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# Hydrogeological Assessment

49 South Service Road, Mississauga, Ontario

Palmer Project # 2204701

**Prepared For** 

Edenshaw SSR Developments Limited

October 13, 2022



74 Berkeley Street, Toronto, ON M5A 2W7 Tel: 647-795-8153 | www.pecg.ca

October 13, 2022

Roman Tsap Edenshaw SSR Developments Limited 201-129 Lakeshore Rd E Mississauga, ON L5G 1E5

Dear Roman:

Re: Hydrogeological Assessment – 49 South Service Road, Mississauga, Ontario

Project #: 2204701

Palmer is pleased to submit the attached report describing the results of our Hydrogeological Assessment for the proposed redevelopment located at 49 South Service Road, Mississauga, Ontario ("the site"). Palmer understands that our Hydrogeological Assessment is required for a development approval application with the City of Mississauga. It is understood that the proposed residential redevelopments consist of a 22-storey tower, 4-storey podium, and up to five (5) levels of underground parking. This report provides a characterization of the site hydrogeological conditions based on our records review, field investigations, laboratory testing and data analysis. In addition, a site-wide water balance and impact assessment was completed.

This report summarizes the results of the hydrogeological assessment including a characterization of site geology and hydrostratigraphy, groundwater levels, and estimates for construction dewatering rates based on a non-watertight foundation scenario. Under stabilized dewatering conditions, the construction dewatering rate is estimated to be 256,172 L/day. However, due to the presence of an unconfined overburden sand aquifer at the site, the removal of overburden porewater must be taken into consideration during the initial stage of dewatering (i.e., first 30 days). It is estimated that approximately 589,788 L/day for 30-days will need to be removed to deplete the groundwater held in storage. An additional 65,438 L/day should be considered for direct precipitation for a 25 mm storm event.

Therefore, the maximum dewatering for the project is estimated to be 911,398 L/day. As this value is greater than 400,000 L/day, a Category 3 Permit to Take Water (PTTW) would be required for construction phase dewatering. A Short-Term Discharge Permit with the City of Mississauga and the Region of Peel will also be required to discharge into the sewer system for the construction phase, and groundwater treatment will be required if discharge waters are directed into the storm sewer.

We trust that this report will be satisfactory for your current needs. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact our office at your convenience. This report is subject to the Statement of Limitations provided at the end of this report.

Yours truly,

Palmer

Jason Cole, M.Sc., P.Geo.

VP, Principal Hydrogeologist



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## 1. Introduction

Palmer was retained by Edenshaw SSR Developments Limited (the "client") to complete a Hydrogeological Assessment for the proposed redevelopment located at 49 South Service Road, Mississauga, Ontario (the "site") (**Figure 1**). We understand that the development will consist of a 22-storey tower, 4-storey podium, and up to five (5) levels of underground parking, located on a property that is approximately 0.44 ha in total area. The site is surrounded by undeveloped treed area to the west and north as well as institutional land use to the east and southeast. Highway QEW is found immediately to the northwest, and South Service Road surrounds the site along the east boundary of the property.

This Hydrogeological Assessment aims to characterize the existing hydrogeological conditions of the site, and the potential impacts to natural environmental features or groundwater users, where present. This assessment includes: the groundwater flow direction at the site, the chemistry of the groundwater on site and the hydraulic conductivity of the overburden soils. The data resulting from the field investigations, laboratory and data analyses allows an assessment of the hydrogeological and Source Water Protection constraints related to the proposed redevelopment, Low Impact Development (LID) considerations, the need for groundwater control (dewatering) measures during construction and to control long-term seepage, hydrogeological foundation design considerations, and groundwater monitoring and mitigation measure recommendations.

In addition to the hydrogeological field investigations and site reconnaissance conducted by Palmer, information from the following sources was reviewed as part of the study:

- Available geology, hydrogeology, and physiography mapping (e.g., Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) Surficial and Palaeozoic Geology);
- Source Water Protection mapping; and,
- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) water well records;
- Oak Ridges Moraine Groundwater Program (ORMGP) database.

## 1.1 Scope of Work

The scope of work for this Hydrogeological Investigation included:

- Complete a background review of hydrogeological data including watershed plans, MECP water well records, surficial and bedrock geology mapping, Source Water Protection mapping, and ORMCP database;
- Develop the four (4) monitoring wells drilled as part of Palmer's Geotechnical Investigation (Palmer, 2022);
- Conduct single well response testing (SWRT) (i.e., rising and/or falling head tests) in four (4)
  monitoring wells to determine the hydraulic conductivity of the overburden soils, fractured and
  competent bedrock found on site;
- Complete a short-duration pumping test in BH22-4 to more accurately estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the fractured bedrock found on site;
- Collect two (2) groundwater chemistry samples from BH22-4, with the analysis results compared against the Region of Peel Sanitary Sewer By-law and the City of Mississauga Storm Sewer By-law;





- Complete groundwater monitoring on two (2) occasions, separated by one (1) month, to assess
  the groundwater table elevation and determine the groundwater flow direction at the site;
- Estimate percolation rates using an empirical relationship and the hydraulic conductivity values obtained from single well response testing;
- Assessment of the need for dewatering for the project and if required, an estimation of the dewatering rate and permitting requirements; and
- Completion of a Hydrogeological Assessment report to support design and permitting, and to demonstrate compliance with Source Water Protection and municipal policies.

# Hydrogeological Conditions

## 2.1 Regional Conditions

### 2.1.1 Physiography and Geology

The site is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984), about 2.2 km from the shores of Lake Ontario in Mississauga. This area is characterized by fine to coarse grained glaciolacustrine sediments overlying till deposits or bedrock. Gravel beaches and nearshore sand deposits can be found along the shore of former Glacial Lake Iroquois, which grade to silts and clays in the calmer offshore areas.

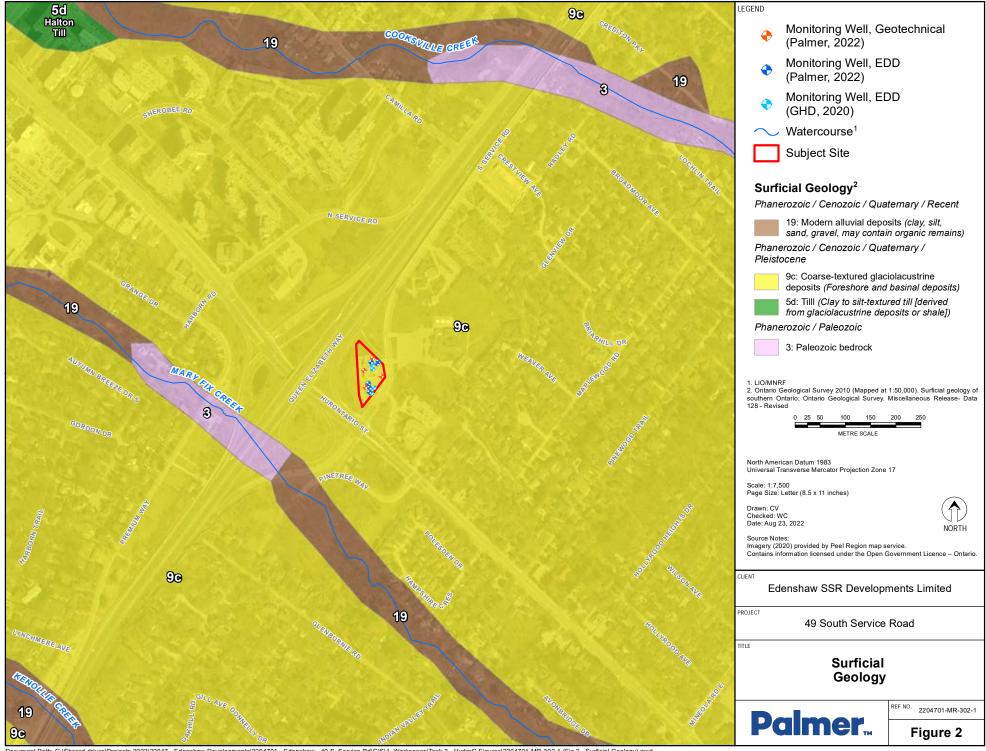
Available surficial and quaternary geology mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) indicates that the native surficial geology is composed of coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits containing primarily sand and gravel with minor silt and clay (**Figure 2**). The bedrock found underlying the site is composed of the shales and limestones of the Georgian Bay Formation (**Figure 3**). Data from the Oak Ridges Moraine Groundwater Program (ORMGP) suggests that the bedrock can be found at a depth of 6 m at the site.

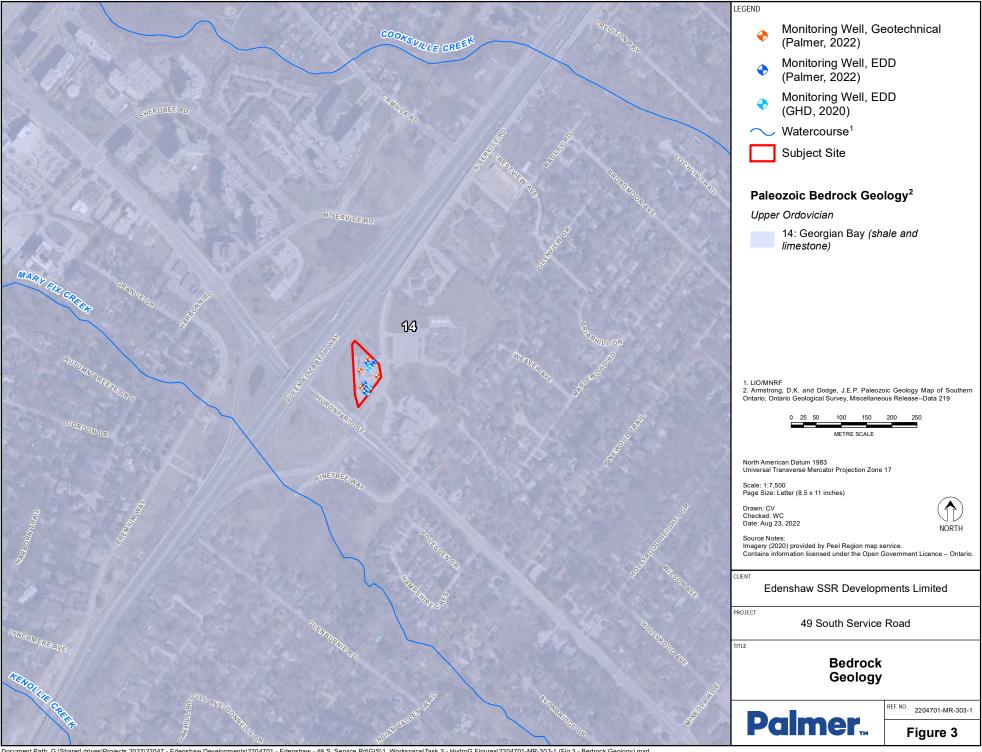
#### 2.1.2 Drainage

The site is located within the Mary Fix Creek catchment of Subwatershed 9 (Norval to Port Credit) of Credit River watershed. The Mary Fix Creek originates in the mid of Mississauga and runs approximately 7.0 km from north to south before joining Credit River. The Credit River, which is about 1.5 km south of the site, discharges into Lake Ontario approximately 2.7 km southeast of the site. Mary Fix Creek is located approximately 210 m southwest of the site and Cooksville Creek approximately 590 m north of the site.

### 2.1.3 Hydrogeology

Hydrostratigraphic units can be subdivided into two distinct groups based on their ability to allow groundwater movement: an aquifer and an aquitard. An aquifer is defined as a layer of soil that is permeable enough to permit a usable supply of water to be extracted. An aquitard is a layer of soil that inhibits groundwater movement due to its low permeability. The major regional hydrostratigraphic units that control groundwater at the site are described below:







**Coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits**: Composed of sand and gravel with minor silt and clay, these were deposited during the last retreat of glacial ice, which blocked the St. Lawrence River outlet forming Glacial Lake Iroquois (approximately 12,500 years before present). Owing to their genesis in a glaciolacustrine environment, these deposits can be vertically stratified with layers containing more or less fine-textured materials (i.e., silt and clay). At the site, they form an unconfined aquifer with hydraulic conductivities that could vary between 10<sup>-5</sup> and 10<sup>-3</sup> m/s.

**Weathered shale (Georgian Bay Formation)**: Directly underlying the overburden sediments at the site is the Georgian Bay Formation. Based on Palmer's Geotechnical Investigation at the site (Palmer, 2022), approximately the upper 50 cm of the bedrock is weathered shale containing sandy silt till. This unit was formed by erosion from glacial ice, which allowed the incorporation of till soils into the upper weathered bedrock horizon. The hydraulic conductivity of this unit could vary widely, depending on the degree of weathering present (e.g., from 10<sup>-3</sup> to 10<sup>-7</sup> m/s), but in general would act as an unconfined aquifer in combination with the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits overlying.

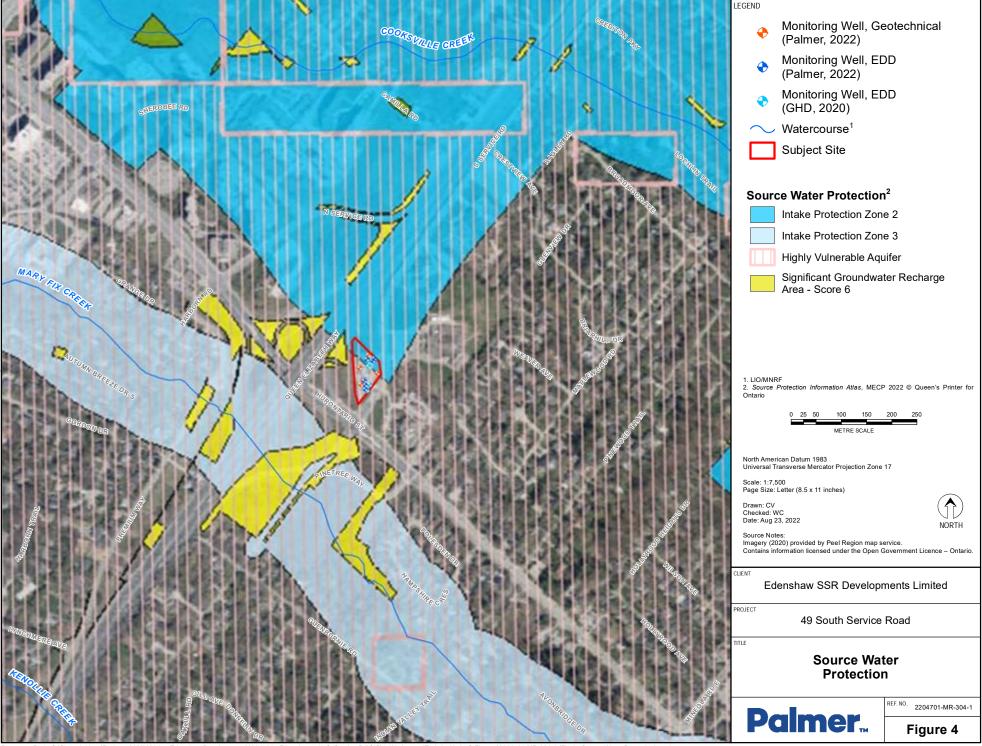
**Shale and/or limestone bedrock (Georgian Bay Formation)**: Underlying the upper weathered zone is the shales and/or limestones of the Georgian Bay Formation. Despite not being as heavily weathered as the upper zone, the bedrock could vary in hydraulic conductivity depending on the degree of fracturing present (e.g., from 10<sup>-9</sup> to 10<sup>-6</sup> m/s). Owing to its sedimentary nature, horizontal or sub-horizontal bedding planes and vertical joints would be present. Fractures typically develop along bedding planes and joints.

#### 2.1.4 Source Water Protection

The site is located within the Credit Valley Source Protection Area. The CTC Source Protection Plan (effective December 31, 2015), which encompasses the Credit Valley, Toronto and Region, and Central Lake Ontario Source Protection Areas, identifies four main regulatory factors under the *Clean Water Act* (2006) relating to local hydrogeology to consider for site development: Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRAs), Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (HVAs), and Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs), and Intake Protection Zones (IPZs).

A Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) is the area around the wellhead where land use activities have the potential to affect the quality or quantity of water that flows into the well. These areas are delineated into zones of vulnerability (A, B, C, and D) based on the time of travel of water into the well, and zones around a surface water body influencing a Groundwater Under Direct Influence (GUDI) (E, F). Other zones (Q1, and Q2) are defined as the areas where new water takings or reduced recharge could impact the quantity of water available to municipal supply wells. IPZs are the area on the water and land surrounding a municipal surface water intake. HVAs are aquifers that are susceptible to contamination as a result of the soil structure/material or due its location near the ground surface. Lastly, SGRAs are areas where recharge is important to maintain the water level in a community drinking water aquifer.

**Figure 4** presents the site in the context of the relevant Source Protection regulatory zones. The site is located within an HVA with score of 6 and an IPZ-2 with score of 4.5, but is not located within a WHPA or SGRA.





## 2.2 Site Specific Conditions

### 2.2.1 Borehole Drilling and Monitoring Well Installation

Boreholes from multiple previous field programs were used in this Hydrogeological Assessment. On December 7, 2020, ten (10) boreholes were drilled as part of a Phase Two environmental Site Assessment by GHD. The boreholes ranged from 3.1 to 4.6 m in depth, and four (4) were completed as monitoring wells (MW1-20 to MW4-20).

From May 26 to June 1, 2022 Palmer drilled four (4) boreholes at the site as part of a Geotechnical Investigation. BH22-1 and BH22-3 were drilled with solid stem augers through the overburden soils, and with a dynamic cone through the bedrock encountered. BH22-2 and BH22-4 were drilled with hollow stem augers through the overburden and rock coring through the bedrock. The boreholes ranged in depth from 8.5 to 25.0 metres. On June 22, 2022, Palmer drilled six (6) boreholes as part of a Phase Two Environmental Site Assessment. All boreholes were drilled to a depth of 5.3 m.

Monitoring wells were installed in all Palmer boreholes in accordance with Ontario Regulation 903 (Wells Regulation). Each monitoring well was completed with 51 mm (2 inch) diameter schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe, with a 3.1 m (10 ft) screened interval at bottom of the well. The monitoring wells were sealed using bentonite grout and completed with stick up casings. Additional details are provided in **Table 1**. Presented in **Figure 1** are the monitoring well locations; the borehole logs can be found in **Appendix B**.

Table 1. Borehole and Monitoring Well Installation Details

Borehole ID	Consultant	Surface Elevation (masl)	Depth (mbgs)	Screened Interval (mbgs)	Screened Unit
BH22-1		99.90	8.5	3.0 - 6.1	Silty sand
BH22-2		99.70	25.0	21.3 - 24.4	Bedrock
BH22-3		99.60	8.8	3.0 - 6.1	Silty sand
BH22-4	Palmer, 2022	99.60	25.0	12.0 - 15.1	Weathered Bedrock
BH22-5	, -	99.66	5.3	3.8 - 5.3	Silty sand
BH22-6		99.56	5.3	3.8 - 5.3	Silty sand
BH22-7		99.55	5.3	3.8 - 5.3	Sandy silt
BH22-10		99.72	5.3	3.8 - 5.3	Silty sand
MW1-20		99.58	4.6	1.5 - 4.6	Sand
MW2-20		99.44	4.6	1.5 - 4.6	Sand
MW3-20		99.67	4.6	1.5 - 4.6	Sand
MW4-20		99.69	3.1	1.5 - 4.6	Sand
BH5-20	CLID 2020	-	3.1	-	-
BH6-20	GHD, 2020	-	3.1	-	-
BH7-20		-	3.1	-	-
BH8-20		-	3.1	-	-
BH9-20		-	4.6	-	-
BH10-20		-	4.6	-	-

<sup>\*</sup>Units are metres below ground surface (mbgs) and metres above seal level (masl)



### 2.2.2 Geology and Soil Profile

The stratigraphy of the site area encountered during both borehole drilling program is summarized below, and are generally consistent with the regional mapping presented in **Figure 2**. The specific stratigraphic descriptions below are based on the soils encountered by BH22-1 to BH22-4 during Palmer's Geotechnical Investigation, but they are also consistent with the soils encountered during the environmental drilling programs conducted by GHD (2020) and Palmer (2022).

**Topsoil / Asphalt**: In BH22-1, 100 mm of topsoil was encountered. In BH22-2 to BH22-4, 100 mm of asphalt was encountered.

**Reworked or Disturbed Native Soils (Fill)**: The layer of fill encountered at the site ranged in thickness from 1.4 to 4.4 m. In BH22-1 to BH22-3, this layer had texture of silty sand with trace clay and trace gravel. In BH22-4, the fill layer alternated in texture. Underlying the asphalt, 1.4 m of sand and gravel with trace clay and trace silt was encountered, followed by 0.7 m of silt with trace clay, and lastly 0.8 m of silty sand with trace clay.

Coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits: In BH22-1 and BH22-3, silty sand with trace clay was encountered, and in BH22-2 and BH22-4, sand with some silt and trace clay. Underlying the silty sand in BH22-4 was a 1.2 m-thick layer of sand and gravel with trace silt. Owing to the similarity of these soil descriptions, they can be considered the same hydrostratigraphic unit. These soils represent the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits identified by OGS mapping. These deposits, which includes the sand, silty sand and sand and gravel layers, ranged in thickness from 2.2 to 5.7 m.

**Newmarket Till**: In BH22-2 and BH22-4 a thin (0.5 to 1.2 m thick) layer of till was encountered. In BH22-2, 50 cm of sandy silt till and weathered shale was encountered from 7.2 to 7.7 mbgs. In BH22-4, sand and gravel with trace silt and boulder fragments was encountered from 7.2 to 8.4 mbgs

**Weathered Bedrock**: In BH22-2, the weathered bedrock layer was mixed with Newmarket Till, as described above. In BH22-4, weathered shale was encountered from 8.4 to 8.9 mbgs.

**Grey Shale and Limestone**: The unweathered Georgian Bay Formation bedrock was encountered in all boreholes at depths ranging from 6.7 to 8.9 m and extending to at least 25.0 mbgs, according to BH22-2 and BH22-4. The bedrock up to 25.0 mbgs at the site consisted of interbedded shale and limestone, with a higher proportion of shale (68-97%) vs. limestone (3-32%).

#### 2.2.3 Groundwater Levels and Flow

On July 11, 2022 Palmer personnel developed the monitoring wells BH22-1, BH22-2, BH22-3 and BH22-4 using a hydrolift pump, Waterra tubing and a foot valve. All wells went dry during development after approximately 12 L, 40 L, 13 L and 35 L was purged from each well, respectively.

On July 18, July 20 and August 15, 2022, the static water level in all monitoring wells was measured. Water levels were measured manually using a water level tape and recorded to the nearest centimetre. **Table** 2 provides a summary of the measured water level depths. With the exception of BH22-2, the water levels



across the site varied from a minimum of 94.97 masl to a maximum of 96.70 masl. BH22-2 had water levels ranging from 77.70 masl to 80.75 masl, approximately 15 m to 20 m lower than the rest of the wells on site. BH22-2 is screened over a non-fractured interval in the shale bedrock. Its lack of direct hydraulic connection with productive fracture zones explains the low water level in BH22-2 compared to the other wells. The depths of groundwater levels increase with well depths, indicating the vertical gradient of groundwater flow is downward at the site. Based on the groundwater levels measured on July 18, 2022, the groundwater in the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits flows from northwest to southeast (**Figure 5**).

**Water Levels Well Information** July 18, 2022 July 20, 2022 August 15, 2022 Well ID Elevation (masl) Stick-up (m) mbgs masl mbgs | masl mbgs masl 3.20 BH22-1 99.90 0.00 3.20 96.70 96.70 3.33 96.57 BH22-2 99.70 0.00 21.93 77.77 22.00 77.70 18.95 80.75 BH22-3 3.43 99.60 0.00 96.17 3.43 96.17 3.60 96.00 BH22-4 99.60 0.00 4.52 95.08 4.51 95.09 4.63 94.97 BH22-5 99.66 0.00 2.97 96.69 3.00 96.66 3.18 96.48 BH22-6 2.90 2.94 99.56 0.00 96.66 96.62 3.12 96.44 2.87 BH22-7 99.55 0.00 2.88 96.67 96.68 3.05 96.50 3.58 96.14 3.58 BH22-10 99.72 0.00 96.14 3.67 96.05 MW1-20 99.58 0.00 No longer exists MW2-20 99.44 0.00 3.30 96.14 3.30 96.14 3.41 96.03 MW3-20 99.67 0.00 3.09 96.58 3.12 96.55 3.28 96.39

Table 2. Groundwater Levels

#### 2.2.4 MECP Water Well Records

99.69

MW4-20

**Figure 6** shows the MECP Well Records within a 500 m radius of the site. In total, there are 25 well records within this radius. Of these 25 records, 3 are test holes, 3 test holes that are used for monitoring, 4 more are used for monitoring, 1 is not used, 11 are of unknown use, 1 is a domestic well, and the remaining 2 are dewatering wells. For the wells with depth value on record, they range in depth from 3.8 to 15.2 m. Only the domestic well (Well ID 4902195) has a static water level on record (4.6 mbgs). The depth to bedrock recorded at this same well was 4 m. None of the wells in a 500 m radius of the site are expected to be actively used for potable water, considering that there is full municipal water servicing in Mississauga, and most are dewatering wells.

3.20

0.00

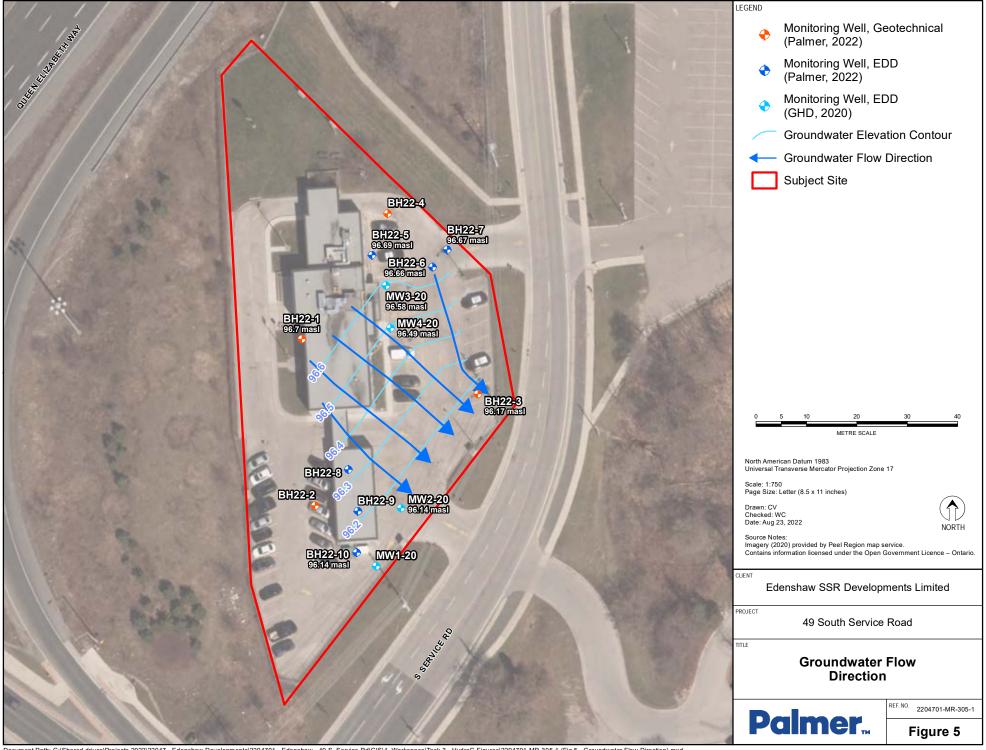
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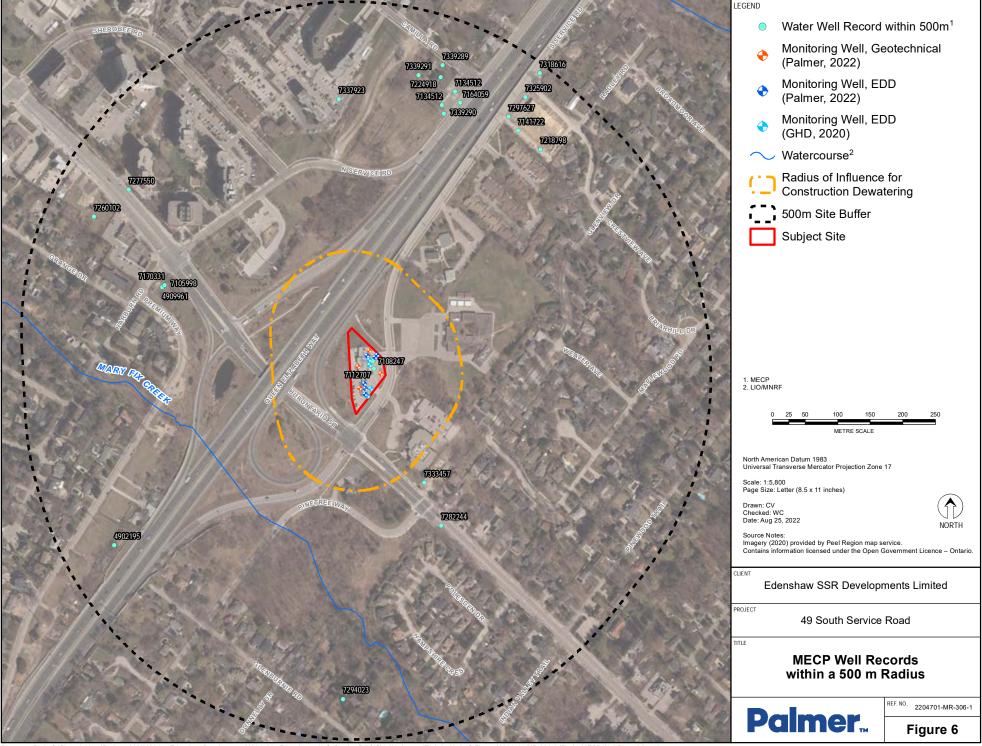
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### 2.2.5 Hydraulic Conductivity

#### 2.2.5.1 Single Well Response Tests

On July 18, 2022 Palmer personnel conducted single well response tests (SWRTs) in BH22-1, BH22-2, BH22-3 and BH22-4. Bail tests (i.e., rising-head tests) were conducted in BH22-1, BH22-2 and BH22- by removing a bailer of water (<1 L) from the well to create a change in hydraulic head. A slug test (i.e., one falling-head and one rising-head test) was conducted in BH22-4. Hydraulic conductivity values were estimated by measuring the rate of change in recovery of the water level after the water column was displaced by either the removal of a bailer or the insertion or removal of the slug. Water levels in each well were recorded using a datalogger set to record every second. Manual water level measurements were used to gauge recovery to equilibrium. Tests were terminated after the 80% recovery was achieved or 30 minutes had passed.

Hydraulic conductivity (K) values were then calculated using the displacement-time data. The data collected from BH22-1, BH22-2 and BH22-3 were analyzed with the Bouwer-Rice (1976) method for unconfined aquifers and the data from BH22-4 with the Hvorslev (1951) method for confined aquifers, all modelled using Aqtesolv<sup>TM</sup> software. The analysis results are presented in **Appendix C**, and the calculated hydraulic conductivity values are summarized in **Table 4**.

The hydraulic conductivity of the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits ranged from 3.7x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s to 1.4x10<sup>-5</sup> m/s, with a geometric mean of 7.2x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s and a 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of 1.3x10<sup>-5</sup> m/s. Based on a falling and rising-head test, the hydraulic conductivity of the fractured shale and limestone that BH22-4 is screened in has a hydraulic conductivity between 1.2x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s and 1.3x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s. The hydraulic conductivity of the competent bedrock in BH22-2 had a measured hydraulic conductivity of 5.4x10<sup>-8</sup> m/s.

Table 3. Single Well Response Tests

Well ID	Screened Geology	Test Method	Analysis Method	Hydraulic Conductivity, K (m/s)	Geometric Mean K (m/s)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile K (m/s)
BH22-1	0:11	Rising	Unconfined	4.4x10 <sup>-6</sup> 4.1x10 <sup>-6</sup> 3.7x10 <sup>-6</sup>	7.0.406	4 0 40 5
BH22-3	Silty sand	Head	Bouwer-Rice	1.4x10 <sup>-5</sup> 1.2x10 <sup>-5</sup> 1.3x10 <sup>-5</sup>	7.2x10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.3x10 <sup>-5</sup>
BH22-2	Competent shale and limestone	Rising Head	Unconfined Bouwer-Rice	5.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>		
DU 100 4	Falling Fractured shale Head C		Confined	1.3x10 <sup>-6</sup>		
BH22-4	and limestone	Rising Head	Hvorslev	1.2x10 <sup>-6</sup>		



#### 2.2.5.2 Short-Duration Pumping Test

On July 20, 2022, Palmer personnel conducted a short-duration pumping and recover test in BH22-4. Since this well is screened in the fractured bedrock from 12.0 to 15.1 mbgs, this test permitted an estimation of the hydraulic properties for the Georgian Bay Formation at the site. BH22-4 was pumped for a total of 65 mins before it was left to recover. It took 25 mins to calibrate a reasonable flow rate to test the well with. From 25 to 65 mins, BH22-4 was pumped at a flow rate of 0.22 L/min.

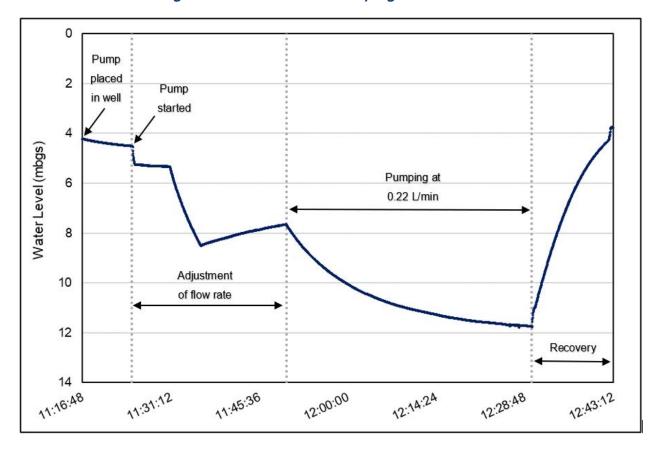


Figure 7. Short-Duration Pumping Test in BH22-4

The transmissivity (T) and storativity (S) were estimated using the drawdown data from 25 to 65 mins at 0.22 L/min, in addition to the recovery curve beginning at 12:30 pm. Aqtesolv<sup>™</sup> software was used to analyze the drawdown and recovery data. For the drawdown data, the Cooper-Jacob (1946) method for confined aquifers was used. To analyze the recovery curve, the Hvorslev (1951) method for confined aquifers was used. **Table 4** summarizes the results of the pumping test analysis, and the analyzed curves can be found in **Appendix D**.

Based on the drawdown data, the transmissivity and storativity of the fractured aquifer screened by BH22-4 are 2.1x10<sup>-7</sup> m<sup>2</sup>/s and 0.086, respectively. Considering a saturated thickness of 6.2 m (measured from the bottom of the well screen to the top of bedrock), this corresponds to a hydraulic conductivity of 3.4x10<sup>-8</sup> m/s. Based on the recovery data, a hydraulic conductivity of 1.7x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s was estimated for the fractured bedrock. Considering the discretely fractured nature of the aquifer screened by BH22-4, the



Table 4. Short-Duration Pumping Test Results

Well ID	Geology	Curve Analyzed	Pumping Rate (L/min)	Analysis Method	Transmissivity (m²/s)	Saturated Thickness (m)	Hydraulic Conductivity (m/s)	Storativity (-)
BH22-4	Fractured shale and	Drawdown	0.22	Cooper- Jacob	2.1x10 <sup>-7</sup>	6.2	3.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>	0.086
	limestone	Recovery	0.00	Hvorslev	-		1.7x10 <sup>-6</sup>	-

recovery curve is interpreted to better estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer. The drawdown data would have captured the combined hydraulic properties of the fractured and competent bedrock screened by BH22-4; a lower hydraulic conductivity (3.4x10<sup>-8</sup> m/s), similar to the value estimated via the SWRT in BH22-2 (5.4x10<sup>-8</sup> m/s) is therefore expected.

#### 2.2.5.3 Grain Size Analyses

The hydraulic conductivity of the soils at the site were estimated using empirical relationships derived by Sauerbrei (1932) which utilize grain size distribution curves of soil samples. During drilling, a soil sample was collected from 7.6 to 8.2 mbgs in BH22-2, from 9.1 to 9.7 mbgs in BH22-4 and from 6.1 to 6.7 mbgs in BH22-5. The grain size distribution curves are provided in **Appendix E**, and the results of the empirical analyses are provided in **Table 5**.

$$K\left(Sauerbrei, 1932\right) = \frac{\rho g}{\mu} \left[ (3.75 \times 10^{-5}) \times \tau \right] \left[ \frac{n^3}{(1-n)^2} \right] d_{17}^2 \, \frac{cm}{s}$$

Where:

K = hydraulic conductivity (cm/s)

 $\rho$  = 3.1x10<sup>-8</sup>T<sup>3</sup> - 7.0x10<sup>-6</sup>T<sup>2</sup> + 4.19x10<sup>-5</sup>T + 0.99985

 $g = 980 \text{ cms}^{-2}$ 

 $\mu$  = -7.0x10<sup>-8</sup>T<sup>3</sup> + 1.002x10<sup>-5</sup>T<sup>2</sup> - 5.7x10<sup>-4</sup>T + 0.0178

 $\tau$  = 1.093x10<sup>-4</sup>T<sup>2</sup> + 2.102x10<sup>-2</sup>T + 0.5889

*n* = porosity as a fraction of aquifer volume

T = water temperature (°C)

Table 5. Empirical Grain Size Analyses

Borehole ID	Sample	Geology	Method of Analysis	Hydraulic Conductivity, K (m/s)	Geometric Mean K (m/s)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile K (m/s)	
BH22-1	SS6		Silty sand	1.6x10 <sup>-6</sup>			
BH22-2	SS7	Silty sand		2.7x10 <sup>-6</sup>			
BH22-3	SS5		Saurbrei	6.1x10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.5x10 <sup>-6</sup>	4.7x10 <sup>-6</sup>	
BH22-3	SS7	Sand and silt		9.1x10 <sup>-7</sup>			
BH22-4	SS6	Sandy silt		3.4x10 <sup>-7</sup>			



The computed hydraulic conductivities ranged from 3.4x10<sup>-7</sup> m/s (sandy silt in BH22-4, SS6) to 6.1x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s (silty sand in BH22-3, SS5). The geometric mean and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile hydraulic conductivities are 1.5x10<sup>-6</sup> and 4.7x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s, respectively. The hydraulic conductivities calculated are consistent with those calculated from SWRTs conducted in BH22-1 and BH22-3, wells that are screened in the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits.

#### 2.2.6 Estimated Percolation Rates

An estimate of the infiltration rate for the study area was made based on an accepted formula from the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (OMMAH) Supplementary Guidelines to the Ontario Building Code 1997, and provided in the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (TRCA/CVC, 2010).

$$K = (6 \times 10^{-11})I^{3.7363}$$

Where:

K = hydraulic conductivity (cm/s)

I = infiltration rate (mm/hr)

Rearranging for infiltration rate, we obtain the following relationship:

$$I = \left[\frac{K}{6 \times 10^{-11}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3.7363}}$$

Using the hydraulic conductivity values from **Tables 4** and **5**, on-site infiltration rates were estimated. Assuming a 2.5x factor of safety, the values in the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits ranged from 13.9 to 37.3 mm/hr. The same infiltration rates estimated for the bedrock ranged from 8.5 to 19.6 mm/hr. The average estimated infiltration rate in the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits, including the factor of safety, is 27.1 mm/hr.

Table 6. Estimated Percolation Rates

Borehole ID	Test Method	Geology	Hydraulic Conductivity, K (m/s)	Infiltration Rate (mm/hr)	Infiltration Rate with 2.5x Factor of Safety (mm/hr)
			4.4x10 <sup>-6</sup>	68.6	27.4
BH22-1			4.1x10 <sup>-6</sup>	67.5	27.0
	OME	Coarse-textured	3.7x10 <sup>-6</sup>	65.7	26.3
	SWRT	glaciolacustrine deposits	1.4x10 <sup>-5</sup>	93.2	37.3
BH22-3			1.2x10 <sup>-5</sup>	90.0	36.0
			1.3x10 <sup>-5</sup>	91.8	36.7
BH22-2		Competent shale and limestone	5.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>	21.2	8.5
	SWRT		1.3x10 <sup>-6</sup>	49.1	19.6
BH22-4	SWKI	Fractured shale and limestone	1.2x10 <sup>-6</sup>	48.6	19.4

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Borehole ID	Test Method	Geology	Hydraulic Conductivity, K (m/s)	Infiltration Rate (mm/hr)	Infiltration Rate with 2.5x Factor of Safety (mm/hr)	
BH22-1			1.6x10 <sup>-6</sup>	52.5	21.0	
BH22-2			2.7x10 <sup>-6</sup>	60.4	24.1	
BH22-3	GSA	Coarse-textured	6.1x10 <sup>-6</sup>	75.1	30.0	
BH22-3		glaciolacustrine deposits	9.1x10 <sup>-7</sup>	45.1	18.0	
BH22-4			3.4x10 <sup>-7</sup>	34.7	13.9	

### 2.2.7 Groundwater Chemistry

On July 20, 2022 groundwater chemistry samples were collected from BH22-4 and submitted for analysis for a suite of water quality parameters, the results of which were compared to the Peel Region Storm and Sanitary Sewer By-Law criteria, in addition to the City of Mississauga Storm Sewer criteria. **Tables 7** and **8** presents a summary of the analysis results and the full analysis results can be found in **Appendix F**. The samples collected exceed the Peel Region Storm Sewer criteria for the following parameters: total suspended solids (TSS), Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), coliforms, manganese, zinc and phenols (4AAP). The samples exceeded the Mississauga Storm Sewer criteria for TSS, aluminum and manganese. The samples collected exceeded non of the Peel Region Sanitary Sewer criteria.

Table 7. Groundwater Chemistry Analyses (Region of Peel Storm and Sanitary)

	Guidelin	e Limit	Lowest		BH22-4
Analyte	Peel Sanitary By-Law	Peel Storm By-Law	Detection Limit	Units	Water
Physical Tests (Matrix: Water)					
рН	5.5 -> 10	6 -> 9	0.10	pH units	7.93
solids, total suspended [TSS]	350	15	3.0	mg/L	160
Anions and Nutrients (Matrix: Water)					
Kjeldahl nitrogen, total [TKN]	100	1	0.050	mg/L	5.57
fluoride	10	-	0.020	mg/L	0.692
phosphorus, total	10	0.4	0.0020	mg/L	0.126
sulfate (as SO4)	-	-	0.30	mg/L	123
Cyanides (Matrix: Water)					
cyanide, strong acid dissociable (total)	2	0.02	0.0020	mg/L	<0.0020
Microbiological Tests (Matrix: Water)					
coliforms, Escherichia coli [E. coli]	-	200	1	CFU/100mL	<1
coliforms, thermotolerant [fecal]	-	1	1	CFU/100mL	<2
Total Metals (Matrix: Water)					
aluminum, total	50	-	0.0030	mg/L	1.44



	Guidelin	e Limit	Lowest		
Analyte	Peel Sanitary	Peel Storm	Detection	Units	BH22-4 Water
	By-Law	By-Law	Limit		Water
antimony, total	5	-	0.00010	mg/L	<0.00100
arsenic, total	1	0.02	0.00010	mg/L	0.00171
cadmium, total	0.7	0.008	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000500
chromium, total	5	0.08	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500
cobalt, total	5	-	0.00010	mg/L	0.00125
copper, total	3	0.05	0.00050	mg/L	0.0174
lead, total	3	0.12	0.000050	mg/L	0.000763
manganese, total	5	0.05	0.00010	mg/L	0.271
mercury, total	0.01	0.0004	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000050
molybdenum, total	5	-	0.000050	mg/L	0.00290
nickel, total	3	0.08	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500
selenium, total	1	0.02	0.000050	mg/L	<0.000500
silver, total	5	0.12	0.000010	mg/L	<0.000100
tin, total	5	-	0.00010	mg/L	<0.00100
titanium, total	5	-	0.00030	mg/L	<0.0300
zinc, total	3	0.04	0.0030	mg/L	0.0454
Aggregate Organics (Matrix: Water)					
carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand [CBOD]	300	15	2.0	mg/L	<3.0
oil & grease (gravimetric)	-	-	5.0	mg/L	<5.0
oil & grease, animal/vegetable (gravimetric)	150	-	5.0	mg/L	<5.0
oil & grease, mineral (gravimetric)	15	-	5.0	mg/L	<5.0
phenols, total (4AAP)	1	0.008	0.0010	mg/L	0.0128
Volatile Organic Compounds (Matrix: Water)					
benzene	10	2	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
chloroform	40	2	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	50	5.6	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	80	6.8	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-	4000	5.6	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichloromethane	2000	5.2	1.0	μg/L	<1.0
dichloropropylene, trans-1,3-	140	5.6	0.30	μg/L	<0.30
ethylbenzene	160	2	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	8000	-	20	μg/L	<20



	Guidelin	e Limit	Lowest		
Analyte	Peel Sanitary	Peel Storm	Detection	Units	BH22-4 Water
	By-Law	By-Law	Limit		water
styrene	200	-	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	1400	17	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
tetrachloroethylene	1000	4.4	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
toluene	270	2	0.50	μg/L	0.97
trichloroethylene	400	8	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
xylene, m+p-	-	-	0.40	μg/L	<0.40
xylene, o-	-	-	0.30	μg/L	<0.30
xylenes, total	1400	4.4	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
Volatile Organic Compounds Surrogates (Matrix: Water)					
bromofluorobenzene, 4-	-	-	1.0	%	82.4
difluorobenzene, 1,4-	-	-	1.0	%	103
Phthalate Esters (Matrix: Water)					
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate [DEHP]	12	8.8	2.0	μg/L	<2.0
di-n-butyl phthalate	80	15	1.0	μg/L	<1.0
Semi-Volatile Organics Surrogates (Matrix: Water)					
fluorobiphenyl, 2-	-	-	1.0	%	100
terphenyl-d14, p-	-	-	1.0	%	99.6
Phenolics Surrogates (Matrix: Water)					
tribromophenol, 2,4,6-	-	-	0.20	%	126
Nonylphenols (Matrix: Water)					
nonylphenol diethoxylates [NP2EO]	-	-	0.10	μg/L	<0.10
nonylphenol ethoxylates, total	200	-	2.0	μg/L	<2.0
nonylphenol monoethoxylates [NP1EO]	-	-	2.0	μg/L	<2.0
nonylphenols [NP]	20	-	1.0	μg/L	<1.0
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Matrix: Water)					
Aroclor 1016	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1221	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1232	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1242	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1248	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1254	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1260	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020



	Guidelin	e Limit	Lowest		BH22-4
Analyte	Peel Sanitary By-Law	Peel Storm By-Law	Detection Limit	Units	Water
Aroclor 1262	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1268	-	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], total	1	0.4	0.060	μg/L	<0.060
Polychlorinated Biphenyls Surrogates (Matrix: Water)					
decachlorobiphenyl	-	-	0.1	%	99.6
tetrachloro-m-xylene	-	-	0.1	%	94.7

**Exceeds Guideline Limit** 

Table 8. Groundwater Chemistry Analyses (City of Mississauga Criteria)

	Guideline Limit	Lowest		BH22-4
Analyte	Mississauga Storm By-Law	Detection Limit	Units	Water
Physical Tests (Matrix: Water)				
рН	6 -> 9	0.10	pH units	7.98
solids, total suspended [TSS]	15	3.0	mg/L	58.0
Anions and Nutrients (Matrix: Water)				
phosphorus, total	0.4	0.0020	mg/L	0.0566
Cyanides (Matrix: Water)				
cyanide, strong acid dissociable (total)	0.02	0.0020	mg/L	<0.0020
Inorganic Parameters (Matrix: Water)				
chlorine, total	1	0.050	mg/L	<0.050
Microbiological Tests (Matrix: Water)				
coliforms, Escherichia coli [E. coli]	200	1	CFU/100mL	<1
Total Metals (Matrix: Water)				
aluminum, total	1	0.0030	mg/L	1.57
arsenic, total	0.02	0.00010	mg/L	0.00140
cadmium, total	0.008	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000500
chromium, total	0.08	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500
copper, total	0.04	0.00050	mg/L	0.0121
lead, total	0.12	0.000050	mg/L	0.000704
manganese, total	0.05	0.00010	mg/L	0.232
mercury, total	0.0004	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000050
nickel, total	0.08	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500



	Guideline Limit	Т		
Analyte	Mississauga Storm By-Law	Lowest Detection Limit	Units	BH22-4 Water
selenium, total	0.02	0.000050	mg/L	<0.000500
silver, total	0.12	0.000010	mg/L	<0.000100
zinc, total	0.04	0.0030	mg/L	0.0331
Speciated Metals (Matrix: Water)				
chromium, hexavalent [Cr VI], total		0.00050	mg/L	<0.00050
Aggregate Organics (Matrix: Water)				
biochemical oxygen demand [BOD]	15	2.0	mg/L	<3.0
phenols, total (4AAP)	0.008	0.0010	mg/L	0.0068
Volatile Organic Compounds (Matrix: Water)				
benzene	2	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	-	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	-	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
dichloromethane	-	1.0	μg/L	<1.0
ethylbenzene	2	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	-	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
tetrachloroethylene	-	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
toluene	2	0.50	μg/L	0.56
trichloroethylene	-	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
xylene, m+p-	-	0.40	μg/L	<0.40
xylene, o-	-	0.30	μg/L	<0.30
xylenes, total	4.4	0.50	μg/L	<0.50
Volatile Organic Compounds Surrogates (Matrix: Water)				
bromofluorobenzene, 4-	-	1.0	%	82.1
difluorobenzene, 1,4-	-	1.0	%	104
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Matrix: Water)				
acenaphthene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
acenaphthylene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
anthracene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
benz(a)anthracene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
benzo(a)pyrene	-	0.0050	μg/L	<0.0050
benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	-	0.010	μg/L	0.021
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
benzo(k)fluoranthene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010



	Guideline Limit	Lowest		BH22-4 Water
Analyte	Mississauga Storm By-Law	Detection Limit	Units	
chrysene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
dibenz(a,h)anthracene	-	0.0050	μg/L	<0.0050
fluoranthene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
fluorene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
methylnaphthalene, 1-	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
methylnaphthalene, 2-	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
naphthalene	-	0.050	μg/L	<0.050
phenanthrene	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
pyrene	-	0.010	μg/L	<0.010
PAHs, total (CCME Sewer 18)	2	0.070	μg/L	<0.070
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Surrogates (Matrix: Water)				
chrysene-d12	-	0.1	%	106
naphthalene-d8	-	0.1	%	110
phenanthrene-d10	-	0.1	%	107
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Matrix: Water)				
Aroclor 1016	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1221	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1232	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1242	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1248	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1254	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1260	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1262	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
Aroclor 1268	-	0.020	μg/L	<0.020
polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], total	-	0.060	μg/L	<0.060
Polychlorinated Biphenyls Surrogates (Matrix: Water)				
decachlorobiphenyl	-	0.1	%	86.4
tetrachloro-m-xylene	-	0.1	%	91.2

**Exceeds Guideline Limit** 



# 3. Hydrogeological Conceptual Model

The site is immediately underlain by coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits. These deposits form an unconfined aquifer that is approximately 5 to 7 m thick. Based on single well response testing in BH22-1 and BH22-3, these deposits have a hydraulic conductivity ranging from  $3.7 \times 10^{-6}$  m/s to  $1.4 \times 10^{-5}$  m/s, with a geometric mean of  $7.2 \times 10^{-6}$  m/s and a  $90^{th}$  percentile of  $1.3 \times 10^{-5}$  m/s. These deposits are directly underlain by a thin layer of Newmarket Till (approximately 0.5 to 1.2 m thick) that is sometimes mixed with weathered bedrock.

The bedrock was encountered at the site at depths ranging from 8.4 to 8.9 mbgs, and the upper 50 cm was weathered. The bedrock at the site is composed of the interbedded shales and limestones of the Georgian Bay Formation. In general, it contains a larger portion of shale (68-97%) than limestone (3-32%). Single well response testing in BH22-2 and BH22-4, as well as a short-duration pumping test in BH22-4 indicate that the hydraulic conductivity of the bedrock ranges from 3.4x10-8 to 1.7x10-6 m/s. The data from the recovery portion of the pumping test as well as single well response testing in BH22-4 suggest that fractured zone underlying the site, which constitute the main conduits for bedrock groundwater flow, have a hydraulic conductivity ranging from 1.2x10-6 to 1.7x10-6 m/s. The competent, less fractured zones of the bedrock have a hydraulic conductivity ranging from 3.4x10-8 to 5.4x10-8 m/s based on the drawdown portion of the pumping test and single well response testing in BH22-2.

Whether or not the bedrock aquifer underlying the site acts as an unconfined or a confined aquifer depends on the connectivity of fracture zones to the surface. Considering that the Georgian Bay Formation consists of relatively flat-lying stratified sedimentary beds, the fractured zones are most commonly found as horizontal features. Vertical fractures extending through multiple metres of interbedded shale and limestone are less common. The bedrock aquifer therefore likely acts primarily as a confined aquifer.

Groundwater levels across the site vary little for those wells screened in the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits (56 to 57 cm during a given monitoring event). Groundwater flow in the unconfined granular aquifer formed by these deposits is expected to flow from northwest to southeast with a gradient of approximately 0.015. The water level in BH22-4 (screened in fractured bedrock from 12.0 to 15.1 mbgs) was approximately 1.0 to 1.7 m lower than the wells screened in the overburden, and BH22-2 (screened in competent bedrock from 21.3 to 24.4 mbgs) had a water level that was approximately 15 to 19 m lower in elevation than BH22-4. This difference in water level elevations suggests a downward hydraulic head gradient of approximately 0.85 to 1.05 at the site.

Considering the downward hydraulic head gradient present at the site and the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits at the surface, the site would act as a groundwater recharge zone wherever the site is currently not covered by impermeable surfaces.



# 4. Preliminary Dewatering Assessment

## 4.1 Short-Term Dewatering Estimate

It is understood that the proposed redevelopment will consist of a 22-storey building and a 4-storety podium with up to five (5) levels of underground parking, which would extend to approximately 17.5 mbgs, considering 3.5 m per underground level.

For the proposed redevelopment, both the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine sediments and the fractured Georgian Bay Formation will contribute to the total rate of groundwater inflow. Based on single well response testing, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile hydraulic conductivity of the overburden sediments is 1.3x10<sup>-5</sup> m/s. From the recovery curve of the short-duration pumping test, the fractured bedrock has a hydraulic conductivity of 1.7x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s. The competent bedrock, interpreted to be found below approximately 13 m (where RQD values >90) has a hydraulic conductivity of 5.4x10<sup>-8</sup> m/s.

Based on the concept plan drawings from the client, the floor area of underground parking is 2,526 m<sup>2</sup>. The excavation footprint will be irregular. The excavation length was measured from the concept plan to be 60 m, and the excavation width was estimated to be 42 m. After one (1) meter allowance for structure and safety space is added, the excavation length and width will be 62 m and 44 m respectively.

For preliminary considerations, the dewatering rate (Q) or the steady-state groundwater inflow in m<sup>3</sup>/s into an individual section described above can be calculated using Jacob's modified non-equilibrium equation for an unconfined aguifer (Powers *et al.*, 2007):

$$Q = \frac{\pi K(H^2 - h^2)}{\ln\left(\frac{R_O}{r_e}\right)} \qquad m^3/s$$

Where:

K = hydraulic conductivity (m/s)

H = saturated thickness (m)

h = saturated thickness after dewatering (m)

 $r_e$  = equivalent radius of influence estimated by:

$$r_{\rm e} = \sqrt{\frac{a * x}{\pi}} \, (\rm m)$$

 $R_{\rm O}$  = radius of influence estimated by:

 $3000(H-h)\sqrt{K} + r_e$  (m)

Where a = width (m) - 44, x = length (m)

See **Tables 9**, **10**, and **11**, below for the detailed calculations for the expected groundwater dewatering rates, including porewater storage depletion in the zone of influence of the overburden soils and direct precipition, based on the three hydrostratigraphic unit identified for this project (overburden sand, fractured bedrock and competent bedrock).



Table 9. Estimated Short-Term Dewatering Rate for Overburden

Overburden	Symbol	Unit	Value
Excavation Length	Х	m	62
Excavation Width	а	m	44
Overburden Depth	-	m	8.6
Hydraulic conductivity	K	m/s	1.3x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Saturated thickness	Н	m	5.4
Dewatered saturated thickness	h	m	0.00
Radius of influence (from edge of excavation)	R₀	m	58*
Equivalent Well Radius	r <sub>e</sub>	m	29.5
Dewatering Rate	Q <sub>DW</sub>	L/day	150,390
Total Dewatering Rate with 1.5x Factor of Safety	1.5Q <sub>DW</sub>	L/day	225,585
Depletion of Storage (over the first 30 days of dewatering)	Q <sub>DS</sub>	L/day	589,788
Nominal two-year storm (25 mm in 24 hours)	Qstorm	L/day	65,438

<sup>\*</sup>measured from excavation boundary

Table 10. Estimated Short-Term Dewatering Rate for High RQD Rock

Bedrock (RQD<75%)	Symbol	Unit	Value
Excavation Length	Х	m	62
Excavation Width	а	m	44
Maximum Excavation Depth	-	m	13.0
Hydraulic conductivity	K	m/s	1.3x10 <sup>-6</sup>
Saturated thickness	Н	m	4.4
Dewatered saturated thickness	h	m	0.00
Radius of influence (from edge of excavation)	R <sub>o</sub>	m	15*
Equivalent Well Radius	r <sub>e</sub>	m	29.5
Dewatering Rate	$Q_{DW}$	L/day	16,557
Total Dewatering Rate with 1.5x Factor of Safety	1.5Q <sub>DW</sub>	L/day	24,835
Depletion of Storage	Q <sub>DS</sub>	L/day	N/A

<sup>\*</sup>measured from excavation boundary

Table 11. Estimated Short-Term Dewatering Rate for Low RQD Rock

Bedrock (RQD>75%)	Symbol	Unit	Value
Excavation Length	Х	m	62
Excavation Width	а	m	44
Maximum Excavation Depth	-	m	17.5
Hydraulic conductivity	K	m/s	5.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>
Saturated thickness	Н	m	5.8



Bedrock (RQD>75%)	Symbol	Unit	Value
Dewatered saturated thickness	h	m	0.00
Radius of influence (from edge of excavation)	Ro	m	4*
Equivalent Well Radius	r <sub>e</sub>	m	29.5
Dewatering Rate	Q <sub>DW</sub>	L/day	3,834
Total Dewatering Rate with 1.5x Factor of Safety	1.5Q <sub>DW</sub>	L/day	5,752
Depletion of Storage	Q <sub>DS</sub>	L/day	N/A

<sup>\*</sup>measured from excavation boundary

Table 12. Total Dewatering Rate

Total Dewatering Rate	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum Excavation Depth	-	m	17.5
saturated thickness	h	m	15.63
Radius of influence (from edge of excavation)	R <sub>o</sub>	m	58*
Dewatering Rate	$Q_{DW}$	L/day	170,781
Total Dewatering Rate with 1.5x Factor of Safety	1.5Q <sub>DW</sub>	L/day	256,172
Depletion of Storage	Q <sub>DS</sub>	L/day	589,788
Nominal two-year storm (25 mm in 24 hours)	Qstorm	L/day	65,438
Total Dewatering Rate	<b>Q</b> TOTAL	L/day	911,398

<sup>\*</sup>measured from excavation boundary

**Table 9** summarizes results of the short-term construction dewatering rate estimate. Based on the assumptions above, the dewatering rate for stabilized groundwater is estimated to be 170,781 L/day. Adding a factor of safety of 1.5, this rate becomes 256,172 L/day. Adding pumping rate of storage depletion over the first 30 days of dewatering (589,788 L/day) and the volume of a nominal two-year storm (25 mm in 24 hrs; 65,438 L/day) the total expected maximum dewatering rate for the project is estimated at 911,398 L/day. Dewatering rates are expected to be the highest at the start of dewatering and should decrease over time to the stabilized groundwater dewatering rate of 256,172 L/day as equilibrium is reached and aquifer storage is depleted.

## 4.2 Construction Dewatering Permitting

Under the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) system, water takings that are greater than 50,000 L/day and less than 400,000 L/day do not require a Permit to Take Water (PTTW) from the MECP; however, the project must be registered on the EASR system, and meet a series of environmental protection criteria. Above 400,000 L/day, a Category 3 PTTW from the MECP is required.

It is estimated that approximately 911,398 L/day of dewatering could be required for the project based on our assumptions of the proposed construction methods and dewatering rate calculations. As this is above 400,000 L/day, a Category 3 PTTW will be required from the MECP.



### 4.3 Hydrogeological Design Considerations

Based on a high water table of 1.87 mbgs at the site, any construction below this elevation will require significant groundwater control (i.e., dewatering) or construction methods to cut-off groundwater seepage. Based upon the hydrogeological conditions, the following options could be considered for construction of the proposed building with five (5) levels of underground parking having a foundation depth of 17.5 mbgs:

Active Dewatering – A perimeter dewatering array of well points or deep wells could be considered around the outside of the excavation to lower the groundwater table to 1 m below the invert of the foundation floor. This hydrogeological assessment is meant to support water taking permit application. A dewatering contractor should be retained to design and execute construction dewatering for this project. Confirmation with the Region of Peel (for sanitary sewer) and the City of Mississauga (for storm sewer) will also be required to confirm the sewer capacity to accept the dewatering discharge. The groundwater chemistry samples taken from BH22-4 passed all Peel Region Sanitary Sewer criteria, but exceeded multiple Peel and Mississauga Storm Sewer criteria. Palmer recommends that groundwater from construction dewatering be directed (i.e., discharge) into the sanitary sewer, or go through appropriate treatment to bring the exceedances below the limits before discharging into storm sewer.

**Watertight Shoring** – To cut off the groundwater, watertight shoring (e.g., interlocking caisson walls) could be considered through the full depth of the overburden sediments and into the Georgian Bay Formation. Additional geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling might be required to confirm the depth and properties of the lower confining units up to the discretion of contractors. Groundwater will still need to be removed from the storage inside of the watertight shoring.

Long-Term Foundation Drainage — Without watertight shoring, full water proofing of the underground basement levels, the long-term groundwater seepage rate into the foundation drainage system around building foundation is estimated to be approximately 175,000 L/day. This may exceed what would be allowable from the City of Mississauga, and therefore, design alternatives to reduce groundwater seepage should be explored. In addition, long-term seepage greater than 50,000 L/day, would require a long-term Category 3 PTTW from the MECP and would also be subject to CVC water balance policies, adding significant cost to the development.

**Ground Settlement –** Dewatering will reduce pore pressure and increase effective stress of soil within influence zone (estimated at 58 m), and potentially lead to ground settlement. It is recommended that a settlement monitoring program is implemented for major building features and underground facilities within the influence zone of dewatering. The settlement monitoring program is meant to manage risk and eliminate potential litigation burden for the client. Settlement monitoring is usually implemented as part of geotechnical monitoring program which is designed and executed jointly by hydrogeological and geotechnical professionals.

As shown on **Figure 6**, major structures within the influence zone include Highway QEW, Hurontario Street, bridge and sewer pipes. Both deep and shallow settlement points should be considered.



### 4.4 LID Design Considerations

Based on satellite imagery, the site is currently covered by approximately 84% impermeable surfaces. From the preliminary architectural drawings (**Appendix A**), the proposed re-development's building and pavement will cover a combined area of approximately 71%. Given the coarse texture of the overburden sediments, infiltration galleries could be a useful LID design technique. In addition, the proportion of groundwater recharge could be increased through the use of green rooves and roof leaders that discharge to the infiltration galleries. Based on a preliminary estimate of the on-site percolation rates, stormwater could be infiltrated into the overburden soils at a rate of 27 mm/hr. In-situ percolation testing at potential future infiltration gallery locations would be required to support LID design.

## 5. Source Water Protection

The site is not located within any WHPA, and therefore it will not be required to maintain the pre- to post-development water balance at the site. The site is located within an HVA with a score of 6 and an IPZ-2 with a score of 4.5. Based on vulnerability cores, the nature of operation of the proposed development and the provincial Drinking Water Threats Table, the proposed development should not impose a significant water quality threat to the HVA and IPZ.

# 6. Impact Assessment

## 6.1 Assessment of Impacts

### 7.1.1 Aquifers and Natural Environmental Features

Within a 500 m radius, there are no groundwater supported natural features, and the site is not located within any WHPA or SGRA. Neither the surficial unconfined aquifer nor the fractured Georgian Bay Formation is used in the area as a source of drinking water. Adverse impacts on aquifers and the natural environment are therefore expected to be null.

### 7.1.2 Groundwater Recharge and Runoff

Based on the available architectural drawings (**Appendix A**), the proposed redevelopment will increase the area of permeable surfaces by approximately 13%. The proposed redevelopment could therefore increase the quantity of on-site groundwater recharge and decrease the quantity of runoff if infiltration based LID design measures are implemented.

#### 7.1.3 Private Water Wells

There is one (1) domestic well in the MECP Well Records within 500 m of the site, and there are only two (2) test holes within the estimated radius of influence from construction dewatering. In addition, the City of Mississauga has full municipal water servicing. The single domestic well is not expected to be active and the impacts on private groundwater wells is expected to be null.

#### 7.1.4 Groundwater Treatment and Discharge

Palmer recommends that temporary construction discharge be directed to nearby storm or sanitary sewer. The groundwater samples collected from BH22-4 passed all Peel Region Sanitary Sewer criteria but



exceeded multiple Peel Region and Mississauga Storm Sewer criteria. If groundwater from construction dewatering will be directed into the storm sewer, groundwater treatment will be required. Approval from the City of Mississauga or the Region of Peel will be required prior to discharging water to municipal storm or sanitary sewers.

## 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of this Hydrogeological Assessment, the following conclusions and recommendations are presented:

- As part of Palmer's Geotechnical Investigation (2022) and Phase Two ESA (2022) and GHD's Phase Two ESA (2020), fourteen (14) boreholes were drilled at the site, ranging in depth from 4.6 to 25.0 m. Monitoring wells were installed in all boreholes. MW1-20, drilled by GHD, no longer exists:
- The site is underlain by coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits which is approximately 5 to 7 m thick. Based on single well response testing, this stratigraphic unit has a 90<sup>th</sup> percentile hydraulic conductivity of 1.3x10<sup>-5</sup> m/s. There exists a thin (0.5 to 1.2 m) layer of Newmarket Till underlying these deposits, which is sometimes mixed with weathered bedrock. Competent bedrock can be found at the site from approximately 13 mbgs. Single well response tests and a short-duration pumping test indicate that the hydraulic conductivity of the fractured bedrock ranges from 1.2x10<sup>-6</sup> to 1.7x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s at the site;
- Groundwater levels collected on July 18, July 20 and August 15, 2022 indicate that shallow groundwater flows from northwest to southeast with hydraulic gradient of 0.015. Groundwater levels in the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits ranged from 96.00 to 96.70 masl and from 2.87 to 3.67 mbgs. Groundwater levels in BH22-4 (screened in fractured bedrock from 12.0 to 15.1 mbgs) ranged from 94.97 to 95.09 masl or 4.51 to 4.63 mbgs, and those in BH22-2 (screened in competent bedrock from 21.3 to 24.4 mbgs) ranged from 77.70 to 80.75 masl or 18.95 to 22.00 mbgs. A downward hydraulic gradient of approximately 0.85 to 1.05 is present at the site;
- The hydraulic conductivity of the coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits were estimated using empirical formula and grain size analysis results on five (5) soil samples. The estimated hydraulic conductivities (3.4x10<sup>-7</sup> m/s to 6.1x10<sup>-6</sup> m/s) are consistent with those estimated via single well response testing, considering that grain size analysis typically underestimates the hydraulic conductivity;
- One (1) groundwater chemistry sample was taken from BH22-4. The groundwater from this sample
  passed all Peel Region Sanitary Sewer criteria, but exceeded the Peel Region Storm Sewer criteria
  for TSS, TKN, coliforms, manganese, zinc and phenols (4AAP), and exceeded the City of
  Mississauga Storm Sewer criteria for TSS, aluminum and manganese;
- Palmer understands that the proposed redevelopment will consist of a 22-storey building and 4-storey podium with up to five (5) levels of underground parking. Considering an estimated high water level of 1.87 mbgs and a foundation depth of 17.5 mbgs, Palmer estimates that up to approximately 911,398 L/day could be required for short-term construction dewatering when taking



into consideration groundwater seepage, aquifer storage, and direct precipitation. At this dewatering rate, a Category 3 PTTW would be required from the MECP;

- Watertight shoring could be considered to cut off groundwater flow. Groundwater will still need to be removed from the inside of the watertight shoring. The required construction dewatering rate is still expected to exceed 400,000 L/day, and therefore a PTTW is still required;
- Without watertight shoring or full water proofing of the underground basement level, the proposed redevelopment will require permanent foundation drainage into the Region of Peel and City of Mississauga sewer system. A long-term discharge agreement with the Region of Peel or the City of Mississauga will be required, depending on whether groundwater is discharged to the sanitary or storm sewer. Groundwater treatment would likely not be required for discharge to the sanitary sewer, but would be required for discharge to the storm sewer; and
- No groundwater supported natural features or active groundwater users are present within the
  predicted radius of influence for dewatering. It is recommended that LID measures are put in place
  to increase groundwater recharge and minimize runoff.

# 8. Signatures

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned:

Prepared By:

Wesley Campbell, M.A.Sc., G.I.T.

**Environmental Scientist** 

Reviewed By:

Frank Liu, P.Eng., P.Geo.

Senior Hydrogeologist

Approved By:

R. JASON COLE SPACTISHES MEMBER AS 1902

Jason Cole, M.Sc., P.Geo. VP, Principal Hydrogeologist



# 9. Limitations of Report

The extent of this study was limited to the specific scope of work for which we were retained and that is described in this report. Palmer has assumed that the information provided by the client or any secondary sources of information are factual and accurate. Palmer accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or negligent acts from relied upon data. Judgment has been used by Palmer in the interpretation of the information provided but subsurface physical and chemical characteristics may differ from regional scale geology mapping and vary between or beyond well/borehole locations given the inherent variability in geological conditions.

Palmer is not a guarantor of the geological or groundwater conditions at the subject site, but warrants only that its work was undertaken and its report prepared in a manner consistent with the level of skill and diligence normally exercised by competent geoscience professionals practicing in the Province of Ontario. Our findings, conclusions and recommendations should be evaluated in light of the limited scope of our work.

The information and opinions expressed in the Report are for the sole benefit of the Client. NO OTHER PARTY MAY USE OR RELY UPON THE REPORT OR ANY PORTION THEREOF WITHOUT PALMER'S WRITTEN CONSENT AND SUCH USE SHALL BE ON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS PALMER MAY EXPRESSLY APPROVE. Ownership in and copyright for the contents of the Report belongs to Palmer. Any use which a third party makes of the Report is the sole responsibility of such third party. Palmer accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages suffered by any third party resulting from use of the Report without Palmer's express written permission. Should the project design change following issuance of the Report, Palmer must be provided the opportunity to review and revise the Report in light of such alteration or variation.



#### 10. References

#### Armstrong D.K. and Dodge J.E.P. 2007:

Paleozoic geology of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release-Data 219.

#### Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 1984:

Physiography of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey.

#### Ontario Geological Survey (OGS). 2007:

Paleozoic geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2544

#### Ontario Geological Survey (OGS). 2003:

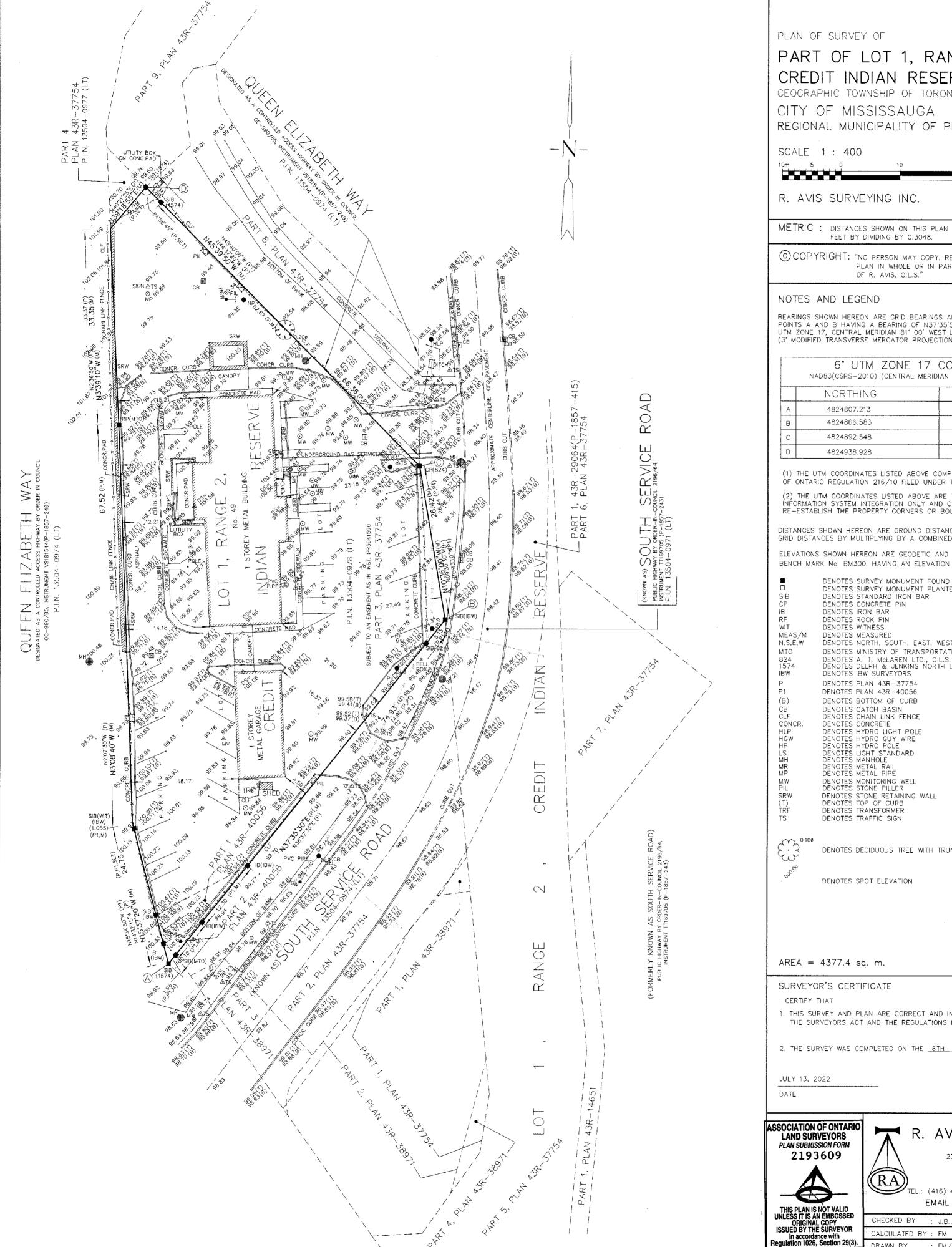
Surficial geology of Southern Ontario.



### Appendix A

#### **Architectural and Survey Drawings**

Kirkor Architects and Planners, 2022 and R. Avis Surveying Inc.



PLAN OF SURVEY OF

### PART OF LOT 1, RANGE 2 CREDIT INDIAN RESERVE

GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

SCALE 1: 400



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(3° MODIFIED TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION, NAD 83 (CSRS-2010)

		17 COORDINATES MERIDIAN 81°00' WEST LONGITUDE)
	NORTHING	EASTING
А	4824807.213	613183.946
В	4824866.583	613229.664
С	4824892.548	613224.805
D	4824938.928	613177.338

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DENOTES CHAIN LINK FENCE
DENOTES CONCRETE
DENOTES HYDRO LIGHT POLE DENOTES HYDRO GUY WIRE DENOTES HYDRO POLE DENOTES LIGHT STANDARD DENOTES MANHOLE DENOTES METAL RAIL DENOTES METAL PIPE DENOTES MONITORING WELL DENOTES STONE PILLER DENOTES STONE RETAINING WALL

DENOTES DECIDUOUS TREE WITH TRUNK DIAMETER 0.10 metres

DENOTES SPOT ELEVATION

AREA = 4377.4 sq. m.

### SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

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2. THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 6TH DAY OF JULY, 2022.



ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO PLAN SUBMISSION FORM



(RA

R. AVIS SURVEYING INC. SUITE 203

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CHECKED BY : J.B., O.L.S.

CALCULATED BY : FM PROJECT No. : 3592-0 DRAWING No.: 3592-0PS.DWG DRAWN BY FM/AM

## 49 SOUTH SERVICE RD.

## Proposed Residential Development



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dA6.05	Sun Shadow Study December			T	٠

#### DEVELOPER

EDENSHAW DEVELOPMENTS LTD. 129 LAKESHORE RD E. SUITE 201 MISSISSAUGA ON L5G1E5 T: 905 990 3500 ROMAN TSAP

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T: 416 502 8598 SAM KULENDRAN

### **ACOUSTICAL ENGINEER**

RWDI

#### WIND CONSULTANT

T: 519 823 1311 STEFAN GOPAUL

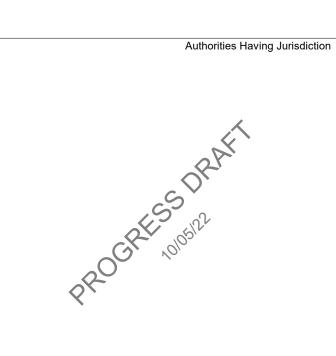
### **GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT**

PALMER

SURVEYOR

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T: 416 617 2019 SARAH SIPAK



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20 De Boers Drive Suite 400 Toronto, ON M3J 0H1

	1	Revisions
No.:	Revision:	Date

01 ZBA/OPA Submission No.: Issued For:



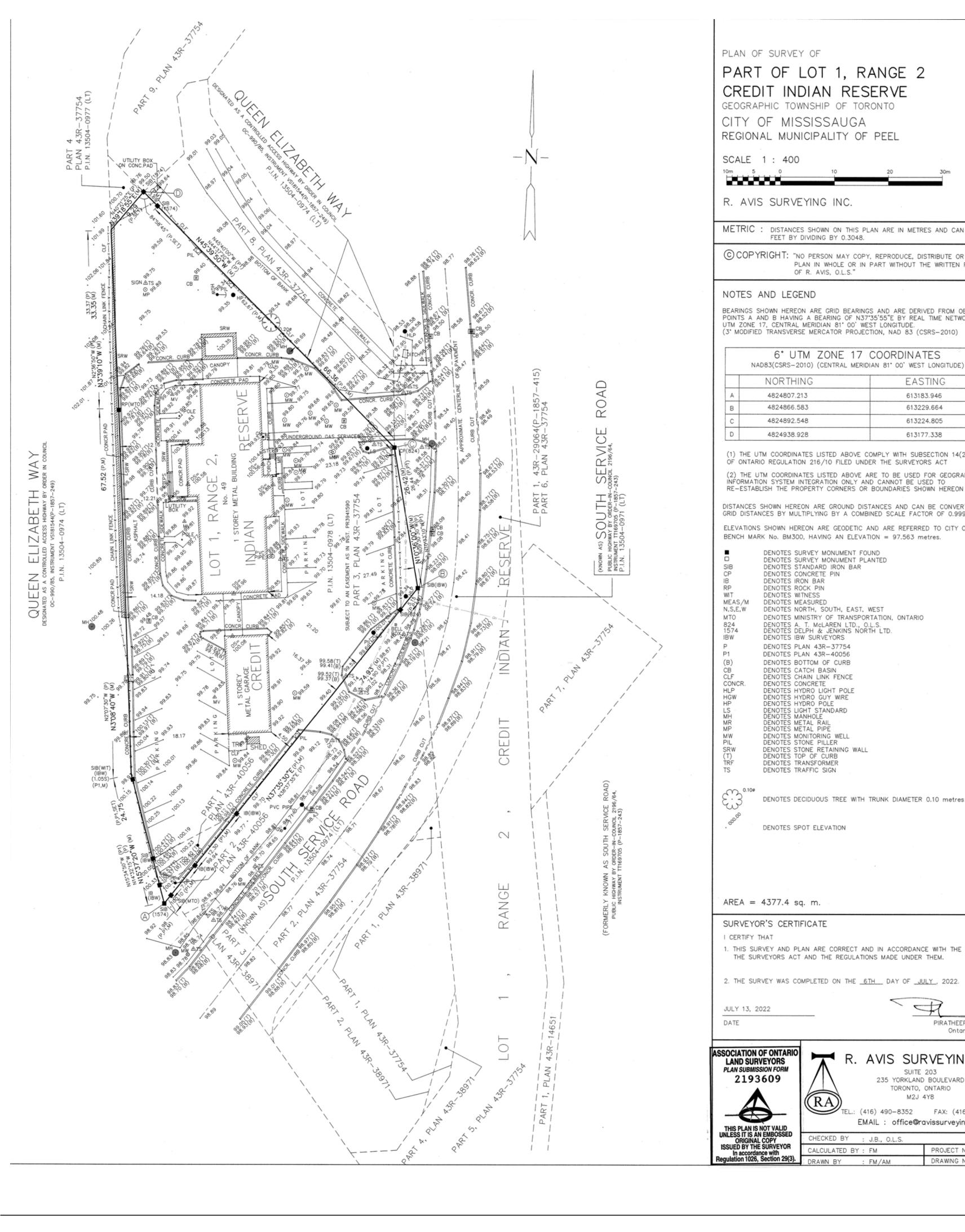
EDENSHAW SSR DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA, ON Proposed Residential Development

**Cover Sheet** 

Drawn by: A.P. Checked by: Project No.: 22-073

10/05/22



### PART OF LOT 1, RANGE 2 CREDIT INDIAN RESERVE

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	6° UTM ZOI NAD83(CSRS-2010) (CEN	
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А	4824807.213	613183.946
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DENOTES STONE RETAINING WALL DENOTES TRANSFORMER DENOTES TRAFFIC SIGN

DENOTES DECIDUOUS TREE WITH TRUNK DIAMETER 0.10 metres

DENOTES SPOT ELEVATION

AREA = 4377.4 sq. m.

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Survey 3

NTS dA1.01

R. AVIS SURVEYING INC. SUITE 203 235 YORKLAND BOULEVARD TORONTO, ONTARIO

(416) 490-8352 FAX: (416) 491-6206 EMAIL: office@ravissurveying.com

CHECKED BY : J.B., O.L.S.	
CALCULATED BY : FM	PROJECT No. : 3592-0
DRAWN BY : FM/AM	DRAWING No.: 3592-0PS.DWG

General Note:

approved by the City of Mississauga.

Building Code Requirements.

Canada's restrictions.

property line.

Architect or Engineer's Signature (if applicable) and Professional seal

ii. The City of Mississauga requires that all working drawings submitted to the Building Division as part of an application for the issuance of a building permit shall be certified

by the architect or engineer as being in conformity with the site development plan as

v. Parking spaces reserved for people with disabilities must be identified by a sign,

vi. The applicant will be responsible for ensuring that all plans confirm to Transport

installed at the applicant's expense, in accordance with the By-law Requirements and

vii. Grades will be met with a 33% maximum slope at the property lines and within the

viii. All damaged areas are to be reinstated with topsoil and sod prior to the release of

ix. Signage shown on the site development plans is for information purposes only. All

x. Any fencing adjacent to municipal lands is to be located 15 cm (6.0 in.) inside the

xii. The Engineer Certified Lighting Plan must be signed by the consulting Engineer.

sign application will be required through the Building Division.

must confirm to the Engineer Certified Lighting Plan.

49 South Service Rd

will be subject to the provisions of Sign by-law 0054-2002, as amended, and a separate

iv. All rooftop mechanical units shall be screened from view by the applicant.

xiii. The Owner covenants and agrees to construct and install "shielded" lighting fixtures i. I hereby certify that this drawing confirms in all respects to the site development plans the subject lands, in conformity with the Site Plan and Engineer Certified Lighting Plan to the satisfaction of the City of Mississauga.

xiv. The applicant will be responsible for ensuring that all plans confirm to Transport

Canada's restrictions. xv. Where planting is to be located in landscaped areas on top of an underground

iii. All exterior lighting will be directed onto the site and will not infringe upon the adjacent structure, it is the responsibility of the applicant to arrange the coordination of the design of the underground parking structure with the Landscape Architect and the Consulting Engineering. Underground parking structures with landscaping area to be capable of supporting the following loads:

- 15 cm of drainage gravel plus 40 cm topsoil for sod - 15 cm of drainage gravel plus 60 cm topsoil for shrubs - 15 cm of drainage gravel plus 90 cm for trees

- Prefabricated sheet drain system\* with a compressive strength of 1003 Kpa plus 40 cm topsoil for sod

- Prefabricated sheet drain system\* with a compressive strength of 1003 Kpa plus 60 cm topsoil for shrubs - Prefabricated sheet drain system\* with a compressive strength of 1003

Kpa plus 90 cm topsoil for trees \* Terradrain 900 or approved equal xvi. The structural design of any retaining wall over 0.6 m in height or any retaining wall located on a property line is to be shown on the Site Grading plan for this project and

is to be approved by the Consulting Engineer for the project. xi. Only "shielded" lighting fixtures are permitted for all development, except for detached xvii. Continuous 15 cm high barrier type poured concrete curbing will be provided

and semi-detached dwellings within 60 m (196.8 ft.) of a residentially zoned property and between all asphalt and landscaped areas throughout the site.

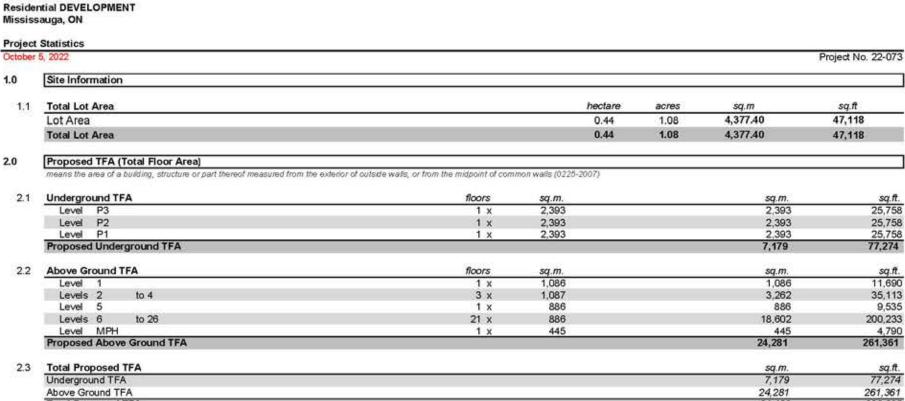
xviii. All utility companies will be notified for locates prior to the installation of the hoarding that lies within the site and within the limited of the City boulevard area.

General Notes / 2

25,758

35,113

9.535



Total Proposed TFA Proposed GFA (Gross Floor Area) the sum of the areas of each storey of a building above or below established grade, measured from the exterior of outside walls of the building including floor area occupied by interior walls but excluding any part of the building used for mechanical floor area, stainwells, elevators, motor vehicle parking, bicycle parking, storage lockers, below-grade storage, any enclosed area used for the collection or storage of disposable or recyclable waste Level P2 Level 1 Levels 2 4,230 Level 5 3.2 Total Proposed GFA
Total Proposed GFA

Required Amenity GFA Indoor & Outdoor Amenity 5.6 sqm / unit 5,2 Proposed Amenity GFA 5.4 Outdoor Amenity 5.5 Total Proposed Amenity GFA 0.96 sq.m / Unit 2.56 sq.m / Unit

			nity Ratio	-A						1,241 3.53 sq.m/U	13,218 nit
	Unit Cou	int									
.1				floors	1 bed	1bed +	2 bed (int)	2 bed	3 bed	units / floor	Total
	Level	1		1 x			2	2		4	4
	Levels	2	to 4	3 x	4	3	5	4		16	48
	Level	5		1 x	3			3		6	6
	Levels	6	to 26	21 x	6	4		4		14	294
	Total Uni	it Cour	nt	40.00000	141	93	17	101			352
					40.1%	26.4%	4.8%	28.7%			100%
	Parking										
1	Proposed	d Park	ing Ratio			Ratio		Nun	mber of Units		
	Residential				0.29 /u		1.8920	352		102	
	Visitor					0.10 /u	nit		352		35
	Accessibl						,11,1				6
	Total Par	rking F	equired								137
	*Accessit	ble Par	king as per A	ODA Requirements							
2	Parking I	Provid	ed					1990,000	A COLOR WAS		
	P3				/14	Residents		Visitors	Accessible		50
						48		0	2		
	P2					46		0	2		48
	P1	Admin P	Company of the last			4		33	2		39 137
	Total Par					102		35	6		
	Parking i	Ratio I	rovided			0.29		0.10			0.39
3			Required			Ratio*		Nun	nber of Units		1-11-9
	Resident-	Long	Term			0.60		10-10-10	352	·	211

\*Bicycle Parking Ratio as per " City of Mississauga Bicycle Parking Zoning By-Law Directions - Final Draft - Apr 19,2021 7.4 Bicycle Parking Provided Short Term Long Term

Site Statistics

NTS \dA1.01

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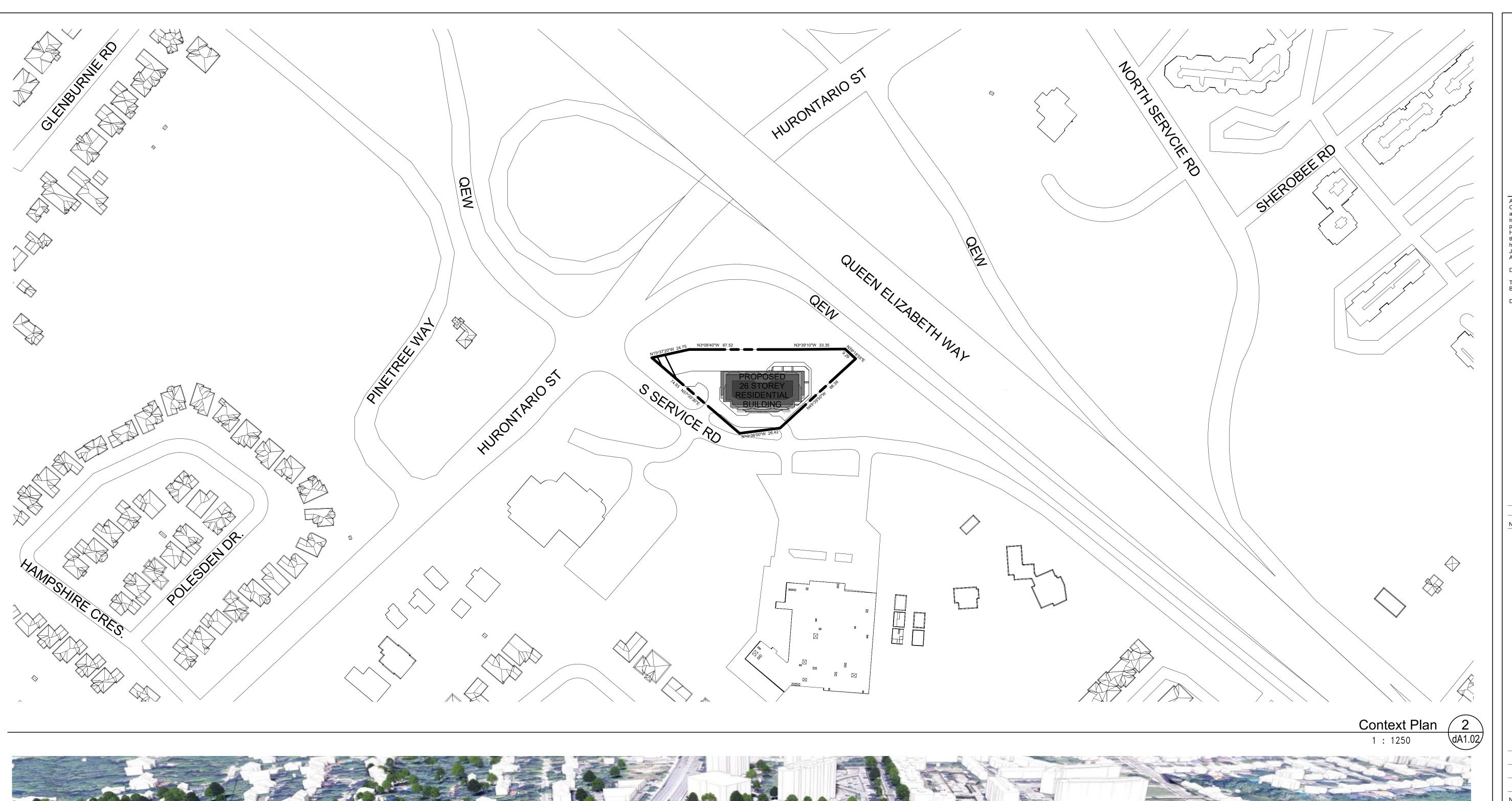


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49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA, ON Proposed Residential Development

**Survey & Site Statistics** 

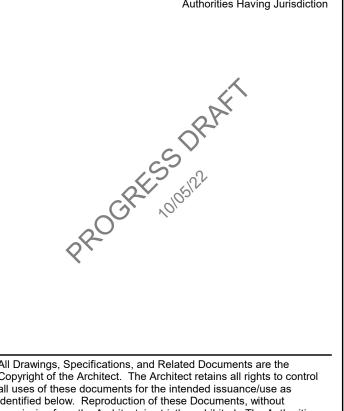
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3D Context 1

NTS dA1.02



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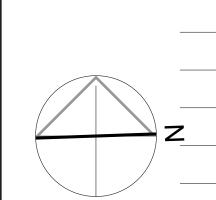
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9 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON

Context Plan



Project No.:

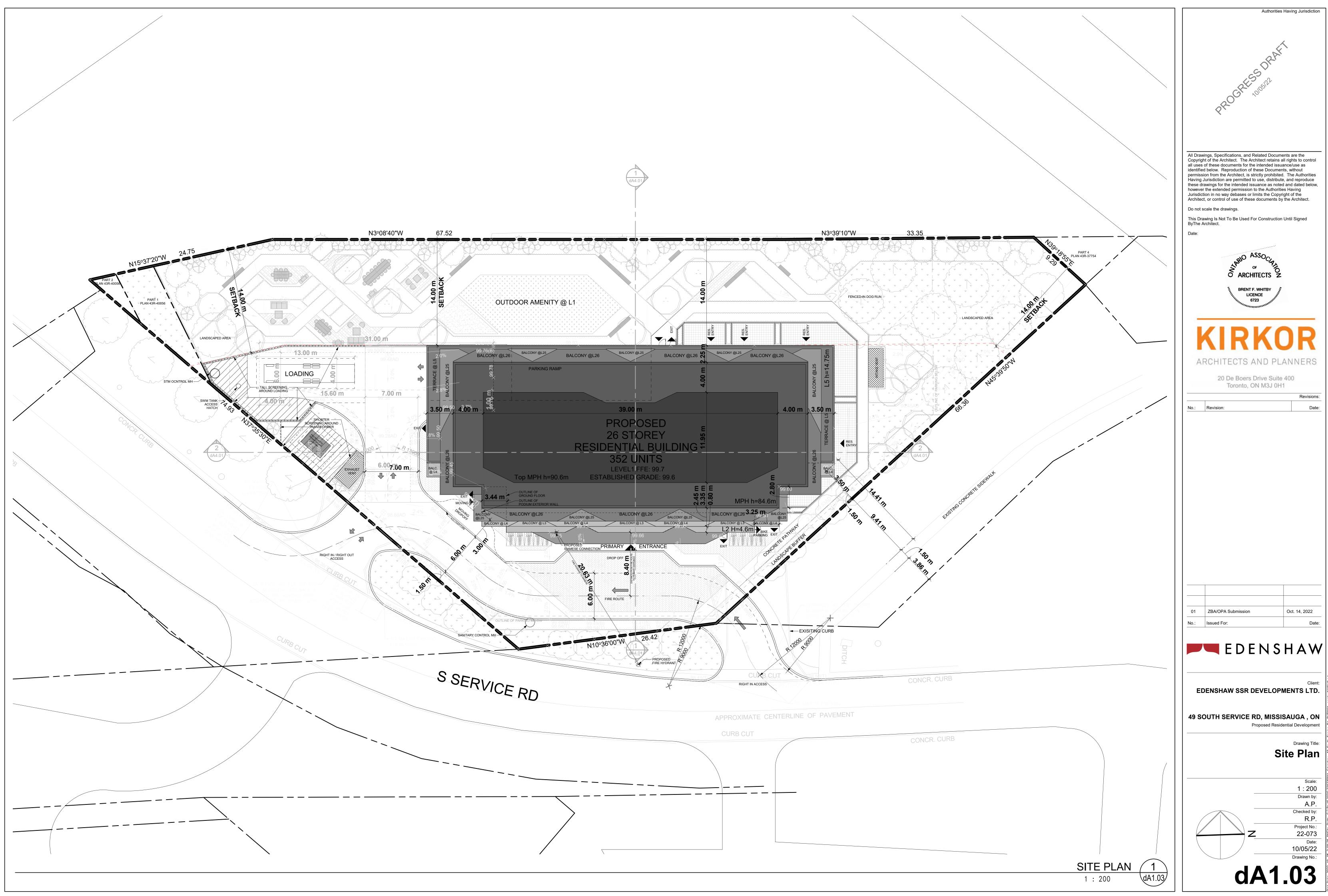
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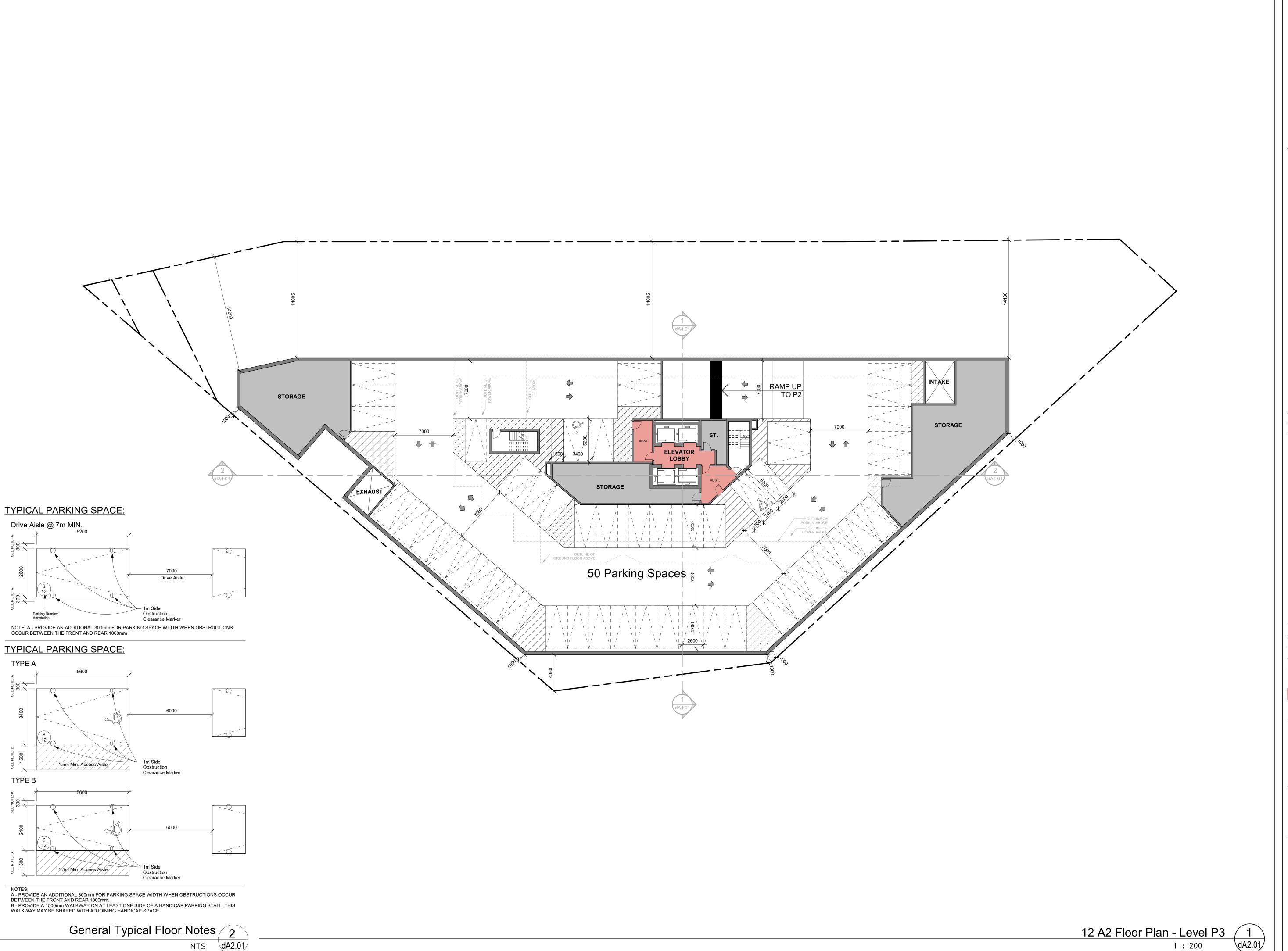
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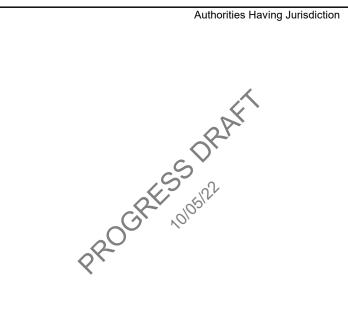
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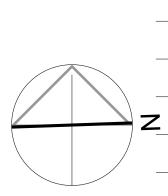
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Parking Level Floor Plan

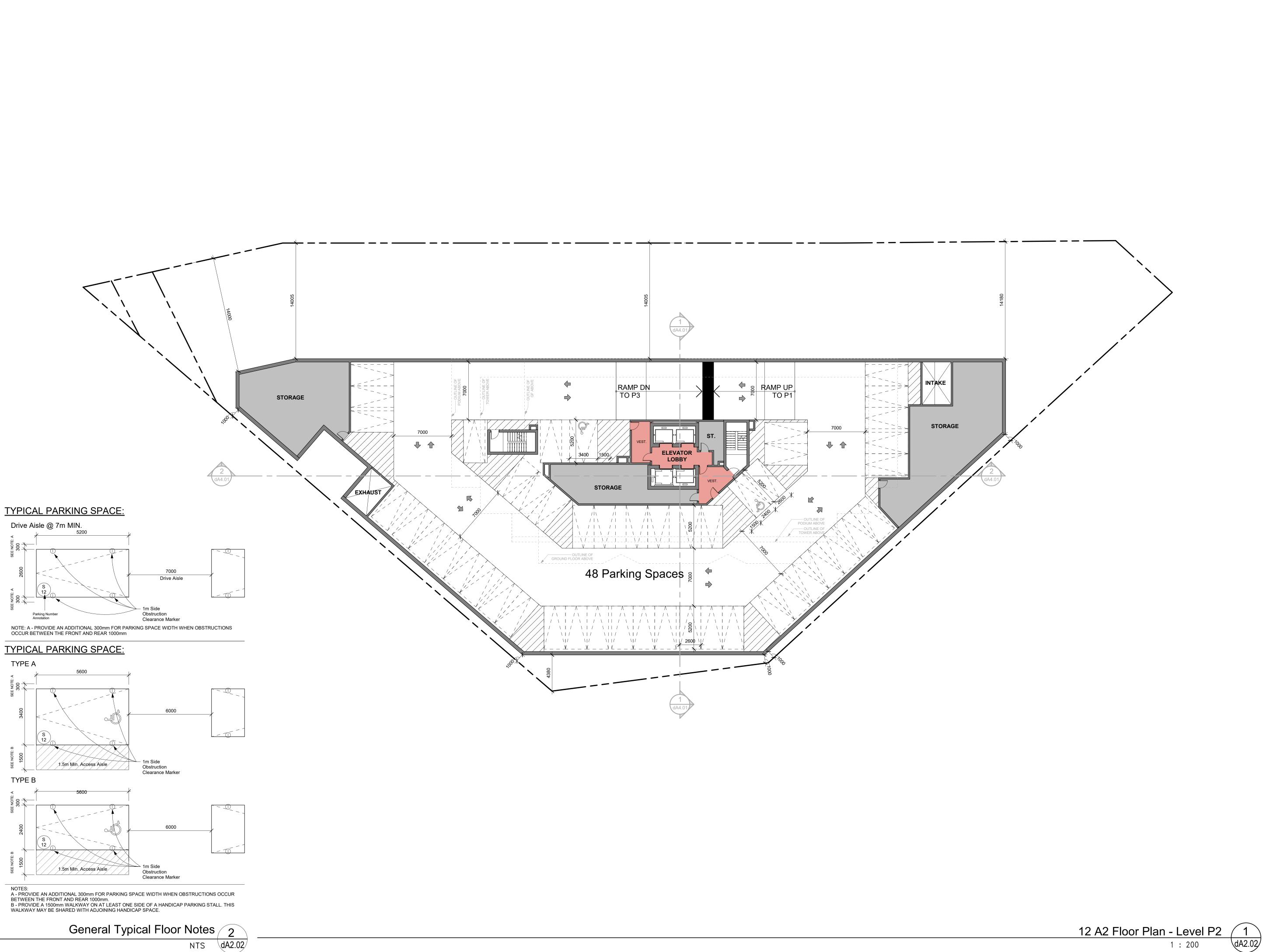


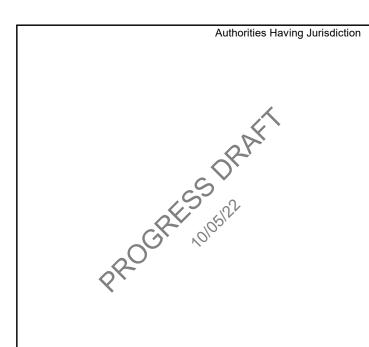
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A.E.





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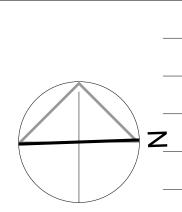
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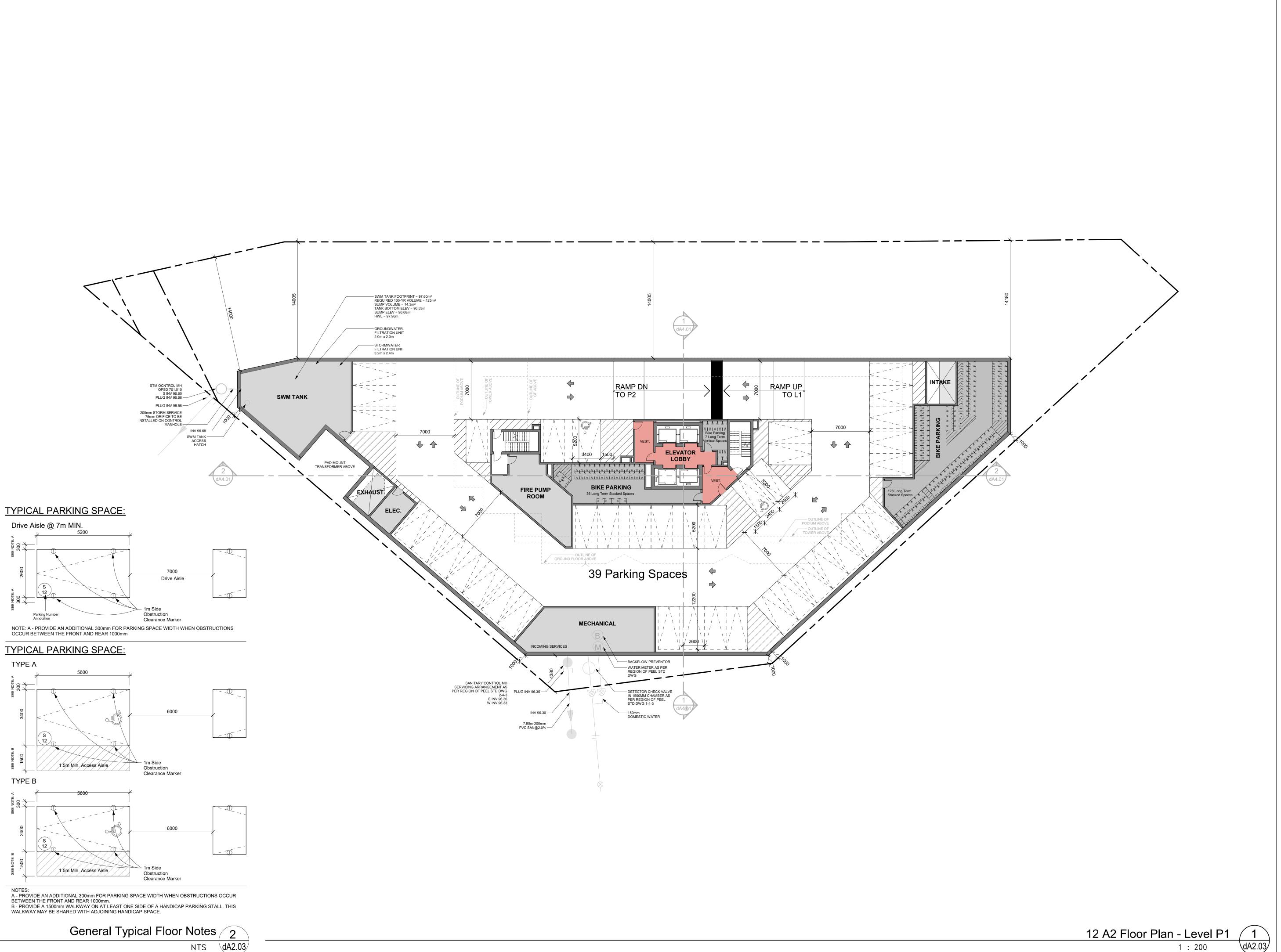
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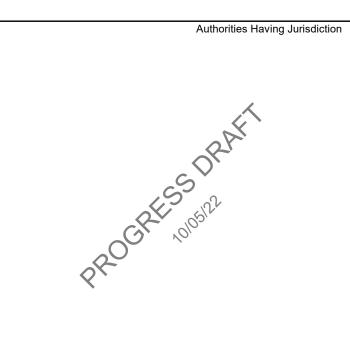
Parking Level Floor Plan



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O ARCHITECTS BRENT F. WHITBY

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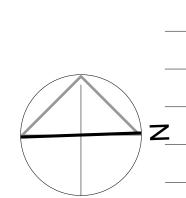


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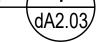
Proposed Residential Development

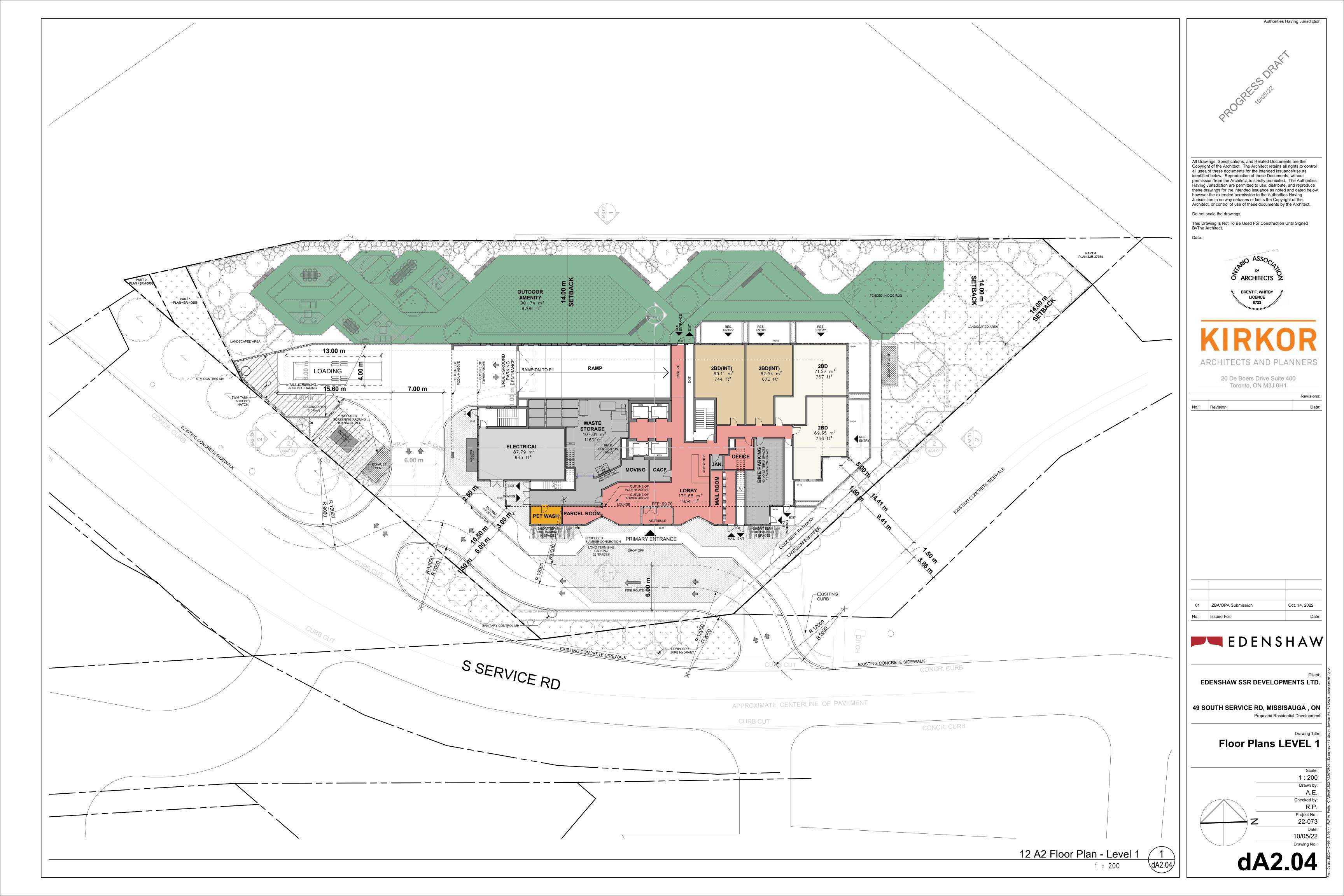
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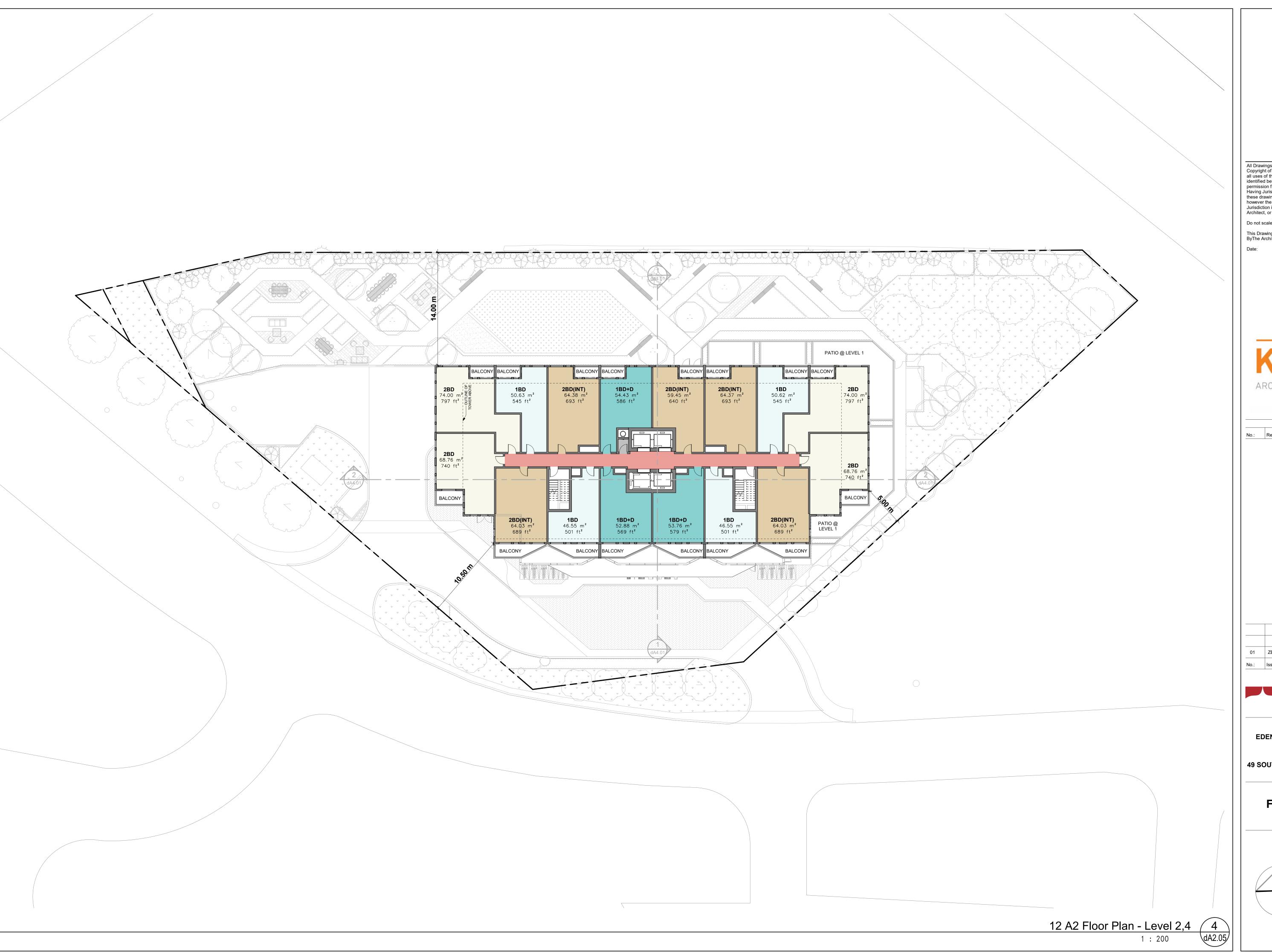


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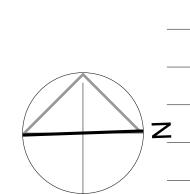
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Proposed Residential Development

Floor Plans LEVEL 2,4



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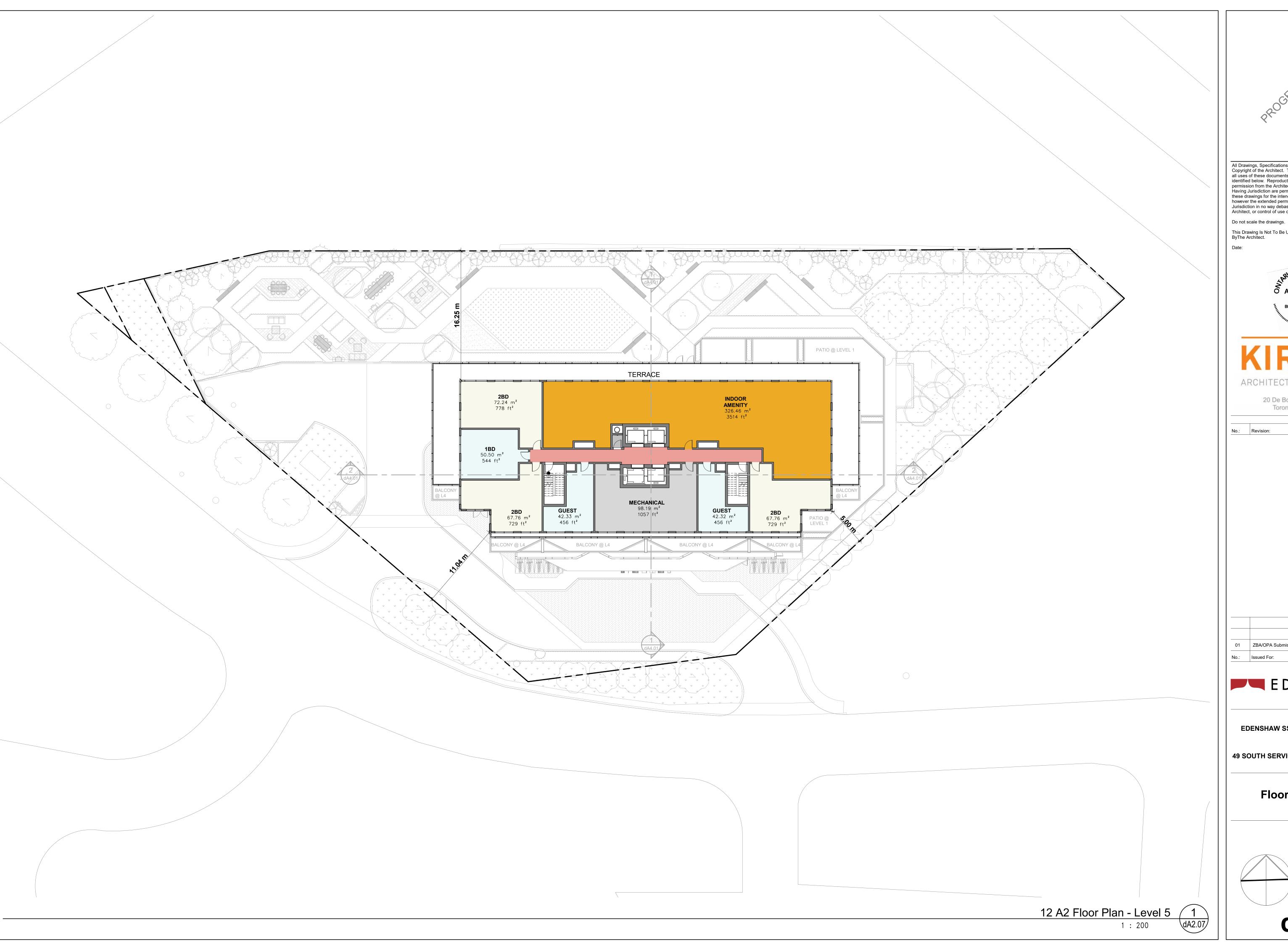
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Floor Plans LEVEL 3

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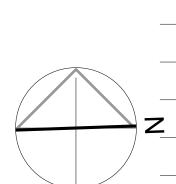
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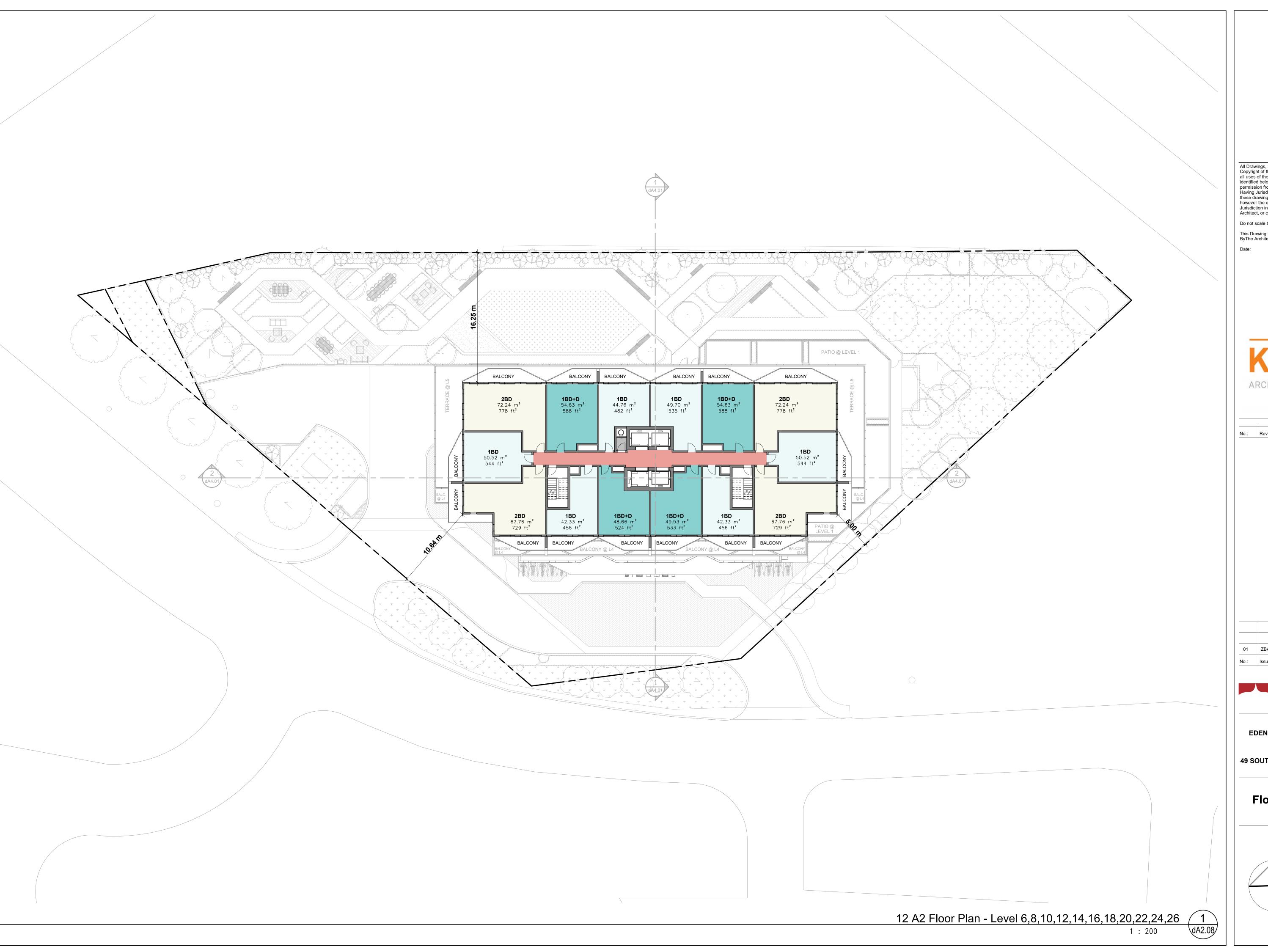
Floor Plans LEVEL 5



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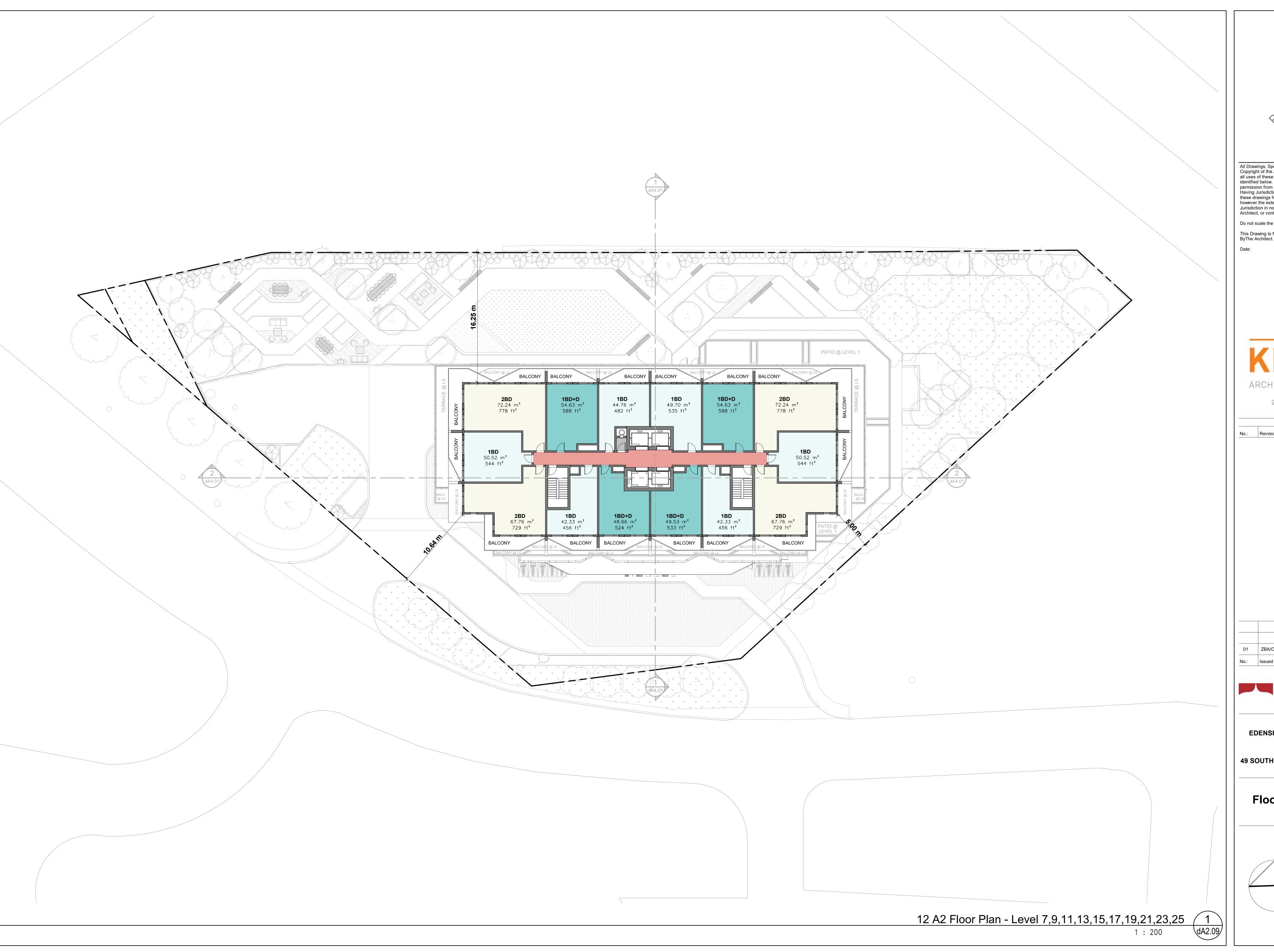
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Floor Plans LEVEL 6-26 (Even Levels)

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Drawn by:
A.E.
Checked by:
R.P.
Project No.:
22-073
Date:
10/05/22
Drawing No.:





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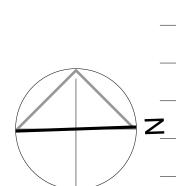
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Floor Plans LEVEL 7-25 (Odd Levels)



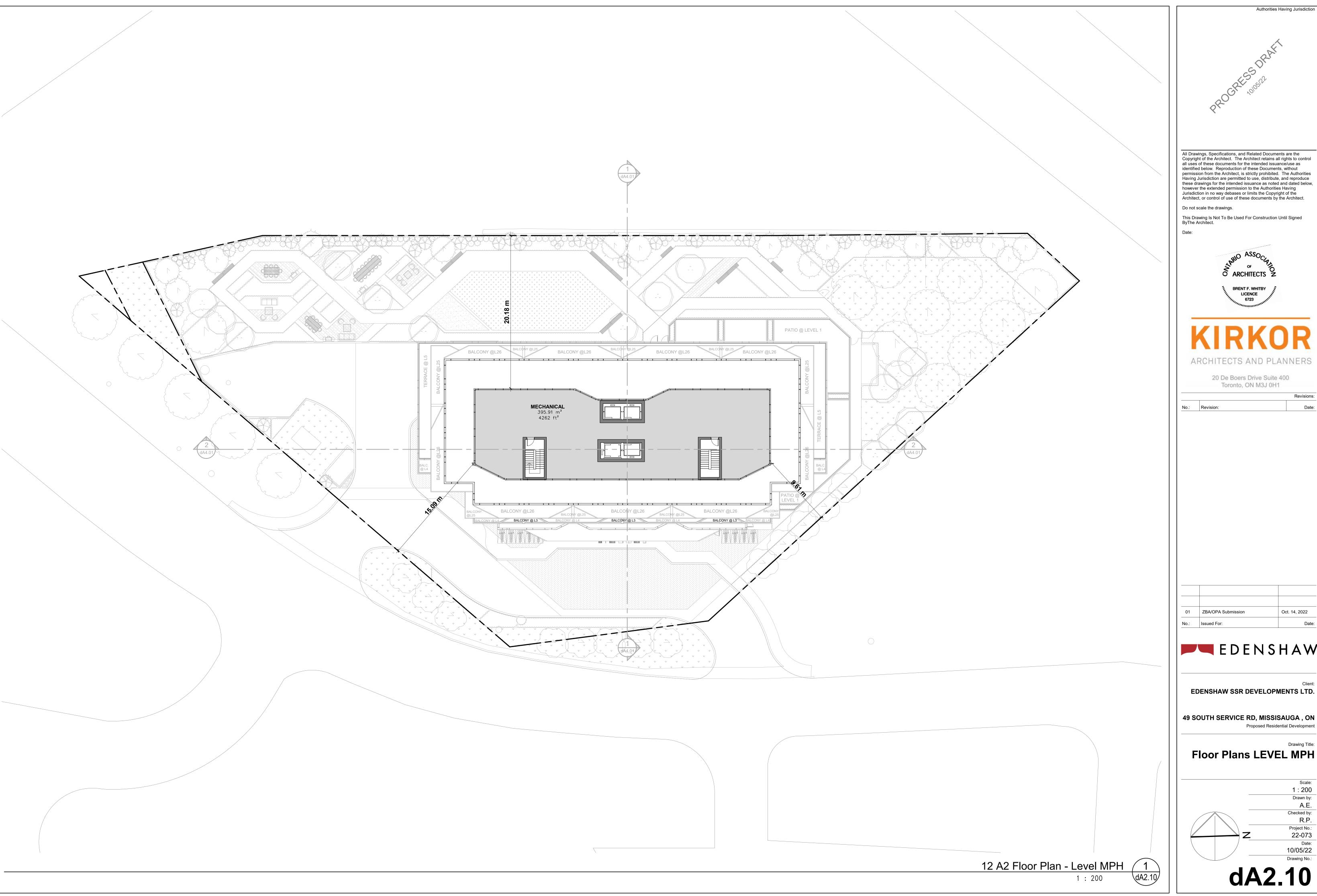
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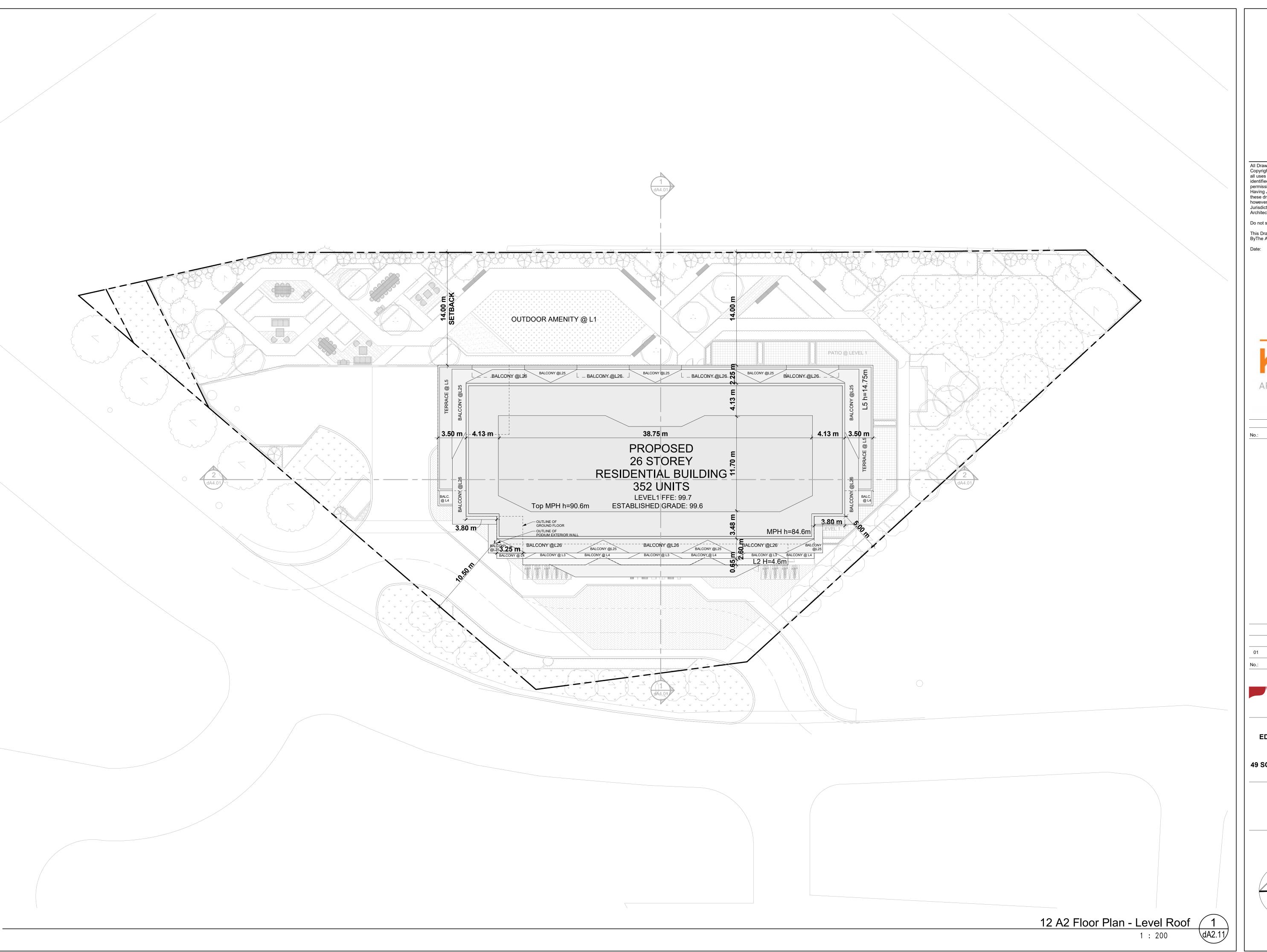
Floor Plans LEVEL MPH

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No.:	Revision:	Date:

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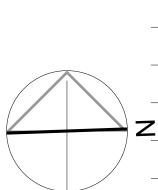
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Proposed Residential Development

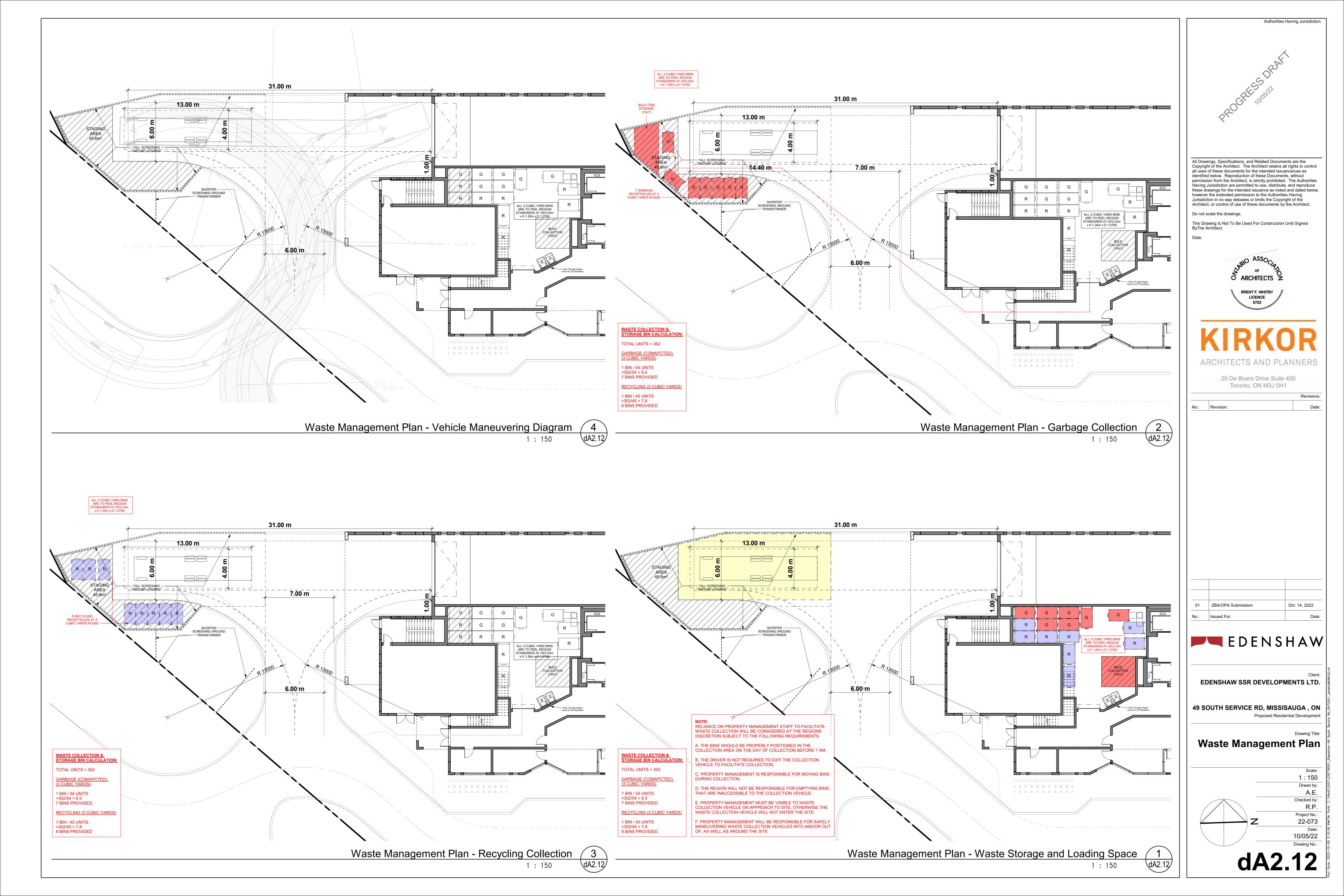
Prawing Title:

Roof Plan

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R.P.
Project No.:
22-073
Date:
10/05/22
Drawing No.:





PROGRESS DRAFT

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EDENSHAW

Client: EDENSHAW SSR DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON Proposed Residential Development

North & East Elevations

Scale:
1 : 200

Drawn by:
A.E.

Checked by:
R.P.

Project No.:
22-073

Date:
10/05/22

dA3.01



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EDENSHAW

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49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA, ON

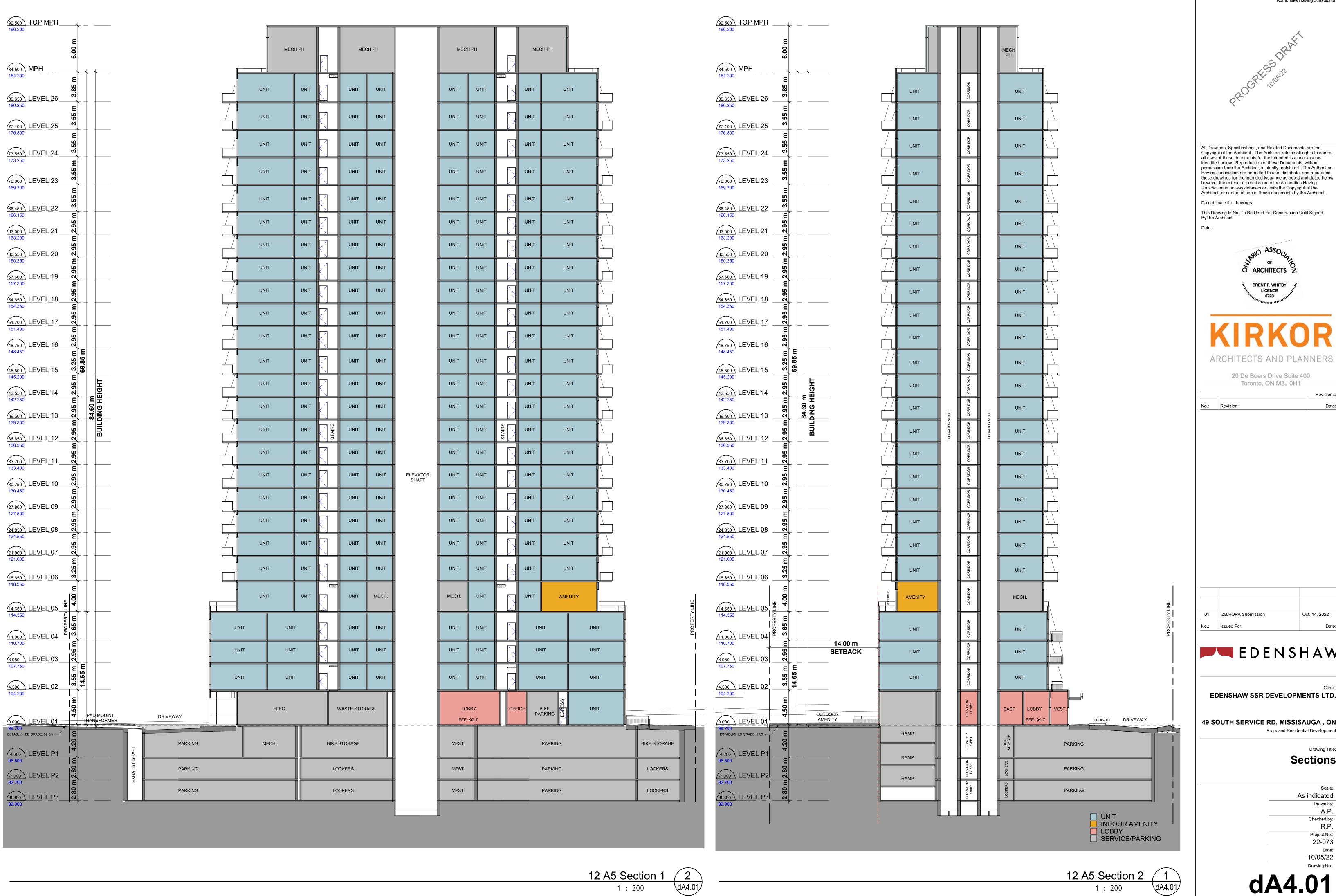
**South & West Elevations** 

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dA3.02

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49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON

Drawing Title: **Sections** 

As indicated A.P. Checked by: Project No.: 22-073

dA4.01







Street View from South Service Rd 2







East Elevation from Site Entrance



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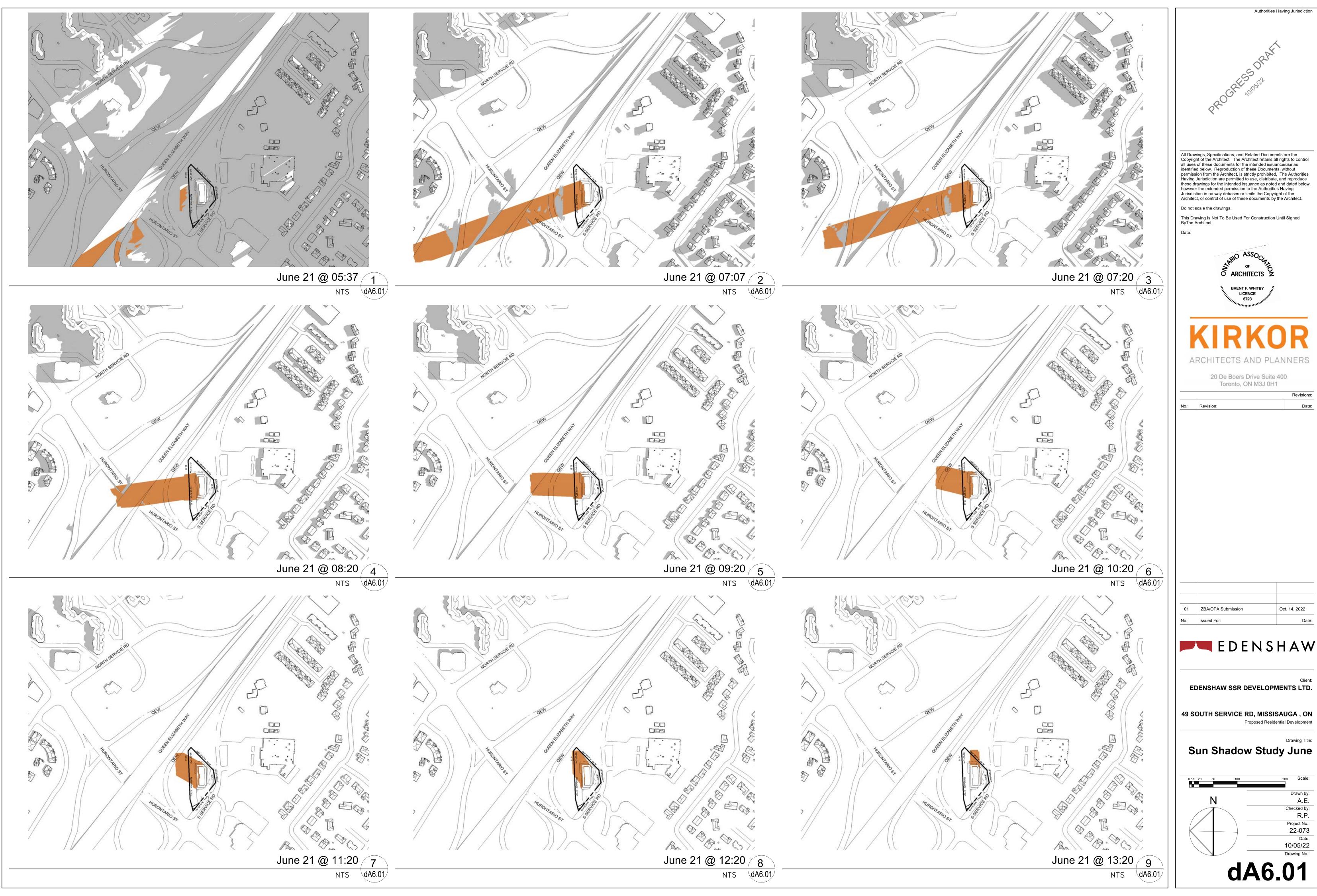
EDENSHAW SSR DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

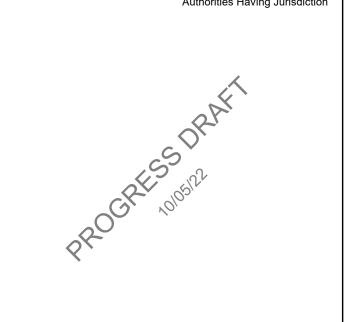
49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON

**Pespectives** 

Project No.: 22-073

dA5.01





### EDENSHAW

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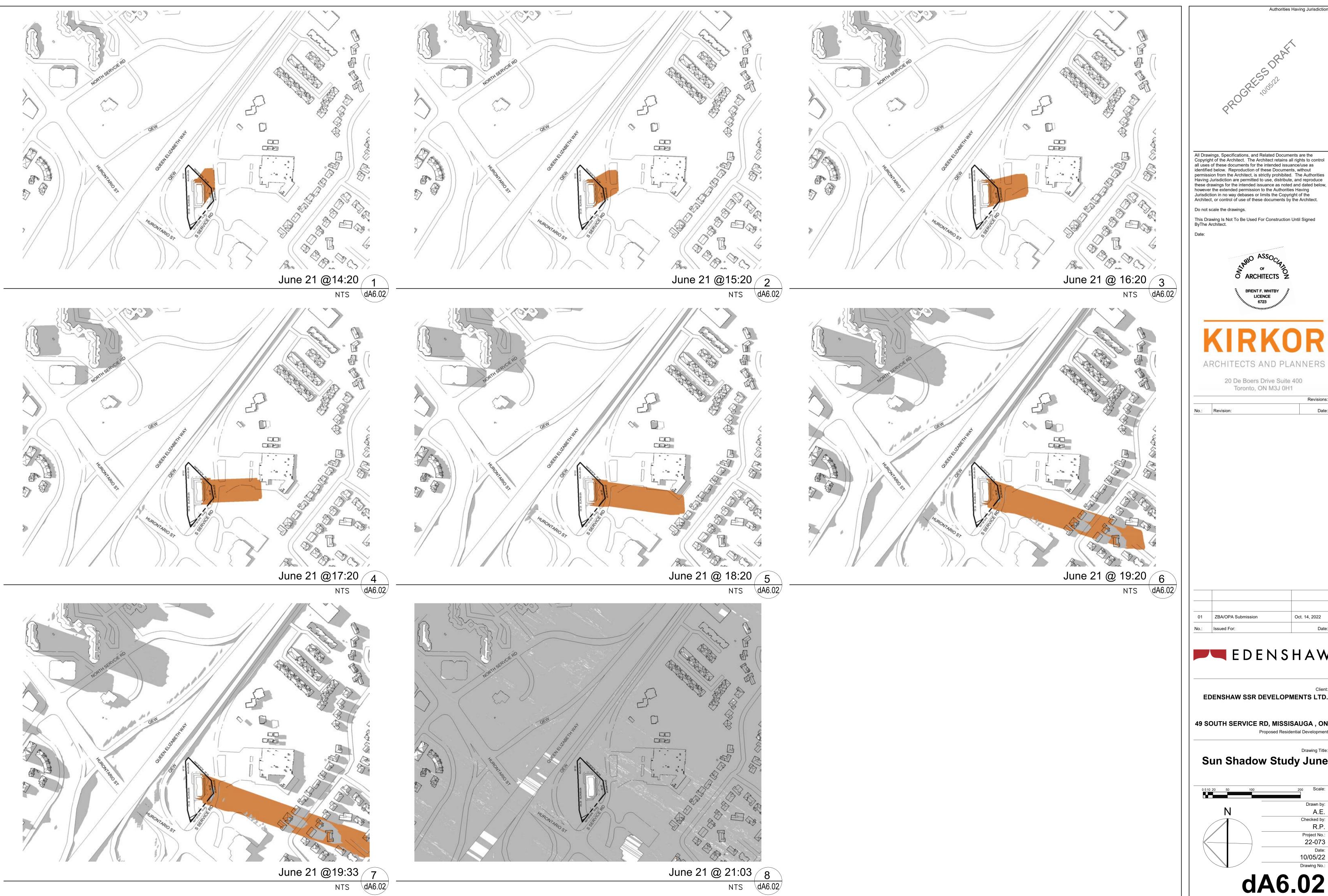
49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON

Drawing Title:

Sun Shadow Study June

Drawn by:
A.E.
Checked by:
R.P.
Project No.:
22-073
Date:
10/05/22
Drawing No.:

dA6.01





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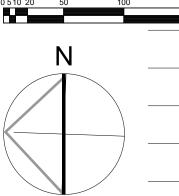
20 De Boers Drive Suite 400 Toronto, ON M3J 0H1

### EDENSHAW

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49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON

Sun Shadow Study June

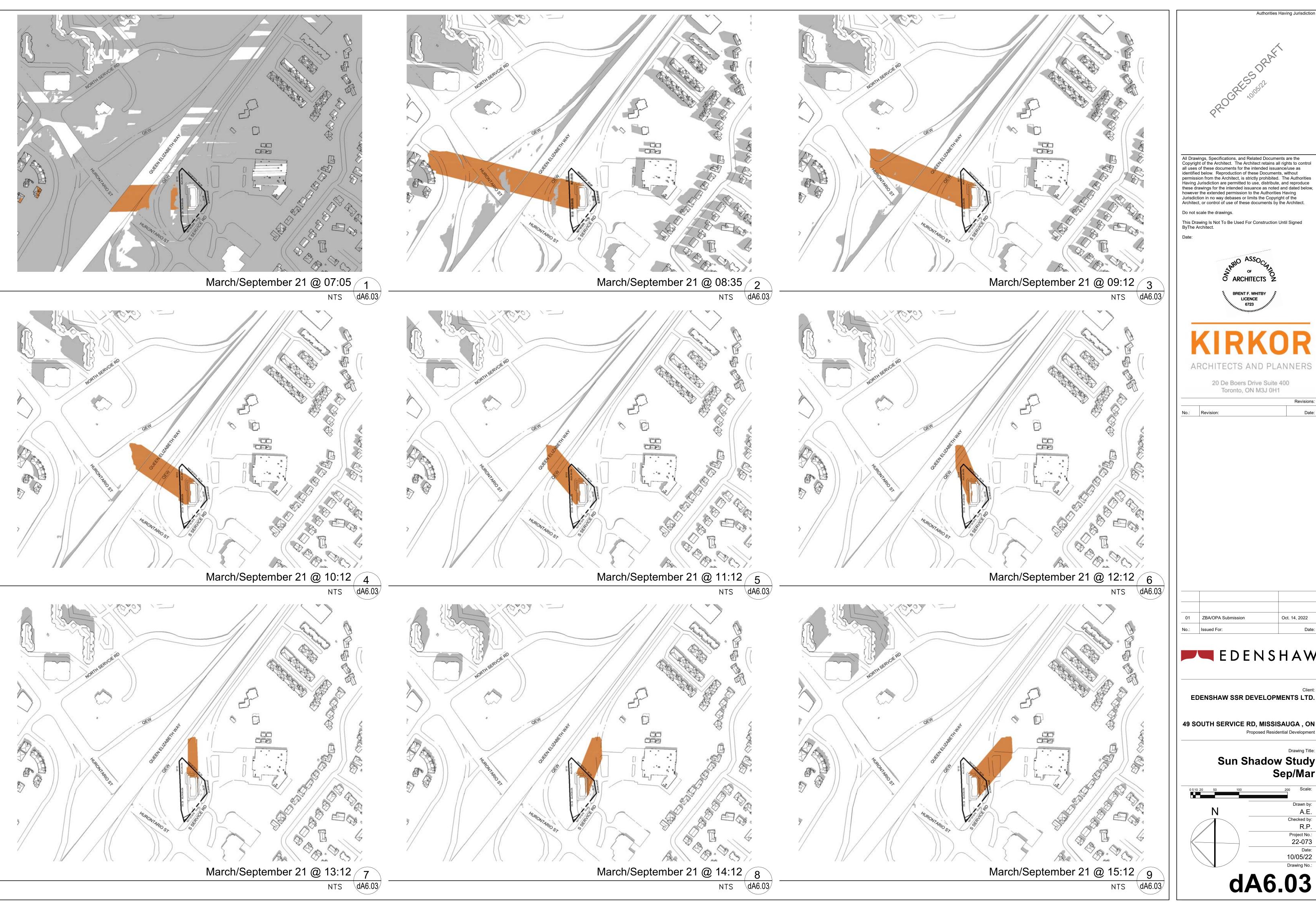


A.E. Project No.: 22-073

Date: 10/05/22

Drawing No.:

dA6.02





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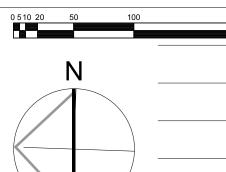
20 De Boers Drive Suite 400

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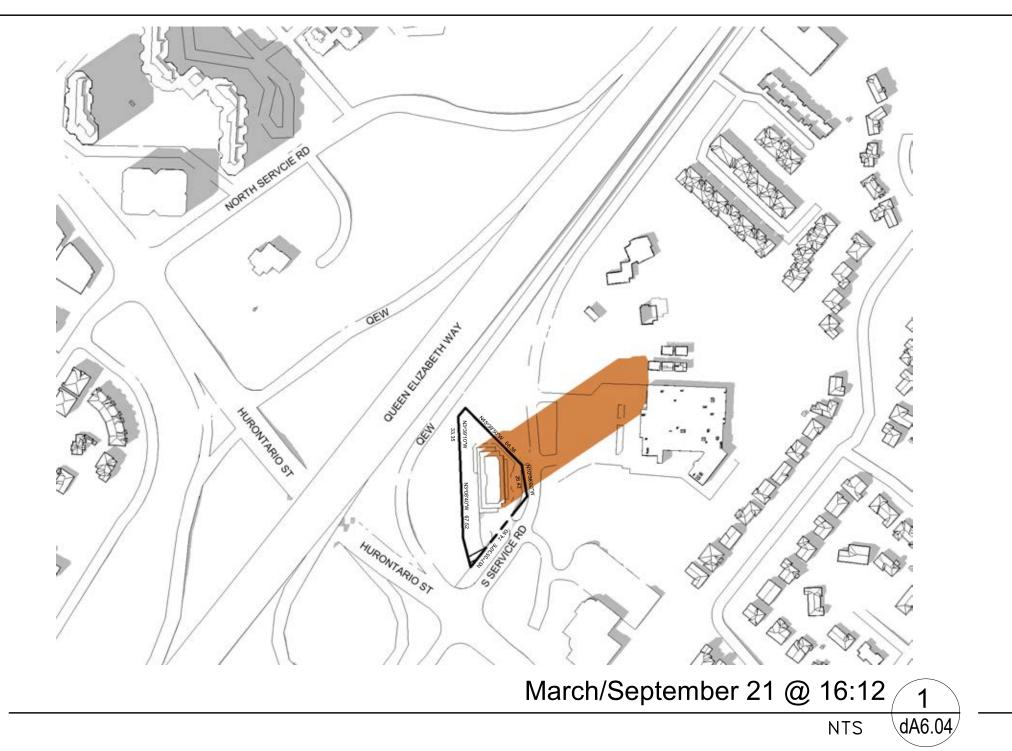
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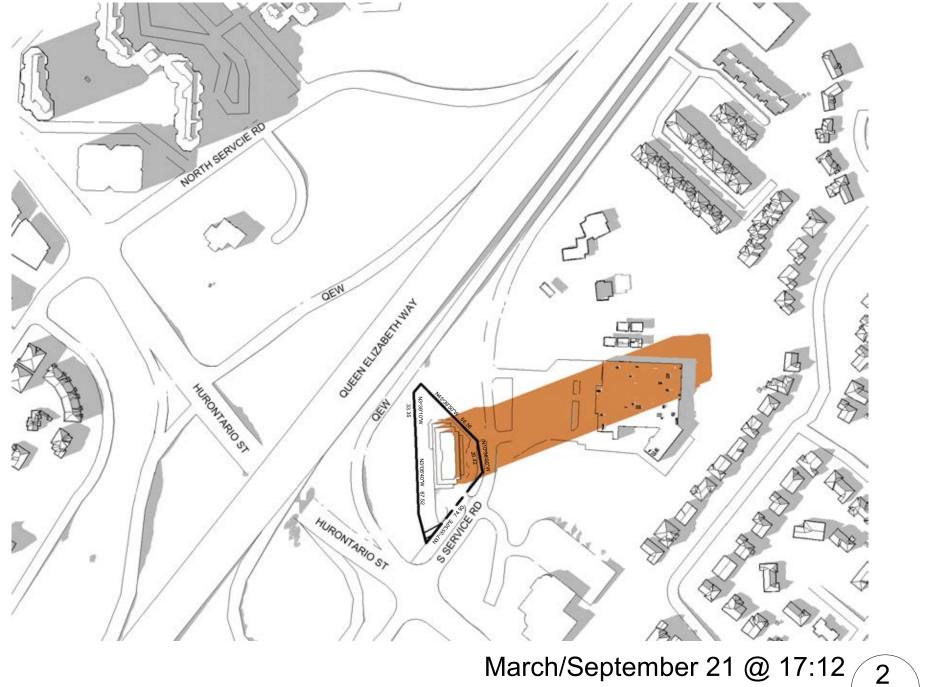
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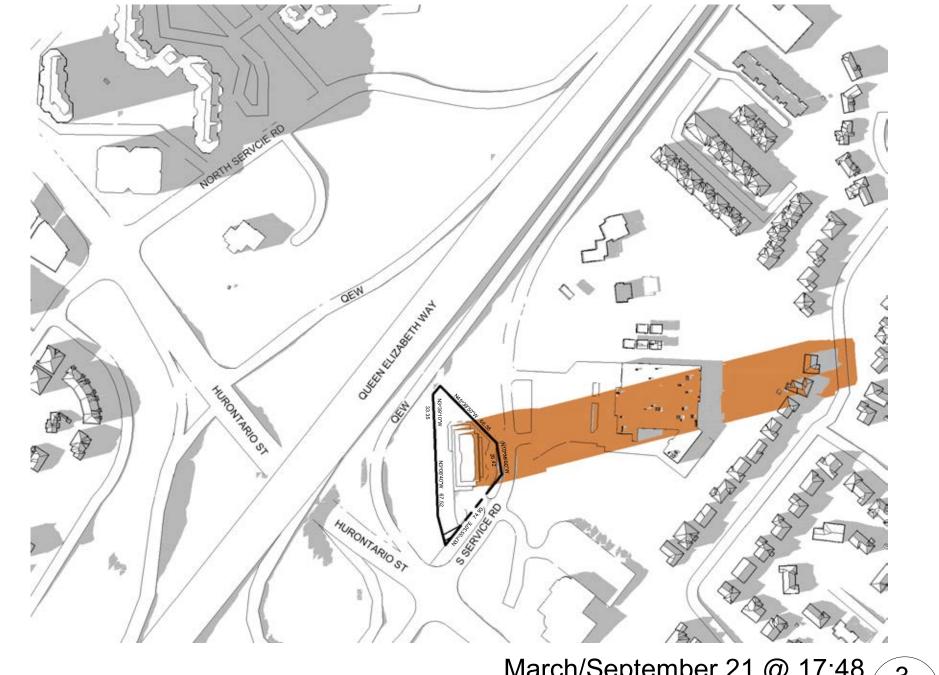


Drawn by:
A.E.
Checked by:
R.P.
Project No.:
22-073
Date:
10/05/22
Drawing No.: dA6.03

Sep/Mar

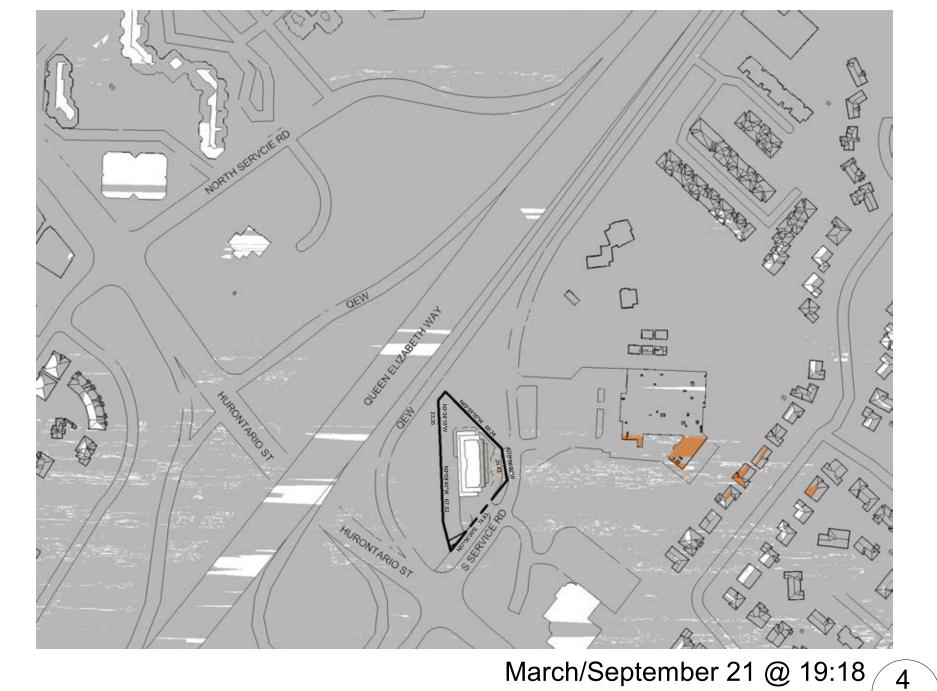






March/September 21 @ 17:48 3 NTS dA6.04

NTS dA6.04





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# KIRKOR ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS

20 De Boers Drive Suite 400 Toronto, ON M3J 0H1

		Revisions:
No.:	Revision:	Date:

01 ZBA/OPA Submission Oct. 14, 2022

No.: Issued For: Dat

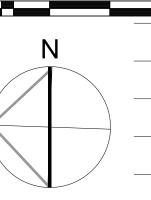


EDENSHAW SSR DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

49 SOUTH SERVICE RD, MISSISAUGA , ON
Proposed Residential Development

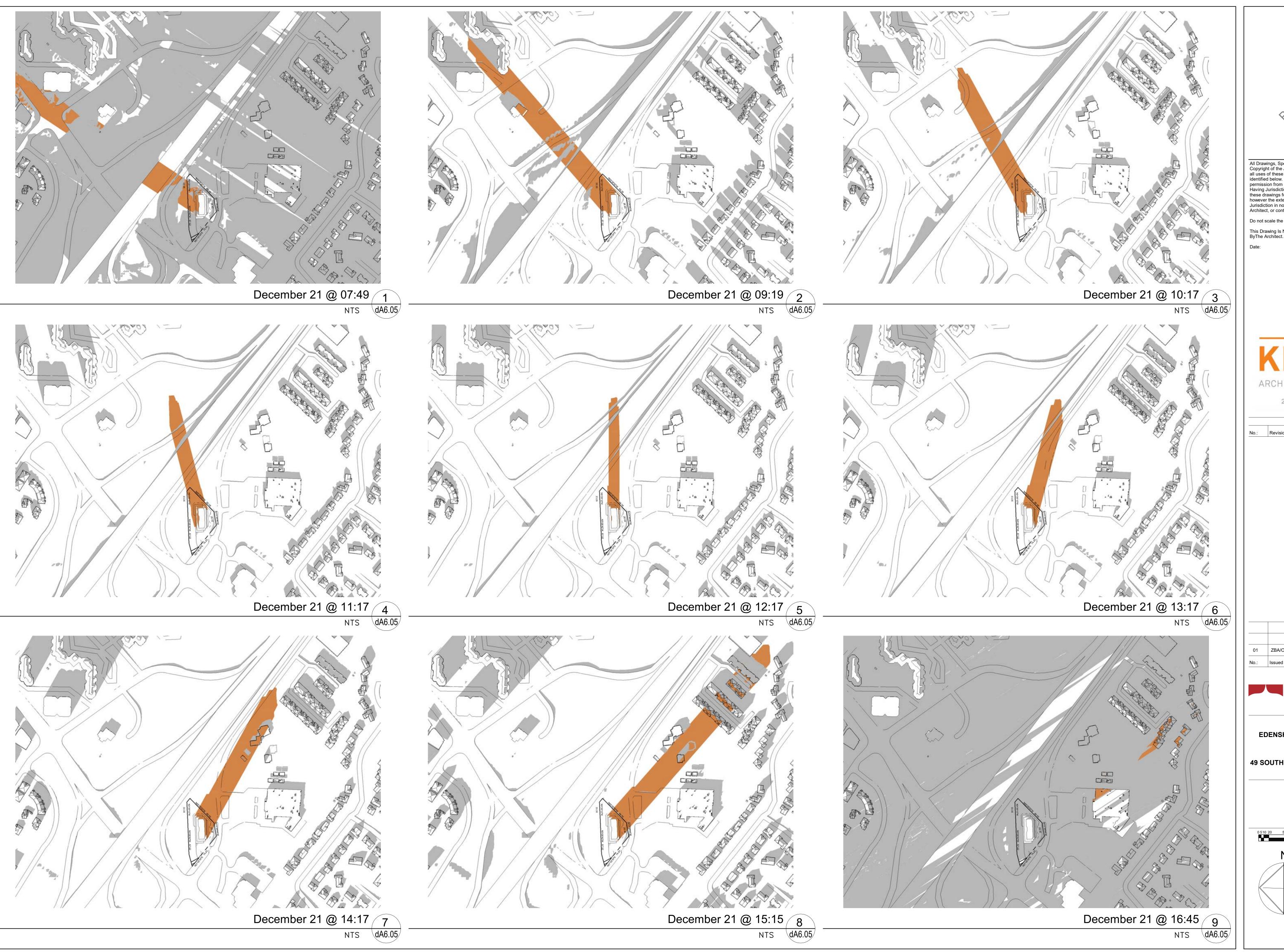
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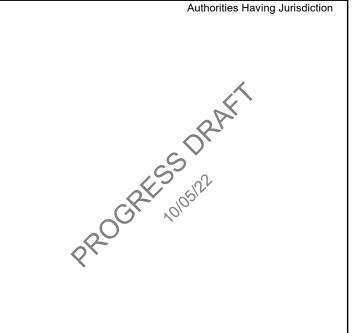
Sun Shadow Study Sep/Mar



Drawn by:
A.E.
Checked by:
R.P.
Project No.:
22-073
Date:
10/05/22
Drawing No.:

dA6.04





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# ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS

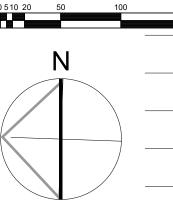
20 De Boers Drive Suite 400 Toronto, ON M3J 0H1

### EDENSHAW

EDENSHAW SSR DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawing Title:

**Sun Shadow Study** December



Project No.: 22-073 Date: 10/05/22 Drawing No.: dA6.05

Drawn by:
A.E.
Checked by:
R.P.



### Appendix B

**Borehole Logs** 

Palmer, 2022 and GHD, 2020



PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road **CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments** Method: Solid Stem Augers PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 150mm REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: Jun 1, 2022 ENCL NO.: 1 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa) AND LIMIT 40 60 100 NATURAL UNIT 80 (m) STRATA PLOT **GRAIN SIZE** BLOWS 0.3 m SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)
O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
Sensitivity
QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEVATION ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION **DESCRIPTION** NUMBER (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE 40 60 80 10 20 30 GR SA SI CL 99.9 Ground Surface TOPSOIL: 100mm Concrete FILL: silty sand, trace clay, trace -Sand SS 1 gravel, brown, moist to wet, loose contains rootlets 99 SS 7 2 -Bentonite 3 SS 4 98 97.7 SILTY SAND: trace clay, grey to brown, moist to wet, compact to Wet spoon dense SS 24 0 below wet below 2.3m W. L. 97.0 m Jun 2, 2022 5 SS 36 96 6 SS 31 0 64 32 4 Screen SS 44 95 7 94 8 SS 26 93.2 UNSAMPLED: Advanced dynamic 93 cone penetration test -Bentonite 92 END OF BOREHOLE Dvnamic cone Upon completion of drilling, one refusal (1) 50mm diameter monitoring well was installed in the borehole. Water Level Readings:
 Date W. L. Depth (BGS) June 2, 2022 2.89m





PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May 27, 2022 ENCL NO.: 2 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID AND LIMIT 40 60 80 100 NATURAL UNIT (m) STRATA PLOT **GRAIN SIZE** BLOWS 0.3 m SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)
O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
Sensitivity
QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEVATION ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION **DESCRIPTION** NUMBER (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE ż 60 80 10 20 GR SA SI CL 99.7 Ground Surface ASPHALT: 100 mm Concrete FILL: silty sand, trace clay, trace -Sand gravel, brown, moist to wet, loose to 1 SS 12 0 compact 99 2 SS 5 98.3 SILTY SAND: trace clay, trace 1.5 gravel, brown, moist to wet, loose to 98 compact 3 SS 4 0 4 SS 6 0 97 wet below 2.7m Wet spoon below 5 SS 9 0 W. L. 96.1 m Jun 2, 2022 95 SS 6 15 94 SS 0 71 25 4 21 93 92.6 SANDY SILT TILL/SHALE **COMPLEX:** trace clay, trace gravel, grey, wet, very dense 0 8 SS 50/ Spoon ROCK CORING STARTS, REFER 92 initial bouncing TO ROCK CORE LOG 50mm 9 90 Continued Next Page ○ <sup>8=3%</sup> Strain at Failure <u>GRAPH</u>  $+3, \times^3$ : Numbers refer

to Sensitivity

NOTES

**GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS** 

Palmer. **LOG OF BOREHOLE BH22-2** 2 OF 3 PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May 27, 2022 ENCL NO.: 2 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID POCKET PEN.
(Cu) (kPa)
NATURAL UNIT W
(kN/m³) AND 20 40 60 LIMIT 80 100 (m) GRAIN SIZE BLOWS 0.3 m SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)
O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION NUMBER **DESCRIPTION** (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE 40 60 80 10 20 30 GR SA SI CL Continued ROCK CORING STARTS, REFER TO ROCK CORE LOG(Continued) -Bentonite 88 87 86 85 84

GRAPH NOTES + <sup>3</sup>, × <sup>3</sup>: Numbers refer to Sensitivity

83

82

81

80

O 8=3% Strain at Failure

#### **LOG OF BOREHOLE BH22-2**

Diameter: 205mm/96mm



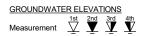
PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road

CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments

Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May 27, 2022 ENCL NO.: 2

	BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan																				
SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES				DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT															
	(m) 6		<u> </u>				20 40 60 80 100					00	PLASTI LIMIT	C MOIS	JRAL TURE	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	z	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m³)	REMARI AND		
				SIE	WAT	z		1			L	1	W <sub>P</sub>	V	V ENI	$W_{L}$	(kPa)	LUNI /m³)	GRAIN S	IZE	
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	ΑĀ	H		BLOWS 0.3 m	₽ E	ELEVATION	SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)  O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE  Sensitivity  QUICK TRIAXIAL × LAB VANE			ANE	-				(CC)	(RN	DISTRIBU	TION		
		IRA.	NUMBER	TYPE		20 NO	EV.				ANE					Δ.	¥	(%)			
	Continued	S	ž	7	ż	5 S	ш	- 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	30 10	00	1	0 2	0 3	80			GR SA S	I CL
-	ROCK CORING STARTS, REFER TO ROCK CORE LOG(Continued)							_													
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F								ŀ													
F							79														
<u>21</u>			1																		
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<u>25</u> 74.7																					
25.0	END OF BOREHOLE  1. Upon completion of drilling, one																				
	(1) 50mm diameter monitoring well																				
	was installed in the borehole.  2. Water Level Readings:																				
	Date W. L. Depth (BGS)																				
	June 2, 2022 3.67m																				
1																					
238-12																					- 1
1812.GPU 2																					
00 200 2																					
8 8																					- 1
SSERWO																					
204701-48																					
100 2																					
90(L . 20)																					
PALMER																					



GRAPH NOTES

+ <sup>3</sup>, × <sup>3</sup>: Numbers refer to Sensitivity

 $\bigcirc$  8=3% Strain at Failure



PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring REF. NO.: 2204701 LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON ENCL NO.: 2 Diameter: 205mm/96mm DATUM: Geodetic Date: May-27-2022 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan CORE SAMPLE UNIAXIAL COMPRESSION (MPa POINT LOAD TEST UCS DIAMETRAL (MPa) GROUND WATER CONDITIONS INDEX SOLID CORE RECOVERY (%) HARD LAYER (% TOTAL CORE RECOVERY (%) POINT LOAD TEST UCS AXIAL (MPa)\* (g/cm<sub>3</sub>) Weathering Index ROCK (m) FRACTURE I (per 0.3 m) DISCONTINUITIES **DESCRIPTION** ELEV DEPTH NUMBER RQD (%) DENSITY ( E (GPa) SIZE 92.2 Rock Surface **GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION** Soft Layer: 7.54m - 7.70m Fragment Zone: 8.12m - 8.16m **¥** 97.5 23 Highly weathered shale to complex, HQ 100 58 8 38 Hard Layer: 8.16m - 8.20m Limestone grey, weak GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION
Moderately weathered to slightly 6 91.5 Soft Layer: 9.08m - 9.12m weathered, laminated to thinly <del>15</del> Fragment Zone: 8.20m - 8.25m bedded, grey and light grey, weak to 8.31m - 8.52m medium strong 7 9.55m - 9.64m SHALE (95~97%), thinly laminated to medium bedded with slightly HQ 100 87 5 35 6 weathered to fresh, grey, medium strong to very strong **LIMESTONE** (3~5%). 3 8 Lost Zone: 10.57m - 11.25m 5 Fragment Zone: 10.47m - 10.52m 6 HQ 55 50 3 10 7 0 0 **GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION** Fragment Zone: 11.25m - 11.27m 3 slightly weathered, laminated to thinly bedded, grey and light grey, thinly bedded, grey and light grey, weak to medium strong SHALE (88~93%), thinly laminated to medium bedded with slightly weathered to fresh, grey, medium strong to very strong LIMESTONE (7~12%). 6 HQ 100 98 12 75 3 3 1 12.8 1 2 HQ 100 99 10 92 2 1 2 14.3 Soft Layer: 14.80m - 14.85m 0 5 HQ 100 99 8 96 1 1 1 15.8 2 2 HQ 100 100 7 2 95 1 1 Fracture: 17.85m - 18.18m: 90° - 75° 17.3

Continued Next Page



PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring REF. NO.: 2204701 LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm ENCL NO.: 2 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May-27-2022 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan CORE SAMPLE UNIAXIAL COMPRESSION (MPa POINT LOAD TEST UCS DIAMETRAL (MPa) GROUND WATER CONDITIONS INDEX HARD LAYER (%) TOTAL CORE RECOVERY (%) SOLID CORE RECOVERY (%) DENSITY (g/cm³) E (GPa) POINT LOAD TEST UCS AXIAL (MPa)\* Weathering Index ROCK (m) FRACTURE I (per 0.3 m) DISCONTINUITIES **DESCRIPTION** ELEV DEPTH NUMBER RQD (%) Continued **GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION** Fracture: 17.85m - 18.18m: 90° - 75° slightly weathered, laminated to (continued) 2 thinly bedded, grey and light grey, weak to medium strong W2-W1 3 8 HQ 100 100 8 88 SHALE (88~93%), thinly laminated to medium bedded with slightly weathered to fresh, grey, medium strong to very strong LIMESTONE (7~12%). (continued) 0 2 80.8 <sup>9</sup> 18.9 Soft Layer: 20.21m - 20.33m 1 0 HQ 100 100 12 1 2 12 Hard Layer: 20.44m - 20.52m 20.4 1 Limestone 0 10 HQ 100 100 0 10 100 0 1 22.0 0 1 24 2 HQ 100 100 8 95 0 2 1 76.3 23.5 Hard Layer: 24.57m - 24.64m 0 Limestone 42.1 1 1 12 HQ 100 100 8 100 1 1 **END OF BOREHOLE**  Upon completion of drilling, a 50 mm diameter monitoring well was installed in the borehole. 2. Water Level Readings: W. L. Depth (mBGS) Date June 2, 2022 3.67m



PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road **CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments** Method: Solid Stem Augers PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 150mm REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: Jun 1, 2022 ENCL NO.: 3 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa) AND LIMIT 40 60 100 80 IN (m) STRATA PLOT GRAIN SIZE BLOWS 0.3 m NATURAL U (kN/m³ SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)
O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
Sensitivity
QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEVATION ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION **DESCRIPTION** NUMBER (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE 40 60 80 10 20 30 99.6 Ground Surface GR SA SI CL ASPHALT: 100mm Concrete FILL: sand and gravel, trace silt, -Sand contains cobbles, grey, moist, loose 1 SS 7 FILL: silty sand, trace clay, trace gravel, brown to grey, moist to wet, very loose to loose 2 SS 9 Bentonite. 3 SS 5 С Wet spoon 97 4 SS 3 below wet below 2.7m Sand SILTY SAND TO SAND AND SILT: trace clay, trace gravel, grey to W. L. 96.4 m brown, moist to wet, compact to 5 SS 16 0 1 76 20 3 Jun 2, 2022 very dense 96 6 SS 20 Screen SS 39 3 36 57 4 94 SS 0 8 60 93 UNSAMPLED: Advanced dynamic cone penetration test -Bentonite 92 91 END OF BOREHOLE Dynamic cone 1. Upon completion of drilling, one (1) 50mm diameter monitoring well was installed in the borehole. Water Level Readings: Date W. L. Depth (BGS) June 2, 2022 3.21m





PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May 26, 2022 ENCL NO.: 4 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa) AND LIMIT 40 60 100 NATURAL UNIT 80 (m) STRATA PLOT **GRAIN SIZE** BLOWS 0.3 m SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)

O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE

QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEVATION ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION **DESCRIPTION** NUMBER (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE 40 60 80 10 20 30 99.6 Ground Surface GR SA SI CL ASPHALT: 100 mm Concrete FILL: sand and gravel, trace clay, -Sand trace silt, contains boulder 1 SS 9 0 fragments, contains brick fragments, redish brown, moist, loose to 99 compact 2 SS 11 0 98.2 FILL: silt, trace clay, trace sand, 1.5 trace gravel, brown, moist, loose 98 3 SS 5 0 FILL: silty sand, trace clay, brown, saturated, compact Wet spoon 4 SS 11 97 below 96.7 SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT: trace clay, trace gravel, brown, saturated, compact to loose 5 SS 20 0 96 6 SS 26 3 30 60 7 W. L. 95.1 m Jul 14, 2022 SS 25 7 94 Bentonite SS 8 9 93 92.5 SAND AND GRAVEL: trace silt, 0 contains boulder fragments, brown, moist, very dense 92 9 SS 65 0 o. WEATHERED SHALE: grey, moist, very dense 91 76/ 10 SS 250mr 90.7 **ROCK CORING STARTS, REFER** TO ROCK CORE LOG 90 Continued Next Page ○ <sup>8=3%</sup> Strain at Failure <u>GRAPH</u>  $+3, \times^3$ : Numbers refer

NOTES

to Sensitivity

GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS 



Palmer. **LOG OF BOREHOLE BH22-4** 2 OF 3 PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm REF. NO.: 2204701 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May 26, 2022 ENCL NO.: 4 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID AND LIMIT 40 60 80 100 NATURAL UNIT (m) GRAIN SIZE BLOWS 0.3 m SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)
O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION NUMBER **DESCRIPTION** (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE 40 60 80 10 20 30 GR SA SI CL Continued ROCK CORING STARTS, REFER TO ROCK CORE LOG(Continued) 89 88 -Sand 87 Screen 85 84 83 82 81

Continued Next Page GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS 

<u>GRAPH</u> **NOTES** 

+ 3, × 3: Numbers refer to Sensitivity

80

O  $^{8=3\%}$  Strain at Failure



#### **LOG OF BOREHOLE BH22-4**

PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road

**CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments** 

Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON

REF. NO.: 2204701

Diameter: 205mm/96mm DATUM: Geodetic Date: May 26, 2022 ENCL NO.: 4 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT SOIL PROFILE SAMPLES PLASTIC MATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT REMARKS GROUND WATER CONDITIONS LIQUID AND LIMIT 40 60 80 100 NATURAL UNIT (m) GRAIN SIZE BLOWS 0.3 m SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)
O UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
QUICK TRIAXIAL X LAB VANE ELEVATION ELEV DEPTH DISTRIBUTION **DESCRIPTION** NUMBER (%) WATER CONTENT (%) TYPE 40 60 80 10 20 30 GR SA SI CL Continued ROCK CORING STARTS, REFER TO ROCK CORE LOG(Continued) Bentonite 79 77 76 END OF BOREHOLE 1. Upon completion of drilling, one (1) 50mm diameter monitoring well was installed in the borehole. 2. Water Level Readings: Date W. L. Depth (BGS) July 14, 2022 4.57m





PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring REF. NO.: 2204701 LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm ENCL NO.: 4 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May-26-2022 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan CORE SAMPLE UNIAXIAL COMPRESSION (MPa POINT LOAD TEST UCS DIAMETRAL (MPa) INDEX GROUND WATER CONDITIONS SOLID CORE RECOVERY (%) HARD LAYER (%) TOTAL CORE RECOVERY (%) POINT LOAD TEST UCS AXIAL (MPa)\* (g/cm<sub>3</sub>) Weathering Index ROCK (m) FRACTURE I (per 0.3 m) DISCONTINUITIES **DESCRIPTION** ELEV DEPTH NUMBER DENSITY ( E (GPa) RQD (%) SIZE 90.7 Rock Surface **GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION** Soft Layer: 8.94m - 9.29m 98.9 >25 Highly weathered shale to complex, 9.46m - 9.72m grey, weak SHALE (27%), thinly laminated to Hard Layer: 9.72m - 9.75m Limestone HQ 100 31 4 13 15 medium bedded with highly 17 weathered, grey SOFT LAYER (73%) Fragment Zone: 9.86m - 9.91m 9.8 5 Fracture: 10.47m - 10.95m: 90° **GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION** slightly weathered, laminated to 4 thinly bedded, grey and light grey, weak to medium strong SHALE (68~94%), thinly laminated to medium bedded with slightly weathered to fresh, grey, medium strong to very strong LIMESTONE 100 97 6 HQ 3 37 6 (6~32%). 1 11.3 Hard Layer: 11.68m - 11.76m 1 11.91m - 12.00m 12.18m - 12.24m 12.33m - 12.45m 8 3 HQ 100 86 32 43 2 4 3 Hard Layer: 13.05m - 13.09m 12.8 4 13.30m - 13.34m 3 HQ 100 100 8 91 0 4 0 Fracture: 14.45m - 14.51m: 90° 2 Hard Layer: 14.45m - 14.51m 14.63m - 14.69m 15.08m - 15.13m 2 5 HQ 100 98 11 95 1 1 0 83.8 Hard Layer: 16.18m - 16.32m 17.00m - 17.10m 0 1 HQ 100 98 15 98 1 1 1 W2-W1 17.4 Hard Layer: 18.75m - 18.80m 1 0 HQ 100 100 10 93 1 1 0 Continued Next Page



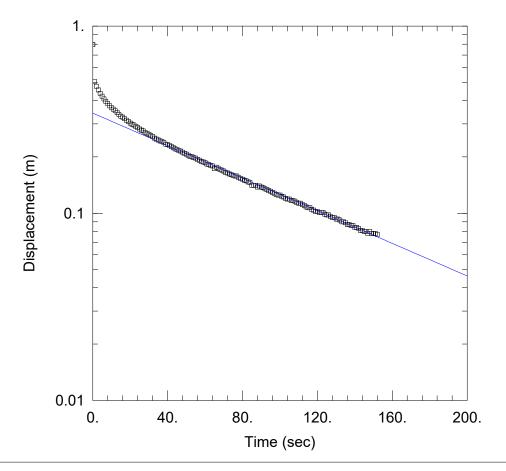
PROJECT: Geotechnical Investigation - 49 South Service Road CLIENT: Edenshaw Developments Method: Hollow Stem Augers/Rock Coring REF. NO.: 2204701 LOCATION: City of Mississauga, ON Diameter: 205mm/96mm ENCL NO.: 4 DATUM: Geodetic Date: May-26-2022 BH LOCATION: See Borehole Location Plan CORE SAMPLE UNIAXIAL COMPRESSION (MPa POINT LOAD TEST UCS DIAMETRAL (MPa) INDEX GROUND WATER CONDITIONS HARD LAYER (%) TOTAL CORE RECOVERY (%) SOLID CORE RECOVERY (%) DENSITY (g/cm³) E (GPa) POINT LOAD TEST UCS AXIAL (MPa)\* Weathering Index ROCK (m) FRACTURE I (per 0.3 m) DISCONTINUITIES **DESCRIPTION** ELEV DEPTH NUMBER RQD (%) Continued Fracture: 18.92m - 19.02m: 75° Fragment Zone/Soft Layer: 19.94m -18.9 **GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION** 3 slightly weathered, laminated to thinly bedded, grey and light grey, 19.99m 3 weak to medium strong 20.06m - 20.11m Hard Layer: 18.92m - 19.02m SHALE (68~94%), thinly laminated 19.44m - 19.58m 19.82m - 19.90m (continued) to medium bedded with slightly HQ 100 92 22 45 2 weathered to fresh, grey, medium strong to very strong LIMESTONE (6~32%). (continued) 3 40.4 1 Fracture joint: 20.52m - 20.60m Hard layer: 20.52m - 20.60m 20.5 1 0 100 100 100 HQ 14 1 1 0 77.7 22.0 0 25 0 HQ 100 100 92 0 8 1 2 76.1 23.5 1 0 HQ 100 100 6 100 1 1 0 END OF BOREHOLE 1. Upon completion of drilling, a 50 mm diameter monitoring well was installed in the borehole. 2. Water Level Readings: W. L. Depth (mBGS) Date July 14, 2022 4.57m



## Appendix C

**Single Well Response Tests** 

Palmer, 2022



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-1 RH1.aqt

Date: 08/15/22 Time: 18:12:51

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-1 Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 6.7 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-1)

Initial Displacement: 0.795 m Static Water Column Height: 3.5 m

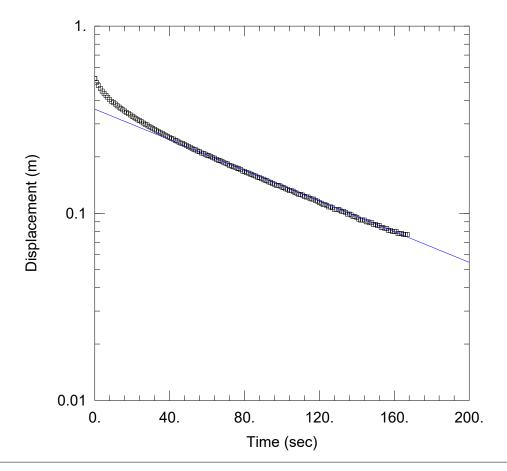
Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m Screen Length: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aquifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 4.357E-6 m/sec y0 = 0.3427 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-1 RH2.aqt

Date: 08/15/22 Time: 18:21:52

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-1 Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 6.7 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-1)

Initial Displacement: 0.524 m Static Water Column Height: 3.5 m

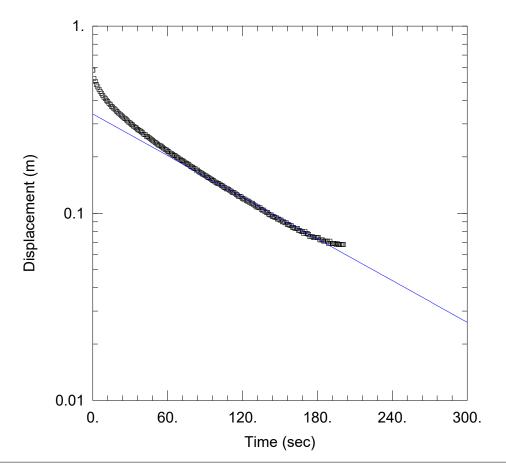
Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m Screen Length: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aquifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 4.1E-6 m/sec y0 = 0.36 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-1 RH3.aqt

Date: 08/15/22 Time: 18:24:34

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-1 Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 6.7 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-1)

Initial Displacement: 0.581 m Static Water Column Height: 3.5 m

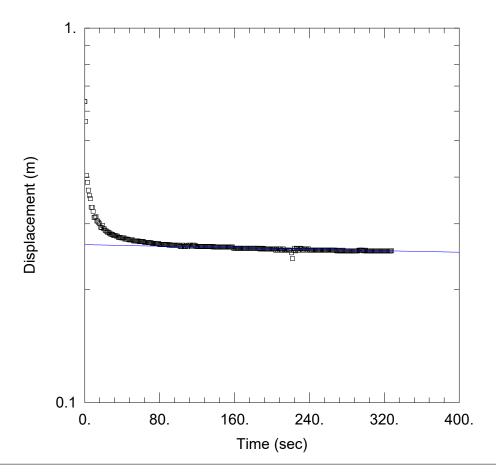
Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m Screen Length: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aguifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 3.715E-6 m/sec y0 = 0.339 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-2 RH1.aqt

Date: 08/17/22 Time: 11:34:58

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-2

Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 2.47 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-2)

Initial Displacement: 0.636 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

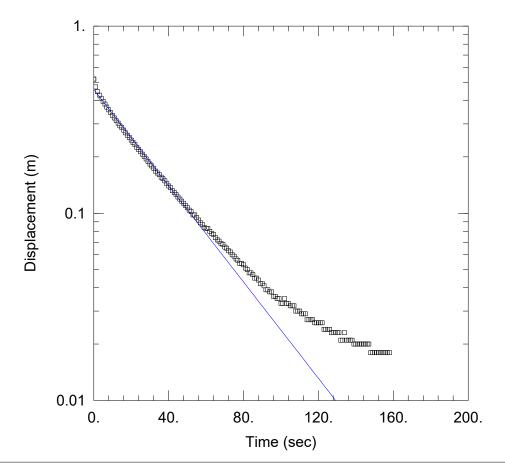
Static Water Column Height: 2.47 m

Screen Length: 3.1 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aquifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 5.405E-8 m/secy0 = 0.2639 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-3 RH1.aqt

Date: 08/17/22 Time: 11:49:07

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-3

Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 3.27 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-3)

Initial Displacement: 0.521 m Static Water Column Height: 3.27 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m

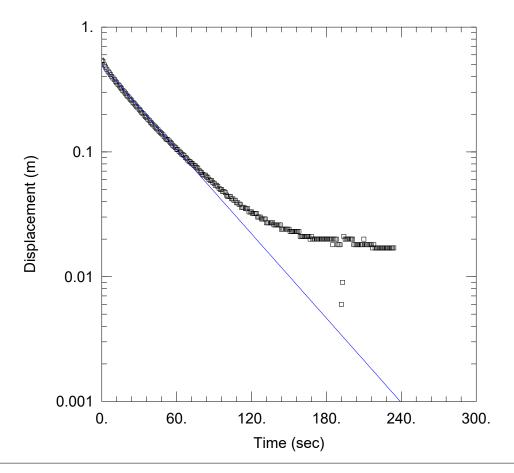
Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Screen Length: 3.1 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aquifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 1.368E-5 m/secy0 = 0.4581 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-3 RH2.aqt

Date: 08/17/22 Time: 11:51:52

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-3

Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 3.27 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-3)

Initial Displacement: 0.542 m

Static Water Column Height: 3.27 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m

Screen Length: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Well Radius: 0.025 m

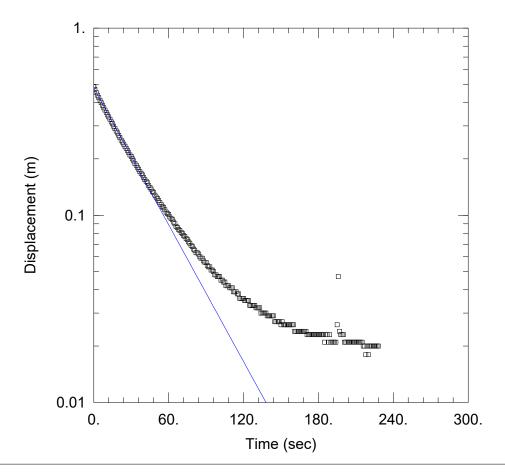
#### SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Unconfined

Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 1.2E-5 m/sec

y0 = 0.4962 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-3 RH3.aqt

Date: 08/17/22 Time: 13:12:49

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-3

Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 3.27 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-3)

Initial Displacement: 0.486 m Static Water Column Height: 3.27 m

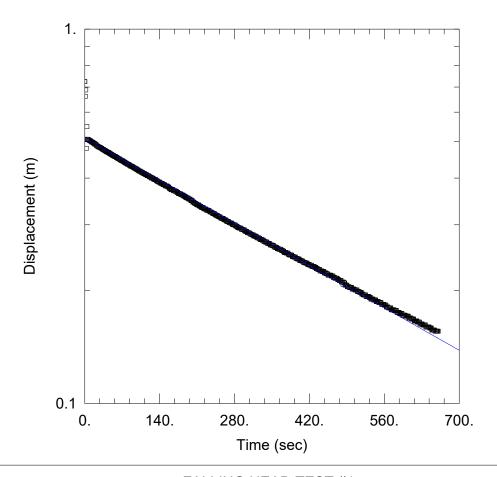
Total Well Penetration Depth: 3.1 m Screen Length: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aguifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 1.296E-5 m/sec y0 = 0.4786 m



### FALLING HEAD TEST #1

Data Set: G:\...\BH22-4 FH11.aqt

Date: 08/17/22 Time: 13:30:32

### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-4
Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 6.1 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-4)

Initial Displacement: 0.724 m

Static Water Column Height: 10.48 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 6.1 m

Screen Length: 3.1 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Well Radius: 0.025 m

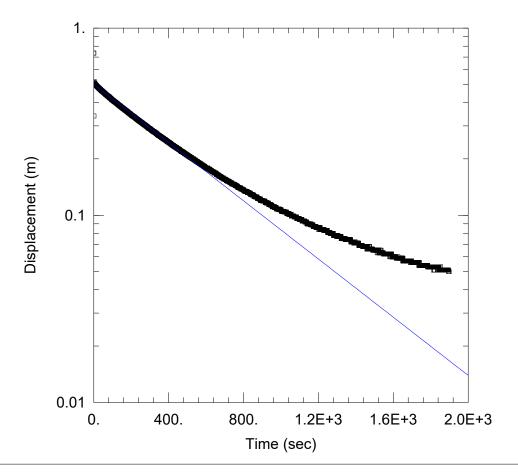
#### **SOLUTION**

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 1.251E-6 m/sec

y0 = 0.5105 m



Data Set: G:\...\BH22-4 RH11.aqt

Date: 08/17/22 Time: 13:32:00

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-4
Test Date: July 18, 2022

#### **AQUIFER DATA**

Saturated Thickness: 6.1 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-4)

Initial Displacement: 0.735 m

Static Water Column Height: 10.48 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 6.1 m

Screen Length: 3.1 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

### SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 1.203E-6 m/sec

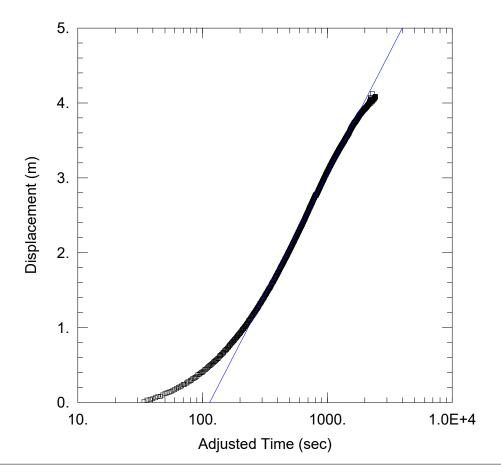
y0 = 0.5003 m



## Appendix D

## **Pumping Test Analyses**

Palmer, 2022



## SHORT-DURATION PUMPING TEST #1

Data Set: G:\...\Pumping Test Drawdown.aqt

Date: 08/21/22 Time: 13:45:43

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-4

Test Date: July 20, 2022

#### AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 6.2 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### **WELL DATA**

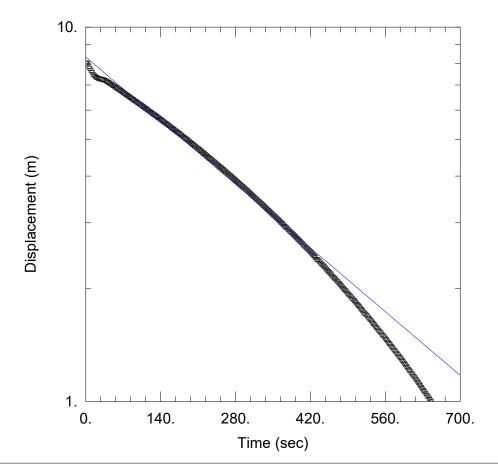
Pumping Wells Observation Wells

Well Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Well Name	X (m)	Y (m)
BH22-4	0	0	□ BH22-4	0	0

#### SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Cooper-Jacob

 $T = 2.103E-7 \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$  S = 0.08619



#### SHORT-DURATION PUMPING TEST - RECOVERY

Data Set: G:\...\Pumping Test Recovery.aqt

Date: 08/21/22 Time: 13:49:45

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Palmer

Client: Edenshaw SSR Developments Ltd.

Project: 2204701

Location: 49 S. Service Rd.

Test Well: BH22-4

Test Date: July 20, 2022

### AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 10.6 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

#### WELL DATA (BH22-4)

Initial Displacement: 8.02 m Static Water Column Height: 10.6 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 6.2 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Screen Length: 3.1 m Well Radius: 0.025 m

#### **SOLUTION**

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Hvorslev

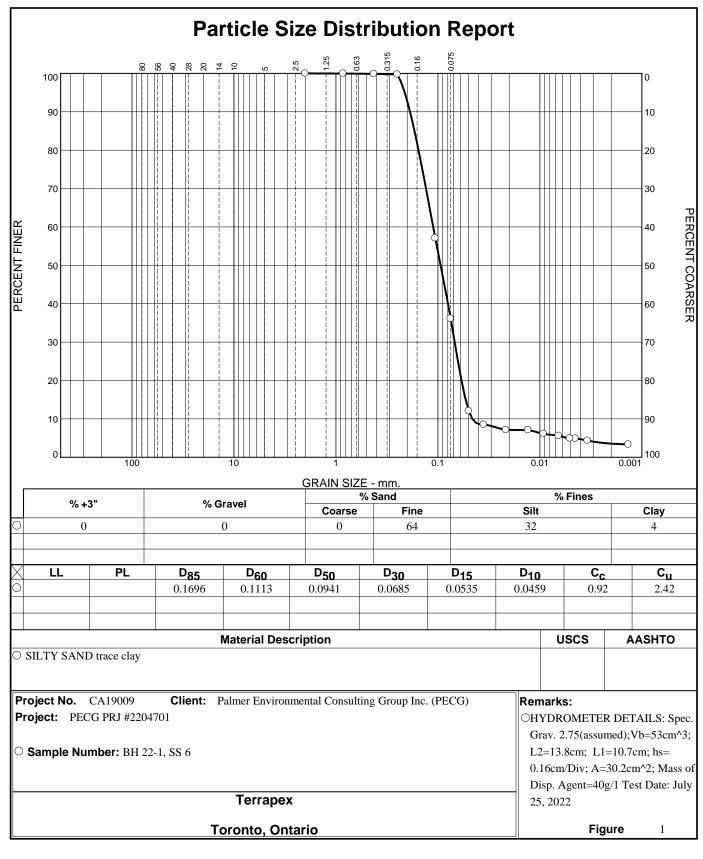
K = 1.683E-6 m/secy0 = 8.319 m



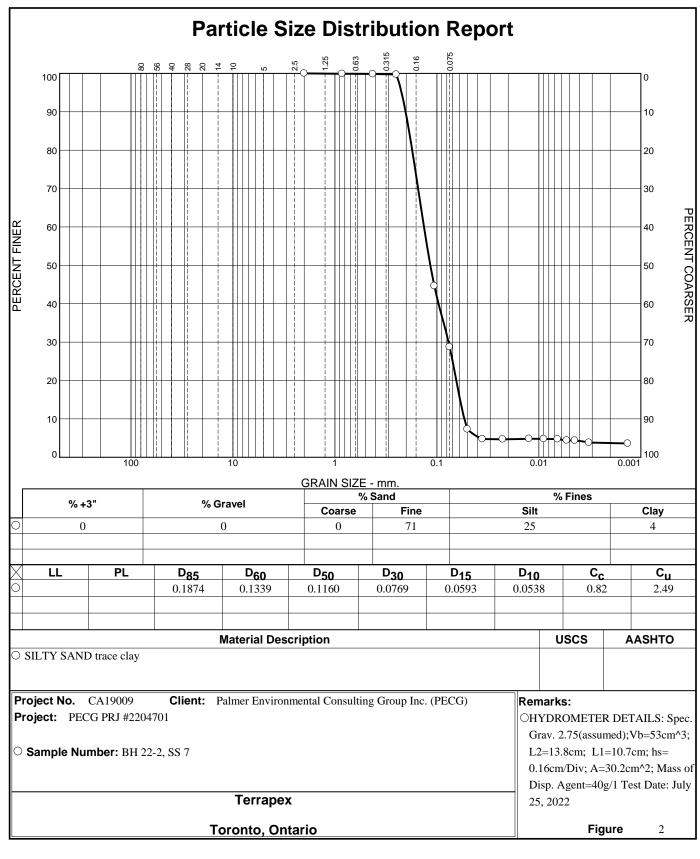
# Appendix E

**Grain Size Distributions** 

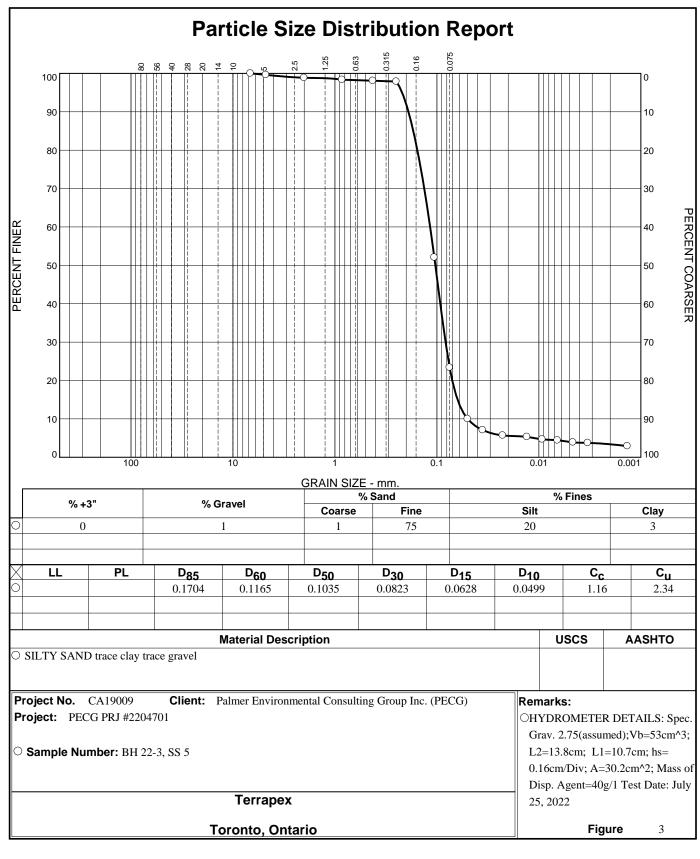
Terrapex, 2022



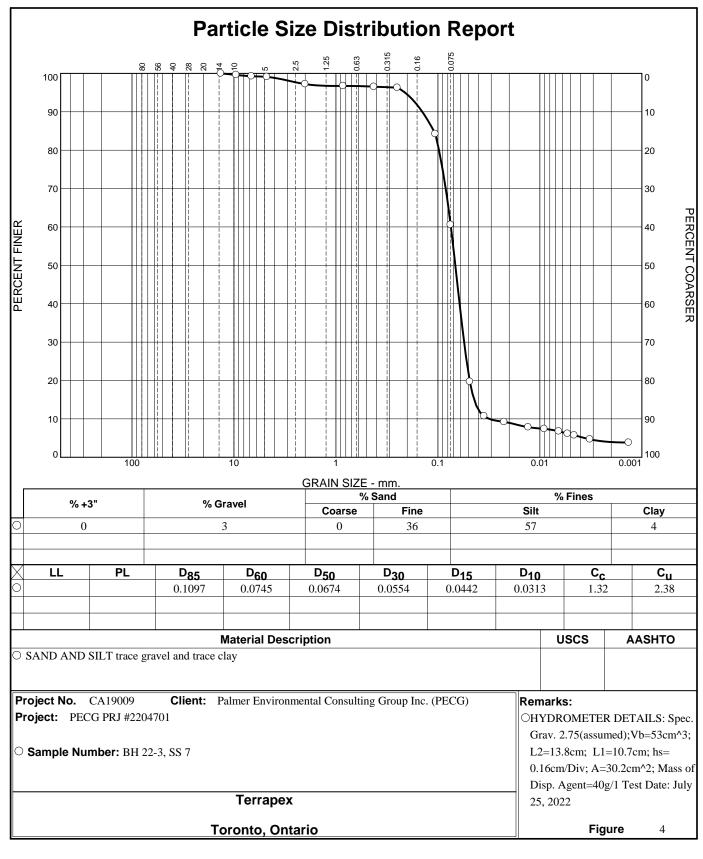
Tested By: AM/TH



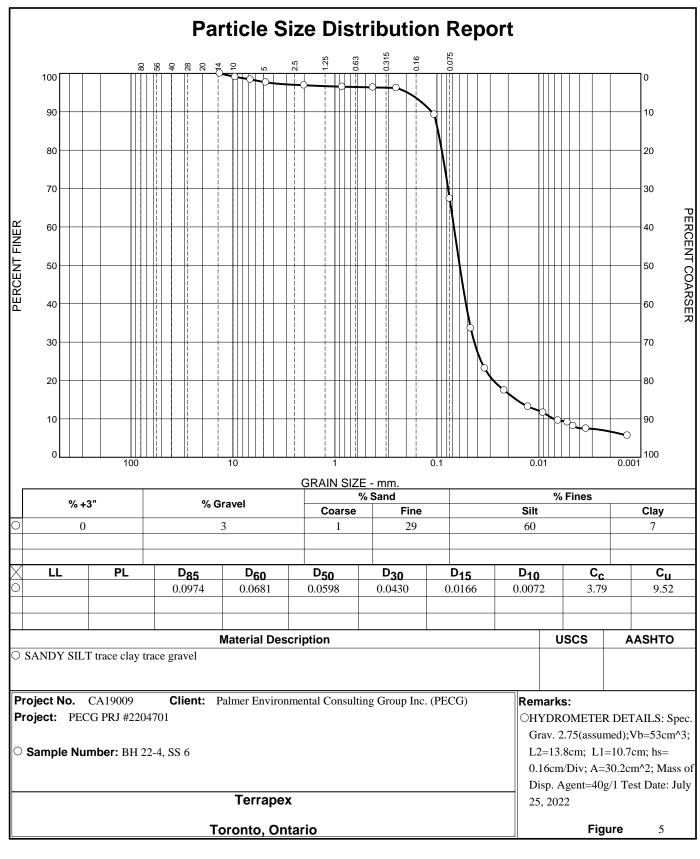
Tested By: AM



Tested By: AM



Tested By: AM/TH



Tested By: AM/TH



## Appendix F

**Groundwater Chemistry Analyses** 

ALS, 2022



## **CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (GUIDELINE EVALUATION)**

Page

: 1 of 5

Work Order : WT2208050

Client : Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc. Laboratory : Waterloo - Environmental

Contact : Sarah Sipak Account Manager : Karanpartap Singh
Address : 74 Berkeley Street Address : 60 Northland Road

: 74 Berkeley Street Address : 60 Northland Road, Unit 1

Toronto ON Canada M5V 1E3

Waterloo, Ontario Canada N2V 2B8

Telephone

19055076910

Project : 2204701 Date Samples Received : 20-Jul-2022 15:30

C-O-C number : 20-952328 | Issue Date : 29-Jul-2022 12:29 | Sampler : Wes

Site : ---Quote number : (Q88296) PALMER 2022 STANDING OFFER

No. of samples received : 1

No. of samples analysed : 1

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Guideline Comparison

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QC Interpretive report to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification (SRN).

#### Signatories

Telephone

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is conducted in accordance with US FDA 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	Position	Laboratory Department
Amanda Ganouri-Lumsden	Department Manager - Microbiology and Prep	Microbiology, Waterloo, Ontario
Greg Pokocky	Supervisor - Inorganic	Inorganics, Waterloo, Ontario
Greg Pokocky	Supervisor - Inorganic	Metals, Waterloo, Ontario
Jeremy Gingras	Team Leader - Semi-Volatile Instrumentation	Organics, Waterloo, Ontario
Sarah Birch	Team Leader - Volatiles	Organics, Waterloo, Ontario

#### **General Comments**

The analytical methods used by ALS are developed using internationally recognized reference methods (where available), such as those published by US EPA, APHA Standard Methods, ASTM, ISO, Environment Canada, BC MOE, and Ontario MOE. Refer to the ALS Quality Control Interpretive report (QCI) for applicable references and methodology summaries. Reference methods may incorporate modifications to improve performance.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Application of guidelines is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. ALS assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in the information. Guidelines are not adjusted for the hardness, pH or temperature of the sample (the most conservative values are used). Measurement uncertainty is not applied to test results prior to comparison with specified criteria values.

Key: LOR: Limit of Reporting (detection limit).

Unit	Description
μg/L	micrograms per litre
CFU/100mL	colony forming units per 100 mL
mg/L	milligrams per litre
pH units	pH units

<sup>&</sup>gt;: greater than.

Red shading is applied where the result is greater than the Guideline Upper Limit or the result is lower than the Guideline Lower Limit.

For drinking water samples, Red shading is applied where the result for E.coli, fecal or total coliforms is greater than or equal to the Guideline Upper Limit.

#### **Qualifiers**

	as requested.
PEHR	Parameter exceeded recommended holding time on receipt: Proceeded with analysis
DLHC	Detection Limit Raised: Dilution required due to high concentration of test analyte(s).
BODL	Limit of Reporting for BOD was increased to account for the largest volume of sample tested.
Qualifier	Description

<sup>&</sup>lt;: less than.

3 of 5 WT2208050 Page Work Order

: Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc. : 2204701 Client

Project



## Analytical Results

Allalytical Nesults			_							
			Client sample ID	BH22-4						
Sub-Matrix: <b>Water</b> (Matrix: <b>Water)</b>		S	ampling date/time	20-Jul-2022 13:30						
Analyte	Method	LOR	Unit	WT2208050-001		MISSUB STM				
hysical Tests								1		
bH	E108	0.10	pH units	7.98		6 - 9 pH units				
olids, total suspended [TSS]	E160	3.0	mg/L	58.0		15 mg/L				
Anions and Nutrients			3			· 3				
hosphorus, total	E372-U	0.0020	mg/L	0.0566		0.4 mg/L				
Cyanides			-			-	ı			
yanide, strong acid issociable (total)	E333	0.0020	mg/L	<0.0020		0.02 mg/L				
norganic Parameters					·					Ċ
hlorine, total	E326	0.050	mg/L	<0.050	PEHR	1 mg/L				
Microbiological Tests										
coliforms, Escherichia coli [E. coli]	E012A.EC	1	CFU/100mL	<1		200 CFU/100mL				
otal Metals					·				·	
luminum, total	E420	0.0030	mg/L	1.57	DLHC	1 mg/L				
rsenic, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	0.00140	DLHC	0.02 mg/L				
admium, total	E420	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000500	DLHC	0.008 mg/L				
hromium, total	E420	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500	DLHC	0.08 mg/L				
opper, total	E420	0.00050	mg/L	0.0121	DLHC	0.04 mg/L				
ead, total	E420	0.000050	mg/L	0.000704	DLHC	0.12 mg/L				
nanganese, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	0.232	DLHC	0.05 mg/L				
nercury, total	E508	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.000050		0.0004 mg/L				
ickel, total	E420	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500	DLHC	0.08 mg/L				
elenium, total	E420	0.000050	mg/L	<0.000500	DLHC	0.02 mg/L				
silver, total	E420	0.000010	mg/L	<0.000100	DLHC	0.12 mg/L				
inc, total	E420	0.0030	mg/L	0.0331	DLHC	0.04 mg/L				
Speciated Metals	·				,					
hromium, hexavalent [Cr VI], otal	E532	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00050						
Aggregate Organics										
iochemical oxygen demand BOD]	E550	2.0	mg/L	<3.0	BODL	15 mg/L				
henols, total (4AAP)	E562	0.0010	mg/L	0.0068		0.008 mg/L				
Volatile Organic Compounds	<b>s</b>		,					<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	
penzene	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		2 μg/L				

Page : 4 of 5 Work Order : WT2208050

Client : Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc.

Project : 2204701



								-	(00)
Analyte	Method	LOR	Unit	WT2208050-001	MISSUB				
				(Continued)	STM				
Volatile Organic Compounds	- Continued								
dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50					
dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50					
dichloromethane	E611D	1.0	μg/L	<1.0					
ethylbenzene	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50	2 μg/L				
tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50					
tetrachloroethylene	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50					
toluene	E611D	0.50	μg/L	0.56	2 μg/L				
trichloroethylene	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50					
xylene, m+p-	E611D	0.40	μg/L	<0.40					
xylene, o-	E611D	0.30	μg/L	<0.30					
xylenes, total	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50	4.4 μg/L				
bromofluorobenzene, 4-	E611D	1.0	%	82.1					
difluorobenzene, 1,4-	E611D	1.0	%	104					
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocar	rbons	'			'				·
acenaphthene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
acenaphthylene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
anthracene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
benz(a)anthracene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
benzo(a)pyrene	E641A	0.0050	μg/L	<0.0050					
benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	0.021					
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
benzo(k)fluoranthene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
chrysene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
dibenz(a,h)anthracene	E641A	0.0050	μg/L	<0.0050					
fluoranthene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
fluorene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
methylnaphthalene, 1-	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
methylnaphthalene, 2-	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
naphthalene	E641A	0.050	μg/L	<0.050					
phenanthrene	E641A	0.020	μg/L	<0.020					
pyrene	E641A	0.010	μg/L	<0.010					
PAHs, total (CCME Sewer 18)	E641A	0.070	μg/L	<0.070	2 μg/L				
chrysene-d12	E641A	0.1	%	106					
naphthalene-d8	E641A	0.1	%	110					
phenanthrene-d10	E641A	0.1	%	107					
Polychlorinated Biphenyls		1			1	1	1	1	1

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Client : Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc.

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Analyte	Method	LOR	Unit	WT2208050-001	MISSUB									
				(Continued)	STM									
<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls</b>	ychlorinated Biphenyls - Continued													
Aroclor 1016	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1221	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1232	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1242	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1248	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1254	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1260	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1262	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
Aroclor 1268	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020										
polychlorinated biphenyls	E687	0.060	μg/L	<0.060										
[PCBs], total														
decachlorobiphenyl	E687	0.1	%	86.4										
tetrachloro-m-xylene	E687	0.1	%	91.2										

Please refer to the General Comments section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

## **Summary of Guideline Breaches by Sample**

SampleID/Client ID	Matrix	Analyte	Analyte Summary	Guideline	Category	Result	Limit
BH22-4	Water	solids, total suspended [TSS]		MISSUB	STM	58.0 mg/L	15 mg/L
	Water	aluminum, total		MISSUB	STM	1.57 mg/L	1 mg/L
	Water	manganese, total		MISSUB	STM	0.232 mg/L	0.05 mg/L

Key:

MISSUB Ontario Mississauga Storm Sewer Use By-Law (0046-2022) (March 2022)

STM Mississauga Storm Sewer (0046-2022)



## **CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (GUIDELINE EVALUATION)**

**Work Order** : WT2208055 Page

Client : Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc. Laboratory : Waterloo - Environmental Contact : Sarah Sipak **Account Manager** : Karanpartap Singh

Address Address : 74 Berkeley Street : 60 Northland Road, Unit 1

Waterloo, Ontario Canada N2V 2B8

: 1 of 6

Toronto ON Canada M5V 1E3 Telephone : 19055076910

Date Samples Received Project : 2204701 : 20-Jul-2022 15:30 PO **Date Analysis Commenced** : 20-Jul-2022

Issue Date C-O-C number : 20-952327 : 27-Jul-2022 16:12

Sampler : Wes

: (Q88296) PALMER 2022 STANDING OFFER Quote number

No. of samples received : 1 No. of samples analysed : 1

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

: ----

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Guideline Comparison

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QC Interpretive report to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification (SRN).

#### Signatories

Telephone

Site

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is conducted in accordance with US FDA 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	Position	Laboratory Department
Adam Boettger	Team Leader - LCMS	LCMS, Waterloo, Ontario
Amanda Ganouri-Lumsden	Department Manager - Microbiology and Prep	Microbiology, Waterloo, Ontario
Greg Pokocky	Supervisor - Inorganic	Inorganics, Waterloo, Ontario
Greg Pokocky	Supervisor - Inorganic	Metals, Waterloo, Ontario
Jeremy Gingras	Team Leader - Semi-Volatile Instrumentation	Organics, Waterloo, Ontario
Joseph Scharbach		Organics, Waterloo, Ontario
Sarah Birch	Team Leader - Volatiles	Organics, Waterloo, Ontario

#### **General Comments**

The analytical methods used by ALS are developed using internationally recognized reference methods (where available), such as those published by US EPA, APHA Standard Methods, ASTM, ISO, Environment Canada, BC MOE, and Ontario MOE. Refer to the ALS Quality Control Interpretive report (QCI) for applicable references and methodology summaries. Reference methods may incorporate modifications to improve performance.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Application of guidelines is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. ALS assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in the information. Guidelines are not adjusted for the hardness, pH or temperature of the sample (the most conservative values are used). Measurement uncertainty is not applied to test results prior to comparison with specified criteria values.

Key: LOR: Limit of Reporting (detection limit).

Unit	Description
μg/L	micrograms per litre
CFU/100mL	colony forming units per 100 mL
mg/L	milligrams per litre
pH units	pH units

<sup>&</sup>gt;: greater than.

Red shading is applied where the result is greater than the Guideline Upper Limit or the result is lower than the Guideline Lower Limit.

For drinking water samples, Red shading is applied where the result for E.coli, fecal or total coliforms is greater than or equal to the Guideline Upper Limit.

#### **Qualifiers**

Description
Limit of Reporting for BOD was increased to account for the largest volume of sample
tested.
Detection Limit Raised: Dilution required due to high Dissolved Solids / Electrical
Conductivity.
Detection Limit Raised: Dilution required due to high concentration of test analyte(s).
Detection Limit Adjusted due to sample matrix effects (e.g. chemical interference,
colour, turbidity).
Detection Limit Raised: Unknown interference generated an apparent false positive
test result.

<sup>&</sup>lt;: less than.

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## Analytical Results

Analytical Nesults			Client sample ID	BH22-4						
Sub-Matrix: Water		c	Campling date/time	20-Jul-2022						
(Matrix: Water)		3	ampling date/time	13:30						
Analyte	Method	LOR	Unit	WT2208055-00	01	RMPSUB	RMPSUB			
						SAN	STM			
Physical Tests										
рН	E108	0.10	pH units	7.93		5.5 - 10 pH	6 - 9 pH units			
						units				
solids, total suspended [TSS]	E160	3.0	mg/L	160		350 mg/L	15 mg/L			
Anions and Nutrients										
fluoride	E235.F	0.020	mg/L	0.692	DLDS	10 mg/L				
Kjeldahl nitrogen, total [TKN]	E318	0.050	mg/L	5.57	DLHC	100 mg/L	1 mg/L			
phosphorus, total	E372-U	0.0020	mg/L	0.126		10 mg/L	0.4 mg/L			
sulfate (as SO4)	E235.SO4	0.30	mg/L	123	DLDS					
Cyanides										
cyanide, strong acid	E333	0.0020	mg/L	<0.0020		2 mg/L	0.02 mg/L			
dissociable (total)										
Microbiological Tests		1							ı	
coliforms, Escherichia coli [E.	E012A.EC	1	CFU/100mL	<1			200			
coli]							CFU/100mL			
coliforms, thermotolerant [fecal]	E012.FC	1	CFU/100mL	<2	DLM		1 CFU/100mL			
Total Metals	F.100	0.0000				50 "				
aluminum, total	E420	0.0030	mg/L	1.44	DLHC	50 mg/L				
antimony, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	<0.00100	DLHC	5 mg/L				
arsenic, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	0.00171	DLHC	1 mg/L	0.02 mg/L			
cadmium, total	E420	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000500	DLHC	0.7 mg/L	0.008 mg/L			
chromium, total	E420	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500	DLHC	5 mg/L	0.08 mg/L			
cobalt, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	0.00125	DLHC	5 mg/L				
copper, total	E420	0.00050	mg/L	0.0174	DLHC	3 mg/L	0.05 mg/L			
lead, total	E420	0.000050	mg/L	0.000763	DLHC	3 mg/L	0.12 mg/L			
manganese, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	0.271	DLHC	5 mg/L	0.05 mg/L			
mercury, total	E508	0.0000050	mg/L	<0.0000050		0.01 mg/L	0.0004 mg/L			
molybdenum, total	E420	0.000050	mg/L	0.00290	DLHC	5 mg/L				
nickel, total	E420	0.00050	mg/L	<0.00500	DLHC	3 mg/L	0.08 mg/L			
selenium, total	E420	0.000050	mg/L	<0.000500	DLHC	1 mg/L	0.02 mg/L			
silver, total	E420	0.000010	mg/L	<0.000100	DLHC	5 mg/L	0.12 mg/L			
tin, total	E420	0.00010	mg/L	<0.00100	DLHC	5 mg/L	-			
titanium, total	E420	0.00030	mg/L	<0.0300	DLHC DLUI	5 mg/L				
zinc, total	E420	0.0030	mg/L	0.0454	DLHC	3 mg/L	0.04 mg/L			
Aggregate Organics		1 3 3 3 3 3 3	J. =			- 3-			<u> </u>	

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: Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc. : 2204701 Client

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Analyte											
rinaryto	Method	LOR	Unit	WT2208055-001		RMPSUB	RMPSUB				
				(Continued)		SAN	STM				
Aggregate Organics - Continued											
Can Della Cocato Diconionioan	E555	2.0	mg/L	<3.0	BODL	300 mg/L	15 mg/L				
oxygen demand [CBOD]											
0 (0 /	E567	5.0	mg/L	<5.0							
oil & grease, animal/vegetable EC: (gravimetric)	567A.SG	5.0	mg/L	<5.0		150 mg/L					
oil & grease, mineral E (gravimetric)	E567SG	5.0	mg/L	<5.0		15 mg/L					
phenols, total (4AAP)	E562	0.0010	mg/L	0.0128		1 mg/L	0.008 mg/L				
Volatile Organic Compounds											
	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		10 μg/L	2 μg/L				
chloroform E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		40 μg/L	2 μg/L				
dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		50 μg/L	5.6 µg/L				
dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		80 μg/L	6.8 µg/L				
dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		4000 μg/L	5.6 µg/L				
dichloromethane E	E611D	1.0	μg/L	<1.0		2000 μg/L	5.2 μg/L				
dichloropropylene, trans-1,3-	E611D	0.30	μg/L	<0.30		140 µg/L	5.6 µg/L				
ethylbenzene E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		160 µg/L	2 μg/L				
methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	E611D	20	μg/L	<20		8000 µg/L					
styrene E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		200 μg/L					
tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		1400 µg/L	17 μg/L				
tetrachloroethylene E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		1000 μg/L	4.4 µg/L				
toluene E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	0.97		270 μg/L	2 μg/L				
trichloroethylene E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		400 μg/L	8 μg/L				
xylene, m+p-	E611D	0.40	μg/L	<0.40							
xylene, o- E	E611D	0.30	μg/L	<0.30							
xylenes, total E	E611D	0.50	μg/L	<0.50		1400 µg/L	4.4 µg/L				
bromofluorobenzene, 4-	E611D	1.0	%	82.4							
difluorobenzene, 1,4-	E611D	1.0	%	103							
Phthalate Esters											
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate [DEHP]	E655F	2.0	μg/L	<2.0		12 μg/L	8.8 µg/L				
di-n-butyl phthalate	E655F	1.0	μg/L	<1.0		80 μg/L	15 μg/L				
Semi-Volatile Organics Surrogates											
fluorobiphenyl, 2-	E655F	1.0	%	100							
terphenyl-d14, p-	E655F	1.0	%	99.6							
Phenolics Surrogates											
tribromophenol, 2,4,6-	E655F	0.20	%	126							
Nonylphenols											

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Analyte	Method	LOR	Unit	WT2208055-001 (Continued)	RMPSUB SAN	RMPSUB STM				
onylphenols - Continued										
nonylphenol diethoxylates [NP2EO]	E749B	0.10	μg/L	<0.10						
nonylphenol ethoxylates, total	E749B	2.0	μg/L	<2.0	200 μg/L					
nonylphenol monoethoxylates [NP1EO]	E749B	2.0	μg/L	<2.0						
nonylphenols [NP]	E749A	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	20 μg/L					
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Polychlorinated Biphenyls									
Aroclor 1016	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1221	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1232	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1242	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1248	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1254	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1260	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1262	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
Aroclor 1268	E687	0.020	μg/L	<0.020						
polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], total	E687	0.060	μg/L	<0.060	1 μg/L	0.4 μg/L				
decachlorobiphenyl	E687	0.1	%	99.6						
tetrachloro-m-xylene	E687	0.1	%	94.7						

Please refer to the General Comments section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

## **Summary of Guideline Breaches by Sample**

SampleID/Client ID	Matrix	Analyte	Analyte Summary	Guideline	Category	Result	Limit
BH22-4	Water	solids, total suspended [TSS]		RMPSUB	STM	160 mg/L	15 mg/L
	Water	Kjeldahl nitrogen, total [TKN]		RMPSUB	STM	5.57 mg/L	1 mg/L
	Water	coliforms, thermotolerant [fecal]		RMPSUB	STM	<2	1 CFU/100mL
	Water	manganese, total		RMPSUB	STM	0.271 mg/L	0.05 mg/L
	Water	zinc, total		RMPSUB	STM	0.0454 mg/L	0.04 mg/L
	Water	phenols, total (4AAP)		RMPSUB	STM	0.0128 mg/L	0.008 mg/L

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Client : Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc.

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Key:

RMPSUB Ontario Reg. Mun. of Peel Sewer Bylaw #53-2010 (APR. 2011)

SAN Reg. Mun. of Peel Sanitary by-law #53-2010 STM Reg. Mun. of Peel Storm By-Law #53-2010