

Implementation of the CWS for Steel Manufacturing Electric Arc Furnaces (**New or Modified**)
- 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. At its March 2003 meeting, the Council of Ministers (COM) endorsed Standards for dioxins/furans from steel manufacturing electric arc furnaces. 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.

There are 10 steel manufacturing facilities with electric arc furnaces (EAF) located across Canada, including 1 in Manitoba, and these release about 11.0 g TEQ/year of dioxins and furans (about 7% of the national total). Steel manufacturing using EAFs is an important recycling activity which contributes to the recovery of steel resources and waste minimization. However, the nature of the process is such that it also results in the formation of dioxins and furans and their subsequent release to the environment.

The CWS sets out numeric targets and timeframes for reducing dioxin and furan emissions from new or modified (100 pg ITEQ/Rm³) steel manufacturing EAFs. Any new or modified facility will be required to design for and achieve compliance immediately upon attaining normal full scale operation, compliance to be verified by annual stack testing.

General Accountability:

Manitoba's overall approach to new steel manufacturing EAFs would be to include the dioxins/furans CWS requirements into the relevant regulatory process. Steel manufacturing EAFs are a part of a 'manufacturing and industrial plant', as defined in Manitoba Regulation 164/88 under the Environment Act and would be subject to environmental licencing. Achievement of the CWS limits would be included as a requirement within the facility licence.

Milestones and Timeframes:

Since environmental licencing of a facility involves a site-specific environmental assessment, implementation of the CWS would be addressed at the time a proposal for licencing was received by the Department.

Public Role:

In support of licencing under the Manitoba Environment Act, public involvement in the environmental assessment and licencing processes is mandated by the Act. The Act requires public notice of proposals and an opportunity to participate in the review through the submission of comments. Public meetings and hearings may also be convened, as necessary. Additionally, Section 41(2) of the Act also requires that in the formulation or

substantive review of regulations, the Minister shall provide opportunity for public consultation and shall seek advice and recommendations. As part of these broader processes, a public role in the implementation of the CWS would be provided.

Access to Information:

Under its Environment Act, Manitoba maintains a number of 'public registries' across the Province where information related to environmental assessment, licencing and other information can be placed and will be publicly accessible. Information related to this CWS would be deposited at the appropriate registry sites as well as at key central locations.

Verifiable Progress:

As a condition of its licence, new facilities would be required to annually report on achievement of the CWS.

Manitoba Conservation
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