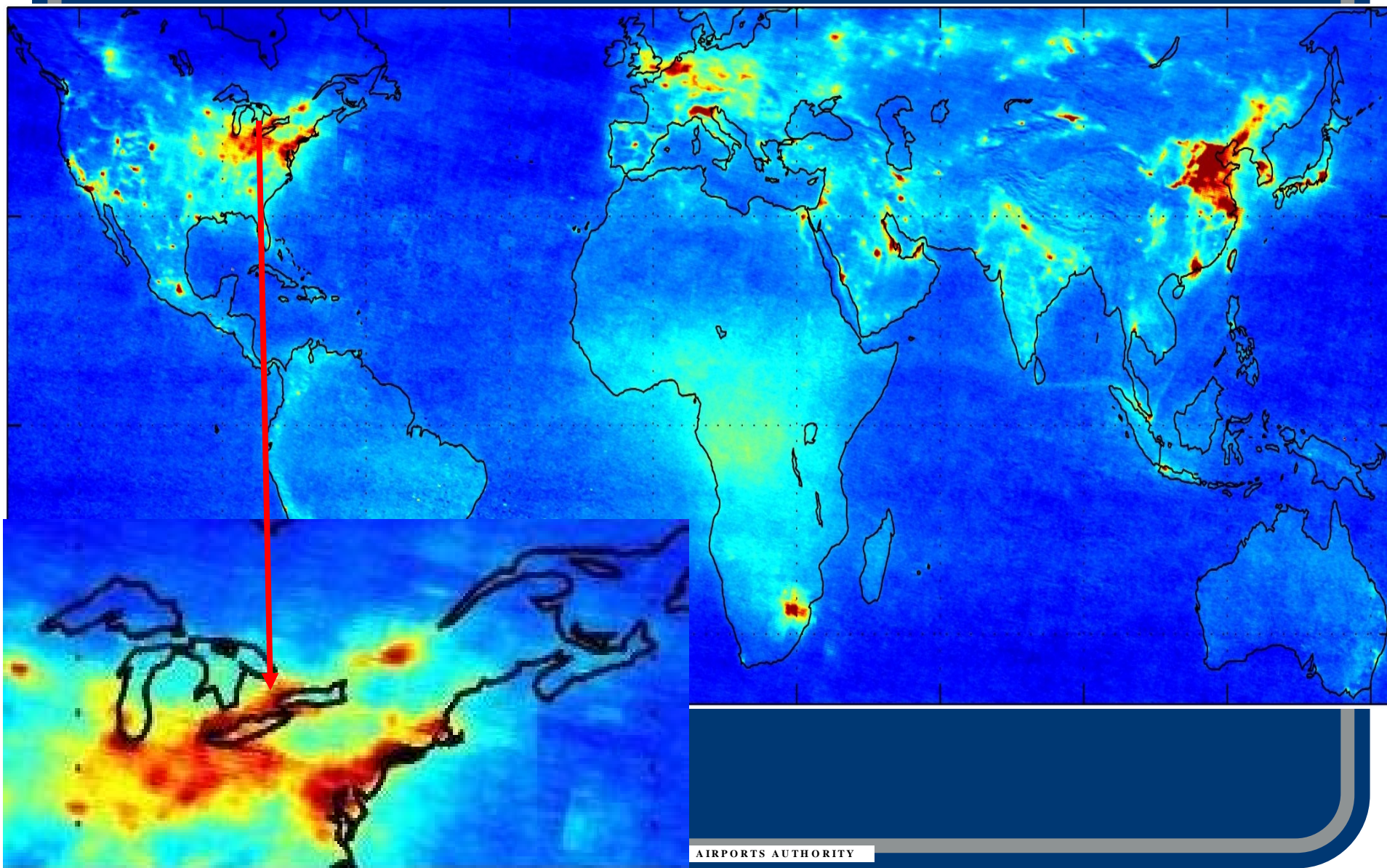


Global NO_x 2004 per Envisat





Focusing Emission Reductions



**Results from Recent Air Quality Modeling,
Monitoring and Health Risk Assessments**

Toronto Pearson International Airport

- 29.9 million passengers
- 5 runways
- 426,500 a/c movements per year
- \$4.4 B Terminal Dev.



Background

- **1990 Environmental Assessment for the Addition of 3 Runways**
- **Air Emissions not to Increase**
- **1990s Emphasis on Criteria Pollutants**
- **2000s Emphasis on VOC's and PM10/2.5**
- **Health Issues**

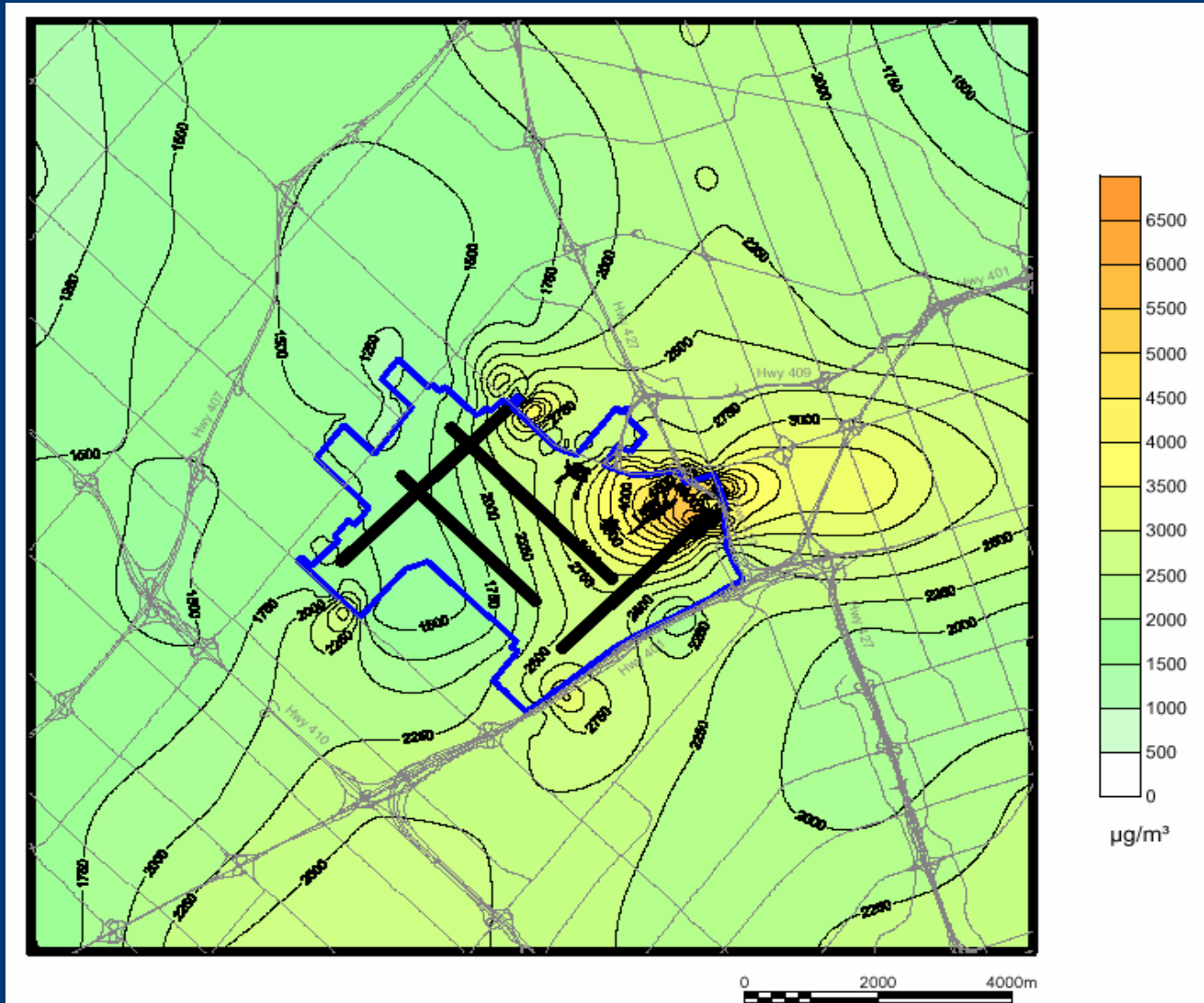
Recent Toronto Studies

- **Modeling and Health Risk Assessment – 2004**
- **One Year Ambient Air Quality Study – 2006 (Criteria Pollutants plus 160 OCs)**
- **Workplace Health and Safety – Baggage Stripping and Cargo Tunnels -2005/6**

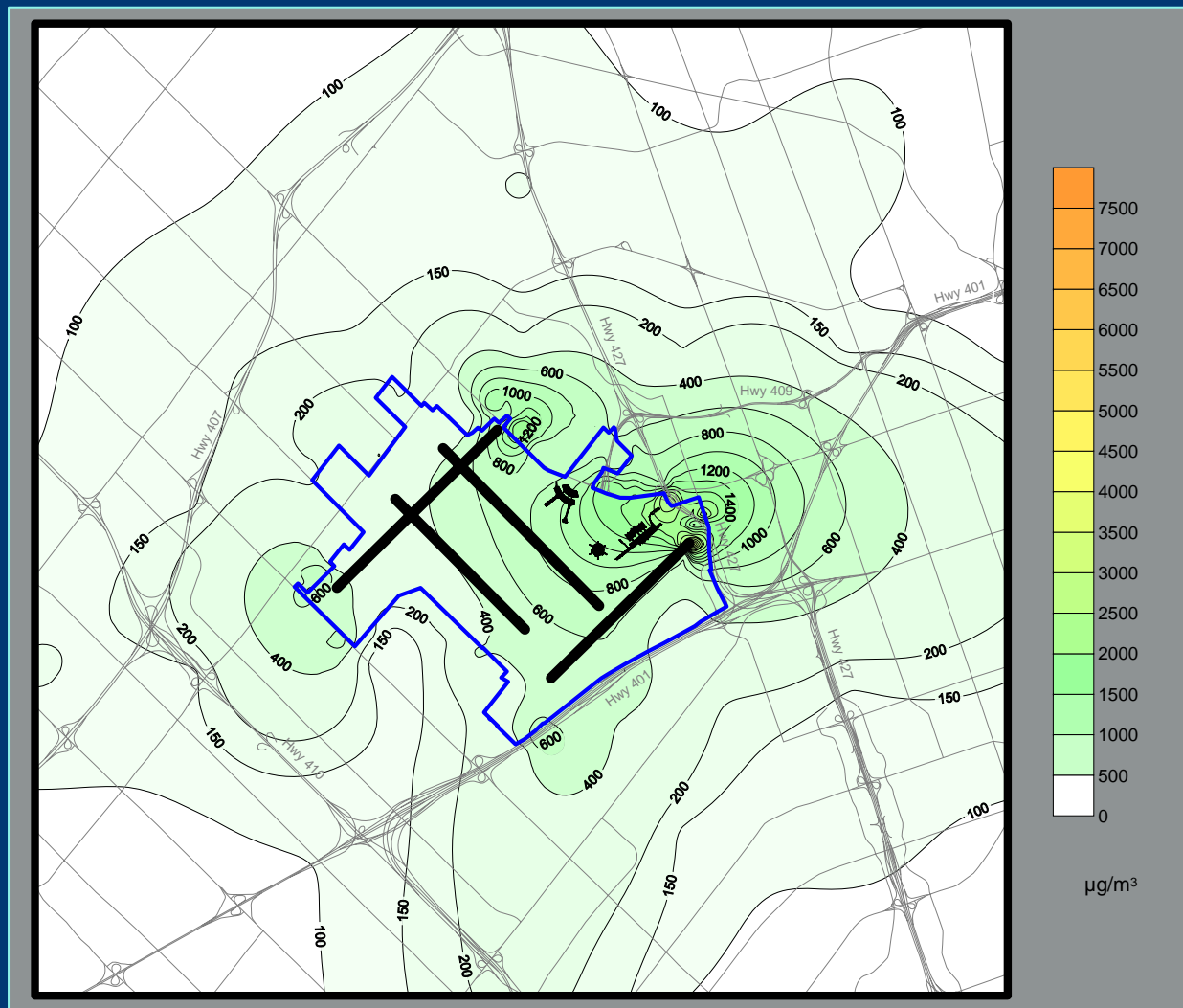
Possible Problem – NO_x

- Dominant sources of NO_x emissions were aircraft (airport) and industrial point sources (off-site). Overall results.....
- NO₂ predicted to exceed 1-h AAQC/AQO (all years) but none measured in 1999-2000 and 2005-2006 studies

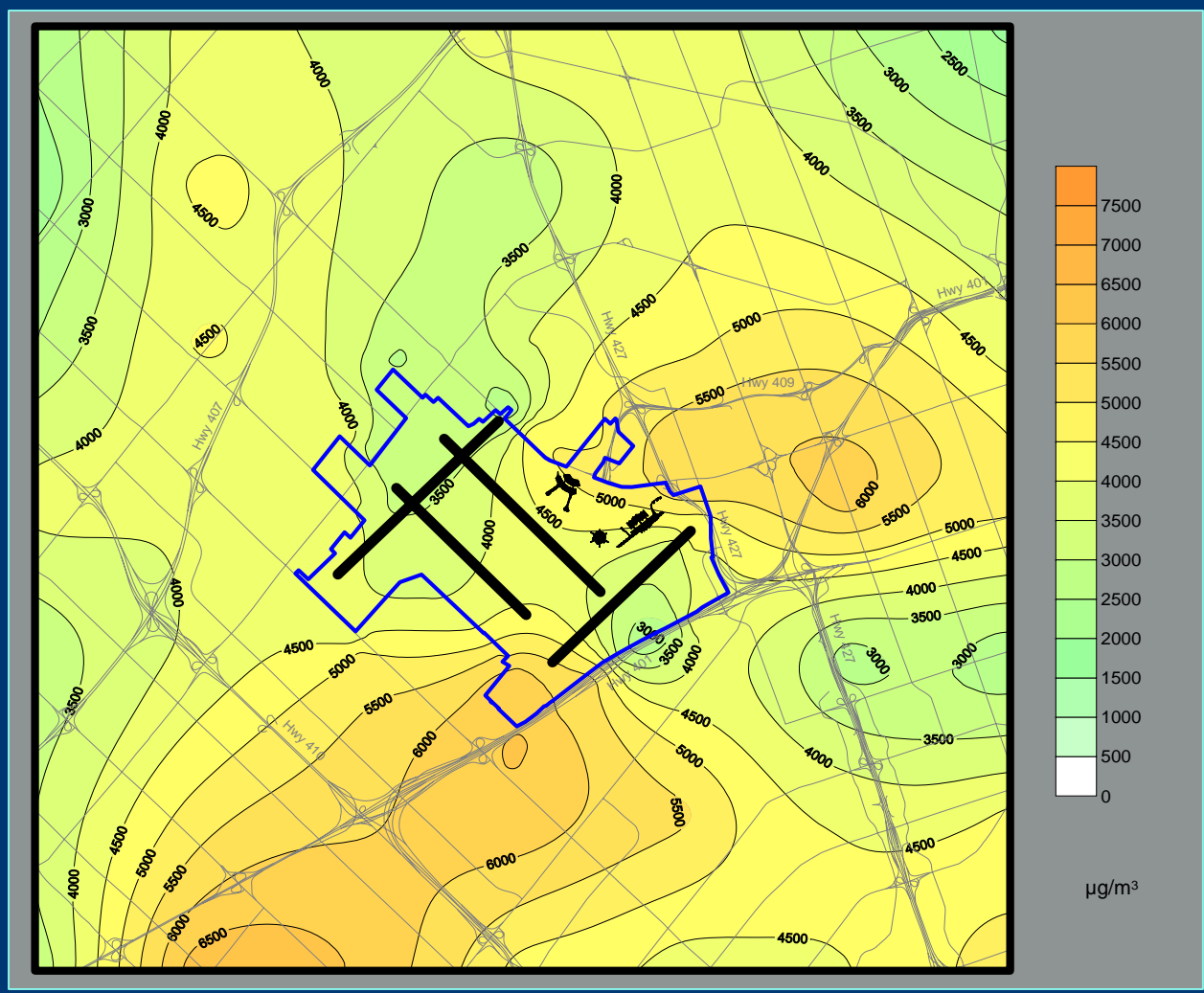
Year 2000 Predicted Maximum 1-Hour NO_x Concentration, Phase 3



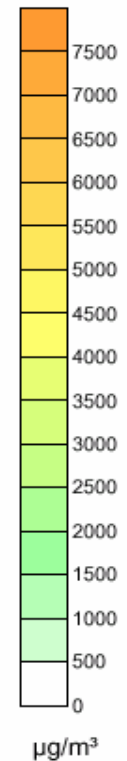
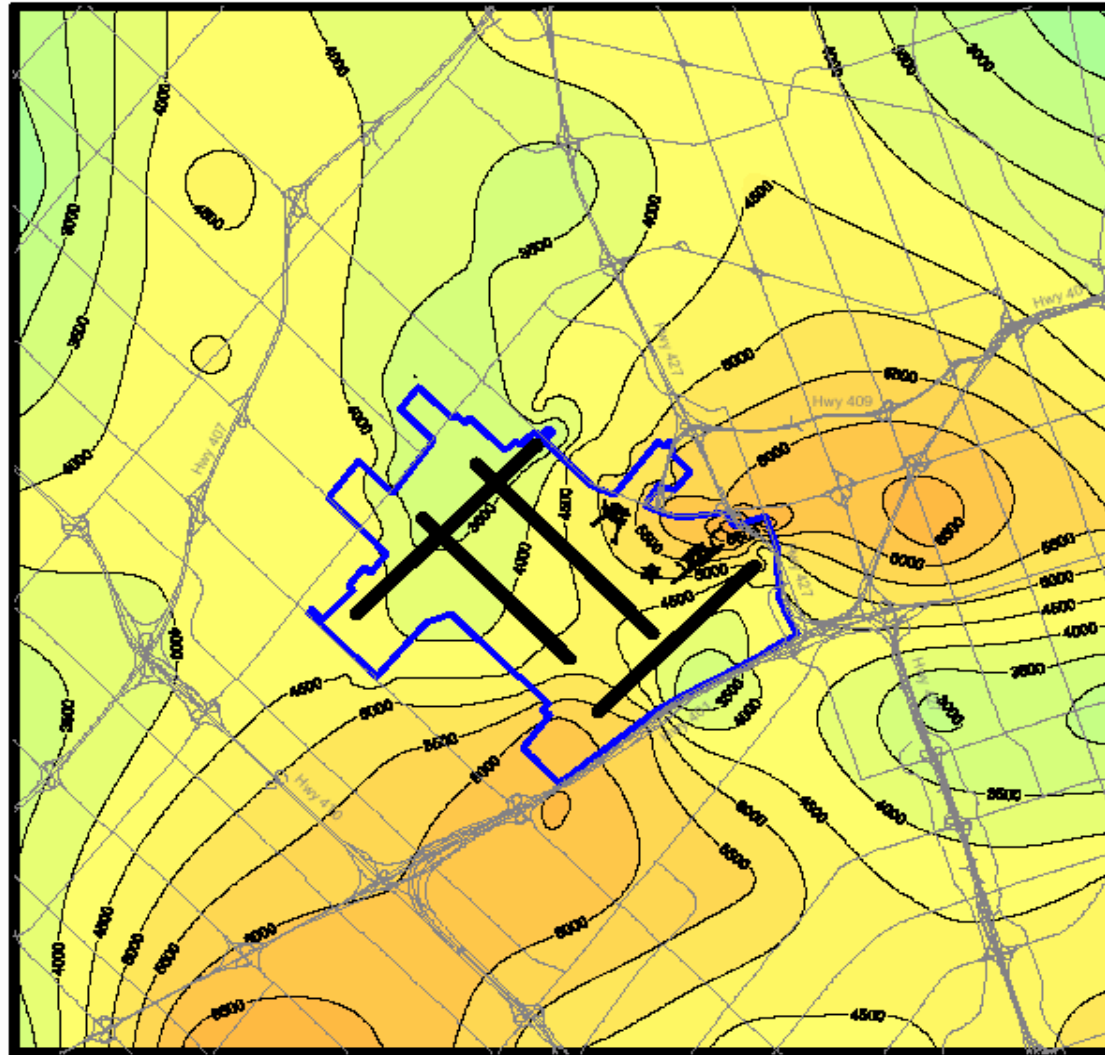
Airport Emissions 1-Hour VOC



Off-site Emissions 1-Hour VOC



On and Off-site Emissions 1-Hour VOC Concentration



AQ Study Results

- The maximum predicted 1-hour and annual NO_x concentrations are expected to remain unchanged for future years, relative to base conditions.
- There are no predicted health risks associated with any of the other criteria pollutants examined

Results: Long-Term Impacts Airport Emissions

Carbonyl Compounds

- **Results for Carbonyl Compounds**
 - (15 compounds including Formaldehyde, Acetaldehyde, Acrolein, etc.)
 - It was determined that at these concentrations, no measurable adverse health effects would result at any chosen residential location, using the most sensitive receptor chosen (a female child).
-Marginal Acrolein exceedance.

Results: Long-Term Impacts, Airport Emissions VOC/PAH



- **Phase 1 predicted Cancer Risks and Exposure Ratios for VOC and PAH Concentrations**
 - **None of the short-term or long-term air concentrations of VOCs or PAHs predicted for airport sources exceeded health (toxicity) criteria**
 - **All Exposure Ratios (ERs) for non-cancer endpoints were less than a value of one (1) at the location of maximum off-site concentration and seven off-site receptors**
 - **All the Cancer Risk Levels (CRLs) were less than one-in-a-million at the location of maximum off-site concentration and the seven off-site receptors.**

Monitoring Results



Monitoring 2005-2006

- 14 months of data
- Criteria Pollutants
- 52 Canister Samples tested for 165 Separate Organic Compounds Sampled every 6 days

Monitoring Results

- **Airport observations Correlate well with Local Air Quality Monitoring Station**
- **Criteria Pollutants within Guidelines with the Exception of Ozone**
- **Apron Site was the Dirtiest**
- **All Organic Compounds (checked) with the Exception of Acetaldehyde were Less than those used in the Previous Modeling Results (HHRA)**

Health and Safety Monitoring

- Baggage Stripping Road-High CO Levels

Summary of Air Sampling Data at T1 for Area and Personal



Location	VOCs (ppm)			CO (ppm)			NO ₂ (ppm)			Particulates (mg/m ³)		
	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max	Avg.	Min.	Max	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.
CF1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0.14	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	-	-
CF2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0.21	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
CF3A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29	1.19	0.0	0.6	0.05	-	-	-
CF6	-	0.5	0.2	0.0	14	0.74	0.0	0.5	0.0	-	-	-
CF7	0.0	13.2	0.7	0.0	45	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.04	-	-	-
CF9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	0.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
OSS-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	0.94	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	-	-
OSS-2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	0.54	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	-	-
OSS1/OSS4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	0.88	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	-	-
BC 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	-	-	-
Rudy	-	-	-	0.0	38.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.003	0.929	0.078
Nelson	-	-	-	0.0	37	0.0	-	-	-	0.005	0.382	0.035
Mark	-	-	-	0.0	5.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.000	3.734	0.091
Justin	-	-	-	0.0	34.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.000	36.89	0.162
Andrew	-	-	-	0.0	663	1.12	-	-	-	0.006	0.615	0.055
Sandra	-	-	-	0.0	17.3	1.47	-	-	-	0.006	0.351	0.03

Problem Area – Terminal Apron



Pollutants of Concern:

- CO
- Acetaldehyde is 4X Modeled

Aldehydes & Ketones

Perth/Ruskin

Carbonyl	Jet Emission: Range % Idle-Taxi	Diesel: Ranking	
Formaldehyde	37-70%	1 (LD =45%, HD = 26%)	Combined LD = 63-75% HD = 50%
Acetaldehyde	9-41%	2	
Acetone	4-45%	3	
Acrolein	3.7-16%	11	
Propanal	1.4-7.5%	13	
Crotonaldehyde	0.7-5.1%	4	

Airside Emission Sources

- **Aircraft**
- **GSE**
 - **Luggage**
 - **Cargo**
 - **Fuel**
 - **De-icing**
 - **Water**
 - **Heating/Cooling**
 - **Electric Power**
- **Airfield Maintenance**

Conclusion



Thank You

Conditioned Clean Air

**Replacing APU
with power
and A/C at the
gate has saved
Air Canada
\$300K in fuel
costs at YUL**

**It would save
environment +
\$1 million at
YYZ!**



Co-generation Plant



10 Years of Emission Reductions

- Airside
- Efficiency
- Private Vehicles
- Ground Side Vehicles
- Fixed Sources