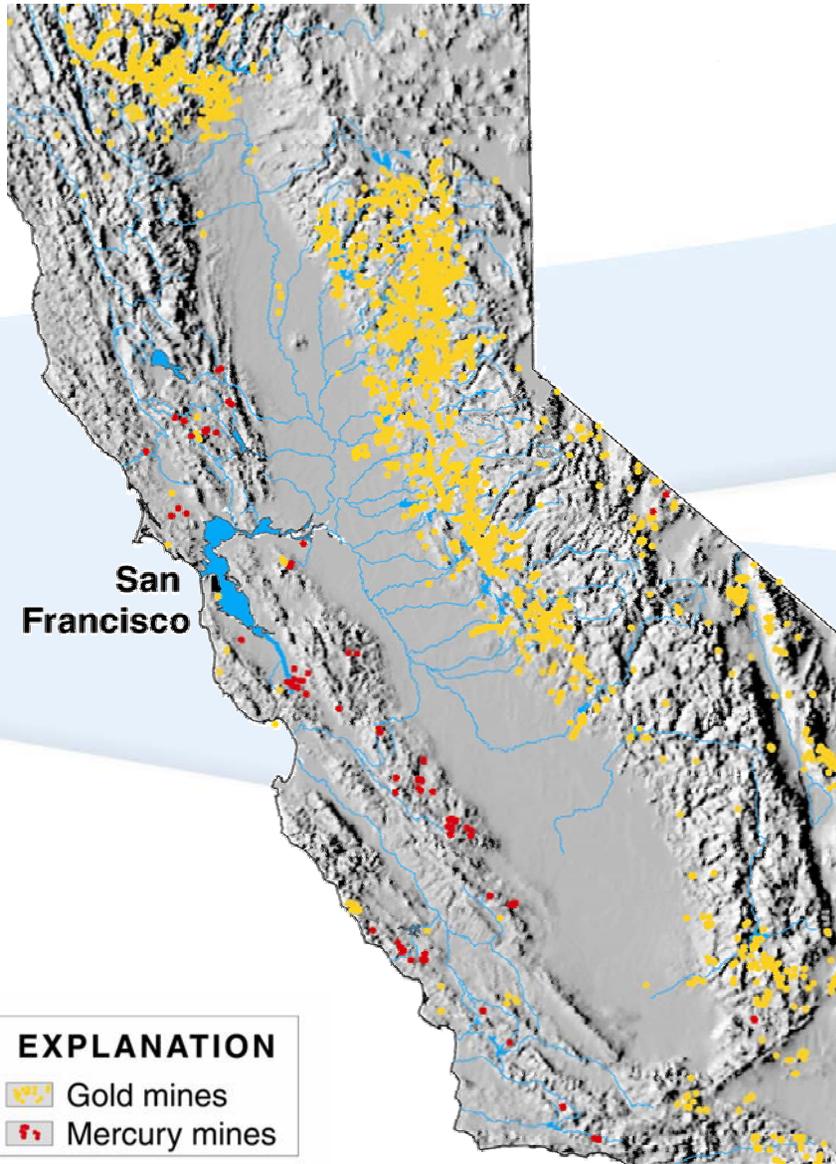


Agenda Item 5
Mercury Strategy for the
Bay-Delta Ecosystem

A Unifying Framework for
Science, Adaptive
Management, and
Ecological Restoration

Sources of Mercury



Adapted from USGS

Natural abundance

High in Coast Ranges
Lower in Sierra Nevada

Mining sources

Current and historic wastes from 239 known mines, most in Coast Range (inorganic Hg & MeHg)

Up to 3.6-million kg of Hg lost during precious-metal processing in Sierra Nevada during the late 1800's (Alpers & Hunerlach 2000)

Riverine inputs

Contaminated waterways in Coastal and Sierra ranges continue to export inorganic Hg and MeHg to the Bay-Delta



Hydraulic mining



Why is it a problem?

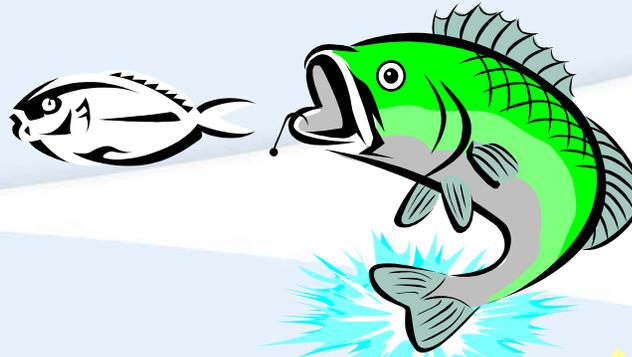
Mercury

Wetlands
Floodplains

Dredge
tailings

Methyl mercury

Protect or restore functional
habitats in the Bay-Delta estuary.



Fish
reproduction

Eliminate to the extent possible toxic impacts
to aquatic organisms, wildlife and people.

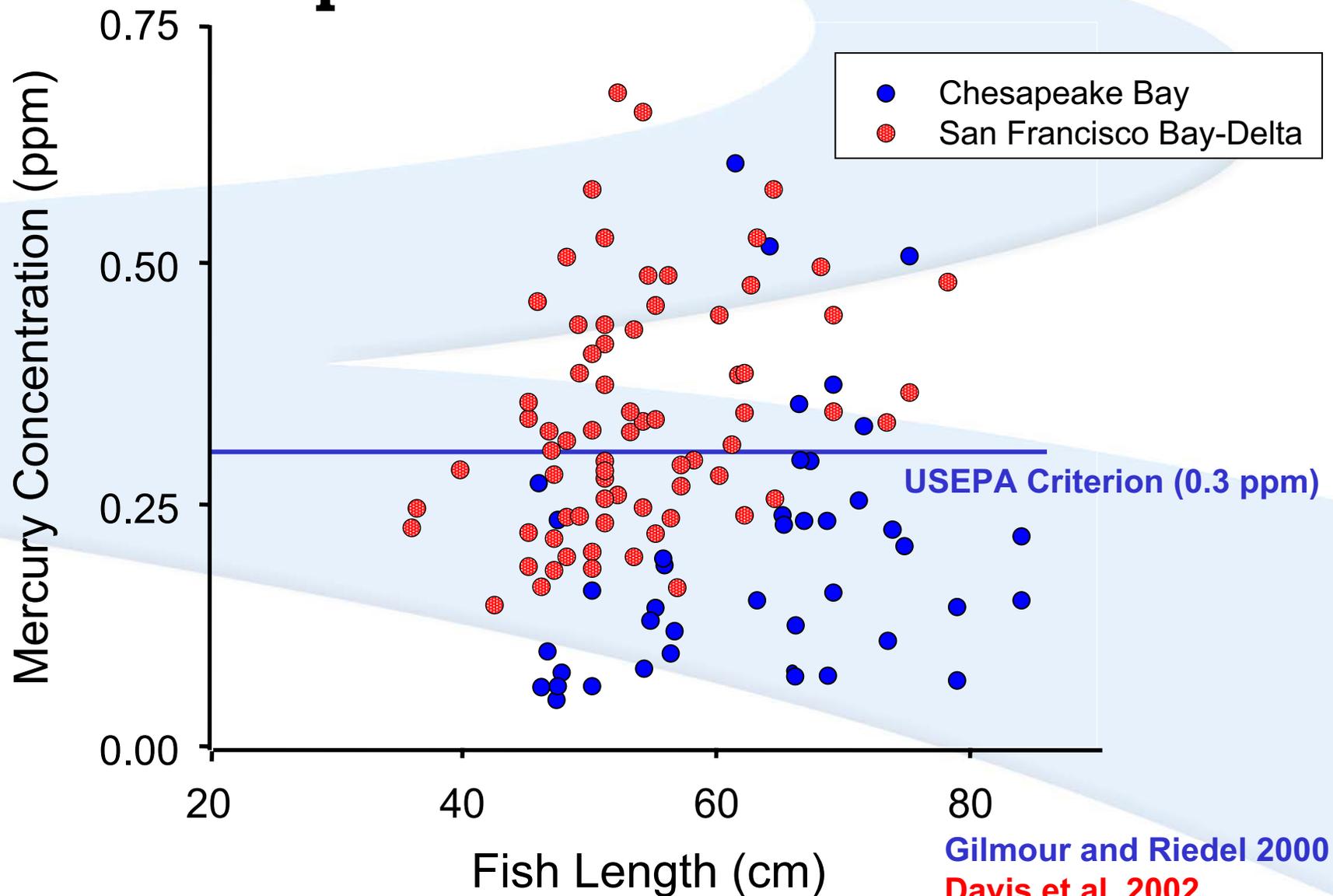
Avian
reproduction



Neurological
impairment



Mercury Contamination of Striped Bass Comparison of Two Estuaries



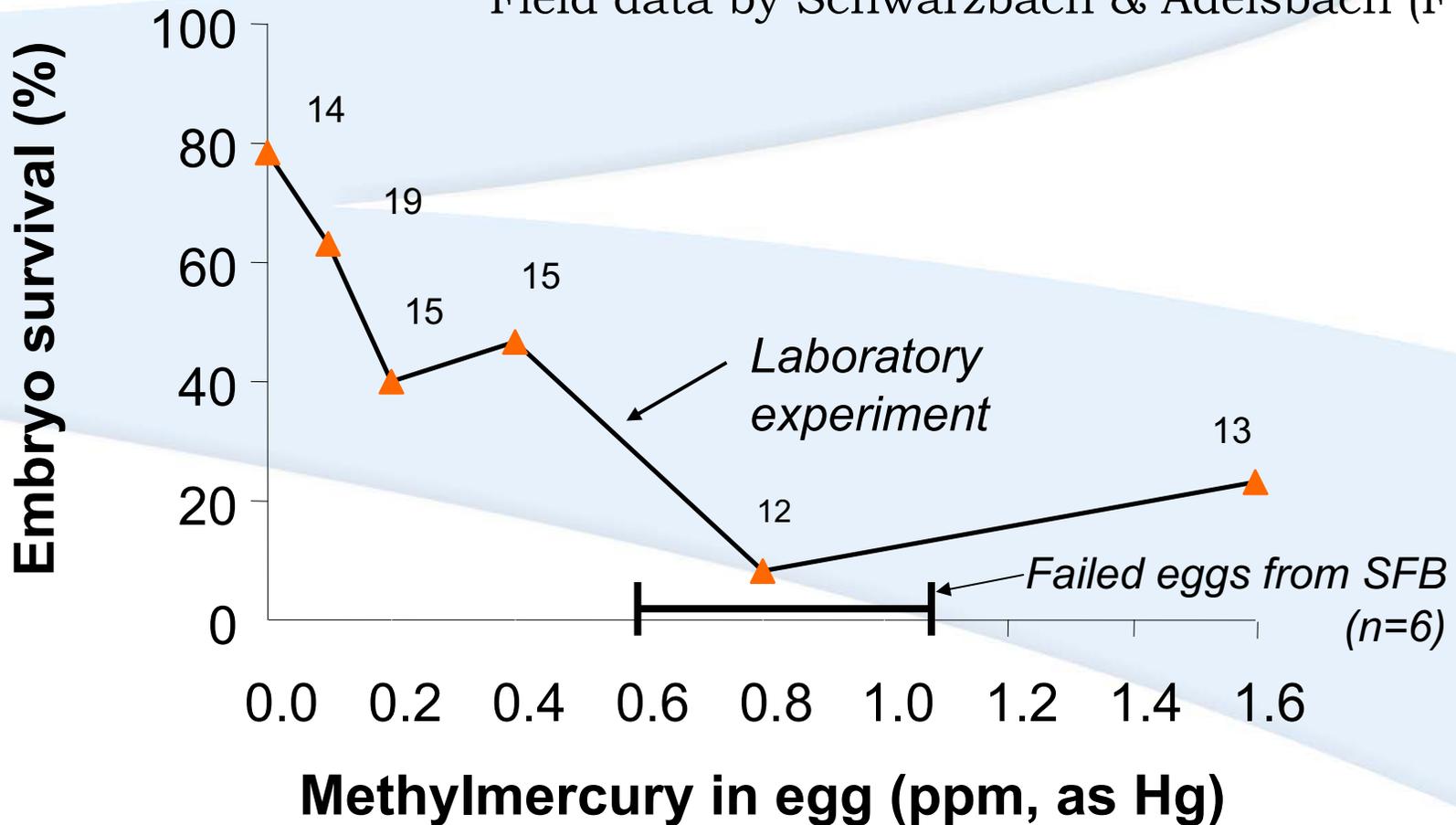
Gilmour and Riedel 2000

Davis et al. 2002

Methylmercury exposure: Is reproductive success being affected in California clapper rails?

Laboratory data by Heinz (USGS)

Field data by Schwarzbach & Adelsbach (FWS)



Process for development of the mercury strategy

Public workshop
(review of past research)



Public workshop
(Identification of management questions,
critical information gaps, goals)



Draft strategy document



Public & workshop
participant review



Revisions to draft



Scientific peer review

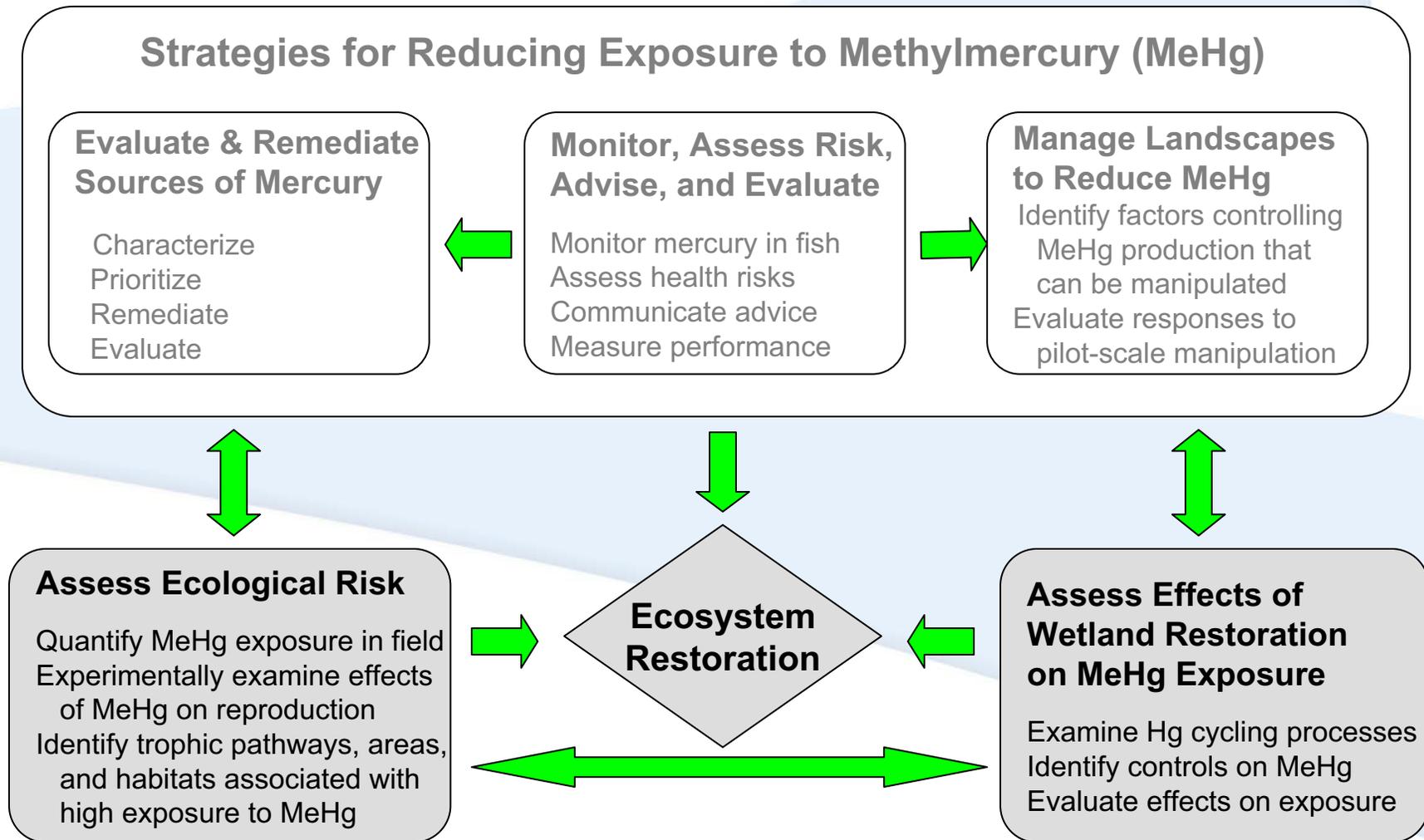


Final strategy document

Mercury Strategy

- A Unifying Framework for Science, Adaptive Management and Ecological Restoration
- Problem: biotic exposure to **methylmercury**
- Management goal: To avoid increasing – and to eventually decrease biotic exposure to methylmercury

The Mercury Strategy: Core Components and Linkages



The Scientific & Management Challenge: Reducing Exposure to Methylmercury

Approach

Objective

Source reduction

Decrease mercury inputs to environment and mass available for methylation

Fish advisories

Reduce dietary exposure in humans

Landscape management
(largely untested)

Decrease methylmercury production in ecosystems

Next steps

- Solicit proposals consistent with the strategy
- Develop monitoring program
- Build institutional framework to support strategy
- Develop implementation plan