

Air Quality in the Comox Valley



Ministry of
Environment and
Climate Change Strategy

Committee of the Whole

Jan 15, 2019

Earle Plain, Air Quality Meteorologist
Environmental Protection Division

Mobile Monitoring

- UVIC/VIHA mobile monitoring study (2008-2009) highlights spatial variability of fine particulate concentrations across communities.
- <http://web.uvic.ca/~ssrl01/SSRLtemp/CVRD%20Fine%20Particulates.pdf>

Dec. 8, 2008



Jan. 9, 2009



Feb. 3, 2009



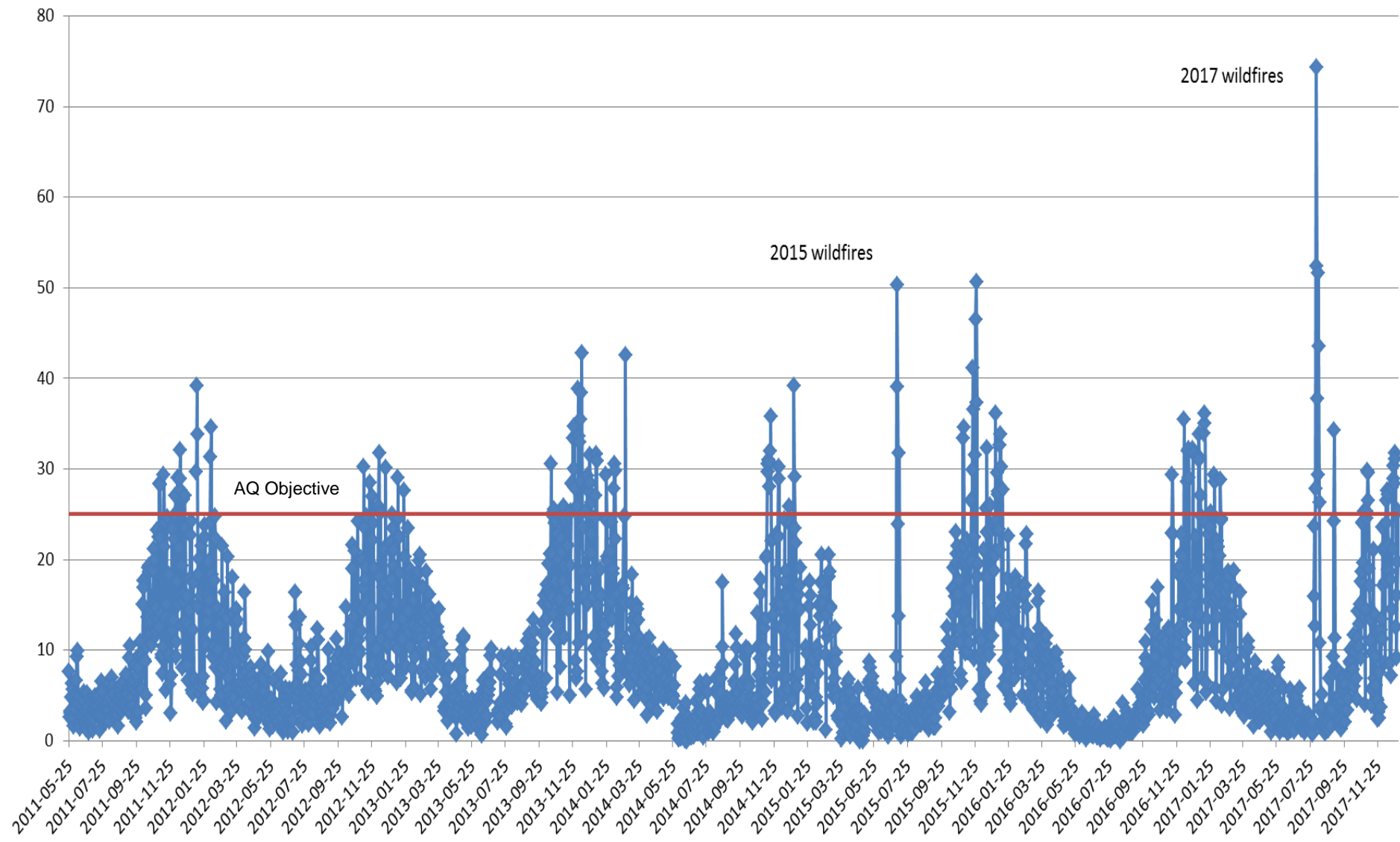
Mar. 6, 2009





What is Measured:
Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})
Ozone
Nitrogen Dioxide
Meteorology

Daily PM25 Levels Measured at Courtenay Elementary School May 2011 to December 2017



Courtenay PM_{2.5} Annual Data Summary

Year	Annual Average	# of daily values	Annual 98 th %ile of daily values	Max daily value	# of daily values > 25 ug/m ³	% of time > 25 ug/m ³
2011	8.9 ug/m ³	217	28.4 ug/m ³	32.1 ug/m ³	10	4.6%
2012	9.2 ug/m ³	360	29.7 ug/m ³	39.2 ug/m ³	11	3.1 %
2013	11.4 ug/m ³	347	33.4 ug/m ³	42.8 ug/m ³	25	7.2%
2014	9.2 ug/m ³	353	30.8 ug/m ³	42.6 ug/m ³	19	5.4%
*2015	8.3 ug/m ³	349	32.5 ug/m ³	50.6 ug/m ³	17 (3 WF)	4.9%
2016	7.7 ug/m ³	366	31.8 ug/m ³	36.1 ug/m ³	16	4.4%
*2017	9.3 ug/m ³	361	31.0 ug/m ³	74.3 ug/m ³	31 (9 WF)	8.6%
*2018	7.9 ug/m ³	322	24.9 ug/m ³	116 ug/m ³	14 (7 WF)	4.3%

Provincial Air Quality Objectives for PM_{2.5}:

- 8 ug/m³ – Annual
- 25 ug/m³ – Daily average and 98th percentile Daily average annually

* Wildfire Effects removed for annual average and 98th Percentile

Air Zone Reports – Federal Air Quality Management System

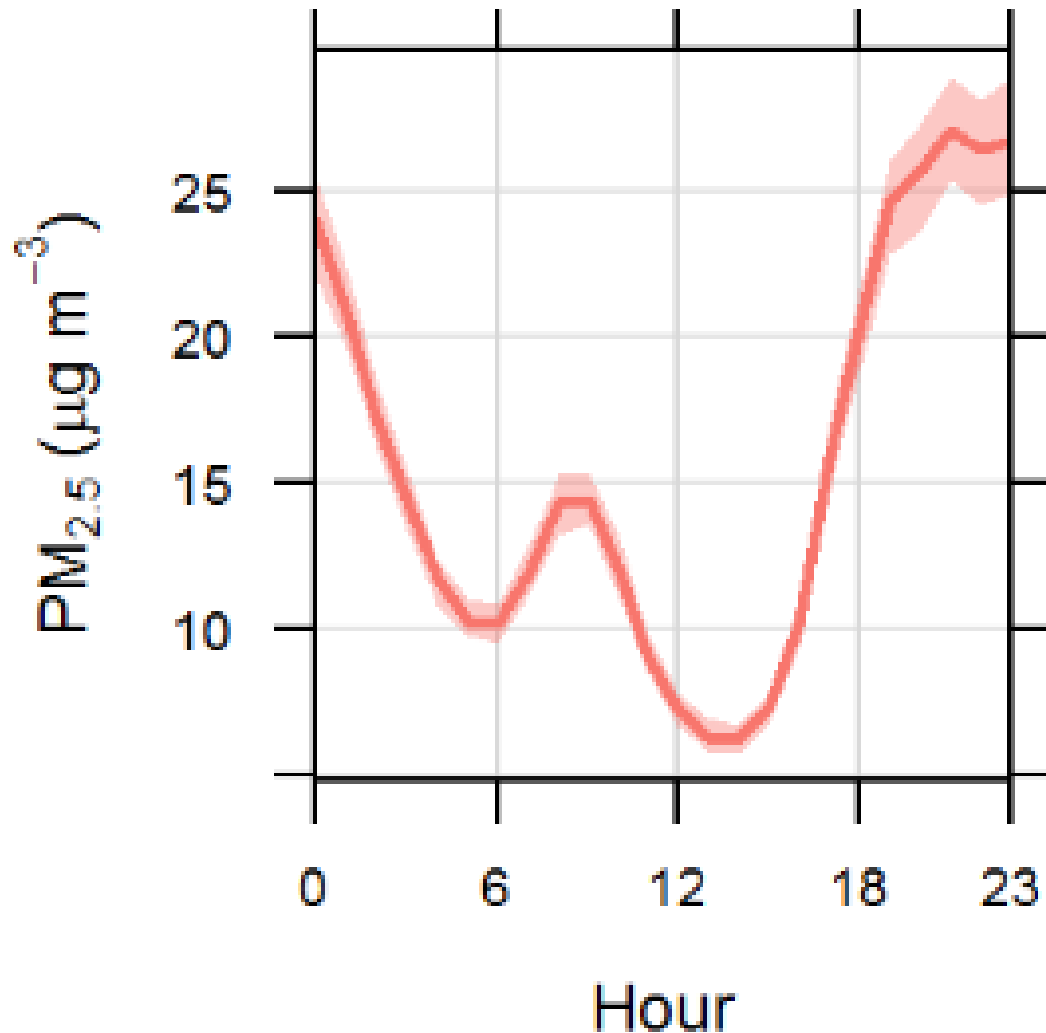
Table 3. Summary of PM_{2.5} concentrations as measured and air zone management levels for the Georgia Strait Air Zone (based on 2015-2017 data). All concentrations in µg/m³.

Location	Monitor Type	No. Valid Years	Daily Mean (98 th Percentile)		Annual Mean		Air Zone Management Level
			As Measured	TF/EE Removed	As Measured	TF/EE Removed	
<u>Colwood</u>	FEM	3	19	16	5.8	5.5	Goal: CAAQS Achievement
Courtenay	FEM	3	34	32	8.8	8.4	
Crofton-Georgia Hts.	FEM	3	24	16	7.1	6.6	
Crofton-Substation	FEM	3	20	13	5.9	5.4	
Duncan-Cairnsmore	FEM	3	27	25	7.6	7.3	
Duncan-Deykin Ave.	FEM	3	26	20	6.4	6.0	
Campbell River	FEM	3	22	19	7.4	7.1	
<u>Harmac</u>	FEM	3	25	22	7.8	7.4	
Langdale	FEM	2	36	13	7.8	6.6	
Nanaimo	FEM	3	20	12	4.6	4.1	
Port Alberni	FEM	3	29	27	8.5	8.2	
Powell River-James Thomson School	TEOM	2	17	6	2.3	1.9	
Powell River-Wildwood	TEOM	2	21	7	3.1	2.3	
Squamish	FEM	3	34	12	6.2	5.2	
Victoria-Topaz	FEM	3	17	16	5.8	5.6	
Whistler	FEM	3	41	17	8.5	6.8	

We Have a Wood Smoke Issue

- **Weight of Evidence - wood smoke is the main contributor to PM_{2.5} levels in the CVRD during the cold months (wood stoves, open burning).**
 - Wintertime mobile monitoring results (UVIC 2009 & UBC 2017)
 - Confirms that wood stove smoke issues are wide-spread in valley
 - PM Emissions Inventory (RWDI, 2016)
 - 81% of PM_{2.5} attributable to open burning and residential wood heat
 - BCCDC study (2016) – “Systematically identifying and prioritizing communities impacted by residential wood smoke in British Columbia, Canada” S. Henderson 2016.
 - Courtenay 2nd highest WS impacted community in province
 - Health Canada Study (wood smoke and heart attack) – 2016
 - High concentrations of wood smoke in Courtenay
 - Increased risk of heart attack during winter when high conc. of smoke
 - Ambient AQ data analysis (ENV report complete 2017) –
 - Analysis confirms that wood smoke sources are dominant during cold season
 - Exacerbated by POOR dispersion meteorology in the winter

Diurnal PM_{2.5} Patterns – Winter Months 2011-2016 -> Wood Stove Smoke Signature



- During the day, PM_{2.5} readings are low. Evening peaks followed by consistent morning spike.
- Wood Stove emissions; Mobile source contributions in AM; meteorology

Next steps

- Support the formation of an Air Quality Advisory Group to help guide the development of a clean air action plan.

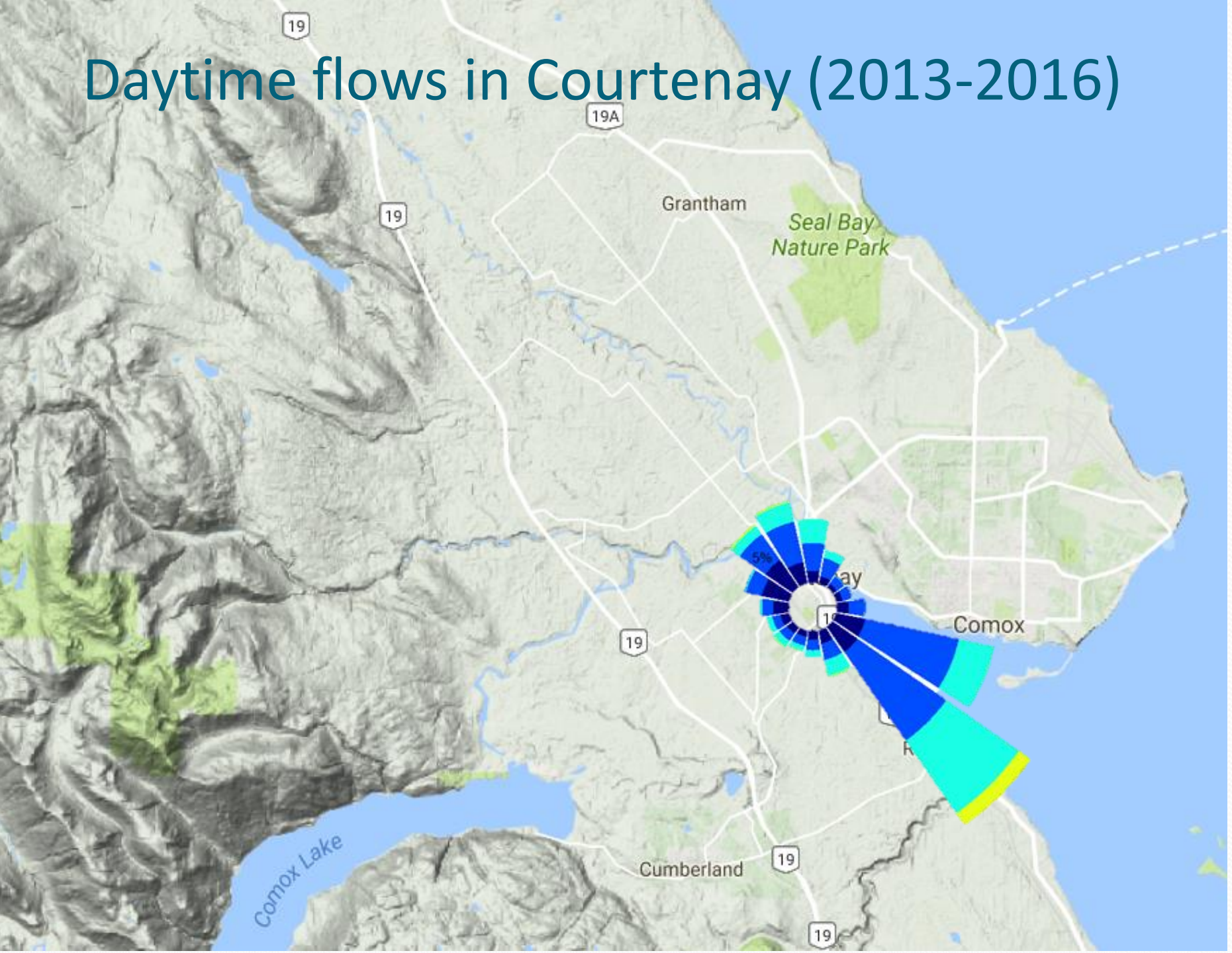
Thank You



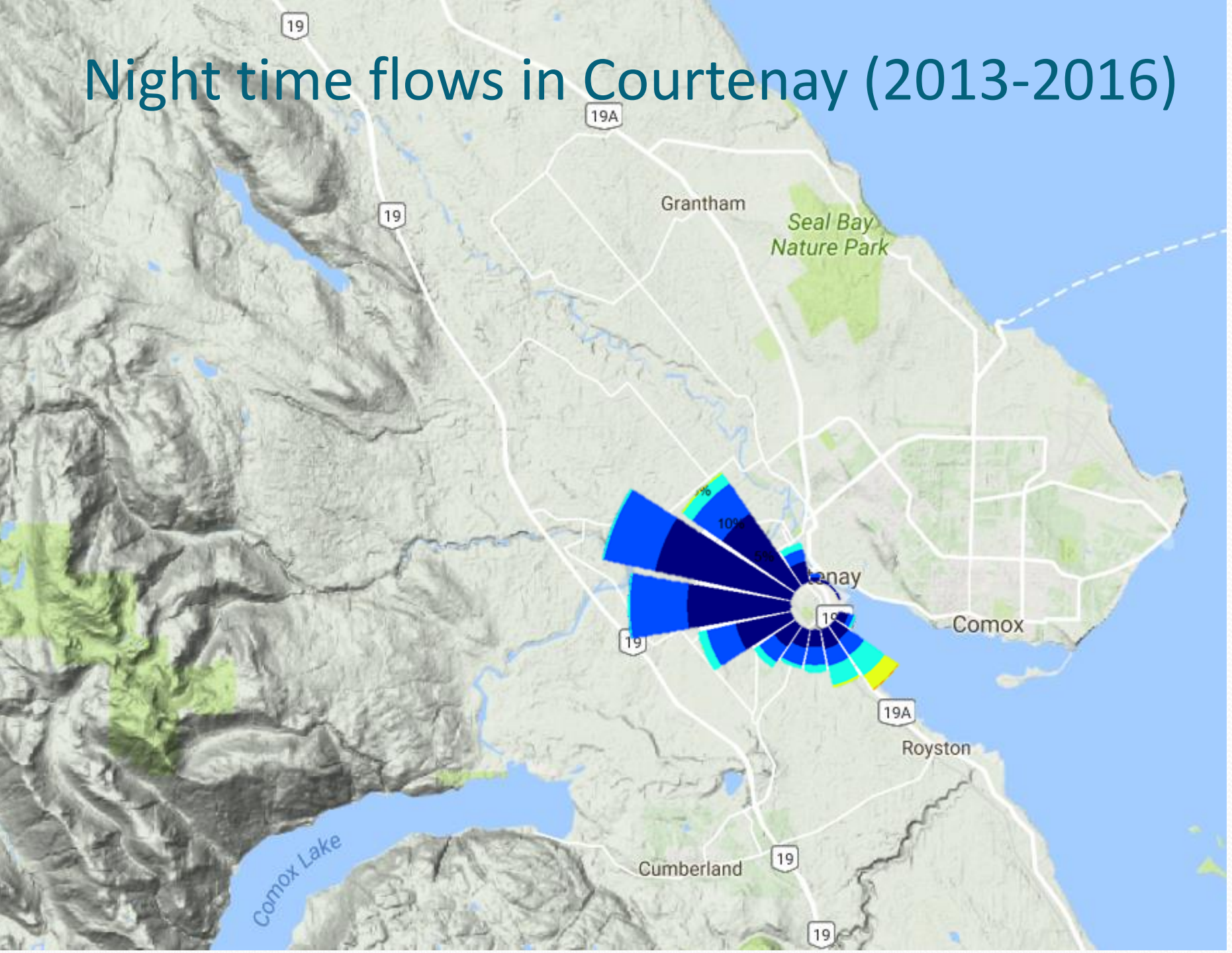


Extra Slides

Daytime flows in Courtenay (2013-2016)

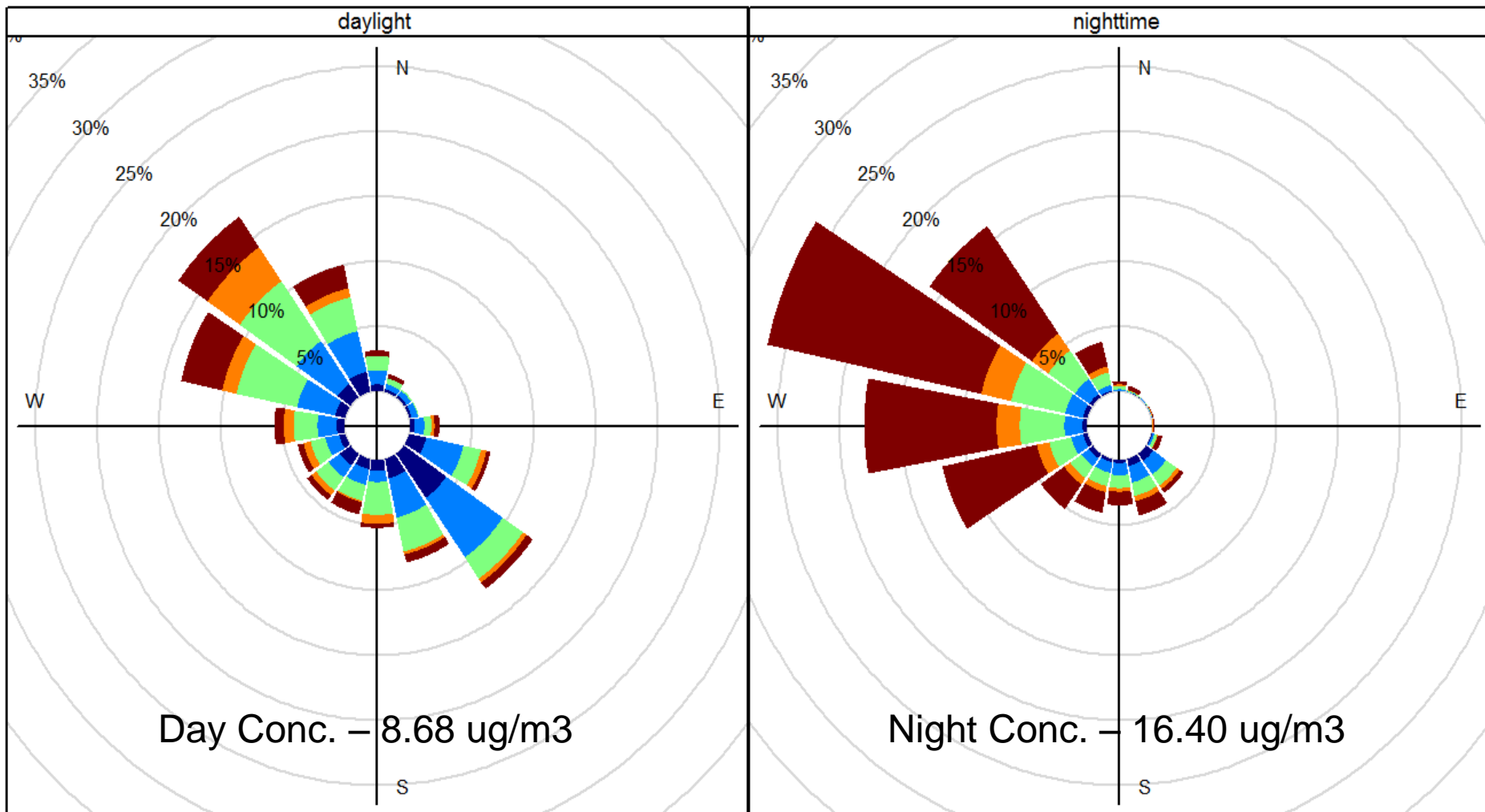


Night time flows in Courtenay (2013-2016)



Diurnal Winter Pollution Rose - Courtenay Elementary

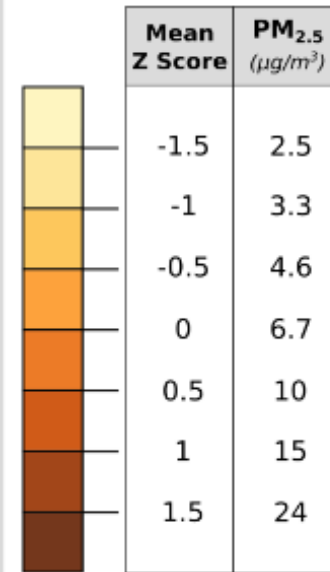
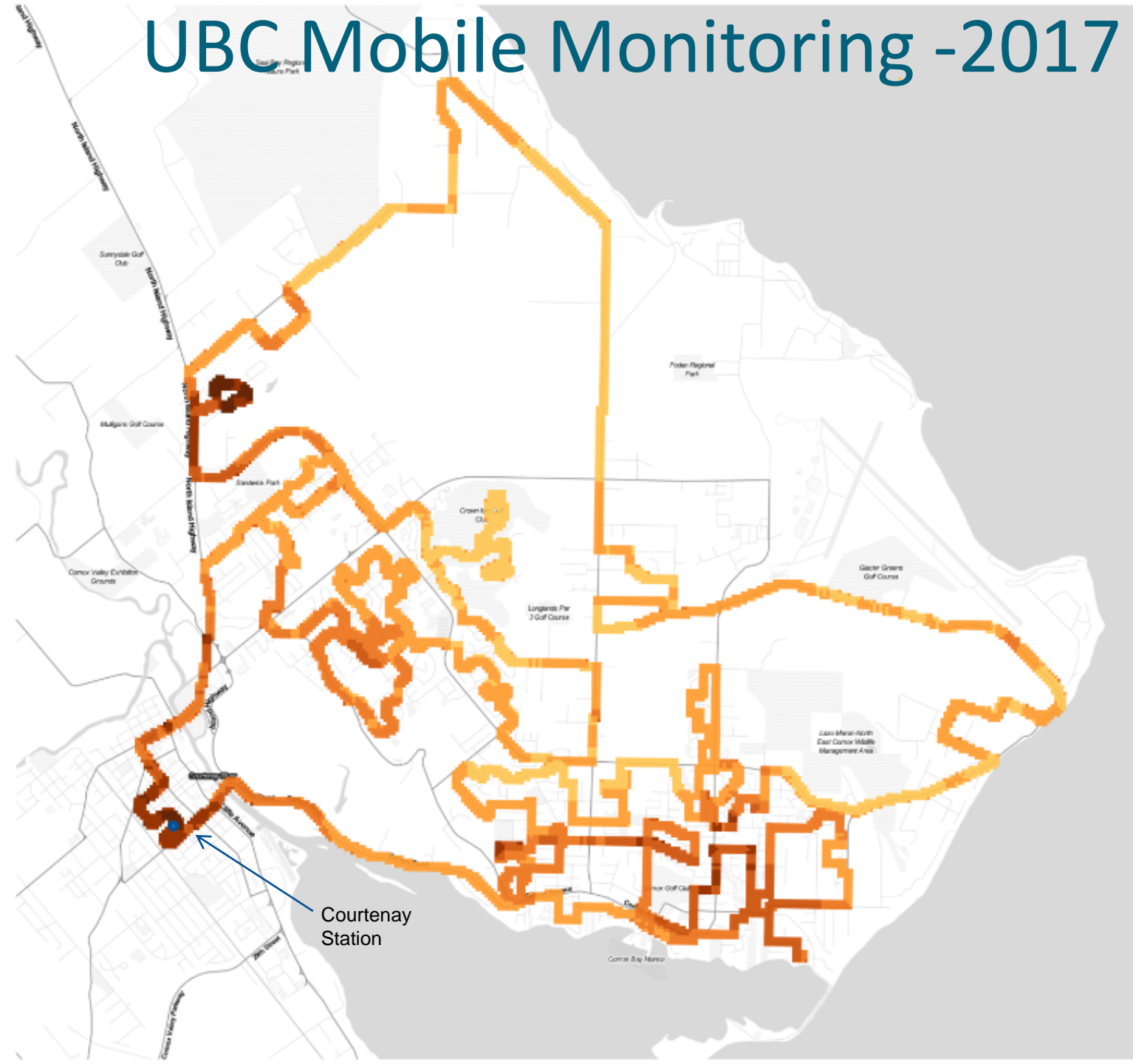
(Jan. 1, 2013 - Dec. 31, 2016)



PM_{2.5} ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)

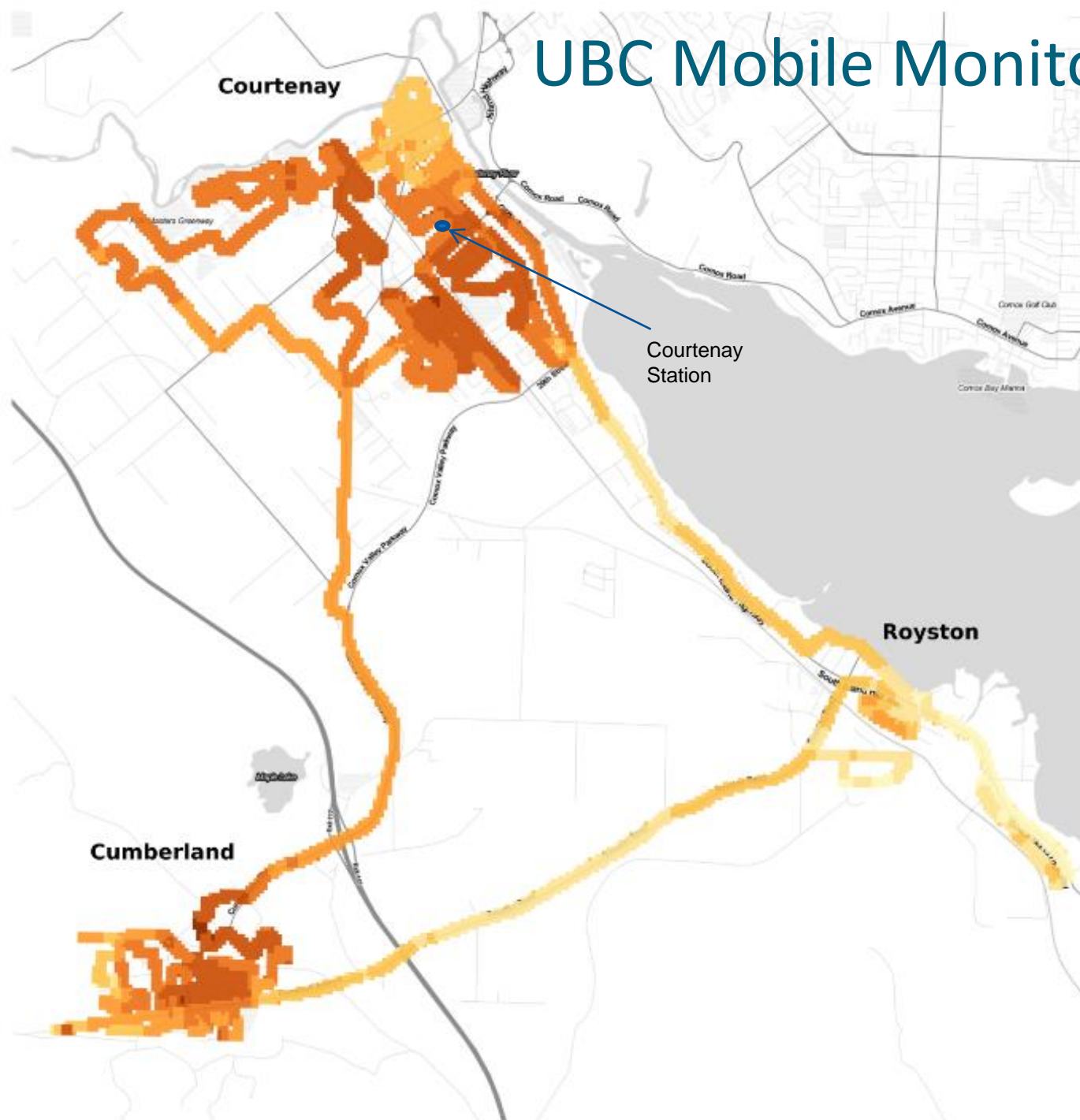
Percent Calms (<0.5 m/s): Daylight= 16.8 %, Nighttime= 21.4 %

UBC Mobile Monitoring -2017



This map shows the average night conditions measured during seven mobile monitoring runs conducted between January 24th and February 6th 2017.

UBC Mobile Monitoring -2017



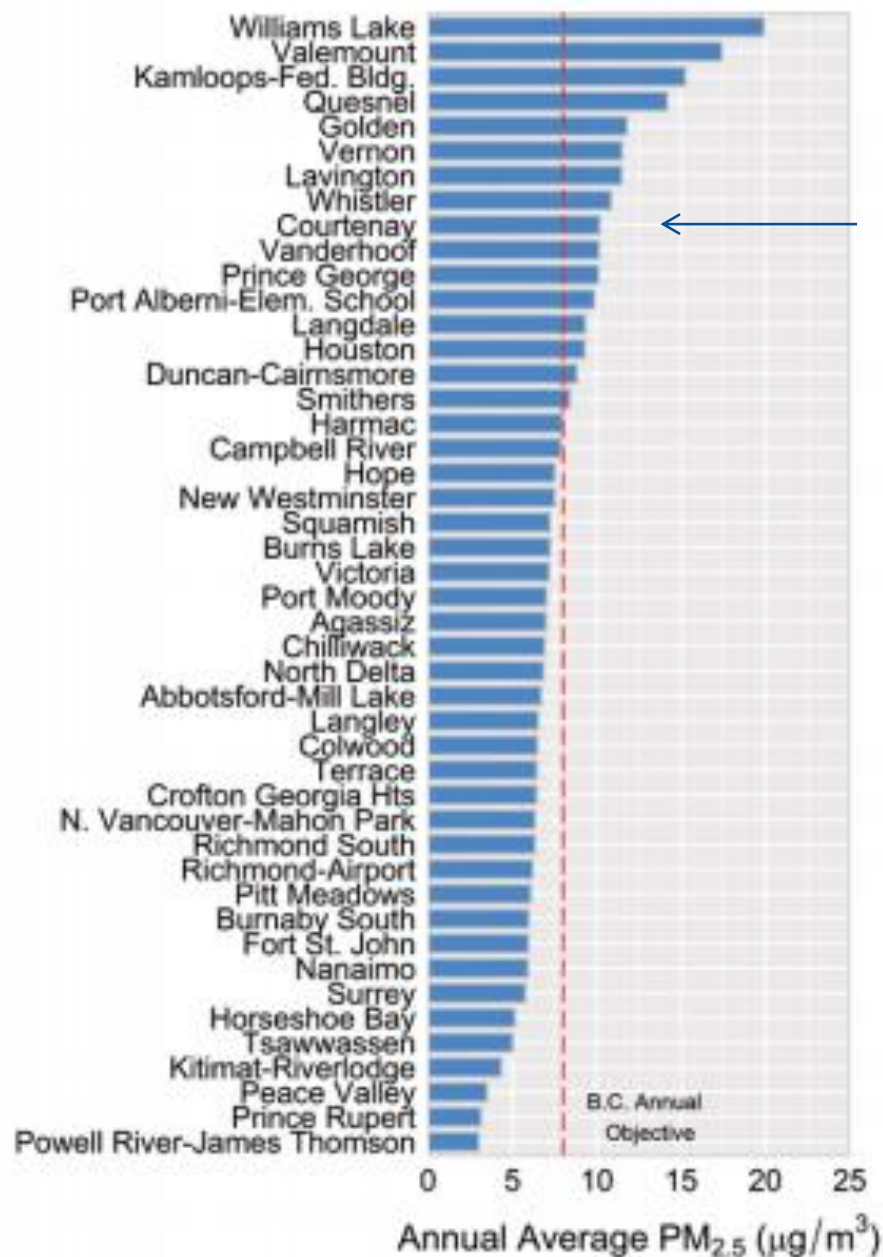
Mean Z Score	PM _{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
-1.5	5.7
-1	8.3
-0.5	12
0	18
0.5	28
1	43
1.5	66

This map shows the average night conditions measured during seven mobile monitoring runs conducted between January 24th and February 6th 2017.



UBC Woodsmoke Monitoring Project
Created by Matthew Wagslaiff
Funding from Health Canada and
The BC Lung Association

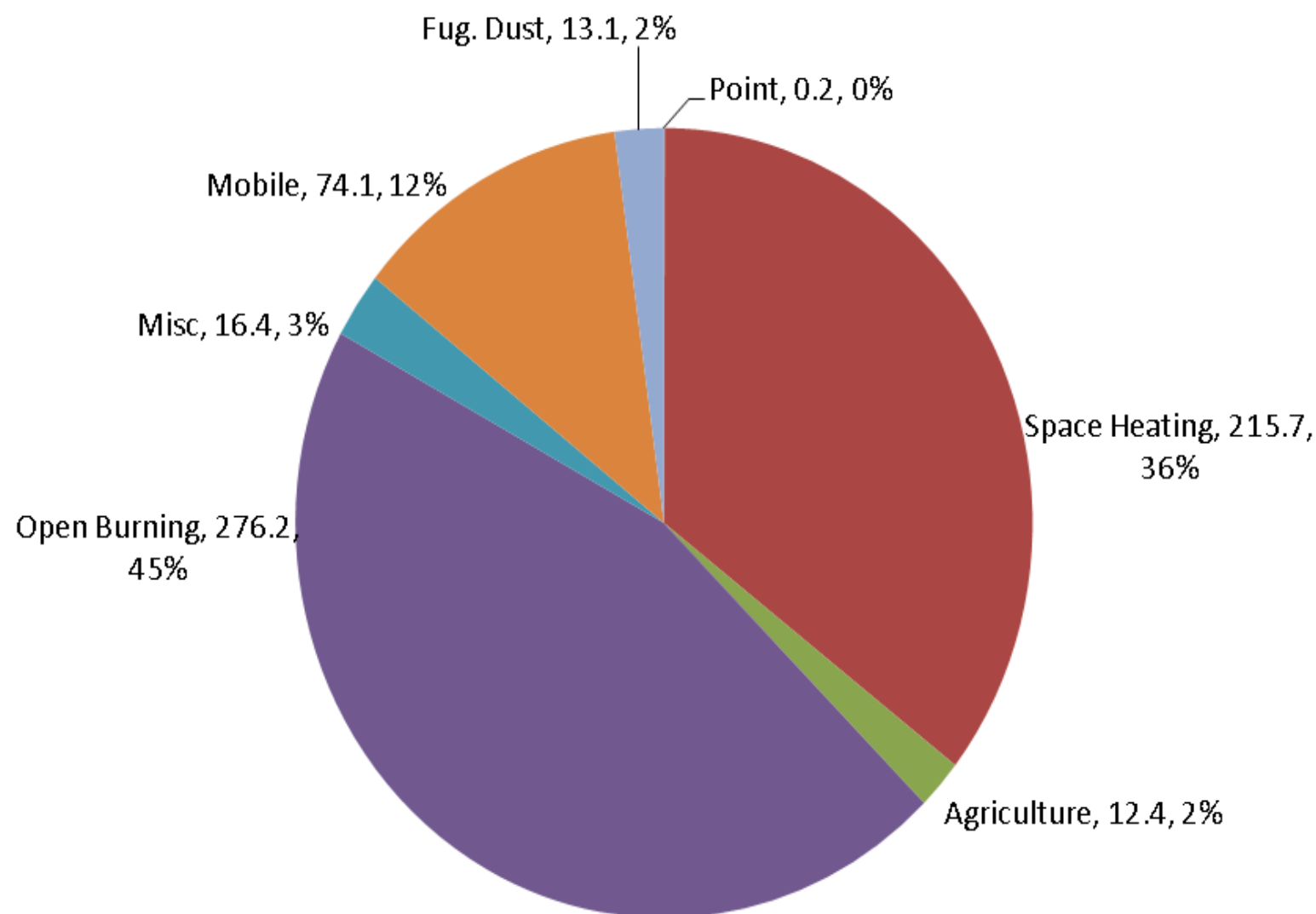
2017 PM_{2.5} Levels in B.C.



BC Lung State of
Air report 2018
<https://bc.lung.ca/protect-your-lungs/air-quality-lung-health/bc-state-air-report>

Comox Valley Emissions Inventory For PM2.5 (TPY)

Base Year 2015

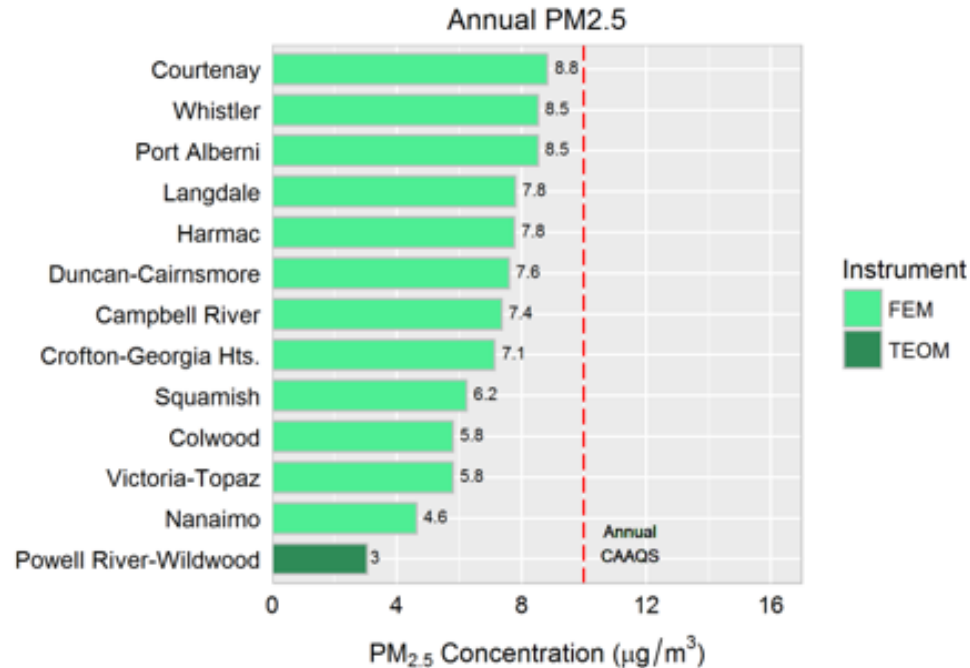
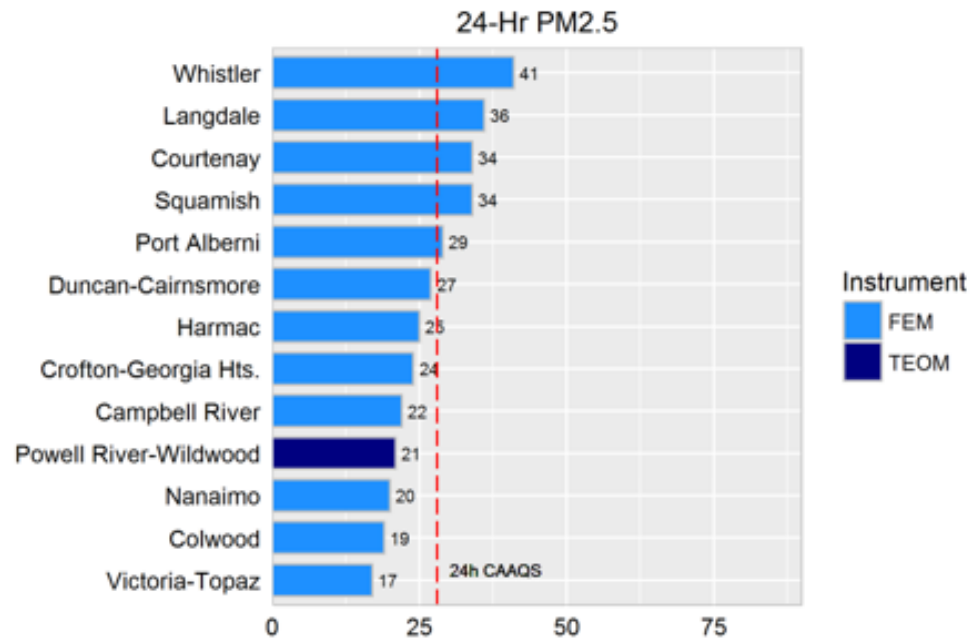


Source Location and Timing Matters

- Source location relative to people is an important consideration. Smoke from back-yard burning, land-clearing, and wood stoves is released right where people live and play.
- Pollutants from these sources are more likely to be inhaled by people.
- Burning under GOOD vs. POOR ventilation allows for dispersion of smoke.
Nighttime = POOR VI



Georgia Strait Air Zone Report 2015-2017



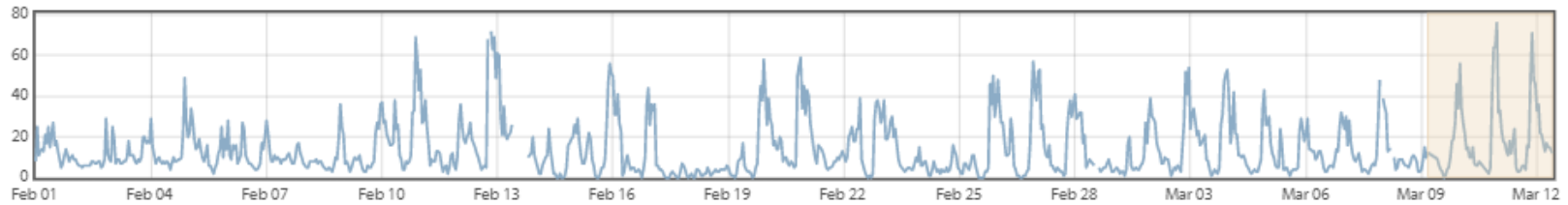
Managing the Issue

- Provincial Regulation updates –
 - Solid Fuel Burning Domestic Appliance Regulation
 - Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation
- Local government- bylaw development/harmonization
 - Solid waste management; alternatives for organics
- WS Exchange & Public Education –best practices; clean energy upgrades; CBSM
- OCP development with Air Quality impacts in mind
- Airshed Management Planning
 - Process that recognizes multi-jurisdictional management of sources across the airshed
- Continued monitoring and reporting

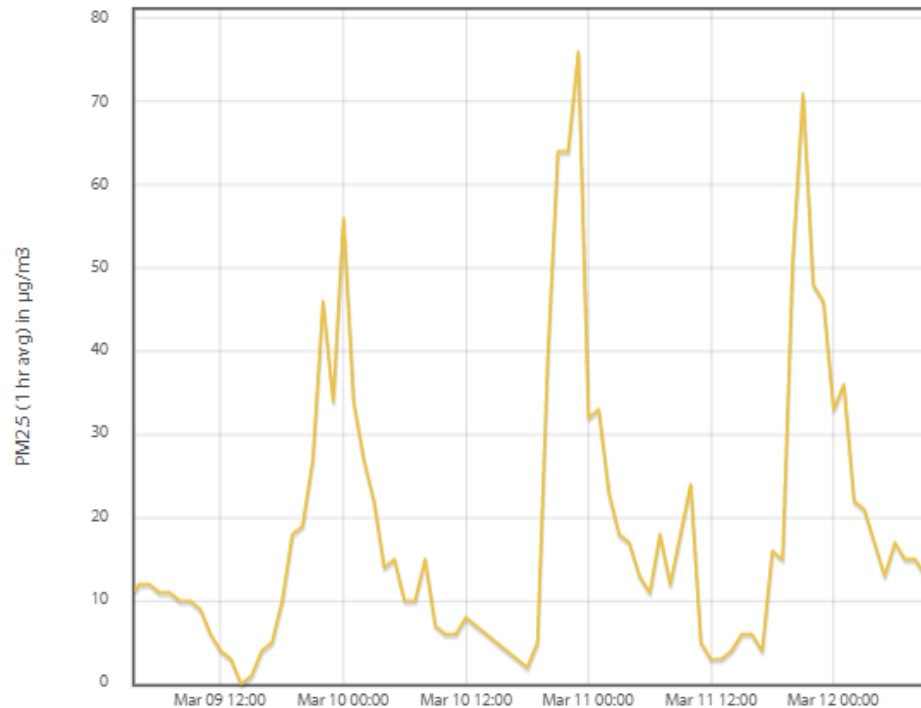
PM2.5 (1 hr avg) in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Times are presented in 24-hour notation.

Thursday, Feb 1, 2018, 0:00 AM PST to Monday, March 12, 2018, 10:00 AM PST



Click & drag on the graph above to set the date range of the graph below. Hover over a point on the graph below to view a specific reading.



Current Particulate

View the latest PM_{2.5} (Fine Particulate Matter)

AQHI

PM_{2.5}

PM_{2.5}

Courtenay Elementary School

As of: Thursday 08 March 2018 2PM

[Graphs](#) | [Download Data](#)

PM_{2.5} Data:

- PM_{2.5} (1h): $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- PM_{2.5} (24h): $14.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Objective*: $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Meteorological Data:

- Wind Direction: 48.8°
- Wind Speed: 0.8 m/s
- Temperature: 5.6°C

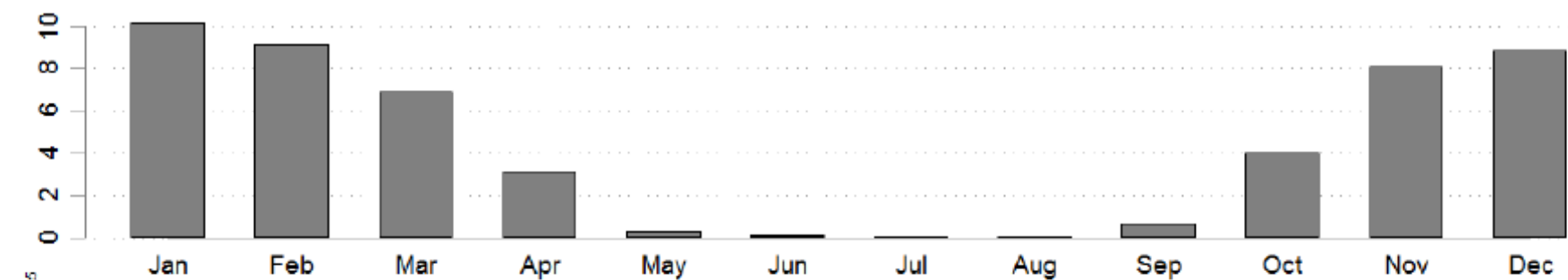
*Air Quality Objective for PM_{2.5} is $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over a 24-hour period.

PM_{2.5} over a 24-hour period. There is a [PM_{2.5}](#)

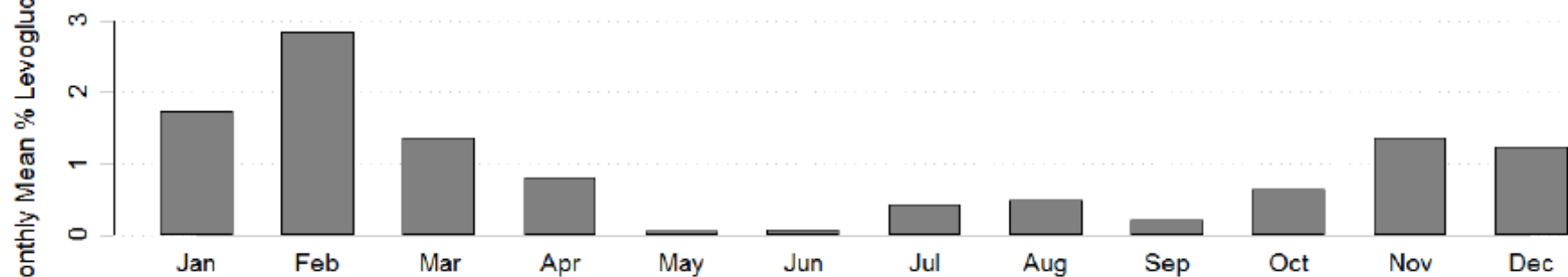
[quality](#)

Website:
bcairquality.ca

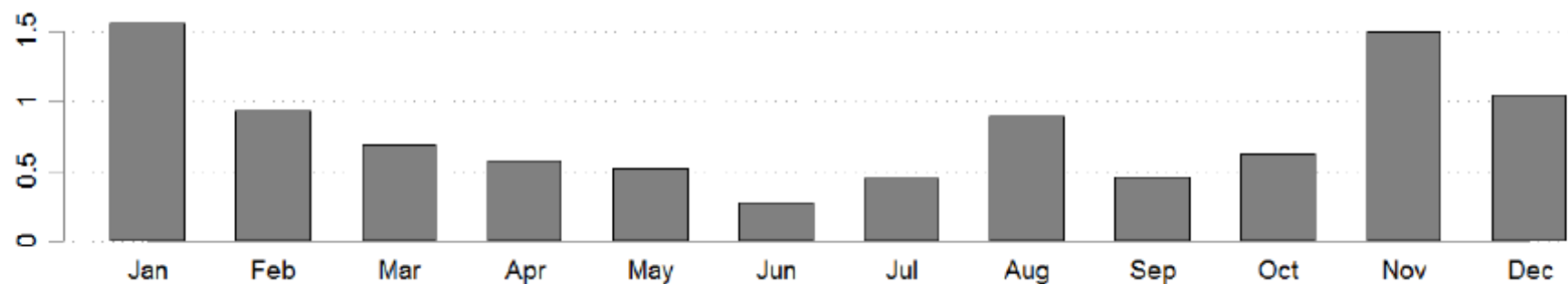
Courtenay



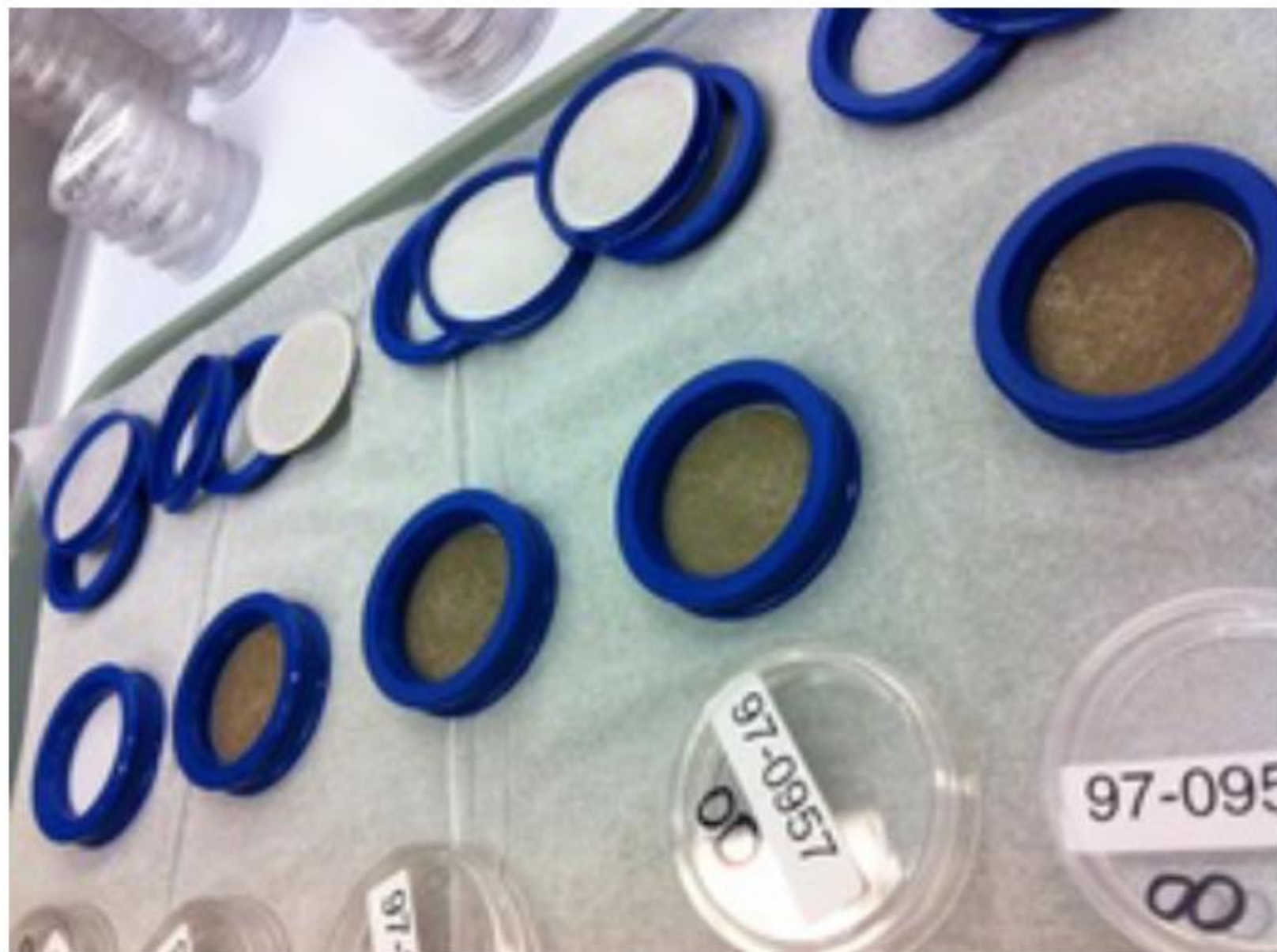
Kamloops



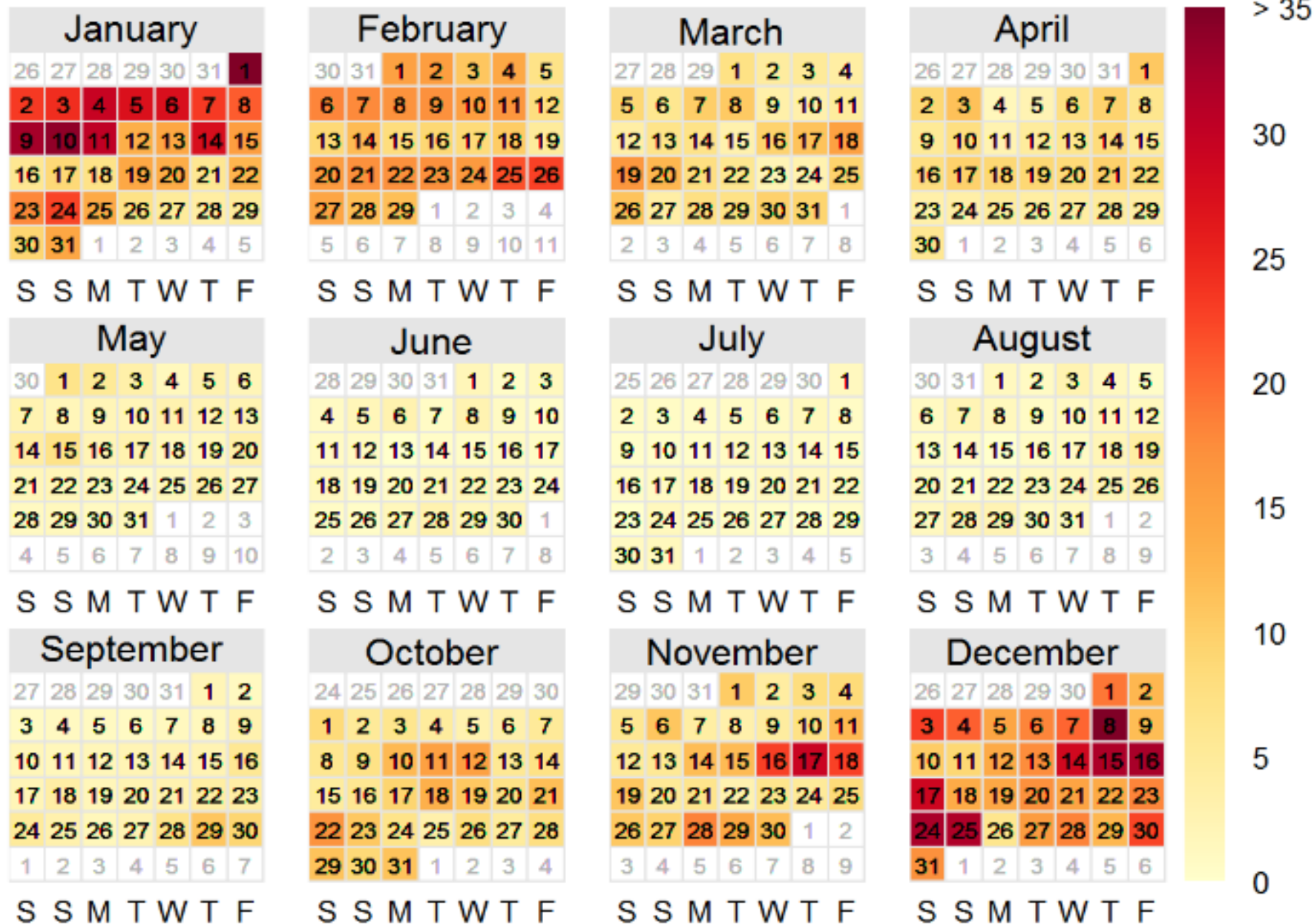
Prince George



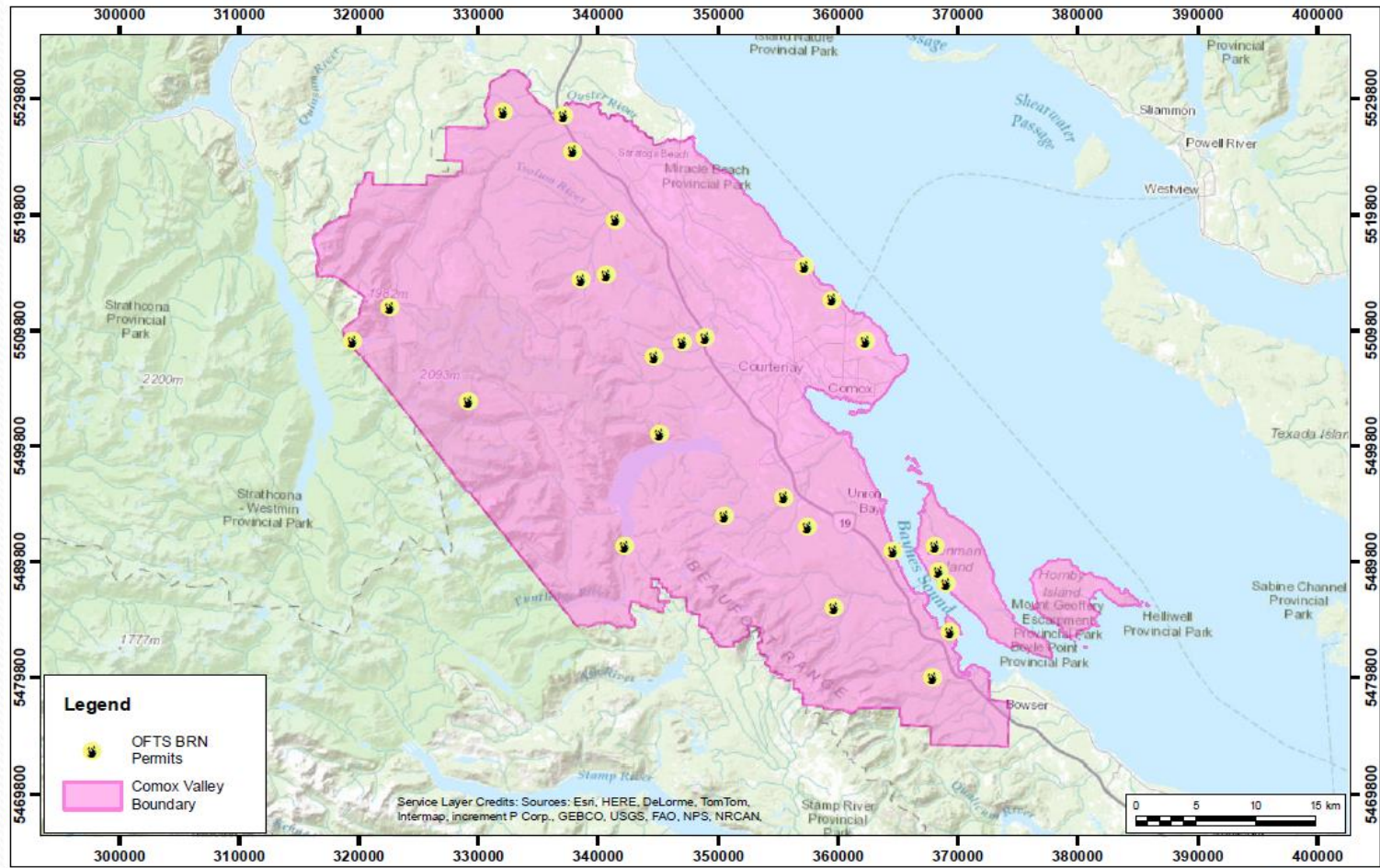
24-hour PM_{2.5} Winter Filters in Courtenay



PM_{2.5} concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) in Courtenay (2016)



Provincial Open Burning Permits (forestry and land clearing) – 2015



Locations of OFTS BRN Permits in 2015



True North

Drawn by: DJH Fig: 3

Approx. Scale: 1:450,000

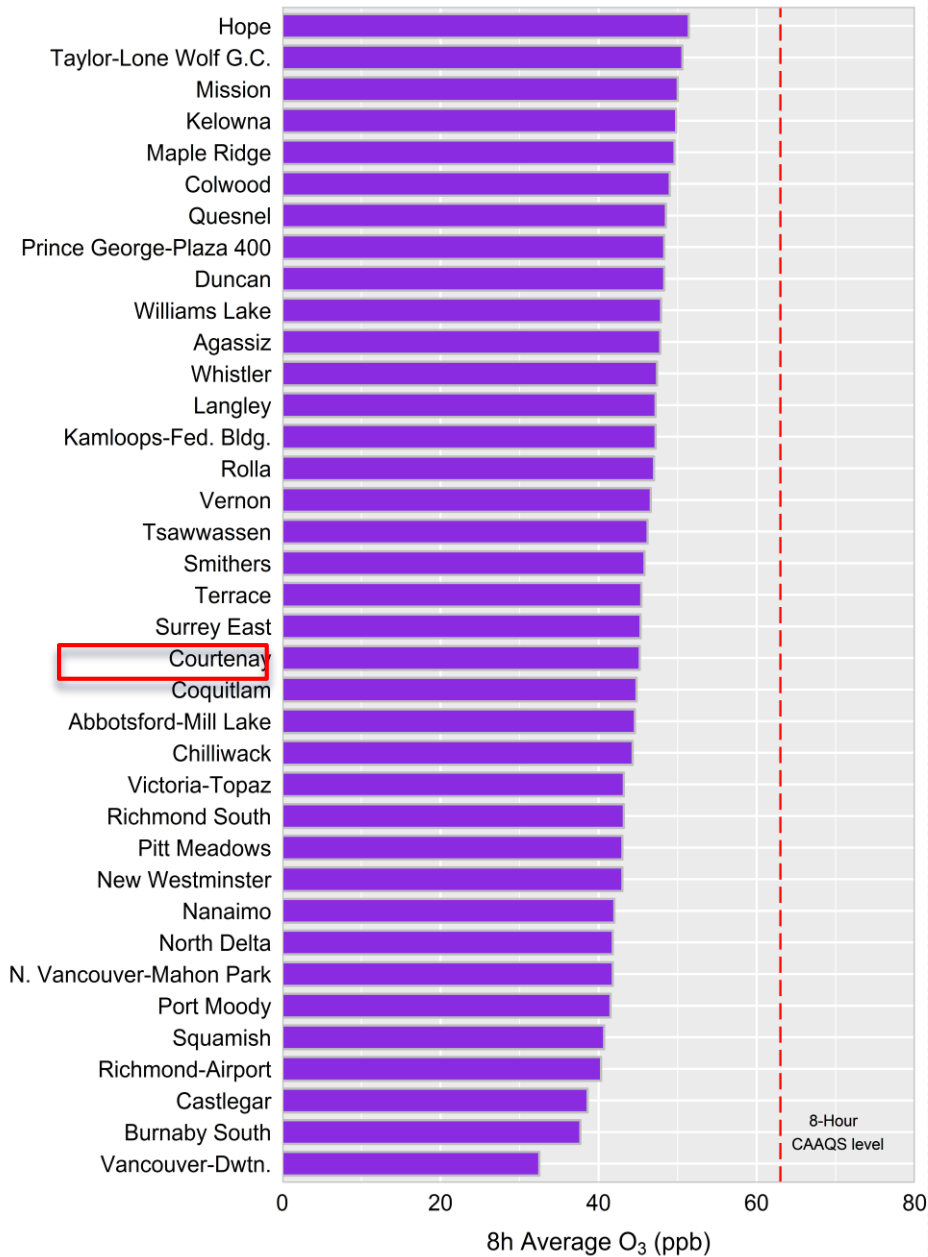
Date Revised: Dec. 21, 2016



Particulate Matter Emissions Inventory for the Comox Valley, 2015 - Comox Valley, BC

Project #1700243

2016 O₃ Levels in B.C.



2016 NO₂ Levels in B.C.

