COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS REPORT 2016

Environmental Management Act
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Guide to Understanding the Inspection Results

What is included in this report?

This report covers the results of inspections under the Environmental Management Act from January to December 2016. This report provides a point in time assessment of compliance of a regulated party with its requirements under the Environmental Management Act, often for a large number of parameters chosen by an inspector. All data used to compile this report is available online via the Government of B.C.’s website.

What is important to note?

Not all non-compliances present a threat to the environment or human health: the majority of non-compliances are administrative in nature or have minor, temporary impacts to the environment. Many of the sites inspected by ministry staff are large, complex operations that must comply with a myriad of general regulatory requirements, as well as site-specific permit conditions. Just because a regulated party is out of compliance, it does not necessarily mean they are a “bad operator” or that there has been environmental impact.

In 2016, 62% of inspections that were out of compliance were administrative in nature and 34% had, or had the potential to have a minor, temporary impact on the environment.

Why are there such high rates of non-compliance?

When determining which sites and facilities to inspect, the ministry intentionally targets areas where there may be non-compliance. A problem focused approach is used to best protect the province against environmental and human health harms; however, this approach yields higher than expected rates of non-compliance because the ministry is looking for problems.

If any one parameter is out, the whole inspection is marked out of compliance – regardless of how few or how minor the non-compliance(s). During an inspection, many parameters may be checked, especially in cases where the ministry is working with large scale operators.

What did we find?

957 inspections were conducted under the Environmental Management Act:

- 83% were either in compliance or only required the issuance of a first level enforcement response (advisory).
- 40% were in compliance and 60% were found out of compliance.

Of the 957 inspections:

- 0.5% resulted in an order (to address environmental risk).
- 4% were referred for further action (to consider escalating enforcement action such as an administrative penalty or investigation with an eye to a prosecutorial response such as a violation ticket or court conviction).
- 12.5% resulted in a warning (to warn of a possible escalated enforcement response if non-compliance continues).
- 43% resulted in an advisory (to address minor administrative issues or little to no environmental impact).
- 40% resulted in a notice of compliance (to confirm all parameters were in compliance).
Other notable highlights:
- Over 480 regulated parties were inspected, some at several different sites.
- Over 600 different sites were inspected, some more than once.

How does the ministry respond to non-compliance?

The ministry is committed to ensuring compliance with all aspects of the *Environmental Management Act*. To best protect the environment, human health and public safety, the ministry directs resources to the areas of highest risk and of most serious concern. Different responses are chosen to address non-compliances based on the severity of actual or potential impact to the environment, human health or public safety and the compliance history of the operator. Definitions of the various types of responses can be found on page four of this report.
Introduction

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is proud to share its second annual compliance inspections report, highlighting the results of inspection efforts in 2016. This report was undertaken to examine program performance, to inform future management decisions and to share with the public the results of the ministry’s work. Inspection data used in this report was collected by ministry staff and input into an online data management program designed specifically for the ministry. Data was thematically analyzed and interpreted by staff for the purpose of this report. Note: the term “regulated party” used throughout this report includes large corporations, small companies, local and provincial government agencies, and private individuals.

The report is organized into two main sections:

Part A: Overview
- Regulatory Context
- Approach to Compliance and Enforcement
- Compliance Inspections

Part B: Compliance Activities for 2016
- Setting Requirements
- Promoting Compliance
- Responding to Complaints
- Verifying Compliance
- Enforcing

Building from the initial 2015 report, this year’s 2016 Compliance Inspections report also includes data from extended producer responsibility activities. An ‘Overview of the Recycling Regulation’ has been added to provide information on the program in addition to a close look at regulation compliance rates. Additionally, a new ‘Overview of Forestry Inspections’ has been added to the report, and an ‘Update on Mining Inspections’ has been provided as a follow up to inspection results that were reported out on in 2015.

In 2016, new staffing and training opportunities were introduced to support the ministry’s compliance and enforcement efforts, strengthening environmental protection across the province. This is reflected in the number of inspections conducted in 2016 - 957 - an increase of 325 inspections from 2015. Furthermore, a new Deputy Minister Board was established between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Environmental Assessment Office to oversee mining compliance and enforcement. We look forward to reporting on coordinated mining inspections and compliance efforts related to this initiative in 2017.

This report is made possible by the inspectors (Environmental Protection Officers) on the ground undertaking compliance work to protect the Province from impacts to the environment, human health and public safety. In 2016, most inspectors received approximately 100 hours of training, illustrating the ministry’s commitment to ensure that staff are well prepared and ready for the task at hand. The ministry sincerely thanks our Environmental Protection Officers throughout the province for the dedication and professionalism they apply to their work every day.

Inspection information from the ministry’s land remediation activities is not included in this analysis. Information related to land remediation can be found on the ministry’s website.
Part A: Overview

1. Regulatory Context

Effective regulations ensure a safe and healthy environment for British Columbians, sustainable economic development, and clear and predictable decisions for the public and business community.

Ministry Mandate

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is responsible for the protection, management and conservation of B.C.’s water, land, air and living resources. In order to fulfil this mandate, the ministry establishes and administers a broad suite of regulatory requirements.

Environmental Management Act and Regulations

The Environmental Management Act (EMA, or, the Act) is one of the key ministry statutes governing environmental protection and management in British Columbia. The Act regulates industrial and municipal waste discharges, pollution, air quality, hazardous waste and contaminated site remediation. It provides powers and authorities for ministry staff to verify compliance, to prevent and correct detrimental environmental impacts, and to take enforcement action and respond to environmental emergencies.

The term “Act” refers to the legislation itself, as well as associated regulations and various authorizations such as permits.

Types of Requirements Inspected

In British Columbia, any industry, trade, business, activity or operation must comply with all applicable regulatory requirements under the EMA. These regulatory requirements are outlined in a variety of specific regulations and codes of practice such as the Hazardous Waste Regulation and the Code of Practice for the Slaughter and Poultry Processing Industries. The Act also provides a blanket provision that no activity can cause pollution.

In the case of high risk activities, site-specific permits are required to ensure that conditions specific to that activity are met and maintained. Examples of activities requiring a permit include open-pit mining, pulp and paper production and sawmill operations.

Operational certificates are similar to permits in that they are site-specific requirements, but differ in that they are implemented under a liquid or solid waste management plan of a municipality.

Ministry staff also conduct inspections against orders that have been issued by ministry officials to a regulated party. Orders require that certain actions be undertaken within a specific timeframe; they may be issued to prevent problems from occurring or in response to an incident that requires certain mitigation and corrective actions.
In the case that inspectors find sites or discharges that are unauthorized or are potentially causing pollution, they may inspect against the *Environmental Management Act* itself.

**Guidelines and Standards**

A guideline is an environmental objective or target. For example, water quality guidelines provide specific advice on managing fluoride and iron levels, among other physical, biological and chemical parameters, to ensure healthy ecosystems and to protect human health.

These ministry guidelines are used by decision makers to inform the establishment of legally binding standards into a regulatory requirement or permit. Once these standards are set in a regulation or permit, they become the legal standard against which compliance is verified.

**Range of Activities Regulated**

The Act regulates activities related to many large commercial operations in the province such as mining, pulp and paper production, sawmills operations, concrete and cement plants, smelting and foundry facilities, oil and gas facilities, landfills, residential sewage works, as well as manufacturing of chemical and synthetic materials. The Act also regulates a host of other activities such as open burning, agricultural operations, vehicle dismantling, and the hauling and storage of hazardous waste.

**Regulatory Partners**

The ministry has a variety of partners who support the administration of the *EMA*. The Oil and Gas Commission has specified authorities under the Act to permit oil and gas facilities in the province and to enforce compliance with those permits. For years, the Greater Vancouver Regional District has been regulating air emissions within its boundaries. This entails all aspects of administration of the Act including issuing permits and ensuring compliance.

In addition, ministry staff also conduct joint inspections with a number of other regulators. For example, ministry inspectors coordinate inspections with the Conservation Officer Service, Environmental Assessment Office, Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada. Related to the protection of human health and public safety specifically, ministry inspectors also work alongside inspectors from Worksafe BC and health authorities, as well as local government bylaw officers. Officers from all of these agencies provide ministry inspectors with information about activities that they observe during the conduct of their respective duties and vice versa.
2. **Approach to Compliance and Enforcement**

The ministry uses a variety of compliance and enforcement tools to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. When responding to non-compliance, ministry staff consider the severity of actual or potential impact to the environment, human health or public safety, the factual circumstances of the alleged contravention and the compliance history of the offender.

In many cases, voluntary compliance can be achieved through promoting an understanding of the applicable regulatory requirements and early intervention through the issuance of advisories and warnings. However, in cases where the impact to the environment, human health or public safety is more serious, or where there is a continued lack of regard for the regulatory requirements, inspection staff will refer the non-compliance for investigation which may lead to prosecution.

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**Compliance Management Framework**

The ministry’s **Compliance Management Framework** (the framework) outlines a consistent approach and vision for ensuring compliance. The framework describes in detail the model that guides all ministry compliance and enforcement activities. The model outlines four key steps to compliance management:

1. **Setting regulatory requirements**
   - that are clear, practical and enforceable

2. **Promoting requirements**
   - to encourage voluntary compliance

3. **Verifying compliance**
   - to determine if requirements are being met

4. **Enforcing requirements**
   - using a variety of enforcement responses

The framework also highlights the ministry’s commitment to continuous improvement, accountability and public reporting of compliance and enforcement results.

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**Compliance and Enforcement Policy and Procedure**

The **Compliance and Enforcement Policy and Procedure** sets out how ministry staff assess and respond to non-compliance. It provides consistency, clarity and predictability regarding the consequences of non-compliance, and ensures that ministry resources are directed to the highest priorities. The Non-Compliance Decision Matrix, a key part of the policy, is a risk-based tool that guides staff in their selection of appropriate responses to non-compliances.
The ministry has at its disposal a variety of compliance and enforcement tools. Some tools are administrative and can be issued by ministry staff such as warnings, orders and administrative penalties. Some tools can only be issued by a Conservation Officer subject to an investigation, i.e. violation tickets and recommendation of charges to Crown Counsel that may result in a court prosecution.

Key compliance and enforcement tools:

**Notice of Compliance:** is issued by an inspector when all parameters of an inspection are found in compliance.

**Advisory:** is issued by an inspector advising a non-compliant party that they are not in compliance and pointing out what must be done to achieve compliance.

**Warning:** is issued by an inspector and is similar to an advisory, but warns of a possible escalated enforcement response if non-compliance continues.

**Order:** is a tool issued by designated ministry officials to address non-compliance and/or manage environmental risk. Orders may create new requirements to undertake specific, time bound actions or cease specific actions. Non-compliance with an order is an offence and may be prosecuted accordingly. Alternatively, non-compliance with an order may be dealt with by imposing an administrative penalty.

**Administrative Penalty:** is a financial penalty that can be imposed by designated ministry officials on regulated parties for failing to comply with a particular provision of a statute, regulation, an order or the terms of an authorization. These penalties can be administered with less onerous procedural and legal requirements than required by a court prosecution.

**Community Environmental Justice Forum:** is a dispute resolution process that uses the principles of restorative justice to address non-compliance. The forum, conducted by a certified ministry facilitator, is designed to ensure offender accountability, repair the harm caused by the offence and restore compliance.

**Violation Ticket:** is issued by a Conservation Officer and provides a summary means of dealing effectively and quickly with minor offences.

**Court Prosecution:** is a legal proceeding that is recommended by a Conservation Officer and initiated by Crown Counsel to hold accountable a party alleged to have committed an offence.
The Non-Compliance Decision Matrix is a guidance tool that helps to ensure a consistent and principled approach to assessing and responding to regulatory non-compliance; it is to be used with discretion by staff when considering the context and specifics of individual cases of non-compliance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Escalating Environmental, Human Health or Safety (Actual or Potential)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category A (High)</td>
<td>Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category B</td>
<td>Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category C</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category D</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category E (Low)</td>
<td>Order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Increasing significance of real or potential impacts and diminishing likelihood of compliance warrant the full investigative process (refer to COG). The outcome of the investigation may still be a less severe response, but should the process uncover more than expected, prosecutorial tools will be available.

Validation tickets, restorative justice and prosecution are all additional enforcement tools that do not show up on the matrix because they would be selected after an investigation occurs.

The Non-Compliance Decision Matrix is designed to assist staff in assessing individual cases of non-compliance. It is a guidance tool; and is in no way to impair the professional judgment, discretion and autonomy exercised by ministry Statutory Decision Makers.
Geographic Distribution of Complaints

Within the ministry, the province is broken into nine regions for tracking and responding to complaints. The map below shows the number of complaints in each region.

Responding to Complaints

In 2016, a total of 2277 environmental complaints were received by the ministry. The Province aims to assess and respond to at least 50% of complaints within one week of receipt. Complaints are assessed based on potential environmental risk. If it is deemed that there is potential for environmental impact, the complaint is followed-up and if necessary, an inspection conducted. In 2016, 74 complaints resulted in an inspection. Many complaints received may pertain to the same facility or activity. In these cases, an auto-response may be sent to inform complainants of ministry actions.

Complaint response is dependent on a number of variables, including adequacy and completeness of information, jurisdiction of issue and environmental impact. If the information received is incomplete (such as no location or follow-up contact), or falls under another jurisdiction, then it cannot be followed-up or is referred to the appropriate lead agency.
3. **Compliance Inspections**  
Compliance inspections are conducted to verify whether a party is in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

**Nature of Inspections**
The basic intent of an inspection is not to uncover a breach of regulatory requirements; rather, the intent is to verify compliance with the applicable requirements that have been defined for the specific activity in question. Inspectors may select a few key parameters to examine out of the myriad of applicable permit conditions or regulatory requirements.

Inspections can include in-office reviews of monitoring data submitted by regulated parties or on-site examinations of facilities and works. Inspections can also include audits of key regulatory requirements across a sector or within a geographical area. It is important to note that inspections are a “point-in-time” assessment of these parameters.

**Frequency of Inspections**
The ministry inspection policy dictates the frequency of inspections for high, medium and low risk sites. Many factors dictate the frequency of these inspection activities including the environmental risk posed, prior findings of non-compliance, as well as the need to maintain contact with regulated parties. Inspections may also be conducted more frequently in newly regulated sectors or for sectors and facilities where trends of non-compliance are emerging. At a minimum, the ministry aims to inspect 25% of all authorizations per year.

**Trigger for Inspections**
Inspections may be triggered through a routine annual plan, by a complaint received, an incident that has occurred at a regulated site, or from various other unplanned avenues such as non-compliance reporting by regulated parties, or information received from ministry personnel.

**Notice of Inspections**
Ordinarily, inspectors provide very little or no advance notice to regulated parties when they are conducting an on-site inspection; this ensures the site is inspected under typical operating conditions. In some cases, advance notice is required to ensure inspectors can conduct their work in a timely, thorough and safe manner. This applies to instances when facilities are in a remote location, administrative records require advance preparation, inspectors require certain employees to be present or inspectors themselves must undergo site specific safety training prior to entering the work site.

**Inspectors**
Inspectors are ministry staff designated under the *Environmental Management Act*. The qualifications and backgrounds of inspectors are science-based and range from expertise in engineering, chemistry, geophysics, biology, environmental risk assessment and environmental sciences. Inspectors either hold a professional designation such as an agrologist, biologist or engineer, or they hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in Environmental Management, Applied Science or Natural Sciences.
Ministry inspectors are located throughout British Columbia in various regional offices. The spatial distribution of inspectors allows for access to regulated industries and facilities all over the province. Inspectors undertake a wide variety of activities including reviewing monitoring data, sampling discharges, entering facilities or private land and examining industrial works. Inspectors are also responsible for recommending enforcement action to address non-compliance.

**Role of the Inspector**

One of the roles of the inspector is to verify compliance. When an inspection results in a finding of non-compliance, the inspector may:

- Issue an advisory or warning;
- Recommend that a designated ministry official issue an order or administrative penalty; or
- Refer the matter for investigation.

While the majority of time spent by inspectors is on compliance verification duties, inspectors also play an important role in permit administration, as well as compliance promotion. To this end, inspectors will conduct educational workshops, liaise with industry associations and field a variety of inquiries from regulated parties and the public.

**Investigations**

If a non-compliance poses an actual or potential risk to the environment, human health or public safety, or it is unlikely that the regulated party will comply, the inspector may refer the file for investigation.

In the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, Conservation Officers conduct investigations under the *Environmental Management Act*. They are specially trained to gather evidence, execute search warrants and take statements. Conservation Officers can issue violation tickets, as well as build a case for possible prosecution. Not all files referred for investigation will result in a violation ticket or court prosecution as the investigation may not yield supporting information and evidence.
Part B: Compliance Activities for 2016

1. Setting Requirements

From a compliance perspective, the way in which the ministry sets a regulatory requirement is as important as what the requirement entails. When setting requirements, the ministry considers how the requirement contributes to the protection of the environment, human health and public safety, but it also considers the impact on the regulated party and feedback or concerns raised by stakeholders and the public.

It is important that regulatory requirements keep pace with emerging science on contaminant impacts to the environment, technological advancements and the changing nature of industrial sectors and businesses over time.

Notable regulatory changes under the Act that occurred in 2016 are summarized below.

| Contaminated Sites Regulation | Numerical standards were updated to better protect human health and the environment, eliminate financial inequity to proponents associated with remediating contaminated sites and to support recovery measures in accordance with new spills regime commitments. These standards are the measuring sticks used to determine if a site is contaminated and when a site is remediated to standard.
| Environmental Data Quality Assurance Regulation | Amendments to this regulation allow for the inclusion of an audit fees schedule. A person who is required to submit environmental monitoring data under an order, permit, licence, approval or certificate must reimburse the ministry for the ministry’s costs of auditing samples, analytical results and data submitted.
| Organic Matter Recycling Regulation | The amendments to OMRR require that all owners of composting facilities with a design production capacity of 5000 or greater tons of finished compost per year, and that process food waste or biosolids, must obtain a permit for the facility and meet all requirements of the regulation. For an owner of a compost facility who holds or obtains an approval or an operational certificate under an approved waste management plan for the facility, no permit is required.
| Solid Fuel Burning Domestic Appliance Regulation | The Solid Fuel Burning Domestic Appliance Regulation was amended in September 2016 to ensure that wood burning appliances sold in B.C. meet strict new particulate matter emissions standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or meet similar standards published by the Canadian Standards Association. The regulation now includes emissions standards for outdoor wood boilers, previously exempt in B.C. and is based on current best achievable technology - resulting in a 70% improvement over today’s standards by the year 2020.
2. Promoting Compliance

Compliance promotion involves educating and building awareness of environmental regulations in order to encourage voluntary compliance. Promotion can be conducted on a provincial or sector-wide scale, targeted at a watershed or airshed, or it can occur in conjunction with site-specific inspection activities. Compliance promotion can take the form of workshops, presentations, technical assistance and guidance materials, outreach and social marketing programs.

In 2016, the ministry conducted various promotion activities directed towards the mining sector and various other sectors.

Mining Sector

In addition to increasing the number of inspections conducted in the mining sector, the ministry also issued two key technical guidance documents, two factsheets and information on the permit application process. These materials are outlined below.

**Technical Guidance 6** outlines and defines the initial environmental study requirements necessary to propose a mineral development project in B.C.:

*Technical Guidance 6: Water and Air Baseline Monitoring Guidance Document For Mine Proponents and Operators (PDF)*

**Technical Guidance 8** details the circumstances where science-based environmental benchmarks may be used to inform permitting or other regulatory decisions and outlines the development process.

*Technical Guidance 8: Framework for Development and Use of Freshwater Science-Based Environmental Benchmarks for Mines (PDF)*

The **Long-Term vs. Short-Term Maximum Water Quality Guidelines Factsheet** provides an overview of when to use long-term average versus short-term maximum water quality guidelines.

*Long-Term Average vs. Short-Term Maximum Water Quality Guidelines Fact Sheet (PDF)*

The **Mining Operations Factsheet** provides an overview of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy’s responsibilities regarding regulation of mining operations as well as a brief description of the roles and responsibilities of the proponent and each provincial agency involved.

*Mining Operations Fact Sheet (PDF)*
The **Information Notice on the Mining Pre-Application Process** provides proponents of mining projects with an overview of the pre-application and screening process for a waste discharge application required under the *Environmental Management Act.*

Information Notice: Mining Pre-Application Process (PDF).

To help proponents of mining projects navigate the joint application process between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy for a permit under the *EMA* and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for a permit under the *Mines Act,* the ministry has set out the information required to support a joint application.

Joint Mines Act /Environmental Management Act Permit Application Information Requirements (PDF).

**Open Burning**

To summarize concerns and considerations associated with obtaining permission to burn or incinerate waste under the *Environmental Management Act,* a factsheet on burning requirements was created, distributed to several partner agencies and made publicly available.

Fact Sheet on Burning Requirements.

**Organic Matter Recycling**

Compliance promotion activities under the amended Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR) were undertaken to educate and assist proponents on compliance with the new requirements. The new requirements were communicated to over 70 proponents and qualified professionals via a series of webinars. In addition to responding to inquiries and holding pre-application meetings, various guidance documents were developed and distributed:

- OMRR Amendment Factsheet;
- OMRR Amendment Backgrounder;
- Permit Application Instructions;
- Compost Facility Requirements Guidelines; and,
- Building Relations with First Nations.

**Landfills**

Promotional materials were developed in relation to the operation of landfills, including:

- Updated Landfill Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste;
- Landfill Criteria Factsheet; and

These materials guide the development and operation of municipal and industrial landfills.
Agricultural Sector

In February of 2016, the ministry became the lead agency for the Hullcar Aquifer Inter-Ministry Working Group. The working group is comprised of members from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Interior Health, and is dedicated to addressing high levels of nitrate found in the Hullcar Aquifer. Throughout 2016, meetings were held with the local community in Spallumcheen, with Splatsin First Nations and local agriculture producers. Since June 2016, biweekly newsletters were distributed to the community and stakeholders to provide updates on Inter-Ministry Working Group actions and best practices for nutrient management.

Hazardous Waste Sector

The ministry hosted the Site Remediation in BC: Moving Towards the Future conference in September 2016. Attending staff promoted awareness of regulatory requirements for hazardous waste under the EMA. Promotional materials were developed in relation to the hazardous waste sector, including:

- Revised Hazardous Waste Legislation Guide;
- Revised Instructions for Taking the Hazardous Waste Transport License Knowledge Test.
3. Verifying Compliance

Ministry inspectors verify a party’s compliance with environmental regulations applicable to them by conducting compliance inspections. The results of the 957 inspections included in this report are detailed in the following sections:

- 3.1 Inspection Response
- 3.2 Sector Profile
- 3.3 Types of Requirements Inspected
- 3.4 Inspection Trigger
- 3.5 Priority Ranking
- 3.6 Geographic Distribution
- 3.7 Waste Discharge
- 3.8 Rankings of Non-Compliances

New to the ministry’s report this year is the inclusion of data from compliance inspections under the Recycling Regulation, conducted as part of government’s Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) approach to managing products at the end of life. An ‘Overview of the Recycling Regulation’ section outlines the purpose of the EPR program and provides an in depth look at compliance under the regulation. This year’s report also includes a new ‘Overview of Forestry Inspections’ in addition to an ‘Update on Mining Inspections’ which highlights a positive trend in mining sector compliance since the 2015 report.

Ministry inspectors undertook a number of targeted inspections for compliance audits based on various sectors, geographic areas and other business matters in 2016. Detailed findings of these audits will be available on the ministry’s website in separate reports in late 2017. Descriptions of the audits are outlined below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Asphalt Plants</strong></th>
<th>Determination of compliance rates of the asphalt industry for the registration, monitoring, operating and reporting requirements under the Asphalt Plant Regulation between 2013 and 2015.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burrard Inlet</strong></td>
<td>A review of compliance for all facilities that are authorized to discharge effluent into Burrard Inlet, focusing specifically on monitoring requirements between 2014 and 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil and Gas Air Monitoring</strong></td>
<td>Determination of compliance rates of oil and gas plants for monitoring and reporting requirements between 2013 and 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil and Gas Invert Drillings</strong></td>
<td>An assessment of compliance for invert storage and treatment sites under the Hazardous Waste Regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualified Professionals</strong></td>
<td>Determination of industry compliance rates and general requirements for Qualified Professionals within mining permits and facilities authorized with the Municipal Wastewater Regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sewage Operations in Northeast B.C.</strong></td>
<td>Determination of compliance rates of sewage operations in northeastern B.C., including a review of illegal dumping complaints and an examination of unauthorized lagoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sawmills Air Authorizations</strong></td>
<td>Determination of overall industry compliance rates for sawmills focused on air monitoring and reporting requirements for 2015.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1 Inspection Responses

In 2016, a total of 957 inspections were conducted. Of these, 40% were in compliance and 60% were out of compliance. If any one parameter of an inspection is non-compliant, the inspection is determined to be out of compliance, regardless of how few or how minor the non-compliance(s).

Figure 1: Inspection Outcomes

Discussion

Figure 1 shows the vast majority of inspections, 83%, were either in compliance or only required the issuance of a first level enforcement response (advisory) to address the non-compliance(s). Advisories are issued when the non-compliance has little to no environmental impact or it is administrative in nature and the regulated party is cooperative.

The remaining 17% of inspections were either warnings (12.5%), orders (0.5%) or were referred for further action (an administrative penalty or investigation, 4%). All facilities that receive a warning, order or are referred for further action will receive at least one follow-up inspection within the next year to ensure that compliance is reached.
Discussion of Inspection Responses, continued

Figure 1 shows that 40% of inspections resulted in the issuance of a notice of compliance. Notices of compliance are issued when every parameter inspected is determined to be in compliance.

If one or more parameters are out of compliance and the non-compliance is minor, an advisory is issued. Forty-three percent of inspections resulted in the issuance of an advisory. Advisories are an official acknowledgement of non-compliance and are issued when the non-compliance has little to no environmental impact or it is administrative in nature and the regulated party is cooperative. For example, a late submission of an environmental monitoring report.

There were a considerable number of inspections, 12.5%, for which a warning was issued. Warnings are similar to advisories; however, warnings are issued when there is minor to moderate, temporary impact to the environment or a more significant administrative non-compliance, but where the regulated party is still somewhat cooperative. An example of a non-compliance necessitating a warning is a point-in-time permit exceedance that did not have any environmental impact or a minor spill that was promptly reported and cleaned up.

Less than one percent of inspections resulted in the issuance of an order. An order is not necessarily triggered by a non-compliance; orders are issued when ministry staff determine it is necessary to intervene at a site and compel the responsible party to take action. Orders frequently require mitigation and remediation of environmental damage be undertaken within specified timelines; they can also require additional sampling, installation of works or assessments by third party professionals. For example, information orders are issued to compel the provision of information; pollution prevention orders are issued to prevent pollution from occurring; and pollution abatement orders are issued to address pollution that is occurring.

Four percent of inspections were referred for further action. This entails recommending the non-compliance be addressed through the issuance of an administrative penalty or that the non-compliance be investigated with an eye to a prosecutorial response such as a violation ticket or court conviction. In both instances, further analysis or investigative work may reveal that enforcement action is not warranted or that a lesser response such as a warning is appropriate.
3.2 Sector Profile
Under the Environmental Management Act, the ministry serves as a regulator for a wide variety of industrial sectors. Given the Province’s wealth of natural resources, it is not surprising to see sectors related to mining, forestry, oil and gas, as well as agriculture represented below. Other sectors involved in the handling of potentially toxic substances such as hazardous waste, chemical and synthetics and vehicle dismantling are also represented.

Figure 2: Inspections by Sector

Discussion
As discussed in more detail in the ‘Update on Mining Inspections’ section, a significant number of inspections were of the mining sector. In 2016, the second highest represented sector was wood processing which includes all establishments that handle and process wood, ranging from log sorting to the manufacturing of furniture. A section titled ‘Overview of Forestry Inspections’ has been included in this year’s report and looks at both wood processing, and pulp and paper compliance activities. The third highest category, residential waste management, included inspections of landfills, as well as sewage works managed by municipalities, strata corporations and other private developers. The asphalt and oil and gas sectors, not typically frequently inspected sectors in relation to the others, has increased numbers in 2016 as a result of targeted inspections conducted through planned audits.

Note: The category ‘other’ includes individuals, organizations and companies such as equipment rental businesses, cosmetics, educational institutions and cellular companies.
Overview of the Recycling Regulation

In British Columbia, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an environmental policy approach to waste management and recycling, which shifts the onus of responsibility for managing products at their end of life from local governments and the general tax payer to the producers and consumers of those products. This shift is intended to incent producers of the products to incorporate environmental considerations into their product design, as well as to enhance waste diversion and, ultimately, eliminate waste - creating efficiencies and raising awareness about producing items that don’t harm the environment.

The Recycling Regulation under authority of the Environmental Management Act sets out the requirements for EPR in B.C. In some cases, producers of designated products may appoint a stewardship agency to carry out their duties in accordance with an approved plan. The regulation impacts producers of regulated products such as electronics, paint, oil and antifreeze, pharmaceuticals, light bulbs, beverage containers, and household hazardous waste, among others, as well as the associated packaging for these products. To ensure compliance with the regulation, the ministry works to advise producers of their regulatory obligations and notify them of the option to register with an appropriate stewardship agency.

Figure 3: Recycling Regulation Inspection Outcomes

In 2016, 132 inspections were conducted under the Recycling Regulation. Eighty-two percent of parties who were previously advised by the ministry of their obligations were found to be in compliance. Five percent of inspections resulted in an advisory, eight percent in a warning and five percent were referred for further action.
Update on Mining Inspections

Mining continues to be one of the Province’s major industries and a key driver of B.C.’s economy. Mining operations in B.C. range from major open pit mines (metal and coal) to smaller placer mines and industrial mineral quarries. When compared with 2015 inspections responses, compliance in the mining and coal sector has increased (35% compliance in 2015 to 48% compliance in 2016).

Mining continues to be a top frequented sector for inspections from the ministry. The degree of environmental risk varies for each mine type and site. Key environmental concerns related to mining production include water contamination from the processes of acid rock, and heavy metal and non-metal leaching. To ensure environmental protection, the ministry regulates effluent discharges, landfills, air emissions and hazardous waste produced by mine sites through site-specific permits under the Environmental Management Act and applicable regulations, such as the Hazardous Waste Regulation. In 2016, there were 172 active mine permits held by 85 different companies across B.C.

Of the 957 inspections completed in 2016, 196 were conducted in the mining sector. In total, 54 different mines sites were inspected, some several times. A quarter of the mine inspections are the result of the ministry’s ongoing concerted compliance efforts in the Elk Valley, or southeast coal block, where Teck Coal Limited has five coal mines.

Advisories and warnings are enforcement responses issued to address administrative or minor to moderate, temporary environmental impacts. This is followed by issuance of orders for greater level on non-compliance with the permits. The vast majority of the inspections, 166 of 196, were either in compliance or only required the issuance of an advisory. Twenty-five inspections resulted in a warning, and the remaining five inspections resulted in the issuance of one order and four inspections being referred for further action.

Figure 4: Mining Inspection Outcomes: 2015 and 2016

![Figure 4: Mining Inspection Outcomes: 2015 and 2016]
Overview of Forestry Inspections

The forest industry is one of the largest industries in B.C., creating more than 63,000 jobs, including 25% of all manufacturing jobs in the province. The forest industry includes a variety of activities, from the harvesting of trees to the creation of a myriad of wood products.

Inspections related to forestry cover both the pulp and paper, and wood processing sector. The wood processing sector includes the veneer and plywood industry, particle and wafer board industry, establishments engaged in manufacturing wood or millwork products, including, but not limited to: finger-jointing products, pre-fabricated buildings, furniture, chopsticks and pellets; as well as establishments engaged in manufacturing lumber or lumber products.

Figure 5: Forestry Sector: Waste Discharge

Waste discharges from the forest industry depend on the specific activity or industry, and commonly include air discharges. In 2016, 55% of all inspections in the forest industry were for air discharges. Facilities may also have additional refuse, effluent, and hazardous waste streams. Typically, air discharges from forest industries are of greatest environmental concern.

Figure 6: Forestry Inspection Outcomes

Of the 957 inspections completed in 2016, approximately 20% were conducted in the forestry sector (190 inspections). In total, 104 different forest industry sites were inspected, some several times. These inspections were conducted at 23 different pulp and paper mills and 81 different wood processing establishments.

Out of all of forestry inspections, 37% were found to be in compliance, 38% received an advisory, 17% received a warning, one percent received an order and seven percent were referred for further action.
3.3 Types of Requirements Inspected

A variety of requirements prompt an inspection. Inspections against permit conditions are typically the most common. These inspections examine whether a regulated party with a site-specific permit is meeting the requirements of that permit. Examples of activities that often require site-specific permits are pulp and paper manufacturing, wood processing, mining, smelting and landfilling.

Inspections against general regulatory requirements are the second most common type of inspection. These include:

- Regulations such as the Recycling Regulation, Organic Matter Recycling Regulation, Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Hazardous Waste Regulation; and
- Codes of practice such as the Code of Practice for Slaughter and Poultry Processing, and the Code of Practice for Concrete and Concrete Products.

Ministry staff also conduct inspections against orders that have been issued to a regulated party.Orders require certain actions to be undertaken within a specific timeframe. They may be issued to prevent problems from occurring (such as Pollution Prevention Orders) or they may be issued in response to an incident and require certain mitigation and corrective actions (such as Pollution Abatement Orders).

Inspections against the Environmental Management Act are typically either related to waste discharges that are not authorized (as required by sections 6(2) and 6(3)) or waste discharges that are causing pollution (prohibited by section 6(4)).

Figure 7: Types of Requirements Inspected

Discussion

Figure 7 shows that 46% of inspections were conducted against regulatory requirements, 45% against permit conditions, 4% against the Environmental Management Act, 3% against orders and 2% against operational certificates. The largest proportion of inspections was conducted against regulatory requirements. Several audits and initiatives were undertaken under various regulations and permit conditions due to high priority ranking. The large number of inspections at mines sites (20%) is also reflected in this category of inspections.
Discussion

Figure 8 shows the wide range of regulations and codes of practice inspected under the EMA. A large number of inspections were conducted against the Hazardous Waste Regulation, the Recycling Regulation and the Asphalt Plant Regulation as a result of focused compliance efforts, such as audits.

Note: The category ‘other’ reflects ten different regulations and codes of practice under the Act where there were less than five inspections conducted. This category includes the following:

- Code of Practice for Slaughter and Poultry Processing;
- Code of Practice for Soil Amendments;
- Environmental Gas Management Regulation;
- Landfill Gas Management Regulation;
- Mushroom Compost Facilities Regulation;
- Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation;
- Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation;
- Spill Reporting Regulation;
- Vehicle Dismantling and Recycling Industry Environmental Planning Regulation; and,
- Waste Discharge Regulation.
3.4 Inspection Trigger

**Planned** inspections are based on a planned schedule which considers factors such as discharge size, proximity to sensitive air and watersheds, geographic location, and the need to maintain an appropriate level of contact with regulated parties. Planned inspections address previous findings of non-compliance, as well as verify compliance with the introduction of new regulatory requirements. The annual list of proactive inspections is also determined by the ministry’s inspection policy which dictates the frequency of inspections for high, medium and low priority sites.

Response to **complaints** received from the public and other government agencies can trigger an inspection if there is adequate information and it is deemed that there is an associated potential environmental risk.

**Incidents** are unexpected incidences such as spills or other emergencies and trigger an inspection if they occur at regulated facilities or there is pollution occurring.

**Unplanned** inspections can occur when ministry staff notice things in transit or when sites or issues are brought to their attention while on other business or through another avenue not mentioned above (such as meetings).

**Figure 9: Inspection Trigger**

![Pie chart showing inspection trigger categories: Planned 85%, Complaint 8%, Incident 5%, Unplanned 2%]

**Discussion**

Planned inspections accounted for 85% of all inspections conducted in 2016. This is an increase from 74% of 2015 inspections and is a result of increased staff levels to carry out more planned inspections, audits and other planned initiatives such as geographic focused inspection efforts. Approximately 60% of 2016 planned inspections were carried out on unique facilities.
Discussion

Figure 10 shows that in 2016, both planned and unplanned inspections were found to be in compliance approximately 42% of the time. Inspections triggered by complaints resulted in compliance 38% of the time and inspections triggered by incidents were in compliance only 10% of the time.

A total of 50 inspections were triggered by incidents in 2016. Thirty percent of these were in the mining sector, 24% in the residential waste management sector and 14% in the wood processing sector. As these sectors often have large, complex facilities and are inspected on a variety of requirements, there is a greater potential for non-compliances to occur.

Inspections triggered by complaints or unplanned avenues were in a wide variety of sectors. Notably, 25% of inspections triggered by complaints were in the wood processing sector.
3.5 **Priority Ranking**

Priority ranking for compliance purposes is based on a comparative priority index that is determined by the magnitude of the discharge fee and the financial security required. A discharge fee is based on the quantity and quality of the discharge. Financial security is required for operations where long term monitoring may be required or where post operation remediation may be necessary. Mines typically require financial security.

In effect, the comparative priority index measures the degree of impact a facility has on the environment based on the “polluter pay” principle. Using this index, facilities are classified into high, medium and low categories to inform frequency of inspections. It is important to note that this priority index is only applied to sites that require a discharge authorization. There are many facilities that must comply with certain requirements under the *EMA*, but are not required to obtain a discharge authorization.

While the comparative priority index helps to inform setting a schedule of planned inspections for a given year, there are also a variety of other factors that influence which inspections are undertaken within any given year including time since last inspection, compliance history, geographic distribution and area-based environmental concerns.

**Figure 11: Inspections by Priority Ranking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Number of Inspections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

It is important for ministry inspectors to have a presence at sites of all risk levels; however, focused attention is placed on high priority sites, which require an inspection each year at a minimum. Figure 11 shows the number of inspections conducted for each low, medium and high priority site.
3.6 Geographic Distribution

Figure 12: Inspections by Regions

Discussion

Figure 12 shows the distribution of inspections across the province. Inspection focus and frequency varies depending on population density and presence of industrial and resource-based activities. Mining operations tend to be located in more remote parts of the province, while municipal waste facilities, manufacturing and processing plants are more prevalent in areas with higher population density. Forest sector related activities are located throughout the province, and hazardous waste transport and storage facilities tend to be more concentrated in the Lower Mainland.

Note: Inspections conducted under the Recycling Regulation do not have a single, discrete location. As such, they are not depicted on this map.
3.7 Waste Discharge

Waste discharges can be categorized into the following four general categories: air emissions, effluent, hazardous waste and refuse. Each type of discharge is associated with technical definitions that are outlined in detail in the *Environmental Management Act* and Hazardous Waste Regulation.

**Figure 13: Inspections by Waste Discharge**

- **Air**, 25%
- **Effluent**, 36%
- **Hazardous Waste**, 16%
- **Refuse**, 23%

**Discussion**

Figure 13 shows the percentage of inspections that were conducted for various waste discharges.

Typically **air emissions** refer to discharges such as nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxide and particulate matter. Some major operations with air emissions are petroleum refineries, base metal smelters, pulp and paper operations, sawmills and pellet plants, concrete plants and thermal energy facilities.

**Effluent** is sewage or liquid waste discharged into a waterway. Operations with effluent discharges include municipal sewage works, mines, pulp and paper operations and compost facilities.

**Hazardous waste** is toxic material that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment. Inspections usually focus on licenced transporters and sites where the hazardous waste is generated, moved and stored.

**Refuse** is discarded or abandoned materials such as residential garbage, wood waste and contaminated soil that is usually disposed of in municipal or industrial landfills.
3.8 Rankings of Non-Compliances

The decision of how to respond to non-compliance is based on both the level of actual or potential environmental, human health or public safety impacts, and the likelihood of compliance by the discharger (based on history, willingness and capacity to comply). The Non-Compliance Decision Matrix (highlighted on page five) is used to determine the most appropriate enforcement tools to encourage compliance. As an inspection is a point in time assessment against various requirements, each inspection must be assessed on its own.

Figure 14: Non-Compliances Ranked by Actual or Potential Impact to Environment, Human Health or Public Safety

Discussion

Actual or potential impacts are classified by levels 1 through 5.

- Level 1 is for minor administrative non-compliances with no or little environmental impact;
- Level 2 is for significant administrative non-compliances or minor, temporary environmental impacts;
- Level 3 is for moderate, temporary environmental impacts;
- Level 4 is for significant temporary or permanent environmental impacts; and
- Level 5 is for severe known or likely human health impacts.

Figure 14 shows that the majority of inspections that were out of compliance were assessed as minor administrative non-compliances (level 1) or minor, temporary impacts (level 2). Very few were found to have moderate or significant impacts to the environment, human health or public safety. Out of all inspections found to be out of compliance, 62% were strictly administrative in nature. Just over 34% of inspections were assessed to have actual or potential minor, temporary impacts, and only three percent and less than one percent of inspections found out of compliance were assessed as having actual or potential moderate to significant impacts respectively.
**Discussion**

The likelihood of compliance is assessed by categories A through E.

- Category A indicates that the likelihood of future and ongoing compliance is very high;
- Category B indicates that the likelihood of compliance is uncertain;
- Category C indicates that the likelihood of compliance is unlikely in Category C;
- Category D indicates that there is no indication of future and ongoing compliance; and
- Category E indicates there is deliberate obstruction and non-compliance.

Figure 15 shows that the majority of inspected parties in 2016 (52%) found to be out of compliance showed a very high likelihood of future and ongoing compliance (category A). Approximately 39% of inspections found to be out of compliance were assessed as having an uncertain likelihood of compliance. Few were assessed as unlikely to comply (seven percent) and no inspected parties were assessed to be deliberately obstructing compliance.
4. Enforcing

Enforcement is necessary to compel compliance when voluntary compliance cannot be achieved or where the nature of the circumstance warrants a more stringent response. The ministry’s Non-Compliance Decision Matrix, as part of the Compliance and Enforcement Policy and Procedure, guides the selection of appropriate responses to non-compliance.

Enforcement responses serve to protect the environment, human health and public safety, create a level playing field, and provide a deterrent effect for other potential violators. To that end, the ministry publically reports all enforcement actions taken against regulated parties, including individuals, issued orders, administrative penalties, violation tickets and court convictions via the Quarterly Environmental Enforcement Summary and the on-line searchable Environmental Violations Database.

Note: Not all of the enforcement actions can be directly correlated to 2016 inspections. For example, an inspection conducted in late 2016 may result in the issuance of a ticket in early 2017 or court conviction at an even later date.

Did you know?
The ministry posts online all permits, as well as permitting and compliance information for sites that are of particular interest to the public and communities. This latter page provides information on how the file is being managed and key documents such as orders, management plans, draft permits, etc.

In 2017, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, along with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and the Environmental Assessment Office, launched the BC Mine Information site. This site currently profiles 15 major mines across the province and makes mine-related information from all three agencies available online, in one place, for the first time.

Summary of enforcement actions taken in 2016:

Orders

Orders can be issued as a response to an inspection or by a Statutory Decision Maker based on probable grounds. In 2016, the ministry issued a total of 14 orders. This included eight Pollution Abatement Orders, five Pollution Prevention Orders and one Information Order.

Six of these orders were in response to inspections. The remaining eight orders were issued in response to ongoing activities concerning the Hullcar Aquifer.

More detail on these orders can be found in the on-line searchable Environmental Violations Database.

Administrative Penalties

Administrative penalties (APs) are financial penalties imposed outside of the court process by designated ministry officials, offering an alternative response to non-compliance. In 2016 the ministry issued eight APs as a result of inspections that took place in 2015 and 2016. Penalties ranged from $3,100 to $36,000, and collected a total of $125,950. Of the six APs issued in 2016, four penalties were issued for non-compliance with the BC Recycling Regulation, two for permit violations relating to unauthorized discharges, and two for failure to comply with an order issued by a
ministry official. Six additional APs were initiated in 2016 but were not concluded within the reporting period.

Community Environmental Justice Forums are dispute resolution processes that use the principles of restorative justice to address non-compliance. There were no forums held in 2016.

In 2016, 95 violation tickets were issued totalling just over $38,000 in fines. Some tickets were issued as a result of inspections conducted by ministry inspectors and many more were issued as a result of Conservation Officers and Park Rangers conducting routine patrols where they observed violations.

**Figure 16: Violation Tickets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Violation Tickets Issues</th>
<th>95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharge, introduce or release waste</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge litter</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning debris / add debris to fire after weather conditions have changed to poor ventilation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail to comply with a permit or approval requirement</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport or store more than prescribed amount of hazardous waste without required manifest or waste management plan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail to maintain appropriate transactions, records or information</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016, there were three court convictions under the *Environmental Management Act*.

Teck Metals Ltd. was convicted on two counts for introducing waste from a prescribed industry, trade or business and for failing to comply with terms of permit or approval. Teck Metals Ltd. was ordered to pay a penalty of $401,500 in court fines and creative sentencing payments.

Douglas Macgregor Russell was convicted in court under the *Environmental Management Act* for introducing waste by prescribed activity or operation. He was fined $21,575.
Appendix A: Regulations under the *Environmental Management Act*

- Administrative Penalties (Environmental Management Act) Regulation, B.C. Reg. 133/2014
- Agricultural Waste Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 131/92
- Antifreeze Regulation, B.C. Reg 142/2009
- Antisapstain Chemical Waste Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 300/90
- Asphalt Plant Regulation, B.C. Reg. 217/97
- Cleaner Gasoline Regulation, B.C. Reg. 498/95
- Conservation Officer Service Authority Regulation, B.C. Reg. 721/2004
- Contaminated Sites Regulation, B.C. Reg. 375/96 amended 2002
- Environmental Data Quality Assurance Regulation, B.C. Reg. 301/90
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, B.C. Reg. 330/81
- Gasoline Vapour Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 226/95
- Hazardous Waste Regulation, B.C. Reg. 63/88
- Land-based Finfish Waste Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 68/94
- Landfill Gas Management Regulation, B.C. Reg. 391/2008
- Municipal Wastewater Regulation, B.C. Reg. 87/2012
- Mushroom Compost Facilities Regulation, B.C. Reg. 413/98
- Oil and Gas Waste Regulation, B.C. Reg. 254/2005
- Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 145/93
- Organic Matter Recycling Regulation, B.C. Reg. 18/02 (*Environmental Management Act, Public Health Act*)
- Ozone Depleting Substances and other Halocarbons Regulation, B.C. Reg. 387/99
- Permit Fees Regulation, B.C. Reg. 299/92
- Placer Mining Waste Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 107/89
- Public Notification Regulation, B.C. Reg. 202/94
- Pulp Mill and Pulp and Paper Mill Liquid Effluent Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 470/90
- Recycling Regulation, B.C. Reg. 449/2004
- Spill Cost Recovery Regulation, B.C. Reg. 250/98
- Spill Reporting Regulation, B.C. Reg. 263/90
- Storage of Recyclable Material Regulation, B.C. Reg. 133/92
- Waste Discharge Regulation, B.C. Reg. 320/2004
- Wood Residue Burner and Incinerator Regulation, B.C. Reg. 519/95