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Standard Guide for Fish and Wildlife Incident Monitoring and Reporting[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1849; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 State and Federal agencies as well as industry have requested guidance for collecting, reporting, and interpreting fish and wildlife incident data. This guide covers planning and completing a thorough investigation to determine an incident's cause. Recommendations for documenting and reporting incidents are provided. A summary of the information necessary for completing a risk assessment and information on how fish and wildlife incident data are considered for regulatory decisions are also provided.

1.2 Several agencies collect information and maintain databases regarding fish and wildlife incidents. A list of these databases and the types of information they contain are included. Agencies with regulatory authority relating to fish and wildlife incidents are listed and laws pertaining to fish and wildlife incidents are summarized.

1.3 For the purposes of this guide, a fish or wildlife incident is defined as an allegation of an adverse effect on nontarget fish and wildlife species. By today's detecting standards, adverse effects data are usually limited to mortalities. However, as biological monitoring improves, sublethal effects data may be more readily quantifiable and reported.

1.4 This guide is arranged as follows:

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1.5 The values stated in both inch-pound and SI units are to be regarded separately as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 5.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 4687 Guide for General Planning of Waste Sampling[2]

E 729 Guide for Conducting Acute Toxicity Tests with Fishes, Macroinvertebrates, and Amphibians[3]

E 943 Terminology Relating to Biological Effects and Environmental Fate[3]

E 1023 Guide for Assessing the Hazard of a Material to Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses[3]

E 1192 Guide for Conducting Acute Toxicity Test on Aqueous Effluents with Fishes, Macroinvertebrates, and Amphibians[3]

E 1241 Guide for Conducting Early Life-Stage Toxicity Test with Fishes[3]

E 1295 Guide for Conducting Three Broad, Renewal Toxicity Tests with Ceriodaphnia Dubia[3]

E 1367 Guide for Conducting 10-Day Static Sediment Toxicity Tests with Marine and Estuarine Amphipods[3]

E 1391 Guide for Collection, Storage, Characterization, and Manipulation of Sediments for Toxicological Testing[3]

E 1463 Guide for Conducting Static and Flow-Through Acute Toxicity Tests with Mysids from the West Coast of the United States[3]

E 1525 Guide for Designing Biological Tests with Sediments[3]

E 1705 Terminology Relating to Biotechnology[3]

[1] This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-47 on Biological Effects and Environmental Fateand is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E47.01on Aquatic Assessment and Toxicology.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.04.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.05.

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