Information Memo

To:	City Council
From:	Warren Munro, HBA, RPP, Commissioner, Development Services Department
Item Number:	INFO-22-101
Date:	March 21, 2022
Subject:	Province of Ontario's 2019 Air Quality Report
File:	12-02

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this Report is to provide an overview of the Province's Air Quality in Ontario 2019 Report (the "2019 Report") and in particular, data recorded at the Air Quality Index (A.Q.I.) monitoring station located at the E.P. Taylor Stables at Ontario Tech University (285 Britannia Avenue West) in Oshawa. The 2019 Report was released on March 4, 2022.

A copy of the 2019 Report is available at the following website: https://www.ontario.ca/document/air-quality-ontario-2019-report.

In 2014, staff were directed to provide Council with relevant information on the results and trends analysis by the Province from the A.Q.I. monitoring station located at Durham College in Oshawa, as it becomes available.

2.0 Input From Other Sources

A copy of INFO-22-101, dated March 21, 2022 and the 2019 Report will be provided to the Oshawa Environmental Advisory Committee for information.

3.0 Analysis

3.1 Provincial Air Quality Monitoring

The Province, through the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (M.E.C.P.), operates a network of A.Q.I. monitoring stations across Ontario. In 2019, the M.E.C.P. monitored ambient air quality in real time at 39 A.Q.I. monitoring stations in Ontario, in collaboration with the federal National Air Pollutant Surveillance program. The M.E.C.P.'s A.Q.I. monitoring stations are sited to be representative of general population exposure and do not necessarily reflect air quality in locations that are most influenced by local or industrial sources of air contaminants.

Staff note that there is only one A.Q.I. monitoring station in Durham Region, which is located at Durham College in Oshawa. Prior to 2005, this station was located at Ritson Road Public School (300 Ritson Road South).

A.Q.I. monitoring stations generally measure six common pollutants, which can have adverse effects on human health and the environment, when detected at certain levels. These six pollutants are:

- Ground level ozone;
- Fine particulate matter;
- Nitrogen dioxide;
- Carbon monoxide;
- Sulphur dioxide; and,
- Total Reduced Sulphur Compounds.

Information from the A.Q.I. monitoring stations is used by the M.E.C.P. to:

- Inform the public about Ontario's ambient air quality;
- Assess Ontario's air quality and evaluate long-term trends;
- Identify areas where criteria and standards are exceeded;
- Provide the basis for air quality policy/program development;
- Determine the impact from the United States and Canadian sources of Ontario's air quality;
- Provide scientists with air quality data to link environmental and human health effects to pollution levels; and,
- Provide smog advisories for public health protection.

The M.E.C.P.'s monitoring is continuous and can be viewed on a real time basis (hourly summaries) on the M.E.C.P.'s website. A link to the hourly air quality summaries in Ontario can be found at the following City website: https://www.oshawa.ca/residents/air-quality.asp.

Overall, air quality in Ontario has improved over time as both ambient concentrations of common air pollutants and emissions have decreased over the last ten (10) years. Generally, this improvement can be attributed to:

- Eliminating coal-fired power plants;
- Implementing Drive Clean vehicle emissions testing;
- Placing emissions caps on sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides;
- Developing new air standards and rules for industrial air emissions including:

    - New rules to regulate industrial sources of air pollution for petroleum and petrochemical industries;

    - New rules for regulating air contaminants for the metal finishers and foundries sectors;

- Creating provincial air zones that will help direct government actions to maintain and improve air quality based on the unique circumstances of each area of the province; and,

- More stringent sulphur dioxide air standards since it is a by-product of fossil fuel combustion and industrial smelting processes.

It is important to note that the 2019 Report includes references to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (C.A.A.Q.S.), which were published by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment in May 2013 to replace the Canada-wide standards for ozone and fine particulate matter. The purpose of the new non-binding standards is to promote continuous improvement in air quality monitoring.

With respect to Oshawa, the 2019 Report indicates that the Oshawa A.Q.I. monitoring station monitored three pollutants:

- Ozone;
- Fine particulate matter; and,
- Nitrogen dioxide.

The 2011 Air Quality Report noted that the other pollutants (i.e. sulphur dioxide carbon monoxide and total reduced sulphur compounds) have reached background levels and are no longer required to be monitored at the Oshawa A.Q.I. monitoring station.

3.2 Ozone in Oshawa

3.2.1 Sources of Ozone

Ground-level ozone (denoted as O_3) is a colourless, odourless gas at typical ambient concentrations and is formed when nitrogen oxide and volatile organic compounds react in the presence of sunlight. The formation and transport of ozone is strongly dependent on weather conditions and emissions of chemicals that contribute to the formation of ozone (i.e. nitrogen oxide and volatile organic compounds). Ozone is a major component of smog and major sources of ozone include the transportation and industrial sectors and general solvent use.

3.2.2 Health and Environmental Effects

Ozone irritates the respiratory tract and eyes and exposure can result in chest tightness, coughing and wheezing. Children who are active outdoors during the summer, when ozone levels are highest, are particularly at risk of adverse effects. Individuals with pre-existing respiratory disorders, such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, are also at risk. Ozone is also associated with increased hospital emissions and premature deaths.

3.2.3 Oshawa Trends

In 2019, Oshawa experienced a mean ozone level of 24.4 parts per billion (p.p.b.), with 100% of all daily values less than or equal to the C.A.A.Q.S. standard of 63 p.p.b. The

maximum ozone level after 24 hours was 40 p.p.b., which is also below the criteria of 63 p.p.b. established by the C.A.A.Q.S.

Overall, the 10-year trend indicates that ozone levels have decreased 12.8% in Oshawa from 28 p.p.b. in 2010 to 24.4 p.p.b. in 2019. The overall annual mean ozone levels have been volatile since 2015 with some increases year-to-year but are trending downward since 2018, as shown below:

- 26.2 p.p.b. in 2015;
- 27.2 p.p.b. in 2016;
- 27.9 p.p.b. in 2017;
- 25.8 p.p.b. in 2018; and,
- 24.4 p.p.b. in 2019.

3.3 Fine Particulate Matter in Oshawa

3.3.1 Sources of Fine Particulate Matter

Airborne particulate is the general term used to describe a mixture of microscopic solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in the air. Particulate matter (P.M.) includes aerosols, smoke, fumes, dust, fly ash and pollen. Fine particulate matter (denoted as $P.M._{2.5}$) is less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter, which is approximately 30 times smaller than the average diameter of a human hair.

Fine particulate matter consists of primary and secondary $P.M._{2.5.}$ Primary $P.M._{2.5}$ is emitted directly into the atmosphere and major sources include residential fireplaces, wood stoves, motor vehicles, smelters, power plants, industrial facilities, agricultural burning and forest fires. Secondary $P.M._{2.5}$ is formed indirectly in the atmosphere through a series of complex chemical reactions involving gases such as nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

3.3.2 Health and Environmental Impacts

Fine particulate matter can have various negative health effects, especially on the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Exposure to fine particulate matter is associated with increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits, as well as death from heart or lung diseases. Both long and short-term particle exposures have been linked to health issues. Individuals with heart or lung diseases, children and older adults are particularly sensitive to this pollutant.

3.3.3 Oshawa Trends

In 2019, Oshawa experienced a mean fine particulate matter level of 6.1 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3), with 100% of all daily values less than or equal to the C.A.A.Q.S. standard of 28 µg/m3. The maximum fine particulate matter level after 24 hours was 28 µg/m3, which is the 2013 C.A.A.Q.S. maximum 24 hours reference level standard.

Overall, the 10-year trend indicates that fine particulate matter levels have decreased 12.8% from 7.0 µg/m3 in 2010 to 6.1 µg/m3 in 2019. Although fine particulate matter

levels are slightly higher than in 2017, the overall annual mean fine particulate matter levels have decreased since 2015, as shown below:

- 7.5 µg/m3 in 2015;
- 5.9 µg/m3 in 2016;
- 5.9 µg/m3 in 2017;
- 6.4 µg/m3 in 2018; and,
- 6.1 µg/m3 in 2019.

3.4 Nitrogen Dioxide in Oshawa

3.4.1 Sources of Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent odour, which transforms in the atmosphere to form gaseous nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrogen dioxide plays a major role in atmospheric reactions that produce ground-level ozone, as well as reactions with other gaseous contaminants (i.e. sulphur dioxide, ammonia and volatile organic compounds) leading to the formation of fine particulate matter.

The transportation sector is the main source of nitrogen dioxide in Ontario. In addition, combustion or burning of carbon-based materials (e.g. wood, gasoline, etc.) in air produces nitrogen oxides, of which nitrogen dioxide is a component.

3.4.2 Health and Environmental Impacts

Nitrogen dioxide can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infection, especially individuals with asthma and bronchitis. Nitrogen dioxide chemically transforms into nitric acid in the atmosphere and, when deposited, contributes to the acidification of lakes and soils in Ontario. Nitric acid can also corrode metals, fade fabrics, degrade rubber and damage trees and crops.

3.4.3 Oshawa Trends

In 2019, Oshawa experienced a mean nitrogen dioxide level of 3.5 p.p.b., with 100% of the daily values less than or equal to 17.4 p.p.b. The highest 24 hours nitrogen dioxide level was 16.4 p.p.b., which is well below the C.A.A.Q.S. reference level of 100 p.p.b.

Overall the 10-year trend indicates that nitrogen dioxide levels have decreased 51.3% from 7.2 p.p.b. in 2010 to 3.5 p.p.b. in 2019. Other than a marginal increase in 2017, the overall annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels have steadily decreased since 2015, as shown below:

- 6.6 p.p.b. in 2015;
- 6.3 p.p.b. in 2016;
- 6.4 p.p.b. in 2017;
- 3.8 p.p.b. in 2018; and,
- 3.5 p.p.b. in 2019.

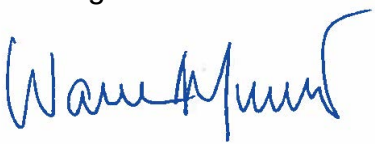
4.0 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this Report.

5.0 Relationship to the Oshawa Strategic Plan

This Report advances the Environmental Responsibility goal of the Oshawa Strategic Plan.

Tom Goodeve, M.Sc.Pl., MCIP, RPP, Director,
Planning Services



Warren Munro, HBA, RPP, Commissioner,
Development Services Department