

2017 Industrial Reporting and Control Workshop Q&A

Reporting

Q: Are reporting operations required to use the new oil and gas forms?

A: Reporting operations are encouraged to use the new oil and gas forms but they are not mandatory for the 2017 reporting year.

Q: Do we need to update the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code manually?

A: The NAICS code is updated every 5 years and the old version of the code remains available for previous years' reports. At this time, the updated code only affects the Oil and Gas industry in B.C. Automatic selection of the code is not currently possible. The code must be selected manually.

Q: Is there a methodology for enhanced oil recovery hydrocarbon liquids dissolved/associated gases?

A: No. Development of the methodology is underway. Until it becomes available, please use the best available practice and submit a comment in the appropriate section of the Single Window Reporting System providing rationale, description of methodology, input variables and sources.

Q: Is there a methodology for produced water dissolved/associated gases?

A: No. Development of the methodology is underway. Until it becomes available, please use the best available practice and submit a comment in the appropriate section of the Single Window Reporting System providing rationale, description of methodology, input variables and sources.

Q: Environment and Climate Change Canada requires the breaking out of flare volumes between stack flares and pit flares; are the B.C. requirements the same?

A: There are no changes to B.C.'s reporting requirements. In the Single Window Reporting System, entries for specific flaring sources exist. If there is no place for your specific source(s), please use the "Other flaring sources" and make a comment in the appropriate section of Single Window providing rationale, description of methodology, input variables and sources.

Q: Regarding the delayed verification test for significance of changes to a reporting operation: 5% change in total emissions after adjusting for energy inputs. If a facility's production decreases significantly, does the 5% threshold still apply?

A: In cases when there is 5% or larger *decrease* in total emissions *after adjusting for energy inputs*, we do not consider this to be a significant change if there is not any changes to the facility and/or its process.

Q: Is there a delayed verification form?

A: No, however, further information on how to determine if a reporting operation qualifies for delayed verification, what information is required for a delayed verification notice, as well as how and when to submit a delayed verification notice will be made available on the [Verify Emissions](#) page in January 2018.

Q: In 2016 my operation used 3rd party verification because we believed we were over 25,000 t/CO₂e. A data error was discovered and the actual emissions were below the verification threshold. Will verification be required for the next 3 years?

A: If a reporting operation undergoes voluntary verification with GHG emissions under 25,000 t/CO₂e, section 27 (2) of the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation does not apply. However, if emissions reach the threshold in any following year, the verification obligation is triggered.

Q: When is a supplementary report required and does it need to be verified?

A: The Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation section 18 specifies the requirements for a supplementary emission report to correct inaccuracies, omissions or changes that have the effect of increasing the total emissions attributable to the reporting operation during the reporting period from an amount that is less than 25,000 t CO₂e, to an amount that is greater than or equal to 25,000 t CO₂e.

Further, the Regulation section 29 specifies the requirements for conducting a verification of the supplementary emission report.

Compliance

Q: How many compliance actions have you taken with regards to emission reporters?

A: Several advisories and warnings were issued under the previous Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Cap and Trade) Act. The current Act, which applies to reported data in 2016 and onwards, allows for a broader range of tools to be used, including administrative penalties.

Other Initiatives

Q: What is happening provincially and federally with fugitive and venting methane regulation?

A: B.C. has signaled its intention to address methane issues in upstream oil and gas, including introducing complementary carbon pricing measures to address fugitive emissions. These can provide a signal to reduce carbon emissions while creating clean growth opportunities. The Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy and the BC Oil and Gas Commission are working together on B.C.'s approach to methane emissions reductions. They are liaising with both the Province of Alberta and the Federal Government to ensure alignment where possible.

Q: How are energy-intensive trade-exposed (EITE) industries being considered under the government's new Climate Council?

A: Government is committed to working with business in British Columbia so our province remains a competitive place to invest. B.C. plans to work with other Canadian jurisdictions under a federal process to review EITE sectors and assess approaches to address competitiveness issues. Government will also seek strategic advice from the Climate Solutions and Clean Growth Advisory Council as B.C. implements climate action.

Q: Are there regulatory changes that would affect the issuance of emission offset units?

A: There are currently no regulatory changes anticipated that would affect the issuance of offsets.

Q: Are there any updates on the regulation of slash pile burning?

A: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is currently working across ministries and with the forest industry, communities, and innovators to find ways to reduce slash burning and protect jobs. Providing a price incentive to curb slash burning and cost-effective alternatives to use more fibre from B.C.'s forests will lead to more jobs and less emissions.