

WAC 173-204-320 Marine sediment quality standards. (1) Goal and applicability.

(a) The sediment quality standards of this section shall correspond to a sediment quality that will result in no adverse effects, including no acute or chronic adverse effects on biological resources and no significant health risk to humans.

(b) The marine sediment quality standards of this section shall apply to marine sediments located within Puget Sound as defined in WAC 173-204-200(20).

(c) Non-Puget Sound marine sediment quality standards. Reserved: The department shall determine on a case-by-case basis the criteria, methods, and procedures necessary to meet the intent of this chapter.

(2) Chemical concentration criteria. The chemical concentrations in Table I establish the marine sediment quality standards chemical criteria for designation of sediments.

(a) Where laboratory analysis indicates a chemical is not detected in a sediment sample, the detection limit shall be reported and shall be at or below the Marine Sediment Quality Standards chemical criteria value set in this table.

(b) Where chemical criteria in this table represent the sum of individual compounds or isomers, the following methods shall be applied:

(i) Where chemical analyses identify an undetected value for every individual compound/isomer then the single highest detection limit shall represent the sum of the respective compounds/isomers; and

(ii) Where chemical analyses detect one or more individual compound/isomers, only the detected concentrations will be added to represent the group sum.

(c) The listed chemical parameter criteria represent concentrations in parts per million, "normalized," or expressed, on a total organic carbon basis. To normalize to total organic carbon, the dry weight concentration for each parameter is divided by the decimal fraction representing the percent total organic carbon content of the sediment.

(d) The LPAH criterion represents the sum of the following "low molecular weight polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon" compounds: Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, and Anthracene. The LPAH criterion is not the sum of the criteria values for the individual LPAH compounds as listed.

(e) The HPAH criterion represents the sum of the following "high molecular weight polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon" compounds: Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Total Benzofluoranthenes, Benzo(a)pyrene, Indeno(1,2,3,-c,d)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and Benzo(g,h,i)perylene. The HPAH criterion is not the sum of the criteria values for the individual HPAH compounds as listed.

(f) The TOTAL BENZOFLUORANTHENES criterion represents the sum of the concentrations of the "B," "J," and "K" isomers.

Table I
Marine Sediment Quality Standards—
Chemical Criteria

CHEMICAL PARAMETER	MG/KG DRY WEIGHT (PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) DRY)
ARSENIC	57
CADMIUM	5.1
CHROMIUM	260
COPPER	390

CHEMICAL PARAMETER	MG/KG DRY WEIGHT (PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) DRY)
LEAD	450
MERCURY	0.41
SILVER	6.1
ZINC	410
CHEMICAL PARAMETER	MG/KG ORGANIC CARBON (PPM CARBON)
LPAH	370
NAPHTHALENE	99
ACENAPHTHYLENE	66
ACENAPHTHENE	16
FLUORENE	23
PHENANTHRENE	100
ANTHRACENE	220
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	38
HPAH	960
FLUORANTHENE	160
PYRENE	1000
BENZ(A)ANTHRACENE	110
CHRYSENE	110
TOTAL BENZOFLUORANTHENES	230
BENZO(A)PYRENE	99
INDENO (1,2,3,-C,D) PYRENE	34
DIBENZO (A,H) ANTHRACENE	12
BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	31
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	2.3
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	3.1
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.81
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.38
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	53
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	61
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	220
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	4.9
BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	47
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	58
DIBENZOFURAN	15
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	3.9
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	11
TOTAL PCB'S	12
CHEMICAL PARAMETER	UG/KG DRY WEIGHT (PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) DRY)
PHENOL	420
2-METHYLPHENOL	63
4-METHYLPHENOL	670
2,4-DIMETHYL PHENOL	29
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	360
BENZYL ALCOHOL	57
BENZOIC ACID	650

(3) Biological effects criteria. For designation of sediments pursuant to WAC 173-204-310(2), sediments are determined to have adverse effects on biological resources when any one of the confirmatory marine sediment biological tests of WAC 173-204-315(1) demonstrate the following results:

(a) Amphipod: The test sediment has a higher (statistically significant, t test, $p \leq 0.05$) mean mortality than the reference sediment

and the test sediment mean mortality exceeds twenty-five percent, on an absolute basis.

(b) Larval: The test sediment has a mean survivorship of normal larvae that is less (statistically significant, t test, $p \leq 0.05$) than the mean normal survivorship in the reference sediment and the test sediment mean normal survivorship is less than eighty-five percent of the mean normal survivorship in the reference sediment (i.e., the test sediment has a mean combined abnormality and mortality that is greater than fifteen percent relative to time-final in the reference sediment).

(c) Benthic abundance: The test sediment has less than fifty percent of the reference sediment mean abundance of any one of the following major taxa: Class Crustacea, Phylum Mollusca or Class Polychaeta, and the test sediment abundance is statistically different (t test, $p \leq 0.05$) from the reference sediment abundance.

(d) Juvenile polychaete: The test sediment has a mean individual growth rate of less than seventy percent of the reference sediment mean individual growth rate and the test sediment mean individual growth rate is statistically different (t test, $p \leq 0.05$) from the reference sediment mean individual growth rate.

(e) Microtox: The mean light output of the highest concentration of the test sediment is less than eighty percent of the mean light output of the reference sediment, and the two means are statistically different from each other (t test, $p \leq 0.05$).

(4) Marine sediment human health criteria. Reserved: The department may determine on a case-by-case basis the criteria, methods, and procedures necessary to meet the intent of this chapter.

(5) Marine sediment other toxic, radioactive, biological, or deleterious substances criteria. Other toxic, radioactive, biological or deleterious substances in, or on, sediments shall be at or below levels which cause no adverse effects in marine biological resources, and below levels which correspond to a significant health risk to humans, as determined by the department. The department shall determine on a case-by-case basis the criteria, methods, and procedures necessary to meet the intent of this chapter pursuant to WAC 173-204-310(3).

(6) Nonanthropogenically affected sediment quality criteria. Whenever the nonanthropogenically affected sediment quality is of a lower quality (i.e., higher chemical concentrations, higher levels of adverse biological response, or posing a greater health threat to humans) than the applicable sediment quality standards assigned for said sediments by this chapter, the existing sediment chemical and biological quality shall be identified on an area-wide basis as determined by the department, and used in place of the sediment quality standards of WAC 173-204-320.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 70.105D and 90.48 RCW. WSR 13-06-014 (Order 08-07), § 173-204-320, filed 2/25/13, effective 9/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 90.48.220. WSR 96-02-058, § 173-204-320, filed 12/29/95, effective 1/29/96. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21C, 70.105D, 90.48, 90.52, 90.54 and 90.70 RCW. WSR 91-08-019 (Order 90-41), § 173-204-320, filed 3/27/91, effective 4/27/91.]