### Temporal and Spatial Trends of "Legacy" Pollutants in and near the Great Lakes

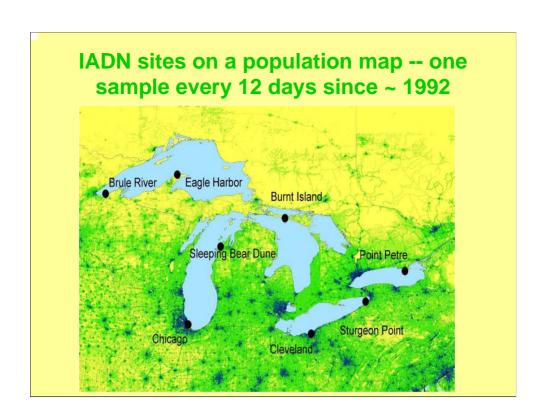
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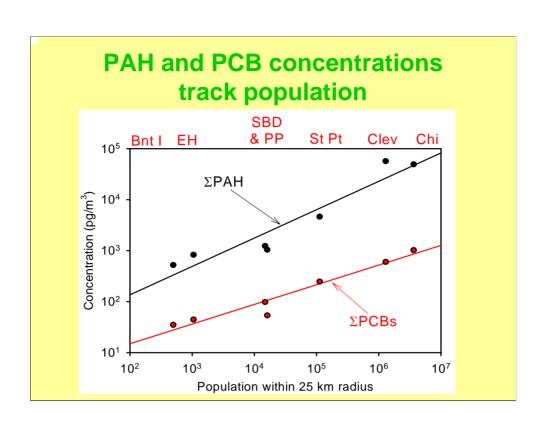
## Stockholm Convention – plus some more

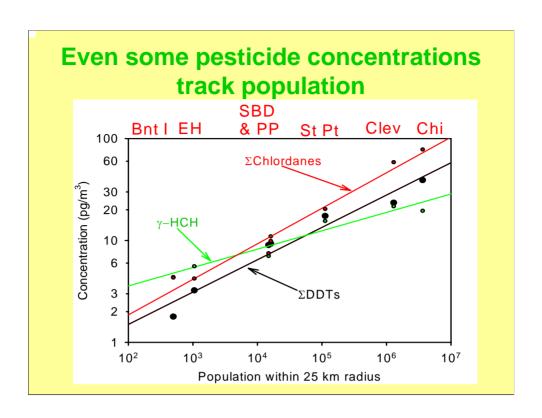
- Dieldrin, aldrin, endrin, chlordane, heptachlor, mirex, and endosulfan (all based on hexachloro-cyclopentadiene) insecticides
- Hexachlorocyclohexanes (lindane) insecticide
- DDT, DDE, DDD insecticide
- Toxaphene insecticide
- Hexachlorobenzene fungicide & manufacturing byproduct
- PCBs sales banned in 1976
- PAHs from combustion
- Dioxins and furans from combustion
- Mercury burning of fossil fuels, use in products

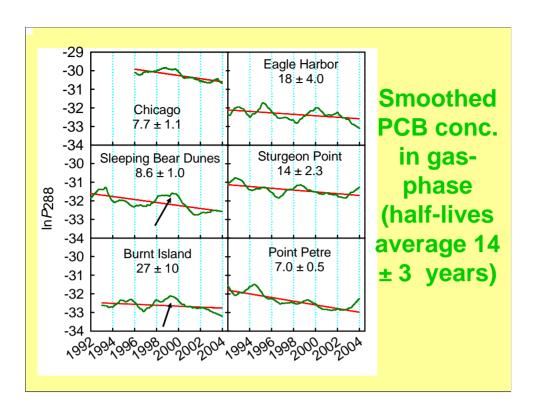
# What can we measure to get spatial and temporal trends?

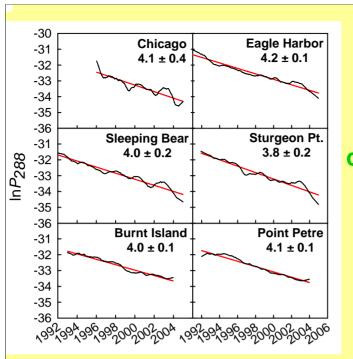
- Air PCBs, PAHs, and pesticides from the Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network (a joint U.S. & Canadian effort)
- Fish PCBs from the Great Lakes Fish Monitoring Program
- Gull eggs dioxins from the Canadian herring gull egg program
- Sediment cores dioxins in Siskiwit Lake on Isle Royale and PCBs in Lake Ontario



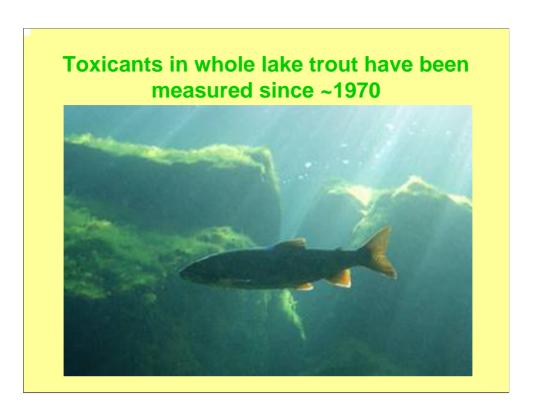


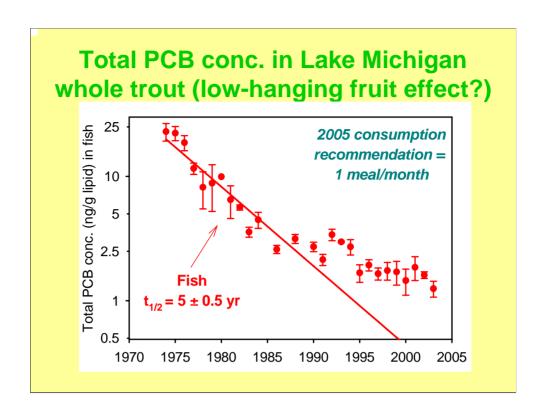


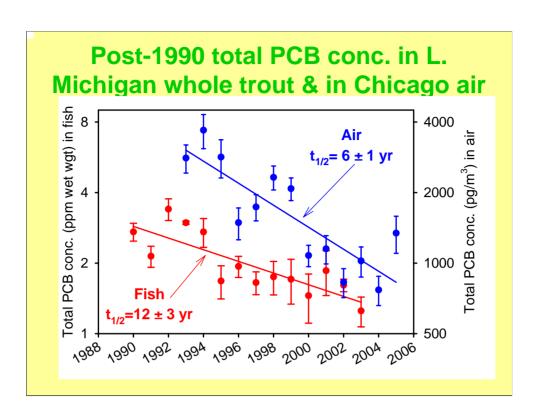




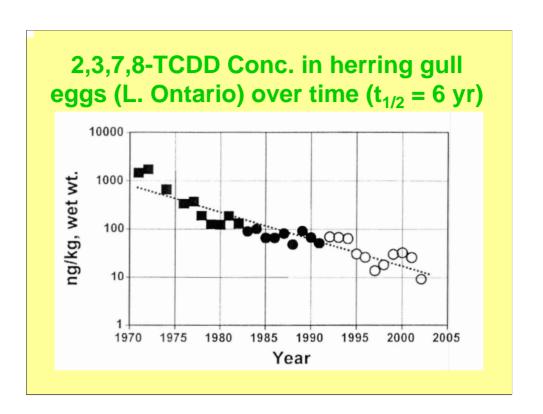
Smoothed  $\alpha$ -HCH conc. in the gas phase (half-lives are all ~ 4 years)



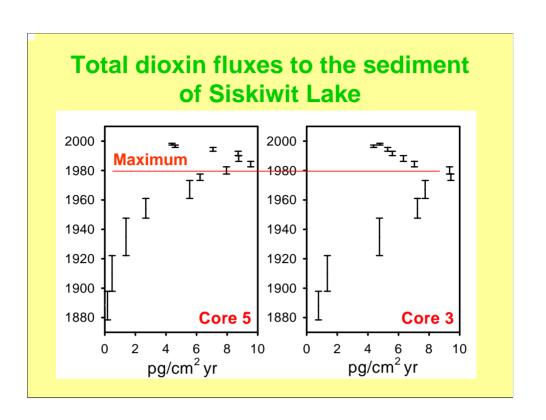


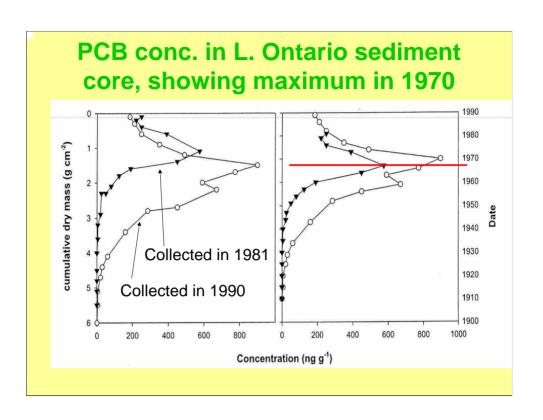












#### **Remaining Sources**

- Restricted OC pesticides are used in other countries. Endosulfan is still in use in the U.S. Lindane's use ended in Canada in 2004 and will end in the U.S. in 2009.
- Some PCBs are still present in "sealed" electrical equipment and some are evaporating from landfills, dumps, and contaminated soils.
- Dioxins and furans are still being produced by residential and agricultural trash burning.
- All legacy pollutants are present in contaminated sediments. Great Lakes Legacy Act funding is being used to clean up U.S. Areas of Concern.
- Largest remaining domestic sources of mercury are coal-fired power plants.

#### **Conclusions**

- The concentrations of legacy pollutants in most parts of the Great Lakes ecosystem are decreasing, but the decreases are slow.
- The concentrations of these legacy pollutants decrease by a factor of two every 5-15 years, but these chemicals will be with us for another 10-30 years, despite restrictions on their use (in some cases, 30 years ago).
- Further reductions in the concentrations of PCBs, PAHs, and some pesticides may well depend on emission reductions in cities and clean-up of contaminated sediments.

### **Acknowledgements**

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- Environment Canada (Ross Norstrom)







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