



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board

## Los Angeles Region

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NAVSTA LONG BEACH  
SSIC NO. 5090.3

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June 17, 1998

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### DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY WORK PLAN, INSTALLATION RESTORATION SITE 7, NAVAL STATION LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA (File No. 90-76)

We have received the *Draft Feasibility Work Plan, Installation Restoration Site 7, Naval Station Long Beach, California*, dated April, 1998. Overall, the proposed sampling plan for the feasibility study looks good. It should provide additional information needed to better characterize the nature and degree of sediment contamination within the study area. However, we do have a few comments on specific elements of the workplan:

#### 1) Porewater acute test

Porewater toxicity test results can be difficult to interpret. It might be useful to analyze porewater samples for certain chemical parameters, such as sulfides and ammonia. This could allow us to distinguish toxicity due to these factors from toxicity which may be due to the presence of trace metals or trace organics. Porewater measurements of trace metals and trace organics might prove useful, but the expense might not be justified for this study.

#### 2) Solid phase acute test

The amphipod *Rhepoxynius abronius* is a good choice as the test organism for the solid phase acute toxicity test, especially since this organism was used in the previous test program. However, we should point out that many studies now employ another amphipod (*Eohaustorius estuarius*) for this type of testing, particularly within bays and estuaries.

#### 3) Solid phase chronic test

We agree with the choice of *Neanthes arenaceodentata* as the test organism for the solid phase chronic test. One advantage of this test organism is that it is suitable for bioaccumulation testing, due to its size. Upon completion of the toxicity test, we would recommend performing tissue analyses for the chemicals of concern. This would

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provide us with a measure of ecological risk via bioaccumulation and biomagnification of contaminants to organisms at higher trophic levels of the food web.

#### **4) Benthic infauna analyses**

Most benthic infaunal sampling programs in Southern California employ a Van Veen grab. We recommend use of this sampling device, rather than a box corer, to ensure comparability of the data collected

If you have any questions or comments regarding the above, please contact Mr. Michael Lyons at (213) 266-7616, or Hugh Marley at (213) 266-7669.

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