



LID Case Studies & Tools

**Phil James, P. Eng
Credit Valley Conservation**

Presentation Overview

- Overview of LID demonstration projects;
- Key lessons learned related to design, construction, operation & maintenance, monitoring;
- LID Implementation & Support Tools

IMAX Video





IMAX Corporation Parking Lot Expansion & Redevelopment



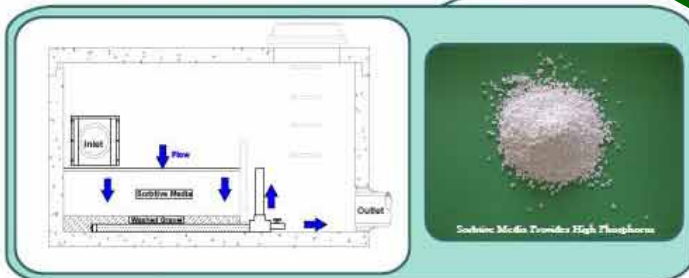
Sod Covered Bioswale



Vegetated Bioswales



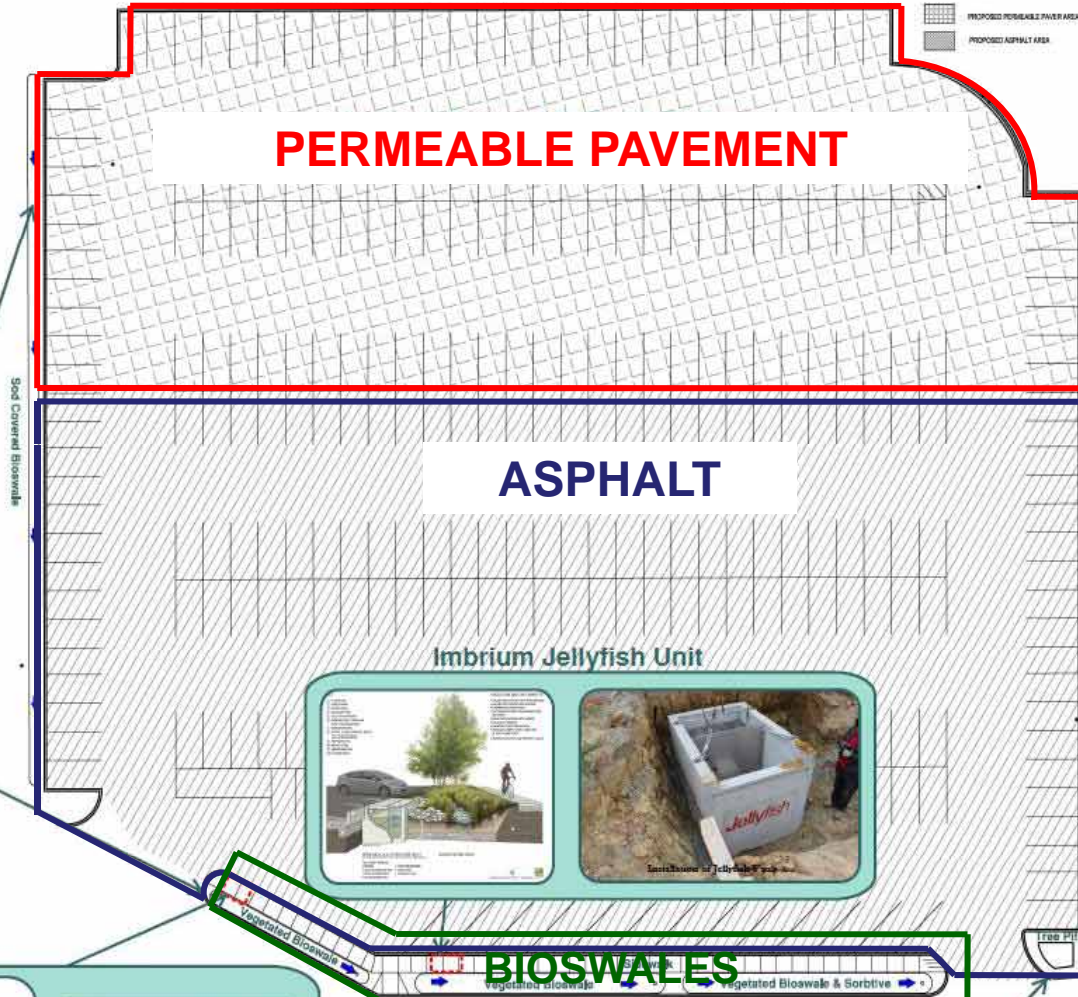
Imbrium Sorptive Vault
&
Sorptive Media



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

ASPHALT

BIOSWALES



Permeable Pavers



Asphalt Parking



Vegetated Bioswales &
Sorptive Media



Permeable Pavement & Bioretention



Applied a variety of innovative technologies;

Treatment Trains *to build resilience & robustness*;

Permeable Pavement with different granular bases (Granular 'O' & $\frac{3}{4}$ " clear);

Permeable Pavement with impermeable Liner;

Oct 26, 2012



Nov 7, 2012



Nov 14, 2012



Nov 20, 2012



Nov 22, 2012



Nov 26, 2012



Dec 21, 2012



Nov 14, 2012



Nov 20, 2012



Nov 21, 2012



Nov 21, 2012



Nov 21, 2012



Nov 26, 2012



Dec 5, 2012



Dec 10, 2012



Dec 12, 2012



Dec 14, 2012



Dec 21, 2012





24 to 48 hrs later

Parking lot runoff is filtered, cooled
and slowly released to Sheridan
Creek



2013/9/19 9:05

Treatment Train #1

Asphalt



Jellyfish



Bioretention Swale



Treatment Train #1
Asphalt to Jellyfish unit to
Bioretention

Jellyfish
-Cartridge filters
-Oils & Greases
-Large & small sediment
particles

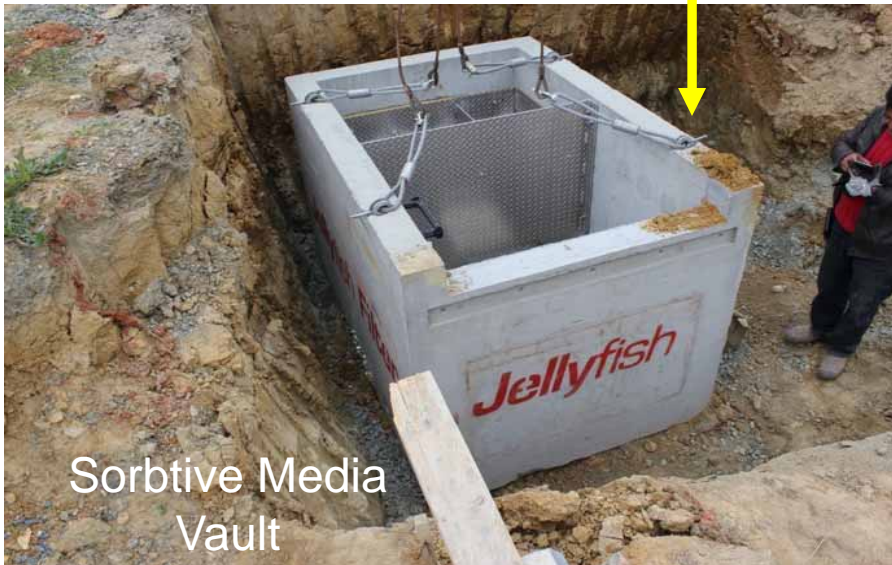
Bioretention
- Further polishing &
Cooling

Treatment Train #2



Asphalt to
Bioretention to
Sorbitive Media Vault

Bioretention
-Primary treatment



Sorbitive Media Vault
- Dissolved nutrient
removal

Overflow by-passes
Sorbitive Media Vault



Why do LID Projects Fail?

- Plans without enough detail and instruction;
- Designers who do not understand the complexities of construction;
- Contractors who do not understand the technology or importance of certain procedures;
- Lack of effective erosion and sediment control during construction.



Full Time Construction Inspection



As-built survey

Erosion & Sediment Control



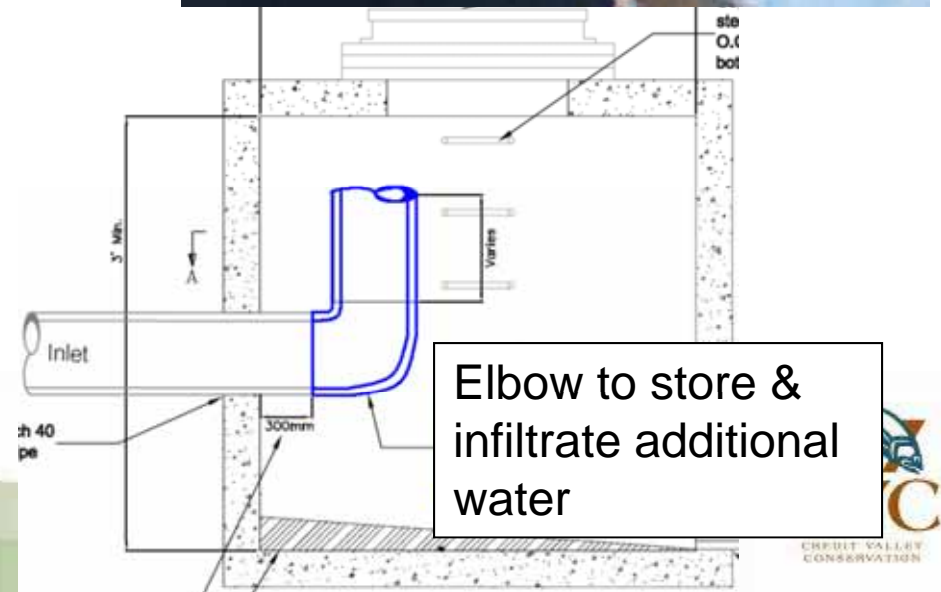
**Need to protect
infiltration
practices!**

During construction, access to the permeable pavers was limited to a single location so that conditions could be monitored, and maintained more efficiently.

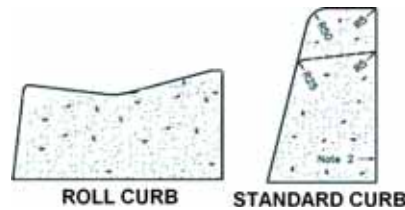


Design

- Integrate monitoring infrastructure into the engineering design!
- Incorporate optimization features;
- Add additional surface inlets to minimize the chance of excessive ponding;



Operation & Maintenance



Roll curb allows contractor to push snow completely off the parking lot

Meltwater does not flow back across asphalt surface creating icy conditions



Contractor pushes snow to perimeter of the parking lot

Risk of hitting curbs if curb markers are not in place

Construction



Compaction around
light standards



Fine grading of
bioretention areas after
planting to stop short
circuiting

Small & Medium Sized Businesses





Outdoor Fueling & Spill Preparedness



Snow & Ice Management



Outdoor Storage

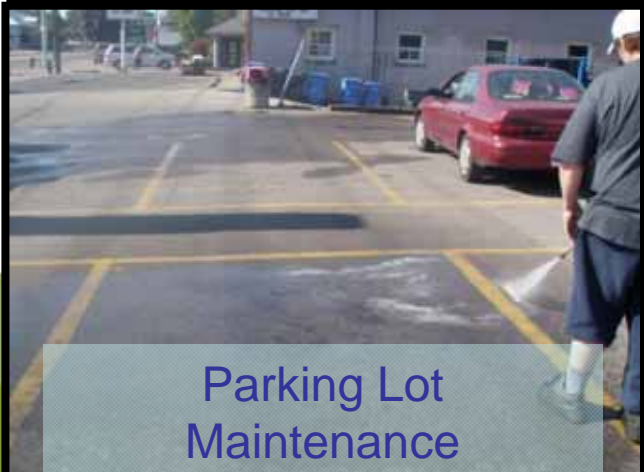


Illegal Dumping

Pollution Prevention (P2)
Eliminate sources of pollutants that come into contact with stormwater



Outdoor Material Storage



Parking Lot Maintenance



Dumpster Management



Outdoor Auto Repair

Why is Pollution Prevention Important to LID?



P2 Best Management Practices



Replace dumpsters



Fuel station spill pad



Waste oil drums with spill pallets

Covered storage



Approved paint & solvent storage shed



Landowner installed fencing to prevent illegal dumping, and improper storage of materials



With P2 under control look at Low Impact Development (LID) techniques



- Vegetated buffers
- Placed a deep layer of topsoil
- Plant native trees & shrubs with mulch



Protection!!
Installed large
boulders and
wooden posts to
prevent
encroachments

Enhanced Swales & Sediment traps



August 2009



December 10, 2010



September 20, 2011



August 2013

Removal of
invasive
species

Remove
asphalt to
create buffer

Plant Native
species

Sediment traps
to capture large
particles and
debris

Soil
amendments



Vegetated Buffers and Enhanced Grass Swales



Before Construction (2009)



After Construction – after rain event



2012

Swale Design

Wide bottom width -
0.75 m

Gentle Side slopes -
2.5:1 to 3:1

Gentle Velocity – less
than 0.5 m/s for **25
mm storm**

Shallow Flow – less
than 100 mm for **25
mm storm**

Flat Longitudinal slope
– 0.5 to 2.0 %

Operation & Maintenance Guidance Critical!!

BBS CVC

Bernardi Building Supply A Leader in Clean Water



Fuel Station Spill Prevention
Who wants to drink diesel? A simple spill pad prevents any diesel drips or spills from entering our water!

It is important to position the truck's fuel tank directly over the corner of the spill pad to prevent spills. The drain valve should be closed when fueling, otherwise remain open to prevent rainwater from collecting in the spill pad. Any drips or spills outside of the spill pad will drain to Sheridan Creek, Rattray Marsh, and Lake Ontario – the source of our drinking water.

For more information on how you can join us in protecting our water, please visit www.bernardibuildingsupply.com/sustainability



NO DUMPING

WATER FROM THIS AREA FLOWS TO

**SHERIDAN CREEK;
RATTRAY MARSH;
LAKE ONTARIO – THE SOURCE OF
MISSISSAUGA'S DRINKING WATER
SUPPLY**

MAX \$100,000 FINE

Storm Sewer By-law 259-05

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL
REGION OF PEEL WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES
905-791-9499

City of MISSISSAUGA
Utility-Factor Investments



Maintenance Requirements


Spring

- Removal of trash & debris
- Removal of any weeds or invasive species (See Appended Pamphlet)
- Inspection of sediment traps & removal of sediment if traps are full (25 cm mark)
- Inspection of fuel station spill pad for cracks or leaks & ensure valve function.

Summer

- Removal of trash & debris
- Mow outer edge of buffer to maintain clear outline of the buffer & swale
- Inspection of sediment traps & removal of sediment if traps are full (25 cm mark)
- Removal of any weeds or invasive species (See Appended Pamphlet)
- Inspection of fuel station spill pad for cracks or leaks & ensure valve function.

Bernardi Building Supply Maintenance Locations



Clear Water Swale

- Removal of trash and debris
- Light raking of swale
- Trimming and replacement of any dead trees or shrubs
- Weeding and removal of any invasive species
- Mowing (during drought periods)

Buffer

- Mow outer edge of buffer to maintain clear outline of the buffer and swale

Sediment Trap

- Removal of trash and debris
- Inspection of sediment traps and removal of sediment if traps are full (25cm mark)

Fuel Station Spill Pad

- Inspection of fuel station spill pad for cracks or leaks
- Ensure proper valve function



DRUM & SPILL PALLET

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- Spill pallet should be placed indoors on an impervious surface (e.g. concrete) in a location where it will not present an obstacle to foot or vehicle traffic.
- Four wheels of the pallet should be placed on the drum.
- Fill gauge (inserted into drum bung) is a safety measure to warn if the drum is nearing capacity to avoid over-filling.
- The vent can be used to remove excess drum over-kill oil.
- Contact a licensed waste hauler to remove accumulated oil as needed.
- If all accumulates in spill pallet, move drum with forklift onto an impervious surface and fill and lay the pallet with that the accumulated oil drains into the drum and into the drum.

These drums are considered a fuel related tank to the best of the knowledge of the manufacturer and are not subject to Reg. 301, 302 or 303 of the Environmental Protection Act. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the drums are used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for use and to ensure that the drums are used in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Drum & Spill Pallet Configuration



in clear outline of the buffer & swale
oval of sediment if traps are full (25 cm mark)
for cracks or leaks & ensure valve function

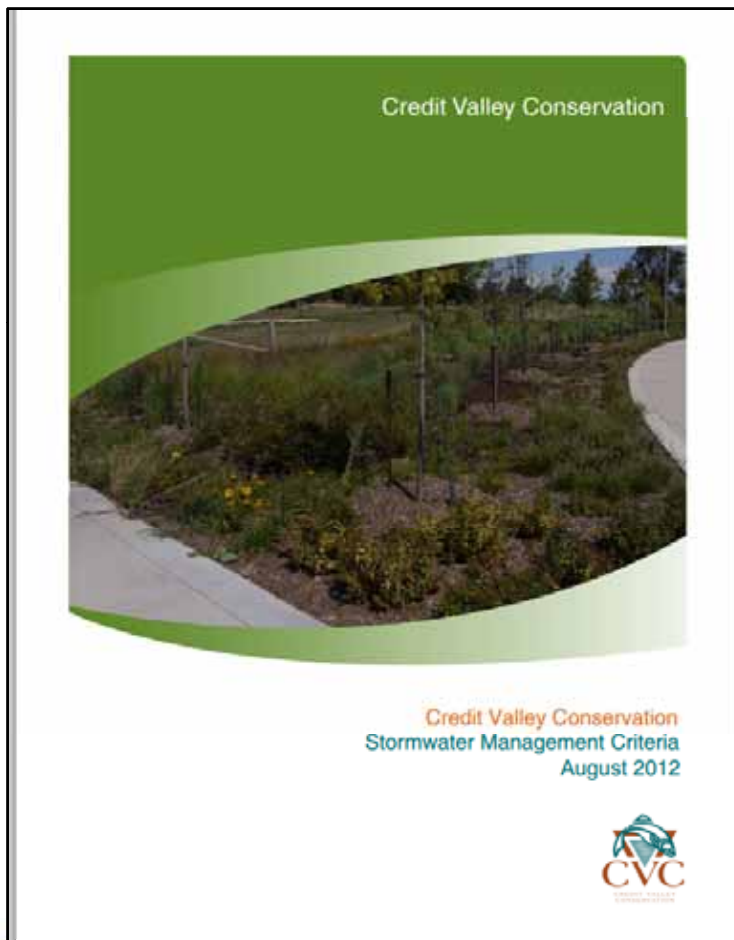


Lessons Learned

- Most small and medium sized businesses do not have staff resources for sustainability teams;
- Know where the buried utilities are located to avoid costly delays;
- Solving multiple issues were good selling points (i.e. Flooding issues, illegal dumping, etc.).



SWM Criteria



| | CVC SWM Criteria |
|------------------------|--|
| Water Quality | Enhanced Treatment 80% removal |
| Flood Control | Post to Pre for 2 to 100 yr design storm to the appropriate watershed flood control criteria |
| Erosion Control | As a minimum, on site detention of 5mm. For sites with a SWM pond detain the 25mm event for 48 hrs |
| Water Balance | Min of 3mm of groundwater recharge per event |

Methodologies, guidance and data for geomorphic analysis, water balance to protect natural features, etc.



Planning & Design Guidelines



LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDE

Version 1.0

2010



Provides engineers, ecologists and planners with information and direction on LID planning & design.

- Rainwater Harvesting
- Green Roofs
- Roof Downspout Disconnection
- Soakaways, Trenches, Chambers
- Bioretention
- Vegetated Filter Strips
- Permeable Pavement
- Enhanced Grass Swales
- Dry Swales
- Perforated Pipe Systems



Landscape Design Guide



APPENDIX B

LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDE FOR LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT

VERSION 1.0

June 2010



- LID practices are predominately located on private property or within the right-of-way and will often be maintained by the property owner.
- Plants play an integral part in supporting the treatment, evapotranspiration and infiltration functions.
- Plant selection and design are essential both for function and for the public perception and acceptance of LID!



Aesthetics is Critical!

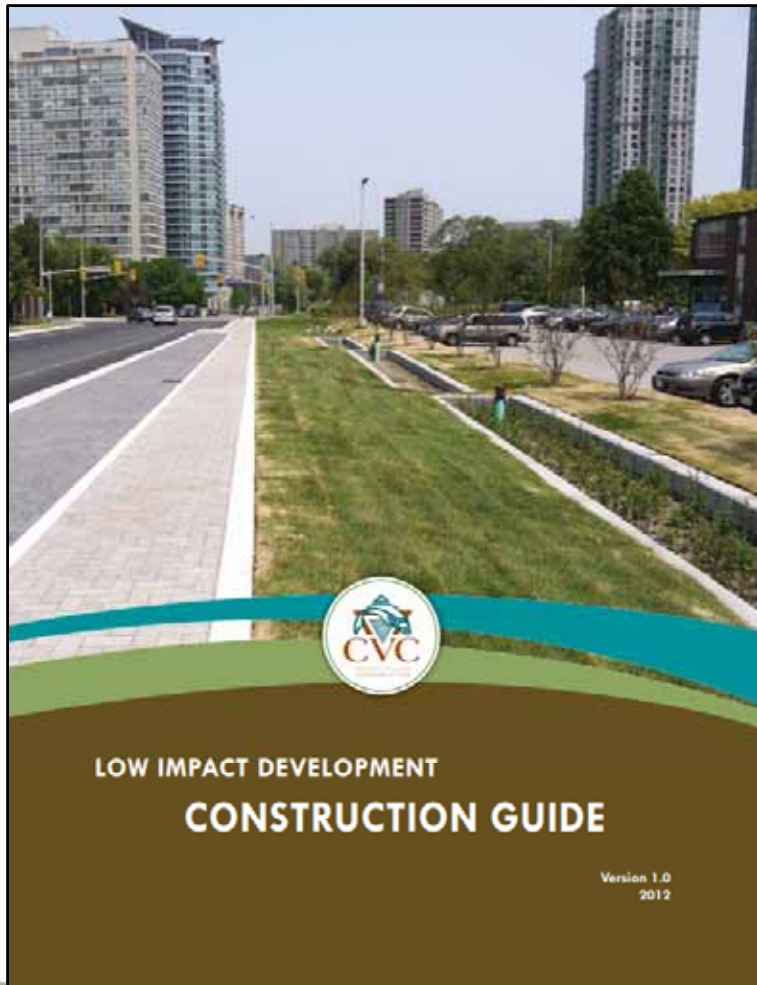
Bad



Good



LID Construction Guide & Courses



Highlights common LID oversights during construction and discusses: proper planning, contractor communication, ESC protection, and material specification guidance.



LID Construction Courses



Upcoming Courses

May 28th Mississauga

May 30th Kingston

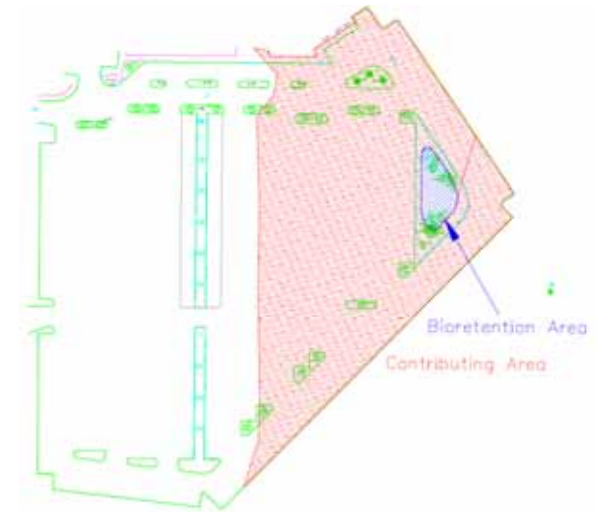
- How LID construction differs from the construction of a conventional stormwater management site
- Roles and responsibilities of the LID construction team members
- Methods for constructing common LID practices and their materials
- Methods and considerations for final stabilization and vegetation establishment

Certification Protocols

Visual Inspections

Vegetation Surveys

As Built Survey



Soil Analysis

Water Level monitoring

Infiltration Testing



Certification Protocols

| | Level 1: Visual Inspection | Level 2: Capacity Testing | Level 3: Water Level Monitoring | Level 4: High Intensity Monitoring |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Checklist Inspection | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Vegetation Surveys (for vegetated practices) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Soil Testing | ✓ (optional) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| As-Constructed Survey | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Infiltration Testing / Synthetic Runoff Test | | ✓ | ✓ (optional) | ✓ (optional) |
| Water Level Monitoring | | | ✓ | ✓ (optional) |
| Water Flow & Quality Monitoring | | | | ✓ |

LID Monitoring Strategy

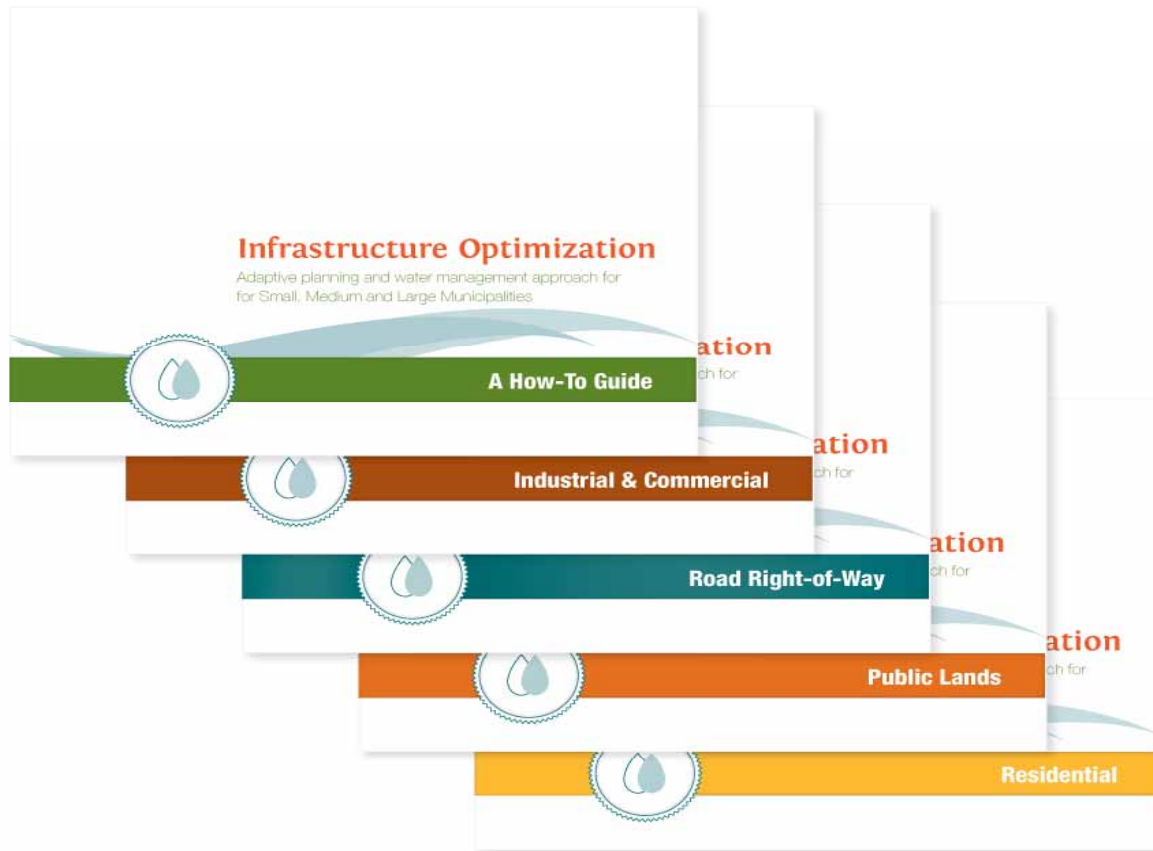
Infrastructure Performance Risk Assessment Program

Answer key
stakeholder
questions



Version 1.0 - October 2012

LID Retrofit Guidance Documents



Funding support through the Showcasing Water Innovation Project



SWM Retrofit Guide

- Small, medium & large municipalities;
- Answers the question, “where do I begin?”
- Provides tools to assist with identifying the best area(s) and land use type(s) to focus LID retrofit activities.

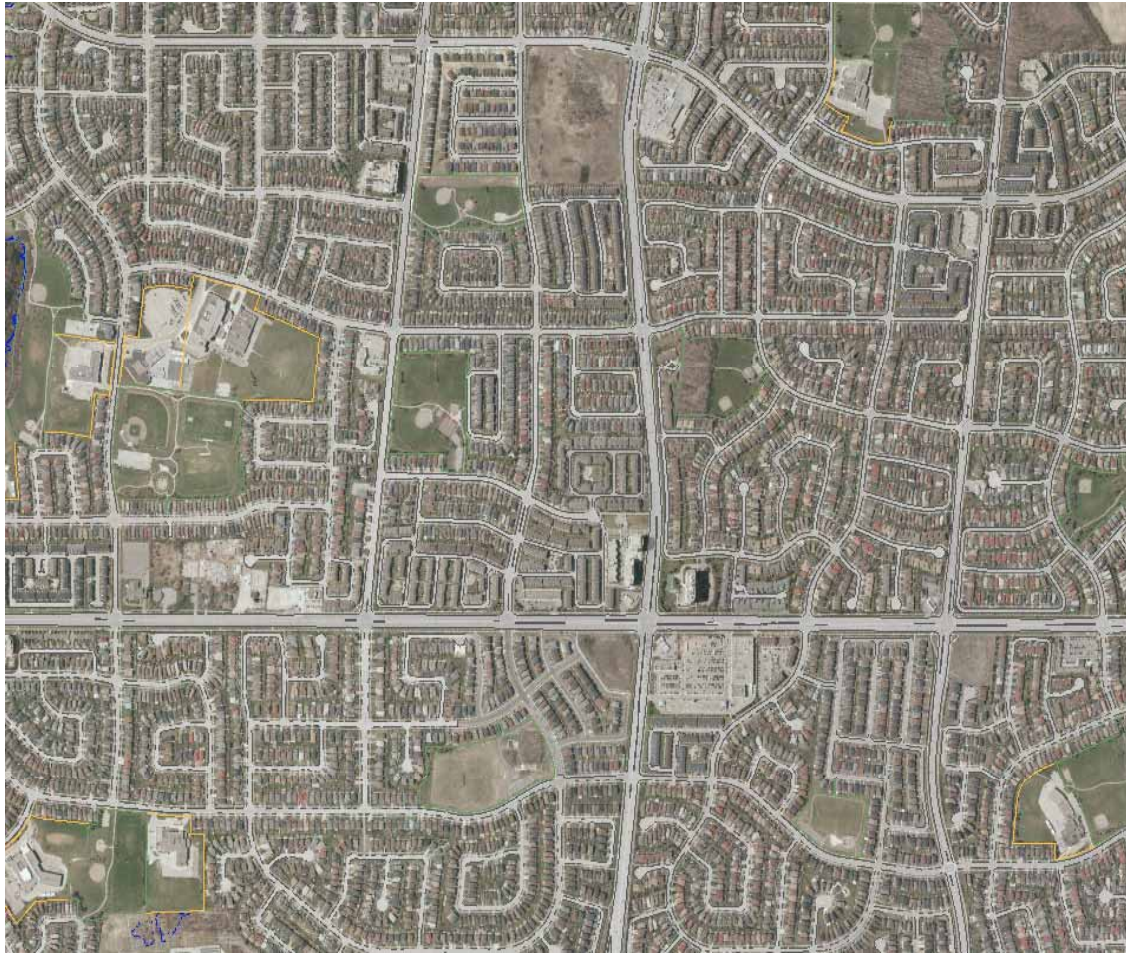


SWM Retrofit Guide

- Help municipalities define levels of service for SWM;
- Use of SWM findings to optimize infrastructure;
- Provide guidance consistent with the Water Opportunities Act & Ministry of Infrastructure.



Opportunities within the Road Allowance



Up to 70% of pollutant loads comes from roadways;

Municipally owned and operated

Monitoring results have shown that LID captures pollutants from 90% of rainfall events

Big Bang for your Buck!!!!



Business Case

- Consistent with Ministry of Infrastructure's Building Together: Guide for Municipal Asset Management Plans;
- Provides overview of all relevant direct and indirect costs & benefits associated with LID;
- The business case framework can be modified to reflect the context of other regions across Ontario.

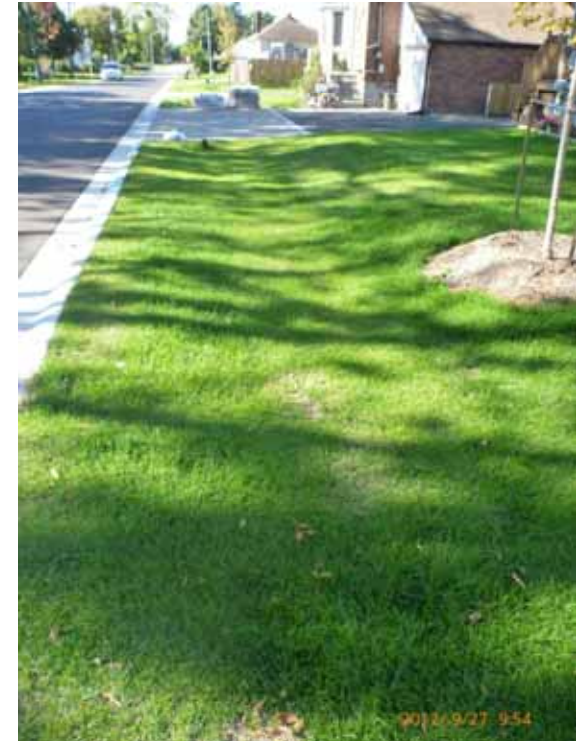
1.0 The Business Case for Grey to Green Road Retrofits



The Dixie Road underpass in Mississauga, Ontario, was one of many infrastructure assets damaged following the July 8, 2013 storm event. (Source: Fred Look, Mississauga News)

Business case → Screen Options → Case study

The Right Landscape For the Right Location



Provide in the field lessons learned

Opportunities within Business & Multi-residential Areas

Industrial Commercial (IC) sector, generally comprised of 20-30% of the typical urban area;

Typically contribute pollutant loads such as:

TSS (12-16%);

Total phosphorous (17-22%);

High impervious cover ranging from 75-95% total impervious area.

Leading municipalities that are implementing SWM rates are targeting I/C lands.



Grey to Green Business and Multi-Residential Retrofits: Optimizing your Bottom-line Through Low Impact Development

- Audience: Property owners & managers;
- Land types: High and mid-rise residential buildings, low rise buildings, large commercial, small commercial, institutional and light industrial;



Business Case

- Minimizing your risk;
- Protecting your assets (diversify);
- Create a competitive advantage.



Opportunities within Residential Areas

Generally
comprise 50-60%
of urban areas

Contribute 51-
57% total
phosphorus

Help to reduce
basement
flooding.



Grey to Green Residential Lands: Engaging Residents to adopt Low Impact Development on their Properties



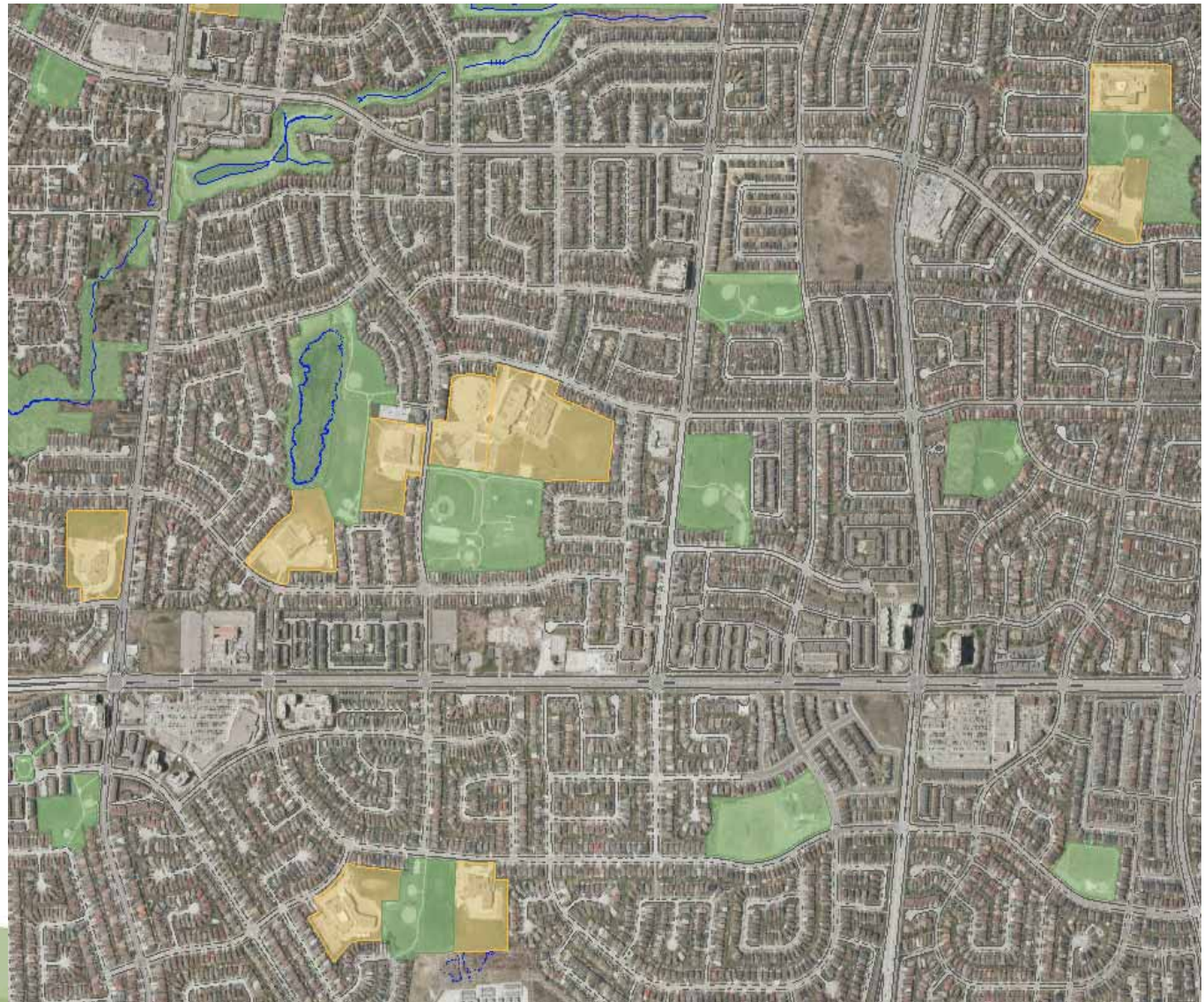
- Audience: Municipalities
- Make the case for why municipalities need to target residential lands
- Provide guidance on marketing strategies as conventional approach (rebates) has low uptake (< 5%).



Opportunities within Public Lands Areas

Schools, parks, places of worship represent the few remaining open areas within urban landscapes;

Opportunities to treat both public and private lands to take pressure off existing infrastructure.



Grey to Green Public Lands: Optimizing Parks, Public Buildings and Places of Worship through Low Impact Development

- Audience: Parks planners and managers, facility managers, property owners and managers



Public Lands/Institutions Adopting LID



Schools

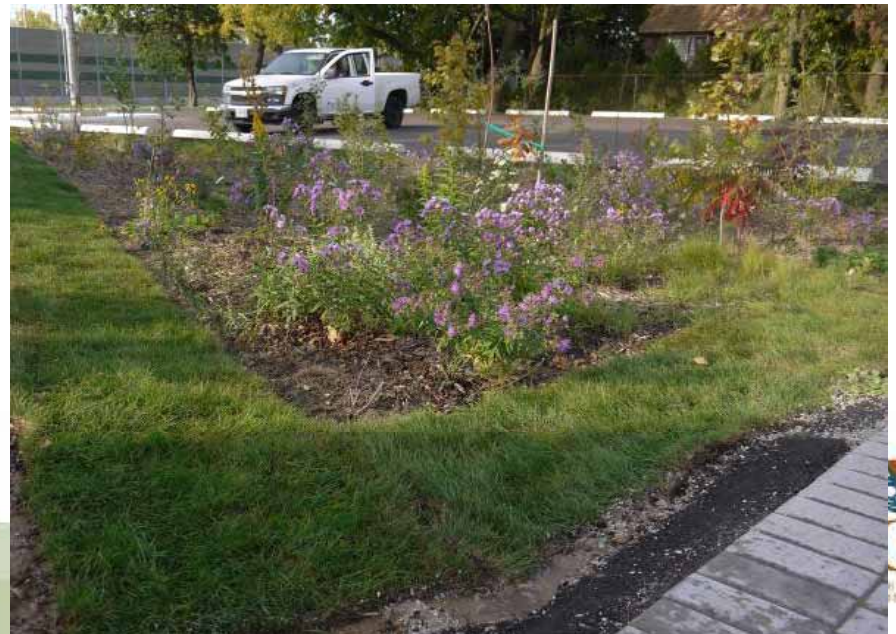
- educational opportunities

Churches

- environmental stewardship

Parks

- easy demonstration opportunities



Share Lessons Learned: Case Studies



Elm Drive

Location: Mississauga
Constructed: May 2011

Case Study



Road Right-of-Way Retrofit

Project Objectives, Design and Performance

- Level credit comprised of six innovation players and permeable pavement that treats and infiltrates road runoff on adjacent school property.
- Retrofit aimed at improving stormwater management within the Cooksville Creek watershed by providing enhanced erosion control, quantity control, and water balance.
- Ongoing performance assessment had found that LD practices are exceeding all design expectations, providing 99% total suspended solids removal and reducing peak flows for 2-year events by 70-100%.

Overcoming Barriers and Lessons Learned

- To provide additional clarity and reduce the potential for error, drawings should include a profile view of the storm services through the bio-retention cells, and detailed dimensions of any non-standard items.
- Warranty provisions need to be more specific with respect to LD features (i.e. plant watering and weeding) and need to be adhered to by all parties.
- Aesthetics are key – original landscaping had to be supplemented with additional plantings, including trees, to improve aesthetics and add seasonal variety to cells.

Practices Implemented



Barriers & Issues Encountered



Green Glade Sr. Public School Rain Garden Retrofit

Location: Mississauga
Constructed: 2011

Case Study



Public Lands

Project Objectives, Design & Performance

- Rain garden installed to treat 300 m² drainage area comprising roof and parking lot runoff.
- Garden retrofit is dual-purpose: treats stormwater and reduces nuisance ponding in parking lot, decreasing slippery ice conditions in winter.
- Surface draw down time is met within a 24 hour period, avoiding any potential mosquito risk.
- A multi-contributor approach was used so that the school board no direct costs for the design and construction of the rain garden.

Overcoming Barriers & Lessons Learned

- Attributing 'buy-in' from stakeholders, identifying and empow'ing champions to facilitate communication and build consensus during all project phases were key to the success of this project.
- Bio-retention media supplied did not meet specifications, leading to poor drainage. Project partners worked with the soil supplier to replace media, restoring proper drainage.
- A support network has been developed to ensure that all maintenance is being done properly.

Practices Implemented



Barriers & Issues Encountered



Media & Events

mississauga
livinggreen

August 30, 2012

Parking lot retrofit protects Lake Ontario

By [mishahib](#)

Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) and its partners are installing innovative water technology at IMAX Corporation, a motion picture provider, in Mississauga. The new parking lot design will help prevent flooding and stormwater contaminants from flowing into Sheridan Creek, Rattray Marsh and Lake Ontario. The Great Lakes are a source of drinking water for more than 80 per cent of Ontarians. One of the best parts of this good news story is that IMAX plans to make their site accessible to future potential customers that are interested in learning more about how they can use similar technologies on their own properties. For more information on the water quality project, see the [CVC press release](#).



RCD IN ALLIANCE WITH

RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONAL

INSTALLATION

CHAIN LINK FENCE - WROUGHT IRON SAFETY & SNOW FENCE - AGRICULTURE

DAILY COMMERCIAL NEWS
AND CONSTRUCTION RECORD

September 17, 2012

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August 28, 2012

IMAX uses experimental parking lot design to reduce stormwater contamination in Mississauga, Ontario

mississauga.com

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Blog and Videos about local shopping

Jan Dean | Aug 24, 2012 - 4:19 PM | Report a Typo or Correction

Green parking lot protects drinking water



Front L-R: Jim Tovey, Joan Robson, Jim Bradley, Christine Zimmer. Back L-R: Nancy Cole, Dave Laurie, Dave Maunder, Leanne Geilthorpe, Jackie Ward.

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NEWS, ONTARIO

Ontario Helps IMAX Protect the Great Lakes

Posted on August 27, 2012

Ontario is investing in solutions in Peel Region to help protect Great Lakes water quality.

IMAX Corporation is using new permeable pavement and stormwater treatment technology to retrofit its parking lot to reduce contaminated runoff. This green infrastructure will help prevent flooding and reduce contaminants entering Sheridan Creek and Lake Ontario.

The project is part of the McGuinty government's Showcasing Water Innovation program that supports projects that demonstrate innovative and cost effective approaches to improve drinking water, wastewater treatment, and stormwater systems that can be used by communities across the province.

The project is part of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority collaboration with public and private sector partners to implement low impact approaches for managing stormwater and conserving water.

What's the difference between these two glasses?

One took 30% less

Schneider Electric

Conferences



Oct. 4th & 5th 2012 Conference (**Sold Out**) to over 270 participants from various organizations!

Bus Tours & Other Events



Bus Tour



Groundbreaking Ceremonies



Neighbourhood BBQ hosted by CVC and Councillor



Official SWI announcement with MPP
Dipika Damerla



Interpretive Signage

