

Establishing and Updating Water Quality Objectives for Burrard Inlet

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Art by Olivia George



Outline

səlilwətał and səlilwət

Colonial impacts on səlilwət

Burrard Inlet Water Quality Objectives

Data Analysis and Deriving Objectives

Next steps

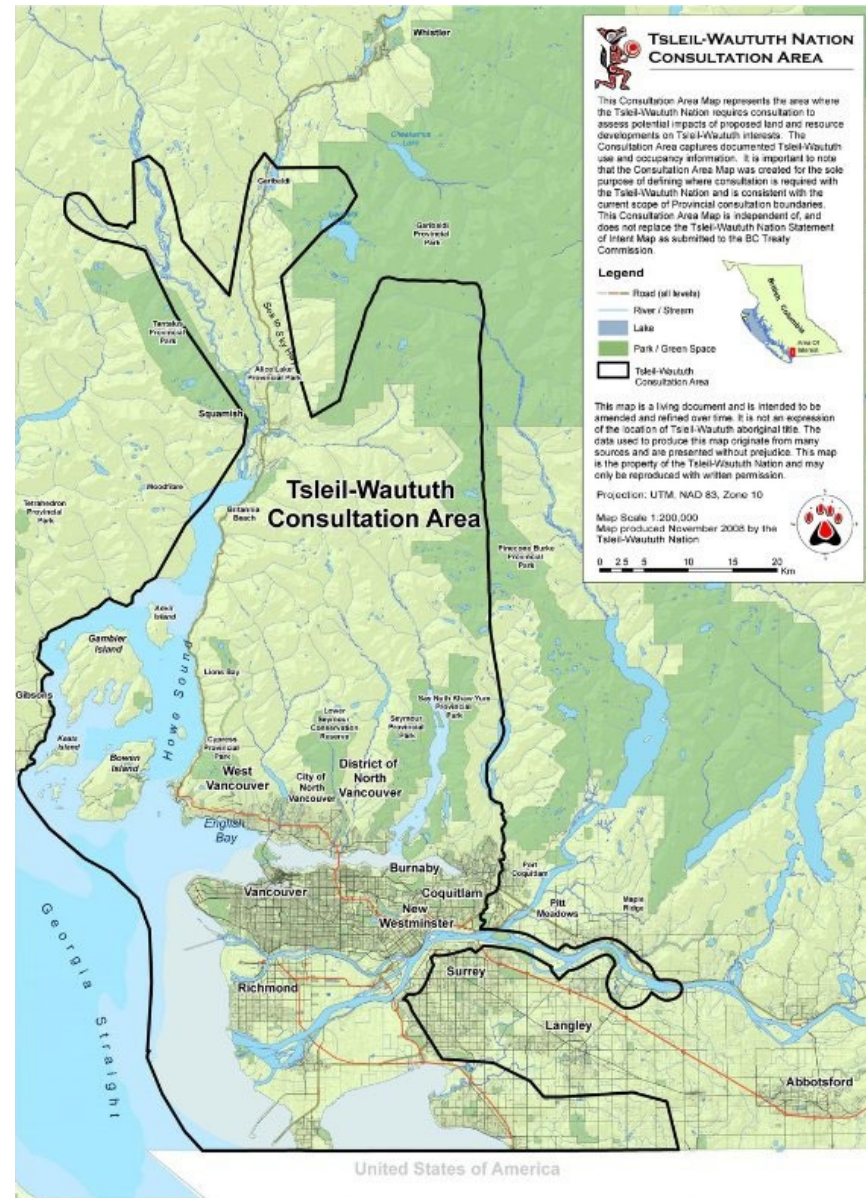


Tsleil-Waututh Nation
PEOPLE OF THE INLET

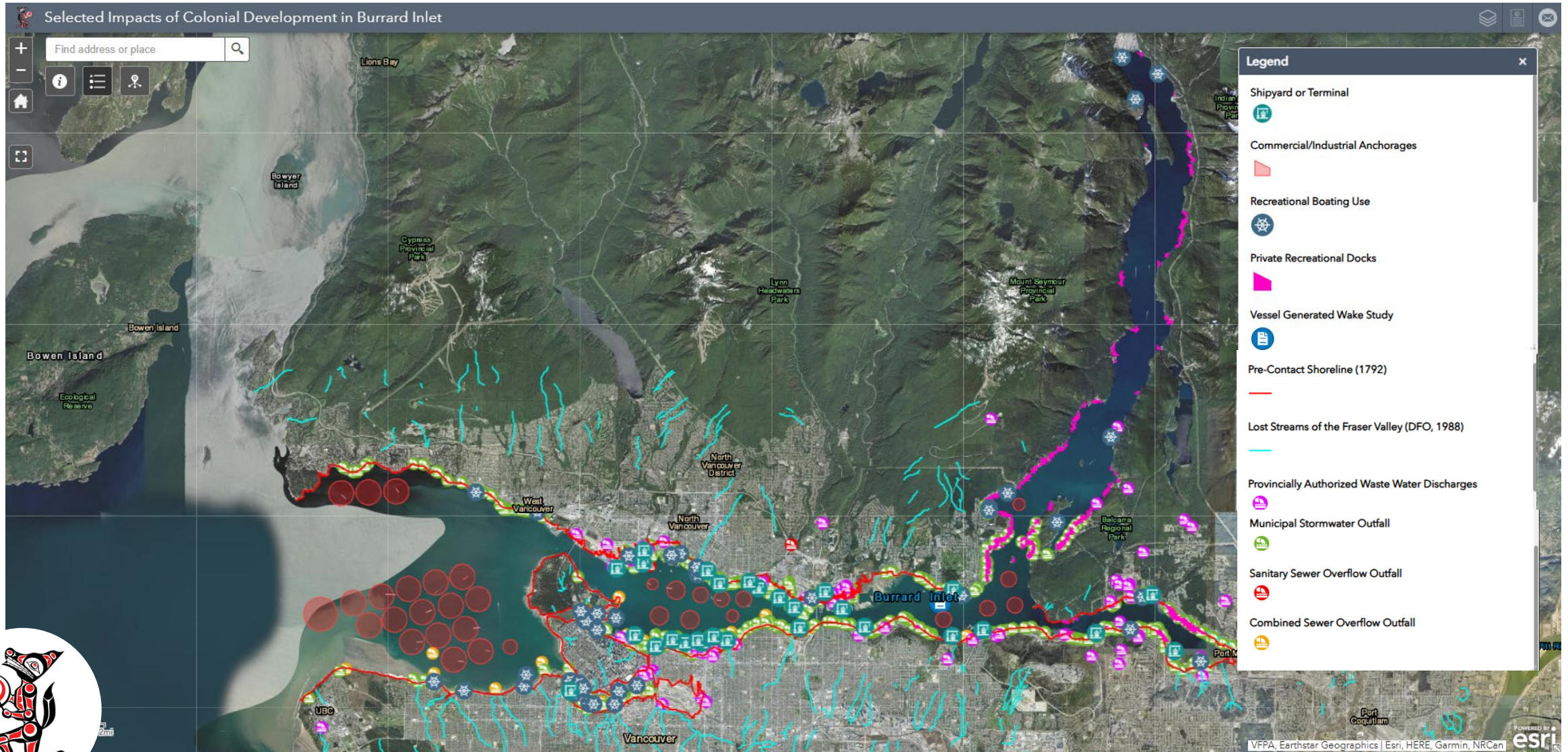


Tsleil-Waututh: People of the Inlet



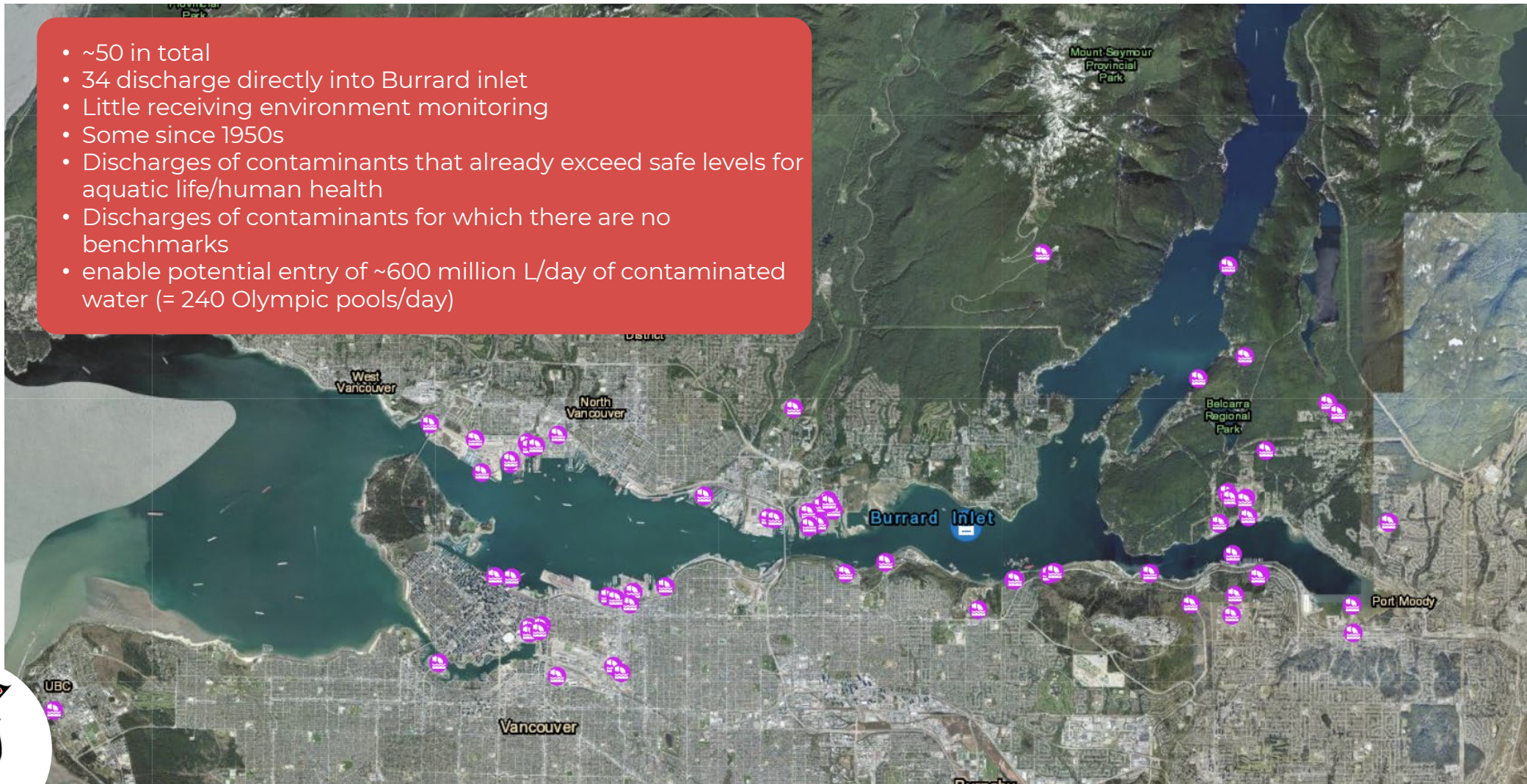


Cumulative Effects



BC-Authorized Discharges

- ~50 in total
- 34 discharge directly into Burrard inlet
- Little receiving environment monitoring
- Some since 1950s
- Discharges of contaminants that already exceed safe levels for aquatic life/human health
- Discharges of contaminants for which there are no benchmarks
- enable potential entry of ~600 million L/day of contaminated water (= 240 Olympic pools/day)



Burrard Inlet Action Plan

Goal A:

Improve water quality and reduce contamination

Strategy A-1:

Review and update water quality objectives for Burrard Inlet



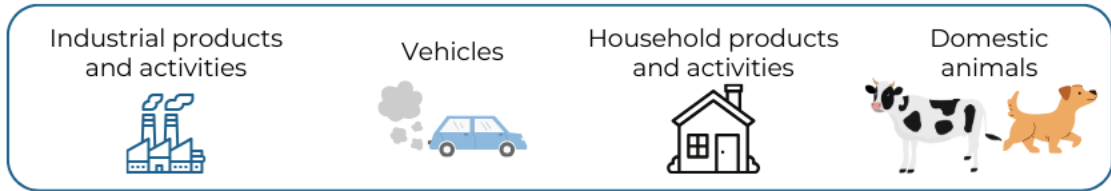
A science-based, First Nations-led initiative to improve the health of the Burrard Inlet ecosystem by 2025

*****BIAP update in progress*****



INPUTS

Aerial Deposition



Fraser River, other Tributaries



Stormwater outfalls and sewer overflows



WWTP and other authorized discharges



Dumping / Leaks / Leaching / Spills / Accidents



Boats, float homes, yacht clubs, marinas



Dredging



Wildlife



Natural inputs



RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT



OTHER FACTORS

Historical / Legacy / Bioaccumulation

AMBIENT WATERS

Circulation

Climate change



VALUES

Artwork by Olivia George and Candace Thomas

Burrard Inlet Water Quality Objectives

1 - Gathering



- people
- data
- input

2 - Processing



- work together
- analyze data

3 - Creating



- maps
- reports
- policy
- partnerships

4 - Implementing

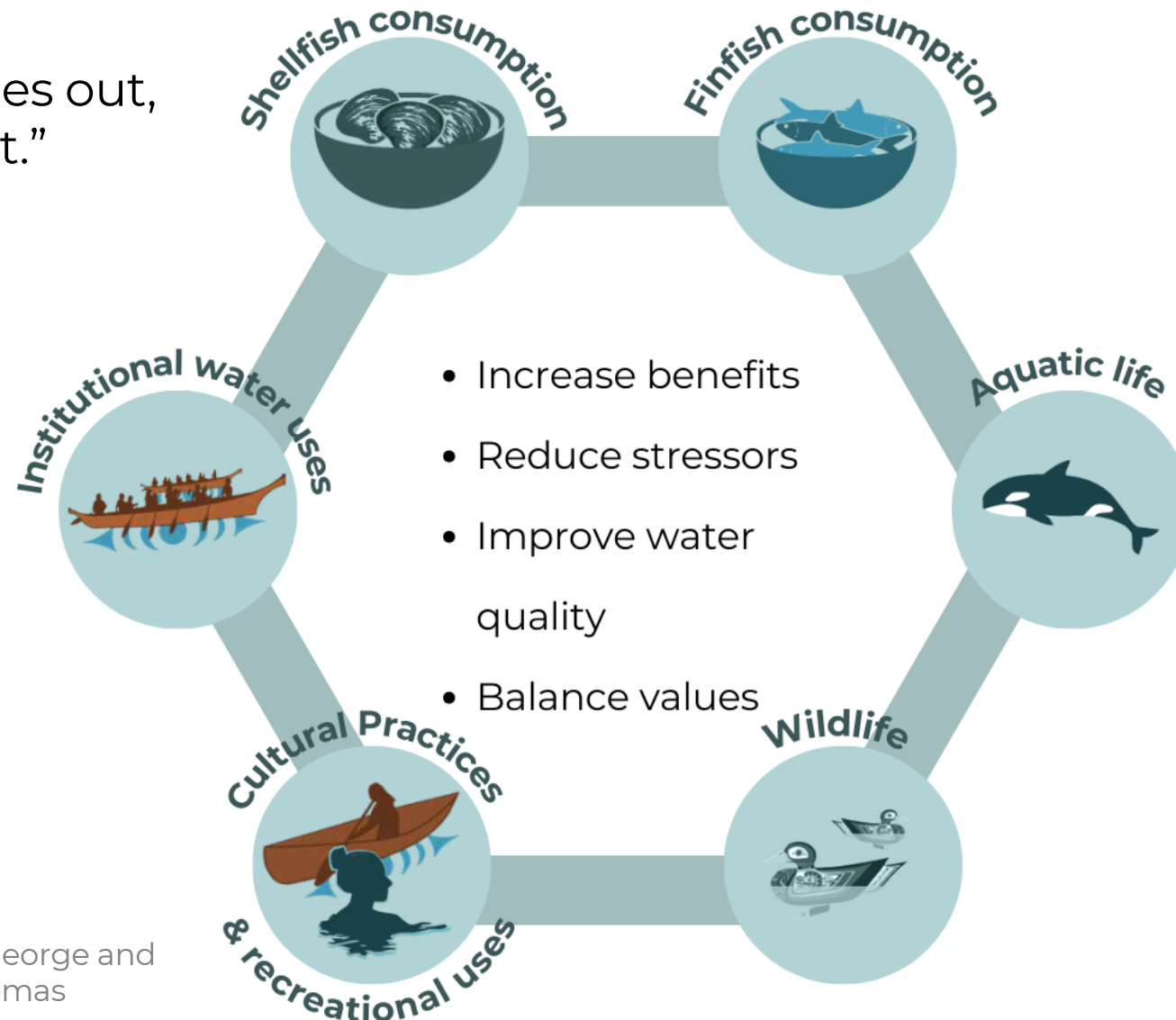


- BC
- TWN
- everyone



Burrard Inlet Water Quality Vision & Values

“When the tide goes out,
the table is set.”



Artwork by Olivia George and
Candace Thomas

Based on BIAP,
adapted by Roundtable

Water Quality Assessment and Proposed Objectives for
Burrard Inlet: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Technical Report



September 2021

Technical Report Content

- Effects
- Potential Sources and Fate
- Data Analysis:
 - compare to benchmarks
 - develop tissue screening values
 - identify knowledge gaps
- Objectives and Rationale
- Monitoring Recommendations
- Management Options (100+)



Tseil-Waututh Nation
solilwatal



Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Technical Report



COLLECTION AND
ASSEMBLY

CLEANING AND
PROCESSING

VISUALIZING AND
SCREENING

ASSESSMENT

OBJECTIVES AND
REPORTING

DATA!



Data Collection and Assembly

- Call out to gather data from government, NGOs, industry
- Prioritized high quality data sets
 - Federal, provincial, and municipal government agencies
 - Ocean Wise, Tsleil-Waututh
 - Lower detection limits, standard protocols for collection/analysis

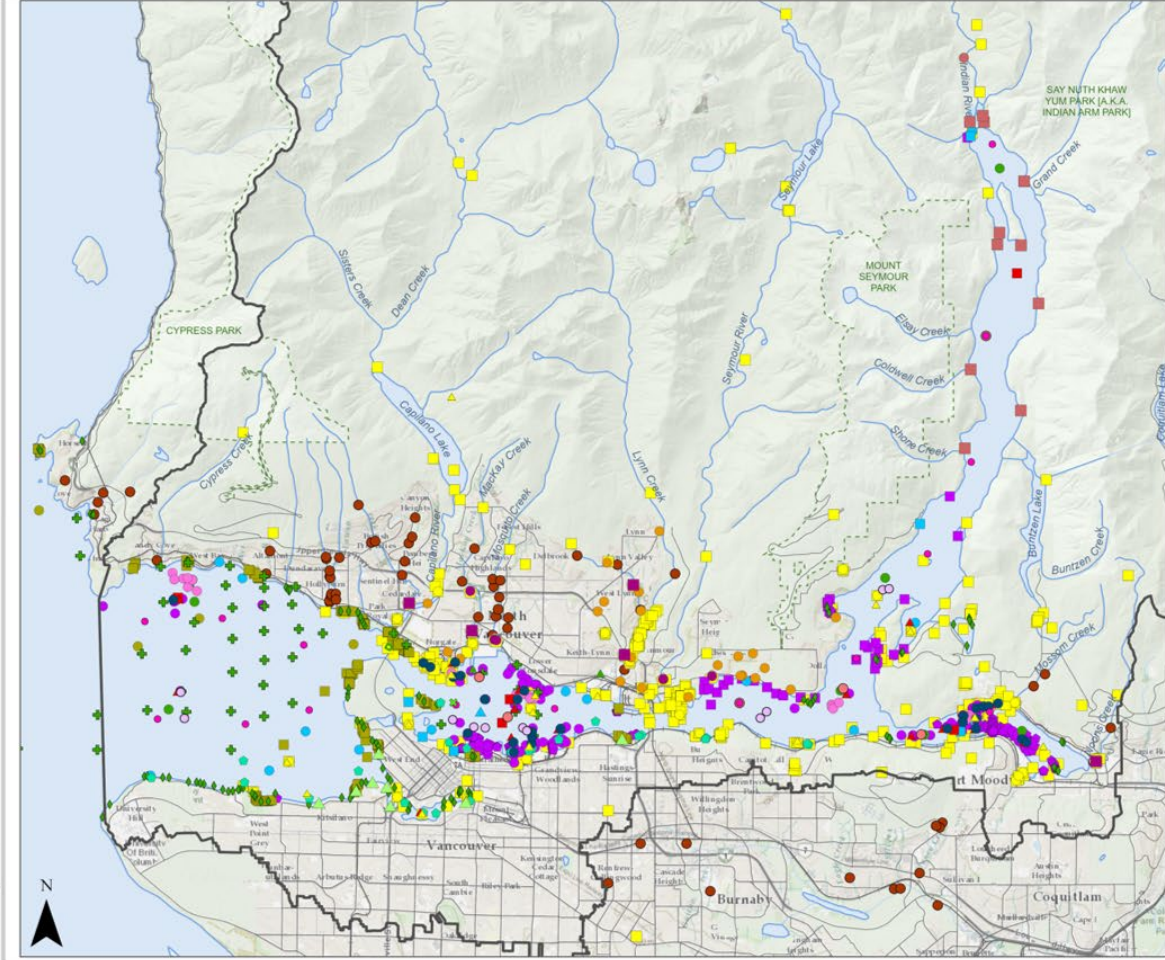


Map 5: Water Quality Monitoring Sites



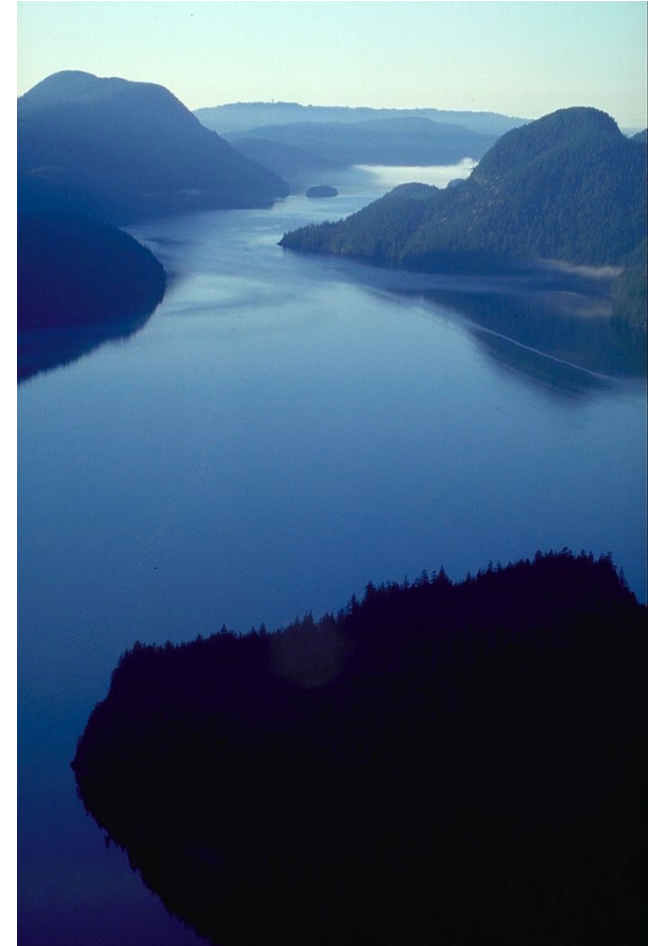
This map is a living document and is intended to be amended and refined over time. It is not an expression of the location of Tsleil-Waututh aboriginal title. The data used to produce this map originate from many sources and are presented without prejudice. This map is the property of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation and may not be reproduced without written permission.

Data sources for Project: AECOM, Province of BC (BC), BC Hydro, Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), City of Burnaby (COB), City of Coquitlam (COC), Coastal and Ocean Resources-ShoreZone (COR), City of Vancouver (COV), City of Port Moody (CPM), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), District of North Vancouver (DNV), District of West Vancouver (DWV), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (ENV), Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program Environmental Quality Objectives and Monitoring Action Team (EQOMAT), BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Operations & Rural Development (FLNRO), Government of Canada (GOC), Islands Trust (IT), Kerr Wood Leidal (KWL), Metro Vancouver (MV), Ocean Networks Canada (ONC), Ocean Wise (OW), Pacific Wildlife Foundation & Bird Studies Canada (PWF/BS), North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), R. de Graaf/Sea Watch Society, Seacology (SC), SeaChange Marine Conservation Society (SCHCS), Swim Drink Fish (SDF), Tsleil-Waututh Nation (TWN), Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH), Vancouver Fraser Port Authority (VFPA), University of British Columbia (UBC).



Benchmarks to Assess Potential Effects

- Assigned screening benchmarks using most conservative numerical values from provincial, federal, or relevant international guidelines
- Worked with a team of scientists to calculate tissue screening benchmarks:
 - derived by BC using Health Canada toxicological reference values (TRV) for effects of contaminants consumed in tissue



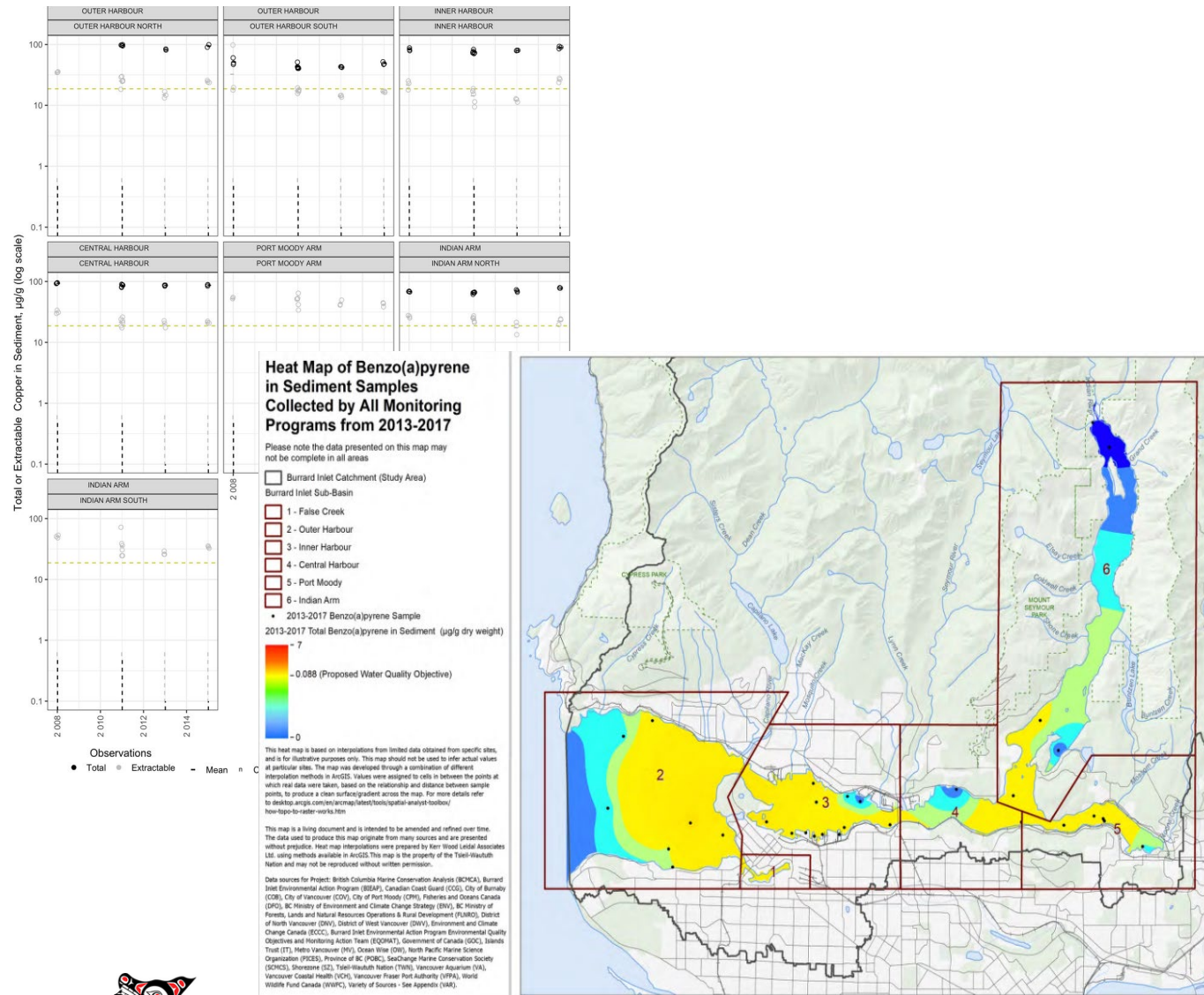
Cleaning and Screening the Data

- > 600,000 data points
- 8 marine, 12 freshwater datasets
- 950 unique parameters
- 1971 onwards
- Built codes (in R) for rapid data screening and contaminant prioritization for objectives reports

dataSourceID	ownerSiteID	sampleDate	stateName	resultLetter	value	locationName	parameterName	units	speciesCommon	
93830	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.500e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	COLOR TR	Rel Unit	NA
93831	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.600e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	T SAMPLG	DEG.C	NA
93832	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.820e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	RESF 105	G/L	NA
93833	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.800e+04	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	SPF COND	UMHO/CM	NA
93834	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.920e+05	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	POTASIUM DISSOLVED	µg/L	NA
93835	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	2.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	TURBIDTY	J.T.UNIT	NA
93836	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	2.560e+04	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	SPF COND	UMHO/CM	NA
93837	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	5.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	EXT.DEPH	FEET	NA
93838	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	5.250e+06	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	SODIUM DISSOLVED	µg/L	NA
93839	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	6.250e+05	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	MAGNESIUM DISSOLVED	µg/L	NA
93840	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	7.600e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	PH	Rel Unit	NA
93841	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	7.800e+03	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	OXY DISS	µg/L	NA
93842	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	7.820e+04	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	ALKALI T	µg/L	NA
93843	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	8.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	PH	Rel Unit	NA
93844	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	8.000e+03	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	RESNF 105	µg/L	NA
93845	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	<	1.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	COPPER DISSOLVED	µg/L	NA
93846	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	<	1.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	COPPER TOTAL	µg/L	NA
93847	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	<	5.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	IRON DISSOLVED	µg/L	NA
93848	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	6.000e+00	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	NITRITE	µg/L	NA
93849	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.300e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	PHOS ORT	µg/L	NA
93850	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	1.400e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	CHROMIUM TOTAL	µg/L	NA
93851	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	2.100e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	MANGNESE TOTAL	µg/L	NA
93852	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	2.200e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	ZINC DISSOLVED	µg/L	NA
93853	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	2.200e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	ZINC TOTAL	µg/L	NA
93854	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	4.000e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	NITRATE	µg/L	NA
93855	MOE-EMS-MUL-001-2017	300082	1975-06-03	MARINE WATER	=	7.400e+01	FALSE CREEK CAMBIE ST	PHOS TOT	µg/L	NA



Comparing to Screening Benchmarks



- Assessed programs individually due to methodology differences
- Filtered out non-detects
- Produced summary statistics and exceedance counts
- Prepared heat maps for contaminant hot spots



Deriving Objectives

- Identifying parameters of greatest concern to water values
- Screening, prioritization, data assessment, identification of exceedances
- If data exceeded the benchmark, adopted the most conservative benchmark
- If no exceedances, derived numerical objectives (e.g., no change from current low value)

Sub-basin	Outer Harbour	False Creek	Inner Harbour	Central Harbour	Port Moody Arm	Indian Arm
Total Arsenic in Water (Interim)	2.4 µg/L mean ¹					
Total Arsenic in Sediment	7.24 µg/g dry weight single-sample maximum ²					
Total Arsenic in Tissue (Interim)	0.0258 µg/g wet weight single-sample maximum (all tissue types) ³					
¹ Minimum of 5 samples in 30 days collected during the wet season. No more than 20% of samples > 2.4 µg/L. ² Based on at least 1 composite sample consisting of at least 3 replicates. ³ Applies to all tissue types. Based on at least 1 composite sample consisting of at least 5 fish or 25 bivalves. See Rao et al. (in prep) for additional details. Assumes that 10% of total arsenic is present as inorganic arsenic.						



Deriving Objectives

Proposed Water Quality Objectives for Contaminants of Emerging Concern

Sub-basin	False Creek	Outer Harbour	Inner Harbour	Central Harbour	Port Moody Arm	Indian Arm
All media	All CECs					
	Decreasing trend in concentrations					
Water	Alkylphenols and their Ethoxylates					
	Nonylphenol and its Ethoxylates: 0.7 µg/L (total toxic equivalent of nonylphenolic compounds)					
	Bisphenols					
	Bisphenol A (BPA): 0.9 µg/L					
	Phthalates					
	Di-methyl phthalate (DMP): 2000 µg/L Di-ethyl phthalate (DEP): 600 µg/L Di-(n)-butyl phthalate (DnBP): 30 µg/L Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP): 0.1 µg/L Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP): 0.37 µg/L Di-n-butyl phthalate (DnOP): Do not detect* and/or decrease in current levels					
6PPD and 6PPD-Quinone						
6PPD and 6PPD-Quinone: Do not detect* and/or decrease in current levels						
Organotins						
Tributyltin (TBT): 0.001 µg/L						
Brominated Flame Retardants						
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD): 0.56 µg/L Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA): 3.1 µg/L Hexabromobenzene (HBB): Do not detect* and/or decrease in current levels						
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA): Do not detect* and/or decrease in current levels Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS): 3.4 µg/L						



Preparing Monitoring and Management Actions

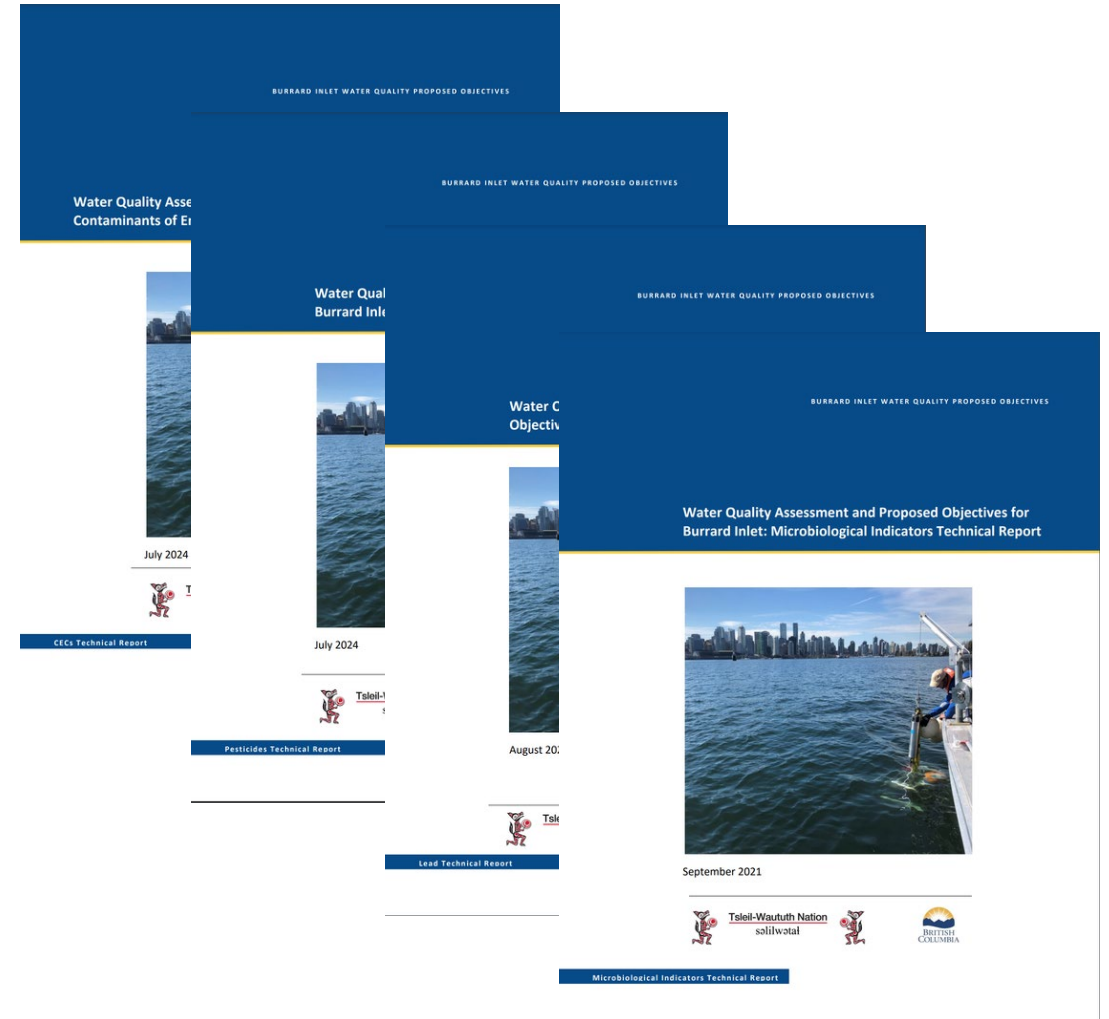
- Data gaps or limitations informed monitoring recommendations
 - Coordinated monitoring approach
 - Consistent methodologies, detection limits
 - Unknowns, missing data, under-monitored areas
 - Potential hot spots, sources, or risks
- Initiatives or activities that could be enhanced
 - Identified practices used elsewhere that could be applied
 - Prioritize source controls and stormwater treatment
 - Encourage widespread adoption



Existing Objectives

- Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs)
- Metals
- Microbiological indicators
- Microplastics
- Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
- Pesticides, current use and legacy
- Physical parameters
- Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs)

In progress: Freshwater tributaries,
Remaining Marine Parameters



Contaminants in Burrard Inlet



700

Contaminants detected in Burrard Inlet between 1971 and 2016

>600

Contamination direct entry points

>56

Contaminants exceeded benchmarks for water, sediment and/or tissue

27

Other contaminants with exceedances included in BC wastewater discharges

https://twnsacredtrust.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/20220210_Contaminants-impacts-on-TWN_Formatted.pdf



Restoring a Healthy Inlet



Artwork by Olivia George

Communications

səlilwət / Burrard Inlet Water Quality Objectives

Guide for Researchers and Environmental NGOs

Over 700 contaminants have been detected in səlilwət / Burrard Inlet, impacting the health, well-being, values, and rights of all people and wildlife that rely upon the Inlet's waters.

Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) are a collaborative, data-driven approach to defending these crucial values, established through a groundbreaking partnership statement.

You, as researchers and environmental NGOs are uniquely equipped to 1. support the ongoing refinement and application of WQOs through research and monitoring and 2. harness education and communication to encourage choices that align with WQOs.

A Legacy of Stewardship
Since time out of mind, the Tsleil-Waututh people carefully stewarded the lands and waters of səlilwət / Burrard Inlet, maintaining conditions that supported many villages and thousands of people. Their being is integrated with that of the Inlet, provided healthy, abundant food and water for spiritual, cultural, ceremonial, and recreational practices.

Decreased Quality of Water
Since European contact, development has severely degraded the water quality, including contamination and long-term closures. This has led to a loss of ability to practice important practices that require healthy, clean water.

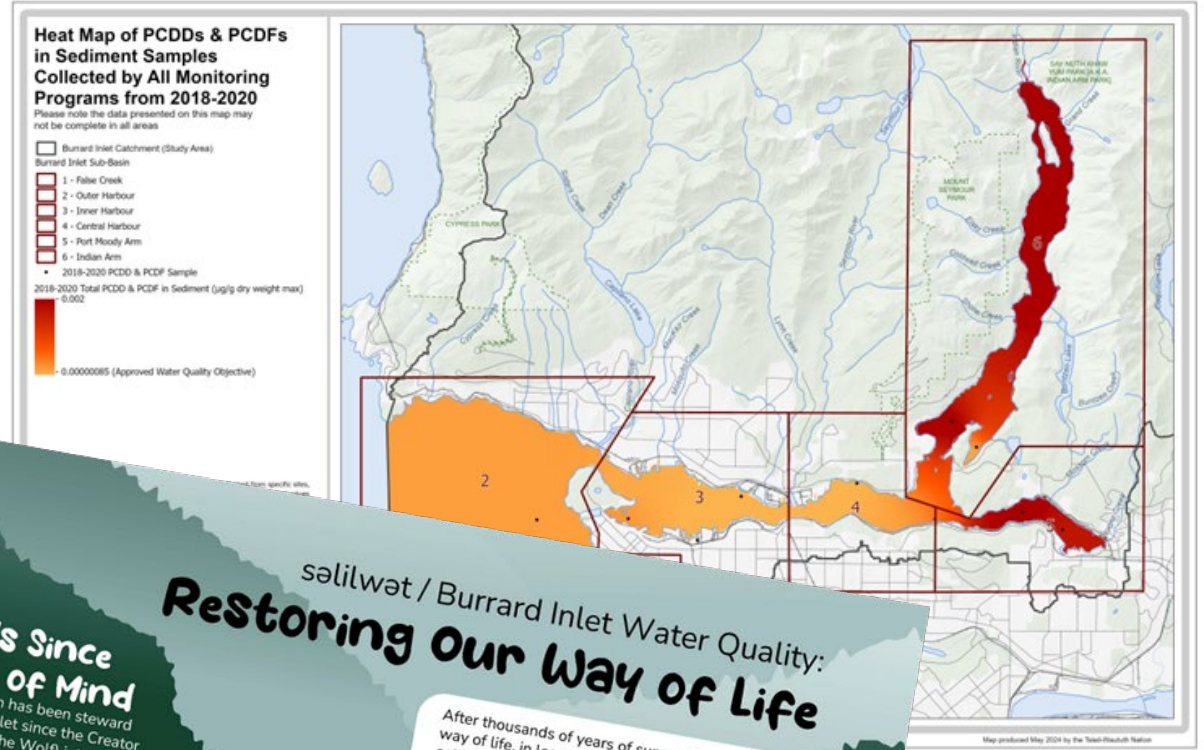


Tsleil-Waututh Nation
səlilwət

Technical Report

Water Quality Report Series

Coordinated Monitoring



Stewards Since Time out of Mind

Tsleil-Waututh Nation has been steward of səlilwət / Burrard Inlet since the Creator transformed sqa̓ye? (the Wolf) into that first Tsleil-Waututh, and made the Wolf responsible for this land.

səlilwət / Burrard Inlet Water Quality: Restoring our Way of Life

After thousands of years of supporting our Tsleil-Waututh way of life, in less than 200 years following European settlement, our marine foods in Burrard Inlet were wiped out, contaminated, or made inaccessible. Natural areas were built over and paved. Our economy was shattered.

Historically, Tsleil-Waututh people relied upon abundant food from the Inlet, which supplied over 95% of their diet.

"When the tide goes out, the table is set."

Tsleil-Waututh Nation envisions...
...a productive, resilient, and diverse səlilwət (Burrard Inlet) environment that balances multiple values:



"We have to weave all our knowledge together so that our grandchildren will be able to grow up on the mudflats like we did as kids."

Artwork by Olivia George and Candace Thomas



Groundbreaking Work

- **First** BC-First Nation co-approved water quality policy
- **Founded** on Indigenous values
- **Protects** collectively-identified water values
- **Merges** Indigenous and western science
- **Tissue** objectives to protect Indigenous seafood consumers
- **Convened** multiple sectors: input and review
- **Holistic** Burrard Inlet basin-wide scale



hay ce:p q'ə Thank you all

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