

Édouard-Montpetit neighbourhood committee

Minutes – Committee meeting no. 3

Date: November 21, 2018 at 6:30 p.m.

Location: Université de Montréal's Pavillon Marie-Victorin, Room A-220

Committee members in attendance	
Fabrice Désormeaux	Citizen
Catherine Lapointe	Citizen
Francine Vanlaethem	Citizen
Nancy Boyce	Saint-Germain d'Outremont elementary school
Salah Louafi	Université de Montréal
Marie-Josée Nobert	Outremont borough
Pascal Trottier	Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce borough
Isabelle Lebrun	City of Montréal
Marc Bisson	Marguerite Bourgeoys school board



Committee members in attendance

Manon Robin	NouvLR
Thomas Fortin	NouvLR
Guy Jérémie	NouvLR
Isabelle Lachance	REM
Élizabeth Boivin	REM
Jean-Philippe Pelletier	REM
Pierre Hurtubise	Facilitator

Agenda

- 1- Welcome and presentation of the agenda
- 2- Follow-ups from the last neighbourhood committee meeting
- 3- Status of ongoing and upcoming work
- 4- Report on monitoring measures
- 5- Question & answer period
- 6- Presentation from the Direction de la santé publique
- 7- Question & answer period



1- Welcome

Pierre Hurtubise, Facilitator

Mr. Pierre Hurtubise welcomed everyone, introduced himself and explained that he is taking over for Pierre Tessier who led the first two committee meetings. He reminded everyone of the rules for speaking, i.e. that the committee members have priority for asking their questions. He specified that *Direction régionale de la santé publique* representatives were present and would be giving a presentation. Mr. Hurtubise also indicated that the question and answer period would be held following the project office and NouvLR presentation, and that another question and answer period was planned following the *Direction régionale de la santé publique* presentation.

2- Follow-ups from the last neighbourhood committee meeting

Jean-Philippe Pelletier and Isabelle Lachance, REM

Mr. Pelletier presented information pertaining to follow-ups stemming from the last meeting:

- Data access and format
 - A tab was created on REM's website, while awaiting the full IT infrastructure. Two measurement stations were set up around the construction site, one near the school yard and one near the university's stadium.
- Additional crossing guards
 Two additional signalmen are now stationed at the Mont-Royal/Vincent-d'Indy and Vincentd'Indy/Édouard-Montpetit intersections.
- Synchronization of traffic lights and installation of traffic light for bicycles
 These measures were completed at the beginning of the week of October 29.
- Location of the truck waiting area
 The truck waiting area was moved closer to the CEPSUM on October 21.
- Definition of noise reference criterion
 Two ambient noise level assessments were completed over a 48-hour period: May 17-18 and May 22-23, 2018. These periods consisted of four days that were representative of ambient noise during the week.
- Type of measurement equipment used and logging method
 This information is included in the presentation reporting on follow-up measures.
- Presentation of data for both measurement stations
 This information is included in the presentation reporting on follow-up measures.
- Rerouting the bike path on Willowdale



The bike path will be kept on Willowdale. Area 3 sticker holders (which includes Willowdale Avenue) may now park in area 4 (Glencoe, Hazelwood and De la Brunante Avenues) until work is completed.

- Rock analysis results

REM and NouvLR performed two analyses on the cores drilled from the project site (one at 18 metres and the other at 75 metres). The radionuclides analyzed were: lead 210, radium 226, 228, thorium 228, 230, 234, and uranium 235. All of these radionuclides fell below the laboratory's detection limit. These results were also consistent with the radon assessment conducted by the school board in 2014, which revealed that no radon was present in the basement of the building.

Ms. Lachance then presented an overview of the main community relations activities that took place in recent weeks. She indicated that the team emphasized communicating with residents regarding the start of blasting and the new work sequence. A kiosk was set up near the Édouard-Montpetit metro station on October 15, a works info newsletter was distributed and the Downtown Montréal citizens' space on the website was updated.

Ms. Lachance indicated that three complaints were received during the week of November 5, i.e. the first week of night work; one complaint was during the day and two were at night. NouvLR implemented corrective measures; most specifically they stopped using the jackhammer at night. Mr. Guy Jérémie from NouvLR detailed these measures during the "Monitoring measures report" segment.

3- Status of ongoing and upcoming work

Thomas Fortin, NouvLR and Jean-Philippe Pelletier, REM

Mr. Fortin indicated that the tower crane is now installed and aligned drilling is complete. He specified that blasting operations began on October 22 and that a new work sequence was launched on November 5, involving three major operations: drilling, controlled blasting and removal of rubble using trucks. Twenty-nine blasting operations have taken place to date, and excavation depth has now reached 3 to 4 metres, i.e. between the first and second benches. He presented a video showing pictures representing approximately ten different blasting operations. He specified that the work sequence will continue until the fall of 2019.

Mr. Pelletier then re-visited the blasting that took place outside of the planned time ranges on Wednesday, November 14. He reaffirmed the commitment that blasting will only take place at two separate times during the day, once around 7 a.m. and once around 7 p.m. He reminded everyone that NouvLR's goal is to ensure blasting is always performed 100% under control. He explained that blasting had to be done outside of the planned time frames because there'd been an issue with one of the detonator connections, which had become unresponsive. Whenever this type of situation arises, it is critical to find the root cause. Thus, after they removed all of the blasting mats to analyze the situation, NouvLR notified the REM project office that blasting had to be postponed, but that the blasting charges were still present in holes on the site.

Mr. Pelletier indicated that best practices and regulations in force in that type of situation stipulate that blasting charges may not be left undetonated on a construction site, unless they



are locked in a secure truck. It was a case of preserving the health and safety of our workers on the site. The surrounding residents were never at risk.

Mr. Pelletier also indicated that there'd been a misunderstanding in terms of the expectations and time frames required to evacuate the elementary school. The situation was reviewed with all of relevant stakeholders in order to refine the communication protocol.

4- Report on monitoring measures

Guy Jérémie, NouvLR

Mr. Jérémie began by providing additional information regarding the equipment used at the noise measuring stations; he also presented the logging method. This method, used on the major construction sites recognized by the MDDELCC, consists in listening to the audio tapes during sound peaks to identify the sources of noise. If the noise is not associated with the construction site (e.g.: police sirens or buses), it is removed from the analysis in order to isolate the impact that the construction site itself has on the soundscape.

A few examples of maximum noise levels recorded at the measuring station near the school were then presented: blasting (70 to 80 dBA), blasting alarm (82 dBA) and the street sweeper (95 dBA). In comparison, Mr. Jérémie specified that the level of noise the children make in the playground at recess is between 80 and 90 dBA.

Noise data from the last two weeks during the day, evening and at night was then presented. Mr. Jérémie indicated that some exceedances did occur, but they were generally only a few decibels over the limit. Subsequent to these observations, corrective measures were implemented, including discontinued use of the jackhammer at night and installation of additional movable acoustic screens. He also stated that an increase in noise was noticeable, beginning at 3 dBA.

Other measures are currently being studied, such as the use of jackhammers with noise mitigation systems, construction of noise control enclosures for drills and modification of the acoustic screens. He specified that for the acoustic screens, in order to minimize sound, the screen needs to be as close as possible to the source of the noise, therefore on the construction site. Studies need to be conducted regarding changing the configuration of the enclosures, bearing in mind that safety issues, particularly those associated with the wind, also need to be taken into account.

Mr. Jérémie then continued by presenting the equipment used in the air quality measuring stations. He stated that the fine particles average since project start, for a 24-hour period, was 4.6 µg/m³. In comparison, over the last two years in the city of Montréal, the average was 8.5 µg/m³. The maximum level recorded since project start, for a 24-hour period, was 11.2 µg/m³.

Mr. Jérémie then presented the total particle and fine particle data for the last two weeks, as well as the two days where the daily averages were the highest, i.e. October 19 and November 1. On both of these days, data was presented based on the city of Montréal's air quality index, in hourly format. He specified that the values measured are low for all types of particles. Furthermore, the levels are below those recorded at the city of Montréal's Molson measuring station.

rem.info/en



5- Question & answer period

Committee members and meeting participants asked the following questions:

Questions from citizens	Answers
How do you explain the noise exceedances?	NouvLR: The primary source of noise is the equipment we use. NouvLR has implemented reasonable and feasible mitigation methods on the site, as the MDDELCC requested. The reference criteria for noise is the average over a 12-hour period during the day. We don't hide it when noise exceedances take place. That's why we are currently studying additional corrective measures.
You've presented the data in the form of averages. But what is the typical variation in noise levels? Are there very low levels and very high levels, or is it a more stable noise level throughout the day?	NouvLR: It depends on the activities. Sometimes the noise level is below 62 dBA for 2-3 hours and then at 72 dBA for the rest of the day, for example. The amplitude of the variation is around 10 dBA. The maximum levels recorded around 80 dBA were during isolated activities.
Data pertaining to noise levels at night is presented on an hourly basis. Why don't you do that for the data during the day as well? That's the format that the school and teachers need.	NouvLR: The data is presented according to the criteria to which we are subjected by regulations. During the day, the criterion is over a 12-hour period, from 7 a.m to 7 p.m. REM: At the next committee meeting, we could present examples of the maximum noise levels attained during the day, since this meeting. Follow-up : Provide examples at the next committee meeting of maximum levels attained during the day.
An information access request was made to obtain exhaustive data pertaining to noise and air quality. We haven't yet received the information regarding noise.	 REM: Noise data is presented according to the regulations with which we must comply. That's the information we have. We will take this request under advisement. Follow-up: Report on the format in which data pertaining to noise during the day is presented at the next committee meeting.



The WHO recently published a report on air quality, emphasizing the fact that children are more vulnerable to fine particles. At this time, the Environment Quality Act is based on standards for adults.	NouvLR: The values measured at air quality measuring stations are similar to those measured for the rest of the city of Montréal. The average measured since project start has been approximately 5 µg/m ³ . That is well below the MDDELCC's standard of 30 µg/m ³ and the WHO's standard of 25 µg/m ³ .
You've mentioned that a sprayer would be used on the construction site, yet that is not the case. Why? And when will you be using one? You don't seem to be fulfilling your commitments.	NouvLR: In the winter, when it's cold, we can't use a sprayer because the water freezes. It's a question of temperature. Furthermore, snow is very effective in dampening noise and preventing dispersion of dust. As soon as it is possible and safe to do so – when warmer temperatures return – we will be using sprayers again.
	In the end, the air quality measurements taken since the start of blasting indicate the dust levels are very low, even with the arrival of winter.
	REM: Sprayers were used when the entrance structure was demolished. Furthermore, the truck route was paved to reduce dust emission.
Mr. Sabia promised to install a noise wall. The problem for the school is the staccato-effect noise. Some students have to wear headsets. There are noise exceedances then. What is	REM: This is a firm commitment. The existing well will be optimized to limit the noise. NouvLR is currently assessing the situation to find the best possible solution.
the schedule for installing the hoise wall?	We can't commit to an exact schedule yet. We will get back to you as soon as possible through Isabelle.
	Follow-up : Report on the noise wall optimization.
You've compared the situation at the construction site with the Molson station, but that's not the best comparison. It is located near some major construction sites.	NouvLR: It is still the one that is most representative of all the city's stations. The other stations are located in places that are less representative and more industrial, like Décarie.
You've stated that you stopped using jackhammers at night, subsequent to complaints received. But what are you going to do to improve the situation during the day? The Direction de la santé publique recommended standards to be followed. At the end of the school year, since the school	NouvLR: Our goal is to complete drilling and blasting. However, not all construction work requires the use of jackhammers. In order to finish preparing the excavation walls, pieces of rock have to be removed with a jackhammer.





6- Presentation from the Direction de la santé publique

David Kaiser, Direction régionale de santé publique, Centre intégré universitaire du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal

Mr. Kaiser is a medical officer with the Direction régionale de santé publique's (DRSP) Urban Environment and Healthy Lifestyle Division. He began by indicating that the DRSP has been in contact in recent months with various stakeholders associated with the project.

He indicated that, generally speaking, 60-70% of Montréal residents are exposed to noise levels that exceed WHO's recommendations, even at night. He explained that there is no standard per se in Québec regarding exposure to noise, but rather targets based on the ambient noise level before construction. Regarding the issue of noise associated with the Édouard-Montpetit construction site, he indicated that the aspect that concerns DRSP the most is not the long-term impact on health, but rather the impact on the students' learning. However, he indicated that the noise peaks at night could also disturb residents' sleep.

Mr. Kaiser specified that it's normal for the noise level to be higher than before, since the construction site is located in a more or less quiet area of Montréal, even though the DRSP would like for it to be lower. That being said, he specified that the noise levels recorded have remained below that in surrounding neighbourhoods. For the DRSP, it is also important to have access to more precise data than simply presented as an average for a 12-hour time period during the day.

Regarding air quality, Mr. Kaiser indicated that, generally speaking, a resident of Montréal is at greater risk for heart and lung illnesses. There has been a trend toward improving the air quality in Montréal noted in recent years. Mr. Kaiser indicated that children are indeed a more vulnerable group, but that is partly due to the fact that they will be exposed to the air quality for a longer period of time, over their lifespan. Regarding the standards, DRSP is most particularly interested in the annual exposure standard, since it is cumulative exposure that counts. Mr. Kaiser indicated that the level of exposure associated with this construction site is very low as compared to several other areas and schools on Montréal Island.

Lastly, Mr. Kaiser stated that the DRSP does not see any issues with the other risks analyzed (radon, carbon monoxide and pedestrian safety).



The following questions were raised:

Questions from citizens	Answers
Regarding the targets to meet for noise and possible impact on children, what studies have been conducted? And why is the impact assessment based on the long-term?	DRSP: Epidemiological studies performed on the potential impact of noise particularly affect disruption of sleep and cardiovascular diseases.
	In order to understand the effects that noise has on health, these studies were based on statistical analyses that detect a correlation between the incidence of strokes or heart attacks and the noise levels, for example. Most of these studies were conducted in Europe.
	Very few studies exist relating to children's ability to learn as impacted by exposure to noise and dust. It's more of a question of logic to understand that the children and teachers need a soundscape that is conducive to learning. However, nearly one- third of schools in Montréal exceed the 35 dBA recommended by the WHO, inside their schools. Lastly, the construction site does not pose a risk in terms of changing the course of their lives. To assess the impact, we have to consider the context as a whole and not just the standards or the threshold concept.
Have there been any studies conducted relating to the type of noise, like the staccato-effect noise?	DRSP: The problem is, it's "staccato-effect" noise at night, not constant noise.
	There really are no studies on this type of noise during the day. Generally speaking, constant noise is more acceptable.
How long will construction last?	REM: Excavation work will last through the fall of 2019. Then, structural work will begin on the elevators and mechanical equipment, for example. The greatest impact is right now, while we are working near the surface. Noise from construction on the underground station will have less of an impact.
What is the anticipated impact over the long term, over 3-4 years?	NouvLR: We are in a more intensive work phase, lasting through the summer of 2019. Then, other types of activities will take place, such as pouring concrete and installation of structures and elevators. This work will



	 continue until the entrance structure is built. Commissioning is planned for 2022. The number of trucks will fluctuate over time. Approximately 20 trucks per day, or 2-3 trucks per hour are expected. We aren't there yet. As time progresses, we will have a better idea of how many vehicles will be on site for subsequent phases.
Do you have an idea of how much noise will be generated then? Will it be half what it is now?	REM: We aren't there yet. But the loudest work is the work we are performing now. It's too soon to give any idea of the noise level we anticipate; however a large portion of the work will be at greater depths.
We need to establish a relationship between the REM project, the school and the teachers. To create a relationship of trust, there must be transparency. We hope that the noise data will be made available.	
Is it possible to find out what the details are for the future station, such as the expected influx of commuters and the impact on residents?	 REM: No park-and-ride lot is planned for this station. It will be an urban station. The entrance structure will change in appearance. According to our projections, the station will be relatively busy, but most passengers will be pedestrians. STM will need to re-work its bus lines to provide efficient service to the station. It's too soon to have those details yet. Follow-up: Present the ridership studies for REM's future Édouard-Montpetit station at the next committee meeting.

7- Next meeting

Next scheduled meeting date is February 5. However, this date will need to be changed since the school has an activity planned that evening.



8- Appendices

List of follow-ups

M	eeting follow-ups
- - -	Provide examples of maximum levels attained during the day, since this meeting. Review the format in which data pertaining to noise during the day is presented. Report on progress to optimize the wall on the elementary school side of the construction site.
-	Present the ridership studies for REM's future Édouard-Montpetit station.
Presentation – Meeting 3 (attached)	

Presentation – Direction de la santé publique (attached)



Neighbourhood Committee – Édouard-Montpetit Sector

November 21, 2018





Agenda

- Welcome and presentation of the agenda
- Follow-ups from the last neighbourhood committee meeting
- Status of ongoing and upcoming work
- Report on monitoring measures
- Question & answer period
- Presentation from the Direction de la santé publique
- Question & answer period



Follow-ups from the last neighbourhood committee meeting







Data access and format

- Tab on REM's website, while awaiting the full IT infrastructure

Additional crossing guards

- Two additional signalmen on site

Synchronization of traffic lights and installation of traffic light for bicycles

- Installed at the beginning of the week of October 29

Location of the truck waiting area

- Moved closer to the CEPSUM on October 21

Calendrier des travaux Photos et vidéos Charte de chantier Environnement Qualité de l'air et suivi sonore × Fermer

Espace citoyens

Chantier



Actualités

Follow-up

Definition of noise reference criterion

- Two ambient noise level assessments over a 48-hour period: May 17-18 and May 22-23, 2018

Type of measurement equipment used and logging method

- Included in the presentation on monitoring measures

Presentation of data for each station measurement station

- Included in the presentation on monitoring measures

Rerouting the bike path on Willowdale

- Option to temporarily park in area 4 for area 3 sticker holders



Follow-up – Rock analysis results

- Two analyses performed: 1 by NouvLR and 1 by REM
- Sample length: NouvLR 18 m and REM 75 m
- Certified laboratory
- Radionuclides analyzed:
 - Lead 210, Radium 226, 228; Thorium 228, 230, 234, Uranium 235

Report on analyses performed:

- Radon/radium and other radionuclides: not detected
- Consistent with the school board's analysis in the basement of the school



Community relations

Actions

- Kiosk set up on October 15 near the metro station
- Works info distributed pertaining to start of blasting on October 20
- Citizens' space updated

Complaints

- Week of November 5: three complaints received about worksite noise (1 during the day and 2 in the evening)
- Corrective measures implemented





Status of ongoing and upcoming work





Completed and upcoming work

- End of line drilling work
- Installation of electrical tower crane:





Completed and upcoming work

Start of controlled blasting operations

- No. of blasts performed: 29
- Level of excavation reached: from 3 to 4 metres (10 to 14 feet)



Examples of blasting performed

Feedback – Blasting outside of scheduled time frames on November 14

- Technical issue 7 a.m. blasting could not be performed
- Blasting performed at 10:50 a.m. to ensure safety of site workers
- No risk for surrounding residents
- No effect on air quality
- Sound level generated by 10 a.m.
 recess was higher than the alarm and blasting





Report on monitoring measures





Measuring equipment – noise

Information about measuring station equipment

- CUBE sound level meter by 01dB,
- IEC 61672 class 1 certified
- Calibrated every 3 weeks

Noise logging method

- Alerts sent when sound peaks occur
- Listening
- Identification of the source of the sound peak (worksite or other)
- If the origin is off-site:
 - Analysis is withdrawn





Maximum levels – noise





Report on monitoring measures – noise

Data from November 4 to 16 – Work during the day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.)





Report on monitoring measures – noise

Data from November 4 to 16 – Work in the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.)





Report on monitoring measures – noise

Work at night – examples



Work Completed

- Excavation
- Drilling

- Blasting preparation
- Installation of blasting mats and membranes



Additional measures for noise

In place since noise levels were exceeded:

- Jackhammers no longer used in the evenings
- Movable acoustic screens installed

Under review:

- Jackhammer with noise mitigation system
- Mobile noise control enclosures for drills
- Modification of acoustic screens





Measurement equipment – air quality

Information about measuring station equipment

- Turnkey Osiris, validated by MDDELCC, CSAcertified (PM10)
- Anemometer

Air quality logging method

- Continuous measurement (2 stations)
- Automatic alert
 - Peak / technical failure Action
- Environmental technical validation





Maximum levels – air quality

Average fine particles since project start, for a 24-hour period:

- 4,6 µg/m³ (worksite)
- 8.5 µg/m³(City of Montréal 2015-2017)
- Maximum level of fine particles over a 24-hour period:
- Max. = $11.2 \,\mu g/m^3$ (August 28)

\Rightarrow Impact of blasting on air quality: none

Constant monitoring of carbon monoxide emissions from blasting



Total particles – Report on monitoring measures from November 4 to 17





Fine particles – Report on monitoring measures from November 4 to 17



AQI – Fine particles Maximum values since Oct. 10



Question & answer period





Presentation from the Direction de la 0 santé publique





Question & answer period





Thank you! Next target meeting date: February 5, 2019





COMITÉ DE BON VOISINAGE: STATION ÉDOUARD-MONTPETIT

21 novembre 2018

PLUS FORT AVEC VOUS

> Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal

Notre implication

- Contact avec NouvelR pour encourager la diffusion des données (septembre 2018)
- Discussion avec différents acteurs à propos des mesures de sécurité mises en place (octobre 2018)
 - Université de Montréal
 - Commission Scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys
 - Société des Transports de Montréal
 - Service de sécurité incendie de Montréal
- Évaluation des impacts sur la santé pour les occupants de l'école St-Germain d'Outremont, à la demande du Conseil d'établissement (octobre 2018)
- Suivi des données rendues disponibles par le promoteur (en cours)



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal Québec 🏘 🕸



PLUS FORT AVEC VOUS Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC 🐼 🐼

Bruit environnemental et santé publique

- L'intensité des effets sur la santé dépend du niveau de bruit et de la durée d'exposition
 - À court terme : dérangement et perturbation du sommeil
 - À plus long terme : hypertension et maladies cardiovasculaires
- Une grande proportion des résidents de Montréal sont exposés à des niveaux de bruit dépassant les recommandations de l'OMS (55 dBA)
- La DRSP prône la réduction du bruit environnemental aux niveaux les plus bas possible





Bruit lié au chantier: 22 au 26 octobre





Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal

Bruit lié au chantier

- Plus de bruit qu'en l'absence du chantier
- Impacts possibles à ces niveaux sonores :
 - Nuisance à l'apprentissage pour les élèves
 - Dérangement et perturbation du sommeil pour les résidents du secteur
- Recommandations de la DRSP :
 - Que le promoteur respecte les cibles du MELLC
 - Que le promoteur prenne les moyens nécessaires pour réduire le bruit aux niveaux les plus bas possible et continue à rendre les données sur le bruit publiques



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC

QUALITÉ DE L'AIR

PLUS FORT AVEC VOUS Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal

Qualité de l'air et santé publique

- La pollution de l'air, notamment par la présence de particules fines (PM 2.5), peut entraîner des maladies respiratoires et cardiovasculaires dont l'effet dépend de l'intensité et de la durée d'exposition
- Il est connu que des effets peuvent survenir à des niveaux inférieurs aux normes réglementaires
 - Certains individus sont plus vulnérables (ex: enfants, ainés)
- La DRSP prône une approche populationelle qui vise à réduire au maximum l'exposition aux polluants de l'air dans sa population



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC

Qualité de l'air – Moyennes sur 24 h





Source: Bilan de la qualité de l'air 2017, Ville de Montréal



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal OUÉDEC

Qualité de l'air: Constats

- Les niveaux observés à proximité de l'école sont similaires, voire inférieurs, à ceux que l'on retrouve, en moyenne, à Montréal
- Les impacts sur la santé attendus aux concentrations mesurées sont très faibles
- <u>Recommandation de la DRSP</u> :
 - Que le promoteur continue à rendre les données accessibles en ligne et à appliquer toutes les mesures de mitigations possibles qui permettront de réduire l'impact du chantier sur la qualité de l'air



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC

AUTRES RISQUES

PLUS FORT AVEC VOUS Centre Intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal

Autres problématiques évaluées par la DRSP

- Radon
 - Aucune matière radioactive détectée dans le sol
- Monoxyde de carbone (CO)
 - Environ 200 détecteurs de CO installés dans les bâtiments avoisinants
- Sécurité des piétons
 - Plusieurs mesures concrètes ont été mises en place (Contrôleur de traffic, déviations des pistes cyclables, circulation fermée durant dynamitage)



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC & &



PLUS FORT AVEC VOUS Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC क क

Notre implication

- Suivi des données sur le bruit et les particules fines
- Soutien aux partenaires, dont le Conseil d'établissement et la Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys, pour l'évaluation des risques à la santé



Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC 松 🐼





Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal QUÉDEC 🐼 🐼

MERCI!

PLUS FORT AVEC VOUS

Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sudde-l'Île-de-Montréal