



Executive Summary: Community Action Plan for Clean Air

The BVLD Airshed Management Plan is a 5 year strategy (2004 to 2009) to improve air quality in the corridor that stretches from Kitwanga to Endako. This area has a population of approximately 30,000 people¹ and covers 35,000 square kilometres.

Since smoke and road dust have the largest impacts on local air quality, this plan targets a pollutant known as fine particulates. The Plan presents a set of goals, indicators and strategies that together provide a roadmap to achieving better air quality (with respect to fine particulates) both by reducing the frequency, severity and duration of air quality episodes, as well as by improving air quality at all times.

The Plan has been a joint venture between industry, government, health officials, and concerned citizens. This partnership has been easy to forge due to the common recognition that fine particulates are a public health concern and affect economic opportunities in the airshed. In searching for a balance between social and economic concerns, it became apparent that with improved education, planning and coordination among stakeholders, the goal of improved air quality is possible without undue economic burden on any one sector.

A total of seven emission source categories were targeted in this plan. These categories include:

- Beehive burners
- Other Regulated Industrial Sources
- Forest harvest debrisburning
- Agriculture, land development and small sawmill debris burning
- Wood Burning Appliances (Residential and commercial space heating)
- Backyard burning
- Road dust (from paved roads)

Goals, strategies and indicators for each are summarized in Table A: Summary of all recommendations by emission source. The implementation status for each strategy as of June 2006 is also provided in this summary table.

¹ Canadian Census Data 2001: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca

TABLE A: Summary of All Recommendations by Emission Source.

<i>Summary of Strategies</i>	<i>Key Players</i>	<i>Status</i>
FOR ALL EMISSION SOURCES	SEE CHAPTER 3	
<p>Inform the public and stakeholders about fine particulate effects on human health and the environment; emission sources; how air quality episodes develop and how they can be reduced in severity and duration.</p> <p>Improve understanding of fine particulate emission sources, weather and the landscape as they influence air quality, using best available science.</p> <p>Create emission reduction and timing action plans for each of 7 identified fine particulate source categories, including beehive burners, other regulated industrial sources, forest harvest debris burning, agriculture, land development and small sawmill debris burning; residential and commercial space heating, road dust, and backyard burning.</p> <p>Board of Directors for BVL DAMS and qualified membership to act as a resource for local government when siting new industry within the airshed.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment Northern Health Local governments Band offices BVL D Airshed Management Society Partnerships with other organizations with complementary mandates including: BC Lung Association One Sky, Canadian Institute for Sustainable Living Energy Centre of the North</p>	<p>Communications Plan completed August 2005</p> <p>Fall Fair booth in August 2005 very successful; booth booked for 2006.</p> <p>Beginning Year 3 of 5 year implementation period June 2006</p> <p>Annual plan effectiveness assessments using indicators.</p> <p>Assessments are made public through AGMs and website postings (cleanairplan.ca)</p> <p>Public is invited annually to review plan and submit proposals for amendments; this process is also ongoing as facilitator is always available to receive comments. Submissions are recorded and included by year as Appendix D in the Clean Air Plan.</p> <p>Presentations to local governments made in March and April of 2004.</p> <p>First Clean Air Day event held June 7, 2006 – plans underway for 2007.</p>
FOR BEEHIVE BURNERS	SEE CHAPTER 4	
<p>Support Houston cogeneration proposal.</p> <p>Support development of “Plan B” (if cogeneration does not go ahead) in co-operation with industry and government. Focus on “value added” approach.</p> <p>Installation of onsite energy system, with remaining waste being chipped and sent to Eurocan</p>	<p>MOE Canfor HFP West Fraser Mills/ PIR Partners of mills for plan implementation (i.e CANFOR, Moricetown Band, Pinnacle Pellet Inc) EuroCan NEWPRO</p>	<p>Last phase-out date for Tier 1 beehive burners has been extended until Dec.31/2007 from June 30, 2005.</p> <p>5 operating burners (2 are Tier 1)</p> <p>PIR shut down burner July 2005</p> <p>CANFOR scheduled to shut down burner by Dec 31/07</p>
FOR OTHER REGULATED INDUSTRIAL SOURCES	SEE CHAPTER 5	
Voluntary shutdowns for NEWPRO during Air Quality	MOE	AMS is producing a community education brochure and webpage of FAQs, to be

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<p>Advisories</p> <p>Updated emissions characterization for NEWPRO</p> <p>Community education program for NEWPRO</p> <p>Other regulated and unregulated sources will be considered during the annual review.</p>	<p>NEWPRO</p> <p>LB Paving</p>	<p>completed by September 2006</p> <p>MOE and NEWPRO working on an emissions characterization program, with the first phase to be completed by February 2007</p>
<p>FOR FOREST HARVEST DEBRIS BURNING, AGRICULTURE, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL SAWMILL DEBRIS BURNING</p>	<p>SEE CHAPTERS 6 & 7</p>	
<p>Improve co-ordination of burning operations to take advantage of available venting.</p> <p>Promote and refine the new Custom 3 day venting index forecast service provided by MOE.</p> <p>Find and exploit alternatives to open burning</p> <p>Reduced volume of wood residue burnt</p> <p>Regional sub-committee to make specific recommendations for inclusion in MOF District Burn Plans, for example:</p> <p>Air quality episode based Burn Bans</p> <p>Max # of Burns / smoke management zone</p> <p>Sunrise/Sunset window for burning</p> <p>Involve Flight Services, air charter operators in burning plans to improve flight safety.</p>	<p>Large industry: Canfor, HFP, BFP, PIR, DLFP, Timber Sales BC</p> <p>MOF MOE</p> <p>Cattlemen's, Dairymen's Associations</p> <p>Woodlot owners</p> <p>Air charter & tourism companies</p>	<p>Resource Management Burning subcommittee of the Regional Working Group continues to make progress.</p> <p>Custom Venting Index Forecasting Service has been running for 2 seasons with good results.</p> <p>Revisions have been made to MOF District Burn Plans</p> <p>Effectiveness assessments are occurring annually.</p> <p>2006 Burn Operators Forum will focus on burning alternatives.</p>
<p>FOR WOOD BURNING APPLIANCES</p>	<p>SEE CHAPTER 8</p>	
<p>Woodstove Exchange Program</p> <p>Community Education Program</p> <p>Woodstove Bylaws toolkit for consideration by local governments</p> <p>Promote alternate heating sources and energy efficient construction and renovations.</p>	<p>MOE</p> <p>Retailers</p> <p>Manufacturers</p> <p>Local Government</p> <p>WETBC</p> <p>CFDC Nadina</p>	<p>Woodstove Exchange project completed September 2004 resulting in 35 changeouts and greater awareness.</p> <p>Public educational efforts ongoing.</p> <p>Local Government Actins to reduce Wood Stove Emissions workshops held May 2006 – very well attended.</p> <p>Smithers is drafting bylaw, will go before</p>

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		<p>Council July 2006.</p> <p>Houston and Burns Lake are considering introducing bylaws.</p> <p>MOE has completed Phase 1 of Wood Stove Exchange Pilot Project and funding is in place for Phase 2 – the design and implementation of a 2nd Exchange Program.</p>
FOR BACKYARD BURNING	SEE CHAPTER 9	
<p>Public Education</p> <p>Municipal Bylaws toolkit</p>	<p>MOE</p> <p>Municipal Governments & Fire Depts.</p> <p>CWGs</p>	<p>Ongoing education through websites and displays.</p> <p>Residential Backyard Burning brochure developed for Hazelton and distributed in utility bills May 2006.</p> <p>Houston had draft bylaw for open burning and wood burning appliances – draft form June 2006.</p>
FOR ROAD DUST (from paved roads)	SEE CHAPTER 10	
<p>Focus on traction materials management, including fall/late winter / early spring cleanup in populated highway corridors, and use of “lower fine particulate content” materials.</p> <p>Promote co-operation among local governments &. MOTH maintenance contractor.</p> <p>Promote acquisition and use of equipment that may reduce the volume of fine particulates applied as traction material on roads in populated areas.</p> <p>Best Management Practices for inclusion in highway maintenance contracts are being developed by MOTH to address air quality concerns</p>	<p>Local government public works staff, MOTH & MOE</p>	<p>Provided forum for local gov’t works staff and contractors in January 2003 and have promoted and attended events organized by other agencies annually since then.</p> <p>Best Management Practices have been developed for highway contractors and for road dust suppression.</p>

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