



Pilot Collaborative Water Monitoring Program

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Timeline: Fall 2021- Spring 2023



Pilot Collaborative Water Monitoring Program

3 projects within program

- 3-4 sites (co-locate)
 - Surface water monitoring
 - Quality and quantity
 - Groundwater monitoring
 - Quality and quantity
 - Climate monitoring

- 1-2 surface water quantity monitoring sites
- Traditional Knowledge gathering



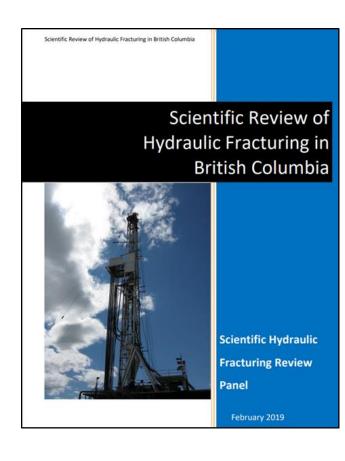






Some SRHF Water Specific Recommendations

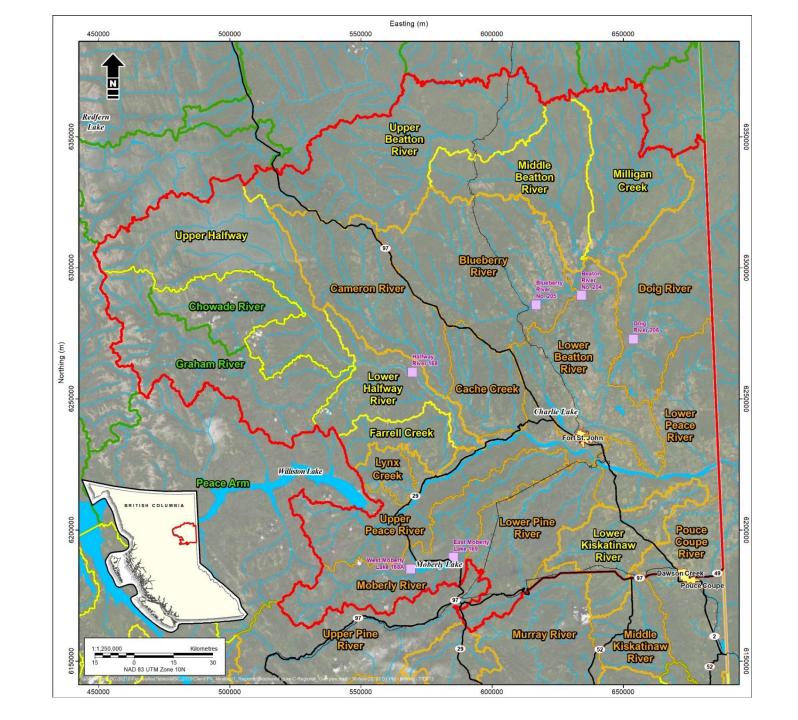
- Study interactions between surface/ground water and shallow aquifers.
- Evaluate the CE of HF on water resources.
- Establish long-term surface water quality monitoring sites.
- Conduct baseline monitoring to improve density of data and develop trends, guidelines and thresholds.
- Include TK in collecting baseline data and information, and make efforts to build trust and knowledge between First Nations, government and researchers.
- Sample surface waters in priority watersheds identified in the Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment (RSEA).
- Increase well observations and data





Study Area

- Defined by:
 - RSEA Composite Region
 - Level of disturbance
 - Current and future water demands
 - Lack of monitoring data
 - First Nations requests for additional data





Co-location and First Nation Partnership

- Select 1-2 community members and/or staff to participate
 - Identify monitoring site locations
 - Installation and monitoring
 - Streamflow (Hydrometric)
 - Groundwater well
 - Climate station
 - Water quality (surface and groundwater)
 - Data processing
 - Ongoing water training
- Funding covers engagement, training, equipment purchase and Traditional Knowledge sharing.









Two-Way Knowledge Sharing

- Project Team
 - Water training / western science
 - Field methods (equipment, tools, software, etc.)
 - Standard operating procedures
 - Desktop methods (data analysis, etc.)
- First Nation Community Members
 - Site selection
 - Traditional Knowledge (TK)







Traditional Knowledge (TK) Gathering

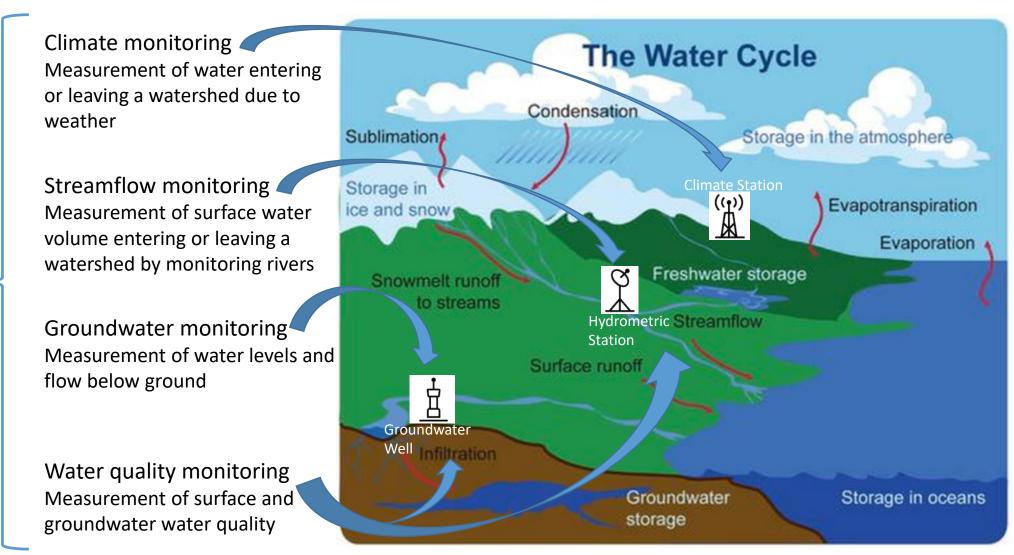
- Integrate/Include Tradition Knowledge into decision making?
- Potential disconnect between regulatory framework and TK?
 - There are scientific considerations but lack the social/spiritual considerations.
 - e.g. Water has a spiritual nature amongst First Nation people?
 - Western science is based on numbers vs. TK is based on traditional activities, experiences or values.
- We lack the capacity to understand historical considerations
 - Things once well known, now passed by Traditional Knowledge holders.





Collaborative Water Monitoring

Traditional Knowledge







Project Benefits

- Expand baseline water quality and quantity monitoring across northeast B.C.
- Co-locate monitoring in collaboration with First Nations
- Two-way knowledge sharing
 - Western Science
 - Traditional Knowledge
- Improve water management decisions
- Help build sustainable resource development that considers economic, environmental and Indigenous peoples' values and rights





How To Support This Program?

- Funding ends 2023
- Share any water information/data collected in NE BC
 - Industry
 - Regional District
 - City / Town
 - Others
- Support for long term monitoring
 - In kind
 - Financial







Contact Suzan Lapp for project information

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