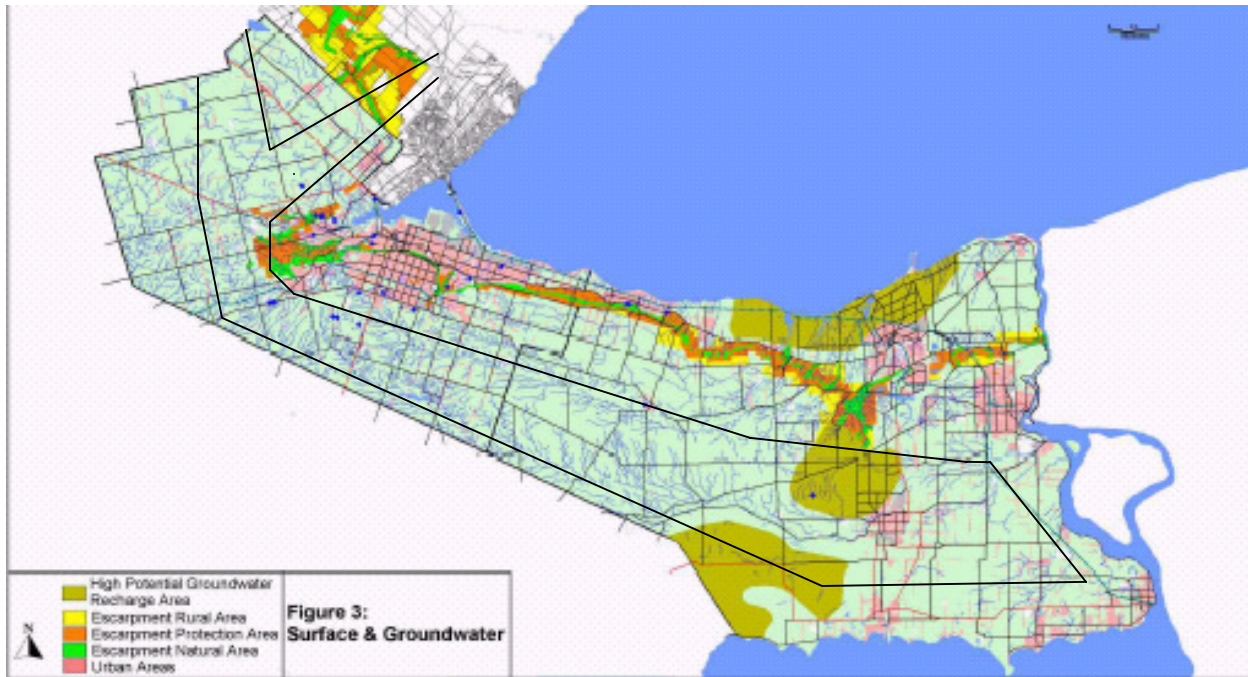


Mid-Peninsula Highway Corridor: Stream and water crossings.



MTO Graphic regarding surface and groundwater.¹

The black lines have been superimposed by COPE and represent the approximate boundary of the highway study corridor. The high number of stream crossings, particularly in the mid-portion of the corridor, is readily apparent.

Run-off from highways is highly toxic to streams and wetlands and the flora and fauna within.

"Stormwater runoff from highway impacted areas represents the most significant toxic impact on receiving streams" according to a recent study undertaken by Environment Canada. Among the sources studied, highway runoff exhibited the greatest acute toxicity (in all tests) and potentially it would have the greatest impact on small local receiving waters. Furthermore, results from testing the effectiveness of best management practices show some potential for reducing toxicity, but are not conclusive.

(source: Environment Canada, Aquatic Toxicity of Stormwater Discharges Fact Sheet. Great Lakes 2000 Cleanup Fund Program on Municipal Wastewater Treatment and Urban Non-Point Source Pollution Control.)

Another reason to consider alternatives that are less polluting than adding new highways! Environmental sensitive areas need to be protected from being contaminated with highway runoff.

¹ MPH Needs Assessment Environmental Report, Figure 3