

Are Baseline and Modeling Supporting EA Follow-up for Hydroelectric Dams?

Carolyn Brown

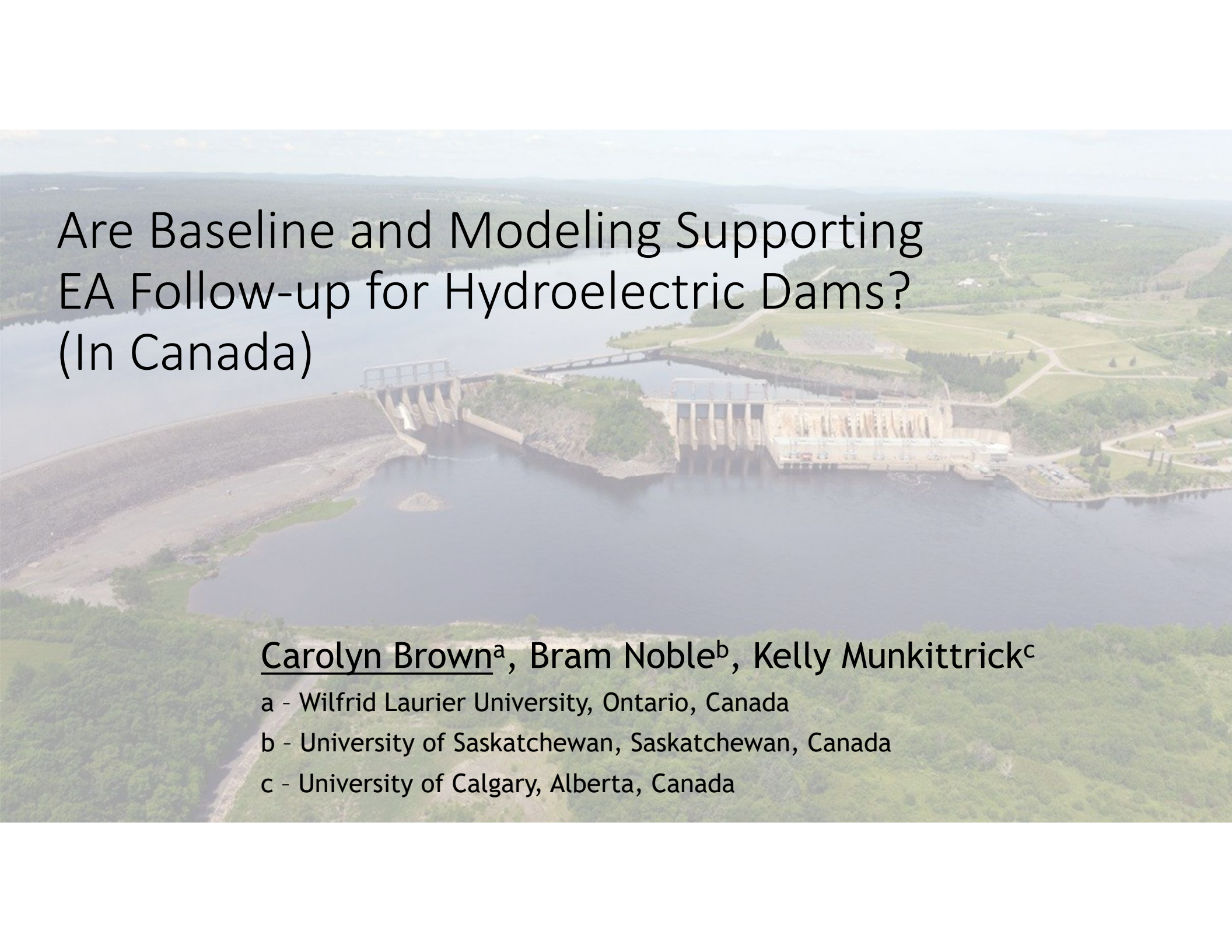
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An aerial photograph of a large dam and reservoir. The dam is a long, curved structure with several spillways. The reservoir is a large body of water behind the dam. The surrounding landscape is a mix of green fields, trees, and some buildings. The sky is overcast.

Are Baseline and Modeling Supporting EA Follow-up for Hydroelectric Dams? (In Canada)

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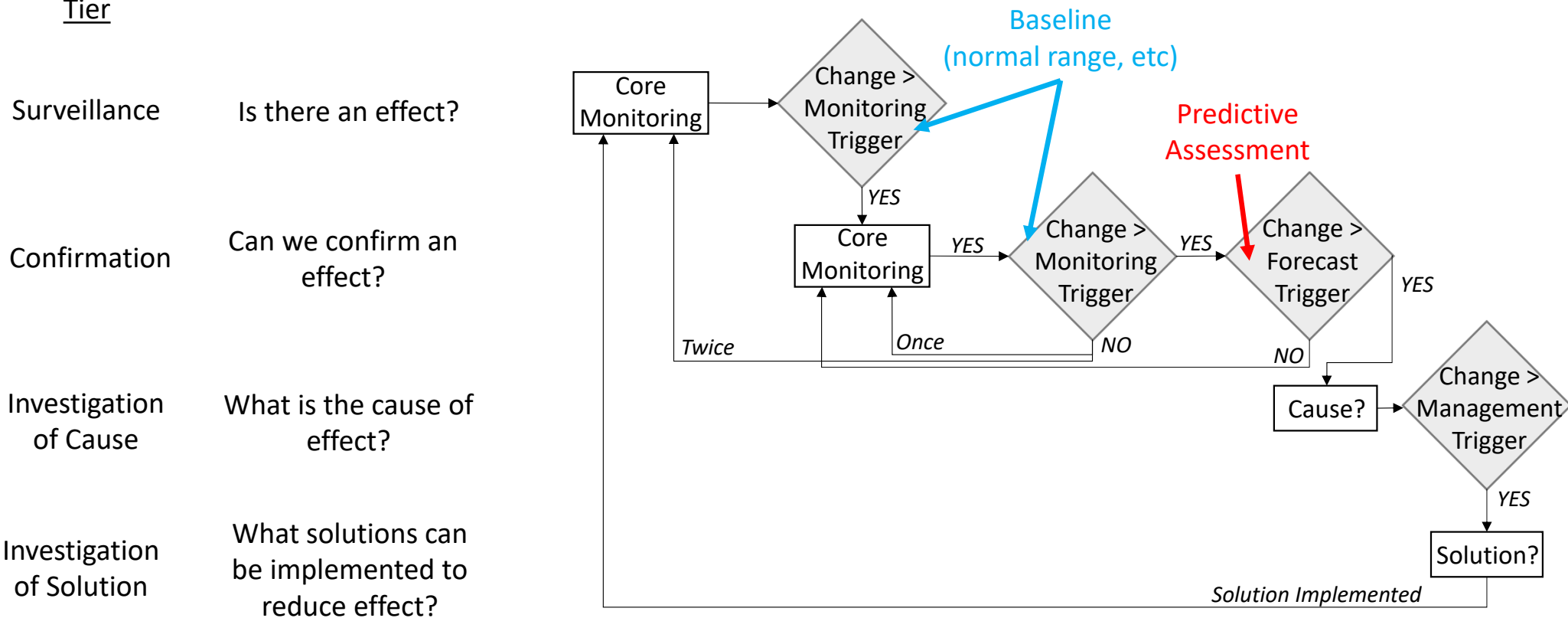
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Follow-Up Monitoring

- Is there an effect?
- Is the effect expected?
- What do you do about it?

Adaptive Monitoring Plan

Tier



Adapted from Somers et al., 2018

Environmental Impact Assessment

Baseline
Assessment

Predictive
Assessment

Follow-up

- What are the current conditions?
 - At least 3 years of data
 - Sample future reference and exposure areas
- Will there be an effect?
 - Quantitative models for relevant endpoints
- Is there an effect?
 - Is there a difference between now and baseline? (Monitoring Trigger)
 - Is it different than what was predicted? (Forecast Trigger)
 - What do you do about it? (Adaptive Monitoring Plan)

Question

- Are baseline and modeling supporting follow-up monitoring for hydroelectric dams in Canada?

EIA Selection



Site C
 Peace River
 Power 1,100 MW
 Impoundment 93 km²
 Approved in 2014
 Federal and Provincial



Keyask
 Nelson River
 Power 695 MW
 Impoundment 93 km²
 Approved in 2014
 Federal and Provincial

Innavik
 Inukjuak River
 Power 7.5 MW
 Impoundment 1.1 km²
 Approved in 2019
 Provincial



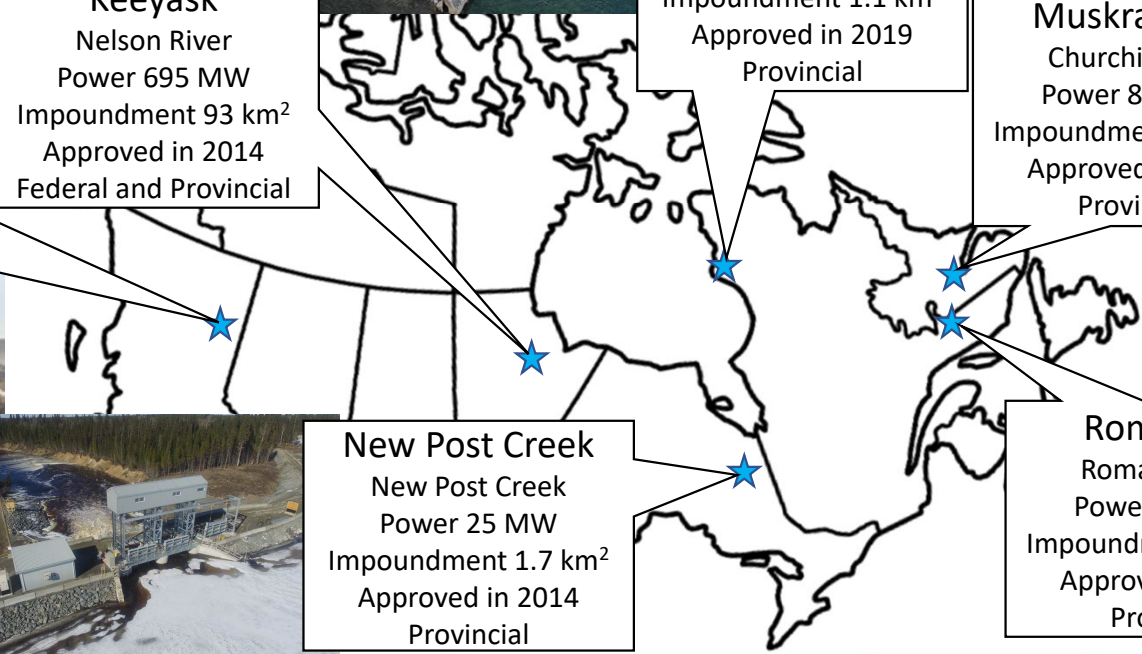
Muskrat Falls
 Churchill River
 Power 824 MW
 Impoundment 101 km²
 Approved in 2012
 Provincial



New Post Creek
 New Post Creek
 Power 25 MW
 Impoundment 1.7 km²
 Approved in 2014
 Provincial



Romaine-4
 Romaine River
 Power 245 MW
 Impoundment 142 km²
 Approved in 2009
 Provincial



Summary

- Baseline: Sampled in Reference and Exposure Areas
- Baseline: Sampled for at least 3 years in Exposure Area
- Predictive Assessment: Did Quantitative Model
- Follow-Up: Will Compare to Baseline
- Follow-Up: Will Compare to Prediction
- Follow-Up: Have an Adaptive Monitoring Plan

Yes
No
?
Not Applicable

Summary

		Baseline		Predictive	Follow-up			
		Reference & Exposure	3 Years	Quantitative Modelling	Compare to Baseline	Compare to Prediction	Adaptive Plan	
Site C 1,100 MW	Water Quality	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	13
	Macroinvertebrates	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	
	Fish Community	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
Muskrat Falls 824 MW	Water Quality	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	8
	Macroinvertebrates	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	
	Fish Community	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	
Keeyask 695 MW	Water Quality	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	15
	Macroinvertebrates	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	
	Fish Community	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	
Romaine-4 245 MW	Water Quality	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	5
	Macroinvertebrates	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Red	Red	
	Fish Community	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	
New Post Creek 25 MW	Water Quality	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	6
	Macroinvertebrates	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	
	Fish Community	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	
Innavik 7.5 MW	Water Quality	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	2
	Macroinvertebrates	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Red	Red	
	Fish Community	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	

Fulfilling Best Practices?

Baseline Assessment

- What are the current conditions?
 - At least 3 years of data
 - Sample future reference and exposure areas

Predictive Assessment

- Will there be an effect?
 - Quantitative models for relevant endpoints

Follow-up

- Is there an effect?
 - Is there a difference between now and baseline? (Monitoring Trigger)
 - Is it different than what was predicted? (Forecast Trigger)
 - What do you do about it? (Adaptive Monitoring Plan)

• Generally, Yes

- More to assess current effects
- More to determine sample size
- Develop monitoring trigger

• Generally, No

- Water Quality better than others
- Develop forecast triggers

• Generally, No

- Most will compare to baseline
- Most won't compare to predictions
- Most don't have adaptive monitoring plan

Are Baseline and Modeling Supporting Follow-up Monitoring for Hydroelectric Dams in Canada?

- Large hydroelectric facilities such as Keeyask and Site C are doing more
 - More should be expected of smaller facilities
- There is often confusion in the role monitoring plays in adaptive management – the EA process needs to provide the information on which management decisions will be made
- Adaptive monitoring plans need to focus on providing that information – monitoring and forecast triggers can drive an adaptive monitoring process but require good baseline data and a link to modeling predictions
- Consideration for what is needed during follow-up needs to start early in the EA process

Acknowledgments



<https://www.canadianriversinstitute.com/maes>



Picture Sources:

Site C - <https://www.siteproject.com/construction-activities/photo-and-video-gallery>

Keeyask - <https://winnipeg.ctvnews.ca/power-starts-flowing-from-keeyask-generating-station-1.5314710>

New Post Creek - <https://ksgsgroup.com/projects/peter-sutherland-sr-generating-station/>

Innavik - <https://www.crtconstruction.ca/en/realisations/94>

Romaine-4 - <https://aboriginalbusinessmagazine.com/?p=7049>

Muskrat Falls - <https://www.saltwire.com/nova-scotia/news/labrador-inuit-groups-say-methylmercury-monitoring-needs-community-involvement-531088/>

Let's continue the conversation!

Post questions and comments via chat in the IAIA22 platform.



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