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# Airshed Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Stewardship

Resource Stewardship Division

Peace River Area Monitoring Program Board Meeting

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September 8, 2023

# Outline

- Overview of provincial air Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (MER) program
- Airshed support for MER objectives
- Partnership with airsheds
- Oil Sands Monitoring Program
  - High-level air monitoring objectives
  - Airshed collaboration to achieve objectives

# Provincial Air MER Program

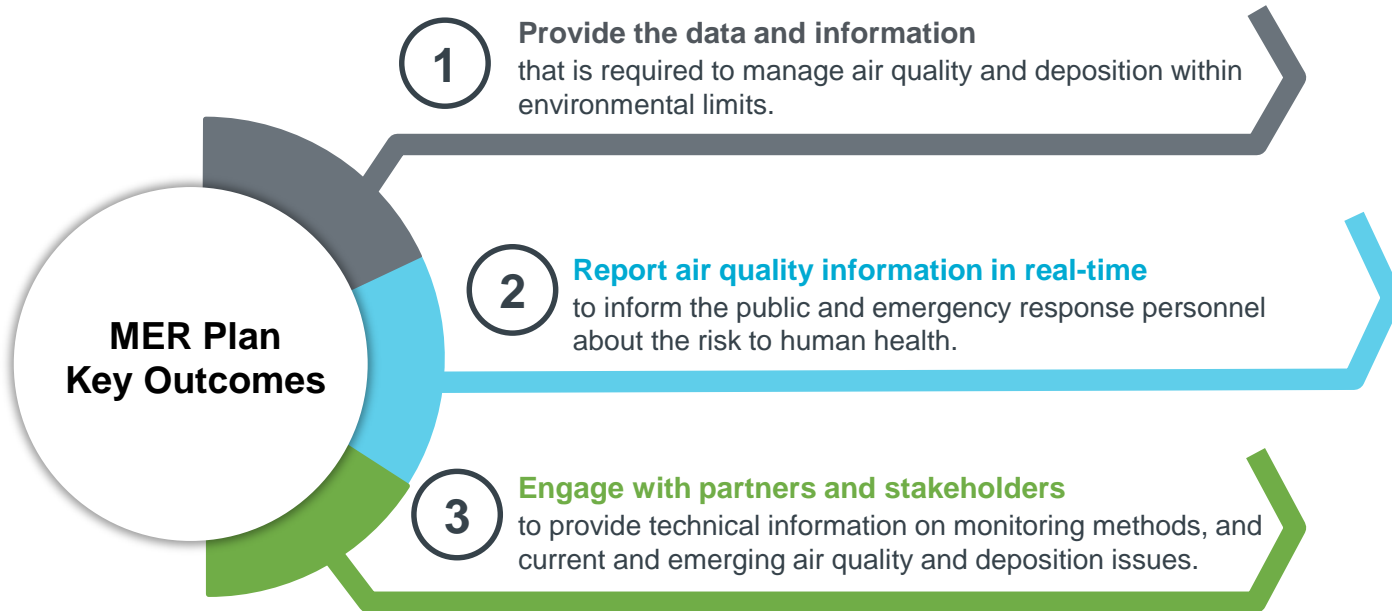
The provincial air monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) program provides information to the government, stakeholders and the public that is used to protect human health and the environment.

- Air monitoring is conducted through a distributed model.
- The 5-year Air and Deposition MER Plan (2021-2025) brings together the stewardship of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, with a provincial lens.
- The provincial Air Monitoring Directive (AMD) sets out requirements for monitoring and reporting.

## Alberta's Air Quality Monitoring Network

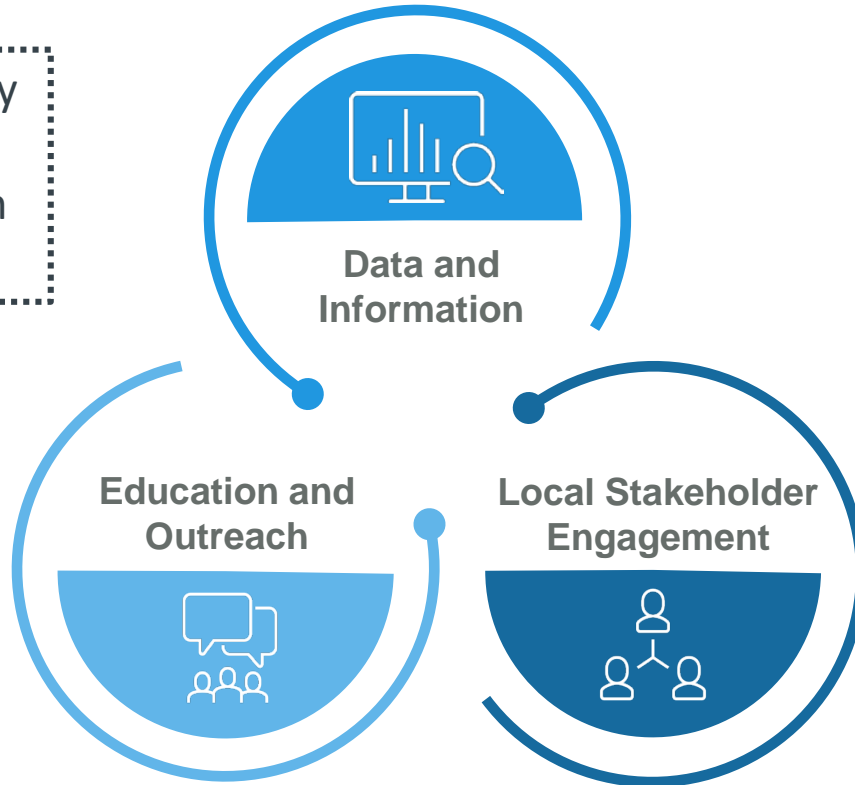


# MER Plan: Three Key Outcomes



# Supporting MER Plan Key Outcomes

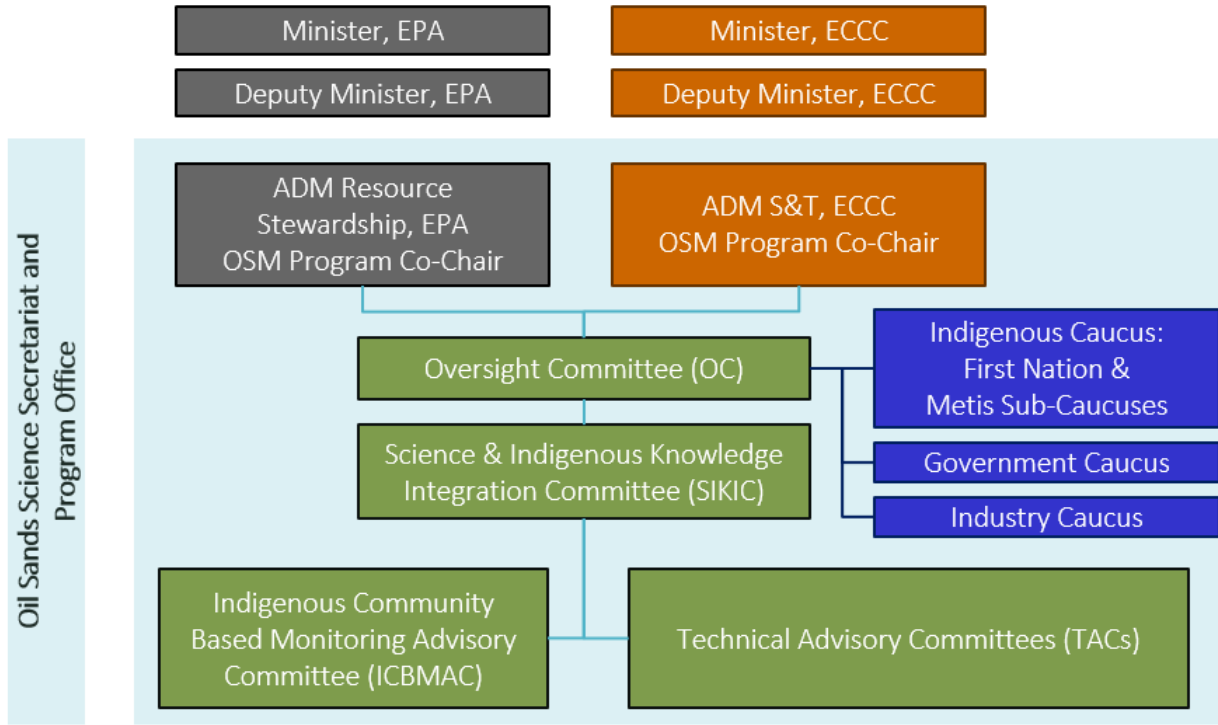
The work carried out by Airshed organizations supports the MER Plan Key Outcomes.



# Importance of Airshed Partnerships

- Provides data and information to Albertans
  - Including education and outreach
- Backbone long-term monitoring network
- Enhancements to monitoring network
  - E.g., PRAMP Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) station
- EPA provision of monitoring equipment and technical support

# Oil Sands Monitoring Program – Governance



- OSM is a joint federal-provincial program that partner with Indigenous communities, environmental agencies, industry, and AER to deliver comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

- Oversight Committee:
  - Provides consensus recommendations to Co-Chairs to establish strategic vision and for funding decisions
  - 4 Government Reps (ECCC, EPA x2, AER)
  - 6 Indigenous Community Reps
  - 2 Industry Reps

# Overall OSM Program Objectives

- 1) Track Impacts from Oil Sands Development
- 2) Conduct Comprehensive and Inclusive Monitoring
- 3) Inform Management and Regulatory Action
- 4) Ensure Relevant Monitoring
- 5) Implement Rigorous Monitoring
- 6) Be Cost-effective
- 7) Inform Trans-boundary Issues
- 8) Ensure Transparency
- 9) Incorporate Indigenous Monitoring, Endpoints, and Community-Based Monitoring





# OSM Air Quality Monitoring

- Air Quality monitoring is coordinated through a two integrated OSM work plans
  - Atmospheric Pollutant Active Monitoring Network – air quality monitoring
  - Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Monitoring – deposition monitoring
- Role of PRAMP, WBEA, and LICA:
  - Contribute to annual work plan development
  - Collaborate with the Air and Deposition Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to propose specific air quality monitoring objectives and activities to the OSM Program
  - Conduct monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities as per approved work plans



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# Specific Air Quality OSM Objectives

- 1) Provide ambient data to allow assessment of current state, changes, and emerging issues
- 2) Provide representative ambient concentrations in populated areas
- 3) Provide data to understand the impact of multiple sources on air quality and the contribution from Oil Sands sources

# Continued Partnership

- EPA will continue to work with PRAMP to bolster air monitoring and reporting in the region
- EPA looks to airsheds to help address current monitoring gaps
  - Key for MER plan implementation
- Airsheds are an important partner in developing and delivering community outreach and engagement approaches
  - E.g., to help manage non-point source emissions by promoting emission reduction behaviours

# Questions?

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