



Heartland
Air Monitoring
Partnership

We Monitor the Air You Breathe

Report to the Community

2024



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

When I look back on 2024, I see a year defined by change and renewal. It's the dawn of a new era.

In the spring we unveiled our new name – and Fort Air Partnership became Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership. This was a change we did not take lightly, but it was chosen to better represent the many communities we serve in our Airshed. It was also chosen to better reflect our role as an air monitoring organization.

This update to our name and brand led us to also think about how we communicate on air quality monitoring overall. We are science-based and conscientious with our data collection and reporting. But we also are highly conscious of the need to communicate the data in a way that is understandable to our stakeholders, particularly the general public, to capitalize its value.

So when it came time to release the 2024 report on long-term air quality trends in the Heartland region, we renewed our efforts to describe what the data is telling us. That our biggest changes in air quality

typically happen because of wildfires, which is what leads to our poorest air quality days overall. Even so our Airshed is fortunate to experience clean air the vast majority of the time.

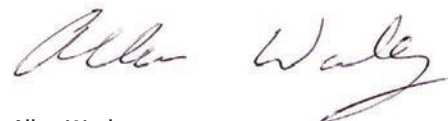
In fact, 2024 saw a noticeable decrease in wildfire smoke. Over the course of 2024, our stations tracked 1,201 hours of high and very high risk Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) ratings, almost entirely due to the high levels of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) found in wildfire smoke. In 2023, the number of hours we experienced in those ranges was nearly double that, at over 2,100.

Despite the ongoing challenges of wildfire smoke affecting air quality in recent years, it was good news to learn in our 2024 public perceptions survey that more than 91% of residents continue to rate the air quality in the region overall as average or better.

The public perceptions survey also illustrated the level of interest in local air quality among residents and its importance remains high. Even with our name change, more people than ever are aware of Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership and what we do. But we also see opportunities to improve our educational outreach, our communication on the Air Quality Health Index and how it should be used, and ensuring clarity when talking about local air quality in the Heartland as a whole.

I am happy to report that by the close of 2024, our efforts in these areas are in full swing.

I would like to thank all of our Board and Technical Working Group members, our hard-working contractors, and especially our funders, whose support is critical to the continuation of credible air quality monitoring in our region.



Allan Wesley
Chair, Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership

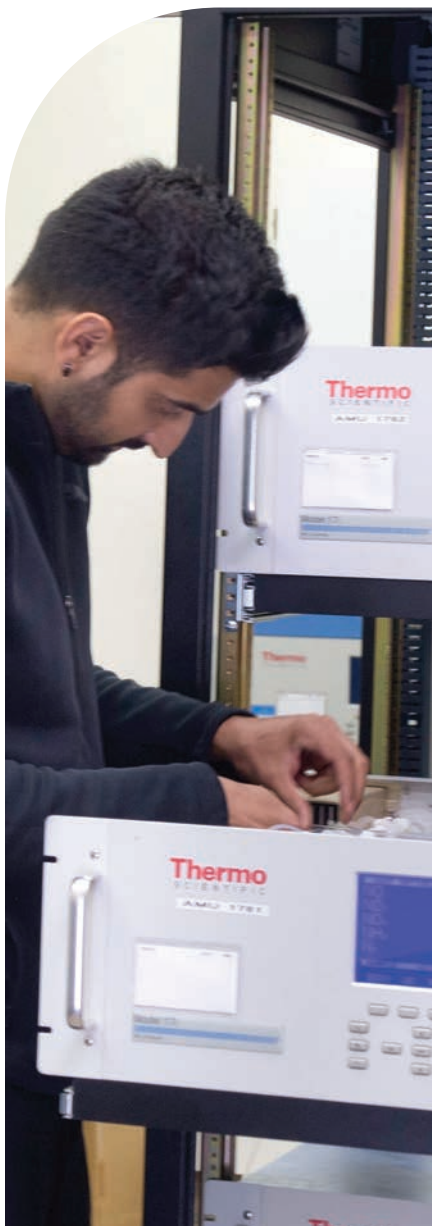


2024 HIGHLIGHTS

Air Monitoring Network

Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership (HAMP) operated 10 continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations including one portable monitoring station in 2024. The Keith Purves Portable Station operated in the Hamlet of Thorhild throughout the year.

In addition to the continuous monitoring network, HAMP operated a 16-site passive monitoring network that provides monthly averages of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), along with eight PurpleAir® fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) sensors.



Monitoring Data Reveals Wildfire Smoke Had A Less Severe Effect on AQHI Than In 2023

Our Airshed experienced 1,201 hours of high and very high Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) ratings during spring, summer and fall of 2024 – a 44% decrease compared to 2023. These high risk to health ratings, calculated by the Government of Alberta using Airshed monitoring station data, were due almost entirely to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) from wildfire smoke.

How is wildfire smoke potentially harmful?

Wildfire smoke is a complex mixture of many gases and particles, but it's fine particulate matter that poses the main health risk. These particles measure less than 2.5 microns (µm) in diameter – so small they can't be seen without a microscope. To compare, a single strand of human hair is at least 20 times larger, averaging 50-70 µm in diameter. It's these tiny particles that can get into your eyes, respiratory system and bloodstream (source: [MyHealth Alberta](https://myhealth.alberta.ca)).

Assessing your personal health risk using the AQHI

Even so, wildfire smoke affects everyone differently. This is why the AQHI is designed to help you decide whether you need to take precautions, using your own situation and symptoms as a guide. If you live near Bruderheim, Elk Island, Fort Saskatchewan, Gibbons, Lamont or Redwater, your local AQHI rating can be easily checked online via our homepage at heartlandairmonitoring.org or downloaded through a weather reporting app such as the [WeatherCAN app](https://weathercan.ca).

AQHI Ratings in Detail: For a more detailed picture of AQHI ratings in our Airshed, please see the 2024 Monitoring Results section of this report.





Keith Purves Portable Air Monitoring Station Moves

Newbrook Portable Station Results

Between February 2023 to January 2024, the Keith Purves Portable Station collected air quality measurements near the Hamlet of Newbrook. The 12-month project showed Newbrook's Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) was of low risk to health more than 87% of the time – slightly more often than six other Airshed communities compared in the report.

The slightly better rating suggests Newbrook was less affected by the spread of wildfire smoke across the Airshed than other areas. Overall, however, air quality results show Newbrook experiences very similar air quality to other Airshed communities during regional air quality events, such as wildfires and wintertime temperature inversions. Newbrook's air quality was a moderate risk to health 8% of the time and a high or very high risk to health just over 4% of the time during the project.

The [Newbrook Portable Station Report](#) can be downloaded from our online Reports Library.

Portable Moved to Thorhild County

In April 2024, we began operating the Keith Purves Portable Station in the Hamlet of Thorhild. The portable station operated here for the remainder of the year.

The site was chosen to fill a gap in the continuous air monitoring network, since no monitoring had been done historically in Thorhild. The nearest continuous air monitoring station is in Redwater, 22 km away. This site is also located near the northern border of HAMP, providing a good representation of the air quality leaving the HAMP Airshed when there is a northerly airflow.

The portable station collected and reported data on a variety of substances and weather conditions. This data enabled a daily and forecasted Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) calculation for the local area. Analysis of data from the portable station included comparisons to data generated by HAMP's other community stations. It also provided weather information.

In addition to HAMP's [live data feed](#), station data from the Keith Purves Portable was shared via weekly AQHI reporting, as well as through quarterly and annual air quality monitoring reports. A final summary report will be released in the fall of 2025.



SPECIAL PROJECTS

Gibbons Fine Particulate Matter Characterization Project

An annual Air Quality Summary Report released by the Alberta Airsheds Council in 2022 showed that Gibbons had one of the highest PM_{2.5} annual averages in the province.

To better understand potential emission sources that may be leading to the elevated levels, Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership (HAMP) assisted Alberta Environment and Protected Areas (AEPA) with a short-term study from October 2023 to April 2024. Data analysis showed the elevated concentrations seem to be associated with various meteorological conditions, and thus most likely have various sources. A decision was made to conduct a follow-up study which began in December 2024 and will continue until April 2025.

Fort Saskatchewan Station Relocation Project

HAMP collaborated with the AEPA and the City of Fort Saskatchewan to find a new suitable location for the Fort Saskatchewan monitoring station. The current location has presented difficulties with safety and access because the community has grown around it.

A suitable site was located in 2023, and AEPA began operating their Portable Air Monitoring Lab (PAML) at this new site from October 2023 to April 2024 to compare data with the existing station site. Data analysis showed measurements at the two station locations were similar.

The Fort Saskatchewan station generally showed higher concentrations for NO, NO₂ and PM_{2.5}, particularly during low wind speeds. This observation could be due to the current station's proximity to Highway 15. The PAML showed higher levels of SO₂ and ozone. These differences were not affected by windspeed, but did show slightly differing seasonal wind patterns at the two stations, placing the various source(s) upwind of each station during different seasons. The station move is planned for later in 2025.

Collaboration with NAIT

HAMP collaborated with the NAIT Clean Energy Upskilling Program to provide two students with work experience projects relevant to the program.

Quality Assurance Projects

Continuous Fine Particulate Matter Analyzer – Redwater

A PurpleAir® PM_{2.5} sensor has been co-located at the Redwater station since 2020. Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) data collected by the sensor is continuously compared with data collected by a continuous PM_{2.5} analyzer so that any differences can be understood and to enable data correction at other PurpleAir® PM_{2.5} sensors in the Airshed. This study is ongoing.

Performance – Network Uptime and Audit

The average monthly uptime in 2024 of all continuous air monitoring equipment in the HAMP network was 98.58%. While the Alberta Government requires that monitoring equipment be fully operational a minimum of 90% of the time each month, our internal uptime target is 98.5%.

Alberta Environment and Protected Areas (AEPA) conducted an audit of all HAMP monitoring stations in August 2024. Of the 140 critical items (including 47 ambient air quality analyzers) that were audited, there were only two failures and four identified that needed improvement. The audit also included a review of 53 non-critical items. Of these, eight opportunities for improvement were recommended.

Critical items affecting data gathering were resolved during the audit. Once notified of the audit findings, we rectified the remaining deficiencies, reporting our actions to AEPA.



EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Rebranding to a New Name

Effective May 14, 2024 our organization officially rebranded as Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership. This new name better represents the geographic area and communities we serve and also makes our monitoring role much clearer at a glance.

The time was also right for a new visual brand to better reflect who we are. We are a science-based monitoring organization that is serious about our work. But we also strive to be accessible – to anyone who wants to know what the air quality is like here in the Airshed.



Why choose an owl to represent HAMP? An owl symbolizes monitoring of the skies and is an icon of wisdom and knowledge. An owl's keen eyesight and ability to rotate its head also portrays vigilance and protection. The heart-shaped face represents the Heartland and caring for the Airshed. The left wing represents air currents, while the right wing portrays a circuit board, which turns environmental events into scientifically reportable and recordable data.

Assessing Longer-Term Air Quality Trends

To enhance understanding of local air quality in the Heartland region, Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership (HAMP) produces an Air Quality Trending and Comparison Report every five years to study longer-term trends and conduct comparisons with other locations in Alberta, Canada and around the world.

The [Air Quality Trending and Comparison Report](#) focuses on five criteria air contaminants (parameters), as defined by the federal government: fine particulate matter, ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Key Report Findings:

- The biggest changes in air quality typically happen because of major natural events like wildfires or winter temperature inversions, leading to the Heartland's poorest air quality days overall.

- South and south-west winds lead to slightly higher levels of fine particulate matter in the Heartland (commonly during temperature inversions). Fort Saskatchewan and Gibbons have higher levels in particular, because of their proximity to urban areas and their location downwind of the Edmonton Metropolitan Area.
- Ozone levels in Alberta are higher in rural areas – in the Airshed this also means rural monitoring stations (Lamont County and Elk Island) record higher levels of ozone.
- Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide all continue to trend downwards across the province because of improved emissions technologies.
- To compare local air quality with locations across Canada and around the world, Fort Saskatchewan was selected as representative of the Airshed. The data shows Fort Saskatchewan's ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide levels are comparable to other cities – in most cases with middle range concentrations. Fort Saskatchewan's fine particulate matter levels, however, were in the lower range in this comparison, reflecting its size as a smaller urban center than most of the other cities evaluated.

The [Air Quality Trending and Comparison Report](#) can be downloaded from our online Reports Library.



School Program Restarts

2024 saw schools in the region partnering with HAMP to install PurpleAir® PM_{2.5} sensors as an educational tool to track fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) levels with their students. The sensors will continue to be available to interested schools through 2025.

HAMP also began renewing its school curriculum program in partnership with an education consultant. This new program will better align with current Alberta elementary and junior high science curriculum and be available to schools in the fall of 2025.



2024 Fresh Air Experience Photo Contest

The Fresh Air Experience photo contest continues to be an important part of HAMP's social media presence.

We launched the eighth year of this campaign in October 2024, which helped us expose air quality information to more than 7,800 people on Facebook and Instagram.

Clean Air Day

HAMP participated with governments and organizations worldwide in promoting Clean Air Day on June 5, 2024. We encouraged Airshed residents to be [Clean Air Champions](#) and contribute to cleaner air by taking actions that help maintain and improve local air quality.

Public Perception Survey

An October 2024 telephone survey of 400 residents in the Heartland region showed more than 91% rated air quality in the region as average or better, a stable trend since 2019. Within this group 56% rated air quality in the region as good or excellent, a number that has fluctuated slightly compared to previous years.

Among all respondents, the vast majority (87%) agreed HAMP was very or somewhat important. Among those who offered an opinion, close to a majority were very or somewhat satisfied with HAMP in all key areas. Similar to previous surveys, residents continue to rate air quality as the top environmental issue.

Residents continue to rank print media very highly as their preferred channel for getting news, but also provided positive feedback on using e-newsletters and the website directly. This feedback and other results are used to inform HAMP's plans on the best ways forward when communicating with Heartland residents.

The [2024 Resident Perception Survey](#) can be downloaded from our online Reports Library.

Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership E-News Continues

- HAMP's e-newsletter is published 10-12 times yearly to inform Airshed residents of air quality results and events in the region. Sign up for our e-news via our homepage at heartlandairmonitoring.org or by emailing us at info@heartlandair.org.

Life in the Heartland Community Evenings and Quarterly Newsletters Continue

- HAMP continues to support Life in the Heartland (LITH) communications initiatives, which include:
 - Participating in LITH's spring and fall community information evenings.
 - Supporting LITH's Regional Advisory Committee, which is a volunteer forum for open and transparent exchange of information and discussion of issues related to industrial operations in the Industrial Heartland.
 - Contributing to LITH's quarterly Communicating with Community newsletter and Heartland 101s. Sign up for the quarterly newsletter at lifeintheheartland.com.



A photograph of four women standing in a snowy forest. They are all wearing winter jackets, hats, and sunglasses. The background consists of tall, thin trees with snow on the ground.

REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL COLLABORATION

Alberta Airsheds Council

Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership (HAMP) continues to collaborate with other Airsheds provincially as part of the Alberta Airsheds Council (AAC) to provide scientific and objective air monitoring and reporting to Albertans, as well as accessible education to make it easier to understand air quality within Alberta.

In 2024, the Council released a 2023 Alberta Airsheds Air Quality Report to summarize the air quality data monitored and collected by all Airsheds in the province. This report is available and summarized on AAC's website at albertaairshedsCouncil.ca/air-quality-reports.

The AAC also began the development of an Air Quality Hub for the province, using grant funding from Alberta Environment and Protected Areas. This project aims to raise awareness about the importance of healthy air quality, and to develop a user-friendly online platform with reliable, air quality resources that support actions to protect Albertans' health and the environment.

Designated Industrial Zone Pilot Project

In 2024, Alberta Environment and Protected Areas, Alberta's Industrial Heartland Association and the Northeast Capital Industrial Association continued to collaboratively implement a Designated Industrial Zone (DIZ) in Alberta's Industrial Heartland.

A Designated Industrial Zone sets out a framework to streamline regulatory approval processes for industrial projects, while also establishing clear environmental standards.

HAMP continued to actively participate in the Air Task Team established to support the DIZ initiative throughout 2024. The focus of this working group is to "define environmental objectives for air quality, setting regional standards for ambient conditions, identifying data gaps and enabling shared knowledge."

2024 MONITORING RESULTS

Air Quality Health Index Ratings

Seven of HAMP’s 10 continuous monitoring stations collect data used to calculate an hourly and forecasted Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) in and around Alberta’s Industrial Heartland.

The Airshed experienced low risk AQHI ratings an average of 91.4% of the time in 2024, a 7.9% increase from 2023. Among HAMP’s permanent stations, Elk Island had the most low risk ratings at 92.7% of the time, while Fort Saskatchewan had the fewest low risk ratings, at 87.8% of the time.

The number of high risk and very high risk AQHI ratings decreased significantly in 2024 compared to 2023 due

to a decreased number of wildfire events. Almost all high and very high ratings were caused by wildfire smoke during 2024.

The following table shows the breakdown of AQHI results. There were 650 hours of high risk and 551 hours of very high risk AQHI ratings. These hours were spread relatively evenly across our continuous monitoring stations, illustrating the regional effect of wildfire smoke across the Airshed during 2024.

By comparison in 2023, there were 1,517 hours of high risk and 614 hours of very high risk AQHI ratings.

2024 Heartland Air Monitoring Partnership Air Quality Health Index Results

Station Name	Hours Monitored	2024 AQHI Risk Level (# of Hours)			
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Bruderheim 1	8,534	7,864	525	84	61
Elk Island	8,544	7,925	449	99	71
Fort Saskatchewan	8,407	7,380	845	83	99
Gibbons	8,631	7,772	668	87	104
Lamont	8,441	7,744	566	72	59
Redwater	8,460	7,836	425	120	79
Keith Purves Portable*	6,897	6,396	318	105	78
TOTAL HOURS	57,914	52,917	3,796	650	551

*The Keith Purves Portable station operated in the Hamlet of Thorhild from April 1 to December 31, 2024.

Hours with a High or Very High Risk AQHI Rating

This table shows the number of hours with a high or very high risk AQHI rating during 2024, when they occurred, and the likely cause when identifiable.

 High Risk  Very High Risk

HAMP Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station																
Event Dates	Bruderheim		Elk Island		Ft. Sask.		Gibbons		Lamont		Redwater		Keith Purves Portable*		Total Hours	Attributed Cause
Jan 5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	Wintertime inversion
Jan 25	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Wintertime inversion
Feb 2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Wintertime inversion
Apr 2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Unattributable
Apr 17	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Unattributable
May 11,12	8	5	17	13	5	31	6	29	10	7	19	10	13	8	181	Wildfire smoke
Jun 3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Unattributable
Jun 11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Unattributable
Jun 23,24	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Unattributable
Jul 6, 9-10	2	-	4	-	8	-	6	-	4	1	8	-	4	-	37	Wildfire smoke
Jul 16, 17, 19-25	49	34	44	35	38	37	47	47	31	34	48	50	50	54	598	Wildfire smoke and summer-time smog
Aug 4, 6	2	-	6	-	5	3	7	-	12	7	2	-	1	-	45	Wildfire smoke and summer-time smog
Aug 14-15, 18, 22	12	18	10	23	7	26	9	25	5	10	10	16	10	9	190	Wildfire smoke and summer-time smog
Sept 7, 8	4	-	9	-	8	-	11	3	7	-	26	3	26	7	104	Wildfire smoke
Sept 13	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	13	Wildfire smoke
Sept 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Agricultural operations
Dec 21-22	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Wintertime inversion
TOTAL HRS	84	63	96	71	75	97	86	104	72	59	117	79	105	78	1186	

*The Keith Purves Portable station operated in the Hamlet of Thorhild from April 1 to December 31, 2024.

Summary of Exceedances

During 2024, there were 976 occurrences across HAMP’s 10 monitoring stations where air quality measurements exceeded [Alberta’s Ambient Air Quality Objectives](#). This is compared to 2,178 exceedances in 2023. 84.6% of these exceedances in 2024 were due to increased levels of fine particulate matter from wildfire smoke.

Air quality measurements are compared continuously to both 1-hour and 24-hour [Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives \(AAAQO\)](#). Every exceedance of an AAAQO is reported to the Alberta Government and the cause investigated.

One Hour Exceedances - 2024			
Parameter	Exceedances	Date	Attributed Cause
Benzene (C ₆ H ₆)	7	August 28, 29	Industry responsible
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	5	January 5	Wintertime inversion and local brush burning
	2	April 1, 2	Unattributable
	7	June 11, 23	
	749	May to September	Wildfire smoke
	1	July 9	Local source
	1	December 22	Wintertime Inversion
Hydrogen Sulphide (H ₂ S)	7	April 12, 15, 20	Natural causes due to ice melt
	7	April 24, 28	Unattributable
	1	May 9	
	8	July 7, Sept 7, 17, 18, 20	
	8	July 13, 17, 20, 21	Natural causes due to wetlands
	1	August 15	Industry responsible
	2	September 8	Natural causes due to wetlands
	1	October 11	Unattributable
Ozone (O ₂)	16	July 9, 10, 16, 17, 20	Wildfire smoke and summertime smog
	4	September 7	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1	December 16	Industry responsible
TOTAL	828		

24-Hour Exceedances - 2024			
Parameter	Exceedances	Date	Attributed Cause
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	5	January 5	Wintertime inversion and local brush burning
	14	January 23 to 25	Wintertime Inversion
	14	May 11, 12	Wildfire smoke
	1	June 23	Unattributable
	1	July 10	Local source
	43	July 19 to 25	Wildfire smoke
	40	August 4, 6, 14-18, 22	
	22	September 7, 8 12, 13	
	3	December 21, 22	Wintertime Inversion
Hydrogen Sulphide (H ₂ S)	1	April 12	Natural causes due to ice melt
	2	April 24, 28	Unattributable
	1	July 21	Natural causes due to wetlands
	1	September 17	Unattributable
TOTAL	148		

Air Quality Health Index – Past Three Years (2022-2024)

As illustrated in the chart below, low risk AQHI ratings in the HAMP Airshed have remained relatively static since 2022. The uptick in high and very high risk AQHI in 2024 was mainly due to wildfire smoke.

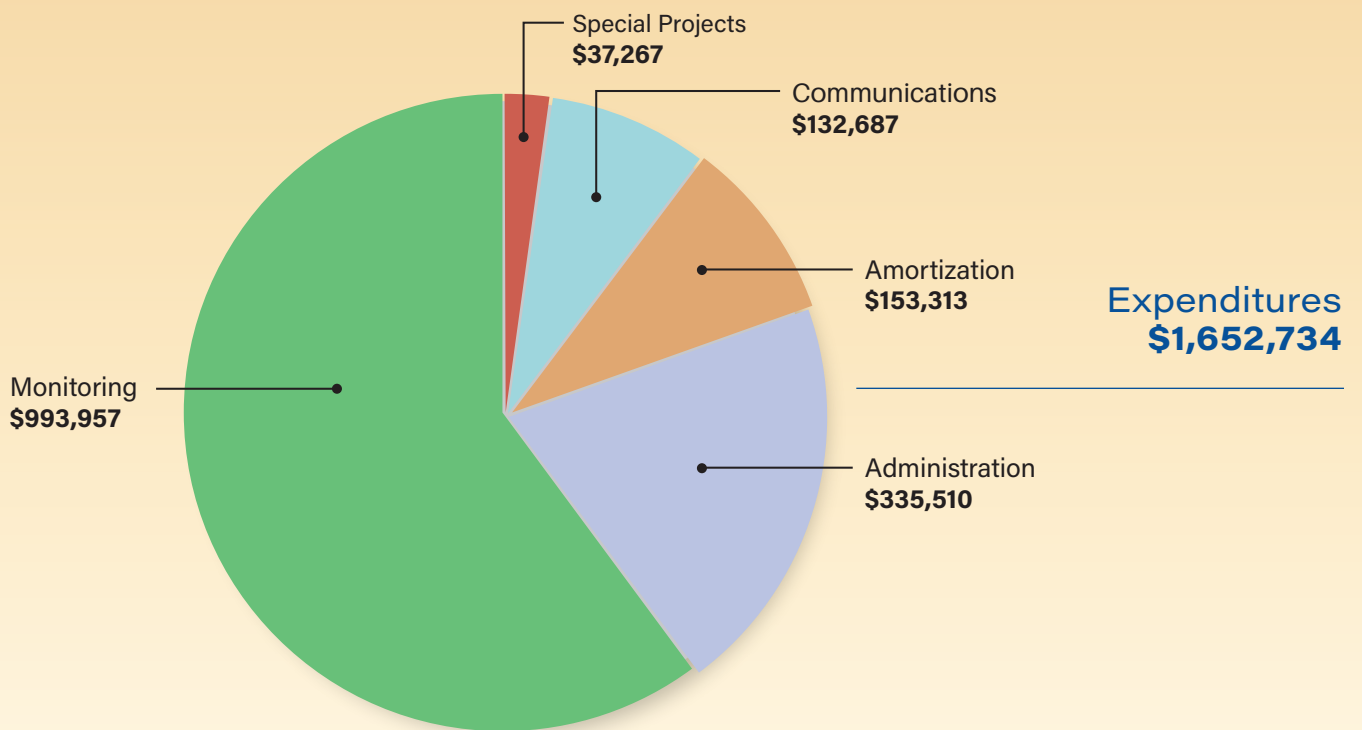
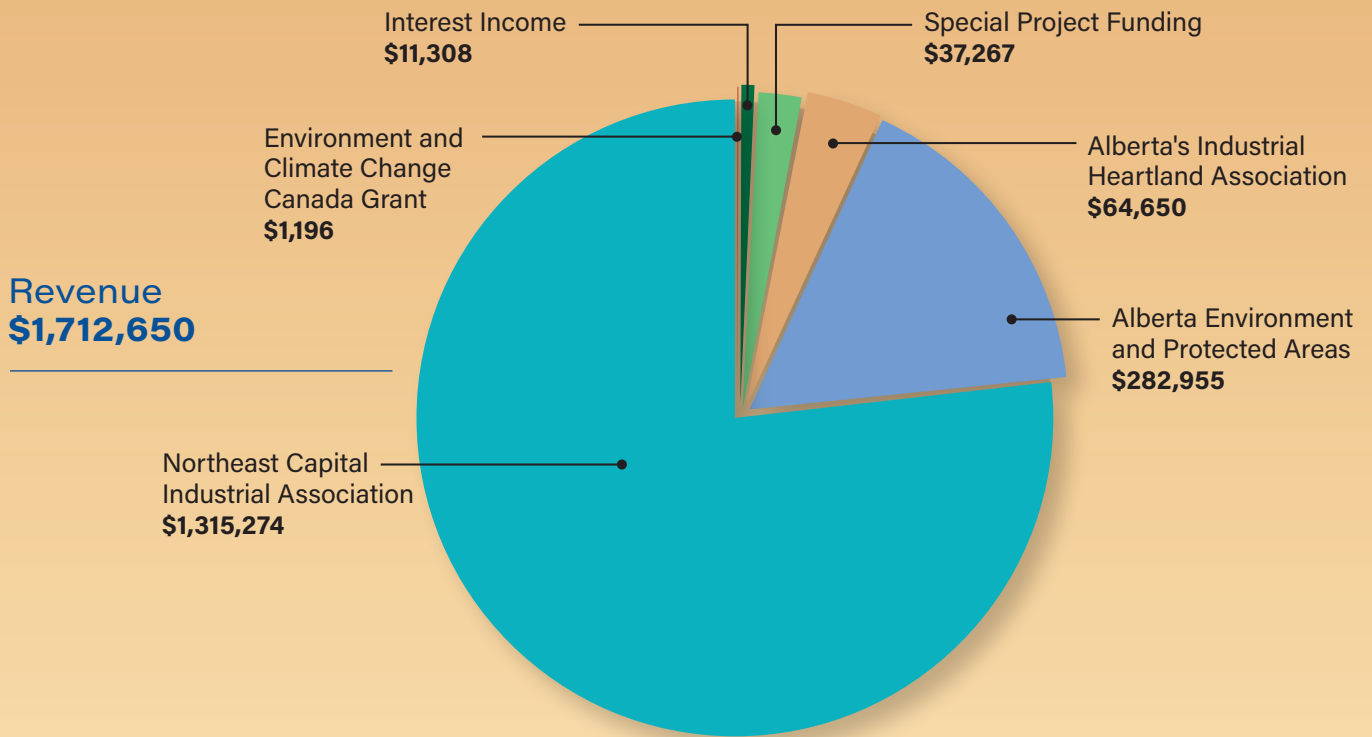
Annual AQHI Totals 2022 - 2024 (# of Hours)			
	2024	2023	2022
Low risk	52,917	47,760	52,776
Moderate risk	3,796	7,350	2,702
High/Very High risk	1,201	2,131	133

Summary of Exceedances – Past Three Years (2022-2024)

The following table details the number of exceedances for substances measured by HAMP across all stations in the past three years.

Summary of Exceedances				
Parameter measured		2024	2023	2022
Ammonia (NH ₃)	1-hr	-	-	-
Benzene (C ₆ H ₆)	1-hr	7	24	-
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hr	-	-	-
	8-hr	-	-	-
Ethyl Benzene (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₃)	1-hr	-	-	-
Ethylene (C ₂ H ₄)	1-hr	-	1	-
	3-day	-	6	-
	Annual	-	-	-
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	1-hr	785	1,745	118
	24-hr	143	290	53
Hydrogen Sulphide (H ₂ S)	1-hr	35	7	19
	24-hr	1	1	1
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hr	-	-	-
	24-hr	-	-	-
	Annual	-	-	-
Ozone (O ₃)	1-hr	20	49	3
Styrene (C ₂ H ₄ CH=CH ₃)	1-hr	-	2	-
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hr	1	-	-
	24-hr	-	-	-
	30-day	-	-	-
	Annual	-	-	-
Toluene (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃)	1-hr	-	-	-
Xylenes (o-,m- and p-iso-	1-hr	-	-	-
TOTAL EXCEEDANCES		996	2,125	194

FINANCIAL SUMMARY



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

CURRENT

Cash _____	\$ 221,313	\$ 373,019
Guaranteed investment certificates _____	364,886	353,578
Accounts receivable _____	19,223	16,816
Goods and services tax recoverable _____	19,293	18,168
Prepaid expenses _____	8,261	8,261

632,976 769,842

EQUIPMENT _____	686,483	685,094
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\$ 1,319,459 **\$ 1,454,936**

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities _____	\$ 147,721	\$ 298,435
Deferred contributions _____	84,058	120,825

231,779 419,260

LONG-TERM DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS _____	31,647	39,559
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263,426 458,819

NET ASSETS _____	1,056,033	996,117
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\$ 1,319,459 **\$ 1,454,936**

PEOPLE OF HAMP (as at December 31, 2024)

Board of Directors

Allan Wesley, M.A., B.Com., B.Sc.
(Chair) Public Member

Stephanie Kozey, B.Sc.
(Vice-chair) NCIA

Carrie Trenholm, LPN (Treasurer)
Public Member

Paula Horn, Dip.Chem.Tech. (Secretary)
Public Member (until August 2024)

Councillor Aaron Wick
(Lamont County) AIHA

Councillor Arlie Young
(Town of Bruderheim)
Public Member (as of October 2024)

Bob Myrick
Public Member

Darcy Garchinski, MHA
Alberta Health Services

Ehimai Ohiozebau, PhD.
Alberta Environment and Protected Areas

Greg Pohlka, P.Eng.
NCIA

Joy Wesley
Public Member (as of March 2024)

Karlee Conway
AIHA

Keith Purves
Public Member (until May 2024)

Laurie Danielson, Ph.D.
NCIA (until May 2024, then became
Public Member September 2024)

Megan Wesley, P.Eng.
Public Member

Patrick Howe
NCIA (as of June 2024)

Paul Smith
Public Member

Councillor Wayne Olechow
(Town of Bruderheim)
Public Member (until October 2024)

Technical Working Group

HAMP's Technical Working Group provides overall direction in the implementation and operation of HAMP's regional air monitoring network. The committee is supported by representation from industry, government and the public, which allows for equal, in-kind technical support. HAMP Board members on the Technical Working Group include Allan Wesley, Bob Myrick and Joy Wesley.

Harry Benders (Chair)
HAMP Network Manager

Allan Wesley, M.A., B.Com., B.Sc.
Public Member

Bob Myrick
Public Member

Brayden Stelmack
NCIA

Chris Nayet, Dip. CET
Environment and Climate Change
Canada

Cynthia Huppie
NCIA

Erica Ivany, B.Sc.
NCIA

Eric Isberg
NCIA

Gerry Mason, CRSP
NCIA

Gerry Zulyniak, P.Eng.
NCIA

Graham Tyler, P. Eng.
Alberta Environment and Protected Areas

Jamie Peters, M.Sc. P.Ag
NCIA

Jeff Cooper, C.Tech.
WSP

Jocelyn Thrasher-Haug,
M.Sc., P.Ag., P.Biol.
Strathcona County

Megan Wesley, P.Eng.
Public Member

Patrick Howe
NCIA (as of June 2024)

Paul Smith
Public Member

Joy Wesley
Public Member

Karlee Searle
NCIA

Laura Tabor
Alberta Environment and Protected Areas

Matt McClelland, P.Ag.
NCIA

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Note: AIHA = Alberta's Industrial Heartland Association. NCIA = Northeast Capital Industrial Association.

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We Monitor the Air You Breathe

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