

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Coastal EMAP 2002: Southcentral Alaska

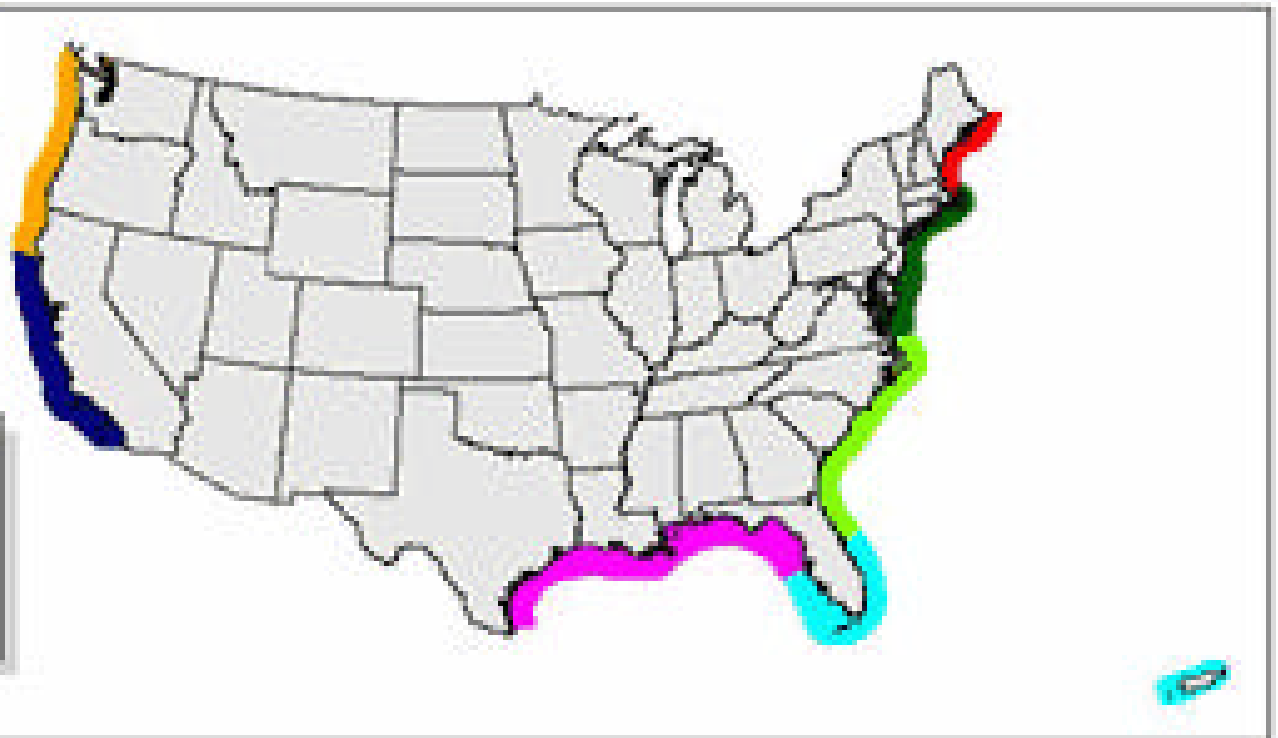
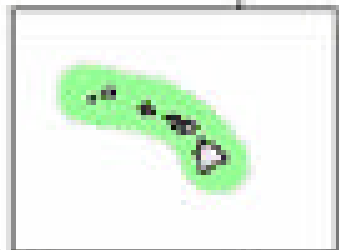
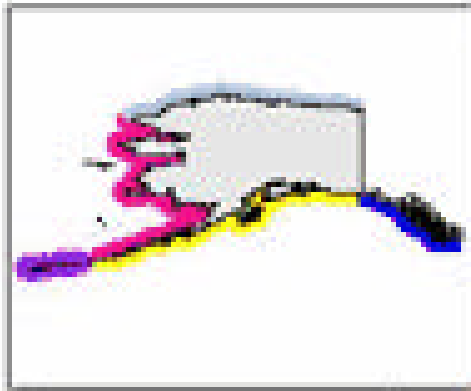


**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council**

Alaska Coastal EMAP

- Background and Setting
 - Physical Environment
 - Existing studies/research
 - Human Use, Industry, Regulations
- Southcentral Alaska 2002
 - Survey/site locations and setting
 - Survey methods/team
 - Deviations/Additions to EMAP QAPP
 - Challenges for applying EMAP Protocols to survey area
 - DRAFT summary data
- Southeast Alaska 2004
- Future of EMAP in Alaska

EMAP BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



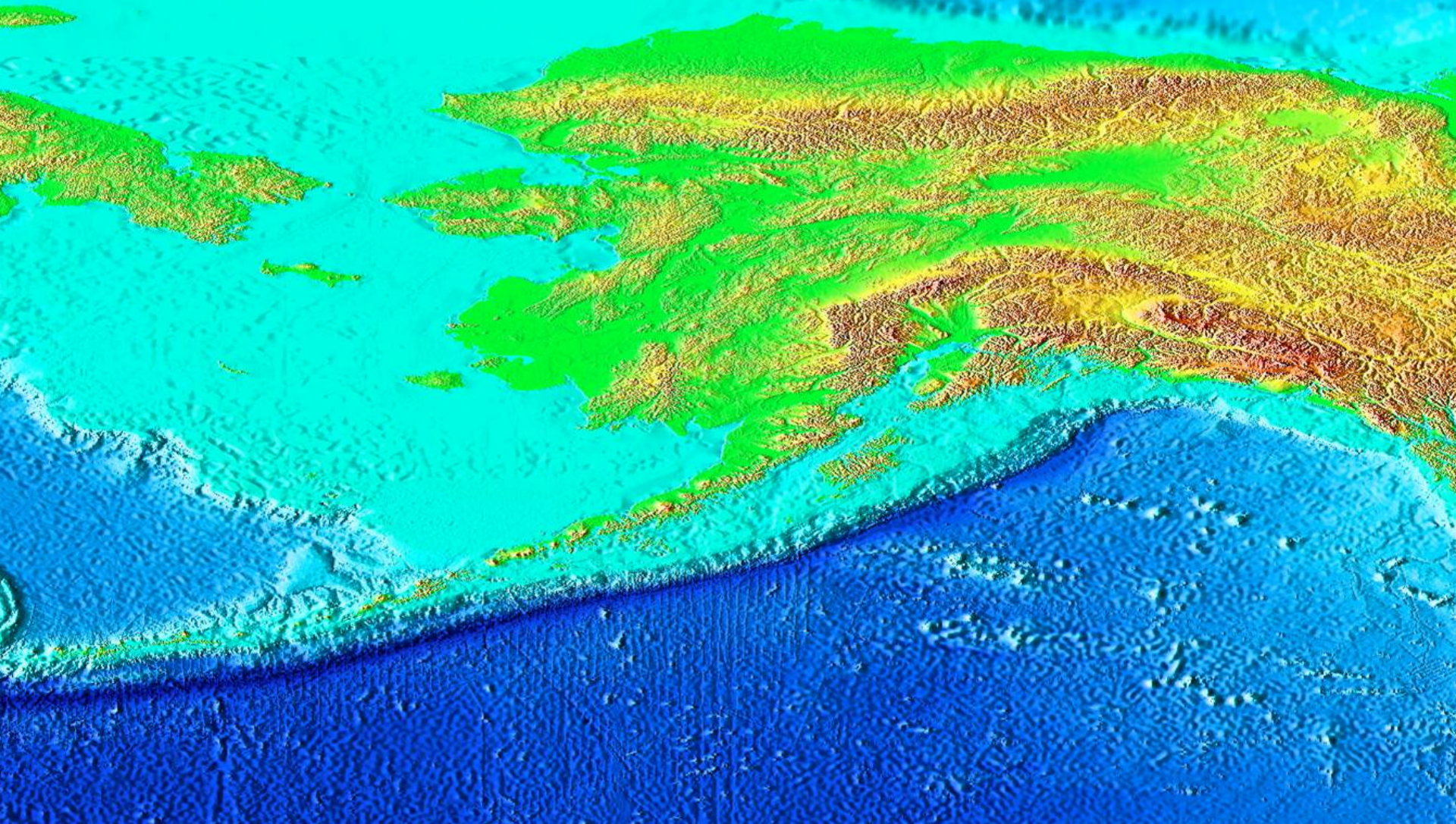


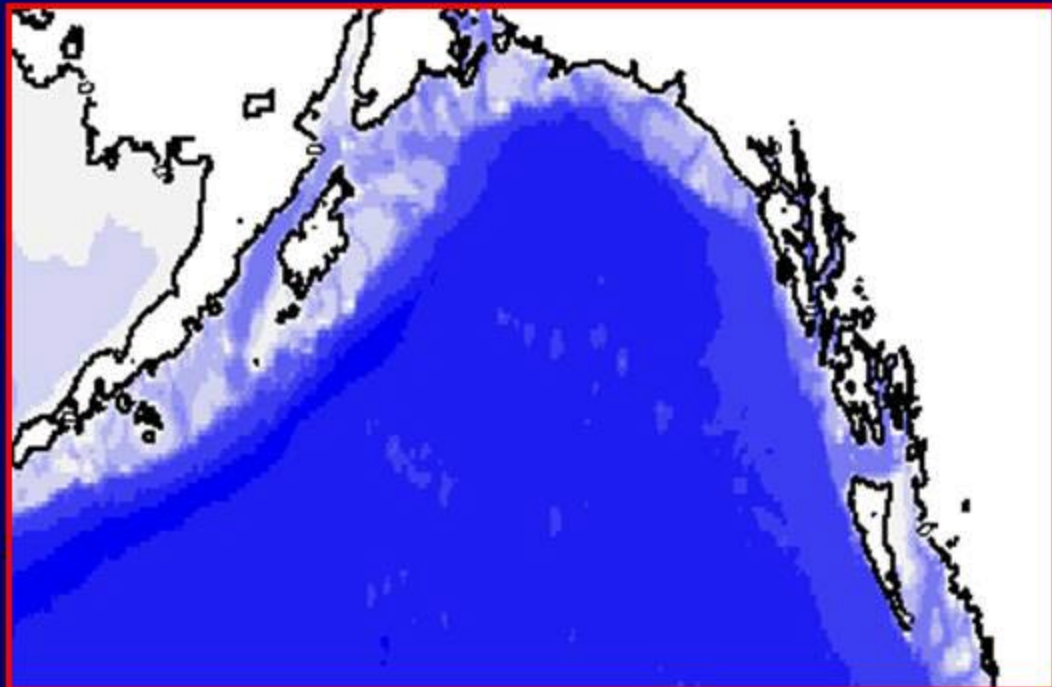
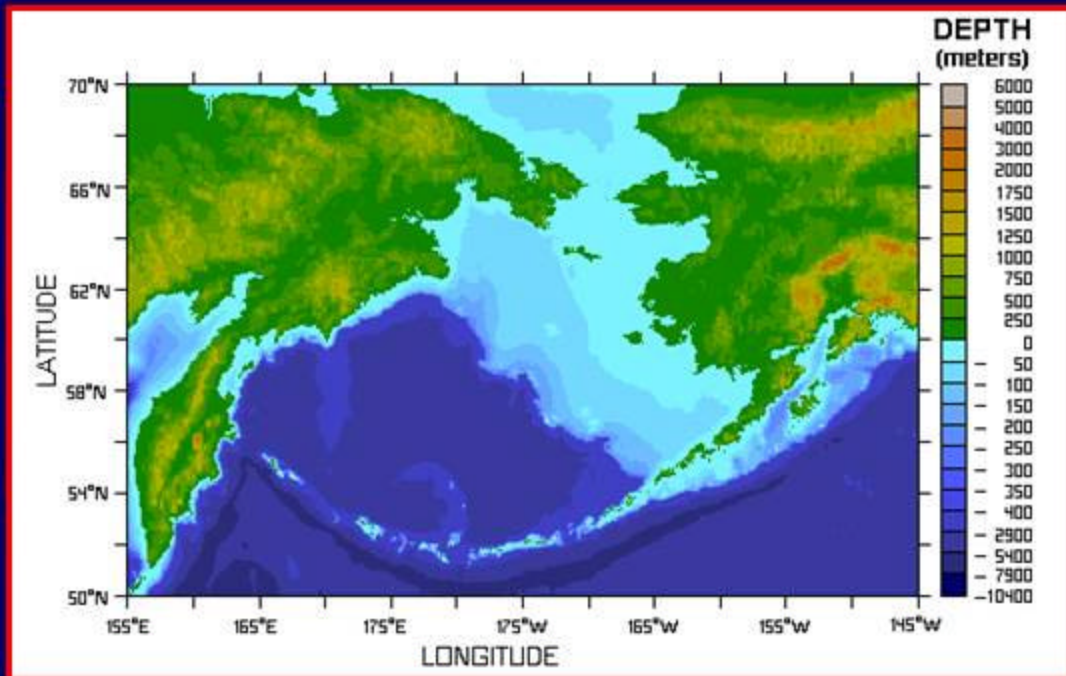
Alaskan Provinces

- ↔ **Columbian** (Southeast Alaska)
- ↔ **Alaskan** (Southcentral Alaska)
- ↔ **Aleutian** (Aleutian Chain)
- ↔ **Bering** (Western Alaska)
- ↔ **Arctic** (North Slope)

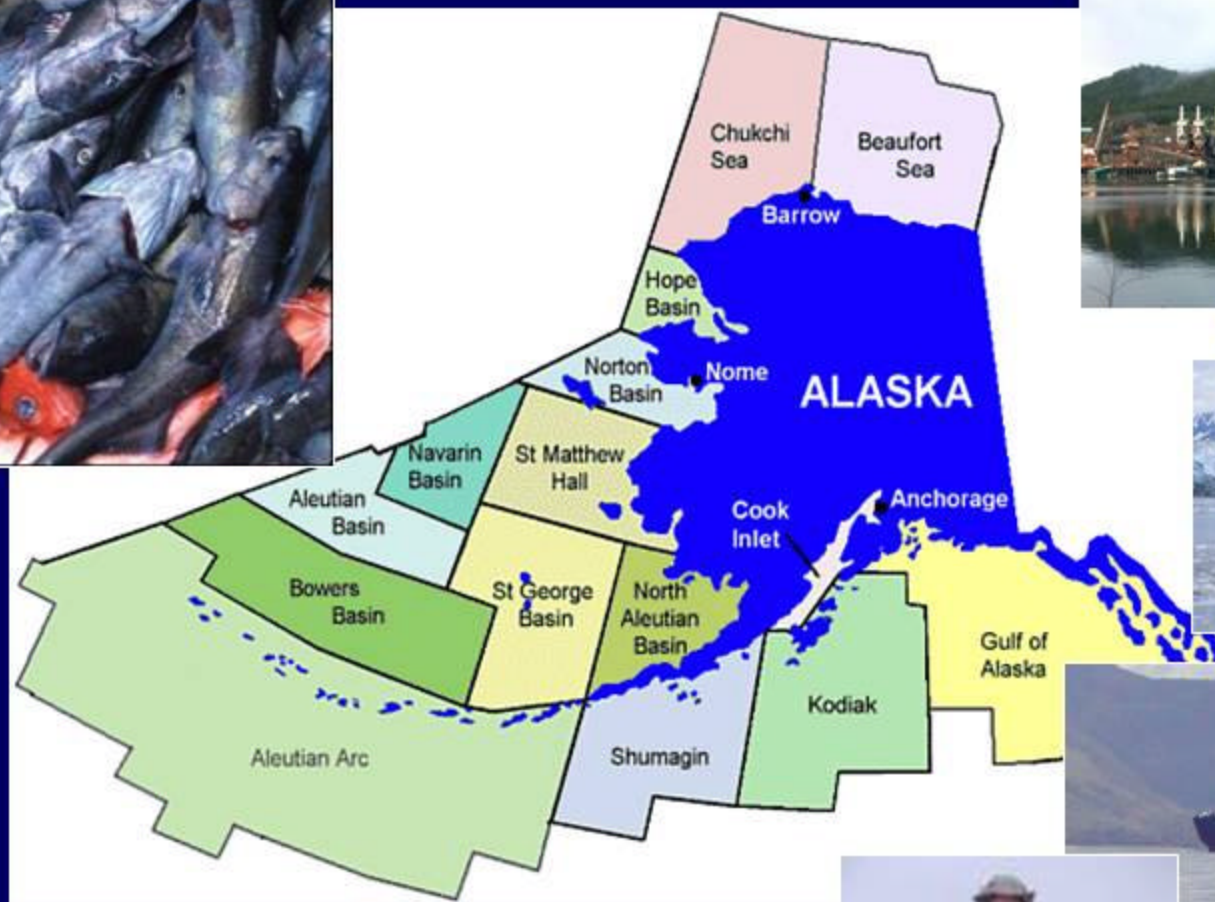


Alaska Coastal EMAP: Physical Setting

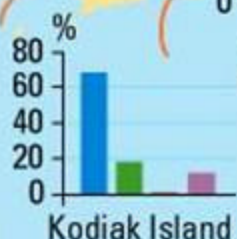
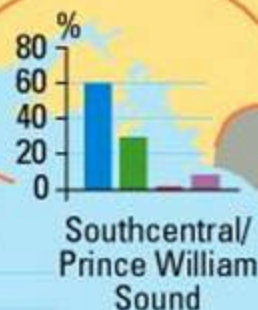
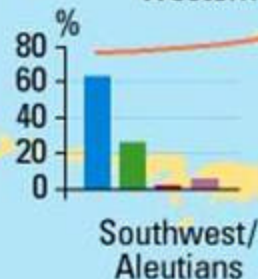
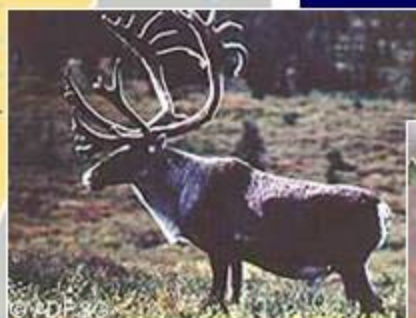
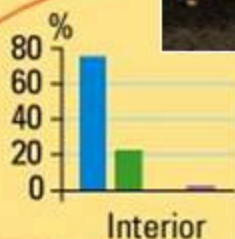
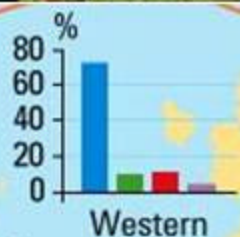
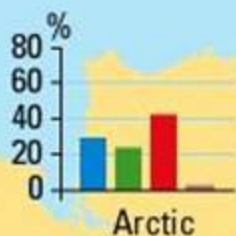




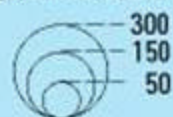




AMAP Assessment Report 1998



Kg/person/year



- Fish
- Terrestrial mammals
- Marine mammals
- Other (birds, shellfish, plants)

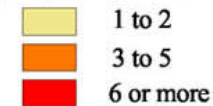


Need for Alaska EMAP NCA

- Most studies targeted to specific issues, resource questions (OCSEAP, other MMS studies, EPA, RCACs, NPRB, EVOSTC)
- No probability-based survey designs across coastal environment
- Sediment Quality Triad approach needed to better interpret Alaskan sediment data (e.g. metal inputs)
- Need “context” for interpreting other, focused studies (e.g. EVOS oil spill, natural source rock, coal, seep, background PAH fingerprints)
- State of Alaska assessments targeted to known or suspected impaired waterbodies.

Impaired Waters in Alaska

Number of listed waters
per hydrologic unit



Under the Clean Water Act, states are required to list all bodies of water that fail to meet minimum water quality standards. These standards were established to protect environmental and human health. The number of impaired waters in Alaska has increased since 1996 from 51 to 58, while many polluted waters remain unlisted due to lack of monitoring.

This map depicts 58 impaired waters listed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). An additional 16 water bodies shown here are of specific concern to ADEC due to past pollution. Clean-up and monitoring efforts for these waters are planned.

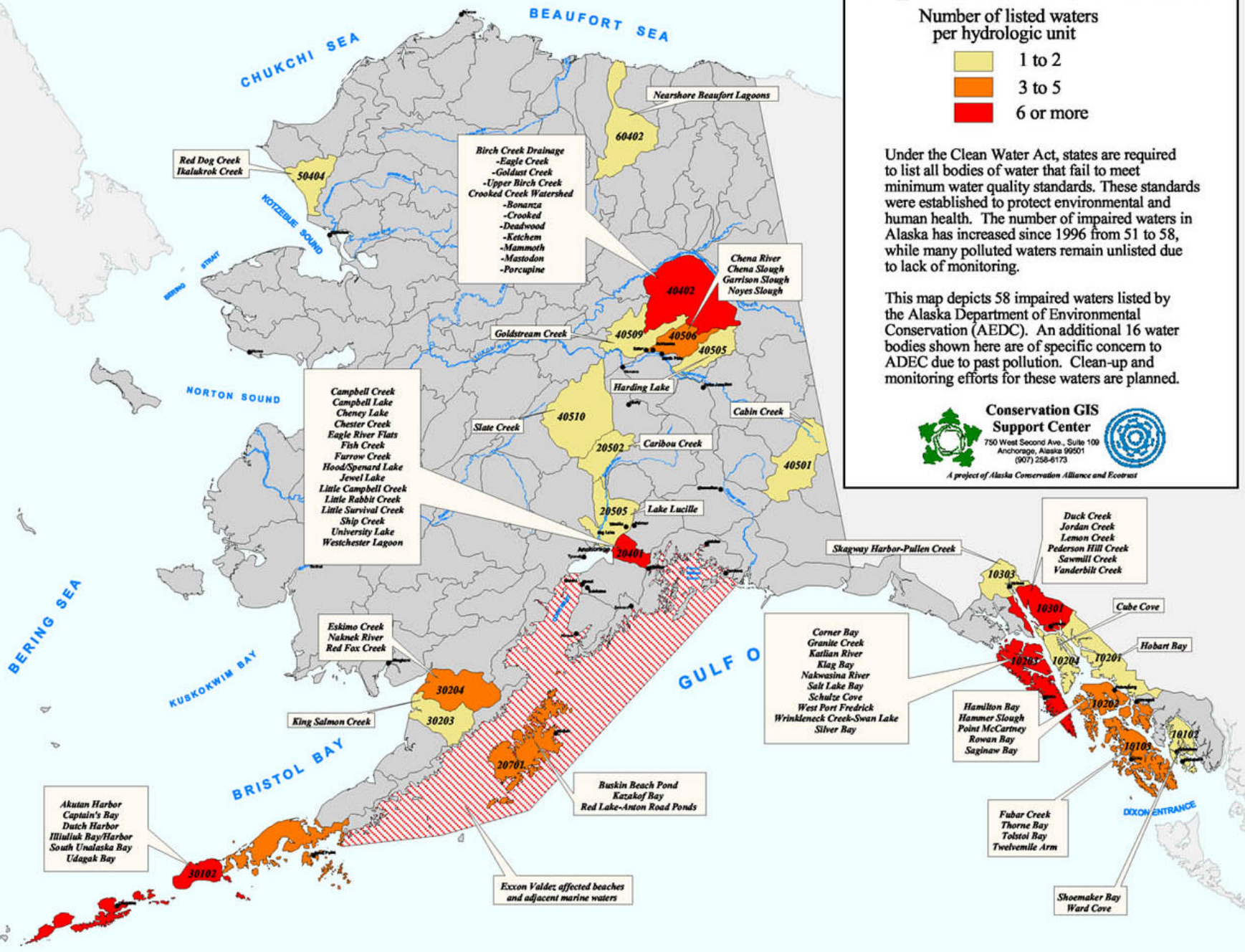


**Conservation GIS
Support Center**

750 West Second Ave., Suite 109
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 258-6173



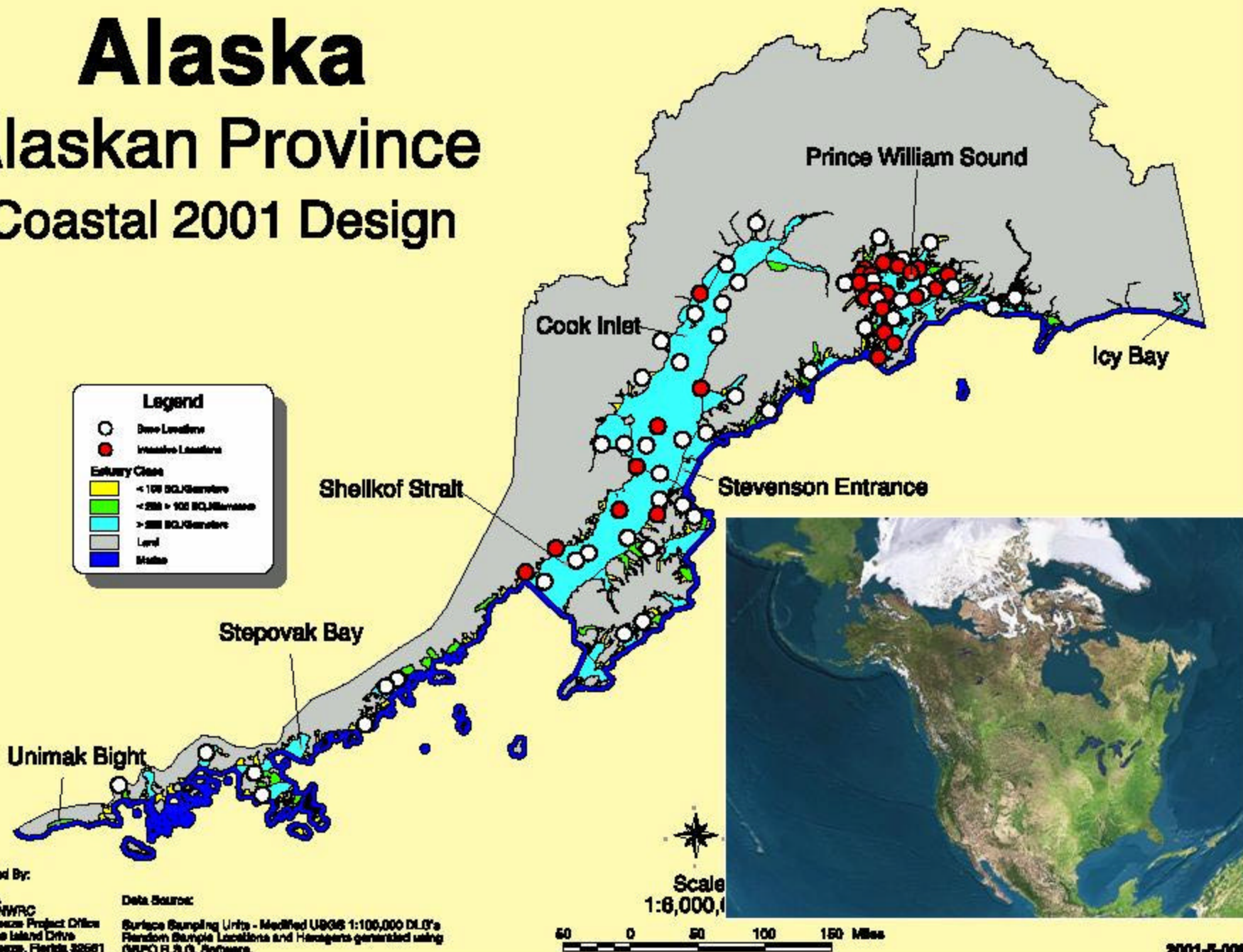
A project of Alaska Conservation Alliance and Ecotrust



Alaska

Alaskan Province

Coastal 2001 Design



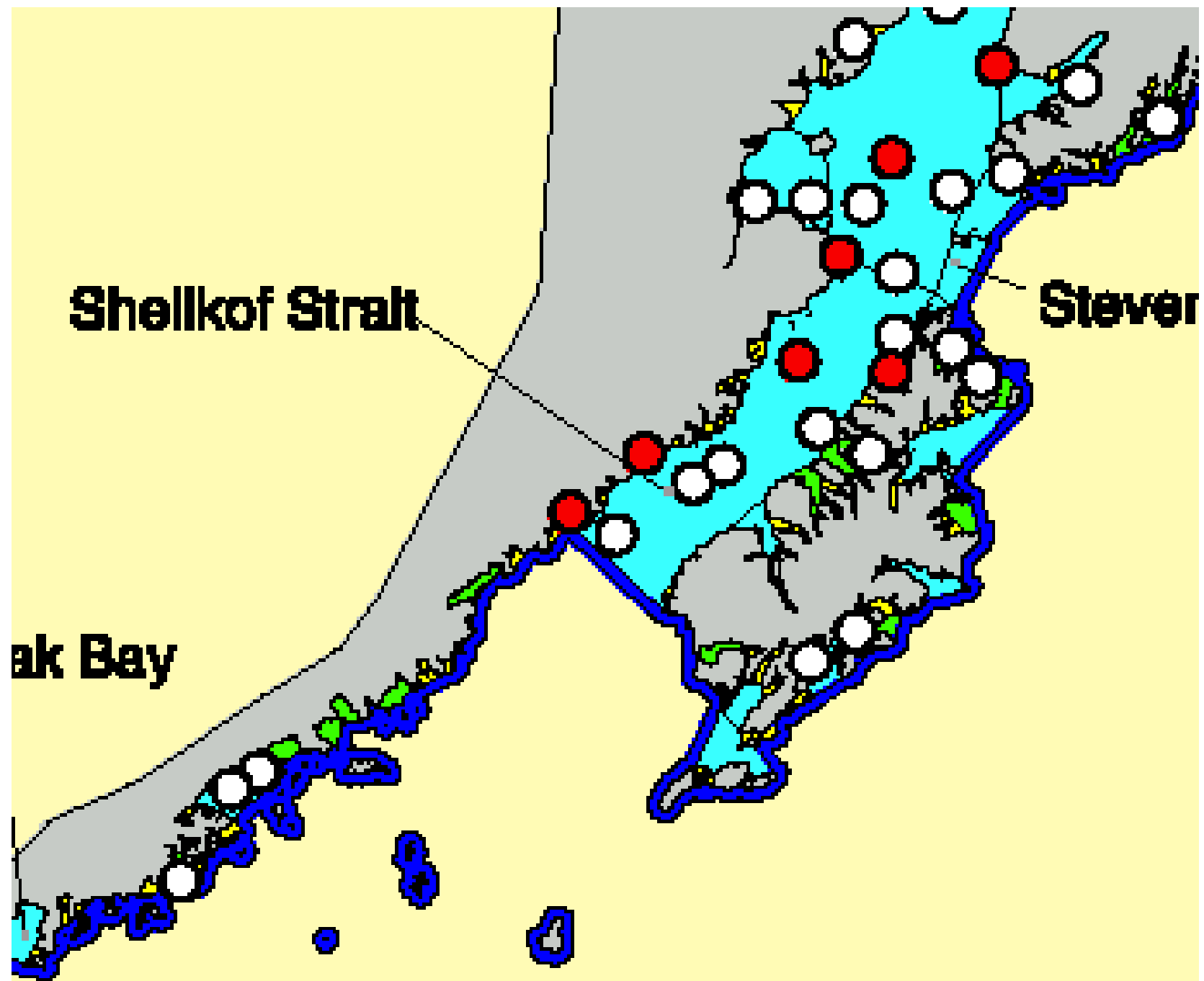
Prepared By:

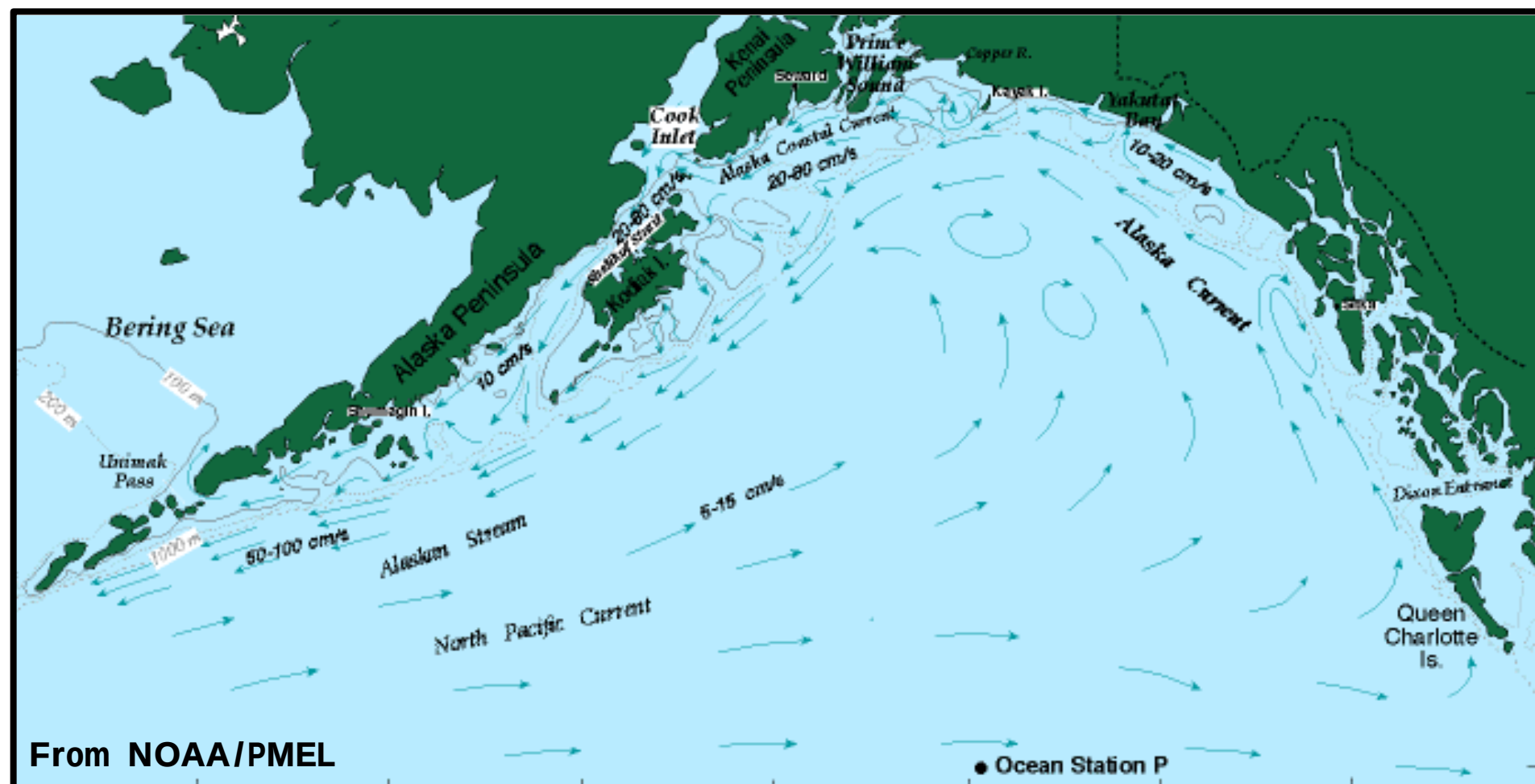
USEPA
USGS/NWRC
Gulf Breeze Project Office
1 Sabine Island Drive
Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561

Data Source:

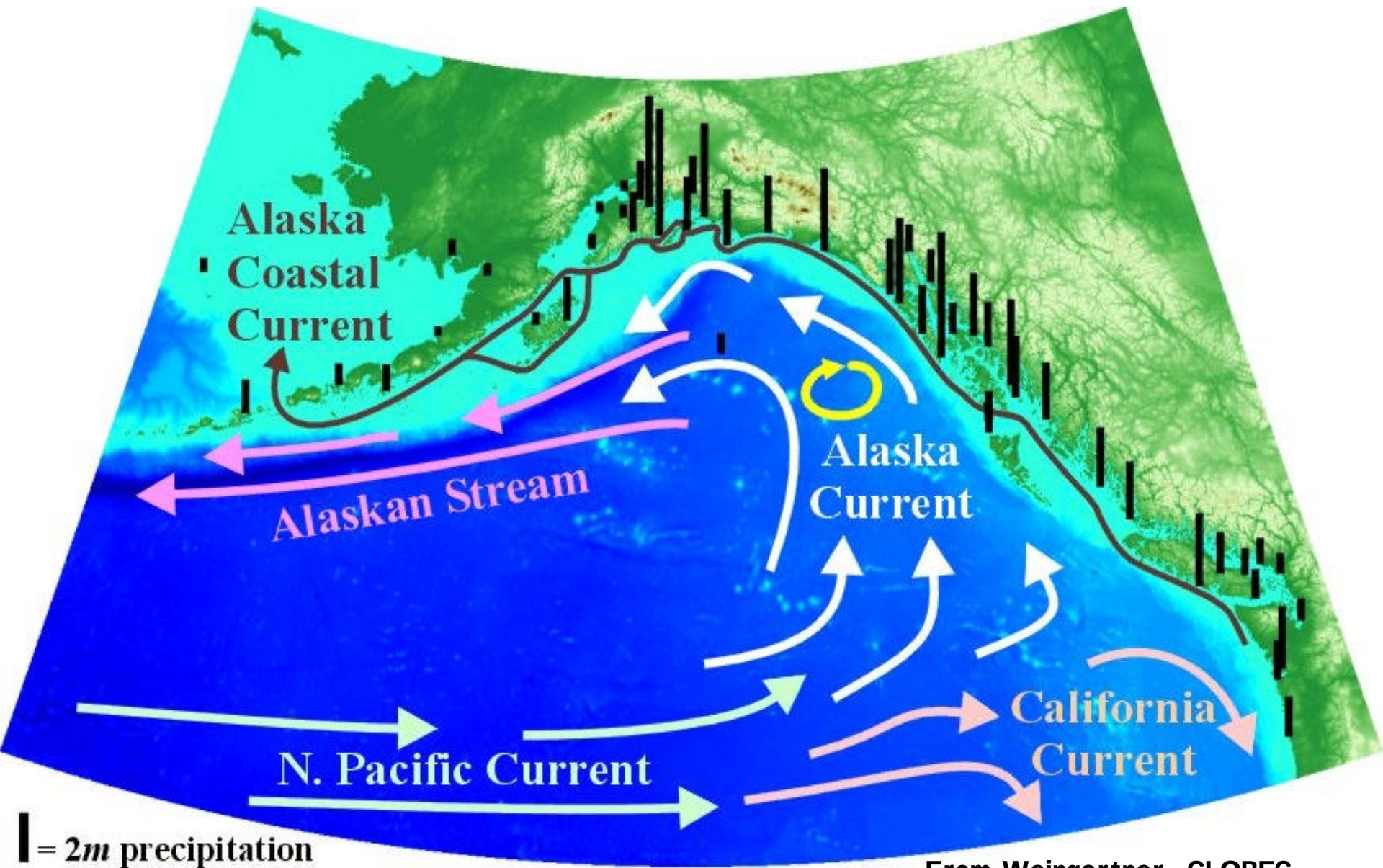
Surface Sampling Units - Modified USGS 1:100,000 DLO's
Random Sample Locations and Hierarchies generated using
GISPO RUS.G. Software.

2001-5-008





GOA Circulation



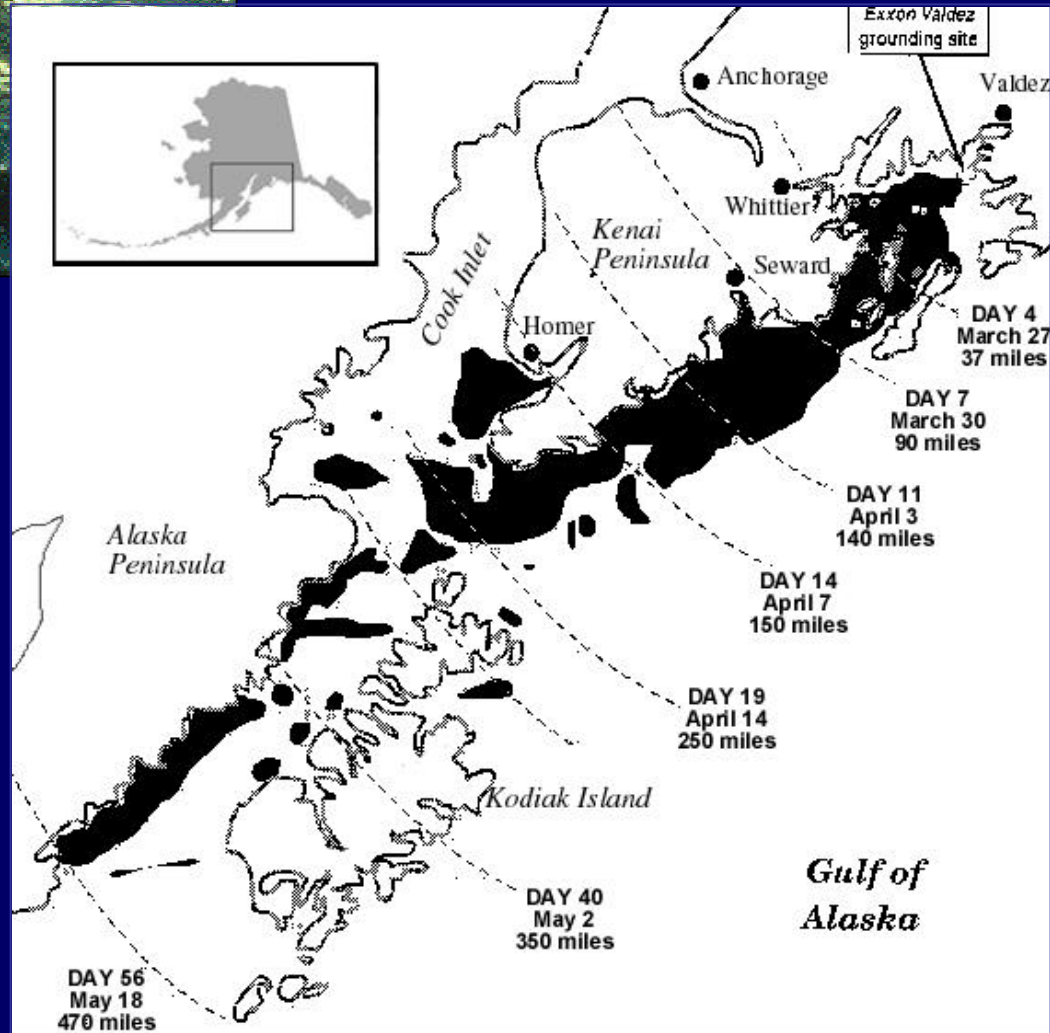
From Weingartner, GLOBEC



EXXON VALDEZ

Oil Spill-

MARCH 1989



A satellite image of a coastal region, likely the Gulf of Alaska, showing sediment loads. The land is covered in snow and ice, with a complex network of rivers and fjords. The water is colored in shades of blue and green, indicating varying sediment concentrations. A large, irregularly shaped area of high sediment load is visible in the upper left, colored in a light tan/brown hue. The text "Sediment Loads" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

Sediment Loads



"...create better tools for better air and water quality decisions."

"...devise and manage a comprehensive program of monitoring environmental impacts of [oil industry] operations... in the Cook Inlet region."

Maximize expertise and resources



NMFS-Auke Bay
Lab

University of
Alaska

University of
Washington

International Pacific
Halibut Commission

Washington
Dept. of Ecology

R/V Ocean Cape

National Marine
Fisheries Service-
NWFSC



R/V Ocean Cape
TDX/BSE



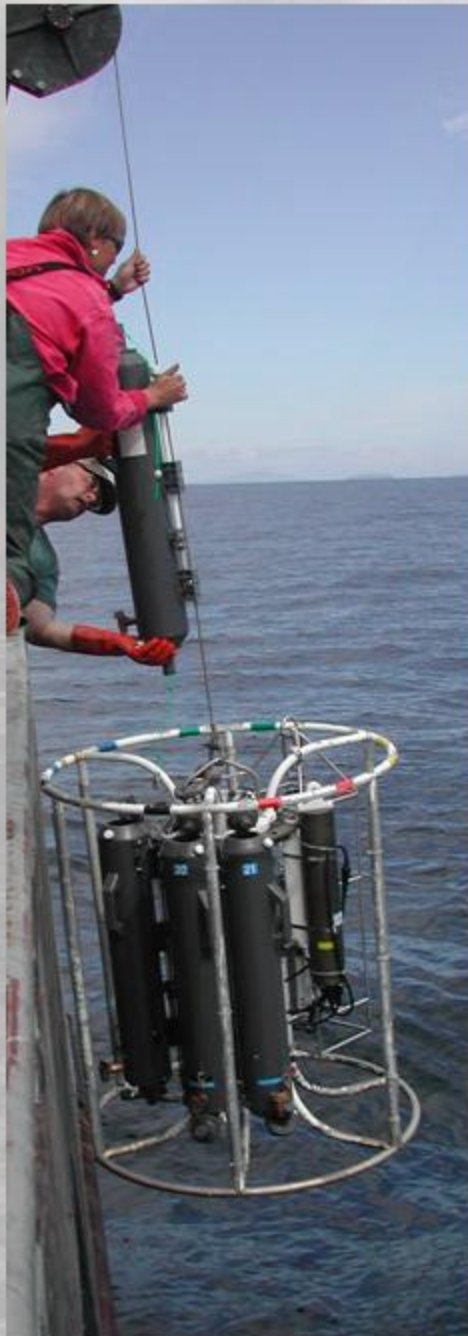
Small Boat Operations for Nearshore Stations

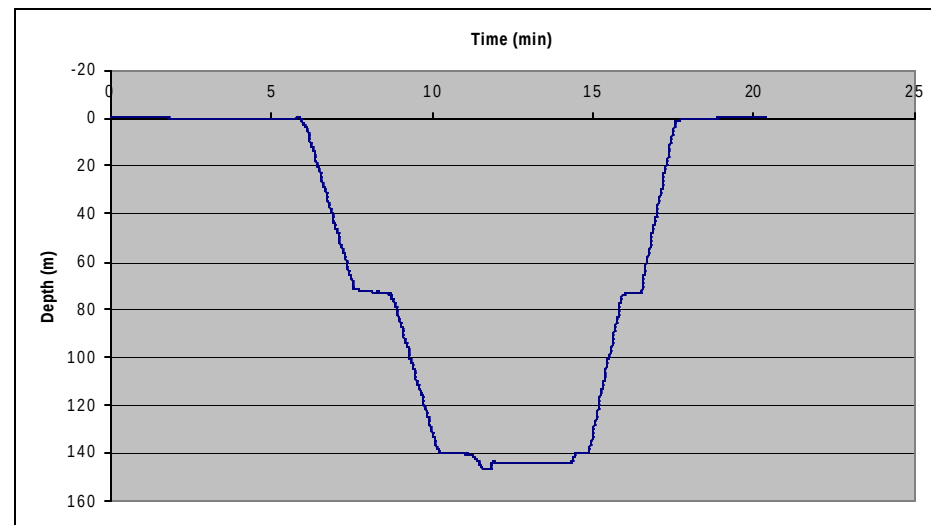
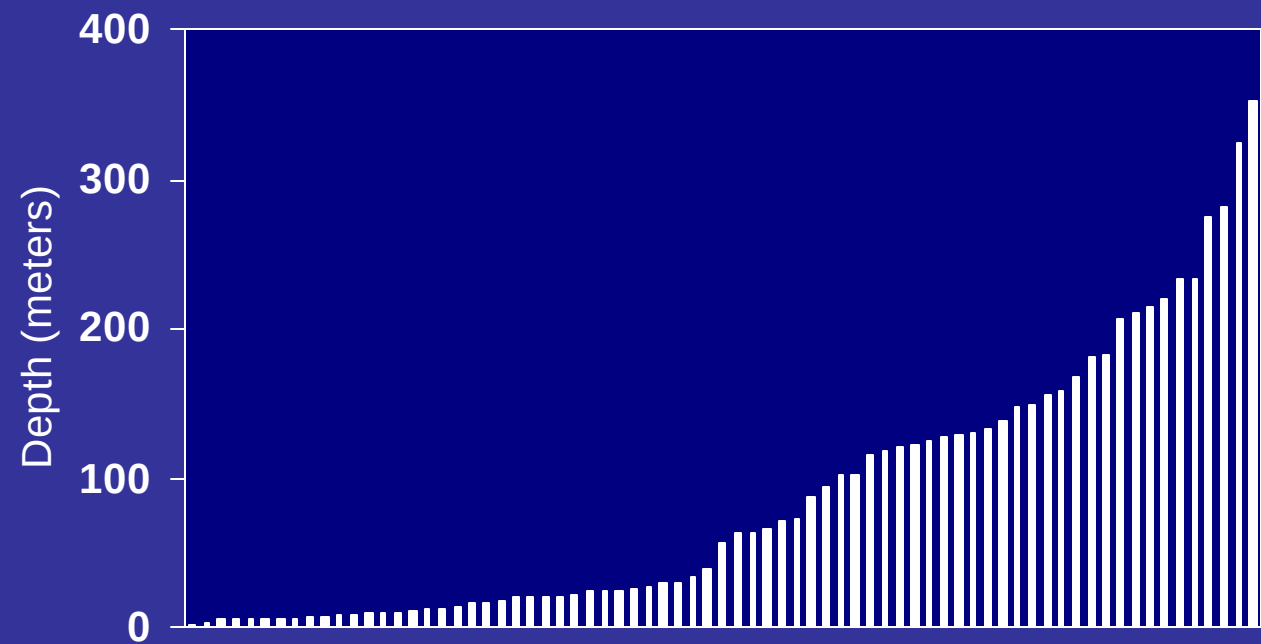
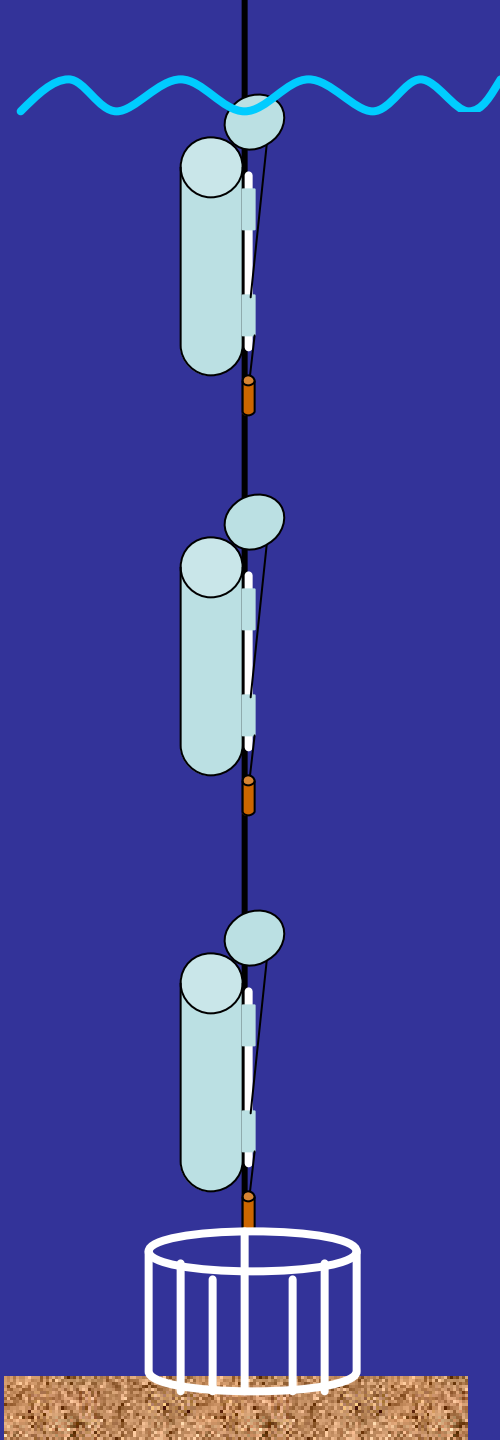
- Conductivity
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Fluorometry
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Optical Backscatter



Discrete Water Quality Sample Parameters

- Total Suspended Solids
- Extinction Coefficient (Secchi Depth)
- Nutrients
- Chlorophyll-a
- pH





Benthic Sediments: Chemistry

Samples



Sediment Toxicity
(*Ampelisca abdida* survival)

Archive
Chemistry

TOC

Grain Size

Archive
Grain Size

POPs

PAHs and
aliphatics

Metals



Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Napthalene
C1-C4 Napthalene
 Biphenyl
 Acenaphthylene
 Acenaphthene
 Fluorene
C1-C3 Fluorene
 Phenanthrene
 Anthracene
C1-C4 Phenanthrene/Anthracene
 Dibenzo(ghi)perylene
C1-C3 Dibenzo(ghi)perylene
 Fluoranthene
 Pyrene
 C1 Fluoranthene/Pyrene
 Benzo(a)anthracene
 Chrysene
C1-C4 Chrysenes
 Benz(a)anthracene
 Benzo(a)pyrene
 Biphenyl
 Chrysene
 Benzo(b)fluoranthene
 Benzo(k)fluoranthene
 Benzo(e)pyrene
 Benzo(a)pyrene
 Perylene
 Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene
 Dibzneo(a,h)anthracene
 Benzo(g,h,i)perylene
 Total PAH

8	2,4'-dichlorobiphenyl
18	2,2',5'-trichlorobiphenyl
28	2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl
44	2,2',3,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl
52	2,2',5,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl
66	2,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl
101	2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl
105	2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl
110/77	2,3,3',4',6-pentachlorobiphenyl/
	3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl
118	2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl
126	3,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl
128	2,2',3,3',4,4'-hexachlorobiphenyl
138	2,2',3,4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl
153	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl
170	2,2',3,3',4,4',5-heptachlorobiphenyl
180	2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl
187	2,2',3,4',5,5',6-heptachlorobiphenyl
195	2,2',3,3',4,4',5,6-octachlorobiphenyl
206	2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-nonachlorobiphenyl
209	2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'-decachlorobiphenyl

Other Parameters

Sediment Grain Size (additional size classes)
 Total Organic Carbon
 Butyl tins



DDT and metabolites

2,4'-DDD
 4,4'-DDD
 2,4'-DDE
 4,4'-DDE
 2,4'-DDT
 4,4'-DDT

Other Chlorinated pesticides

Aldrin
 Alpha-Chlordane
 Dieldrin
 Endosulfan I
 Endosulfan II
 Endosulfan sulfate
 Endrin
 Heptachlor
 Heptachlor epoxide
 Hexachlorobenzene
 Lindane (gamma-BHC)
 Mirex
 Toxaphene
 Trans-Nonachlor

Trace Elements

Aluminum
 Antimony
 Arsenic
 Cadmium
 Chromium
 Copper
 Iron
 Lead
 Manganese
 Mercury
 Nickel
 Selenium
 Silver
 Tin
 Zinc

Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

n-C₁₀ - n-C₃₄
 pristane
 phytane

Benthic Sediments: Infaunal Samples

>1.0 mm; $1.0 >$ archived > 0.5 mm



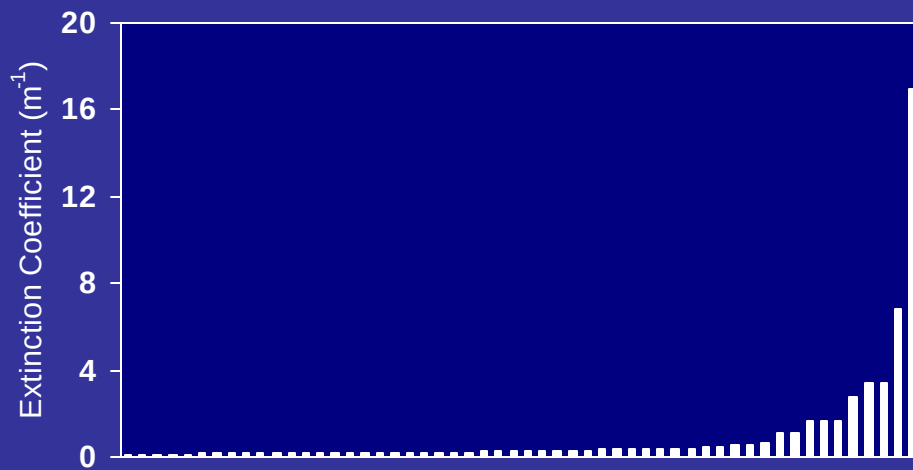


Bottom Trawls - Fish species, counts, lengths, pathology; Invertebrate species and counts

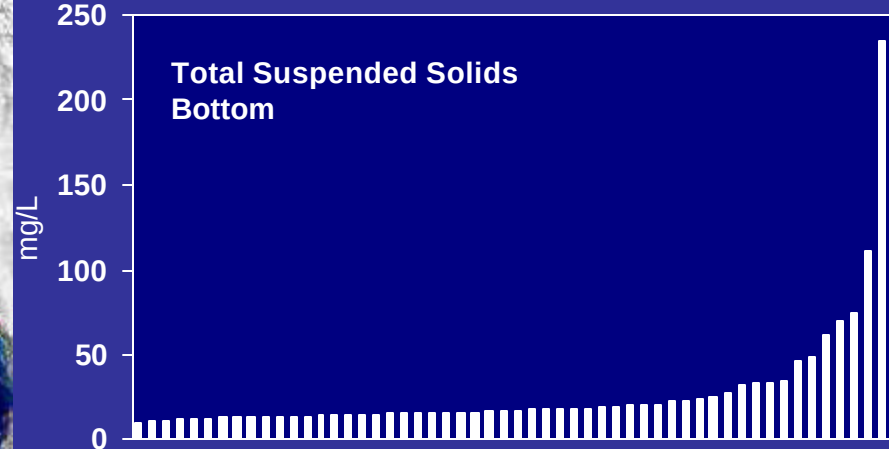
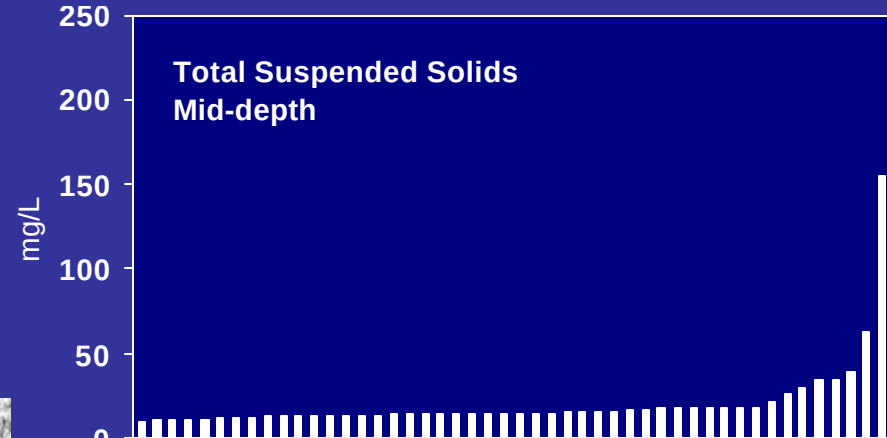
Eastern 400 Deep Stations (29 m footrope); Tri-net otter trawl Nearshore Stations (6 m footrope)







- Secchi depths as low as 0.1 meters
- Sites with the lowest Secchi depths:
 - Every instance of low water clarity corresponded to areas known for high influx of glacial silt
- TSS data showed same trend



Water Column Results: Dissolved Oxygen

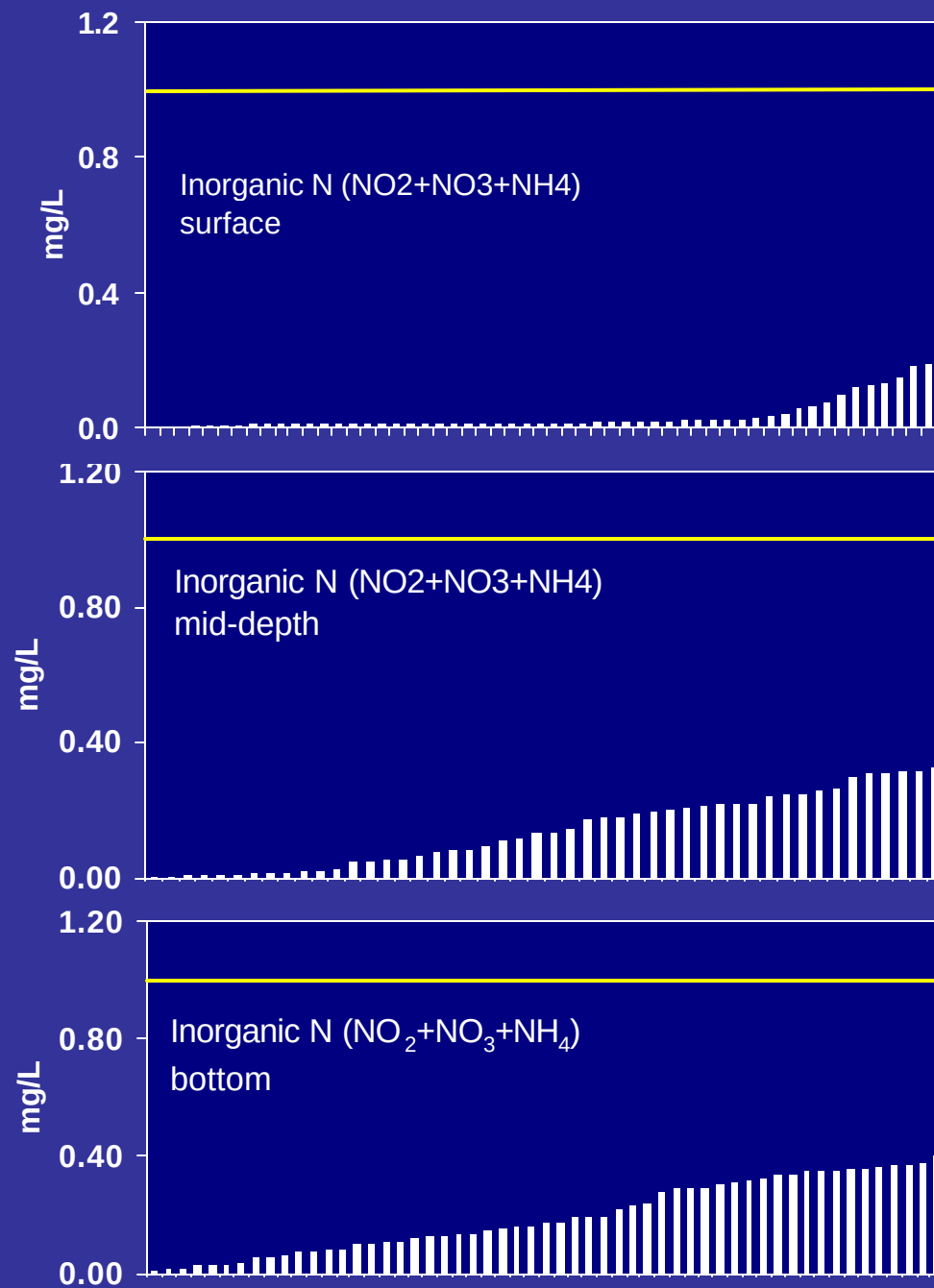
SBE 23y sensor on CTD

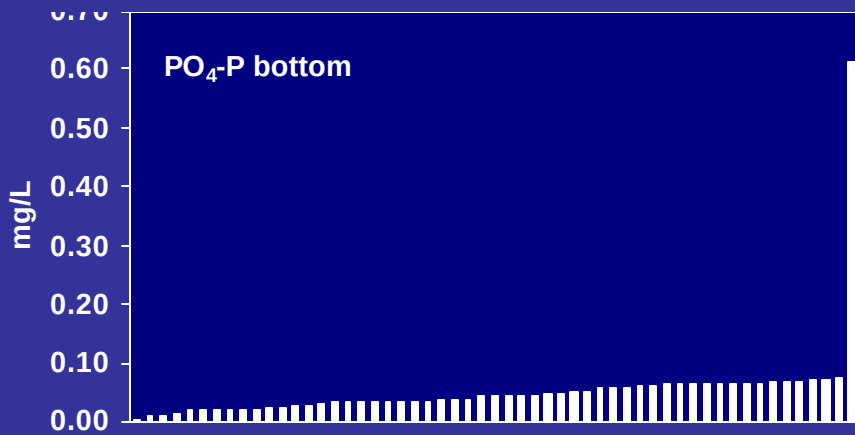
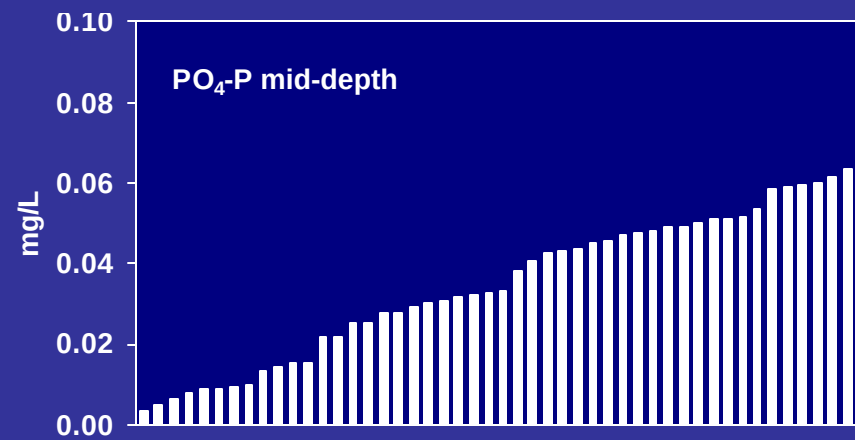
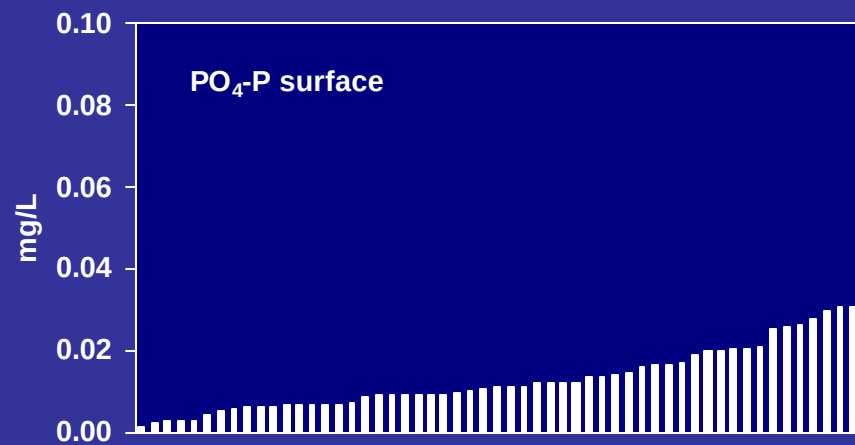
- All DO values at all depths met AWQS which state that for applicable marine water uses (*i.e.* Aquaculture, Growth and propagation of aquatic life, Harvesting aquatic life).
- All DO values for all stations and depths were > 6 mg/L and < 13 mg/L.

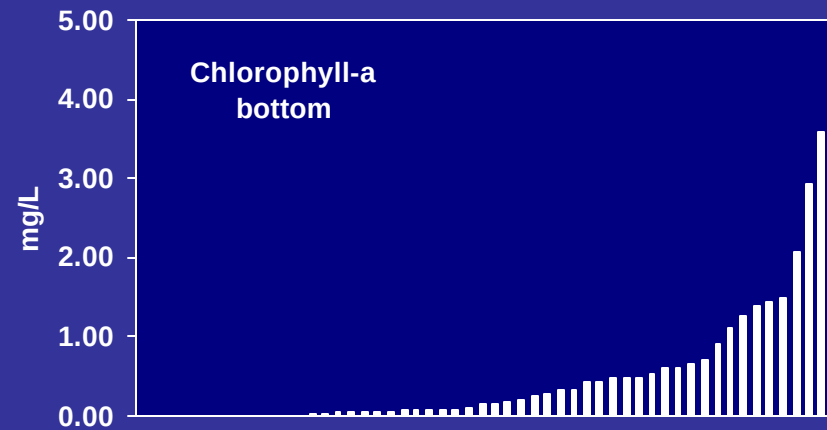
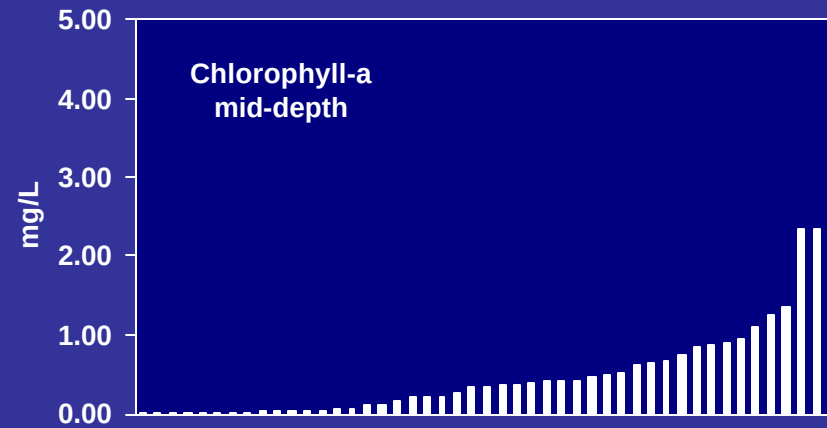
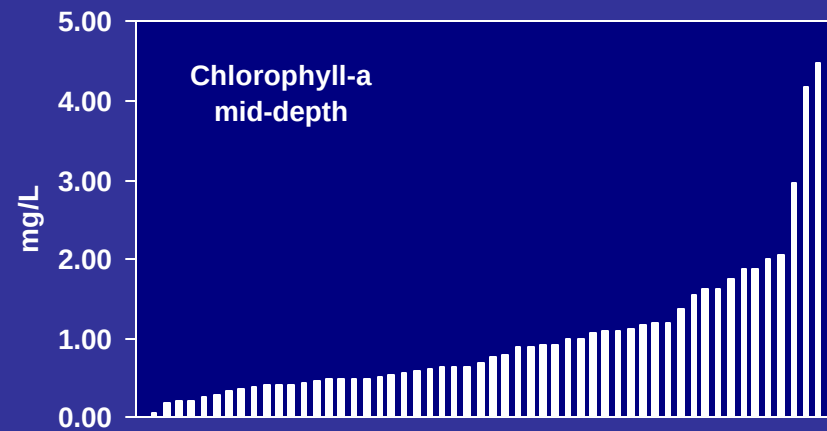
Water Column Results: pH

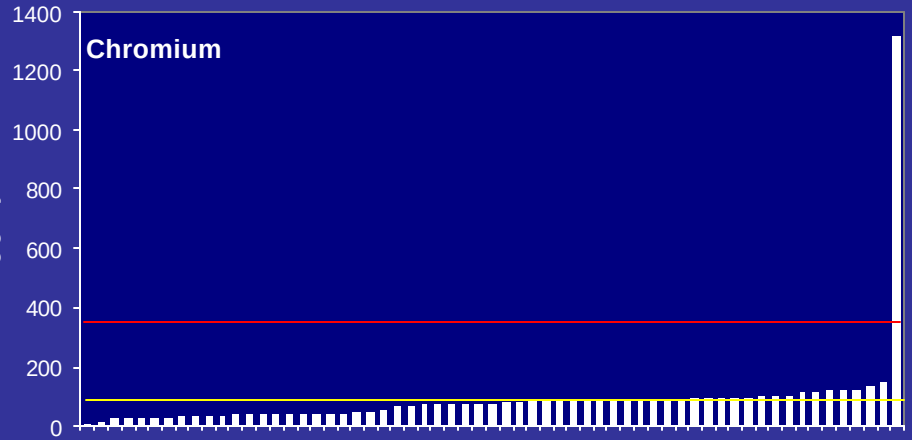
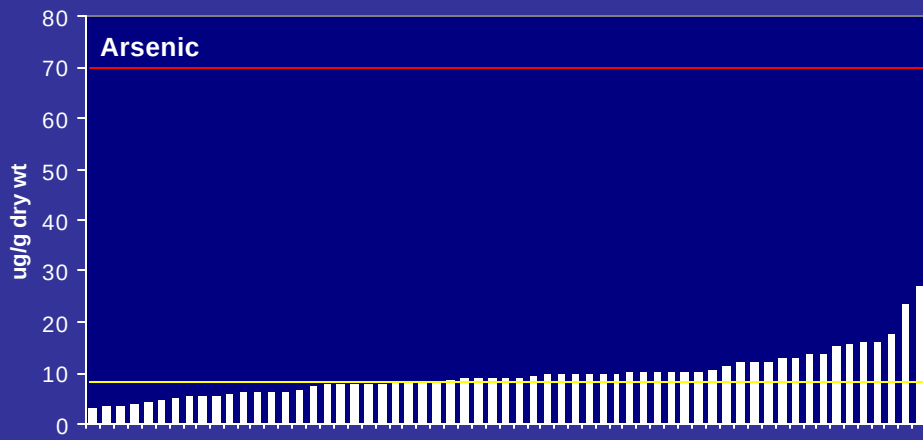
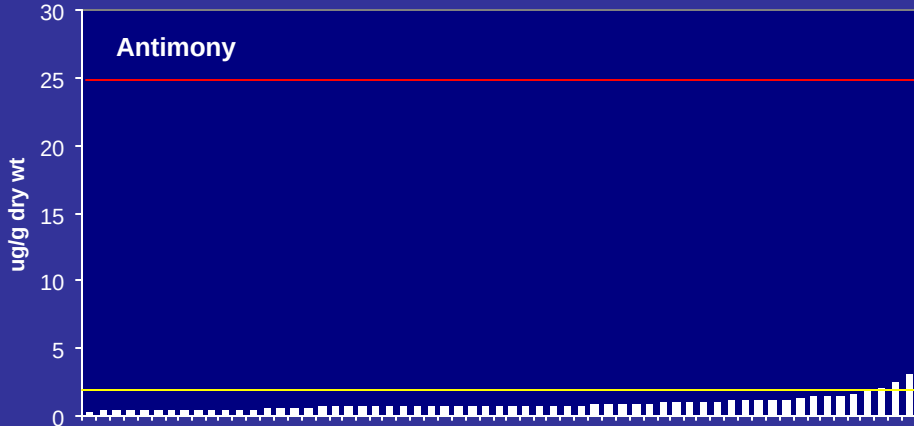
Orion Model 250A pH meter; Triode electrode

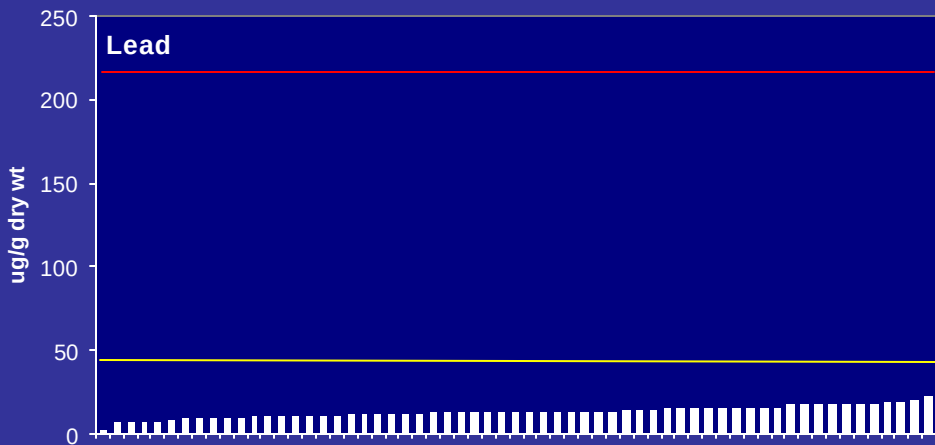
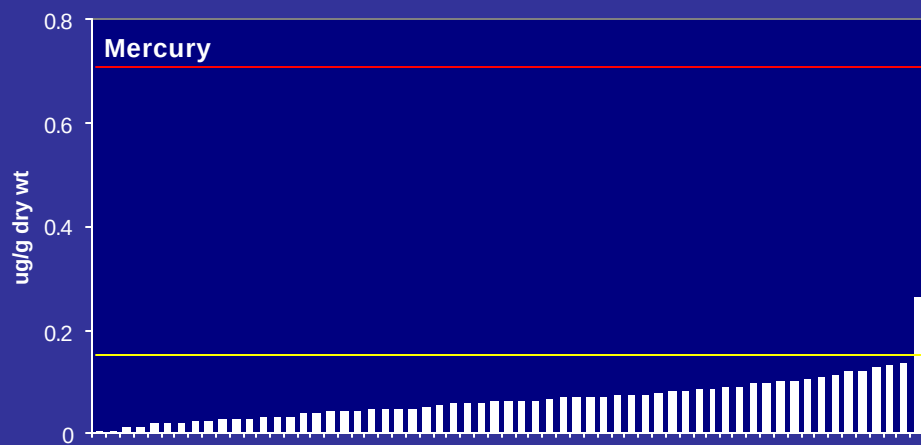
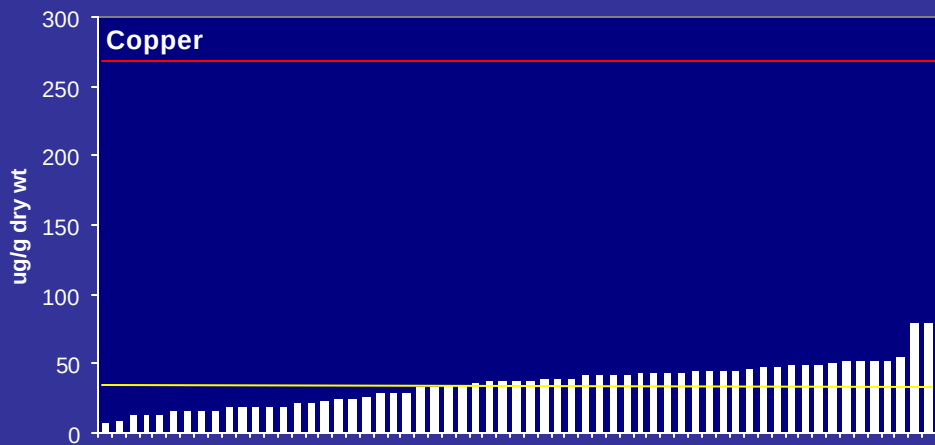
- Only two stations (at bottom) had $\text{pH} < 6.5$
- Only one station (at surface) had $\text{pH} > 8.5$
- All other pH measurements met AWQS for Aquaculture and Growth and propagation...
- All pH measurements met AWQS for Harvesting...

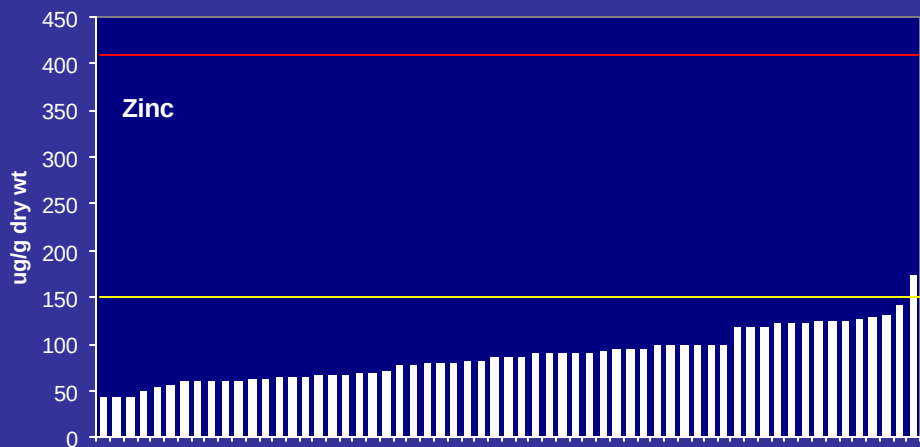
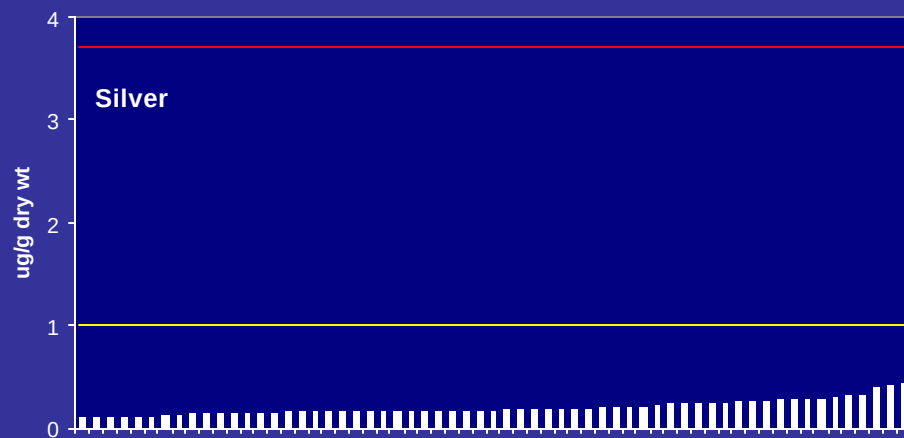
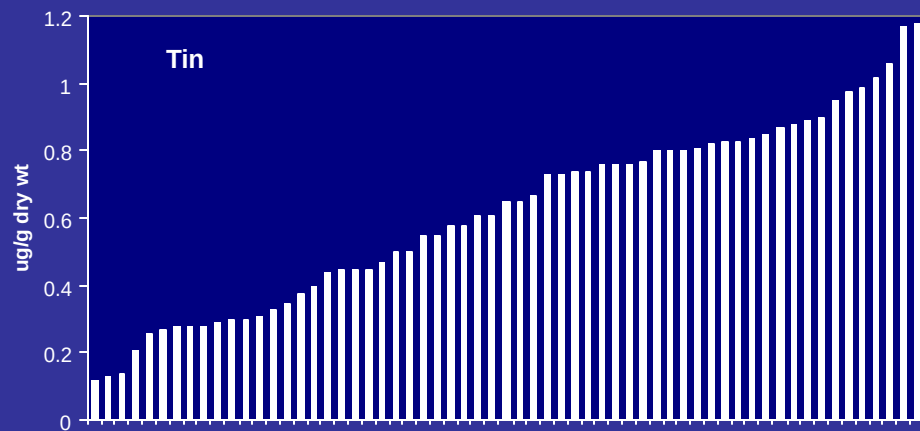




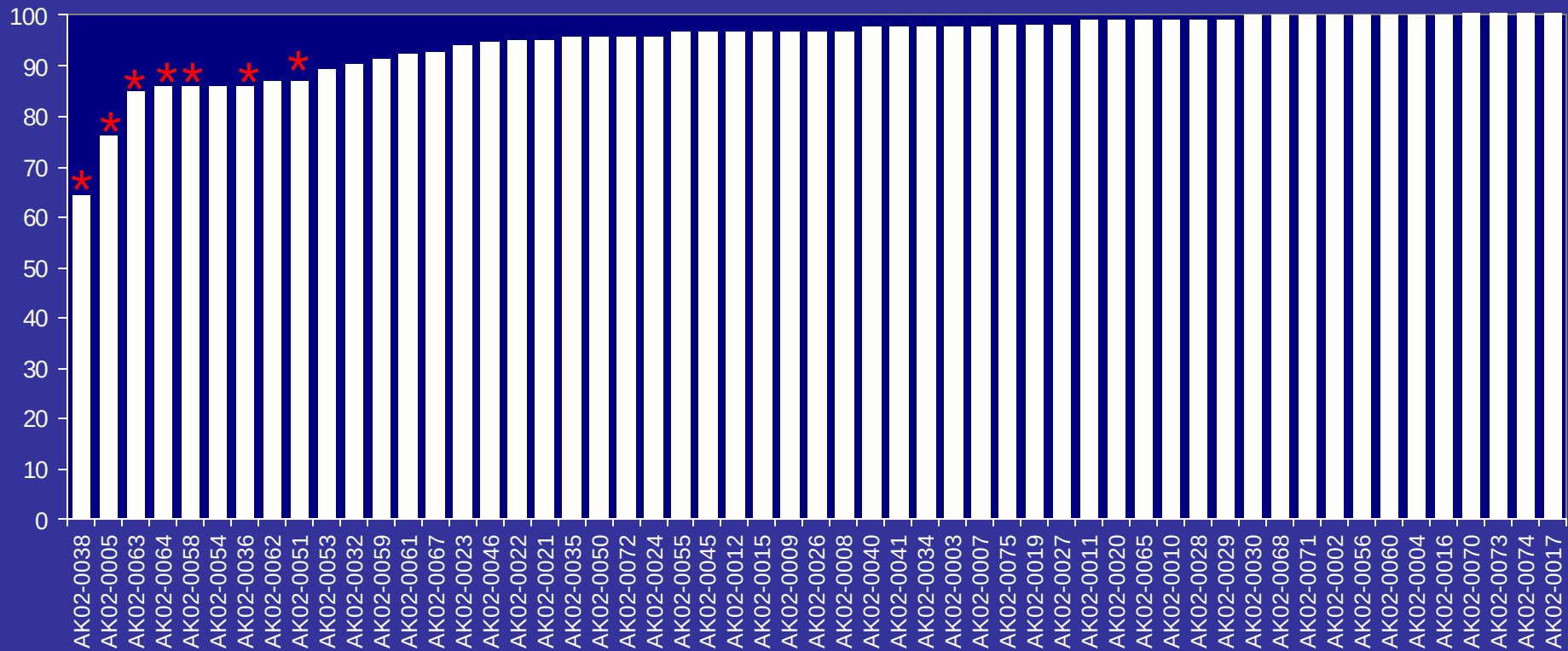




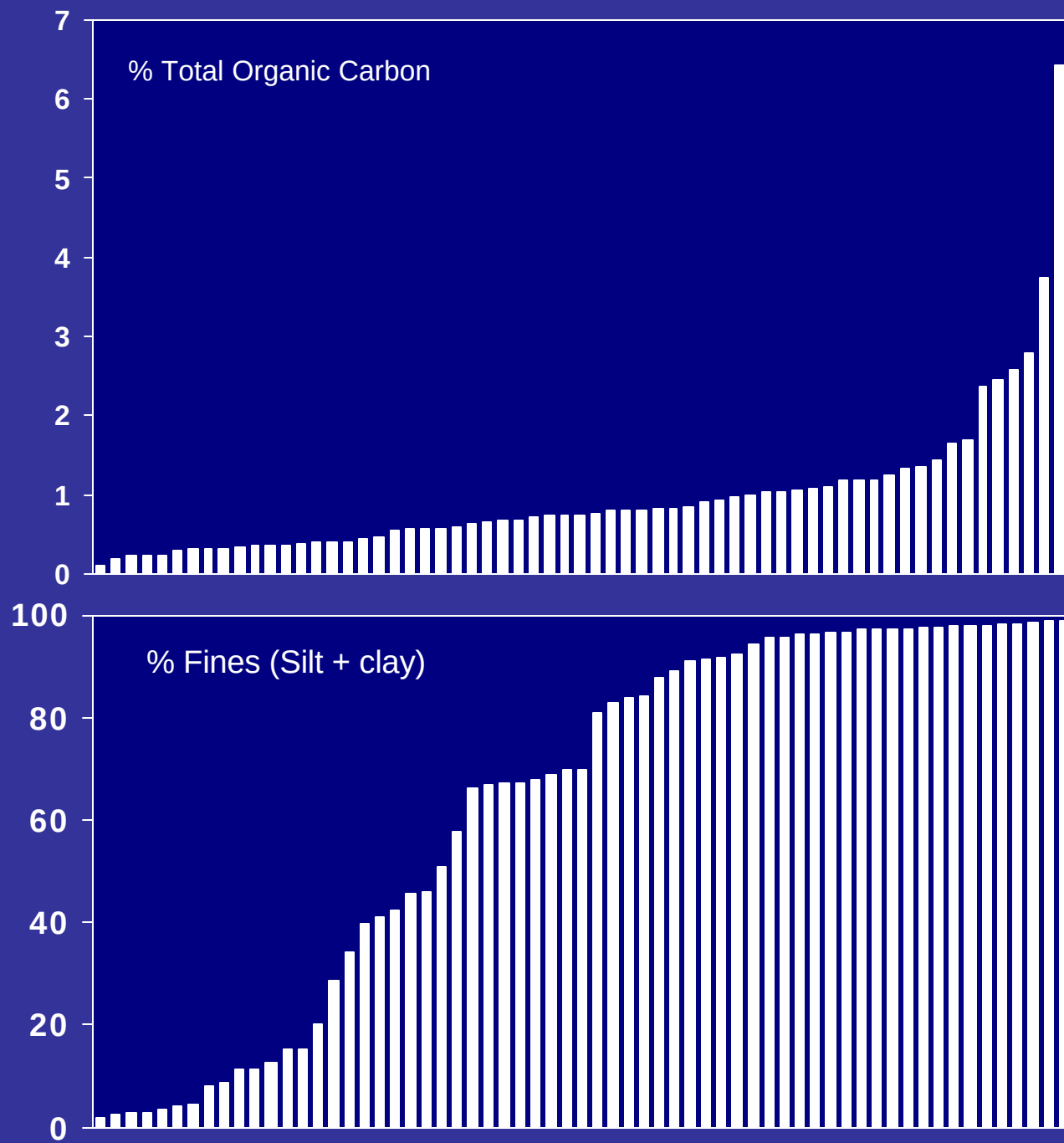




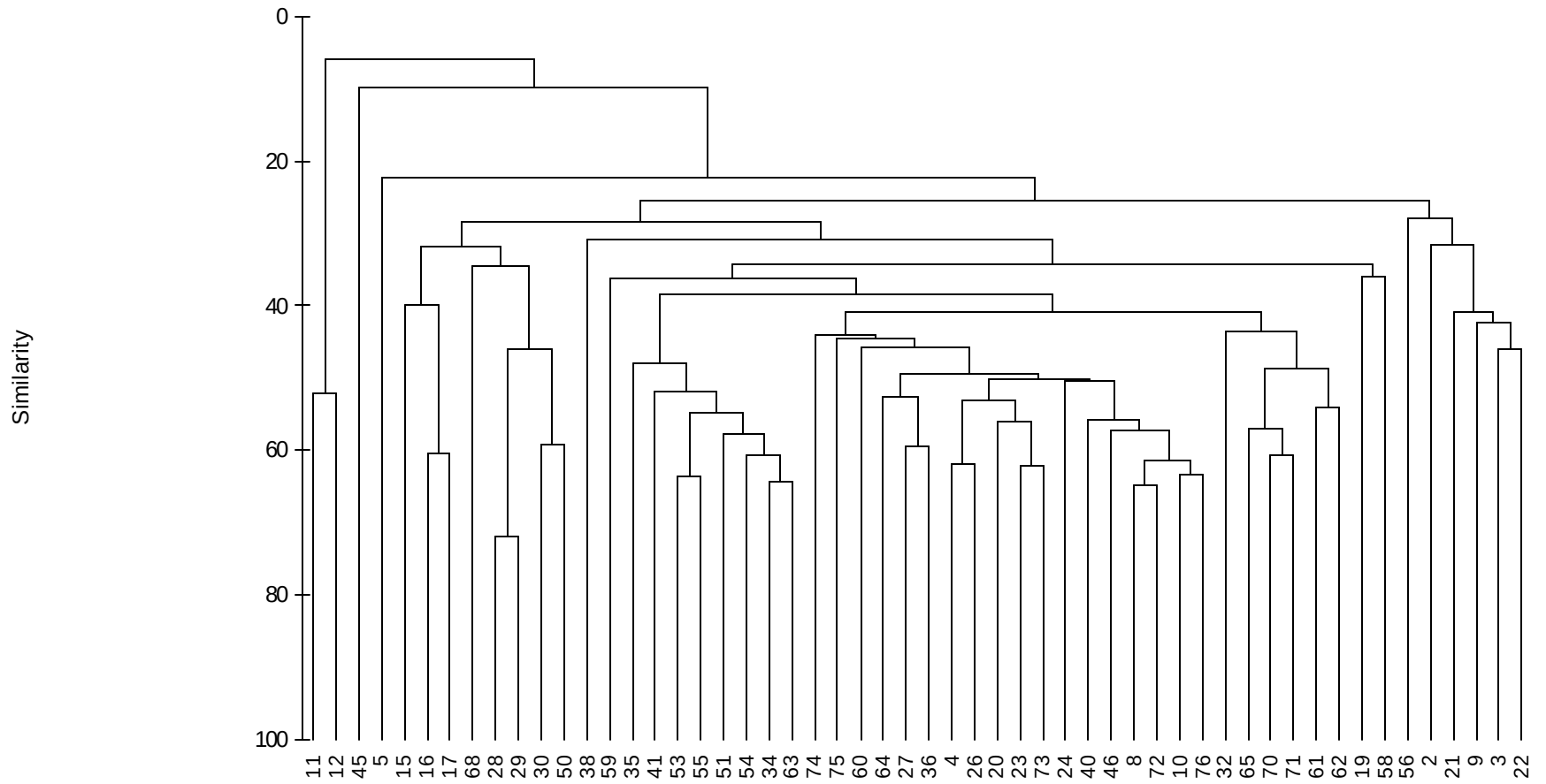
Ampelisca abdida 10-day static toxicity test



- Only two stations had amphipod survival that was statistically different than control sediments AND had control-corrected survival less than 80%.
- Site AK02-0038 was a relatively shallow site (5m) and had significant amounts of decomposing eelgrass in the sample (6.34% TOC); Site AK02-0005 had highest concentrations of Cr and Ni in study area.

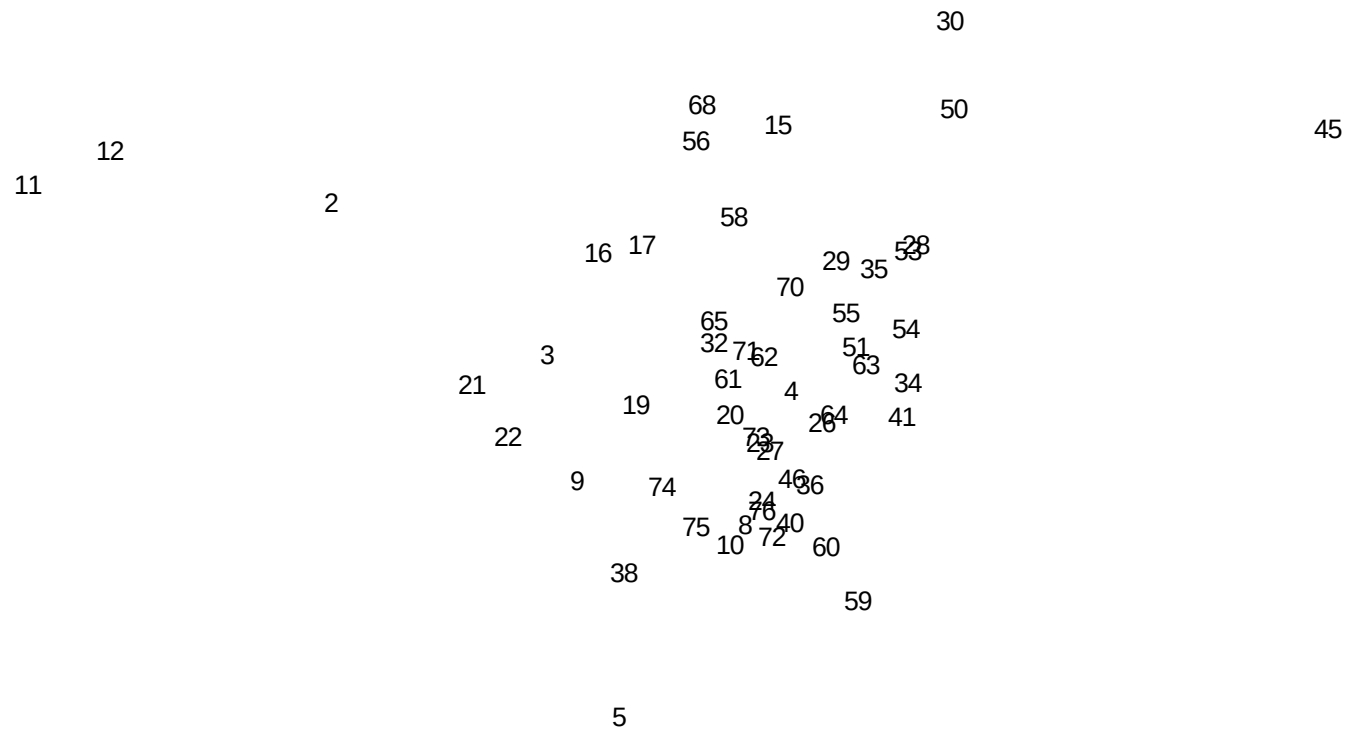


EMAP data



EMAP data

Stress: 0.17



Number of Sites Where Fish Species Caught

Arrowtooth flounder	34	Shortfin eelpout	8	Bering poacher	2
Flathead sole	32	Starry flounder	7	Masked greenling	2
Walleye pollock	26	Pacific tomcod	6	Red Irish lord	2
Rex sole	21	Sebastes spp., juvs.	5	Thorny sculpin	2
Pacific halibut	20	Snake prickieback	5	Giant wrymouth	2
Dover sole	19	Wattled eelpout	5	Daubed shanny	2
Eulachon	19	Bigmouth sculpin	5	Lingcod	2
Rock sole	19	Alaska plaice	4	Armourhead sculpin	2
Spinyhead sculpin	19	Pacific staghorn sculpin	4	Occurred at only one site: Blackfin eelpout, Blacktip poacher, Cottiidae, juvs., Dusky rockfish, Greenling, (unspecified), Kelp greenling Longnose eelpout, Plain sculpin, Rock greenling, Roughback sculpin, Searcher, Slender eelblenny, Smooth lumpsucker, Sockeye salmon (smolt), Spinycheedk starsnout, Threaded sculpin Variegated snailfish, Yelloweye rockfrish Wolf -eel	
Pacific cod	19	Spiny dogfish	4		
Alaska skate	18	Blackfin sculpin	4		
Longnose skate	18	English sole	3		
Black cod (sablefish)	15	Longsnout prickieback	3		
Sturgeon poacher	12	Monster snailfish	3		
Yellowfin sole	12	Pacific sandfish	3		
Pacific ocean perch	12	Sand sole	3		
Yellow Irish lord	11	Showy snailfish	3		
Butter sole	9	Whitespotted greenling	3		
Great sculpin	9				

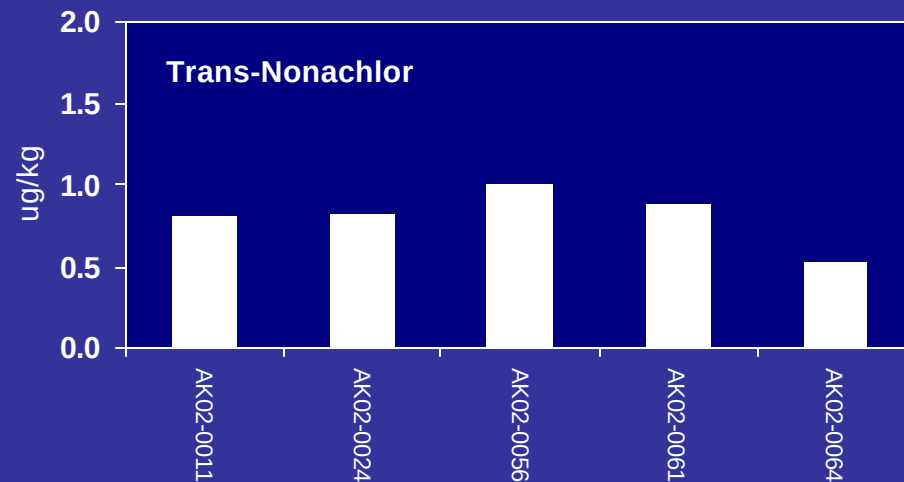
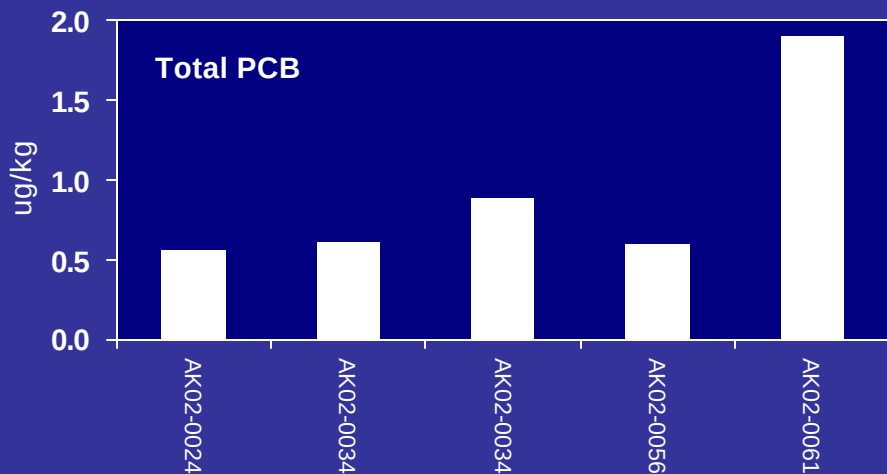
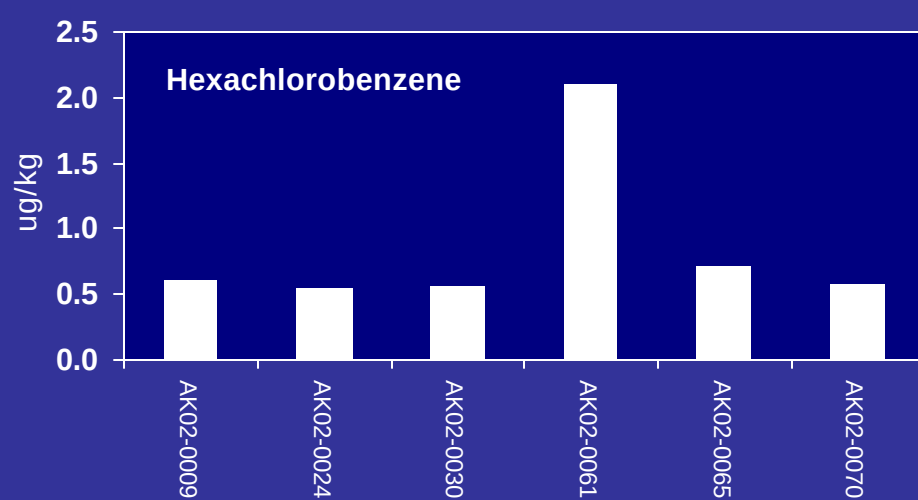
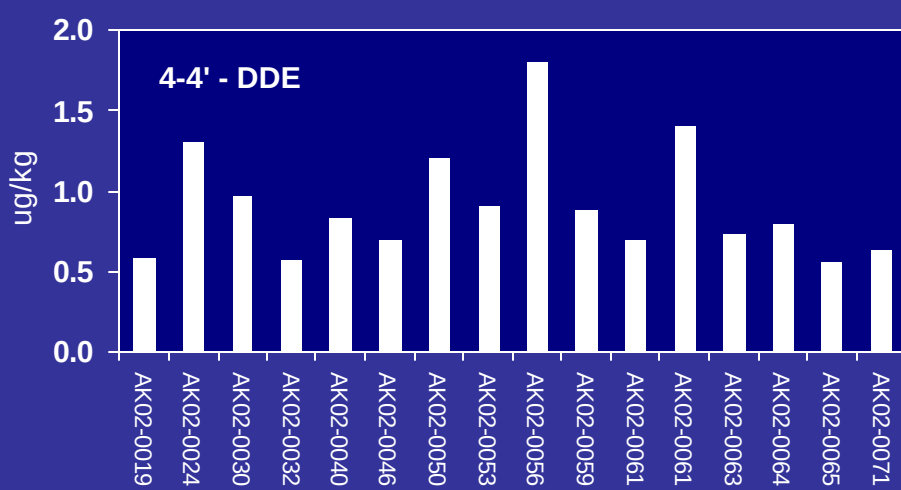
Red species were original priority target species based on historical NMFS data on geographic range and abundance

Fish Samples for Tissue Chemistry Analyses

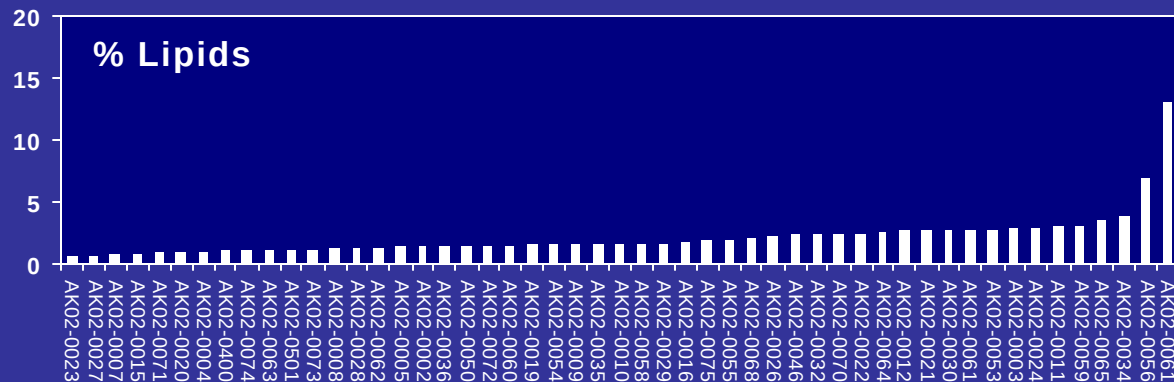
Arrowtooth flounder	<i>Atheresthes stomias</i>		28
Yellowfin Sole	<i>Limanda aspera</i>		8
Flathead sole	<i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i>		24
Rock Sole	<i>Pleuronectes bilineatus</i>		11
Pacific Tom Cod	<i>Microgadus proximus</i>		3
Pacific Cod	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>		2
Starry Flounder	<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>		2
Walleye pollock	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>		3
Butter Sole	<i>Isopsetta isolepis</i>		2
Rex sole	<i>Glyptocephalus zachirus</i>		7
Pacific halibut	<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>		1
Dover sole	<i>Microstomus pacificus</i>		2
Eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>		2
Pacific Sandfish	<i>Trichodon trichodon</i>		1

Initial analyses for one species per site; oversampled in the field and later raised funds to analyze archived fish tissue samples



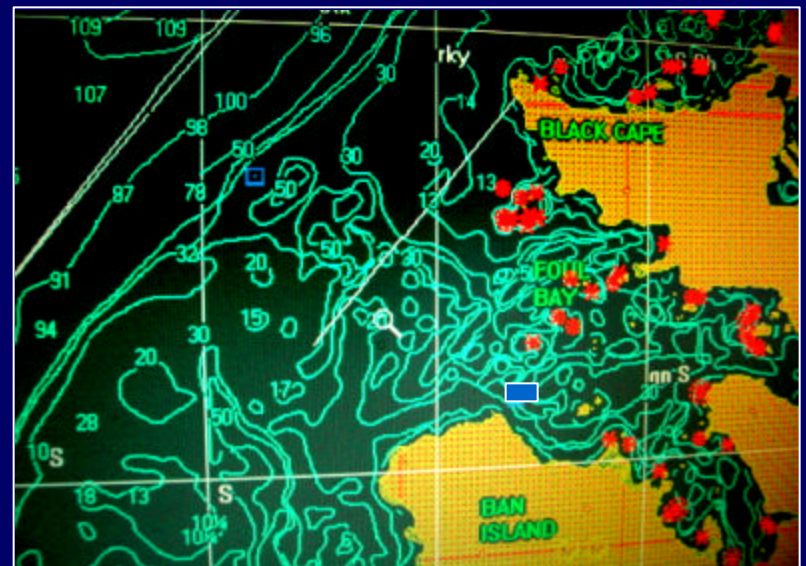
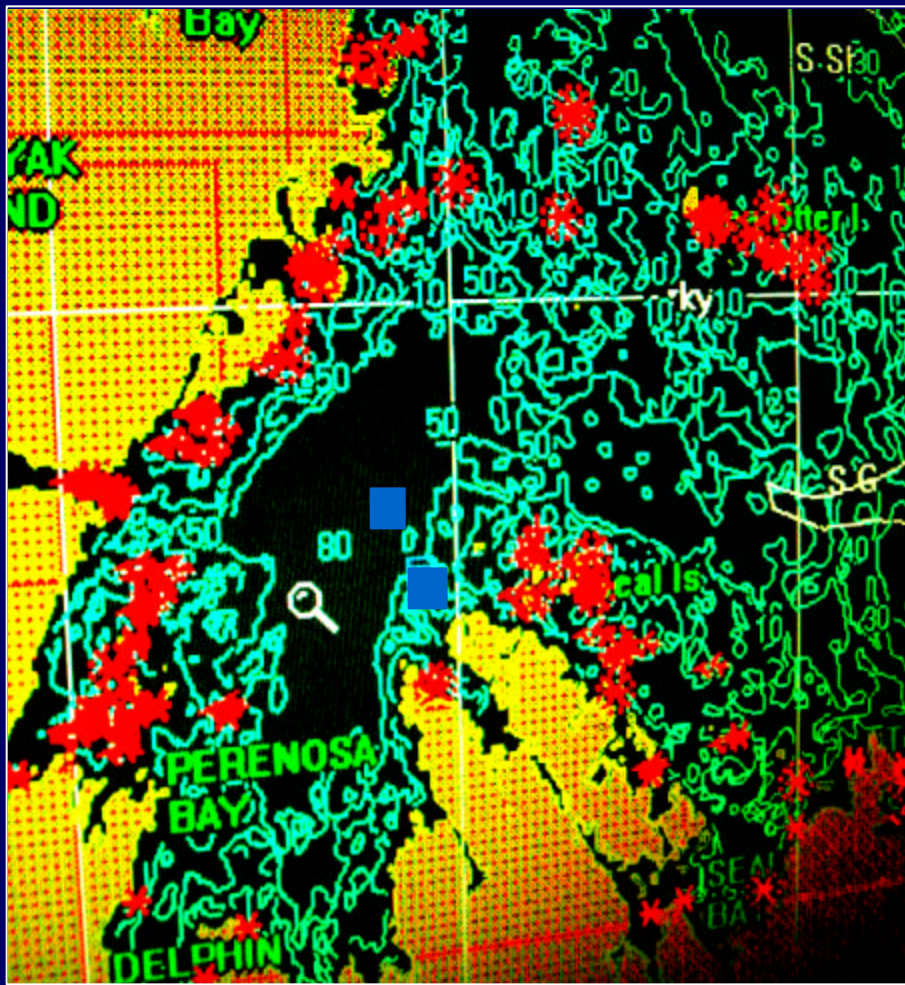


POP detects
Fish Tissue



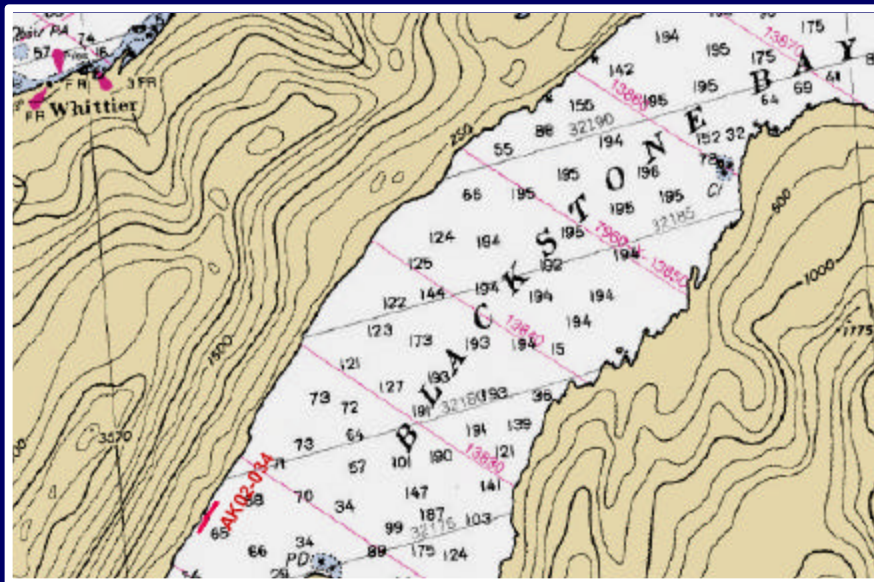
Deviations from EMAP protocols

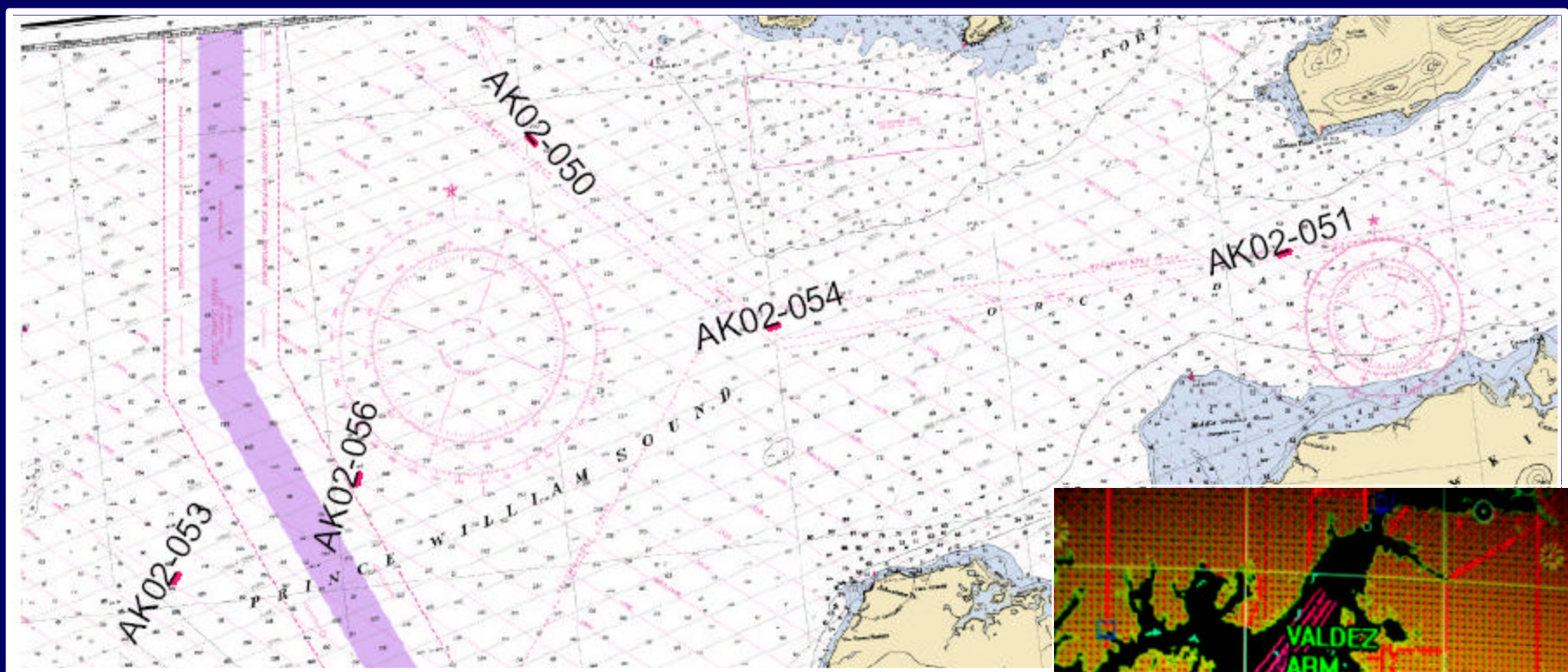
- No PAR sensor
- pH for discrete water samples; no profile
- Trawl times reduced
- Two different trawl sizes (deep and shallow stations)
- Shipping/storing times - logistical limitations
- Numerous sites sampled outside of EMAP protocols for distance away from “target” location





Bathymetry (Steep)



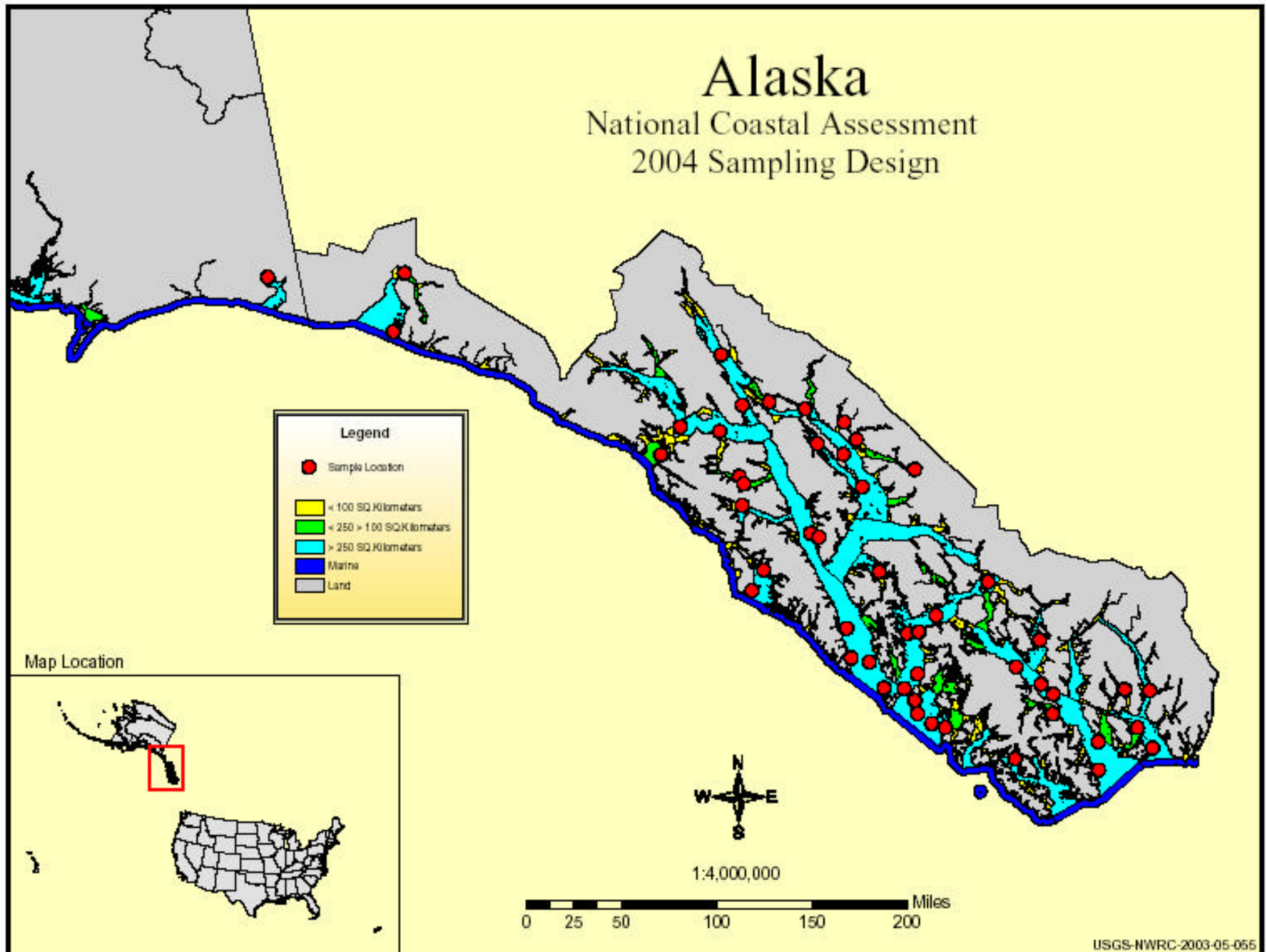


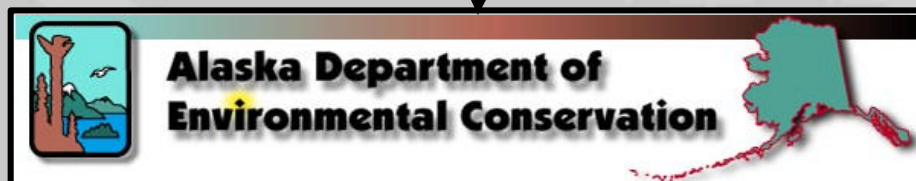
Interferences



Alaska

National Coastal Assessment 2004 Sampling Design





NMFS-Auke Bay
Lab

University of
Alaska

Alaska Dept.
Fish and Game
(NIS)

International Pacific
Halibut Commission

ADEC - Cruise
Ship Program

R/V Ocean Cape

National Marine
Fisheries Service-
NWFSC/RACE

EPA Contract
Laboratories



Alaskan Provinces

- ↔ **Columbian (Southeast Alaska)**
- ↔ **Alaskan (Southcentral Alaska)**
- ↔ **Aleutian (Aleutian Chain)**
- ↔ **Bering (Western Alaska)**
- ↔ **Arctic (North Slope)**



