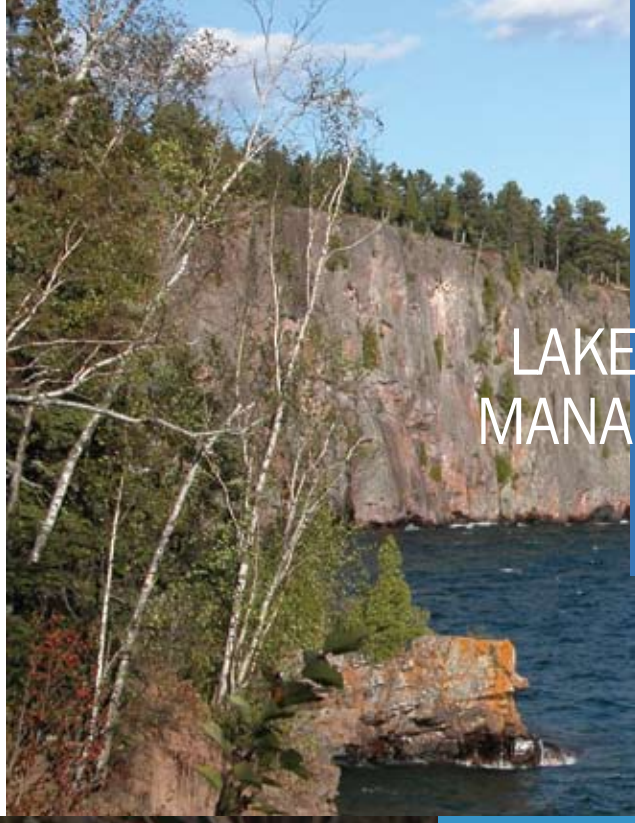
Lake Superior

Binational Program



LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN (LaMP)

HIGHLIGHTS 2006

Breathtaking rocky cliffs towering over shimmering aquamarine waters; hidden mysterious coves protecting an astonishing array of habitat for fish and wildlife; deep, crystal clear, frigid waters silently guarding the final resting place for more than 350 shipwrecked vessels... These are some of the images evoked by the "greatest" of the Great Lakes: Lake Superior, or as the Ojibwe people named it, "gichigami."

Several binational and national initiatives have been developed to protect, restore, and maintain Lake Superior and the other four lakes that make up the Great Lakes ecosystem. Foremost among them is the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), which has been hailed as an important global example of international environmental cooperation. Since 1972, the GLWQA between the United States and Canada has committed the governments to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem."

To achieve that goal in Lake Superior, the Canadian and U.S. federal governments, along with governments of the Province of Ontario, and the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, announced a "Binational Program to Restore and Protect Lake Superior" in 1991. The Lake Superior Binational Program (LSBP) identifies two major areas of activity: A Zero Discharge Demonstration Program that focuses on the goal of achieving zero discharge or emission of nine persistent bioaccumulative toxic substances (mercury, PCBs, dioxin, hexachlorobenzene and five pesticides); and a Broader Program that focuses on restoration and protection of the entire Lake Superior basin ecosystem.

The LSBP is concerned with the Lake Superior basin and the lands and waters within its watershed boundary. The program is also concerned with activities that affect the lake directly or impact the basin. Some problems which originate outside the basin (e.g. airborne contaminants and non-native species) are being dealt with through other mechanisms, but the LSBP will advocate progress on those issues. The Binational Program is intended to add value to existing and future programs and activities by linking initiatives and coordinating efforts toward common objectives.

The LSBP is led by the Lake Superior Work Group, which represents a partnership of federal, state, provincial, and Tribal/First Nation governments working together to ensure the protection of this international treasure. These partners are assisted in their work by the Lake Superior Binational Forum, the public involvement and outreach group comprised of 12 Canadians and 12 Americans representing diverse sectors from communities around the basin.

Lakewide Management Plan

To accomplish the goals of the GLWQA and the LSBP and address the continuing challenges in the basin, a Lake Superior Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) was developed in the 1990s to provide a more strategic, action-focused management plan for restoring and protecting the Lake Superior ecosystem. The LaMP contains actions for restoration and protection including voluntary actions that could be taken by non-governmental partners and commitments by governments to use regulatory programs.

The original LaMP biennial report was published in 2000 and, since 2002, it has been updated every two years to report on progress, successes, continuing challenges and next steps. The most recent edition, LaMP 2006, builds on the previous LaMP reports. Many of the original chapters from 2000 have been revised, replaced and updated. The LaMP 2006 features a 2004-2006 progress report for each chapter, providing a summary of actions completed or underway to improve the lake, challenges, and next steps or changes to ongoing management actions.

The Lake Superior Binational Forum

The Lake Superior Binational Forum has been key to establishing an effective multi-stakeholder process with the LSBP. The Forum has held many workshops over the years to acquire necessary background information to help develop recommendations and proposals for sustainable development, habitat/wildlife, human health and reducing the Lake Superior nine critical pollutants. Accomplishments include:

- In addition to sponsoring workshops, the Lake Superior Forum has published a number of reports and documents, ranging from assessing public attitudes toward pollution prevention, to providing feedback and comment on Lake Superior ecosystem objectives and principles.
- The Forum has focused on a series of projects that are conducted jointly with the Lake Superior Workgroup. These have included an educational newspaper insert, the Community Awareness Review and Development project, stewardship and awards programs, workshops on mercury and household garbage burning, Lake Superior Day, public input sessions, mercury reduction mentoring, and updates to the monitoring database.

Next steps include:

- Continuing the mercury reduction mentoring program
- Expanding the monitoring database
- Involving youth in leadership activities

PROGRESS TOWARD ZERO DISCHARGE

The Zero Discharge Demonstration Program is a unique activity led by governments, industries and community groups that aims to achieve zero discharge and zero emission of certain toxic chemicals now being released in the basin. There is an ambitious set of reduction schedules to eliminate nine chemicals from waste generated by industrial processes, municipal sewer systems and consumer products by 2020.

As the first in the chain of Great Lakes, Lake Superior is cleaner than the other Great Lakes and has a smaller population and industrial base. These factors make it the logical place to pioneer projects to eliminate sources of toxic chemicals for all of the Great Lakes. Since the release of the LaMP in 2000, many chemical reduction activities have been carried out by the program and its partners and a complete listing is provided in each of the LaMP updates. The following sections describe some of the activities that were reported on in LaMP 2006.

Reduction Schedules

In 1991, the governments around the lake announced the Lake Superior Binational Program which included an important challenge: the Zero Discharge Demonstration. The Lake Superior LaMP published reduction schedules which used 1990 as a baseline year and set a series of reduction targets ending with zero discharge in 2020 for mercury; PCBs; the pesticides chlordane, DDT, dieldrin and toxaphene; and industrial and combustion by-products dioxin, octachlorostyrene and hexachlorobenzene.

LaMP Chemical Reduction Activities

Mercury

Removal of mercury from consumer waste has been progressing successfully in Canada and the United States.

In Canada, the Mercury Switch Out program continued to remove mercury switches from scrap automobiles. Over 11,500 mercury switches were collected in 2005. The Ontario government and Ontario Dental Association recently agreed to regulations that require dentists' offices to install amalgam collection systems that trap mercury-containing amalgam before it enters municipal sewer systems. EcoSuperior, a non-government organization in Thunder Bay, Ontario, has set up a fluorescent light recycling program for homeowners on the North Shore. EcoSuperior has also visited high schools in Thunder Bay, Red Rock and other Ontario communities to encourage proper disposal and recycling of mercury products and the use of non-mercury alternatives.

In the United States, Wisconsin and Minnesota are targeting mercury reduction in industry, especially the mining sector. They have developed a brochure that promotes the benefits of mercury reduction and showcases participating corporations as mentors for others in their sector. In Superior, Wisconsin, all city dentists have installed mercury amalgam separators, and a public collection event resulted in the collection and recycling of over 400 pounds (181 kg) of elemental mercury, 10,000 fluorescent bulbs, and thousands of mercury devices. The Red Cliff Band tested tribal buildings for mercury vapour, held a mercury thermometer and thermostat exchange and conducted mercury outreach in their tribal community. The Minnesota Dental Association encouraged dentists to install mercury amalgam separators that the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency made available at no charge. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency also held an event where 255 mercury-free digital thermostats were exchanged for old mercury-containing thermostats.

PCBs

Under the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, Environment Canada and the United States Environmental Protection Agency continue to update and improve the Great Lakes PCB Inventory in order to more accurately measure progress toward reductions targets.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency worked with three utilities to identify, test and change out 452 transformers suspected of containing PCBs.

In 2005, changes were proposed to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act to include specific deadlines for ending the use of PCBs in Canada, and destroying PCBs in storage. The proposed changes also include new labeling requirements and provisions for reporting the destruction of PCBs in storage and reporting the destruction of the remaining PCBs in use.

Various commitments have been made in the Canada-Ontario Agreement regarding the destruction of PCB material currently in storage. Ontario has set a goal to destroy all PCBs in storage by 2008.

PCB transformer phase-out, Grand Marais, MN. Photo Credit: Mike Taylor, City of Grand Marais MN.

Dioxin, Hexachlorobenzene & Octachlorostyrene

Dioxin, hexachlorobenzene and octachlorostyrene are released during incineration processes, especially the backyard burning of household wastes where lower burn temperatures do not allow for materials to be completely incinerated.

A number of LaMP partners have participated in outreach efforts to educate basin residents about the dangers of backyard burning of household waste. EcoSuperior conducted outreach in rural communities on the Canadian North Shore, the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District held a workshop on preventing backyard burning, and the Bad River Band conducted a "Burn Barrel Buy Back Program" for their tribal residents. Residents of Duluth and Two Harbors, Minnesota were encouraged to exchange their burn barrels for rain barrels and to sign a no-burn pledge.

Pesticides and Electronic Waste

Collections of waste pesticides continued in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ontario. On Earth Day 2005, the EarthKeepers, a faith-based environmental group, coordinated a pesticides and hazardous waste collection event in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The event was sponsored by nine faith-based communities, two environmental groups, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm's Office of Faith-Based Initiatives. Over 45 tons (40 tonnes) of pesticides and hazardous materials were collected.

Electronic waste contains many toxic substances, including mercury, and recycling is environmentally preferable to landfilling. In 2006, the EarthKeepers held an electronic waste collection event that netted about 300 tons (272 tonnes) of electronic waste. In Ontario, EcoSuperior conducted an incentive program to divert electronic waste from a landfill. Participants were given a subsidy when they brought in computers and other electronic waste for recycling and proper disposal.

THE BROADER PROGRAM

Ecosystem Activities

The Broader Program recognizes that zero discharge of persistent toxic substances alone will not be sufficient to restore and protect Lake Superior. It represents an historic and unique collaborative endeavor by resource managers to protect, maintain, and restore aquatic and terrestrial species in the Lake Superior basin, as well as the high-quality habitat sites and vital ecological processes that sustain them. Healthy ecosystems are recognized as containing a full complement of species living within them and supporting all the processes that connect the living and non-living portions of the system, and include benefits humans can bring to an ecosystem while minimizing detriments.

Ecosystem Goals and Objectives

- In 1992, a Vision for Lake Superior was adopted to express the commitment of the LSBP to the Lake Superior ecosystem and its landscapes.
- In 1995, Ecosystem Principles and Objectives, Indicators and Targets for Lake Superior (EPO) were developed to encourage informed discussion of the Vision and implementation of projects essential to proactive, sustainable, and coordinated management of the Lake Superior ecosystem.
- In 1999, the range of indicators in the EPO were refined to a suite of "best bet" measures to guide effective monitoring projects to evaluate the current status of the ecosystem.
- In 2003, ecosystem goals were further defined for habitat, terrestrial wildlife and aquatic communities, and efforts continue to refine existing goals, objectives, principles, and indicators, and to address gaps where they exist.

Government agencies and partners have worked on many projects focused on the Lake Superior basin and its ecosystem. Many of these projects focus on fish production and habitat supply, predator and prey relationships and restoration of native species. Because of their lakewide scope these kinds of projects are expensive and challenging to execute. Forming partnerships between agencies and non-government organizations continues to be vital to securing sufficient resources, expertise, and funding for the projects.

Fisheries

Effective fisheries management requires both an understanding of the relationships between habitat, fish and wildlife, and the establishment of ecosystem indicators in order to assess ecosystem health accurately. For example, trends and changes in aquatic invertebrate populations and community structure in tributaries can be indicators of stresses that may ultimately influence the aquatic community of Lake Superior. Work in the Aquatic Communities area is linked with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and its programs. By working together, we can protect, restore and rehabilitate fish populations and habitats in a more effective way. An accurate picture of the aquatic food web and estimates of fish food stocks is needed to help agencies manage self-sustaining predator populations such as lake trout. It is necessary to find the relationship between habitat (quantity and quality) and fish production, as fisheries managers seek to put realistic expectations on Lake Superior fish production.

Acoustic Surveys

Hydroacoustics is the use of sound waves to visualize the underwater environment. Sound waves travel great distances underwater without losing strength, and are reflected by solid objects such as zooplankton, fish, or the lake floor. Mid-water trawls are used to catch fish and verify hydroacoustic data.

In 2005, the University of Minnesota-Duluth and U.S. Geological Survey continued a hydroacoustic assessment to determine the abundance of prey fish important to lake trout. This year, Michigan waters from Whitefish Bay to the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula were surveyed. Combined with work already completed in Ontario and Minnesota waters in prior years, over 2,000 km (1,243 miles) of transects have now been sampled.

Lower trophic level organism (Mysis).

Lower Food Web Monitoring

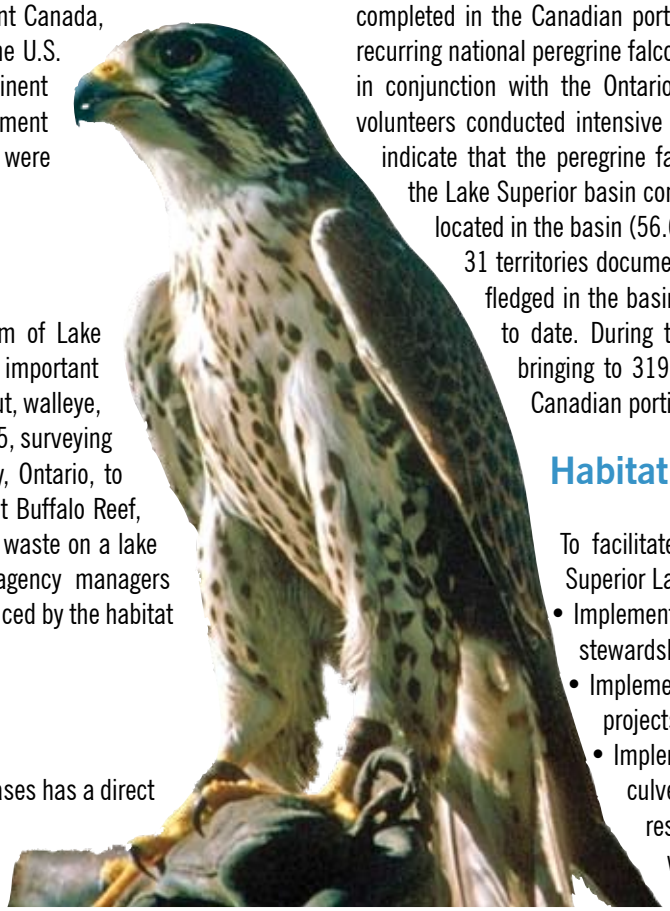
Understanding the lower food web is important for managing Lake Superior's aquatic ecosystem because it is the base of the aquatic food pyramid that prey and predator fish depend on. A binational sampling effort to assess the lower food web in Lake Superior began in summer 2005. Samples of benthos (bottom dwelling organisms), zooplankton, and *Mysis* (tiny, swimming crustaceans eaten by fish) were collected in spring, summer, and fall by the United States Geological Service, Environment Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-Mid-Continent Ecology Division, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Over 1,500 samples were collected for processing.

Habitat Mapping

Using acoustic surveys, maps of the bottom of Lake Superior are being created that show areas of important habitat for key fish species, including lake trout, walleye, coaster brook trout, and lake sturgeon. In 2005, surveying and mapping was conducted in Nipigon Bay, Ontario, to document coaster brook trout habitat; and at Buffalo Reef, Michigan, to determine the impact of mining waste on a lake trout spawning reef. This work will help agency managers estimate the number of fish that can be produced by the habitat available in Lake Superior.

Wildlife

The ability to detect species declines or increases has a direct bearing on both aquatic and terrestrial habitat management for these species within the basin's forests, grasslands, wetlands, lakes and streams. Recent activities in the Terrestrial Wildlife Communities area include the following:



Peregrine Falcon. Credit: US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Lake Superior Basin Herptile Monitoring Program

A reptile and amphibian monitoring program is being established and tested at several sites within the Lake Superior basin. A data repository will be established, and detection probability statistics will be developed that can be applied to existing programs to advance basin-wide analysis capabilities.

U.S. Forest Service Lynx Surveys

At Superior National Forest in Minnesota, National Lynx Detection Surveys continue and snow-track protocols have been initiated. Lynx DNA collection studies implemented in 2002 show that a minimum of 42 individual lynx genotypes exist within the state. This likely represents a small proportion of the actual numbers of lynx in the State of Minnesota. Lynx DNA collection efforts will continue. The Natural Resources Research Institute at the University of Minnesota-Duluth, in conjunction with the Superior National Forest and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, initiated a radio tracking project for lynx in Minnesota in 2003 to document their movements within the Lake Superior basin.

2005 Canadian National Peregrine Falcon Survey

The Lake Superior basin is home to the majority of known peregrine falcon nest sites and territories in Ontario. In 2005, extensive monitoring was completed in the Canadian portion of the Lake Superior basin as part of a recurring national peregrine falcon survey. The Thunder Bay Field Naturalists, in conjunction with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and many volunteers conducted intensive nest and territory searches. Survey results indicate that the peregrine falcon population in the Canadian portion of the Lake Superior basin continues to increase, with 43 active territories located in the basin (56.6 percent of the provincial total) compared to 31 territories documented in 2000. A minimum of 79 chicks were fledged in the basin during 2005, the highest number recorded to date. During this year's survey 47 chicks were banded, bringing to 319 the total number of chicks banded on the Canadian portion of the basin during the past ten years.

Habitat

To facilitate progress toward habitat goals, the Lake Superior LaMP is:

- Implementing watershed management and forest stewardship projects;
- Implementing monitoring, assessment and inventory projects; and
- Implementing habitat restoration projects including culvert replacement, dam removal, stream restoration, stream-bank improvement and wetland restoration.

Recent habitat accomplishments include:

Identifying Groundwater Upwelling Areas

Aerial thermography is a method of surveying large portions of a water body in order to document localized areas of different temperatures that may indicate underwater springs, or correspond to the temperature preferences of various fish species. In the Canadian portion of the basin, aerial thermography was used to survey nearshore areas of Lake Superior, the Nipigon River, and the Lake Nipigon shoreline to locate groundwater upwelling areas, which provide critical habitat for coaster brook trout. An upwelling survey of the Nipigon River and portions of Lake Nipigon and Nipigon Bay was completed in 2004, and a survey from the Pigeon River eastward to Black Bay Peninsula is planned. This information will be used to help protect these critical areas in the future.

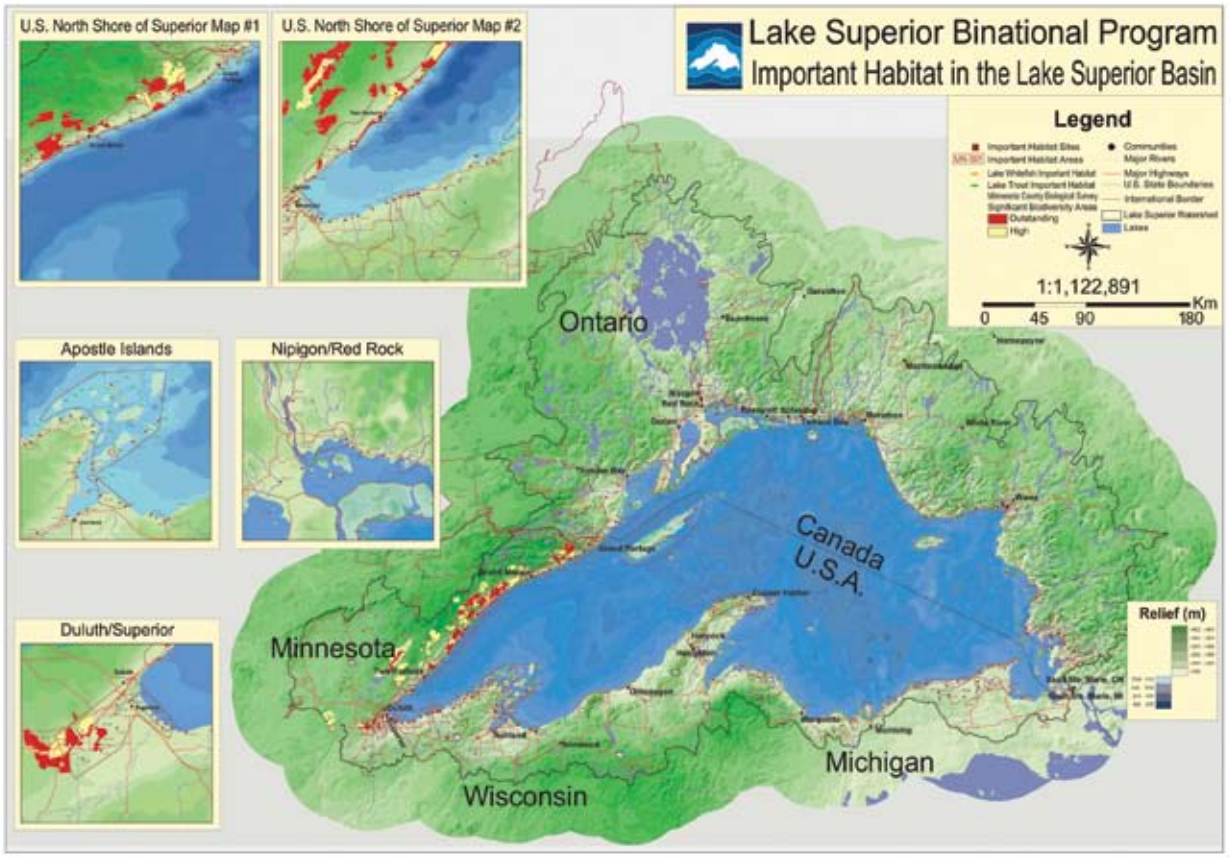
Watercourse Stewardship Project

The Lake Superior Binational Forum has been working to establish and promote the development and use of ecosystem indicators to monitor the

health of the Lake Superior ecosystem. Watercourse Stewardship Action Kits have been produced and a number of workshops and presentations have been conducted to raise awareness of ecosystem indicators and to gain public support, interest, and participation in long term monitoring.

Riparian Buffer Demonstration Sites

The Central Lake Superior Land Conservancy (CLSLC) based in Marquette, Michigan, completed a project to restore riparian buffer areas and place conservation easements on five demonstration sites in the Lake Superior basin. At each site, a native plant buffer was installed in 2005. The CLSLC conducted assessment and remediation efforts as recommended by the Lake Superior LaMP. The initiative included identifying and prioritizing potential demonstration sites for remediation, contacting landowners to secure remediation/preservation agreements, determining the scope of interventions, obtaining needed native flora or construction materials, overseeing remediation, and facilitating publicity and outreach at the conclusion of the project. The CLSLC will provide ongoing monitoring of the remediation sites and their conservation easement agreements in the future. The sites will also be used to raise awareness and educate the public about the availability and benefits of buffer strips and easements.



Map: GSC Network, Thunder Bay Ontario. For a copy of the full size map poster, please contact one of the people listed on the back page.

Lake Superior Year of Intensive Monitoring

The field season spanning 2005-2006 represents the "Lake Superior Year of Intensive Monitoring". During this time, the focus is on Cooperative Monitoring projects designed to address key information needs identified by the Lake Superior Work Group. Numerous scientists from both the U.S. and Canada participate by providing input to the design of the programs as well as conducting sampling, laboratory analysis, and data interpretation. Monitoring projects include:

- Measuring chemical concentrations in water, air, precipitation, sediment, fish and lower food web plants and animals;
- Fish contaminants intercomparison study;
- Tributary sampling for source trackdown;
- Status of the lower food web in open lake and nearshore areas;
- Land use change;
- Herptile monitoring pilot program;
- A Climate Change project, including meteorological buoys, radiation and temperature moorings to be installed in various locations around the lake

SUSTAINABILITY

The LSBP aims to accomplish more than protecting and restoring the ecosystem and reducing the production and release of toxic chemicals. In developing a management plan for Lake Superior, government agencies have sought to develop regional sustainability to restore and protect a range of social, economic and environmental values as well. This provides a basis to assess where we are as a society in the watershed, evaluate progress toward the achievement of LSBP goals and objectives, and encourage development of a sustainable ecosystem in the Lake Superior basin that will support thriving communities in the future. With a focus on local initiatives, sustainability involves increasing public awareness of how to balance environmental, economic and social goals. Recent major accomplishments are described below.

Community Awareness Review and Development Project

The first phase of the LSBP's Community Awareness Review and Development project (CARD) was completed in 2005. CARD was designed to obtain baseline information from the public about their environmental, economic and social goals and their understanding of sustainability as it relates to the Lake Superior ecosystem. Residents were surveyed in nine communities in the U.S. portion of the Lake Superior basin, and four in Canada. Results indicated that economic issues were the most common concern, followed

by social and environmental issues. With respect to environmental issues, the largest percentage of responses indicated that citizens in the basin were mostly concerned with watershed-related issues and, to a lesser extent, land use practices. The next phase of CARD will be to use these results to develop and implement outreach projects in targeted communities. Sustainability outreach projects will focus on demonstrating environmentally responsible lifestyles and capitalizing on economic opportunities and these messages will be delivered primarily through electronic and newspaper media.

EarthWise Thunder Bay

In May 2004, the concept of developing a Community Environmental Action Plan was proposed to the city council of Thunder Bay, Ontario by a delegation from the Zero Waste Action Team. City council unanimously endorsed the proposal, and the EarthWise Thunder Bay Steering Committee was established with representatives from city council, industry, the business community, postsecondary education, and established environmental groups. With funding from the city, a coordinator was hired for an initial two-year period. EarthWise has developed an "Environmental Policy" for Thunder Bay that was adopted by city council in December 2005. This policy requires municipal departments to report annually on how they have complied with the policy each year. Working groups have been formed with representatives from existing groups with similar interests to develop suggestions that they collectively believe will be critical to ensuring the sustainability of the community. To date, subcommittees have been established on greening, energy, green building, and food security.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

Although there are many success stories to tell, ongoing vigilance and hard work are necessary to address the issues and challenges still facing the Lake Superior ecosystem.

Issues and challenges for critical pollutants include:

- Increased and new sources of mercury, including mining emissions;
- Out-of-basin sources of various pollutants;
- New and emerging chemicals and contaminants, including personal care products, flame retardants, and pharmaceuticals.

The Lake Superior Chemical Milestones Report will be released in 2006 and will contain updated sources and inventory information for Lake Superior critical pollutants. This report will also include a list of strategies that form a foundation for addressing emerging contaminants and related issues. Generally, the strategies will address the need for education, opportunities for pollution prevention, monitoring and development of environmental quality yardsticks.

Issues and challenges for the broader ecosystem include:

- Protecting critical lake and tributary habitats;
- Continuing rehabilitation plans for sturgeon, walleye, lake and brook trout;
- Preventing invasion and transport of non-native species within the basin;
- Ensuring the maintenance of healthy aquatic communities on rivers used for hydroelectric power generation;
- Establishing long-term monitoring programs for biological communities;
- Implementing monitoring programs for non-native species and for detecting fish community changes and status;
- Closing information gaps on the status and trends of habitat conditions;
- Developing land use change models; and
- Educating the public on important habitat and ecological resources in the Lake Superior basin.

The LaMP continues to advocate for and promote sustainable practices and principles. Many on-the-ground programs, such as EarthWise Thunder Bay and the Sustainable Chequamegon Initiative (www.allianceforsustainability.org) are excellent examples of sustainability projects that can be spread across the Lake Superior basin. Future accomplishments will be dependent upon commitments by governments, non-government organizations and individuals to support the science, resource management and legislative activities that will protect and restore the basin.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

Citizens often feel that it is beyond their control to reduce critical pollutants, restore wildlife habitat or build sustainable local economies. However, everyone has a role to play in the Lake Superior Binational Program.

As a consumer, volunteer, business or organization, here are a few things that you can do to protect and restore Lake Superior:

- Don't burn your trash. Backyard burning of household trash produces a harmful pollutant, dioxin, which enters the food chain and contaminates food sources all over the continent. Try to reduce the waste you generate, recycle and compost as much as you can and use landfills as a last resort.
- Reduce or recycle mercury-containing items in your home or workplace. Common items like fluorescent lamps, thermometers, thermostats and button batteries contain mercury. By recycling and choosing non-mercury alternatives when available, you can help remove mercury from the waste stream and prevent it from entering the air and water of the Lake Superior basin.
- Investigate and buy building materials that contain recycled content when constructing or renovating homes and other buildings.
- Become involved in community-based groups that restore small watersheds and habitats. Contact the Forum at 1-888-301-LAKE (1-888-301-5253) and learn about what you can do to help.
- If you live in one of the eight degraded areas, or Areas of Concern (AOCs) around the Lake, join an AOC group.
- If you are a government agency at any level, including tribes and tribal authorities, a First Nation or indigenous people's organization or any organization whose primary purpose is environmental restoration, protection, management, or health, please consider participating in the LaMP. You can find out more by contacting one of the people listed on the back cover of this document.

Participate at the level you wish but please get involved!

Lake Superior Watershed

Map: Environment Canada. Front Cover Photo Credits (top to bottom): Carrie Lohse-Hansen, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; University of Minnesota Natural Resources Research Institute; John Marsden, Environment Canada.

For More Information

For further information about the Lake Superior Binational Program, please view the Lake Superior Binational Program website at **www.binational.net**. As the Program has many partners, additional reports and documents relevant to people interested in the Program may be found on the Partner Agency Sites. Links to those sites can also be found on binational.net or contact:

In Canada:

Pamela Finlayson
Environment Canada
4905 Dufferin Street
Toronto, ON M3H 5T4

Phone: (416) 739-5996
pamela.finlayson@ec.gc.ca

In the United States:

E. Marie Wines
United States Environmental Protection Agency
77 W. Jackson Boulevard (G-17J)
Chicago, IL 60604-3511

Phone: (312) 886-6034
wines.e-marie@epa.gov

Information Kiosks

Check out the LSBP Information Kiosks found at the following locations:

- Great Lakes Aquarium
  Duluth, MN
- Ottawa National Forest Visitor Centre
  Watersmeet, MI
- Terry Fox Memorial Visitors Centre
  Thunder Bay, ON
- Bush Plane Heritage Museum
  Sault St. Marie, ON