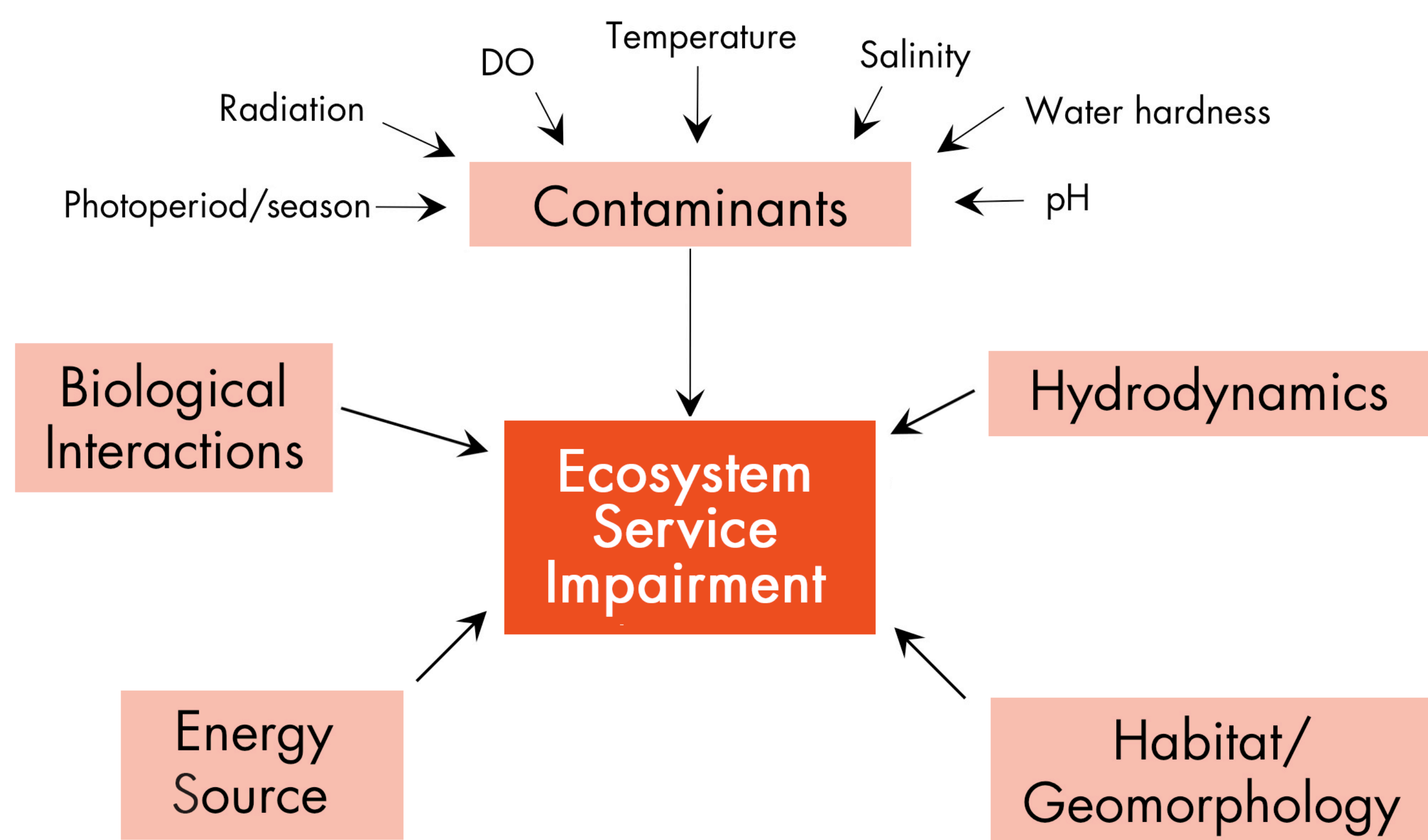


# A Framework for Determining Causes of Ecosystem Service Impairment at Contaminated Sites

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Expensive remediation decisions are often based on an assumption that a specific contaminant caused the impairment of services observed in an ecosystem. In order to ensure that remediation or management actions result in intended recovery of ecosystem services, it is essential that site investigations establish cause-and-effect relationships between stressors and responses.



Physical and Natural Factor Interactions with Chemical Stressors in an Aquatic Ecosystem

[Modified from Foran and Ference, Eds. Multiple Stressors in Ecological Risk and Impact Assessment, SETAC Press, Pensacola, FL 1997]



A framework for assessing causality was issued under Canada's Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) program. The objective of the framework is to provide guidance for evaluating causation, and to help differentiate ecosystem service impairment due to chemical stressors from impairments due to other biological or physical stressors. The approach is scaled to the complexity and relatively small size of most FCSAP sites. It is based on USEPA's Stressor Identification Guidance and is consistent with practices recommended by Suter, Cormier and other leaders in the field. Modifications were made to previously published methods to more fully extend its use to terrestrial sites, and to simplify the process so that it is better suited to the small sites that are prevalent under FCSAP.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF CAUSATION

Co-Occurs	Gradient	Consistent	Plausible	Specific
Stressor and impairment	Effect increases with increasing exposure	Effect observed multiple places and times	Effect expected given known facts	Occurrence of one variable predicts occurrence of another

Causality assessment is comprised of the four steps illustrated in this poster.

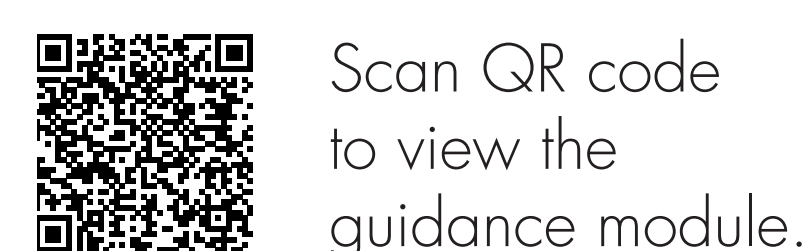
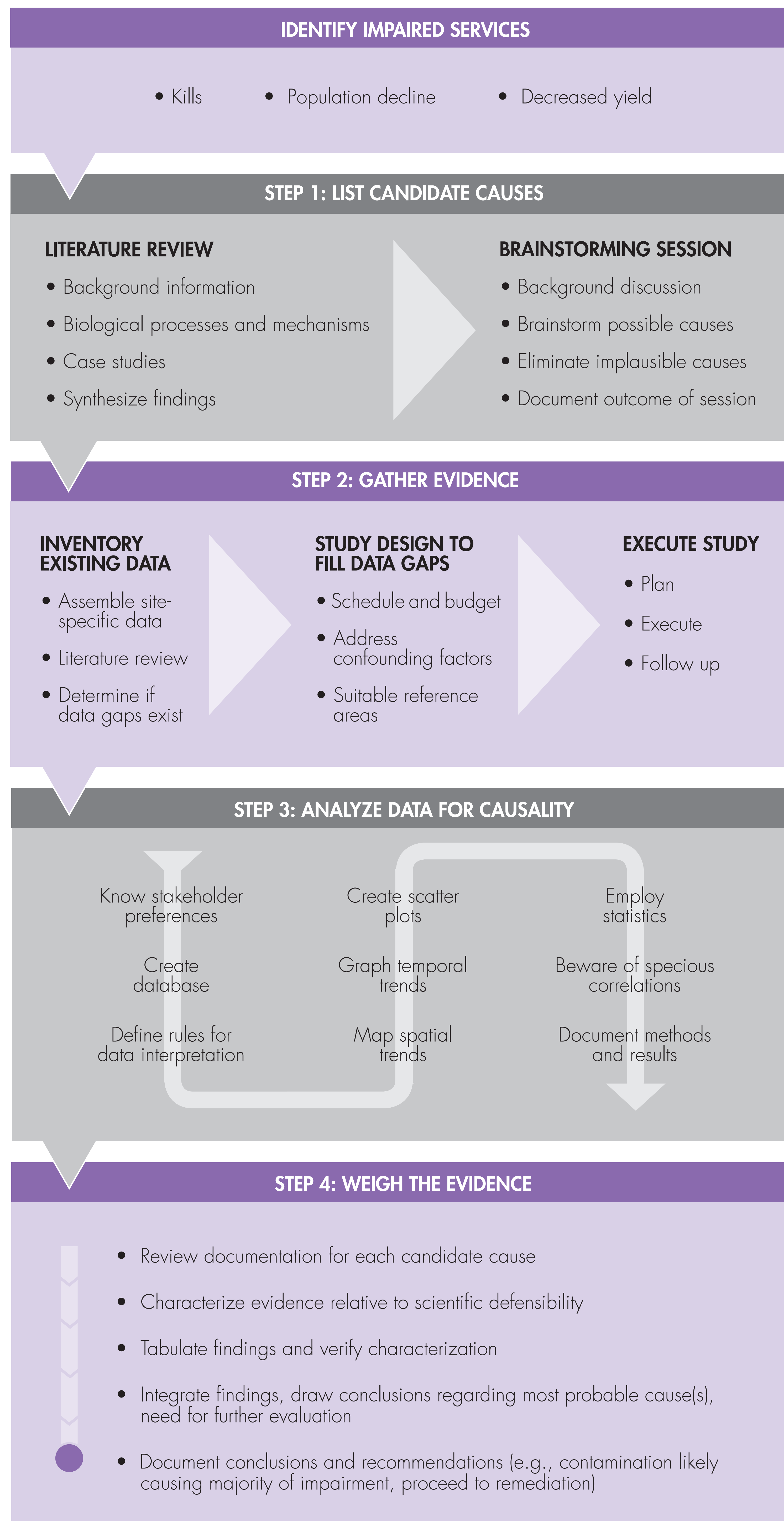
- Step 1: List candidate causes
- Step 2: Gather evidence
- Step 3: Analyze data
- Step 4: Weigh the evidence

When applied, the framework provides an approach for qualitatively evaluating candidate causes based on the five characteristics of causation listed above. Although causality assessment is not warranted at every site, it is particularly valuable at sites where remediation for one stressor has the potential to exacerbate overall conditions. Thus, broader use and acceptance of systematic assessment of causality is encouraged.

## EXAMPLE: QUALITATIVE CAUSAL ASSESSMENT

Candidate Cause	Co-Occurs	Gradient	Consistent	Plausible	Specific	Overall Evidence
Chemical release	++	+	+	+++	--	Strong
Extreme weather	+	--	0	++	--	Weak
Habitat limitations	0	0	+	+	-	Moderate
Invasive species	+++	++	+	+	--	Strong
Pathogens	+	--	0	+	-	Weak

## FRAMEWORK FOR CAUSALITY ASSESSMENT



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