

# **Stage 2 Remedial Action Plan Implementation Annex for the Canadian Waters of the St. Marys River Area of Concern**

**March 2015**

**ST. MARYS RIVER**



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- Ministry of the Environment & Climate Change
- City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
- Algoma Public Health
- Sault Ste. Marie Region Conservation Authority
- Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Algoma University
- Sault St. Marie Innovation Centre

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In particular, the leadership and effort of local RAP Coordinator Corrina Barrett, and federal and provincial RAP co-leads Mark Chambers and Michelle McChristie, are acknowledged.

## Executive Summary

The St. Marys River was designated as one of 43 Areas of Concern under the amended *Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* in 1987. Areas of Concern are sites located in the Great Lakes basin where environmental issues have resulted from a history of pollution and habitat disruption in the area. Each Area of Concern has a remedial action plan that defines the nature, extent, and causes of environmental problems and recommends actions to restore and protect the environment. Canada and Ontario work together with conservation authorities, municipalities, First Nation and Métis communities, environmental groups, industry and others to develop and implement the plans.

Past pollution from industrial sources, partially treated municipal and private sewage, discharges from vessels, and untreated stormwater from the surrounding watershed are factors that have historically contributed to the degradation of the St. Marys River. Urban development and alterations to the river and its shoreline have also had an impact. The St. Marys River was designated an Area of Concern because of the cumulative negative effects this was having on fish and wildlife populations and habitat, sediment quality, and water quality.

Steady progress has been made in restoring and better protecting the environment of the St. Marys River. The river is much healthier today compared to when it was first designated an Area of Concern. Investments in remedial actions and stricter environmental controls by government, along with considerable improvements in wastewater treatment made by the City of Sault Ste. Marie and local industry, have led to significant improvements in the river's water quality.

In the 1990s, the federal government passed environmental legislation for pulp and paper effluents, and the provincial government introduced regulations under the *Environmental Protection Act*. Today, all municipal and industrial effluents must meet strict requirements and cannot be lethal to fish or aquatic insects. Wastewater effluents entering the river currently meet all provincial and federal regulations for suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, phosphorus, phenol, toluene, coliform and toxicity.

In 2006, with financial assistance from Canada and Ontario, the City of Sault Ste. Marie upgraded its East End Wastewater Treatment Plant featuring the first biological nutrient removal system in Ontario including UV light for disinfection. The result has been improved effluent quality with a reduction in suspended solids by over 89%, phosphorus levels by more than 91%, and biological oxygen demand (BOD) by over 96%. Significant reductions in nitrogen and ammonia have also been achieved.

Since 1987, Essar Steel Algoma Inc. (formerly Algoma Steel Inc.) has reduced the amount of oil and grease entering the river via wastewater by more than 96%. They have also reduced suspended solids by over 94%, phenols by more than 99%, and ammonia by over 95%. As of 2012, the St. Marys Paper plant has been decommissioned and the site dismantled, therefore there is no wastewater discharge to the river. That being said, efforts made in previous years had significantly reduced contaminants in the mill's wastewater. Between 1995 and 2006, the installation of an activated sludge secondary treatment facility reduced suspended solids by over 91%, biological oxygen demand (BOD) by more than 97%, and odour-causing phenols by over 95%.

While inputs of pollution into the river are no longer as severe as they used to be, the legacy of environmentally harmful activities has left many environmental challenges that need to be addressed.

# Introduction

This document complements the Stage 2 Remedial Action Plan report for the St. Marys River Area of Concern, released in December 2002<sup>1</sup>. The purpose of this Implementation Annex is three-fold: 1) to take stock of the completed actions and achievements since 2002 within the Canadian portion of the Area of Concern; 2) to describe its current ecological conditions as articulated by the relevant beneficial use impairments and associated delisting criteria; and 3) to outline the remedial actions, monitoring and assessment needs necessary to complete the restoration of the remaining beneficial uses. As recommended by the International Joint Commission<sup>2</sup>, where possible, this document emphasizes the resource needs, roles and responsibilities, and timelines for completing this work.

The St. Marys River is a 112 km waterway that acts as a border between Canada and the United States. The two largest settlements are the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan with a combined population of approximately 100,000. The river is the outflow of Lake Superior to Lake Huron, and as a result, is often referred to as the “Hub of the Great Lakes” due to its importance in shipping along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway.

The river provides habitat for many types of plants and animals. Since the 1800s, the river has been modified significantly to accommodate urban development, ship navigation, vehicular and rail transportation, and provide hydroelectric power. This has negatively impacted fish and wildlife habitat. For over 100 years, municipal waterworks and a number of industries have operated along the river as well, such as a former tannery, manufactured gas plant, pulp and paper mill and an active steel mill. Operating under less stringent environmental laws than today, the municipalities and industries have historically contributed to reduced water quality and contaminated sediments on the river bottom.

## AREA OF CONCERN (AOC)

An AOC is a geographic location that has experienced significant environmental degradation and impaired beneficial use. These locations are designated under the Canada-U.S. *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* and each have a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) that is guiding restoration and protection efforts.

In 1987, the *Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* identified the St. Marys River as one of 43 Areas of Concern (AOC) in the Great Lakes. This was due to the negative ecological impacts that urban development and industrial and municipal effluents were having on fish and their habitat, sediment composition, and water quality. The binational agreement, which was most recently amended in September 2012<sup>3</sup>, reconfirms the commitment to develop and implement Remedial Action Plans (RAPs). These plans use a systemic and comprehensive ecosystem approach to restore environmental conditions in AOCs.

Since 1987, Canada and the United States have worked together with the Province of Ontario, State of Michigan, Aboriginal communities, municipalities, the Conservation Authority, environmental groups, industry, academia, and others to develop and implement the RAP for the St. Marys River AOC.

<sup>1</sup> Stage 2 RAP report available for download at: [www.lssu.edu/bpac/canadian-aoc-materials](http://www.lssu.edu/bpac/canadian-aoc-materials)

<sup>2</sup> International Joint Commission St. Marys River Stage 2 Remedial Action Plan Review. October 2003. [www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/stmarys\\_rap2-e.htm](http://www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/stmarys_rap2-e.htm)

<sup>3</sup> The updated version of the binational agreement can be viewed at: [www.ijc.org/en\\_/Great\\_Lakes\\_Water\\_Quality](http://www.ijc.org/en_/Great_Lakes_Water_Quality)

The Binational Public Advisory Council (BPAC)<sup>4</sup> was formed in 1988 to provide informed and continuous public participation in the St. Marys River RAP. BPAC is made up of citizens from both sides of the river, and its role is to inform the agencies involved in implementing the RAP about public views and opinions regarding the clean-up of the AOC, and advocates for projects that achieve the restoration goals.

The first stage of the St. Marys River RAP identified the environmental problems and sources of pollution within the AOC; the findings of which are outlined in the *St. Marys River Area of Concern Environmental Conditions and Problem Definitions: Stage 1*<sup>5</sup>. The original problems identified include excessive phosphorus, bacteria, oil and grease, heavy metals, trace organics, contaminated sediments, fish consumption advisories, and impacted biota caused by urbanization and the loss of rapids and wetland habitat.

During the second stage of the RAP, a number of remedial actions were identified to help restore the area. The remedial actions are presented in *The St. Marys River Area of Concern Remedial Strategies for Ecosystem Restoration: Stage 2* and include over 50 remedial action items (many of which have sub-actions) to restore the environment by focusing on the AOC's Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs). Of the 14 possible BUIs identified under the *Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*, 9 were deemed impaired for the St. Marys River, and one required further assessment (see Table 1).

To assess progress in addressing the environmental impairments, the Stage 2 RAP report presented delisting criteria for each BUI. Delisting criteria are measurable targets for restoring beneficial uses, and ultimately the AOC, and establish a benchmark for when a beneficial use can be deemed no longer impaired. The initial delisting criteria for the St. Marys River were developed in 2002 and required revision to reflect current science and the approach to using indicators to measure ecosystem health. Delisting criteria that are too broad, subjective, or immeasurable make the assessment of ecosystem health difficult. Therefore, in an effort to define meaningful targets, the delisting criteria have been updated to follow the SMART test, meaning they are **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant, and **T**ime-oriented [see Appendix B].

This Implementation Annex complements the Stage 2 RAP report. It summarizes the completed actions and achievements within the Canadian portion of the AOC that have been accomplished since that report was released in 2002, describes the current ecological conditions and describes the remedial actions necessary to complete the restoration of the remaining beneficial uses. When the remedial actions necessary to restore the area have been implemented, the third stage of the RAP will be completed. This will require confirmation—based on scientific data—that the actions have been effective and the beneficial uses are no longer impaired.

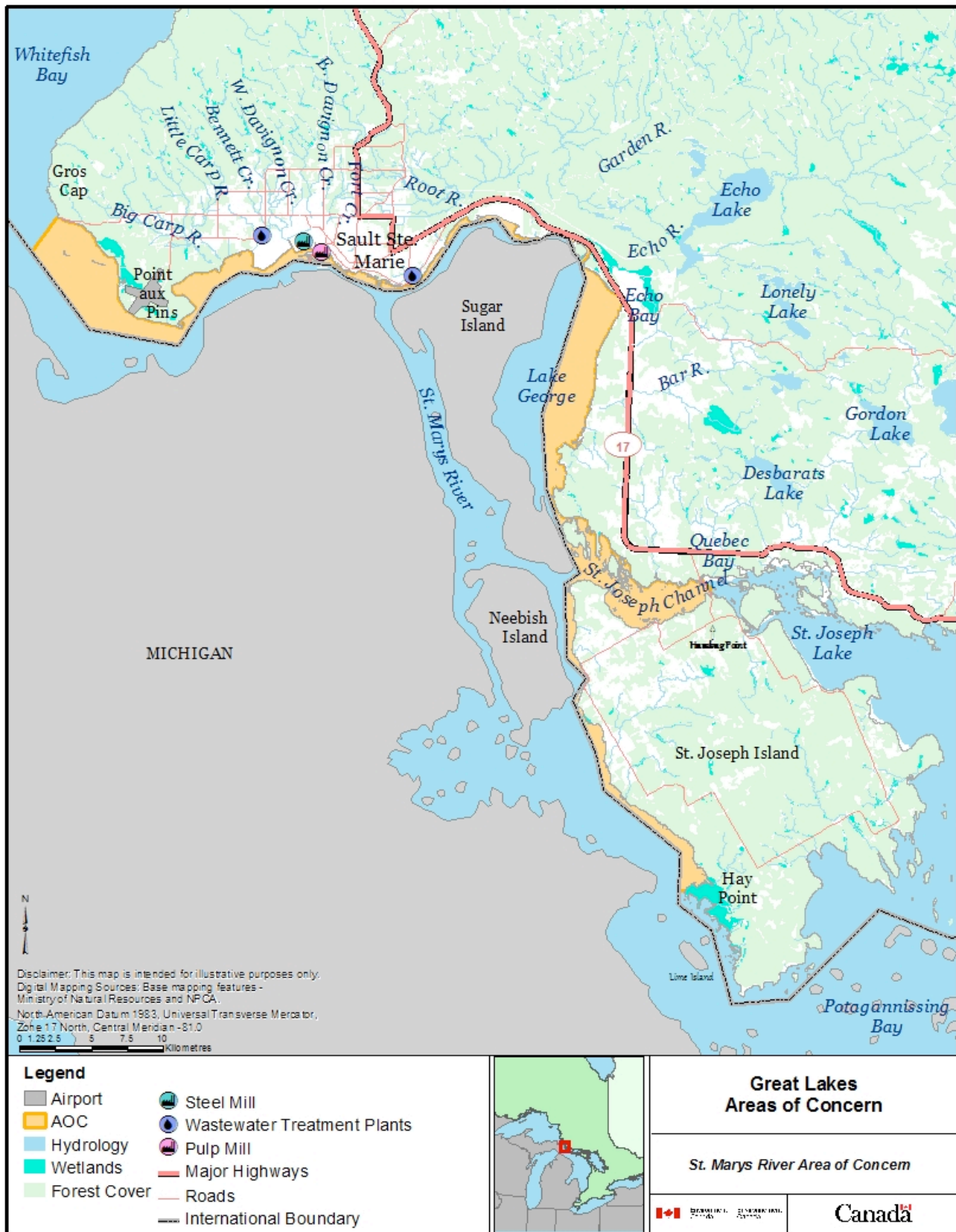
To date, there have been a number of significant accomplishments to improve the health of the St. Marys River AOC, and there are also several remedial actions that remain to be completed, particularly those related to contaminated sediment, municipal stormwater, and fish and wildlife. These achievements and the work ahead are outlined in the following pages.

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<sup>4</sup> The BPAC website can be viewed at: [www.lssu.edu/bpac/](http://www.lssu.edu/bpac/)

<sup>5</sup> Stage 1 RAP report available for download at: [www.lssu.edu/bpac/canadian-aoc-materials](http://www.lssu.edu/bpac/canadian-aoc-materials)

**Figure 1. The St. Marys River Area of Concern**





**Table 1.** Summary of the BUI status within the St. Marys River AOC.

Beneficial Use Impairment (BUI)	Status
1. Restrictions on Fish and Wildlife Consumption [specific to fish only]	I
2. Tainting of Fish and Wildlife Flavour	NI
3. Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations [specific to fish populations; those for wildlife RFA]	I
4. Fish Tumours and Other Deformities	I
5. Bird and Animal Deformities or Reproductive Problems	NI
6. Degradation of Benthos	I
7. Restrictions on Dredging Activities	I
8. Eutrophication or Undesirable Algae	I
9. Restrictions on Drinking Water Consumption or Taste and Odour Problems	NI
10. Beach Closures	I
11. Degradation of Aesthetics	I
12. Added Cost to Agriculture and Industry	NI
13. Degradation of Phytoplankton and Zooplankton	NI
14. Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	I
I = Impaired; RFA = Requires Further Assessment; NI = Not Impaired	

## Summary of Stage 2 Recommended Actions

The Stage 2 RAP report (2002) recommended over 50 remedial actions and monitoring initiatives to address the environmental problems within the St. Marys River, as summarized in Table 2, that were identified in the Stage 1 RAP report. Many of these actions and monitoring initiatives have since been completed thanks to cooperative efforts by government agencies at all levels, industry, and the public.

Please note:

- The remedial and monitoring actions have been grouped separately.
- Each remedial and monitoring action has a corresponding number.
- “Action PS” stands for Point Source related actions; “Action NPS” stands for Non-Point Source related actions; and “FF” stands for Flora and Fauna related actions.
- When an “M” appears after any of the above acronyms, it stands for the monitoring actions related to that section.

**Table 2.** Recommended remedial actions and monitoring for the restoration of beneficial uses

Stage 2 RAP Remedial Actions and Monitoring Activities
----- Remedial Actions -----
<p><b>Point Source:</b></p> <p><b>Action PS-1:</b> Virtual elimination of all persistent and bioaccumulative contaminants from industrial and municipal discharge.</p> <p><b>Action PS-2:</b> Reduce stormwater infiltration at East End Wastewater Treatment Plant (EEWWTP).</p> <p><b>Action PS-3:</b> Upgrade EEWWTP to secondary treatment.</p> <p><b>Action PS-4:</b> Relocate discharge pipe at EEWWTP to deeper, faster moving water in the Lake George Channel in order to improve dispersion of discharge plume.</p> <p><b>Action PS-5:</b> Contaminant source control in storm water discharge systems should be addressed by source control, air quality control, and pollution prevention education for business, industry and the public.</p> <p><b>Action PS-6:</b> Continue with Canadian and U.S. regulatory programs for industrial dischargers.</p> <p><b>Action PS-7:</b> Encourage major point source dischargers to continue process improvements.</p> <p><b>Action PS-8:</b> Continue work on combined sewer overflows in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.</p> <p><b>Action PS-9:</b> Algoma Steel to limit discharges from its de-kish operation.</p>
<p><b>Non-Point Source:</b></p> <p><b>Action NPS-1:</b> Development of a multi-agency sediment management program for the river to address immediate remedial options and implement actions for contaminated sediments including long-term sediment contamination studies particularly for high priority sites. Broken into 10 subsections, see pages 53-55 of the Stage 2 Report.</p> <p><b>Action NPS-2:</b> Further characterize several high priority areas (i.e. adjacent to Algoma Slag Dump, portion of Little Lake George Channel downstream of EEWWTP, and the Algoma Slip).</p> <p><b>Action NPS-3:</b> Completion of the St. Marys River contaminated sediment zones evaluation including chemistry analysis and benthic community assessment (needed for <b>Action NPS-1</b>).</p> <p><b>Action NPS-4:</b> Identification and control of contaminants from the Algoma Slag Dump (including stabilization of shoreline and nearshore sediments). Broken into 2 subsections, see pages 55-56 of the Stage 2 Report.</p> <p><b>Action NPS-5:</b> Evaluation of Algoma Slip sediment and implementation of cleanup.</p> <p><b>Action NPS-6:</b> Control of agricultural and other non-point sources of pollution (e.g. road crossings on tributaries). Broken into 5 subsections, see pages 56-57 of the Stage 2 Report.</p> <p><b>Action NPS-7:</b> Remediation for contaminated terrestrial and aquatic disposal sites (if through <b>Action NPSM-9</b> there are found to be any).</p> <p><b>Action NPS-8:</b> Plan and implement appropriate remediation, protection, and enforcement actions to remove any potential public health risks identified by <b>Action NPSM-10</b>.</p>

<b>Flora and Fauna</b>
<p><b>Action FF-1:</b> Bar River habitat project including recovery of the walleye habitat and spawning stock.</p> <p><b>Action FF-2:</b> Watershed Development Plan for Bennett and West Davignon Creeks. Broken into 23 subsections, see pages 68-71 of the Stage 2 Report.</p> <p><b>Action FF-3:</b> Watershed Development Plan for the East Davignon and Fort Creeks etc.</p> <p><b>Action FF-4:</b> Sedimentation reduction in the Munuscong River/Bay (e.g. Stirlingville Bridge and Pickford have eroding stream banks that need stabilization).</p> <p><b>Action FF-5:</b> Characterization/Feasibility Study for waste removal in Mission Creek.</p> <p><b>Action FF-6:</b> Remediation of rapids habitat and associated wetlands. Broken into 8 subsections, see pages 71-73 of the Stage 2 Report.</p> <p><b>Action FF-7:</b> Develop a 10 Year Fisheries Assessment Program for the river and develop assessment of mortality rates for walleye, pike, and yellow perch.</p> <p><b>Action FF-8:</b> Continued support for Sea Lamprey control efforts.</p> <p><b>Action FF-9:</b> Stabilize shoreline of the Algoma Slag Dump to provide habitat for plant growth (e.g., via soil addition) to soften and stabilize the landscape.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">----- <b>Monitoring Actions</b> -----</p>
<b>Point Source:</b>
<p><b>Action PSM-1:</b> Long-term water monitoring at the Cannelton Industries site.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-2:</b> The Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan air quality monitoring project.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-3:</b> Ambient water monitoring in the St. Marys River.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-4:</b> The Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario air quality monitoring project.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-5:</b> Monitoring for particulate emissions at Algoma's de-kish operation.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-6:</b> Monitoring receiving water at St. Marys Paper.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-7:</b> Monitoring system for stormwater.</p> <p><b>Action PSM-8:</b> Monitoring study to examine the short-term variability and monthly ranges of contaminant discharges from the Wastewater treatment plants in the Area Of Concern.</p>
<b>Non-Point Source:</b>
<p><b>Action NPSM-1:</b> Monitoring EEWTP and identification of upstream sources to determine concentrations and loadings of persistent contaminants exceeding guidelines in Lake George Channel sediments.</p> <p><b>Action NPSM-2:</b> Aerial monitoring of Cannelton Industries site.</p> <p><b>Action NPSM-3:</b> Biological monitoring at the Cannelton Industries site to ensure protection of the ecological food chain.</p>

**Action NPSM-4:** Task team monitoring recommendations. Broken into 4 subsections, see page 58 of the Stage 2 Report.

**Action NPSM-5:** Re-sampling of river sediments to obtain trend information.

**Action NPSM-6:** Benthic, toxicity, and sediment chemistry studies at Bellevue Marine Park.

**Action NPSM-7:** Assess potential health risks resulting from floating contaminated masses.

**Action NPSM-8:** Monitor non-point sources of pollution in the Area Of Concern. (Incidences of algal blooms were believed caused by excessive nutrients from EEWWTP and septic bed leakage in Echo Bay).

**Action NPSM-9:** Identify terrestrial and aquatic disposal sites transferring contaminants into waterways.

**Action NPSM-10:** Assess health risks to communities and individuals taking their water from the “down-river” regions of the St. Marys River.

**Action NPSM-11:** Assess the potential hazards associated with spills from shipping vessels.

**Action NPSM-12:** Identify locations within the Area Of Concern which are associated with elevated levels of human health disorders.

#### **Flora and Fauna:**

**Action FFM-1:** Identify the causes of fish tumours and other deformities which originate within the Area Of Concern – particular emphasis should be given to those contaminants already suspected of contributing to the problem (e.g. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon in sediments) and to the causes of deformities.

**Action FFM-2:** The marsh monitoring program – established to provide baseline information on marsh birds and amphibian populations and their habitat.

**Action FFM-3:** The fish harvest survey.

**Action FFM-4:** The fish contaminant monitoring programs.

**Action FFM-5:** The Canadian Wildlife Service surveys of the Common and Black Tern populations.

**Action FFM-6:** Analysis of contaminant levels in eggs.

**Action FFM-7:** Monitoring of population changes due to habitat enhancement.

**Action FFM-8:** Reproductive assessment of Gulls and Terns.

**Action FFM-9:** Evaluate influence of water levels and flows on spawning and production.

**Action FFM-10:** Determine minimum water levels and flow rates necessary for spawning.

**Action FFM-11:** Monitoring water quantity.

The following section provides detail on the current status of each remedial action and monitoring activity, and indicates whether it is complete, underway/ongoing, under review, or pending. It also indicates the associated BUI(s), the work completed to date, and future actions to be undertaken, including the agencies involved, and project timelines and costs, where applicable. In a few cases, some actions are addressed through other regulatory programs or previously mentioned actions / are not within the scope of the RAP program. These actions will be marked as ‘already addressed’ throughout the document, and no further action is required on their behalf. Actions that are no longer applicable are also indicated.

## Status of the Stage 2 Remedial and Monitoring Actions

### Action PS-1: Virtual elimination of all persistent and bioaccumulative contaminants from industrial and municipal discharge

\* Note that this action has been interpreted as virtual elimination of all known persistent and bioaccumulative contaminants.

*Current Status:* **Ongoing**

*BUIs Addressed:* Restrictions on Fish Consumption, Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, and Fish Tumours and other Deformities.

#### Work completed to date:

##### St. Marys Paper

- As of 2012, the St. Marys Paper plant has been decommissioned and the site dismantled, therefore there is no wastewater discharge to the river. Before the closure, contaminants in the mill's wastewater were reduced significantly between 1995 and 2006 due to the installation of an activated sludge secondary treatment facility (reducing suspended solids by over 91%, biological oxygen demand (BOD) by more than 97%, and odour-causing phenols by over 95%).

##### Essar Steel Algoma

- In 1991, Algoma Steel Inc. installed a main filtration plant for wastewater discharge, which reduced levels suspended solids and phenols. It also decommissioned the Terminal Basin settling ponds, reducing discharges into the river.
- Between 1997 and 1999 Algoma Steel Inc. invested in: a new biological treatment facility to treat Cokemaking wastewater, new direct casting facility, toxicity control system on the Bar and Strip process effluent, and a water recirculation system on Ironmaking Blast Furnace water facilities. These improvements led to reduced phenol, ammonia, cyanide, oil and grease, and suspended solids concentrations in wastewater and optimized water re-use by up to 90%.
- Since 2002, Essar Steel Algoma Inc. (formerly Algoma Steel) has made upgrades to the Secondary Emission Control, Composition Adjustment System with Oxygen Blowing, and hot metal transfer Baghouses at the steelmaking operations to improve the capture efficiency of particulate matter.
- In 2004, the facility established an extensive continuous air quality monitoring program surrounding the entire facility. There are two continuous on-line monitoring stations and four continuous off-line monitoring stations used to measure several different parameters, including suspended particulate matter, dustfall, total reduced sulfur, metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds. For more information on this see Essar's website.
- In 2005, the company completed its Environmental Management Agreement with the Ministry of the Environment and Environment Canada for environmental improvements<sup>6</sup>, and addressed surface water run-off from the coal piles by diverting it into a settling area to eliminate coal entering the river.
- Beginning in 2007, a wind berm measuring 600 meters long by 10 meters high was constructed to deflect wind over Essar's coal piles to reduce the generation of wind-blown coal and particulates.
- In 2009, Essar started up a new 70 megawatt Co-generation Facility that converts previously flared by-product fuels from the coke and iron making processes into electricity and steam for the steelworks. This is the only facility of its kind in Canada and it reduces the facility's reliance on the provincial grid by approximately 50%. The use of these byproduct fuels to generate electricity, effectively off-sets the release of approximately 500,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.
- In 2009, in an effort to address air emissions, Essar added baghouses to its No. 7 blast furnace, the de-kish operations (see **Action PS-9**), and the lime plant baghouse was also upgraded. An

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<sup>6</sup> For more information on the Environmental Management Agreement, please visit [www.ec.gc.ca/epe-epa](http://www.ec.gc.ca/epe-epa)

extensive monitoring program was also initiated for the material storage and reprocessing site that monitors groundwater and surface water quality on a quarterly basis for the entire 320 hectare site.

#### City of Sault Ste. Marie's East End Wastewater Treatment Plant

- In 2006, Sault Ste. Marie upgraded the East End Wastewater Treatment Plant to include secondary treatment using the first biological nutrient removal system in Ontario, including ultraviolet (UV) light for disinfection, meaning no chlorine is discharged to the river (see **Action PS-3** for more details).

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- The City of Sault Ste. Marie is implementing a stormwater management policy/master plan that identifies ways to improve the management of stormwater runoff and reduce the inputs of contaminants to the river, such as oil, grease, nutrients and bacteria (see **Action PS-2** for more details). This is an effort to address stormwater quantity and quality issues within new and existing development around the city.
- The City is completing stormwater-related work with financial support from Environment Canada (\$127,000).

#### **Action PS-2: Reduce stormwater infiltration at the EEWTP**

\* Note that this action has been interpreted as mitigating stormwater infiltration and loading at the East End Wastewater Treatment facility.

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Beach Closures

#### **Work completed to date:**

- In 2002, the City of Sault Ste. Marie constructed the Bellevue Park Sanitary Sewer Overflow tank, which mitigates the impact of stormwater infiltration and stormwater impacts on the EEWTP.
- In 2009, the City updated its Sewer Use By-law<sup>7</sup>. The 1968 bylaw prohibited storm connections to the sanitary system; however, the 2009 update prohibits the discharge of stormwater and surface water to the sanitary sewer system without prior approval from the City, and prohibits the connection of roof leaders to the sanitary system. Several other updates were also included.

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- The City is enforcing stormwater management to address stormwater quantity and quality issues within new and existing development around the city.
- On March 8, 2014 Notice of Completion was issued for the City of Sault Ste. Marie Stormwater Management Mater Plan, followed by a 30-day comment period. In November 2014, the Stormwater Management Report was finalized with comments received during the comment period. In February 2015, the City will be requesting approval of the Stormwater Policy from City Council.
- The preferred alternative is to implement a City-Wide Stormwater Management Approach. This approach will include: improving snow disposal sites, education, implementing a point source monitoring plan, implementing oil grit separators at various locations throughout the City prior to discharge to the natural environment, improving storm water conveyance at known problem areas and the retrofitting of existing stormwater management facilities for quality control. In addition, the City has developed new Stormwater Management Guidelines.

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<sup>7</sup> Sewer Use By-law 2009-50 available at: [www.city.sault-ste-marie.on.ca/contentadmin/UserFiles/File/By-Laws/Sewer.pdf](http://www.city.sault-ste-marie.on.ca/contentadmin/UserFiles/File/By-Laws/Sewer.pdf)

### Action PS-3: Upgrade EEWTP to Secondary Treatment

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Eutrophication or Undesirable Algae, Beach Closures

**Work completed to date:**

- In 2006, the facility was upgraded to include secondary treatment, and features the first biological nutrient removal system in Ontario including UV light for disinfection.
- The result has been: improved effluent quality with a reduction in suspended solids by over 89%, phosphorus levels by more than 91%, and biological oxygen demand (BOD) by over 96%. Significant reductions in nitrogen and ammonia have also been achieved.
- Combined with other wastewater system upgrades, this \$77 million infrastructure program was supported by \$47 million in federal and provincial grants and \$30 million in municipal funds.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

### Action PS-4: Relocate discharge pipe at EEWTP to deeper, faster moving water in the Lake George Channel in order to improve dispersion of discharge plume

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Aesthetics

**Work completed to date:**

- In 2006, the pipe was relocated to deeper water in the Lake George Channel.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

### Action PS-5: Contaminant source control in stormwater discharge systems

\* To be addressed by source control and pollution prevention education for businesses and the public

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* No official BUI designated.

**Work completed to date:**

- As noted above (**Action PS-2**), in 2009 the City updated its Sewer Use By-law with more stringent requirements.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

**Source Control**

- The City is undertaking targeted monitoring (to be completed by 2015) to determine baseline:
  - water quality data for potential installation of oil/grit separators;
  - data at the Bellevue Park pond to quantify the potential impairment and assess potential mitigating actions, and;
  - data at the East End Snow Dump to assess potential impacts and identify mitigating measures.
- All potential remedial measures are subject to budget.
- Environment Canada is providing \$47,000 in financial support for this work, which is led by the City (with approval for \$86,000).
- The City hopes to implement a City-Wide Stormwater Management Approach (see **Action PS-2**).



## Pollution Prevention

- Stormwater pollution prevention material is available to the public and can be viewed from the “Downloadable Materials” page of the BPAC’s website<sup>8</sup>. At future public events and outreach opportunities, the RAP Coordinator will have such materials on hand to help disseminate the message that homeowners and the general public play a significant role in affecting stormwater quality, and by extension, the health of the St. Marys River.
- In 2012, the City’s Municipal Environmental Initiatives (Green) Committee partnered with the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre to create an “Environmental Initiatives Map”<sup>9</sup>, which showcases various environmental projects within the community. The map also features various base maps and a “Green News in Sault Ste. Marie” section.
- The City is working on a Yellow Fish Road project for June 2015 with the local Girl Guides.

## Action PS-6: Continue with Canadian and U.S. regulatory programs for industrial dischargers

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* No official BUI designated.

This action is already addressed through a comprehensive set of laws and regulations, programs and agreements at the provincial, state, federal and binational level, and this action goes beyond the scope of the Remedial Action Plan program. This regulatory and governance framework that affects the environment of the St. Marys River and overall Great Lakes system includes but is not limited to:

- Canada-United States Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
- Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem
- Federal Laws: *Fisheries Act*, including the Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations; *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*; *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
- Provincial Laws: *Ontario Water Resources Act*, *Nutrient Management Act*, and *Environmental Protection Act* including the Effluent Monitoring and Effluent Limits Regulations
- Ontario’s Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement Program

## Action PS-7: Encourage major point source dischargers to continue process improvements

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Fish Tumours and other Deformities

A number of acts and regulations apply to industrial activities, including:

- Environmental Protection Act and associated regulations, such as the Effluent Monitoring and Effluent Limits Regulations (Ontario)
- *Ontario Water Resources Act* (Ontario)
- Environmental Compliance Approval regime (Ontario)
- Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (Ontario)
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (Canada)
- Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations (Canada)

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<sup>8</sup> Visit: [www.lssu.edu/bpac/downloadable-materials](http://www.lssu.edu/bpac/downloadable-materials)

<sup>9</sup> City’s Environmental Initiatives Map can be viewed at [maps.cityssm.on.ca/](http://maps.cityssm.on.ca/)

- *Fisheries Act* (Canada)

**Work completed to date:**

Essar Steel Algoma

- See **Action PS-1** for a list of improvements made by the company. In addition, Essar has: reduced road dust through road paving and the application of dust suppressants; continually monitored both air and water in accordance with MOECC guidelines; and plans to target fugitive emissions.
- In 2012, Essar accepted the RAP Coordinator as a new member of their Community Liaison Committee (formed as a forum for communicating relevant environmental information to the public).

St. Marys Paper

- As of 2012, the St. Marys Paper plant is not operating thus; there is no wastewater discharge to the river (see **Action PS-1**).

Tenaris Algoma Tubes Inc.

- In 2010, Tenaris Algoma Tubes Inc. (a manufacturer and supplier of steel pipe products and related services for the energy industry) removed one of their wastewater discharge points to the river (now recirculates through plant).

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

**Action PS-8: Continue work on combined sewer overflows in Sault Ste. Marie, MI**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

**Action PS-9: Algoma Steel to limit discharges from its dekish operation**

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Aesthetics

**Work completed to date:**

- In 2009, Essar constructed a fume hood collection system with a portable baghouse on its east dekish station. In 2012, additional upgrades were made to this system to improve capture efficiency.
- In early 2014 a similar hood enclosure and an additional baghouse was installed on the west dekish station. Both stations now operate in parallel to capture emissions from this process.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

## Action NPS-1: Development of a multi-agency sediment management program

\* This action includes short- and long-term activities ranging from the assessment of immediate remedial options to the implementation of management actions. As such, there are ten actions listed in the Stage 2 RAP Report (pages 52-54).

\* Linked to **Action NPSM-5**.

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Fish Tumours and other Deformities, Degradation of Benthos, Restrictions on Dredging Activities

### Work completed to date:

- (a) In 2010, Environment Canada completed mapping/characterization of contaminated sediment.
- (b) In 2008, the *Canada-Ontario Decision-Making Framework for Assessment of Great Lakes Contaminated Sediment* was developed by the Sediment Task Team on behalf of EC and the MOECC as a consistent, scientifically defensible, and publically accepted decision making framework, and has been applied to the St. Marys River.
- (c) In 2010, EC completed a study that concluded management action is not required for sediment upstream of Bellevue Marine Park and in the Lake George Channel. The same study recommended further assessment for the area east (downstream) of Bellevue Marine Park.
- (d) In 2012, the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre completed a report that describes a conceptual site model for sediments in the St. Marys River and includes recommendations for further efforts toward a contaminated sediment management strategy. The Conceptual Site Model represents the site-specific state of understanding of contaminant sources, fate, transport, and potential exposure of receptors and is to be updated as new information becomes available.
- EC contributed \$135,000 toward sediment assessment from 2010 to 2011 (excluding salary).

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- In 2009, EC and the MOECC formed and co-lead a multi-agency Sediment Management Technical Team, which includes representatives from the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre, Algoma University, Department of Fisheries Oceans, Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie Regional Conservation Authority, City of Sault Ste. Marie, and United States Environmental Protection Agency. BPAC representatives occasionally participate in or observe the meetings.
- (c) In 2012, the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre initiated a project to assess the quantity and quality of sediment being deposited in the area east of Bellevue Marine Park. The results will help identify suitable management actions for the contaminated sediment in this area. To date, the MOECC has contributed \$29,000 for the modelling component of this project. EC has contributed a total of \$115,000 (excluding salary) for work related to sedimentation study (quantity and quality). EC also contributed \$25,000 to initiate the sediment fate and transport model study in 2010.
- (e) The City has various stormwater management initiatives underway (described in detail under Action **PS-2** and Action **PS-5**).
- (g) This sub-action is beyond the scope of the AOC and RAP program. Atmospheric inputs are already addressed under a number of other programs (i.e. Lake Superior Lakewide Management and Action Plan, Lake Huron Binational Initiative, and federal and provincial regulations with respect to domestic sources of atmospheric emissions).
- (f), (h), (i), (j) These sub-actions are pending and depend on the management actions taken.
- Work on the sediment management plan is planned for 2014 pending completion of sediment quality, stability and biological studies (2011-13).
- A multi-agency Dredging Administrative Controls document will be developed by March 2015 to provide guidance for dredging proponents and permitting agencies on the regulatory oversights in the planning and undertaking of dredging activities.

## **Action NPS-2: Further characterize sediment quality in several high priority areas**

\* i.e. Adjacent to Algoma Slag Dump, portion of Little Lake George Channel downstream of EEWTP, and the Algoma Slip. Refer to **Action NPS-4** for a complete explanation of the Slag Dump.

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos

### **Work completed to date:**

- In 2009 and 2010, EC completed additional mapping/characterization of contaminated sediment in the area east of Bellevue Marine Park and within the Lake George Channel.
- Algoma Slip was dredged in 1995 (11,500 m<sup>3</sup>) and 2005 (2,630 m<sup>3</sup>) (see **Action NPS-5**), however, monitoring is required to ensure contaminant levels are acceptable. Essar Steel Algoma, with financial support from EC, plans to complete a sediment survey in 2015 to provide current detailed information about contaminant concentrations in the slip.
- EC completed a Benthic Assessment of Sediment (BEAST) study in 2002 and 2008; the results from 2008 for the Bellevue Marine Park area indicated that sediment management is not required at this area, but further study is required for the area east of Bellevue Marine Park and within the Lake George Channel.
- In 2011, the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre completed sediment flow and transport modelling to determine whether sediment at depth could be exposed under various conditions. The report concluded that deeper sediments (> 5 cm) were stable under a range of historical flow conditions (i.e. those measured over the last 100 years)<sup>10</sup>. In 2011, the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre completed a geotechnical assessment of sediment in the area east of Bellevue Marine Park to determine the geotechnical properties of the sediment, the thickness of the sediment, and the vertical extent of contamination. The study found that the sediment is soft and relatively thick (2.5 to 4.5 meters) with the likelihood of hydrocarbon contamination in the uppermost 0.9 meters of sediment (contaminant analysis was not completed due to difficulty retrieving cores from the very soft sediment).
- The above work was undertaken with financial support from EC and the MOECC. To date, the MOECC has contributed \$29,000 for the modelling component of this project and \$55,000 for the geotechnical work done in 2011 to 2012. From 2011 to 2014, EC contributed \$135,000 towards sample acquisition for the sediment quantity and quality study.
- For information on the Algoma Slag Dump, see **Action NPS-4** and **Action FF-9**.
- For more information on the Algoma Slip, see **Action NPS-5**.

### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- Complete the EC sediment study in the area east of Bellevue Marine Park using a sediment accumulation model to determine the rate and chemical quality of new sediment deposition over time. The project will be completed by December 2014.

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<sup>10</sup> Krishnappan, B. 2011. Modelling Flow and Sediment Transport in the St. Marys River.

### Action NPS-3: Completion of the St. Marys River contaminated sediment zones evaluation

\* Including chemistry analysis and benthic community assessment.

\* Needed for Action NPS-1.

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos

#### Work completed to date:

- Work completed has been previously described under **Action NPS-1** and **Action NPS-2**.

#### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- Additional actions have been previously described under **Action NPS-1** and **Action NPS-2**.

### Action NPS-4: Identification and control of contaminants from the Algoma Slag Dump

\* Including stabilization of shoreline and nearshore sediments. Broken into 2 subsections (a)-(b), see pages 55-56 of the Stage 2 Report

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Fish Tumours and other Deformities

#### Work completed to date:

- (a) This three-party Environmental Management Agreement (2001-2005) is complete.
- Related to **Action NPS-2**: Starting in 2010, Essar has implemented an extensive ground and surface water monitoring program as part of the Environmental Compliance Approval for the landfill. Analysis is performed on a quarterly basis and reported annually to the MOECC.
- (b) For information on shoreline stabilization, see **Action FF-9**.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

### Action NPS-5: Evaluation of Algoma Slip sediment and implementation of cleanup

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos, Restrictions on Dredging Activities

#### Work completed to date:

- Subsequent to the 1995 dredging of the Algoma boat slip and the removal of 11,500 m<sup>3</sup> of sediment, Algoma Steel completed a sediment assessment that recommended the removal of sediment in the north end of the slip.
- In 2006, Essar dredged the slip and removed an additional 2,630 m<sup>3</sup> of sediment solely for maintenance purposes. The material was disposed at the licensed facility on the Essar property.

#### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- Essar Steel Algoma, with financial support from EC (\$15,000), hired a professional consultant to survey the slip and provide current detailed information about contaminant concentrations. The work started in October 2014, and will be completed in early 2015.

## Action NPS-6: Control of agricultural and other non-point sources of pollution

\* Broken into 5 subsections (a)-(e), see pages 56-57 of the Stage 2 Report

*Current Status:* **Complete** [agriculture]; **Underway** [urban stormwater]

*BUIs Addressed:* Eutrophication or Undesirable Algae, Degradation of Aesthetics, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

### Work completed to date:

#### Agricultural-based pollution

- In 2013-14, EC commissioned a study (\$15,000) to: 1) determine the current potential for water quality impacts on the AOC from agricultural activities; 2) determine how this compares to other regions along Great Lakes that are not AOCs (as reference site) and to the agricultural sector in the Province of Ontario; and 3) inventory the current regulations and programs now in place that govern agricultural sources of water pollution in Ontario (i.e., which were not in place when Action NPS-6 was recommended, such as Ontario's *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and *Clean Water Act, 2006*).
- Overall, the study concludes impacts from Ontario-based agriculture in the AOC are low. Specifically, these farms around the AOC:
  - consist of more smaller operations with mixed farming (diversity of livestock and crops) as opposed to larger, more intensive livestock farms in other jurisdictions like South Huron;
  - utilize manure use/management that is much less risky for impacting water quality than other jurisdictions like South Huron (i.e., there are fewer farms occupying smaller acreage that tend to use composted or solid manure, not liquid); and
  - have cut the use of commercial fertilizer – and although very few report using herbicides, insecticides and fungicides – the number that do is significantly lower compared to farms in South Huron and the rest of Ontario.
- The report's finding is similar to conclusions reached in the Sault Ste. Marie Region Source Protection Plan, which after assessing the impact of agricultural activities on the wellheads and surface water intakes in the Source Protection Area; concluded agriculture is of limited significance.
- In addition: sub-actions (a), (b) are covered under Ontario's *Nutrient Management Act* (MOECC/OMAFRA); (c), (d) are covered under regulations administered by the Conservation Authority; and (e) is covered under the Canada-Ontario Environmental Farm Plan.

#### Urban stormwater runoff

- The City of Sault Ste. Marie is implementing its stormwater master plan and policy, and has updated its Sewer Use Bylaw 2009-50; both of which address urban non-point sources of pollution (see **Action PS-2**).

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- Continue to monitor and support progress in better managing urban stormwater as a non-point source of pollution to the AOC.

## Action NPS-7: Remediation for contaminated terrestrial and aquatic disposal sites

\* If identified through Action NPSM-9 and NPSM-12.

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

- Known contaminated terrestrial and aquatic disposal sites within the AOC are already addressed through other actions.

- Known sites are being addressed and the related monitoring actions are outside of the scope of the RAP.

**Action NPS-8: Plan and implement appropriate remediation, protection, and enforcement actions to remove any potential public health risks identified by Action NPSM-10**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* No official BUI designated

**Action NPSM-10** is outside of the scope of the RAP program. Protection and enforcement actions are undertaken by the MOECC through the Incident Response Protocol. The MOECC notifies downstream residents of any incidents or spills as per the Incident Response Protocol. Subsequent follow up with individual residents is completed by Algoma Public Health.

This action is already addressed through the Conservation Authority's Source Water Protection program and falls outside of the scope of the RAP program.



## Action FF-1: Bar River habitat project

\* Includes recovery of the walleye habitat and spawning stock.

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

### Work completed to date:

- With support from EC and the local office of the MNR, tree planting was carried out in Spring 1999 by the local chapter of Scouts Canada and teachers and students from Central Algoma Secondary School. Cedar, spruce and some hardwood species cultivated in the Ontario Forest Research Institute's arboretum were planted on three properties in the upper reaches of the Bar River.

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- In July 2013, EC-CWS conducted a follow-up site reconnaissance (\$2,500) to determine the efficacy of the original restoration project and to provide a qualitative evaluation of the current condition of the Bar River. The team looked to identify any significant impacts from livestock or farming practices, which were the original stressors that prompted the restoration project in 1999.
- The conclusion is that, overall, the positive effects of the 1999 restoration project are still evident, particularly with the improvement of stream bank and riparian zone conditions through plantings and livestock restriction. The stream bank remains well vegetated and continues to stabilize the riverbank, and fencing appears successful in reducing the instances of livestock access to the river. There were isolated locations with damaged livestock fences, and these have been flagged to the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture & Food, as the relevant authority for appropriate follow-up.
- But for the Bar River overall, observations suggest the project has had a lasting, positive effect on the St. Marys River years after its implementation, and can be seen as a positive step in helping delist the St. Marys River as an AOC.

## Action FF-2: Watershed Development Plan for Bennett and West Davignon Creeks

\* Broken into 23 subsections (a)-(w), see pages 67-71 of the Stage 2 Report

*Current Status:* **Under Review**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

### Work completed to date:

- Sub-actions (a)-(g), (k)-(o), (q), (s)-(t), (v)-(w) are covered by the SSMRCA mandate / regulations.
- (h) is implemented through the City of Sault Ste. Marie's Official Plan and MNR regulations.
- (i) – (j) MOECC and Essar will ensure that these sub-actions have been addressed. All but one underground fuel storage tank at Essar has been removed and the sites remediated. The former Domtar site has been remediated and covered with a clay cap and vegetated. Some hydrocarbon contaminated sites within the bounds of the slag storage area were remediated and covered with clay caps to prevent infiltration of water.
- (n) SSMRCA also allows the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to control Sea Lamprey (e.g. using lampricide) via the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission.
- (p) is the responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture & Food and private property owners.
- (r) is addressed by the City of Sault Ste. Marie under the stormwater management policy and master plan (see **Action PS-2**).
- (u) is the responsibility of private property owners.

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:



- (w) SSMRCA encourages NGOs to accomplish this sub-action with respect to the Diversion Channel as long as it does not impede flood flows. EC will accept project proposals to its *Great Lakes Sustainability Fund*.

### **Action FF-3: Watershed Development Plan for the East Davignon and Fort Creeks etc.**

*Current Status:* **Under Review**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Similar to **Action FF-2**, please see above for detailed explanation. Some additional sub-actions are listed below.

#### **Work completed to date:**

- In 2005, SSMRCA identified sediment studies and improvements.
- In 2009, SSMRCA completed improvements South of Second Line, planted trees, established pond which increased wildlife, improved flow with sediment and garbage removal

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- Many are the same as above.
- Discuss possibilities of assessing Root River, Crystal Creek, Big Carp River, and Little Carp River.

### **Action FF-4: Sedimentation reduction in the Munuscong River/Bay**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action FF-5: Characterization/Feasibility Study for waste removal in Mission Creek**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action FF-6: Remediation of rapids habitat and associated wetlands**

\* Broken into 8 possible options (a)-(h), see pages 71-73 of the Stage 2 Report

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- In October 2013, following a competitive bid process, EC hired a qualified contractor to collect the necessary data and evaluate the physical, ecological and economic feasibility of undertaking actions FF-6 c and f (creating new or augmenting existing rapids areas in the St. Marys River) and FF-6 e (creating wetlands in association with the existing Big Rapids). The 2-year project cost is \$115,000.
- The results of the feasibility study will be used to support future discussions with respect to possibility creating and/or augmenting rapids habitat in a manner that realizes the greatest ecological gains based on what is physically feasible, and thus enhance spawning opportunities for fish species indigenous to the St. Marys River and/or its tributaries.
- EC has also entered into formal arrangements with the Batchewana First Nation and the Garden River First Nation to secure their knowledge, data and insights into past and current habitat

conditions within specific locations, and for their ideas on future potential options to create and/or augment rapids habitat.

### **Action FF-7: Develop a 10 Year Fisheries Assessment Program for the river**

\* Includes an assessment of mortality rates for walleye, pike, and yellow perch.

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

#### **Work completed to date:**

- In 2002, the St. Marys River Fisheries Task Group completed the St. Marys River Fisheries Assessment Plan to guide fisheries management for the next ten year period. The plan provides a standardized approach for regular assessment of the river's fishery and aquatic resources
- The plan ensures coordination of management actions for the St. Marys River Fishery through the Great Lakes Fishery Commission's Lake Huron Committee.

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- As part of the above plan, the St. Marys River Fisheries Task Group has ongoing Fish Community Surveys.
- This assessment was setup for a ten-year period and will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it reflects the ongoing needs of the St. Marys River fisheries.

### **Action FF-8: Continued support for Sea Lamprey control efforts**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

- There are dedicated programs dealing with Sea Lamprey that are led by the Sea Lamprey Control Centre (Fisheries and Oceans Canada) in Sault Ste. Marie. It functions independently of the RAP.
- This action is already addressed because aquatic invasive species are a lake- and basin-wide management issue.

### **Action FF-9: Stabilize shoreline of the Algoma Slag Dump to provide habitat for plant growth (e.g., via soil addition) to soften and stabilize the landscape**

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Aesthetics, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

#### **Work completed to date:**

- In the early 1980s, the slag pile banks along the St. Marys River were sloped and stabilized.
- In 2010, approximately 2.6 km of shoreline was covered with biosolids from St. Mary's Paper and successfully hydro-seeded.
- The entire perimeter of Essar's material storage and re-processing yard (5.3 km) has stabilized slopes and is not subject to any erosion.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action needed.



### **Action PSM-1: Long-term water monitoring at the Cannelton Industries site**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action PSM-2: The Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan air quality monitoring project**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action PSM-3: Ambient water monitoring in the St. Marys River**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action PSM-4: The Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario air quality monitoring project**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Aesthetics

Air quality monitoring is outside of the scope of the RAP; the Degradation of Aesthetics BUI refers to impairments to water rather than air. The International Joint Commission's listing guideline<sup>11</sup> for this BUI states it as occurring, "when any substance in water produces a persistent objectionable deposit, unnatural color or turbidity, or unnatural odor (e.g. oil slick, surface scum)."

By 2005, in accordance with the Environmental Management Agreement, Algoma Steel Inc. had reduced benzene air emissions by 89.5% (from 432.6 g/tonne coke in 1993 to 45.38 g/tonne coke produced in 2005), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon air emissions by 57.9% (from 21.3 g/tonne coke in 1993 to 8.98 g/tonne coke produced in 2005). For more information on the Environmental Management Agreement see **Action PS-1**.

In 2010 Health Canada / NORDIK Institute conducted the Sault Ste. Marie Air Quality Study in an effort to address concerns by local residents on emissions coming from Essar Steel Algoma Inc. As of 2013, data collection for the \$900,000 study is complete; Health Canada will release the final report pending the analysis of results.

### **Action PSM-5: Monitoring for particulate emissions at Algoma's dekish operation**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Aesthetics

Essar has implemented a plan to reduce air emissions through upgraded fumehood and baghouse technology on the stations that are running. See **Action PS-9** for more information on the dekish. Monitoring is ongoing through Essar's facility-wide air quality monitoring program (see **Action PS-1**).

Same rationale as noted above under **Action PSM-4**.

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<sup>11</sup> For the IJC's BUI listing and delisting guidelines, visit: [www.ijc.org/rel/boards/annex2/buis.htm](http://www.ijc.org/rel/boards/annex2/buis.htm)

## Action PSM-6: Monitoring receiving water at St. Marys Paper

**Current Status:** No Longer Applicable

**BUIs Addressed:** Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Degradation of Benthos

As of 2012, the St. Marys Paper plant is decommissioned and no longer discharging to the river. During its operation, EC and the MOECC implemented requirements for monitoring the receiving waters of the mill (e.g., Canada's *Environmental Effects Monitoring* program to assess the impacts of effluent on the receiving environment and Ontario's *Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement* that established effluent limits and monitoring requirements).

While in operation between 1995 and 2006, contaminants within the mill's effluents were reduced significantly due to the installation of an activated sludge secondary treatment facility (reducing suspended solids by over 91%, biological oxygen demand (BOD) by more than 97%, and odour-causing phenols by over 95%). This action is no longer applicable given the plants decommission.

## Action PSM-7: Monitoring system for stormwater

**Current Status:** Underway

**BUIs Addressed:** Beach Closures

### Work completed to date:

- This action is linked to **Action PS-1**.

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- As outlined under **Actions PS-1, PS-2 and PS-5**, the City of Sault Ste. Marie is implementing a stormwater management master plan and policy to address stormwater quantity and quality issues within new and existing development around the city.
- The City is also undertaking targeted monitoring (to be completed by 2015) to determine baseline:
  - water quality data for potential installation of oil/grit separators;
  - data at the Bellevue Park pond to quantify the potential impairment and assess potential mitigating actions, and;
  - data at the East End Snow Dump to assess potential impacts and identify mitigating measures.
- All potential remedial measures are subject to budget.

## Action PSM-8: Monitoring study to examine short-term variability and monthly ranges of contaminant discharges from wastewater treatment plants

\* Linked to **Action NPSM-1**

**Current Status:** Complete

**BUIs Addressed:** Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations

### Work completed to date:

- The East End and West End Plants have monitoring programs in place that are implemented by the municipality as required by Environmental Compliance Approval issued by the MOECC.
- The City completed a capacity and condition assessment for the West End Plant.

**Current Work and Actions to be Undertaken:** No further action required.

### **Action NPSM-1: Monitoring EEWTP and identification of upstream sources**

\* Note that this action has been interpreted as monitoring the EEWTP and identification of upstream sources to determine concentrations and loadings of persistent contaminants exceeding guidelines in Lake George Channel and Little Lake George sediments.

\* Linked to **Actions PS-3 and PS-4**

*Current Status:* **No Longer Applicable**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos

EEWTP was upgraded to secondary treatment near the end of 2006, and the discharge pipe was relocated to deeper waters. The plant now uses biological nutrient removal to significantly diminish phosphorous, nitrogen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and ammonia. It also uses UV light for disinfection.

This action is no longer applicable given the upgrades to the EEWTP. Moreover, the Lake George Channel area has not been identified for sediment management action.

### **Action NPSM-2: Aerial monitoring of Cannelton Industries site**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action NPSM-3: Biological monitoring at the Cannelton Industries site to ensure protection of the ecological food chain**

*Current Status:* **NOT APPLICABLE** – this is a MICHIGAN action

### **Action NPSM-4: Task team monitoring recommendations**

\* Broken into 4 subsections (a)-(d), see page 58 of the Stage 2 Report

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos, Restrictions on Dredging Activities

#### **Work completed to date:**

- (b) This sub-action has been completed. Given the complexity of sediment management in the St. Marys River a multi-agency approach is needed to oversee dredging.

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- (a) This sub-action is ongoing.
- (b) The Conservation Authority is the local permitting agency for dredging operations on the Ontario side of the river; and the MOECC reviews and approves disposal options for dredged materials. As mentioned under NPS-1, a multi-agency Dredging Administrative Controls document will be developed that provides guidance for dredging proponents and permitting agencies on the regulatory oversights in the planning and undertaking of dredging activities. The document will be drafted by March 2015.
- (c) This sub-action is pending until sediment management actions have been determined.
- (d) Guidance will be developed by the Sediment Technical Team as part of the sediment management plan to provide information to those considering any type of activity that may disturb contaminated sediment within the AOC.

## Action NPSM-5: Re-sampling of river sediments to obtain trend information

\* Linked to **Actions NPS-1, NPS-2 and NPS-3**

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos

### Work completed to date:

- A number of EC and MOECC studies have been carried out within the St. Marys River in order to assess the contaminated sediment in accordance with the *Canada-Ontario Decision-Making Framework for Assessment of Great Lakes Contaminated Sediment*.
- Sampling for these studies has included areas within Lake George Channel (including the area around the EEWTP), Little Lake George, Bellevue Marine Park, the area east/downstream of Bellevue Marine Park.

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- Given this significant investment and the numerous study reports that have been produced over the past decade, EC is hiring a firm (\$10,000) to develop GIS-based maps that compile and synthesize existing data in an illustrative manner that clearly communicates critical information across the AOC.
- As noted under **Action NPS-1**, in 2012 the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre initiated a project to assess the quantity and quality of sediment being deposited in the area east of Bellevue Marine Park. The results will help identify suitable management actions for the contaminated sediment in this area. To date, the MOECC has contributed \$29,000 for the modelling component of this project and \$55,000 for the geotechnical work done in 2011 to 2012. Between 2011 and 2014, EC contributed \$135,000 for work related to sample acquisition for the sediment quantity and quality study.

## Action NPSM-6: Benthic, toxicity, and sediment chemistry studies at BMP

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Benthos

### Work completed to date:

- The sediment decision-making framework was applied to St. Marys River from 2002 to 2010. Although contaminants were elevated in Bellevue Marine Park (BMP), this area was the least biologically impacted and does not require sediment management action.
- Sediments from some areas east of Bellevue Marine Park and lower parts of Lake George Channel elicited some toxic responses from tested organisms and/or showed impaired benthic communities. Management actions are required for some of these sites east of Bellevue Marine Park and two sites in Lake George Channel<sup>12</sup>.

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- No further action required in the BMP area.
- Efforts are focused on the area east/downstream of BMP.

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<sup>12</sup> Milani. 2012. Benthic Conditions in the St. Marys River from 2009 to 2010 and an Overview from 2002 to 2010. Environment Canada.

## Action NPSM-7: Assess potential health risks resulting from floating contaminated masses

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Beach Closures

### Work completed to date:

- From 2007-10, the binational Sugar Island Monitoring Workgroup<sup>13</sup> undertook intensive monitoring in the St. Marys River and concluded that the EEWWTP is not a source of ongoing elevated *E. coli* bacteria levels or debris/garbage to the St. Marys River. Laboratory analysis confirmed that floating material was predominantly comprised of algae, detritus and pollen, and a significant source of *E. coli* bacteria is believed to be stormwater runoff on both sides of the river.
- Since 2010, there have been no reported occurrences of floating masses in the Bellevue Marine Park area (previously thought to be from the sediment). Contaminated sediment in the vicinity of the park and downstream has been/is being assessed by the Sediment Technical Team (see **Action NPS-1** and **Action NPS-2**).

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

## Action NPSM-8: Monitor non-point sources of pollution in the AOC

\* Incidences of algal blooms were believed to have been caused by excessive nutrients coming from the EEWWTP (a point source, see **Action NPSM-7**) and septic bed leakage in Echo Bay (non-point source)

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Eutrophication or Undesirable Algae, Beach Closings; Degradation of Aesthetics

### Work completed to date:

- In 1998, the Town of Echo Bay installed a communal sewage treatment system, which addressed the historical nutrient-loading issues related to individual septic beds.
- In 2009, Algoma Public Health completed a survey of private septic systems on Pine Island. Although many of these systems are aging (installed in the 1940s-50s), the study did not find any major concerns.

### Current work and actions to be undertaken:

- Algoma Public Health approves septic systems within Algoma region, and has assessed the performance. Its recent report (2009) will be reviewed, and findings/implications to this action discussed.
- Algoma Public Health indicates that going forward; its program priority will be the installation of new septic systems.
- By early 2015, Algoma University will complete a summary report on cases of beach closures from within the AOC over the past three years; based on information provided by Algoma Public Health.
- EC and the MOECC are providing financial support to Algoma University to undertake a comprehensive, 3-year water quality monitoring study of the St. Marys River (2013-15). The total cost will be around \$140,000. Water samples will be collected and analyzed for physical and chemical parameters relevant to aesthetics and eutrophication/algae. The study will involve the

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<sup>13</sup> The Sugar Island Monitoring Workgroup's St. Marys River Water Quality Reports from 2007 – 2010 can be viewed at [www.lssu.edu/bpac/sugar-island-materials](http://www.lssu.edu/bpac/sugar-island-materials)



collection and analysis of surface water samples at five locations along the river, including a control site (Gros Cap) and will factor in high-rain events. Results will be compared against established guidelines for the relevant physical and chemical parameters to determine the status of the two BUIs (i.e., impaired, or not) by March 2016.

### **Action NPSM-9: Identify terrestrial and aquatic disposal sites transferring contaminants into waterways**

\* Linked to **Action NPS-7**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Fish Tumours and Other Deformities, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

This action is already addressed through the MOECC's regulatory programs and falls outside of the scope of the RAP program.

### **Action NPSM-10: Assess health risks to communities and individuals taking their water from the “down-river” regions of the St. Marys River**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* No official BUI designated

This action is already addressed through the Conservation Authority's Source Water Protection program and falls outside of the scope of the RAP program.

### **Action NPSM-11: Assess the potential hazards associated with spills from shipping vessels**

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

#### **Work completed to date:**

- In 2012-13, EC commissioned an assessment and report on vessel-based discharges to the St. Marys River<sup>14</sup>. The cost was \$10,000. Even though Action NPSM-11 calls for an assessment on shipping vessels, the report looks at all vessels from large freighters to small personal watercraft.
- Covering a decade of reported cases [from 2001 to 2011], the report summarizes the suspected causes, pollutant types, discharge severity, season and timing of the spill/discharge as captured by the Canadian Coast Guard's "Marine Pollution Incident Reporting System" database.
- The St. Clair River AOC is also assessed in the report, and to provide context, it compares the AOC-specific incidents with those that have happened around the Great Lakes system as recorded by Canadian authorities.
- Based on the decade's worth of data, it is concluded that, "the number of vessel discharge incidents within the St. Marys River AOC vary from year to year, but remains fairly low." Key facts include:

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<sup>14</sup> French Planning Services Inc. 2013. Background Report: Assessing the Potential Hazards to the River Associated With Vessel Discharges: St. Marys River AOC and St. Clair River AOC. Commissioned by Environment Canada.

- the prevalence of vessel discharges in the St. Marys is very low (3%), with 14 reported incidents compared to 39 within the St. Clair River AOC and 380 in the Great Lakes [433 in total].
- the proportion of pollution (i.e., number of litres discharged) in the St. Marys River is very low (<2%), with 1,941 litres entering the river compared to over 104,885 litres discharged to the Great Lakes; and of that total number of litres discharged to the St. Marys River, almost 98% of it is attributed to a single incident involving an 'operational discharge' in 2007 (1892.71 litres of diesel oil was discharged).
- there exists a number of domestic, binational and international regulations/standards, agreements and programs that oversee vessel operations; and prevent, mitigate, and monitor vessel discharges in the Great Lakes system.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

### **Action NPSM-12: Identify locations within the AOC which are associated with elevated levels of human health disorders**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* No official BUI designated

The issue of human health is addressed through the Conservation Authority's Source Water Protection program and actions relating to the beach closings and fish consumption advisories BUIs. This particular action falls outside of the scope of the RAP program.

### **Action FFM-1: Identify the causes of fish tumours and other deformities which originate within the AOC**

\* Particular emphasis is given to those contaminants suspected of contributing to the problem (e.g. PAHs in sediments) and to the causes of deformities

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Fish Tumours and Other Deformities

#### **Work completed to date:**

- In Fall 2009, EC collected AOC-resident fish consisting of 141 white suckers (an indicator species) across a diverse age range. Fish were also collected from a non-AOC reference site (Batchewana Bay of Lake Superior).
- Fisheries & Oceans Canada performed the liver tumour diagnoses for the 141 fish collected in 2009 and released its findings in 2012 that suggest a tumour prevalence rate of 10.6% (i.e., 15 fish collected from the St. Marys River exhibited tumours).
- The sampling and diagnosis costs were \$46,000 (not including salary).
- In 2013, with financial support from the MOECC, EC hired Dr. Paul Baumann and a research team from the University of Toronto to run a full analysis of the data, determine the cause of the fish tumours, and recommend next steps. Completed in mid-2013, this work recommended:
  1. comparison of the age distribution of liver tumours in St. Marys River white sucker from the original 1985-1990 surveys to those from the 2009 survey;
  2. collect a targeted series of sediment samples near the Essar Steel Algoma location (including the Algoma Slip) and analyze them for PAHs; and
  3. repeat the 100 fish survey within the AOC in 2015 to obtain more information on changes in tumour prevalence and exposure after remediation events, including a subset to be sampled for bile to ascertain the presence of PAH bile metabolites, or for blood to quantify genotoxic damage to red blood cell nuclei using the comet assay.
- In March 2014, the results were presented to BPAC, and the implications and proposed next steps discussed.

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- EC is reviewing the possibility of undertaking all three of Dr. Baumann's recommendations above, including a follow-up fish tumour survey in 2015. The total costs are to be determined.
- As mention under NPS-5, with EC's financial support (\$15,000), Essar Steel Algoma is coordinating a sediment survey within Algoma Slip to provide current detailed information about contaminant concentrations. The work will be completed in early 2015

### **Action FFM-2: The marsh monitoring program**

\* The Marsh Monitoring program was established to provide baseline information on marsh birds and amphibian populations and their habitat.

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

#### **Work completed to date:**

- EC is undertaking a 5-year wildlife habitat and population monitoring effort (2011-16) to assess baseline wildlife habitat condition and to evaluate the degree of impairment (if any) within breeding marsh bird and amphibian communities around the St. Marys River. The total project cost will be \$150,000 (not including salary).

- In 2011, EC (with help from the local MNR office) initiated the acquisition and review of existing data, imagery and documentation on baseline conditions and habitat availability within the AOC.
- In 2012, a reconnaissance survey was carried out for site selection based on geophysical parameters.
- In 2013, breeding bird and amphibian (key indicator species) surveys were undertaken at selected sites.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- In 2014 and 2015, the breeding bird and amphibian surveys will continue at the selected sites. Review and analysis of the collected data is ongoing. A presentation, based on early results, will be given to BPAC as early as first quarter 2015.
- In 2016, a final summary report with results will be produced with conclusions on whether or not there is impairment. A presentation and discussion will be scheduled for BPAC.
- Sault College's Cynthia Marcinkowski has expressed interest in teaming up with Algoma U and the RAP Team in collecting data for the AOC through their Natural Environment and Outdoor Studies program, where they teach students about programs such as the Marsh Monitoring Program. The RAP Coordinator will report on the progress of this action in 2015.

### **Action FFM-3: The fish harvest survey**

*Current Status:* **Underway**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish Populations

**Work completed to date:**

- OMNR and the Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources have been conducting joint Creel Surveys examining the fish harvest in the river. The most recent survey synopsis from 2000-09 (by the St. Marys River Fisheries Task Group) is posted on the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission website<sup>15</sup>. A short summary was reported to the public in March 2011 and covered a summary of all the creel surveys since 1998.
- In 2009, Fisheries & Oceans Canada<sup>16</sup> compared the status of fish communities from four distinct areas of the river (the upper river above the Compensating Works, the main river, Lake George, and the lower river) and provided an overall assessment of the fish community using an *index of biotic integrity* (IBI) approach. The study concluded, "The overall health of the St. Marys River fish community compared favourably with healthy reference sites from Lake Huron." An IBI combines several metrics to provide an overall assessment of fish community health (not just population levels), including: mortality rates, age-class structure, survival to spawning age, reproductive success, total biomass, productivity, richness, assemblage, and abundance.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- In 2014, DFO initiated a follow-up survey that will again use the IBI approach. Sampling is planned for 2014 and 2015, with a final report anticipated in 2016. The total cost will be \$57,000.
- MDNR surveys at least one of the six designated creel sites within Michigan jurisdiction each year. An entire river survey requires the partnership of both OMNR and MDNR with at least 3-4 creel clerks to cover the seven sites. This has not occurred since 1998. Funding is principle impediment.

<sup>15</sup> The survey can be viewed at: [www.glfc.org/lakecom/lhc/SMRFTG.php](http://www.glfc.org/lakecom/lhc/SMRFTG.php)

<sup>16</sup> Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2009. The Nearshore Fish Community of the St. Marys River. T. Pratt and L. O'Connor.

- It is critical that the next survey be a whole river survey to validate partial surveys of the past. Given funding challenges for such a project, researchers may consider applying to EC's *Great Lakes Sustainability Fund*.

#### **Action FFM-4: The fish contaminant monitoring programs**

*Current Status:* **Under Review**

*BUIs Addressed:* Restrictions on Fish and Wildlife Consumption

**Work completed to date:**

- The MOECC monitors sport fish through the provincial Sport Fish Contaminant Monitoring Program.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- In 2013, the MOECC reviewed the availability of sport fish contaminant data for the AOC and identified priorities for monitoring. Additional sport fish were collected in the summer of 2014 and will be analysed in 2014/15.

#### **Action FFM-5: The CWS surveys of the Common and Black Tern populations**

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations

**Work completed to date:**

- In December 2014, EC completed a population assessment for the terns based on nest count surveys it conducted between 2010 and 2013, supplemented with historical breeding data from 1978-80, 1989, 1999-00, and 2007-08. Population trends for other colonial waterbirds were included to provide a broader context of trends in diversity and abundance within the AOC. Key facts include:
  - overall, the total number of colonial waterbird nests on the Ontario side of the river increased by almost 23% between 1999 and 2008; largely driven by dramatic increases in Ring-billed Gulls.
  - despite natural fluctuations, Common Tern populations have had no significant change over the past 30+ years, with 70 nests found in 1978-80 versus 78 in 2007-08;
  - evidence from nest count surveys between 1980 and 2013 suggest trends in populations of nesting Common Terns in the AOC are likely related to factors consistent with the life history strategies of the species, and are not specific to influences in the AOC;
  - Black Terns seem to be limited on the Ontario side of the river, with a breeding colony found only at Echo Bay. It is not possible to report on temporal trends in abundance of Black Terns in the AOC due to limited data, but there is no evidence to suggest that breeding status within the AOC differs from those nesting at sites downstream in the North Channel.
  - the relative low population of nesting Black Terns is likely reflective of low densities reported throughout the region, Ontario and the Great Lakes basin; not due to AOC-specific conditions.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:** No further action required.

#### **Action FFM-6: Analysis of contaminant levels in eggs**

\* Linked to **Action FFM-8**

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Bird and Animal Deformities or Reproductive Problems

**Work completed to date:**

- In February 2014, EC completed a report on its 3-year common tern and herring gull study, which was based on fieldwork and laboratory analysis in 2011, 2012 and 2013 to assess deformities, reproductive health, and chemical contamination (in eggs) of these indicator species. The report was shared with BPAC in March 2014, which followed a presentation of the preliminary findings the previous June. An addendum was circulated in December 2014 with added detail on embryonic deformities. The total project cost was \$157,000 (not including salary).
- The study's conclusion is, "there is little evidence of impaired reproduction or deformities in colonial waterbirds [herring gulls and common terns] attributable to local contamination effects within the St. Marys River AOC". Key findings include:
  - contaminant levels are low overall and not sufficiently elevated to have an adverse impact on reproductive success and development [this is the case for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other organochlorines, dioxins/furans, heavy metals like mercury, and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)];
  - no physical deformities have been detected within gull or tern chicks [the original issue identified by the RAP]. There is a low incidence of embryonic deformities that cannot be linked to contaminant burdens or to geographical area (i.e., there is no significant difference between AOC and non-AOC bird colonies); and
  - the reproductive success for herring gulls within the AOC is high, and that of the common tern is similar to the rest of the region.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- In 2015, the Bird and Animal Deformities or Reproductive Problems BUI will be officially re-designated to "Not Impaired" status, consistent with the decision by the United States and State of Michigan in February 2015. The previous designation of "Requires Further Assessment" has been in place since 2002.

## **Action FFM-7: Monitoring of population changes due to habitat enhancement**

*Current Status:* **Pending**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

This action is to be addressed only after fish and wildlife "habitat enhancement efforts" are implemented.

**Work completed to date:**

- **Fish:** In 2009, the DFO produced a Nearshore Fish Community Survey that concluded the overall health of the St. Marys River fish community compares favourably with healthy reference sites from Lake Huron.

**Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- **Wildlife:** Awaiting results from studies related to **Action FFM-2**, **Action FFM-6**, and **Action FFM-8** for insights into how populations are being affected.
- Only after these actions have been completed and population statuses determined can possible habitat enhancements be discussed.

### Action FFM-8: Reproductive assessment of Gulls and Terns

\* Including the assessment of deformities in Common Terns.

\* Linked to **Action FFM-6**

*Current Status:* **Complete**

*BUIs Addressed:* Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations, Bird and Animal Deformities or Reproductive Problems

#### **Work completed to date:**

- Refer to Action FFM-6. The reproductive success for Gulls within the AOC has been found to be at healthy levels, and that of Terns has been found to be similar to that found within the region (i.e., non-AOC areas).

#### **Current work and actions to be undertaken:**

- The Bird and Animal Deformities or Reproductive Problems BUI will be designated Not Impaired in 2015; consistent with the decision by the United States and State of Michigan in February 2014.

### Action FFM-9: Evaluate influence of water levels and flows on spawning and production

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

This and other actions related to St. Marys River water levels/flows are beyond the scope of the RAP program. The associated policies and controlling measures are the purview of the International Lake Superior Board of Control and regulations set by the International Joint Commission (IJC).

In November 2014, the Board of Control announced it was adopting *Regulation Plan 2012* (effective January 2015) as the means for regulating Lake Superior outflows in a manner that will allow for more natural flows in the St. Marys River, with smaller month-to-month changes in flows compared to the previous plan in place since 1977. The Board cites that as an important factor in the sustainability of the river's ecosystem and for protecting Lake Sturgeon habitat from rare but serious impacts<sup>17</sup>.

The Regulation Plan 2012 is the outcome of the IJC's *International Upper Great Lakes Study*<sup>18</sup> (2007-12). The study – a 5-year, \$17.6 million binational effort – examined alternative water-level regulation scenarios (including potential ecological impacts) on Lakes Superior, Michigan-Huron, and Erie. The Ecosystem Technical Working Group of that study provided information on the potential ecological impacts on the St. Marys River rapids should the water level/flow regulations change. In March 2012, upon completion of the study, the Study Board recommended "Lake Superior Regulation Plan 2012" as the improved regulation plan governing outflows from Lake Superior. The Study Board – made up of a panel of experts from Canada and the U.S. – believe the proposed plan offers important environmental benefits over the status quo, including benefits to the St. Marys River.

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<sup>17</sup> Fact sheet on Regulation Plan 2012 found at: [www.ijc.org/files/tinymce/uploaded/ILSBC/Plan2012\\_FactSheet.pdf](http://www.ijc.org/files/tinymce/uploaded/ILSBC/Plan2012_FactSheet.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> For information on the *International Upper Great Lakes Study*, visit: [www.iugls.org](http://www.iugls.org)



## **Action FFM-10: Determine minimum water levels and flow rates necessary for spawning**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Refer to Action FFM-9, as the same argument applies for removing this action from the list.

## **Action FFM-11: Monitoring water quantity**

*Current Status:* **Addressed**

*BUIs Addressed:* Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Refer to Action FFM-9, as the same argument applies for removing this action from the list.

EC and the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers monitor St. Marys River water quantity as part of the International Joint Commission's Lake Superior Board of Control and its program for monitoring the water level of Lake Superior and ordering adjustments to the Compensating Works at the St. Marys Rapids as per the water level/flow regulations of the day.

As mentioned under Action FFM-9, effective January 2015, the Board of Control is adopting *Regulation Plan 2012* as the means for regulating Lake Superior outflows in a manner that will allow for more natural flows in the St. Marys River.



## Conclusions: Charting a Course to Delisting the AOC

Since the Stage 2 RAP document was released in 2002, substantial progress has been made on many of the recommended actions. There are still many actions that remain unfinished though, as well as actions that no longer apply to the AOC due to process improvements from local dischargers, or because they fall outside of the scope of what the AOC and RAP program entails.

Future AOC efforts will focus on sediment management concerns, stormwater management, fish health, and habitat restoration. It has been determined that Lake George Channel and the Bellevue Marine Park do not require sediment management action, but the area downstream or east of Bellevue Marine Park do have sites that need to be addressed. A dedicated technical team is reviewing the results from recent studies that should put the group in a better situation to decide the most appropriate action under a contaminated sediment management plan, which will be a standalone document from this Implementation Annex.

As progress is made on the remaining outstanding actions, the Implementation Annex will be updated, so that it is displaying the current status of each action at all times.

Once the recommended actions are completed, the criteria for restoring beneficial uses are met, and long-term monitoring plans are in place to ensure that environmental recovery is maintained, the St. Marys River will reach the point where it will be able to be delisted as an AOC. At such a time, the rationale for doing so will be articulated in a Stage 3 RAP report with appropriate scientific evidence. Delisting will also depend on public and stakeholder consensus that the time has come to remove the St. Marys River from the list of one of the most degraded areas in the Great Lakes.

## Appendix A:

### Remaining St. Marys River Area of Concern Remedial Actions Tracking Matrix

## Appendix A: St. Marys River AOC Actions Tracking Matrix

Action	Status	BUI Addressed	Implementing Organisation(s)	Targeted Completion date	Comments
<b>Remaining Point Source Actions:</b>					
<b>Action PS – 1</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Restrictions on Fish Consumption</li> <li>➤ Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations</li> <li>➤ Fish Tumours and Other Deformities</li> </ul>	<b>Lead:</b> Industry, City of Sault Ste. Marie  <b>Support:</b> EC, MOECC, DFO	City led targeted monitoring to be completed by <b>2015</b> .	
<b>Action PS - 2</b>	<b>Underway</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Beach Closures</li> </ul>	<b>Lead:</b> City of Sault Ste. Marie  <b>Support:</b> Canada & Ontario infrastructure funds	City led targeted monitoring to be completed by <b>2015</b> .	
<b>Action PS – 5</b>	<b>Underway</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ N/A</li> </ul>	<b>Lead:</b> City of Sault Ste. Marie, SSMRCA, MNR, DFO, MOECC, EC, Industry	City led targeted monitoring to be completed by <b>2015</b> .	
<b>Action PS – 9</b>	<b>Underway</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Degradation of Aesthetics</li> </ul>	Essar Steel Algoma Inc., MOECC	Last baghouse to be installed at the end of <b>2013</b> .	
<b>Remaining Non-Point Source Actions:</b>					
<b>Action NPS-1</b>	<b>Underway</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations</li> <li>➤ Fish Tumours and other Deformities</li> <li>➤ Degradation of Benthos</li> <li>➤ Restrictions on Dredging Activities</li> </ul>	EC, MOECC, SSMRCA, City of Sault Ste. Marie, TC, Industry	Sediment deposition study to be complete by <b>March 2014</b> .	

<b>Action NPS-2</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Degradation of Benthos	EC, MOECC, Industry	Sediment deposition study to be complete by <b>March 2014</b> .	
<b>Action NPS-5</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Degradation of Benthos ➤ Restrictions on Dredging Activities	Essar Steel Algoma, MOECC, EC	Sediment survey of Algoma Slip to be complete early 2015	This action will need review when results come back in 2015
<b>Action NPS-6</b>	<b>Complete</b> (agriculture) <b>Underway</b> (stormwater)	➤ Eutrophication or Undesirable Algae ➤ Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	<b>Lead:</b> AAFC, OMAFRA, SSMRCA, <b>Support:</b> EC, MOECC	Targeted actions for agricultural NPS are unnecessary. Upon review of urban stormwater efforts, this action will be marked <b>complete</b> .	
<b>Remaining Flora and Fauna Actions:</b>					
<b>Action FF-2</b>	<b>Under Review</b>	➤ Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	<b>Lead:</b> SSMRCA, City of Sault Ste. Marie, OMAFRA, Essar Steel Algoma <b>Support:</b> MNR, EC, DFO, MOECC, Local Groups	Unknown / Pending	This action will need review
<b>Action FF-3</b>	<b>Under Review</b>	➤ Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	<b>Lead:</b> SSMRCA, City of Sault Ste. Marie, OMAFRA, ESA <b>Support:</b> MNR, EC, DFO, MOECC, Local Groups	Unknown / Pending	This action will need review
<b>Action FF-6</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	<b>Lead:</b> MNR, DFO <b>Support:</b> EC, MOECC	Unknown / Pending	The feasibility study to initiate this action is currently pending

<b>Remaining Point Source Monitoring Actions:</b>					
<b>Action PSM-7</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Beach Closures	<b>Lead:</b> City of Sault Ste. Marie, SSMRCA <b>Support:</b> EC, MOECC	City led targeted monitoring to be completed by <b>2015</b> .	
<b>Remaining Non-Point Source Monitoring Actions:</b>					
<b>Action NPSM-4</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Degradation of Benthos ➤ Restrictions on Dredging Activities	EC, MOECC, TC	Action is Pending until decisions can be made in <b>2014</b> .	
<b>Action NPSM-5</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Degradation of Benthos	EC, MOECC	Sediment deposition study to be complete by <b>March 2014</b> .	
<b>Action NPSM-8</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Eutrophication or Undesirable Algae ➤ Beach Closings	<b>Lead:</b> City of Sault Ste. Marie, EC, MOECC <b>Support:</b> AAFC, StatsCan, OMAFRA, SSMRCA	City led targeted monitoring to be completed by <b>2015</b> .	
<b>Remaining Flora and Fauna Monitoring Actions:</b>					
<b>Action FFM-1</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Fish Tumours and Other Deformities	<b>Lead:</b> EC, DFO <b>Support:</b> SMRFTG (DFO & MNR)	Fish tumour work and summary report expected in <b>2013</b> .	
<b>Action FFM-2</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations ➤ Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	<b>Lead:</b> EC-CWS <b>Support:</b> MNR	Breeding bird and amphibian survey final summary report is expected in <b>2015</b> .	

<b>Action FFM-3</b>	<b>Underway</b>	➤ Restrictions on Fish and Wildlife Consumption	SMRFTG (DFO & MNR)	Unknown / Pending	This action relies on an entire river survey, which involves both sides of the river.
<b>Action FFM-4</b>	<b>Under Review</b>	➤ Restrictions on Fish and Wildlife Consumption	<b>Lead:</b> MOECC <b>Support:</b> MNR, EC		Awaiting MOECC update.
<b>Action FFM-7</b>	<b>Pending</b>	➤ Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations ➤ Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat	EC, MNR, DFO	Unknown / Pending	This action relies on results from many other actions (FFM-1, -2, -6, -8).

## Appendix B:

### Beneficial Use Impairment (BUI) Delisting Criteria for the St. Marys River Area of Concern – Canadian section

# **Beneficial Use Impairment (BUI) Delisting Criteria for the St. Marys River Area of Concern – Canadian section**

(as voted/endorsed by BPAC on February 25, 2015)

## **1) Restrictions on Fish Consumption**

### **Description**

This BUI is assessed through the Ministry of the Environment & Climate Change's Sport Fish Contaminant Monitoring Program. Local species that are of interest to anglers, and other large-bodied fishes representative of different trophic levels, are assessed and the results published in the *Guide to Eating Ontario Sport Fish*<sup>19</sup>. For the St. Marys River, consumption advisories have generally been based on mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins/furans, and dioxin-like PCBs. While polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) have been linked to tumours within fish, they do not accumulate in fish at levels that result in restrictions for human consumption.

### **Delisting Criteria**

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when the fish consumption advisories in the Area of Concern are no more restrictive than the advisories for the same contaminants in suitable reference sites. Comparisons shall be based on samples collected in the same timeframe for a minimum of two consecutive sampling events.**

### **Assessment Approach/Rationale**

Suitable reference sites: upstream: Goulais Bay (Block LS11); and downstream: Lake Huron's North Channel (Block NC1 and/or NC2).

Same timeframe: The criterion states that samples for comparison should be caught in the same timeframe (i.e.  $\leq 6$  years which is consistent with the Lake Superior/Lake Huron lakewide monitoring efforts). An examination of records for historical fish consumption advisories in the St. Marys River will also be included to compare changes over time.

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<sup>19</sup> Visit: [www.ene.gov.on.ca/environment/en/resources/collection/guide\\_to\\_eating\\_ontario\\_sport\\_fish/index.htm](http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/environment/en/resources/collection/guide_to_eating_ontario_sport_fish/index.htm)



Assessment shall target resident river species, such as: Northern Pike, Yellow Perch, 'river' Walleye, White Sucker, and potentially Smallmouth Bass. Although Pacific Salmon, Atlantic Salmon, and trout species are caught in the St. Marys River, these species are not considered resident river species for most of their life cycle.

## 2) Degradation of Fish Populations

### Description

Fish population dynamics is the foundation of this BUI. It assesses whether local environmental conditions support healthy, self-sustaining communities of fish. This is not limited to population levels, but overall fish community health. For the St. Marys River AOC, the concern raised in the Remedial Action Plan has been native fish populations being stressed by habitat alteration, over-fishing, pollution, and invasive species. There had been a body burden component of this BUI, but the issues raised in the RAP were specific to PAHs, PCBs, and resin acids. These are addressed in other BUIs, so this BUI is only focused on fish population dynamics.

### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when the overall fish community health within the Area of Concern is comparable to that of a suitable reference site, as assessed using an index of biotic integrity through a minimum of two consecutive studies.**

### Assessment Approach/Rationale

Suitable reference sites: Lake Huron, such as the North Channel.

Fish community: The St. Marys River contains a diversity of habitats that has resulted in a widely diverse fish community containing some 75 fishes from 22 families<sup>20</sup>. An “index of biotic integrity (IBI)” approach combines several metrics to provide an overall assessment of fish community health, and does not ‘target’ specific fish species. Instead, based on all fish collected, an IBI-based study examines: fish production, habitat-productivity, community structure, species richness, and biomass; and uses four factors that determine the condition of nearshore fish assemblages: non-native species, water quality, physical habitat, and piscivore abundance.

In 2009, Fisheries & Oceans Canada<sup>21</sup> completed an overall assessment of the fish community using the IBI approach, with fieldwork starting in 2006. Comparing the status of fish communities from four distinct areas of the river (upper river above the Compensating Works; main river, Lake George, and the lower river), the study concluded, “The overall health of the St. Marys River fish community compared favourably with healthy reference sites from Lake Huron.” DFO is conducting a follow-up survey using the IBI approach, with sampling in 2014 and 2015, with a final report anticipated in

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<sup>20</sup> Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2009. The Nearshore Fish Community of the St. Marys River. Thomas C. Pratt and Lisa M. O'Connor , pg. 3

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

2016. Other information/data sources will be used to supplement the IBI approach. Specifically, results from the binational St. Marys River Fisheries Task Group's fish surveys (produced every 3 years) will be used to confirm the status of "managed" fish populations.

### 3) Fish Tumours and Other Deformities

#### Description

This BUI was designated *impaired* for the St. Marys River AOC after 185 White suckers sampled from 1985-90 exhibited a tumour prevalence rate of 9.2%<sup>22</sup>. In 2012, Fisheries & Oceans Canada completed tumour diagnoses for White suckers collected in 2009, and found the tumour rate remained elevated with 15 of the 141 fish exhibiting liver tumours, or 10.6%. In both cases, the likely cause was deemed to be exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) within the river sediment. Experts believe there is a state of impairment when the prevalence of liver tumours (hepatic neoplasms) is greater than 5%<sup>23,24</sup>. Equally valid is the comparison of tumour rates from AOC-based fish against those sampled from not-impacted reference sites<sup>25</sup>.

#### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when a survey from within the Area of Concern of a locally abundant member of the sucker family, encompassing a diverse age range, indicates a liver tumour prevalence rate of less than 5%.**

#### Assessment Approach/Rationale

Environment Canada is undertaking a repeat fish tumour survey in 2015, with results anticipated by mid-2016.

Possible reference sites could include: bays, channels or other rivers within the upper Great Lakes (Superior and Huron).

Targeted indicator species will be the White sucker considering its range is fairly limited; it is abundant in the St. Marys River and upper Great Lakes (to use as reference); and has been used in previous AOC studies. Benthic feeders like White sucker are used in all Canadian AOCs to assess fish tumours since they are a good – albeit sensitive – indicator species for ecological conditions.

Sample size goal will be 100 or more individuals encompassing diverse ages. This is considered a robust sample set needed for defensible statistics to compare against the expert-recommended 5% tumour rate threshold, and to contrast the tumour rates from AOC-based fish against those from a suitable reference site(s).

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<sup>22</sup> Environment Canada et al. 2002. St. Marys River Remedial Action Plan – Stage 2. Page 37.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

<sup>24</sup> Great Lakes Commission. 2002. An Overview of U.S. Great Lakes Areas of Concern. Under cooperative agreement with the U.S. EPA. Page 101.

<sup>25</sup> International Joint Commission. 1991. Commission Approves List/Delist Criteria for Great Lakes Areas of Concern. [www.ijc.org/rel/focus/listdelist/](http://www.ijc.org/rel/focus/listdelist/)

**4) Degradation of Benthos:** a) Dynamics of benthic populations and b) Body burdens of benthic organisms

**Description**

The original impetus for this BUI being deemed impaired was the exceedence of the Severe Effect Level for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in several locations in the St. Marys River; for iron at several sites; and for arsenic, nickel and manganese at the Essar Algoma slag yard. Environment Canada and the Ministry of the Environment & Climate Change have been carrying out studies on the chemical, biological and physical conditions of the river sediment and the organisms living within it (benthos), which will contribute to an informed decision on appropriate sediment management for the AOC.

**Delisting Criteria**

**TO BE DEVELOPED**

**Assessment Approach/Rationale**

The Canada-Ontario Decision Making Framework for Assessment of Great Lakes Contaminated Sediment was developed in 2008 on behalf of Environment Canada and the Ministry of the Environment as a consistent, scientifically defensible, and publically accepted framework for assessing and managing contaminated sediment within AOCs. It is being applied in the St. Marys River AOC.

Since 2009, EC and the MOE have co-led a multi-agency Sediment Management Technical Team, which also includes representatives from the Department of Fisheries Oceans, Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie Regional Conservation Authority, City of Sault Ste. Marie, and Algoma University. The team will begin working on a sediment management plan after the completion of sediment quality, stability and biological studies (including the fish tumour work, pending completion in mid-2016).

Future meetings will be held with BPAC to discuss the approach going forward, starting with the process for evaluation potential sediment management options.

## 5) Restrictions of Dredging Activities

### Description

Similar to Degradation of Benthos, this BUI is focused on contaminated sediment. It applies to specific cases where commercial-navigational dredging is routinely required but is considered “impaired” when contaminants are above concentrations that permit open water disposal (i.e., it cannot exceed limits under the Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines<sup>26</sup>). It is the additional *financial cost* associated with disposing the contaminated dredgate on land (instead of freely in the open waters) that is considered the impaired beneficial use. Regardless, open water disposal does not happen on the Canadian side of the St. Marys River. Doing so can affect aquatic communities and habitat by smothering the area and introducing different sediment types<sup>27</sup>. Instead, it is disposed of within a landfill, confining structure of a lakefill, or confined disposal facility.

### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when administrative controls and other regulatory procedures are in place within the Area of Concern that provide guidance and oversight for dredging proponents and permitting agencies in the planning and undertaking of dredging activities, including mitigating measures to reduce negative impacts. Such guidance will be made clear in a multi-agency Dredging Administrative Controls document that will be part of a broader sediment management plan for the Area of Concern.**

### Assessment Approach/Rationale

This is to not only reflect the current regulatory process and oversights in place today, but to hold each proponent and dredging activity to account.

A multi-agency Dredging Administrative Controls document will articulate the current system of checks and balances that oversee dredging on the Ontario side of the St. Marys River.

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<sup>26</sup> Ministry of the Environment. 1992. Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario.

<sup>27</sup> Golder Associates. 2012. Review of Sediment-Related BUIs in the Toronto & Region AOC and the Bay of Quinte AOC. Submitted to Environment Canada.

## 6) Eutrophication and Undesirable Algae

### Description

The Stage 1 and 2 RAP reports recognized that eutrophication and excessive algal growth were issues in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie Ontario's East End Water Pollution Control Plant. This led to the recommendation that the plant be upgraded to secondary treatment, which was successfully completed in 2006. In fact, the plant now features a biological nutrient removal system and UV light disinfection. The upgrade resulted in an 89% reduction in suspended solids, phosphorus levels reduced by more than 91%, and biological oxygen demand (BOD) lowered by over 96%. Significant reductions in nitrogen and ammonia have also been achieved.

### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when comprehensive tests of the Area of Concern's water quality demonstrate the river is free from persistent or reoccurring problems associated with oxygen stress (eutrophication) and large algal blooms, as determined through a comparison to established guidelines for the relevant physical and chemical parameters.**

### Assessment Approach/Rationale

Environment Canada and the Ministry of the Environment are providing financial support to Algoma University to undertake a comprehensive, 3-year water quality monitoring study of the St. Marys River (2013-15). The study will include a control site (Gros Cap) and will factor in high-rain events. Along with documenting field observations and taking photographs, the study will involve the collection and analysis of surface water samples at five locations along the river. Physical and chemical parameters to be tested include:

- Total Suspended Solids
- Dissolved Organic Carbon
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Total Phosphorus
- Total Nitrogen
- Major Anions (NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>)
- Chlorophyll A Content
- Unionized Ammonia
- Ammonia/Ammonium
- Turbidity/light penetration depth
- Temperature
- Visual Water Clarity and Colour
- Visible sheens, algae mats
- Odour
- pH

## 7) Beach Closings

### Description

The Beach Closings BUI was first deemed “impaired” in the Stage 1 RAP (released 1992) due to elevated *E.coli* bacteria within the St. Marys River. At that time, there were no official public beaches on the Ontario side of the river; so no specific beaches were identified or studied for designation (today, potential human health risks associated with using public beaches are assessed and managed under the Algoma Public Health Agency’s Beach Warnings program, which is separate from the RAP/AOC program). Instead, the original BUI was based on levels of *E. coli* in the river exceeding both the *Provincial Water Quality Objectives* and the *Michigan Water Quality Standards*. This occurred within Ontario and Michigan waters downstream of storm sewers, combined sewer overflows (specific to Michigan), industrial outfalls, and the East End Water Pollution Control Plant. [see page iii, 18 and 87 in the Stage 2 RAP for details]

Therefore, with the original focus of the Beach Closings BUI being specific to *E.coli* in the river itself (and the need to manage the bacterium in the river, not on particular beaches), the delisting criteria is specific to the actions outlined in the Stage 2 Remedial Action Plan to address the original scope of the problem.

### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when:**

- i) stormwater infiltration is reduced to help prevent sewage treatment bypasses, and a Stormwater Management Master Plan completed and being implemented by the City of Sault Ste. Marie that outlines the preferred solution for managing stormwater quantity and quality;**
- ii) the East End Water Pollution Control Plant is upgraded to secondary treatment; and**
- iii) potential human health risks resulting from floating material near and downstream of Bellevue Marine Park are assessed and managed, as required.**

### Assessment Approach/Rationale

Meeting these three elements of the delisting criteria will be the measure of success for the Beach Closings BUI, because the original concern identified in the Stage 2 RAP was *E. coli* in the river itself and sources of the pollution: storm sewers, combined sewer overflows (specific to Michigan), industrial outfalls, and the East End Water Pollution Control Plant (EEWPCP).



The Stage 2 RAP (pg. x) identifies three corresponding actions specific to the Beach Closures BUI, and hence they are explicit in the delisting criteria:

**i) Reduce stormwater infiltration to prevent sewage bypasses** (RAP Action “Point Source 2”)

\* Note: this action is interpreted as mitigating stormwater infiltration and loading at the East End Water Pollution Control Plant.

**Status:** **UNDERWAY** – see RAP Implementation Annex, pg. 16

The City has already invested in the construction of the Bellevue Park Sanitary Sewer Overflow tank in 2002 that mitigates the impact of stormwater infiltration and impacts on the EEWPCP. The City also updated its Sewer Use By-law in 2009, with more stringent discharge requirements. The bylaw continues to include clauses restricting the discharge of stormwater and surface water to the sanitary sewer system, and prohibiting the connection of roof leaders to the sanitary system. Upon approval, the Stormwater Management Master Plan is the long-term strategy the City will follow for managing stormwater runoff around the community.

**ii) Upgrade East End Water Pollution Control Plant to secondary treatment** (RAP Action “Point Source 3”)

**Status:** **COMPLETE** – see RAP Implementation Annex, pg. 17

**iii) Assess potential human health risks resulting from floating contaminated masses near, and downstream from, Bellevue Marine Park** (RAP Action “Non-Point Source Monitoring 7”)

**Status:** **COMPLETE** – see RAP Implementation Annex, pg. 32

## 8) Degradation of Aesthetics

### Description

The Stage 1 and 2 RAP reports speak to years past when oil slicks occurred downstream of the Algoma Slip and Terminal Basin. Historically, oily fibrous material mixed with woody debris were spotted along the Ontario shoreline. The East End Water Pollution Control Plant in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario was also identified as impacting the river's aesthetics, before it was upgraded in 2006. For these past conditions, the BUI was designated as impaired. Conditions along the river are much improved, and many now believe the river's aesthetics are fine (i.e., Michigan DEQ and U.S. EPA's redesignation of BUI to "Not Impaired" in March 2014).

### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when comprehensive tests of the Area of Concern's water quality demonstrate the river is devoid of any substances that produce a persistent objectionable deposit, unnatural colour or turbidity, or unnatural odour, and is free from persistent or reoccurring problems associated with degraded aesthetics.**

### Assessment Approach/Rationale

As part of the same 3-year study (2013-15) to re-assess the Eutrophication and Undesirable Algae BUI, several physical and chemical parameters relevant to aesthetics (below) will be tested from surface water samples taken at five locations along the river. In addition, field observations will provide a qualitative assessment, which will be backed up with photographs. The study will include a control site (Gros Cap) and will factor in high-rain events.

- Total Suspended Solids
- Dissolved Organic Carbon
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Total Phosphorus
- Total Nitrogen
- Major Anions (NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>)
- Chlorophyll A Content
- Unionized Ammonia
- Ammonia/Ammonium
- pH
- Turbidity/light penetration depth
- Temperature
- Visual Water Clarity and Colour
- Visible sheens, algae, mats
- Odour

## 9) Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

### Description

The Stage 1 and 2 RAP reports identify shoreline alteration, industrialization and urbanization, shipping activities, and shoreline cottage development as having caused a significant loss in fish and wildlife habitat along the river; particularly around the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie. The flow control structure at the head of the rapids (the Compensating Works) is also cited as changing the biological integrity and productive potential of the river's rapids habitat. However, there has never been a comprehensive assessment for this BUI, which was a gap identified in the Stage 2 RAP report when it still deemed the BUI as impaired.

### Delisting Criteria

**This beneficial use will no longer be impaired when:**

- i) coastal wetland wildlife habitat conditions within the Area of Concern are comparable to those of suitable reference sites, as assessed using an index of biotic integrity;**
- ii) rapids habitat conditions are enhanced through feasible conservation and restoration measures identified in the Stage 2 Remedial Action Plan; and**
- iii) the closely linked “Degradation of Fish Populations” BUI is no longer deemed impaired.**

### Assessment Approach/Rationale

Wildlife Habitat: EC is conducting a comprehensive, 4-year study (2012-15) to assess current conditions and evaluate the degree of impairment (if any) in coastal wetland water quality, and breeding marsh bird, amphibian, aquatic macroinvertebrate and submerged aquatic vegetation communities within the AOC, as well as non-AOC reference sites. Using a wetland disturbance gradient, an index of biotic integrity (IBI) specific to the St. Marys River is being developed for these factors. Each IBI uses several metrics to provide an overall assessment. Assessment of water quality uses a water quality index developed for the Great Lakes. Together, this will enable a comparison of conditions found within the AOC to non-impacted reference sites. EC is also using this approach in other river-based AOCs (i.e., Detroit River and St. Clair River).

Fish Habitat: Several proposed conservation and restoration measures are outlined in the Remedial Action Plan specific to rapids habitat (pg. 70-72, Action FF-6: *Remediation of Rapids Habitat*). These will be fully assessed, and if deemed feasible, implemented.

Degradation of Fish Populations BUI: DFO's evaluation of the St. Marys River nearshore fish community using an IBI approach that examines several metrics will provide an overall assessment of fish community health, and by extension, the condition of fish habitat within the AOC. The SMRFTG's fish surveys will evaluate the status of "managed" fish populations.