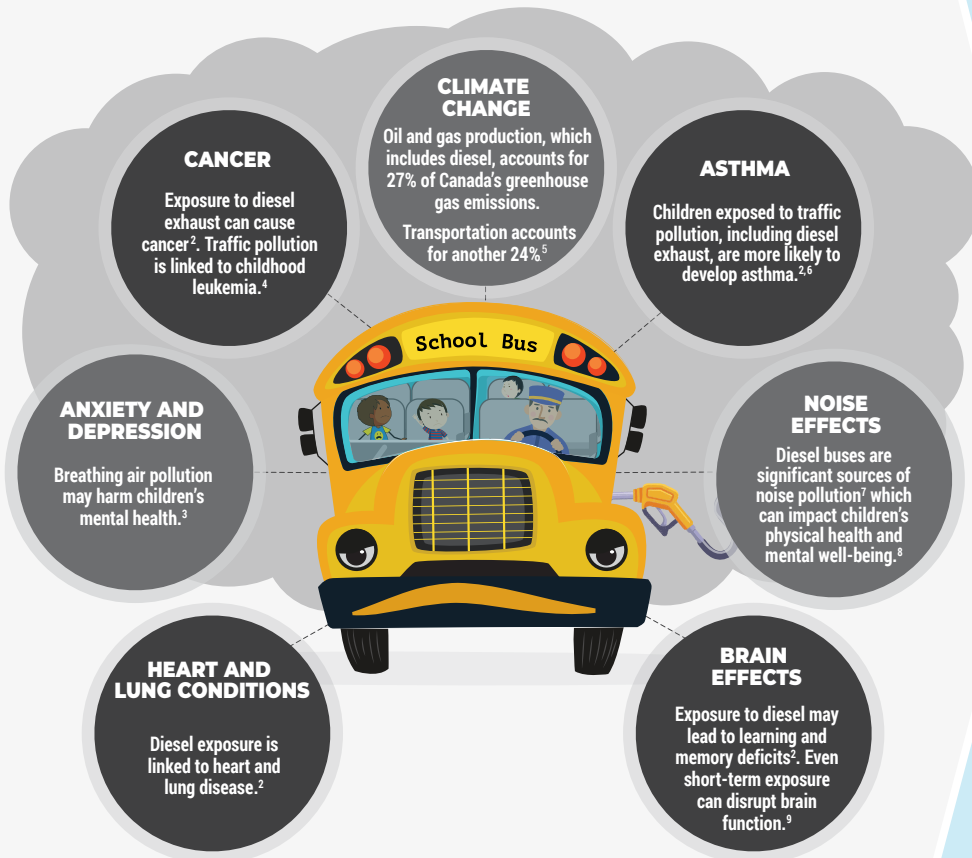


IT'S TIME TO SHIFT...

to electric school buses across Canada for the health of our children and planet.

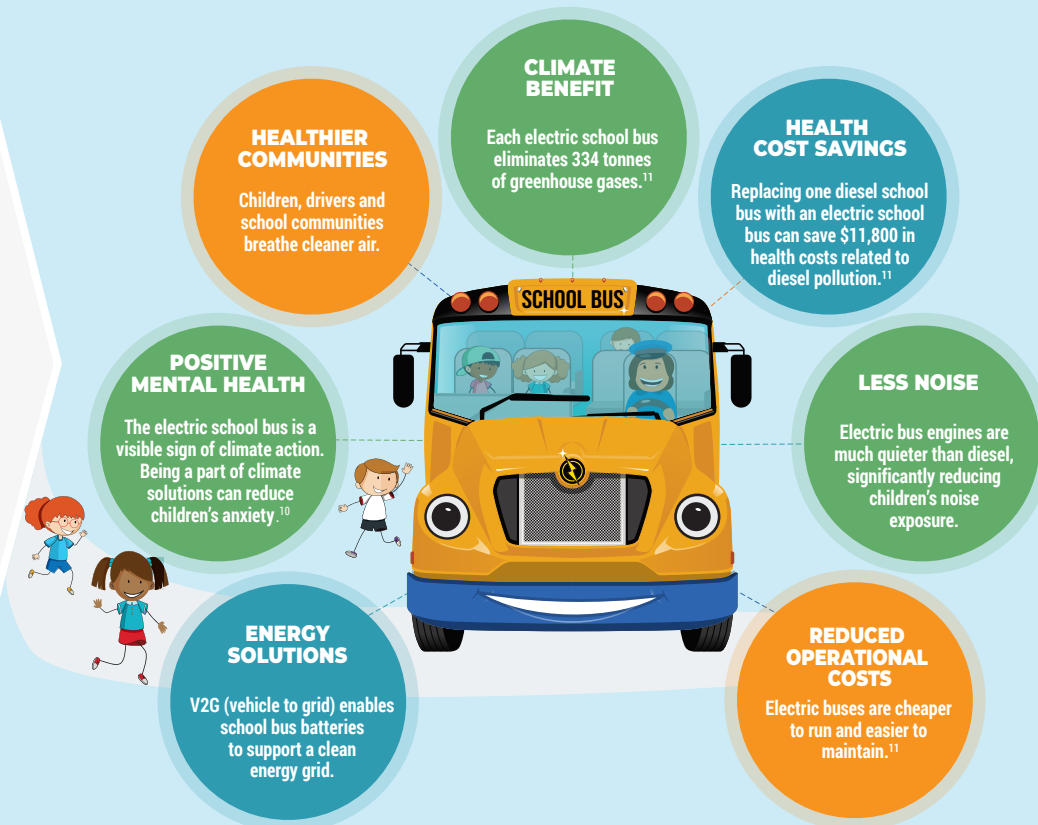
DIESEL-POWERED SCHOOL BUS

Each diesel school bus emits 82 tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) over the course of its 12-year life span.¹



ELECTRIC SCHOOL BUS

Each electric school bus reduces greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to taking 23 passenger vehicles off the road.¹



In Canada, approximately 2.2 million children travel to and from school every day on over 50,000 school buses, making 792 million school bus trips each year.¹² The majority of school buses are still diesel-fueled.

REFERENCES:

1. Pollution Probe, The Delphi Group, CPCHE. (2022). *Opportunities for accelerating school bus electrification in Ontario*.
<https://healthyenvironmentforkids.ca/2022/05/05/pollution-probe-cpche-and-the-delphi-group-release-white-paper-on-electric-school-bus-deployment-in-ontario/>
2. Government of Canada. (2016). *Human health risk assessment for diesel exhaust*.
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2016/sc-hc/H129-60-2016-eng.pdf
3. Zundel C.G, Ryan P, Brokamp C, Heeter A, Huang Y, Strawn J.R, Marusak H.A. (2022). *Air pollution, depressive and anxiety disorders, and brain effects: A systematic review*. *NeuroToxicology*, Volume 93, 2022, Pages 272-300, ISSN 0161-813X.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2022.10.011>.
4. Government of Canada. (2022). *Traffic related air pollution: An umbrella review-based human health risk assessment on selected cancer types*.
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/sc-hc/H144-97-2022-eng.pdf
5. Government of Canada. (2022) *Greenhouse gas emissions*.
<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/greenhouse-gas-emissions.html>
6. Government of Canada. (2020). *Traffic related air pollution: Asthma, allergies, and lung function*.
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2020/sc-hc/H144-70-2020-eng.pdf
7. Ranpise, Ramesh B. and Tandel, Bhaven N.. "Urban road traffic noise monitoring, mapping, modelling, and mitigation: A thematic review" *Noise Mapping*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2022, pp. 48-66.
<https://doi.org/10.1515/noise-2022-0004>
8. Araújo Alves J, Neto Paiva F, Torres Silva L, Remoaldo P. (2020). *Low-frequency noise and its main effects on human health—A review of the literature between 2016 and 2019*. *Applied Sciences*. 10(15):5205. doi: 10.3390/app10155205.
<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/10/15/5205>
9. Gawryluk, J.R., Palombo, D.J., Curran, J. et al. (2023). *Brief diesel exhaust exposure acutely impairs functional brain connectivity in humans: A randomized controlled crossover study*. *Environmental Health* 22, 7 . <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-023-00961-4>
10. Hickman C., Marks E., Pihkala P., Clayton C., Lewandowski R. E., Mayall E., Wray B., Mellor C. et van Susteren L. 2021. *Climate anxiety in children and young people and their beliefs about government responses to climate change: a global survey*. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 5(12): e863-e873. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2542519621002783>
11. Pembina Institute. (2022). *Electric school buses: The benefits to British Columbians and options for accelerating the transition*.
<https://www.pembina.org/reports/electric-school-bus-adoption-in-bc-rev.pdf>
12. Canada Safety Council. (2022). *School bus reminder*.
<https://canadasafetycouncil.org/school-bus-reminder/>