

Chloride Trends in Ontario Surface Waters

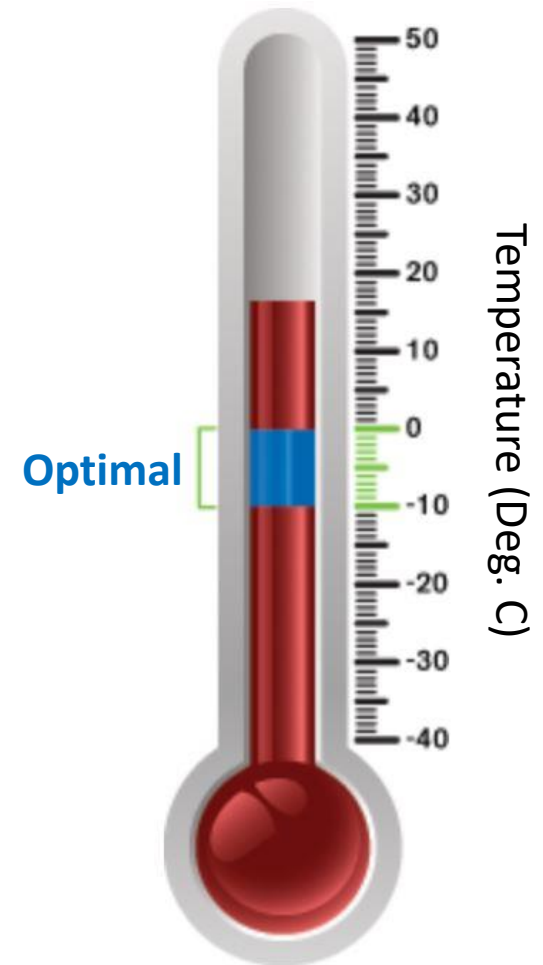


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Why the focus on chloride?

- Sources of chloride in surface waters
“De-icers” and water softeners
- Most common “de-icers” in N. America:
 NaCl , MgCl_2 , CaCl_2 , KCl – \$50/tonne
- Hygroscopic properties
Strongly attracts moisture from surroundings
Lowers brine solution freezing point
- Road salt alternatives
Sugar beet juice, pickle brine, cheese brine
6 – 18 × higher cost

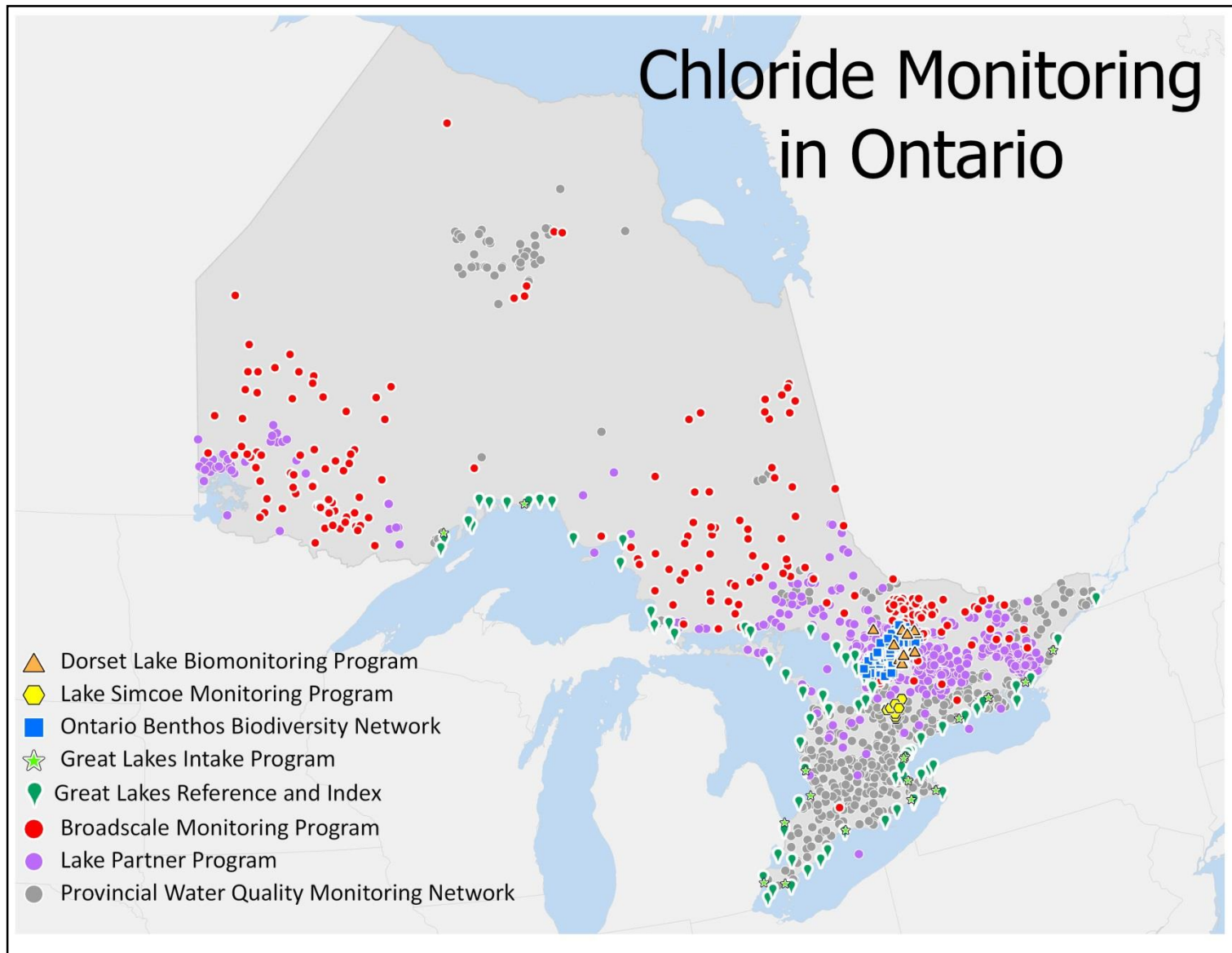


Safety and economic implications

- Canada applies 5 to 9 million tonnes annually
- Transport Canada (per car, per year):
\$200 (1975) → \$854 (2017)
- Roads, buildings, bridges: \$680 to \$5000/tonne
- Increased incidence of vehicle and animal encounters

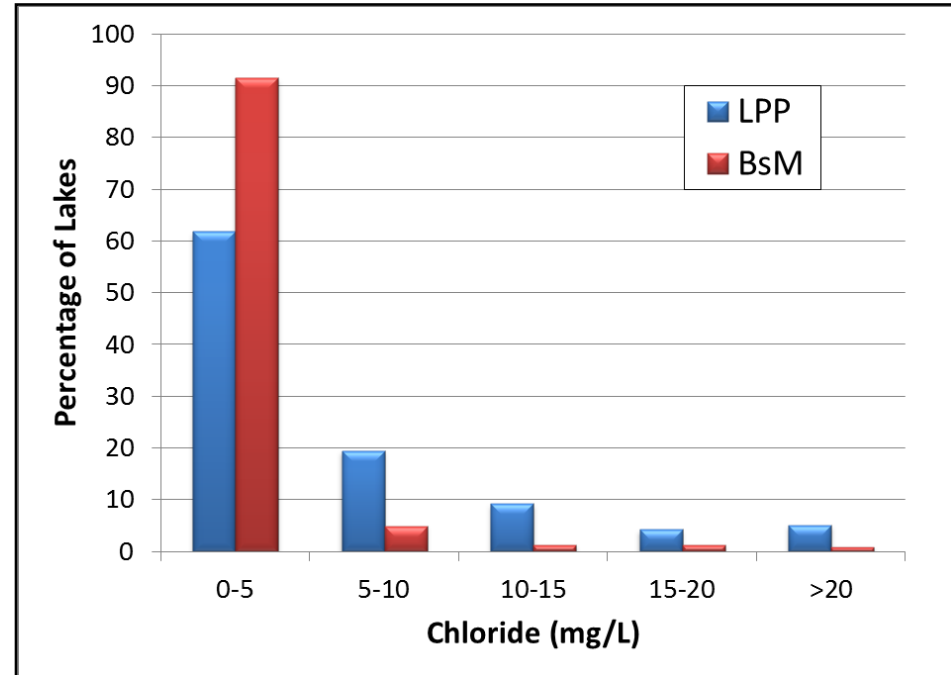


Chloride Monitoring in Ontario



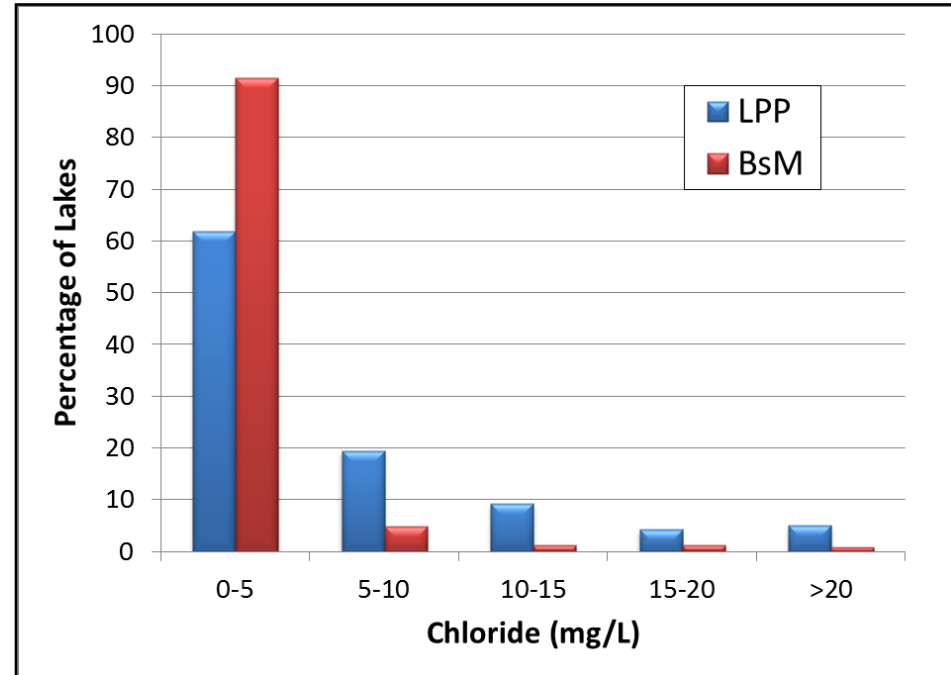
Building a lake Cl database in Ontario

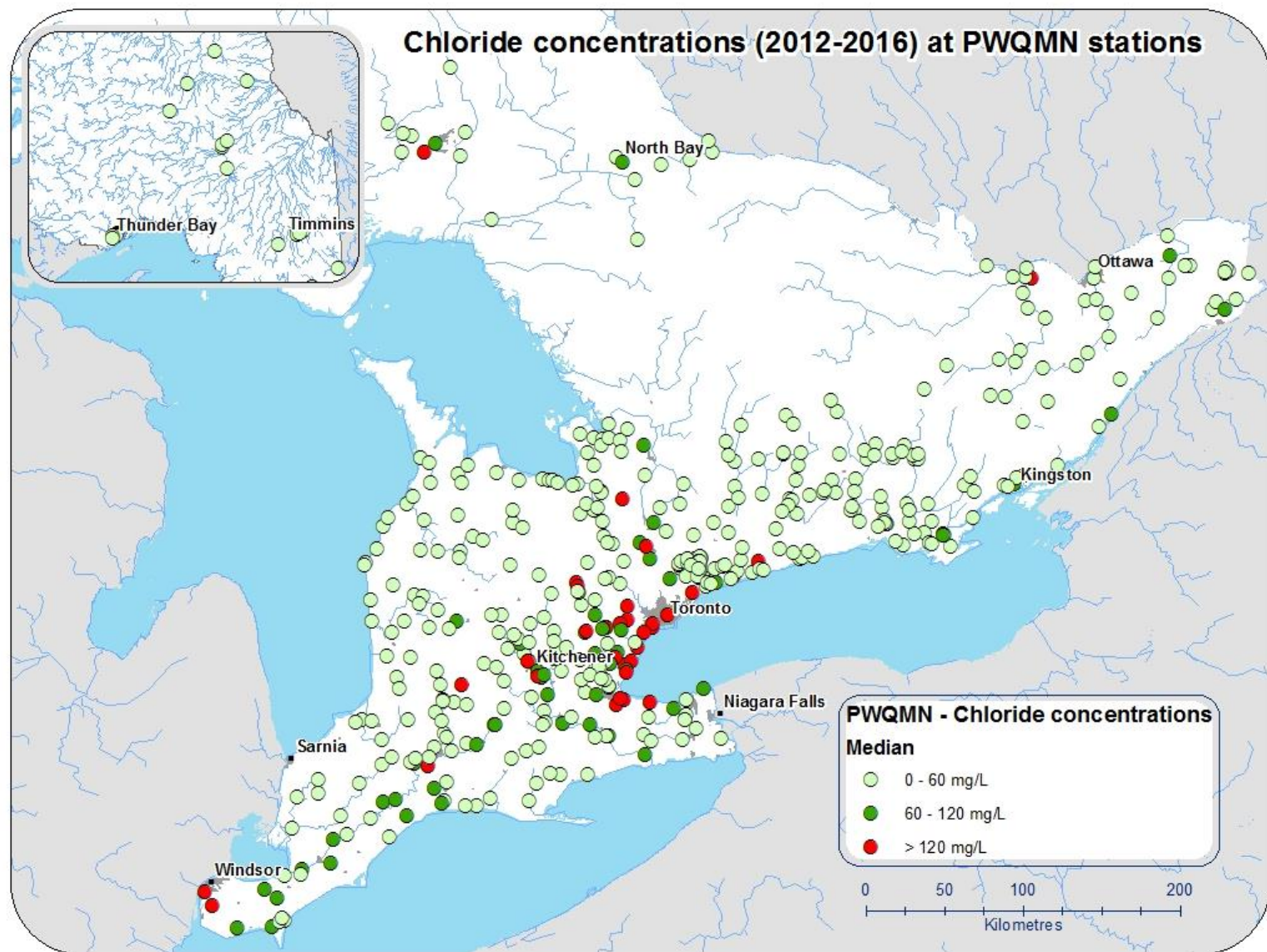
- Lake Partner Program (LPP) in 2015; Broadscale Monitoring program (BsM) in 2008
- Cl in 690 lakes across Ontario from 2013-2016



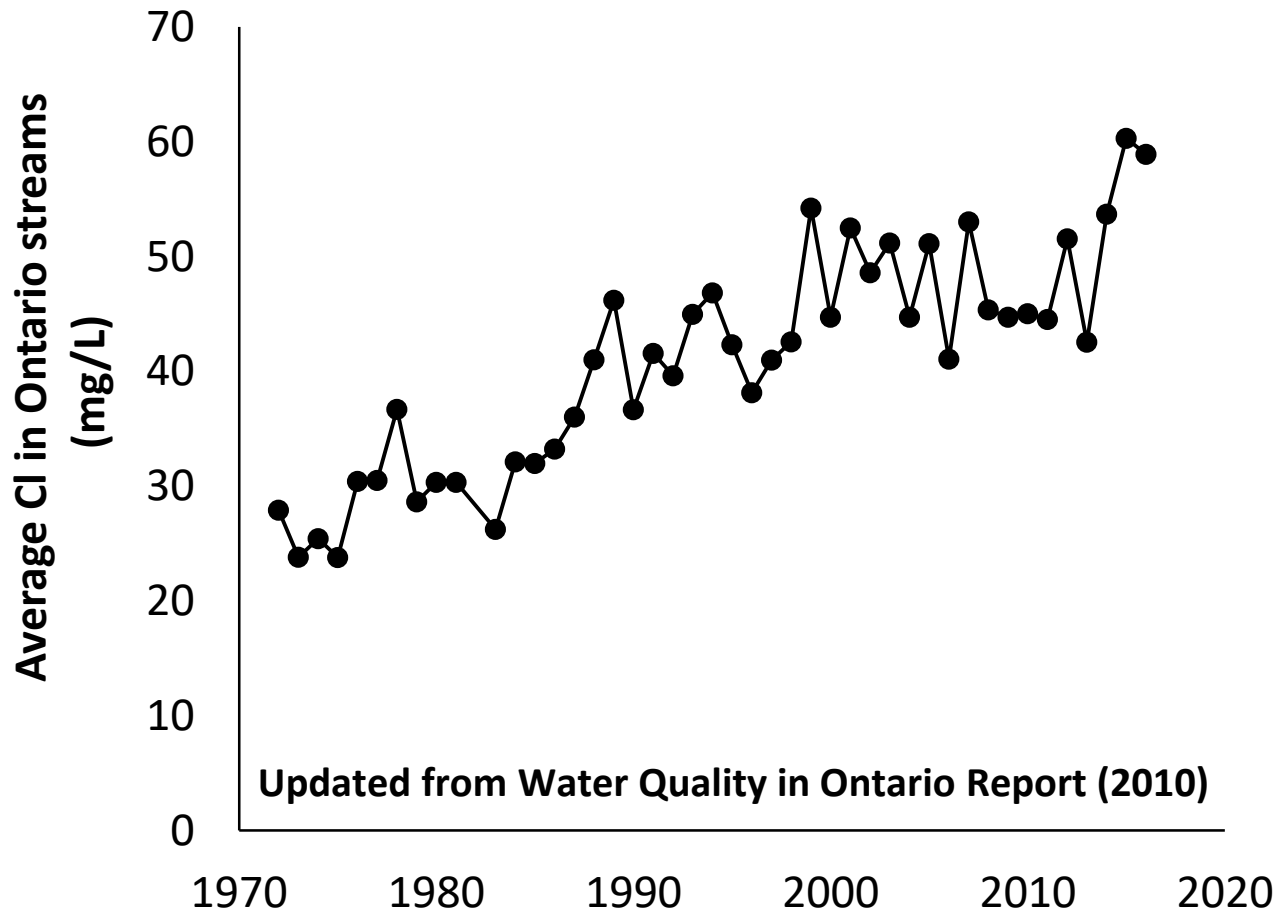
Building a lake Cl database in Ontario

- Lake Partner Program (LPP) in 2015; Broadscale Monitoring program (BsM) in 2008
- Cl in 690 lakes across Ontario from 2013-2016
- All LPP and BsM lakes in Ontario have Cl concentrations below Canadian Water Quality Guideline of 120 mg/L (Brown & Yan, 2015)





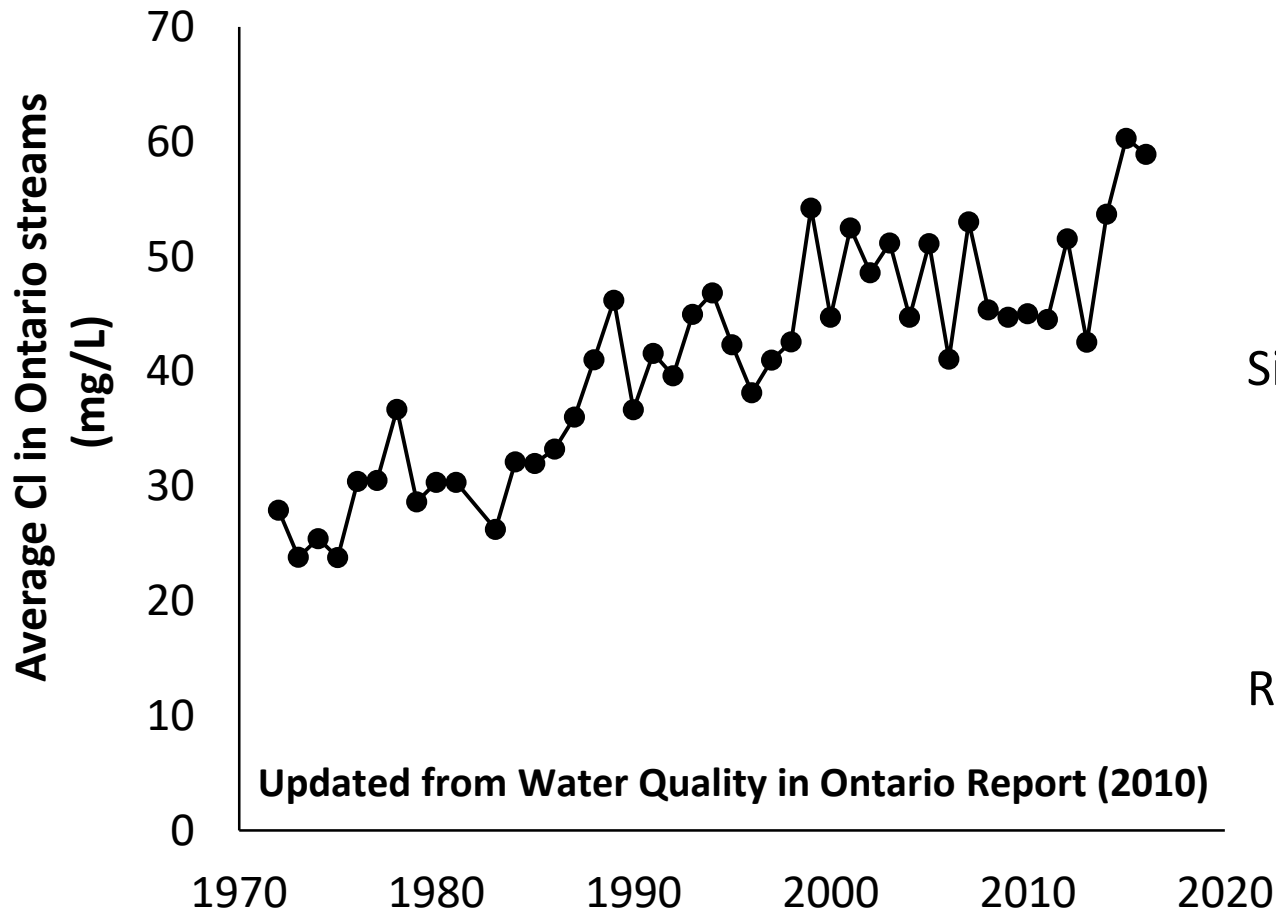
Increased stream Cl concentrations since 1970's



Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network (PWQMN)

Todd & Kaltenecker (2012) – *Environmental Pollution*

Increased stream Cl concentrations since 1970's



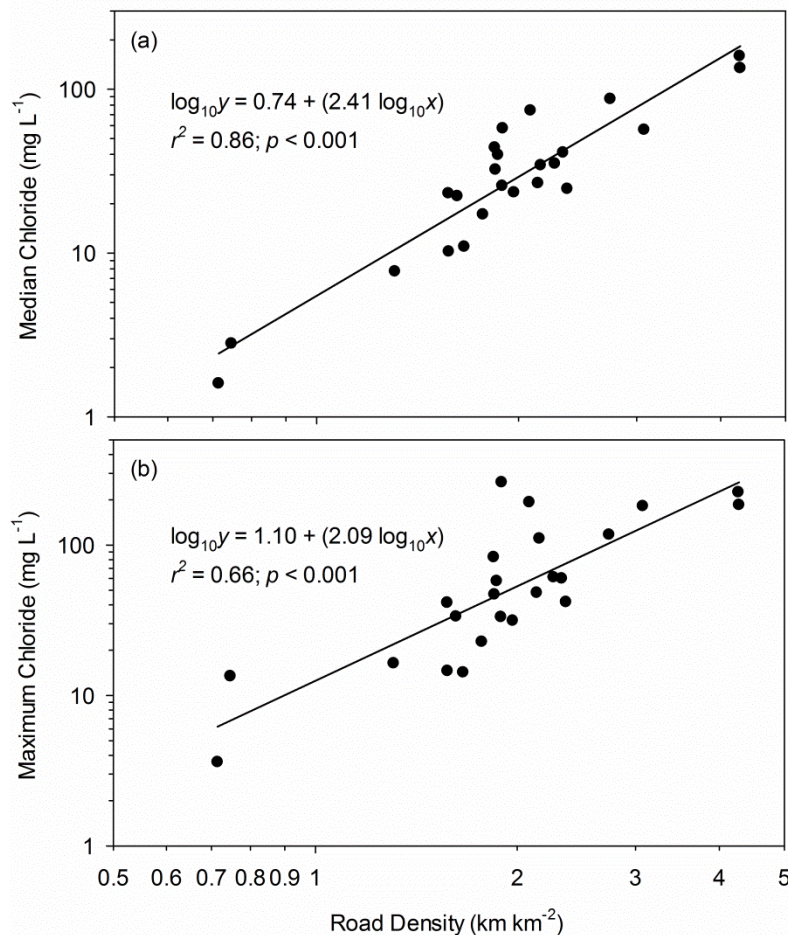
Significant increases in concentrations observed at majority of long-term stream monitoring sites in southern Ontario

Results suggest long-term road salt use is contributing to gradual increase in chloride concentrations in at risk mussel habitats

Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network (PWQMN)

Todd & Kaltenecker (2012) – *Environmental Pollution*

Stream chloride concentration significantly correlated to road density

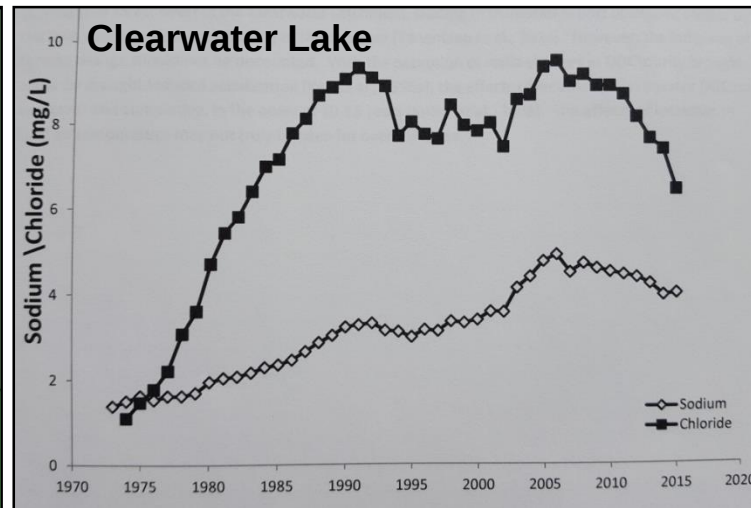
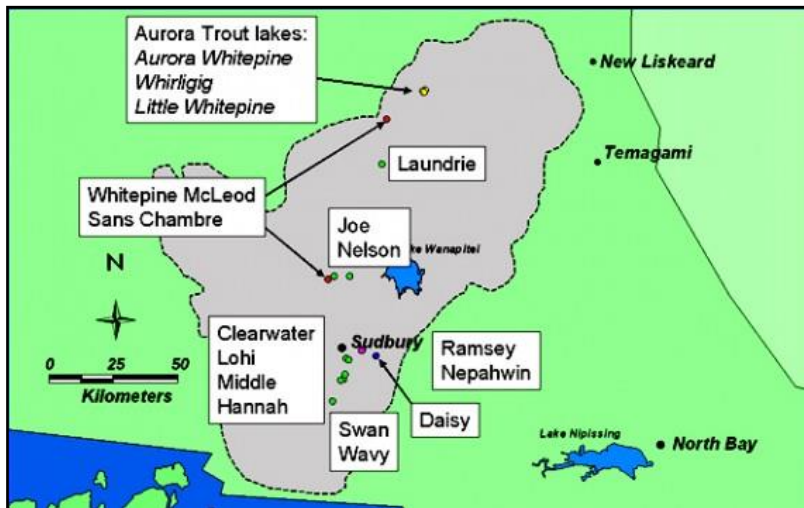


High population density leads to high road density

Median and **maximum** chloride concentrations positively and significantly correlated to road density

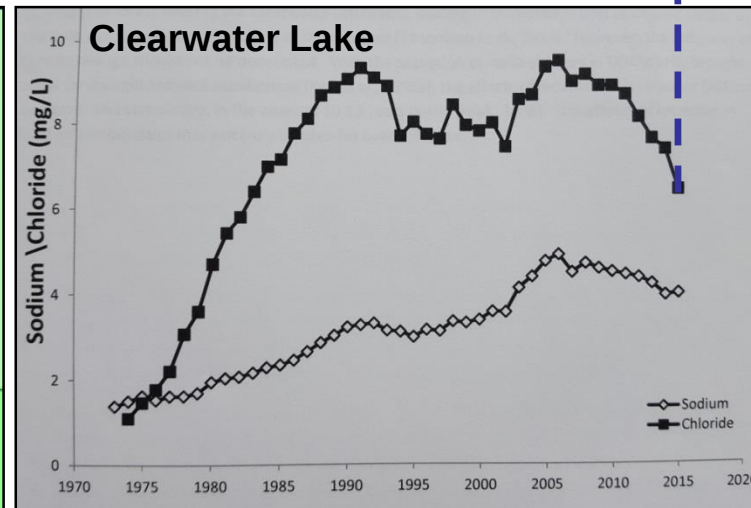
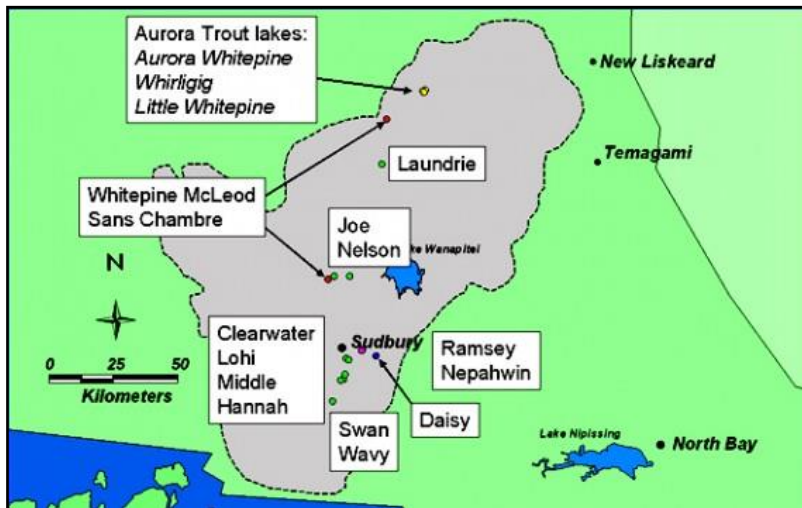
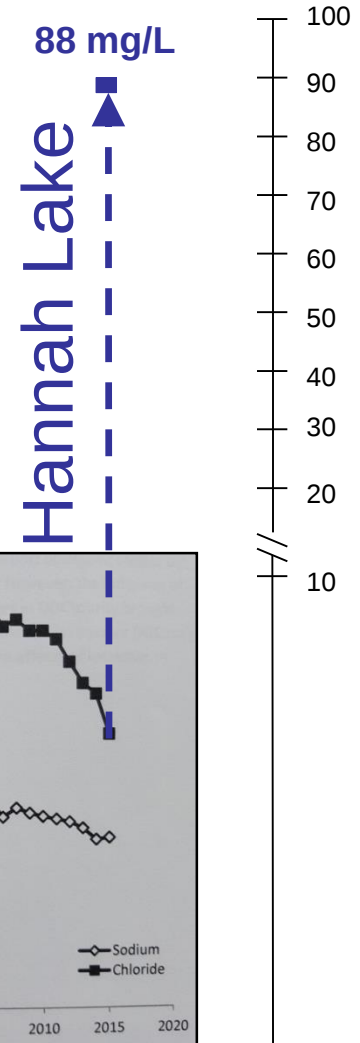
Sudbury long-term lake monitoring

- Average Cl in lakes increasing and plateau well below sensitive species guideline (ECCC, 2001)

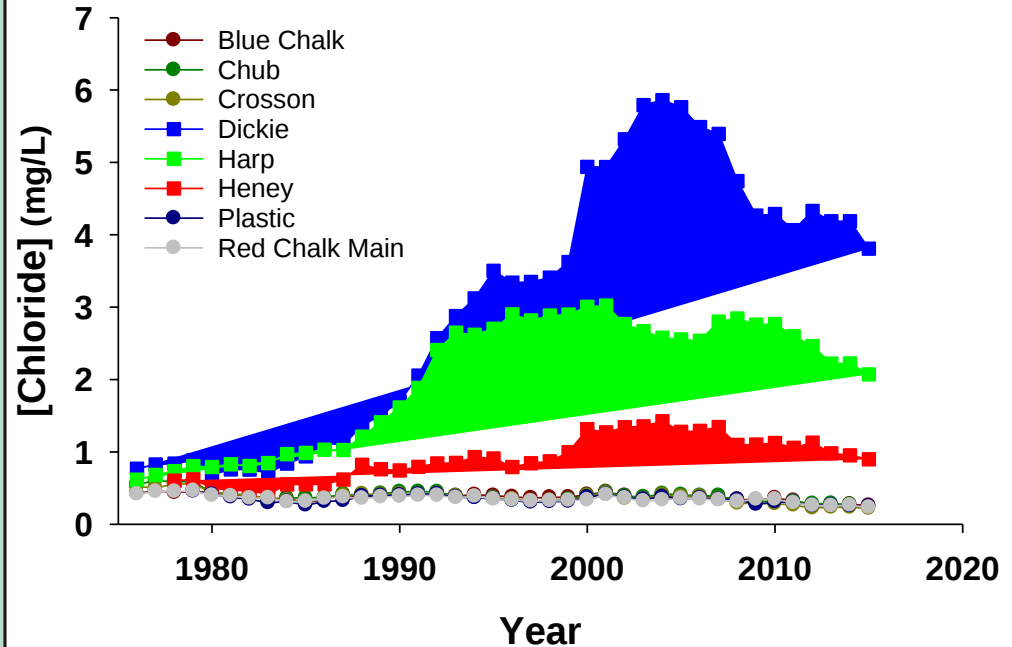
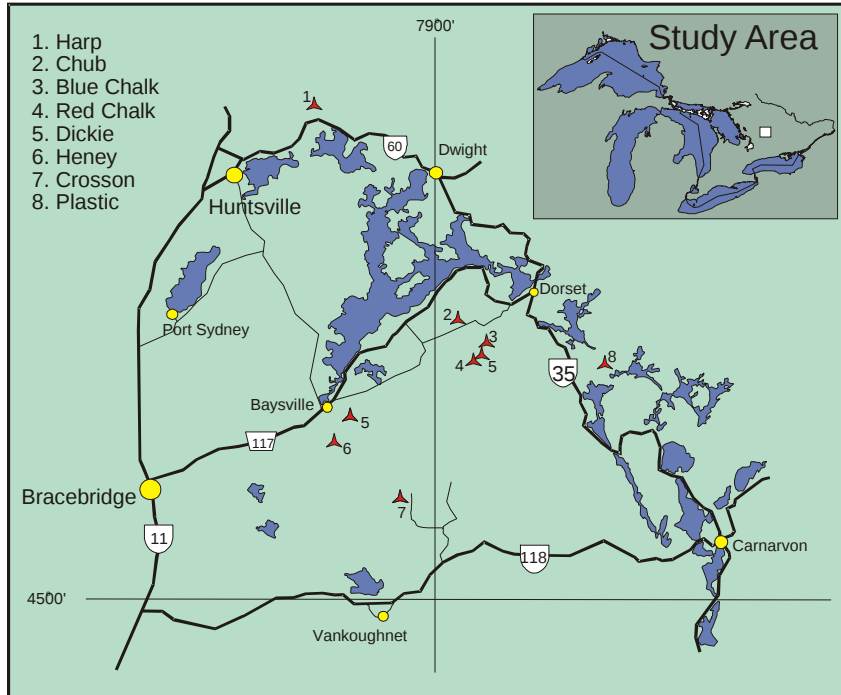


Sudbury long-term lake monitoring

- Average Cl in lakes increasing and plateau well below sensitive species guideline (ECCC, 2001)
- Some urban lakes show higher increases (e.g., Hannah Lake)
- Separating ecological effects from post-acidification recovery trajectories is difficult and ongoing

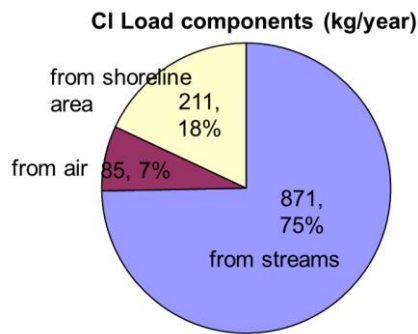
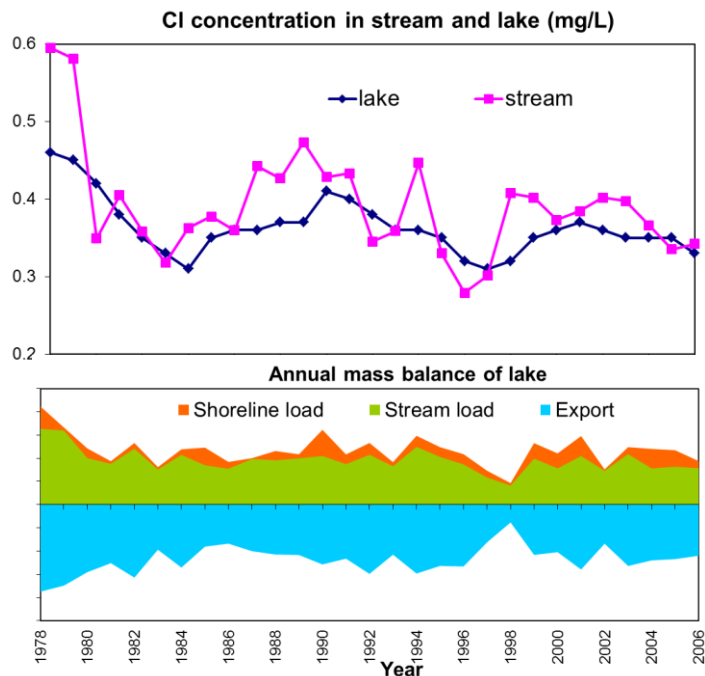


Long-term changes in the Dorset “A” lakes



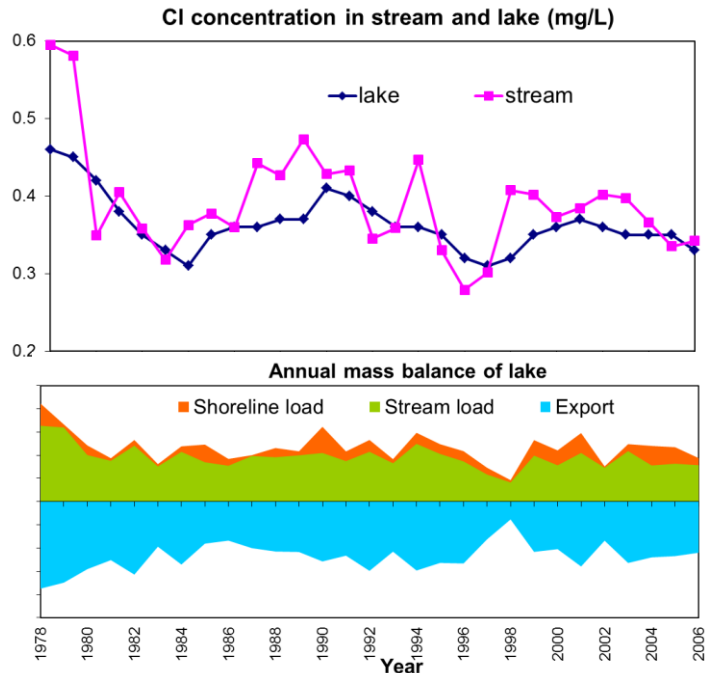
Comparing loads with differing land use

Red Chalk: **Pristine:** CI declined slightly; loading decreased; load mainly from streams

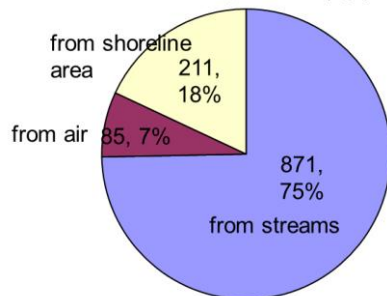


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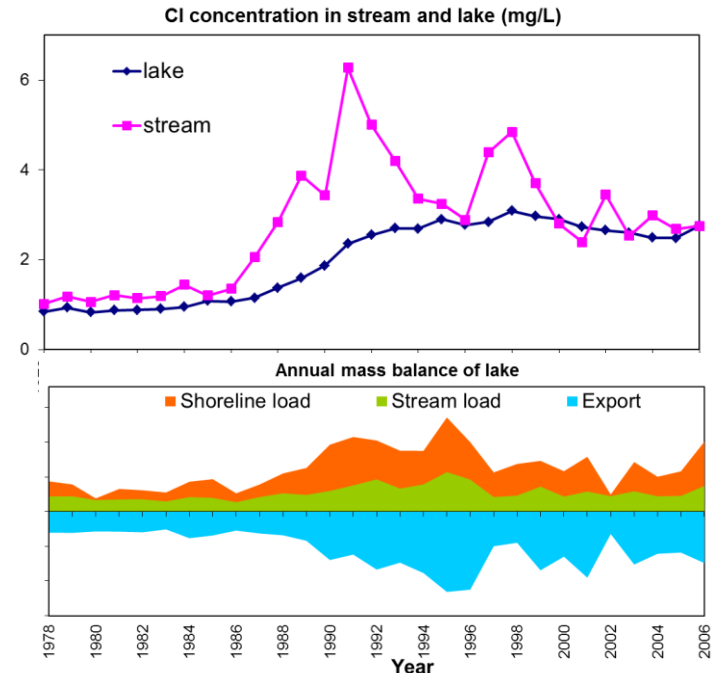
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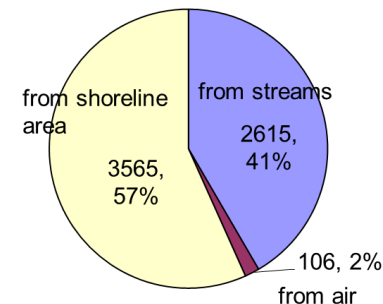
CI Load components (kg/year)



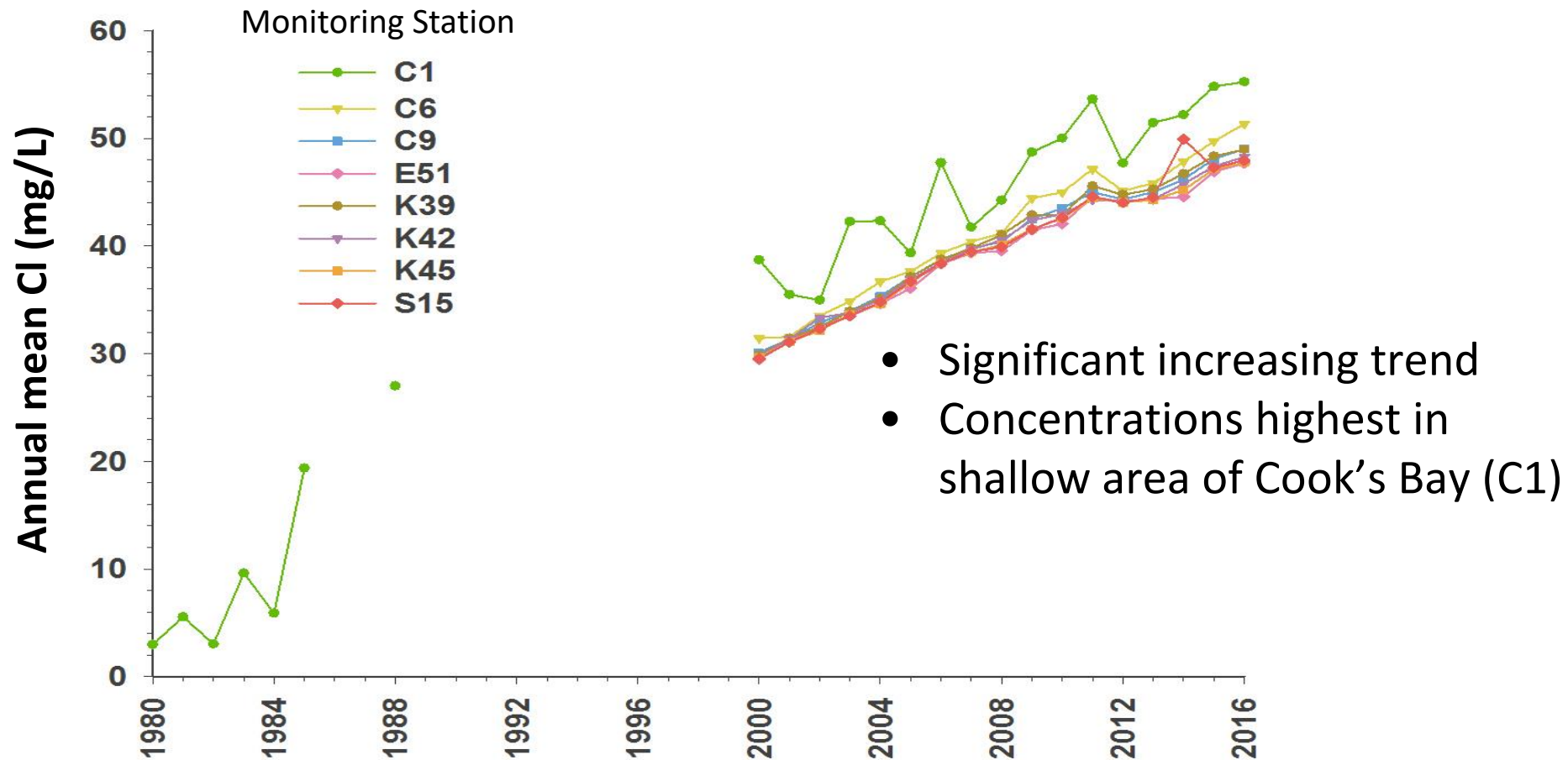
Harp: Impacted (cottages, roads): CI increased significantly; loading increased; load mainly from shoreline area (salts applied)



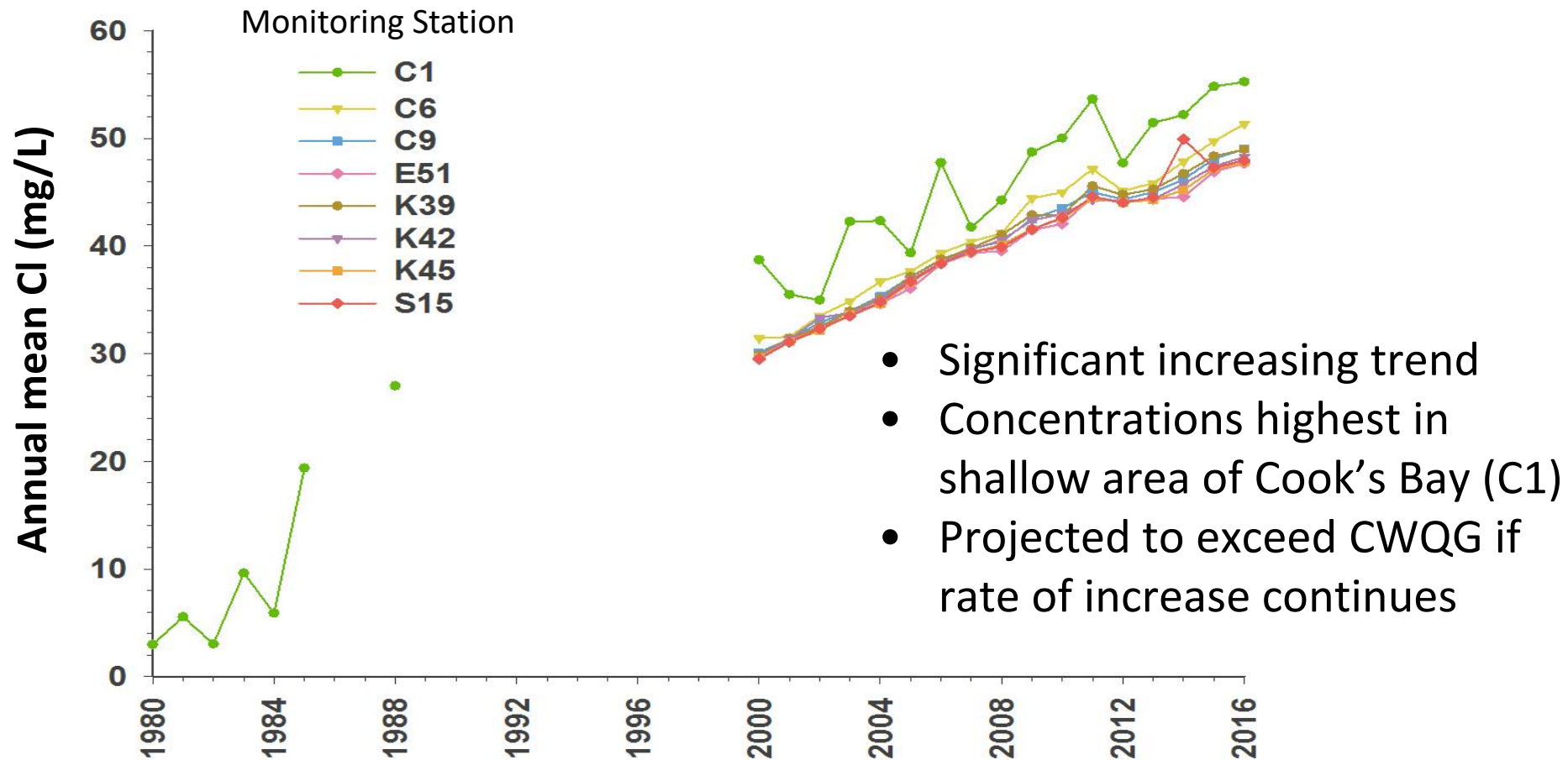
CI Load components (kg/year)



Strong increasing trend in Lake Simcoe 1980 to 2016

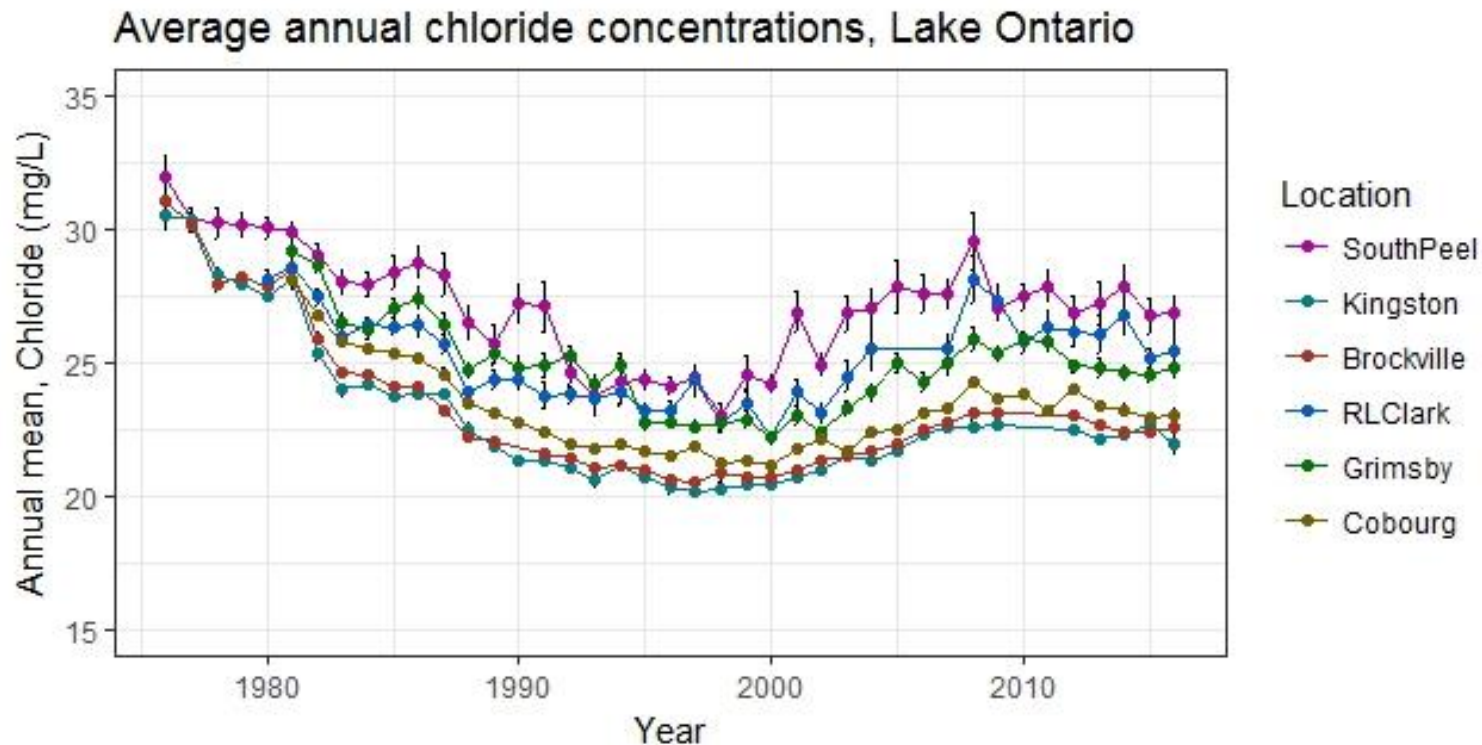


Strong increasing trend in Lake Simcoe 1980 to 2016



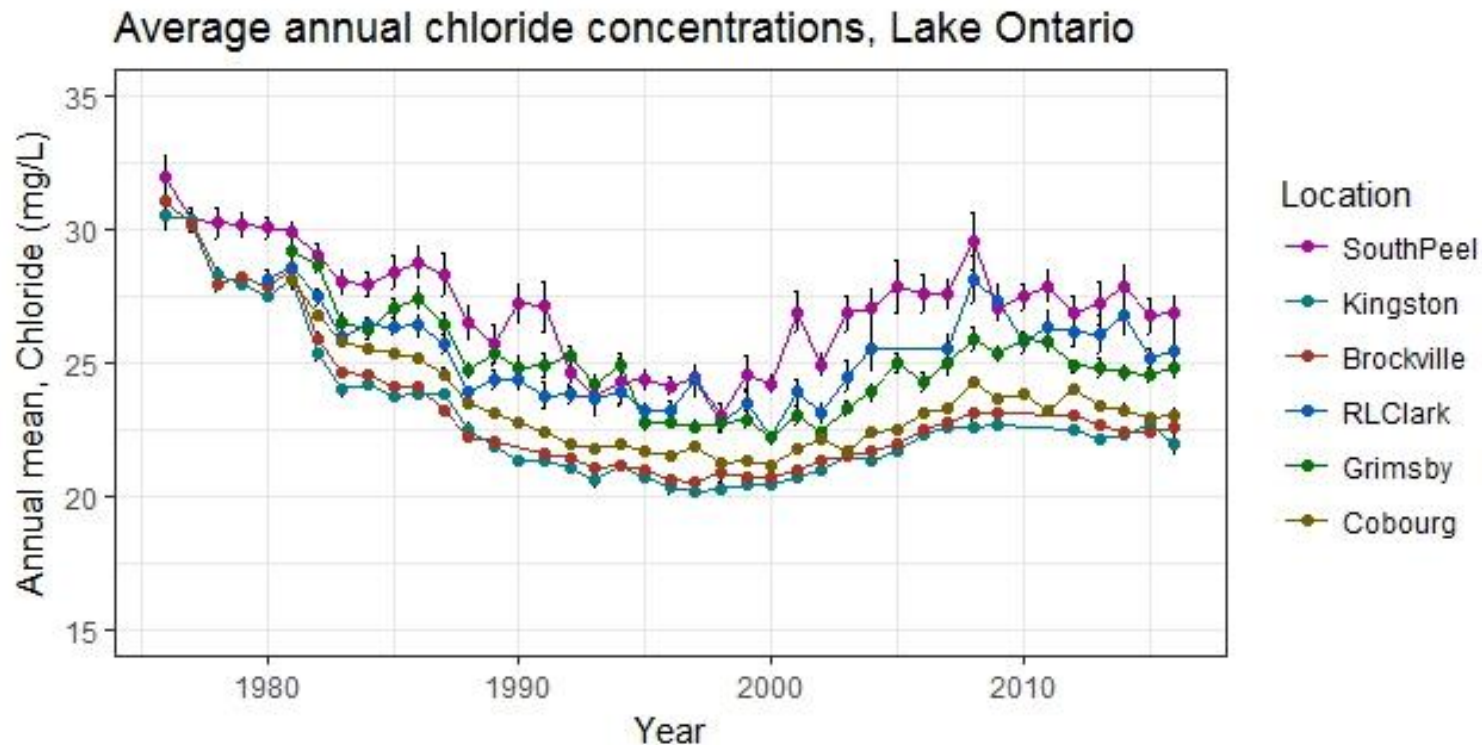
Great Lakes nearshore monitoring trends

- Highest concentrations and strongest increasing trend in Lake Ontario since mid-1990's



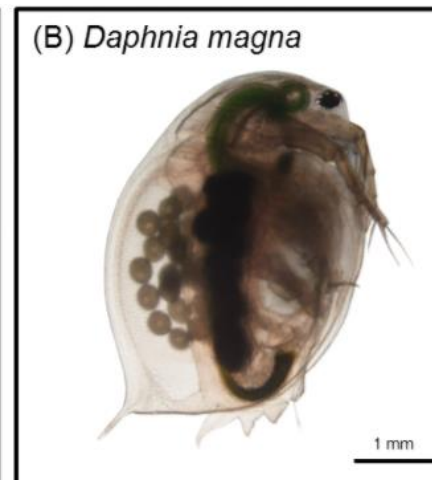
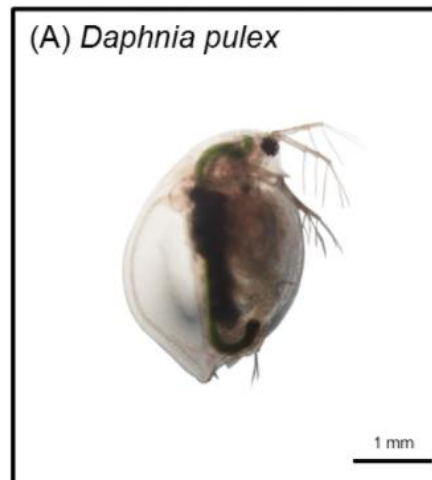
Great Lakes nearshore monitoring trends

- Highest concentrations and strongest increasing trend in Lake Ontario since mid-1990's
- Increasing trend annual average Cl in locations proximal to urban watersheds since mid-1990s



Ecotoxicology to test effects of road salt in soft water lakes

Our approach (Celis-Salgado 2010)	Standard Method
Regional species (Muskoka)	Standard species
Soft water lake species	Hard water pond and lake species
Very soft medium	Moderately to very hard media
21d survival bioassay and reproduction	24-96 h survival



Summary

- MECP has long-term lake and stream CI datasets across the province
- Trends show CI in Ontario impacted lakes and streams are increasing compared to reference systems
- Greatest increases are in areas of high population and road density
- Concentrations in many lakes and streams are below CWQG (120 mg/L)



Summary

- MECP has long-term lake and stream Cl datasets across the province
- Trends show Cl in Ontario impacted lakes and streams are increasing compared to reference systems
- Greatest increases are in areas of high population and road density
- Concentrations in many lakes and streams are below CWQG (120 mg/L)
- Concentrations in southern Ontario streams and Lake Simcoe are increasing and may exceed CWQG at current rate of increase
- Ecotoxicity of Cl on aquatic organisms is under investigation – evidence suggests regional differences in species-specific tolerance



Acknowledgements



Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Branch (MECP)

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Lake Partner Program (MECP)

Algae Group (MECP)

Laboratory Services Branch (MECP)

Broadscale Monitoring Program (MNRF)

Queens University

FLAMES Laboratory

York University

Ontario Conservation Authorities

Water Treatment Plant Operators

