

Stormwater Management Report and Servicing Brief

New Two-Storey Prefabricated Building for Dog Kennel and Personal Residence

5969 Ottawa St. Richmond, Ontario

Prepared for:

Al Roberts 61 Strachan Street, Richmond, Ontario K0A 2Z0

Attention: Laurie Roberts

LRL File No.: 210341 November 25, 2021

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1 Introduction and Site Description

LRL Associates Ltd. was retained by Al Roberts to complete a Storm Water Analysis and Servicing Brief for the construction of a proposed new two (2) storey prefab building and a paved parking, located in 5969 Ottawa street, Richmond. The site is currently vacant land part of zoning RG3[385r]. The building will be used as a dog kennel as well as the caretaker's residence. The site location is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Aerial view of proposed site

The subject site has an approximate frontage of 305 meters and has an approximate area of 2.22 hectares. The site is divided by a natural flow of water that runs from the front of the property to the back. Since a large portion of the property exists within floodplain boundaries, the client has planned the construction in a small portion of the site that exists out of reach of the floodplain as depicted in figure 2.



Figure 2: Aerial view of proposed development boundary

2 Existing site and Drainage Description

The site is 2.22 hectares in area and is currently vacant land occupied by a forested area and divided down the middle by Marlborough creek. It is bordered by Ottawa Street to the south-east, by a railroad track to the north-west and by an automotive repair shop to the east.

There is no municipal servicing on the neighbouring road. There are no sanitary lines, storm, or water pipes. There is a roadside ditch along Ottawa Street and another that runs parallel to the railroad track. There are also no private wells or septic tanks on the existing property.

3 Proposed Development

Once developed, the site will consist of a 453m² two storey building to be used as a dog kennel and caretaker's residence, a paved driveway and parking area consisting of 6 parking spots.

The west side of the driveway and parking area is to incorporate a gravel diaphragm and enhanced grass swale which leads to a bio-retention area designed to attenuate and treat collected runoff from the proposed driveway and parking area. The treated runoff is controlled and discharged to the existing roadside ditch along Ottawa St. in the southern end of the site.

Currently, the site does not include any septic system and requires one to be installed.

A private supply well is already located on the site, a sample from this well was collected and tested on July 21, 2021 and proven to be adequate for quality and demand required by the proposed development.

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4 FIELD WORK

A topographic survey of the property was completed by H.A.Ken Shipman Surveying Ltd. (Ontario Land Surveyors) on July 5th, 2021. Prior to proposed site development the contractor completing the work is to confirm the location and elevation of the benchmark utilized and noted on the plans in **Appendix D**.

A hydrogeological assessment and terrain analysis study was performed by LRL Associates Ltd. Test pits were dug on July 20, 2021 to determine the general upper soil and groundwater conditions to depths of -2.75m & -3.0m; piezometers were installed in each test pit and found to be dry at the time of sampling on August 11th, 2021.

A geotechnical investigation was also performed by LRL Associates Ltd. on August 23rd, 2021; four (4) boreholes were drilled, and groundwater was carefully monitored and measured during the investigation. Immediately upon completion of drilling, groundwater was measured in all boreholes and was found to be dry.

5 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

5.1 Existing Stormwater Infrastructure

As previously mentioned, there exists already two (2) ditches along the property boundary. The first runs parallel to the railroad track and the second runs along the frontage of the development boundary parallel to Ottawa Street. Apart from these ditches, no other stormwater infrastructure exists on site.

5.2 Design Criteria

- As per consultation minutes with city of Ottawa officials, the required TSS removal is set by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) and the stormwater management design considers this value to be at least 80%.
- The peak flow rate post-development must match the peak flow rate pre-development as per section 8.3.6.1 of the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines (SDG).

5.3 Method of Analysis

The stormwater management criteria for this development are based on pre-consultation correspondence with the City of Ottawa and the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority, refer to **Appendix A**, as well as the Ministry of the Environment's Stormwater Planning and Design Manual, 2003 (SWMP Manual). Stormwater objectives were identified as follows:

- Pre-development and Post-development hydrological conditions are to be equal.
- Target 80% TSS removal is to be met.

5.3.1 Water Quality

It was determined that 80% TSS removal will be required for all contaminated runoff. Stormwater treatment will be provided by a treatment train approach. The stormwater management plan for the runoff generated from the driveway, parking area, and building rooftop will utilize a

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combination of best management practices and low impact development (LID) approaches. The LID Guidelines provide several recommendations for enhanced grass swales and bio-retention areas that were taken into consideration, such as:

- 1) Pre-treatment is provided via a 0.3m wide x 0.6m deep gravel diaphragm perpendicular to the runoff sheet flow through the parking lot (including building rooftop) and driveway towards the enhanced grass swale & bio-retention area. The gravel diaphragm border is to be composed of washed stone between 3 and 10 mm in diameter.
- 2) Enhanced swale side slopes are maintained as flat as possible with maximum sloping of 3:1 to provide pre-treatment and maximize swale filtering surface.
- 3) Shallow longitudinal slopes are proposed along enhanced grass swales to promote shallow flows, adequate water treatment and infiltration.
- 4) Proposed enhanced grass swales are designed at low slopes to maintain flow at a maximum velocity of 0.5 m/s, refer to **Appendix B** for enhanced grass swale design sheet.
- 5) As per design guidelines, ratio of impervious drainage area to bio-retention treatment area was calculated to be 7.3:1, i.e. within pre-determined accepted range.
- 6) The hydrogeology report states groundwater was not encountered during test pit investigations, including the lowest test pit (TP21-3) recorded at a depth of 3.0m below surface elevation. The geotechnical report also states that groundwater was not observed immediately after drilling at any of the borehole locations, including the lowest borehole (BH3) recorded at a depth of 6.71m below surface elevation. The proposed LID measures were designed with a minimum vertical distance of 6.17m to the deepest recorded test pit elevation. Hence, it is anticipated that sufficient clearance, exceeding 1.0m, will be achieved between bottom of LID measures and expected groundwater level as recommended per design guidelines.
- 7) Runoff conveyed through the low sloping enhanced grass swale into the bio-retention area will be truncated because of outlet control which will increase infiltration into the ground prior to leaving the site.

The combined approach described above is believed to provide treatment, promote ground infiltration, and minimize sediment conveyance. Combining these various low-impact development (LID) approaches will likely result in the targeted 80% TSS removal. Refer to **Appendix C** for more details on these LID measures.

The remaining areas of the site include uncontrolled grass areas following existing drainage paths to the existing ditch to the south along Ottawa St and to Marlborough creek to the west. Runoff generated from these areas are determined to be clean water and will not require further treatment.

5.3.2 Water Quantity

To meet the stormwater quantity control criteria, post-development release rates are required to be controlled to pre-development release rates, providing all storms up to and including 100-year design event on site storage as required.

The proposed development, consisting of a 2-storey prefabricated structure and paved parking lot and driveway will result in an increase in the impervious surfaces, therefore quantity control measures will be implemented.

The allowable release rate, to mimic pre-development conditions, was calculated using a runoff coefficient of C=0.30 (determined based on pre-development land cover). The calculation of the pre-development run off coefficient is summarized in **Appendix B**. The 100-year and 5-year post-development flows will be controlled to the respective pre-development levels. To do so, an inlet control device is proposed at the outlet of a catch basin inlet structure in the storm water detention area. Events greater than the 100-year storm will flow overland to the existing roadside ditch and Marlborough creek. Table 1 summarizes the target stormwater release rate.

Table 1: Summary of Stormwater Quantity Control Requirements

Quantity Control Parameters	5 Year Post- Development	100 Year Post- Development
Pre-Development Storm Event	5 Year	100 Year
Calculated Allowable Release Rate (L/s)	27.90	47.82

5.4 Allowable Release Rate

The 100-year and 5-year allowable release rates from the site to the roadside ditch along Ottawa Street are 47.82 L/s and 27.90 L/s, respectively. The release rates were calculated based on the entire watershed area of 0.325 ha, pre-development runoff coefficient of 0.30, and the time of concentration (Tc) 10 min. The release rates provided will be the maximum rates to which the entire site will be controlled up to during the major storm events.

5.5 Proposed Stormwater Quantity Controls

The proposed stormwater management quantity controls for this development will be accomplished by means of an inlet control device (ICD) and detention in swales and retention areas providing the required storage volume in high flow events.

Table 2 below summarizes the drainage areas on site in post development conditions. Further details of the pre and post-development catchments are included in **Appendix B**.

Table 2: Stormwater Drainage Areas

Drainage Area	Area (ha)	Runoff Coefficient (C)
WS-01 (un-controlled)	0.109	0.20
WS-02 (un-controlled)	0.105	0.35
WS-03 (controlled)	0.111	0.69

The site was divided into three watersheds; two of which are uncontrolled and follow existing topography. One of these uncontrolled areas is WS-01 (0.109 ha) which consists of the grassed area at the rear of the proposed building as well as the grassed area to the west of the swale and retention features, this area follows existing topography and drains to Marlborough creek. The

other uncontrolled watershed is WS-02 (0.105 ha) which consists of the grassed area to the east and front of the proposed building as well as half of the building rooftop drainage; this area drains to the existing ditch along Ottawa street. WS-03 (0.111 ha) consists of half the proposed building rooftop and asphalt parking/driveway area which will sheet drain to the west overland through a gravel diaphragm towards the enhanced grass swale and retention area at the southern end of the site before reaching the existing ditch along Ottawa St.

Table 3 summarizes the release rates and storage volumes required to meet the allowable release rates for the 100-year, 5-year storm events.

Table 3: Stormwater Release Rate & Storage Volume Summary

			Total			
	Site	100 Year		5 Year		Total Storage
Description	Area (ha)	Release Rate (L/s)	Storage Required (m³)	Release Rate (L/s)	Storage Required (m³)	Provided (m³)
WS-01 + WS-02 (uncontrolled)	0.214	36.38	0.00	16.98	0.00	0.00
WS-03 (controlled)	0.111	11.43	34.42	10.92	11.14	34.50
TOTAL	0.325	47.82	34.42	27.90	11.14	34.50

The detailed release rate and storage calculations can be found in Appendix B.

The proposed stormwater quantity control measures will be achieved by using an 88 mm diameter orifice plate ICD to be installed on the proposed outlet of the catch basin inlet structure at the south end of the bioretention area in WS-03. The ICD will serve to control flow rates to below the allowable release rates for the 100-year and 5-year storm events. From the ICD, stormwater will be conveyed into the existing road-side ditch, and ultimately, to Marlborough creek.

Table 4 compares the controlled flow rates and allowable release rates for all storm events.

Table 4: Comparison of Allowable Release Rates & Controlled Flow Rates

	100 Year Post Development	5 Year Post Development
Allowable Release Rate from Controlled Area (L/s)	11.43	10.92
Controlled Flow Rate Utilizing ICD (L/s)	11.20	8.53

Although the release rate for a 5 year storm event is still controlled at 8.53 L/s, there is sufficient storage during the stage between the bottom of the bio-retention pond and the catch basin inlet structure grate invert, that the 5 year storm will remain stored in the pond area and infiltrate the soil rather than being discharged from the site.

The stormwater runoff exceeding the allowable release rates will be stored on-site via the stormwater detention area. See LRL drawing C.601 included in *Appendix D*.

6 WATER SUPPLY

A supply well was installed by the client in June 2021 and tested by LRL Associates Ltd. in the previously mentioned hydrogeological assessment and terrain analysis study performed on July 20, 2021. This report states that the intended use of the supply well meets the quantity demands of the proposed development, however, also recommends considering treatment options for the quality of the water for the parameters exceeding the ODWS and D-5-5 guidelines outlined in the study report. Refer to drawing C.301 included in *Appendix D* for the location of the existing well.

7 SANITARY SERVICE

As previously discussed, currently, there are no municipal services available in this area. A proposed septic system designed by Green Valley Environmental Engineering (GVE) will service the proposed development. A copy of the septic design is included in *Appendix E*. The septic tank shall be cleaned whenever sludge and scum occupy one-third of the tank capacity.

8 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

During construction, erosion and sediment controls will be provided via a sediment control fence to be erected along the perimeter of the site where runoff has the potential of leaving the site. Construction and maintenance requirements for erosion and sediment controls are to comply with Ontario Provincial Standard Specification OPSS.MUNI 805. Refer to Erosion and Sediment Control Plan C101 in *Appendix D* for additional details.

9 MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is the key issue for all types of stormwater management practices. It ensures performance efficiency of the facilities and prevents undesirable consequences such as flooding or events leading to contamination to the neighboring properties.

The proposed enhanced grass swale maintenance would consist of inspecting the swale and outlet on a periodic basis as well as routine cleaning to remove sedimentation build up as deemed necessary. It is the responsibility of the owner to maintain and clean the retention area outlet and keep a log of all the maintenance activities.

The existing septic tank will require regular maintenance including scheduled cleaning to ensure that the sludge and scum does not occupy more than one-third of the working capacity of the tank.

10 CONCLUSION

This stormwater management and servicing report for the proposed development at 5969 Ottawa St. presents the rationale and details for the design requirements for the subject property. In accordance with the report objectives, the servicing requirements for the development are summarized below.

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Stormwater Quantity

- The site will include an outlet to the existing roadside ditch along Ottawa St. located at the southern end of the site and adheres to the following quantity control measures:
 - The post-development flows for the 5-year and 100-year storm events will be less than or equal to pre-development release rates, respectively.
 - Stormwater quantity control rates will be met with an 88mm diameter ICD orifice to limit and control the flow leaving the stormwater retention area.

Stormwater Quality

- The site design uses low-impact development measures on the controlled watershed to achieve the goal of 80% TSS removal; uncontrolled watersheds are grassed areas and considered clean water.
- In the controlled watershed area, a gravel diaphragm pre-treats the overland runoff before water flow reaches a shallow grade enhanced grass swale and bio-retention area designed to enhance infiltration and attenuate stormwater runoff.

Domestic Water

 The existing private drilled supply well is anticipated to adequately service the proposed dog kennel / residence.

Sanitary sewer

• A new septic system has been designed by GVE engineering to accommodate the sanitary discharge from the proposed dog kennel / residence. Refer to *Appendix E*.

11 REPORT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The report conclusions are applicable only to this specific project described in the preceding pages. Any changes, modifications or additions will require a subsequent review by LRL Associates Ltd. to ensure the compatibility with the recommendations contained in this document.

In addition, this report has been prepared in consideration of the terms and conditions noted above and with the civil drawings prepared for the new development. Should there be any changes in the design features, which may relate to the stormwater considerations, LRL Associates Ltd. should be advised to review the report recommendations.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned.

Prepared by:

LRL Associates Ltd.

Stormwater Management Report and Servicing Brief Civil Site Plan Control 5969 Ottawa street Richmond, Ontario



Mohan Basnet, P.Eng Civil Engineer

Mike Allen, PTech Civil Designer



Appendix A

Pre-consultation Meeting Minutes

Site Plan Pre-consultation

5969 Ottawa Street

Applicant/Owner: Al Roberts Ward- Councillor: 21 Richmond- Scott Moffatt

Proposal Summary: Construct a 446 square metre two-storey building with a kennel, personal shop, and caretaker's

Meeting Date: March 18, 2021

dwelling.

Attendees: Al Roberts, Applicant

Laurie Roberts, Applicant

Cheryl McWilliams, File lead, PIEDD, City of Ottawa

Damien Whittaker, Project Manager, PIEDD, City of Ottawa Christine Reist, Infrastructure Approvals, PIEDD, City of Ottawa Matthew Hayley, Environmental Planner, PIEDD, City of Ottawa

Samantha Willock, Co-op Planning Student, PIEED, City of Ottawa

Mike Giampa, Senior Transportation Engineer, PIEDD, City of Ottawa (regrets)
Eric Lalande, Environmental Planner, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (regrets)

Meeting Minutes

Proposal details

- Proposed kennel for 3-5 dogs for service dog training.
- Proposed two-storey prefab building for various uses; first floor kennel and personal shop, second storey caretaker's residence.
- One enclosed dog run at the rear of the building.

Planning Comments (Provided by Cheryl McWilliams)

- City staff recommend hiring a consulting firm with engineering, environmental and planning staff who can assist you through this process and prepare the plans and reports required.
- A **site plan** is required, illustrating the proposed building, septic, well, fencing, landscaping, parking and the distance from the dog run to the nearest residence. This plan must show the compliance to the **Zoning By-law** in a table format- noting the requirement (e.g. setbacks and parking) with a column for requirement and a column for your actual proposed.
- The Zoning By-law requires a kennel to be set back 100 metres from the nearest house for 4 or less dog runs and 210 metres for more than 4 runs.
- The proposed uses will require 4 parking spaces- 1 space for less than 4 dog runs, 1 space for the caretaker unit, and 2 spaces for the shop bay.
- The Zoning setback required for the rail line is a minimum of 30 metres
- A minimum setback of 30 metres is required from Marlborough Creek.
- Landscaping along Ottawa Street must be shown on the site plan- include trees as is possible, shrubs and other perennials, and potentially other features such as stone fence or post and rail fence as decorative elements.
- Provide building elevation drawings (colours, materials, etc). Given your building has been ordered and there is very limited opportunity to ensure that the building meets the intent of the new building design guidelines for the Village of Richmond (expanded on below), and there may be limited space for trees, adding in decorative elements may assist in meeting the intent of the buildings guidelines for Richmond. Alternatively, consider faux architectural details on the front of the building- as you indicated there will be no windows. The Community Design Plan (CDP) contains some examples of heritage styles and potential façade changes to existing more modern buildings to be more in keeping with the village character.
- From the <u>Village of Richmond Community Design Plan (ottawa.ca)</u>: "Guidelines 1. New buildings and additions should be of their own time and should harmonize with the existing heritage and rural character in the Village. They should:

Prepared by Samantha Willock

Date: March 25, 2021

- Use design elements inspired by buildings of heritage interest in the Village of Richmond or by buildings and landscape features in other villages and towns in Eastern Ontario as reflected in Section 7.3.1
- b. Reflect the existing colours and materials in the village such as clay brick, grey stone/blocks or wood siding or use high-quality, modern and colourful materials that complement the village character".
- Please demonstrate that you have access for equipment (such as drilling) to the well in the rear of the building.
- Please ensure that the kennel run fenced area does not include the well, nor any part of the existing treed area.
- Fence off the floodplain and show it on the plans (including the details of the type of fence, height, etc). It is suggested to use a tighter weave for the bottom 60cm of the fence to protect blanding's turtles from the dogs.
- A **Planning rationale** will be required, which is essentially a cover letter noting how you will comply to zoning, the Richmond CDP and their village heritage feel, and the engineering, transportation and environmental issues. This does not have to go into depth, this report is essentially an overview that can be written by the owner.
- The City suggests contacting the Councillor's office for his information on your proposal.

Environmental Comments (Provided by Matthew Hayley)

- Next to Marlborough Creek provides important habitat including for the Blanding's turtle.
- A Blanding's turtle sighted within 2km- meaning there is regulated habitat on the property along Marlborough
 Creek, defined as 30m from the edge of the watercourse and then an additional 200m under the Endangered
 Species Act and Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). See attached for the discussion on
 what is considered Blanding's turtle habitat.
- The presence of Blanding's turtle habitat triggers the requirement for an **Environmental Impact Statement** (EIS) to demonstrate that your application will not have a negative impact on the Blanding's habitat. Since it is regulated habitat, MECP needs to sign off on the EIS or the Province may require a permit under the Endangered Species Act. Since the category 3 blanding's turtle habitat is meant for allowing turtles to travel to other areas of habitat, it is feasible to have a development approved in the area outside of the 30m from the watercourse with mitigations since your site is not functioning in that manner.
- The EIS will need to be scoped to address species at risk and include consultation/ signoff with the MECP.
- The attached Excel file lists EIS consultants who provide service in Ottawa. The list is not an approved list, it is collected to provide a list of professionals who provide the service.

Transportation Engineering Comments (Provided by Mike Giampa)

- You need to comply with the Private Approach By-law with a maximum entrance width of 9 metres.
- Please show all required parking and loading spaces on the site plan.
- A **stationary noise study** will be required for the kennel- if only one dog run is proposed then it is required if you are looking to have the kennel run located closer than 100 metres from the nearest dwelling.
- A **noise and vibration study** is required for the residential use in proximity to the rail corridor.

Engineering Comments (Provided by Damien Whittaker and Christine Reist)

- A **Survey monument** will be required, shown and annotated, with sufficient information provided to enable a layperson to locate it.
- There are no water pipes in the direct area. Municipal water could be extended to connect to the address, though this could be costly. Alternatively, a drilled well could be used, though re-testing would be required. It will need to be demonstrated that there is access outside of the floodplain for the proposed well.
- There are no sanitary pipes in the direct area and the sanitary pump station is at capacity presently. A septic
 design will be required- with investigation of the greatest groundwater elevation and percolation results
 determined.
- Please note that sensitive marine clays are anticipated in the area of the proposal and, if so, enhanced **geotechnical investigation and analysis** will be necessary. Investigation of clays should be undertaken with vane shear, Atterberg limits, shrinkage, size, grade raise restriction, consolidation, sensitivity, and liquefaction analysis, amongst others.
- Note that there are considerations for trees in proximity to foundations in sensitive marine clays. In sensitive marine clays, trees in proximity to foundations can cause foundation damage.
- As the application is near the watercourse, slope stability may be a concern; please have a consultant provide slope stability analysis or state (with rationale) that it is not required.
- A hydrogeological report will be required for the well and for septic (with comprehensive discussion of dog wastes). Enhanced discussion is required as there are suspected thin soils in the area. Well water may be released under artesian pressure and discussion of control will be required if that is the case.
- There are no storm sewers in the Right-of-Way (ROW). If it is proposed to discharge storm water to the existing
 ditches in the ROW, the ditches will need to be shown to be continuous. If a direct discharge to the watercourse
 (that has been recorded at least once as Marlborough Creek (or the Richmond By-pass drain)) is proposed, it

- would require a direct type of Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) application submission to the MECPand the approval timeline is anticipated to be 6-12 months.
- Groundwater is anticipated to be high and the level is to be derived from long-term analysis, with the high groundwater anticipated, the City advises against basements for the development. An **annual groundwater elevation**, from a long-term study will be required.
- There is an existing rail corridor adjacent to the property. Prior to approval of the site plan application, consultation with the railway line owner/operator is required to obtain their approval of the rail safety design.
- A noise and vibration study is required to look at the impact from the adjacent rail corridor on the proposed development. In addition, if there are outdoor kennel runs proposed within 100m of a residence, the noise study will also need to include a discussion of the impacts from the proposed kennel runs on the neighbouring residence.
- A rail safety barrier will be required in accordance with the study prepared, jointly, by the Railway Association of Canada (RAC) and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) titled Guidelines for New Development in Proximity to Railway Operations, published in 2013. The barrier/berm cost is anticipated to be severe. Also, there will likely be challenges associated with the barrier/berm because a large portion of the property is within the floodplain. If floodplain capacity is reduced (e.g. by construction of a rail safety barrier/berm within the floodplain), floodplain compensation volume must be provided elsewhere, however, there is limited area available on the property to provide floodplain compensation. Note that any placing of material in the floodplain (e.g. a rail safety barrier/berm) is regulated by the Conservation Authority and requires approval from RVCA.
- **Stormwater management** quality criteria shall be set by the RVCA and is anticipated to be 80% TSS removal. Reporting of TSS removal shall be extensive and if peer reviewed and published papers are relied on for conclusions, the conclusions shall be patently clear and the report shall show overwhelming agreement.
- The stormwater management quantity criteria for the development is that the post development peak flow rate must match the pre-development peak flow rate as per section 8.3.6.1 of the SDG. The watercourse setback shall be determined (as amended), agreed upon, provided, marked out and shown on drawings.
- Schedule G of the current Official Plan shows Ottawa Street in the location under review to be a rural collector, and, as per annex 1 of the Official Plan a ROW of 26m is required. This appears to have been taken.
- Please refer to the City of Ottawa Private Approach By-law 2003-447 for the entrance design.

Comments provided by RVCA (Provided by Eric Lalande)

- The conservation authority has already issued a permit and has no issues with what was proposed.
- Please note that any changes to the submission previously approved by the conservation authority may require
 additional review.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Planning Comments

Official Plan: Village

Secondary Plan and/or Community Design Plan: Richmond Secondary Plan/ Village of Richmond CDP

Zoning By-law: Rural General Industrial Zone Subzone 3. Rural Exception 385 (RG3[385r])

1. Parking:

All parking must comply with Part 4 (Sections 100-114) of the Zoning By-law.

Site Plan Approval Process

Key Steps in the Site Plan Control Approval Process

- File all submissions (plans and reports) noted in the PDF list electronically to Cheryl McWilliams (cheryl.mcwilliams@ottawa.ca). Include the completed Site Plan application form. From there a file number will be assigned and instructions on how to pay will be shared. This is a rural small site plan application so only the fee itself is payable now. This is not subject to formal public consultation though the application is available once filed on the City website through Search Results Development Applications Search (ottawa.ca).
- City staff will review the submission to deem it complete then circulate it to technical agencies, internal and external contacts (including the Councillor) when we have everything.
- At this point comments are provided to you with any changes needed to the plans and reports, which can then be resubmitted.

- Once all issues/ changes are completed, we prepare a Delegated Authority Report with conditions of approval for your and the Councillor's concurrence, which is then finalized.
- After concurrence, the site plan agreement is prepared by legal service. If works and costs are minimal (to be
 determined through the process) it may be possible to go through with a letter of undertaking instead that we as
 staff handle.
- Once the agreement is in place and other permits are obtained, we would issue the commence work for the site
 works and can then support a building permit being issued. Please note that any work completed in advance of
 this step is at your own risk and may require changes once the site plan is approved.

Costs

- City direction is that all development must pay for itself. In addition to the fees for plans and reports and the application fee required- once approved the following would be applicable.
 - Cash-in-lieu of parkland (if not already paid previously through planning application such as severance)estimate 2% of the value of the land before site plan approval
 - Legal fees for preparing and registering the agreement
 - o Engineering design review and inspection fee- based on 2% of the value of those on-site works.
- A cost estimate will be required for the exterior works on the site- things like fences, driveway, landscaping grading, ditching, etc. This excludes the building, well, and septic costs. We will then require security (based on 50% of the value of those site works) be provided to ensure the works are completed as approved. This security will be released back once the inspector is satisfied that they are complete.

Building

- Building permits are separate forms and fees, which can be found here.
- Building permits can only be issued once the site plan agreement is registered and any other needed approvals are issued (ex. RVCA permits, MECP permits or stormwater approvals).

Engineering and Hydrogeology Comments:

Water and Sanitary:

 An oil and grit separator should be used where vehicles are maintained, cleaned, or potential for discharge of contaminants.

Storm Water Management:

- Water quality design requirements will be determined by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority.
- All stormwater management determinations shall have supporting rationale.

Permits and Approvals:

- If a direct stormwater discharge to the watercourse is proposed, an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) will be required from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). Typically, approval timelines for direct submission to the MECP are between 9-11 months.
- Please contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) and Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA), amongst other federal and provincial departments/agencies, to identify all the necessary permits and approvals required to facilitate the development: responsibility rests with the developer and their consultant for obtaining all external agency approvals. The address shall be in good standing with all approval agencies. Copies of confirmation of correspondence will be required by the City of Ottawa from all approval agencies that a form of assent is given. No construction shall commence until after a commence work notification is given.

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks	Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
Contact Information:	Contact Information:
Jena Leavoy,	Eric Lalande
Senior Environmental Office	Eric.lalande@rvca.ca
613-521-3450 ext.236	
Jena.leavoy@ontario.ca	

Plan submission requirements for engineering:

- Layout and Servicing plan
- Erosion and Sediment Control plan
- Grade Control and Drainage Plan

All identified required plans are to be submitted on standard A1 size sheets as per <u>City of Ottawa Guide to Preparing</u> <u>Studies and Plans</u> and shall note the survey monument used to establish datum on the plans with sufficient information to enable a layperson to locate the monument.

Report submission requirements for engineering:

- Servicing report
- Hydrogeological report
- Geotechnical report
- Slope Stability study (or adequate justification from an engineering consultant to support that slope stability isn't an issue on this site)
- Stormwater Management Brief
- Noise and Vibration study (for impact from adjacent rail corridor and a discussion of the impact from the proposed kennel runs on the neighbouring residence if within 100m of a residence).
- Rail Safety report.

To request City of Ottawa plan(s) or report information please contact the City of Ottawa Information Centre: InformationCentre@ottawa.ca<mailto:InformationCentre@ottawa.ca</p>

As per section 53 of the Professional Engineers Act, O. Reg 941/40, R.S.O. 1990, all documents prepared by engineers must be signed and dated on the seal.

Application Submission Information

Application Type: Site Plan Control-Rural, Small

For information on Zoning By-law Amendment Applications and Site Plan Control Applications, including fees, please visit: https://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development/information-development-application-review-process/development-application-submission/fees-and-funding-programs/development-application-fees

The application processing timeline generally depends on the quality of the submission. For more information on standard processing timelines, please visit: https://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development/information-development-application-review-process/development-application-submission/development-application-forms#site-plan-control

Prior to submitting a formal application, it is recommended that you pre-consult with the Ward Councillor.

Application Submission Requirements

For information on the preparation of Studies and Plans and the City's requirements, please visit: https://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development/information-developers/development-application-review-process/development-application-submission/guide-preparing-studies-and-plans

Please provide electronic copy (PDF) of all plans and studies required.

All plans and drawings must be produced on A1-sized paper and folded to 21.6 cm x 27.9 cm (81/2"x 11").

Note that many of the plans and studies collected with this application must be signed, sealed and dated by a qualified engineer, architect, surveyor, planner or designated specialist.

Appendix B

Stormwater Management Design Sheets

LRL Associates Ltd.

Storm Watershed Summary

LRJ

LRL File No. 210341

Project: Proposed Dog Kennel **Location:** 5969 Ottawa St.

Date: November 22, 2021

Designed: Mike Allen **Drawing Reference:** C701/C702

PRE-DEVELOPMENT CATCHMENT AREAS

refer to LRL drawing C701

WATERSHED	C = 0.20	C = 0.80	C = 0.90	Total Area (m²)	Total Area (ha)	Combined C
EWS-01	2721.0	523.9	0.0	3244.8	0.324	0.30
TOTAL	2721.0	523.9	0.0	3244.8	0.324	0.30

POST-DEVELOPMENT CATCHMENT AREAS

refer to LRL drawing C702

WATERSHED	C = 0.20	C = 0.80	C = 0.90	Total Area (m²)	Total Area (ha)	Combined C
WS-01 (UNCONTROLLED)	1089.5	0.0	0.0	1089.5	0.109	0.20
WS-02 (UNCONTROLLED)	822.2	0.0	226.7	1048.9	0.105	0.35
subtotal	1911.7	0.0	226.7	2138.4	0.2138	0.27
WS-03 (CONTROLLED)	322.9	15.3	768.1	1106.3	0.111	0.69
subtotal	322.9	15.3	768.1	1106.3	0.1106	0.69
TOTAL	2234.6	15.3	994.9	3244.8	0.324	0.42



Proposed Dog Kennel Project: Location: 5969 Ottawa St. November 22, 2021 Date:

Designed: Mike Allen Drawing Ref.: C601

Stormwater Management 5-Year Design Sheet

RUNOFF EQUATION

Q = 2.78CIA (L/s)

C = Runoff coefficient

I = Rainfall intensity (mm/hr)

A = Area (ha)

T_c = Time of concentration (min)

$=A/(T_d+C)^B$

998.071/

 T_d

С + 6.053)

0.814

PRE-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

 $I_5 = 998.071 / (10 + 6.053)^{0.814}$

0.30 C =

1= 104.19 mm/hr A = 0.324 ha

Allowable Release Rate (Q) =

27.90

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

-					∑R _{2&5}
Controlled	WS-03	0.111	ha	R=	0.69
Controlled	Total Controlled =	0.111	ha	∑R=	0.69
	WS-01	0.109	ha	R=	0.20
Un-controlled	WS-02	0.105	ha	R=	0.35
	Total Un-Controlled =	0.214	ha	∑R=	0.27
	Total Site Area =	0.324	ha	∑R=	0.42

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (UNCONTROLLED CATCHMENT WS-01 & WS-02)

 $I_5 = 998.071 / (10 + 6.053)^{0.814}$

0.27 C = 1= 104.19 mm/hr A = 0.214 ha

 $Uncontrolled\ runoff =$ Controlled release rate constant = Total Release Rate (Q) = 16.98 L/s 0.00 L/s 16.98 L/s

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (CONTROLLED CATCHMENT WS-03)

 $I_5 = 998.071 / (10 + 6.053)^{0.814}$

C = 0.69 1= 104.19 mm/hr A = 0.111 ha

Total allowable release rate for controlled catchment area WS-03 = 10.92 L/s Design rate used for storage calculation (same as 100 year storm) = 5.72 L/s

			Storage Required			
		Controlled Runoff		Controlled Release	Uncontrolled Runoff	Total Release Rate
Time (min)	Intensity (mm/hr)	(L/s)	Storage Volume (m³)	Rate Constant (L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
10	104.19	22.25	9.92	5.72	0.00	5.72
15	83.56	17.84	10.91	5.72	0.00	5.72
20	70.25	15.00	11.14	5.72	0.00	5.72
25	60.90	13.00	10.93	5.72	0.00	5.72
30	53.93	11.52	10.44	5.72	0.00	5.72
35	48.52	10.36	9.75	5.72	0.00	5.72
40	44.18	9.44	8.93	5.72	0.00	5.72
45	40.63	8.68	7.99	5.72	0.00	5.72
50	37.65	8.04	6.97	5.72	0.00	5.72
60	32.94	7.03	4.75	5.72	0.00	5.72
70	29.37	6.27	2.33	5.72	0.00	5.72
80	26.56	5.67	0.00	5.72	0.00	5.72
90	24.29	5.19	0.00	5.72	0.00	5.72
100	22.41	4.78	0.00	5.72	0.00	5.72
110	20.82	4.45	0.00	5.72	0.00	5.72
120	19.47	4.16	0.00	5.72	0.00	5.72

m³ Total Storage Required = 11.14 Available Surface Storage = 34.50 m³ refer to LRL drawing C601

Inlet Control Device (ICD) 10.92 L/s Discharge = 0.26 m

SUMMARY OF RELEASE RATES AND STORAGE VOLUMES

Catchment Area	Drainage Area	5-year Release Rate	5-Year Required Storage	Total Available Storage
Catchinent Area	(ha)	(L/s)	(m3)	(m3)
WS-01 + WS-02	0.214	16.98	0.00	0.00
WS-03	0.111	10.92	11.14	34.50
TOTAL	0.324	27.90	11.14	34.50



Proposed Dog Kennel Project: 5969 Ottawa St. Location: November 22, 2021 Date: Mike Allen

Designed: Drawing Ref.: C601 Stormwater Management 100-Year Design Sheet

RUNOFF EQUATION

Q = 2.78CIA (L/s)

C = Runoff coefficient

I = Rainfall intensity (mm/hr)

A = Area (ha)

T_c = Time of concentration (min)

$=A/(T_d+C)^B$

1735.688 /

 T_d

С + 6.014)

refer to LRL drawing C601

0.82

PRE-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

 $I_{100} = 1735.688 / (10 + 6.014)^{0.82}$

0.30

1= 178.56

mm/hr A = 0.324 ha

Allowable Release Rate (Q) =

47.82

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

					∑R _{2&5}	∑R ₁₀₀
Controlled	WS-03	0.111	ha	R=	0.69	0.87
Controlled	Total Controlled =	0.111	ha	∑ R =	0.69	0.87
	WS-01	0.109	ha	R=	0.20	0.25
Un-controlled	WS-02	0.105	ha	R=	0.35	0.44
	Total Un-Controlled =	0.214	ha	∑ R =	0.27	0.34
	Total Site Area =	0.324	ha	∑ R =	0.42	0.52

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (UNCONTROLLED CATCHMENT WS-01 & WS-02)

 $I_{100} = 1735.688 / (10 + 6.014)^{0.82}$

C = 0.34 1= 178.56 mm/hr A = 0.214 ha

 $Uncontrolled\ runoff =$ Controlled release rate constant = Total Release Rate (Q) =

36.38 L/s 0.00 L/s 36.38 L/s

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (CONTROLLED CATCHMENT WS-03)

 $I_{100} = 1735.688 / (10 + 6.014)^{0.82}$

C = 0.87 1= 178.56 mm/hr A = 0.111 ha

Total allowable release rate for controlled catchment area WS-03 = 11.43 L/s Design rate used for storage calculation (% of allowable) 50.00 **5.72** L/s

			Storage Required			
Time (min)	Intensity (mm/hr)	Controlled Runoff (L/s)	Storage Volume (m³)	Controlled Release Rate Constant (L/s)	Uncontrolled Runoff (L/s)	Total Release Rate (L/s)
10	178.56	47.66	25.17	5.72	0.00	5.72
15	142.89	38.14	29.18	5.72	0.00	5.72
20	119.95	32.02	31.56	5.72	0.00	5.72
25	103.85	27.72	33.01	5.72	0.00	5.72
30	91.87	24.52	33.85	5.72	0.00	5.72
35	82.58	22.04	34.29	5.72	0.00	5.72
40	75.15	20.06	34.42	5.72	0.00	5.72
45	69.05	18.43	34.33	5.72	0.00	5.72
50	63.95	17.07	34.06	5.72	0.00	5.72
60	55.89	14.92	33.13	5.72	0.00	5.72
70	49.79	13.29	31.81	5.72	0.00	5.72
80	44.99	12.01	30.21	5.72	0.00	5.72
90	41.11	10.97	28.39	5.72	0.00	5.72
100	37.90	10.12	26.41	5.72	0.00	5.72
110	35.20	9.40	24.29	5.72	0.00	5.72
120	32.89	8.78	22.06	5.72	0.00	5.72

m³ Total Storage Required = 34.42 Available Surface Storage = m³

Inlet Control Device (ICD) 11.43 L/s Discharge = 0.45 m

SUMMARY OF RELEASE RATES AND STORAGE VOLUMES

Catchment Area	Drainage Area	100-year Release Rate	100-Year Required Storage	Total Available Storage
Catchinent Area	(ha)	(L/s)	(m3)	(m3)
WS-01 + WS-02	0.214	36.38	0.00	0.00
WS-03	0.111	11.43	34.42	34.50
TOTAL	0.324	47.81	34.42	34.50



Project: Proposed Dog Kennel
Location: 5969 Ottawa St.
Date: November 22, 2021
Designed: Mike Allen

Drawing Ref.: C601

Stormwater Management Stage storage table

BIO-RETENTION WS-03

Orifice Dia. (mm) 88 USE min. 75mm ORIFICE 100 year allowable release rate = 11.43

	SURFACE STORAGE							
	Stage	Ponding	head h	delta d	٧	V acc	Q release	
	(m)	(m2)	(m)	(m)	(m3)	(m3)	(L/s)	
Orifice Inv	93.44	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	
Interior structure volume	93.74	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.0	
Bottom of bio-retention pond	93.59	93.33	0.00	0	0.00	0.11	0.0	
Structure grate inlet	93.74	114.59	0.30	0.3	31.13	31.24	9.1	
	93.79	122.11	0.35	0.05	5.92	37.16	9.9	
Max Ponding	93.89	136.33	0.45	0.10	12.92	50.07	11.20	

Note:

The required 5 year storm storage volume is 11.14m³.

The structure inlet elevation (93.74) is set 150mm above the pond bottom (93.59), which creates 15.62m³ of available storage; therefore a 5 year storm event will not enter the inlet structure.



 Project:
 Proposed Dog Kennel

 Location:
 5969 Ottawa St.

 Date:
 November 22, 2021

 Designed:
 Mike Allen

 Drawing Ref.:
 C701/C702

Stormwater Management Enhance swale design

Enhanced bioswale drainage (100 year storm event)

С	Tc	I ₁₀₀	Area	Q	Avg Depth	side slope	bot. width	Mannings	slope	length	A_{flow}	Wet. Per	R	V	Qcap
	(min)	(mm/hr)	(ha)	(L/s)	(m)	(X:1)	(m)	n	(%)	(m)	(m2)	(m)	(m)	(m/s)	(L/s)
0.20	10.00	178.56	0.005	0.51	0.30	3.00	0.00	0.03	0.50	25.90	0.27	3.70	0.07	0.4	111.18

Enhanced I	bioswale drai	nage (5 year	storm event)											
С	Tc	I ₁₀₀	Area	Q	Avg Depth	side slope	bot. width	Mannings	slope	length	A _{flow}	Wet. Per	R	٧	Qcap
	(min)	(mm/hr)	(ha)	(L/s)	(m)	(X:1)	(m)	n	(%)	(m)	(m2)	(m)	(m)	(m/s)	(L/s)
0.20	10.00	104.19	0.005	0.30	0.30	3.00	0.00	0.03	0.50	25.90	0.27	3.70	0.07	0.4	111.18



Proposed Dog Kennel 5969 Ottawa St. November 22, 2021 Project: Location: Date: Designed: Mike Allen Drawing Ref.: C701/C702

Stormwater Management Storm pipe sizing

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Rational method (peak flow L/s) Q = 2.78CIA (L/s) C = Runoff coefficient

- I = Rainfall intensity (mm/h
- A = Drainage area (ha) T_c = Time of concentration (

Runoff coefficient (C)							
Grass	Gravel	Asphalt	Rooftop				
0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9				

Rainfall in	itensity (mm/hr)
Ottawa MacDonald-0	Cartier International Airport
Storm event:	5 years
Intensity equation:	$I_5 = A/(T_d + C)^B$
	$I_5 = 998.071 / (10 + 6.053)^{0.8}$
Intensity value:	104.2

Pipe Design	Parameters
Minimum velocity	Manning's "n"
0.80 m/s	0.013

LOCA	TION		A	REA (h	ıa)				FLOW						STOR	M SEWER			
ATERSHED STREET	From	То	C = 0.20	C = 0.80	C = 0.90	Indiv. 2.78AC	Accum. 2.78AC	Time of Conc.	Rainfall Intensity		Controlled Flow (Q)	Pipe Dia.	Туре	Slope	Length	Capacity Full (Q _{FULL})	Velocity Full	Flow	Ratio Q /Q _{FULL}
								(min)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(mm)		(%)	(m)	(L/s)	(m/s)	(min)	
WS-03	inlet	outlet	0.032	0.002	0.077	0.21	0.21	10.00	104.19	22.25	11.20	200.00	PVC	1.00%	11.0	32.80	1.04	0.18	0.68

 $\underline{\text{Note:}}$ An 88mm ICD installed at pond outlet will control flow at 11.20 L/s (H=0.45 m)

Appendix C

Low-impact Development Fact Sheets

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

nfiltrates runoff. Depending on native soil infiltration rate and physical constraints, the ystem may be designed without an underdrain for full infiltration, with an underdrain for partial infiltration, or with an impermeable liner and underdrain for filtration only (i.e., a biofilter). The primary component of the practice is the filter bed which is a mixture of sand, fines and organic material. Other elements include a mulch ground cover and plants adapted to the conditions of a stormwater practice. Bioretention is designed to capture small storm events or the water quality storage requirement. An overflow or bypass is necessary to pass large storm event flows. Bioretention can be adapted to fit nto many different development contexts and provide a convenient area for snow storage and treatment.

DESIGN GUIDANCE

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Bioretention can be constructed over any soil type, but hydrologic soil group A and B are best for achieving water balance goals. If possible, bioretention should be sited in the areas of the development with the highest native soil infiltration rates. Bioretention in soils with infiltration rates less than 15 mm/hr will require an underdrain. Designers should verify the native soil infiltration rate at the proposed location and depth through measurement of hydraulic conductivity under field saturated

GEOMETRY & SITE LAYOUT

geometry and site layout factors include:

- The minimum footprint of the filter bed area is based on the drainage area. Typical drainage areas to bioretention are between 100 m2 to 0.5 hectares. The maximum recommended drainage area is 0.8 hectares. Typical ratios of impervious drainage area to treatment facility area range from 5:1 to 15:1. Bioretention can be configured to fit into many locations and shapes. However,
- cells that are narrow may concentrate flow as it spreads throughout the cell and
- The filter bed surface should be level to encourage stormwater to spread out evenly over the surface.

Pretreatment prevents premature clogging by capturing coarse sediment particles before they reach the filter bed. Where the runoff source area produces little seditreat parking area or road runoff, a two-cell design that incorporates a forebay ended. Pretreatment practices that may be feasible, depending on the method of conveyance and the availability of space include:

- Two-cell design (channel flow): Forebay ponding volume should account for 25% of the water quality storage requirement and be designed with a 2:1 length
- Vegetated filter strip (sheet flow): Should be a minimum of three (3) metres in h. If smaller strips are used, more frequent maintenance of the filter bed can
- Gravel diaphragm (sheet flow): A small trench filled with pea gravel, which is perpendicular to the flow path between the edge of the pavement and the bioretention practice will promote settling out of sediment and maintain sheet flow into the facility. A drop of 50-150 mm into the gravel diaphragm can be used to
- dissipate energy and promote settling.

 Rip rap and/or dense vegetation (channel flow): Suitable for small bioretention cells with drainage areas less than 100 square metres.

- DEPTH: Should be a minimum of 300 mm deep and sized to provide the required
- storage volume. Granular material should be 50 mm diameter clear stone.
 PEA GRAVEL CHOKING LAYER: A 100 mm deep layer of pea gravel (3 to 10 mm diameter clear stone) should be placed on top of the coarse gravel storage layer as a choking layer separating it from the overlying filter media bed.

- COMPOSITION: To ensure a consistent and homogeneous bed, filter media
- should come pre-mixed from an approved vendor.

 DEPTH: Recommended depth is between 1.0 and 1.25 m. However in constrained applications, pollutant removal benefits may be achieved in beds as shallow as 500 mm. If trees are to be included in the design, bed depth must be
- MULCH: A 75 mm layer of mulch on the surface of the filter bed enhances plant survival, suppresses weed growth and pretreats runoff before it reaches

CONVEYANCE AND OVERFLOW

Sioretention can be designed to be inline or offline from the drainage system. Inline bioretention accepts all flow from a drainage area and conveys larger event flows through an overflow outlet. Overflow structures must be sized to safely convey larger storm events out of the facility. The invert of the overflow should be placed at the maximum water surface elevation of the bioretention area, which is typically 150-250 mm above the filter bed surface.

Offline bioretention practices use flow splitters or bypass channels that only allow the required water quality storage volume to enter the facility. This may be achieved with a pipe, weir, or curb opening sized for the target flow, but in conjunction, create a bypass channel so that higher flows do not pass over the surface of the filter bed. Using a weir or curb opening minimizes clogging and reduces maintenance frequency.









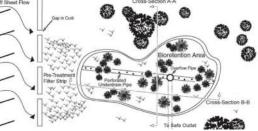


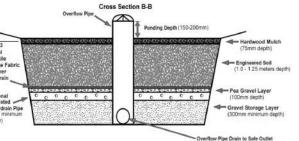


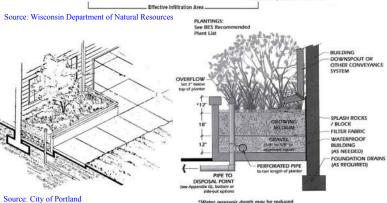
OPMENT FACT SHEET

CT DEVEL GUIDE - I

'C/TRCA LOW IMPACT INING AND DESIGN GU







ABILITY TO MEET SWM OBJECTIVES

BMP	Water Balance Benefit	Water Quality Improvement	Stream Channel Ero- sion Control Benefits
Bioretention with no underdrain	Yes	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - based on available storage volume and infiltration rates
Bioretention with underdrain	Partial - based on available storage volume beneath the underdrain and soil infiltration rate	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - based on available storage volume beneath the underdrain and soil infiltration rate
Bioretention with underdrain and impermeable liner	Partial - some volume reduction through evapo- transpiration	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - some volume reduction through evapotranspiration

UNDERDRAIN

- Only needed where native soil infiltration rate is less than 15 mm/hr (hydraulic conductivity of less than 1x10-6 cm/s).
- Should consist of a perforated pipe embedded in the coarse gravel storage layer at least 100 mm above the bottom.
- A strip of geotextile filter fabric placed between the filter media and pea gravel choking layer over the perforated pipe is optional to help prevent fine soil particles from entering the underdrain.
- A vertical standpipe connected to the underdrain can be used as a cleanout and

MONITORING WELLS

A capped vertical stand pipe consisting of an anchored 100 to 150 mm diameter perforated pipe with a lockable cap installed to the bottom of the facility is recommended for monitoring drainage time between storms.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

	GENERAL SPECIFICATION	
Material	Specification	Quantity
Filter Media Composition	Filter Media Soil Mixture to contain: 8 to 88% sand 8 to 12% soil fines 3 to 5% organic matter (leaf compost) Other Criteria: Phosphorus soil test index (P-Index) value between 10 to 30 ppm Cationic exchange capacity (CEC) greater than 10 meq/100 g Free of stones, stumps, roots and other large debris pH between 5.5 to 7.5 Infiltration rate greater than 25 mm/hr	Recommended depth is between 1.0 and 1.25 metres.
Mulch Layer	Shredded hardwood bark mulch	A 75 mm layer on the surface of the filter bed
Geotextile	Material specifications should conform to Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) 1860 for Class II geotextile fabrics. Should be woven monofilament or non-woven needle punched fabrics. Woven slit film and non-woven heat bonded fabrics should not be used as they are prone to clogging. For further guidance see CVC/TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide, Table 4.5.5.	Strip over the perforated pipe underdrain (if pres- ent) between the filter me- dia bed and gravel storage layer (stone reservoir)
Gravel	Washed 50 mm diameter clear stone should be used to surround the underdrain and for the gravel storage layer Washed 3 to 10 mm diameter clear stone should be used for pea gravel choking layer.	Volume based on dimensions, assuming a void space ratio of 0.4.
Underdrain	Perforated HDPE or equivalent, minimum 100 mm diameter, 200 mm recommended.	Perforated pipe for length of cell. Non-perforated pipe as needed to connect with storm drain system. One or more caps. T's for underdrain configuration

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Ideally, bioretention sites should remain outside the limit of disturbance until construction of the bioretention begins to prevent soil compaction by heavy equipment. Locations should not be used as sediment basins during construction, as the concentration of fines will prevent post-construction infiltration. To prevent sediment from clogging the surface of a bioretention cell, stormwater should be diverted away from the bioretention until the drainage area is fully

For further guidance regarding key steps during construction, see the CVC/TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide, Section 4.5.2 - Construction Considerations)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

oretention requires routine inspection and maintenance of the landscaping as well as periodic nspection for less frequent maintenance needs or remedial maintenance. Generally, routine main enance will be the same as for any other landscaped area; weeding, pruning, and litter removal Regular watering may be required during the first two years until vegetation is established.

For the first two years following construction the facility should be inspected at least quarterly and after every major storm event (> 25 mm). Subsequently, inspections should be conducted in the spring and fall of each year and after major storm events. Inspect for vegetation density (at least and sediment, and structural damage to pretreatment devices.

nlet and outlets at least twice annually. Other maintenance activities include reapplying mulch, runing, weeding replacing dead vegetation and repairing eroded areas as needed. Remove acmulated sediment on the bioretention area surface when dry and exceeding 25 mm depth.

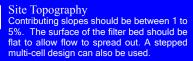
SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Facilities receiving road or parking lot runoff should not be located within two (2) year



Available Space Reserve open areas of about 10 to 20% of the size of the contributing drainage area.







Available Head If an underdrain is us

If an underdrain is used, then 1 to 1.5 metres elevation difference is needed between the inflow point and the downstream storm drain



Water Table
A minimum of one (1) metre separating the seasonally high water table or top of bedrock elevation and the bottom of the practice is necessary



Bioretention can be located over any soil type, but hydrologic soil group A and B soils are best for achieving water balance benefits. Facilities should be located in portions of the site with the highest native soil infiltration rates. Where infiltration rates are less than 15 mm/hr (hydraulic conductivity less than 1x10-6 cm/s) an underdrain is required. Native soil infiltration rate at the proposed facility location and depth should be confirmed through measurement of hydraulic conductivity under field saturated conditions.



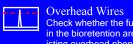
Drainage Area & Runoff Volume
Typical contributing drainage areas are Typical contributing drainage areas are between 100 m2 to 0.5 hectares. The maximum recommended contributing drainage area is 0.8 hectares. Typical ratios of impervious drainage area to treatment facility area range from 5:1 to 15:1.



Pollution Hot Spot Runoff
To protect groundwater from possible contamination, runoff from pollution hot spots should not be treated by bioretention facilities designed for full or partial infiltration. Facilities designed with an impermeable liner (filtration only facilities) can be used to treat runoff from pollution hot spots.



Proximity to Underground Utilities
Designers should consult local utility design guidance for the horizontal and vertical
clearances required between storm drains,
ditches, and surface water bodies.



Check whether the future tree canopy height in the bioretention area will interfere with existing overhead phone and power lines.



Setback from Buildings If an impermeable liner is used, no setback is needed. If not, a four (4) metre setback from building foundations should be applied.





FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE SECTION 4.5 OF THE CVC/TRCA LID SWM GUIDE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Enhanced grass swales are vegetated open channels designed to convey, treat and attenuate stormwater runoff (also referred to as enhanced vegetated swales). Check dams and vegetation in the swale slows the water to allow sedimentation, filtration through the root zone and soil matrix, evapotranspiration, and infiltration into the underlying native soil. Simple grass channels or ditches have long been used for stormwater conveyance, particularly for roadway drainage. Enhanced grass swales incorporate design features such as modified geometry and check dams that improve the contaminant removal and runoff reduction functions of simple grass channel and roadside ditch designs.

Where development density, topography and depth to water table permit, enhanced grass swales are a preferred alternative to both curb and gutter and storm drains as a stormwater conveyance system. When incorporated into a site design, they can reduce impervious cover, accent the natural landscape, and provide aesthetic benefits.

■ GEOMETRY AND SITE LAYOUT

- be 5 metres or greater.
- 0.75 and 3.0 metres. Should allow for shallow flows and adequate water quality treatment, while preventing flows from concentrating and creating gullies.
- Check dams should be incorporated on slopes greater than 3%.
- simply parallels the road, and therefore should be equal to, or greater than the contributing roadway length.
- during a 4 hour, 25 mm Chicago storm event.
- treatment for lateral incoming flows and to maximize the swale filtering surface. Steeper side slopes are likely to have erosion gullying from incoming lateral flows. A maximum slope of 2.5:1 (H:V) is recommended and a 4:1 slope is preferred where space

Grass swales must be designed for a maximum velocity of 0.5 m/s

If soils along the location of the swale are highly compacted, or of such low fertility that vegetation cannot become established, they should be tilled to a depth of 300 mm and amended with compost to achieve an organic content of 8 to 15% by weight or 30 to 40% by



Swale Slopes

as close to zero as

drainage will permit

Dense growth of grass

PLAN VIEW OF A GRASS SWALE





BMP

Enhanced

Grass Swale

Component

Check Dams

Gravel

Diaphraam



Stream Channel

Erosion Control

Partial - depends

on soil infiltration

Benefit

Quantity

volume.

Spacing should

be based on the

longitudinal slope

and desired ponding

Minimum of 300 mm

wide and 600 mm





CT DEVELOPMENT
GUIDE - FACT SHEET

CVC/TRCA LOW IMPA(PLANNING AND DESIGN

SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Grass swales usually consume about 5 to 15% of their contributing drainage area. A width of at least 2



Site topography constrains the application of grass swales. Longitudinal slopes between 0.5 and 6% are allowable. This prevents ponding while providing residence time and preventing erosion. On slopes steeper than 3%, check dams should be used.

Drainage Area & Runoff

match the drainage area. Sheet flow to the grass swale is preferable. If drainage areas are greater than 2 hectares, high discharge through the swale may not allow for filtering and infiltration, and may create erosive conditions Typical ratios of impervious drainage area to treatment facility area



ites with any type of soils.



Pollution Hot Spot Runoff

To protect groundwater from possible contamination, source areas nicle fueling, servicing and demolition areas, outdoor storage materials and some heavy indus-



Utilities

Utilities running parallel to the the centerline of the swale. Underground utilities below the bottom of the swale are not a problem.



The bottom of the swale should be separated from the seasonally high water table or top of bedrock elevation by at least one (1) metre.



Setback from Buildings Should be located a minimum of four (4) metres from building foun-







range from 5:1 to 10:1.



Grass swales can be applied on



ties have the potential to generate highly contaminated runoff (e.g., try sites) should not be treated by grass swales.



Proximity to Underground





dations to prevent water damage.





- 10 Year Leve

PROFILE

PLAN

Side Slope

PLAN AND PROFILE VIEWS

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Generally, routine maintenance will be the same as for any other landscaped area; weeding, pruning, and litter removal. Grassed swales should be mown at least twice yearly to maintain grass height between 75 and 150 mm. The lightest possible mowng equipment should be used to prevent soil compaction. Routine roadside ditch maintenance practices such as scraping and re-grading should be avoided. Regular watering may be required during the first two years until vegetation is established. Routine inspection is very important to ensure that dense vegetation cover is maintained and inlets and pretreatment devices are free of debris.

For the first two years following construction the swale should be inspected at least quarterly and after every major storm event (> 25 mm). Subsequently, inspections should be conducted in the spring and fall of each year and after major storm events. Inspect for vegetation density (at least 80% coverage), damage by foot or vehicular traffic, accumulation of debris, trash and sediment, and structural damage to pretreatment devices.

ends and secured by rolling the sod. This helps to prevent gullies.

Trash and debris should be removed from pretreatment devices and the surface of the swale at least twice annually. Other maintenance activities include weeding, replacing dead vegetation, repairing eroded areas, dethatching and aerating as needed. Remove accumulated sediment on the swale surface when dry and exceeding 25 mm depth.

DESIGN GUIDANCE

- Shape: Should be designed with a trapezoidal or parabolic cross ection. Trapezoidal swales will generally evolve into parabolic swales over time, so the initial trapezoidal cross-section design should be checked for capacity and conveyance assuming it is a parabolic cross-section. Swale length between culverts should
- Bottom Width: Should be designed with a bottom width between
- Longitudinal Slope: Slopes should be between 0.5% and 4%.
- Length: When used to convey and treat road runoff, the length
- Flow Depth: A maximum flow depth of 100 mm is recommended
- Side Slopes: Should be as flat as possible to aid in providing pre-

A pea gravel diaphragm located along the top of each bank can be used to provide pretreatment of any runoff entering the swale laterally along its length. Vegetated filter strips or mild side slopes (3:1) also provide pretreatment for any lateral sheet flow entering the swale. Sedimentation forebays at inlets to the swale are also a pretreatment

CONVEYANCE AND OVERFLOW

or less for the 4 hour 25 mm Chicago storm event. The swale should also convey the locally required design storm (usually the 10 year storm) at non-erosive velocities.

SOIL AMENDMENTS





Side Slope 3:1 or less





ABILITY TO MEET SWM OBJECTIVES

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Constructed of a non-erosive

material such as suitably sized ag-

gregate, wood, gabions, riprap, or

concrete. All check dams should

be underlain with geotextile filter

Wood used for check dams should

consist of pressure treated logs

or timbers, or water-resistant tree

species such as cedar, hemlock,

Washed stone between 3 and 10

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Grass swales should be clearly marked before site work begins to avoid

disturbance during construction. No vehicular traffic, except that specifi-

cally used to construct the facility, should be allowed within the swale site.

Any accumulation of sediment that does occur within the swale must be removed during the final stages of grading to achieve the design cross-sec-

tion. Final grading and planting should not occur until the adjoining areas

draining into the swale are stabilized. Flow should not be diverted into the

Preferably, the swale should be planted in the spring so that the vegetation

can become established with minimal irrigation. Installation of erosion con-

trol matting or blanketing to stabilize soil during establishment of vegetation

is highly recommended. If sod is used, it should be placed with staggered

swamp oak or locust.

mm in diameter.

Water Quality

Improvement

Yes, if design velocity

is 0.5 m/s or less for

a 4 hour, 25 mm Chicago storm

Water Balance

Partial - depends

on soil infiltration

Specification

fabric

swale until the banks are stabilized.

Benefit

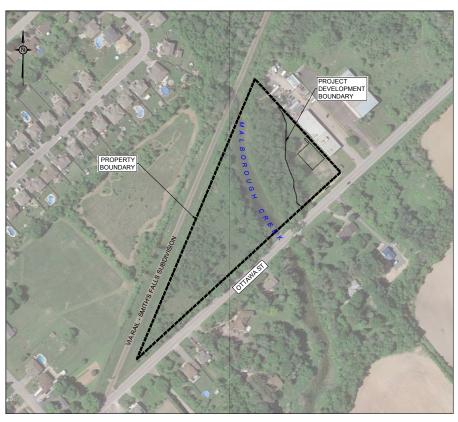


Appendix D

Civil Engineering Drawings

PROPOSED DOG KENNEL 5969 OTTAWA ST., OTTAWA, ON

REVISION 01



KEY PLAN (NTS)



ENGINEERING | INGÉNIERIE

5430 Canotek Road | Ottawa, ON, K1J 9G2 www.lrl.ca | (613) 842-3434

GENERAL NOTES

- . ALL WORKS MATERIALS SHALL CONFIRM TO THE LAST REVISION OF THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CITY OF OTTAWA
- ALL WURS MATERIALS SHALL CORTING TO THE LOST REVISION OF THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

 OUTARIO PROVINGIAL STANDARD SHAWINGS (GPS) DAS SPECIFICATIONS (GPSS), WHERE SPECIABLE, LOCAL UTILITY STANDARDS MID
 MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS WILL APPLY WHERE REQUIRED.

 THE CONTRACTORS SHALL CONFIRM THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE SITE AND ADJACENT WORK AREAS. THE
 CONTRACTORS SHALL DE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AUTHORITY HAVING
 JURISDICTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF ANY SERVICES OR UTILITIES DISTURBED
 DURING CONSTRUCTION, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
- 3. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION, ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE ENGINEER LOST TIME DUE TO FAILURE OF THE CONTRACTORS TO CONFIRM UTILITY LOCATIONS AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF POSSIBLE CONFLICTS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION WILL BE AT CONTRACTORS EXPENSE.

 4. ANY AREA BEYOND THE LIMIT OF THE SITE DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RESTORED TO ORIGINAL CONDITION OR
- BETTER TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 RELOCATING OF EXISTING SERVICES AND/OR UTILITIES SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR DETECTED BY THE ENGINEER AT THE
- RELOCATING OF EXISTING SERVICES ANUISED THAT USE AS A STATEMAN AND ASSETT OF THE COMPRETED AS A COMPRETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT AND REGULATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS: THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS SHALL BE CEEMED TO BE THE CONTRACTOR AS DEFINED IN THE ACT.

 6. ALL THE CONSTRUCTION SIGNAGE MUST CONFIRM TO THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION OF ONTARIO MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES PER LATEST AMENOMENT.

 7. THE CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED THAT WORKS BY OTHERS MAY BE ONCOMING DURING THE PERIOD OF THE CONTRACT. THE CONTRACTOR
- SHALL COORDINATE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT CONFLICTS.
 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE.
- PIECE WILL BE NO SUBSTITUTION OF MATERIAS INNESS PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL IS RECEIVED FROM THE ENGINEER.
 10 ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE CARRIED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE GETOCHNICAL REPORT.
 11 FOR DETAILS RELATING TO STORMWATER MANAGEDENT AND ROOF DRAINAGE REFER TO THE SITE SERVICING AND STORMWATER.

- MANAGEMENT REPORT:
 2. ALL SEWERS CONSTRUCTED WITH GRADES LESS THAN 1 0% SHALL BE INSTALLED USING LASER ALIGNMENT AND CHECKED WITH LEVEL
 INSTRUMENT PRIOR TO BACKFILLING.
 3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL PERMITS REQUIRED AND TO BEAR THE COST OF THE SAME.
 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADDITIONAL BEDDING, OR ADDITIONAL STRENGTH PIPE IF THE MAXIMUM TRENCH WIDTH AS
 SPECIFIED BY OPENS IS EXCEEDED.
 15. ALL PIPECULVERT SECTION SIZES REFER TO INSIDE DIMENSIONS.
 16. SHOULD DEEPLY BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS BE FOUND ON THE PROPERTY DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, THE HERITAGE
 OPERATIONS UNIT OF THE OWN ARK) MINISTRY OF OLITIME BUSTS BE NOTHED BIMMEDIATELY.
- 17. ALL NECESSARY CLEARING AND GRUBBING SHALL BE COMPLETED BY THE CONTRACTOR REVIEW WITH CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR AND THE CITY OF OTTAWA PRIOR TO ANY TREE CUTTINGREMOVAL.
- THE CHIT OF OTH TANK PURCH CONTINUES CONTINUES TO THE PLAN.

 19 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE READ ON CONJUNCTION WITH ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN.

 19 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE PROJECT ENGINEER ON SET OF AS CONSTRUCTED SITE SERVICING AND GRADING DRAWINGS.

 20 SERICHMARKS, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THAT THE SITE SENCHMARK(S) HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED OR DISTURBED AND THAT ITS RELATIVE ELEVATION AND DESCRIPTION AGREES WITH THE INFORMATION DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

GENERAL

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, TO PROVIDE FOR PROTECTION OF THE AREA DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND THE RECEIVING WATERCOURSE, DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THE CONTRACTOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT FALURE TO IMPLEMENT APPROPRIATE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IMPOSED BY ANY APPLICABLE REGULATORY AGENCY.

HE CONTRACTOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT SURFACE EROSION AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF RESULTING FROM THEIR CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AS POTENTIAL TO CAUSE A DETRIMENTAL IMPACT TO ANY DOWNSTREAM WATERCOURSE OR SEWER, AND THAT ALL CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS THAT MAY IMPACT UPON WATER QUALITY SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN MANNER THAT STRICTLY MEETS THE REQUIREMENT OF ALL APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

AS SUCH, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT THEIR OPERATIONS, AND SUPPLYING AND INSTALLING ANY APPROPRIATE CONTROL MEASURES, SO AS TO PREVENT SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF ENTERING ANY SEWER OR WATERCOURSE WITHIN OR DOWNSTREAM OF THE WORKING AREA.

THE CONTRACTOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT NO ONE MEASURE IS LIKELY TO BE 100% EFFECTIVELY FOR EROSION PROTECTION AND CONTROLLING SEDIMENT RUNOFF AND DISOCHARGES FROM THE SITE. THEREFORE, WHERE NECESSARY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT ADDITIONAL MEASURES ARRANGED IN SUCH MANNER AS TO MITIGATE SEDIMENT RELASE FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND ACHIEVE SPECIFIC MAXIMUM PERMITTED CRITERIA WHERE APPLICABLE. SUGGESTED ON-SITE MEASURES MAY INCLUDE, BUT SHALL NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING METHODS: SEDIMENT POODS, FILET BROSS, PUMP FILETERS, SETTLING TANKS, SLIT FENCE, STRUKES, FILETS CLOTHS, CATCH BASIN FILTERS, CHECK DAMS AND/OR OTHER RECOGNIZED TECHNOLOGIES AND METHOD AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION. SPECIFIC MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF OPSS 577 WHERE APPROPRIATE, OR IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WHERE, IN THE OPINION OF THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR OR REGULATORY AGENCY, THE INSTALLED CONTROL MEASURES FAIL TO PERFORM ADEQUATELY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY AND INSTALL ADDITIONAL OR ALTERNATIVE MEASURES AS DIRECTED BY THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR OR REGULATORY AGENCY, AS SUCH, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE ADDITIONAL CONTROL MATERIALS ON SITE AT ALL TIME WHICH ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE AND MAY BE IMPLEMENTED BY HIM AT THE MOMENT'S NOTICE.

PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT TO THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR SIX COPIES OF A DETAILED EROSK AND SEDMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP). THE ESCP WILL CONSIST OF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION AND DETAILED DRAWNINGS INDICATING THE ON ACTIVITIES AND MEASURES TO BE USED TO CONTROL EROSION AND SEDMENT MOVEMENT FOR EACH STEP OF THE WORK.

CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL WORKERS, INCLIDING SUB-CONTRACTOR, IN THE WORKING ARE ARE AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND INFORMED OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL REGULATORY, DELONIES.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERIODICALLY, AND WHEN REQUESTED BY THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR, CLEAN OUT ACCUMULATED SEDMENT DEPOSITS AS REQUIRED AT THE SEDMENT CONTROL DEVICES, INCLUDING THOSE DEPOSITS THAT MAY ORIGINATE FROM OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. ACCUMULATED SEDMENT SHALL BE REMOVED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT PREVENTS THE DEPOSITION OF THIS MATERIAL INTO THE SEVER WATERCOURSE AND AVOIDS DAMAGE TO CONTROL MEASURES. THE SEDMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AT THE ONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE AND MANAGED IN COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS FRO EXCESS EARTH MATERIAL, AS SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE IN

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY REPORT TO THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR ANY ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES OF SEDIMENT MATERIAL NTO EITHER THE WATERCOURSE OR THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM. FAILURE TO REPORT WILL BE CONSTITUTE A BRACH OF THE SPECIFICATION AND THE CONTRACTOR MAY ALSO BE SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES IMPOSED BY THE APPLICABLE REGULATORY AGENCY. APPROPRIATE RESPONSE MESAURES, NOLUDING ANY REPAIRS TO EXISTING CONTROL MESAURES OR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ADDITIONAL CONTROL MESAURES, SHALL BE CARRIED OUT BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHOUT DELAY.

THE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ONLY BE REMOVED WHEN, IN THE OPINION OF THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR, THE MEASURE OR MEASURES, IS NO LONGER REQUIRED. NO CONTROL MEASURE MAY BE PERMANENTLY REMOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR. ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED IN A MANNER THAT AVOIDS THE ENTRY OF ANY EQUIPMENT, OTHER THAN HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT, INTO ANY WATERCOURSE, AND PREVENTS THE RELEASE OF ANY SEDIMENT OR DEBRIS INTO ANY SEWER OR WATERCOURSE WITHIN OR DOWNSTREAM OF THE WORKING AREA. ALL ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE EMOVED FROM THE WORKING AREA AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE AND MANAGED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCESS

WHERE, IN THE OPINION OF EITHER THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR OR A REGULATORY AGENCY, ANY OF THE TERMS SPECIFIED HEREIN HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLIED WITH OR PERFORMED IN A SUITABLE MANNER, OR TAT ALL, THE CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATOR OR A REGULATORY AGENCY HAS THE RIGHT TO IMMEDIATELY WITHDRAW ITS PERMISSION TO CONTINUE THE WORK BUT MAY RENEW ITS PERMISSION UPON BEING SATISHED THAT THE DEFAULTS OR DEFICIENCIES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS SPECIFICATION BY THE CONTRACTOR HAVE BEEN REMEDIED.

SPILL CONTROL NOTES

- . ALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SHALL BE RE-FUELED, MAINTAINED, AND STORED NO LESS THAN 30 METRES FROM WATERCOURSE, STEAMS, CREEKS, WOODLOTS, AND ANY ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS, OR AS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. THE CONTRACTOR MUST IMPLEMENT ALL NECESSARY MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT LEAKS, DISCHARGES OR SPILLS OF POLLUTAINTS, DELETERIOUS MATERIALS, OR OTHER SUCH MATERIALS OR SUBSTANCES WHICH WOULD CAUSE AN ADVERSE MIRACT TO THE
- NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

 3. IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK, DISCHARGE OR SPILL OF POLLUTANT, DELETERIOUS MATERIAL OR OTHER SUCH MATERIAL OR SUBSTANCE WHICH
- I. III THE EVENT OF A EAR INSIDEMPRICE OF SHIRLD OFFICIAL INTUITIES THE SOUR INFORMER OFFI THE SOUR WIND FRANCE OF THE SOUR WIND FRANCE OFFI THE SOU
- ETC.

 3.2. TAKE IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO CONTAIN THE MATERIAL OR SUBSTANCE, AND TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES TO MITIGATE AGAINST ADVERSE IMPACTS TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

 3.3. RESTORE THE AFFECTED AREA TO THE ORIGINAL CONDITION OR BETTER TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES HAVING BUISDICTION

MUD MAT NOTES

- . THE GRANULAR MATERIAL WILL REQUIRE PERIODIC REPLACEMENT AS IT BECOMES CONTAMINATED BY VEHICLE TRAFFIC.

 2. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED FROM PUBLIC ROADS AT THE END OF EACH DAY.

 3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE ROMOVED FROM PUBLIC ROADS BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING AND DISPOSED OR PROPERLY IN A CONTROLLED SEDIMENT DISPOSAL AREA.

SITE GRADING NOTES

- 1. PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SITE GRADING WORKS, ALL SILTATION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL PER
- EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
 ALL GRANULAR AND PAVEMENT FOR ROADS/PARKING AREAS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER'S
- RECOMMENDATIONS.

 3. ALL TOPSOIL AND ORGANIC MATERIAL SHALL BE STRIPPED WITHIN THE ROAD AND PARKING AREAS ALLOWANCE PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT
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- OF CONSTRUCTION. SRANULAR 'A' SHALL BE PLACED TO A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 30MM AROUND ALL STRUCTURES WITHIN THE PAVEMENT AREA.
- GRANDON A: SHALL BE PUBLIC TO A BILLWITH GRANDIAN THOUSAND AND ALL SHOUL DIVES WITHIN THE PAYERIENT AREA.

 SUB-EXCAVATE SOFT AREAS AND THE LIVING GRANDLAR BY COMPACTED IN MAXIMUM SHOWN LIFTS.

 ALL WORK ON THE MUNICIPAL RIGHT OF WAY AND EASEMENTS OF BE INSPECTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY PRIOR BACKFILLING.

 CONTRACTOR TO ORTHAN A ROAD COUPMANCY PERINT 84 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENDIAN AY WORK WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL ROAD ALLOWANCE, IF

- 7. CONTRACTOR TO GRTAN A ROAD OCCUPANCY PERMIT 48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANT YURK STATEMENT AND REQUIRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

 8. ALL PAVEMENT MARKING FEATURES AND SITE SIGNAGE SHALL BE PLACED PER ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN. LINE PAINTING AND DIRECTIONAL SYMBOLS SHALL BE APPLIED WITH A MINIMUM OF TWO COATS OF ORGANIC SOLVENT FAINT.

 9. REPER TO RACHITECTURAL SITE PLAN FOR DIMENSIONS AND SITE DE GATALIS.

 10. STEP JOINTS ARE TO BE USED WHERE PROPOSED ASPHALT MEETS EXISTING ASPHALT. ALL JOINTS MUST BE SEALED.

 11. WHERE APPLICABLE THE CONTRACTOR IS TO SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. SHOP DRAWINGS MUST BE SITE SPECIFIC, SIGNED AND SEALED BY A LICENSED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED SUPPLY AND GEOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATION OF THE AS-CONSTRUCTED RETAINING WALL TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE.

STORM SEWER NOTES

- 12 RIP-RAP TREATMENT SEWER AND CUI VERT OUTLIETS PER OPSD 810 010
- CULVERTS TO BE INSTALLED WITH FROST TREATMENT PER OPSD 803.031 WHERE APPLICABLE

ISE AND INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS

CEREBAL CORRITIONS OF THE CONTINUET FOR CONTINUET ON ARE PART OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND EXCESSES LESS AND RESTOR OF THE ANALYSIS. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS INCLUDE NOT ONLY THE DRAWNESS, BUT ALSO THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS INCLUDE NOT ONLY THE DRAWNESS, BUT ALSO THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS OF THE CONTRACT ONLY THE CONTRACT THE THE CONTRACT THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE COMPARISATION, AND WART SEQUENCE OF ANY OWN SHALL BE ROOMED AS FREQUENTS OF ALL WORK WARTERS AND DETRIES SHALLOWS AND SHOWN MORE COMPACTED.

BY USE OF THE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, THE OWNER CONFIRMS THAT HE HAS REVIEWED AND APPROVED THE DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR CONFIRMS THAT HE HAS WISTED THE STEF, FAMILIARIZED HINSELF WITH THE LOCAL CONDITIONS, VERRIED FIELD DIMENSIONS AND CORRELATED HIS DRESENVATIONS WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

UNLESS THE REVISION TITLE IS "ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION", THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND SHALL NOT BE USED AS A CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT.

THESE DRAWNIS LUXTANES THE WORK TO BE DONE. THE ENGINEER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MARKS, METHODS, TECHNIQUES, SEQUENCES, AND PROCEDURES USED TO DO THE WORK, OR THE SERVEY ASSETS OF CONSTRUCTION, AND NORTHWOOD THESE DRAWNINGS DIMESES ON IMPUTED THE SET AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MOWING HOW THE AFFECT THE WORK SUBMITTAL OF ABID TO PREFORM THIS WORK SCHOWNING HOW THE AFFECT THE WORK SUBMITTAL OF ABID TO PREFORM THIS WORK SCHOWNING CHARGES THE RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT EETS THAT CONSIDERED IN PRESENCE AND THE THEY HAVE EBER THAT CONSIDERED IN PRIMINING OF THE WORK, AND THAT THEY HAVE EBER THAT CONSIDERED IN PRIMINING OF THE WORK, AND THAT THEY HAVE EBER THAT CONSIDERED IN THE SEPONSIBLE THAT ELEMPHICATION.

UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES:

IN THE DIRECT THE CLIENT, THE CLIENT'S CONTRACTORS ON SUBCONTRACTORS, ON ANYONE FOR WHOCH THE CLIENT IS LEGALLY LUBBLE MASKS OF PRIMITS TO BE ANYONE FOR WHOCH THE CLIENT IS LEGALLY LUBBLE MASKS OF PRIMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS PERPARED RY LIES ASSOCIATION (IN THE CONTRACTOR OF THE RESULTS OF SUB-CLIENT SHALL ASSIMIL FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESULTS OF SUB-CHORAGICS, THEREFORE THE CLIENT AGREES TO WAVE ANY CLAIM AGAINST LIE, AND TO RELEASE LIE, FROM MAY LIBBLETY ARRESTS DOESTLY OF THE STATE OF THE SUBCEST OF THE SUBCES

GENERAL NOTES:

CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON SOIL CONDITIONS

THE ENGINEER WAIVES ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY FOR PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND THE DESIGN INTENT THEY COMMEN OF THE PLANS, PROBLEMS WHICH MODE ...

SPECIFICATIONS AND THE DESIGN INTENT THEY CONVEY, OR FOR PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM OTHERS FAILURE TO OBTAIN AND/OR FOLLOW THE RESINEET'S GUIDANCE WITH RESPECT TO ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, IMPONSIVE

CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF AID DISCREPANCIES BEFORE WORK COMMENCES, DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.



01 ISSUED FOR APPROVAL M.A. 25 NOV 2021 The Gains M. BASNET 2021/11/25



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AL ROBERTS

M.A. PROPOSED DOG KENNEL

M.B.

5969 OTTAWA STREET. OTTAWA, ON

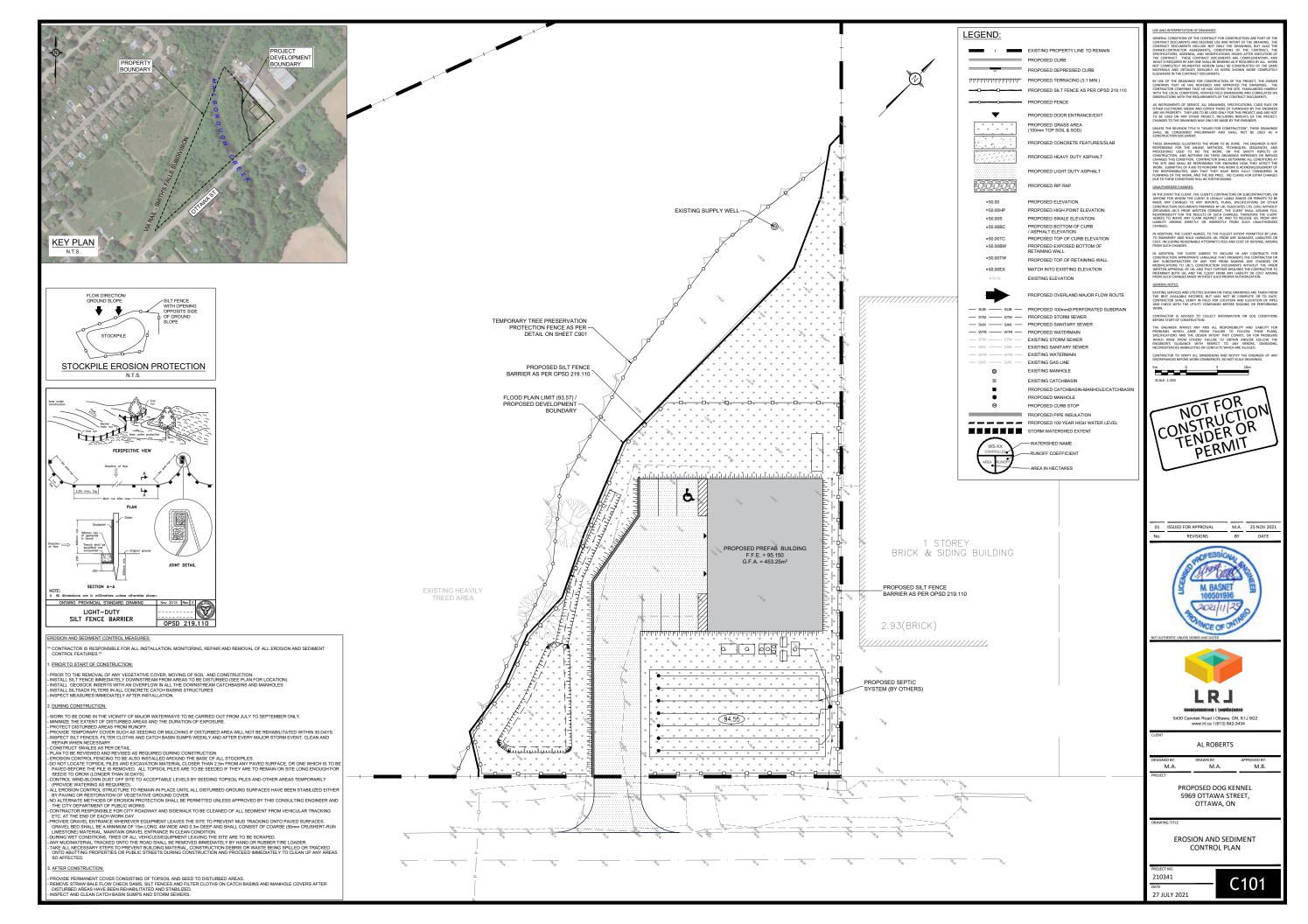
27 JULY 2021

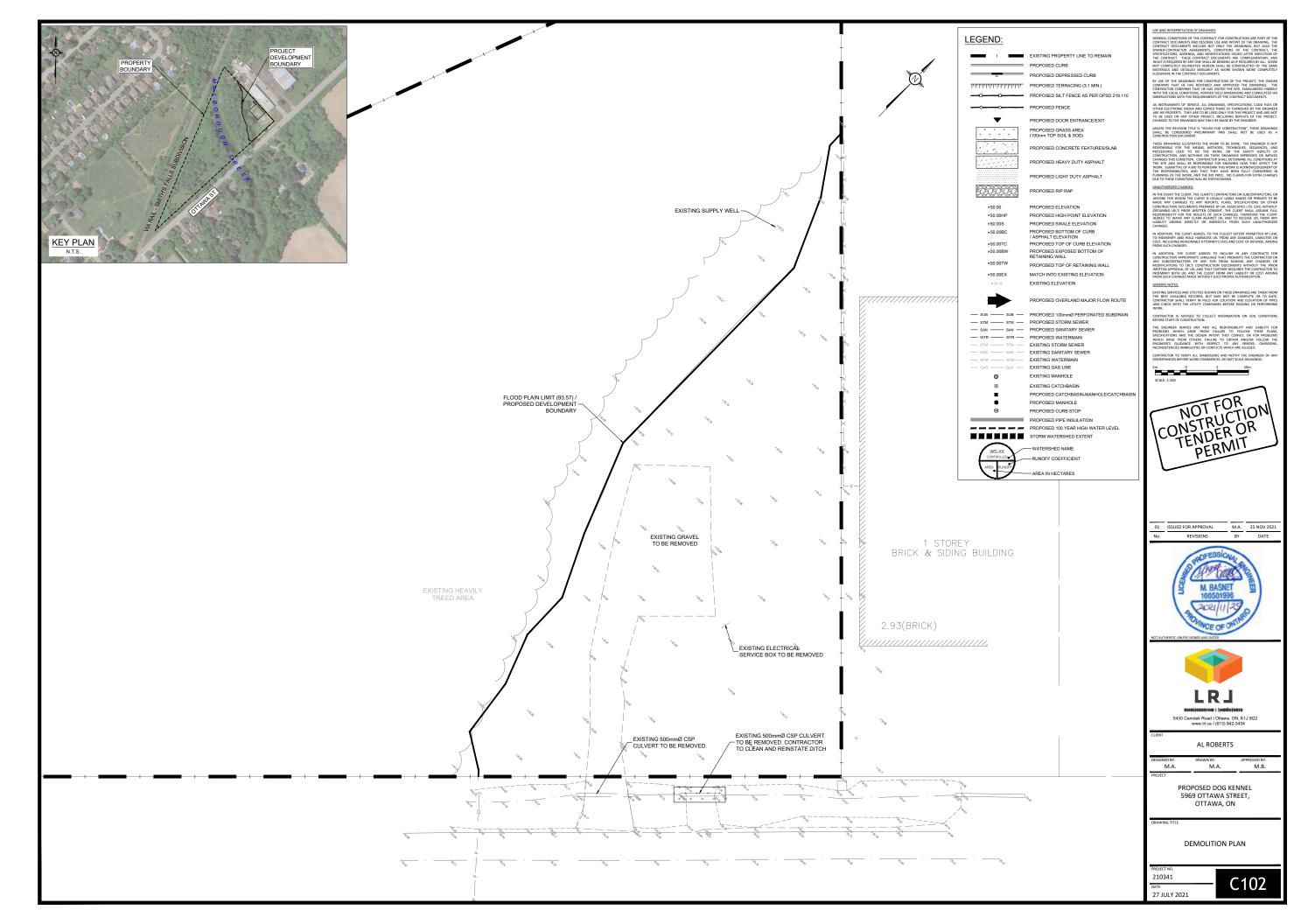
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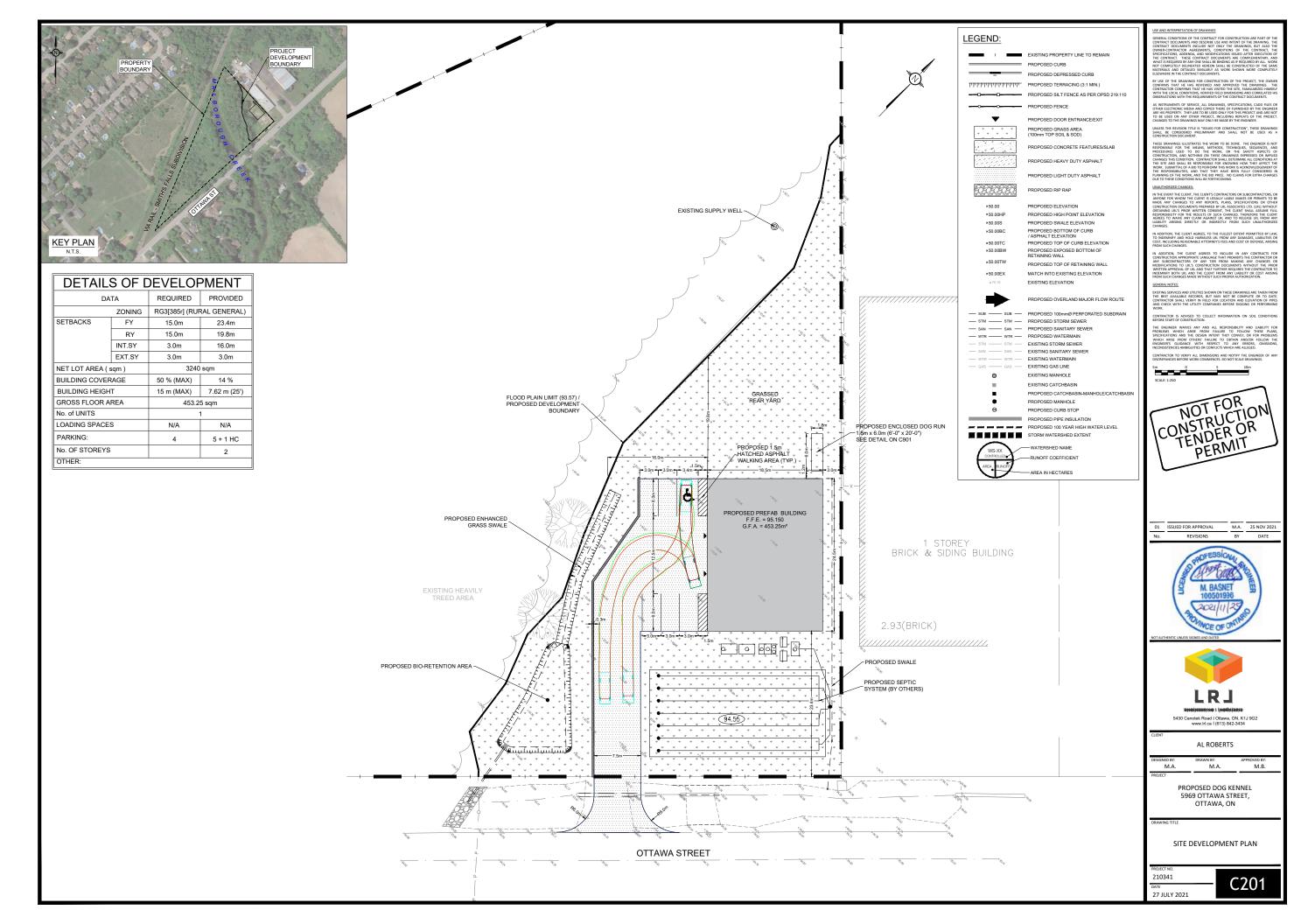
GENERAL NOTES

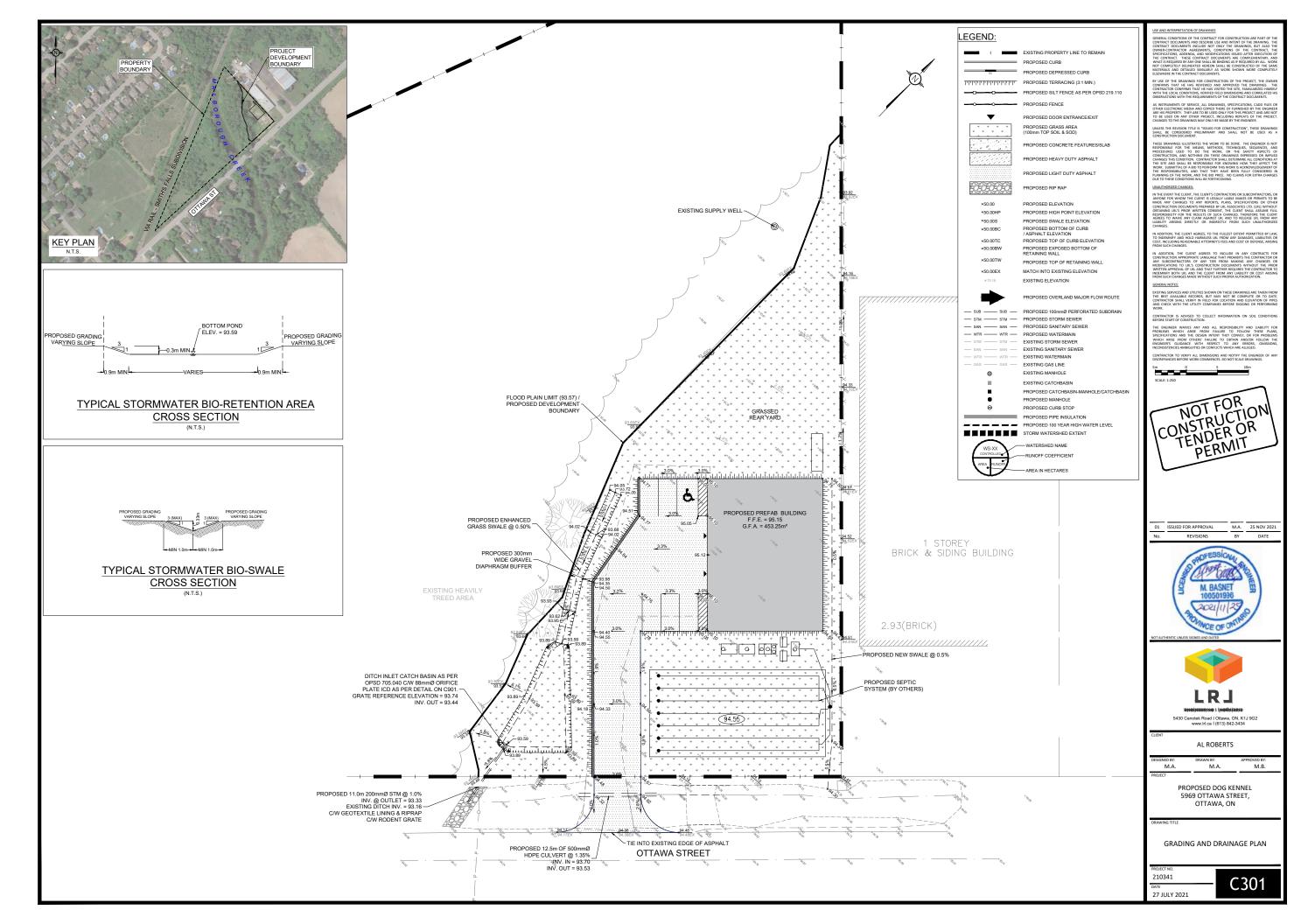
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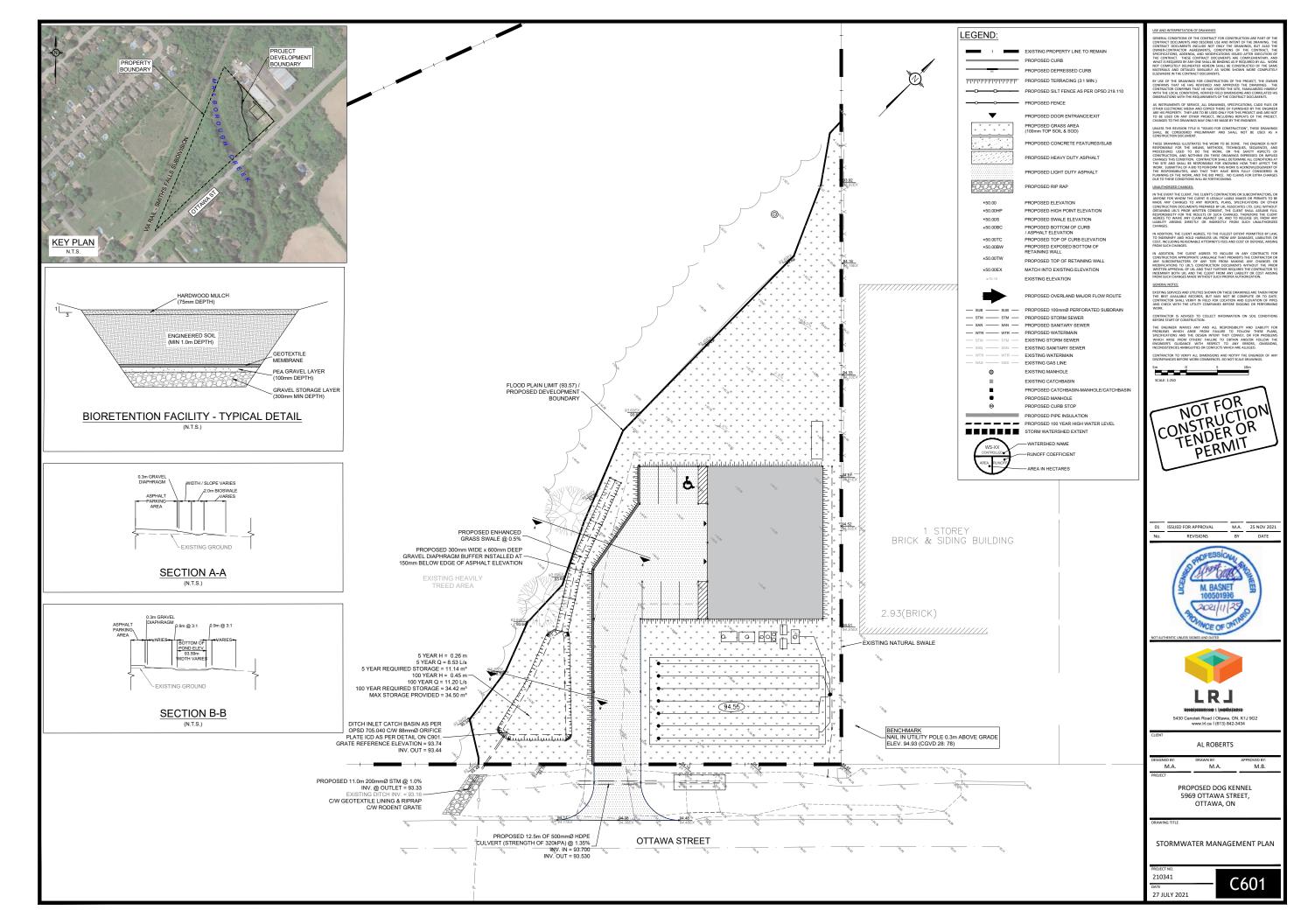
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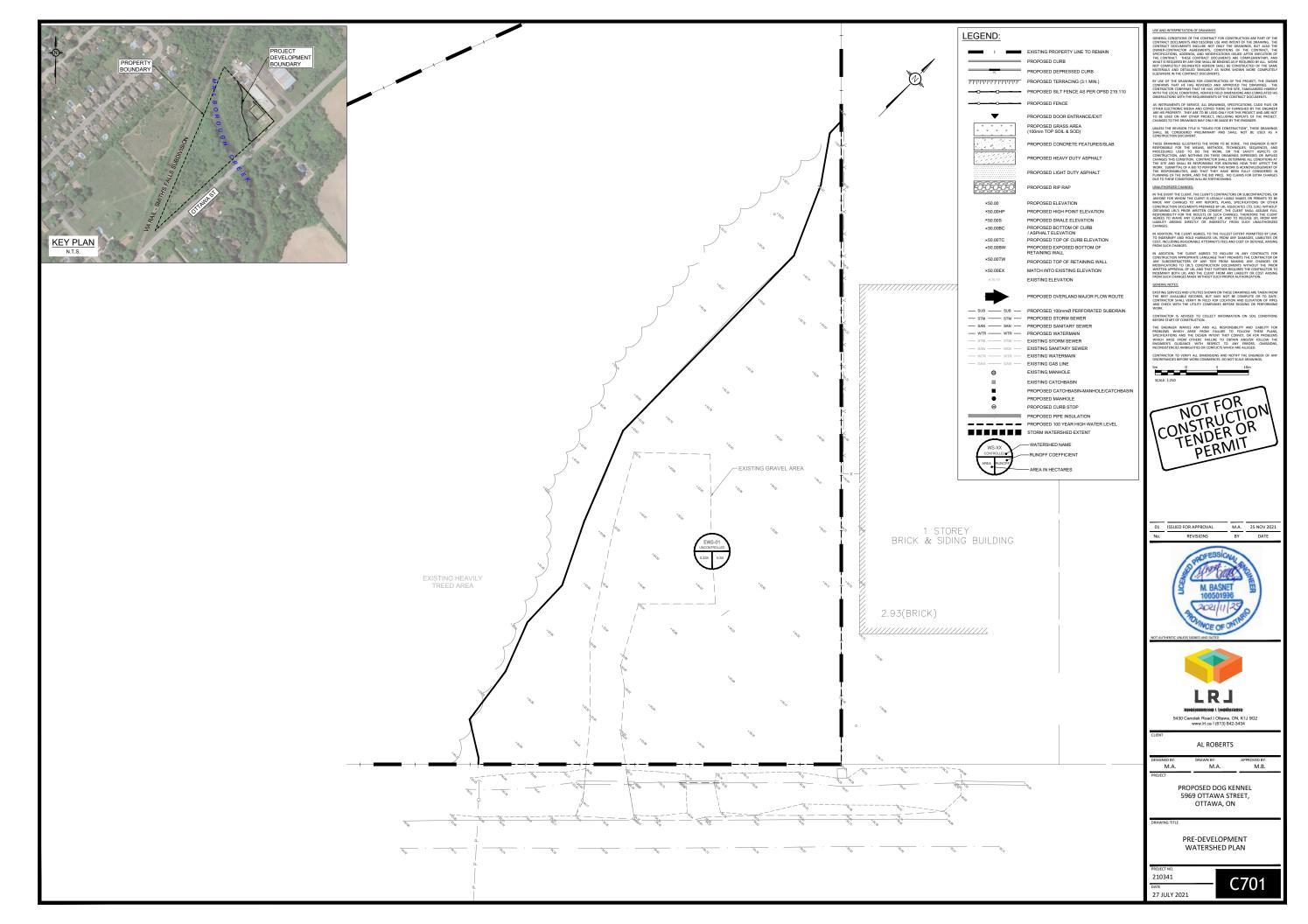


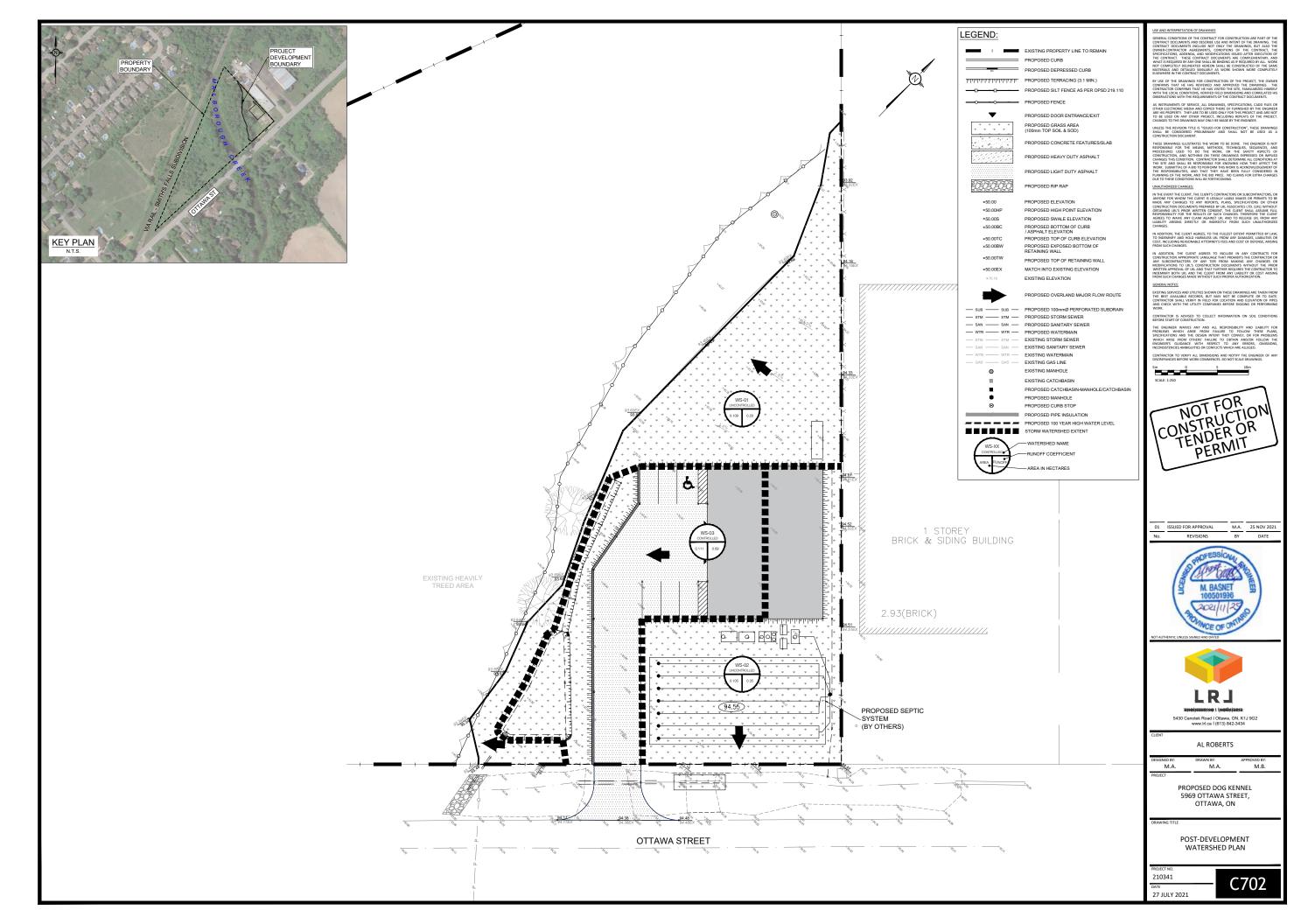


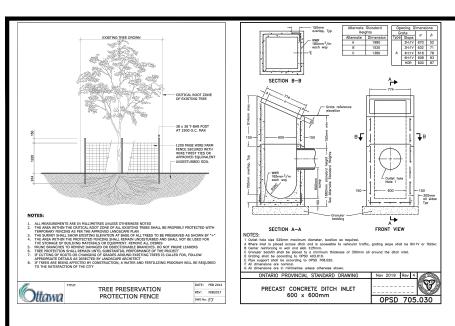


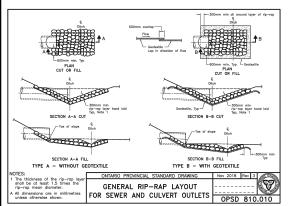


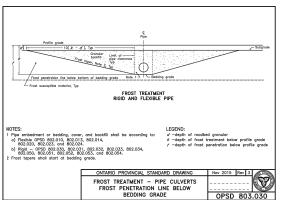


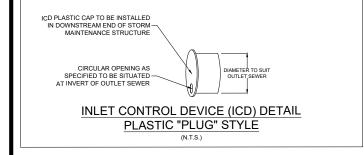


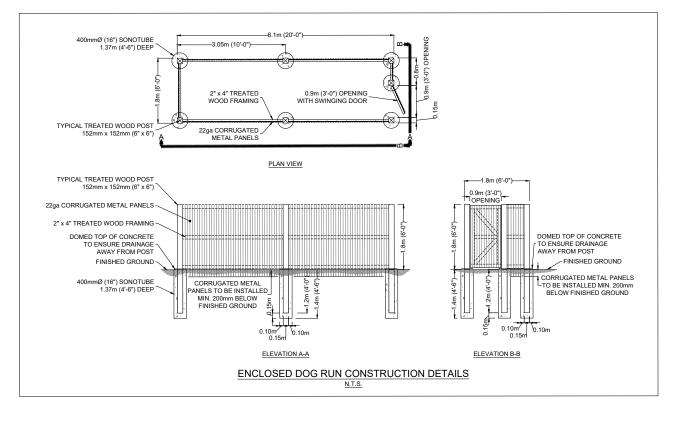












GENERAL NOTES:





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CONSTRUCTION DETAIL PLAN

210341

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27 JULY 2021

Appendix E

Septic System Assessment

