



2020

Air Quality Monitoring Results



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Air Quality Monitoring in New Brunswick

This report provides an overview of air quality in the province of New Brunswick for the year 2020. General information about air quality science and the province's monitoring networks is also provided.

Regular Monitoring

Air quality monitoring in New Brunswick is a partnership between the Federal Government (Environment and Climate Change Canada) and the Provincial Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG). This partnership has been formalized under a long-standing National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Agreement.

Through the NAPS agreement, Environment and Climate Change Canada provides the necessary monitoring equipment and a centralized national database for the air quality information collected. It is the Province's responsibility to deploy and maintain the equipment, operate the stations, perform necessary calibrations, and otherwise ensure that the data is accurate.



A typical air quality monitoring station (Bathurst).

In 2020 the provincial network included 10 air quality monitoring stations and 5 acid rain monitoring stations. There was a total of 47 instruments collecting data at these stations.

The stations and monitors have been established for a number of purposes:

- to detect and quantify impacts from regulated sources of pollution;
- to assess and track ambient background levels of various pollutants;
- to monitor transboundary migration of pollution into New Brunswick; and,
- to provide real-time data to public health reporting systems such as the Air Quality Health Index.



Air quality monitoring equipment. A Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) sampler (left/near-field), and a Particulate Matter monitor (PM_{2.5}) (right/far-field).

As a condition of regulatory approval under the *Clean Air Act*, the Province also requires the operators of large industrial facilities to participate in air quality monitoring. During the 2020 reporting year there were 29 industry-operated stations, with 49 instruments, dedicated to continuously monitoring the ambient concentrations of industry-specific contaminants in nearby communities.

Each air quality monitoring station is different, with monitors set up to target the pollution sources in that particular area. Site maps and monitor inventories are provided on pages 6 and 7.

Special Project Monitoring

In addition to its fixed network of permanent air quality monitoring stations, since 2001 DELG has also undertaken a variety of special air quality monitoring projects throughout New Brunswick. These projects are usually carried-out using DELG's mobile air quality monitoring unit.

Special studies are typically used to:

- Assess air quality near pollution sources.
- Evaluate potential sites for permanent monitoring stations.
- Verify air quality modelling predictions.
- Measure background (baseline) air quality levels prior to a development.

Results from special studies may be included in the annual air quality monitoring results report for the year in question. Alternatively (or in addition), results may be reported in separate stand-alone reports.



DELG's mobile air quality monitoring unit.

Special Air Quality Study Sites (2001 - 2020)



Study Parameters

The DELG mobile air quality monitoring unit (pictured above) can be equipped with a wide variety of monitoring equipment, including all of the instrument types that are used in the regular monitoring network, but also specialized sampling equipment to address any site-specific issues that are being investigated.

Duration

Due to day-to-day and seasonal variations in weather patterns and pollution emissions, in order to capture the full variety of air quality conditions at a project site special projects typically last between 6 months and 2 years.

Status

During the 2020 monitoring year the mobile air quality monitoring unit was deployed to the Miramichi area. The study continued into the following year and results will be included in the 2021 air report.

Understanding Air Pollution

Air quality is constantly changing from season to season, and year to year. It is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the weather, long range movements of air from other parts of the world, natural events, industry cycles, and other human activities.

Below, we look at some of the more common air pollutants: what they are, where they come from, and how they can affect our environment and our health.

Overview of Key Air Pollutants - Sources and Effects		
Air Pollutant	What is it?	What does it do?
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)	A colourless gas with a sharp odour, like that of a struck match. It is produced by the burning of sulphur-bearing fuels such as oil and coal.	SO ₂ can irritate the eyes, throat, and lungs. It is a major contributor to acid rain, which impacts sensitive lakes and rivers. At very high concentrations it can also damage plants, and corrode metals.
Reduced Sulphur Compounds (Total Reduced Sulphur - TRS)	A group of gases with a characteristic “rotten egg” odour. These are produced by the natural decay of dead plants and animals (e.g. in marshes and tidal flats), and by certain industrial processes (e.g. kraft pulp mills, and oil refineries).	They cause a variety of nuisance odours, which can be very unpleasant, even at extremely low concentrations. At much higher levels they can cause respiratory irritation and related health concerns. They also contribute to acid rain.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)	A reddish-brown gas with a sharp odour. It is generated through combustion, especially motor vehicle exhaust and the burning of fossil fuels for electrical power generation.	Similar to SO ₂ , high concentrations can harm plants, corrode metals, and cause irritation to the eyes, throat, and lungs. It also contributes to acid rain, and can contribute a reddish haze to smog. NO ₂ also reacts with other pollutants to cause the formation of ground level ozone.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	A colourless, odourless and flavourless gas. It is produced by the incomplete burning of carbon-containing materials such as coal, oil, gasoline, wood, or natural gas. Forest fires, industrial activity, and home heating systems also contribute significantly. Motor vehicles are also a source of CO.	CO interferes with the blood’s ability to carry oxygen to vital organs and tissues. Exposure to higher concentrations can be fatal.
Ground Level Ozone (O₃)	Ozone is invisible and odourless at typical ground level concentrations. It is formed through chemical reactions between a variety of “ozone precursor” pollutants, which are released by industrial facilities and motor vehicles. Most of New Brunswick’s ground level ozone is carried here by air masses originating in the United States and central Canada.	Irritates the lungs and makes breathing difficult. Also damages plants, weakens rubber, and attacks metals and painted surfaces.

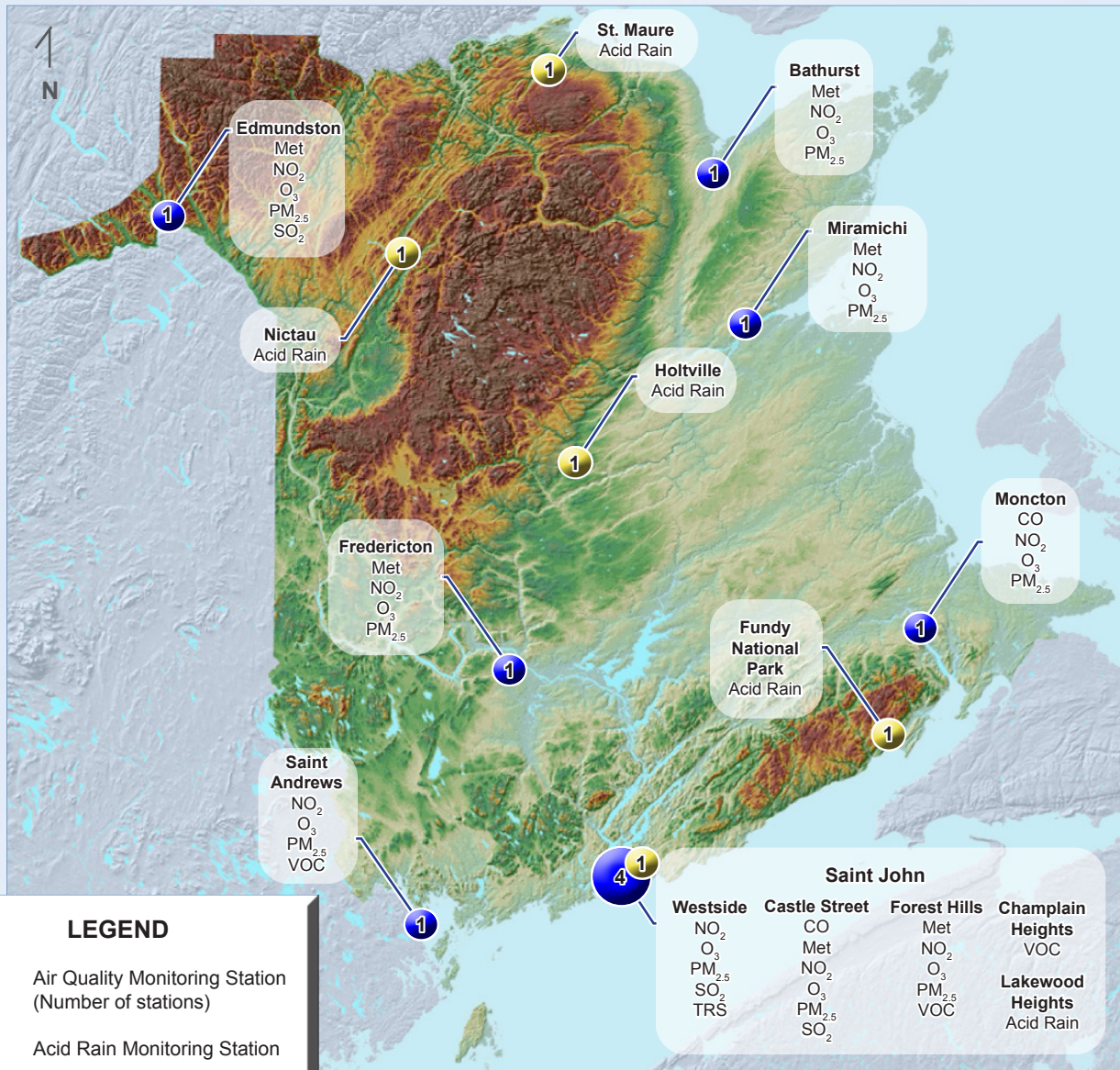
Overview of Key Air Pollutants - Sources and Effects

Air Pollutant		What is it?	What does it do?
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)		VOCs are a group of carbon-containing substances that can quickly evaporate at room temperature. They are produced through combustion and the evaporation of paint, solvents and other surface coatings. Also, some are naturally released from plants.	They can contribute to smog, the depletion of Earth's ozone layer, and toxic air pollution. These pollution issues are correlated with a broad range of adverse health and environmental effects.
Important VOC Subgroups	"Smog Forming" VOCs	A group of VOCs that when combined with nitrogen compounds can accelerate the formation of Ground Level Ozone and Smog. Smog formation is reliant on heat and sunlight so it can be of particular concern in the summer months.	Smog is a yellow/brown haze or a thick fog of air pollution. It reduces visibility and can cause numerous respiratory problems. It can also cause damage to crops and vegetation.
	"Air Toxic" VOCs	A class of organic compounds that are directly harmful to most living things, including humans. This group contains some well known VOCs such as Benzene and Formaldehyde.	Many compounds in this category can cause eye and respiratory irritation, dizziness, nervous system damage, and some are also known carcinogens.
	Ozone Depleting Substances	Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) generally contain chlorine, fluorine, bromine, carbon, and hydrogen in varying proportions. Although largely eliminated now, in the past they were widely used in refrigerators, air conditioners, fire extinguishers, cleaning solvents, and electronic equipment.	Although stable and non-toxic in the lower atmosphere, they are able to float up to the stratosphere and destroy ozone molecules, which make-up the protective ozone layer. This layer protects us from harmful ultraviolet radiation.
Particulate Matter (PM)		Particulate matter is made up of solid or liquid matter, including dust, ash, soot, smoke or tiny particles of pollutants.	Can cause a variety of respiratory problems, reduce visibility, damage vegetation, and creates nuisance dust.
Important PM Subgroups	Fine, 2.5 microns in diameter or less (PM _{2.5})	Tiny (invisible) airborne specks of solid or liquid material (i.e. dust & soot). It is generated by natural sources (e.g. wind-blown dust and forest fires), and through fuel burning (especially fossil fuels and wood).	Causes and aggravates a variety of human breathing ailments (e.g. asthma, lung disease, and bronchitis). It also contributes to haze.
	Total Suspended (TSP)	Tiny airborne particles suspended in the air with no defined size limit. All particle sizes are included. They can come from natural sources, such as pollen and spores, as well as particles from vehicles or smokestacks.	The health effects may include damage to the respiratory and cardiovascular systems (smaller particles). The key issue for larger particles is the nuisance of dust accumulation and reduced visibility.

In addition to the key pollutants described above, there are a variety of other air pollutants that can be monitored on a case-by-case basis, depending on local emission sources.

The Provincial Air Quality Monitoring Network

Stations Operated by the Province



New Brunswick's provincial air quality monitoring stations collect data continuously, year-round. For most monitors the collected data is transmitted to a central data management system in real time. The operation and oversight of the network and the associated data management system requires the constant attention of a team of dedicated air quality personnel.

Most of the stations are also audited by Environment and Climate Change Canada to ensure that monitors are appropriately maintained and data is accurate. Since the beginning of the program in the early 1970s these audits have consistently confirmed the high quality of the Province's reported data.

Stations Operated by Industry



As with provincial stations, New Brunswick's industry-operated stations are also operated continuously, year-round. Most of this data is submitted to DELG hourly via an automated system, but some is submitted at year-end.

Just as Environment and Climate Change Canada audits DELG stations, the industry-operated sites are audited by DELG to ensure accuracy of the reported data. Data quality problems are rare, but when issues do occur they are addressed immediately.

Provincial Air Quality Objectives

One of the main goals of this report is to describe the Province’s success in achieving the provincial air quality objectives (listed below), which were established under the *Clean Air Act* in 1997.

The provincial air quality objectives apply to ambient air. That is, the normal outdoor air that is generally available for use by people and the environment. They are not meant to apply indoors, nor directly at the end of a chimney or smokestack.

The air quality objectives are described in units of “micrograms” (i.e. millionths of a gram) per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). In the table below, most are also provided in the somewhat more common “parts per million” (ppm) or “parts per billion” (ppb) units.

As reflected in the table, there are two or more objectives for each pollutant, each with an associated “averaging period”. This is to ensure that the objectives properly address a variety of exposure scenarios, including short term peaks, long term exposure to lower levels, and potential combinations.

New Brunswick Air Quality Objectives				
Pollutant	Averaging Period			
	1 Hour	8 Hour	24 Hour	1 year
Carbon Monoxide	35,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (30 ppm)	15,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (13 ppm)	n/a	n/a
Hydrogen Sulphide	15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (11 ppb)	n/a	5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (3.5 ppb)	n/a
Nitrogen Dioxide	400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (210 ppb)	n/a	200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (105 ppb)	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (52 ppb)
Sulphur Dioxide*	900 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (339 ppb)	n/a	300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (113 ppb)	60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (23 ppb)
Total Suspended Particulate	n/a	n/a	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

* The objective for sulphur dioxide is 50% lower in Saint John, Charlotte, and Kings counties.

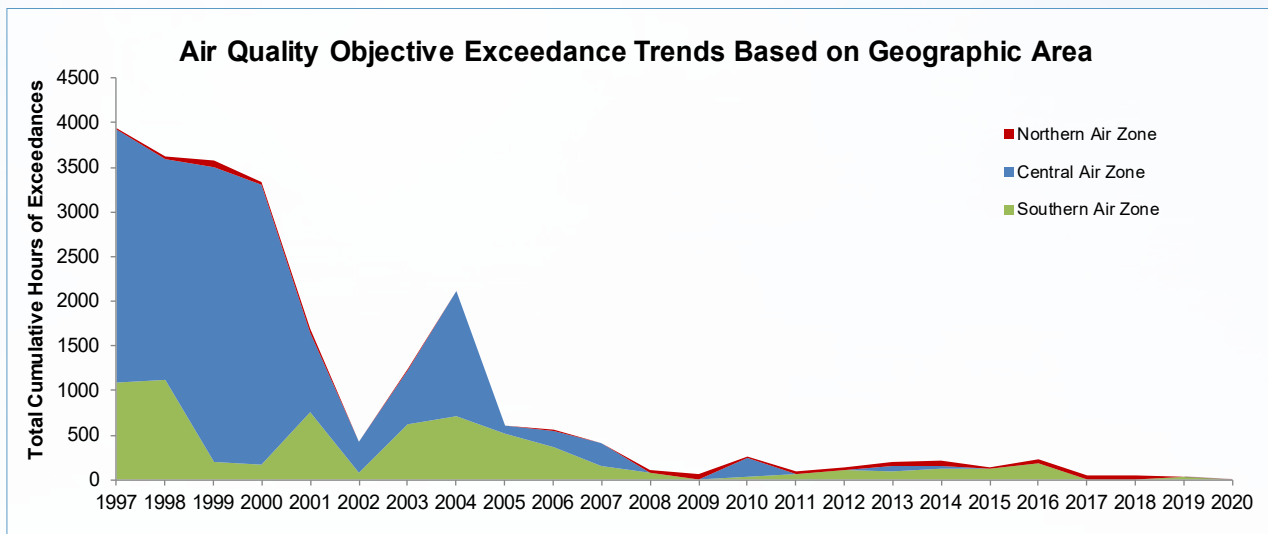
Accomplishing Our Air Quality Objectives

The table below summarizes the exceedances of the provincial air quality objectives that occurred in 2020. Province-wide, there were 6 exceedance events, which resulted in 9 cumulative hours of exceedances. All of the events were very short-lived.

Air Quality Objective Statistics for 2020			
Parameter	Number of Exceedance Events	Location	Comments
Hydrogen Sulphide (as Total Reduced Sulphur)	5	Saint John, East	The one hour objective was exceeded five times (August 9, August 13, August 21, August 22, and September 9, 2020) at the Midwood Avenue station (Irving Oil Ltd.). Four of the events lasted one hour and one (August 21) lasted for two hours. No operational issues were recorded at the refinery during these episodes. Emissions from a nearby wastewater treatment plant and/or adjacent tidal flats may have contributed.
Sulphur Dioxide	1	Saint John, East	The one hour objective was exceeded on January 19, 2020 at the Grandview West station (Irving Oil Ltd.). The event lasted three hours. The Sulphur Recovery Unit (SRU) was taken out of service on January 16 for an unplanned maintenance outage. It was brought back online on the 19th and the start-up activities caused the short term exceedance.

Long Term Trend

There have been tremendous improvements in accomplishing our air quality objectives since they were first established in 1997. As seen in the graphic below, the 9 cumulative hours of exceedances (across all stations) recorded in 2020 is down from the 3,931 hours recorded in 1997. This represents a 99% improvement on this metric since the creation of the *Clean Air Act*, and the lowest reported number of exceedances to date.



Air Quality Management System Reporting

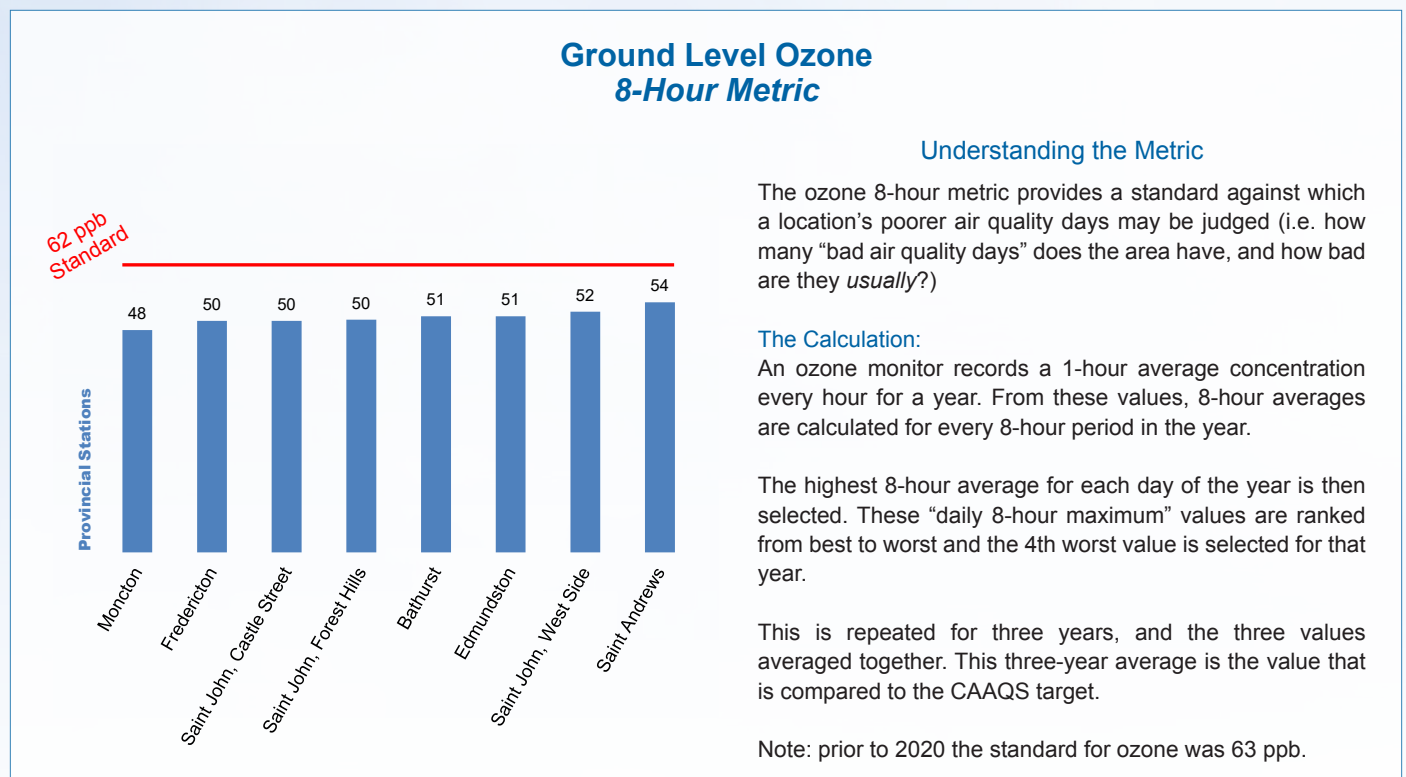
In 2012, the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME) introduced a new Air Quality Management System (AQMS) for Canada. The AQMS provides a common approach for all Canadian jurisdictions to measure, manage, and report on air quality. The following sections (pages 10 through 27) provide New Brunswick's required annual reporting with respect to the CCME commitment.

Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards

The key "drivers" for air quality improvement in the AQMS are the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The adoption of CAAQS by the CCME provides a non-binding, common benchmark for air quality in all Canadian jurisdictions. At present, CAAQS have been adopted for four air pollutants: fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), ground level ozone (O₃), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The SO₂ and NO₂ CAAQS are newly adopted and presented in this report for the first time. In addition, the target levels for the already adopted PM_{2.5} and O₃ CAAQS have been further reduced as of 2020.

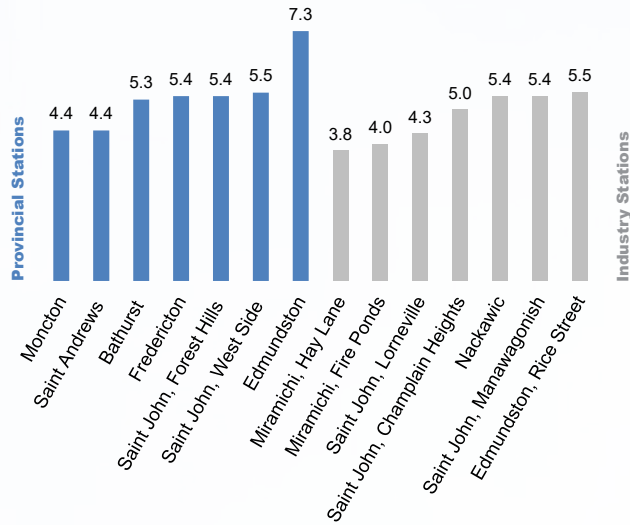
2020 Achievement Status

New Brunswick's 2020 achievement status for the current CAAQS targets is illustrated below through page 14. Please note that each CAAQS is presented in the form of a simple concentration limit, which gives the appearance that they are similar to "traditional" air quality standards (e.g. hourly average concentration limits). However, this is not the case, as the CAAQS are more complex. The CAAQS require a large amount of data (1-3 years), and it must be sorted and analyzed in a variety of different ways. A brief overview of the purpose of each standard, and the calculations involved, is also provided.



Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Annual Metric

8.8 µg/m³
Standard



Understanding the Metric

The fine particulate matter “annual metric” is one of the simpler CAAQS calculations, and provides a standard for truly average conditions over long time periods.

The Calculation:

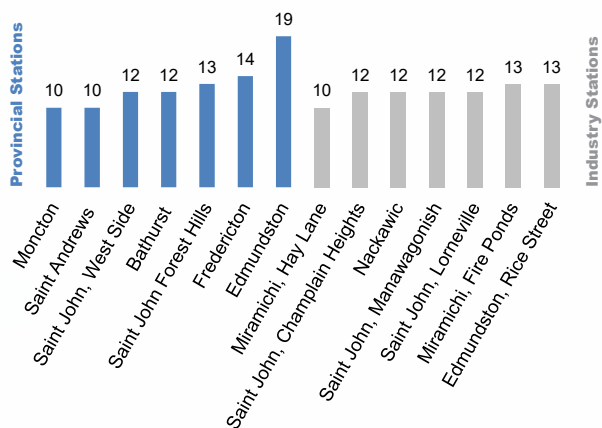
A fine particulate matter monitor records a 1-hour average concentration every hour for a year. All of these values are then averaged together to create one annual average for that location.

This is repeated for three years, and the three values averaged together. This three-year average is the value that is compared to the CAAQS target.

Note: prior to 2020 the annual standard for PM_{2.5} was 10.0 µg/m³.

Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Daily Metric

27 µg/m³
Standard



Understanding the Metric

The fine particulate matter “daily metric” is similar to the ozone “8-hour metric” and serves a similar purpose.

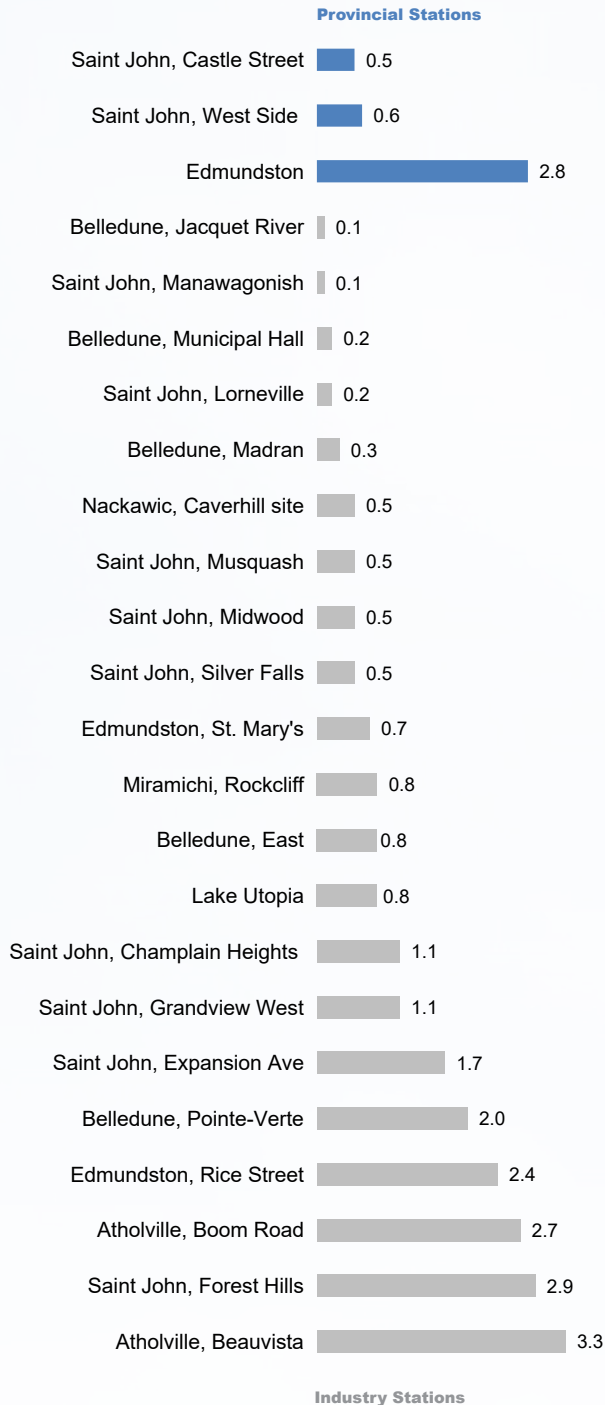
The Calculation:

A fine particulate monitor records a 1-hour average concentration every hour for a year. From these, a daily average (24-hour average) is calculated for each day of the year. These daily averages are then ranked from best to worst and the 98th percentile (approximately the 7th or 8th worst) value is selected as the “daily value” for that year.

This is repeated for three years, and the three values averaged together. This three-year average is the value that is compared to the CAAQS target.

Note: prior to 2020 the daily standard for PM_{2.5} was 28 µg/m³.

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) Annual Metric



5.0 ppb
Standard

Understanding the Metric

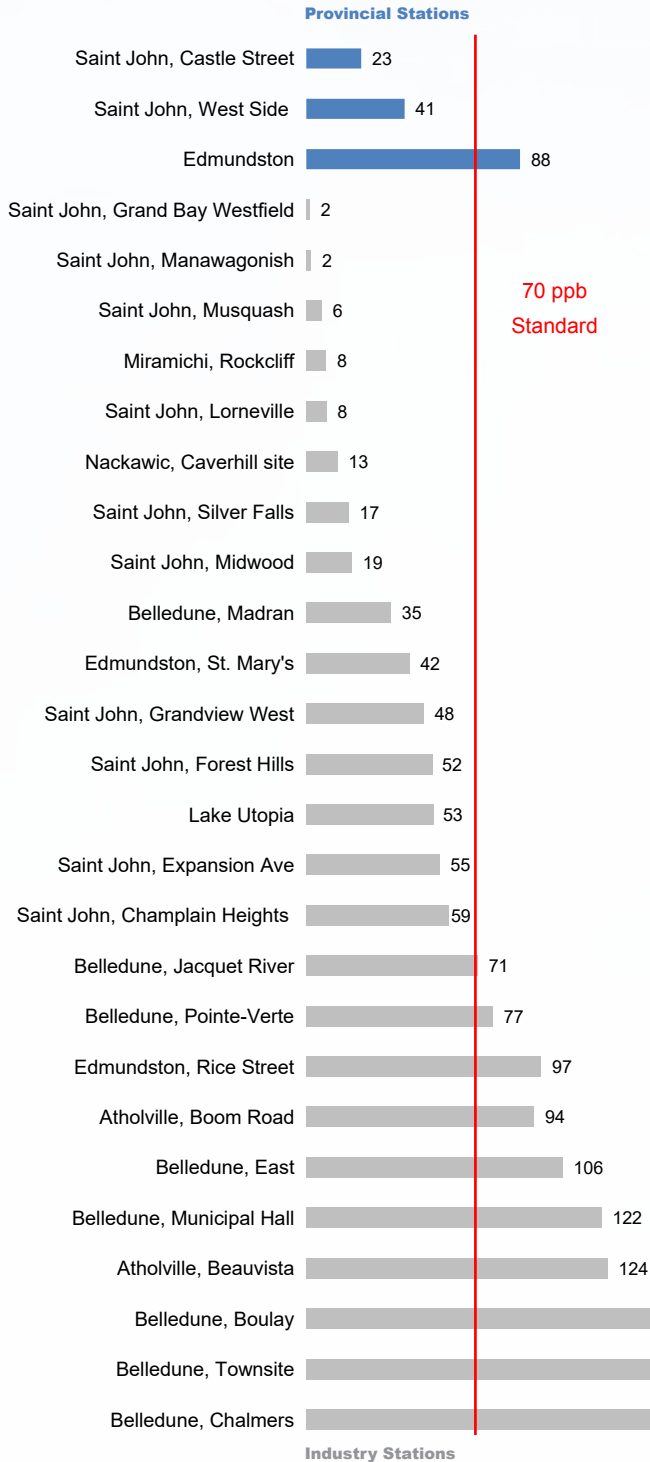
The sulphur dioxide “annual metric” is the simplest type of CAAQS calculation, and provides a standard for average conditions over a 1-year timespan.

The Calculation:

A sulphur dioxide monitor records a 1-hour average concentration every hour for a year. All of these values are then averaged together to create one annual average for that location.

Note: this standard is newly adopted as of 2020 and has no previous target.

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) 1-Hour Daily Metric



Understanding the Metric

The sulphur dioxide “1-hour daily metric” is similar to the fine particulate matter “daily metric” and serves a similar purpose, but is calculated slightly differently.

The Calculation:

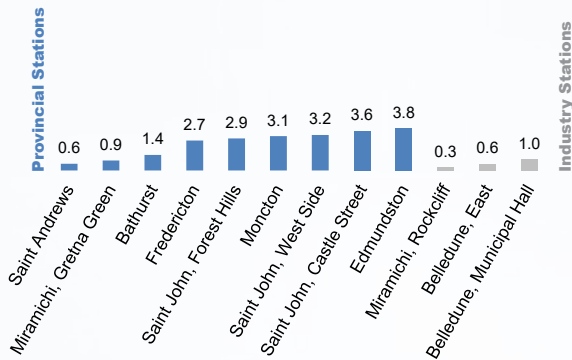
A sulphur dioxide monitor records a 1-hour average concentration every hour for a year. From these, the 1-hour maximum (in the 24 hour period) is selected for each day of the year. These daily maximum 1-hour values are then ranked from best to worst and the 99th percentile (approximately the 4th worst) value is selected as the “1-hour daily value” for that year.

This is repeated for three years, and the three values averaged together. This three-year average is the value that is compared to the CAAQS target.

Note: this standard is newly adopted as of 2020 and has no previous target.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Annual Metric

17 ppb
Standard



Understanding the Metric

The nitrogen dioxide “annual metric” is the same as the sulphur dioxide annual metric. It provides a standard for average conditions over a 1-year timespan.

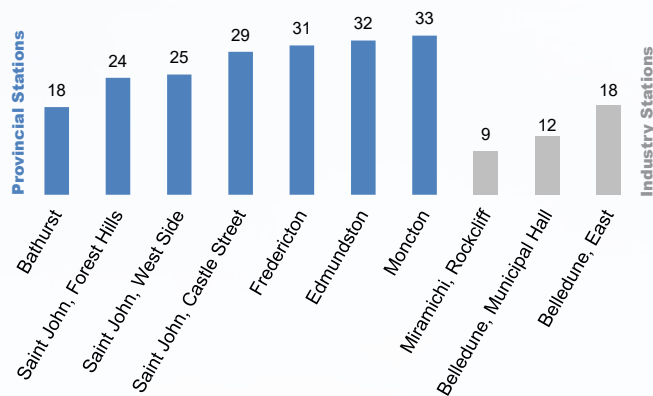
The Calculation:

A nitrogen dioxide monitor records a 1-hour average concentration every hour for a year. All of these values are then averaged together to create one annual average for that location.

Note: this standard is newly adopted as of 2020 and has no previous target.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) 1-Hour Daily Metric

60 ppb
Standard



Understanding the Metric

The nitrogen dioxide “1-hour daily metric” is similar to the sulphur dioxide “1-hour daily metric” discussed previously.

The Calculation:

A nitrogen dioxide monitor records a 1-hour average concentration every hour for a year. From these, the 1-hour maximum (in the 24 hour period) is selected for each day of the year. These daily maximum 1-hour values are then ranked from best to worst and the 99th percentile (approximately the 4th worst) value is selected as the “1-hour daily value” for that year.

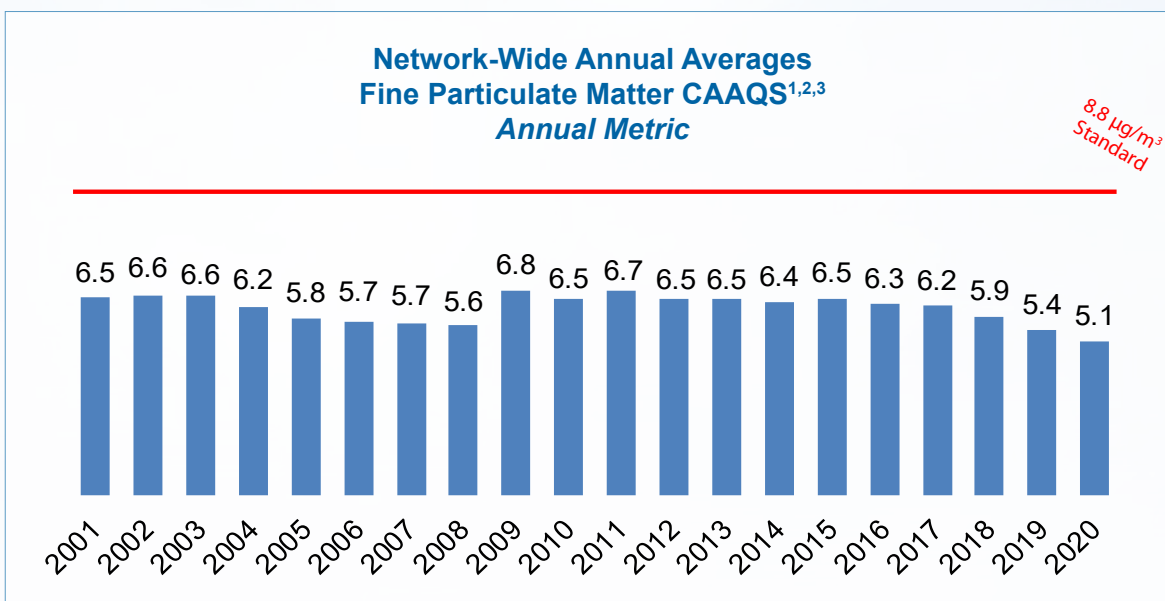
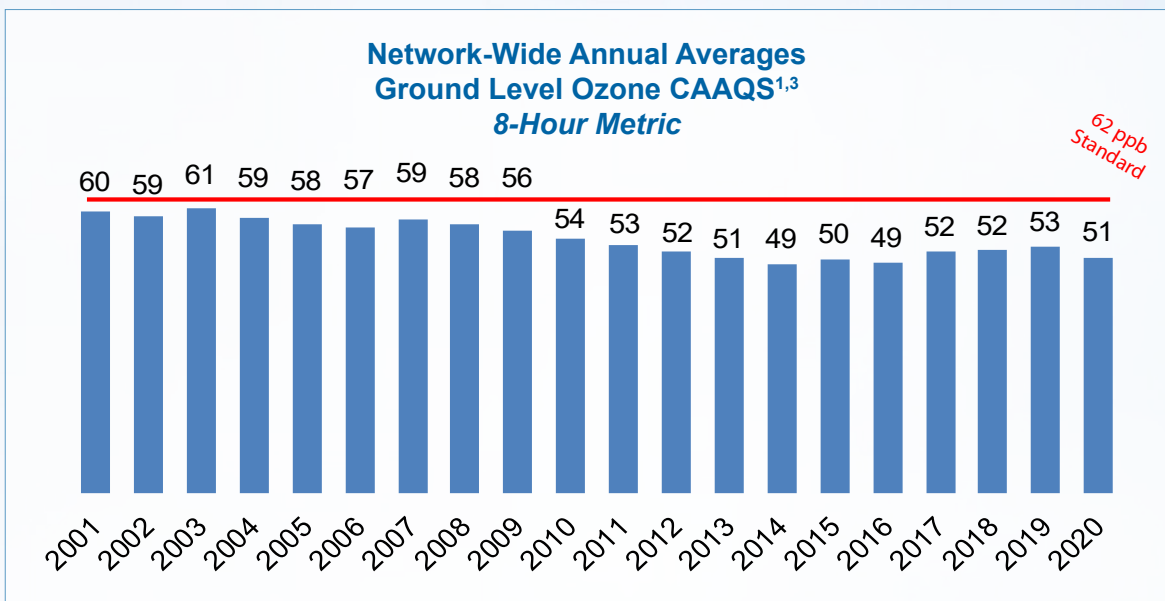
This is repeated for three years, and the three values averaged together. This three-year average is the value that is compared to the CAAQS target.

Note: this standard is newly adopted as of 2020 and has no previous target.

Particulate Matter and Ozone Trends

The previous illustrations provide a detailed, station-by-station view of CAAQS achievement status for a single year (2020) but do not describe longer term trends with respect to the levels of these contaminants in our air. The graphs below are included to provide this historical context for particulate matter and ozone achievement (which has been tracked for many years). Similar trending will be available in future years for the newly adopted SO₂ and NO₂ CAAQS.

These graphs are based on the CAAQS calculations previously described (see pages 10 and 11), with the added step of averaging all of the CAAQS values from all sampling stations in New Brunswick for each year. In so doing, they reveal the 20-year network-wide trends for these contaminants.



¹ The number and location of sampling stations has varied throughout the period represented.

² Due to changing technologies, more recent values may not be directly comparable to those measured with older instruments.

³ Historical values shown may differ from those previously reported due to changes in annual CAAQS calculation.

Provincial Air Zones

In addition to the CAAQS, the Air Quality Management System also includes guidance with respect to the management of air quality by the provinces. This is known as the Air Zone Management Framework (AZMF). Under the AZMF, each province is divided into a number of “Air Zones”, which are geographic areas that have similar air quality profiles and challenges. These divisions have no legal significance, but help to guide management actions by highlighting regional issues and opportunities. New Brunswick has established three provincial air zones, as illustrated and described below.

Northern Air Zone



The northern air zone is situated along New Brunswick’s northern coastline and includes most of the province’s border with Quebec. The area is largely rural, but contains a number of towns and villages. The largest community is Bathurst, with a population of approximately 12,000.

Because there are no major urban centers in the northern air zone, it does not experience many of the air quality issues associated with big cities (such as smog from heavy traffic).

The air zone is home to major industrial emitters in Atholville (AV Group Pulp Mill), and Belledune (NB Power Belledune Generating Station, and Glencore Brunswick Lead Smelter). These facilities emit a variety of air contaminants including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and fine particulate matter, which can impact air quality in nearby communities and the broader region.

The Glencore smelter in Belledune, which was the largest sulphur dioxide emitter in the province, ceased operations in 2020. With this change, the NB Power Belledune Generating Station is now the largest sulphur dioxide emitter.

Central Air Zone

The central air zone is the largest of the three provincial air zones, and occupies New Brunswick’s middle latitudes. It encompasses five of New Brunswick’s major population centers: Moncton, Dieppe, Fredericton, Miramichi, and Edmundston. Although small by international standards, these cities can experience “big city” air quality issues (that is, the combined impact from many small pollution sources in close proximity - vehicles, homes, businesses, etc.).



There are also several major emitters in this area, including an AV Group pulp mill in Nackawic, the Twin Rivers Paper Company pulp mill in Edmundston, and the Arbec Forest Products oriented strand board mill in Miramichi. Emissions from these facilities can include sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter, reduced sulphur compounds, and volatile organic compounds. These facilities can impact air quality at both the local and regional scale.

Southern Air Zone

The southern air zone includes a large portion of New Brunswick's southern coastline along the Bay of Fundy, and borders the State of Maine in the west. It is home to the City of Saint John, which is the province's second largest city (population 68,000).

The City of Saint John is a major industrial center for the province. It hosts a variety of industrial emitters, including Canada's largest oil refinery (Irving Oil Ltd.), the Irving Pulp and Paper Ltd. mill, and the Irving Paper Ltd. mill. The city also experiences air quality impacts from ship traffic via its active industrial port and its cruise ship terminal. Together, these sources emit fine particulates, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, reduced sulphur compounds, and volatile organic compounds.



The air zone is also impacted by major emitters at Coleson Cove (NB Power Coleson Cove Generating Station) and Lake Utopia (J.D. Irving, Ltd. - Lake Utopia Paper mill).



Common Challenges

All New Brunswick air zones experience local (small) scale air quality impacts from various smaller industrial and commercial emitters (e.g. fish plants, commercial boilers, pits and quarries, paint shops, etc.).

New Brunswick's large forested areas can generate pollen events during warmer seasons, and are also vulnerable to forest fires. Both can impact air quality at the local and regional scale.

Wood burning for residential heat is popular throughout New Brunswick, which can result in wood smoke issues during the colder seasons. Also, outdoor burning (e.g. campfires) is popular in the summer months, and can similarly affect local air quality.

All New Brunswick air zones receive long range pollutants (such as fine particulate matter and ozone) from other parts of the World.

Air Zone Management

Each year, CAAQS values for each air zone are graded against a colour-coded system of “Management Levels”. Under the system, “green” is best, “yellow” and “orange” are progressively poorer, and “red” (CAAQS exceedance) is worst.





The purpose of the rating system is to guide government with respect to appropriate regulatory and management options. Generally, poorer air quality is intended to trigger more aggressive action to improve air quality.

Management Levels are based on the CAAQS metric values, but may be adjusted to remove the influence of exceptional events (e.g. forest fires). No such adjustments were necessary for 2020.

Understanding the Management Levels

As previously mentioned, as of 2020 the CCME has adopted additional CAAQS metrics for a total of four parameters, some with two metrics each. Each CAAQS value, through the guidance of CCME, has their own unique calculation method. As previously described, some of the calculated metrics require three years of data (2018, 2019 and 2020 for the current reporting period), while others are based on only a single year of data (2020 for the current reporting period).

The calculated metric values determine the colour-coded 'management level' and associated 'management goal' for each monitoring station, as per the table below. For those pollutants with more than one CAAQS metric (i.e. an annual and a daily metric), only one management level is determined, which is based on the poorer of the two calculated values.

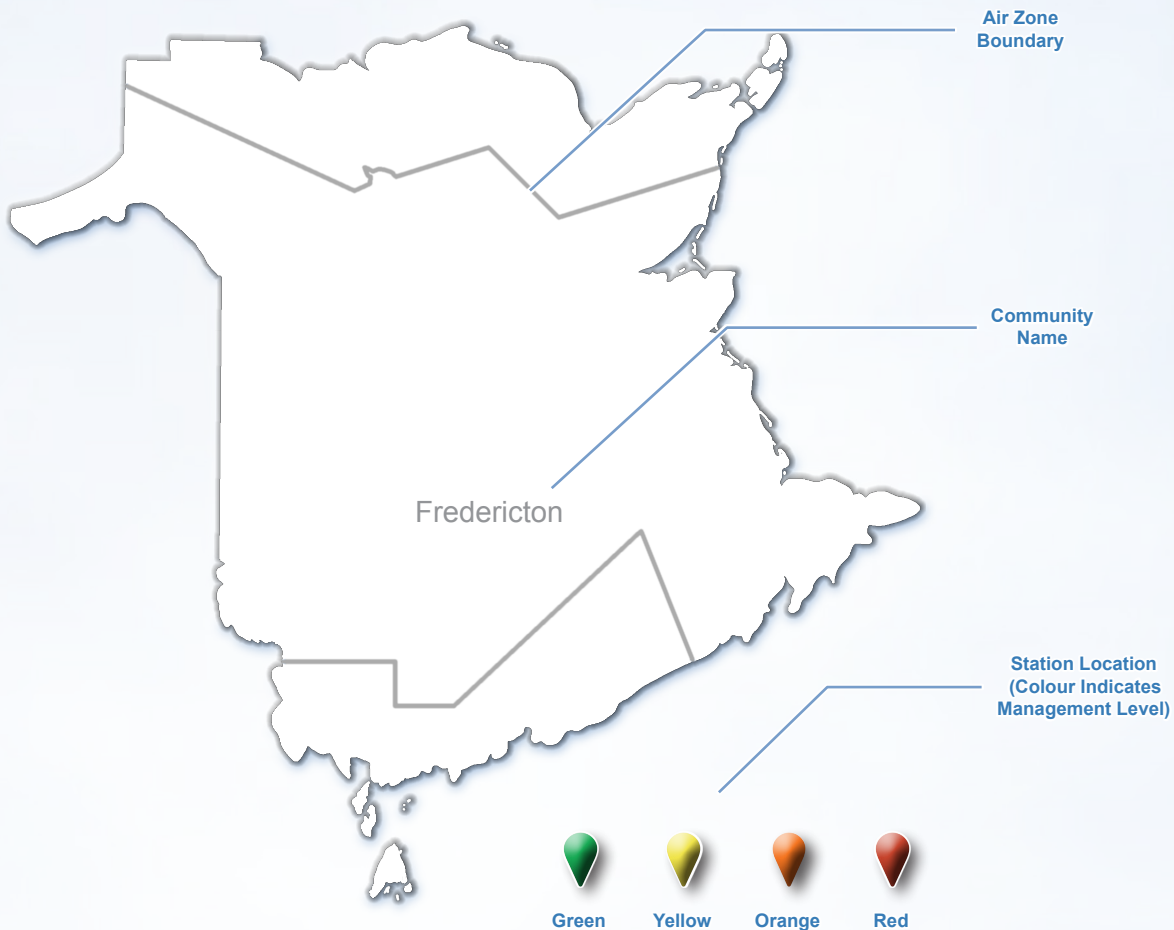
	Management Level	Management Goal
	Red 	Achieve the CAAQS
	Orange 	Prevent CAAQS exceedance
	Yellow 	Prevent air quality deterioration
	Green 	Maintain: "keep clean areas clean"

The management levels for each CAAQS (for all applicable monitoring stations) are provided in the tables that follow, and have been colour-coded per the table above. In addition, the management level of each station is illustrated on an accompanying map. The map illustrations are explained further below.

Understanding the Management Level Maps

Each management level map illustrates the locations of all available stations that monitor for the pollutant in question via coloured markers. The colour of the marker indicates the management level associated with that location. New Brunswick's air zones are indicated by grey lines on each map. For management purposes, each air zone is assigned an overall management level based on the "worst" station in that zone.

Management Level Map Features




Current Management Levels

Some of the statistics that follow are being presented for the first time. The results indicating "red" management levels highlight areas that will require improvements in order to achieve the CAAQS targets.

Additional information about the CAAQS and AZMF are available via the CCME web site: www.ccme.ca

Ground Level Ozone CAAQS Air Zone Management Levels

2020 CAAQS Value and Management Level Colour		
	Monitoring Station Location	8-Hour
<i>Northern</i>	Bathurst, Roughwaters Drive	51 ■
	Moncton, Thanet Street	48 ■
<i>Central</i>	Fredericton, Needham Street	50 ■
	Edmundston, Queen Street	51 ■
	Saint John, Forest Hills	50 ■
<i>Southern</i>	Saint John, Castle Street	50 ■
	Saint John, West Side	52 ■
	Saint Andrews, Route 127	54 ■



Red
62 ppb
Orange
56 ppb
Yellow
50 ppb
Green

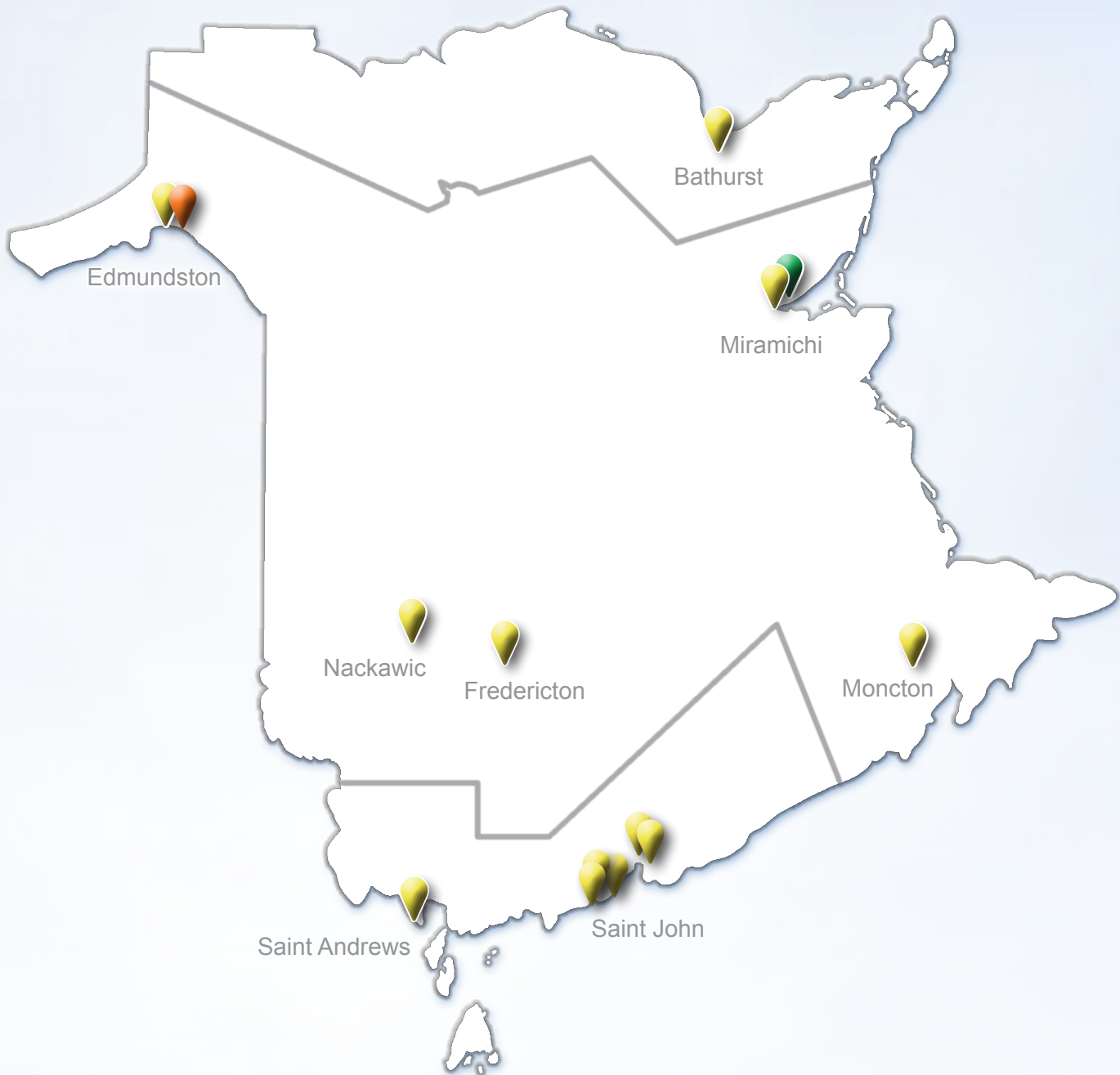
↑ *Worse*
↓ *Better*

Ozone CAAQS Air Zone Management Level Map



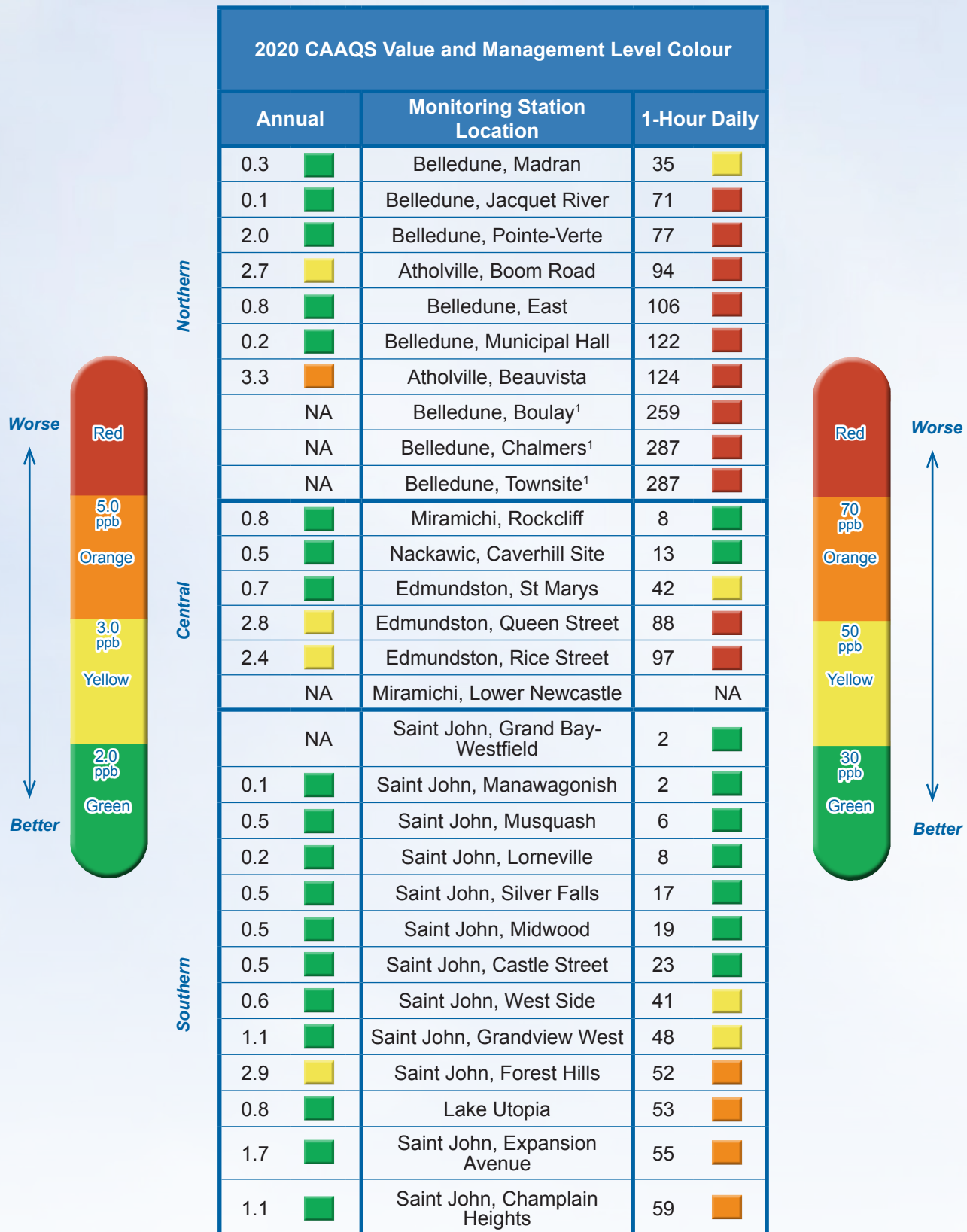
New Brunswick's 2020 air zone management levels for ozone are illustrated above. Per CCME guidance, each air zone is assigned an overall management level based on the poorest level reported for any station within the zone. The northern, central, and southern air zones are therefore all assigned the yellow management level.

Fine Particulate Matter CAAQS Air Zone Management Level Map



New Brunswick's 2020 air zone management levels for fine particulate matter are illustrated above. Per CCME guidance, each air zone is assigned an overall management level based on the poorest level reported for any station within the zone. The northern and southern air zones are therefore assigned the yellow management level and the central air zone is assigned the orange management level.

Sulphur Dioxide CAAQS Air Zone Management Levels



¹ These stations and their associated emissions source ceased operations in 2020.

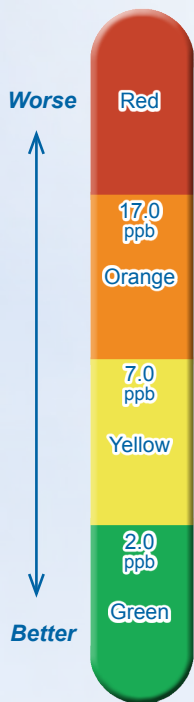
Sulphur Dioxide CAAQS Air Zone Management Level Map



New Brunswick's 2020 air zone management levels for sulphur dioxide are illustrated above. Per CCME guidance, each air zone is assigned an overall management level based on the poorest level reported for any station within the zone. The northern and central air zones are therefore assigned the red management level and the southern air zone is assigned the orange management level.

Nitrogen Dioxide CAAQS Air Zone Management Levels

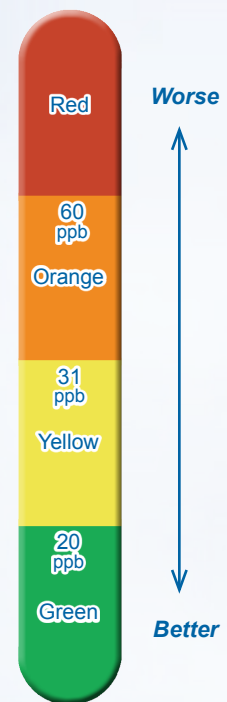
2020 CAAQS Value and Management Level Colour			
Annual	Monitoring Station Location	1-Hour Daily	
1.0	Belledune, Municipal Hall	12	
0.6	Belledune, East	18	
1.4	Bathurst, Roughwaters Drive	18	
0.3	Miramichi, Rockcliff	9	
2.7	Fredericton, Needham Street	31	
3.8	Edmundston, Queen Street	32	
3.1	Moncton, Thanet Street	33	
0.9	Miramichi, Gretna Green	NA	
NA	Miramichi, Lower Newcastle	NA	
2.9	Saint John, Forest Hills	24	
3.2	Saint John, West Side	25	
3.6	Saint John, Castle Street	29	
0.6	Saint Andrews, Route 127	NA	
NA	Saint John, Champlain Heights	NA	
NA	Saint John, Grandview West	NA	



Northern

Central

Southern



Nitrogen Dioxide CAAQS Air Zone Management Level Map



New Brunswick's 2020 air zone management levels for nitrogen dioxide are illustrated above. Per CCME guidance, each air zone is assigned an overall management level based on the poorest level reported for any station within the zone. The northern air zone is therefore assigned the green management level, the central air zone the orange management level and the southern air zone is assigned the yellow management level.

Acid Rain Monitoring

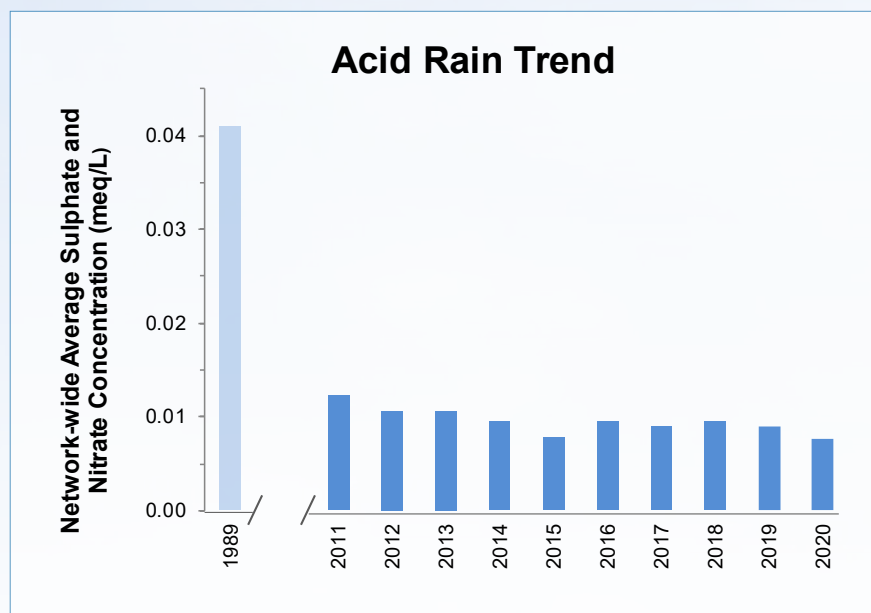
Some air pollutants can be transformed in the atmosphere into acidic particles that ultimately fall out as acid rain (or snow, hail, etc). The emissions that cause acid rain typically travel long distances, hundreds or even thousands of kilometers, before returning to the surface as rain or snow.

The adverse impacts of acid rain have been recognized since the early 1980s. Acid rain harms sensitive ecosystems by changing the chemistry of lakes, streams, and forest soils. It can also damage trees and agriculturally important plants. Infrastructure is also impacted by acid rain, as it can degrade paints and protective coatings, which accelerates corrosion.

Measures to reduce the emissions that contribute to acid rain have been undertaken in North America since the late 1980s. Most recently, this has included commitments to reduce emissions under the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment’s “Post-2000 Canada-wide Acid Rain Strategy”. Over the past two decades emissions from major sources within New Brunswick have been reduced significantly.



DELG has operated an acid precipitation (rain and snow) monitoring network since the early 1980s. The map on page 6 shows the location of the 5 acid precipitation monitoring sites in New Brunswick. Samples are collected at each of these sites by a local site operator every day and sent to the provincial laboratory for analysis. DELG staff coordinate the monitoring program, perform data quality assurance, and maintain the official data archive.



The key indicators for acid rain are sulphate and nitrate concentration. Each of these parameters has a slightly different effect on acidity, but can be combined and expressed as “milliequivalents per litre” (meq/L). As reflected in the chart to the left, peak levels occurred in 1989. Emission reduction strategies have reduced sulphate and nitrate concentrations by approximately 81% since then.

Although levels have declined, acid rain monitoring remains important to ensure that our most sensitive lakes and rivers are provided with long-term protection from acid damage.

Volatile Organic Compounds in the Saint John Region

The City of Saint John is home to a variety of industries, including a large oil refinery with its supporting facilities such as the Marine Terminal located at Canaport as well as a marine loading and rail offloading terminal in east Saint John. The types of industrial activities at these facilities (fuel burning, petrochemical storage, refining, etc.) can result in the emission of a variety of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Consequently, VOCs are typically monitored by DELG in the Saint John region, and have been on an ongoing basis since 1992.

Within the city, VOC data is collected in Forest Hills and Champlain Heights. Background data is also being collected west of the city at Saint Andrews. All samples are analyzed for more than 100 VOC compounds.

For many of the VOC compounds monitored, the primary interest is their impact on the formation of ground level ozone. However, some carry other environmental and human health risks.

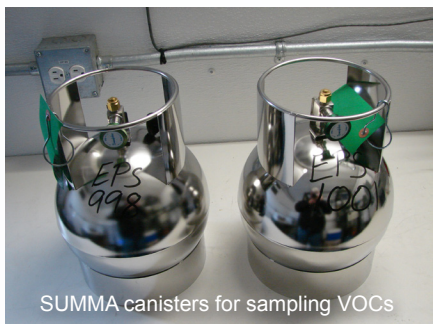
During the 2020 monitoring year there was no reportable VOC data. The ongoing pandemic paused the sampling program due to laboratory closures and various logistical issues. The loss is temporary in nature and the program is expected to resume for future reporting years.

Key Pollutant: Benzene

One particular VOC, benzene, receives special attention as it is recognized as cancer-causing by the World Health Organization and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. As such, it has been the target of emissions reduction efforts all over the world.

Major sources of benzene include evaporation from petroleum fuels and solvents, and combustion of petroleum products (especially gasoline), as well as other types of combustion. There are also natural sources (e.g. volcanoes and forest fires).

New Brunswick has not developed a provincial standard for benzene, but instead measures its progress against Ontario's provincial criterion for benzene, which is the most stringent currently available in the World.



SUMMA canisters for sampling VOCs

VOC Sampling Technology

Unlike most other parameters in the provincial network, VOCs are not monitored continuously. Rather, air samples are collected in stainless steel canisters, which are shipped to an Environment and Climate Change Canada laboratory for analysis. Results are returned at a later date. For this reason, VOC data is not available in real-time.

Local Air Quality Information When You Need It

Although daily fluctuations in ambient pollution levels may pass unnoticed by many, for people with reduced lung function from respiratory disease and similar sensitivities, such changes can have significant impacts on their daily lives. Recognizing this, the following tools have been developed to provide timely information to the public about current and forecasted pollution levels in different areas of the province.

Air Quality Data Portal

New Brunswick operates an online Air Quality Data Portal to provide near real-time access to monitoring results at each of the provincially and industry operated monitoring stations (see maps on pages 6 and 7). This service is available at:

www.elgegl.gnb.ca/AirNB

Public Advisories

Air quality data and pollution forecasts are continually monitored by DELG, the Department of Health, and Environment and Climate Change Canada. Whenever air quality objectives are exceeded or are forecasted to be exceeded, advisories are issued to the media (via the Department of Health) to provide timely notice to the public. These notices include health-related messaging to advise at-risk groups about the level of risk and appropriate precautions that they should take. **One air quality advisory** (in the form of a "special air quality statement") was issued in 2020 for New Brunswick. The statement warned of possible air quality impacts from a forest fire in the Rogersville area between May 25th and 27th.

Air Quality Health Index

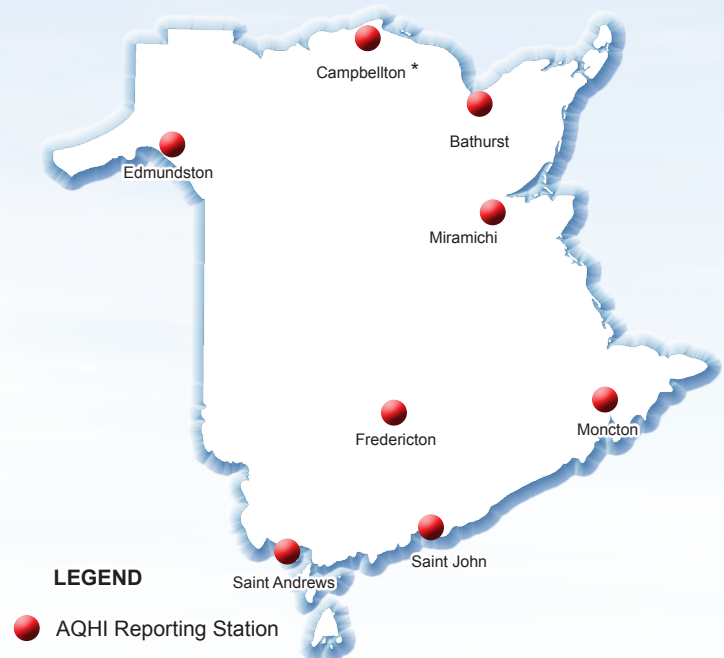
The Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) is a numbered scale that was designed by Health Canada to help communicate air quality information. It converts air quality data for key air pollutants into a single, easy to understand, number.

Health Canada also provides health-related messaging to accompany the AQHI values to aid the public in understanding what the numbers mean in terms of health risks, and how best to respond to those risks to avoid health problems.

AQHI values and forecasts are reported through a variety of media outlets via television and the Internet. Current AQHI values and related information are available via the following national website:

www.weather.gc.ca

2020 AQHI Coverage



* Index values for this location are modelled

Conclusion

As reflected in this report, overall air quality in New Brunswick is good relative to provincial standards, but poor in some areas as measured against the SO₂ CAAQS specifically. The New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government acknowledges these poor air quality areas as now shown via the AQMS and is committed to working towards improvements.

There are areas of the province that are not represented by the provincial monitoring network. Should poor air quality conditions occur at these locations (e.g. due to localized effects of small emissions sources, such as wood stoves) this would not be detected or reflected in this reporting.

The province continues to benefit from key historic air quality policy initiatives. These include:

- The National Air Pollution Surveillance Program (1969) and its associated federal-provincial Memorandum of Understanding (2004), which establishes a cooperative, partnered, approach for ambient air quality monitoring across Canada.
- The Canada - US Air Quality Agreement (1991), which required both countries to reduce sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide emissions, and also to work together to address the transboundary air pollutants that cause ground-level ozone formation.
- The Canada-Wide Acid Rain Strategy for Post 2000 (1998), which provided an important policy road map for emissions reductions, data sharing, and public reporting of data across Canada.
- The Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment's Air Quality Management System (2012), which provides common goals for ambient air quality, a comprehensive public reporting framework, and regulated emissions limits for targeted industries across Canada.

The New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government remains committed to air quality surveillance throughout the province, and comprehensively reporting air quality information to New Brunswickers.

Further Explore the Data

In addition to this overview, complete site-specific monitoring results are available in the "Air Quality Monitoring Results - Supplementary Data 2020" companion document, which is available electronically via the DELG website, which can be accessed at:

www.gnb.ca/environment

Feedback...

We are interested in your feedback on this report. All suggestions will be considered, and if possible, incorporated in future reports. Please forward any comments to:

Air and Water Sciences Branch, Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG)

e-mail: elg/egl-info@gnb.ca