

CULVERTS & BRIDGES

The following checklist has been compiled to assist the applicant in preparing their application for approval under the Conservation Authorities Act and Ontario Regulation 41/24. This checklist is valid for a period of six months following issuance. The level of detail required in the application will depend on the proposed works, as well as the natural hazards and environmental conditions on site. We recommend that applicants contact Conservation Halton staff prior to submitting the application to determine what level of detail is deemed appropriate.

This checklist **<u>must be returned</u>** with the Permit application indicating in the appropriate spaces that all required information has been provided.

PROJECT TITLE:	DATE:
LOCATION:	FILE:

		Applicable	Provided
	General Submission Requirements	1	
Application Form	Completed and signed application form. At a minimum, the landowner must sign the form. If an agent is representing the landowner, the agent must also sign the form.		
Application Fee	Non-refundable administrative fee as per category on the current year fee schedule attached to permit application at time of submission.		
Electronically Submitted	All materials submitted electronically either through email or digital transfer.		
Project Description	Description of, and rationale for, the proposed works including discussion of other alternatives considered. If a replacement structure is proposed, details regarding the current conditions of the existing structure are requested.		
Photographs	Photographs of the watercourse, banks, adjacent vegetation and/or representative vegetation communities (if applicable) and existing crossing (if applicable) during ice-free conditions.		
Drawings	Digital drawings and () hard copy sets of all drawings, folded to $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" in standard metric scale. See 'Drawing Requirements' section.		
Reports	Digital reports and () hard copies of reports listed under 'Technical Study Requirements'.		
Qualified Persons	Where a drawing or report is required to be prepared by a P.Geo., P.Eng., OALA, or OLS, it must be stamped, dated and signed.		

		Applicable	Provided
Digital Copies	Technical drawings and plans provided in pdf format unless requested otherwise (i.e. the most recent version of AutoCAD). GIS data and mapping should be submitted in an acceptable ESRI format and be properly georeferenced to real world coordinates (i.e., NAD83, UTM, Zone 17). It is highly desirable that mapping related data be submitted in ArcGIS Geodatabase format, containing all spatial, attribute, metadata and spatial joins/data rules. ESRI shape file format is an acceptable alternative.		
Topographic Survey	 Detailed topographic survey of the site by an OLS extending a minimumm upstream and downstream of the limits of the proposed crossing, with information collected at 1m intervals along the creek. The survey is to identify/confirm/include items such as: Creek inverts, creek thalweg Stream bank locations (top and bottom of bank Existing crossing details (low cord; obvert/invert, wing-walls, parapet walls, etc.) Observed water level Survey datum Dams/weirs/knick points Dams/weirs/knick points Slopes/valley walls/retaining walls (top and bottom of bank) Limits of wetland, staked by Conservation Halton Ditch lines Benchmarks Date surveyed, etc. 		
Plan View(s)	Plan view(s) showing existing conditions and proposed development conditions including: • Detailed grading (clearly illustrate how the proposed works will blend in with the undisturbed areas) • Culvert/Bridges • Limit of work/disturbance • Vegetation • Watercourse (bankfull width) • Conservation Halton staked wetland limit • Location of boreholes • Utilities/infrastructure • Meander belt • Location of regulated features, regulation limits and applicable setbacks, specifically:		
Aerial Photograph(s)			

		Applicable	Provided
Profile View(s)	Existing and proposed longitudinal profile view (s) of the structure and channel (extending a minimumm upstream and downstream of crossing) clearly illustrating the existing conditions and proposed development conditions. Drawings must clearly illustrate the works and its interface with the upstream and downstream watercourse reaches (creek invert, bank details) that are to remain undisturbed. Countersinking of closed bottom culverts must be clearly demonstrated.		
Cross-sectional View(s)	Existing and proposed cross sectional views of the structure, wing walls, footings, etc, as well as the upstream and downstream watercourse. Bankfull width, creek inverts and low flow channel must be illustrated. Countersinking of closed bottom culverts must be clearly demonstrated.9		
Watercourse Features	Plan, section and profile details of proposed watercourse features (e.g. pools, riffles, etc.), as well as tie-in to the proposed channel. Bank location (bankfull, low flow), must be clearly identified on the above noted plans.		
Substrate Materials	Type, size/gradation and depth of appropriate substrate material. Analysis supporting the selected sizing must be provided. Details of granular mixtures proposed, or native material to fill the void spaces must also be included.		
Existing Vegetation	A vegetation inventory (including scientific names) and Tree Preservation Plan. Tree protection fencing location and details must be illustrated on the drawings. Recommend that Conservation Halton's <i>Guidelines for Landscaping and Rehabilitation Plans (2024)</i> be followed available at <u>www.conservationhalton.ca</u> .		
Proposed Vegetation	Details on restoration, including a locally native, non-invasive seed mix for disturbed areas as well as compensatory trees and/or shrubs must be indicated on the drawings (including scientific names). Follow Conservation Halton's <i>Guidelines on Landscaping and Rehabilitation</i> <i>Plans (2024)</i> , available at <u>www.conservationhalton.ca</u> unless as directed below:		
Staging, Phasing and Access Route Plans	 Details regarding the sequence of construction with consideration of site management, best management practices, and construction timing. The construction sequence should consider: Vegetation removal, In-stream works, Seasonal timing of landscaping and bioengineering, Stockpiling operations, etc. The full limits of disturbance for access to the site must be delineated with details regarding temporary crossings (if applicable). Efforts to minimize the extent of the disturbance must be demonstrated. 		

		Applicable	Provided
Erosion and Sediment Control Plans	Details regarding sediment and erosion control measures, site dewatering, equipment, materials, access to and from work area, monitoring, site supervision, etc. See <i>Erosion & Sediment Guidelines</i> <i>for Urban Construction</i> prepared by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities (<u>www.sustainabletechnologies.ca</u>) for additional guidance.		
	Above plan is to be prepared by a qualified professional (i.e. CISEC, CPESC or an approved equivalent).		
	Technical Study Requirements		
	idies pertaining to flooding and erosion hazards must be completed in accordance atural Resources & Forestry (MNRF) Technical Guidelines (MNR, 2002) and curre		nes.
Hydraulic Analysis	A hydraulic analysis by a qualified P.Eng to verify that the proposed works will not increase flooding risks to life or property. The analysis must verify that there will be no increased flood levels on adjacent properties and no increased on-site flood risks. The assessment must be completed for the full range of rainfall events (typically 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 year and Regional Storm). A digital copy of all models must be provided and must be accompanied by a summary table of pre and post development flood elevations. The source of the hydraulic model must also be specified. A plan view drawing showing the existing and proposed flooding hazard limit as well as the location of hydraulic cross-sections overlain on an existing topographic mapping and/or grading plan (if grading changes are proposed) must be provided with vertical datum specified.		
Additional Engineering Analysis	Demonstration by a qualified P.Eng that the crossing is providing the appropriate level of access/egress for the intended adjacent and surrounding land use. The appropriate access/egress criteria is:		
	Confirmation from a qualified P.Eng that the crossing meets the Ministry of Transportation requirements.		
	Confirmation from a qualified P.Eng verifying that the proposed crossing can withstand the anticipated flood depths and velocities under Regulatory Storm conditions.		
	Calculations by a qualified P.Eng for erosion protection works. Please note that where feasible, erosion protection measures should be buried by appropriate substrate within the natural channel boundary.		

		Applicable	Provided
Geotechnical Assessment (Slope Stability	A geotechnical slope assessment by a qualified P.Eng. The scope of the study must be determined through the completion of the Slope Stability Rating Chart (Table 4.2, MNRF, Understanding Natural Hazards and Technical Guide for River and Stream Systems: Erosion Hazard Limit). Where the location of stable top of bank is required, staff will require plan and cross-sectional views that illustrate, at a minimum, the site's topographical information, location of watercourse, toe of slope, staked top of bank, recommended toe erosion allowance, recommended stable slope allowance and analyzed stable top of bank. The location of the analyzed cross-sections must be shown on plan view.		
Geotechnical Assessment (Soil Investigation)	A geotechnical assessment by a qualified P.Eng for the purposes of mitigation of geotechnical risks at the site by providing recommendation for items such as footings, excavation limits, design parameters and construction. Indication of groundwater levels and potential for construction dewatering is required to determine if additional hydrogeological study is warranted.		
Fluvial Geomorphic Assessment	 A fluvial geomorphological assessment by a qualified licenced professional (e.g. P.Geo.) with demonstrated expertise in natural channel design to verify that the design has adequately allowed for natural channel migration, sediment transport, and minimizes the risk to infrastructure. The study is to include, but not be limited to; Details on how the proposed design provides a natural channel morphology consistent with anticipated drainage, gradient, and sediment transport regimes; Channel migration, widening, potential downcutting/scour based on historical observations or acceptable modelling; Potential changes in channel alignment and bank erosion in upstream and downstream reaches; Appropriate bankfull flows, water depth and water velocities, and tractive forces. These parameters should be the same through the crossing as in upstream and downstream natural areas; Natural bottom substrate matching upstream and downstream substrates (with due consideration given to the impacts of lack of vegetative control within the crossing); and Bedload conveyance, ice jams and woody debris accumulation. 		
Hydrogeological Assessment	A hydrogeological assessment by a qualified P.Eng or P.Geo. to study the potential impacts to surface/groundwater interactions related to dewatering, and discharge activities. The assessment must provide adaptive management, mitigation and monitoring strategies with considerations for discharge (i.e. quantity of water), construction phasing, etc.		

Other Requirements		
Fisheries Act	Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (HA	proponent is responsible for avoiding Harmful, DD) to fish and fish habitat under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> . s Canada (DFO) website for additional information. none 1 855 852-8320 or email
Endangered Species	The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) may have concerns with respect to species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario list as it pertains to <i>the Endangered Species Act</i> (ESA) Please contact MECP and DFO directly to determine if there is potential for Species at Risk on, or adjacent, to your project site. The MECP will determine if detailed project information will be required to begin the ESA approval process: <u>SAROntario@ontario.ca</u>	
Timing Windows	Please be advised that regulatory agencies such as the MECP and DFO (mentioned above), as well as other agencies such as the MNRF (<u>scp.aurora@ontario.ca</u> or <u>scp.guelph@ontario.ca</u>) may have seasonal timing restrictions which dictate when in-water work can occur. Please be sure to contact regulatory agencies as appropriate.	
Prepared by:		Signature:

Additional Design Considerations

- The time of year that work is proposed may impact permit requirements for in-water works. Seasonal Design Considerations (SDCs) associated with works to occur during times of higher expected flow (e.g. freshet) may include enhanced ESC measures or increased monitoring and mitigation measures. Changes in work schedules may require a revised permit to address SDCs.
- Opportunities to incorporate fluvial geomorphic considerations for replacement crossings are encouraged due to the potential to reduce future infrastructure risks and maintenance requirements as well as the potential for positive impacts on natural heritage systems.
- Current channel conditions should be replicated (i.e. hydrograph, slope, etc.) or rationale provided for changing these channel features.
- The crossing should be located at an appropriate reach, typically at a stable and relatively straight section of the watercourse (avoid meander bends). Typically, crossings should be situated at right angles to the watercourse. All crossings must be designed to avoid constricting the waterway.
- Channel realignments associated with the crossing should be minimized.
- Substrate material must be an appropriate size for the watercourse. Natural substrate should be utilized where appropriate. Voids of new substrate material should be filled to avoid subsurface flow.
- For clear span structures, abutments should be protected. Erosion protection measures should be buried with appropriate substrate within the natural channel boundary.
- Scaffolding to be used during construction and demolition must be designed to allow for flood flows, and protection of the creek bed/banks.
- Instream work with heavy machinery should be minimized.
- Any existing crossing must be removed using appropriate techniques minimizing impact to the surrounding environment.
- Sawcutting must be performed in a way that will ensure no dislodged concrete pieces, including slurry chips and fines will enter the watercourse. An apparatus with a permeable layer component (exp. geotextile fabric) should be installed between the work area and watercourse to prevent such deleterious substances from entering into the watercourse.
- Work area should be isolated from flowing water. Phasing of works should allow construction to be performed in the dry.
- Settling or filtering of water pumped from work area must be addressed.
- Monitoring by the proponent after construction is crucial
- to verify the success of the project.