





Air Quality Study Objective

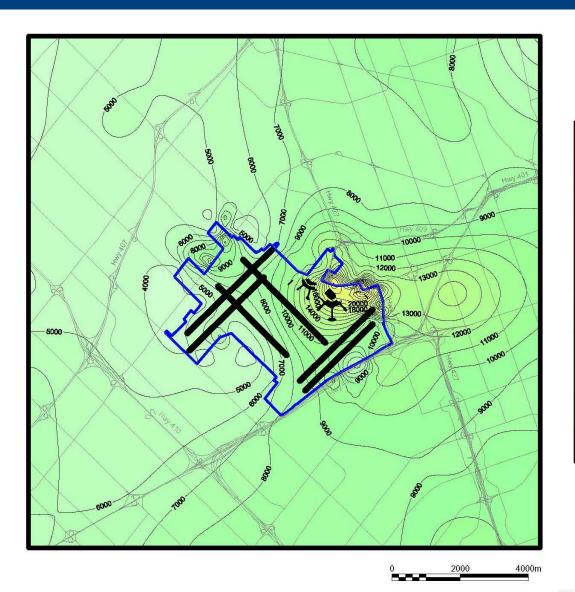
Update emissions inventory, dispersion modeling and human health risk assessment to better quantify and assess the current and projected future air quality (2022 and 2032) associated with and around the airport

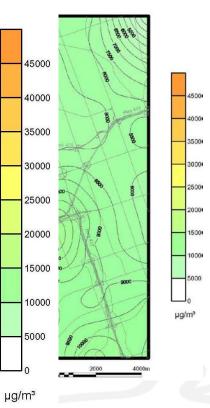
Previous studies

- 1990/1991
- 2003/2004
 - http://torontopearson.com/en/aboutpearson/environment/#
- 2010/2011 (minor internal updates)

Results from 2003 Study







Scope and Schedule

Phase 1

- Develop airport emissions inventories
- Complete

Phase 2

- Off site emission inventory
- Complete

Phase 3

- Emissions and Dispersion Modeling System and area modeling
- Completion year end

Schedule

Phase 4

- Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA)
- Working with subcommittee
 - Full report to CENAC Q2 2015

Phase 1 and 2 results

Compound	Toronto Pearson Alone		Regional Emissions	
	2011 (tonnes/yr)	2010 (from 2003 study) (tonnes/yr)	2011 (tonnes/yr)	2010 (from 2003 study) (tonnes/yr)
NOx	1,554	2,846	16,945	25,189
SOx	113	169	2,049	22,225
CO	2,611	6,762	98,457	47,925
PM ₁₀	24	28	10,959	14,134
PM _{2.5}	23	N/D	4,296	N/D
VOC	207	589	21,303	29,747

Emissions and Dispersion Modeling System

- Emissions Dispersion Modelling System (EDMS) model created and maintained by the FAA
- EDMS includes an extensive updated list of aircraft and engines, chemical compounds released including emissions for time-in-mode (e.g., taxiing, idling, take-off, climb-out, landing) for aircraft
- Includes emissions from ancillary stationary sources such as generators, cooling towers, heating equipment, etc.
- Other mobile sources such as roads and parking garages
- Integrated with U.S. EPA's AERMOD model for simulating the transport and dispersion of compounds
- Utilizes hourly meteorological data from Environment Canada's station at Toronto Pearson (2008 to 2012)

Monitoring vs. Modelling

Monitoring	Modelling
Collects actual air quality in the community	Predicts air quality based on estimated emissions and actual meteorology
Concentrations only valid at location they were collected, but can estimate concentrations between 2 or more stations	Concentrations predicted over a broad area, number of locations only limited by length of time for the model run
Can only tell you what has happened	Can be used to look at what has happened, but can also predict the future
Requires special equipment, equipment must be regularly maintained in order to provide useful data	Uses computers to model but also requires some calibration and "ground truthing"

Scenarios

- Scenarios being modelled:
 - Airport Alone 2011 actual activity level
 - Airport Alone 2022 forecast activity level
 - Airport Alone 2032 forecast activity level
 - Regional Background 2010 actual emissions (most up-to-date from Environment Canada without Pearson Airport)
 - Regional Background future forecast emissions (based on emissions trends from last 20 years, forecast out to 2022)
 - Ozone Limiting Method was applied to NOx modelling results to make them comparable to ambient and health risk criteria
 - Hourly ozone data from 125 Resources Rd. monitoring station were used for OLM calculations

Phase 4 – Human Health Risk Assessment

- HHRA will address these questions:
 - What are the potential health risks to the general community uniquely associated with emissions from airport operations alone?
 - What incremental difference do the airport emissions make to the overall potential health risks expected in the community working or residing within a 7.5 km radius?
- Will be similar in approach to the previous health risk assessment from 2004
- Comparisons will be made whenever possible to the results of the previous study

Receptor Locations

