

**Kamloops Air Quality Roundtable
Meeting Summary as at Sept 28, 2016**

Location: TRU Campus, Kamloops

Meeting Date: Feb 22, 2016, 9:05AM to 12:00PM

Present

Ralph Adams, Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Greg Baytalan, Interior Health Authority (IHA)

Darren Brown, Lafarge Canada

Glen Cheetham, City of Kamloops

Fiona Goorman, First Nations Health Authority

James Gordon, Thompson Rivers University (TRU) - Office of Sustainability and Environment

Ted Howe, TRU - Education

Gina Morris, Kamloops Moms for Clean Air (KMFA) (from 9:15AM)

Emily O'Hara, New Gold

Kate Parsons, KGHM Ajax

Peter Reid, Stantec (guest)

Mike Simpson, Fraser Basin Council (FBC)

Tracy Thomas, FBC

Korah Gagnon, New Gold

1. Welcome, Introductions, Review Agenda and Objectives

Mike Simpson welcomed everyone, Secwepemc territory was acknowledged, and introductions were made around the room. The agenda was approved as presented.

Quorum was not reached; there were no First Nations government representatives in attendance. As such, any decisions from today's meeting will require a follow up from Mike Simpson to those representatives for input (*follow up was received from Travis Marr and Jo-Anne Hales*).

2. October 20, 2015 Meeting Summary

The meeting summary from August 25, 2015 was approved by those present.

3. Air Quality Modelling Base Case Study

Peter Reid, Senior Air Quality Scientist with Stantec, presented on the base case study of existing air quality parameters and dispersion modelling completed for KGHM Ajax Mines. See Peter's presentation named *AQ Roundtable_22-Feb-2016.pdf* circulated with this meeting summary. Recognizing that models are not perfect, the Stantec model was compared with actual weather parameters for the dates modelled and it agrees quite well. The modelling focused on $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} as these are the only parameters that occasionally exceed the guidelines in Kamloops.

It was noted that many sources of $PM_{2.5}$ come from global and regional sources well outside of the Kamloops airshed. Some key findings on $PM_{2.5}$ emissions generated within the Kamloops airshed (p.18):

- 50% of emissions (actual, not permitted which are generally higher) are from industry
- 2% are from transportation

- 24% are from heating (keeping in mind that heating only occurs for a few months/yr)
- 23% from road dust
- 0.4% from land disturbance

Some key findings on attribution of sources of $PM_{2.5}$ in different locations in the Kamloops airshed (p.22):

- Global/regional sources contribute the majority in most locations
- Heating sources contribute the next largest proportion, 50% in North Kamloops
- Road, rail (including road dust) is the next largest proportion, approximately 1/6th in Sahali and North Kamloops

The amount of emissions being produced in a given airshed or boundary and the proportion of those emissions dispersed on the ground within that airshed or boundary are not the same value. It is not known exactly where all of the emissions originating from the Stantec study area end up; based on the model, all emissions originating in the study area are not affecting air quality in the study area. Ralph noted that industry stacks are engineered to disperse emissions across a large area; therefore, local sources of $PM_{2.5}$ do not necessarily have a local effect on air quality.

4. Implications of Modelling Results

The question was asked: how should the Stantec modelling results of air quality contaminants affect or direct the work of this roundtable?

- Focus on heating as a source, including woodstoves
- Monitor and inventory woodstoves
- More mobile monitoring in the North Kamloops area between Fortune and Tranquille
- Focus on road dust, recognizing that the City is quite innovative already using beetroot juice and potassium chloride
- Continue to focus on anti-idling - continues to have very localized effects
- Consider refined modelling at a finer resolution to determine more specific sources or more detailed geographic areas of impact (MOE and City of Kamloops have data files)

5. Education Resources Inventory

Paper copies of the education resources inventory were circulated, and it was displayed on screen. Mike and Tracy's key finding was that there are a lot of online resources available, and that the next step would be selecting which resources convey the key messages simply.

Glen mentioned that the City of Kamloops is progressing on a few initiatives:

- Idling reduction campaign development is underway, including recent acquisition of a "smog balloon"
- New fleet GPS system
- TRU exploring opportunity to develop a district energy system to burn pellets that would heat part of TRU; TRU reached out to City staff about potential of connecting hot water loop to the Tournament Capital Centre (some present expressed concern that these have a negative impact on air quality)
- Bylaw is in place for prohibition of the sale and/or use of outdoor wood boilers; requires OSA B415 or equivalent

6. Website and Finalizing Name

It was agreed to keep the name short and simple and with the objective of clearly articulating what the group is about: Kamloops Air Quality Roundtable.

The draft website outline, which was distributed by email in advance of the meeting, was shown on screen. It was agreed that a website should be developed as a passive educational tool and a location to archive material. The draft content in the outline was not objected to; it was suggested that the main page include something catchy on “what can you do” and “what’s the air quality today” and to clarify the artificial construct of an airshed.

It was clarified that a low-cost approach for hosting a website is to have FBC communications staff develop the content, purchase a domain name www.kamloopsairquality.ca and host it on a subpage of FBC’s website (this avoids the expense of developing and hosting a separate site, which can cost thousands). Sponsorships on the website were discussed; not an FBC option.

7. Work Plan and Budget for 2016

A draft work plan and budget, which was distributed by email in advance of the meeting, was discussed. Mike explained that the initial \$12 000 received will be largely spent by the end of March or early April. Not many specific work plan tasks were agreed to; support was expressed for education. The discussion focused on the budget and what it is needed for.

The general direction seemed to support the following:

- FBC continues to convene and facilitate the Roundtable. Basic maintenance of 4 meetings per year, with staff support in between, and maintaining the website would be approximately \$10 000/year (\$5000 if only two meetings/year).
- Lean on member organizations and orders of government to implement and carry out the tasks identified; many are things they may be doing anyway
- Focus on education of school-aged children, poster-campaign idea

As a charitable, non-profit organization, FBC can always continue to seek and apply for external funds for projects. (Mike advised that an unsuccessful application was made to the federal government’s Eco-Action program in November, on behalf of the Roundtable, for funds to support an anti-idling campaign in the amount of \$50 000/year for 2 years.)

8. Next Steps

ACTIONS:

- Member organizations to consider funding the Roundtable through FBC
- Mike to follow up with First Nations government representatives re: decisions
- Mike and Tracy to update draft website outline and content

Next Meeting Date

- Tentatively scheduled for **early May 2016**. Mike to seek date with a doodle poll

Next Meeting Agenda

- Website content
- Clean Air Day plans
- Work plan, budget and finances
- Information sharing roundtable (min 30min)