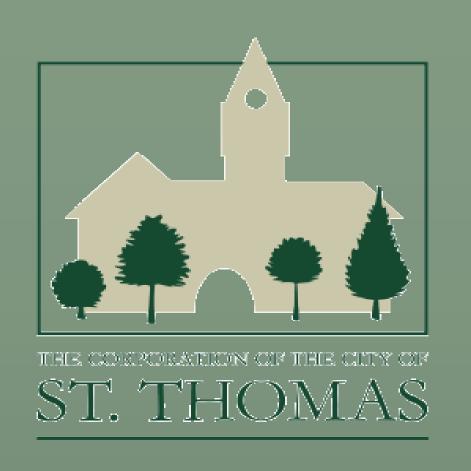


# Lake Margaret Water Quality Management Strategy

**Public Information Centre** 

June 3, 2014

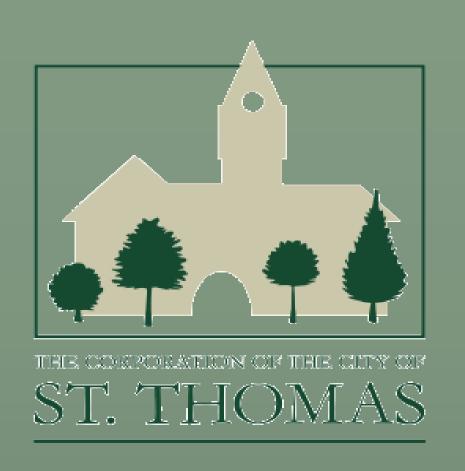






# Study Background

- Lake Margaret is a small lake, located on the periphery of the City of St. Thomas in an area of a growing residential community and along the edge of rural farm lands
- Nuisance algae blooms are common, odour is a minor issue and fish kills have been reported; caused by too much Phosphorous
- Sources of Phosphorous: fertilizer, detergent / soap, soil erosion, organic wastes
- Ensuring Lake Margaret's future has been identified as a priority by the City as they move toward transference of Lake Margaret lands from Doug Tarry Limited.
- The Lake Margaret Water Quality Management Strategy is a resource document to guide owners within the catchment area with options/strategies to maintain the water quality and health of the lake.
- This study builds on the recommendations of the Lake Margaret Environmental Management Plan (2010).



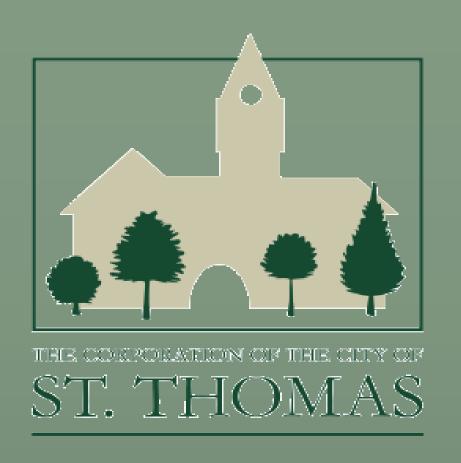
# Study Objectives

Develop a strategy and establish a framework that adapts to shifting conditions

Reduce the incident algae in the water (short-term)

Stabilize the system to maintain water quality and health of the lake ecosystem (long-term)







Project Start (April 2011)

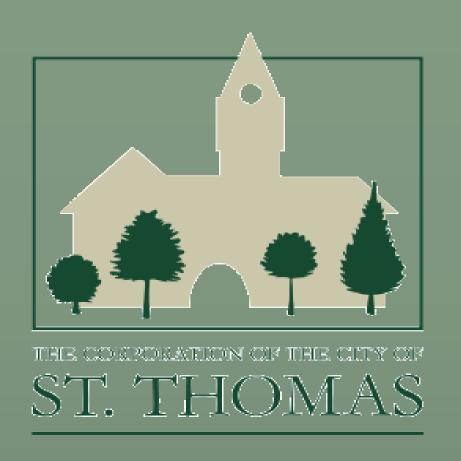
Monitoring Program & Reporting (2011- 2013)

Draft Strategy & Steering Committee Meetings (2012-2014)

Stakeholder Meetings (May 2014)

Public Information Centre (June 2014)

City Council Adoption of Strategy (July 2014)





Net Total Phosphorus Load in > Total Phosphorous Load Out (SINK). Phosphorous drives algae problems.

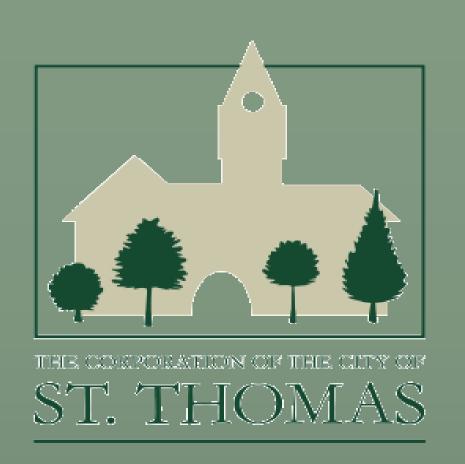
Low oxygen levels causes Phosphorous to be remobilized from lake bottom

Human & wildlife-derived fecal coliforms present

Lake supports fish - limited information on fish populations in the lake

Few aquatic plants due to shading by algae

Rapid swings in pH, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide & ammonia



# Prescription for Better Health

### Actions In or Around the Lake

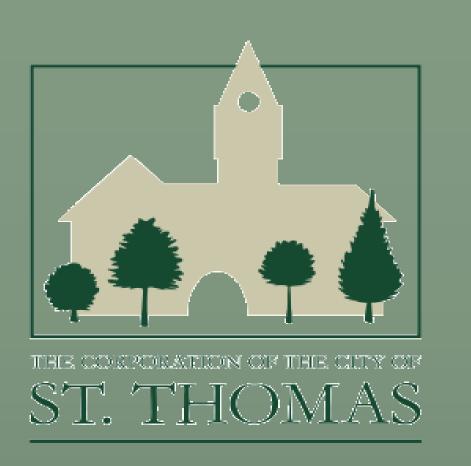
- Aeration/Bubblers
- Hypolimnion Withdrawal and Treatment
- Assess & Modify Fish Community
- Modify Outlet Structures
- Chemical Intervention (Lime)
- Dredging

### Actions In the Lake Catchment Area

- Eames Drain Wetland
- Phosphorous Removal Technologies
- Day-lighting Creek Concept
- Advanced Erosion and Sediment Controls during construction

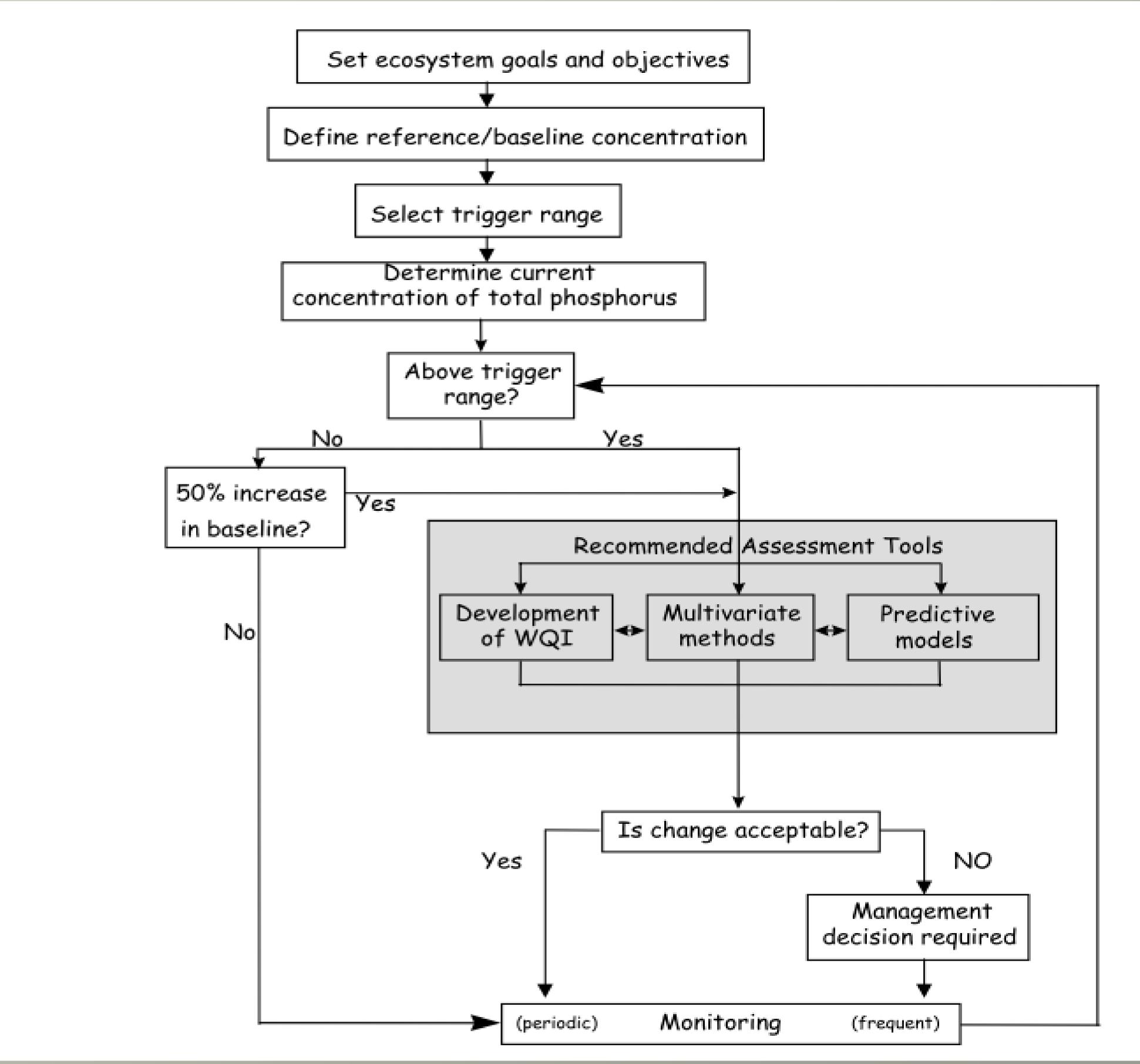
### Community Awareness Beyond Direct Actions

- Community Outreach Programs
- Watershed Report Cards
- •Maintain Roof Leader Disconnection Program

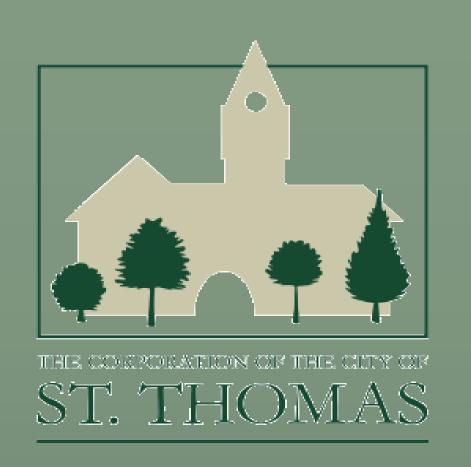


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# Adaptive Environmental Management Approach



Adapted from CCME Phosphorus: Canadian Guidance Framework For The Management Of Freshwater Systems





# Recommended Management Strategy

A detailed evaluation of Management Strategy actions was undertaken to establish the following Strongly Preferred Actions:

Select Long Range Water Quality Targets/Triggers

Assess Fish Populations & Modify Community

Modify Bottom Draw Outlet & Culverts

Alter pH Balance with Lime Addition

Identify source & address human-derived fecal coliforms

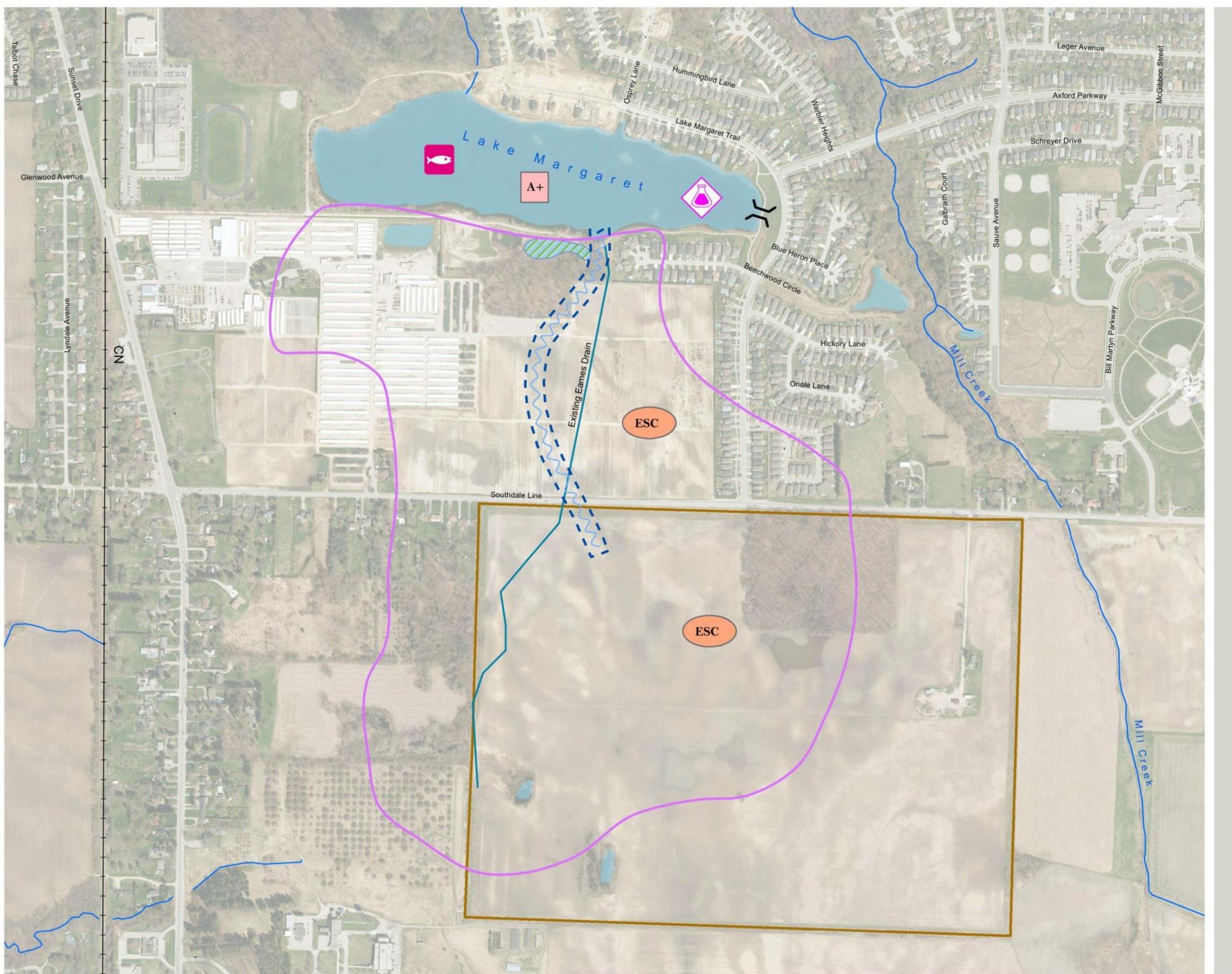
Eames Drain Wetland (Monitor and Allow Vegetation to Establish)

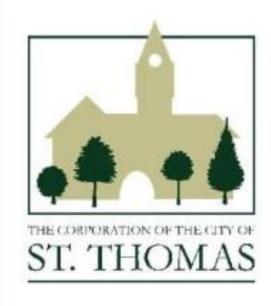
Erosion and Sediment Control/BMPs (During Construction)

Day-lighting Creek Concept

Youth/Public Outreach Programs

Lake Margaret Watershed Report Card





### City of St. Thomas

Lake Margaret Water Quality Management Strategy

### Strongly Preferred Actions

Figure 12

Existing Eames Drain Alignment

Wetland Features

Lake/Waterbody/Existing SWM Pond

Parish Property/Parish SWM Catchment

Eames Drain Catchment

Assess Fish Populations & Modify Community Trophic Levels

Modify Bottom Draw Outlet

Chemical Lime Addition

Monitoring/Report Card

Eames Drain Wetland (Monitor and allow Vegetation to Establish)

Daylighting Concept

Construction Erosion and Sediment Controls

Note: Stormwater Management Facilities are assumed to be implemented as part of future development approvals. These facilities may incorporate phosphorous removal technologies if required.

200 Meters

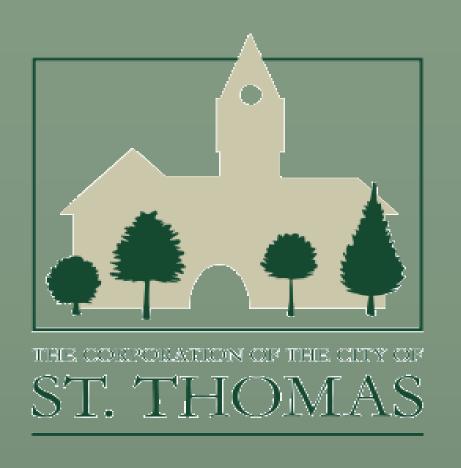
MAP DRAWING INFORMATION: Dillon Created

MAP CREATED BY: ECH MAP CHECKED BY: GT MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



PROJECT: 11-5117

STATUS: DRAFT DATE: 5/30/2014



## **Assess & Modify Fish Populations**

Current Conditions

Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

Limited information on species & abundance

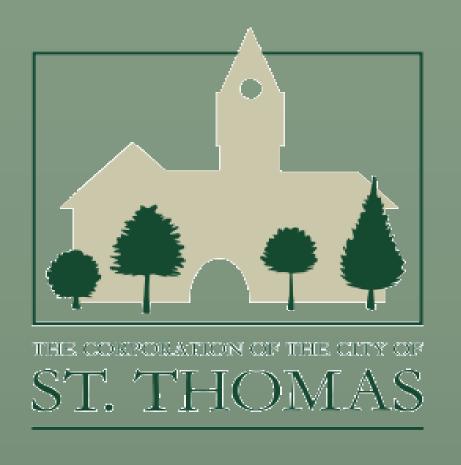
1-year survey of species richness & abundance Determine feeding level & depth of water inhabited

Stock underrepresented species (foragers, grazers, predators)

Selective harvest of top predators

Habitat restoration of aquatic plants





# Modify Bottom Draw Outlets

### **Current Conditions**

Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

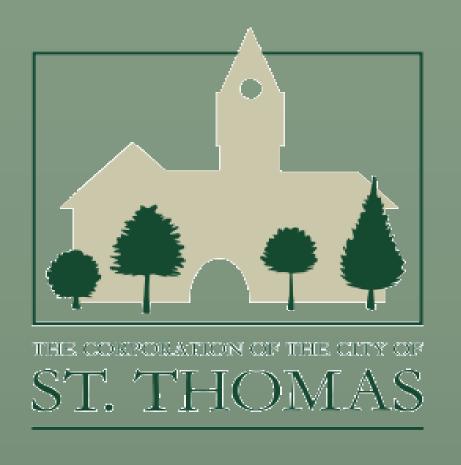
Bottom draw outlets do not have capacity to draw anoxic water from lake bottom

Promotes retention & concentration of pollutants in the lake

Reform outlets as a surface water outlet

Draws & removes water, skims zooplankton/phytoplankton from lake surface





# Alter pH Balance: Lime Addition

**Current Conditions** 

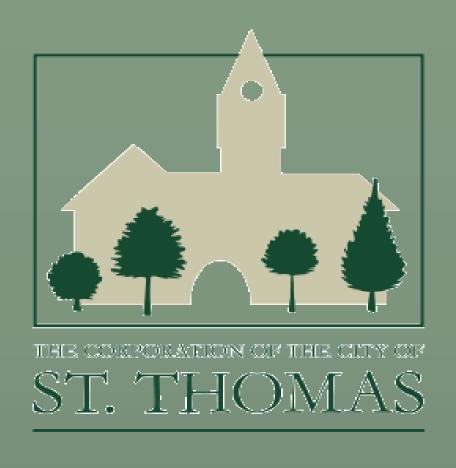
Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

Algae drives daytime & nighttime swings in pH, O<sub>2</sub> & CO<sub>2</sub>

Annual surface applications of non-toxic Agricultural Lime or Dolomitic Lime

Food chain becomes more effective at consuming & utilizing Phosphorous





# Identify source & address human-derived fecal coliforms

**Current Conditions** 

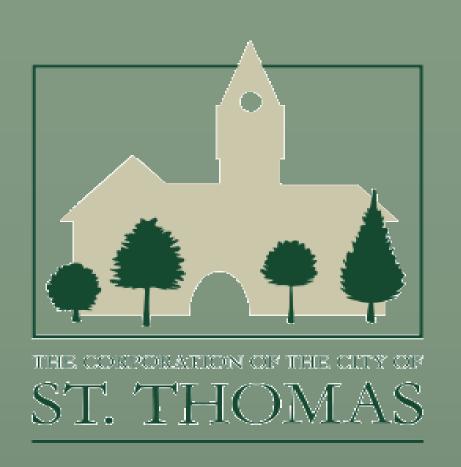
Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

Human & wildlifederived fecal coliforms present Identify source of human-derived fecal coliforms in the watershed

Repair faulty septic systems

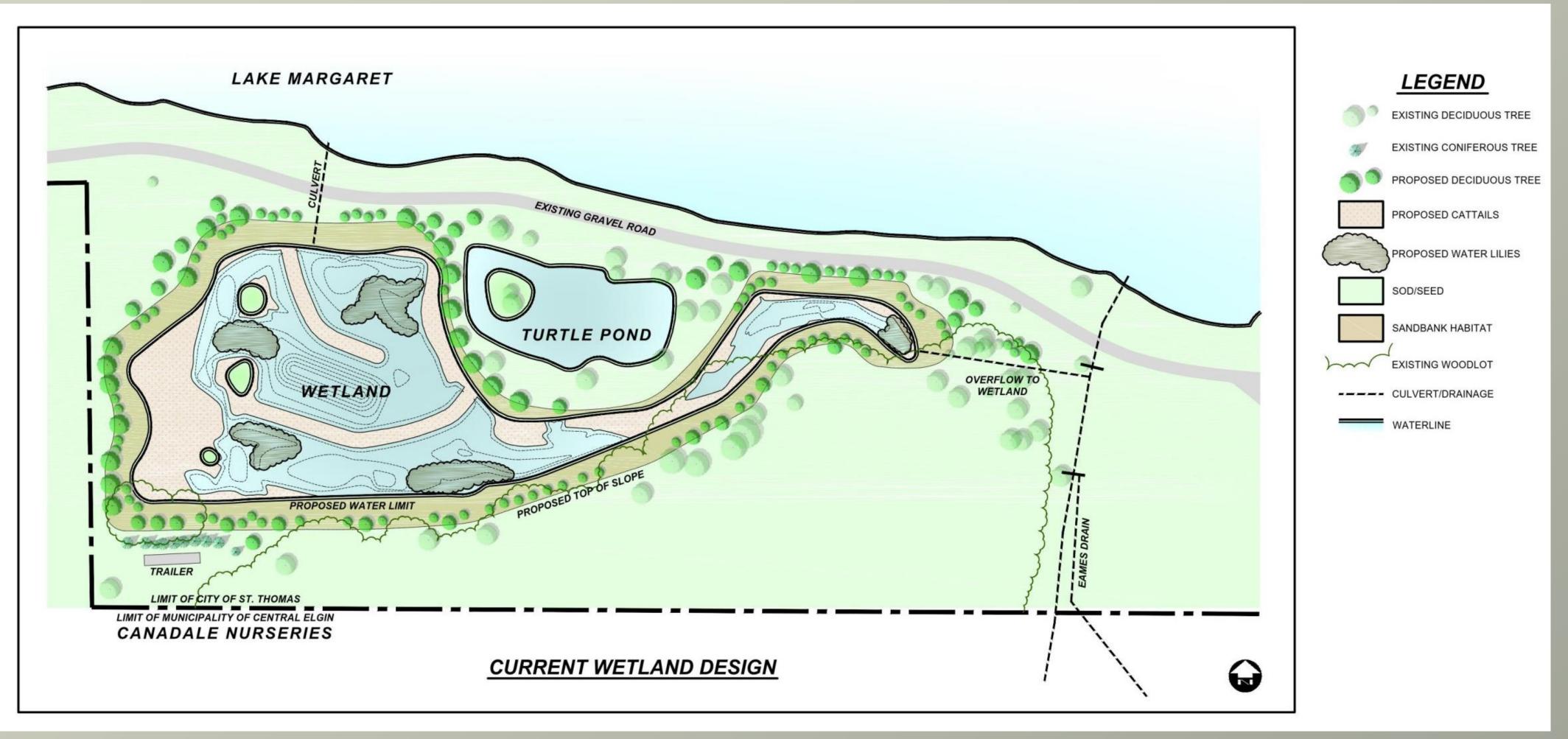
Address improper drain connections



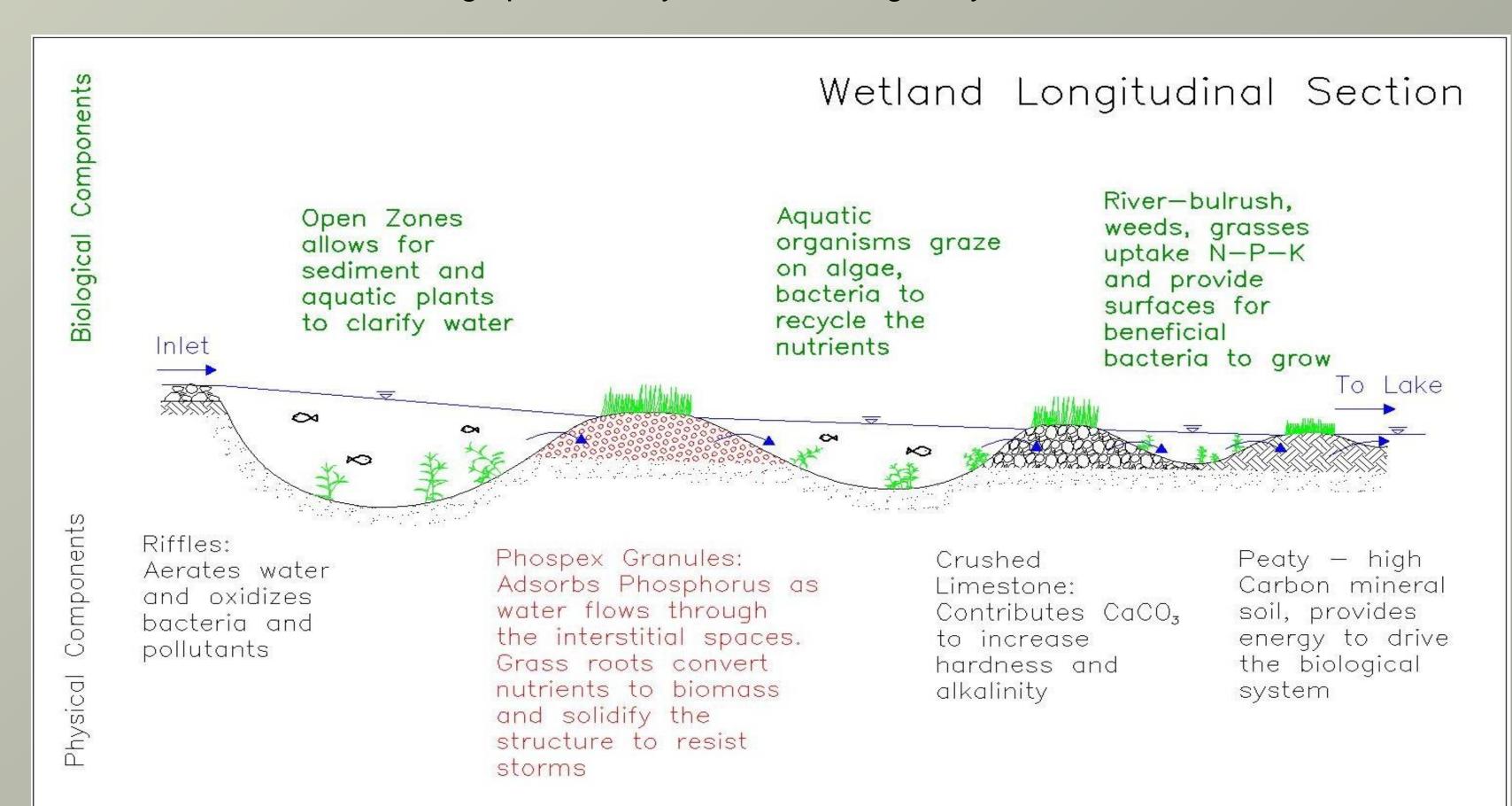


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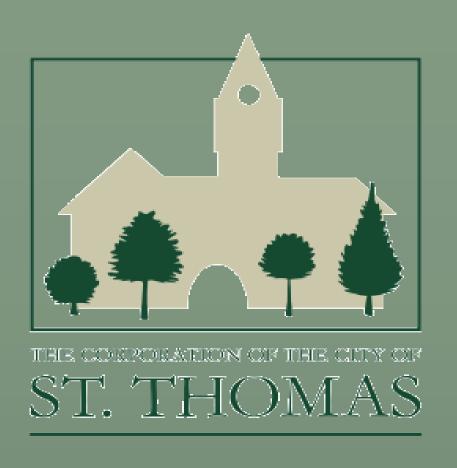
## **Eames Drain Constructed Wetland**



Based on design provided by CJDL for Doug Tarry Limited



Potential changes to current wetland design



## Erosion & Sediment Controls

### **Current Conditions**

Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

Minimal topsoil runoff from farm/ nursery operations

Risk of surface erosion increases during construction

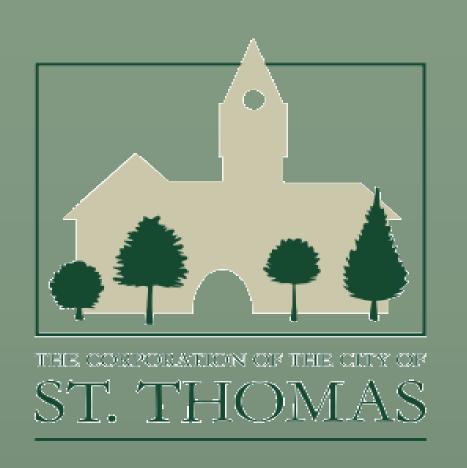
Increased sediment loads yield increased Phosphorous loadings

Maintain land cover to reduce surface erosion

Construction staged with Erosion & Sediment Controls and Best Management Practices

Plans to be reviewed/ approved by agencies





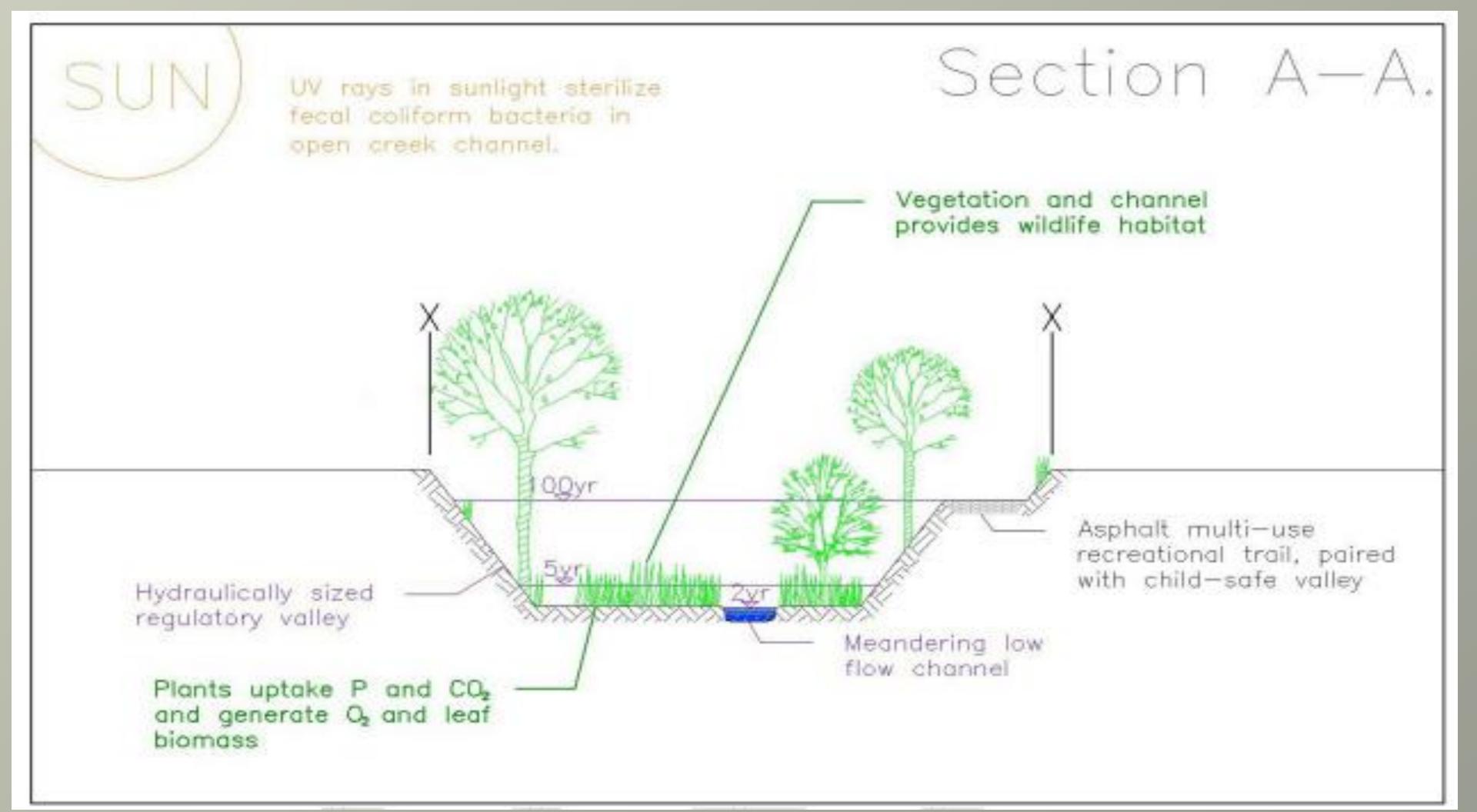
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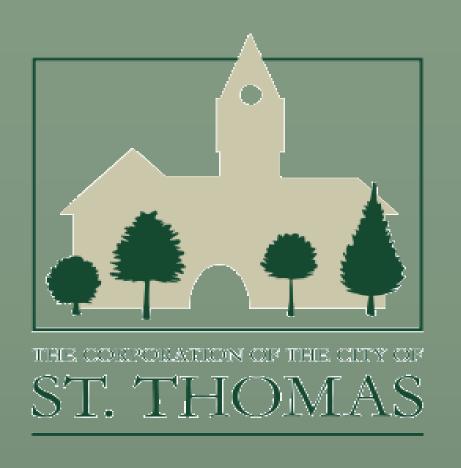
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CONSULTING

# Day-Lighting Creek Concept







# Youth/Public Engagement Programs

Current Conditions

Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

No youth engagement or public awareness program

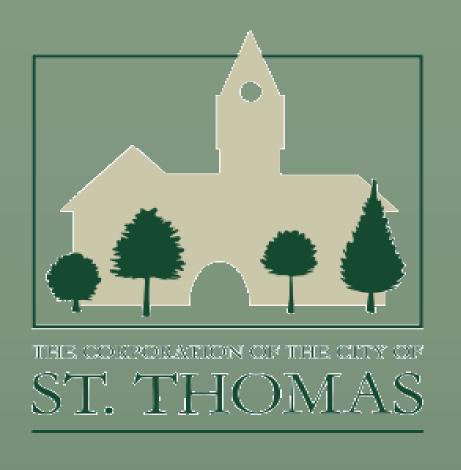
Environmental Summer youth program

Tree/shrub planting, habitat restoration & clean-up

Participate in water quality sampling, watershed reporting and annual lime applications

Public outreach about water use, fertilizer (mis)use & phosphorous contamination





# Lake Margaret Report Card

# **Current Conditions**

Adaptive Environmental Management Tools

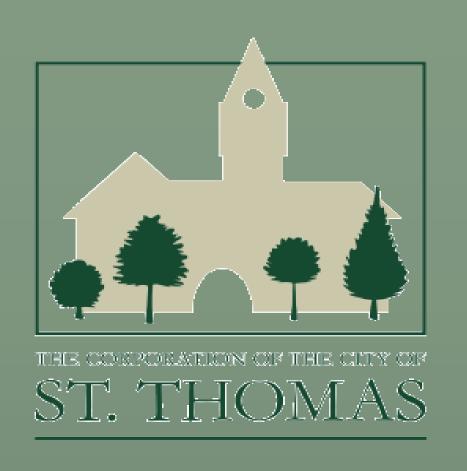
KCCA
Reports on
health of
Mill Creek/
Kettle Creek

Ongoing monitoring program

Adopt water quality targets & performance criteria

Pass, Improving or Failing grade Regular update on the aquatic ecosystem in the lake





# Implementation Framework

### Class 1

- Strongly preferred actions
- Should be implemented as soon as logistically feasible

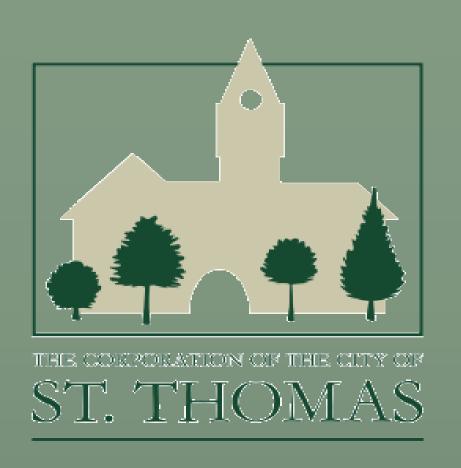
### Class 2

- Primarily strongly preferred actions
- May be completed as development proceeds & land uses change

### Class 3

- Accessory/preferred actions
- Could be implemented as a result of the adaptive environmental management approach
- May be implemented through partnerships or when capital funds are available

Actions require additional (future) studies & monitoring programs in consultation with public and agency stakeholders.



# Next Steps

Finalize Report Report to Council (July 2014)

Public & Stakeholder Comments

Public Information Centre (June 2014)

# Thank You For Attending

- •Please sign the attendance sheet
- Ask any questions you may have about the Management Strategy