

Climate Change, Water, and Environmental Justice

Mashal Awais, Bayou City Waterkeeper
January 28, 2023



Agenda

- Introduction
- Water, Pollution and Water regulation
- Break
- Climate Change and Environmental Justice
- Break
- Questions



Our Mission at Bayou City Waterkeeper



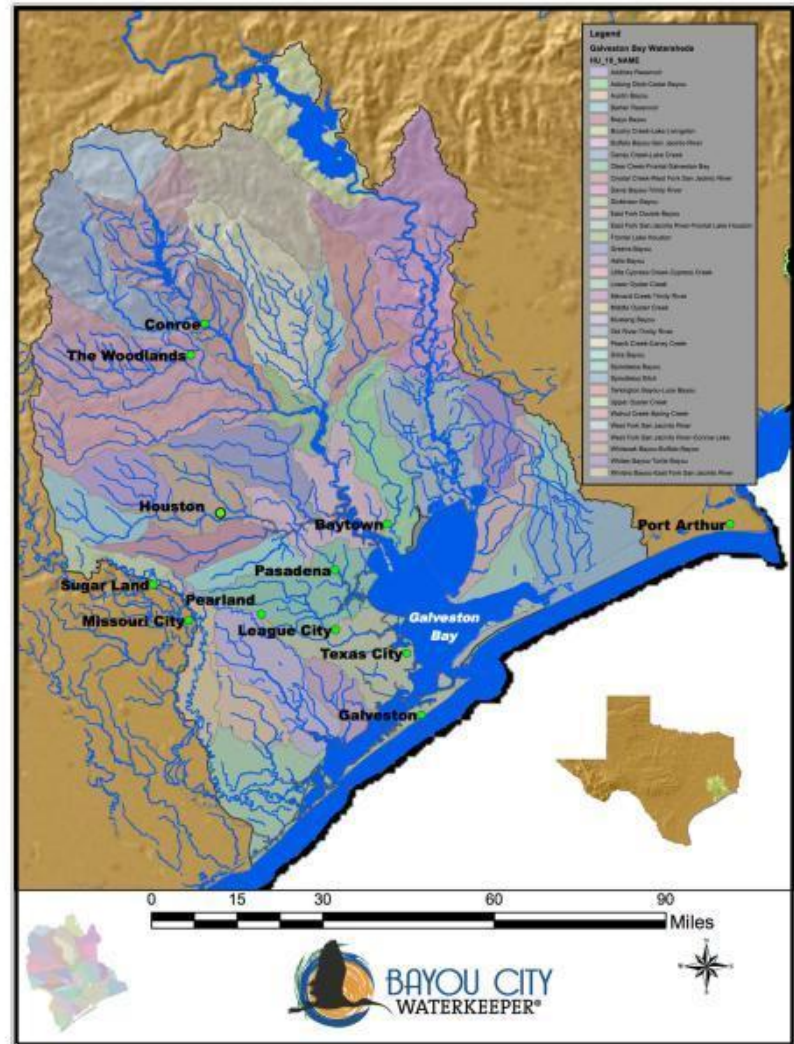


- ❖ **PROTECTING WETLANDS**
- ❖ **CLEAN WATER**
- ❖ **JUST CLIMATE TRANSITIONS**

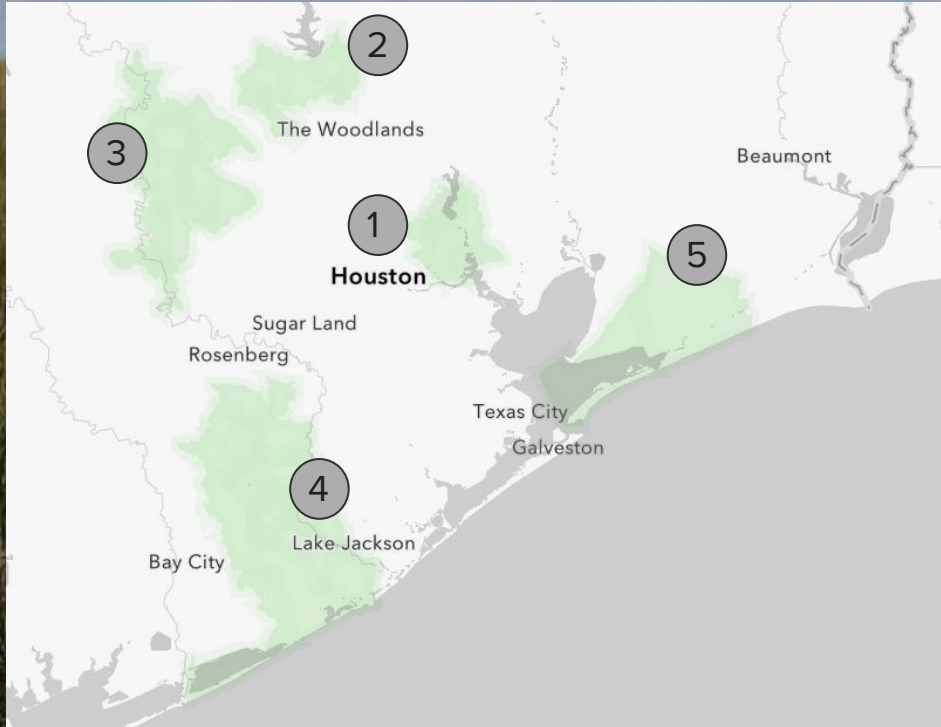


Galveston Bay Watershed

- ❖ 2,500 Miles of Bayous
- ❖ 120,000 Acres of Complete Wetlands
- ❖ Three Major Rivers
- ❖ Fourth Largest City: Houston
- ❖ Third Most Populous County: Harris County



5 Critical Wetland Areas



1. Lake Houston Wetlands
2. Greater Lake Creek
3. Greater Katy Prairie - Pothole Pimple-Mound Complexes
4. Trans-Brazos Region
5. Anahuac Coastal Marsh and Prairies



Community Science

- ❖ Community driven and community centered
- ❖ Local knowledge, collective empowerment - **place based**
- ❖ Rooted in data to action , transform and inform decision making
- ❖ Interconnectivity - social learning and external partnerships

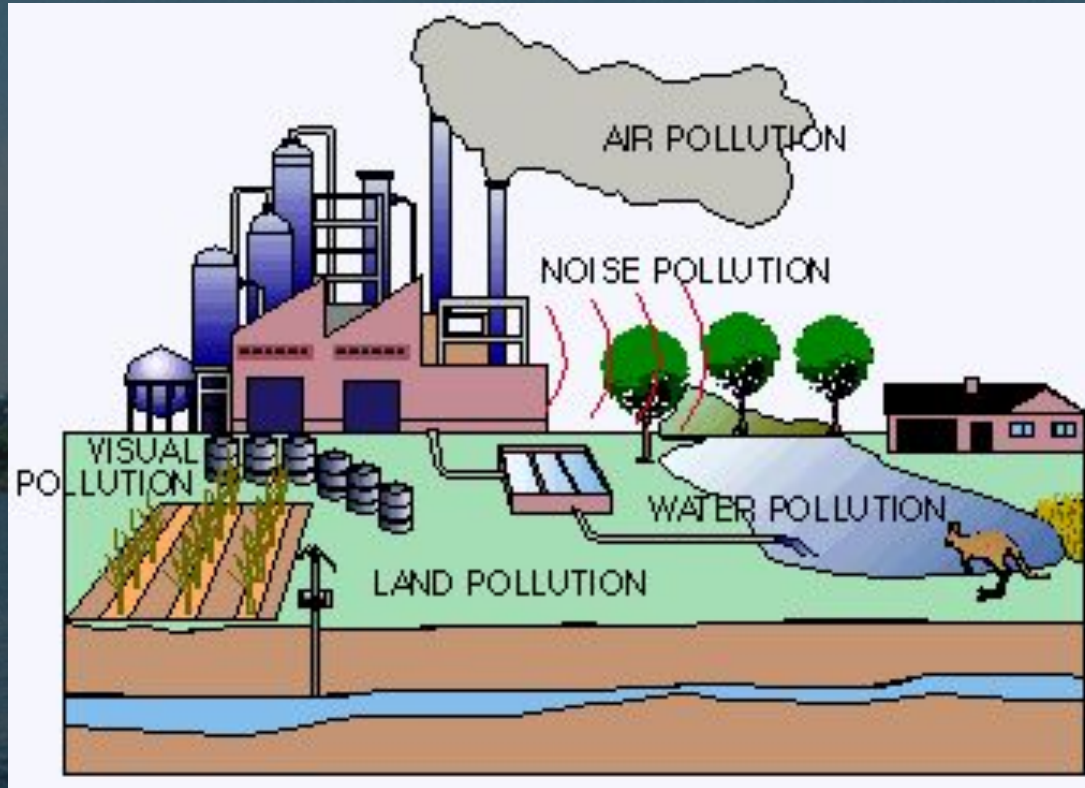


Community Science in Practice

- ❖ Share purpose and transitions academia, creates **relevance**
- ❖ Improves processes by generating new data, **recognizing communities as experts**
- ❖ **Builds local expertise and capacity**
- ❖ Just Climate Transitions - recognize and bridge the **information gap**
- ❖ BCWK - strategic liason between government, academic and community experts

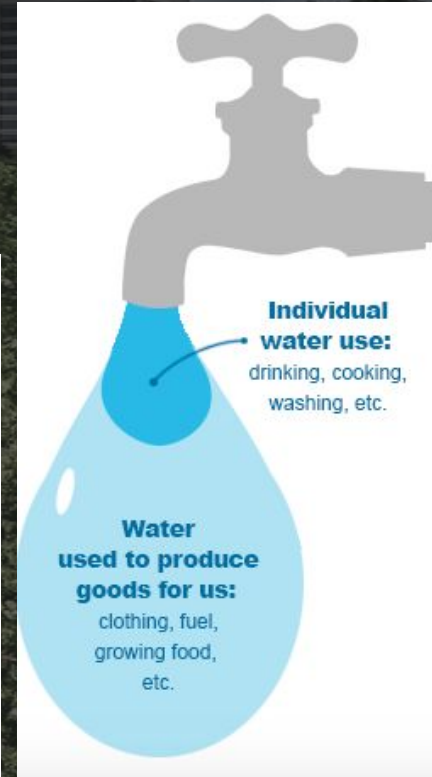
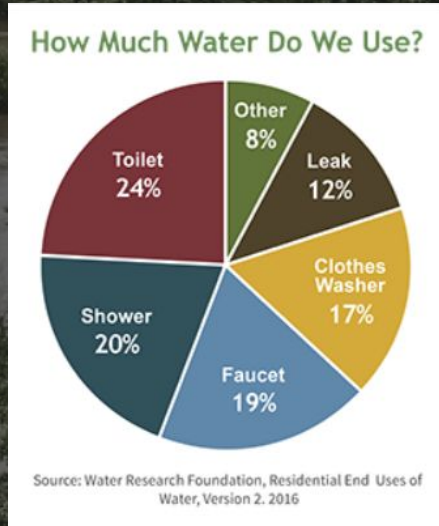


Environmental Pollution



Water and our footprint

- Direct Sources of consumption of water
 - Municipal tap water, domestic use, cleaning, swimming, cooking, drinking
- Indirect sources of consumption of water
 - Agriculture
 - Medicine
 - Personal (clothes, food, fuel)
 - Electricity (hydropower)



How do we interact with water ?



The not so good interaction with water



Swimming in Houston

By Robert Zaretsky

Aug. 28, 2017



A home in Spring, Tex., north of Houston, on Monday. David J. Phillip/Associated Press





2004 11 17







'It's time to stop': 700 bags of trash pulled from Buffalo Bayou each week



By Charly Edsitty

Thursday, June 20, 2019



Here's why Houston's water smells like earthy fish nightmares

Alison Medley

Feb. 24, 2021 | Updated: Feb. 25, 2021 7:07 p.m.



— According to Houston public works officials, there have now been 9,400 complaints lodged about water woes.

Featured image: Houston residents fill up water containers after 2021 winter storm.
Brett Coomer, MBO / Associated Press



Get the
Out of
Semr

Learn more



The good interactions with water









Go Fish: Here's what's swimming in Brays Bayou



Sunday, December 10, 2017

Facebook/Inland Fisheries College Station-Houston District-Texas Parks and Wildlife



City of Houston enters Stage 1 of drought contingency plan for water conservation measures



Here's what we know



State, Feds Know Valley Residents Have Eaten Toxic Fish for Decades

For more than two decades, federal and state health officials have known that residents of a poor community in the Rio Grande Valley are eating fish laced with unsafe levels of toxic chemicals, but they haven't found a way to stop it.

BY ALEXA URA APRIL 23, 2016 6 AM CENTRAL



COPY LINK

REPUBLISH



Is it safe?

Dallas Wastewater Keeps Trinity Flowing, Houston Drinking

DECEMBER 21, 2011 | 7:00 AM

BY DAVE FEHLING

28 Comments

Email



DAVE FEHLING/STATEIMPACT TEXAS

FM 3278 crosses the Trinity River just downstream from the Lake Livingston Dam





2 of 2

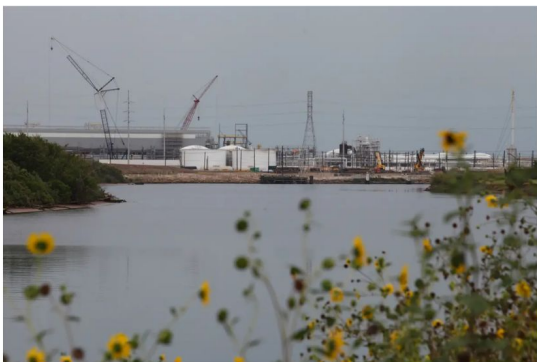
People enjoy a summer day in Galveston in this June 2018 file photo. A new report issued Thursday, Aug. 30, 2018, by Environment Texas says Galveston's water contains bacteria that could cause illnesses.

Is it safe?

Texas Among Nation's Worst Water Polluters

Texas is the second-biggest water polluter in the country, in terms of pounds released. But when the toxicity of the pollution is factored in, Texas jumps to the top of the list — and it's not even close.

BY GILAD EDELMAN | JUNE 19, 2014 | 4 PM CENTRAL

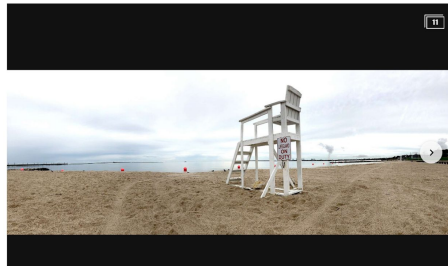


The Dow chemical plant along the Brazos River in Freeport, Texas. Michael Stravato

Officials warn against swimming in Brazoria County beaches after reports of sewage discharge

Rebecca Homes

July 31, 2019 | Updated: Aug. 1, 2019 12:45 p.m.



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Safe for swimming?

Water quality at our beaches



“It is not safe to eat fish out of Brays Bayou,” said Dr. Raun, adding that eating fish from any of Houston's other bayous is also unsafe.

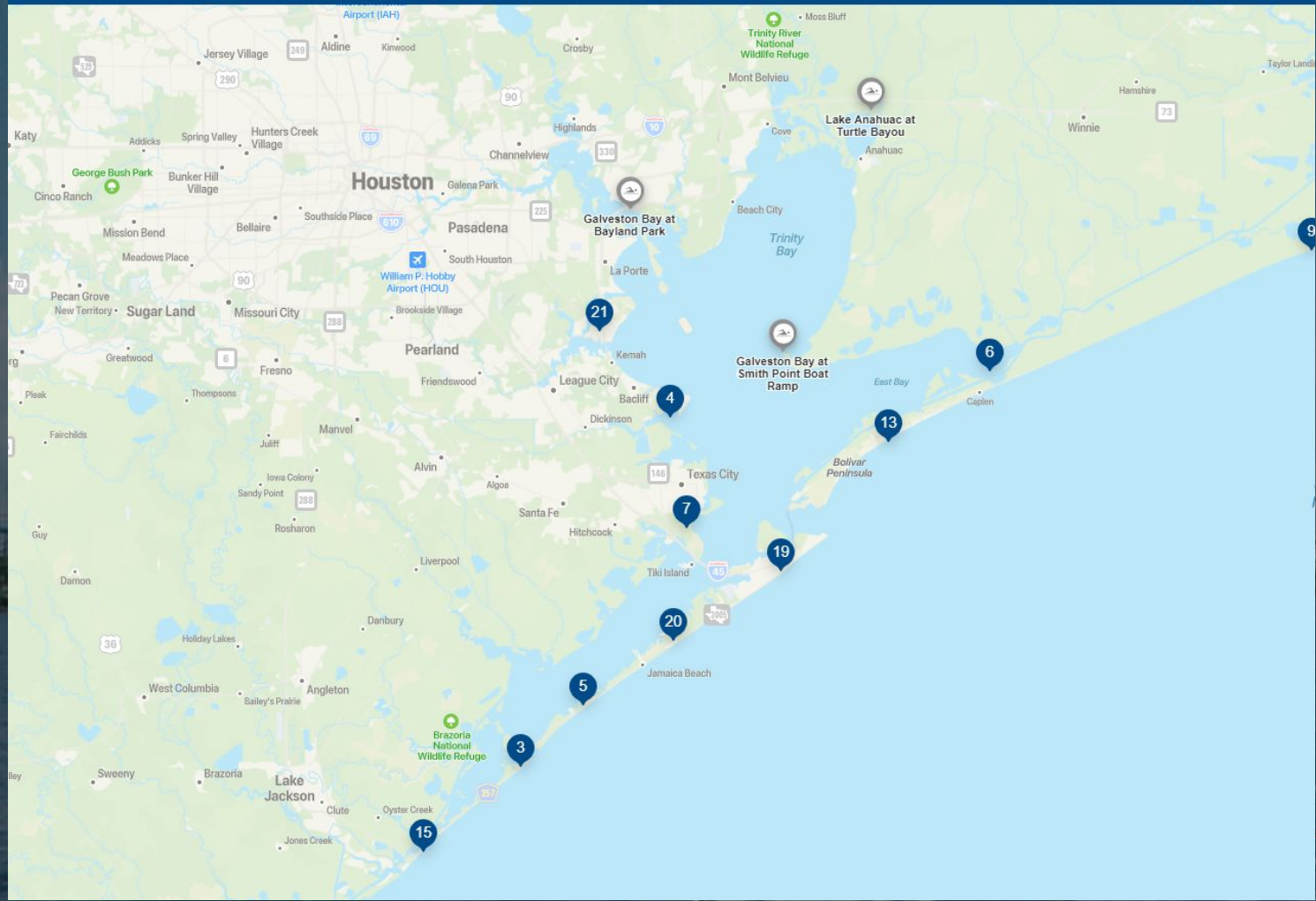
Dr. Raun says HHD tests the water in the bayous on a regular basis and finds its sediment has bacteria, dioxins, and PCBs. She says those toxic chemicals get into the soft bodies of the fish, which humans eat.

“Bacteria’s tested all the time,” said Dr. Raun. “Dioxins and PCBs were tested in the ship channel, but fish in the ship channel swim into the bayous. Those two chemicals cause cancer, so if you were to eat enough of them, and the fish were contaminated, you could put yourself at risk for developing cancer.”

Lara Anton, a spokesperson for the Texas Department of State Health Services, which monitors fish for the presence of environmental contaminants, provided KHOU with the most recent version of [the advisory](#) for the Houston Ship Channel and the waterways that feed into it.

A [map](#) shows the areas of concern and warns “women of child-bearing age” and children under 12 to avoid eating blue crab and all species of fish from the ship channel and surrounding bayous and rivers. For adult men and women past child-bearing age, they recommend eating no more than 8 ounces per month.





Environmental Regulations





rowpixel



THE CLEAN WATER ACT PROTECTS MORE THAN WATER.



**ADMINISTRATIVE
PROCEDURE ACT**



What is your most positive or negative experience interacting with our waterways in Houston?



Do we need to conserve our water or is there a surplus of water in our city?



Local Water Pollution and Water Management







2004 11 17



WASTEWATER SPILL FROM TROPICAL STORM BETA

HOUSTON - Intense, sustained, rainfall of greater than 10 inches in the last 24 hours resulted in the spill of domestic wastewater at [five locations](#):

- 1424 Wrightwood Street
- 1222 Wrightwood Street
- 800 Commerce Street
- 308 Washington Avenue
- 201 Girard Street

Houston Public Works is closely monitoring the situation. As of today, September 22 at 6:30PM, the estimated volume of released wastewater at each of these location is greater than 100,000 gallons. Appropriate local officials and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) have been notified.



City sewer spills have disproportionate impact

The neighborhoods most likely to feel the consequences of Houston's long-running struggle with sewer overflows are disproportionately home to low-income and minority residents, a Houston Chronicle analysis of city data shows. The four dozen zip codes with above-average rates of raw sewage spills also have higher poverty rates and larger concentrations of Hispanic or black residents than the city as a whole, a trend that is even more pronounced in the 10 zip codes with the most spills since 2009, when officials say they began keeping reliable data.





TCEQ







TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Houston



RE: Notice of Intent to Sue for Violations of the Federal Clean Water Act Based on Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Bypasses from Wastewater Treatment Facilities in Houston, Texas

Dear Mayor Turner:

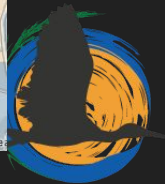
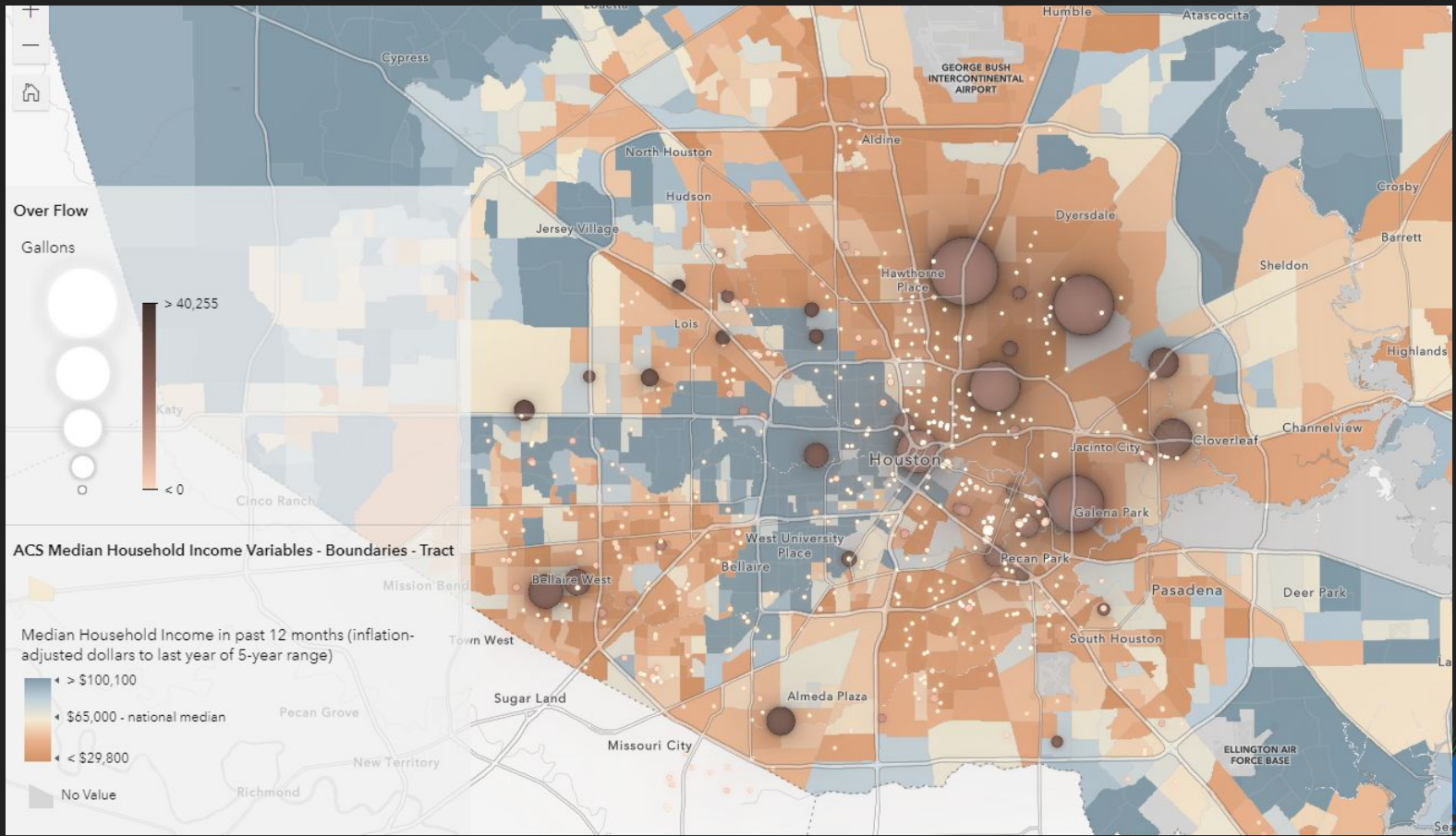
Through this letter, Bayou City Waterkeeper (“Waterkeeper”) notifies you of its intent to file a citizen suit against the City of Houston (the “City”) on or after the 60th day from the date of this notice for violations of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq* (“Clean Water Act” or “CWA”), and violations of the Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (“TPDES”) permits it holds in order to operate its wastewater treatment facilities.

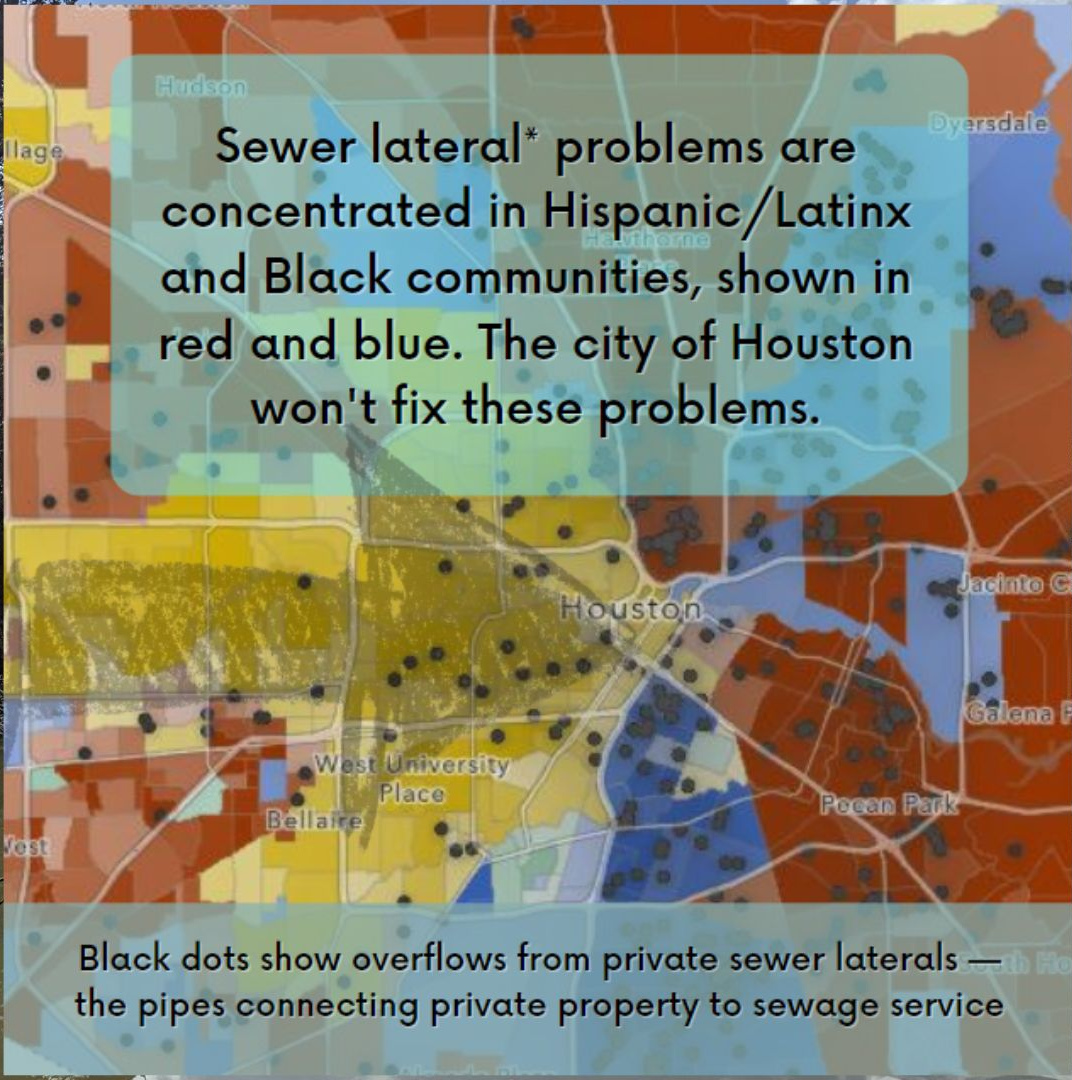




Justice in the Sewers





A map of Houston, Texas, overlaid with a semi-transparent blue box containing text. The map uses a color-coded system to represent demographic data: red for Black communities and blue for Hispanic/Latinx communities. Numerous black dots are scattered across the map, indicating the locations of sewer lateral overflows. The dots are densely clustered in the red and blue areas. Labels on the map include 'Hudson', 'Dyersdale', 'Houston', 'West University Place', 'Bellaire', 'Pecan Park', 'Jacinto C', and 'Galena F'.

Sewer lateral* problems are concentrated in Hispanic/Latinx and Black communities, shown in red and blue. The city of Houston won't fix these problems.

Black dots show overflows from private sewer laterals — the pipes connecting private property to sewage service

Breakout Rooms (10 minutes)

1. Identify what is the most important issue related to water for you (climate change, poor regulation of sewer system, flooding, cost of water etc)
2. How do you think pollution or polluted waters impact your relationship with water? Identify and hold onto your local pollution issue. We will revisit this in the next section
3. Do you think Houston's water is safe to drink/swim/fish in?



Main Sources of Water Pollution



Identify Sources of Pollution for Houston

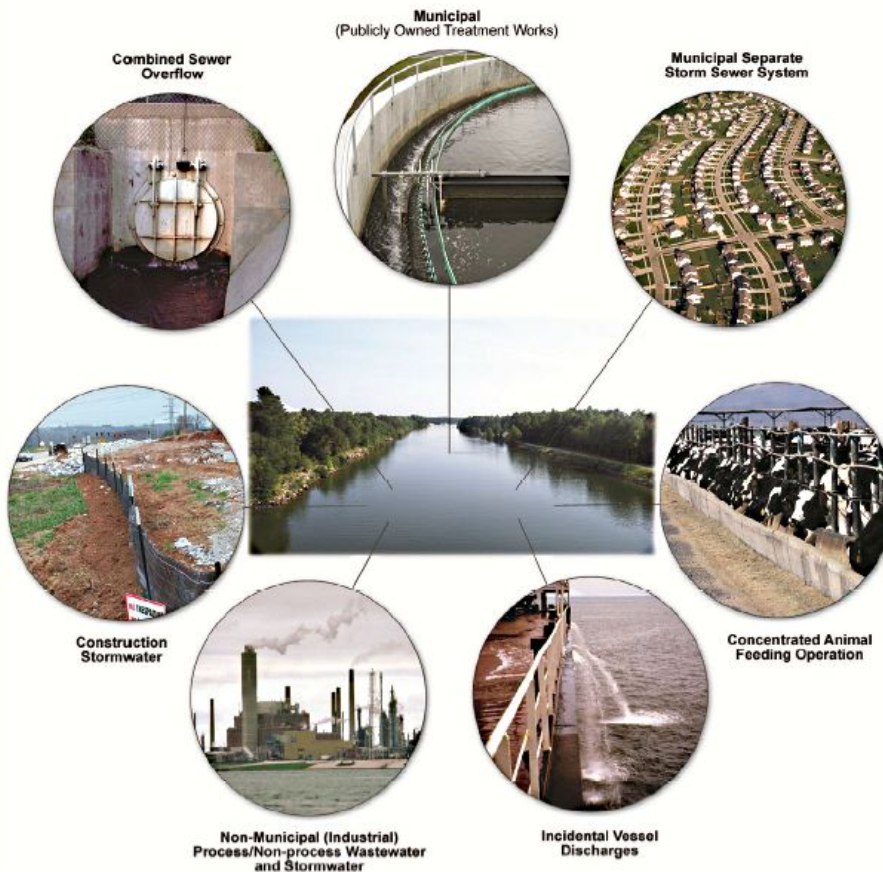
- Industry (ship channel and other industry, no zoning, fence-line communities, illegal dumping)
- Residential (domestic runoff, stormwater discharge, etc)
- Municipal Waste (sewer overflows, stormwater discharge, etc)
- Recreational (contaminated impaired waters)



Point Sources of Pollution

When contamination occurs from a single source, it's called point source pollution. Though this pollution originates from a specific place, it can affect miles of waterways and ocean.

Exhibit 1-2 Common point source discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States



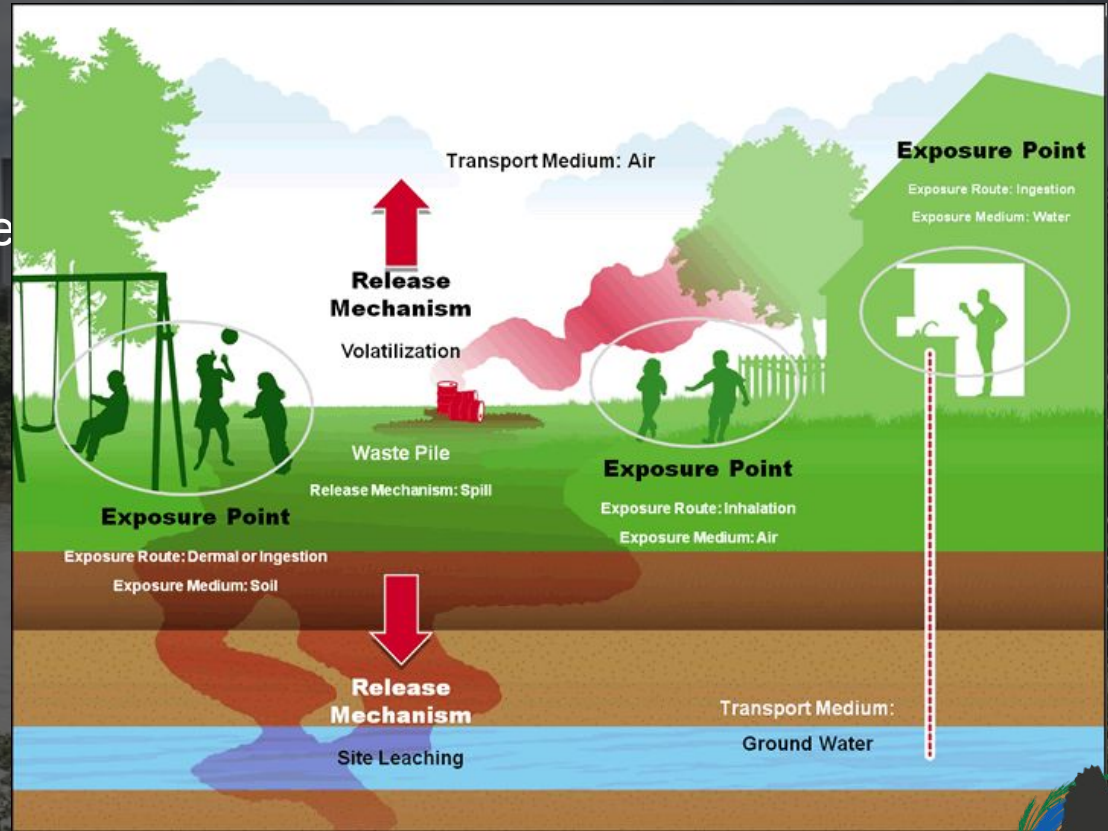
Non Point Source Pollution

Most nonpoint source pollution occurs as a result of runoff. When rain or melted snow moves over and through the ground, the water absorbs and assimilates any pollutants it comes into contact with.



Exposure Routes

- Ingestion
(groundwater, soil, surface water, food)
- Inhalation (air)
- Dermal Contact (air, water, soil, food, other)
- External Exposure to radiation (eg: gamma rays)



In Houston, who is at highest risk of exposure to pollutants

- Redlining
- Environmental Racism
- Environmental Injustices



Climate Justice and Environmental Justice





WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?



What does climate justice and environmental justice look like in our region?

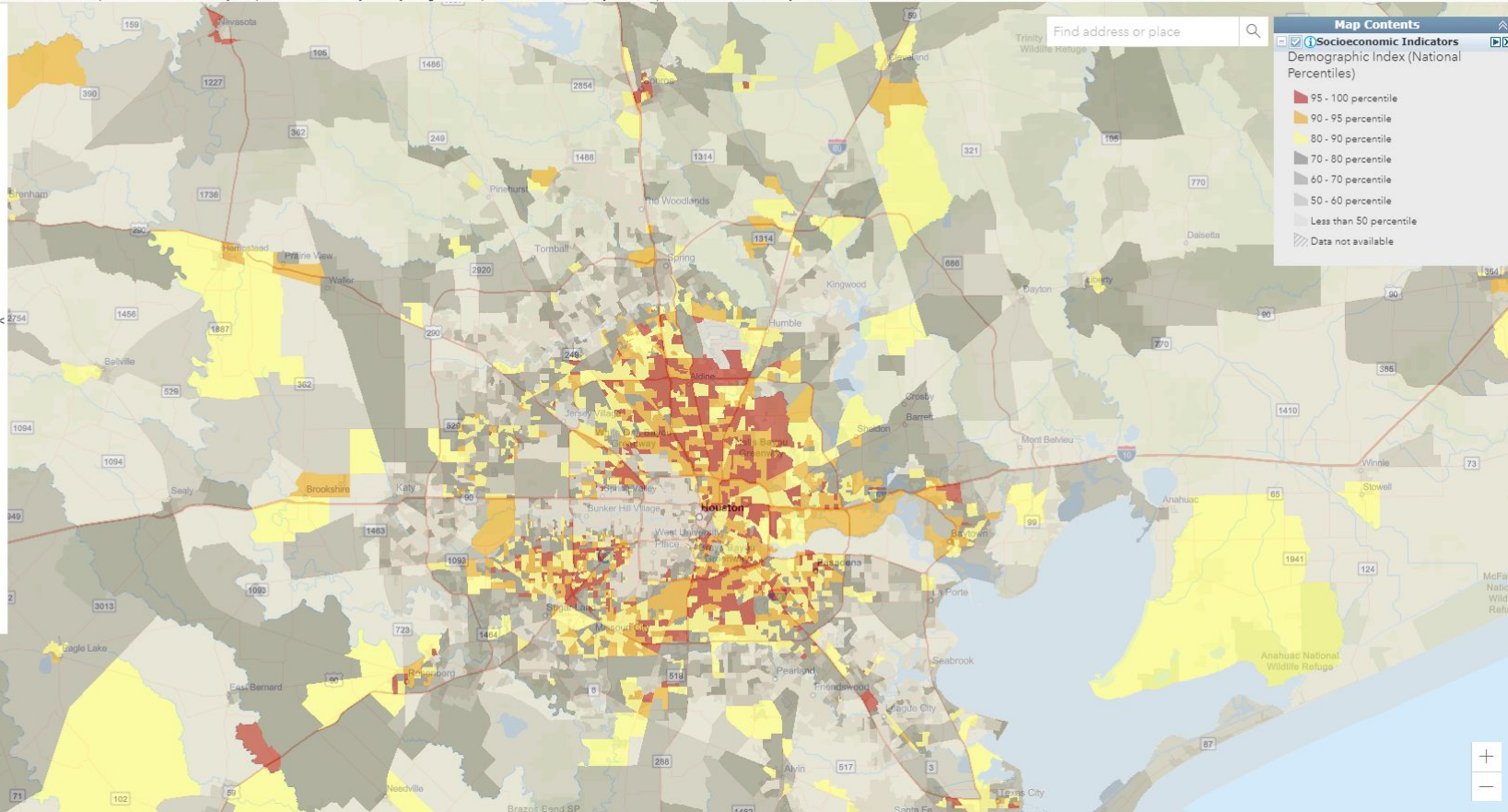


Please note: Territory data (except Puerto Rico) is not available as comparable to the US. It is only comparable to the territory itself by using the 'Compare to State' functionality. Likewise, some of the indicators may not be available for territories.

Map navigation icons: Home, Location, Print, Full Screen

Compare to US Compare to State

- Environmental Justice Indexes
- Supplemental Indexes
- Pollution and Sources
- Socioeconomic Indicators**
 - Demographic Index**
 - Supplemental Demographic Index
 - People of Color
 - Low Income
 - Unemployment Rate
 - Limited English Speaking
 - Less Than High School Education
 - Under Age 5
 - Over Age 64
- Health Disparities
- Climate Change Data
- Critical Service Gaps
- Additional Demographics
- Threshold Map



Public Health Assessment

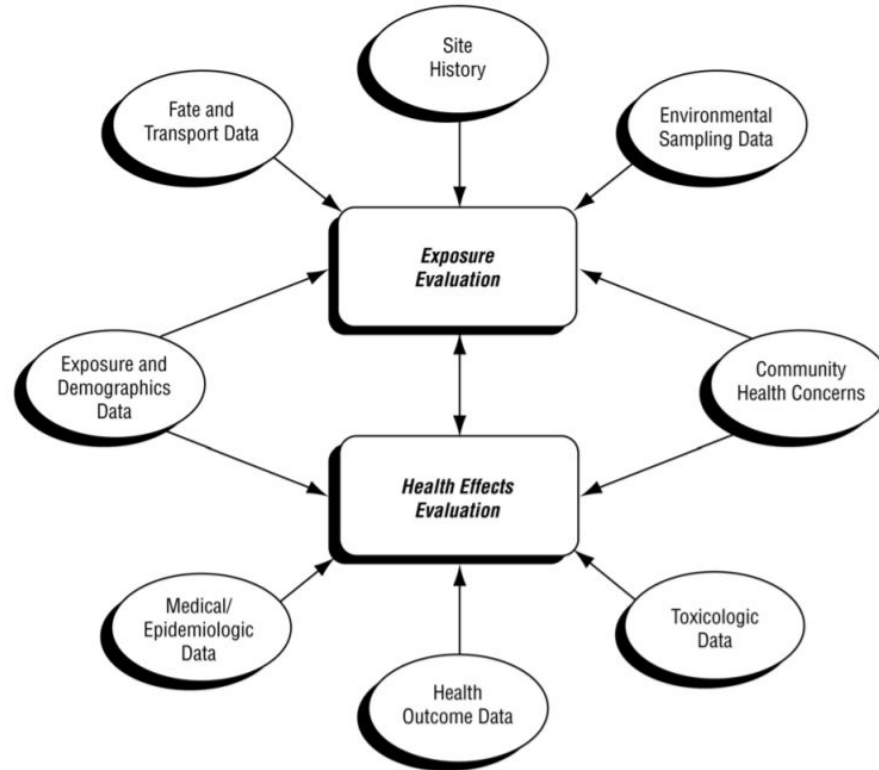
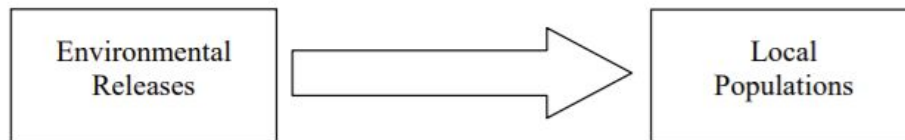


Figure 2-3. Information Needed To Evaluate Exposures and Health Effects



Exposure Pathway



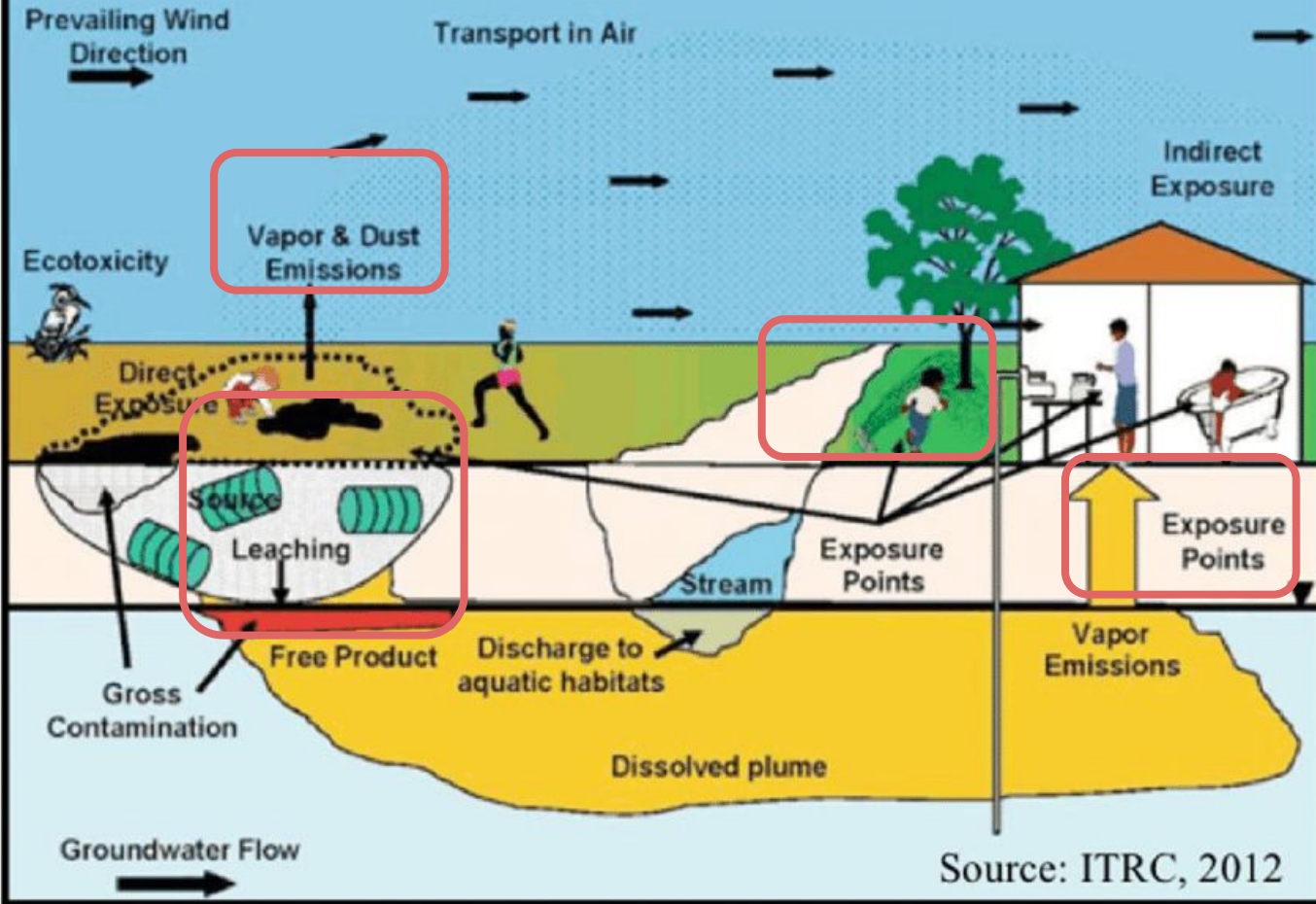
6.1.1 The Five Elements of an Exposure Pathway

ATSDR environmental health scientists study exposures in the context of the following five exposure elements:

- Element 1: The contaminant source or release. Sources may include drums, landfills, and many others which may release contaminants into various media. Refer to Section 6.2 for further information.
- Element 2: Environmental fate and transport. Once released to the environment, contaminants move through and across different media and some degrade altogether. Section 6.3 describes these processes in detail.
- Element 3: Exposure point or area. As Section 6.4 reviews, this is the specific location(s) where people might come into contact with a contaminated medium.
- Element 4: Exposure route. The route is the means by which people physically contact environmental contamination at the exposure point (e.g., by inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact). Section 6.4 also addresses this issue.
- Element 5: Potentially exposed populations. Section 6.5 offers guidance on how to identify and characterize populations that may come or may have come in contact with contaminants.



CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL



Source: ITRC, 2012



Common Types of Pollutants in our Waterways

- Petrochemical Products and Emissions/Waste
- Pesticides/Insecticides
- Chemicals (household, industrial)
- Plastic Pollution (leaching)
- Sanitary Sewer overflows
- Bacterial




Heavy Metal Contamination



An aerial photograph showing a large area of flooding. In the center, there is a large, rectangular building with a flat roof, possibly a school or community center, and a large swimming pool. The surrounding area is filled with trees and other smaller buildings, all partially submerged in brown floodwater. The text "What can we do?" is overlaid in large white letters in the center of the image.

What can we do?

How do we advocate for clean water?












that they don't know
is happening to them.



Centering Community Voice in Conservation

TABLE 1

CFRTF ASSET LOTTERIA

 DISASTER RECOVERY	 ENGINEERING	 EQUITY + SOCIAL JUSTICE	 EQUITY TOOLS	 FINANCIAL STRUCTURES
 FLOOD SURVIVOR	 HOUSING	 HUMAN IMPACTS OF FLOODING	 COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP	 MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES
 FLOOD RISK MITIGATION	 NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS	 URBAN DESIGN + PLANNING	 POLICY FRAMEWORK	 PUBLIC HEALTH
 QUALITATIVE DATA	 QUANTITATIVE DATA	 SUSTAINABILITY	 ARTS-BASED PRACTICE	 THE TASK FORCE
 RELATIONSHIP BUILDING	 CONSENSUS BUILDING	 HUMOR	 OUTSIDE THE BOX THINKING	 OPEN LISTENER



We are not alone: Climate Justice and Environmental Justice for a better future for all!



THE PEOPLE ARE THE CITY

WE DESERVE A VOICE AT CITY COUNCIL

Questions and Thank you
Connect:
mashal@bayoucitywaterkeeper.org



References

- <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxProfiles/tp85-c6.pdf>
- https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/comm_exec/pubs/gi/gi-285.pdf
- <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hac/phamanual/ch6.html>
- <https://www.houstontx.gov/health/Environmental/bcceh/fifth-ward-kashmere-gardens-union-pacific-railroad-site-contamination-area-cancer-cluster.html>
- https://iris.epa.gov/static/pdfs/0360_summary.pdf
- https://www.publicworks.houstontx.gov/sites/default/files/assets/003-history_of_drinking_water_operations.pdf

