





Monitoring contaminants in fishes from the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes: 1977 to 2013 - PCB to PFCs

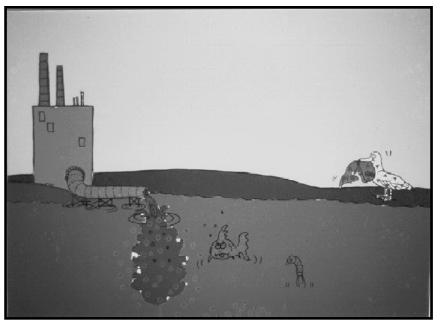


7th Binational Meeting of the Lake Erie Millennium Network Windsor, Ontario WQMSD-Atlantic Oct 29-31 2013

Contents

- Monitoring contaminant levels in fish from the Great Lakes
- "Legacy" chemicals
 - Examples: PCBs & Hg
- Other chemical of concern
 - Example: PBDEs & PFOS

Fish Contaminants Monitoring and Surveillance



Thanks to Maria Ruether for this photo Taken: 1985 in Toronto

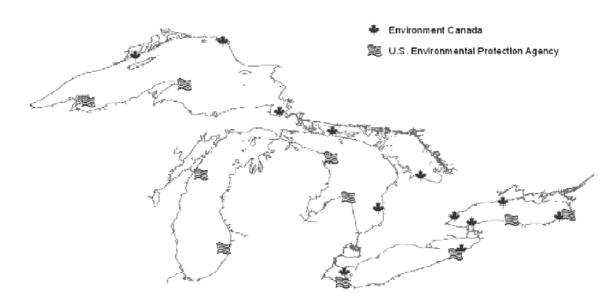
- The first samples were collected from the Great Lakes in 1977 (36 years and counting)
- Monitor long-term trends of priority pollutants in fish and other aquatic biota.
- Relate trends to food web structure and changes in loadings
- Screen/identify emerging chemicals of concern
- National Aquatic Biological Specimen Bank

Drivers

3 major drivers feed the list of analytes monitored by Environment Canada in the Great Lakes:

- <u>National Risk-Based Approach</u> to monitoring threats to water quality to support the protection of water quality
- <u>Chemicals Management Plan (CMP)</u>
 - Monitoring and Surveillance Working Group
 - Priorities integrated with Risk Assessment and Risk Management
 - Includes new, emerged and emerging contaminants
 - PBDEs and other flame retardants, PFCs, Siloxanes, other metals
- <u>GLWQA</u>
 - Annex 3 Chemicals of Mutual Concern
 - "New" list of chemicals is in development
 - In previous agreement included legacy contaminants
 - PCBs, organochlorine pesticides, mercury

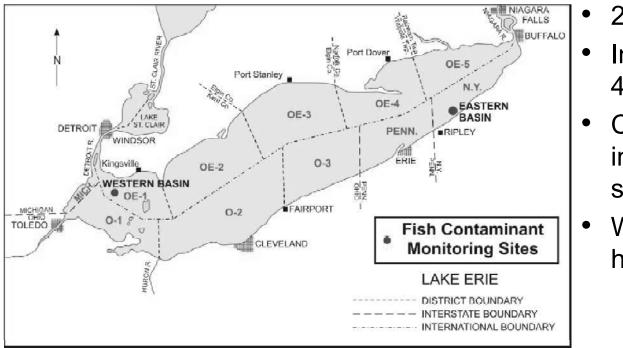
Great Lakes Monitoring



- Monitoring stations in US and CAN waters
- Complimentary programs operated by EC and USEPA
- Data combined for biantional reporting in SOLEC indicator

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Lake Erie – Environment Canada



- 2 stations
- Individual fish aged
 4 6 years
- Collect 25-50 individuals per station
- Whole body homogenates

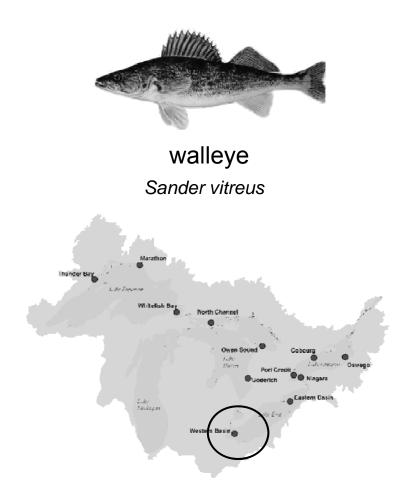
Key Indicator - predator



Lake Trout Salvelinus namaycush

- Well studied
- Are at the top of the pelagic food web
- High lipid content
- Wide ranging and long lived
 - a spatial and temporal integrator of contamination
- Accumulates elevated contaminant levels
- Present in all 5 Great Lakes

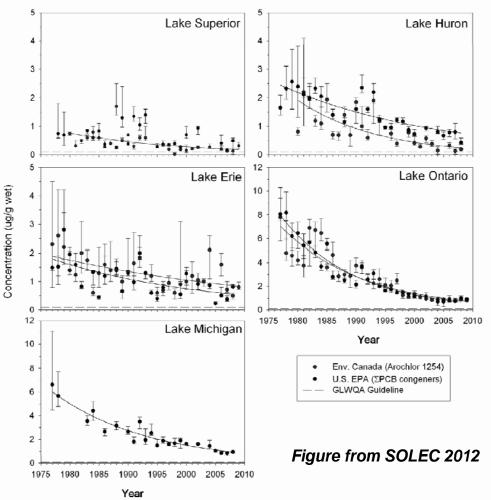
One exception...



- lake trout not present in the western basin of Lake Erie
 - shallow, warm water
- walleye occupy a similar trophic level as lake trout

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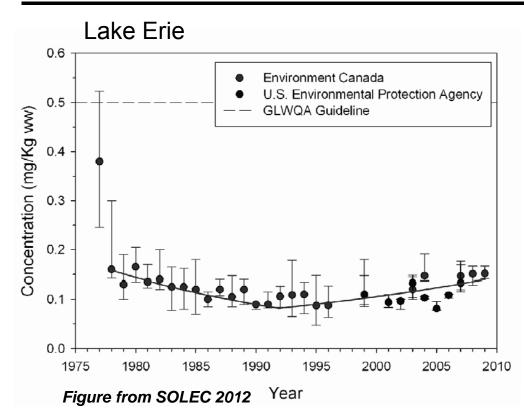
Total PCBs



- Continuous declines in all Great Lakes
- 100% of measurements in Lake Erie Walleye (2006-2009; n=142) are above GLWQA target.
- PCBs in Lake Erie Walleye declining at a rate of 3% per year.

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Total Mercury - Walleye

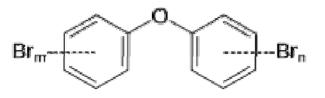


- Concentrations start to increase post 1990
- Approaching levels observed in late 1970s
- Still well below GLWQA guideline

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)

Widely used flame retardants Production has been phased-out

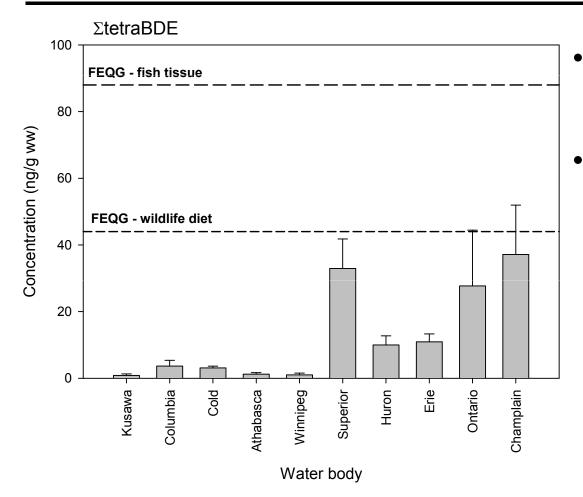




- Top predator species targeted
 - Lake Trout
 - Walleye
 - n = 10
- Whole body homogenate
- Analysis by HR-GC/MS
 EPA Method 1614

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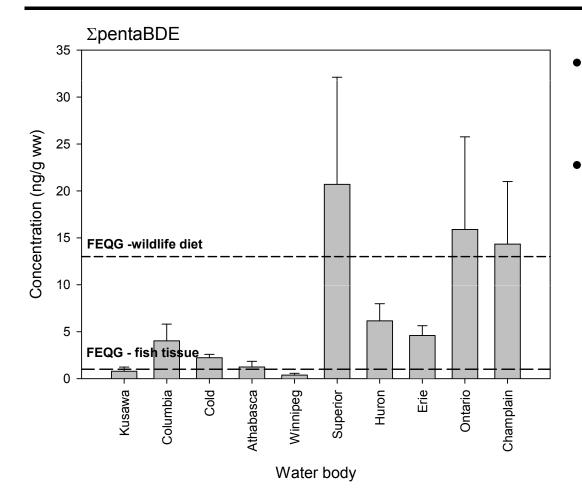
∑TeBDEs – Current status (2011)



- Concentrations highest in Great Lakes / St. Lawrence
- Concentrations in Erie trout below Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQGs)
 - 10 Lake Trout
 - East Basin

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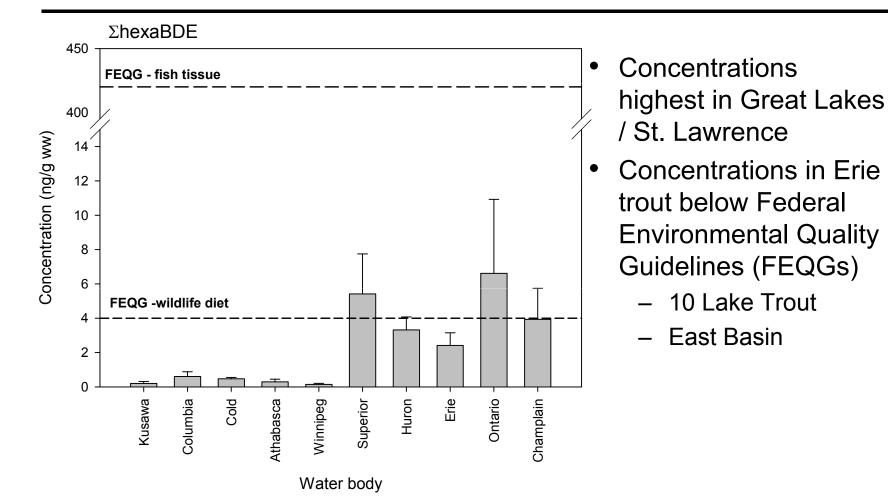
∑PeBDEs – Current status (2011)



- Concentrations highest in Great Lakes / St. Lawrence
- Concentrations in Erie trout above Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQGs) for fish tissue
 - 10 Lake Trout
 - East Basin

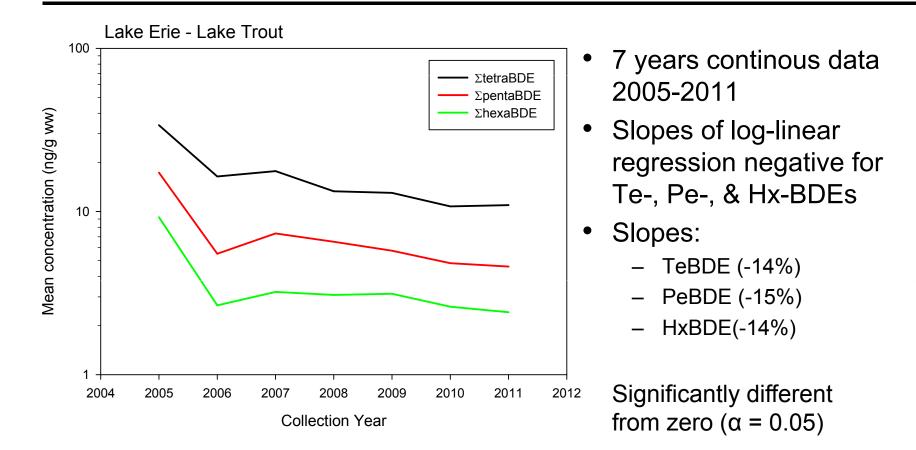
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∑HxBDEs – Current status (2011)



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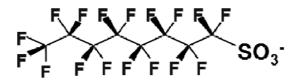
PBDEs temporal trend - Erie



Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)

Found in:

- water, oil, soil and grease repellents
- in aqueous fire fighting foams

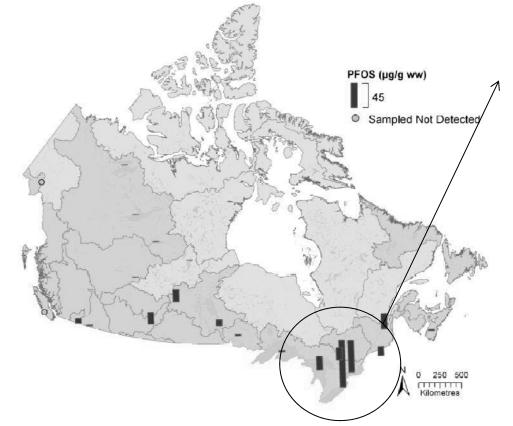


The use of PFOS and its precursors in Canada is limited to specific products and niche applications



- Top predator species targeted
 - Lake Trout
 - Walleye
 - n = 10
- Whole body homogenate
- Analysis by LC-MS/MS

PFOS – National fish monitoring



- Highest concentration in Lake Erie trout
- Average = 90 ng/g ww
- Max = 189 ng/g ww
- Draft FEQGs:
 - Tissue = 8,300 ng/g
 - Wildlife diet = 4.6 ng/g

Source: Perflurooctane sulfonate in the Canadian Environment http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxiques-toxics/default.asp?lang=En&n=7331A46C-1

Results Reporting

- State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference
 - Indicator Report Contaminants in Whole Fish
- Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators
 - Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) in Fish and Sediment
 - http://ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=en&n=0970C75C-1
 - Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in Fish and Sediment
 - In development

• Scientific Articles

Gewurtz, S.B., A.O. De Silva, et al. 2013. Perfluroalkyl contaminants in the Canadian environment: Multi-media assessment of current status and trends. Environment International. 59: 183-200.

Gewurtz, S.B., D.J. McGoldrick, et al. 2011. Status and trends of PBDEs in Canadian fish and implications for long-term monitoring. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry. 30(7):1564-1575.

Bhavsar, S.P., S.B. Gewurtz, D.J. McGoldrick, M.J. Keir, and S.M. Backus. 2010. Changes in mercury levels in Great Lakes fish between 1970s and 2007. Environmental Science and Technology. 44: 3273-3279.

Other compounds of interest

- Perfluorinated compounds (incl. PFOS, PFOA)
- Non-BDE flame retardants
- Siloxanes
- Trace metals

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