The Canada – British Columbia Environmental Farm Plan Program

Don Magnusson

Canada

Investment Agriculture Foundation of British Columbia

BCAC BC AGRICULTURE COUNCIL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

What is Environmental Farm Planning?

Environmental farm planning is a *voluntary* process that producers can use to identify both environmental strengths and any potential risks on their farms. As appropriate, it includes a prioritized action plan to reduce the risks.

Environmental Farm Planning

Objective

The objective of an Environmental Farm Plan is to help you develop and implement a practical plan that uses Beneficial Management Practices (BMP's) to protect and enhance the environment.

Environmental Farm Planning

Key Principles

- Voluntary
- Confidential
- Awareness of Environmental Standards
- Implemented plan
- Funding Assistance

Environmental Farm Planning

Benefits

- Demonstrate due diligence
- Recognition and acknowledgement of producer effort to farm in an environmentally sustainable manner
- Reduce need for regulatory actions
- Possible eligibility for grants

ENVIRONMENTAL FARM PLAN

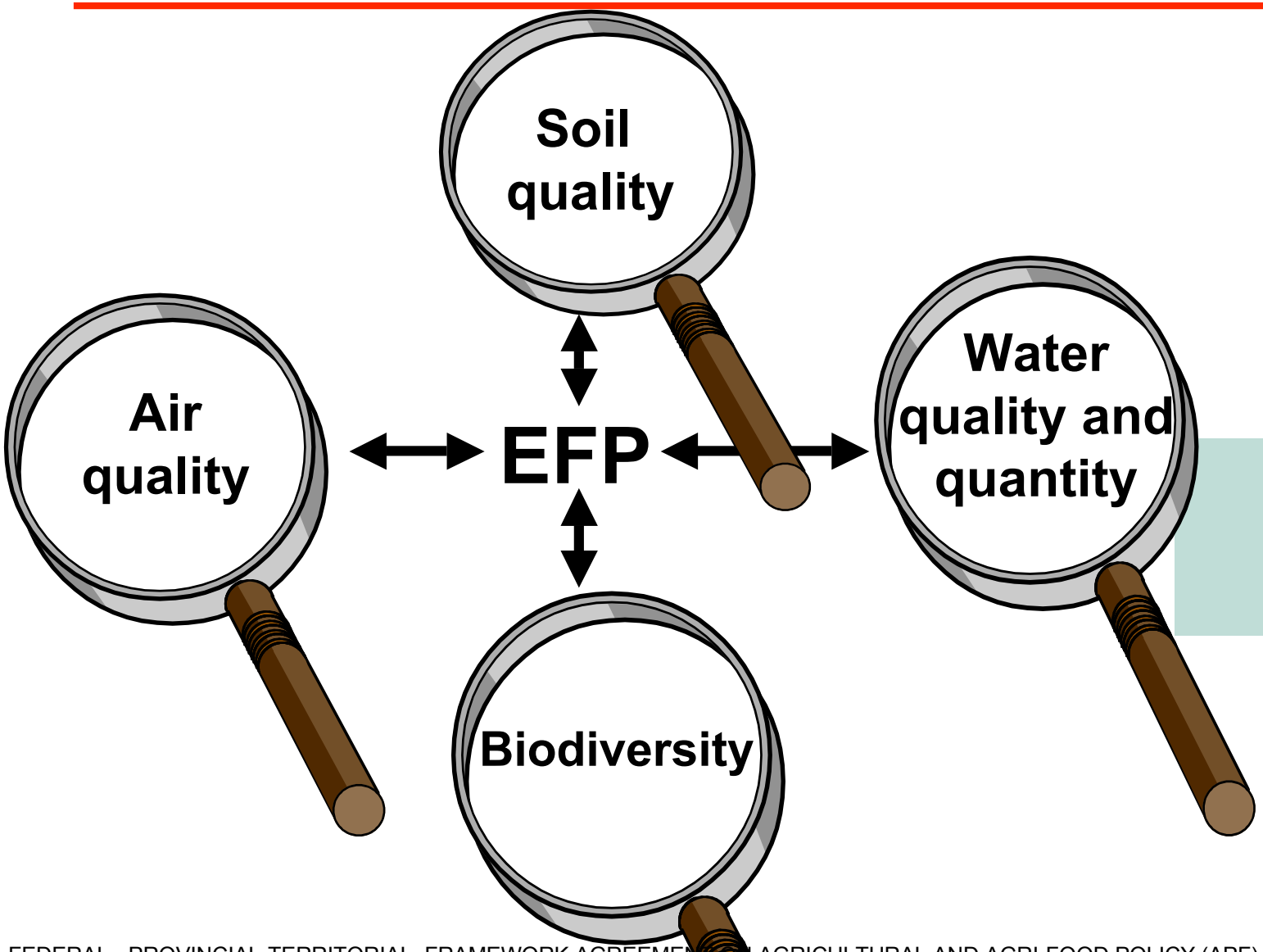
Implemented Signs

BMP Program Components

Programs, cost shares and caps

- Funding sources: National Farm Stewardship Program and Greencover Canada
- Cost shares ranging from 30% to 50% from programs
- Limit of $50,000 per farm from programs
- Limits for individual BMP's (from $2K to $30K)

Environmental Protection Goals



Program Components

Beneficial Management Practices

- Water use and irrigation management
- Pesticide, fuel and fertilizer storage
- Improved pest management
- Preventing wildlife damage
- Proper disposal of waste materials
- Riparian area & water quality management
- Erosion control measures


The Bronchus
Through the Bronchofiberscope

Look Up "Petroleum" In Reference Guide

Page 21 to 24

PETROLEUM HANDLING AND STORAGE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Primary e nvironmental concerns related to petroleum are:

- receiving , storing, dispensing and using petroleum products where spills or fires result in soil, water or air pollution
- gas emission from storage that results in air pollution
- disposal of used oils that results in soil, water, air or habitat pollution
- internal combustion engine -driven pumps that result in water pollution

For information on these concerns:

- see Soil Quality Factors, page 157, refer to Contaminants, and to Micronutrients and Metals
- see Water Quality and Quantity Factors, page 177, refer to Contaminants, and to Micronutrients and Metals
- see Air Quality Factors, page 229, refer to Contamin ants
- see Impacts to Biodiversity and Habitat, page 245, refer to Farm Activities and Impacts

PETROLEUM HANDLING AND STORAGE LEGISLATION

The following is the main legislation that applies to petroleum products.

- see page 259 for a summary of these an d other Acts and Regulations

Local Bylaws

The National Farm Building Code 1995 outlines standards for above ground fuel tanks storing more than 100 litres and **is enforced only where proclaimed by local government** .

- Section 3.1.4: requires equipment being fuelled and t he above ground fuel storage tanks be at least 12 m from any other building
-

Drinking Water Protection Act

This Act prohibits introducing, causing or allowing anything that will result or is likely to result in a drinking water health hazard in relation to a domestic water system.

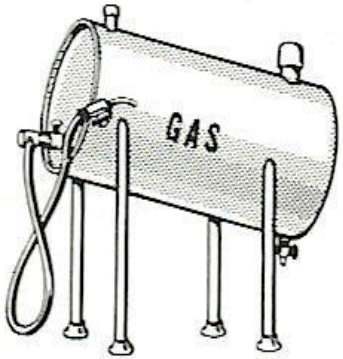
Health Act

This Act has conditions under the *Sanitary Regulations* :

- Section 9: prohibits accumulation or discharge of wastes that endanger the public health

CASE OF THE MISSING GASOLINE

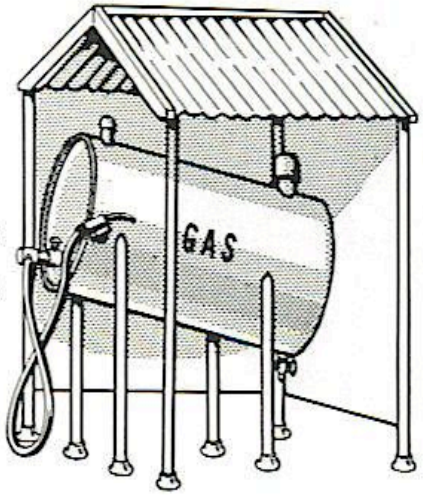
The following figures are based on research conducted by the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The test untilized 300 gallon (249.9 Imp. Gal.) (1135.5L) gasoline tanks observed over a 4 week period. 75 gallons (62.5 Imp. Gal.) (283.9L) of gasoline were removed each week for operation and the temperature range was 90° to 100° F. (32.2–37.8° C)



EVAPORATIVE LOSSES

Exposed Red Drum. .3.2%

or 9.6 gallons
(8.9 Imp. Gal.)
(36.3L)



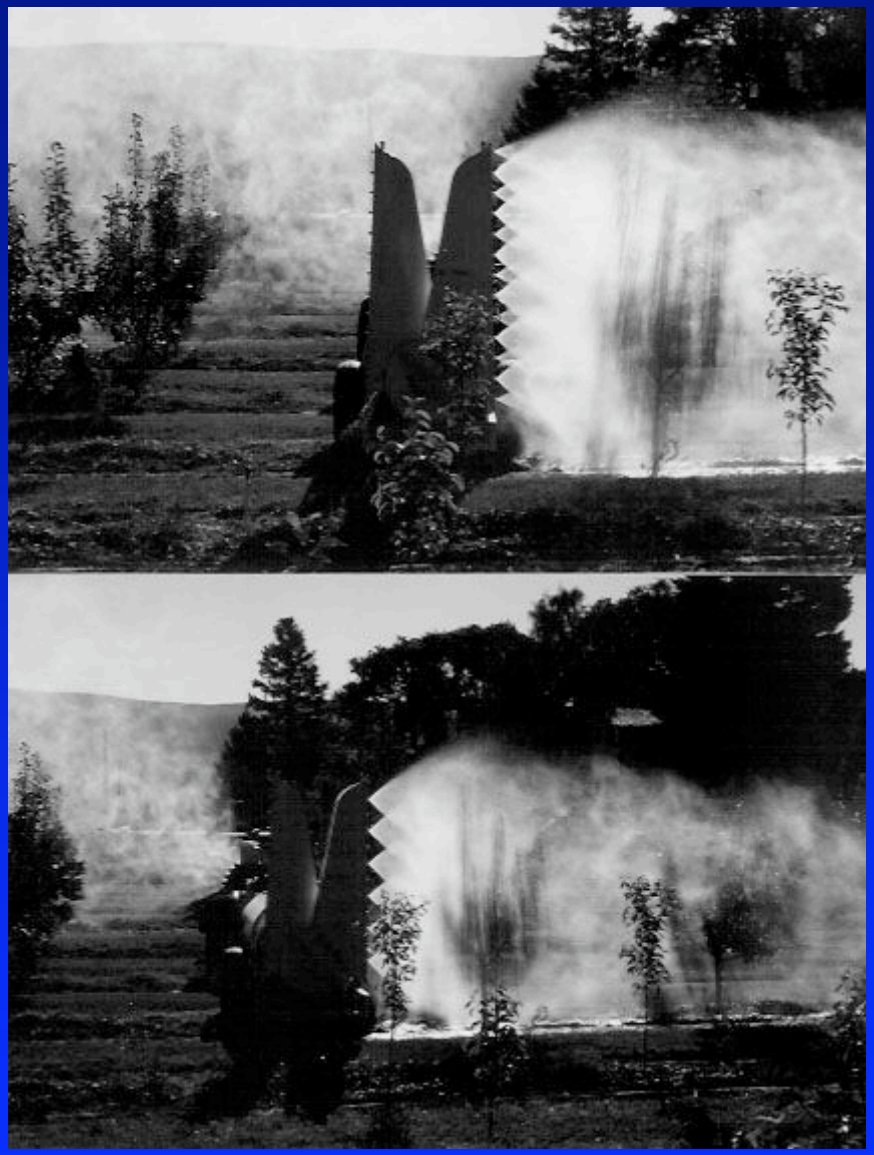
Shaded Drum 0.8%

or 2.4 gallons
(2.0 Imp. Gal.)
(9.16L)

Shaded drum with
pressure-vacuum
Valve* 0.4%

or 1.2 gallons
(1.0 Imp. Gal.)
(4.5L)

* Some states prohibit the use of a pressure-vacuum valve because it is considered a restriction to venting . . CAUTION: Do not seal a normal vent to save the cost of a pressure-vacuum valve.



Environmental Farm Plan Update

Provincial

At December 31, 2007:

Workshops	1,740
Statement of Completions	2,159
BMP Projects	1,065
Funding provided for projects	$4.98M

Environmental Farm Plan Update

BCFGA Delivery Group

To December 31, 2007:

EFP participants	610
Statement of Completions	384

Environmental Farm Plan Update

BCFGA Delivery Group

To December 31, 2007:

Amount paid out to growers

Irrigation	$503,000
Wildlife fencing	$364,000
Product mgmt	$150,000
Pest mgmt	$77,000
	$1,094,000

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