

Implementation of the CWS for Coastal Pulp and Paper Boilers
- Manitoba Implementation Plans -

Overview of the Standards:

Canada-wide Standards (CWS) are being established and implemented pursuant to the 1998 Canada-wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) and its Canada-wide Environmental Standards Sub-agreement. The Council of Ministers (COM) endorsed Standards for dioxins/furans (at its May 2001 meeting) from coastal pulp and paper boilers. CWS are developed through an intergovernmental process engaging external stakeholders in advisory or consultative roles. Implementation of the standards are the responsibility of each jurisdiction.

The burning of salt-laden wood by coastal pulp and paper mills in British Columbia results in an annual release of 8.6 g TEQ/year of dioxins and furans to the atmosphere (4.3% of the national total). Logs transported and stored in salt water take up chlorine in their bark; this bark is then stripped from the logs and ground up to produce hog fuel which is then used as fuel to produce heat and electrical energy for the pulp and paper process. The dioxins and furans are created through the burning of this salt contaminated hog fuel.

The CWS sets out numeric targets and timeframes for reducing dioxin and furan emissions from new (100 pg/m³ TEQ) and existing (500 pg/m³ TEQ) pulp and paper boilers. The CWS applies only to those boilers which burn more than 10,000 oven dry metric tonnes per year of hogged fuel that is generated from wood transported or stored in salt water.

Currently, Manitoba does not have any pulp and paper boilers that burn salt-laden fuel, and it is not anticipated that there will be any new facilities developed that will use such fuel. Therefore, this sector will not be addressed any further in Manitoba.

Manitoba Conservation
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