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July 14, 2017

Meghan Bratt, MCIP, RPP **Environmental Planner Environmental Planning** MMM Group Limited 610 Chartwell Road, Suite 300 Oakville, ON L6J 4A5

Re: **Air Quality Screening Assessment** 

**Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment** 

**RWDI Reference No. 1600607** 

Email: BrattM@mmm.ca

Dear Ms. Bratt,

RWDI was retained by MMM Group Limited (MMM) to provide an air quality screening assessment in support of Waterfront Toronto's Municipal Class EA for the Lower Yonge Precinct. The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the various roadway and resulting traffic changes required to accommodate the development of the new mixed-use community within the Lower Yonge Precinct and to determine if a detailed air quality assessment is required. The following report outlines the study area, nearby receptors of concern, the background air quality in the area, and an estimate of future conditions based on changes in existing and future vehicular emissions in the area.

### STUDY AREA

The study area is positioned within Toronto's Central Waterfront and includes sections of roadway between Lower Simcoe Street to the west and Lower Jarvis Street to the east, and between Front Street to the north and Queens Quay to the south. This area is being developed to accommodate several new residential buildings, office and retail developments, as well as a community centre, school, and two daycare facilities, and therefore changes to the transportation infrastructure and streetscape are required. The study area and the specific changes being made to the roadways are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 also shows the locations of receptors in the vicinity of the study area, which are defined as residential dwellings, retirement homes, hospitals, childcare centres, schools, or similar institutional buildings. The nearby receptors are mainly residential buildings and include some that are currently built, and others that are part of future plans, and also the George Brown College Waterfront Campus located to the east of the study area. Other office or commercial spaces such as Corus Entertainment, the Toronto

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Star Building, the future LCBO Office Tower, and a 2<sup>nd</sup> building as part of the future Daniels Development are not shown as they are deemed non-sensitive.

This study considers the following future developments within the study area, which propose residential towers north of Harbour Street (shown in Figure 1), and non-residential towers south of Harbour Street (not shown as they are not considered to be sensitive receptors):

- 1 Yonge Street;
- LCBO Lands; and
- Choice REIT Lands.

This study also considers the following future residential developments (shown in Figures 1), located near the study area:

- Pier 27 Phase II;
- Daniels Development;
- QQE Development; and
- Monde.

### **CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN**

Previous studies of transportation-related emissions have consistently shown the key contaminants of concern to be carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), respirable particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), inhalable particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), and a number of hydrocarbons (formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, and benzo(a)pyrene). This list is also consistent with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Air Quality Impacts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Provincial Transportation Projects, June 2012.

### **BACKGROUND CONDITIONS**

The current background air quality in the study area was characterized using available summary statistics from up to five years of air quality monitoring stations located near the study area. These monitoring stations are operated by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC), Environment Canada and Metrolinx. Figure 2 shows all the stations currently operating in the Toronto region; however, this study only used data from the stations closest to the study area (stations 4, 6, 8, 9, and 11 in the figure).

Table 1 presents a summary of the measured background values used for the contaminants under study. More detailed information can be found in Appendix A. Also shown in Table 1 is the relevant threshold for each contaminant. These thresholds are a compilation of either the Ontario Ambient Air Quality Criteria (AAQC's), or the Federal Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). In general, if the concentration of an airborne pollutant can be maintained below its threshold, then either no health effect is observed or the effect is small enough that it presents an acceptably low risk to the population and the environment.



Table 1: Background Concentrations

Contaminant		Crite (µg/	erion /m³)		Percentile Concentrations [1] (µg/m³)		Percentile Averaging Period	Annual Mean [1]	Maximum Concentration [1] (µg/m³)		
	1-hr	24-hr	Annual	Other	50th	90th		(µg/m³)	1-hr	24-hr	8-hr
Carbon Monoxide	36,200	-	-	15,700 (8-hr)	215	378	1-hr	240	2391	N/A	1363
Nitrogen Dioxide	400	200	-	-	26	55	1-hr	30	156	84	N/A
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	-	27	8.8	-	6.4	17	1-hr	8.0	85	32	N/A
PM <sub>10</sub>	-	50	-	-	10	23	24-hr	12	N/A	47	N/A
Formaldehyde	-	65	-	-	3.7	6.9	24-hr	4.1	N/A	10	N/A
Acetaldehyde	-	500	-	500 (½-hr)	1.9	3.2	24-hr	2.0	N/A	4.5	N/A
Acrolein	4.5	0.4	-	-	0.073	0.30	24-hr	0.13	N/A	0.61	N/A
Benzene	-	2.3	0.45	-	0.64	1.0	24-hr	0.75	N/A	2.5	N/A
1,3-Butadiene	-	10	2	-	0.060	0.11	24-hr	0.063	N/A	0.22	N/A
Benzo(a)Pyrene	-	0.00005	0.00001	-	0.00006	0.00013	24-hr	0.00015	N/A	0.0013	N/A

#### Notes:

[1] Values shown in this table are averaged across the most recent five years of data available and all relevant stations as shown in Appendix A.

A comparison of the monitored concentrations to the air quality thresholds shows that the maximum background values for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, acrolein, benzene, and benzo(a)pyrene sometimes exceed their relevant thresholds. As shown in Appendix A, concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> at the Metrolinx monitors consistently exceed the annual threshold and exceed the 24-hour threshold more than 1% of the time, but these locations would have more impact from the rail corridor and may therefore be less representative of conditions within the general study area. This indicates that current levels of these contaminants in the study area are above the desired levels. Concentrations of the pollutants listed in Table 1 are typically higher in urban centres as their main source is motor vehicle exhaust. As the study area is located in the centre of Toronto and near a busy highway (the Gardiner Expressway), concentrations of these pollutants are expected to be higher compared to areas of Toronto that experience less traffic, and compared to levels in Ontario in general.

Reviewing the general background concentrations based on historical data in the study area does not account for possible future changes in background levels in the airshed. The relevant contaminants have generally continued to exhibit declining trends over the past 10 years in Southern Ontario, mainly due to declining tailpipe emissions from motor vehicles. Reductions in these emissions are expected to continue.

Existing environmental assessments in the study area were also reviewed as part of the analysis of background conditions. A Noise, Odour & Air Quality Assessment (NOAQA) of the Lower Yonge Precinct ("City of Toronto Lower Yonge Precinct – Phase 3 – Modelling, Mapping, Analysis of Future Development Concepts", June 8, 2016), found that predicted concentrations are in excess of the relevant AAQC in the study area near the Gardiner Expressway and Rail corridor for NOx, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, benzene, and also for the trace metal cadmium. The main contributing sources were found to be the Gardiner Expressway and the Rail corridor. This study described the overall ambient air quality in the study area to be typical of an urban situation where several compounds potentially exceed the MOECC AAQC, with concentrations primarily due to non-industrial sources, such as highways and rail lines. This finding is consistent with the historical monitoring data reviewed as part of this study.



There are also other studies that have been completed for individual development projects in the precinct, but these studies focused on unique emissions of contaminants and odours from the Redpath facility, located at 95 Queens Quay East, and did not consider general air quality parameters associated with traffic emissions within the precinct<sup>1</sup>.

### **ANALYSIS**

The screening level assessment of local air quality looked at the relative differences in emissions from traffic along different sections of roadway in order to predict how the air quality at the surrounding receptors may change in the future.

Vehicular emissions were considered from free flow traffic, as well as idling traffic at the intersections within the study area.

Emission factors were determined using the U.S. EPA model MOVES for the years 2016 and 2031. Vehicle exhaust emissions are sensitive to outside temperature conditions and MOVES allows the user to input temperature information. In the present case, temperature data was entered for January which typically results in the highest emissions. Exhaust emissions also vary widely by type of vehicle and MOVES provides emission factors for several different categories of vehicles. An average vehicle mix of 95% light duty and 5% heavy duty was used for the fleet. The individual vehicle emission factors were aggregated to produce a composite emission factor for each pollutant to represent the average vehicle. For PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, the free flow emissions also accounted for re-entrained road dust based on equations provided United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) AP-42 chapter 13.2.1 "Paved Roads".

Morning peak-hour emissions were calculated using the emission factors in combination with traffic parameters provided by MMM. These parameters are summarized in Appendix B.

Free flow emissions were calculated using the AM peak hour traffic volumes and the MOVES fleet average emissions at a speed of 50 km/hr as traffic moves through the study area. Idling emissions for an intersection were calculated using the average delay times (interpreted as idle times). The sum of the free flow and idling emissions along different sections of roadway are discussed in the results section.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reviewed air quality studies for the 1-7 Yonge Street Development, the 130-132 Queens Quay East Development, and the 143-177 Lake Shore Boulevard East and 26 Richardson Street Development.



#### **RESULTS**

### **Air Quality**

A summary of the total emissions by pollutant within the entire study area is included in Table 2 below. Appendix C lists the total emissions by pollutant along different sections of roadway.

Table 2: Total Study Area AM Peak Hour Emission Rates

Contaminant	Total Existing (2016) Emissions (g/hour)	Total Future (2031) Emissions (g/hour)	% Difference
Arterial Roads Only (Exclu	des Gardiner Expressway)		
CO	13,226	4,959	-63%
NOx	3,689	856	-77%
PM2.5	279	177	-37%
PM10	696	661	-5%
Benzene	26.5	6.1	-77%
1,3-Butadiene	2.90	0.09	-97%
Formaldehyde	21.2	7.7	-64%
Acrolein	1.46	0.44	-70%
Acetaldehyde	12.0	3.0	-75%
Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0447	0.0121	-73%
Arterial Roads and Gardine	er Expressway from Bay Stre	et to Jarvis Street	
CO	20,608	7,721	-63%
NOx	6,115	1,318	-78%
PM2.5	392	228	-42%
PM10	946	842	-11%
Benzene	37.3	8.4	-78%
1,3-Butadiene	4.00	0.11	-97%
Formaldehyde	29.6	9.8	-67%
Acrolein	2.04	0.56	-73%
Acetaldehyde	16.7	3.9	-77%
Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0676	0.0163	-76%

In general, the future air pollutant emissions in the study area are significantly reduced compared to the existing emissions. This is predominantly due to ongoing improvement in vehicle tailpipe emissions as older, higher emitting vehicles are gradually replaced by newer, cleaner vehicles. Canada's On-Road Vehicle and Engine Emission Regulations came into effect in 2004, replacing earlier regulations. At that time, the regulation was projected to achieve a 73% reduction in average NO<sub>X</sub> emissions from road vehicles by the year 2020, with significant reductions in other pollutants as well. More recently, the Federal government set its sights on greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles, introducing the Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations in 2010, and the Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations in 2012. Not only will these regulations reduce GHG emissions, but they will also affect toxic air pollutants in the vehicle exhausts, since the emissions of these pollutants are related to fuel consumption.

The anticipated reduction is less significant for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, as the re-entrained road dust component of the particulate matter does not change in the future other than from changing traffic volumes.



Appendix C shows the change in emissions along specific sections of roadway. In general, future air pollutant emissions along all roadways are significantly reduced compared to the existing emissions and therefore the air quality at receptors along all existing roadways is expected to improve. The exception is for PM<sub>10</sub> which is predicted to increase slightly along Lakeshore Boulevard (2% increase) and Lower Jarvis Street (8% increase). The 2% increase in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions along Lakeshore Boulevard is small compared to the expected decrease in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions along the Gardiner Expressway, which runs alongside Lakeshore Boulevard. Therefore, PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations at receptors in this area (existing residential towers at Lakeshore Boulevard and Yonge Street and the future residences at 1 Yonge St.) are still expected to decrease overall. For the future Daniels residences located just east of Jarvis Street, although PM<sub>10</sub> is predicted to increase by 8% along Lower Jarvis Street, the absolute PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from this section are small compared to the other roadway segments in the study area, and therefore this change is not expected to significantly impact local concentrations. In addition, the maximum background PM<sub>10</sub> concentration is generally below the criterion in this area, and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile background concentration is only around half the criterion. Therefore, a slight increase in the vehicular emissions on these two roadways is not expected to have a significant impact on the potential to exceed the criterion.

There are also three new roadway sections (i.e. New Street, Harbour Street, and the Cooper Street tunnel) that will be constructed in order to accommodate the new residential buildings and traffic demand in the area. In general, future emissions from these new roadways were found to be lower than the existing emissions from similar nearby roadways and therefore no mitigation measures are recommended.

Although not explicitly included in this study, the Metrolinx rail corridor is within the EA Study Area and will impact local air quality in the area. The development of the Lower Yonge Precinct area, however, is not expected to have an impact on the train volumes along the rail line. Train volumes are expected to increase in the future, but this is expected to balance with decreasing emissions from locomotives as Metrolinx phases out older locomotives to be replaced with newer ones that are compliant with stricter emission limits. Metrolinx also has plans to electrify some of the rail lines which will further decrease emissions. In general, local air quality at receptors within the study area is not expected to change significantly as a result of changes to the rail network.

### CONSTRUCTION

Air quality impacts from the construction phase are not included quantitatively. The air quality impacts are, however, considered in a qualitative manner and mitigation measures are discussed in this section. Construction activities will involve heavy equipment that generates air pollutants and dust; however, these impacts are temporary in nature.

Mitigation of construction emissions is normally achieved through diligent implementation of operating procedures such as application of dust suppressants, reduced travel speeds for heavy vehicles, efficient staging of activities and minimization of haul distances, covering up stockpiles, etc. It is recommended that to minimize potential air quality impacts during construction, the construction tendering process should include requirements for implementation of emissions management. Such a plan would set out established best management practices for dust and other emissions. Some of the best practices include the following:



Ms. Meghan Bratt MMM Group Limited RWDI #1600607 July 14, 2017

- Use of reformulated fuels, emulsified fuels, exhaust catalyst and filtration technologies, cleaner engine repowers, and new alternative-fuelled trucks to reduce emissions from construction equipment.
- Regular cleaning of construction sites and access roads to remove construction-caused debris and dust.
- Dust suppression on unpaved haul roads and other traffic areas susceptible to dust, subject to the
  area being free of sensitive plant, water or other ecosystems that may be affected by dust
  suppression chemicals.
- Covered loads when hauling fine-grained materials.
- Prompt cleaning of paved streets/roads where tracking of soil, mud or dust has occurred.
- Tire washes and other methods to prevent trucks and other vehicles from tracking soil, mud or dust onto paved streets or roads.
- Covered stockpiles of soil, sand and aggregate as necessary.
- Compliance with posted speed limits and, as appropriate, further reductions in speeds when travelling sites on unpaved surfaces.
- Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs) from the Ministry of the Environment and appropriate dust controls/suppression for any portable crushers, asphalt plants or concrete batching plants.



#### CONCLUSIONS

RWDI was retained by MMM Group Limited (MMM) to provide air quality services in support of Waterfront Toronto's Municipal Class EA for the Lower Yonge Precinct. This report outlines the study area, nearby receptors of concern, the background air quality in the area, an estimate of future conditions based on changes in existing and future vehicular emissions in the area.

Overall, the air quality within the study area is expected to improve due to ongoing improvement in vehicle tailpipe emissions as older, higher emitting vehicles are gradually replaced by newer, cleaner vehicles. PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations may increase alongside certain roadways, however these local increases are not expected to have a significant impact on the potential to exceed the PM<sub>10</sub> criterion. Emissions from new roadways are also predicted to be less than similar existing roadways and therefore no mitigation measures are recommended. During construction, however, it is recommended that the tendering process include the requirements for implementation of emissions management. A detailed air quality assessment is not recommended for this project.

We trust that this is the information that you require at this time. If you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours very truly,

RWDI AIR Inc.

Melissa Annett, d.E.T.

Senior Project Manager, Associate

Melissa Annell

Michel Ly

Mike Lepage, M.Sc., ACM, CCM

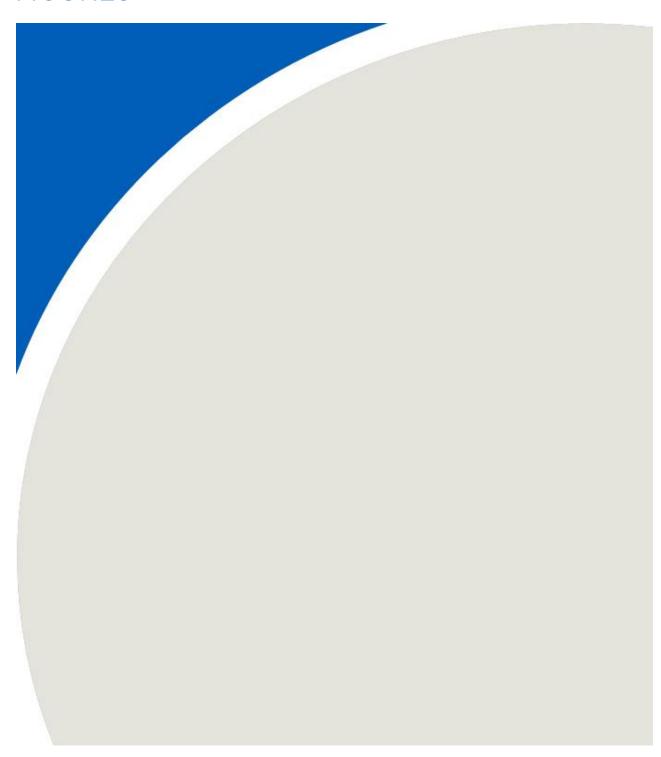
Senior Consultant

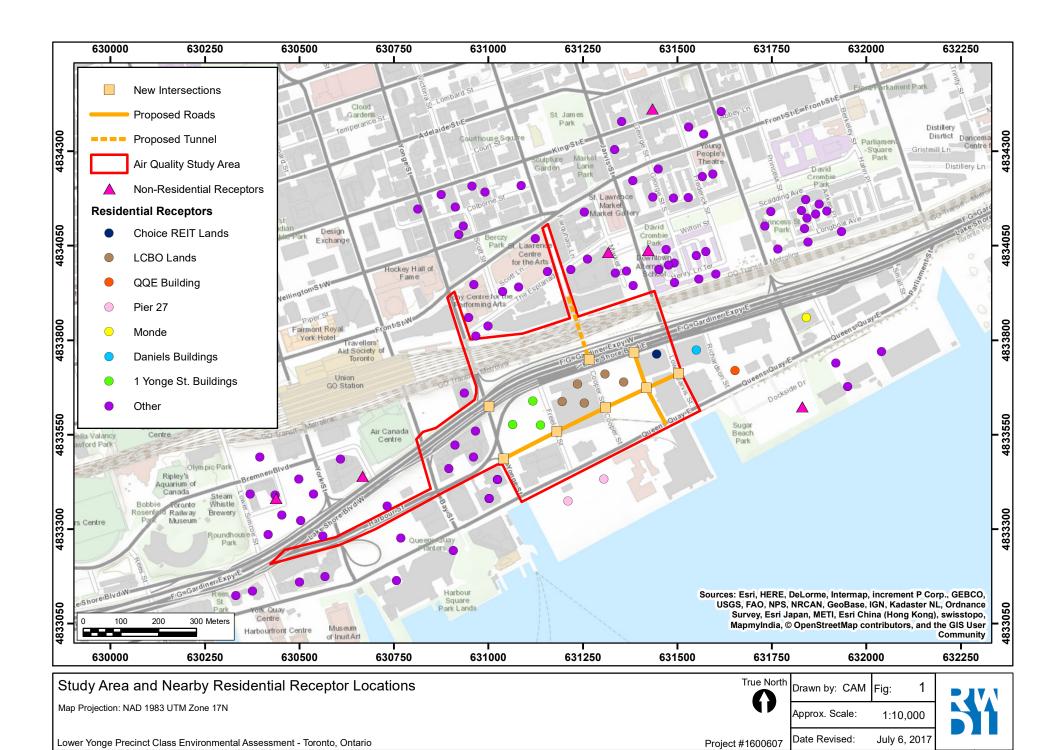
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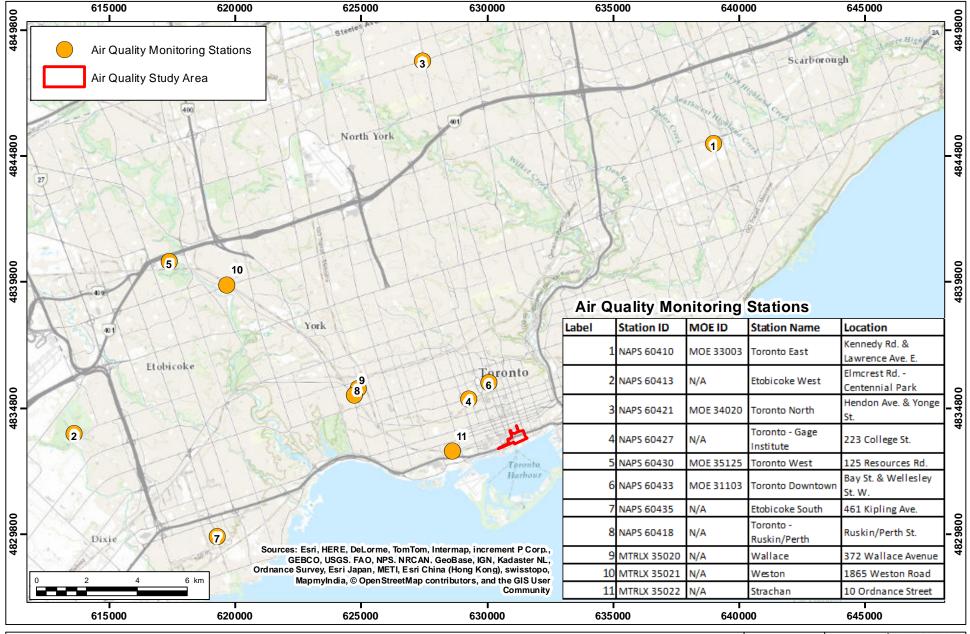
Attach.



# FIGURES







Locations of Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment - Toronto, Ontario

True North Ap

Drawn by: CAM Fig: 2

Approx. Scale: 1:150,000

Project #1600607 Date Revised: Nov.10, 2016





# ATTACHMENT A



# **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Carbon Monoxide**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

							Con	centration (j	ppm)		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		1-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	M	AX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	1-hr	8-hr
				2009	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.49	0.17	1.10	0.93
				2010	0.24	0.29	0.39	0.58	0.26	1.52	1.20
NAPS 60433	MOE 31103	Toronto Downtown	Bay St. & Wellesley St. W.	2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MTRLX				2012	0.13	0.18	0.27	0.66	0.15	1.95	0.85
35020	N/A	Wallace	372 Wallace Avenue	2013	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.64	0.19	2.30	1.72
33020				2014	0.19	0.22	0.32	0.64	0.21	2.18	1.38
MTRLX				2012	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.55	0.19	1.59	0.91
35022	N/A	Strachan	10 Ordnance Street	2013	0.18	0.22	0.30	0.59	0.20	2.34	0.94
33022				2014	0.20	0.24	0.33	0.65	0.22	2.89	1.12
Average - Ove	Average - Overall (ppm)						0.31	0.60	0.20	1.98	1.13
Average - Ove	verage - Overall (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )					270	378	723	240	2391	1363

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 1-hour criterion for carbon monoxide is  $36,200 \ \mu g/m^3$ .

The 8-hour criterion for carbon monoxide is 15,700  $\mu g/m^3$ .

### **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Nitrogen Dioxide**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

							Con	centration (	ppb)		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		1-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	M	AX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	1-hr	24-hr
				2009	14	20	29	44	16.5	67	40
				2010	14	19	29	48	16.1	69	41
NAPS 60433	MOE 31103	Toronto Downtown	Bay St. & Wellesley St. W.	2011	13	18	27	42	14.9	54	36
				2012	11	16	25	38	13.4	57	36
				2013	12	16	24	40	13.5	60	33
MTRLX				2012	12	19	31	45	16	65	39
35020	N/A	Wallace	372 Wallace Avenue	2013	12	17	26	47	14	88	53
33020				2014	12	17	27	50	15	118	57
MTRLX				2012	15	20	31	47	17	106	41
35022	N/A	Strachan	10 Ordnance Street	2013	14	19	28	45	16	85	44
33022				2014	13	18	27	44	15	95	46
Average - Ove	Average - Overall (ppb)					18	28	45	15	79	42
Average - Ove	verage - Overall (μg/m³)					36	55	88	30	156	84

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 1-hour criterion for nitrogen dioxide is  $400~\mu\text{g/m}^3$ .

The 24-hour criterion for nitrogen dioxide is 200  $\mu g/m^3$ .

### Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for $PM_{2.5}$

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

			Location				Conc	entration (µ	g/m <sup>3</sup> )		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		1-hr Pei	rcentiles		Annual	M	AX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	1-hr	24-hr
				2009	4	7	12	23	5.6	44	35
				2010	4	7	14	28	6.0	44	29
NAPS 60433	MOE 31103	Toronto Downtown	Bay St. & Wellesley St. W.	2011	5	8	14	24	6.2	45	21
				2012	5	8	14	25	6.4	45	26
				2013	7	10	16	30	8.3	75	33
MTRLX				2012	7	11	18	35	9.0	54	35
35020	N/A	Wallace	372 Wallace Avenue	2013	7	11	19	36	9.0	90	33
33020				2014	8	12	20	43	10.0	223	39
MTRLX				2012	7	11	19	35	9.0	97	37
35022	N/A	Strachan	10 Ordnance Street	2013	8	11	19	36	9.0	113	35
33022				2014	8	12	20	38	10.0	103	33
Average - Ove	verage - Overall (μg/m³)					10	17	32	8.0	85	32

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 24-hour criterion for  $PM_{2.5}$  is 27  $\mu g/m^3$ .

The annual criterion for  $PM_{2.5}$  is 8.8  $\mu\text{g/m}^3.$ 

### Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for $PM_{10}$

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

		Station Name					Conc	entration (µ	.g/m <sup>3</sup> )		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year	24-hr Percentiles				Annual	M	AX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	1-hr	24-hr
				2009	9.6	12	18	33	11.0	N/A	41
				2010	10	14	24	41	11.8	N/A	54
NAPS 60427	N/A	Toronto - Gage Institute	223 College St.	2011	8	13	22	37	10.9	N/A	38
				2012	11	15	26	40	12.9	N/A	55
				2013	11	15	26	39	12.6	N/A	48
Average - Over	erage - Overall (µg/m³)					14	23	38	11.8	N/A	47

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 24-hour criterion for  $PM_{10}$  is 50  $\mu g/m^3$ .

# **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Formaldehyde**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

		Station Name					Concentrat	ion (μg/m³)		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		24-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	MAX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	24-hr
				2002	2.54	3.82	5.60	10.06	3.29	11.12
				2003	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
NAPS 60418	N/A	Toronto - Ruskin/Perth	Ruskin/Perth St.	2004	4.73	5.62	7.93	10.64	4.79	11.24
				2005	3.94	5.77	7.21	8.27	4.11	8.31
				2006	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
Average - Over	verage - Overall (µg/m³)				3.74	5.07	6.91	9.65	4.06	10.22

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 24-hour criterion for formaldehyde is 65  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>.

# **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Acetaldehyde**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

			I continu				Concentrat	ion (μg/m³)		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year	24-hr Percentiles				Annual	MAX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	24-hr
				2002	1.71	1.85	2.36	3.02	1.60	3.22
				2003	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
NAPS 60418	N/A	Toronto - Ruskin/Perth	Ruskin/Perth St.	2004	1.85	2.36	3.17	4.53	2.00	4.73
				2005	2.17	3.07	3.98	5.21	2.36	5.58
				2006	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
Average - Over	erage - Overall (μg/m³)					2.43	3.17	4.25	1.99	4.51

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The half-hour criterion for acetaldehyde is  $500 \ \mu g/m^3$ .

The 24-hour criterion for acetaldehyde is 500 μg/m<sup>3</sup>.

# **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Acrolein**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

		Station Name	Location				Concentrat	ion (μg/m³)		
Station ID	MOE ID		Location	Year		24-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	MAX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	24-hr
				2002	0.11	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.12	0.29
				2003	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
NAPS 60418	N/A	Toronto - Ruskin/Perth	Ruskin/Perth St.	2004	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.29	0.09	0.35
				2005	0.05	0.08	0.57	1.11	0.19	1.17
				2006	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
Average - Over	rerage - Overall (μg/m³)					0.10	0.30	0.56	0.13	0.61

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 1-hour criterion for acrolein is  $4.5 \mu g/m^3$ .

The 24-hour criterion for acrolein is  $0.4 \mu g/m^3$ .

# **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Benzene**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

					Concentration (µg/m³)					
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		24-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	MAX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	24-hr
				2009	0.74	0.90	1.21	1.51	0.77	1.56
				2010	0.76	0.92	1.16	1.47	0.77	1.57
NAPS 60427	N/A	Toronto - Gage Institute	223 College St.	2011	0.56	0.65	0.90	1.09	0.59	1.12
				2012	0.56	0.74	0.98	1.24	0.62	1.34
				2013	0.57	0.69	0.92	1.47	0.61	2.03
MTRLX				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.93	3.20
35020	N/A	Wallace	372 Wallace Avenue	2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.91	5.40
33020				2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.83	4.70
MTRLX				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.82	2.30
35022	N/A	Strachan	10 Ordnance Street	2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.72	1.50
33022				2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.73	3.30
Average - Over	verage - Overall (μg/m³)					0.78	1.03	1.36	0.75	2.55

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 24-hour criterion for benzene is  $2.3 \mu g/m^3$ .

The annual criterion for benzene is  $0.45~\mu g/m^3$ .

# **Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for 1,3-Butadiene**

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

							Concentrat	tion (µg/m³)		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		24-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	MAX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	24-hr
				2009	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.19
				2010	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.19
NAPS 60427	N/A	Toronto - Gage Institute	223 College St.	2011	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.06	0.17
				2012	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.16
				2013	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.14
MTRLX				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.06
35020	N/A	Wallace	372 Wallace Avenue	2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.11
33020				2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.06
MTRLX				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.07	1.05
	N/A	Strachan	10 Ordnance Street	2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.11
35022				2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.17
Average - Over	verage - Overall (µg/m³)						0.11	0.15	0.06	0.22

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

The 24-hour criterion for 1,3-butadiene is  $10 \mu g/m^3$ .

The annual criterion for 1,3-butadiene is  $2 \mu g/m^3$ .

### Summary of Ambient Air Quality Measurements for Benzo(a)Pyrene

Lower Yonge Precinct Class Environmental Assessment

							Concentrat	ion (ng/m3)		
Station ID	MOE ID	Station Name	Location	Year		24-hr Pe	rcentiles		Annual	MAX
					50th	70th	90th	99th	Mean	24-hr
				2009	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.06	0.16
				2010	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.88	0.12	1.08
NAPS 60427	N/A	Toronto - Gage Institute	223 College St.	2011	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.50	0.09	0.57
				2012	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.52	0.08	0.62
				2013	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.18	0.06	0.19
MTRLX				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.18	0.51
35020	N/A	Wallace	372 Wallace Avenue	2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 0.331	0.39
33020				2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 0.492	10.00
MTRLX				2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.44	0.54
35022	N/A	Strachan	10 Ordnance Street	2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 0.331	0.36
33022				2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 0.330	0.35
Average - Over	verage - Overall (ng/m³)					0.08	0.13	0.45	0.15	1.34

#### Notes:

INS - Insufficient data to calculate valid statistics.

N/A - Data not available.

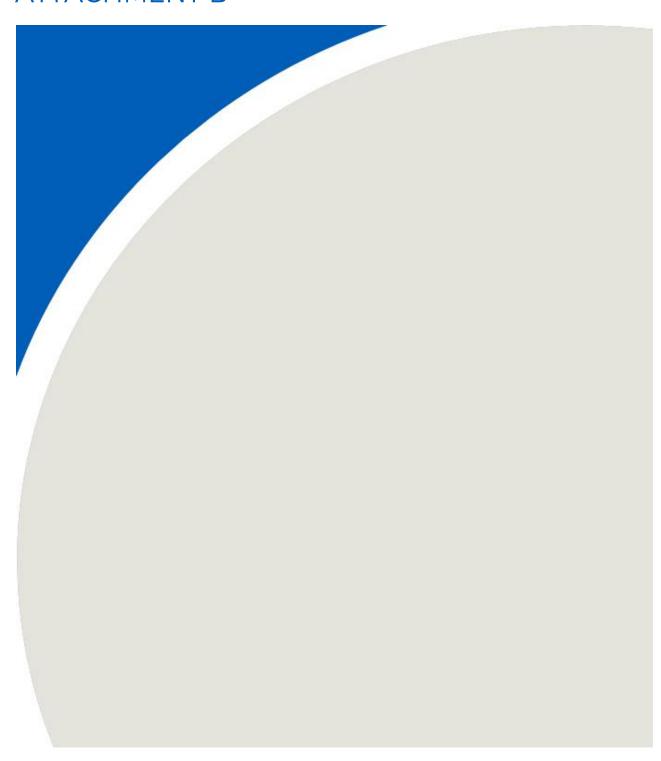
Current analytical methods are not able to detect below 0.330 ng/m³, therefore, values at the detection limit were not included in the averaging calculations at the bottom of the table.

The 24-hour criterion for benzo(a)pyrene is 0.05 ng/m<sup>3</sup>.

The annual criterion for benzo(a)pyrene is 0.01 ng/m<sup>3</sup>.



# ATTACHMENT B



# Summary of Existing (2016) Traffic and Associated Emissions

ARTERIAL ROADS																		
Freeflow Emissions																		
Road	Section	Road Segment Length	Free Flow Speed	AM Peak Hour Traffic	Assumed Silt Loading	Truck %	Emissions (g/hour)											
noau	Section.	(m)	(km/hour)	(vehicles/hour)	(g/m²)	Truck /s	со	NOx	PM2.5	PM10	Benzene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acrolein	Acetaldehyde	Benzo(a)Pyrene		
	Yonge St. to Freeland St.	160	50	1157	0.03	5	484	138	10	26	0.8	0.08	0.6	0.041	0.34	0.0015		
Queens Quay	Freeland St. to Cooper St.	150	50	1157	0.03	5	454	129	9	24	0.7	0.08	0.6	0.039	0.32	0.0014		
Queens Quay	Cooper St. to New St.	120	50	1218	0.03	5	383	109	8	20	0.6	0.07	0.5	0.033	0.27	0.0012		
	New St. to Lower Jarvis St.	90	50	1218	0.03	5	287	82	6	15	0.5	0.05	0.4	0.025	0.20	0.0009		
	Lower Simcoe St. to York St.	210	50	1710	0.03	5	940	267	19	50	1.5	0.16	1.2	0.080	0.67	0.0029		
Harbour St.	York St. to Bay St.	280	50	1643	0.03	5	1,204	343	24	64	2.0	0.21	1.5	0.103	0.85	0.0037		
	Bay St. to Yonge St.	200	50	1749	0.03	5	915	260	19	49	1.5	0.16	1.1	0.078	0.65	0.0028		
	Yonge St. to Freeland St.	170	50	579	0.06	5	258	73	7	20	0.4	0.04	0.3	0.022	0.18	0.0008		
Lake Shore Blvd. EB	Freeland St. to Cooper St.	150	50	579	0.06	5	227	65	6	17	0.4	0.04	0.3	0.019	0.16	0.0007		
	Cooper St. to Lower Jarvis St.	210	50	893	0.03	5	491	140	10	26	0.8	0.08	0.6	0.042	0.35	0.0015		
Lake Shore Blvd. WB	Yonge St. to Bay St.	200	50	1516	0.03	5	794	226	16	42	1.3	0.14	1.0	0.068	0.56	0.0024		
Lake Shore biva. Wb	Lower Jarvis St. to Yonge St.	520	50	903	0.03	5	1,229	350	25	65	2.0	0.21	1.5	0.105	0.87	0.0038		
Bay St.	Harbour St. to Gardiner Expressway/Lakeshore	130	50	1303	0.03	5	443	126	9	24	0.7	0.08	0.6	0.038	0.31	0.0014		
	Queens Quay E to Harbour St.	160	50	561	0.06	5	235	67	6	18	0.4	0.04	0.3	0.020	0.17	0.0007		
Vanga Ct	Harbour St. to Lake Shore Blvd.	110	50	1540	0.03	5	443	126	9	24	0.7	0.08	0.6	0.038	0.31	0.0014		
Yonge St.	Lake Shore Blvd. to The Esplanade	180	50	2015	0.03	5	949	270	19	50	1.6	0.16	1.2	0.081	0.67	0.0029		
	The Esplanade to Front St.	120	50	2015	0.03	5	633	180	13	34	1.0	0.11	0.8	0.054	0.45	0.0019		
Freeland St.	Queens Quay E to Lake Shore Blvd.	240	50	310	0.2	5	195	55	10	34	0.3	0.03	0.2	0.017	0.14	0.0006		
Cooper St.	Queens Quay E to Lake Shore Blvd.	230	50	230	0.2	5	138	39	7	24	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.012	0.10	0.0004		
Church St.	The Esplanade to Front St.	140	50	550	0.06	5	202	57	5	15	0.3	0.03	0.3	0.017	0.14	0.0006		
Jarvis St.	Queens Quay E to Lake Shore Blvd.	190	50	403	0.06	5	200	57	5	15	0.3	0.03	0.3	0.017	0.14	0.0006		
SUBTOTAL	·				•		11,104	3,159	241	655	18.3	1.89	13.9	0.949	7.89	0.0340		
Emissions From Intersecti	on Delay														•			
		Interception		AM Peak Hour	Assumed							Em	issions					
	Intersection	Intersection Delay	Vehicle Speed	Traffic	Silt Loading	Truck %						(g.	/hour)					
	intersection	(s)	(km/hour)	(vehicles/hour) (g/m²)	_	HUCK /6	со	NOx	PM2.5	PM10	Benzene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acrolein	Acetaldehyde	Benzo(a)Pyrene		
(	Queens Quay E and Yonge St.	10.9	0	1467	N/A	5	93	23	2	2	0.4	0.04	0.3	0.022	0.18	0.0005		
Que	eens Quay E and Lower Jarvis St.	32.4	0	1373	N/A	5	258	64	5	5	1.0	0.12	0.9	0.062	0.50	0.0013		
	Harbour St. and York St.	23.4	0	2612	N/A	5	354	89	6	7	1.4	0.17	1.2	0.085	0.68	0.0018		
	Harbour St. and Bay St.	19.8	0	2249	N/A	5	258	64	5	5	1.0	0.12	0.9	0.062	0.50	0.0013		
	Harbour St. and Yonge St.	8.5	0	2195	N/A	5	108	27	2	2	0.4	0.05	0.4	0.026	0.21	0.0005		
Lake S	Shore Blvd. WB and Lower Bay St.	20.3	0	2869	N/A	5	338	84	6	7	1.3	0.16	1.2	0.081	0.65	0.0017		
Lak	e Shore Blvd. WB and Yonge St.	24.8	0	2869	N/A	5	413	103	7	8	1.6	0.19	1.4	0.099	0.80	0.0021		
Lake S	Shore Blvd. EB and Lower Jarvis St.	17.9	0	1582	N/A	5	164	41	3	3	0.6	0.08	0.6	0.040	0.32	0.0008		
Lake S	hore Blvd. WB and Lower Jarvis St.	16.7	0	1399	N/A	5	135	34	2	3	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.033	0.26	0.0007		
SUBTOTAL		•					2,122	530	37	41	8.2	1.00	7.2	0.511	4.10	0.0107		
TOTAL ARTERIAL							13,226	3,689	279	696	26.5	2.90	21.2	1.460	11.98	0.0447		
HIGHWAYS								,					<u>'</u>		•			
		Road Segment	Free Flow	AM Peak Hour	Assumed Silt Loading								issions					
Road	Section	Length	Speed	Traffic		Truck %				1	<del>                                     </del>	(g	/hour)		T			
	- Collision	(m)	(km/hour)	(vehicles/hour)	(g/m²)		со	NOx	PM2.5	PM10	Benzene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acrolein	Acetaldehyde	Benzo(a)Pyrene		
Gardiner Expressway	Bay St. to Jarvis St.	720	90	4968	0.015	5	7,382	2,426	114	251	10.8	1.11	8.4	0.579	4.73	0.0229		
TOTAL HIGHWAY							7,382	2,426	114	251	10.8	1.11	8.4	0.579	4.73	0.0229		
GRAND TOTAL							20,608	6,115	392	946	37.3	4.00	29.6	2.039	16.71	0.0676		

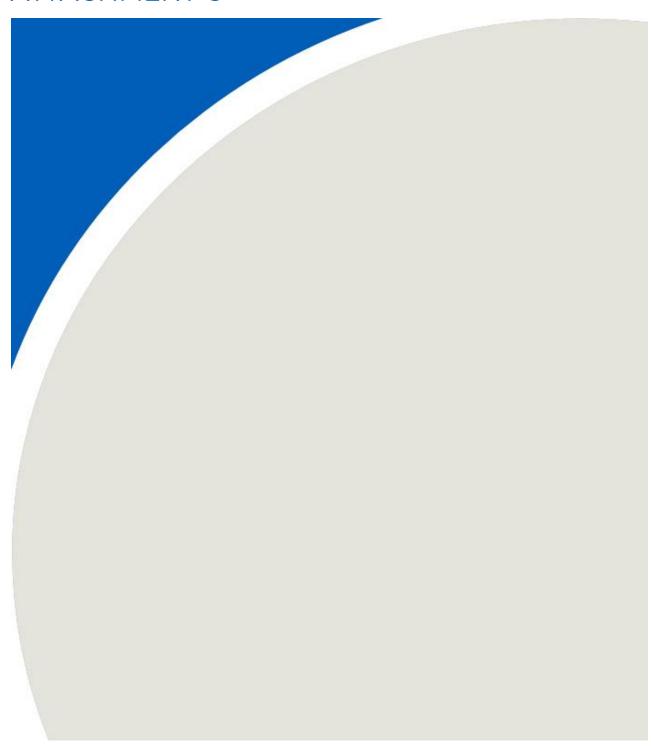
# Summary of Future (2031) Traffic and Associated Emissions

ARTERIAL ROADS																	
reeflow Emissions																	
ricellow Ellissions		Road Segment	t Free Flow Speed (km/hour)	AM Peak Hour Traffic (vehicles/hour)	Assumed Silt Loading (g/m²)		Emissions (g/hour)										
Road	Section	Length (m)				Truck %	со	NOx	PM2.5	PM10	Benzene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acrolein	Acetaldehyde	Benzo(a)Pyrene	
	Yonge St. to Freeland St.	160	50	394	0.06	5	57	8	3	11	0.0	0.001	0.1	0.003	0.02	0.0001	
	Freeland St. to Cooper St.	150	50	442	0.06	5	60	9	3	11	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.003	0.02	0.0001	
Queens Quay	Cooper St. to New St.	120	50	479	0.06	5	52	8	2	10	0.0	0.001	0.0	0.003	0.02	0.0001	
	New St. to Lower Jarvis St.	90	50	496	0.06	5	40	6	2	8	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.002	0.01	0.0001	
	Lower Simcoe St. to York St.	210	50	2194	0.03	5	416	61	12	51	0.4	0.004	0.4	0.021	0.15	0.0007	
	York St. to Bay St.	280	50	1466	0.03	5	371	55	11	45	0.3	0.004	0.3	0.019	0.13	0.0006	
	Bay St. to Yonge St.	200	50	1200	0.03	5	217	32	6	26	0.2	0.002	0.2	0.011	0.08	0.0003	
Harbour St.	Yonge St. to Freeland St.	160	50	750	0.06	5	108	16	5	20	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.006	0.04	0.0002	
	Freeland St. to Cooper St.	150	50	750	0.06	5	102	15	5	19	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.005	0.04	0.0002	
	Cooper St. to New St.	120	50	750	0.06	5	81	12	4	15	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.004	0.03	0.0001	
	New St. to Lower Jarvis St.	90	50	750	0.06	5	61	9	3	11	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.003	0.02	0.0001	
	Yonge St. to Freeland St.	170	50	1150	0.03	5	177	26	5	22	0.2	0.002	0.2	0.009	0.06	0.0003	
Lake Shore Blvd. EB	Freeland St. to Cooper St.	150	50	1150	0.03	5	156	23	5	19	0.1	0.002	0.1	0.008	0.06	0.0002	
Lake Shore Bivd. EB	Cooper St. to New St.	120	50	1150	0.03	5	125	18	4	15	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.006	0.04	0.0002	
	New St. to Lower Jarvis St.	90	50	1150	0.03	5	93	14	3	11	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.005	0.03	0.0001	
Later Chana Dhed MAD	Yonge St. to Bay St.	200	50	1356	0.03	5	245	36	7	30	0.2	0.002	0.2	0.013	0.09	0.0004	
Lake Shore Blvd. WB	Lower Jarvis St. to Yonge St.	520	50	1430	0.03	5	672	99	20	82	0.6	0.007	0.6	0.034	0.24	0.0011	
Bay St.	Harbour St. to Gardiner Expressway/Lakeshore	130	50	800	0.03	5	94	14	3	11	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.005	0.03	0.0001	
•	Queens Quay E to Harbour St.	160	50	1100	0.03	5	159	23	5	19	0.1	0.002	0.1	0.008	0.06	0.0003	
Yonge St.	Harbour St. to Lake Shore Blvd.	110	50	1100	0.03	5	109	16	3	13	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.006	0.04	0.0002	
	Lake Shore Blvd. to The Esplanade	180	50	1500	0.03	5	244	36	7	30	0.2	0.002	0.2	0.012	0.09	0.0004	
	The Esplanade to Front St.	120	50	1500	0.03	5	163	24	5	20	0.1	0.002	0.1	0.008	0.06	0.0003	
- I I -	Queens Quay E to Harbour St.	110	50	250	0.2	5	25	4	3	12	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.01	0.0000	
Freeland St.	Harbour St. to Lake Shore Blvd.	130	50	250	0.2	5	29	4	3	14	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.01	0.0000	
0 0:	Queens Quay E to Harbour St.	110	50	150	0.2	5	15	2	2	7	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.01	0.0000	
Cooper St.	Harbour St. to Lake Shore Blvd.	120	50	150	0.2	5	16	2	2	8	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.01	0.0000	
<b>6</b> 1 1 6:	Lake Shore Blvd. to The Esplanade	260	50	350	0.2	5	82	12	10	39	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.004	0.03	0.0001	
Church St.	The Esplanade to Front St.	140	50	586	0.06	5	74	11	3	14	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.004	0.03	0.0001	
	Queens Quay E to Harbour St.	100	50	300	0.2	5	27	4	3	13	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.01	0.0000	
New St.	Harbour St. to Lake Shore Blvd.	110	50	300	0.2	5	30	4	3	14	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.002	0.01	0.0000	
	Queens Quay E to Harbour St.	90	50	950	0.03	5	77	11	2	9	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.004	0.03	0.0001	
Jarvis St.	Harbour St. to Lake Shore Blvd.	100	50	950	0.03	5	86	13	3	10	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.004	0.03	0.0001	
SUBTOTAL		•		•			4,261	629	158	640	3.7		3.9	0.218	1.53	0.0068	
Emissions From Intersect	ion Delay								_	•							
		Intersection	Vehicle Speed	AM Peak Hour	Assumed	- 10							issions 'hour)				
	Intersection	Delay (s)	(km/hour)	Traffic (vehicles/hour)	Silt Loading (g/m²)	Truck %	со	NOx	PM2.5	PM10	Benzene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acrolein	Acetaldehyde	Benzo(a)Pyrene	
Queens Quay E and Yonge	St.	11.3	0	497	N/A	5	4	1	0	0	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.01	0.0000	
Queens Quay E and Freela		12.9	0	591	N/A	5	6	2	0	0	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.002	0.01	0.0000	
Queens Quay E and Lower		12	0	1117	N/A	5	11	3	0	0	0.0	0.001	0.1	0.003	0.02	0.0001	
Harbour St. and York St.		26	0	3145	N/A	5	65	21	2	2	0.2	0.005	0.4	0.020	0.14	0.0005	
Harbour St. and Bay St.		21.1	0	2034	N/A	5	34	11	1	1	0.1	0.002	0.2	0.011	0.07	0.0003	
		27.2	0	1649	N/A	5	35	12	1	1	0.1	0.003	0.2	0.011	0.07	0.0003	
Lake Shore Blvd. WB and Lower Bay St.		22.9	0	2356	N/A	5	43	14	1	1	0.1	0.003	0.2	0.013	0.09	0.0003	
Lake Shore Blvd. EB/WB and Yonge St.		63.9	0	4344	N/A	5	219	71	6	7	0.8	0.016	1.2	0.069	0.46	0.0017	
Lake Shore Blvd. EB/WB and Lower Jarvis St.		78.5	0	4110	N/A	5	255	83	7	8	0.9	0.018	1.4	0.080	0.54	0.0019	
Yonge St. and The Esplana	de	10	0	2389	N/A	5	19	6	1	1	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.006	0.04	0.0001	
Church St. and The Esplan		9	0	1142	N/A	5	8	3	0	0	0.0	0.001	0.0	0.003	0.02	0.0001	
SUBTOTAL		•	•				698	227	19	21	2.4	0.050	3.8	0.221	1.47	0.0053	

HIGHWAYS	IIGHWAYS																
Road	Section	Road Segment Length	Free Flow AM Peak Hour Speed Traffic		Assumed Silt Loading Truck % -		Emissions (g/hour)										
Koau		(m)	(km/hour)	(vehicles/hour)	•	Truck 76	со	NOx	PM2.5	PM10	Benzene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acrolein	Acetaldehyde	Benzo(a)Pyrene	
Gardiner Expressway	Bay St. to Jarvis St.	720	90	4968	0.015	5	2,761	462	51	181	2.3	0.023	2.1	0.119	0.85	0.0042	
TOTAL HIGHWAY	TOTAL HIGHWAY					2,761	462	51	181	2.3	0.023	2.1	0.119	0.85	0.0042		
GRAND TOTAL					7,721	1,318	228	842	8.4	0.115	9.8	0.558	3.86	0.0163			



# ATTACHMENT C



# **Summary of Emissions for Specific Roadway Segments**

Road	Section	Contaminant	Emissions (g/hour)						
			Existing (2016)	Future (2031)	% Difference				
		CO	1,959	230	-88%				
		NOx	545	38	-93%				
		PM2.5	39	10	-73%				
		PM10	92	40	-57%				
		Benzene	4.00	0.25	-94%				
Queens Quay	Yonge St. to Lower Jarvis St.	1,3-Butadiene	0.4399	0.0036	-99%				
		Formaldehyde	3.22	0.30	-91%				
		Acrolein	0.222	0.017	-92%				
		Acetaldehyde	1.82	0.12	-93%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.00670	0.00049	-93%				
		CO	3,780	1,137	-70%				
		NOx	1,050	192	-82%				
		PM2.5	, 75	34	-55%				
		PM10	176	127	-28%				
		Benzene	7.8	1.3	-83%				
	Lower Simcoe Street to Yonge St.	1,3-Butadiene	0.862	0.020	-98%				
		Formaldehyde	6.3	1.6	-74%				
		Acrolein	0.435	0.094	-79%				
		Acetaldehyde	3.57	0.64	-82%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0130	0.0026	-80%				
Harbour St.		CO	N/A	352	N/A				
		NOx	N/A	52	N/A				
		PM2.5	N/A	16	N/A				
		PM10	N/A	66	N/A				
		Benzene	N/A	0.30	N/A				
	Yonge St. to Lower Jarvis St.	1,3-Butadiene	N/A	0.0035	N/A				
		Formaldehyde	N/A	0.32	N/A				
		Acrolein	N/A	0.018	N/A				
		Acetaldehyde	N/A	0.13	N/A				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	N/A	0.00056	N/A				
		CO	4,048	1,983	-51%				
		NOx	1,115	384	-66%				
		PM2.5	82	58	-29%				
		PM10	190	195	2%				
		Benzene	9.0	3.0	-66%				
Lake Shore Blvd.	Bay St. to Lower Jarvis St.	1,3-Butadiene	1.007	0.051	-95%				
		Formaldehyde	7.4	4.1	-44%				
		Acrolein	0.51	0.24	-53%				
		Acetaldehyde	4.2	1.6	-61%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0145	0.0063	-57%				
		CO	1,039	170	-84%				
		NOx	275	39	-86%				
		PM2.5	19.5	4.9	-75%				
		PM10	35	14	-61%				
	Harbour St. to Gardiner	Benzene	3.03	0.34	-89%				
Bay St.	Expressway/Lakeshore	1,3-Butadiene	0.3571	0.0064	-98%				
	, , ,	Formaldehyde	2.59	0.50	-81%				
		Acrolein	0.181	0.029	-84%				
		Acetaldehyde	1.47	0.19	-87%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.00436	0.00073	-83%				

Road	Section	Contaminant	Emissions (g/hour)						
Noau	Section	Contaminant	Existing (2016)	Future (2031)	% Difference				
		СО	2,874	952	-67%				
		NOx	796	190	-76%				
		PM2.5	58	28	-52%				
		PM10	137	91	-34%				
		Benzene	6.1	1.5	-75%				
Yonge St.	Queens Quay to Front St.	1,3-Butadiene	0.675	0.027	-96%				
		Formaldehyde	4.9	2.1	-57%				
		Acrolein	0.34	0.12	-64%				
		Acetaldehyde	2.79	0.83	-70%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0100	0.0032	-68%				
		CO	195	60	-69%				
		NOx	55	10	-82%				
		PM2.5	9.8	6.5	-34%				
		PM10	34	26	-24%				
		Benzene	0.321	0.067	-79%				
Freeland St.	Queens Quay to Lakeshore Blvd.	1,3-Butadiene	0.0332	0.0010	-97%				
		Formaldehyde	0.244	0.082	-67%				
		Acrolein	0.0166	0.0047	-72%				
		Acetaldehyde	0.138	0.032	-77%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.00060	0.00013	-78%				
		CO	138	31	-77%				
		NOx	39.4	4.6	-88%				
		PM2.5	6.9	3.6	-48%				
		PM10	24	15	-39%				
		Benzene	0.228	0.027	-88%				
Cooper St.	Queens Quay E to Lake Shore Blvd.	1,3-Butadiene	0.02361	0.00031	-99%				
		Formaldehyde	0.174	0.028	-84%				
		Acrolein	0.0118	0.0016	-87%				
		Acetaldehyde	0.098	0.011	-89%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.000424	0.000050	-88%				
		CO	N/A	90	N/A				
		NOx	N/A	15	N/A				
		PM2.5	N/A	9.8	N/A				
		PM10	N/A	39	N/A				
		Benzene	N/A	0.10	N/A				
	Lake Shore Blvd. to The Esplanade	1,3-Butadiene	N/A	0.0014	N/A				
		Formaldehyde	N/A	0.12	N/A				
		Acrolein	N/A	0.0068	N/A				
		Acetaldehyde	N/A	0.047	N/A				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	N/A	0.00019	N/A				
Church St.		CO	202	74	-63%				
		NOx	57	11	-81%				
		PM2.5	5.2	3.4	-34%				
		PM10	15	14	-9%				
		Benzene	0.332	0.064	-81%				
	The Esplanade to Front St.	1,3-Butadiene	0.03437	0.00074	-98%				
		Formaldehyde	0.253	0.067	-73%				
		Acrolein	0.233	0.007	-73%				
		Acetaldehyde	0.143	0.0038	-81%				
			0.00062	0.00012	-81%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.00062	0.00012	-01%				

Road	Section	Contaminant	Emissions (g/hour)						
			Existing (2016)	Future (2031)	% Difference				
		СО	N/A	57	N/A				
		NOx	N/A	8.4	N/A				
		PM2.5	N/A	6.6	N/A				
		PM10	N/A	27	N/A				
Now Ct	Overes Overy E to Lake Share Blad	Benzene	N/A	0.049	N/A				
New St.	Queens Quay E to Lake Shore Blvd.	1,3-Butadiene	N/A	0.00057	N/A				
		Formaldehyde	N/A	0.052	N/A				
		Acrolein	N/A	0.0029	N/A				
		Acetaldehyde	N/A	0.020	N/A				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	N/A	0.000091	N/A				
		СО	758	428	-44%				
		NOx	196	110	-44%				
		PM2.5	15	12	-19%				
		PM10	26	28	8%				
1	Queens Quay E to Lake Shore Blvd.	Benzene	2.5	1.1	-58%				
Jarvis St.		1,3-Butadiene	0.298	0.021	-93%				
		Formaldehyde	2.2	1.6	-26%				
		Acrolein	0.151	0.092	-39%				
		Acetaldehyde	1.22	0.62	-49%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0034	0.0023	-34%				
		СО	7,382	2,761	-63%				
		NOx	2,426	462	-81%				
		PM2.5	114	51	-55%				
		PM10	251	181	-28%				
Gardiner	De Chile les les les	Benzene	10.8	2.3	-79%				
Expressway	Bay St. to Jarvis St.	1,3-Butadiene	1.105	0.023	-98%				
		Formaldehyde	8.4	2.1	-75%				
		Acrolein	0.58	0.12	-79%				
		Acetaldehyde	4.73	0.85	-82%				
		Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0229	0.0042	-82%				

Note: The emissions from vehicles idling at intersections are included in the sum of emissions for both the intersecting streets.