

**FACILITY PROFILE**

**Atlantic Wallboard Limited Partnership  
Wallboard Plant**

**Prepared by:  
Authorizations Branch  
New Brunswick Department of Environment & Local Government  
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## **BACKGROUND**

Atlantic Wallboard Limited Partnership (the proponent) operates a gypsum wallboard manufacturing plant (the facility) at 30 Jervis Lane, in Saint John, NB. The facility manufactures commercial-grade wallboard products for the construction industry.

The Gypsum Wallboard Manufacturing Plant uses synthetic gypsum (also referred to as desulphogypsum or DSG) produced by the flue gas desulphurization systems in NB Power Generating Stations, in the production of the wallboard products. Local as well as natural gypsum or synthetic gypsum from other sources as required.

As required under the Air Quality Regulation – Clean Air Act, the Wallboard Facility must conduct its operations according to conditions outlined in an Approval to Operate issued under that Regulation. The Approval to Operate specifies conditions that must be complied with in order to prevent unfavourable air quality. Conditions in approvals are generally quite wide-ranging, and may include such requirements as limitations on operational parameters, requirements for testing and monitoring, limits on emissions released to the atmosphere, provisions for equipment upgrade and/or maintenance, requirements for environmental emergency and/or compliance reporting, and a variety of other conditions aimed at minimizing the facility's impact on the environment. The Regulation provides for approvals to be issued by the Minister of the Environment and Local Government for a specified period, not exceeding five years.

New Brunswick Regulation 2001-98 calls for a public participation process to be conducted prior to the issuance (or renewal) of Approvals to Operate for "Class 1 sources" of emissions, as defined in Section 25 of the Air Quality Regulation – Clean Air Act. Classes of sources are determined based on any one of three criteria; sulphur dioxide emissions, particulate matter emissions or process gas flow. While sulphur dioxide is negligible and particulate matter emissions are relatively low from this facility (equivalent to a small Class 3 source), process gas flows however place the Wallboard Facility in the Class 1B category. This Facility Profile provides background information on the operation of the Wallboard Facility, including its design, potential air quality impacts and compliance history.

## **PLANT DESIGN**

The Gypsum Wallboard Manufacturing Plant is housed in the Buildings of the former Saint John Shipbuilding property. The plant consists of the required process line and manufacturing equipment to produce commercial-grade wallboard, including storage, forming lines, drying, and associated equipment. The gypsum is calcined, mixed into a slurry, and formed into wallboard in a custom-designed wallboard production plant to produce wallboard for the construction industry. Although rated at a capacity of 32,500,000 m<sup>2</sup> (350,000,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) of wallboard panels per year on a 12.5 mm-thick (1/2 inch) basis, the plant may eventually be capable of producing up to 37,161,000 m<sup>2</sup> (400,000,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) of wallboard panels per year on a 12.5 mm-thick (1/2 inch) basis. A total of 100 full time jobs have been created as a result of the operation. The specific details of the facility are discussed in detail in the environmental assessment of the Project.

## **Heating**

Natural gas is used as the main heat source for the wallboard production process, both for drying and calcining the gypsum raw material as well as for drying the wallboard panels and for space heating the buildings. The natural gas was supplied to the plant through a pipeline constructed by Enbridge Gas New Brunswick, however the natural gas is currently supplied through a compressed natural gas decant station.

## **Materials Acceptance**

Raw materials for the facility include: gypsum, in either or both of synthetic or raw rock form and lesser amounts of paper, starch, vermiculite, glass fibres, sugar and boric acid, flyash, all in solid form, and, a dispersant, a foaming agent, biocide, silicone oil, and a retardant, all in liquid form.

Gypsum is the largest single raw material in the facility and it currently arrives at the wallboard facility in covered trucks. Approximately 9,000 tonnes of gypsum storage is available in the gypsum storage building located within the former Module Building portion of the facility. The second largest quantity of raw material is paper, which arrives either on covered flatbed truck or by rail in a boxcar. The next largest quantity of raw material is the starch which will arrive in bulk form by either tanker truck or rail, and will be pneumatically transferred to a storage silo. The remaining solid raw materials arrive and are stored as palletized bulk bags (super sacks) in dedicated areas of the building.

The liquid raw materials are transported to the facility in tanker trucks or totes and they are stored in dedicated tankage located within the building in a dyked area providing the required secondary containment.

A pilot project to trial the receiving and storing natural gypsum on an outdoor concrete pad, equipped with runoff controls, was initiated in early 2020. Both the EIA Branch and Authorizations were involved in the review and approval of the project.

## **Materials Transportation**

Materials will be transported to, and product will be transported from, the facility via truck, rail or ship, depending on economics and the originating location or destination of the materials. The proponent contracts out all shipping of materials to qualified transportation companies.

## **Gypsum Receiving and Handling**

Covered trucks are used to transport synthetic gypsum from the Coleson Cove Generating Station to the facility and the trucks are unloaded indoors in the DSG storage building where it will be stockpiled and/or loaded onto the reclaim conveyor for subsequent processing and utilization. The gypsum storage building is physically isolated from the remainder of the wallboard plant by dividing walls. The trucks will then exit the building and follow the truck route around the rear of the facility, travelling a distance of approximately 900 metres before leaving the facility property onto Bayside Drive. The truck unloading area and the truck route will be regularly cleaned to minimize dusting issues.

Synthetic gypsum from the Belledune Generating Station has been transported by rail to a rail spur located north of Bayside Drive where it is unloaded into covered trucks for transport to the gypsum storage building. The option to bring synthetic gypsum directly by rail and unloaded in the method described below for natural gypsum rock exists.

Approximately 50,000 tonnes of gypsum can be stored at the Willett Pit across Bayside Drive, north of the facility. The gypsum stored at the Willett Pit will be recovered, as it is required, and transported in covered trucks to the wallboard plant for use in the manufacturing process.

A relatively small amount of off-spec board and board cut-offs is managed in a bunker, with a storage capacity of approximately 1,900 m<sup>3</sup>, located at the southern end of the board line. The bunker is enclosed on three sides with a roof. A front end loader accesses the open face and recovers the reject board and transports it to the gypsum storage building where it is recycled into the front end of the process. On a normal basis up to 8% of gypsum feed to the calcine mill is recovered material. There is no generation of dust from the operation of the bunker and the subsequent recycling of the board rejects, as the material is “wet”, meaning it has not had excess water removed in the boardline dryer. There is a designated transport pathway from the bunker to the gypsum storage building, travelling around the rear of the facility. This pathway is cleaned as required to minimize dust impacts.

Synthetic gypsum from the gypsum storage area is introduced into the processing system at the process reclaim hopper also located in the gypsum storage building and rejects from the board line are introduced at the NORBA crusher upstream of the reclaim hopper. A dust collection system with a dedicated baghouse is installed on the NORBA crusher hopper at the point in the storage building where the greatest amount of dust generation in the gypsum storage building is anticipated to occur. In addition, the loader used in the storage building is equipped with a low emission engine and an upgraded catalytic converter to minimize carbon monoxide concerns within the storage building. As a result of these upgrades, the requirement for a vent from the building is not currently required. If a vent from the storage building becomes warranted in the future, an appropriate filtration system will be installed to address particulate matter concerns.

Natural gypsum is currently delivered to the facility via rail on a dedicated spur on the north end of the property. The gypsum is delivered as 6” minus rock and must be processed to a size of 3/8” minus. The gypsum is unloaded by an overhead bucket into a hopper which then feeds a rock crushing and screening process. The crushing process has a dedicated dust collection baghouse which entraps the dust generated and feeds the material back to the processing line. The crushed material is screened to size and then fed via a conveyor system to the main gypsum storage pile within the DSG storage building.

Natural gypsum is stored outdoors as per the pilot project. Natural gypsum delivered by ship and temporarily stored at the Saint John Port, is then delivered by truck to the facility, where it is stored on a concrete pad equipped with runoff controls.

This natural gypsum is introduced into the process in the rock crushing equipment where it is ultimately directed to the DSG storage feed bin. During the pilot project ambient monitoring was increased to every 3 days to assess fugitive particulate matter.

## **Wallboard Manufacturing Process**

The equipment layout for the manufacturing process includes:

- 1) A reclaim area consisting of a NORBA Crusher, a reclaim hopper and conveyors leading to the mill area where the gypsum raw material is directed to a 45-tonne DSG storage feed bin. This equipment is located within the gypsum storage area.
- 2) The gypsum is next directed to an Impact Calcine Mill where it is simultaneously dried and calcined using a low-NOx natural gas-fired burner. The gypsum at this point is dried to the molecular level and is now known as stucco with a particle size of approximately 25-80 microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).
- 3) The stucco is then directed to a Stucco Cooler where it is cooled from approximately 163° C to approximately 90° C and then directed to a storage silo.
- 4) Next, an assortment of tanks, valves, screw conveyors and pumps are used to combine and thoroughly blend the solids (stucco, vermiculite, starch, flyash, boric acid, sugar and glass fibres) with the liquids (fresh water, recycled water, dispersing agent, foaming agent, silicone oil, biocide and retarder). The resulting slurry, when fully conditioned, is precisely metered to the board line.
- 5) The slurry on the board line is sandwiched between two continuous sheets of paper, the board is rolled to a uniform thickness and the edges are formed. The board then runs along a system of conveyor belts approximately 221 m at which point the board is sufficiently cured for a rotary knife to cut the board into “wet” boards. The wet boards are then turned over to protect the face paper from damage during subsequent steps.
- 6) The wet boards are next loaded into a multi-layered airflow kiln dryer using a hinged conveyor known as a tipple. The dryer is a three-zoned natural gas-fired system with low-NOx burners and air to air heat recovery.
- 7) The boards, now dry, are cut to the specified length, “booked” with the sheets arranged in pairs with the good faces together and the edges taped together.
- 8) The finished wallboard product is stacked into bundles and stored in the building prior to shipment to market by truck and/or rail.
- 9) Waste from the process (cutoffs, board rejects and a small amount of hardened stucco or slurry) are directed back to the reclaim area at the start of the process line where it is cut, chopped and/or crushed prior to reintroducing the materials back into the calcining process.

## **Site Access**

The facility has access from Bayside Drive by way of an existing access road (Jervis St.). No significant changes have been made to the road alignment.

A rail siding to the facility permits finished products to be delivered to market and raw material (gypsum and paper) to be delivered to the site.

## **POTENTIAL AIR QUALITY CONTAMINANTS**

### **Atmospheric Emissions from Operation**

The operation of the wallboard facility is expected to result in emissions of particulate matter, combustion gases such as nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. Natural gas is used exclusively for process and space heating. The emissions from natural gas sources are low in relation to other standard fuels such as #6 or #2 fuel oil. The focus of the environmental control systems at the facility is directed to mainly address the emissions of particulate matter and NOx.

### **Emission Sources**

The various point sources (i.e. stacks and vents) of emissions from the facility are identified below.

**End Trim Dust Collector Vent:** This 0.56 m  $\varnothing$  vent stack releases air which has been filtered through a baghouse dust collector. The source of material to this system is gypsum wallboard trimmings generated during trimming of the board to market lengths of 8' to 16', and the production of shipping dunnage from gypsum wallboard. A baghouse dust collector collects particulate matter from the trimming and cutting processes and the dust is subsequently returned to the process.

**Impact Mill Calciner Dust Collector Vent:** This 1.63 m  $\varnothing$  vent stack is the major source of emissions at the facility. A baghouse dust collector collects particulate matter from the impact mill calciner and the dust is subsequently returned to the process. Natural gas using low NOx burners is the primary source of heat for this equipment.

**Stucco Cooler Indirect Vent:** The 0.91 m  $\varnothing$  exhaust vent discharges hot air only as the Stucco Cooler operation incorporates an indirect cooling system and the cooling air does not contact the stucco. No additional emission controls are in place for this vent.

**Starch Bulk Silo Vent:** Starch is stored in a dedicated silo with approximately 142 m<sup>3</sup> (5,000 ft<sup>3</sup>) of storage capacity. The starch silo is filled pneumatically from bulk transport vehicles. Particulate matter discharges when the silo is being filled is controlled by a dedicated baghouse installed on this 0.2 m  $\varnothing$  vent stack.

**Boardline Dryer Vent:** The boardline dryer is also fired by natural gas using low NOx burners and the boardline dryer, exhausting to a 1.55 m  $\varnothing$  vent stack, is the largest gas user in the facility. The dryer incorporates a three-zoned design with a stainless steel heat exchanger. The discharge from the boardline dryer is expected to emit the highest emissions of NOx, CO and CO<sub>2</sub> in the facility and the second highest PM discharge after the calciner.

**Air Turnover Makeup Units:** The facility, in normal operation, requires a significant amount of makeup air and that air must be preheated in winter conditions. Two natural gas fired makeup units are proposed in the boardline building. The exhaust of natural gas combustion products from these units, in 0.45 m square ducts (amounting to an estimated 2.3% of the total gas usage in the plant), is not considered to be significant and no additional controls on the units are in place.

Building Heating Units: Space heating in the facility is provided by approximately 26 direct fired natural gas heating units scattered throughout the facility in the train shed, truck shed and boardline building. These heaters are similar to the radiant heaters used to provide space heating in large open areas such as hockey rinks. The gas usage in the heaters (see Table 1) represents only 0.6% of the total gas usage in the facility and there is no direct exhaust from the units. The exhaust of combustion products from these units is not considered to be significant.

Gypsum Storage Building Air Ventilation: The gypsum storage building may in the future require a dedicated exhaust vent to address the build-up of exhaust emissions from the front end loader and trucks delivering gypsum to the facility. To date, levels of CO and CO<sub>2</sub> have been well below acceptable limits and a building exhaust fan has not been installed.

Reclaim Hopper: An internal baghouse is installed on the reclaim hopper to manage dust generated at the reclaim hopper and the NORBA crusher that also feeds to the reclaim hopper. This unit has no dedicated vent and instead discharges the filtered air back into the gypsum storage building.

### **Emission Monitoring**

The proponent has installed equipment to monitor the concentrations of ambient particulate matter consisting of 2 Hi Vol ambient air quality monitoring stations located between the plant and Bayside Drive. This includes monitor #16761 located 280 metres to the north and #16760 located 290 metres north east of the facility. The closest residential properties are located 460 metres north of the facility along River Avenue and the northern Hi Vol unit is positioned near Bayside Drive along the line between the facility and those residences. The north east unit is located adjacent to Bayside Drive.

The Hi Vols operate every 6 days, for a 24-hour period to assess fugitive particulate matter emissions from the operation of the facility

## **POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF AIR EMISSIONS**

### **Sulphur Dioxide Emissions**

Heat at the facility is provided by the combustion of natural gas and the natural gas available in New Brunswick has very low sulphur content. The facility is required to comply with the conditions specified in its Approval to Operate and one such condition requires that the maximum amount of SO<sub>2</sub> emitted from the facility is 0.4 tonnes/year. To put this into perspective, a typical Class 4 facility would be permitted discharge up to 10 tonnes/year of SO<sub>2</sub>. The emission of sulphur dioxide originating from the combustion of currently available natural gas in New Brunswick is not identified as a significant environmental issue.

Three rounds of source testing were completed when the facility began operation in the Fall of 2007. The SO<sub>2</sub> emissions were below the detection level of the testing instrumentation and no additional SO<sub>2</sub> testing is required in the approval. SO<sub>2</sub> testing may be reinstated if a significant change to the sulphur content in the natural gas occurs.



### **Nitrogen Oxide Emissions**

Nitrogen oxides are formed in any combustion process from the dissociation of nitrogen in the air (termed "thermal NOx") and from the nitrogen content of the fuel (termed "fuel NOx"). In almost every case, thermal NOx is dominant since the nitrogen content of fossil fuel is relatively low. Once emitted into the atmosphere, nitrogen oxides participate in a secondary chemical reaction with volatile organic compounds in the presence of sunlight to form ground-level ozone, the major component of photochemical smog. It is widely known that, in general, the ground-level ozone experienced in New Brunswick originates from the long-range transport of pollutants from the eastern United States and central Canada. Nitrogen oxides may also combine with water vapour in the atmosphere to form wet nitrate, which is later deposited at ground level and may cause acidification.

### **Particulate Matter Emissions**

Particulate matter forms in a combustion process from the incomplete combustion of fuel, as well as from various impurities that may be contained in the fuel such as trace metals. Particulate matter is significant mainly from a nuisance point of view, where particles ("soot") may deposit themselves on neighbouring properties. However, fine particulate matter is causing increasing concern in the North American community due to the potential health effects of inhaling such particles, which can become lodged inside the human lung.

At the Wallboard facility, particulate matter emissions are produced in 3 ways. Firstly, there is a small amount of particulate matter produced in the combustion of the natural gas itself though it is recognised that natural gas is one of the cleanest fuels available today with essentially no significant amount of particulate matter. Secondly, there is a potential in some of the processes at the facility for the combusted gasses to come into contact with materials (gypsum or wallboard product) and particulate matter may be captured by that process gas flow. Thirdly, air containing particulate matter is produced as a result of mechanical contact such as in the gypsum reclaim equipment. These process gas flows are collected and then directed to dedicated bag houses that are designed to handle the flows in question. The particulate matter is removed prior to discharge of the cleaned process air. Particulate matter removed from the bag houses is mostly gypsum and it is recycled back into the wallboard process.

The outdoor storage of natural gypsum potentially increases particulate matter emissions. An increased Hi Vol ambient air monitoring program has been in place during the duration of the pilot project to assess fugitive particulate matter impacts from outdoor storage.

### **AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT**

Compliance and Enforcement options used by the Department of Environment are outlined in the Department's *Compliance and Enforcement Policy* (10). These may include but are not limited to: schedules of compliance, warnings, orders, and prosecutions. Although not specifically outlined in the Policy, it is also possible to amend approvals with more stringent conditions, both during its valid period or at the time of renewal, to address specific compliance issues or to improve the environmental impact of the facility. Most recently, a new Regulation under the Clean Air Act allows

for the issuance of "administrative penalties" for minor violations as an alternative to traditionally-used enforcement options.

All sources of air emissions in the province are required to comply with the *Clean Air Act* and *Air Quality Regulation*. In addition to establishing ambient standards for contaminants in air, Section 3 of the Air Quality Regulation requires that "no person shall construct, modify or operate ... a source without applying for and obtaining an approval..." The wallboard plant currently operates under Approval to Operate I-9087, issued October 1, 2015. The current Approval expires on September 30, 2020.

## **APPROVAL AMENDMENTS AND PROJECTS**

An amendment to the Approval to Operate was issued on April 4, 2019. The purpose of the amendment was to add conditions and definitions pertaining to the requirements for a Greenhouse Gas Management Plan and reporting.

A pilot project to trial the receiving and storing natural gypsum on an outdoor concrete pad, equipped with runoff controls, was initiated in early 2020. Both the EIA Branch and Authorizations were involved in the review and approval of the project. A report on the findings of the pilot project is forthcoming.

## **COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVAL TO OPERATE**

Following are the key issues addressed in the Approval to Operate for the wallboard plant including comments on compliance with the associated conditions and actions taken to achieve compliance with these conditions. A summary of the key conditions are in italics.

### **Emission Limits**

#### ***Condition 26***

***The Approval Holder shall ensure that the total combined release from all sources at the Facility do not exceed the emissions outlined in the following table.***

**Table 1. Emission Limits (tonnes/year)**

<b>Particulate Matter (PM)</b>	<b>Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b>
70	0.4*	93

\* Three rounds of source testing were completed when the facility began operation in the Fall of 2007. The SO<sub>2</sub> emissions were below the detection level of the testing instrumentation and no additional SO<sub>2</sub> testing is required in the approval. SO<sub>2</sub> testing may be reinstated if a significant change to the sulphur content in the natural gas occurs.

Annual emissions from 2015 to 2018 are reported below.

**Table 2. Annual Emissions (tonnes/year)**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average
<b>PM</b>	5.31	3.62	36.14	10.23	<b>13.83</b>
<b>NOx</b>	19.21	26.64	29.64	24.41	<b>24.98</b>

There have been exceedances of the ambient standard at the PM monitors in the period between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2018. During this time, 520 samples were collected, with 4 exceedances recorded. Each monitor recorded 2 exceedances during this sampling period. Three of the four exceedances were recorded while the wind was generally out of the North, suggesting the wallboard plant was not contributing to those events.

**Table 3. Particulate Matter (PM) Exceedances**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Number of Samples</b>	188	106	113	113
<b>Exceedances</b>	1	2	0	1

### Testing and Monitoring

#### **Condition 31**

*The Approval Holder shall conduct annual source testing campaigns at the Facility for parameters including Particulate Matter (PM), Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Carbon monoxide (CO) as outlined in the following table:*

**Table 4. Source Testing**

Vent	Parameters
Impact Mill Calciner Dust Collector Vent	PM, NOx, CO, Process Gas Flow
Boardline Dryer Vent	PM, NOx, CO, Process Gas Flow
Gypsum Storage Building Air Vent(s)*	PM, Process Gas Flow
End Trim Dust Collector Vent	PM, Process Gas Flow

\* if installed.

The Atlantic Wallboard Plant utilizes Natural Gas as its sole source to fuel the Boardline Dryer (Kiln) and the Mill (Calciner). The following table shows the amount of fuel used for each operation expressed in Gigajoules (GJ).

**Table 5. Annual Fuel Usage (GJ)**

Year	Kiln (Boardline Dryer)	Mill (Calciner)	Plant Total
<b>2015</b>	341,311.10	187,261.30	<b>579,993.30</b>
<b>2016</b>	383,072.70	208,957.50	<b>623,389.60</b>
<b>2017</b>	455,815.76	225,980.84	<b>695,311.74</b>
<b>2018</b>	537,218.40	246,203.90	<b>783,422.40</b>

The following table shows the total combustion gases and particulate matter emitted for each operation expressed in tonnes/year.

**Table 6. Total Combustion Gases and PM Emitted (tonnes/year)**

Parameter	Calciner	Boardline	End Trim	Total
<b>2015</b>				
<b>NOx</b>	9.35	9.86		<b>19.21</b>
<b>CO</b>	1.42	11.29	ND	<b>12.81</b>
<b>PM</b>	1.07	3.83	0.41	<b>5.31</b>
<b>2016</b>				
<b>NOx</b>	17.43	9.22		<b>26.64</b>
<b>CO</b>	0.44	8.11	ND	<b>8.55</b>
<b>PM</b>	1.25	2.03	0.34	<b>3.62</b>
<b>2017</b>				
<b>NOx</b>	21.03	8.61		<b>29.64</b>
<b>CO</b>	0.04	7.85	ND	<b>7.89</b>
<b>PM</b>	22.00	11.89	2.25	<b>36.14</b>
<b>2018</b>				
<b>NOx</b>	15.54	8.87		<b>24.41</b>
<b>CO</b>	0.05	8.08	ND	<b>8.13</b>
<b>PM</b>	4.00	3.98	2.25	<b>10.23</b>

## **Reporting**

### **Condition 39**

***In the event the Approval Holder receives a complaint from the public regarding unfavourable environmental impacts associated with the Facility, the Approval Holder is to report this complaint by facsimile to the Department.***

The Department received one complaint from the public over the lifetime of the Approval. In 2009, a nuisance dust complaint was received related to dust from the facility parking lot.

### **Condition 40**

***By February 15 of each year, the Approval Holder shall submit to the Department an Annual Environmental Report.***

Atlantic Wallboard has provided Annual Environmental Reports as required. At the time of this writing, the 2019 report had not yet been received.

### **Condition 42, 43a & 43b**

***The Approval Holder shall submit a greenhouse gas emissions report for the previous calendar year by means of the SWIM system, shall prepare and submit a Greenhouse Gas Management Plan, and shall prepare and submit Annual Greenhouse Gas Reports***

This is a new requirement as per the Amendment of April 4, 2019. The first reports from these conditions are not expected until 2020. Atlantic Wallboard has voluntarily submitted GHG reporting through the SWIM system for the years 2017 and 2018.

## **Emergency Reporting**

### ***Conditions 44 & 45***

***Notify the Department immediately (or the Coast Guard if not during business hours) following an environmental emergency and provide a written report within five business days of the incident.***

Notable environmental emergencies during the lifetime of the Approval included:

- On March 20, 2018, a natural gas leak was reported. During a routine filling operation, 8,087 cubic feet of natural gas vented to the atmosphere from a CNG trailer which was located within a restricted area at the compressed natural gas filling station located at 435 Bayside Drive, Saint John, NB. Although Atlantic Wallboard manages this natural gas “mother station”, the release was not related to the wallboard plant facility operations and did not occur on site.

## **Enforcement**

Enforcement options used by the Department of Environment are outlined in the Department's *Compliance and Enforcement Policy*. These may include but are not limited to: schedules of compliance, verbal and written warnings, orders, and prosecutions. Although not specifically outlined in the Policy, it is also possible to amend approvals with more stringent conditions, both during its valid period or at the time of renewal, to address specific compliance issues or to improve the environmental impact of the facility. Most recently, a new Regulation under the Clean Air Act allows for the issuance of "administrative penalties" for minor violations as an alternative to traditionally used enforcement options.

During the life of the current Approval, the wallboard plant has had no warnings or orders issued, nor have there been any prosecutions initiated by this agency during this period, related to air quality.

## **PUBLIC OUTREACH**

A notice has been placed in the Telegraph Journal indicating the Public Participation Process has begun on the renewal of the Atlantic Wallboard Approval to Operate.

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