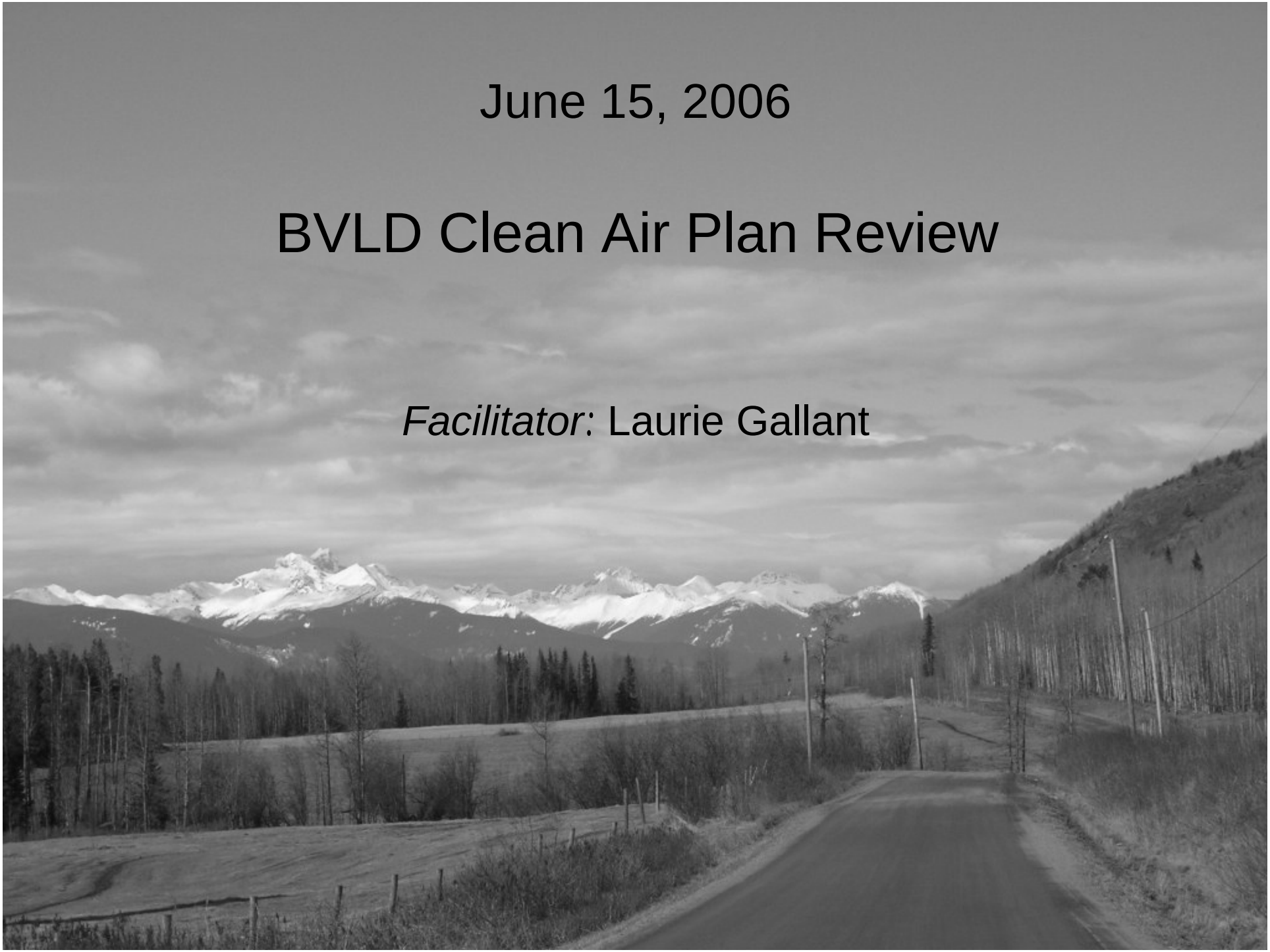
June 15, 2006

BVLD Clean Air Plan Review

Facilitator: Laurie Gallant



Objectives of the session are to:

1. Answer any questions you may still have about the presentations, the Society, or the Clean Air Plan
2. Listen to community specific concerns around air pollution sources and/or strategies for managing those sources
3. Identify new projects and partnerships that support the goals of the Clean Air Plan

Process

1. Raise your hand and wait to be acknowledged
2. Stand up, speak loudly and make your point in under 5 minutes – Please provide your name and community

OR write down your question or idea on a piece of paper and hand it to the facilitator.

The facilitator or a member of the Board of Directors may ask clarifying questions or prompt the audience for further discussion

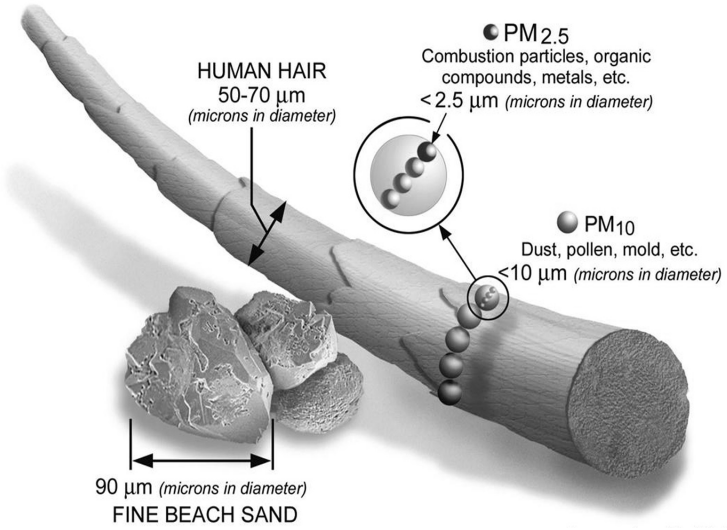
Not all suggestions can be approved tonight but all ideas will be documented and discussed at a future Board meeting. The next version of the Clean Air Plan will contain a list of suggestions made tonight and the response of the Board.

Consider existing Plan format

For each emission source:

- Background/history
- Significance of source to ambient air quality
- Emission reduction/control efforts to date
- Relevant regulations and community plans
- Community consultation/Key players
- Goals, indicators and strategies

Current pollution scope



- PM2.5 and PM10 – wood smoke and road dust

Current sources being managed

Road dust	Spring
Backyard burning	Spring, summer, fall
Wood burning appliances (Space heating)	Winter, spring
Forest harvest debris burning	Spring, fall
Beehive burners	All seasons
Debris burning from small sawmills, agriculture operations, and land clearing.	Spring, fall
Other industrial permitted sources	All seasons

1- Identify goals, indicators and strategies for New Sources of PM2.5

- Examples of new sources include: Telkwa Coalbed Gas, Molybdenum Mine, Northwest Premium Meat Co-op
- Examples of strategies include:
  - understanding health risk associated with emissions
  - requiring zero/low emissions plan before development is approved,
  - running scenarios through dispersion model before granting permits

2- Evaluate CN Rail Emissions

- What is the significance of diesel emissions and coal dust to ambient air quality?

3 - Commuter traffic emissions

- transportation emissions especially Telkwa – Smithers travel corridor.
- facilitate safe alternatives such as bike paths and sidewalks
- provide education on lowering vehicle emissions
- Related: need to have better advertising for used oil recycling

4 - Agricultural balewrap plastic

- Many farmers are burning
- Need project to collect and reuse or recycle plastic

5 - Reduce slash burning

- focus on reducing quantity of slash to be burned by leaving logging debris on the ground
- Kalum LRMP Section 2.2.4 Biodiversity, Objective 6, Strategy 6.3:
- "Encourage development and use of a variety of methods to retain or restore biodiversity at the stand level. For example, long butting of trees, leaving logging debris on the ground rather than pile and burn, leaving blow down rootwads in place, identifying living trees as future snags or wildlife tree patches, leave some second growth thickets unspaced and some brush unmanaged."
- Do other LRMPs have air quality objectives and strategies?

6 – Consider impacts of **global warming**

- Human behaviour is influenced by weather
- If winters are warmer, how will this affect behaviour and air quality? i.e. woodstove operations?
- Should we prioritize reducing greenhouse gas emissions and helping communities adapt to climate change from an air quality perspective?

7 – Provide bulletins on Beehive Burners

- Why are HFP and Decker Lake Burners still going?
  - How can we influence economics?
  - Can material be directed to NEWPRO?
- What are emissions connected with new CANFOR and PIR systems?

8 – Prioritize programs for small sawmills

- Need a plan to deal with existing stockpiles and preventing more stockpiles
- How come Corwood has such a big stockpile? What is their plan?
- What are burning permit requirements? How come sawmills aren't required to have a plan before they begin operations?
- Do we have estimates of wood residue expected over next 5 years?

9 - More public education on Air Quality Advisories

- Awareness of air quality warning systems and messages?
- Awareness of sources of pollution and seasonal nature?
- Demonstrated ability to use information? i.e. voluntary wood stove changeouts, not using wood stove on poor air quality days, only using seasoned wood as fuel
- Current methods: AMS members and select others get direct e-mail from Ministry of Environment; radio broadcasts
- Suggestion: highway or high profile location with daily bulletin board similar to wildfire hazard system

Summary of AQ Advisories 1995-2005

Worst months for air quality are:
February, March, April, & November

Month	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January											
February											
March											
April											
May											
June											
July											
August											
September											
October											
November											
December											

Legend
1-3 days
4-6 days
7-9 days
10+ days

Did you know?

2005 Summary of AQ advisories

- Feb - 11 days
- Mar - 4 days
- Nov - 5 days
- Dec- 1 days
- Total = 21

2006 (to date) Summary of AQ advisories

- Feb - 4 days
- March - 7 days
- April - 4 days
- Total so far = 15

Workplan priorities

- Workplan should focus 70% on improving neighbourhood air quality via space heating emission reductions and 30% all other sources.
- Communications strategy should be updated and refined to include a community education program to support pending bylaws and voluntary actions to improve neighbourhood air quality
- Spend more time reaching out to First Nation groups


Your turn!
03.05.2006