

# 10 AIR

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses air management practices for protection of the environment. It contains introductory information on the relationship of agriculture and air quality. It also contains information on environmental concerns, legislation and beneficial management practices related to:

- ◆ gas emissions
- ◆ dust and particulate
- ◆ odours
- ◆ open burning

## AIR QUALITY FACTORS

The primary air quality factors associated with potential environmental impacts are contaminants, dusts and particulates and their impact on human health, greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming, and odours that annoy neighbours.

 **The Health of Our Air**



The following air quality factors are listed in alphabetical order. While these factors can be influenced by agricultural production, they also may be influenced by many other human activities and natural phenomenon.

### Contaminants

**Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>).** Ammonia easily volatilizes from urine, manure, fertilizer and compost. Ammonia reacts with other chemicals in the air to form, for example ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate. These compounds are a major component of fine particulate matter in the air of the Fraser Valley. Elevated levels of fine particulate are of concern to human health.

**Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>).** Methane is produced during anaerobic decomposition of organic wastes such as manures. Animals, particularly ruminants, emit methane gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect.

**Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).** Nitrogen oxides aid in the production of ground level ozone, a known respiratory irritant and crop growth retardant. Nitrogen oxide also contributes to acid rain production.

**Nitrous Oxides (N<sub>2</sub>O).** Nitrous oxide is a global warming gas produced in the soil from the biochemical reduction of nitrate nitrogen to gaseous nitrogen compounds, a process known as denitrification.

**Pathogens.** Many organic wastes, including manures, contain microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and parasites. Some of these microorganisms may be pathogenic (disease causing) to animals of the same or of a

different species. Many diseases are transmissible between animals and human beings. Most pathogens die off rapidly when dried or exposed to sunlight. However, there are some that can remain infectious in the air over extended distances and periods of time.

**Pesticides.** Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and rodenticides. The application of pesticides can result in the formation of spray droplets, mists, or dusts. These airborne particles are prone to drift and can be transported over many kilometres to contaminate other property. In addition, these pesticide particles may be hazardous to non-target organisms. Applicators and workers may be affected if restricted entry intervals as specified on labels are disregarded.

Active ingredients within some pesticides are volatile and can evaporate from target areas and move with air currents to unwanted locations.

**Sulphur Oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>).** Sulphur oxides forming part of emissions from heating appliances and boilers are a cause of acid rain. Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>) reacts with other chemicals in the air to form, among other things, ammonium sulphate. This compound is a major component of fine particles within the atmosphere.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).** Volatile organic compounds are released from various types of manure, some types of pesticides, and petroleum products. Many volatile organic compounds and nitrous oxides aid in the production of ground level ozone, a known respiratory irritant and crop growth retardant. Volatile organic compounds can also contribute to the formation of fine particulate matter, causing health and visibility concerns.

**Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)** Carbon dioxide is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect and is therefore associated with climatic change.

**Carbon Monoxide (CO)** The effects of carbon monoxide tend to be localized; at high concentrations the gas can cause asphyxiation, and at lower levels it produces symptoms of impaired perception and reflexes.

**Dust and Particulate** Particulates are very small particles in the air. Coarse particles are defined as being greater than 2.5 µm in diameter, and are created primary from natural or mechanical processes. Fine particles are less than 2.5 µm in diameter and are typically produced in chemical reactions.

Examples of coarse particulates include dust from cultivation, crop harvest, mould, and plant pollen. Examples of fine particulates include ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate, formed in reaction with other air pollutants, typically seen as the white haze common to the Fraser Valley under specific weather conditions. Once air borne, particulates may drift for very long distances.

Health problems associated with fine particulate include irritation of the eyes, nose and throat; asthma; bronchitis; and reduced lung function.

- Greenhouse Gases** When the sun's rays strike the earth, light energy is converted into heat energy which is radiated into the atmosphere. Certain gases block the escape of this heat energy, resulting in a warming of the earth's atmosphere known as the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides and other gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect are discharged by many human activities, including agriculture. Greenhouse gasses are also referred to as Global Warming Gases.
- Noise** For the purposes of this publication, noise is considered a nuisance, not an environmental concern. Noise generated by farm activities has the greatest potential for creating nuisance in densely populated areas where farm sites are developed near property boundaries.
- Odours** The handling, storing and composting of wastes; the application of manure and pesticides; and the decomposition of crop wastes can create odours that are offensive to neighbours. Odours, which are generated by farming activities in compliance with the *Code* and with the practices outlined in this publication, should be considered nuisances rather than health hazards.
- Open Burning** Open burning produces many harmful air emissions. Smoke from the open burning of vegetation and wood introduces a range of contaminants into the air, including particulate matter, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and hydrocarbon compounds.
- Ash and dust particulates are introduced into the air mainly by open burning of plant prunings and other similar materials. Fly ash, a term for the larger particulates in burning emissions, can create aesthetic concerns and nuisance complaints.
- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)** Ozone is unique among the atmospheric gases in that in the upper layers it is highly beneficial whereas near ground level it is a serious pollutant. Combined with other pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and particulates, ground-level ozone forms smog. The detrimental effects of smog on human health are reasonably well-known, and its effect on crop productivity is substantial. Human enterprise has tended to deplete ozone in the upper atmosphere while increasing its concentration at ground level.

# GAS EMISSIONS



## GAS EMISSION ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Primary environmental concerns related to gas emissions from agriculture are:

- ◆ release of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), carbon oxides (CO<sub>x</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) greenhouse gases (e.g., manure, from the soil) that add to the greenhouse effect
- ◆ release of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) which can chemically produce secondary particulate (e.g., manure) that
  - results in human health concerns
  - results in white haze and visibility reduction
- ◆ release of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) adding to smog formation (e.g., manure, petroleum) that results in smog-related human health concerns

For information on these concerns:

- ➔ see Air Quality Factors, page 10-1, and refer to Contaminants, to Carbon Dioxide, to Carbon Monoxide, to Greenhouse Gases, and to Ozone

## GAS EMISSION LEGISLATION

The following is a brief outline of the main legislation that applies to gas emissions.

- ➔ see page A-1 for a summary of these and other Acts and Regulations



### **Waste Management Act**

The *Code* has two references to air emissions:

- ◆ Section 17: states that emissions from forced air ventilation systems must not cause pollution
- ◆ Section 18: regulates emissions from wood fired boilers

## GAS EMISSION REDUCTION BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Comply with applicable gas emission related legislation, including the above, and where appropriate, implement the following beneficial management practices to protect the environment.

Proper management of manure, crops, nutrients and machinery will greatly assist in reducing pollution-causing gas emissions from a farm operation.

## **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction**

Implement the following practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- ◆ increase carbon within the soil to reduce carbon entering the atmosphere
  - increase soil organic matter
  - minimize cultivation
  - grow perennial crops
  - avoid the burning of crop residue
- ◆ change livestock feed rations to
  - reduce nitrogen content of excretions
  - reduce methane emissions
- ◆ make more frequent manure applications at lower application rates using sleighfoot or shallow injection equipment for more efficient use of nitrogen
- ◆ use covered manure storages to reduce methane release
- ◆ use solid rather than liquid manure handling systems
- ◆ use drainage or irrigation systems to optimize soil water content
- ◆ apply nutrients and manure efficiency to match crop needs
- ◆ use energy-efficient equipment and operating practices
  - use to minimum-till practices
  - graze livestock rather than growing forages that require transport to separate feeding areas or feedlots
  - maintain engines in efficient running order
- ◆ use appropriately sized and efficiently operated heating plants for greenhouse and other production facilities
  - use state-of-the art energy management systems that ensure optimization of temperature and humidity
  - if used, ensure solid fuels have optimum moisture content
  - implement rigorous maintenance programs for all heating system components, particularly for solid fuel boilers
- ◆ establish and maintain adequate windbreak and shelterbelt buffers around farm buildings and livestock facilities to improve energy efficiency  
→ see Buffers, page 7-3
- ◆ maximize the use of renewable energy, such as wind or solar

## **Ammonia Emissions Reduction**

To reduce ammonia emissions that contribute to the formation of secondary particulate, implement the following practices:

- ◆ use covered manure storages
- ◆ incorporate manure into the soil immediately after spreading or use injection equipment to apply manure
- ◆ change livestock feed rations to reduce nitrogen levels in manure

## **Ozone Production Reduction**

Implement the following practice to reduce the release of volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere:

- ◆ minimize petroleum gas venting from fuel storages
  - construct an improved fuel storage facility → see Figure 2.2, page 2-19

# DUST AND PARTICULATE



## DUST & PARTICULATE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Primary environmental concerns related to dust and particulate are:

- ◆ release of mineral or organic compounds that contribute to particulate or secondary particulate formation that results in
  - results in a health risk from inhaling the particulate
  - results in visual impairment from the particulate

For information on these concerns:

→ see Air Quality Factors, page 10-1, and refer to Dust and Particulate

## DUST & PARTICULATE LEGISLATION

The following is a brief outline of the main legislation that applies to dust and particulate.

→ see page A-1 for a summary of these and other Acts and Regulations



### ***Farm Practices Protection Act (Right to Farm)***

This Act protects farmers from liability in lawsuits alleging nuisance associated with dust resulting from the farm operation when they meet certain regulatory conditions.



### ***Environmental Management Act***

This Act has a clause in section 3(5)(j) that gives an exemption for requiring a permit to introduce dust into the environment:

- ◆ “nothing in this section or regulation prohibits emission into the air of soil particles or grit in the course of agriculture or horticulture”

The Act is unclear on whether the release of “organic dust” from livestock barns through ventilation systems or from activities associated with grain cleaning and handling requires a discharge permit. However, regardless of permit requirements, pollution must not occur from any emission into the air.

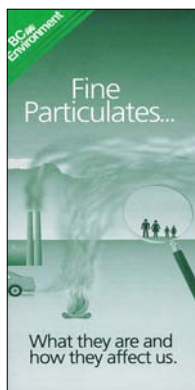
# DUST & PARTICULATE BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Comply with applicable dust related legislation, including the above, and where appropriate, implement the following beneficial management practices to protect the environment.

## Dust and Particulate Suppression

Suppression measures to prevent the release of dust from livestock barns and fields will contribute significantly towards reducing the potential for pollution and complaints. Implement the following practices:

- ◆ for fields, the best strategy is to minimize the amount of time soil is left bare
- ◆ evaluate and modify activities that may create dust such as tillage, harvesting, grain handling, livestock handling, feed processing
  - work soils when moisture conditions are least likely to generate dust
  - practice minimum tillage
  - bale straw rather than chop straw
- ◆ avoid burning crop residue
- ◆ maintain general sanitation and housekeeping
  - practice dust suppression techniques
  - clean up dust accumulations inside the barn
  - use clean low dust litter for bedding
  - incorporate a program of washing down both the interior and exterior of barns to remove dust accumulations
  - clean fans, hoods and screens regularly to avoid dust build up
- ◆ properly locate ventilation exhaust fans
  - direct discharge away from other buildings and neighbours
  - take advantage of prevailing winds to carry particulates away from sensitive areas
- ◆ equip fans with hoods that deflect exhausted air towards the ground (the ground cover acts as a filter), or install chimney fans with discharge openings at least 4 m (suggested) above ground level (to maximize dilution)
  - maintain ground-level foliage (short grass or shrubs) near exhaust fan discharges to trap a proportion of dust exiting the barn
  - clean up dust accumulations to ensure foliage growth remains effective
- ◆ install a dust-removal system on building ventilation fans in sensitive areas
- ◆ establish and maintain adequate buffers around farm buildings to prevent dust from causing a nuisance or pollution → Buffers, page 7-3
- ◆ use greenhouse boilers with low particulate generation
  - if used, ensure solid fuels have optimum moisture content
  - implement a rigorous maintenance program for all heating system components, and particularly for solid fuel boilers
- ◆ keep internal combustion engines well maintained (such as air filters, diesel injectors)



📖 Management of Dust in Broiler Operations

📖 Fine Particulates - What They are and How They Affect Us.

# ODOURS



## ODOUR NUISANCE CONCERNS

Primary environmental concerns related to farm odours are:

- ◆ high levels of odours that result in air pollution and a health impact to humans
- ◆ the nuisance they pose to neighbours

For information on these concerns:

→ see Air Quality Factors, page 10-1, and refer to Odours

## ODOUR LEGISLATION

The following is a brief outline of the main legislation that applies to odours.

→ see page A-1 for a summary of these and other Acts and Regulations



### ***Farm Practices Protection Act (Right to Farm)***

This Act protects farmers from liability in lawsuits alleging nuisance associated with odour resulting from the farm operation when they meet certain regulatory conditions.



### ***Environmental Management Act***

This Act has requirements under the *Code* regarding odour:

- ◆ Sections 3 and 30: state agricultural wastes and products must be managed in a manner that prevents pollution
- ◆ Section 19: states “nothing in this Code is intended to prohibit various odours from agricultural operations or activities on a farm, providing such operations or activities are carried out in accordance with this Code”

A 1997 Provincial Court of BC judgement determined that odours that cause or are capable of causing material physical discomfort to a person are classified as an emission that causes pollution. Odours not causing pollution by this definition may still, however, be a nuisance.

## ODOUR REDUCTION BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Comply with applicable odour related legislation, including the above, and where appropriate, implement the following beneficial management practices to protect the environment.

Odours in livestock production typically originate from barns; from manure handling, storage and composting areas; and from fields during the course of manure spreading.

Odours associated with livestock operations are largely the result of gases produced from manure and other decomposing organic matter. When manure decomposes in the presence of sufficient oxygen, a process known as aerobic decomposition, few malodorous gases are produced.

On the other hand, the decomposition of manure in the absence of oxygen, known as anaerobic decomposition, results in the release of many odorous and often dangerous gases, including ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, methane, amines and mercaptans. Gas release is increased when manure is disturbed or spread. Anaerobic conditions occur within one hour when wet manure is stored in piles or as little as 15 minutes when liquid manure is stored in tanks. Manure odours from solid manure can be minimized by keeping the manure sufficiently dry to allow air movement and aerobic conditions through the pile to occur. While aeration equipment is available to introduce oxygen into liquid manure systems, it is generally considered economically unattractive.

**Buffers.** Through the establishment of adequate buffers, odours can usually be managed to reduce nuisance or pollution. → see Buffers, page 7-3

### Livestock Odour Reduction

Implement the following practices to reduce odours from outdoor livestock areas:

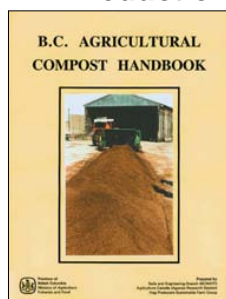
- ◆ handle the manure as a solid and keep it in as dry a state as possible
- ◆ minimize the area covered by manure at confined livestock areas
  - clean pens often and move manure to storage facilities
- ◆ remove dead animals promptly and dispose in an approved manner

### Barn Odour Reduction

Implement the following practices to reduce odours from barns:

- ◆ handle solid manure in as dry a state as possible
- ◆ remove wet manure from buildings frequently
- ◆ minimize disturbance of stored manure when putting fresh manure into storage tanks
- ◆ minimize surface area to reduce emissions
  - large surface areas of manure release more odours
- ◆ remove dead animals promptly and dispose in an approved manner
- ◆ use chemical or biological odour control agents when other management methods are unsuccessful
  - several such agents are available commercially, but they have been used in the past with varying degrees of success
  - evaluate odour control products on-farm before buying large quantities

### Manure Storage and Composting Odour Reduction



Long-term storage of manure will be a necessity on many farms. Even livestock or poultry producers farming on minimal land areas require storage to facilitate the timely sale or delivery of manure to crop producers. Carefully plan and manage the handling, composting, spreading or storage of all wastes to avoid the creation of nuisance conditions.

**Manure Storage and Composting Location.** Locate manure storage and composting areas away from and out of sight of neighbouring residences. Use trees to visually screen the areas and aid in the dilution of odours.

📖 B.C. Agricultural Compost Handbook

**Covered Storage.** Cover storages, particularly for liquid manure, to reduce odours. A secondary but major benefit in covering storages for all types of waste is that snow and rain are excluded, thereby reducing the amount of material needed to be both handled and stored. In addition, covers keep solid manure dry, necessary to prevent anaerobic conditions from occurring and to reduce the risk of leachate generation.

**Reducing Manure Gas Emissions.** Implement the following practices to minimize the release of emissions:

- ◆ use enclosed storages or use air-inflated fabric roof systems or floating covers on open tanks, otherwise, reduce air movement across the surface of manure storage by constructing a roofed storage
- ◆ minimize the handling and agitation of manure during storage

## Field Spreading Odour Reduction

**Time of Spreading.** Choosing an appropriate time to spread manure can go a long way in minimizing the number of complaints from odour. Using the following as general guidelines, spread manure:

- ◆ when prevailing winds blow away from close urban areas or neighbouring residences
- ◆ on cool days to reduce the rate of odour release
- ◆ reduce emissions by washing waste into the soil by spreading prior to an expected light rainfall or before irrigation
  - irrigation rates should not be excessive to the point of causing tile drains to flow and carry nutrients into watercourses
- ◆ early in the day to take advantage of increased wind velocities later in the day to dilute odours
- ◆ during midweek, rather than on weekends or holidays, as this time is less likely to be a nuisance to neighbours pursuing outdoor activities

**Method of Spreading.** Rapid-cover manure application techniques may ultimately be the best solution in long-term reduction of odour complaints and concerns. In ploughed land, follow the spreading of manure closely with a disc or plough. On perennial forages, consider using a sleigh foot attachment or an attachment that combines dribble bar with a soil aerator. Such methods of application are more costly than conventional practices but will maximize returns from the manure as a fertilizer and won't release as many odours.

## Manure Treatment for Odours

In situations where well-managed manure storages or field spreading practices are not enough to control odours, manure treatment options can be considered. These could include aerobic treatment and carbon reduction for liquid manure systems and composting for solid manure. Operation of any manure treatment system should follow the odour reduction practices listed above.

# OPEN BURNING



The term “open burning” is defined in *Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation* as “the combustion of material with or without control of the combustion air and without a stack or chimney to vent the emitted products of combustion to the atmosphere.” This includes the burning of material in backyard barrels, straw in fields, bush and prunings from land clearing, etc.

## OPEN BURNING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Primary environmental concerns related to open burning are:

- ◆ release of fine particles into the air that
  - results in a health risk from inhaling the particulate
  - results in visual impairment from the particulate
- ◆ escape of the open fire that results in a fire safety risk to the environment

For information on these concerns:

→ see Air Quality Factors, page 10-1, and refer to Open Burning

## OPEN BURNING LEGISLATION

The following is a brief outline of the main legislation that applies to open burning.

→ see page A-1 for a summary of these and other Acts and Regulations

Because burning is practiced in a wide range of farm activities, agriculture is given special consideration in legislation. Both municipal and provincial governments regulate open burning. Before carrying out any burning operation, check for:

- ◆ restrictions imposed by local government bylaws
- ◆ pollution concerns regulated by MWLAP under the *Waste Management Act*
- ◆ fire safety concerns regulated by the Ministry of Forests under the *Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act*

**Note: the following is only a summary of burning requirements, contact all relative agencies regarding necessary details before igniting any fire.**

### Local Bylaws

Local fire departments, municipalities, improvement districts or regional districts may have specific bylaws or restrictions on open burning. **Where local requirements are more stringent, they apply over provincial legislation.**



### **Farm Practices Protection Act (Right to Farm)**

This Act protects farmers from liability in lawsuits alleging nuisance associated with odour resulting from the farm operation when they meet certain regulatory conditions.



### **Environmental Management Act**


There are specific standards and exemptions under the *Waste Management Act* for various materials burned on the farm. A waste discharge approval or permit for burns is **not** required under this Act for:

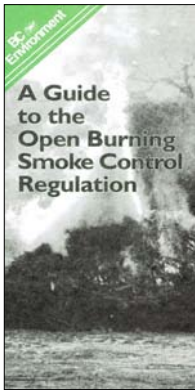
- ◆ agricultural burning of crops, weeds, foliage or stubble
- ◆ residential (i.e., backyard) burning of foliage, weeds, crops or stubble
- ◆ burns that satisfy all the terms and conditions set out in the *Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation* and the *Open Burning Smoke Control Code of Practice*


All other burns require a waste discharge approval or permit from MWLAP  
Note: the Greater Vancouver Regional District is the agency that gives approvals within its boundaries. Note that even though permitted, open burning must not pollute the air.

The *Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation* provides an exemption from requiring a waste discharge approval or permit if a number of conditions are met as given in Appendix A, page A-5.

The *Open Burning Smoke Control Code of Practice* is a requirement of the *Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation* that outlines burning methods to reduce the health impact of smoke emissions. It applies to burns such as those for debris disposal from land clearing, but not to agricultural burning of crops, weeds, foliage or stubble. This Code divides the province into two categories, each with different smoke emission reduction requirements. In all areas, burning of debris must not be carried out unless the “ventilation index” (available by phoning MWLAP regional office or the Environment Canada web site listed below) is forecast to be:

- ◆ “good” for the day of the start of the burn
  - ◆ “good” or “fair” on the following day
-  [http://www.weatheroffice.pyr.ec.gc.ca/wxhealth/smoke/default\\_e.html](http://www.weatheroffice.pyr.ec.gc.ca/wxhealth/smoke/default_e.html)
- double click on the BC map location closest to the burn site for today’s and tomorrow’s venting index



 **A Guide to the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation**



### **Wildfire Act**

As of March 31, 2005, this Act regulates open fires within 1 km of forest land or grass land. It is administered by the Ministry of Forests.

- ◆ Section 2: requires reporting a forest land or grass land fire
- ◆ Section 3: prohibits dropping, releasing or mishandling a burning substance, or any other thing that the person reasonably ought to know is likely to cause a fire
- ◆ Section 4: states Section 5 & 6 do not apply to the GVRD or a municipality or a local government having an open fire bylaw
- ◆ Section 5 & 6: regulates non-industrial and industrial open fires

**Wildfire Regulation.** This Regulation applies to all open fires within 1 km of forest land or grass land.

- ◆ Sections 4 – 12: outline fire prevention requirements
- ◆ Sections 13 – 17: outline fire control requirements

- ◆ Sections 18 – 24: outline permissible open fires (category 1, 2, 3 and resource management fires) - a burn registration number is required for category 3 fires – call toll free **1-888-797-1717**
- ◆ Schedule 1: outlines three Danger Regions of BC
- ◆ Schedule 2: defines five different Fire Danger Classes using a matrix of Build-up Index and Fire Weather Index
- ◆ Schedule 3: provides restrictions on High Risk Activities as required in Section 6(3)

## OPEN BURNING BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Comply with applicable open burning related legislation, including the above, and where appropriate, consider the following beneficial management practices to protect the environment.

### Open Burning

The risks associated with outdoor fires are the reason for the local and provincial regulations. When ever possible, consider alternatives to burning such as:

- ◆ reducing the size of the materials (such as by chipping) to allow it to be used as mulch or used as a compost material

Any fire attendee should have equipment and water on hand appropriate for the size and type of fire. Follow the information in the *Wildfire Act and Regulation*.


### Smoke Reduction

Many smoke-related problems result from poor open burning practices. Emissions containing particulate matter from open burning can limit visibility, release harmful gases, and aggravate respiratory conditions in susceptible individuals. Particulate emissions and pollution can be reduced by implementing the following practices to reduce smoke production:

- ◆ avoid burning during periods of calm stable air or when the venting index is poor, when smoke is unlikely to disperse properly
- ◆ avoid overloading of fires that may restrict combustion, and cause smouldering and increased smoke
- ◆ increase the fire intensity
- ◆ minimize the smouldering stage, as this stage can contribute more than half of the total particulate emitted during the burn
- ◆ control the fuel properties
  - avoid compaction of the material
  - allow fuel to dry before burning
- ◆ control the length of time of burns
- ◆ ensure that there are no contaminates in the fire, such as tires, plastic or other unacceptable products



Although the *Open Burning Smoke Control Code of Practice* does not regulate the agricultural burning of crops, weeds, foliage or stubble, voluntary adoption of this Code of practice is suggested for these burns.

 **Where There's Fire, There's Smoke: Reducing Smoke in BC**

