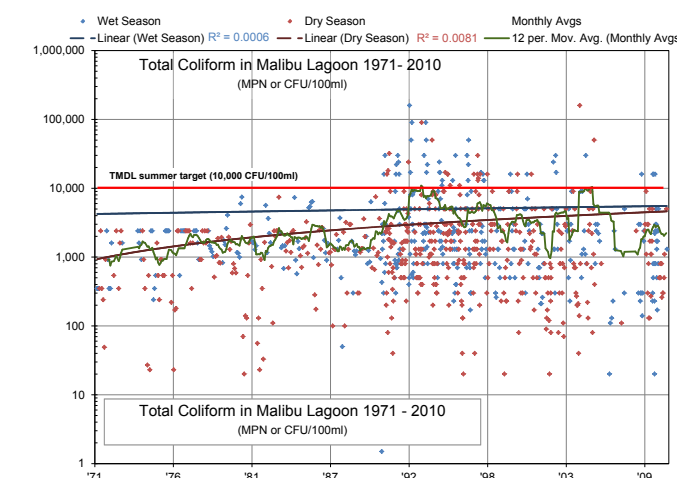
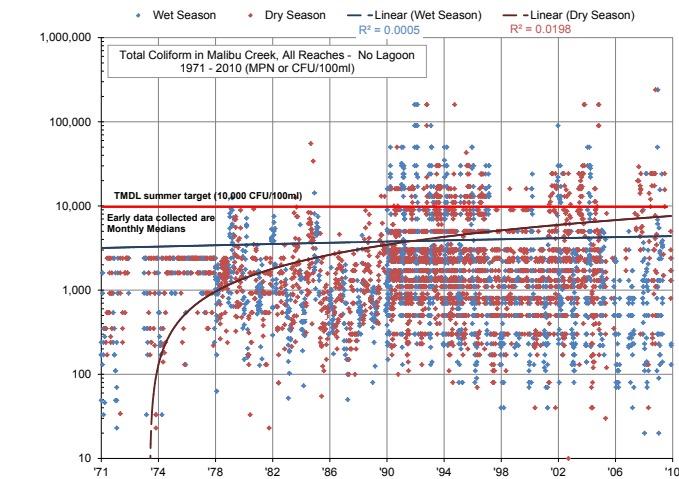
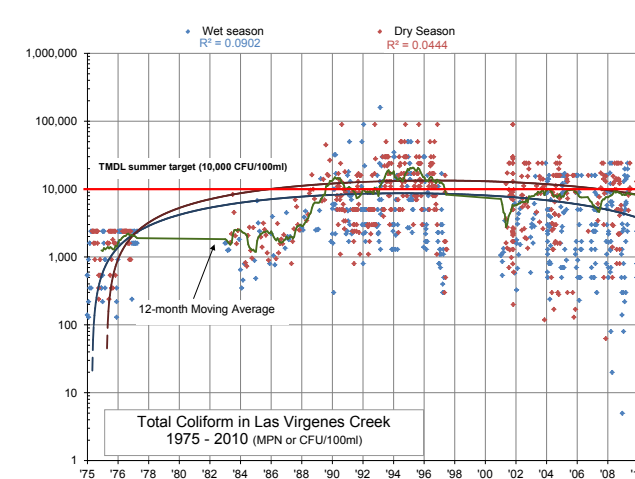
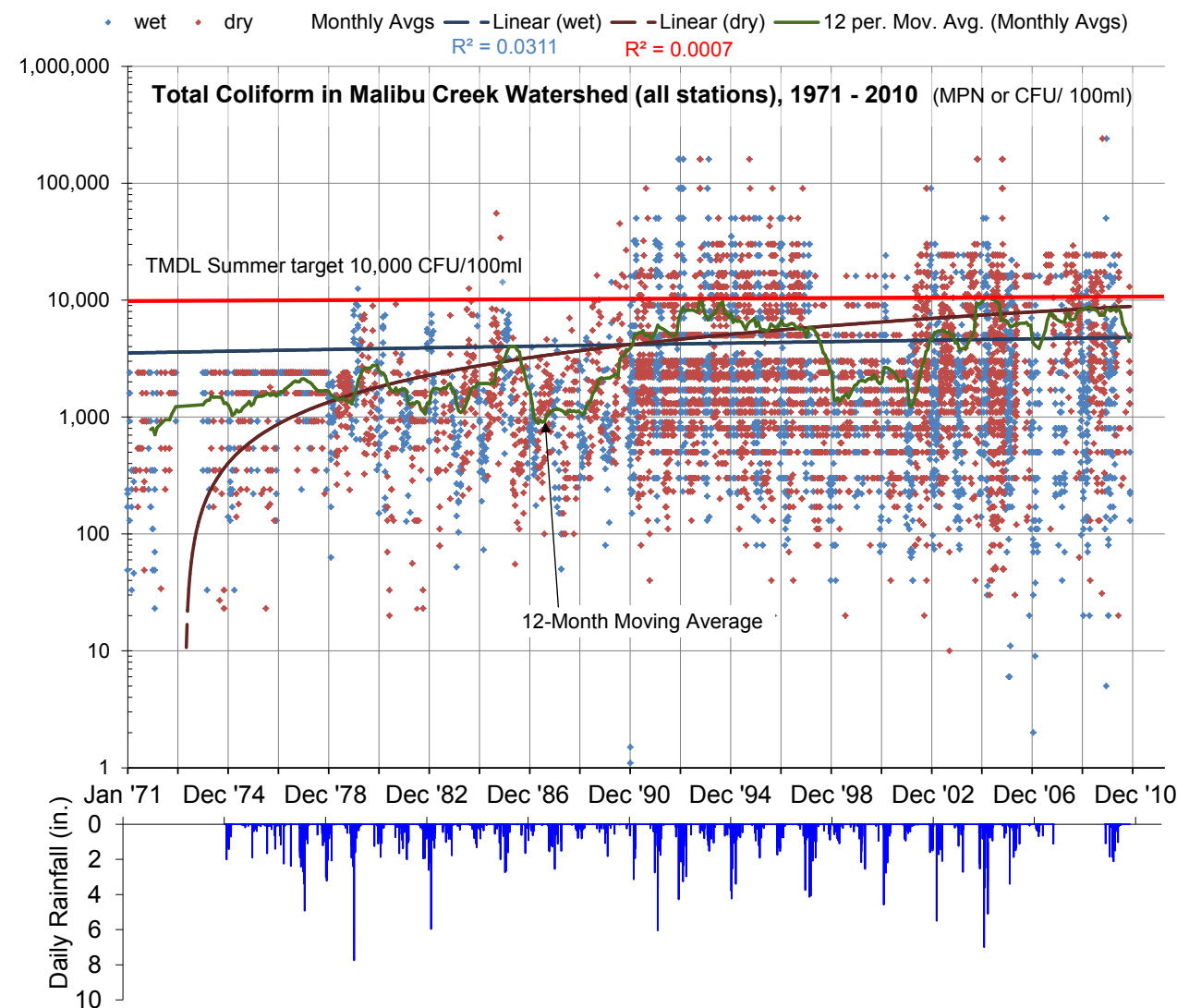
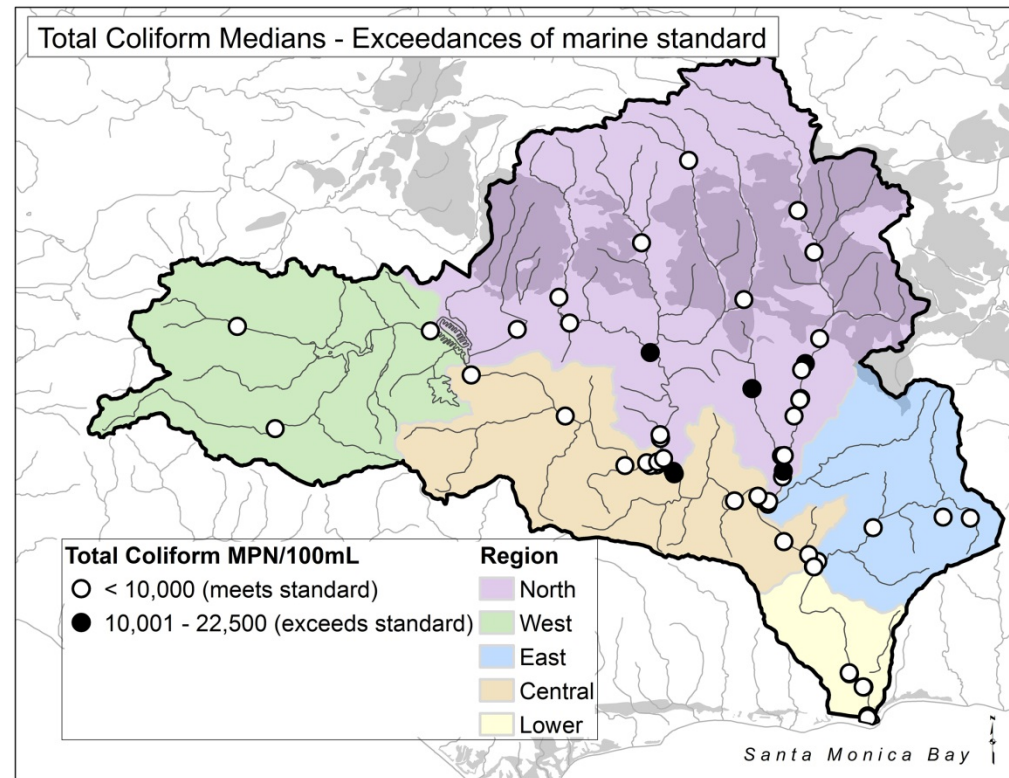
Total Coliform Bacteria CFU or MPN/100 ml

Total Coliform Bacteria, MPN or CFU/100 ml	Region	Reach	Land Use	Site	Annual Record			Seasonal Record & Exceedances								
					Median	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Count	Median Wet	25th Percentile Wet	75th Percentile Wet	Count Wet	Median Dry	25th Percentile Dry	75th Percentile Dry	Count Dry
			all sites combined		4884	1300	13000	717	2948	900	9000	364	7270	2143	16000	353
			Cheesaboro Developed	6	1198	857	2014	13	882	761	999	8	2098	2014	2187	5
Yes			all sites combined		4942	1598	12997	414	2994	1081	8289	216	8164	2420	15531	198
Yes			Developed	13	11198	4552	17962	68	4748	2755	6907	28	14834	11014	24192	40
Yes			Developed	30	12997	7701	17329	25	10099	5501	13851	10	14136	8984	24196	15
Yes			Developed	5	5475	3032	9804	79	4352	2359	6488	33	7270	4106	10034	46
Yes			LV_atMullholland		5000	2450	21500	7	0	0	0	0	5000	2450	21500	7
Yes			Developed	LV_belowLibertyCreek	22500			4	16000	8500	16000	20	22500	6000	16000	18
Yes			Developed	LV2	16000	7501	16000	38	5000	3000	9000	14	7000	1700	5000	8
			Las_Virgenes	LVcreek_Farm_LV3	2350	1700	5000	8	5000	3000	9000	16	7000	1700	5000	2
			Developed	LVcreek_WhiteOak_LV4	20	20	9000	16	20	1	1	0	20	20	9000	16
			Developed	MCW_7	600	500	1200	31	500	300	1100	24	800	650	3350	7
			Developed	RSW_MC001F	3000	2075	9000	44	3000	1700	9000	38	5000	3500	13250	6
			Developed	RSW_MC002F	1400	800	3000	37	1200	650	3000	24	2200	1400	3000	13
			Developed	RSW_MC003F	5000			1	5000		0	0	5000			1
			Open Space	RSW_MC007D	1178	699	1616	21	882	570	1105	8	1354	988	1918	13
			Open Space	LV1	801	350	2950	34	801	700	1900	16	900	300	3933	18
Yes			all sites combined		16000	9000	16000	34	16000	9000	16000	17	16000	9000	16000	17
Yes			Developed	LC	16000	9000	16000	34	16000	9000	16000	17	16000	9000	16000	17
			all sites combined		500	300	1675	34	500	240	4000	19	500	350	1000	15
			Developed	LN2	500	300	1700	33	500	240	4000	19	600	425	1050	14
			Developed	MCW_13	20	20		1	20		0	20	20			1
			all sites combined		5000	2400	9000	31	3000	2350	6000	16	5000	2700	9000	15
			Developed	LN1	5000	2400	9000	31	3000	2350	6000	16	5000	2700	9000	15
			all sites combined		6821	2312	19863	120	5000	1467	15531	49	11198	3128	24193	71
Yes			Developed	21	7284	4210	20945	32	1964	1659	8963	8	13767	5669	24192	24
			Developed	7	16430	7398	24193	52	12033	5475	17329	21	19863	10830	24193	31
			Developed	MED2	1200	500	3000	36	1300	500	5000	20	900	650	1600	16
			all sites combined		2300	1300	5000	32	1450	575	3500	16	3000	1600	5000	16
			Developed	MED1	2300	1300	5000	32	1450	575	3500	16	3000	1600	5000	16
			all sites combined		956	413	711	8	448	407	593	6	1959			2
			Open Space	8	956	413	711	8	448	407	593	6	1959			2
			all sites combined		3000	1350	9000	31	2200	1100	5000	17	7000	1875	16000	14
			Open Space	all sites combined	3000	1350	9000	31	2200	1100	5000	17	7000	1875	16000	14
			Developed	RUS	3000	1350	9000	31	2200	1100	5000	17	7000	1875	16000	14
			all sites combined		1016	331	2809	198	465	233	1694	87	1793	625	3654	111
			all sites combined		816	311	2485	183	495	222	1633	82	1723	591	3076	101
			Developed	11	1694	482	3012	14	428	317	435	5	2282	1872	3654	9
			Developed	2	2608	1762	4048	66	2265	1282	3554	32	3076	2256	5259	34
			Open Space	3	546	303	1015	76	309	213	444	32	780	556	1620	44
			Open Space	CC	80	43	225	27	70	11	210	13	95	50	215	14
			all sites combined		4382	2523	6701	15	1236	933	3448	5	6131	4557	8316	10
			Developed	16	4352	2523	6701	15	1236	933	3448	5	6131	4557	8316	10
			all sites combined		1400	281	3000	27	419	138	2650	18	2143	1789	3654	9
			all sites combined		689	161	2143	13	161	86	400	7	2899	1878	4372	6
			Developed	10	689	161	2143	13	161	86	400	7	2899	1878	4372	6
			all sites combined		3000	1300	3000	9	3000	1650	4000	7	2150			2
			Developed	HV	3000	1300	3000	9	3000	1650	4000	7	2150			2
			all sites combined		300	300	1400	5	300			4	1400			1
			Developed	POT	300	300	1400	5	300			4	1400			1
			all sites combined		1700	700	5475	869	883	414	2187	382	3000	1300	10462	487
			all sites combined		6131	1932	15764	192	1645	909	3448	46	8414	3303	24192	146
			Developed	22	4352	1259	12033	33	3271	849	3488	8	6488	2909	14136	25
			Developed	23	5803	2376	15981	32	2371	849	3488	8	9835	4427	24191	24
			Developed	24	7270	2909	19863	33	2548	1660	3303	8	9804	4884	24192	25
			Developed	26	6867	2089	14718	32	1991	880	3962	8	9082	5194	24192	24
			Developed	27	6131	2429	16430	31	2046	924	3150	7	10462	4741	20945	24
			Developed	28	4884	1154	17697	31	1187	926	2381	7	7148	2425	19863	24
			all sites combined		1300	500	3000	554	800	300	1700	284	2000	800	5000	270
			Developed	12	3945	1310	8664	70	1259	706	2481	29	7701	4352	12996	41
			Developed	4	12515	4352	19230	22	1553	624	12033	9	17329	8664	24192	13
Yes			Developed	RSW_MC001U	1300	700	2400	166	1100	500	2300	83	1700	800	2900	83
			Developed	RSW_MC002D	1100	500	2400	167	500	300	1300	85	1700	875	3000	82
			Developed	RSW_MC009U	500	230	1400	129	315	220	875	78	800	500	2200	51
			all sites combined		3255	1708	7817	88	1553	1051	2187	32	6131	3255	11648	56
			Developed	17	2755	1609	5483	55	1609	946	2187	24	5172	3082	8414	31
			Developed	25	6131	2613	17359	33	1534	1411	1694	8	8664	5475	24192	25
			all sites combined		900	500	1700	35	900	450	1825	20	1300	900	1650	15
			Developed	TRI	900	500	1700	35	900	450	1825	20	1300	900	1650	15
			all sites combined		1300	500	3000	614	1100	500	2358	310	1700	800	4611	304
			all sites combined		1300	500	3000	614	1100	500	2358	310	1700	800	4611	304
			Developed	1	4762	2371	10830	75	2755	1932	4557	31	7933	4291	15981	44
			Developed	15	6290	2929	24196	24	2871	2419	3818	10	18596	7292	24196	14
			Developed	MAL	1200	500	2350	34	1750	775	3000	16	850	388	1700	18
			Developed	RSW_MC003D	800	300	2200	164	700	433	1625	82	1150	300	2400	82
			Developed	RSW_MC004D	800	300	1700	138	800	300	1700	82	1100	493	2400	56
			Developed	RSW_MC013D	1300	700	3000	170	1100	500	1700	84	2200	1100	3000	86
			all sites combined		3000	1300	5000	9	2400	1300	5000	5	2700			4
			all sites combined		1100	300	3000	213	1700	500	3000	104	800	300	2400	109
			Developed	MCW_1	1700	500	3000	50	2400	925	3000	26	950	500	1875	24
			Developed	RSW_MC011D	1100	300	3000	163								

Total Coliform

Single sample standard exceedances are increasing

Note: The Malibu Creek Bacteria TMDL (EPA 2004) was updated to be consistent with EPA guidance criteria for bacteria by eliminating total coliform standards and applying fecal coliform and *E. coli* standards. The EPA does not recommend the use of total coliform as an indicator of health risk from water contact in recreational waters and instead recommends *E. coli* and enterococci as better indicators in fresh water (<http://water.epa.gov/type/rs/monitoring/vms511.cfm>). However, there is a longer record for total coliform in the watershed than for other bacterial indicators, so total coliform data was analyzed. The Department of Health Services recommends posting of freshwater beaches when total coliform exceeds 10,000 per 100 ml in a single sample. Although this is not a regulatory criteria for streams, the criteria is applied here as guidance. **Water quality:** Shown on the graph are all available data on total coliform concentrations in Malibu Creek and its tributary streams. The table on the preceding page shows all data sorted by season and by geographic region (east, west, north, central, lower watershed, and lagoon). It should be noted that sites LV_atMulholland, LV_belowLibertyCynCreek, and RSW_MC003F were used for surface water quality monitoring when a sludge main broke and was repaired during the period of October 14-22, 2002. Total coliform median values exceed the guidance criteria of 10,000 CFU or MPN/100mL at some sites on Las Virgenes and Liberty Canyon Creeks and at one site on Malibu Creek. **Historical Trends:** Overall trends are increasing with time, although some of this may be only apparent due to changes in maximum numbers reported. The apparent watershed-wide trends in total coliform concentration for both wet and dry weather are increasing, although this varies by reach. Time as an explanatory variable results in low R² values for all reaches. **Annual & Seasonal variation:** Graphical comparisons with rain events revealed increases with rain events, but also showed spikes in total coliform concentration unassociated with rain. **Source assessment:** Unknown. **Potential impacts on human health:** None. Again, the EPA does not recommend the use of total coliform as an indicator of health risk from water contact in recreational waters. **Recommendations for further monitoring:** None. The use of total coliform as an indicator of water quality is no longer recommended.



Organic Compounds

DDT, PCBs, EPA priority organic compounds – oil and grease, pesticides and metals were also tested during testing for organics.

Water quality parameters analyzed: 12 metals (see table below), 24 volatile organic compounds, 57 semi-volatile organic compounds, and 25 pesticides.

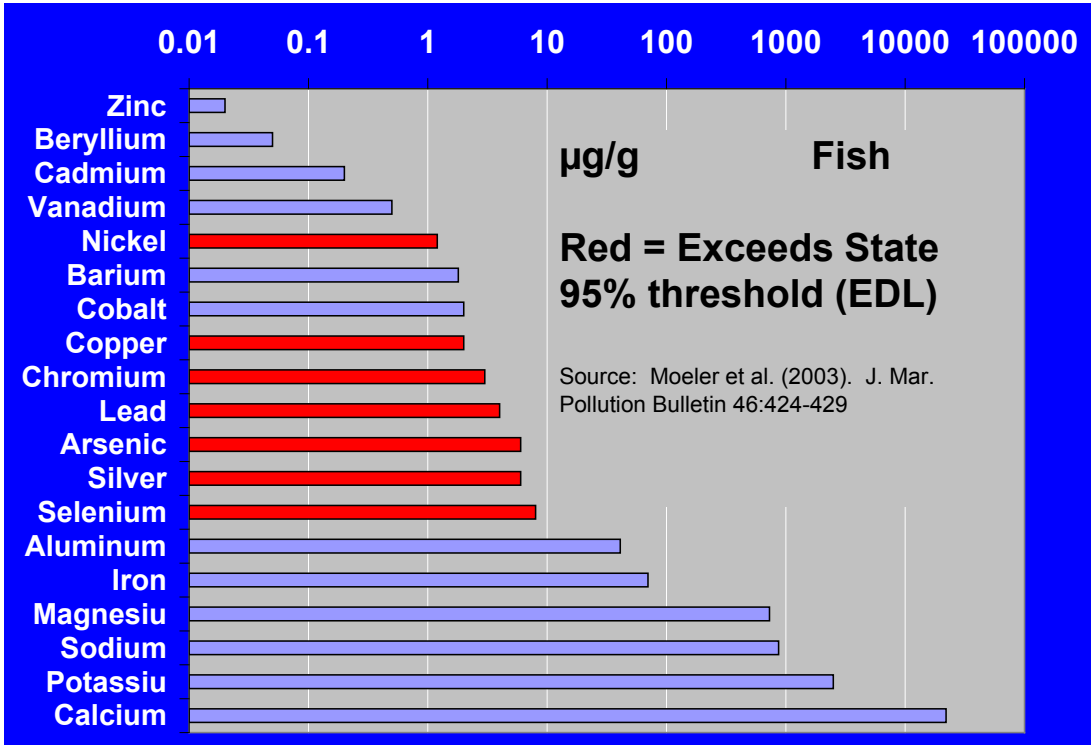
Major findings: (1) Non-detects except for metals. During the 18 month CTR test period, aside from bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (detected once), the only compounds detected of 131 tested in upper Malibu Creek were 12 metals at concentrations shown in the following tables. (Note: For a comparison of these results with metals testing by other agencies, see following page) **(2) Metal sources.** Aside from silver and lead, all of the detected metals are found in high concentrations in groundwater and surface runoff from the Monterey / Modelo Formation, which is enriched in these elements. Aside from selenium and arsenic, all of these metals are also derived from urban runoff in other urbanized watersheds (e.g. Ballona Creek), although at much lower levels than those measured in storm water runoff from the Monterey / Modelo Formation. See Natural Source Assessment section for further information

CTR and fish tissue data - Metals

California Toxics Rule (CTR) results for metals in comparison to fish tissue metals results, Upper Malibu Creek in Malibu Creek State Park

Station location and upstream land use: Station RSW-MC001U is located in upper Malibu Creek below confluences with Triunfo and Las Virgenes Creeks and all upper watershed tributaries, thus serving a sentinel location for pollutants commonly found in urban runoff. **Water quality parameters analyzed:** 12 metals (see table below), 24 volatile organic compounds, 57 semi-volatile organic compounds, and 25 pesticides. **Major findings: (1)** During the 18 month test period, aside from bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (detected once), the only compounds detected of 131 parameters tested in upper Malibu Creek were the 12 metals at the concentrations shown below. (Note: For a comparison of these results with metals testing by other agencies, see following page) **(2)** Aside from silver and lead, all of the detected metals are found in high concentrations in groundwater and surface runoff from Monterey / Modelo Formation rock, which is enriched in these elements locally. **(3)** Aside from selenium and arsenic, all of these metals are also known to be present in urban runoff in other urbanized watersheds (e.g. Ballona Creek), although **(4)** at much lower levels than those measured in storm water runoff from the Monterey / Modelo Formation. See Natural Source Assessment section for further information.

Good agreement between results of metals in local fish tissues and their respective concentrations in local surface waters. Most metals tested in both mediums exceeded human consumption standards (shown in **RED** in the figure and two tables)



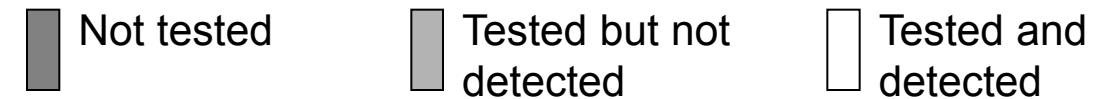
Metals in fish collected at CTR sample sites. **Red indicates this metal exceeded fish tissue objective**

Constituent	Average concentration in micrograms per Liter (ppb)
Zinc(Zn)	19.9
Selenium(Se)	8.5
Copper (Cu)	7.0
Nickel(Ni)	7.0
Arsenic (As-III)	2.0
Chromium-III (Cr-III)	1.5
Lead	0.8
Antimony (Sb)	0.6
Thallium(Tl)	0.4
Cadmium (Cd)	0.3
Silver(Ag)	0.3
Mercury	0.1

Metals in surface water at CTR sample sites sorted by average concentration (ppb). **Red indicates that particular metal was found in fish tissues at levels exceeding human consumption standards.**

Organic Compounds and other chemicals

A comparison of test results across programs



There are many valid reasons why different programs may yield different results for the same test parameter. Obvious differences in test dates or locations, different test methods, and different reporting limits are all common reasons for differences in results across programs for the same parameter.

A comparison of test results across programs is a basic first step in identifying any anomalies between different monitoring programs. A valid reason for most anomalies is often identified upon inspection of the data; other anomalies may warrant further investigation, especially in cases where one program consistently returns non-detects where others do not (or vice-versa).

Accordingly, to the left and on the subsequent page, we have lined up the results of the three programs that conducted testing in the Malibu Creek watershed for organic compounds and other US EPA priority pollutants. Data errors in the Hotspot database from Malibu Creek Watershed Monitoring Program precluded its inclusion in this investigation. Much of the detail behind these data was necessarily omitted in these tables due to space limitations (e.g. specific test dates and sites, reporting limits for specific test dates, etc.).

In this example, 1,2,3-trichloropropane was not detected in 19 Calabasas landfill tests, but was detected once by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District in 58 samples. The non-detects might therefore be due to sampling error, or it may reflect a true difference in water quality between sites. Inspection of the raw data reveals that the sample sites were located in different sub-drainages; the Landfill site is on Cheeseboro Creek in the northern headwaters and has no development other than older landfill cells, while Los Angeles County Mass Emissions site S02 is on lower Malibu Creek at the County gauge.

Chemical & units	Landfill (11/15/1999 - 2/25/2009)			LA Co ME (5/11/2009 - 4/11/2010)			LVMWD (dates vary by period - see database)		
	No. of tests	No. Detects	MDL/PQL	No. of tests	No. Detects	MDL or RL	No. of tests	No. Detects	max/MDL
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			Not tested		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane_ugL	18	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			Not tested		
1,1-Dichloroethylene_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			103	0	0.5
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-_HpCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-_HpCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-_HpCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.045
1,2,3,4,7,8-_HxCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
1,2,3,4,7,8-_HxCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.042
1,2,3,6,7,8-_HxCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
1,2,3,6,7,8-_HxCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.03
1,2,3,7,8,9-_HxCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
1,2,3,7,8,9-_HxCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.02
1,2,3,7,8-_PeCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.025
1,2,3,7,8-_PeCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
1,2,3-Trichloropropane_ugL	19	0	1.0-2.5	Not tested			58	1	0.005
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	67	0	0.5
1,2-Benzanthracene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.1-5 (RL)	Not tested		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane_ugL	19	0	0.01	Not tested			Not tested		
1,2-Dibromoethane_ugL	19	0	0.01	Not tested			Not tested		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5-1 (RL)	103	0	0.5
1,2-Dichloroethane_ugL	19	0	0.25-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
1,2-Dichloropropane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	Not tested		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5-1 (RL)	103	0	0.5
1,3-Dichloropropene_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			57	0	0.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5-1 (RL)	275	0	0.32
1,4-Dioxane_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			58	16	0.5
2,3,4,6,7,8-_HxCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.037
2,3,4,7,8-_PeCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.048
2,3,7,8-_TCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			23	0	0.001
2,3,7,8-_TCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.0095
2,4,5-_TP_Silvex_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.2 (RL)	68	0	1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol_ugL	Not tested			13	0	1-10 (RL)	104	0	10
2,4-_D_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.02 (RL)	64	0	1
2,4-DDD_ugL	Not tested			3	0	0.01 (RL)	7	0	0.05
2,4-DDE_ugL	Not tested			3	0	0.004 (RL)	7	0	0.05
2,4-DDT_ugL	Not tested			3	0	0.01 (RL)	7	0	0.05
2,4-Dichlorophenol_ugL	Not tested			12	0	1-2 (RL)	104	0	5
2,4-Dimethylphenol_ugL	Not tested			12	0	2 (RL)	104	0	2
2,4-Dinitrophenol_ugL	Not tested			12	0	3-5 (RL)	104	0	5
2,4-Dinitrotoluene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5
2,6-Dinitrotoluene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5
2-Butanone_(MEK)_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			31	0	10
2-Chloroethylvinyl_ether_ugL	Not tested			16	0	1-2.5 (RL)	96	0	1
2-Chloronaphthalene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	10 (RL)	104	0	5
2-Chlorophenol_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	0	5
2-Hexanone_ugL	19	0	2.0-5	Not tested			Not tested		
2-Nitrophenol_ugL	Not tested			12	0	2-10 (RL)	104	0	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	1
4,4-_DDD_ugL	Not tested			9	0	0.05 (RL)	96	0	0.01
4,4-_DDE_ugL	Not tested			9	0	0.05 (RL)	96	0	0.01
4,4-_DDT_ugL	Not tested			9	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.01
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5
4-Bromophenylphenylether_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1-5 (RL)	104	0	5
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Not tested			12	0	1-3 (RL)	Not tested		
4-Chlorophenylphenylether_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.1-5 (RL)	104	0	5
4-methyl-2-pentatone_ugL	19	0	5.0-10	Not tested			Not tested		
4-Nitrophenol_ugL	Not tested			12	0	3-5 (RL)	104	0	10

Chemical & units	Landfill (11/15/1999 - 2/25/2009)			LA Co ME (5/11/2009 - 4/11/2010)			LVMWD (dates vary by period - see database)		
Acenaphthene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	0	1
Acenaphthylene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	0	5
Acetone_ugL	19	0	5.0-20	Not tested			Not tested		
Acetonitrile_ugL	2	0	10	Not tested			Not tested		
Acrolein_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			100	0	2
Acrylonitrile_ugL	19	0	5.0-10	Not tested			272	0	2
Aldrin_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.005 (RL)	96	0	0.005
Alpha_BHC_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.005
alpha-chlordane	Not tested			10	0	0.1 (RL)	Not tested		
Anthracene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	0	5
Atrazine_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	Not tested		
Azobenzene_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			104	0	1
Benzene_ugL	19	0	0.25-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
Benzidine_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5
Benzo(a)_anthracene_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			104	0	5
Benzo(a)_pyrene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	106	0	5
Benzo(b)_fluoranthene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.1-10 (RL)	106	0	5
Benzo(g,h,i)_perylene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5-5 (RL)	104	0	5
Benzo(k)_fluoranthene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	106	0	5
Beta_BHC_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.005 (RL)	96	0	0.005
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)_methane_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5
bis(2-Chloroethyl)_ether_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	0	1
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)_ether_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	0	2
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)_phthalate_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	275	22	2.6 - 100
Bromide_mg/L	Not tested			Not tested			Not tested		
Bromochloromethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			Not tested		
Bromodichloromethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			See Dichlorobromomethane_ugL		
Bromoform_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			103	18	0.5-2
Bromomethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5
Butylbenzylphthalate_ugL	Not tested			10	1	0.3-10 (RL)	104	0	5
Carbon_Disulfide_ugL	19	0	1.0-5	Not tested			31	0	1.0-5
Carbon_Tetrachloride_ugL	18	0	0.25-1	Not tested			103	0	0.5-1
Chlordane_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.05 (RL)	96	0	0.01-.5
Chlorobenzene_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			100	0	0.5-1
Chloroethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5-1
Chloroform_ugL	18	0	0.5-1	Not tested			103	24	0.5-1
Chloromethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			96	0	0.5
Chlorophyll-a_Algal_Biomass_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			236	160	2
Chlorpyrifos_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.05 (RL)	Not tested		
Chrysene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5.0-50
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			33	0	0.5-1
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene_ugL	19	0	0.25-1	Not tested			Not tested		
CTAS_mg/L	Not tested			Not tested			237	4	0.1-0.2
Cyanazine_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	Not tested		
Cyanide_mg/L	Not tested			9	1	0.005 (RL)	278	18	0.004 - 0.2
Delta_BHC_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.005 (RL)	96	1	0.005 - 0.05
Demethon_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			58	0	2
Diazinon_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	70	0	2
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.1 (RL)	106	0	5-100
Dibromochloromethane_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			103	23	0.5 - 2
Dichlorobromomethane_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			272	75	0.05 - 1
Diieldrin_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.1
Diethylphthalate_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	1	2.0 - 20
Dimethylphthalate_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	0	2.0 - 20
Di-n-butylphthalate_ugL	Not tested			3	0	10 (RL)	104	0	5.0 - 50
Di-n-octylphthalate_ugL	Not tested			3	0	10 (RL)	104	0	5.0 - 50
Endosulfan I (alpha)	Not tested			10	0	0.01-0.02 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.1
Endosulfan II (beta)	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.05
Endosulfan sulfate	Not tested			10	0	0.05 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.05
Endrin	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.05
Endrin aldehyde	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	1	0.01 - 0.05
Endrin ketone	Not tested			2	0	1 (RL)	Not tested		
Ethyl_Benzene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5 - 1

Chemical & units	Landfill (11/15/1999 - 2/25/2009)			LA Co ME (5/11/2009 - 4/11/2010)			LVMWD (dates vary by period - see database)		
Fluoranthene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.05 (RL)	104	0	1 - 10
Fluorene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.1 (RL)	104	0	5 - 50
Freon 11 (CCL3F)	19	0	1.0-5.0	Not tested			Not tested		
Freon 12 (CCL2F2)	17	0	1.0-2	Not tested			Not tested		
gamma-BHC (lindane)	Not tested			10	0	0.02 (RL)	Not tested		
gamma-chlordane	Not tested			10	0	0.1 (RL)	Not tested		
Guthion_ugL	Not tested			10	10		58	0	2
Heptachlor_Epoxyde_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.05
Heptachlor_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.01 (RL)	96	0	0.01 - 0.05
Hexachlorobenzene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	0	1.0 - 10
Hexachlorobutadiene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	0	1.0 - 10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5.0 - 10
Hexachloroethane_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	1.0 - 10
indo(1,2,3-c,d)_pyrene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	0	5.0 - 10
Isophorone_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	2	1.0 - 10
Lindane_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			275	4	0.005 - 0.1
Malathion_ugL	Not tested			9	0	1-2 (RL)	58	0	2
MBAS_mg/L	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	2014	1164	various
Methoxychlor_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	92	0	0.01 - 1
Methylene_Chloride_ugL	18	0	0.5-1	Not tested			103	0	0.5 - 2
Mirex_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			58	0	0.01 - 0.1
MTBE_ugL	Not tested			9	0	1 (RL)	64	0	0.5 - 5
Naphthalene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.2 (RL)	104	1	1.0 - 10
Nitrobenzene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	104	0	1.0 - 10
N-Nitrosodimethylamine_ugL	Not tested			12	0	5 (RL)	275	0	0.23 - 100
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine_ugL	Not tested			10	0	5 (RL)	104	0	5.0 - 50
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine_ugL	Not tested			12		1 (RL)	104	0	1.0 - 10
OCDD_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.0095
OCDF_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	0.0095
Oil_&_Grease_Total_mg/L	Not tested			9	0	5 (RL)	1940	0	various
o,p_-DDD_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			3	0	0.05
o,p_-DDE_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			3	0	0.05
o,p_-DDT_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			3	0	0.05
Parathion_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			58	0	2
PCB_1016_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5 - 50
PCB_1221_ugL	Not tested			12	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5 - 50
PCB_1232_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5 - 50
PCB_1242_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5 - 50
PCB_1248_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5
PCB_1254_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5
PCB_1260_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.5 (RL)	95	0	0.5
p-Chloro-m-cresol_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			104	0	1.0 - 20
Pentachlorophenol_ugL	Not tested			10	0	2 (RL)	104	0	5
Perchlorate_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			58	0	5.0 - 50
Pesticides_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			58	0	0.02 - 2
Phenanthrene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.05 (RL)	104	0	5.0 - 50
Phenol_ugL	Not tested			10	0	1 (RL)	133	24	0.1 - 10
Pyrene_ugL	Not tested			10	0	0.05 (RL)	104	0	5.0-50
Pyridine_ugL	Not tested			Not tested			4	0	10
TCDD_Equivalent_ngL	Not tested			Not tested			12	0	
Tetrachloroethylene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			272	0	0.05 - 1
Toluene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5 - 1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5 - 1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			31	0	1.0 - 2
Trichloroethylene_ugL	19	0	0.5-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5 - 1
Vinyl_Chloride_ugL	19	0	0.25-1	Not tested			100	0	0.5 - 1