



Air Quality Assessment – James Snow Parkway

James Snow Parkway (Regional Road 4) Widening from Britannia Road (Regional Road 6) to Highway 401, Town of Milton, ON

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SLR Project No.: 241.030995.00001

August 28, 2026

Revision: 3

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorized By
0	March 12, 2025	Mina Ghorbani	Jenny Graham	Jenny Graham
1	May 16, 2025	Mina Ghorbani	Jenny Graham	Jenny Graham
2	March 20, 2026	Mina Ghorbani	Jenny Graham	Jenny Graham
3	August 28, 2026	Mina Ghorbani	Jenny Graham	Jenny Graham



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Executive Summary

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. was retained by HDR Inc. on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Halton (Halton Region) to conduct an air quality assessment for James Snow Parkway in the Town of Milton, Ontario as part of the North Halton Coordinated Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) Study. The purpose of the study is to address the proposed James Snow Parkway (Regional Road 4) widening from Britannia Road (Regional Road 6) to Highway 401 in the Town of Milton.

The main objective of the study was to assess the local air quality impacts due to the proposed James Snow Parkway (Regional Road 4) improvements. The study also includes an overview of construction impacts and a screening level assessment of greenhouse gases (GHG). To meet these objectives, the following scenarios were considered:

- **2023 Existing No Build (NB)** – Assess the existing air quality conditions at representative receptors. Predicted contaminant concentrations from the existing traffic levels were combined with 90th percentile measured ambient concentrations to determine cumulative impacts.
- **2031 Future Build (FB)** – Assess the future air quality conditions with the proposed project in place. Predicted contaminant concentrations associated with increased traffic levels for the preferred alternative were combined with 90th percentile measured ambient concentrations to determine cumulative impacts.

The modelling considered vehicle emissions from James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road.

The cumulative concentrations for the Future Build emissions scenario were below their respective MECP guidelines or CAAQS, with the exception of the annual PM_{2.5}, annual benzene, and 24-hr and annual Benzo(a)Pyrene. Note that background concentrations alone exceeded the guideline for all of these contaminants and averaging periods. The overall contribution from the roadway emissions to the combined concentrations was generally below 20%. The exceptions were the roadway contribution to 1-hour CO and 24-hour TSP which were 30% and 32% of the predicted cumulative concentrations, respectively.

Mitigation measures are not warranted, as the project does not introduce any new exceedances to the guideline, in comparison to background concentrations.



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAQC	Ambient Air Quality Criteria
CAAQS	Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CH ₄	Methane
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
EC	Environment Canada
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FB	Future Build
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HC	Health Canada
MCEA	Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
MECP	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
MOVES	U.S. EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator
MTO	Ministry of Transportation Ontario
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQOs	Health Canada/Environment Canada National Ambient Air Quality Objectives
NAPS	National Air Pollution Surveillance
NB	No Build
O ₃	Ground-level Ozone
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter
SLR	SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.
WRF	Weather Research and Forecasting



1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. was retained by HDR Inc. on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Halton (Halton Region) to conduct an air quality assessment for James Snow Parkway in the Town of Milton, Ontario as part of the North Halton Coordinated Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) Study. The purpose of the study is to address the proposed James Snow Parkway (Regional Road 4) widening from Britannia Road (Regional Road 6) to Highway 401 in the Town of Milton. The roadway improvements include widening the road from two to six lanes between Britannia Road and Louis St. Laurent Avenue, and from Louis St. Laurent Avenue to Highway 401, widening the road from four to six lanes. The project study area is shown in Figure 1. This encompasses approximately 5.5 km of improved roadway.

1.1 Study Objectives

The main objective of the study was to assess the local air quality impacts due to the proposed James Snow Parkway improvements. The study also includes an overview of construction impacts and a screening level assessment of greenhouse gases (GHG). To meet these objectives, the following scenarios were considered:

- **2023 Existing No Build (NB)** – Assess the existing air quality conditions at representative receptors. Predicted contaminant concentrations from the existing traffic levels were combined with 90th percentile measured ambient concentrations to determine cumulative impacts.
- **2031 Future Build (FB)** – Assess the future air quality conditions with the proposed project in place. Predicted contaminant concentrations associated with increased traffic levels for the preferred alternative were combined with 90th percentile measured ambient concentrations to determine cumulative impacts.

The modelling considered vehicle emissions from James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road.

The roadway segments considered in this assessment are shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Contaminants of Interest

The contaminants of interest from vehicle emissions are based on the regularly assessed contaminants of interest for transportation assessments in Ontario, as determined by the Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO) and Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). Motor vehicle emissions have largely been determined by scientists and engineers with United States and Canadian government agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the MECP, Environment Canada (EC), Health Canada (HC), and the MTO. These contaminants are emitted due to fuel combustion, brake wear, tire wear, the breakdown of dust on the roadway, fuel leaks, evaporation and permeation, and refuelling leaks and spills as illustrated in Figure 2. Note that emissions related to refuelling leaks and spills are not applicable to motor vehicle emissions from roadway travel. Instead, these emissions contribute to the overall background levels of the applicable contaminants. All of the selected contaminants are emitted during fuel combustion, while emissions from brake wear, tire wear, and breakdown of road dust include only the particulates. A summary of these contaminants is provided in Table 1.



Table 1: Contaminant of Interest

Criteria Air Contaminants		Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	
Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO ₂	Acetaldehyde	C ₂ H ₄ O	Benzo(a)Pyrene	C ₂₀ H ₁₂
Carbon Monoxide	CO	Acrolein	C ₃ H ₄ O		
Fine Particulate Matter (<2.5 microns in diameter)	PM _{2.5}	Benzene	C ₆ H ₆		
Coarse Particulate Matter (<10 microns in diameter)	PM ₁₀	1,3-Butadiene	C ₄ H ₆		
Total Suspended Particulate Matter (<44 microns in diameter)	TSP	Formaldehyde	CH ₂ O		

1.3 Applicable Guidelines

In order to understand the existing conditions in the study area, ambient background concentrations have been compared to guidelines established by government agencies and organizations. Relevant agencies and organizations in Ontario and Canada, and their applicable contaminant guidelines are:

- MECP Ambient Air Quality Criteria (AAQC);
- Health Canada/Environment Canada National Ambient Air Quality Objectives (NAAQOs); and
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

Within the guidelines, the threshold value for each contaminant and its applicable averaging period were used to assess the maximum predicted impact at sensitive receptors derived from a combined result of ambient concentration and computer simulations. The contaminants of interest are compared against 1-hour, 8-hour, 24-hour, and annual averaging periods. The threshold values and averaging periods used in this assessment are presented in Table 2. It should be noted that the CAAQS for NO₂ and PM_{2.5} are not based on the maximum concentration values; they are assessed based on the annual 98th percentile value, averaged over 3 consecutive years.



Table 2: Applicable Contaminant Guidelines

Contaminant	Averaging Period (hrs)	Threshold Value (µg/m ³)	Source
NO ₂	1	400	AAQC
	24	200	AAQC
	1	79 (42 ppb) ^[1]	CAAQS
	Annual	23 (12 ppb) ^[2]	CAAQS
CO	1	36,200	AAQC
	8	15,700	AAQC
PM _{2.5}	24	27 ^[3]	CAAQS
	Annual	8.8 ^[4]	CAAQS
PM ₁₀	24	50	Interim AAQC
TSP	24	120	AAQC
Acetaldehyde	24	500	AAQC
Acrolein	24	0.4	AAQC
	1	4.5	AAQC
Benzene	Annual	0.45	AAQC
	24	2.3	AAQC
1,3-Butadiene	24	10	AAQC
	Annual	2	AAQC
Formaldehyde	24	65	AAQC
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24	0.00005	AAQC
	Annual	0.00001	AAQC
Notes: [1] The 1-hour NO₂ CAAQS is based on the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the NO₂ daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations [2] The annual NO₂ CAAQS is based on the average over a single calendar year of all the 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations [3] The 24-hr PM_{2.5} CAAQS is based on the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 24-hr average concentrations [4] The annual PM_{2.5} CAAQS is based on the average of the three highest annual average values over the study period			

1.4 General Assessment Methodology

The worst-case contaminant concentrations due to motor vehicle emissions from the roadways were predicted at nearby receptors using dispersion modelling software on an hourly basis for a five-year period. 2019-2023 historical meteorological data from Pearson International Airport was used. Five years were modelled to capture the worst-case meteorological conditions. Two emission scenarios were assessed: 2023 NB and 2031 FB.



Cumulative concentrations were determined by adding modelled and background (i.e., ambient data) concentrations together with 90th percentile background concentrations. Background concentrations for all available contaminants were determined from MECP and NAPS (National Air Pollution Surveillance) stations nearest to the study area with applicable datasets.

Maximum 1-hour, 8-hour, 24-hour, and annual predicted combined concentrations were determined for comparison with the applicable guidelines using emission and dispersion models published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The worst-case predicted impacts are presented in this report; however, it is important to note that the worst-case impacts may occur infrequently and at only one receptor location.

2.0 Background Ambient Data

2.1 Overview

Background (ambient) conditions are measured contaminant concentrations that are independent of emissions from the proposed project infrastructure. These concentrations consist of trans-boundary (macro-scale), regional (meso-scale), and local (micro-scale) emission sources and result from both primary and secondary formation. Primary contaminants are emitted directly by the source, and secondary contaminants are formed by complex chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Secondary pollution is generally formed over great distances in the presence of sunlight and heat and most noticeably results in the formation of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and ground-level ozone (O₃), also considered smog.

In Ontario, a significant amount of smog originates from emission sources in the United States, which is the major contributor during smog events that usually occur in the summer season (MECP, 2005). During smog episodes, the U.S. contribution to PM_{2.5} levels can be as much as 90 percent near the southwest Ontario-U.S. border. The effects of U.S. air pollution in Ontario on a high PM_{2.5} day and on an average PM_{2.5} spring/summer day are illustrated in Figure 3.

Air pollution is strongly influenced by weather systems (i.e., meteorology) that commonly move out of central Canada into the mid-west of the U.S. then eastward to the Atlantic coast. This weather system generally produces winds blowing from the southwest, which can travel over major emission sources in the U.S. and result in the transport of pollution into Ontario. This phenomenon is demonstrated in Figure 4 and is based on a computer simulation from the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) Model.

As discussed, understanding the composition of background air pollution and its influences are important in determining potential impacts of a project, considering that the majority of the combined concentrations are typically due to existing ambient background levels. In this assessment, background conditions were characterized utilizing existing ambient monitoring data from MECP and NAPS Network stations and added to the modelled predictions to conservatively estimate combined concentrations.

2.2 Selection of Relevant Ambient Monitoring Stations

A review of MECP and NAPS ambient monitoring stations in Ontario was undertaken to identify the monitoring stations that are in relative proximity to the study area and that would be representative of background contaminant concentrations. The nearest MECP stations are the Oakville and Mississauga stations, located approximately 14 km south/southeast of the site. The nearest NAPS stations are the Etobicoke West Station and the Toronto West station.



Therefore, these monitoring stations were reviewed to understand background concentrations in the study area.

Note that CO is only monitored at the Toronto West Station, approximately 27 km away from the site. Also note that Windsor is the only station in Ontario at which background Acrolein, Formaldehyde, and Acetaldehyde are measured in recent years. Only these contaminants were considered from the Windsor station; the remaining contaminants from the Windsor station were not considered given the stations' distance from the study area. The locations of the relevant ambient monitoring stations in relation to the study area are shown in Figure 5. Station information is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Relevant MECP and NAPS Station Information

City/Town	Station ID	Location	Operator	Contaminant
Mississauga	46109	3359 Mississauga Road North	MECP	NO ₂ PM _{2.5}
Oakville	44017	Eighth Line/Glenashton Dr.	MECP	NO ₂ PM _{2.5}
Toronto West	35125	125 Resources Road	MECP	CO
Toronto West	60438	401W - 125 Resources Road	NAPS	Benzo(a)Pyrene
Etobicoke West	60413	Elmcrest Road	NAPS	1,3-Butadiene Benzene
Windsor West	60211	College Street/Prince Street	NAPS	Formaldehyde Acetaldehyde Acrolein

2.3 Detailed Analysis of Selected Worst-case Monitoring Stations

Ambient monitoring data for the years 2019 to 2023 from the selected stations were reviewed for the desired averaging periods: 1-hour, 8-hour, 24-hour, and annual, where available. For benzene and 1,3-Butadiene, measurements at the Etobicoke West station were available from 2012-2016. The contaminants formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolein are only measured at the Windsor station and were not measured after 2010. Therefore 2006-2010 data was used for these VOCs. Benzo(a)Pyrene is only monitored at some stations and data availability varies between NAPS stations. It was determined that the available ambient Benzo(a)Pyrene data was measured at inconsistent frequencies and time intervals. Since there was minimal data available for 2020 (less than 15%), this year was excluded and PAH background data considered the years 2017-2019 and 2021-2022.

Note that PM₁₀ and TSP are not measured in Ontario; therefore, background concentrations were estimated by applying a PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ ratio of 0.54 and a PM_{2.5}/TSP ratio of 0.3 (Lall et al., 2004).

For each contaminant and averaging period, the station with the highest 90th percentile concentration was selected for use in the cumulative analysis. Table 4 shows the selected monitoring station for the various contaminants considered in the assessment. Figure 6A shows a comparison of the 90th percentile concentration from each monitoring station and for each contaminant and averaging period. Figure 6B shows a summary of the measured ambient concentrations at each of the identified worst-case stations.



Table 4: Summary of Selected Monitoring Stations

Contaminant	Averaging Period	Monitoring Station	Data Years	Threshold (ug/m ³)	Source	90th Percentile Background Concentration (ug/m ³)	Percent of Threshold ^[3]
NO ₂	1-hour	Oakville	2019 - 2023	400	AAQC	32	8%
NO ₂	24-hour	Oakville	2019 - 2023	200	AAQC	27	13%
NO ₂ _CAAQS	1-hour	Oakville	2019 - 2023	79	CAAQS	32	41%
NO ₂ _CAAQS	Annual ^[2]	Oakville	2019 - 2023	23	CAAQS	18	78%
CO	1-hour	Toronto West	2019 - 2023	36200	AAQC	421	1%
CO	8-hour	Toronto West	2019 - 2023	15700	AAQC	403	3%
PM _{2.5}	24-hour	Mississauga	2019 - 2023	27	CAAQS	13	49%
PM _{2.5}	Annual ^[2]	Oakville	2019 - 2023	8.8	CAAQS	10	110%
PM ₁₀ ^[1]	24-hour	Mississauga	2019 - 2023	50	Interim AAQC	24	49%
TSP ^[1]	24-hour	Mississauga	2019 - 2023	120	AAQC	44	37%
Acetaldehyde	24-hour	Windsor	2006 - 2010	500	AAQC	1.76	0%
Acrolein	1-hour	Windsor	2006 - 2010	4.5	AAQC	0.08	2%
Acrolein	24-hour	Windsor	2006 - 2010	0.4	AAQC	0.08	20%
Benzene	24-hour	Etobicoke West	2012 - 2016	2.3	AAQC	0.84	36%
Benzene	Annual ^[2]	Etobicoke West	2012 - 2016	0.45	AAQC	0.60	133%
1,3-Butadiene	24-hour	Etobicoke West	2012 - 2016	10	AAQC	0.08	1%
1,3-Butadiene	Annual ^[2]	Etobicoke West	2012 - 2016	2	AAQC	0.05	2%
Formaldehyde	24-hour	Windsor	2006 - 2010	65	AAQC	2.84	4%
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24-hour	Toronto West	2017 - 2022	5.00E-05	AAQC	0.00012	248%
Benzo(a)Pyrene	Annual ^[2]	Toronto West	2017 - 2022	1.00E-05	AAQC	0.00010	1046%

Notes:

[1]: PM₁₀ and TSP are not measured in Ontario; therefore, background concentrations were estimated from PM_{2.5} concentrations.

[2]: For annual averages, the maximum annual average concentration within the five-year period was selected to represent ambient concentrations, rather than the 90th percentile.

[3]: Red text indicates an exceedance of the threshold.



Based on a review of the ambient monitoring data, 90th percentile background concentrations were generally below their respective guidelines. The exception is the Benzo(a)Pyrene 24-hour 90th percentile concentration, which is 248% of the guideline. Additionally, the annual PM_{2.5}, benzene and Benzo(a)Pyrene concentrations also exceed the applicable guidelines. Note that for annual averages, the maximum annual average within the five-year period was selected to represent ambient concentrations, rather than the 90th percentile.

3.0 Local Air Quality Assessment

3.1 Location of Sensitive Receptors within the Study Area

Land uses which are defined as sensitive receptors for evaluating potential air quality effects are:

- Health care facilities;
- Senior citizens' residences or long-term care facilities;
- Childcare facilities;
- Educational facilities;
- Places of worship; and
- Residential dwellings.

Sixty (60) sensitive receptor locations were selected to be representative of potential impacts within the study area. They include existing and proposed residential houses in close proximity to James Snow Parkway as shown in Figure 7A through 7E.

3.2 Road Traffic Data

Traffic data was provided by HDR Inc. for James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road for the 2023 NB and 2031 FB configurations. The Future Build volumes include traffic projections along James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road. The AADT volumes used in the assessment are shown in Table 5. Vehicle posted speeds for James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road are also shown in Table 5.

Lastly, a truck percentage was also provided by HDR Inc. for the study area. The detailed breakdown of medium and heavy trucks on all modelled roads can be found in Table 6. Hourly traffic breakdowns were not available for James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road; therefore, the US EPA standard urban weekday and weekend hourly distributions were used for these roadways. The hourly distributions applied in this assessment are shown in Table 7.



Table 5: Traffic Volumes (AADT – Vehicles/Day) Used in the Assessment

Roadway	Section	Posted Speed (km/hr)	2023 NB AADT	2031 FB AADT
James Snow Pkwy.	North of Main St E.	60	27,100	46,620
	Main St E. to Trudeau Dr.	70	21,400	37,200
	Trudeau Dr. to Waldie Ave.	70	21,400	37,980
	Waldie Ave. to Derry Rd.	70	17,200	30,000
	Derry Rd. to Clark Blvd.	70	9,600	16,920
	Clark Blvd. to Louis St. Laurent Ave.	70	7,700	13,680
	Louis St. Laurent Ave. to Britannia Rd.	70	6,900	12,090
Main St E.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	70	6,500	7,900
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	50	21,300	25,500
Derry Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	80	27,400	33,600
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	60	25,700	30,810
Britannia Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	80	13,300	14,700
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	60	9,100	11,400

Table 6: Truck Percentages used in the Assessment

Roadway	Section	Medium Truck (%)	Heavy Truck (%)
James Snow Pkwy.	North of Main St E.	1.0	2.7
	Main St E. to Trudeau Dr.	1.7	1.9
	Trudeau Dr. to Waldie Ave.	2.3	2.5
	Waldie Ave. to Derry Rd.	1.1	4.3
	Derry Rd. to Clark Blvd.	1.4	2.7
	Clark Blvd. to Louis St. Laurent Ave.	1.6	3.1
	Louis St. Laurent Ave. to Britannia Rd.	1.2	2.6
Main St E.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	0.9	1.6
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	0.7	1.4
Derry Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	1.5	2.3
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	1.3	2.5
Britannia Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	1.7	3.1
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	2.2	4.2



Table 7: Hourly Vehicle Distribution Used in the Assessment

Hour ^[1]	US EPA Weekday	US EPA Weekend
01:00	0.9%	2.2%
02:00	0.6%	1.4%
03:00	0.5%	1.0%
04:00	0.4%	0.8%
05:00	0.6%	0.7%
06:00	1.9%	1.0%
07:00	4.6%	1.9%
08:00	6.9%	2.6%
09:00	6.1%	3.8%
10:00	5.0%	4.8%
11:00	5.1%	5.9%
12:00	5.4%	6.5%
13:00	5.8%	7.1%
14:00	5.9%	7.1%
15:00	6.2%	7.1%
16:00	7.1%	7.2%
17:00	7.7%	7.1%
18:00	7.9%	6.8%
19:00	6.0%	6.0%
20:00	4.4%	5.2%
21:00	3.5%	4.3%
22:00	3.1%	3.9%
23:00	2.5%	3.2%
24:00	1.9%	2.4%

Notes:

[1] – Beginning of hour period.

3.3 Meteorological Data

2019-2023 hourly meteorological data was obtained from the Pearson International Airport in Toronto and upper air data was obtained from Buffalo, New York as recommended by the MECP for the study area. The combined data was processed to reflect conditions in the study area using the U.S. EPA's PCRAMMET software program which prepares meteorological data for use with the CAL3QHCR vehicle emission dispersion model. A wind frequency diagram (wind rose) is shown in Figure 8.



As can be seen in Figure 8, predominant winds are from the southwesterly through northerly directions, with a large percentage of winds from the easterly and southeasterly directions as well.

3.4 Motor Vehicle Emission Rates

The U.S. EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) model provides estimates of current and future emission rates from motor vehicles based on a variety of factors such as local meteorology, vehicle fleet composition and speed. MOVES 4.0, released in August 2023, is the U.S. EPA's latest tool for estimating vehicle emissions due to the combustion of fuel, brake and tire wear, fuel evaporation, permeation, and refuelling leaks. The MOVES model is based on "an analysis of millions of emission test results and considerable advances in the Agency's understanding of vehicle emissions and accounts for changes in emissions due to proposed standards and regulations".

For this project, MOVES was used to estimate vehicle emissions based on vehicle type, road type, fuel type, and vehicle speed. Emission rates were estimated for the year 2023 and 2031 for various medium/heavy truck percentages (provided in Table 6). Vehicle age is based on the US EPA standard vehicle age distribution.

From the MOVES outputs, the highest monthly value for each contaminant was selected to represent a worst-case emission rate. Example emission rates for each vehicle speed and contaminant modelled are shown in Table 8 and Table 9. These emission rates are for the existing/No-Build (NB) and Future Build (FB) years, for a heavy/medium truck percentage of 1.7/3.1%, respectively. As shown in Table 8 and Table 9, emissions in the future year are generally predicted to decrease. This is due to the key assumptions of the MOVES model which predicts decreases in emissions in the future due to improved technologies and predicts vehicles meeting future federal emission target regulations. The MOVES default values for vehicle fleet population, including electric vehicle fractions was considered in this assessment.

It should be noted that there are two active initiatives aimed at reducing emissions from truck traffic. These include the MTO drive program and the federal initiative of Zero-Emission Trucking Program. The Ontario Drive Program includes performance standards and emissions testing for commercial heavy duty diesel vehicles. The federal Zero-Emission Trucking Program aims to accelerate the deployment of Medium and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicles on Canadian roads through four key program activities. Though not quantified through the MOVES emission rates applied in this assessment, these programs are anticipated to support a reduction in future emission from heavy duty vehicles.



Table 8: MOVES Output Emission Factors for Roadway Vehicles (g/VMT); Idle Emission Rates are grams per vehicle hour (NB2023)

Pollutant	2023 (NB)				
	50 km/hr	60 km/hr	70 km/hr	80 km/hr	Idle
Carbon Monoxide	3.08E+00	2.79E+00	2.38E+00	2.31E+00	5.25E+00
Oxides of Nitrogen	2.42E-01	2.06E-01	1.77E-01	1.63E-01	2.13E+00
Benzene	1.84E-03	1.64E-03	1.37E-03	1.29E-03	1.86E-02
1,3-Butadiene	3.49E-05	3.06E-05	2.48E-05	2.31E-05	7.15E-04
Formaldehyde	8.64E-04	7.63E-04	6.33E-04	5.88E-04	1.41E-02
Acetaldehyde	5.01E-04	4.34E-04	3.58E-04	3.29E-04	7.96E-03
Acrolein	5.09E-05	4.46E-05	3.75E-05	3.48E-05	9.43E-04
Nitrogen Dioxide	3.99E-02	3.32E-02	2.74E-02	2.46E-02	3.40E-01
Total PM ₁₀	6.52E-02	5.15E-02	3.23E-02	2.46E-02	6.59E-02
Total PM _{2.5}	1.20E-02	9.75E-03	6.97E-03	5.87E-03	6.00E-02
Benzo(a)Pyrene	1.00E-06	9.18E-07	8.29E-07	8.17E-07	1.32E-05



Table 9: MOVES Output Emission Factors for Roadway Vehicles (g/VMT); Idle Emission Rates are grams per vehicle hour (FB2031)

Pollutant	2031 (FB)				
	50 km/hr	60 km/hr	70 km/hr	80 km/hr	Idle
Carbon Monoxide	1.77E+00	1.62E+00	1.40E+00	1.36E+00	3.36E+00
Oxides of Nitrogen	1.04E-01	8.71E-02	7.37E-02	6.67E-02	1.33E+00
Benzene	1.29E-03	1.16E-03	9.97E-04	9.47E-04	1.40E-02
1,3-Butadiene	6.84E-07	6.24E-07	5.34E-07	4.99E-07	3.84E-05
Formaldehyde	4.64E-04	4.10E-04	3.45E-04	3.22E-04	6.31E-03
Acetaldehyde	2.63E-04	2.26E-04	1.87E-04	1.70E-04	3.81E-03
Acrolein	2.52E-05	2.18E-05	1.85E-05	1.71E-05	3.75E-04
Nitrogen Dioxide	1.75E-02	1.41E-02	1.12E-02	9.73E-03	2.39E-01
Total PM ₁₀	6.28E-02	4.95E-02	3.06E-02	2.30E-02	2.46E-02
Total PM _{2.5}	9.79E-03	7.95E-03	5.44E-03	4.45E-03	2.21E-02
Benzo(a)Pyrene	5.74E-07	5.43E-07	5.12E-07	5.10E-07	5.66E-06



3.5 Re-suspended Particulate Matter Emission Rates

A large portion of highway particulate matter emissions comes from dust on the pavement which is re-suspended by vehicles travelling on the highway. These emissions are estimated using empirically derived values presented by the U.S. EPA in their AP-42 report. The emissions factors for re-suspended PM were estimated by using the following equation from U.S. EPA's Document AP-42 report, Chapter 13.2.1.3 and are summarized in Table 10.

$$E = k(sL)^{0.91} * (W)^{1.02}$$

Where: E = the particulate emission factor

k = the particulate size multiplier

sL = silt loading

W = average vehicle weight (Assumed 3 Tons based on fleet data and U.S. EPA vehicle weight and distribution)

Table 10: Re-suspended Particulate Matter Emission Factors

Roadway AADT	K (PM _{2.5} /PM ₁₀ /TSP)	sL (g/m ²)	W (Tons)	E (g/VMT)		
				PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	TSP
<500	0.25/1.0/5.24	0.6	3	0.503	<500	0.25/1.0/5.24
500-5,000	0.25/1.0/5.24	0.2	3	0.185	500-5,000	0.25/1.0/5.24
5,000-10,000	0.25/1.0/5.24	0.06	3	0.061	5,000-10,000	0.25/1.0/5.24
>10,000	0.25/1.0/5.24	0.03	3	0.03299	>10,000	0.25/1.0/5.24

3.6 Air Dispersion Modelling Using CAL3QHCR

The U.S. EPA's CAL3QHCR (Calroads) dispersion model, based on the Gaussian plume equation, was specifically designed to predict air quality impacts from roadways using site specific meteorological data, vehicle emissions, traffic data, and signal data. The model input requirements include roadway geometry, sensitive receptor locations, meteorology, traffic volumes, and motor vehicle emission rates as well as some contaminant physical properties such as settling and deposition velocities. CAL3QHCR uses this information to calculate hourly concentrations which are then used to determine 1-hour, 8-hour, 24-hour, and annual averages for the contaminants of interest at the identified sensitive receptor locations. Table 11 provides the major inputs used in CAL3QHCR. The emission rates used in the model were the outputs from the MOVES and AP-42 models, weighted for the vehicle fleet distributions provided. The outputs of CAL3QHCR are presented in the results section.



Table 11: CAL3QHCR Model Input Parameters

Parameter	Input
Free-Flow and Queue Link Traffic Data	Hourly traffic distributions were applied to the AADT traffic volumes to input traffic volumes in vehicles/hour. Emission rates from the MOVES output were inputted in grams/VMT or grams per vehicle hour. Signal timings for the traffic signal were inputted in seconds.
Meteorological Data	2019-2023 data from Pearson International Airport
Deposition Velocity	PM _{2.5} : 0.1 cm/s PM ₁₀ : 0.5 cm/s TSP: 0.15 cm/s Benzo(a)Pyrene, NO ₂ , CO and VOCs: 0 cm/s
Settling Velocity	PM _{2.5} : 0.02 cm/s PM ₁₀ : 0.3 cm/s TSP: 1.8 cm/s Benzo(a)Pyrene, CO, NO ₂ , and VOCs: 0 cm/s
Surface Roughness	The land use surrounding the project site is categorized as low-rise residential/commercial/industrial. Therefore, a surface roughness height of 54 cm was applied in the model.
Vehicle Emission Rate	Emission rates calculated in MOVES and AP-42 were input in g/VMT

3.7 Modelling Results

Presented below are the cumulative concentrations for the 2023 NB and 2031 FB scenarios based on 5-years of meteorological data. The cumulative concentration considers the maximum model concentration and the 90th percentile background concentration. Results in this section are presented for the worst-case sensitive receptors for each contaminant and averaging period, which were identified as the maximum modelled concentration for each scenario. Results for all modelled receptors are provided in Appendix A.

The cumulative concentration was used to assess compliance with MECP guidelines or CAAQS. The results for each contaminant and averaging period at the worst-case sensitive receptor for the 2023 NB and 2031 FB scenarios are presented in Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14, respectfully.

The cumulative concentrations for the Future Build emissions scenario were below their respective MECP guidelines or CAAQS, with the exception of the annual PM_{2.5}, annual benzene, and 24-hr and annual Benzo(a)Pyrene. Note that background concentrations alone exceeded the guideline for all of these contaminant averaging periods. The overall contribution from the roadway emissions to the combined concentrations was generally below 20%. The exceptions were the roadway contribution to 1-hour CO and 24-hour TSP which were 30% and 32% of the predicted cumulative concentrations, respectively.

Mitigation measures are not warranted, as the project does not introduce any new exceedances to the guideline, in comparison to background concentrations.



A comparison of the results from each of the modelled scenarios is provided in Table 14. When comparing the two modelled scenarios as a percentage of the applicable guidelines, the results are very similar. This shows that the background concentrations (which are unchanged between the two scenarios) dominate the cumulative concentrations. In addition, while traffic volumes are predicted to increase in future years, emission rates are predicted to decrease in the US EPA MOVES model, resulting in generally similar or lower predicted maximum model concentrations for the Future Build scenario.



Table 12: Worst Case Combined Concentrations for 2023 NB Scenario

Contaminant	Averaging Period	Air Quality Threshold (ug/m ³)	90th Percentile Background Concentration (ug/m ³)	Maximum Modelled Concentration (ug/m ³)	Cumulative Concentration (ug/m ³)	Cumulative Concentration Percent of Threshold [2]	Worst Case Receptor
NO ₂	1hr	400	32	2	34	9%	Rec19
NO ₂	24hr	200	27	0.6	27	14%	Rec19
NO ₂ _CAAQS	1hr	79	32	1.4	34	43%	Rec19
NO ₂ _CAAQS	annual	23	18	0.1	18	79%	Rec19
CO	1hr	36200	421	196	617	2%	Rec19
CO	8hr	15700	403	99	503	3%	Rec34
PM _{2.5}	24hr	27	13	0.9	14	52%	Rec30
PM _{2.5}	annual	8.8	10	0.3	10	114%	Rec30
PM ₁₀	24hr	50	24	5	30	60%	Rec30
TSP	24hr	120	44	34	78	65%	Rec30
Acetaldehyde	24hr	500	1.76	0.007	1.77	0%	Rec19
Acrolein	1hr	4.5	0.08	0.003	0.08	2%	Rec34
Acrolein	24hr	0.4	0.08	0.001	0.08	20%	Rec19
Benzene	24hr	2.3	0.84	0.03	0.87	38%	Rec19
Benzene	annual	0.45	0.60	0.01	0.60	134%	Rec19
1,3-Butadiene	24hr	10	0.08	0.0006	0.08	1%	Rec19
1,3-Butadiene	annual	2	0.05	0.00013	0.05	2%	Rec19
Formaldehyde	24hr	65	2.84	0.014	2.85	4%	Rec19
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24hr	0.00005	0.00012	0.000017	0.00014	282%	Rec19
Benzo(a)Pyrene	annual	0.00001	0.00010	0.000004	0.00011	1087%	Rec19
Notes: [1]: For annual averages, the maximum annual average concentration within the five-year period was selected to represent ambient concentrations, rather than the 90th percentile. [2]: Red text indicates an exceedance of the threshold.							



Table 13: Worst Case Combined Concentrations for 2031 FB Scenario

Contaminant	Averaging Period	Air Quality Threshold (ug/m ³)	90th Percentile Background Concentration (ug/m ³)	Maximum Modelled Concentration (ug/m ³)	Cumulative Concentration (ug/m ³)	Cumulative Concentration Percent of Threshold ^[2]	Worst Case Receptor
NO ₂	1hr	400	32	1	34	8%	Rec13
NO ₂	24hr	200	27	0.2	27	13%	Rec26
NO ₂ _CAAQS	1hr	79	32	0.7	33	42%	Rec13
NO ₂ _CAAQS	annual	23	18	0.1	18	78%	Rec18
CO	1hr	36200	421	185	606	2%	Rec13
CO	8hr	15700	403	75	478	3%	Rec4
PM _{2.5}	24hr	27	13	0.7	14	51%	Rec26
PM _{2.5}	annual	8.8	10	0.3	10	113%	Rec30
PM ₁₀	24hr	50	24	4	29	58%	Rec26
TSP	24hr	120	44	21	65	54%	Rec26
Acetaldehyde	24hr	500	1.76	0.005	1.76	0%	Rec26
Acrolein	1hr	4.5	0.08	0.003	0.08	2%	Rec13
Acrolein	24hr	0.4	0.08	0.000	0.08	20%	Rec26
Benzene	24hr	2.3	0.84	0.03	0.87	38%	Rec26
Benzene	annual	0.45	0.60	0.01	0.60	134%	Rec26
1,3-Butadiene	24hr	10	0.08	0.0000	0.08	1%	Rec26
1,3-Butadiene	annual	2	0.05	0.00000	0.05	2%	Rec26
Formaldehyde	24hr	65	2.84	0.009	2.85	4%	Rec26
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24hr	5.00E-05	0.00012	0.000013	0.00014	274%	Rec26
Benzo(a)Pyrene	annual	1.00E-05	0.00010	0.000003	0.00011	1079%	Rec18

Notes:

[1]: For annual averages, the maximum annual average concentration within the five-year period was selected to represent ambient concentrations, rather than the 90th percentile.

[2]: Red text indicates an exceedance of the threshold.



Table 14: Comparison of Results Between Scenarios

Contaminant	Averaging Period	Threshold	90th Percentile Background Concentration (ug/m ³)	2023 Maximum Modelled Concentration (ug/m ³)	2031 Maximum Modelled Concentration (ug/m ³)	2023 NB Cumulative Concentration Percent of Threshold ^[1]	2031 FB Cumulative Concentration Percent of Threshold ^[1]
NO ₂	1hr	400	32	2	1	9%	8%
NO ₂	24hr	200	27	0.6	0.2	14%	13%
NO ₂ _CAAQS	1hr	79	32	1.4	0.7	43%	42%
NO ₂ _CAAQS	annual	23	18	0.1	0.1	79%	78%
CO	1hr	36200	421	196	185	2%	2%
CO	8hr	15700	403	99	75	3%	3%
PM _{2.5}	24hr	27	13	0.9	0.7	52%	51%
PM _{2.5}	annual	8.8	10	0.3	0.3	114%	113%
PM ₁₀	24hr	50	24	5	4	60%	58%
TSP	24hr	120	44	34	21	65%	54%
Acetaldehyde	24hr	500	1.76	0.007	0.005	0%	0%
Acrolein	1hr	4.5	0.08	0.003	0.003	2%	2%
Acrolein	24hr	0.4	0.08	0.001	0.000	20%	20%
Benzene	24hr	2.3	0.84	0.03	0.03	38%	38%
Benzene	annual	0.45	0.60	0.01	0.01	134%	134%
1,3-Butadiene	24hr	10	0.08	0.0006	0.0000	1%	1%
1,3-Butadiene	annual	2	0.05	0.00013	0.00000	2%	2%
Formaldehyde	24hr	65	2.84	0.014	0.009	4%	4%
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24hr	5.00E-05	0.00012	0.000017	0.000013	282%	274%
Benzo(a)Pyrene	annual	1.00E-05	0.00010	0.000004	0.000003	1087%	1079%
Notes:							
[1]: Red text indicates an exceedance of the threshold.							



4.0 Greenhouse Gas Assessment

In addition to the contaminants of interest assessed in the local air quality assessment, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were predicted from the project. Potential impacts were assessed by calculating the relative change in total emissions between the 2023 NB and 2031 FB scenarios as well as comparing the total emissions to the 2030 provincial and Canada-wide GHG targets. Total GHG emissions from the roadway were determined based on the length of the roadway, traffic volumes, and predicted emission rates.

From a GHG perspective, the contaminants of concern from motor vehicle emissions are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). These GHGs can be further classified according to their Global Warm

ing Potential (GWP). The GWP is a multiplier developed for each GHG, which allows comparison of the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere, relative to carbon dioxide. Using these multipliers, total GHG emissions can be classified as CO₂ equivalent emissions. Methane has a CO₂ equivalent of 25 and nitrous oxide has a CO₂ equivalent of 298. For this assessment, the MOVES model was used to determine total CO₂ equivalent emission rates for the posted speed and truck percentage on James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road. Table 15 summarizes the length of the roadway, traffic volumes, and emission rates used to determine total GHG emissions on James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road in the 2023 NB and 2031 FB scenarios.

The total predicted annual GHG emissions for the 2023 NB and 2031 FB scenarios are shown in Table 16. Also shown is the percent change in total GHG emissions between the scenarios. The results show that the total GHG emissions increase by 24% due to a 48% increase in road traffic.

Table 17 shows the GHG emissions on James Snow Parkway, Main Street East, Derry Road, and Britannia Road represent 0.02% of the Ontario-wide Transportation emissions reduction target and 0.0095% of the Canada-wide Transportation emissions reduction target. The contribution of GHG emissions from the project is small in comparison to these provincial and national targets.



Table 15: Summary of the Modelled Roads Traffic Volumes, Roadway Length and Emission Rates

Roadway	Section	2023 Two-Way AADT	2031 Two-Way AADT	Length of Roadway (Miles)	Heavy/Medium Truck Percentage (%)	Posted Speed (km/hr)	2023 CO ₂ Equivalent Emission Rate (g/VMT)	2031 CO ₂ Equivalent Emission Rate (g/VMT)
James Snow Pkwy.	North of Main St E.	27,100	46,620	0.17	1.0/2.7	60	374	283
	Main St E. to Trudeau Dr.	21,400	37,200	0.63	1.7/1.9	70	338	254
	Trudeau Dr. to Waldie Ave.	21,400	37,980	0.34	2.3/2.5	70	353	268
	Waldie Ave. to Derry Rd.	17,200	30,000	0.28	1.1/4.3	70	369	282
	Derry Rd. to Clark Blvd.	9,600	16,920	0.55	1.4/2.7	70	353	268
	Clark Blvd. to Louis St. Laurent Ave.	7,700	13,680	0.43	1.6/3.1	70	353	268
	Louis St. Laurent Ave. to Britannia Rd.	6,900	12,090	0.96	1.2/2.6	70	353	268
Main St E.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	6,500	7,900	0.12	0.9/1.6	70	338	254
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	21,300	25,500	0.10	0.7/1.4	50	381	286
Derry Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	27,400	33,600	0.11	1.5/2.3	80	345	262
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	25,700	30,810	0.13	1.3/2.5	60	374	283
Britannia Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	13,300	14,700	0.08	1.7/3.1	80	345	262
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	9,100	11,400	0.08	2.2/4.2	60	391	297



Table 16: Changes in predicted GHG Emissions

Roadway	Section	2023 CO ₂ Equivalent Emission Rate (tonnes/year)	2031 CO ₂ Equivalent Emission Rate (tonnes/year)	Changes in Emission (%)
James Snow Pkwy.	North of Main St E.	639	831	30%
	Main St E. to Trudeau Dr.	1,664	2,177	31%
	Trudeau Dr. to Waldie Ave.	943	1,269	35%
	Waldie Ave. to Derry Rd.	639	852	33%
	Derry Rd. to Clark Blvd.	677	905	34%
	Clark Blvd. to Louis St. Laurent Ave.	427	575	35%
	Louis St. Laurent Ave. to Britannia Rd.	853	1,133	33%
Main St E.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	96	88	-9%
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	296	266	-10%
Derry Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	386	359	-7%
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	471	427	-9%
Britannia Rd.	E of James Snow Pkwy.	141	118	-16%
	W of James Snow Pkwy.	103	98	-5%
Total		7,334	9,098	24%



Table 17: Predicted Future Build GHG Emissions compare to GHG Targets

Roadway	Total CO ₂ Equivalent (tonnes/year)
Modelled Roadways	9,098
Canada-Wide Transportation 2030 GHG Target ^[1]	96,000,000
Ontario-Wide Transportation 2030 GHG Target ^[2]	42,840,000
Comparison to Canada-wide Transportation Target	0.0095%
Comparison to Ontario-wide Transportation Target	0.02%

5.0 Air Quality Impacts During Construction

During construction of the roadway, dust is the primary contaminant of concern. Other contaminants including NO_x and VOC's may be emitted from equipment used during construction activities. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, there are no air quality criteria specific to construction activities. However, the Environment Canada "Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions from Construction and Demolition Activities" document provides several mitigation measures for reducing emissions during construction activities. Mitigation techniques discussed in the document include material wetting or use of non-chloride dust suppressants to reduce dust, use of wind barriers, and limiting exposed areas which may be a source of dust and equipment washing. Furthermore, as the annual PM_{2.5}, 24-hr PM₁₀, and 24-hr TSP levels will exceed the corresponding guideline due to ambient background levels, additional mitigation measures such as planting vegetation (for example coniferous species and shrubs) should be considered to minimize particulate impacts at nearby sensitive receptors. It is recommended that these best management practices be followed during construction of the roadway to reduce any air quality impacts that may occur.

6.0 Conclusion

Presented in Figure 9 is a summary of the worst-case modelling results for the 2023 No Build and 2031 Future Build scenarios based on 5-years of meteorological data. For each contaminant, cumulative concentrations are presented as a percentage of the applicable guideline. The cumulative concentrations for the Future Build emissions scenario were below their respective MECP guidelines or CAAQS, with the exception of the annual PM_{2.5}, annual benzene, and 24-hr and annual Benzo(a)Pyrene. Note that background concentrations alone exceeded the guideline for all of these contaminants and averaging periods. The overall contribution from the roadway emissions to the combined concentrations was generally below 20%. The exceptions were the roadway contribution to 1-hour CO and 24-hour TSP which were 30% and 32% of the predicted cumulative concentrations, respectively.

¹ The 2030 Emissions reduction plan includes a reduction target of 40% 2005 levels by 2030. Transportation sector 2005 emissions provided at: 2030 ERP: Transportation Fact Sheet: <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/climate-change/erp/factsheet-06-transportation.pdf>

² The Made-in-Ontario Environment plan targets an emissions reduction of 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. Transportation sector 2005 emissions provided at: Transportation Sector Ontario GHG Emissions: <https://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/showTable.cfm?type=CP§or=tran&juris=on&rn=8>



Mitigation measures are not warranted, as the project does not introduce any new exceedances to the guideline, in comparison to background concentrations. However, given the elevated background concentrations of BaP, benzene and PM2.5, consideration should be given to planting vegetation barriers such as coniferous hedges in the vicinity of sensitive receptors located on the south side of James Snow Parkway both north and south of Derry Road.

7.0 Closure

Should you have any questions on the above report, please contact the undersigned.

Regards,

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.



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Air Quality Engineer



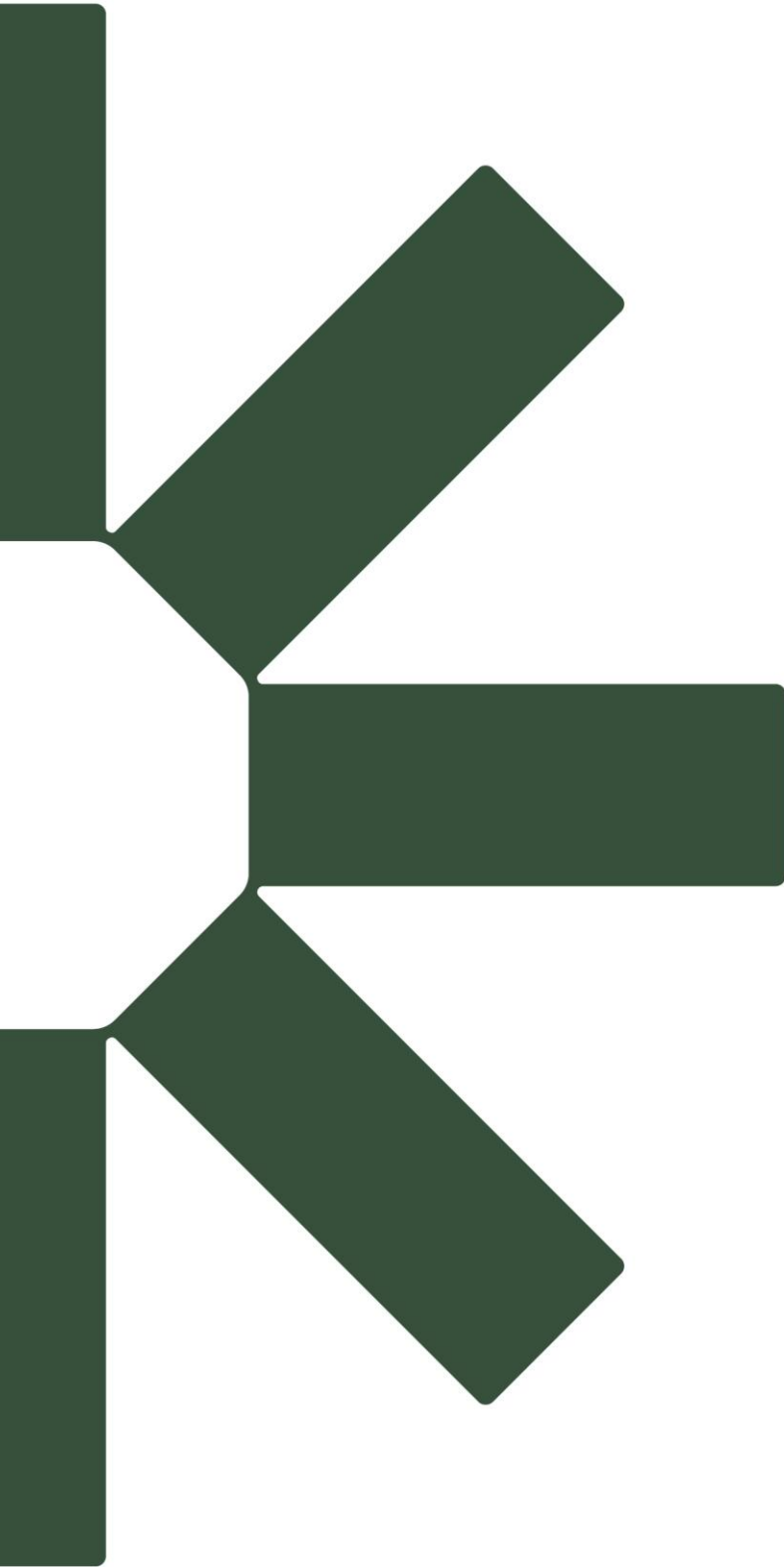
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<http://www.ontario.ca/page/climate-change>
- Natural Resources Canada, Transportation Sector Ontario, Table 8: GHG Emissions by TransportationMode:
<https://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/showTable.cfm?type=CP§or=tran&juris=on&rn=8>





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