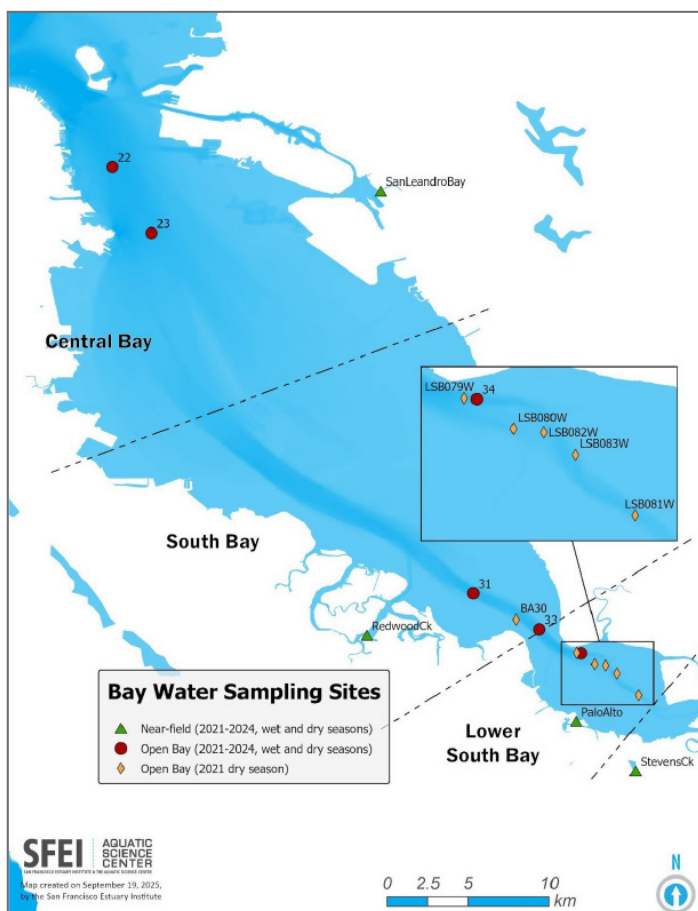


Plain Language Summary

Emerging Contaminants in Dry vs. Wet Season Bay Water

Stormwater runoff carries many less-commonly studied chemicals (also called “emerging contaminants”) from urban areas to San Francisco Bay. The RMP compared water samples collected from the Bay after winter storms to samples collected during the dry summer to better understand 32 of these chemicals.



Key Findings

- Some samples had levels of the **tire chemical 6PPD-Q that might impact threatened steelhead trout** and related species. The pesticide imidacloprid and the fungicide/preservative carbendazim were also above levels set to protect aquatic life in some samples.
- Tire chemicals and several pesticides were at higher levels in the wet season.** This confirms the key role of stormwater runoff carrying these chemicals from urban landscapes to the Bay.
- Several chemicals (industrial chemicals commonly used as anticorrosives, personal care and cleaning products, pharmaceuticals, and carbendazim) were high enough in the dry season to show that **another pathway, like wastewater, also contributes** substantial amounts of these chemicals to the Bay.

Implications and Future Directions

The RMP’s current routine of monitoring Bay water only during the summer is not sufficient to evaluate all emerging contaminants. This study’s results will

shape the design of new routine RMP winter wet season monitoring for contaminants in Bay water.