



**Figure 7.3a.** Silver concentrations in surface sediments (0-0.5 cm) at Station 3. The highest Ag values were observed in 1993 and are attributed to the transport of fine-grained sediment with elevated Ag from near shore to this location during the intense storm of December 11-16, 1992. Average post-outfall concentrations of Ag at Station 3 are not statistically different from average pre-outfall concentrations (even with storm-related values removed from pre-outfall average). The post-outfall concentrations of Ag are not increasing with time. Error bars are defined by analysis of replicate (2-3) samples.

**Figure 7.3b.** The variations in concentrations of the bacterium spore, *Clostridium perfringens*, with time at Station 3 are similar to those of Ag. Highest concentrations follow the storm of December 11-16, 1992. Average post-outfall concentrations of *C. perfringens* at Station 3 are not statistically different from average pre-outfall concentrations (even with storm-related values removed from pre-outfall average). The post-outfall concentrations of *C. perfringens* are not systematically increasing with time.

**Figure 7.3c.** The clay fraction of the surface sediment (0-0.5 cm) reached its highest value following the storm of December 11-16, 1992. The deposition of clay-rich material is hypothesized to account for the similar increase in Ag and *C. perfringens*. Post-outfall clay content in the 4 years following outfall startup (September 2000) were on average higher and more variable than the 3-year period prior to outfall startup and possibly accounts for the similar patterns observed in Ag and *C. perfringens* concentrations during the period.