

Investigation of Cause of Effects on Benthic Communities Downstream of the Flin Flon Site

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Outline

- 1 Site (history, operations, plume)
- 2 Context and objectives of the study
- 3 Experimental design
- 4 Results
- 5 Conclusions and recommendations

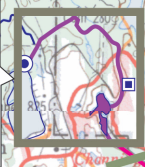
Site History and Operations

- The Flin Flon Mining and Metallurgical complex is located in northern Manitoba
- Operations for over 90 years
- Process ore from various mines in area
- This large complex is currently comprised of:
 - Triple 777 Mine
 - copper and zinc concentrator
 - copper smelter (shut down June 2010)
 - zinc pressure leach plant (significant upgrades and closed loop)
 - tailings management facility (expanded 2005-2008)

North Weir Discharge

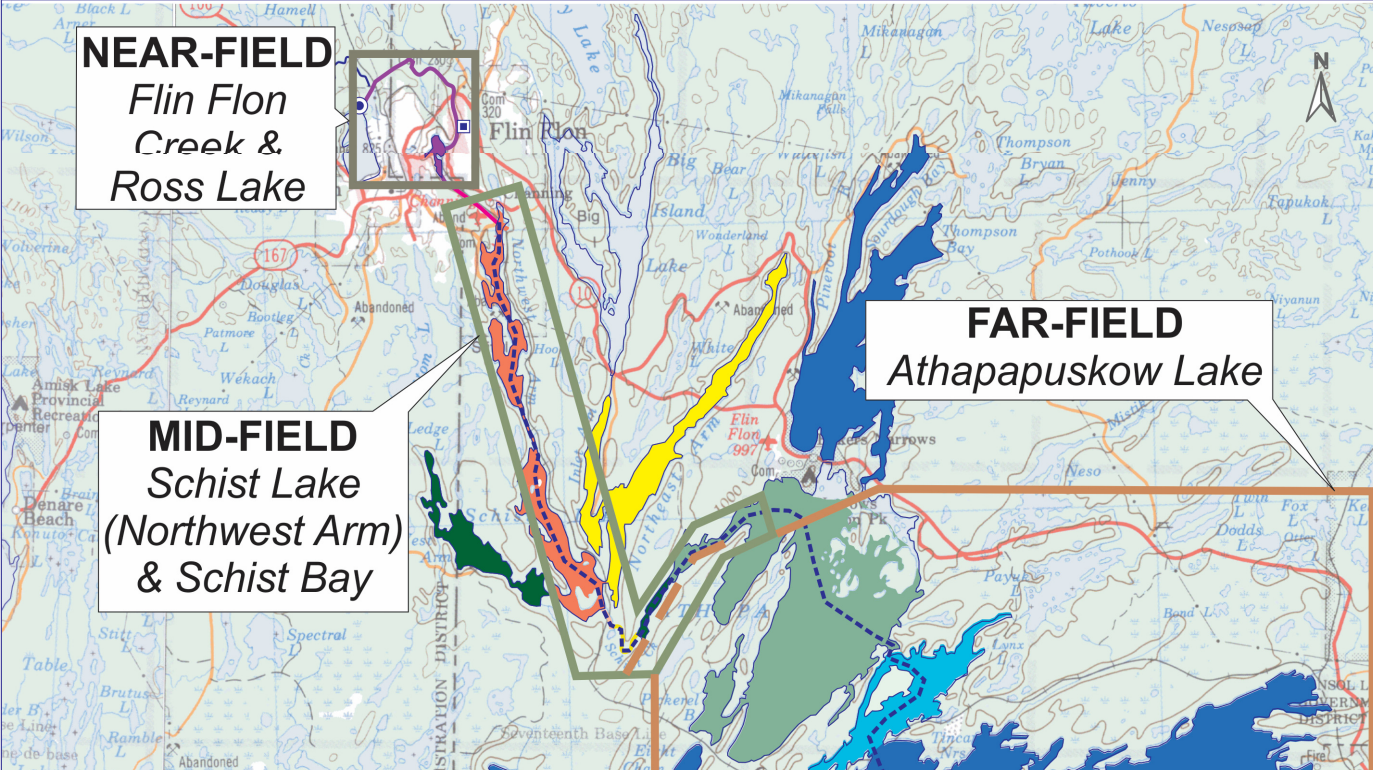
- FFTIS receives several discharges from the complex:
 - tailings and other waste products from the facility
 - process water from the Metallurgical Complex
 - mine dewater from Triple 777 Mine
 - surface runoff and stormwater
 - drainage from the town of Creighton
- The North Weir is the key discharge from the FFTIS
- Mean monthly discharge volume is over 30,000 m³ per month, plume extending almost 150 km
- Discharge meets the Metal Mining Effluent Regulatory (MMER) limits

NEAR-FIELD
*Flin Flon
 Creek &
 Ross Lake*



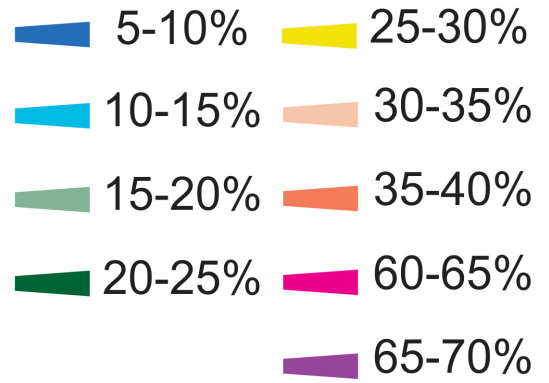
FAR-FIELD
Athapapuskow Lake


MID-FIELD
*Schist Lake
 (Northwest Arm)
 & Schist Bay*

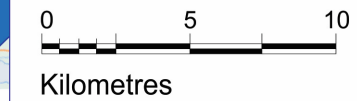


-Study Areas and Effluent Plume

Measured Effluent Concentration (August 2009)



 Effluent Flowpath (approx.)



Context and Objectives

- Three rounds of Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM/MMER) have shown clear and consistent impacts on downstream benthic invertebrate communities and fish
- This is the fourth study in the EEM program at the site

Objectives:

1. Determine what (if any) metals are causing impacts on benthic communities.
2. Determine whether impacts are associated with historical contamination or current receiving water quality.

Summary of Effects on Benthic Invertebrate Communities

Benthic Index	Near-field		Mid-field (Schist Lake, NW Arm)		Far-field (Athapapuskow Lake)	
	Flin Flon Creek	Ross Lake	North half	South half	Upper	Lower
Density						
Richness						
Bray Curtis						
Simpsons Evenness						

2005, 2007, 2009, 2012

Exposure significantly different / impacted = significantly different at $p \leq 0.10$ 2 SD = difference greater than ± 2 SD of the Reference Mean

Hyalella azteca – freshwater amphipod commonly found in the wild and used in toxicity testing to look at the effects of metals



Study Design - Lab Based Toxicity & Bioaccumulation

- **Laboratory testing:** Sediment toxicity tests using *Hyalella* in the lab with various combinations of contaminated and reference sediment and surface water
- **Water Only:** *Hyalella* toxicity tests with no sediment only lab and receiving waters
- 100% final effluent

Laboratory Testing



Study Design – Field Based Toxicity and Bioaccumulation

- **Toxicity Tests:** Sediment toxicity tests conducted *in situ* using caged *Hyalella* with various combinations of sediment and surface water, used *Hyalella* collected from reference
- **Wild:** *Hyalella* collected throughout the receiver

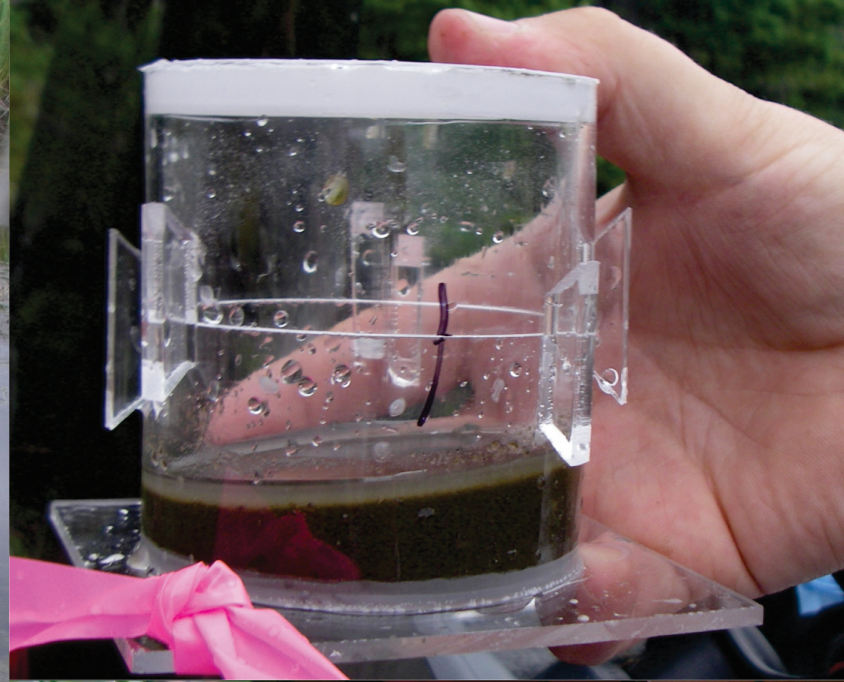


Field Toxicity Testing

SAMPLING ARRAY

- Various sediment / water body combinations
- 5 replicates for each combination
- 20 *Hyaella* in each vial
- 10 day exposures

Hyaella in situ cage with sediment



In situ cage placement

Hyalella Studies and Water & Sediment Combinations: Flin Flon

TEST	SEDIMENT	OVERLYING WATER
LABORATORY	Exposure Site Sediment No. 1 Schist Lake	Lab Dilution Water
		Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #1: Schist Lake
	Exposure Site Sediment No. 2 Flin Flon Creek	Lab Dilution Water
		Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #2: Flin Flon Creek
	Field Reference Sediment First Cranberry Lake	Lab Dilution Water
		Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #1: Schist Lake
		Exposure Site Water #2: Flin Flon Creek
	Laboratory Reference Sediment	Lab Dilution Water
		Reference Water
Exposure Site Water #1: Schist Lake		
Exposure Site Water #2: Flin Flon Creek		
IN SITU CAGED (FIELD)	Exposure Site Sediment No. 1 Schist Lake	Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #1: Schist Lake
	Exposure Site Sediment No. 2 Flin Flon Creek	Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #2: Flin Flon Creek
	Exposure Site Sediment No. 3 Lower Athapapuskow Lake	Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #3: Lower Lake Athapapuskow
	Field Reference Sediment First Cranberry Lake	Reference Water
		Exposure Site Water #1: Schist Lake
Exposure Site Water #2: Flin Flon Creek		
Exposure Site Water #3: Lower Lake Athapapuskow		
WILD (FIELD)	ALL FIELD SITES	ALL FIELD SITES



Hyalella Toxicity Test Methods

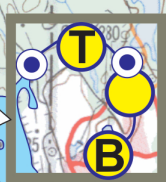
Environment Canada's standard (1997) test method (EPS 1/RM/33) was used with several modifications:

1. Older organisms were used (6-9 days)
2. Solutions were not aerated, instead overlying water was renewed 2x daily
3. In field, tests were terminated at 10 days
4. *Hyalella* were not rinsed in EDTA

Once dried, *Hyalella* from all treatments (if they survived) were analyzed by RPC Laboratories in Fredericton, New Brunswick using ICP-MS.

NEAR-FIELD

Flin Flon
Creek &
Ross Lake



HYALELLA AND BENTHIC STATIONS

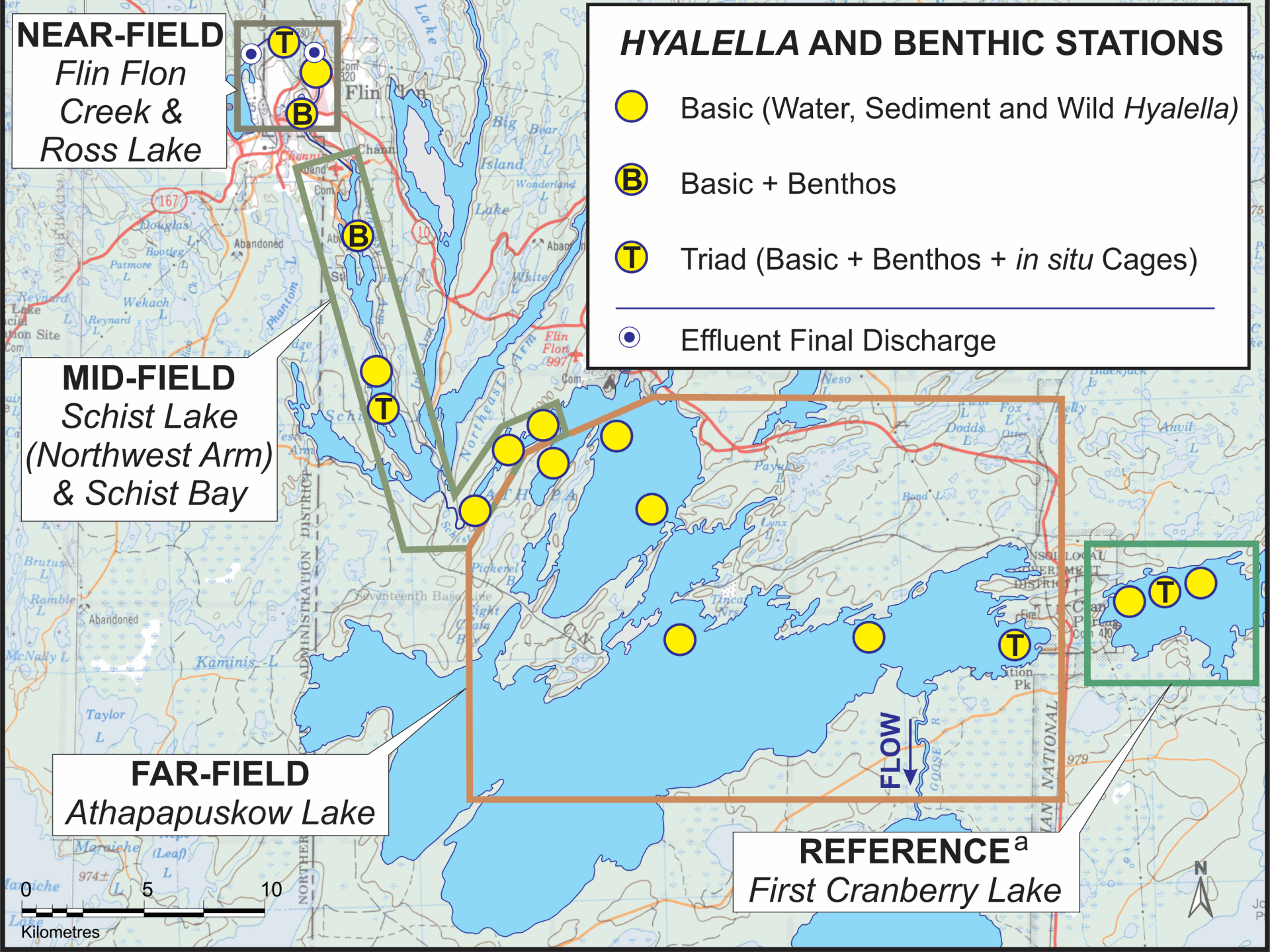
- Basic (Water, Sediment and Wild *Hyaella*)
- B Basic + Benthos
- T Triad (Basic + Benthos + *in situ* Cages)
- Effluent Final Discharge

MID-FIELD
Schist Lake
(Northwest Arm)
& Schist Bay

FAR-FIELD
Athapapuskow Lake

REFERENCE^a
First Cranberry Lake

FLOW
↓
GOOSE R.



Supporting Analyses & Modeling

- **Water Quality:** collected comprehensive water quality data including factors required for the **Biotic Ligand Modeling (BLM)**
- **Sediment Quality:** collected comprehensive sediment quality data
- **Analysis is metals (bioaccumulation) in Hyalella,** to compare to lethal body concentrations (LBCs) established in literature and to conduct **Metal Effects Addition Modeling (MEAM).**

Metals in Surface Water

	Aluminum	Arsenic	Cadmium	Copper	Iron	Selenium	Zinc
Guideline ^a (uL/L)	100	150	Variable ^b	Variable	300	1	Variable
Flin Flon Creek	47	8.0	0.92	30	870	11.9	123
Ross Lake	41.1	4.4	2.86	30.2	238	10.2	387
Schist Lake	14.2	2.0	0.286	5.1	30	2.9	78.7
Schist Bay	32.6	2.0	0.078	3.1	38	1.6	27.8
Little Athapap Lake	28.2	1.8	0.079	2.8	30	0.81	17.1
Lower Athapap Lake	44.2	1.2	0.045	2.0	54	0.25	12.1
Cran & Mirond (REF)	180	0.8	0.025	2.2	320	0.14	4.1

^a CCME Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life

^b Water Quality Guideline is Hardness dependant

 Exceeds CCME Water Quality Guideline

Metals in Sediment

	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Lead	Mercury	Selenium	Zinc
Guideline^a (mg/kg)	17	3.5	90	197	91.3	0.486	2^b	315
Flin Flon Creek	188	221	78.2	7540	512	2.71	727	15300
Ross Lake	206	93.2	29.0	4540	266	23.0	280	11100
Schist Lake	5.74	7.61	13.5	80.2	10.3	0.127	8.14	1480
Schist Bay	9.98	5.26	32.3	98.8	26.4	0.120	10.1	2150
Little Athapap Lake	9.13	5.47	14.5	98.5	25.6	0.966	4.4	1320
Lower Athapap Lake	4.1	1.63	25.3	38.0	10.1	0.09	0.963	142
Cran & Mirond (REF)	3.99	0.83	24.7	31.3		0.096	0.9	98.4

^a CCME (2002) Sediment Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life; PEL (Probable Effects Level)

^b BCMoE (2014)

 Exceeds CCME Water / Sediment Quality Guideline


Weight of Evidence With BLM

Areas	Waterbody	Water COCs	Sediment COCs	Benthic Impacts	BLM
Near-field (60-75%)	Flin Flon Creek	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Se, Zn	++++	Cu
	Ross Lake	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Se, Zn	++++	Cu
Mid-field (25-40%)	Schist Lake	Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	++	
	Schist Bay	Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	Not sampled	
Far-field (5-25%)	Upper Athapap	Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	+	
	Lower Athapap	No exceedences		0	


Effect of Flin Flon Creek on *Hyalella*

Test	Sediment	Overlying Water	Metal LBC25 _{x24hr}	Background-Corrected Concentration (ng/mol)						Hyalella Survival (%)	
				As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Se	Zn	Predicted	Actual
				83	585	1850	650	72.4	938		
Lab	FF Creek	Lab	-	No Survival in Lab Experiments						n/a	n/a
		Cran-REF	-	No Survival in Lab Experiments						n/a	n/a
		FF Creek	-	No Survival in Lab Experiments						n/a	n/a
	Cran Lake	FF Creek	-	26	0.8	1992	5.8	178	150	22.5	94.0
	Lab	FF Creek	-	4.7	0	1685	0.1	220	0	16.3	76.0
In Situ	FF Creek	FF Creek	-	No Survival in Field Toxicity Test						n/a	n/a
Caged	Cran Lake	FF Creek	-	No Survival in Field Toxicity Test						n/a	n/a
Wild	FF Creek	FF Creek	-	No Wild Specimens Captured						n/a	n/a

- Predicted survival based on 28d test
- Actual survival based on a 14d test





 *Hyalella* did not survive experiments
OR were not found in the wild

 Mean result exceeds LBC25

 Mean result approaches LBC25

Impact of Schist Lake on *Hyalella*

Test	Sediment	Overlying Water	Metal LBC25 _{x24hr}	Background-Corrected Concentration (ng/mol)						Hyalella Survival (%)	
				As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Se	Zn	Predicted	Actual
				83	585	1850	650	72.4	938		
Lab	Schist L.	Lab	-	6.8	0	0	5.5	34.6	337	70.7	86.0
		Cran-REF	-	8.9	0.2	663	1.5	41.4	45.7	69.5	64.0
		Schist L.	-	6.2	7.7	428	1.7	90.4	398	53.0	97.8
	Cran. L.	Schist L.	-	5.3	5.9	0	1.6	35.1	320	72.4	93.3
	Lab	Schist L.	-	0	0	0	0	33.8	0	72.7	77.8
In-Situ Caged	Schist L.	Cran-REF	-	14.4	0	140	8.8	6.8	0	80.4	63.0
		Schist L.	-	14.3	0	855	16.5	54.7	1017	23.6	85.0
	Cran. L.	Schist L.	-	15	0	180	6.1	29	368	74.1	60.0
Wild	Schist L.		-	14.9	3.4	201	71.7	108	430	n/a	n/a
	Schist Bay		-	11.4	0	75	0.2	71.4	80.8	n/a	n/a
	1st Cranberry L. REF		-	10.9	0	86.6	2	0.6	0	n/a	n/a

-  Combination of Schist Lake sediment and Schist Lake water
-  Mean result exceeds LBC25
-  Mean result approaches LBC25
-  Mean result less than LBC25 but at least one test result exceeded LBC25

Weight of Evidence Using MEAM

Areas	Waterbody	Water COCs	Sediment COCs	Benthic Impacts	BLM	MEAM
Near-field (60-75%)	Flin Flon Creek	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Se, Zn	++++	Cu	Cu, Se
	Ross Lake	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Se, Zn	++++	Cu	Cu, Se
Mid-field (25-40%)	Schist Lake	Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	++		Zn, Se
	Schist Bay	Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	Not sampled		Zn, Se
Far-field (5-25%)	Little Athapap	Zn	As, Cd, Cu, Se, Zn	+		
	Lower Athapap	No exceedences		0		Pb (in one replicate)

Conclusions

1. **Flin Flon Creek/Near-field Area:** Cu and Se due to historical contamination and current receiving water causing toxicity
2. **Schist Lake/Mid-field Area:** Zn and Se are causing toxicity, however, toxicity due moreso to historical contamination in sediment
3. **Athapapuskow Lake/Far-field Area:** showed no toxicity due to metals despite a 5-10% effluent concentration
4. MEAM model added significant information regarding causes of effects.
5. The novel toxicity testing design helped tease out effects due to current effluent/receiving water quality or historical contamination.

Recommendations

1. Make sure you pretest toxicity at the reference site.
2. Conduct the water only tests in conjunction with the various exposure treatments.
3. Try to gather the dead or dying organisms to analyze for metals.

Acknowledgements

Hudbay Minerals

Warren Norwood, Environment Canada

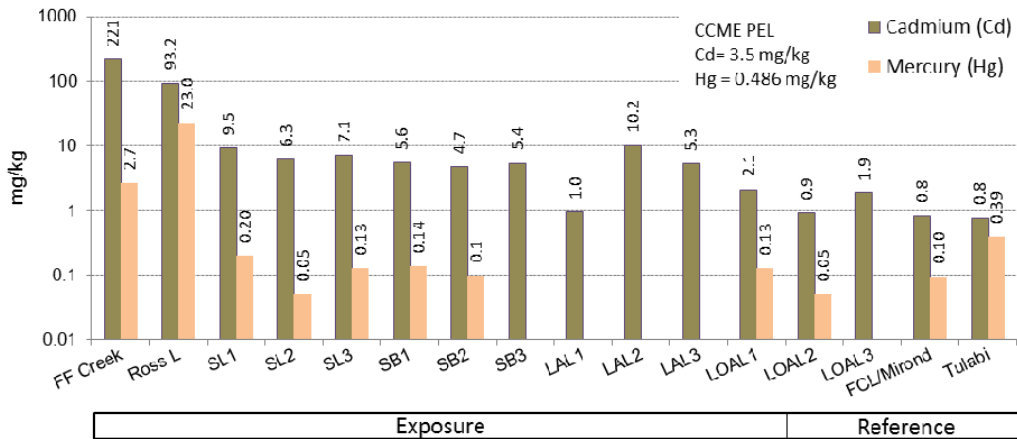
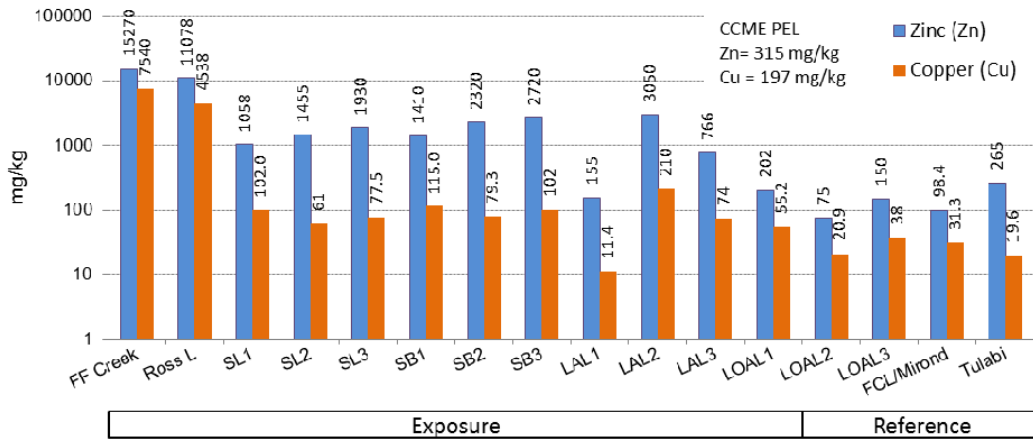
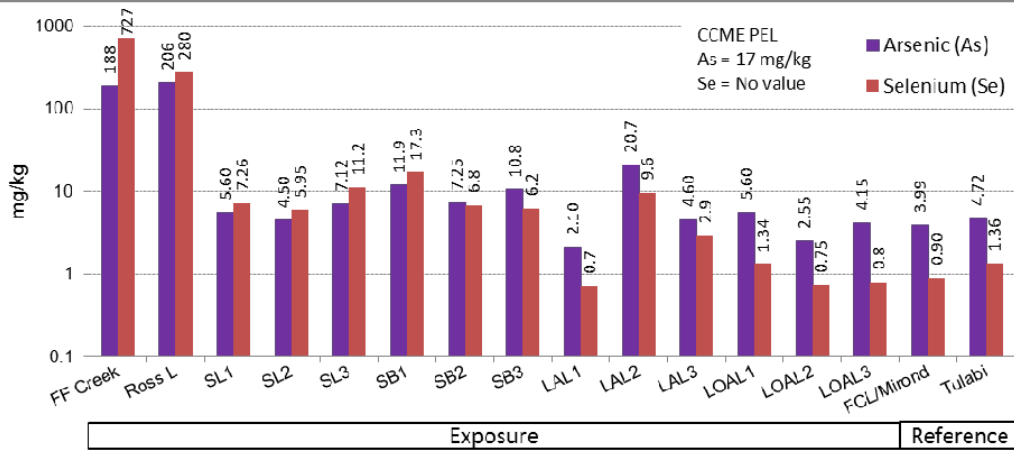
Aquatox Testing and Consulting Inc.

Background-Corrected Concentration of Selected Metals in *Hyalella* at Flin Flon/TLM

- No *hyalella* survived experiments OR were not found in the wild
- Mean result exceeds LCB25
- Mean result below LCB25 but at least 1 result exceed LCB25
- Approaching LCB25

Test	Sediment	Overlying Water	Metal LCB25 _{x24hr}	Background-Corrected Concentration (ng/mol)						Hyalella Survival (%)		
				As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Se	Zn	Predicted	Actual	
Lab	Schist L.	Lab	-	6.8	0	0	5.5	34.6	337	70.7	86.0	
		Cran-REF	-	8.9	0.2	663	1.5	41.4	45.7	69.5	64.0	
		Schist L.	-	6.2	7.7	428	1.7	90.4	398	53.0	97.8	
	FF Creek	Lab	-	No Survival						n/a	n/a	
		Cran-REF	-	No Survival						n/a	n/a	
		FF Creek	-	No Survival						n/a	n/a	
	First Cranberry Lake REF	Lab	-	10.9	0	0	13.4	8.5	18.9	67.7	98.4	
		Cran-REF	-	14.2	0	341	12.7	9.8	39.1	71.7	67.5	
		Schist L.	-	5.3	5.9	0	1.6	35.1	320	72.4	93.3	
		FF Creek	-	26	0.8	1992	5.8	178	150	22.5	94.0	
	Lab	Lab	-	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	75.5	90.4	
		Cran-REF	-	10	0	725	0.4	11	464	72.9	28.0	
		Schist L.	-	0	0	0	0	33.8	0	72.7	77.8	
		FF Creek	-	4.7	0	1685	0.1	220	0	16.3	76.0	
	In-Situ Caged	Schist L.	Cran-REF	-	14.4	0	140	8.8	6.8	0	80.4	63.0
			Schist L.	-	14.3	0	855	16.5	54.7	1017	23.6	85.0
FF Creek		Cran-REF	-	16.1	0	0	23	20	111	63.4	32.0	
		FF Creek	-	No Survival						n/a	n/a	
LOAL		Cran-REF	-	34.2	0	184	9.9	9.7	283	76.7	39.0	
		LOAL	-	20.8	0	327	36	13.8	43.3	61.1	66.0	
First Cranberry Lake REF		Cran-REF	-	14.3	0	0	17	1.7	0	77.7	45.0	
		Schist L.	-	15	0	180	6.1	29	368	74.1	60.0	
	FF Creek	-	No Survival						n/a	n/a		
	LOAL	-	16.3	0	230	13.8	10.4	0	76.1	66.0		
Wild	Flin Flon Creek	-	No Specimens Captured						n/a	n/a		
	Ross Lake	-	No Specimens Captured						n/a	n/a		
	Schist Lake	-	14.9	3.4	201	71.7	108	430	n/a	n/a		
	Schist Bay	-	11.4	0	75	0.2	71.4	80.8	n/a	n/a		
	Little Athapap L.	-	13.3	0	151	2.4	45.3	0	n/a	n/a		
	Lower Athapap. L	-	16.2	7.4	121	33.5	32.7	17.1	n/a	n/a		
	1st Cranberry L. REF	-	10.9	0	86.6	2	0.6	0	n/a	n/a		

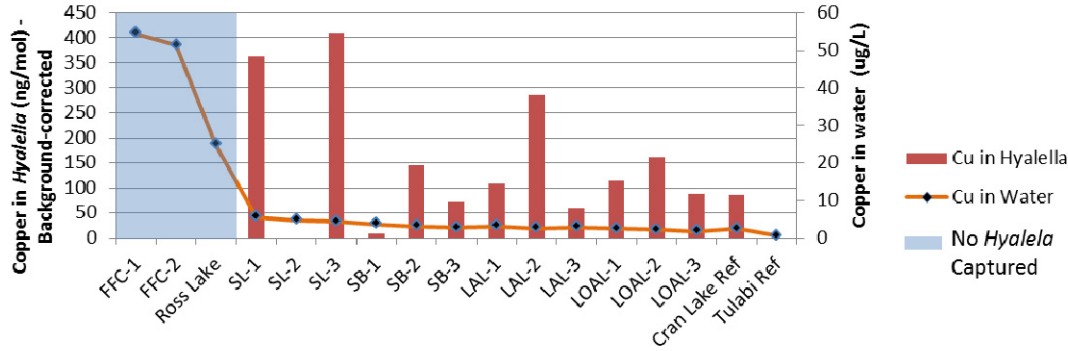
Metals in Sediment



Copper, Selenium and Zinc in *Hyalella* and surface water at Flin Flon/TLM

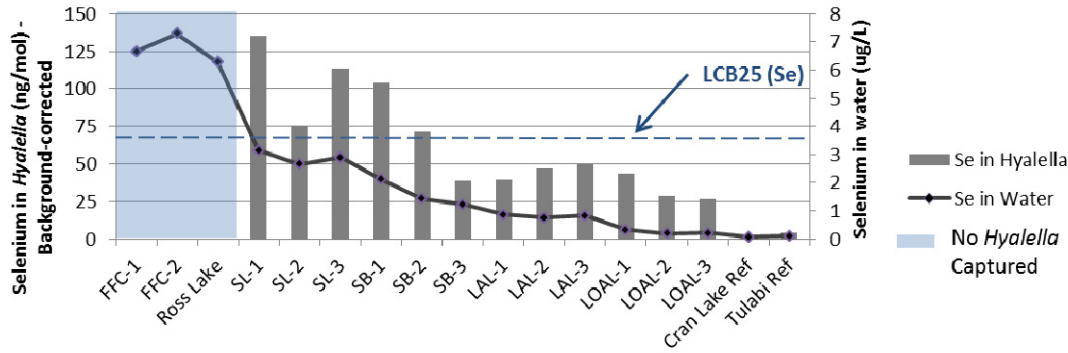
LCB25 (Cu) = 1850 ng/mol

Hyalella and Copper



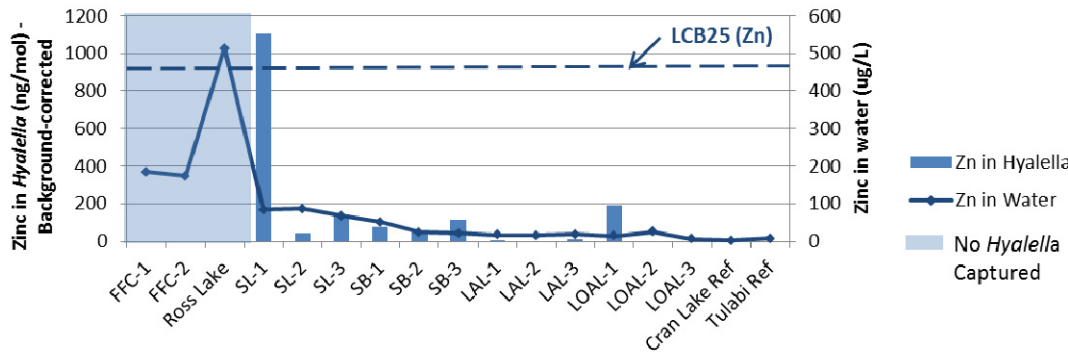
LCB25 (Se) = 72.4 ng/mol

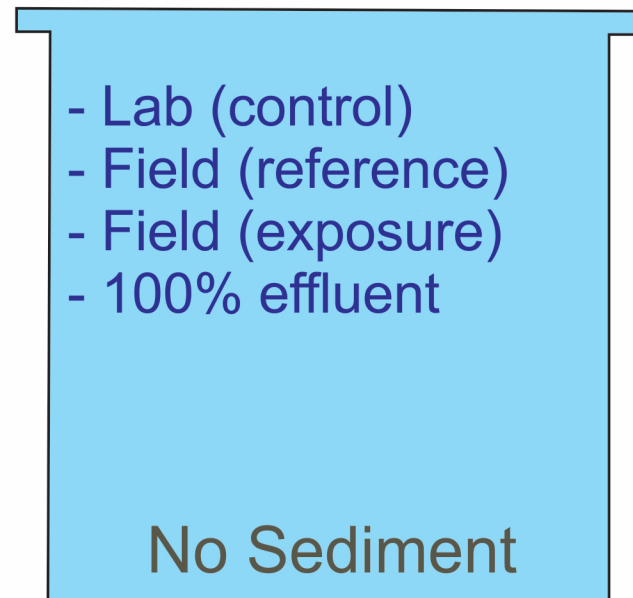
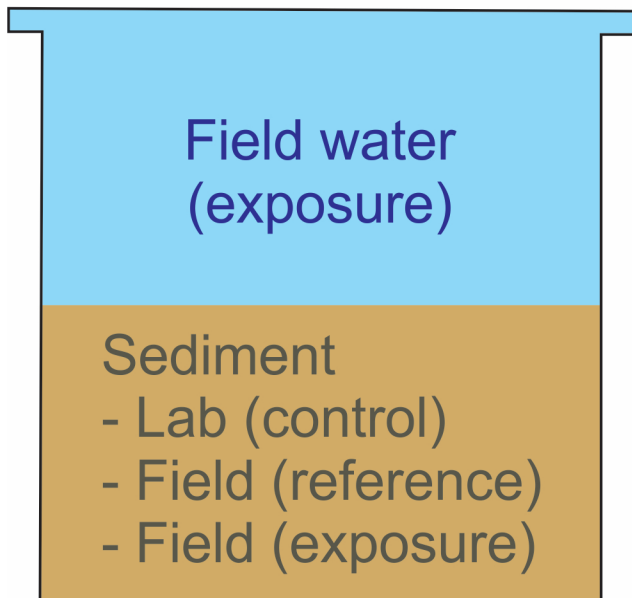
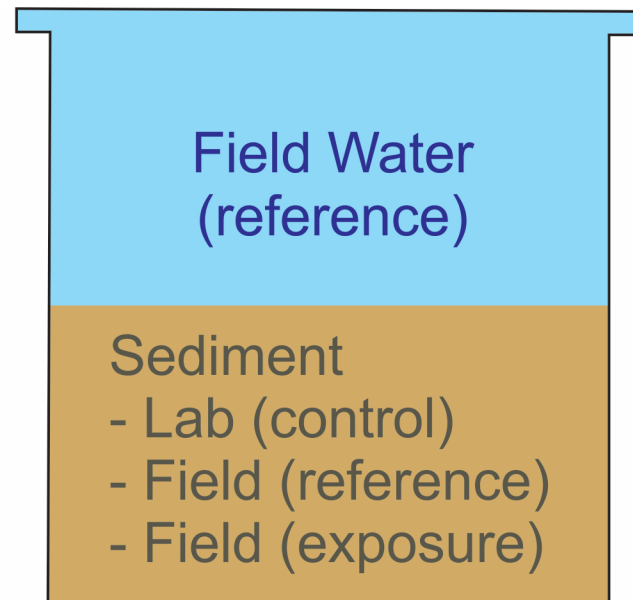
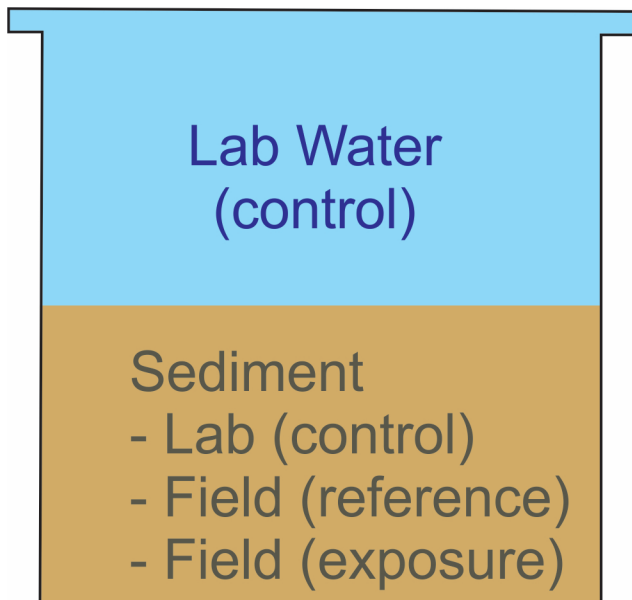
Hyalella and Selenium



LCB25 (Zn) = 938 ng/mol

Hyalella and Zinc





MEAM Modeling

Background correction using three different background metals concentrations in *Hyalella*:

- **Field Specimens from Mirond Lake and Kisseynew Lake**
- **Environment Canada (Norwood, *et al*, 2003)**
- **Laboratory *Hyalella* exposed to Laboratory Water**

MEAM results using EC data largely consistent with field background concentrations, with minor exceptions. Therefore local background values were used.

Background Metals in *Hyalella*

Metal	Background Metals Concentration (ng/mol)		
	Field <i>Hyalella</i> ^a	Laboratory <i>Hyalella</i> ^b	Environment Canada ^c
Arsenic	23.4	18.6	13.8
Cadmium	8.96	3.80	3.64
Cobalt	6.47	7.20	2.25
Chromium	12.8	4.58	-0.100
Copper	1336	1035	1539
Manganese	1660	321	107
Nickel	16.0	19.3	16.0
Lead	5.25	1.59	0.199
Selenium	14.4	12.2	6.68
Thallium	0.122	0.137	0.124
Zinc	1050	925	924

^a Mirond Lake and Kiskeynew Lake; ^b Hardness = 265 and 130; ^c Norwood (*et al*) 2013.