

REPORT



MILLER AGGREGATES PARIS PLAINS CHURCH RD. PIT

COUNTY OF BRANT, ONTARIO

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

RWDI # 2204263

December 1, 2023

SUBMITTED TO

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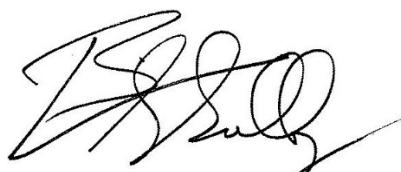
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Brian G. Sulley, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

1 INTRODUCTION

RWDI AIR Inc. (RWDI) was retained by Miller Aggregates ("Miller") to complete an air quality assessment in support of an Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) Class A License application for their proposed Paris Plains Church Road Pit (Paris Plains Pit) in the County of Brant, Ontario. This assessment quantifies and evaluates air quality impacts from the various air emission sources for the proposed Paris Plains Pit considering operations including aggregate extraction, hauling, processing, handling, shipping, and all associated equipment. **Figure 1** shows the location of the site and phasing of operations.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Paris Plains Pit is proposed to be located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, in the County of Brant. Operations at the Paris Plains Pit will consist of aggregate extraction, processing, washing, stockpiling and shipping. **Figure 1** illustrates the location and overall layout of the site.

3 OPERATIONS

It is proposed that the Paris Plains Pit will have an annual extraction limit of up to 1,000,000 tonnes per year of aggregate and will include extraction and processing operations from March to November (inclusive) and shipping operations year-round. If extraction and processing does occur during the winter months, production is expected to be intermittent and infrequent.

Aggregate extraction and processing begin with excavators and front-end loaders loading material from the working face into a portable crushing unit and subsequently onto pit trucks and/or conveyors, which transport the material to the processing plant. At the plant, the material is crushed, screened, classified, and stockpiled for shipment off-site. A significant portion of the aggregate processed at the plant is also washed, which is insignificant with respect to emissions of particulates. Processed aggregate is loaded onto highway trucks of various configurations from the stockpiles located proximal to the processing area of the operation. The processing plant consists of crushers, screens, a wash plant, and associated conveyors & stackers, and is connected to the hydro grid. **Figures 2.1** and **2.2** provide the process flow diagram for the aggregate operation.

4 SENSITIVE RECEPTOR LOCATIONS

There are various rural homes located around the site, located on Paris Plains Church Road, Pinehurst Road, West Dumfries Road, and West River Road. Regardless of distance, the closest residences around the proposed Paris Plains Pit were included in the assessment. **Figure 3** illustrates the location of the residential receptors included in the assessment. Vacant lot receptors were also included, consistent with the acoustical assessment.

Adjacent to the proposed Paris Plains Pit is the historic Paris Plains Stone Church at 598-760 Paris Plains Church Road. This receptor is not considered to be a residential receptor however is a heritage site open to visitors. As a result, daytime impacts on this receptor were evaluated on the assessment.

5 CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminant of interest is airborne dust generated by operations at the site, as follows:

- Suspended particulate matter (PM), consisting of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 44 micrometres (μm) or less (known as TSP);
- Inhalable PM, consisting of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 μm or less (PM_{10});
- Crystalline silica within the PM_{10} portion of the dust; and,
- Respirable PM, consisting of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μm or less ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$).

In addition to dust, on-site vehicles and heavy equipment also emit products of combustion. Nitrogen dioxide gas (NO_2), TSP, PM_{10} , and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ were modelled as the key representatives of combustion products.

6 EMISSION SOURCES

The potential sources of emissions in the proposed Paris Plains Pit are as follows:

- Overburden stripping and rehabilitation operations;
- Material handling (loading haul and shipping trucks, dumping material at the processing plants);
- Material crushing, screening, washing, and stockpiling;
- Movement of equipment over unpaved surfaces (front end loaders, haul trucks and highway trucks); and,
- Tailpipe emissions from on-site vehicles and heavy equipment.

Overburden stripping and rehabilitation operations do not occur during maximum production periods. These operations were therefore considered insignificant and not included in the assessment but will be addressed through Best Management Practice Plan for Fugitive Dust (BMPP).

Figure 4.1 and **4.2** presents modelled source locations for operations in both the West 1 and South Scenarios detailed below.

6.1 West Scenario

For the West Scenario, all activities at the site are operating simultaneously and at maximum capacity, with extraction occurring along the westernmost boundary of Phase 5. The West Scenario was initially assessed without the presence of any fugitive dust controls; the corresponding results were reviewed and used to develop a mitigation plan. The mitigation plan includes controls such as applying water for dust suppression portable crushing equipment, at the processing plant, and along unpaved roadways, as well as using conveyors to transport extracted material from the extraction face to the processing plant. The controlled West Scenario was subsequently assessed, with the inclusion of dust mitigation controls reflecting the implementation of a BMPP. For clarity, results are presented only for the controlled version of the West Scenario.

6.2 South Scenario

For the South Scenario, all activities at the site are operating simultaneously and at maximum capacity, with extraction occurring along the southern boundary of Phase 4, near the Church. The portable processing equipment was located at the border of the exclusion zone identified through the noise study. The South Scenario was initially assessed without the presence of any fugitive dust controls; the corresponding results were reviewed and used to develop a mitigation plan. The mitigation plan includes controls such as applying water for dust suppression at the portable crushing equipment, at the processing plant, and along unpaved roadways. The controlled South Scenario was subsequently assessed, with the inclusion of dust mitigation controls reflecting the implementation of a BMPP. For clarity, results are presented only for the controlled version of the South Scenario.

7 AIR QUALITY THRESHOLDS

This air quality assessment involves predicting maximum and average concentrations of the identified contaminants and comparing those predicted concentrations to thresholds that have been established either provincially or nationally. The relevant objectives are the Ontario Ambient Air Quality Criteria (AAQC), with the exception of PM_{2.5}, for which no AAQC exists. For that reason, the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) for PM_{2.5} was used.

It must be stressed that the CAAQS were developed as regional objectives for ambient concentrations of select air pollutants. These values are intended for use in a regional context and were not developed as facility level regulatory standards. While the study considers the CAAQS objective for comparison with predicted concentrations of PM_{2.5}, it is only because there are currently no facility level assessment criteria for PM_{2.5} under Ontario's AAQCs.

In contrast, there is currently an AAQC for NO₂, so comparison to the 2025 NO₂ CAAQS regional objective would be inappropriate in the context of this study.

RWDI's approach is consistent with MECP practice. The "Air Quality in Ontario 2020 Report", published by the MECP follow the same approach by including the CAAQS criteria for PM_{2.5} but not including the CAAQS criteria for NO₂.

8 EMISSION CALCULATIONS

Emissions were estimated in accordance with relevant guidance, using published emission factors. Detailed emission calculations and emission factor references are provided in the appendices to this report for the controlled West and South Scenarios. The appendices contain details on assumptions, equipment types, sample calculations and other details that provide clarity as to RWDI's methodology.

Emissions from sources that are wind-speed dependent (e.g., material handling) were calculated on an hour-by-hour basis, using the wind speed for each hour in the meteorological record. The emission values shown in the appendices for the wind-speed dependent emissions sources are example values, based on the average wind speed from the meteorological data used in the assessment.

All emission calculations are provided in **Appendix A** through **Appendix D**.

9 DISCUSSION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The volume of truck and heavy equipment movement on unpaved surfaces within some areas of the site require above-average level of control, especially when operations are near sensitive receptors.

The level of control used in the assessment for dust on the internal haul route is an outcome of the modelling, not an input assumption requiring justification. It represents the level of control found to be needed to achieve acceptable results at the nearest receptors. Published studies show that it is achievable. Rosbury (1985)¹ summarized results from various studies showing that levels of control as high as 98% were attained in some cases. Rosbury went on to prescribe a watering rate that would achieve near 100% control (approximately 1.7 L/m²/h). The U.S. EPA (AP-42, Chapter 13.2.2) showed that by maintaining a road surface moisture level of five times that of the ambient soil, a 95% level of control could be achieved. This finding of the studies is consistent with RWDI's experience in observing the effect of intensive watering programs.

With respect to the paved road leading into the site, a combination of strict controls on surface silt and watering are required to ensure that potential impacts remain within acceptable levels. The Paris Plains Pit uses a street sweeper to reduce the silt levels on the paved entrance route, while a water truck also flushes the paved surface. The combination of silt loading and 95% control efficiency reflects the strict application of these mitigation measures.

In some scenarios, material will be transferred from the extraction face to the processing plant via conveyors, rather than pit trucks to mitigate emissions from vehicle traffic.

Based on recent guidance provided by the MECP, a control efficiency of 95% may be applied to handling of washed stone and sand products due to the inherently low silt content.

The final dispersion modelling analysis reflects the implementation of controls.

10 ATMOSPHERIC DISPERSION MODELLING

The dispersion modelling was conducted to confirm that the proposed dust control recommendations will be sufficient to control off-site impacts at the sensitive impact locations. The modelling was conducted in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Guideline A11: Air Dispersion Modelling Guideline for Ontario, using the U.S. EPA AERMOD dispersion model, version 22112. AERMOD assesses multiple sources of emissions at discrete off-site receptors and is the current state-of-the-art regulatory model accepted for use in Ontario by the MECP.

¹ Rosbury, Keith D. "Dust Control at Hazardous Waste Sites". Hazardous Waste Engineering Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. EPA. EPA/540/2-85/003,

Regional meteorological data obtained from the MECP website were used within the model, in accordance with the MECP's Guideline A11. Specifically, the data were those applicable to the West Central Ontario Region, for crop areas due to the significant agricultural lands in the area surrounding the site. This meteorological data includes surface data from London, Ontario and upper air data from White Lake, Michigan. The facility is surrounded by significant agricultural lands on all sides, and therefore the CROPS pre-processed data set was chosen. The meteorological data set were pre-processed by the MECP using the 22112 version of AERMET.

Terrain information for the area around the site was also obtained from the MECP, in accordance with Guideline A11. Base elevations for sources within the site reflect the pit floor elevations.

The model was run using the regulatory default options, without the addition of the dry depletion algorithms for particulate matter. The AERMOD model produced 1-hour, 24-hour, and annual average concentrations, as appropriate for each contaminant. Extraction and processing operations were modelled during the months from March to November inclusive. Shipping operations can potentially occur year-round; however, shipping rates are lower during the months of December to April relative to the remainder of the year. .

Handling and processing sources were generally modelled using volume sources, in accordance with guidance from the National Stone Sand and Gravel Association (NSSGA)². Haul routes and heavy equipment movements were modelled using adjacent volume sources, in accordance with guidance from the MECP and NSSGA.

The dispersion modelling files are available electronically upon request.

11 LOCAL EMISSION SOURCES

11.1 Review of Available Data

Environment Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) is Canada's legislated, publicly accessible inventory of pollutant releases. Data for 2022 (the most recent available at the time of this report) were reviewed for locally significant emission sources that would have similar emission profiles to the site. There is one (1) facility reporting emissions to NPRI within five (5) kilometres of the site, which is the CRH Canada Group Inc. – Paris Pit, located on the south side of Watts Pond Road. The next closest facility reporting to the NPRI is over seven (7) kilometres away.

With respect to identifying other aggregate operations near the subject site, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Pits and Quarries Online tool, as well as aerial photography for the area, was used. RWDI's extensive experience in modelling aggregate sites, mining sites, ready-mix concrete and cement plants, and other sources of fugitive dust, has consistently shown that impacts from such operations are more localized, and are typically indistinguishable from regional background air quality levels at distances beyond one (1) kilometer. RWDI has conducted hundreds of these assessments, as well as a number of ambient monitoring campaigns that support this observation. Therefore, as a conservative measure, RWDI used five (5) kilometres for this review. There are six (6) licensed sites located within this area, as shown on **Figure 5**. A description of each site is provided on **Table 1**.

² National Stone Sand and Gravel Association, "Modeling Fugitive Dust Sources with AERMOD", January 2007.

Of these, licenses only 5601 represented by Dufferin Aggregates (CRH Canada Group Inc.) report to the NPRI.

Finally, the MECP Access Environment system was also reviewed to identify any facilities with current Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs). There are no ECAs within the area of interest that are expected to emit similar emissions as the proposed Paris Plains Pit.

Other ECAs with the area include approvals for oxidized asphalt storage tanks and gluing exhaust at 50 Scott Avenue in Paris, a deep fryer and several pieces of combustion equipment used for cooking processes at 20 Scott Avenue in Paris, systems associated with the manufacturing of steel and iron alloyed castings at 20 Lee Avenue in Paris, a plastics moulding operation at 31 Woodslee Avenue in Paris, and a facility with ceramic tile cutting and welding stations at 34 Scott Avenue in Paris. These processes are not expected to emit contaminants in common with operations at the proposed Paris Plains Pit and are not carried forward in the assessment.

Based on this review, several facilities were selected for additional review, which are discussed in the following sections. Other facilities identified were not carried forward due to distance from the site or the lack of similar emissions relevant to the analysis.

11.2 Dufferin Aggregates (CRH Canada Group Inc.)

The aggregate processing operations at the Dufferin Aggregates Paris Pit are situated east of Pinehurst Road / Watts Pond Road and is located approximately 2 km to the south of the proposed Paris Plains Pit. This site does not currently have an ECA for a permanent aggregate processing plant but does report to the NPRI. This suggests that mobile plants are used at the facility, as an ECA is not necessarily required, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 524/98.

The annual extraction limit for the Dufferin Aggregates Paris Pit is 997,700 tonnes per year, essentially the same as the proposed Paris Plains Pit. Based on aerial imagery from June 2, 2023, operations at the Dufferin Aggregates Paris Pit are currently taking place south of Watts Pond Road, over 1.6 km from southernmost edge of the proposed license limit for the Paris Plains Pit. Although the license limit for the Dufferin Aggregates Paris Pit extends north of Watts Pond Road as far as Paris Plains Church Road, for the purposes of this assessment, the Dufferin Aggregates Paris Pit is considered to be sufficiently removed from the proposed Paris Plains Pit that it was not included explicitly in the dispersion modelling analysis.

12 BACKGROUND AIR QUALITY

Background ambient air monitoring data was used in conjunction with the emissions from the proposed operations the proposed Paris Plains Pit. The ambient background air monitoring data represents other background sources in the region, including the agricultural sources, long-range pollutant transport, and other ubiquitous sources in the environment.

For the purposes of this assessment, 90th percentile background concentrations of particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone were obtained from the closest MECP Air Quality Monitoring Station, MECP Station 21005 located at 324 Grand River Ave. in Brantford.

This data is provided in **Table 2**. TSP and PM₁₀ were estimated from station measured PM_{2.5} data using factors derived from the analysis of extensive monitoring data from other sites, as presented by the 2004 report by Lall et. al.³. Silica was estimated using published data for cities in the northeast United States.⁴.

The use of historical data from a representative monitoring station operated by the MECP somewhere in the surrounding region is a widely accepted approach to estimating background air quality conditions. In the present case, the most representative station would be one that is in a rural, agricultural location with no other significant industries nearby. There are no such monitoring stations operating anywhere in Ontario.

13 CHEMICAL REACTIONS AMONG CONTAMINANTS

The only chemical reaction among the emitted contaminants of relevance to local air quality impacts is the conversion of nitric oxide (NO) to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emitted in diesel exhaust are composed primarily of NO. However, once the exhaust is emitted to the atmosphere and begins to mix with outside air, some of the NO is oxidized in reactions with other contaminants, principally ground-level ozone (O₃), to produce NO₂. This is important to the cumulative effects assessment, as the criteria used in this assessment apply only to NO₂, which has a much greater toxicity than NO.

The Ozone Limiting Method (OLM) was used in the cumulative effects assessment to estimate the maximum short-term NO₂ concentrations resulting from emissions of NO_x. The OLM assumes that the conversion of NO to NO₂ is limited only by the amount of O₃ present in the outside air. If the concentration of available O₃ is less than that of the NO contributed by the modelled roadway emissions, then the portion of NO that is converted to NO₂ equals the available O₃. If the concentration of available O₃ exceeds that of the NO contributed by the modelled roadway, then all NO is assumed to be converted to NO₂.

This calculation is performed within the AERMOD dispersion model. A simplified version of the OLM was used to estimate the short-term concentration of NO₂ resulting from emissions of NO_x. Concentrations of NO_x predicted by AERMOD are converted to NO₂ based on the background ozone concentration. To represent background ozone conditions, 90th percentile ozone concentrations by hour of day were derived from measurements recorded by the MECP at the Brantford monitoring station. The portion of emitted total NO_x that is already in the form of NO₂ before exiting the tailpipe was estimated to be 10%.

³ Lall, R., M. Kendall, K. Ito, and G. D. Thurston (2004). Estimation of Historical Annual PM_{2.5} Exposures for Health Effects Assessments, *Atmos. Env.*, 38, pp. 5217-5226.

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency (1996). Ambient Levels and Noncancer Health effects of Inhaled Crystalline Silica and Amorphous Silica: Health Issue Assessment. EPA/600/R-95-115.

14 RESULTS

14.1 West Scenario

The results of the West Scenario assessment are presented in **Table 3.1**. Maximum predicted concentrations from the proposed extension are below the relevant criteria for all contaminants at the modelled receptors. When the 90th percentile background concentration from the MECP ambient monitoring stations were added to the predicted impacts from operations at the proposed extension, the cumulative concentrations remain below the relevant criteria at all receptor locations.

The modelling scenario is conducted using a 5-year period of meteorological data. The maximum predicted concentration is the single highest result occurring over the 5-years. This predicted concentration reflects a maximum production rate, adjusted by season, modelled as though it occurs every day during the respective operating seasons. This approach provides a conservative overestimate of the predicted impacts from the proposed pit. This demonstrates that with appropriate mitigation, predicted impacts due to operations at the proposed Paris Plains Pit can are within acceptable levels.

14.2 South Scenario

The results of the South Scenario assessment are presented in **Table 3.2**. Maximum predicted concentrations from the proposed extension are below the relevant criteria for all contaminants at the modelled receptors. When the 90th percentile background concentration from the MECP ambient monitoring stations were added to the predicted impacts from operations at the proposed extension, the cumulative concentrations remain below the relevant criteria at all receptor locations.

The modelling scenario is conducted using a 5-year period of meteorological data. The maximum predicted concentration is the single highest result occurring over the 5-years. This predicted concentration reflects a maximum production rate, adjusted by season, modelled as though it occurs every day during the respective operating seasons. This approach provides a conservative overestimate of the predicted impacts from the proposed pit. This demonstrates that with appropriate mitigation, predicted impacts due to operations at the proposed Paris Plains Pit can are within acceptable levels.

15 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Paris Plains Pit must operate in accordance with the operating standards pertaining to dust outlined in section 0.12 (2) Ontario Regulation 244/97, which include:

- The licensee or permittee shall apply water or another provincially approved dust suppressant to internal haul roads and processing areas, as necessary to mitigate dust, if the pit or quarry is located within 1,000 metres of a sensitive receptor.
- The licensee or permittee shall equip any processing equipment that creates dust with dust suppressing or collection devices if it is located within 300 metres of a sensitive receptor.
- The licensee or permittee shall obtain an environmental compliance approval under the Environmental Protection Act where required to carry out operations at the pit or quarry.

Furthermore, this assessment is based on the following recommendation, which is to be included on the Site Plans:

- The site will operate in accordance with a Best Management Practices Plan for Dust, which may be amended from time to time, considering actual impacts and operational considerations. The recommendations in the Best Management Practices Plan for Dust are based on the maximum daily production rates. At lower production rates, the control measures specified in the Best Management Practices Plan for Dust can be reduced accordingly, provided dust remains mitigated on site.

16 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

RWDI recommends the following mitigation measures be incorporated into the Best Management Practices Plan for Dust for the Paris Pains Pit. A BMPP is meant to be a living document, reflecting operational experience at the site, and shall be reviewed periodically to ensure that mitigation measures are effective. Furthermore, if the site is operating at levels below maximum capacity, the mitigation measures may be adjusted accordingly.

16.1 Processing Plants

- The portable crushing equipment shall be equipped with dust suppressing or collection devices (such as a water spray system). If a water spray system is used, spray bars shall be located at crushers and screen decks.
- The primary processing plant shall be equipped with dust suppressing or collection devices (such as a water spray system). If a water spray system is used, spray bars shall be located at crushers and screen decks.
- Watering rate will be set as needed to suppress visible dust.
- If the natural moisture content of the virgin aggregate is sufficiently high, watering may not be required.
- When sufficient precipitation is present, watering may not be required.
- For screenings and other high-fines materials, stackers will be kept as close to the tops of stockpiles as is feasible, to achieve a drop height of approximately 1m or less.

16.2 Unpaved Haul Roads

- Unpaved roads at the Paris Pains Pit are watered using a water truck or suitable alternative such as a water spray system. If water is used, the application of water to the unpaved roads will be dependent on weather conditions and the amount of traffic.
- During the winter months (December to March), watering shall not be conducted due to operational constraints and safety concerns as a result of cold/freezing temperatures. When temperatures are below, or predicted to fall below, 4°C, chemical dust suppressants may be applied, or operations shall be curtailed.
- The watering system shall be designed to deliver the water evenly over the haul route surface and shall have the capacity to deploy water on all active haul routes at a rate of at least 1.5 L/m²/hour.
- Site staff will conduct visual inspections of the unpaved roads for dust emissions and the opacity of the dust emissions on a daily basis. If there is a significant amount of dust being emitted and/or the dust being emitted is of a high opacity, the water truck will be implemented.
- A speed limit of 25 km/h on all on-site roads shall be posted near the site entrance. Haul truck and highway truck operators will be directed to observe the speed limit.
- When operations are occurring within Phase 5, conveyors will be used to transport the extracted aggregate from the extraction face to the processing plant.

16.3 Paved Haul Roads

- Paved roads at the Paris Pains Pit are flushed using a water truck or swept using a wet or vacuum sweeper. The cleaning of paved roads will be dependent on weather conditions and the amount of aggregate material on the paved road surface at the Pit.
- During the winter months (December to March), flushing shall not be conducted due to operational constraints and safety concerns as a result of cold/freezing temperatures. When temperatures are below, or predicted to fall below, 4°C, vacuum sweeping shall be employed if needed.
- A speed limit of 25 km/h on all on-site roads shall be posted near the site entrance. Haul truck and highway truck operators will be directed to observe the speed limit.
- Visual inspections of the paved roads for maintenance (i.e., fixing potholes) will be conducted on a monthly basis. Road maintenance involves placing material (i.e., asphalt, aggregates, etc.) into the potholes to level the surface of the road.

17 CONCLUSIONS

Based on these conservative modelling results, the predicted impacts associated with the proposed Paris Plains Pit will remain below the relevant air quality criteria at all receptors. As a result, the proposed Paris Plains Pit is not expected to pose adverse impacts to surrounding sensitive receptors, with appropriate mitigation measures in place.



TABLES



Table 1: Ambient Air Quality Data

Project #2204263

Year	TSP [2]		PM10 [2]		Silica	PM2.5		NO2 [4]				O3 [4]							
	90th Percentile 24-hour	Annual Average	90th Percentile 24-hour	Annual Average	90th Percentile 24-hour	90th Percentile 24-hour	Annual Average	90th Percentile 1-Hour	90th Percentile 24-Hour	Annual Average	90th Percentile 1-Hour	90th Percentile 24-Hour	Annual Average	90th Percentile 1-Hour	90th Percentile 24-Hour	Annual Average			
	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	[3]	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(ppb)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(ppb)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(ppb)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(ppb)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(ppb)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)					
2017	40	24	22	13	1.3	12	7.1	10	19	9	16	4.4	8	44	86	38	75	28	55
2018	44	25	25	14	1.5	13	7.6	10	32	9	17	5.1	14	45	88	39	77	28	55
2019	45	24	25	14	1.5	13	7.3	11	28	10	18	5.5	13	44	86	38	75	27	53
2020	37	22	20	12	1.2	11	6.7	8	17	7	14	4.2	8	43	84	38	74	28	55
2021	45	25	25	14	1.5	14	7.6	9	18	9	16	4.6	9	45	88	39	77	28	55
Average	42	24	23	13	1.4	13	7.3	10	23	9	16	5	11	44	87	38	75	28	55

Notes:

[1] All data from MECP Station 21005, in Brantford.

[2] Estimated from PM2.5 measurements using published factors (Lall, et al., 2004)

[3] Estimated as 6% of PM10, from published data for cities in the northeast US (U.S. EPA, 1996)

[4] Conversion from ppb to $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ based on 10°C.

Revision Date: 2023-11-14
 Prepared by: SJP
 Checked by: RB

Table 2: Nearby Aggregate Licenses

Project #2204263

Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit

ALPS ID	Operator	Site Name	Maximum Annual Tonnage
5601	Dufferin Aggregates, A Division of CRH Canada Group Inc.	Not Specified	997,700
5707	Corporation of the County of Brant	Not Specified	30,000
5694	Lafarge Canada Inc.	Not Specified	900,000
5532	Lafarge Canada Inc.	Not Specified	99,999,999
5659	Network Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Not Specified	75,000
59707	Corporation of the County of Brant	Keg Lane Pit	50,000

Table 3.1: West Scenario

RWDI Project# 2204263

Operations Located at the Western Extraction Limit in Phase 5

Relevant Criteria

TSP	120	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-Hour AAQC
	60	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual AAQC
PM₁₀	50	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Interim AAQC
PM_{2.5}	27	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-Hour CAAQS
	8.8	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual CAAQS
Silica	5	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	AAQC
NO₂	400	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-Hour AAQC
	200	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-Hour AAQC
	32	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual CAAQS

Background Concentrations

TSP	42	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(24-hour)
	24	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(Annual)
PM₁₀	23	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(24-hour)
PM_{2.5}	13	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(24-hour)
	7.3	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(Annual)
Silica	1.4	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(24-hour)
NO₂	23	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(1-hour)
	16	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(24-hour)
	11	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(Annual)
O₃	87	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(1-hour)
	75	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(24-hour)
	55	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	(Annual)

Notes:

[1] 1-hour and 24-hour background concentrations are based on the 90th percentile value

[2] Annual average background concentrations are based on the 1-hour average concentration

Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Incremental		Cumulative	
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)
R01	Residence	550,610	4,787,408	TSP	24	120	18	15%	60	50%
					Annual	60	2	3%	26	43%
				PM10	24	50	3	6%	26	52%
					24	27	1	2%	26	96%
				PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	1%	7	83%
					24	5	1	11%	2	39%
				Silica (<10 μm)	1	400	15	4%	38	9%
					24	200	1	0%	17	8%
					Annual	32	0.0	0%	11	33%

Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R02	Church	550,204	4,787,409		TSP	24	120	20	17%	62	52%
						Annual	60	2	3%	26	43%
					PM10	24	50	4	9%	27	55%
						24	27	1	5%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	14%	2	42%
					NO2	1	400	21	5%	44	11%
						24	200	2	1%	19	9%
						Annual	32	0.1	0%	11	33%
R03	Church	550,145	4,787,393		TSP	24	120	20	17%	62	52%
						Annual	60	2	3%	26	43%
					PM10	24	50	5	9%	28	55%
						24	27	2	6%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	14%	2	42%
					NO2	1	400	23	6%	46	12%
						24	200	3	1%	19	10%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R04	Residence	549,842	4,787,228		TSP	24	120	19	16%	61	51%
						Annual	60	2	3%	26	43%
					PM10	24	50	3	6%	26	52%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	31	8%	54	14%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R05	Residence	549,740	4,787,162		TSP	24	120	18	15%	60	50%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	3	6%	26	52%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	11%	2	39%
					NO2	1	400	29	7%	52	13%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R06	Residence	551,390	4,788,783		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	29	7%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R07	Residence	551,443	4,788,803		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	30	7%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R08	Residence	549,095	4,787,363		TSP	24	120	57	47%	99	82%
						Annual	60	2	4%	26	44%
					PM10	24	50	9	17%	32	63%
						24	27	3	9%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	2	33%	3	61%
					NO2	1	400	71	18%	93	23%
						24	200	4	2%	20	10%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R10	Residence	549,051	4,787,690		TSP	24	120	47	39%	89	74%
						Annual	60	3	6%	27	46%
					PM10	24	50	13	27%	36	73%
						24	27	5	18%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.2	3%	7	83%
						24	5	2	39%	3	67%
					NO2	1	400	113	28%	136	34%
						24	200	10	5%	26	13%
						Annual	32	0	1%	11	34%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R11	Residence	549,094	4,787,604		TSP	24	120	75	63%	117	98%
						Annual	60	5	9%	29	49%
					PM10	24	50	14	28%	37	74%
						24	27	6	21%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.3	3%	7	83%
						24	5	2	46%	4	74%
					NO2	1	400	140	35%	163	41%
						24	200	12	6%	28	14%
						Annual	32	0	1%	11	34%
R12	Residence	548,975	4,787,911		TSP	24	120	21	18%	63	53%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	5	10%	28	56%
						24	27	2	7%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	14%	2	42%
					NO2	1	400	72	18%	95	24%
						24	200	4	2%	20	10%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R13	Residence	549,310	4,787,125		TSP	24	120	24	20%	66	55%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	4	7%	27	53%
						24	27	1	5%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	13%	2	41%
					NO2	1	400	53	13%	76	19%
						24	200	3	1%	19	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R14	Residence	549,000	4,788,425		TSP	24	120	10	8%	52	43%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	23	6%	46	12%
						24	200	1	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R15	Residence	549,472	4,788,811		TSP	24	120	7	6%	49	41%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	18	5%	41	10%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R16	Residence	552,318	4,787,811		TSP	24	120	12	10%	54	45%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	3	1%	26	7%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R17	Residence	549,120	4,787,168		TSP	24	120	20	17%	62	52%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	4	7%	27	53%
						24	27	1	4%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	13%	2	41%
					NO2	1	400	41	10%	64	16%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R18	Residence	549,425	4,788,811		TSP	24	120	7	6%	49	41%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	17	4%	40	10%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R19	Residence	552,202	4,788,305		TSP	24	120	14	11%	56	46%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	4	8%	27	54%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	14%	2	42%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	29	7%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R20	Residence	552,339	4,787,567		TSP	24	120	10	8%	52	43%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	6%	26	52%
						24	27	0	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	11%	2	39%
					NO2	1	400	3	1%	26	6%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R21	Residence	552,228	4,788,255		TSP	24	120	13	11%	55	46%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	7%	26	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	30	8%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R22	Residence	552,035	4,788,722		TSP	24	120	6	5%	48	40%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	7%	2	35%
					NO2	1	400	5	1%	28	7%
						24	200	0	0%	16	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R23	Residence	549,130	4,787,053		TSP	24	120	15	13%	57	48%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	5%	26	51%
						24	27	1	4%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	9%	2	37%
					NO2	1	400	31	8%	53	13%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R24	Residence	549,144	4,787,006		TSP	24	120	13	11%	55	46%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	5%	26	51%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	28	7%	51	13%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R25	Residence	550,593	4,789,160		TSP	24	120	7	6%	49	41%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	8	2%	31	8%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R26	Residence	549,144	4,786,967		TSP	24	120	12	10%	54	45%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	5%	25	51%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	25	6%	47	12%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R27	Residence	550,665	4,789,191		TSP	24	120	6	5%	48	40%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	30	7%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R28	Residence	549,145	4,786,939		TSP	24	120	11	9%	53	44%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	5%	25	51%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	23	6%	46	11%
						24	200	1	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R29	Residence	549,846	4,789,067		TSP	24	120	7	6%	49	41%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	3%	25	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	12	3%	35	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R30	Residence	549,809	4,789,059		TSP	24	120	7	6%	49	41%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	12	3%	35	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R31	Residence	552,492	4,787,564		TSP	24	120	11	9%	53	44%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	7%	26	53%
						24	27	0	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	3	1%	26	6%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R32	Residence	549,044	4,788,902		TSP	24	120	5	5%	47	40%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	16	4%	39	10%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R33	Residence	549,162	4,786,814		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	19	5%	41	10%
						24	200	1	1%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R34	Residence	551,544	4,789,261		TSP	24	120	5	4%	47	39%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	2%	24	48%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	4%	2	32%
					NO2	1	400	4	1%	27	7%
						24	200	0	0%	16	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Incremental		Cumulative	
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)
R35	Residence	552,586	4,787,188	TSP	24	120	6	5%	48	40%
					Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
				PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
					24	27	0	1%	13	48%
				PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
					24	5	0	5%	2	33%
				NO2	1	400	2	1%	25	6%
					24	200	0	0%	16	8%
					Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R36	Residence	552,539	4,786,969	TSP	24	120	5	4%	47	39%
					Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
				PM10	24	50	1	2%	24	48%
					24	27	0	1%	13	48%
				PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
					24	5	0	3%	2	31%
				NO2	1	400	3	1%	25	6%
					24	200	0	0%	16	8%
					Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Table 3.2: South Scenario

RWDI Project# 2204263

Operations Located at the Southern Extraction Limit in Phase 4

Relevant Criteria

TSP	120	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-Hour AAQC
	60	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Annual AAQC
PM₁₀	50	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Interim AAQC
PM_{2.5}	27	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-Hour CAAQS
	8.8	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Annual CAAQS
Silica	5	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ AAQC
NO₂	400	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 1-Hour AAQC
	200	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-Hour AAQC
	32	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Annual CAAQS

Background Concentrations

TSP	42	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour)
	24	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual)
PM₁₀	23	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour)
PM_{2.5}	13	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour)
	7.3	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual)
Silica	1.4	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour)
NO₂	23	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (1-hour)
	16	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour)
	11	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual)
O₃	87	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (1-hour)
	75	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour)
	55	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual)

Notes:

[1] 1-hour and 24-hour background concentrations are based on the 90th percentile value

[2] Annual average background concentrations are based on the 1-hour average concentration

Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Incremental		Cumulative	
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)
R01	Residence	550,610	4,787,408	TSP	24	120	54	45%	96	80%
					Annual	60	4	7%	28	47%
				PM10	24	50	13	25%	36	71%
					24	27	4	16%	26	96%
				PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.2	3%	7	83%
					24	5	2	40%	3	68%
				Silica (<10 μm)	1	400	100	25%	123	31%
					24	200	9.1	5%	25	13%
					Annual	32	0.4	1%	11	34%

Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R02	Church	550,204	4,787,409		TSP	24	120	63	52%	105	87%
						Annual	60	5	8%	29	48%
					PM10	24	50	15	31%	38	77%
						24	27	5	17%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.2	3%	7	83%
						24	5	2	48%	4	76%
					NO2	1	400	111	28%	134	33%
						24	200	9	5%	26	13%
						Annual	32	0	1%	11	34%
R03	Church	550,145	4,787,393		TSP	24	120	70	59%	112	94%
						Annual	60	4	6%	28	46%
					PM10	24	50	18	36%	41	82%
						24	27	5	19%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.2	2%	7	83%
						24	5	3	56%	4	84%
					NO2	1	400	109	27%	132	33%
						24	200	10	5%	26	13%
						Annual	32	0	1%	11	34%
R04	Residence	549,842	4,787,228		TSP	24	120	39	32%	81	67%
						Annual	60	2	3%	26	43%
					PM10	24	50	9	18%	32	64%
						24	27	2	8%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	30%	3	58%
					NO2	1	400	43	11%	66	16%
						24	200	3	2%	20	10%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R05	Residence	549,740	4,787,162		TSP	24	120	32	27%	74	62%
						Annual	60	2	3%	26	43%
					PM10	24	50	7	15%	30	61%
						24	27	2	6%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	25%	3	53%
					NO2	1	400	35	9%	57	14%
						24	200	3	1%	19	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R06	Residence	551,390	4,788,783		TSP	24	120	13	11%	55	46%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	5%	26	51%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	10%	2	38%
					NO2	1	400	12	3%	34	9%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R07	Residence	551,443	4,788,803		TSP	24	120	13	11%	55	46%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	5%	26	51%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	10%	2	38%
					NO2	1	400	12	3%	35	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R08	Residence	549,095	4,787,363		TSP	24	120	57	47%	99	82%
						Annual	60	2	4%	26	44%
					PM10	24	50	9	18%	32	64%
						24	27	2	6%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	2	33%	3	61%
					NO2	1	400	17	4%	40	10%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R10	Residence	549,051	4,787,690		TSP	24	120	36	30%	78	65%
						Annual	60	3	5%	27	45%
					PM10	24	50	6	13%	29	59%
						24	27	1	4%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	1%	7	83%
						24	5	1	23%	3	51%
					NO2	1	400	15	4%	38	9%
						24	200	1	1%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R11	Residence	549,094	4,787,604		TSP	24	120	75	63%	117	98%
						Annual	60	5	8%	29	48%
					PM10	24	50	12	25%	35	71%
						24	27	2	7%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.1	2%	7	83%
						24	5	2	46%	4	74%
					NO2	1	400	18	5%	41	10%
						24	200	2	1%	18	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R12	Residence	548,975	4,787,911		TSP	24	120	21	18%	63	53%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	4	7%	27	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	13%	2	41%
					NO2	1	400	13	3%	36	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R13	Residence	549,310	4,787,125		TSP	24	120	25	20%	67	55%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	4	8%	27	54%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	14%	2	42%
					NO2	1	400	20	5%	42	11%
						24	200	1	1%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R14	Residence	549,000	4,788,425		TSP	24	120	10	8%	52	43%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	8	2%	31	8%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R15	Residence	549,472	4,788,811		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	7%	2	35%
					NO2	1	400	12	3%	35	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R16	Residence	552,318	4,787,811		TSP	24	120	12	10%	54	45%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	5%	25	51%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	9%	2	37%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	30	7%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R17	Residence	549,120	4,787,168		TSP	24	120	23	19%	65	54%
						Annual	60	1	2%	25	42%
					PM10	24	50	4	9%	27	55%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	16%	2	44%
					NO2	1	400	16	4%	38	10%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R18	Residence	549,425	4,788,811		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	3%	25	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	7%	2	35%
					NO2	1	400	13	3%	35	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R19	Residence	552,202	4,788,305		TSP	24	120	22	19%	64	54%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	5	11%	28	57%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	20%	2	48%
					NO2	1	400	10	2%	32	8%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R20	Residence	552,339	4,787,567		TSP	24	120	15	12%	57	47%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	4	7%	27	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	14%	2	42%
					NO2	1	400	7	2%	30	7%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R21	Residence	552,228	4,788,255		TSP	24	120	20	17%	62	52%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	5	10%	28	56%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	18%	2	46%
					NO2	1	400	11	3%	33	8%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R22	Residence	552,035	4,788,722		TSP	24	120	9	7%	51	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	5%	26	51%
						24	27	0	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	10%	2	38%
					NO2	1	400	11	3%	33	8%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R23	Residence	549,130	4,787,053		TSP	24	120	18	15%	60	50%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	4	7%	27	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	13%	2	41%
					NO2	1	400	14	4%	37	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R24	Residence	549,144	4,787,006		TSP	24	120	17	14%	59	49%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	7%	26	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	12	3%	35	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R25	Residence	550,593	4,789,160		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	3%	25	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	11	3%	34	9%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R26	Residence	549,144	4,786,967		TSP	24	120	17	14%	59	49%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	7%	26	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	9	2%	31	8%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R27	Residence	550,665	4,789,191		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	3%	25	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	11	3%	33	8%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R28	Residence	549,145	4,786,939		TSP	24	120	16	14%	58	49%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	7%	26	53%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	10	3%	33	8%
						24	200	1	0%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R29	Residence	549,846	4,789,067		TSP	24	120	8	7%	50	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	10	2%	32	8%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R30	Residence	549,809	4,789,059		TSP	24	120	9	7%	51	42%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	8%	2	36%
					NO2	1	400	10	2%	32	8%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis (µg/m³)	Incremental		Cumulative		
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration (µg/m³)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	
R31	Residence	552,492	4,787,564		TSP	24	120	15	13%	57	48%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	4	8%	27	54%
						24	27	1	2%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	16%	2	44%
					NO2	1	400	6	2%	29	7%
						24	200	0	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R32	Residence	549,044	4,788,902		TSP	24	120	7	6%	49	41%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	2	3%	25	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	6%	2	34%
					NO2	1	400	10	2%	32	8%
						24	200	1	0%	17	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R33	Residence	549,162	4,786,814		TSP	24	120	16	13%	58	48%
						Annual	60	1	1%	25	41%
					PM10	24	50	3	7%	26	53%
						24	27	1	3%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	1	12%	2	40%
					NO2	1	400	13	3%	36	9%
						24	200	1	1%	17	9%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R34	Residence	551,544	4,789,261		TSP	24	120	8	6%	50	41%
						Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
					PM10	24	50	1	3%	24	49%
						24	27	0	1%	13	48%
					PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
						24	5	0	5%	2	33%
					NO2	1	400	3	1%	26	7%
						24	200	0	0%	16	8%
						Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

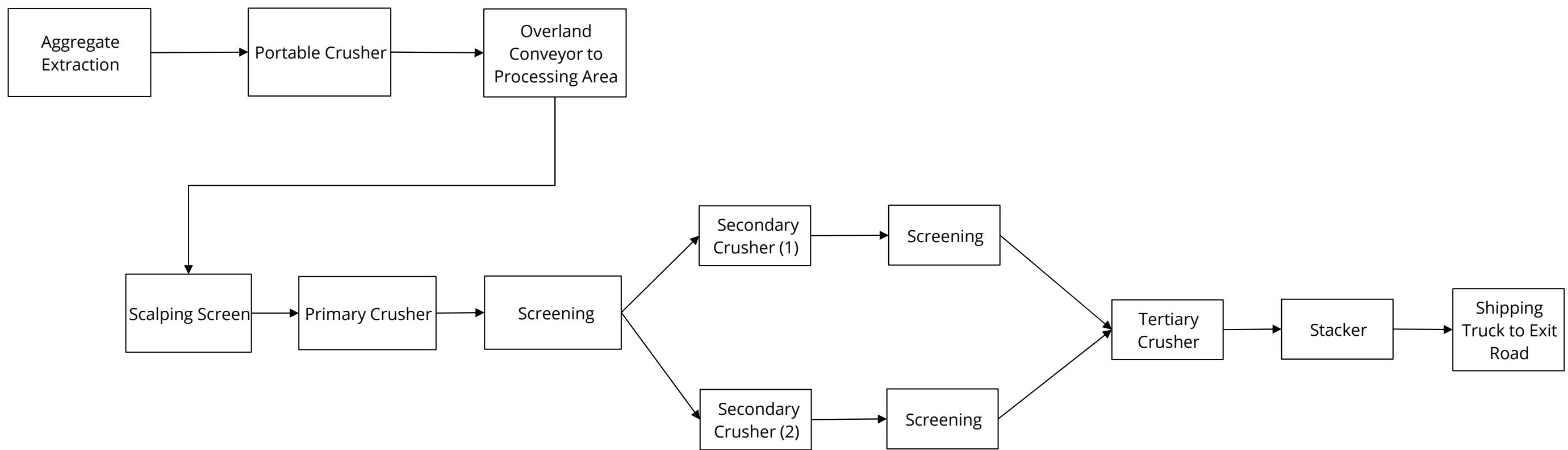
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Receptor		UTM Coordinates		Contaminant	Averaging Period (hours)	Recommended Criteria for Cumulative Effects Analysis ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Incremental		Cumulative	
ID	Type	X (m)	Y (m)				Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)	Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Percentage of Relevant Criteria (%)
R35	Residence	552,586	4,787,188	TSP	24	120	11	9%	53	44%
					Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
				PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
					24	27	0	1%	13	48%
				PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
					24	5	0	8%	2	36%
				NO2	1	400	4	1%	27	7%
					24	200	0	0%	17	8%
					Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%
R36	Residence	552,539	4,786,969	TSP	24	120	9	8%	51	43%
					Annual	60	0	1%	24	41%
				PM10	24	50	2	4%	25	50%
					24	27	0	1%	13	48%
				PM2.5	Annual	8.8	0.0	0%	7	83%
					24	5	0	6%	2	34%
				NO2	1	400	4	1%	26	7%
					24	200	0	0%	17	8%
					Annual	32	0	0%	11	33%

Table 3.2 Page 10 of 10

FIGURES





Process Flow Diagram
Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit - West Extraction Process Flow Diagram

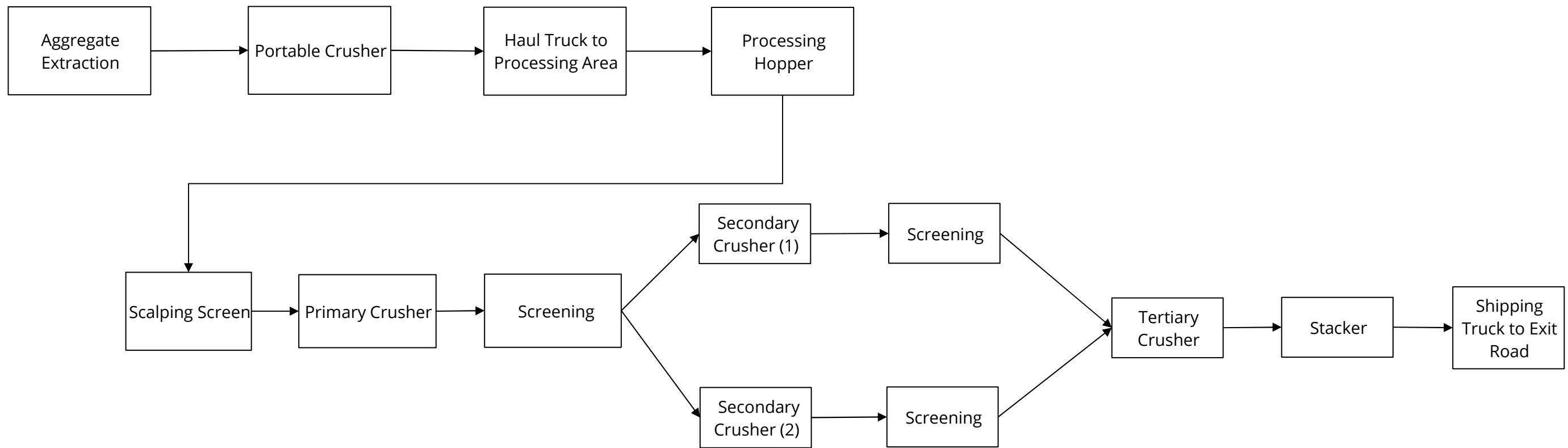
Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit, Paris, Ontario

Drawn by: RB Figure: 2.1

Approx. Scale: not to scale

Date Revised: November 17, 2023
Project #2204263





Process Flow Diagram
Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit - South Extraction Process Flow Diagram

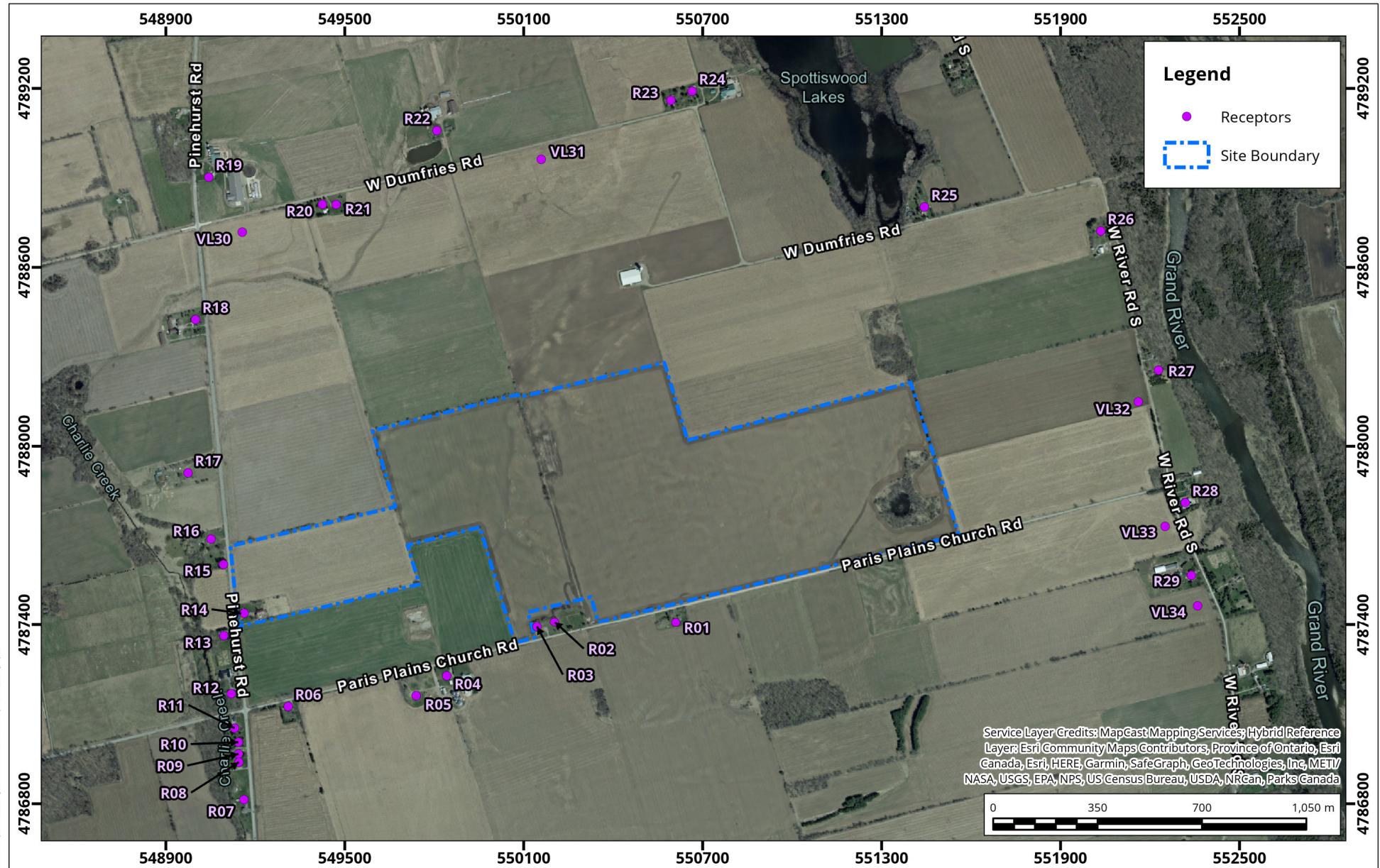
Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit, Paris, Ontario

Drawn by: RB Figure: 2.2

Approx. Scale: not to scale

Date Revised: November 17, 2023
Project #2204263





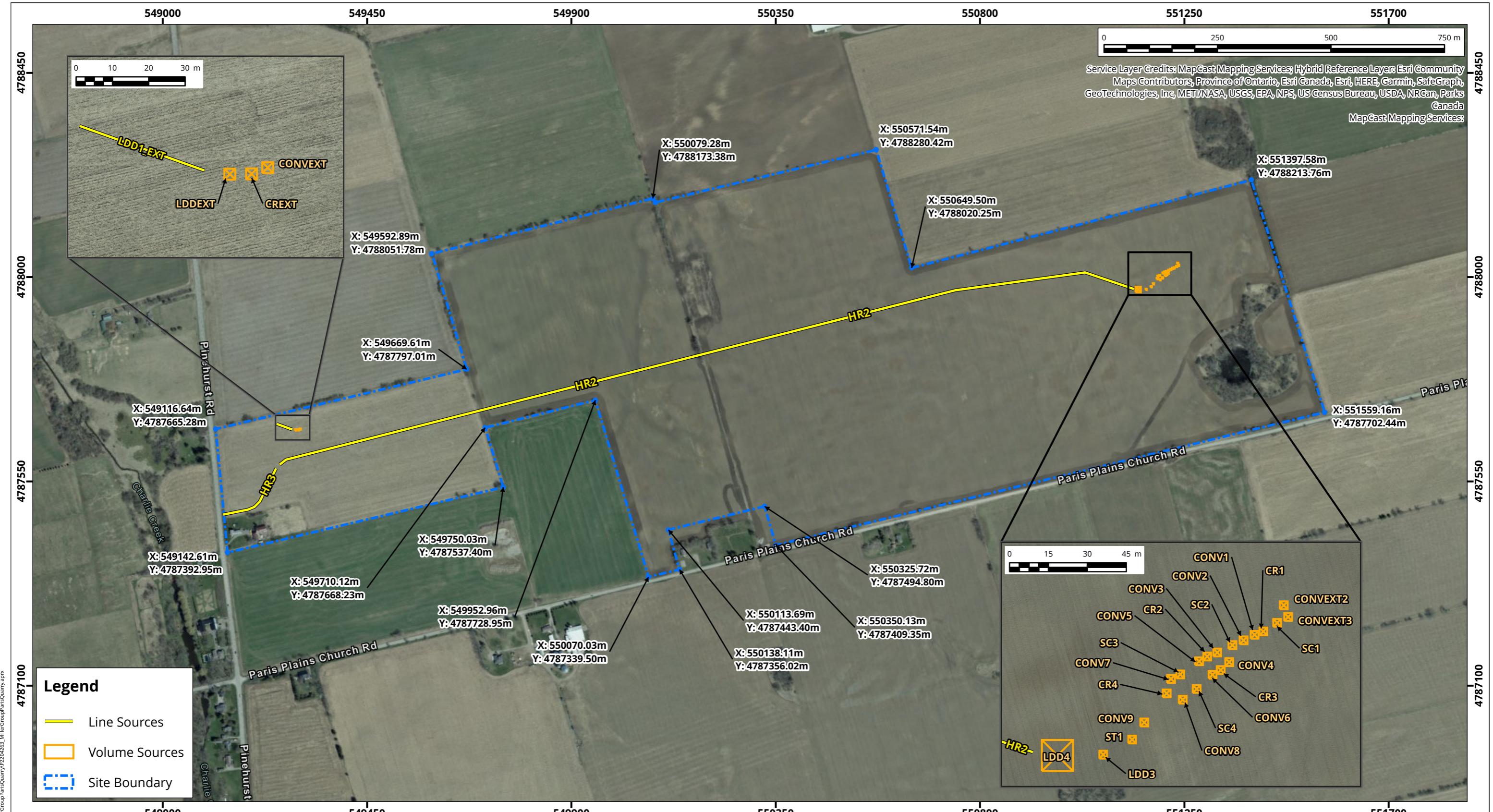
Site Plan Showing Site Boundary and Discrete Receptors

Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Miller Group Paris Quarry - Brant, ON



Drawn by: RCL	Figure: 3	1:18,000
Approx. Scale:		
Project #: 2204263		Date Revised: Nov 23, 2023





Site Plan Showing Locations of Property Boundary and Significant Sources

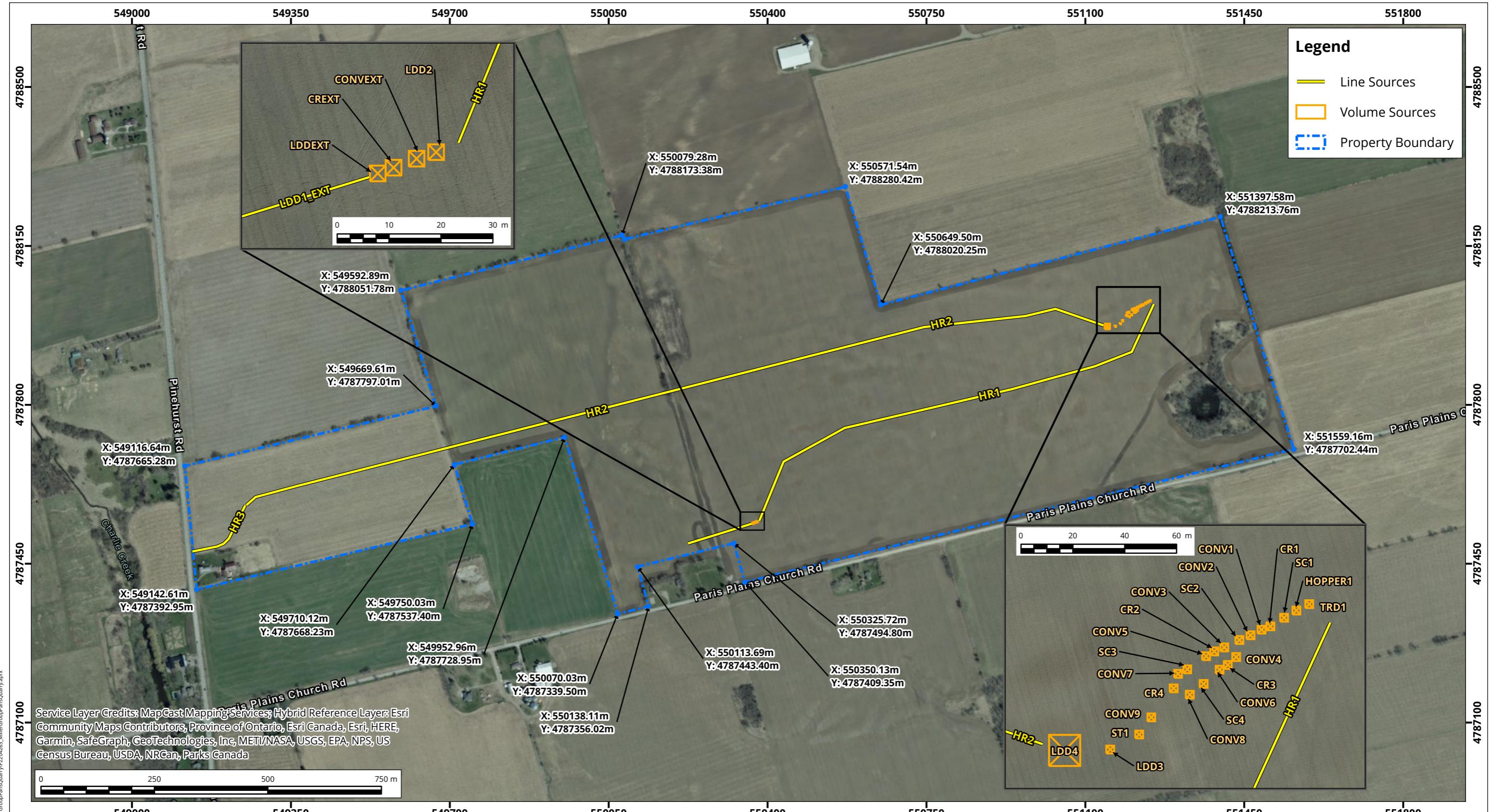
West Extraction Scenario

Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Miller Aggregates Paris Quarry - Brant, ON

True North	Drawn by: RCL	Figure: 4.1
	Scale: 1:8,000	
	Date Revised: Nov 17, 2023	
	Project #: 2204263	





Site Plan Showing Locations of Property Boundary and Significant Sources
South Extraction Scenario

Map Document: C:\GIS\2204263_MillerGroupParisQuarry\2204263_MillerGroupParisQuarry.dwg

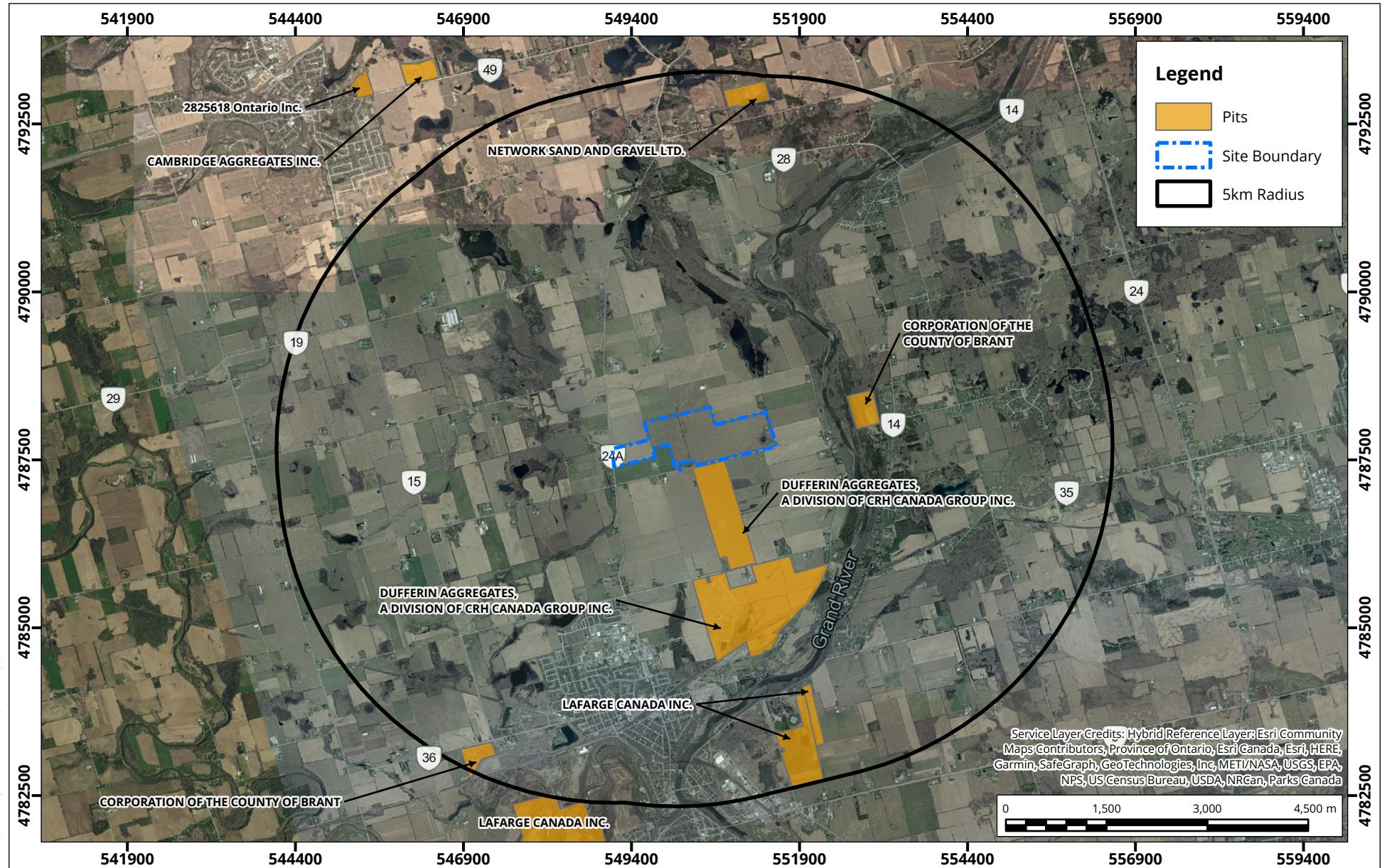
Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Miller Aggregates Paris Quarry - Brant, ON



Drawn by: RCL Figure: 4.2
 Scale: 1:8,000
 Project #: 2204263
 Date Revised: Nov 17, 2023





Site Plan Showing Nearby Aggregate Operations

Map Document: C:\GIS\2024\263_MillerGroupParisQuarry\p2204263_MillerGroupParisQuarry.aprx

Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Miller Aggregates Paris Quarry - Brant, ON

True North
Project #: 2204263

Drawn by: RCL Figure: 5
Approx. Scale: 1:80,000
Date Revised: Nov 17, 2023



APPENDIX A

A graphic element consisting of a large, light grey circle on the right and a solid blue triangle on the left, meeting at a point where they overlap. The blue triangle is positioned in the upper-left quadrant of the page.

Appendix A: Bulk Material Handling Emissions Spreadsheet

Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit

Project #2204263

AGGREGATE HANDLING AND STORAGE PILES - AP-42 Section 13.2.4

Average recorded hourly wind speed (m/s): 3.7
(used for sample calculations & factor validation)

Material handling emission $E = 0.0016 k (U / 2.2)^{1.3} / (M / 2)^{1.4}$												
E emission factor												
k particle size multiplier (0.8, 0.74, 0.35 and 0.053 for TSP, PM ₃₀ , PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} , respectively) [3]												
U mean wind speed, meters per second (m/s)												
M material moisture content (%)												

Source ID [1]	Description	Processing Rate			Site Data				Base AP-42 Emission Factor				Base Emission Rate				Additional Control Efficiency Applied (%)	Final Controlled Emission Rate at 3.7 m/s							
		Hourly (Mg/h)	Daily (Mg/d)	Annual (Mg/y)	Site Specific Data? (y/n)	Silt Content (%)	Moisture Content (%)	Source Conditions Valid [2]	TSP (kg/Mg)	PM ₁₀ (kg/Mg)	PM _{2.5} (kg/Mg)	Silica (kg/Mg)	TSP (g/s)	PM ₁₀ (g/s)	PM _{2.5} (g/s)	Silica (g/s)		TSP (g/s)	Data Quality Rating	PM ₁₀ (g/s)	Data Quality Rating	PM _{2.5} (g/s)	Data Quality Rating	Silica (g/s)	Data Quality Rating
South Extraction Only																									
LD2	Loader drop raw aggregate to haul trucks	417	5000	1000000	n	6.4%	4.1%	valid	9.2E-04	4.0E-04	6.1E-05	8.1E-05	1.1E-01	4.7E-02	7.1E-03	9.3E-03		1.1E-01	B	4.7E-02	B	7.1E-03	B	9.3E-03	B
TRD1	Haul truck unloading at processing w/ raw material	417	5000	1000000	n	6.4%	4.1%	valid	9.2E-04	4.0E-04	6.1E-05	8.1E-05	1.1E-01	4.7E-02	7.1E-03	9.3E-03		1.1E-01	B	4.7E-02	B	7.1E-03	B	9.3E-03	B
HOPPER1	Loader drop raw aggregate into Hopper	417	5000	1000000	n	6.4%	4.1%	valid	9.2E-04	4.0E-04	6.1E-05	8.1E-05	1.1E-01	4.7E-02	7.1E-03	9.3E-03		1.1E-01	B	4.7E-02	B	7.1E-03	B	9.3E-03	B
South and West Extraction																									
LDDEXT	Loader Drop after Extraction into Portable Crusher	417	5000	1000000	n	6.4%	4.1%	valid	9.2E-04	4.0E-04	6.1E-05	8.1E-05	1.1E-01	4.7E-02	7.1E-03	9.3E-03		1.1E-01	B	4.7E-02	B	7.1E-03	B	9.3E-03	B
LDD3	Loader depositing processed material in shipping truck	417	5000	1000000	n	6.4%	3.2%	valid	1.3E-03	5.6E-04	8.5E-05	1.1E-04	1.5E-01	6.5E-02	9.8E-03	1.3E-02	95%	7.4E-03	B	3.2E-03	B	4.9E-04	B	6.5E-04	B

[1] ID corresponds to process flow diagram for facility and / or material

[2] Relates to AP-42 Section 13.2.4-4

[3] k-factor for TSP (PM44) scaled up logarithmically to 0.8 from published k-factor of 0.74 which refers to PM30

Sample calculation for uncontrolled TSP emission factor for Source LDDEXT: Loader Drop after Extraction into Portable Crusher, at a sample wind speed of 3.7 m/s

$$EF = 0.0016 \times (0.8) \times ((3.7 \text{ m/s}) / 2.2)^{1.3} / ((4.1\%) / 2)^{1.4} = 9.2E-04 \text{ kg TSP / Mg handled}$$

Sample calculation for TSP emission rate for Source LDD2: Loader drop raw aggregate to haul trucks - Uncontrolled, at a sample wind speed of 5 m/s

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 417 \text{ Mg}_{\text{handled}} & | & 9.2E-04 \text{ kg}_{\text{TSP}} & | & 1 \text{ h} & | & 1000 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} & | & 1 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP uncontrolled}} \\ 1 \text{ h} & | & 1 \text{ Mg}_{\text{handled}} & | & 3600 \text{ s} & | & 1 \text{ kg}_{\text{TSP}} & | & 1 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} = 1.1E-01 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} / \text{s} \end{array}$$

Comments	
A silica content of: 20.0%	was used, based on based on "PM4 Crystalline Silica and PM10 Particulate Matter Emission Factors for Aggregate 'Producing Sources", 'Richards and Brozell, Air Control Techniques, July 31, 2007.
X-Ray diffraction data obtained by RWDI for pits in Southwestern Ontario support this value.	
Moisture and silt values of extracted raw aggregate reflect sampling conducted by RWDI at pits in Southern Ontario	
- Average moisture content from stockpiles at sampled sites was 4.1%, silt was 6.4%	
Moisture for processed material represent the average between MECP values for gravel and sand of 4.7% and 1.77% respectively.	
Loading of processed material considers 95% control which reflects the washing of aggregate before shipping.	

Revision Date: 2023-11-29
Prepared by: RB
Checked by: SJP/BGS

APPENDIX B

A graphic design element consisting of a large, light grey circle on the right and a solid blue triangle on the left, both set against a white background.

Appendix B: Processing Emissions Spreadsheet

Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit

Project #2204263

Source ID	Source Description / Process Description	AP-42 Process Description	AP-42 Chapter	Processing Rate			Base AP-42 Emission Factor				Base Emission Rate				Additional Control Efficiency Applied (%)	Final Controlled Emission Rate							
				Hourly (Mg/h)	Daily (Mg/d)	Annual (Mg/a)	TSP (kg/Mg)	PM ₁₀ (kg/Mg)	PM _{2.5} (kg/Mg)	Silica (kg/Mg)	TSP (g/s)	PM ₁₀ (g/s)	PM _{2.5} (g/s)	Silica (g/s)		TSP (g/s)	Data Quality Rating	PM ₁₀ (g/s)	Data Quality Rating	PM _{2.5} (g/s)	Data Quality Rating	Silica (g/s)	Data Quality Rating
West Extraction Only																							
CONVECT2	Extraction Conveyor - Drop at Processing	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	4.3E-03	2.7E-03	7.5E-04	5.3E-04		4.3E-03	E	2.7E-03	D	7.5E-04	E	5.3E-04	D
CONVECT3	Extraction Conveyor - transfer from overland conveyor to screen	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	4.3E-03	2.7E-03	7.5E-04	5.3E-04		4.3E-03	E	2.7E-03	D	7.5E-04	E	5.3E-04	D
CREXT	Primary Crusher - Extraction	Primary crushing (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.4E-04	2.7E-04	5.0E-05	5.4E-05	3.9E-02	3.1E-02	5.8E-03	6.3E-03		3.9E-02	E	3.1E-02	E	5.8E-03	E	6.3E-03	E
CONVECT	Stacker after Primary Crusher at Extraction Face	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	4.3E-03	2.7E-03	7.5E-04	5.3E-04		4.3E-03	E	2.7E-03	D	7.5E-04	E	5.3E-04	D
South Extraction Only																							
CREXT	Primary Crusher - Extraction	Primary crushing (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.4E-04	2.7E-04	5.0E-05	5.4E-05	3.9E-02	3.1E-02	5.8E-03	6.3E-03		3.9E-02	E	3.1E-02	E	5.8E-03	E	6.3E-03	E
CONVECT	Stacker after Primary Crusher at Extraction Face	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	4.3E-03	2.7E-03	7.5E-04	5.3E-04		4.3E-03	E	2.7E-03	D	7.5E-04	E	5.3E-04	D
South and West Extraction																							
SC1	Scalping Screen Before Primary Crusher	Screening (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	5.6E-04	3.7E-04	2.5E-05	7.4E-05	6.5E-02	4.3E-02	2.9E-03	8.6E-03		6.5E-02	E	4.3E-02	C	2.9E-03	E	8.6E-03	C
CR1	Primary Crusher	Primary crushing (controlled)	11.19.2-1	42	500	100000	3.4E-04	2.7E-04	5.0E-05	5.4E-05	3.9E-03	3.1E-03	5.8E-04	6.3E-04		3.9E-03	E	3.1E-03	E	5.8E-04	E	6.3E-04	E
CONV1	Conveyor - Primary Crusher to Screen after Primary Crusher	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	42	500	100000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	4.3E-04	2.7E-04	7.5E-05	5.3E-05		4.3E-04	E	2.7E-04	D	7.5E-05	E	5.3E-05	D
CONV2	Conveyor - Scalping Screen to SC2	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	375	4500	900000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	3.9E-03	2.4E-03	6.8E-04	4.8E-04		3.9E-03	E	2.4E-03	D	6.8E-04	E	4.8E-04	D
SC2	Screen after Primary Crusher	Screening (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	5.6E-04	3.7E-04	2.5E-05	7.4E-05	6.5E-02	4.3E-02	2.9E-03	8.6E-03		6.5E-02	E	4.3E-02	C	2.9E-03	E	8.6E-03	C
CONV3	Conveyor - to Secondary Crusher (1)	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	104	1250	250000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	1.1E-03	6.7E-04	1.9E-04	1.3E-04		1.1E-03	E	6.7E-04	D	1.9E-04	E	1.3E-04	D
CONV4	Conveyor - to Secondary Crusher (2)	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	104	1250	250000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	1.1E-03	6.7E-04	1.9E-04	1.3E-04		1.1E-03	E	6.7E-04	D	1.9E-04	E	1.3E-04	D
CR2	Secondary Crusher (1)	Secondary crushing (controlled)	11.19.2-1	104	1250	250000	3.4E-04	2.7E-04	5.0E-05	5.4E-05	9.8E-03	7.8E-03	1.4E-03	1.6E-03		9.8E-03	E	7.8E-03	E	1.4E-03	E	1.6E-03	E
CR3	Secondary Crusher (2)	Secondary crushing (controlled)	11.19.2-1	104	1250	250000	3.4E-04	2.7E-04	5.0E-05	5.4E-05	9.8E-03	7.8E-03	1.4E-03	1.6E-03		9.8E-03	E	7.8E-03	E	1.4E-03	E	1.6E-03	E
CONV5	Conveyor - to Secondary Screen (1)	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	104	1250	250000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	1.1E-03	6.7E-04	1.9E-04	1.3E-04		1.1E-03	E	6.7E-04	D	1.9E-04	E	1.3E-04	D
CONV6	Conveyor - to Secondary Screen (2)	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	104	1250	250000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	1.1E-03	6.7E-04	1.9E-04	1.3E-04		1.1E-03	E	6.7E-04	D	1.9E-04	E	1.3E-04	D
SC3	Secondary Screen (1)	Screening (controlled)	11.19.2-1	313	3750	750000	5.6E-04	3.7E-04	2.5E-05	7.4E-05	4.9E-02	3.2E-02	2.2E-03	6.4E-03		4.9E-02	E	3.2E-02	C	2.2E-03	E	6.4E-03	C
SC4	Secondary Screen (2)	Screening (controlled)	11.19.2-1	313	3750	750000	5.6E-04	3.7E-04	2.5E-05	7.4E-05	4.9E-02	3.2E-02	2.2E-03	6.4E-03		4.9E-02	E	3.2E-02	C	2.2E-03	E	6.4E-03	C
CONV7	Conveyor - to Tertiary Crusher	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	208	2500	500000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	2.1E-03	1.3E-03	3.8E-04	2.7E-04		2.1E-03	E	1.3E-03	D	3.8E-04	E	2.7E-04	D
CONV8	Conveyor - from Secondary Screens to Wash Plant	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	208	2500	500000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	2.1E-03	1.3E-03	3.8E-04	2.7E-04		2.1E-03	E	1.3E-03	D	3.8E-04	E	2.7E-04	D
CR4	Tertiary Crusher	Tertiary crushing (controlled)	11.19.2-1	208	2500	500000	3.4E-04	2.7E-04	5.0E-05	5.4E-05	2.0E-02	1.6E-02	2.9E-03	3.1E-03		2.0E-02	E	1.6E-02	C	2.9E-03	E	3.1E-03	C
CONV9	Conveyor after Tertiary Crusher	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	208	2500	500000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	2.1E-03	1.3E-03	3.8E-04	2.7E-04		2.1E-03	E	1.3E-03	D	3.8E-04	E	2.7E-04	D
ST1	Stacker for Finished Sand	Conveyor transfer point (controlled)	11.19.2-1	417	5000	1000000	3.7E-05	2.3E-05	6.5E-06	4.6E-06	4.3E-03	2.7E-03	7.5E-04	5.3E-04	95%	2.1E-04	E	1.3E-04	D	3.8E-05	E	2.7E-05	D

Sample calculation for TSP emissions from Source SC1: Scalping Screen Before Primary Crusher</

APPENDIX C

A graphic design element consisting of a large, light grey circle on the right and a solid blue triangle on the left, separated by a thin white line. The blue triangle is positioned at the top left corner of the page.

Appendix C: On-Site Mobile Equipment Emissions Spreadsheet - Fugitive Dust

Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit

UNPAVED ROAD SECTIONS - AP-42 Section 13.2.2

PAVED ROAD SECTIONS - AP-42 Section 13.2.1

Paved Roads:	$E = k (sL)^{0.91} (W)^{1.02}$
Unpaved Roads - Industrial:	$E = 281.9 k (s / 12)^d (W / 3)^b$
Unpaved Roads - Public:	$E = 281.9 k (s / 12)^d (S / 30)^a / (M / 0.5)^c - C$
E particulate emission factor (g/VKT)	
k particle size multiplier (see below)	
sL road surface silt loading (g/m ²)	
W average weight of the vehicles traveling the road (US short tons)	
s surface material silt content (%)	
M surface material moisture content (%)	
S mean vehicle speed (mph)	
C emission factor for 1980's vehicle fleet exhaust, brake wear and tire wear a, b, c, d constants (see below)	

Route ID [1]	Route Description	Traffic Passes [2]			Segment Length [2]	Road Surface [3]	Roadway Type [4]	Mean Vehicle Speed	Average Vehicle Weight [5]	Surface Material Moisture Content [6]	Surface Silt Content [7]	Road Surface Silt Loading [8]	Base AP-42 Emission Factor				Base Emission Rate				Additional Control Efficiency Applied (%)	Final Controlled Emission Rate				
		Hourly (#/h)	Daily (#/d)	Annual (#/a)									(m)	(km/h) (mph)	(tons)	(g/m ²)	(g/VKT)	(g/VKT)	(g/VKT)	(g/VKT)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)		
West Extraction																										
LDL1_EXT	Loader movement from extraction face to portable crusher	57	690	--	36	Unpaved	Industrial	25	16	56	-	4.8%	-	4.4E+03	6.9E+02	6.9E+01	1.4E+02	2.6E+00	4.0E-01	4.0E-02	8.0E-02	95%	1.3E-01	2.0E-02	2.0E-03	4.0E-03
HR2	Road from processed material area to main haul road	23	300	--	1950	Unpaved	Industrial	25	16	37	-	4.8%	-	3.7E+03	5.7E+02	5.7E+01	1.1E+02	4.6E+01	7.1E+00	7.1E-01	1.4E+00	95%	2.3E+00	3.6E-01	3.6E-02	7.1E-02
HR3	Paved road for Shipping	23	300	--	169	Paved	Industrial	25	16	37	-	4.8%	1.2	2.2E+02	2.9E+01	6.9E+00	5.7E+00	2.4E-01	3.1E-02	7.5E-03	6.2E-03	-	2.4E-01	3.1E-02	7.5E-03	6.2E-03
LDL4	Loader movement from processed area to shipping trucks	57	690	--	25	Unpaved	Industrial	25	16	56	-	4.8%	-	4.5E+03	6.9E+02	6.9E+01	1.4E+02	1.8E+00	2.8E-01	2.8E-02	5.5E-02	95%	8.9E-02	1.4E-02	1.4E-03	2.8E-03
South Extraction																										
LDL1_EXT	Loader movement from extraction face to portable crusher	57	690	--	133	Unpaved	Industrial	25	3	56	-	4.8%	-	4.5E+03	6.9E+02	6.9E+01	1.4E+02	9.5E+00	1.5E+00	1.5E-01	3.0E-01	95%	4.7E-01	7.4E-02	7.4E-03	1.5E-02
HR1	Haul road from extraction face to processing area	23	276	--	1065	Unpaved	Industrial	25	16	56	-	4.8%	-	4.4E+03	6.9E+02	6.9E+01	1.4E+02	3.0E+01	4.7E+00	4.7E-01	9.4E-01	95%	1.5E+00	2.3E-01	2.3E-02	4.7E-02
HR2	Road from processed material area to exit	23	300	--	1950	Unpaved	Industrial	25	16	37	-	4.8%	-	3.7E+03	5.7E+02	5.7E+01	1.1E+02	4.6E+01	7.1E+00	7.1E-01	1.4E+00	95%	2.3E+00	3.6E-01	3.6E-02	7.1E-02
LDL4	Loader movement from processed area to shipping trucks	57	690	--	13	Unpaved	Industrial	25	16	56	-	4.8%	-	4.5E+03	6.9E+02	6.9E+01	1.4E+02	8.9E-01	1.4E-01	1.4E-02	2.8E-02	95%	4.4E-02	6.9E-03	6.9E-04	1.4E-03
HR3	Paved road for Shipping	23	300	--	169	Paved	Industrial	25	16	37	-	4.8%	1.2	2.2E+02	2.9E+01	6.9E+00	5.7E+00	2.4E-01	3.1E-02	7.5E-03	6.2E-03	-	2.4E-01	3.1E-02	7.5E-03	6.2E-03

Constants for Mobile Emission Equations							
Roadway Type	Contaminant	k	a	b	c	d	Quality
Paved Roads:	PM_{2.5}	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
	PM₁₀	0.62	-	-	-	-	-
	PM₃₀	3.23	-	-	-	-	-
	TSP	4.79	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaved Roads - Industrial:	PM_{2.5}	0.15	0.9	0.45	-	-	C
	PM₁₀	1.5	0.9	0.45	-	-	B
	PM₃₀	4.9	0.7	0.45	-	-	B
	TSP	7.32	0.6	0.45	-	-	C
Unpaved Roads - Public:	PM_{2.5}	0.18	1	-	0.2	0.5	C
	PM₁₀	1.8	1	-	0.2	0.5	B
	PM₃₀	6	1	-	0.3	0.3	B
	TSP	8.96	1	-	0.49	0.2	C

Comments	
A silica content of:	20.0% was used, based on based on "PM4 Crystalline Silica and PM10 Particulate Matter Emission Factors for Aggregate 'Producing Sources'", 'Richards and Brozell, Air Control Techniques, July 31, 2007'. X-Ray diffraction data obtained by RWDI for pits in Southwestern Ontario support this value.
Constants for TSP (PM44) extrapolated from published factors for PM30, PM10 and PM2.5. Data quality downgraded by one step	
95% control applied to unpaved roads based on the watering as per the recommendations in the report.	
Based on information from Miller's traffic consultants, the daily trucking volumes will be as follows:	
From December to April there will be between 140-200 truck passes each day (70-100 trucks)	
From May to November there will be 200-300 truck passes each day (100-150 trucks)	

- [1] Route ID numbers provided on site plan.
- [2] Length of a specific road segment. A separate segment should be used whenever one or more parameters change.
- [3] Paved surfaces include asphalt, concrete, and recycled asphalt (if it forms a relatively consistent surface).
- [4] Publicly accessible and dominated by light vehicles, or industrial, and dominated by heavy vehicles.
- [5] The average vehicle weight reflects the average of the empty and loaded vehicle weight, for travel in both directions.
- [6] Required only for publicly accessible unpaved roads.
- [7] Required only for unpaved roads (public and industrial).
- [8] Required only for industrial paved roads.

Sample calculation for uncontrolled TSP emission factor for South Extraction Source HR1

$$EF = 281.9 \times (4.9) \times [(4.8\% / 12)]^{0.7} \times [(55.6955 \text{ tons}) / 3]^{0.45} = 4434 \text{ g TSP / vehicle kilometer travelled (vkt)}$$

Sample calculation for TSP emission rate for South Extraction Source HR1

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 23 \text{ vehicles} & | & 1065 \text{ m} & | & 1 \text{ km} & | & 4434 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} & | & 1 \text{ h} \\ & | & & | & & | & 1 \text{ vehicle} & | & 3600 \text{ s} \\ & | & & & & & | & & | \\ 1 \text{ h} & & & & & & 1 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} & = & 1.5E+00 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} / \text{s} \end{array}$$

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APPENDIX D



Appendix D: Summary of Combustion Exhaust Emissions (Mobile and Stationary Sources)

Project #2204263

Miller Aggregates - Paris Pit

Source ID	Description	Gross Power Rating (kW)	Number Of Units	Traffic Passes [2]		Segment Length [3] (m)	Mean Vehicle Speed (km/h)	Load Factor [4] (%)	Tailpipe Emission Factor [5]						Tailpipe Emission Rate				Tailpipe + Fugitive Emission Rate [6]					
				Hourly	Daily				(g/vkt)	(g/kW-h)	(g/vkt)	(g/kW-h)	(g/vkt)	(g/kW-h)	(g/vkt)	(g/kW-h)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)	(g/s)	
West Extraction																								
LDD1_EXT	Loader movement from extraction face to portable crusher	405	1	57	690	36	25	0.59		0.2		0.2		0.2		4	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	2.7E-01	1.4E-01	3.3E-02	1.5E-02	2.7E-01
HR2	Road from processed material area to main haul road	n/a	1	23	300	1950	25		1.78		1.78		1.11		18.3		2.2E-02	2.2E-02	1.4E-02	2.3E-01	2.3E+00	3.8E-01	5.0E-02	2.3E-01
HR3	Haul road from exit to main haul road	n/a	1	23	300	169	25		1.78		1.78		1.11		18.3		1.9E-03	1.9E-03	1.2E-03	2.0E-02	2.4E-01	3.3E-02	8.7E-03	2.0E-02
LDD4	Loader movement from processed area to shipping trucks	405	1	57	690	30	25	0.59		0.2		0.2		0.2		4	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	2.7E-01	1.0E-01	2.7E-02	1.5E-02	2.7E-01
CREXT	Portable Crusher Engine	600	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1		0.2		0.2		0.2		6.4	3.3E-02	3.3E-02	3.3E-02	1.1E+00	7.3E-02	6.5E-02	3.9E-02	1.1E+00
South Extraction																								
LDD1_EXT	Loader movement from extraction face to portable crusher	405	1	57	690	133	25	0.59		0.2		0.2		0.2		4	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	2.7E-01	4.9E-01	8.7E-02	2.1E-02	2.7E-01
HR1	Haul road from extraction face to processing area	n/a	1	23	276	1065	25		1.78		1.78		1.11		18.3		1.2E-02	1.2E-02	7.5E-03	1.2E-01	1.5E+00	2.5E-01	3.1E-02	1.2E-01
HR2	Road from processed material area to exit	n/a	1	23	300	1950	25		1.78		1.78		1.11		18.3		2.2E-02	2.2E-02	1.4E-02	2.3E-01	2.3E+00	3.8E-01	5.0E-02	2.3E-01
LDD4	Loader movement from processed area to shipping trucks	405	1	57	690	13	25	0.59		0.2		0.2		0.2		4	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	1.3E-02	2.7E-01	5.8E-02	2.0E-02	1.4E-02	2.7E-01
CREXT	Portable Crusher Engine	600	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1		0.2		0.2		0.2		6.4	3.3E-02	3.3E-02	3.3E-02	1.1E+00	7.3E-02	6.5E-02	3.9E-02	1.1E+00
HR3	Paved Exit Road	n/a	1	23	300	169	25		1.78		1.78		1.11		18.3		1.9E-03	1.9E-03	1.2E-03	2.0E-02	2.4E-01	3.3E-02	8.7E-03	2.0E-02

[1] ID should reflect Source ID or Route ID, as appropriate.

[2] Where applicable, this value reflects travel in both directions (e.g., 1 round-trip = 2 passes)

[3] Length of a specific road segment. A separate segment should be used whenever one or more parameters change.

[4] Load Factors from "Median Life, Annual Activity, and Load Factor Values for Nonroad Engine Emissions Modeling", EPA-420-R-10-016, NR-005d, July 2010

[5] Emissions are input on either a vehicle distance or power rating basis. Load factor applies only to emissions based on power ratings

[6] Applicable only for TSP, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from mobile equipment. Emissions rates for NOx and stationary sources do not change

		Comments
[1]		Loaders assumed to be CAT 988.
[2]		Portable crusher engine assumed to be 600 kW.
[3]		Excavator and loader engine emissions based on Tier 3 emission limits.
[4]		Portable crusher engine emissions based on Tier 2 emission limits.
[5]		Load Factors from "Median Life, Annual Activity, and Load Factor Values for Nonroad Engine Emissions Modeling", EPA-420-R-10-016, NR-005d, July 2010
[6]		

Sample Calculations

$$\text{Extraction Loader Exhaust TSP Emissions, LDD1_EXT (West and South Extr): } \frac{405 \text{ kW}}{1 \text{ kW h}} \times \frac{0.2 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kW h}} \times \frac{59\% \text{ Load}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 1.3E-02 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} / \text{s}$$

$$\text{Shipping Truck Exhaust TSP Emissions, HR3 (for South Extraction): } \frac{23 \text{ Vehicles}}{1 \text{ h}} \times \frac{169 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ h}} \times \frac{1.78 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ Veh. Km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 1.9E-03 \text{ g}_{\text{TSP}} / \text{s}$$

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