Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Overview of MECP Air Monitoring Data Review

Presentation to Clean Air Hamilton May 8, 2023

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Presentation Overview

- Local Air Monitoring in Hamilton Overview and Hamilton Air Monitoring Network
- Ministry WCR Technical Support Section Data Access and Uses
- Publicly Available Data Access and Uses



Local Air Monitoring in Hamilton Overview



Hamilton Air Monitoring Stations



Projection: Universal Transverse Mercotor Zone 17 False Easting: 500000m False Nerthing: 0m Central Meridian: -81 Scale Factor: 0.9996 Lanttode of Origin: 0 1983 North American Datum

0	0.325	0.65	1.3	1.95	2.6	3.25
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Information provided by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Imagery aquisition - 2010

Where is the Data Stored and Who Owns It?

Hamilton Air Monitoring Network (HAMN) Stations

- Owned by HAMN
- Operation, data analysis, storage and reporting is sub-contracted by HAMN to Rotek Environmental
- Rotek Environmental also maintains the HAMN website
- Data and stations are audited by MECP

Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) Stations

- Owned by the Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Branch (EMRB) within MECP
- Continuous monitor operation, data analysis, storage and reporting is performed by EMRB
- Some AQHI Stations are jointly operated between MECP and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), part of the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Program. At these stations, non-continuous data collected are owned by ECCC



Ministry WCR Technical Support Section Air Monitoring Data Access and Uses

How Does WCR Technical Support Section Access Air Monitoring Data?

- Real-Time/Immediate Data Sources:
 - Real-Time Air Quality Alerts
 - HAMN Website with real-time data and 5-min data downloads available within 1-2 hours
 - Air Quality Ontario Website Provincial Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network
 - EMRB/ECCC Storm Prediction Centre for measured or forecasted inversion conditions
 - ECCC NAPS website
- Routine/Regulated Data Sources:
 - Monthly HAMN Episode (Exceedance) Reports
 - Quarterly and Annual HAMN Data Reports



Examples of How WCR Technical Support Evaluates Air Monitoring Data:

Reviewing Exceedances

- Reviewing measured concentration averages based on regulated averaging times; and comparing against regulated standards or guidelines
- Calculating Exceedance Counts
- Calculating Maximum Concentrations
- Generating Wind Roses/Exceedance Maps

Statistical Trend and Data Analysis

- Box Plots
- Time-Series Trend Graphs
- Mann-Kendall Analysis





How Does WCR Technical Support Use Air Monitoring Data?

Examples of Data Analysis Applications:

- Informing District Office of real-time of elevated concentration/exceedance alerts
- Providing District Office with monthly summary of exceedances, and potential areas/sources of concern
- Supporting District Office requests (including providing comments for ECA and EA applications); supporting abatement and compliance actions; following up on complaints
- Issuing Local Poor Air Quality Notifications (LPAQNs)
- Supporting policy and program initiatives
- Auditing of industry-operated air monitoring, including the HAMN Monitoring Network
- Providing CAH with Supporting Data for Annual Report



How is the Ministry Notified of Exceedances?

- Companies have a general requirement to report any significant "spill" events immediately to the Ministry through the Spills Action Centre (SAC). Spills include abnormal discharges of pollutants to the air.
- Normal releases that surpass Upper Risk Threshold (URT) limits must also be immediately reported to the Ministry in writing.
- In addition, many companies across Hamilton have specific conditions attached to their ECAs or other legal instruments that require monitoring and exceedance reporting at prescribed intervals.
- The public can also notify the Ministry of abnormal releases through SAC. For all other questions or concerns the Hamilton District Office can be contacted.



How Does the Ministry Respond to Exceedances?

- 1. Exceedance data is assessed to determine the level of exceedance with respect to regulatory guidelines and standards.
- 2. Efforts are also made to confirm the validity of the exceedance to ensure it is not the result of external factors such as instrument maintenance, malfunction or human error.
- 3. If meteorological data is available, wind speeds and directions are evaluated (often through a wind rose) and efforts are made to confirm or estimate the source of the exceedance.
- 4. Depending on the extent and validity of the exceedance, the District Office is immediately notified. Potential responses include: dispatching an officer to the site to investigate the incident, sending a mobile air monitoring van to perform additional monitoring, and/or issuing a Local Poor Air Quality Notification (LPAQN).
- 5. Depending on the results of the initial investigation, follow-up actions may include: working with identified parties on abatement strategies to reduce the risk of potential impacts, or (for more significant violations) escalating the investigation to the Environmental Investigations and Enforcement Branch (EIEB).



Publicly Available Air Monitoring Data Access and Uses

What Air Monitoring Data is Available to the Public?

- MECP's Air Quality Ontario website posts:
 - Current and past Air Quality Health Index (AQHI)
 - AQHI forecasts
 - Real-time ambient air monitoring data (have not undergone complete QA/QC)
 - Annual Air Quality in Ontario Report
- ECCC National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Program
 - Non-continuous data at select AQHI stations (finalized data)
- Clean Air Hamilton website:
 - Clean Air Hamilton Annual Reports
- HAMN website posts:
 - Annual monitoring reports that have been reviewed by MECP
 - Real-time hourly data (have not undergone complete QA/QC)
 - Non-continuous data



How Can it be Accessed and Used?



National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Program - Environment and Climate Change Canada Data



National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Program

The National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) program is the main source of ambient air quality data in Canada. The NAPS program, which began in 1969, is now comprised of nearly 260 stations in 150 rural and urban communities reporting to the Canada-Wide Air Quality Database (CWAQD). Managed by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) in collaboration with provincial, territorial, and regional government networks, the NAPS program forms an integral component of various diverse initiatives; including the Air Quality Agenement. Once per year, typically autumn, the Continuous data set for the previous year is reported on ECCC Data Mart. Beginning in March of 2020 the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on NAPS Operations has resulted in reduced data availability for some sites and parameters. For additional information on NAPS data products contact the NAPS inquiry centre at RNSPA-NAPSINFO@ec.gc.ca Last updated March 2023.

Resources

Name	Last Modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory			
Data-Donnees/	10/20/2021, 8:46:26 a.m.	-	Folder
ProgramInformation-InformationProgramme/	10/20/2021, 8:46:29 a.m.		Folder
1b36a356-defd-4813-acea-47bc3abd859b.xml	11/2/2021, 11:41:49 a.m.	107kB	Extensible Markup Language
digest.txt	10/20/2021, 8:46:45 a.m.	188B	Text

Hamilton Air Monitoring <u>Network - HAMN | Hamilton</u> <u>Air Quality Monitoring and</u> <u>Reporting (hamnair.ca)</u>

Ontario 🕅





Questions?

Thank you!