



Environment Canada's Great Lakes Environmental Monitoring Programs

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Overview

- EC's Great Lakes monitoring programs
- Policy drivers
- Outcomes of Great Lakes monitoring what have we achieved?









Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network

Great Lakes Surveillance Program





- Great Lakes Surveillance Program
- Fish Contaminants Surveillance Program
- St. Clair/Detroit Water Quality Program
- Niagara River Water Quality Program
- Wolfe Island Water Quality Program

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- Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network
- Great Lakes Surveillance Program
- Fish Contaminants Surveillance Program
- St. Clair/Detroit Water Quality Program
- Niagara River Water Quality Program
- Wolfe Island Water Quality Program
- Tributary Screening
 - AOC Sediment Investigations



- Great Lakes Surveillance Program
- **Fish Contaminants Surveillance Program**
- St. Clair/Detroit Water Quality Program
- Niagara River Water Quality Program
- Wolfe Island Water Quality Program
- Tributary Screening
 - Herring Gull Egg Monitoring Program

EC's Great Lakes Programs: Basinwide Bottom Sediment Surveys



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Great Lakes Bottom Sediment: Data Availability

Historic Data

- Lake Ontario 1968
- Lake Huron 1969
- Lake St. Clair 1970
- Lake Erie 1971
- Lake Superior 1973
- Lake Michigan 1969-1970
- Lake Michigan 1975

Most Recent Data

- Lake Ontario 1998
- Lake Huron 2002
- Lake St. Clair 2000
- Lake Erie 1997-1998
- Lake Superior 2000
- Lake Michigan 1994-1996





Policy Drivers

- Canadian Environmental Protection Act, CEPA
- Chemical Management Plan
- Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem
- Canada-US Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
- Binational Toxics Strategy
- Niagara River Toxics Management Plan





EC's Great Lakes Monitoring Programs: Utility of the information

- Assessment against sediment, water, fish and wildlife criteria.
- Status and trend information, including historical trends.
- Identification of potential sources.
- Performance measurement: success of implemented risk management decisions.
- To aid in understanding of fish and wildlife health effects.





1. Assessment against sediment criteria..



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.. and water criteria



2. Status and trend Information...

[DDT trends in Great Lakes lake trout (SOLEC, 2005)]



...also from archives for determining trends in emerging chemicals



...and from sediment cores for determining historical trends



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3. Identification of potential sources

[Great Lakes Tributary Screening for PFSs (Burniston et al., 2007)]



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... even sources from afar



Air Quality Research Division Environment Canada

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4. Tracking the success of remediation at hazardous waste sites



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5. Response to global actions

[Global use of Technical HCH and α-HCH precipitation concentrations in Lake Superior (IADN Steering Committee, 2002)]



6. To aid in understanding of fish and wildlife health effects.



QUESTIONS



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