



The Community Environmental Liaison Committee is a group formed to provide a link between Bennett Environmental Inc. and the community of Belledune.

Our role is to gather relevant information about the plans and priorities of Bennett Environmental in northeastern New Brunswick, and pass this information along to local area residents.

As a co-chair of the committee, Bennett is committed to providing timely and accurate reports to the community at large.

In this issue, we discuss the emissions expected to be generated by Bennett's new thermal-oxidizing facility in Belledune.

If you have any questions about what you have read, please contact us by email at:

***belledune\_CELC@hotmail.com***, or by regular mail at ***P.O. Box 1004, Belledune, NB E8G 2X9***.

## WHAT ARE “EMISSIONS”, AND WHAT DO THEY MEAN TO YOU?

Emissions are compounds released into the atmosphere either through natural processes like evaporation or through normal daily activities. Oil, gasoline, natural gas, paper and wood may evaporate quickly when heated and release emissions.

When you turn up the thermostat in your home, start your car, or light a match, you are generating emissions. And when industries burn fuel or buy power to produce the energy they need to manufacture and process, they, too, generate emissions.

The emissions from Bennett's proposed facility at Belledune will, in large part, consist of water vapour and carbon dioxide. Other emissions – namely particulate matter, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds – will be generated in much smaller amounts.



## HERE'S WHAT IT ALL MEANS:

Particulate Matter is any material that exists as a solid or liquid in the atmosphere that are less than 10 microns (1 micron = 1 micrometre = 0.000 01 metre).

Sulphur Oxides are mainly emitted by fossil fuel combustion. There are two major oxides: sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and sulphur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>).

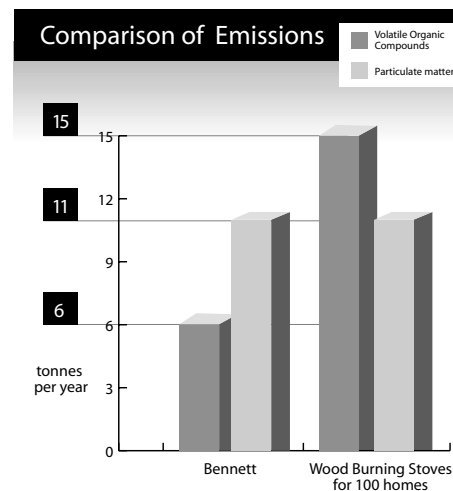
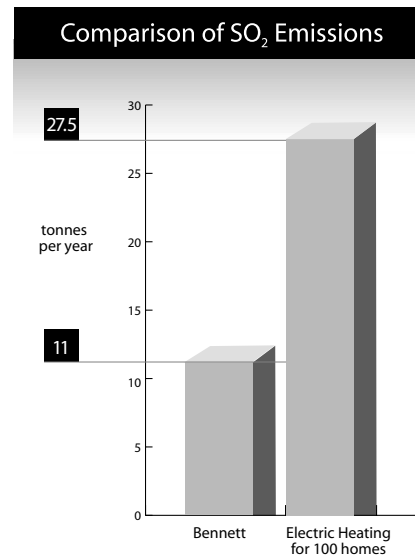
Nitrogen oxides form when fuel is burned at high temperatures, as in a combustion process. The primary sources of NO<sub>2</sub> are motor vehicles, electric utilities, and other industrial, commercial, and residential sources that burn fuels.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are carbon-containing compounds that evaporate easily into air at normal air temperatures. VOCs are contained in a wide variety of commercial, industrial and residential products including fuel oils, gasoline, solvents, cleaners and degreasers, paints, inks, and dyes.

In reality, Bennett's emissions will be far less than those produced by many daily activities in northeastern New Brunswick.

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## HOW DOES BENNETT COMPARE?



**NEXT ISSUE: The Environmental Impact Assessment Process in New Brunswick.**

## IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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.

The Department of Environment and Local Government has started the public participation process. You can keep up to date and participate in the process by visiting their website at [http://www.gnb.ca/0009/0355/0005/I-0001\\_E.html](http://www.gnb.ca/0009/0355/0005/I-0001_E.html) or by visiting the Regional Environment Office in Bathurst.

- 1. Criteria Air Contaminant Emission Summaries.** [http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ape/cape\\_home\\_e.cfm](http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ape/cape_home_e.cfm)
- 2. Residential Wood Burning: The Straight Facts.** <http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/pollution/air.html>
- 3. Government of New Brunswick. Public Participation Regulation. New Brunswick Regulation 2001-98 filed under the Clean Air Act, 2001.**