A Quick Look at Current Air Quality Modelling Being Undertaken by AESRD in the Context of Cumulative Effects Management

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Outline

- Regulatory air quality modelling
- Non-regulatory air quality modelling
- Integration of air quality modelling in a CEMS context



Why?

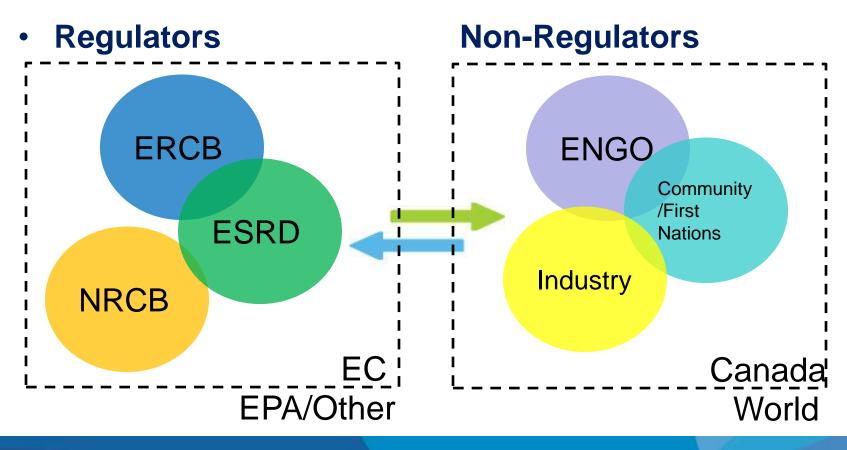
"...a description of potential positive and negative environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts of the proposed activity, including cumulative, regional, temporal and spatial considerations."

» Alberta Environment Protection and Enhancement Act s.47(d)





Who?





When?

- EIAs
- Permitting
- Special regulatory applications
 - Evaluating new AAAQOs
 - Evaluating new data sets







What?



- Perform modelling according to ESRD's Air Quality Modelling Guideline
- For non-routine flaring perform modelling according to ERCB's Non-Routine Flaring Guideline
 - Emission sources/values
 - Background levels
 - Meteorology
 - Models/Model settings
 - Objectives





What?

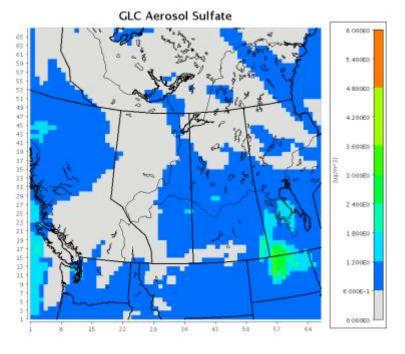
- Not currently tied to an EIA or permitting exercise
- May be tied directly into CEMS:
 - Frameworks
 - Regional/international initiatives
- Emergency response



Frameworks

- Acid Deposition Framework
 - Provincial/Western
 Canadian in scale
 - Non-regulatory data sets and models



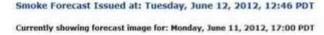


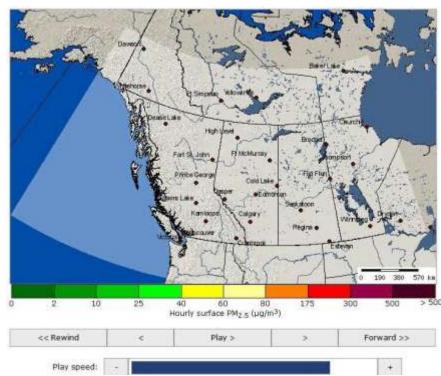


Regional/International Initiatives

- BlueSky
 - Provincial/Western
 Canadian in scale
 - Non-regulatory data sets and models
 - Multi-purpose
 - Health
 - Emergency response
 - Prescribed burns

http://www.bcairquality.ca/bluesky/



















Emergency Release/Evacuation

- EAMAS
 - Developed for LARP region by ASERT (Martin Bundred)
 - Non-regulatory data
 - Information for first responders





Outline

- ✓ Regulatory air quality modelling
- ✓ Non-regulatory air quality modelling
- Integration of air quality modelling in a CEMS context



What's CEMS?

Manage activities that affect the environment, economy and society in a particular place

Reactive

Environmental media Spatial context Scope Approach Results System organization Responsibility/participation Performance measurement

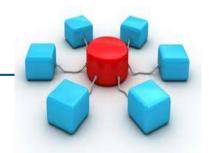
Current Approach What is Needed Single (one by one) Air, land, water and biodiversity together Multiple scales Project/local Regulated and Regulated activities unregulated activities Proactive Defined results Mitigated impacts Fragmented Connected Collective action Agency-by-agency As required Essential. more comprehensive

What's the renewed **ESRD** clean air strategy?

"... resource management decisions are integrated to minimize cumulative environmental effects."

- Air quality management is integrated with land, water and biodiversity management to be certain that ecosystems are sustained.





What needs?

- Local to global scale, across nesting, coupling, or model integration
- Implications of different spatial (and temporal) resolutions
- Different environmental compartments



→ support for complex and cumulative problems



What's Model Integration?

- Model integration means? "Different things to different people"
- Two basic models for application integration
 - Integral (Deep) modelling: to build the model as a whole; produces a single new model that combines two or more given models

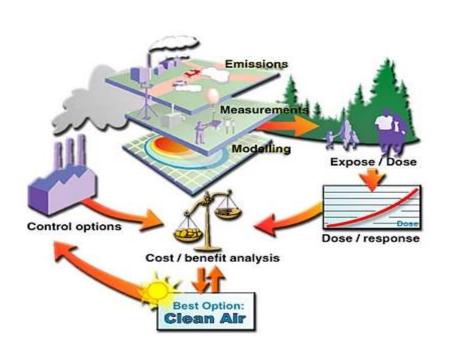


- Assemblage (Functional) approaches: to assemble already built or extant models; leaves the given models as they were





Air Integrated Models (Non-regulatory)

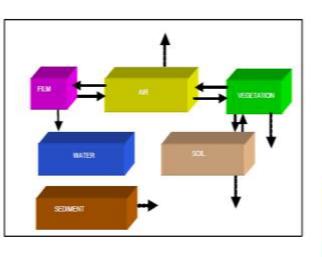


AirQUIS (Integrated air quality management system)

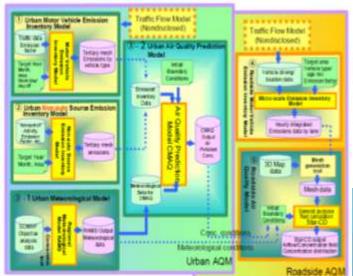
- An atmospheric transport model that produces atmospheric deposition fields for nutrients and other constituents
 - Community Multi-Scale Air Quality modelling system (US EPA)
 - GEM-MACH (EC)
 - AirQUIS (Norway)

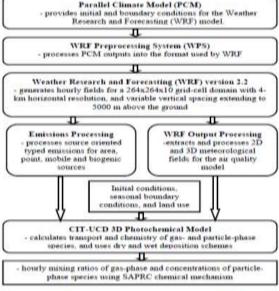


Air Integrated Models (Multi-media/scale/topic Applications)



- Climate/Air quality
- •Multi-media (Air/Water/Soil/Sediment/ Vegetation)
- Multi-scale (Regional/local)

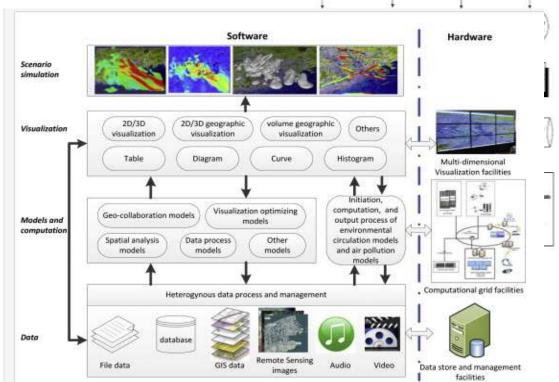


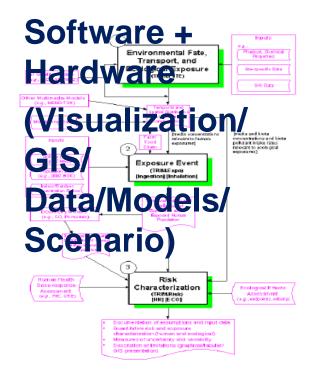




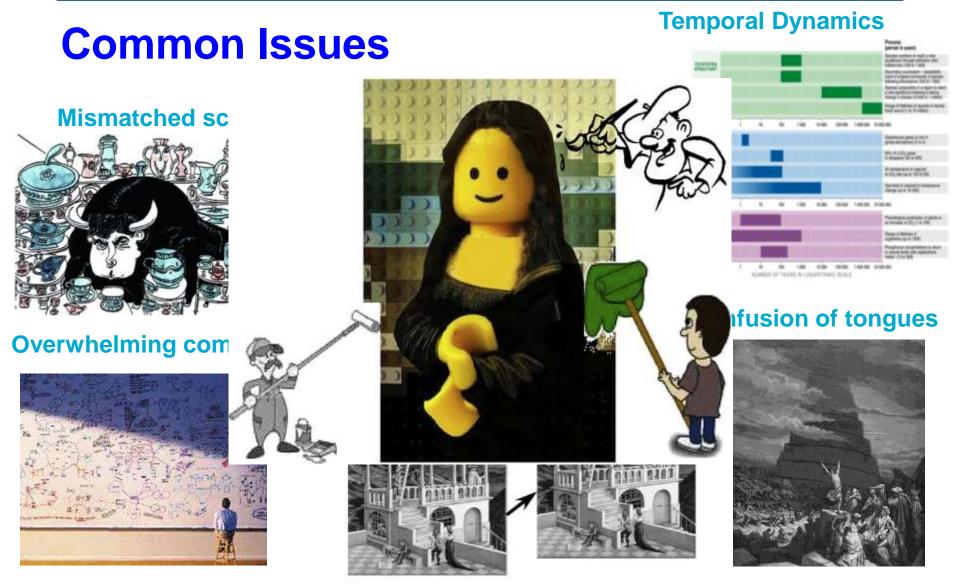
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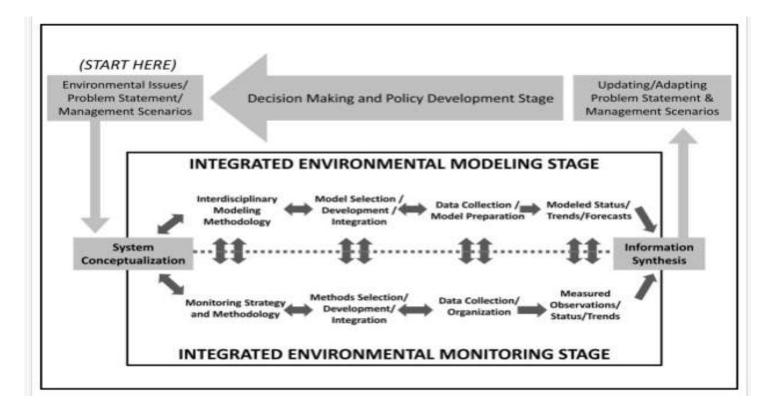
Ref.: Voinov, A. et al., Environmental Modelling & Software 39 (2013) 149-158.

Supporting for CEMS or Decision Making

- Applied for policy decision support have achieved a substantial level of maturity
- A growing understanding of the complexity of the systems modelled, applying systems theory and control theory in model design and development, as well as carefully choosing the level of ambition and precision required
- Decision makers are often expecting an accurate representation of reality in models and results that pinpoint individual options or deliver an exact number
 - This is not a trivial problem to overcome, but improvements in communication between model developers and users can significantly reduce this problem



Decision Process (example)

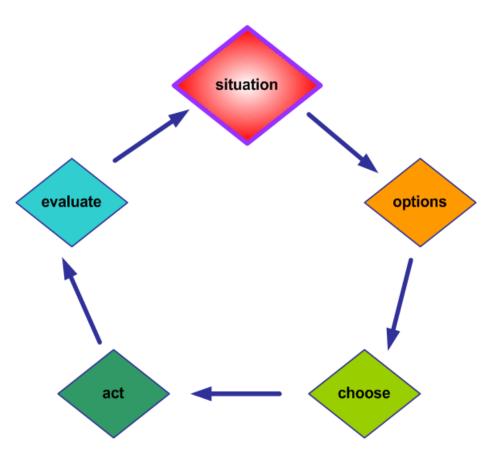




Ref. Laniak G. et al, Environment Modelling & Software, 39, (2013) 3-23.



Closing ...



- Outcomes based
- Place based
- Performance management based
- Collaborative implications

