

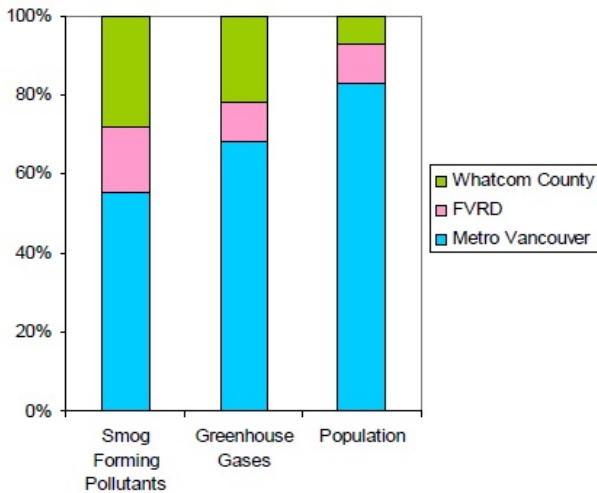
Where does Air Pollution in the Fraser Valley come from?

Emissions by Political Region...

Summary of Emissions by Political Region

Emissions of smog-forming pollutants, greenhouse gases, and population, for each of the political regions are shown below.

In 2005, Metro Vancouver, FVRD, and Whatcom County make up 83%, 10%, and 7% of the LFV population, respectively. The larger than expected contribution of Whatcom County to airshed emissions (relative to population) can be explained by the existence of more heavy industry in that area. This fact underscores the importance of air quality planning on an “international” basis in the airshed.



Source: Lower Fraser Valley Air Emissions Inventory S - 6 & Forecast and Backcast

Smog-forming contaminants

GVRD contributes 56%
Whatcom County (29%), and the FVRD (15%)

Total greenhouse gas emissions

GVRD 69%
Whatcom County 22%, and FVRD, 9%.

Population

GVRD - 83%
FVRD - 10% and
Whatcom County - 7%

Trends in Smog Forming Pollutant Emissions...

Trends in Smog Forming Pollutant Emissions

Figure 28 shows the trend in smog-forming pollutant emissions by source category for the airshed. Figure 29 shows emissions for each of the three regions, as well as the total for the LFV.

from regulations in other sectors such as onroad motor vehicles and non-road engines.

- Metro Vancouver is the main contributor of smog-forming pollutant emissions, followed by Whatcom County and the FVRD.

Table B - 9 (in the Appendix) provides detailed emission estimates for smog-forming pollutants by source and region.

- Overall, the trend in smog-forming pollutant emissions decreases until 2020, after which emissions begin to rise.
- Mobile sources, which were the main contributor of smog-forming pollutants until 2000, show a decreasing trend until 2020 and then begin a slight upward trend.
- Area sources overtake mobile sources in 2005, driven by VOCs from solvent evaporation, natural sources; and NH_3 from agricultural sources.
- In 2005 and previously, aside from natural sources, the main contributors to smog-forming pollutants were cars and light trucks, followed by non-road engines, solvent evaporation, and agriculture.
- In 2030, solvent evaporation is projected to be the largest source, followed by agricultural sources (mainly NH_3) and marine vessels (mainly NO_x and SO_x). The predominance of these sources is due to a projected corresponding change in activity in these sectors, as well as emission reductions resulting

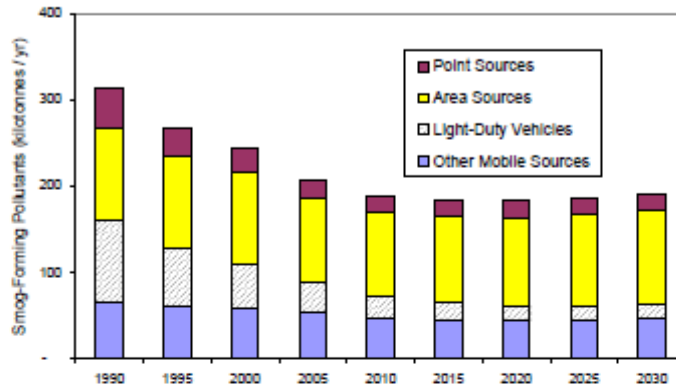


Figure 28: Trends in LFV Smog-Forming Pollutant Emissions by Source

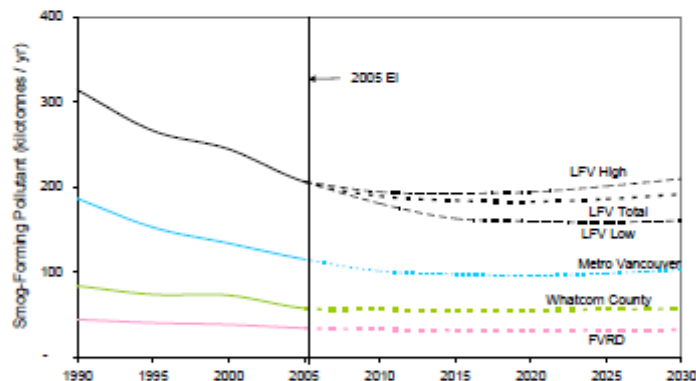


Figure 29: Trends in LFV Smog-Forming Pollutant Emissions by Region