ROCKWELL DRIVE RECOVERY PROJECT FISHERIES ACT REQUEST FOR REVIEW SUPPORTING INFORMATION

February 2023



Prepared for.

Fisheries and Oceans CanadaFish And Fish Habitat Protection Program

Vancouver, British Columbia

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DISTRIBUTION LIST

The following individuals/firms have received this document:

| Name | Firm | Hardcopies | Email | FTP |
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| Krista Englund | Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure | - | ✓ | - |
| Leigh Holt | WSP | - | ✓ | - |
| Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program | Fisheries and Oceans Canada | - | ✓ | - |

AMENDMENT RECORD

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

| Issue | Description | Date | Approved by | |
|-------|--|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | First version of Rockwell Drive Recovery Project – RFR – DRAFT | 20230210 | Garth Taylor | Tim Poulton |
| | Tark Broar | | Project Director | Project Manager |
| 2 | Second version of Rockwell Drive Recovery Project – RFR – | 20230214 | Jak Je | = Dim Paulton |
| | | | Garth Taylor Project Director | Tim Poulton Project Manager |

1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) intends to complete long-term repairs and upgrades to three watercourse crossings along Rockwell Drive in the District of Kent that were damaged during the November 2021 atmospheric river (the Rockwell Drive Recovery Project, or the Project). The Rockwell Drive Recovery Project is comprised of three sites (DF1, DF2, and DF3) located at the southeast extent of Harrison Lake near Harrison Hot Springs (the Project area; Figure 1). All three watercourses drain to Harrison Lake.

Emergency and short-term repair works associated with the November 2021 flood event have been conducted at all three sites pursuant to *Water Sustainability Act* (WSA) Section 91 Order 268448, and MOTI intends to develop permanent (long-term) solutions for each site. Emergency and short-term repair work conducted in 2021 and 2022 aligned with the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) code of practice for culvert maintenance, except for site DF2 where repairs included regrading and amouring a watercourse upstream of the Rockwell Drive culvert (DFO File 22-HPAC-00359). Permanent long-term repairs at all three sites include culvert replacements; however, instream channel erosion protection is also required upstream of the site DF3 crossing (refer to Figure 9 in Section 3.0).

The Fisheries Act requires that Project works, undertakings or activities (WUA) avoid causing:

- the death of fish by means other than fishing; and
- the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat (HADD) unless authorized by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

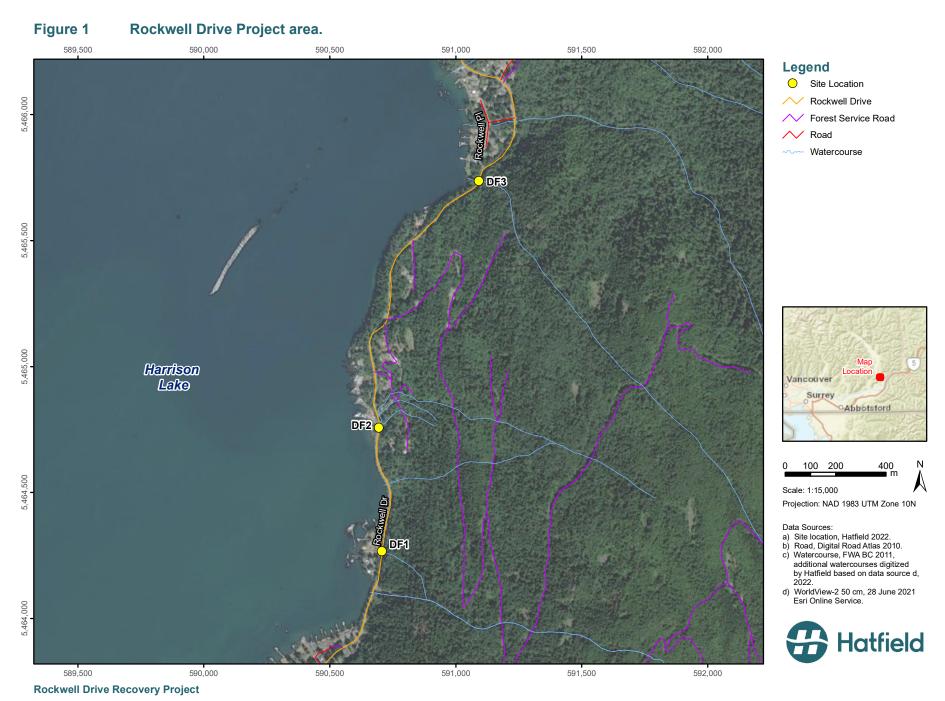
All three unnamed watercourses are non-fish bearing and ephemeral with the exception of the site DF1 watercourse which appears to flow year-round, and there is the potential for fish to access the unnamed watercourse downstream of site DF2 from Harrison Lake during periods of surface flow; however the culvert at Rockwell drive and steep gradients upstream of Rockwell Drive present barriers to fish passage. Hatfield Consultants (Hatfield) has evaluated the proposed Project to confirm if all Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat (DFO 2019a) can be implemented. Accordingly, Hatfield has prepared this supporting information document on behalf of MOTI in accordance with the application information requirements of a Request for Review pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*. An indigenous Relations Advisor has been assigned to this Project and MOTI initiated engagement with Indigenous communities on March 4, 2022. MOTI can provide records of consultation upon request.

1.1 PROJECT AREA

The Project area is located along Rockwell Drive in the District of Kent, just north of Harrison Hot Springs at the southeast extent of Harrison Lake (Figure 1). All Project WUA will occur within MOTI's right-of-way except for site DF3 where a portion of the upstream erosion protection works will occur on private property. MOTI has received written permission from the landowner to access this private property.

Table 1 Project coordinates by site for the Rockwell Drive Recovery Project.

| Site Name | Legal Description | Latitude | Longitude |
|-----------|--|----------------|----------------|
| DF1 | MOTI Right of Way | 49°19'27.32"N | 121°45'6.32"W |
| DF2 | MOTI Right of Way | 49°19'44.22"N | 121°45'6.13"W |
| DF3 | MOTI Right of Way, and PLAN NWP 68927 REM PARCEL B | 49° 20'19.78"N | 121°44'39.45"W |



1.2 PROPOSED PROJECT WORKS

The 100% design drawings prepared by R.F. Binnie & Associates for each site are provided in Appendix A1.

Site DF1

At site DF1, the existing Rockwell Drive culvert was overwhelmed by an unnamed watercourse due to heavy mountain runoff, resulting in excess water running over the road, which eroded the roadway embankment and private property lands at 6535 Rockwell Drive, including the culverted portion of the watercourse within the property (Figure 2). Short-term emergency/recovery works included the removal of debris and placement of riprap adjacent to the private residence. The preferred long-term repair option includes upsizing and replacement of the existing culvert to current standards. The culvert will be replaced with a 9.5 m long by 2700 mm wide by 2400 mm high concrete box culvert complete with wing walls at the inlet. Class 250 kg riprap will be placed at the inlet along with field-fit ditch grading. A 250 kg riprap apron with a perimeter ditch and spillway will be installed at the outlet (Appendix A1). MOTI will not be conducting any WUA on the private property located at 6535 Rockwell Drive.

Figure 2 Upstream view of site DF1 from within the 6535 Rockwell Drive property (December 14, 2021).



Site DF2

At site DF2, a debris flow associated with an unnamed watercourse above a private residential access road located at 6969 Rockwell Drive deposited debris and incised a new stream channel in what was previously a driveway. The debris flow damaged the Rockwell Drive roadside drainage ditch and culvert inlet crossing Rockwell Drive that discharges to Harrison Lake (Figure 3). Emergency and short-term recovery works included the removal of debris deposited on Rockwell Drive, regrading and armouring the roadside ditch, and armouring the Rockwell Drive culvert inlet with riprap (Binnie 2022). Refer to the DFO avoid and mitigate letter dated April 7, 2022 (22-HPAC-00359) for a description of WUA associated with the DF2 short-term recovery works. The preferred long-term repair option includes upsizing and replacement of the existing culvert to current standards. The culvert will be replaced with a 28.5 m long by 2100 mm wide by 1800 mm high concrete box culvert with wing walls at the inlet and outlet. Class 100 kg riprap will be placed at the inlet and along the ditch to the north. The ditch upstream will be field fit to match the culvert invert and a riprap apron (100 kg) will be installed at the outlet (Appendix A1).

Figure 3 Downstream view of site DF2 showing erosion and debris along Rockwell Drive (December 14, 2021).



Site DF 3

The November 2021 atmospheric river resulted in a watercourse avulsion upstream of Rockwell Drive at site DF3. The avulsion resulted in the deposition of debris onto Rockwell Drive and the redirection of flows to the north (Figure 4). No drainage system has previously been constructed to accommodate water flow to the north, and as such flooding of private residences downstream of Rockwell Drive subsequently occurred. Emergency works included re-establishing the road shoulder and installing a catch basin near the eastern edge of the road to direct flows to the western roadside ditch away from the private residences, and short-term recovery works included the construction of an asphalt curb (Binnie 2022). The preferred long-term repair option includes upsizing and replacement of the existing culvert to current standards and redirecting the ditch back into the existing channel to avoid crossing Rockwell Drive at an unfavourable location (Binnie 2022). The culvert will be replaced with a 15.5 m long by 2000 mm diameter corrugated steel pipe culvert with wing walls at the inlet and outlet. A grouted 50 kg riprap apron will be installed at the outlet. Channel armouring to approximately 50 m upstream of the new culvert is required to prevent a future channel avulsion and/or erosion within the existing channel during a flood event. Channel armouring will include the installation of grouted riprap (50 kg), including the installation of a check dam to reduce water velocity approximately 32 m upstream of the culvert inlet. Approximately 20 m of the ditch along Rockwell Drive will be widened and deepened west of the Rockwell Drive culvert inlet. A 24.0 m long by 600 mm diameter corrugated steel pipe culvert will be installed into the ditch east of the Rockwell Drive culvert inlet complete with 25 kg riprap at the inlet and outlets (Appendix A1).





Construction means and methods will ultimately be determined by the successful contractor(s) awarded the Project per MOTI Standard Specifications (MOTI 2020); however, it is estimated that construction will proceed in the following sequence at each site (note, some steps will likely occur simultaneously):

- 1. Mobilization and site preparation including installation of sediment and erosion control measures, and flow diversion if required per DFO Interim Code of Practice for Temporary Cofferdams and Diversion Channels (approximately 3 days);
- 2. Tree clearing and grubbing within the Project footprint (approximately 7 days);
- 3. Establish a construction access path adjacent to the creek within the clear and grub limits with a small excavator (site DF3 only, approximately 3 days);
- 4. Channel grading at the culvert inlet and outlets with a small excavator working from the top of bank (approximately 5 days);
- 5. Removal of existing culverts and installation of new culverts with an excavator via single-lane alternating traffic (approximately 10 days);
- 6. Installation of upstream grouted riprap and check dam within the channel manually and with small machinery (e.g., skid steer) (site DF3 only, approximately 10 days);
- 7. Cast in place headwalls and grouted riprap at culvert inlet and outlets with an excavator working from the top of bank (approximately 15 days);
- 8. Regrading and decommissioning the avulsed channel (site DF3 only, approximately 3 days);
- 9. Grading, roadway widening and paving (5 days);
- 10. Concrete barrier installation along the roadway, sign installations and other miscellaneous work (5 days);
- 11. Demobilization (approximately 1 day); and
- 12. Riparian restoration seeding/planting in fall 2023 (approximately 3 days).

1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The Project is expected to take approximately two months to complete and is planned for summer 2023. The proposed start date is July 15, 2023, with an estimated end date of September 15, 2023. Although the unnamed watercourses are non-fish-bearing instream works are planned to occur during the regional least-risk work window of August 1 to September 15 (MOE 2006). Works may proceed outside of this period if the watercourses are naturally dry or the creek is appropriately isolated from flowing water and monitored by an Appropriately Qualified Professional (AQP, also known as a QEP).

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 FISH AND FISH HABITAT

Hatfield conducted a desktop review of aquatic resources within the Project area using the following data sources which provided no historical information:

- BC Fish Inventories Dara Queries (FIDQ);
- BC Conservation Data Centre (CDC):
 - CDC iMap;
 - BC Species & Ecosystem Explorer;
- Ecological Reports Catalogue (ECOCat);
- Habitat Wizard;
- Species Inventory Web Explorer (SIWE); and
- BC Cross-Linked Information Resources (CLIR).

A field assessment to characterize fish habitat features upstream and downstream of Rockwell Drive at each site was conducted on March 30, 2022. Fish sampling was not conducted given the presence of fish barriers upstream and downstream of Rockwell Drive and the ephemeral nature of the watercourses.

All three sites are comprised of existing culvert crossings along Rockwell Drive. The unnamed watercourse headwaters associated with each site originate from the mountain east of Harrison Lake, and flows are conveyed west down steep (>40%; Binnie 2022) forested slopes (occasionally crossing forest service roads) to Rockwell Drive, and ultimately drain into Harrison Lake.

Based on multiple visual observations in August and September 2022, sites DF2 and DF3 are ephemeral, with no surface flow during these months. Although existing fish distribution data does not occur, each watercourse is assumed to be non-fish bearing due to fish barriers (i.e., steep channel gradient and/or culverts) upstream of Harrison Lake and a lack of surface flow during the summer. The exception is site DF2 downstream of Rockwell Drive which is assumed to be potentially fish-bearing during periods of surface flow given its proximity to Harrison Lake and lower channel gradient (i.e., 7%).

2.1.1 Site DF1

The site DF1 watercourse originates from Bear Lake and conveys flows west down the steep mountain slopes upstream of Rockwell Drive. Immediately upstream of the Rockwell Drive culvert, the unnamed watercourse is characterized by a large waterfall and plunge pool (Figure 5). The November 2021 atmospheric river and subsequent emergency works to remove debris from the culvert inlet have disturbed riparian vegetation surrounding the watercourse upstream of Rockwell Drive; however, due to the primarily bedrock nature of the watercourse at site DF1, riparian vegetation was likely limited prior to the flood event. Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity within the pool upstream of Rockwell drive were 6.4°C, 6.2, 12.4 mg/L, and 75 us/cm, respectively, during the March 30, 2022 site assessment.

Downstream of the Rockwell Drive culvert, flows are conveyed within private property (6535 Rockwell Drive) via a short section of flume to a buried culvert that ultimately daylights approximately 20 m upstream of Harrison Lake (Figure 5). Given the extensive culverting within 6535 Rockwell Drive and the large waterfall upstream of Rockwell Drive, the DF1 watercourse is considered non-fish bearing and provides limited food and nutrient inputs to the larger fish-bearing Harrison Lake during periods of surface flow.

Figure 5 Photographs of Site DF1 (March 30, 2022).





DF1 waterfall upstream of Rockwell Drive.

Large pool at the Rockwell Drive culvert inlet.





Downstream of Rockwell Drive, the DF1 watercourse DF1 watercourse outlet at Harrison Lake. is culverted on private property.

2.1.2 Site DF2

Upstream of Rockwell Drive, the site DF2 watercourse has been historically altered within the private property located at 6969 Rockwell Drive. Prior to the November 2021 flood event, the watercourse was directed around the private residence to a corrugated steel pipe (CSP) culvert located at Rockwell Drive. Following the flood event, a portion of the watercourse incised a new stream channel in what was previously a driveway, conveying flows to the roadside ditch north of the Rockwell Drive culvert (Figure 6). Both the

original altered stream channel and newly incised flood channel converge at the Rockwell Drive culvert inlet. Short-term recovery works in April 2022 included armouring the roadside ditch with riprap to prevent further erosion during spring freshet (Figure 7).

Downstream of Rockwell drive, the site DF2 watercourse is conveyed for approximately 40 m over a gravel shoreline to Harrison Lake (Figure 6). A summary of fish habitat features at site DF2 is provided in Table 2. Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity at site DF2 were 7.6°C, 6.6, 12.1 mg/L, and 89 µs/cm, respectively, during the March 30, 2022 site assessment.

Table 2 Summary of fish habitat features at site DF2 (March 30, 2022).

| Survey Reach | Average Channel Width (m) | Average Wetted Width (m) | Average Depth (m) | Average Velocity (m/s) | Channel Gradient (%) |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.18 | 0.2 | 7 |
| 2 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 0.17 | 0.3 | 7 |

Survey Reach 1 = Downstream of Rockwell Drive; Survey Reach 2 = Upstream Rockwell Drive within the roadside ditch.

Due to the steep culvert gradient at Rockwell Drive (i.e., approximately 50% at the inlet) and gradients upstream of Rockwell Drive, the site DF2 watercourse is considered non-fish bearing upstream of Rockwell Drive; however, there is the potential for fish access from Harrison Lake upstream to the culvert outlet during periods of sufficient surface flow.

The Lillooet River is the main inlet to Harrison Lake, which ultimately drains to the Fraser River via the Harrison River near Harrison Mills. Harrison Lake is inhabited by a variety of fish species (Table 3). Although fish access for a number of fish species from Harrison Lake is possible during periods of sufficient flow, suitable spawning, rearing, or overwintering habitat for salmonids was not observed, and limited for resident forage species such as sculpin (Cottus sp.) and stickleback (Gasterosteus sp.) due to the ephemeral nature of this watercourse and lack of instream or overhead cover (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Photographs of Site DF2 (March 30, 2022).





The confluence of the DF2 watercourse with Harrison Upstream view of the Rockwell Drive culvert outlet. Lake.

Figure 6 (Cont'd.)





Upstream view of the roadside ditch along Rockwell Drive upstream of the culvert.

Downstream view of the Rockwell Drive culvert inlet where the roadside ditch and altered channel converge.

Figure 7 Short-term recovery works at site DF2 (April 26, 2022).



Table 3 Documented fish species in Harrison Lake.

| Common name | Scientific name | SARA Schedule 1 | Provincial Status |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Cutthroat trout | Oncorhynchus clarkii | - | - |
| Coastal Cutthroat Trout | Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii | - | Blue |
| Pygmy Longfin smelt | Spirinchus thaleichthys | - | Red |
| Chinook Salmon | Oncorhynchus tshawytscha | - | - |
| Chum Salmon | Oncorhynchus keta | - | - |
| Coho Salmon | Oncorhynchus kisutch | - | - |
| Coastrange Sculpin | Cottus aleuticus | - | - |
| Lamprey (General) | Entosphenus sp. | - | - |
| Threespine Stickleback | Gasterosteus aculeatus | - | - |
| Dolly Vardan | Salvenlinus malma | - | - |
| Sockeye Salmon/Kokanee | Oncorhynchus nerka | - | - |
| Lake Whitefish | Coregonus clupeaformis | - | - |
| Mountain Whitefish | Prosopium williamsoni | - | - |
| Northern Pikeminnow | Ptychocheilus oregonensis | - | - |
| Pink Salmon | Oncorhynchus gorbuscha | - | - |
| Prickly Sculpin | Cottus asper | - | - |
| Rainbow Trout/Steelhead | Oncorhynchus mykiss | - | - |
| Redside shiner | Richardsonius balteatus | - | - |

2.1.3 Site DF3

Upstream of Rockwell Drive, the site DF3 watercourse is conveyed down steep slopes (>45%) in a poorly defined channel with an average channel width and wetted width of 4.0 m and 0.75 m, respectively (Figure 8). Substrates are comprised primarily of boulders and cobbles. During the November 2021 flood, the channel avulsed just upstream of Rockwell Drive causing a new channel to form to the north of the existing channel. At Rockwell Drive, flows were directed back to the south within the existing roadside ditch as part of emergency works (Figure 8). Flows are conveyed across Rockwell Drive via a corrugated HDPE culvert that appears to have been recently installed as part of flood emergency works (Figure 8). The culvert outlets to a steep riprap road fill slope (approximately 35% gradient) west of Rockwell Drive ultimately draining to Harrison Lake across a gravel beach and private boat launch associated with 7370 Rockwell Drive (Figure 8). Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity at site DF3 were 7.7°C, 6.5, 12.2 mg/L, and 76 us/cm, respectively, during the March 30, 2022 site assessment.

Due to steep channel gradients, the site DF3 watercourse is considered non-fish bearing and provides limited food and nutrient inputs to the larger fish-bearing Harrison Lake during periods of surface flow. Hatfield confirmed that this watercourse is ephemeral during multiple site inspections in August and September 2023 when the channel was observed to be naturally dry.

Figure 8 Photographs of Site DF3 (March 30, 2022).



Upstream view of the site DF3 watercourse upstream of Rockwell Drive.



Creek avulsion directed back to the south via a berm along Rockwell Drive.



Rockwell Drive culvert inlet.



Rockwell Drive culvert outlet.

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

The area used for assessing potential impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources from the Project is based on the 100% design drawings (Appendix A1), guidelines associated with the Environmental Mitigation Policy (MOE 2014), Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat (DFO 2019a), and the Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Policy Statement (DFO 2019b). Given the Project does not occur entirely within municipal boundaries, which typically define riparian setbacks on streams (e.g., Riparian Areas Protection Regulation), the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) has been used as a guide. Under FRPA the unnamed watercourses are classified as S5 streams. S5 streams are non-fish-bearing with an average channel width of > 3 m and are prescribed a 30 m Riparian Management Area (RMA). As such, riparian impacts are assessed within the area 30 m landward of the watercourse top of bank and within the Project footprint.

The Project will be undertaken within and adjacent to the road right-of-way in an area already affected by anthropogenic disturbances. Habitat in the area is moderately disturbed because of highway right-of-way maintenance including regular vegetation management and a high level of disturbance from traffic noise, as well as disturbance from the flood and associated emergency works.

3.1 DESIGN

3.1.1 Culverts

Replacing the culverts to current design standards that consider climate change and debris flow events will reduce erosion and flooding of downstream environments, infrastructure, and property; however, increasing the size of the culverts to current standards will result in a minor loss of aquatic habitat (i.e, approximately 43 m²; Table 4).

Table 4 Habitat balance associated with Rockwell Drive culvert replacements, measured in square metres and/or linear metres of watercourse gain/loss.

| Site | Average Channel Width (m) | Existing Culvert Length (m) | New Culvert Length (m) | Net Gain/Loss (m² and/or m) |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| DF1 | ¹ N/A | 10.9 | 9.5 | +1.4 m |
| DF2 | 3.0 | 18.1 | 28.5 | -31.2 m ² (-10.4 m) |
| DF3 | 4.0 | 12.5 | 15.5 | -12.0 m ² (-3.0 m) |
| Total | - | 41.5 | 53.5 | ~ -43.2 m ² (-12.0 m) |

¹Unknown channel width due to culverted stream on private property.

3.1.2 Riprap Scour Protection

Site DF1

Riprap scour protection will be placed around the culvert inlet and outlet to protect the new culvert and prevent scouring of the watercourse. Riprap at site DF1 will be placed primarily above the watercourse high watermark and in areas already impacted by the previous flood event and as such not result in the loss of aquatic or riparian habitats.

Site DF2

Similar to site DF1, riprap scour protection will be placed around the culvert inlet and outlet to protect the new culvert at site DF2; however, the riprap apron downstream of the culvert will result in the permanent modification of approximately 42 m2 of aquatic habitat. Riprap placement above the culvert will occur in areas already impacted by the short-term recovery works (DFO file No. 22-HPAC-00359). Riparian vegetation within the footprint of riprap scour protection at site DF2 has already been impacted by the flood and as such there will be no new impacts on riparian habitat.

Site DF3

The Project will provide a long-term net benefit to the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial environment at site DF3 through the installation of scour protection. This scour protection will prevent future erosion of the watercourse and riparian environment, as well as reduce sediment delivery to downstream fish habitat (i.e., Harrison Lake); however, approximately 386 m2 of aquatic habitat will be permanently modified as a result of the riprap scour protection and 72 m2 of riparian habitat will be lost as a result of a 3 m wide access path required for future maintenance (Figure 9).

3.2 CONSTRUCTION

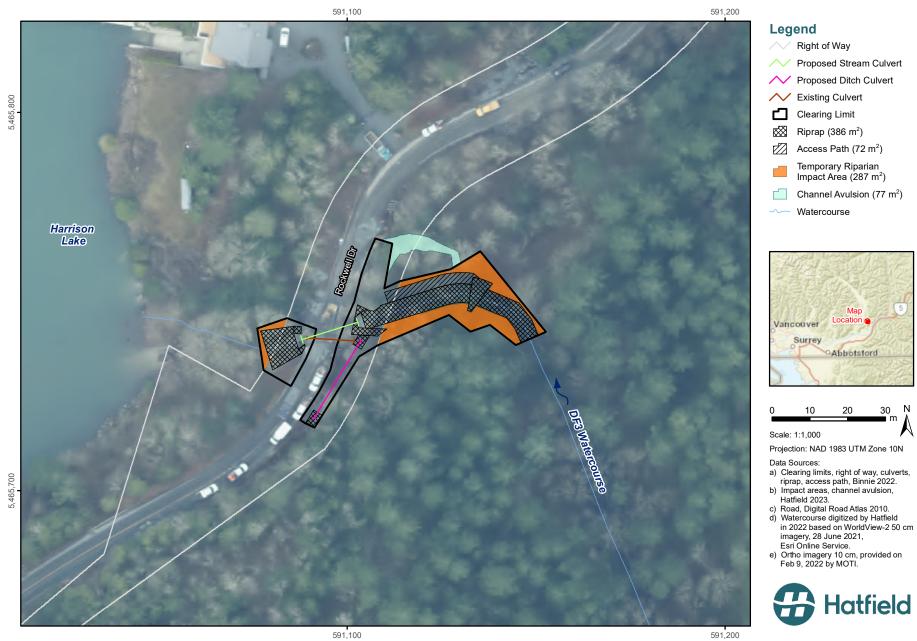
There is the potential for temporary impacts to aquatic and riparian environments within the Project area during culvert removal and replacement, placement of riprap scour protection, and restoration activities.

Potential impacts on fish are not expected to occur given the non-fish-bearing status and ephemeral nature of these watercourses; however, potential short-term impacts to fish habitat during construction include:

- Erosion of exposed soils and resultant sediment release; and
- Use of heavy machinery and potential accidental release of hydrocarbons.

Approximately 287 m² of riparian habitat will be temporarily impacted during clearing and grubbing activities at site DF3 (Figure 9).

Figure 9 Assessment of impacts for site DF3, Rockwell Drive Recovery Project.



4.0 IMPACT MITIGATION STRATEGIES

4.1 DESIGN

The design team has reduced the Project footprint to the extent practicable while maintaining current design standards. Avoiding WUA entirely is not an option as the unnamed watercourses would further deteriorate, erode, and damage private property and public infrastructure during a future flood event.

Site DF1

The design of the site DF1 culvert will not result in a net loss of aquatic or riparian habitats, and as such further design mitigation is not required.

Site DF2

Given the ephemeral nature of the unnamed watercourse and steep gradients upstream of Rockwell Drive at site DF2, upgrading the culvert to include fish passage features is not required. Riprap scour protection below the watercourse high watermark will be top-dressed with native stream substrates salvaged during excavation and the natural channel shape of the watercourse will be maintained.

Site DF3

Although there will be a permanent modification to the channel upstream of Rockwell Drive, the grouted riprap will be installed below the existing grade and finished with a rough surface (see the typical section on Drawing No. R1-1050-304; Appendix A1). Native substrate will ultimately migrate downstream and cover the grouted riprap during future high-flow events and create a more natural channel shape comprised of native substrates.

The channel avulsion that occurred as a result of the 2021 flood event damaged approximately 77 m² of riparian habitat (Figure 9) which will be regraded to pre-flood conditions and revegetated per Section 4.1.1 below.

4.1.1 Riparian Revegetation

Impacts to riparian areas associated with sites DF1 and DF2 will be minimal and occur within areas already disturbed during the flood and emergency repair works. These disturbed areas are subject to routine maintenance within the road right-of-way and will be revegetated with revegetation seeding according to MOTI Standard Specifications (MOTI 2020). Revegetation seeding shall be applied to all disturbed areas within the road right-of-way including all soil cuts and embankment slopes.

Disturbed riparian areas beyond 3 m of Rockwell Drive edge of pavement and outside of the maintenance access path at site DF3 will be replanted with native tree, shrub, and forb species suited to site conditions (Table 5). Plants will be of guaranteed nursery stock and installed at one plant per square metre density (BC MoE 2008). Prior to the installation of the plant material, a layer of growing medium (minimum 400 mm thick) will be placed within the planting area. Growing medium shall meet the specifications identified in Section 751 of the Standard Specifications for Highway Construction (MOTI 2020). Large woody debris

salvaged during clearing works will be placed within the planting area at a density of 5 to 10 pieces per side of the watercourse. Ideally, large woody debris pieces will have a minimum diameter of 30 cm and a minimum length of 6 m; however, this is contingent upon material sourced onsite.

Table 5 Plant species to be installed within disturbed riparian areas at site DF3.

| Layer | Common Name | Latin Name |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Douglas-fir | Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii |
| | Western redcedar | Thuja plicata |
| Tree | Western hemlock | Tsuga heterophylla |
| rree | Black Cottonwood | Populus trichocarpa |
| | Red alder | Alnus rubra |
| | Sitka willow | Salix sitchensis |
| | Vine maple | Acer circinatum |
| Shrub | Dull Oregon-grape | Mahonia nervosa |
| Siliub | Salal | Gaultheria shallon |
| | Red huckleberry | Vaccinium parviflorum |
| Forb | Sword fern | Polystichum munitum |
| LOID | Bracken fern | Pteridium aquilinum |

The Contractor's AQP shall develop a Site Restoration Planting Plan in accordance with MOTI (2020) and the guidelines above for review and acceptance by the Ministry Representative. The plan shall highlight areas that should be revegetated, identify planting medium requirements and provide densities and pot sizes of native plants for planting.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION

The successful contractor(s) will be required to submit a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with Work Procedures prior to commencing construction. The CEMP shall be prepared in compliance with MOTIs Standard Specifications for Highway Construction (MOTI 2020) Section 165 Protection of the Environment (SS 165) and must be accepted by MOTI. Special Provisions (SPs) contained in the Project tender package will identify any expectations that differ from MOTI SS 165 and will also include conditions of any environmental approvals. Mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) detailed in the CEMP will align with the Requirements and Best Management Practices for Making Changes in and About a Stream in British Columbia (BC Gov. 2022) and address environmental risks identified from potential pathways of effects (DFO 2018; Table 6).

Table 6 Pathways of effects associated with Project WUA with the potential to adversely affect the aquatic environment.

| Project Activity | Description of Project Activity |
|---|---|
| Land-based Activities | |
| Vegetation Clearing | Clearing of vegetation within areas requiring riprap armouring |
| Excavation | Removal of old culverts and installation of new ones |
| Grading | Realignment and contouring of channels and ditches |
| Use of Industrial Equipment | Use of industrial equipment (e.g., excavator) to remove old culverts and install new culverts |
| Riparian Planting | Planting native plant species within disturbed riparian areas |
| In-water Activities | |
| Placement of Material or Structures in Water | Placement of riprap below the high watermark |
| Structure Removal | Removal of culverts |

4.2.1 Construction Methods

The following general mitigation measures and BMPs will be followed to avoid or reduce the potential for adverse impacts:

- Conduct Project works during appropriate least-risk timing windows (August 1 to September 15) or when the watercourse is naturally dry;
- Minimize the extent and duration of instream works;
- Minimize the extent and duration of sediment disturbance;
- Implement erosion and sediment control measures to minimize sediment delivery to the watercourse during WUA;
- Carry out WUA during favourable weather conditions;
- Employ BMPs for all WUA with respect to fish and fish habitat, water quality, invasive species, waste materials management, and emergency spill response, in accordance with the CEMP;
- Review pertinent environmental information and emergency response procedures with crews prior to the start of works;
- Secure all permits, licenses, and authorizations for works prior to commencement; and
- Retain an AQP to monitor works during construction. The AQP shall have the authority to modify or suspend works if deemed necessary to protect fish and wildlife.

4.2.1.1 Instream Works

Instream works will be monitored by the contractor's AQP and completed during the regional least-risk timing window (August 1 to September 15) or when the watercourse is naturally dry. Based on previous observations the watercourse is naturally dry during August and September. If surface flow is observed prior to the commencement of works a flow diversion system per the DFO Interim Code of Practice for Temporary Cofferdams and Diversion Channels will be installed to isolate the instream work area. The flow diversion (likely comprised of bypass pumps and sandbags) will be on standby should an unexpected significant rain event occur during instream works. Instream works will be completed quickly and scheduled during the typical dry season for this area to avoid potential sediment and erosion control issues. Construction activities will be postponed during forecasted or unforeseen significant rain events as directed by the contractor's AQP.

Water quality will be monitored regularly before, during, and after instream works both upstream (i.e., background) and downstream of Project works for the duration of the Project; however, water quality monitoring is only applicable during periods of surface flow connection to Harrison Lake. In the event that water quality exceeds guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic life (MECCS 2021) downstream of the work area, additional sampling will be conducted to determine the extent and magnitude of the exceedance.

In situ water quality parameters to be collected in the field include:

- pH;
- Temperature;
- Specific conductance; and
- Turbidity.

Works may be suspended during an exceedance (i.e., 8 NTU or more above background) until it is confirmed by the contractor's AQP that erosion and sediment control measures are functioning properly. Additional measures will be installed as directed by the AQP if required prior to the recommencement of works.

4.2.1.2 Erosion and Sediment Control

A key measure for managing erosion and sedimentation potential is to minimize the extent and duration of exposure of bare soils. Mitigation measures shall be installed prior to and concurrently with Project WUA. Measures shall be maintained on a regular basis, prior to and after runoff events. Any accumulated sediment shall be cleaned out during maintenance.

To minimize the potential for erosion and prevent sedimentation, key mitigation measures that shall be outlined in the Project CEMP include:

- Avoid tracking machinery through exposed soils or sediments during wet periods to the extent practicable;
- Install Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures for managing water flow prior to works;

- Place top of bank barriers (e.g., silt fencing) for any construction activity or stockpile storage that is within 30 m of a watercourse;
- Regularly inspect and maintain ESC measures and structures during WUA;
- Repair ESC measures if damage occurs to these structures; and
- If soils become exposed as a result of works, and erosion or sedimentation will impact infrastructure or affect water quality, then mitigate potential impacts by covering with erosion control blankets, or other materials to prevent erosion as approved by the contractor's AQP.

4.2.1.3 Spill Management

Environmental spills have the potential to result in damage to soils and vegetation and/or harm to fish and aquatic habitats. The following BMPs shall be outlined in the Project CEMP:

- All hazardous substances are properly labelled, stored, and contained;
- All work areas and machinery are tidy and free of excess oil, grease, and leaks;
- Required training for Project personnel on environmental awareness and emergency/spill response
 has been carried out prior to works;
- Emergency contact lists are kept on-site in an area accessible to all personnel;
- Spill kits are properly stocked and located at all active work areas, and at sites where hazardous substances are stored or in use, in a location readily accessible to Project personnel;
- The contractor's CEMP will include a management plan for accidental spills of cementitious material (i.e., uncured grout) including the provision of a co₂ bubbler to regulate pH if required; and
- All equipment maintenance, fueling, and controlled substance storage areas are to be located a minimum of 30 m from any open water source.

In the event of an accidental spill or leak, the AQP may suspend works and provide guidance on how to rectify the situation. An Environmental Incident Report will be generated for any of the following incidents:

- Spills reportable to the Provincial Emergency Program (PEP);
- Spills with the potential to introduce a harmful substance to the aquatic environment;
- Spills on land greater than 5 L or with a surface area greater than 1 m² and/or deeper than 300 mm, or any release of a hazardous substance that could cause contamination of the site or any lands or waters in the vicinity of the site;
- Any repetitive occurrence of construction activities that are not in compliance with the CEMP; and
- Any incident that has or could result in the violation of a law, regulation or guideline, including encroachment into sensitive areas, or disturbances to wildlife.

The environmental incident report must describe the time of day, staff involved, nature, cause, and degree of spill, recovery process deployed, and agencies notified. The report will also describe future preventative actions in the case of an unanticipated environmental incident. The contractor's AQP will complete these reports within 48 hours of the incident. The incident report shall describe mitigation measures employed and a rationale as to why works have resumed or the next steps required before works may resume.

All personnel shall be made aware of spill management and proper handling of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, oils, and other hydrocarbons) to prevent harmful substances from entering the environment. In addition, a spill kit containing appropriate absorbent materials for spills to both land and water shall be present on site for the duration of works. The AQP shall verify that all staff are made aware of the location of the kit as well as the proper cleanup techniques in the event of a spill.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL IMPACTS

Potential adverse residual impacts (i.e., impacts that may reasonably occur after all mitigation is considered) are assessed in the context of the death of fish or HADD. The *Fisheries Act* requires that Project WUA avoid causing;

- The death of fish by means other than fishing; and
- HADD unless authorized by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

In accordance with the Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Policy Statement (DFO 2019b), DFO interprets HADD as any temporary or permanent change to fish habitat that directly or indirectly impairs the habitat's capacity to support one or more life processes of fish.

Hatfield has evaluated the proposed Project to confirm if all Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat (DFO 2019a) can be implemented. Our review concluded that all measures as described in DFO (2019a) can be followed except for:

- Maintaining an undisturbed vegetated buffer zone between areas of on-land activity and the high watermark of any waterbody;
- Avoid tree removal (tree removal will be required at site DF3);
- Avoid conducting any WUA in water (flows may be present at site DF1 during WUA);
- Avoid placing fill or other temporary or permanent structures below the high watermark; and
- Disturbing or removing materials from the banks, shoreline or waterbody bed.

The death of fish or HADD is not expected to occur, given the short duration of the WUA, ecosystem values sustained within the Project footprint, and proposed mitigation measures (refer to Section 4.0). Although the WUA will result in a minor loss of aquatic habitat (i.e., ~43 m²) and a temporary loss of riparian vegetation within the clearing limits, there will be no permanent loss of riparian habitat (Table 7). Further, the erosion protection works will prevent future erosion events such as the avulsion that occurred at site DF3. The unnamed watercourses are non-fish-bearing (except for site DF2 downstream of Rockwell Drive during periods of surface flow) and ephemeral, and as such provide limited water, food, and nutrient inputs to the much larger fish-bearing Harrison Lake downstream of the Project area.

Table 7 Habitat balance associated with the Project WUA (sites DF1, DF2, and DF3 combined).

| Uebitet | | | Ar | rea m² | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Habitat Type | Permanent Modification | Temporary Loss | Permanent Loss | Permanent Gain | Revegetation | Net Gain/Loss |
| Aquatic | 386 | - | 43 | - | - | -43 |
| Riparian | - | 287 | 72 | ¹ 77 | ² 364 | +5 |

¹ Includes the riparian area within the footprint of the channel avulsion that will be revegetated.

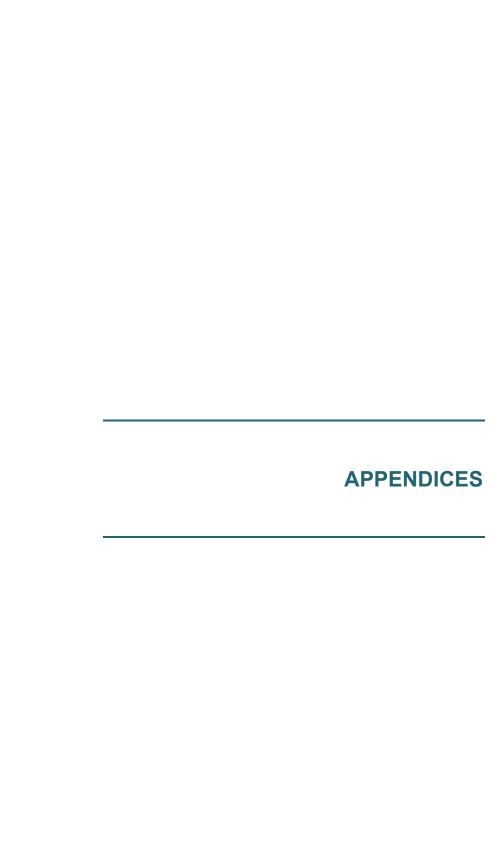
² Includes the riparian areas temporarily disturbed (287 m²) and the avulsed channel that will be revegetated (77 m²).

6.0 CLOSURE

The Rockwell Drive Recovery Project includes culvert replacements and instream channel erosion protection works at three unnamed watercourse crossings along Rockwell Drive to prevent future erosional events and damage to the surrounding environment, infrastructure, and private property. So long as the mitigation measures outlined in this application are followed it is our opinion that residual adverse impacts (i.e., the death of fish or HADD) will not occur as a result of Project WUA. An application for a Change Approval pursuant to the *Water Sustainability Act* has been submitted to the Ministry of Forests (File No. 2010236), and records of consultation with Indigenous communities can be provided upon request.

7.0 REFERENCES

- BC Ministry of Forests and BC Environment. 2012. Fish-stream Crossing Guidebook Revised Edition. Forest Practices Code. Victoria, BC
- Binnie. 2022. Draft Option Analysis Report. Prepared for: Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, Rockwell Drive Recovery Sites DF1 to DF3. May 17, 2022.
- [DFO] Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2018. Pathways of Effects for Land-Based and In-Water Activities. Accessed February 6, 2023. http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/pathways-sequences/index-eng.html
- DFO. 2019a. Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat. Accessed December 5, 2022. http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/measures-mesures-eng.htm
- DFO. 2019b. Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Policy Statement. August 2019. Accessed February 5, 2023. https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/policy-politique-eng.html
- Government of British Columbia. 2022. Requirements and Best Management Practices for Making Changes In and About a Stream in British Columbia. Appendix: Scope-specific Best Management Practices for Changes in and About a Stream under the WSA. A companion document to A user's Guide for Changes In and About a Stream in British Columbia.
- [MOTI] BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. 2020. 2020 Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.



Appendix A1

Engineering Designs



Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

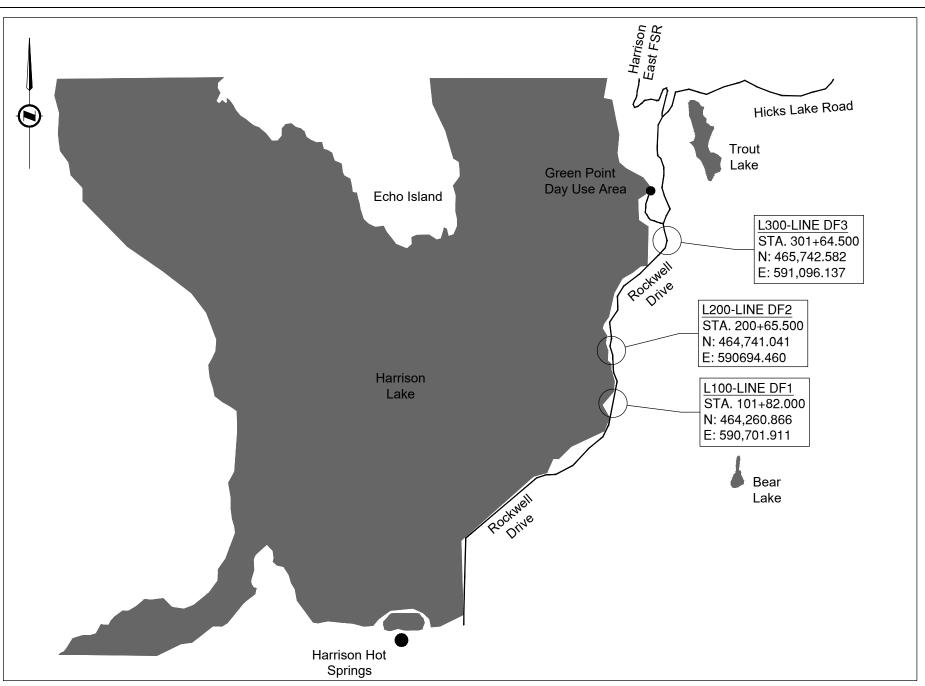
PROJECT NO. 14045

ROCKWELL DRIVE FLOOD RECOVERY

SITES DF1, DF2, AND DF3

ISSUED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL - JAN. 12, 2023

DRAFT



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

SOUTH COAST REGION

PROJECT NO. 14045

ROCKWELL DRIVE FLOOD RECOVERY

SITES DF1, DF2, AND DF3

L100-LINE (DF1 ROCKWELL DRIVE) STA. 101+41.112 - STA. 103+01.972

0.16 km

L200-LINE (DF2 ROCKWELL DRIVE)

STA. 200+20.000 - STA. 201+48.159

0.13 km

L300-LINE (DF3 ROCKWELL DRIVE)

STA. 301+38.111 - STA. 301+89.252 0.05 km

DRAWING INDEX

R1-1050-001 to 003 KEY PLAN, SURVEY CONTROL POINTS, AND LEGEND

R1-1050-101 to 103

R1-1050-201 to 206 PROFILES AND CULVERT SECTIONS

R1-1050-301 to 304 TYPICAL SECTIONS

R1-1050-401 to 403 GEOMETRICS, LANING, SIGNING,

AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

LOCATION MAP N.T.S.

> MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION R.F. BINNIE & ASSOCIATES LTD. BINNIE 300 - 4940 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC V5G 4K6 TEL 604 420 1721 BINNIE.com BRITISH AND INFRASTRUCTURE SOUTH COAST REGION
> HIGHWAY ENGINEERING AND GEOMATICS CAD FILENAME _____000KP-ROCKWELL-DF1_21-1067.DWG **KEY PLAN** SCALE N.T.S. DATE ___ 2023-01-12 21-1067 ROCKWELL DRIVE FLOOD RECOVERY SITES DF1, DF2, AND DF3 R.F. BINNIE & ASSOCIATES LTD. EGBC PERMIT TO PRACTICE NUMBER 1001128 DESIGNED QUALITY CONTROL M.C. DATE JAN. 2023 ALITY ASSURANCE A.M. DATE ____JAN. 2023 N.B. DATE ____JAN. 2023 MICHAEL CARREIRA
> ENGINEER OF RECORD
> DATE 14045 R1-1050-001

DRAFT

ISSUED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL - JAN. 12, 2023

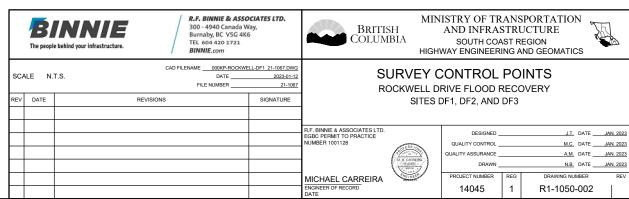
| Date: February 04, 2022 Origin: CZ47 do | | erived from TRSI Static Network from CHWK | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|--|
| Project: Rockwell Drive @ Harrison Lake - Sites DF1 to DF4 | | Tack Point: P6718-22 | ACSF: 0.999713 | |
| Horizontal Datum: UTM NAD83 (CSRS) Z10N | | Vertical Datum: CGVD28 HT2_0 | | |

| Point ID | Local | | Orthometric Height | | UTM | | Ellipsoidal | 0.05 | - | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|--------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | Northing | Easting | CGG2013a | HT2_0 | Northing | Easting | Height | C.S.F. | Class | Туре |
| GCZ47-21 | - | - | - | 14.621 | 5458088.163 | 588549.861 | -2.918 | 0.999697 | CORRIDOR | 9" SPIKE |
| G897019-22 | - | - | - | 14.396 | 5459420.545 | 588655.547 | -3.104 | 0.999697 | PROJECT | GCM753988 |
| P6710-22 | 464119.556 | 590686.159 | - | 16.421 | 5464120.002 | 590686.251 | -0.869 | 0.999701 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6711-22 | 464264.563 | 590707.230 | - | 23.229 | 5464264.968 | 590707.316 | 5.939 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6712-22 | 464285.406 | 590601.150 | = | 10.326 | 5464285.805 | 590601.267 | -6.964 | 0.999702 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6713-22 | 464433.453 | 590730.374 | - | 14.399 | 5464433.809 | 590730.454 | -2.891 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6714-22 | 464610.608 | 590699.980 | = | 13.029 | 5464610.913 | 590700.069 | -4.249 | 0.999702 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6715-22 | 464742.588 | 590663.848 | - | 12.407 | 5464742.855 | 590663.947 | -4.869 | 0.999702 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6716-22 | 464787.086 | 590704.708 | = | 18.820 | 5464787.341 | 590704.795 | 1.544 | = | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6717-22 | 464861.090 | 590674.279 | = | 27.376 | 5464861.324 | 590674.374 | 10.100 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6718-22 | 465674.192 | 591007.581 | - | 36.493 | 5465674.192 | 591007.581 | 19.235 | 0.999699 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6719-22 | 465708.004 | 591078.936 | - | 28.686 | 5465707.995 | 591078.915 | 11.428 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6720-22 | 465792.685 | 591115.754 | - | 26.853 | 5465792.651 | 591115.723 | 9.601 | 0.999700 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6721-22 | 465830.136 | 591187.755 | - | 26.738 | 5465830.091 | 591187.703 | 9.486 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6722-22 | 465927.538 | 591242.052 | = | 31.012 | 5465927.465 | 591241.984 | 13.760 | = | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6723-22 | 466026.688 | 591222.256 | = | 35.302 | 5466026.587 | 591222.195 | 18.050 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6724-22 | 466104.042 | 591216.613 | = | 33.207 | 5466103.919 | 591216.553 | 15.955 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6725-22 | 466147.062 | 591172.786 | - | 26.801 | 5466146.926 | 591172.739 | 9.562 | 0.999701 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6726-22 | 466166.260 | 591073.539 | = | 16.756 | 5466166.118 | 591073.520 | -0.483 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6727-22 | 466196.283 | 591028.916 | = | 13.637 | 5466196.133 | 591028.910 | -3.602 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6728-22 | 466283.532 | 591020.439 | = | 13.014 | 5466283.357 | 591020.436 | -4.233 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6729-22 | 466185.794 | 590959.371 | = | 10.670 | 5466185.648 | 590959.385 | -6.577 | 0.999703 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6730-22 | 466226.255 | 591230.721 | - | 28.381 | 5466226.096 | 591230.657 | 11.134 | | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6731-22 | 466300.185 | 591280.516 | - | 30.209 | 5466300.005 | 591280.438 | 12.979 | 0.999700 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6732-22 | 466400.322 | 591228.471 | = | 38.364 | 5466400.113 | 591228.407 | 21.135 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6733-22 | 464909.548 | 590682.006 | - | 30.243 | 5464909.767 | 590682.099 | 12.972 | 0.999699 | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6734-22 | 466302.726 | 591249.510 | = | 25.776 | 5466302.545 | 591249.441 | 8.505 | = | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6735-22 | 466329.775 | 591206.991 | - | 21.593 | 5466329.587 | 591206.934 | 4.322 | · | PROJECT | REBAR |
| P6736-22 | 466280.400 | 591098.732 | - | 17.721 | 5466280.226 | 591098.706 | 0.450 | - | PROJECT | REBAR |

All local coordinates are derived by first scaling from the Tack Point and then removing the millionth digit from the Northing

Notes:

- * The CGG2013a Geoid uses the CGVD2013 vertical datum and the HT2_0 Geoid uses the CGVD28 vertical datum
- * Corridor control can be derived from robust network adjustments using sources such as Mascot, active, and/or PPP for valid absolute accuracies.
- * Project control originates from a corridor point and closes to a network confined within the specific project to provide survey grade relative accuracies.
- * "name"static brass cap monuments-year. "G" static tag #-year. "K" multi epoch rtk, "P"closed total station traverse.

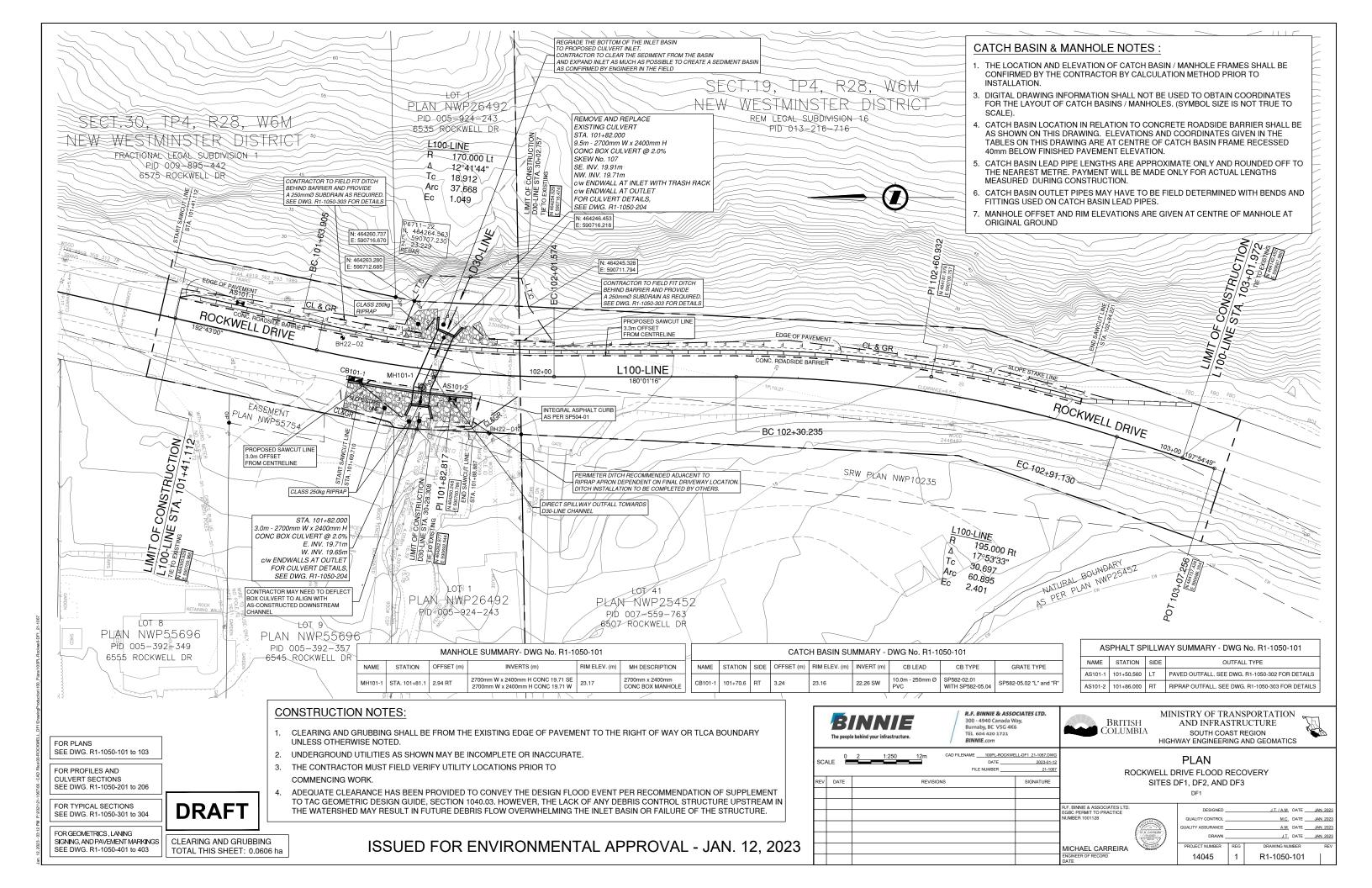


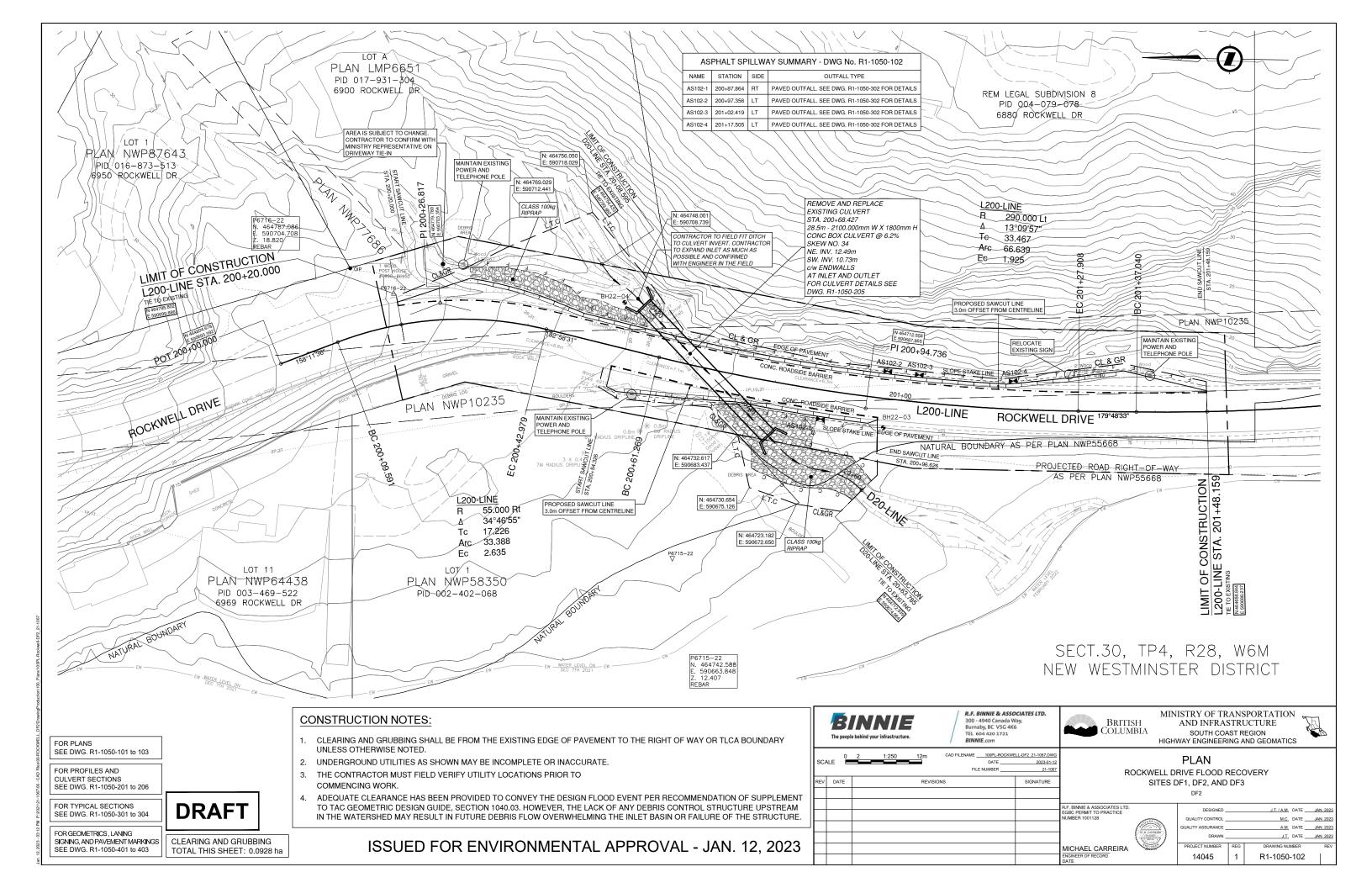
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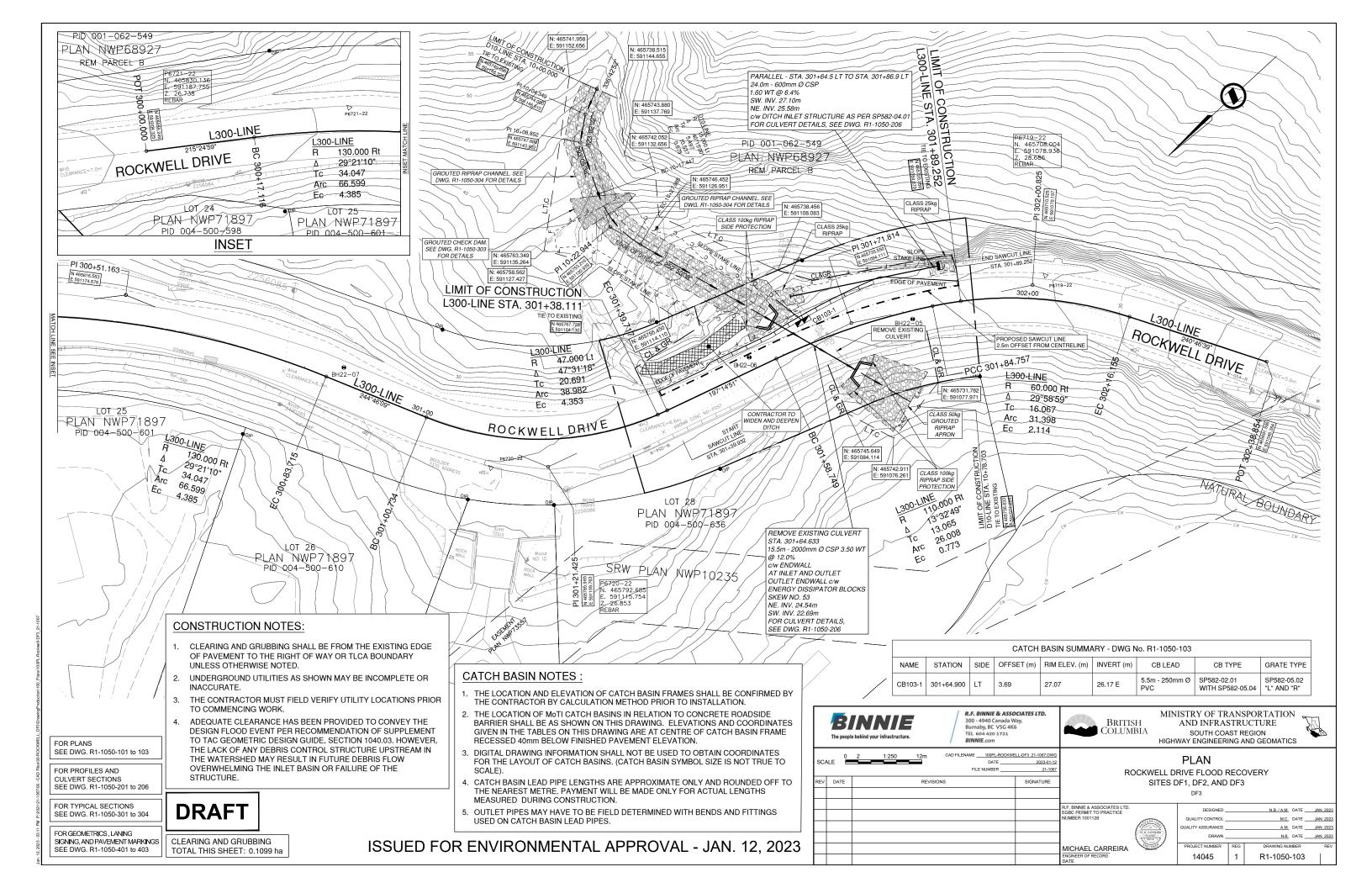
ISSUED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL - JAN. 12, 2023

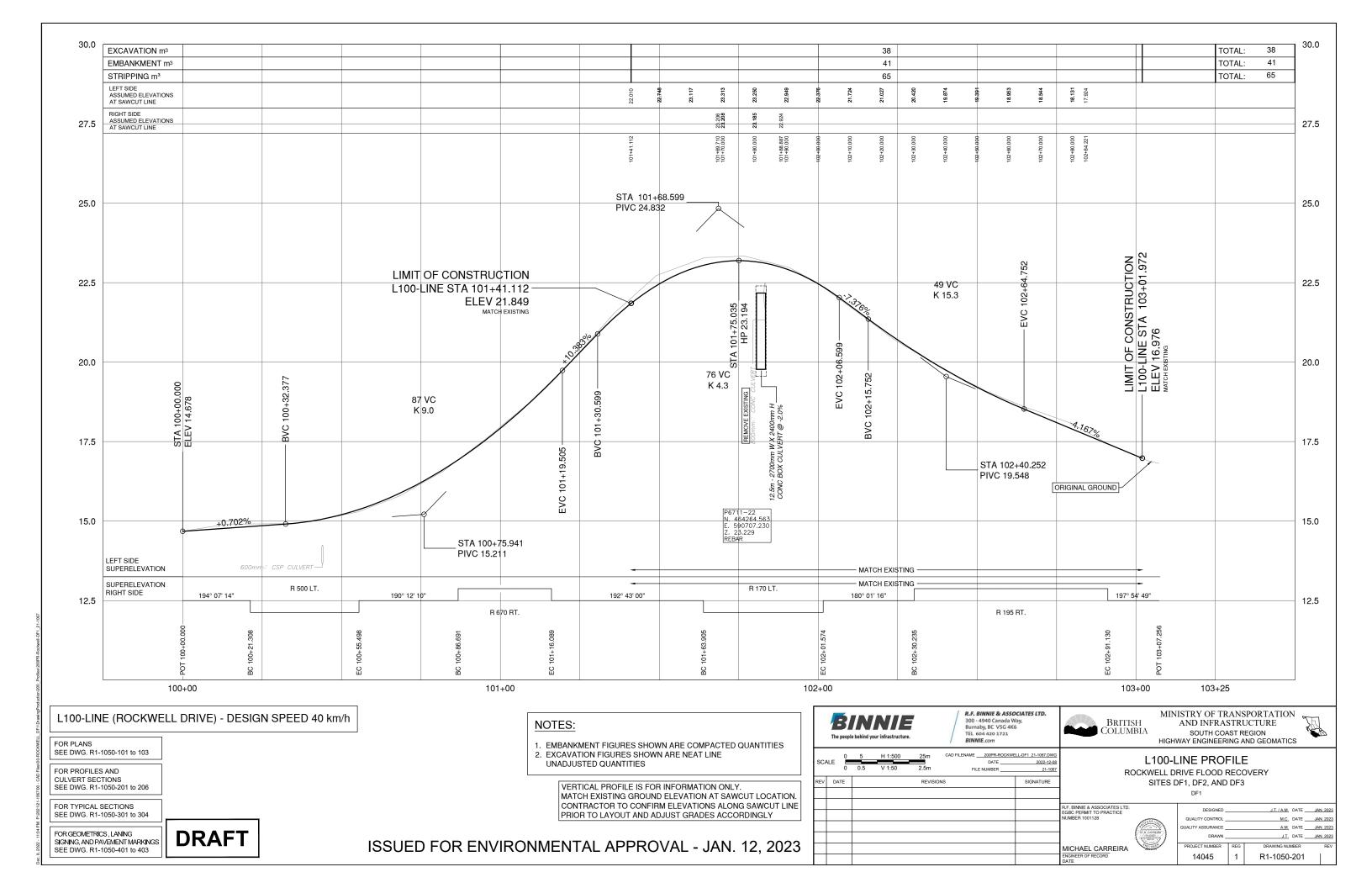
LEGEND

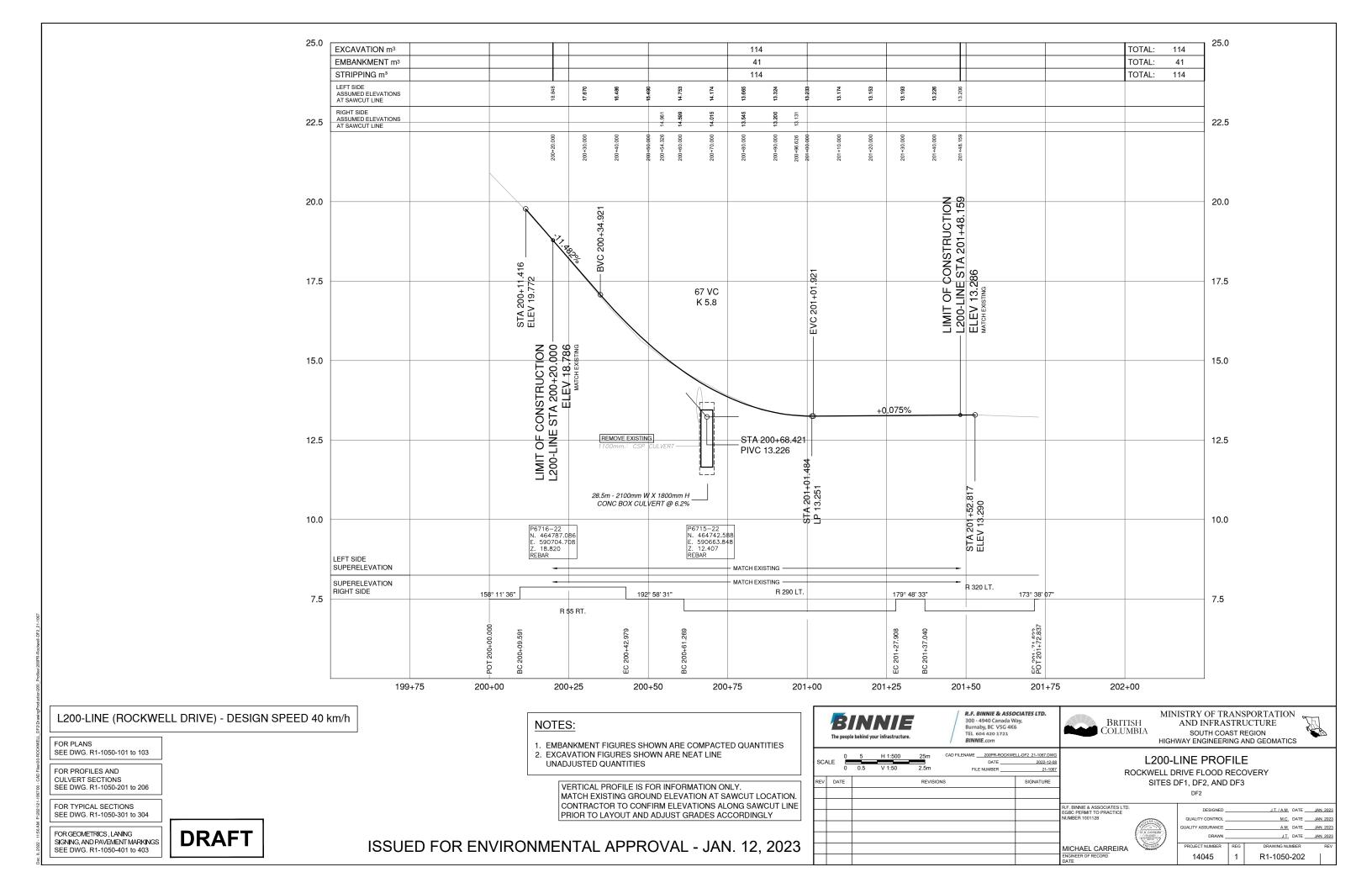
| AERIAL UTILITIES (EXISTING) | | DRAINAGE (EXISTING) | | UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LINE | ETYPES (EXISTING) | LEGAL LINETY | PES (PROPOSED) |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Deadman | 0-9 | Catch Basin / Manhole | _ | Gas Main | | Highway Right of Way | |
| Anchor / Guy Wire | \rightarrow | Culvert Outlet | —₁ co | Oil | OIL | Easement | L.T.C. |
| High Tension Pole | -0- | Culvert Inlet | —I CI | Sanitary Sewer Line | SAN SAN | | |
| High Tension Tower | -HTI- | Culvert Headwall | | Storm / Sewer Drain Electrical Cable | | CONSTRUCTIO | N DETAILS LINETYPES (PROPOSED) |
| Power Guy Pole | 0- | Drainage Grate | | Miscellaneous | ug ug | Berm | |
| Power / Phone Guy Pole | e- | Manhole | <i>∞</i> | Telephone Cable | ит ит | Clearing and Grubbing | - — — — — |
| Power Poles | | Catch Basin | 8222 | Water Main Culvert | w | | |
| Power Pole with Transformer | | Culvert Kink | • | | | Surplus Excavation Dis | sposal Area |
| | _ | Asphalt Spillway | | OVERHEAD UTILITIES LINETYP | ES (EXISTING) | Subgrade Pre-Build | |
| Power / Phone Pole with Transformer | - | | | High Tension Wire | | SURFACE (PRO | DDOCED) |
| Power / Phone Pole | | METERS (EXISTING) | | | | SUNFACE (FIN | DFO3ED) |
| Telephone Pole | -0- | Service Meter | ⊗SV | HYDRAULIC LINETYPES (EXIST | ING) | Centerline Alignment | |
| Telephone Guy Pole | 0- | Water Meter | ⊗WM | Creek / Ditch / Stream | | Edge of Pavement Concrete Barrier | |
| Pedestal (B.C. Tel.) | ped | Valve | ⊗V | Edge of Water | EW EW | Slope Stake Line | <u>C</u> <u>C</u> /F F |
| Telephone Booth | | Water valve | ⊗WV | Major Catchment Boundary Sub-Catchment Boundary | | Fence | x |
| | | Fire Hydrant | ⊗FH | • | | Retaining Wall Paint Lines - Solid | |
| SURVEY (EXISTING) | | Gas Valve | ⊗ ^{GV} | GEOTECHNICAL (EXISTING) | | Paint Lines - Dashed | |
| Bench Mark | × | Observation Well | ⊚OW | Pavement Core With Label | ₱ PV07-01 | Curb Line | |
| Standard Iron Pin | ● OIP | | | Test Pit With Label | ■ TP07-01 | Trail | |
| Lead Plug | • | UNDERGROUND (EXISTING) | | Drill Hole With Label | ◆ DH07-01 | | |
| | _ X | Filler Cap | oFC | | | UNDERGROUN | ID (PROPOSED) |
| Wooden Post Witness Post | ™ ™ WT | Fuel / Gas Pump | _a FP | | | Gas Main | |
| Reference Point | Δ | Fuel Tank | ○ FT | DRAINAGE (PROPOSED) | | Oil | OIL ———————————————————————————————————— |
| | _ | Septic Tank | ©ST | Catch Basin | | Sanitary Sewer Line Storm / Sewer Drain | SAN SAN |
| Monument | | Underground Marker | ⊚ UM | Deck Drain | • | Electrical Cable | UE |
| Aluminum Post | ♦ | Breather / Vent Pipe | OBP | Manhole | | Miscellaneous | UG |
| Angle Iron Post | Æ | Dieaulei / Veilt Fipe | <u> </u> | Asphalt Spillway | | Telephone Cable Water Main | UT |
| Standard Brass Cap Monument | ® MON | ELECTRICAL (EXISTING) | | Ditch Inlet Structure | = | Culvert | <u> </u> |
| Concrete Post Monument | | | _ | Dicir met Structure | | | |
| Dominion Iron Post | | Traffic Signal Control Box | ₽ | Ditch Block | DB | | |
| Unmarked Measured Point | + | Electrical Outlet | ⊕ | Cleanout | ⊕ ^{CO} | | |
| Rock Post Monument | ⊕ MON | Junction Box | _o JB | Asphalt Swale | | | |
| Non- Standard Round Iron Post | | Kiosk | | Asprian Swale | | | |
| Non-Standard Square Iron Post | | Lamp Standard | OLS | Special Ditching | | | |
| Detail Hub (etc.) | A | Traffic Signal | 8 | Culvert Outfall with Riprap Apron | | | |
| Spot Elevation | | · · | V | Culvert Headwall | | | |
| Spot Elevation | | Traffic Counter | 0 | Riprap | | | |
| DETAIL (EXISTING) | | | | Check Dam | | | |
| | Contract of the Contract of th | LEGAL LINETYPES (EXISTING) | | CHECK DAIII | | | |
| Septic Field | The state of the s | International Bdy. | | SIGNS (PROPOSED) | | | |
| Concrete Pillar | 0 | Section / District Bdy. | | | • | | |
| Guard Post | _O Post | Parcel Boundary / Old road R/W Quarter Section | | Road Sign (Single Pole) | P . | | |
| Piling | OPiling | Easement — — | | Road Sign (Double Pole) | O O | | |
| Gate Post | • GP | Agricultural Land Reserve | | Post Mounted Delineator | _a DP | | |
| Swamp | ** | MAN MADE FEATURES LINETYPES (EXISTIN | 3) | Commercial Message Sign | Δ | | |
| Road Sign | þ | | <u>~</u> | Commorcial Microago Organ | ٧ | | |
| Well | 0 | Crown of Existing Road Edge of Pavement | | | BINNIE | R.F. BINNIE & ASSOCIATES LTD. 300 - 4940 Canada Way, | BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
| Tree | * | Concrete Barrier | | | The people behind your infrastructure. | Burnaby, BC V5G 4K6 TEL 604 420 1721 | COLUMBIA SOUTH COAST REGION |
| | Th | Dirt Road / Driveway | | | the people denilla your initiastructure. | BINNIE.com | HIGHWAY ENGINEERING AND GEOMATICS |
| Decorative Tree | | Fence ——————————————————————————————————— | x | | 0 10 1:1000 50m CAD FIL | ENAME | LEGEND |
| Delineator Post | _a DP | Hedge / Bush / Tree Line | | | | FILE NUMBER 21-1067 | ROCKWELL DRIVE FLOOD RECOVERY |
| Flag Pole | oFP | Railway | | | REV DATE REVISIONS | SIGNATURE | SITES DF1, DF2, AND DF3 |
| Mail Box | _n MB | Retaining Wall Guard Rail | | | | | |
| Top of Bank | | Paint Lines - Solid | | DRAFT | | EGI | BINNIE & ASSOCIATES LTD. DESIGNED J.T. DATE JAN |
| • | | Paint Lines - Dashed — — — | | DRAFI | | No | QUALITY ASSURANCE A.M. DATE JAN |
| | | ISSLIED EUD ENIVIE | RONMENTAL APPRO\ | /AI IANI 12 2022 | | | DRAWN N.B. DATE JAN CHACL CARREIN PROJECT NUMBER REG DRAWING NUMBER |
| | | 1000LD I ON LINVII | CONVICIONAL AFFICO | 77L - JAIN. 12, 2023 | | | SINEER OF RECORD 14045 1 R1-1050-003 I |
| | | | | | | DA | ·- |

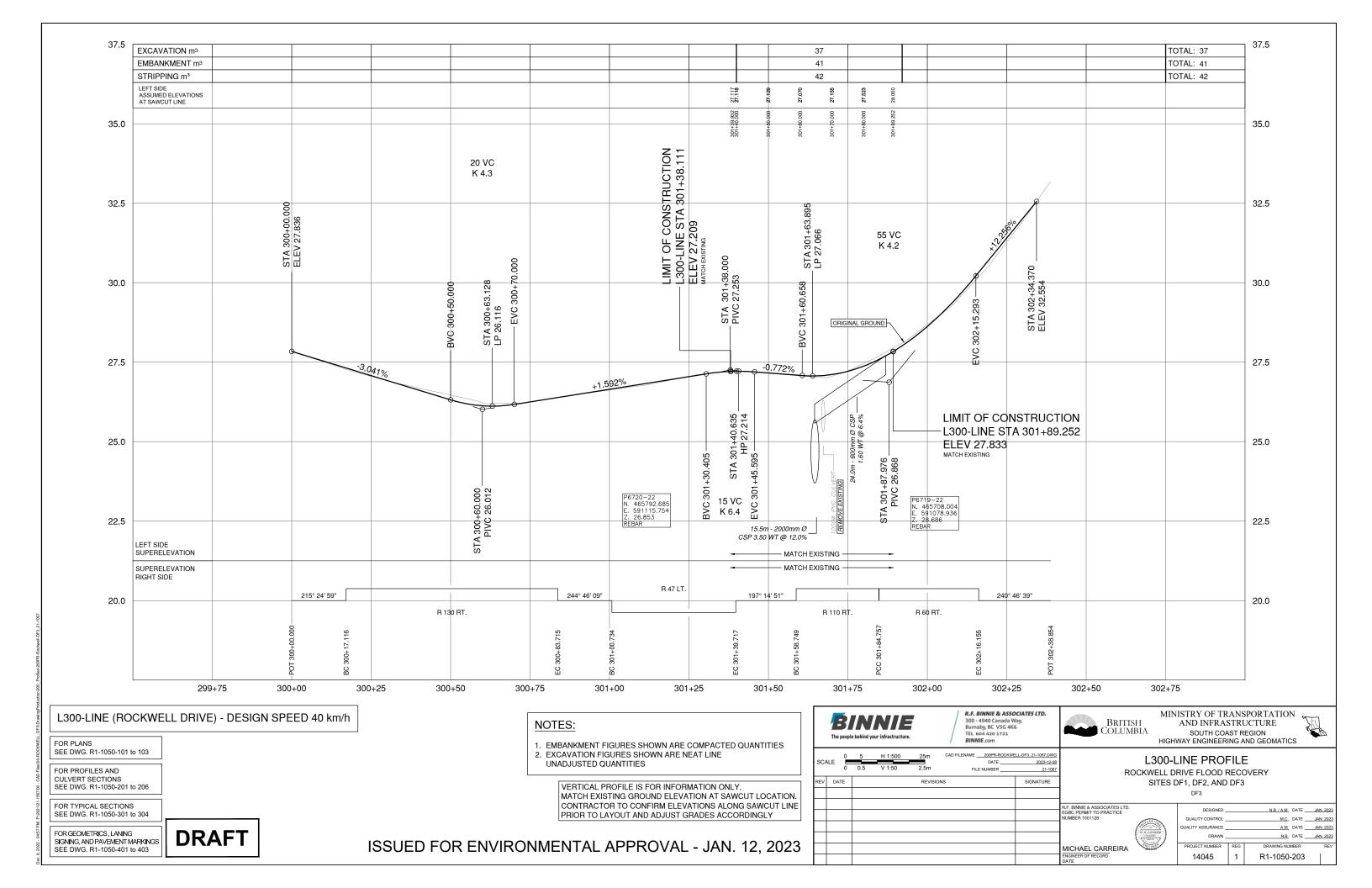


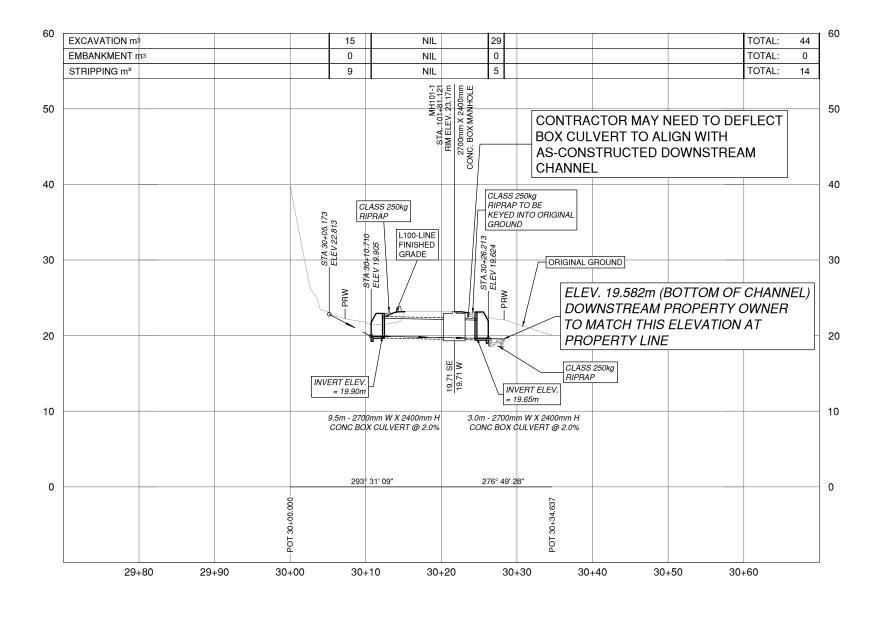










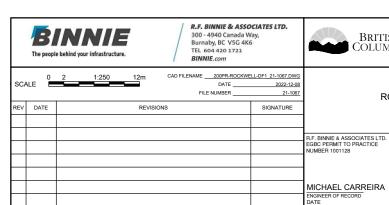


FOR PLANS SEE DWG. R1-1050-101 to 103

FOR PROFILES AND CULVERT SECTIONS SEE DWG. R1-1050-201 to 206

FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS SEE DWG. R1-1050-301 to 304

FOR GEOMETRICS, LANING SIGNING, AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS SEE DWG. R1-1050-401 to 403 DRAFT



BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SOUTH COAST REGION HIGHWAY ENGINEERING AND GEOMATICS

D30-LINE PROFILE

ROCKWELL DRIVE FLOOD RECOVERY SITES DF1, DF2, AND DF3

S LTD.

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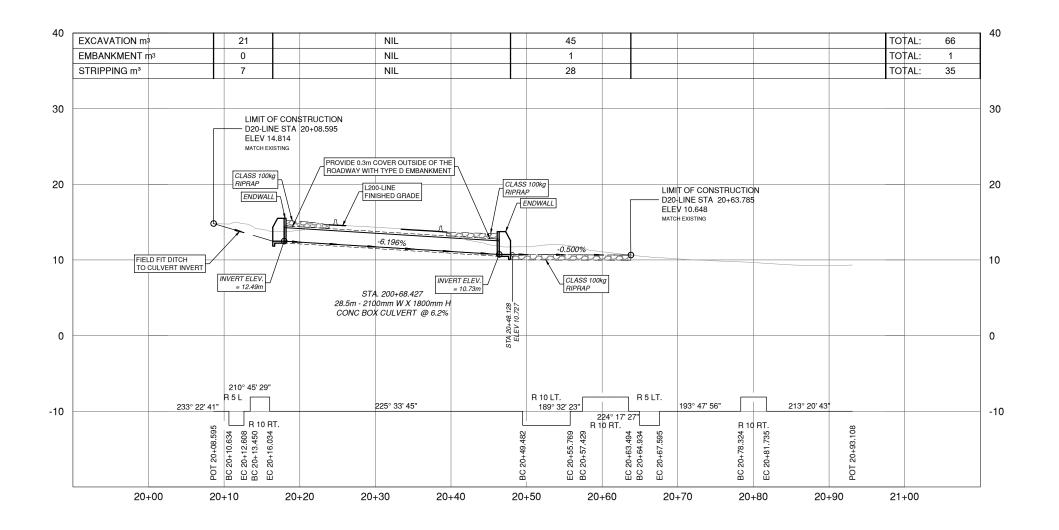
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| | DRAWN _ | | J.T. | DATE _ | JAN. 2 |
| | QUALITY ASSURANCE _ | | A.M. | DATE _ | JAN. 2 |
| | QUALITY CONTROL _ | | M.C. | DATE _ | JAN. 2 |
| | DESIGNED _ | | J.T. / A.M. | DATE _ | JAN. 2 |
| | | | | | |



FOR PLANS SEE DWG. R1-1050-101 to 103

FOR PROFILES AND **CULVERT SECTIONS** SEE DWG. R1-1050-201 to 206

FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS SEE DWG. R1-1050-301 to 304

 ${\sf FORGEOMETRICS}, {\sf LANING}$ SIGNING, AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS SEE DWG. R1-1050-401 to 403

DRAFT



BRITISH

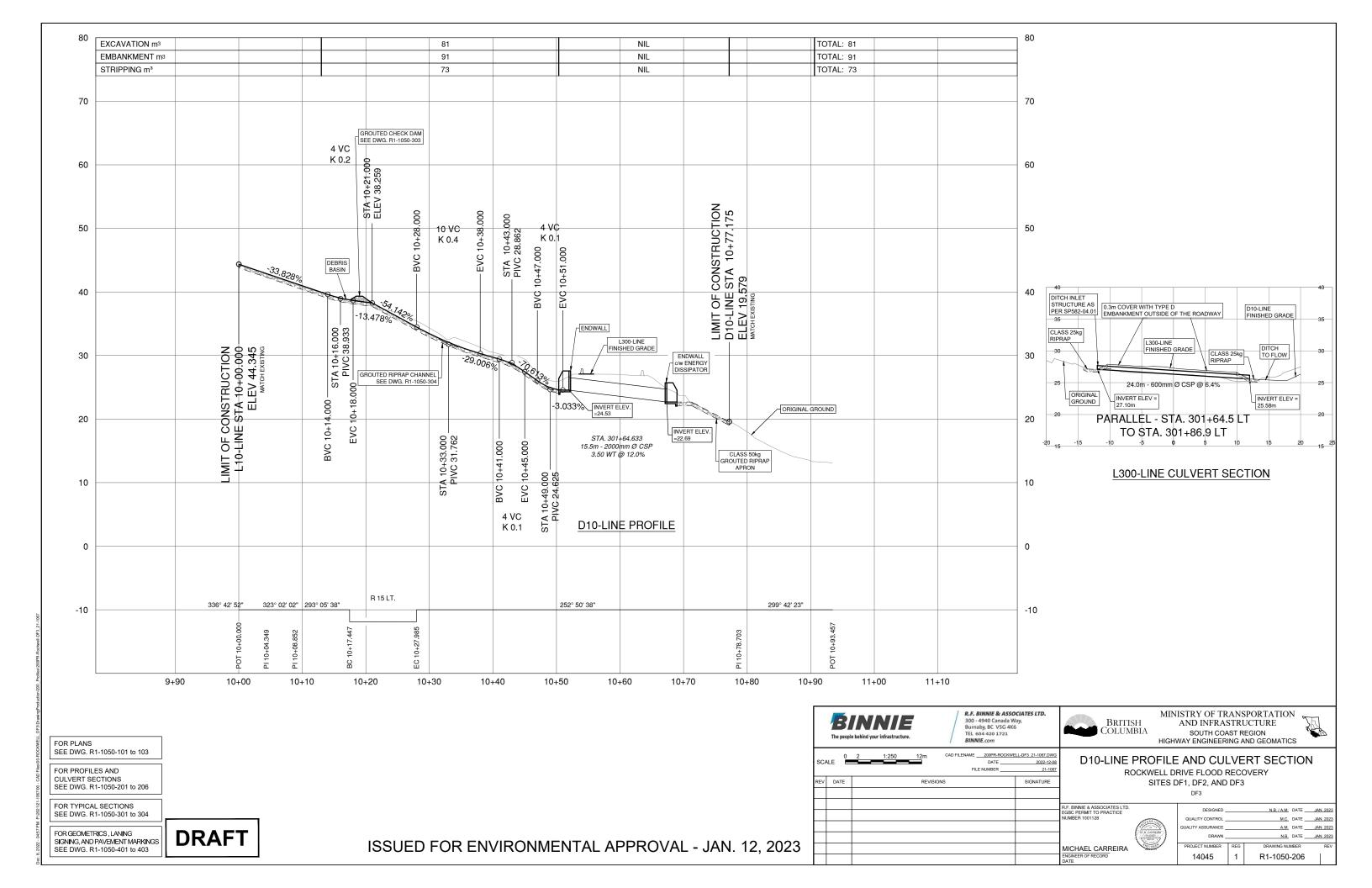
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SOUTH COAST REGION HIGHWAY ENGINEERING AND GEOMATICS

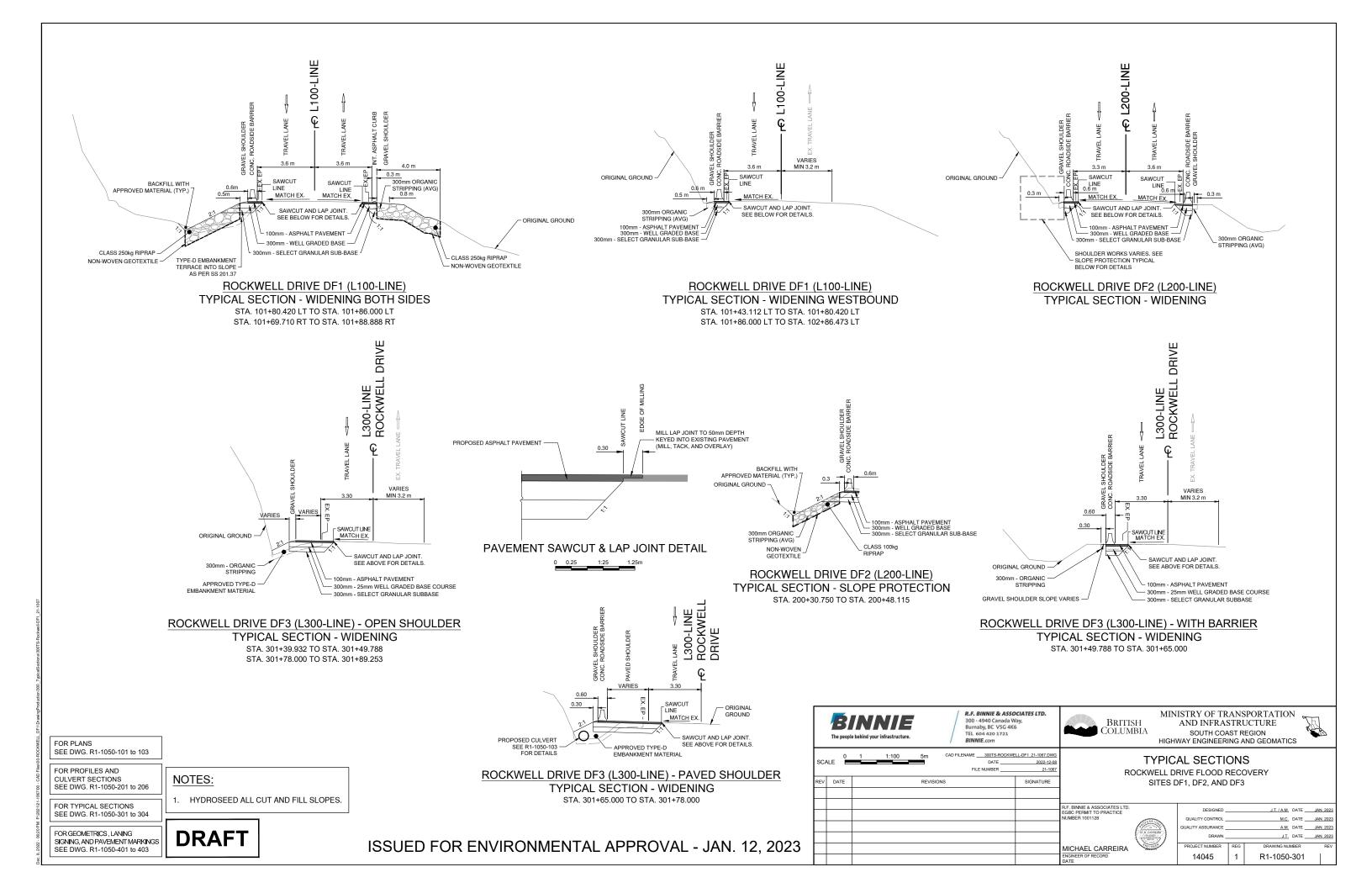
D20-LINE PROFILE

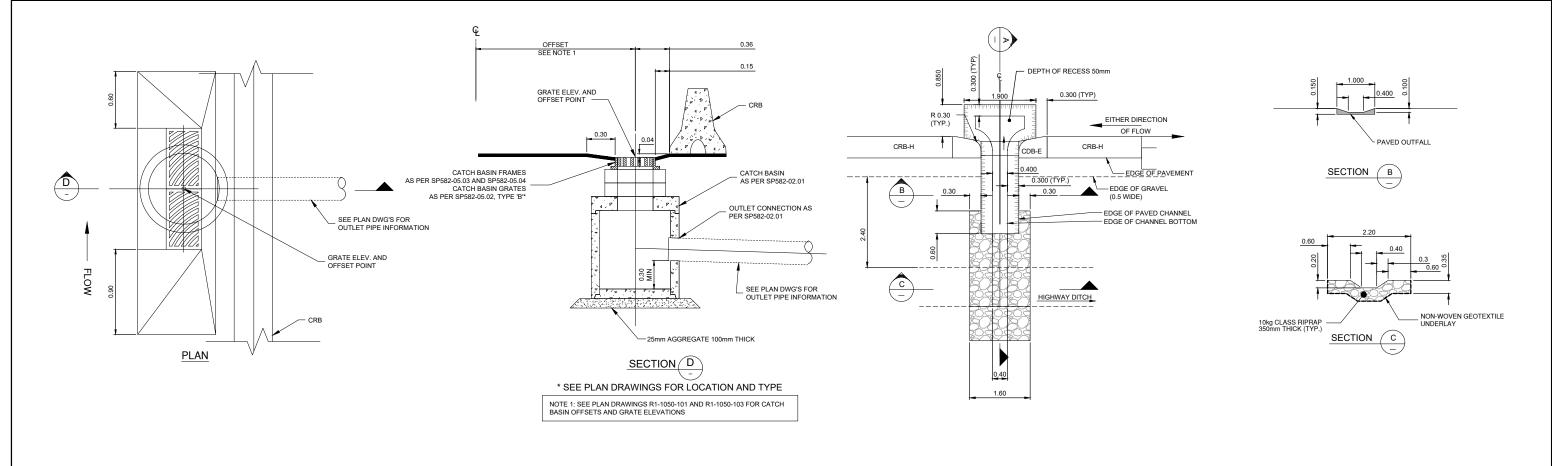
ROCKWELL DRIVE FLOOD RECOVERY SITES DF1, DF2, AND DF3

R.F. BINNIE & ASSOCIATES LTD. EGBC PERMIT TO PRACTICE NUMBER 1001128 MICHAEL CARREIRA ENGINEER OF RECORD DATE

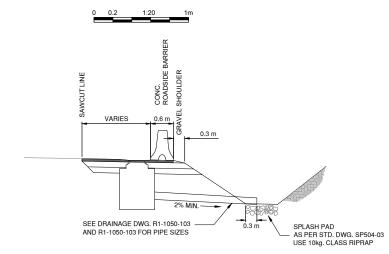
J.T. / A.M. DATE _____JAN. 2023 QUALITY CONTROL M.C. DATE _____JAN. 2023 UALITY ASSURANCE A.M. DATE _____JAN. 2023 J.T. DATE ____JAN. 2023 14045 R1-1050-205



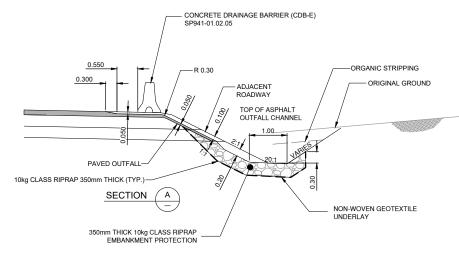




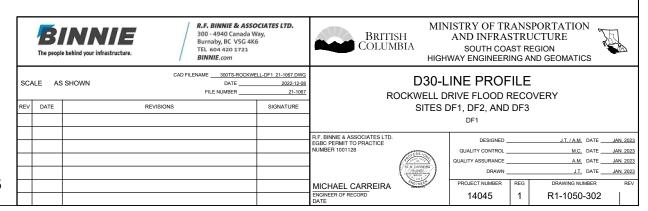
CATCH BASIN ADJACENT TO CONCRETE BARRIER

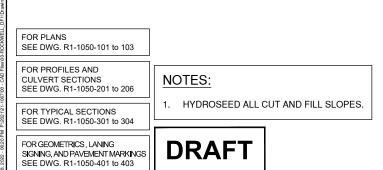


CATCH BASIN WITH BARRIER AND PIPED OUTFALL TO DITCH

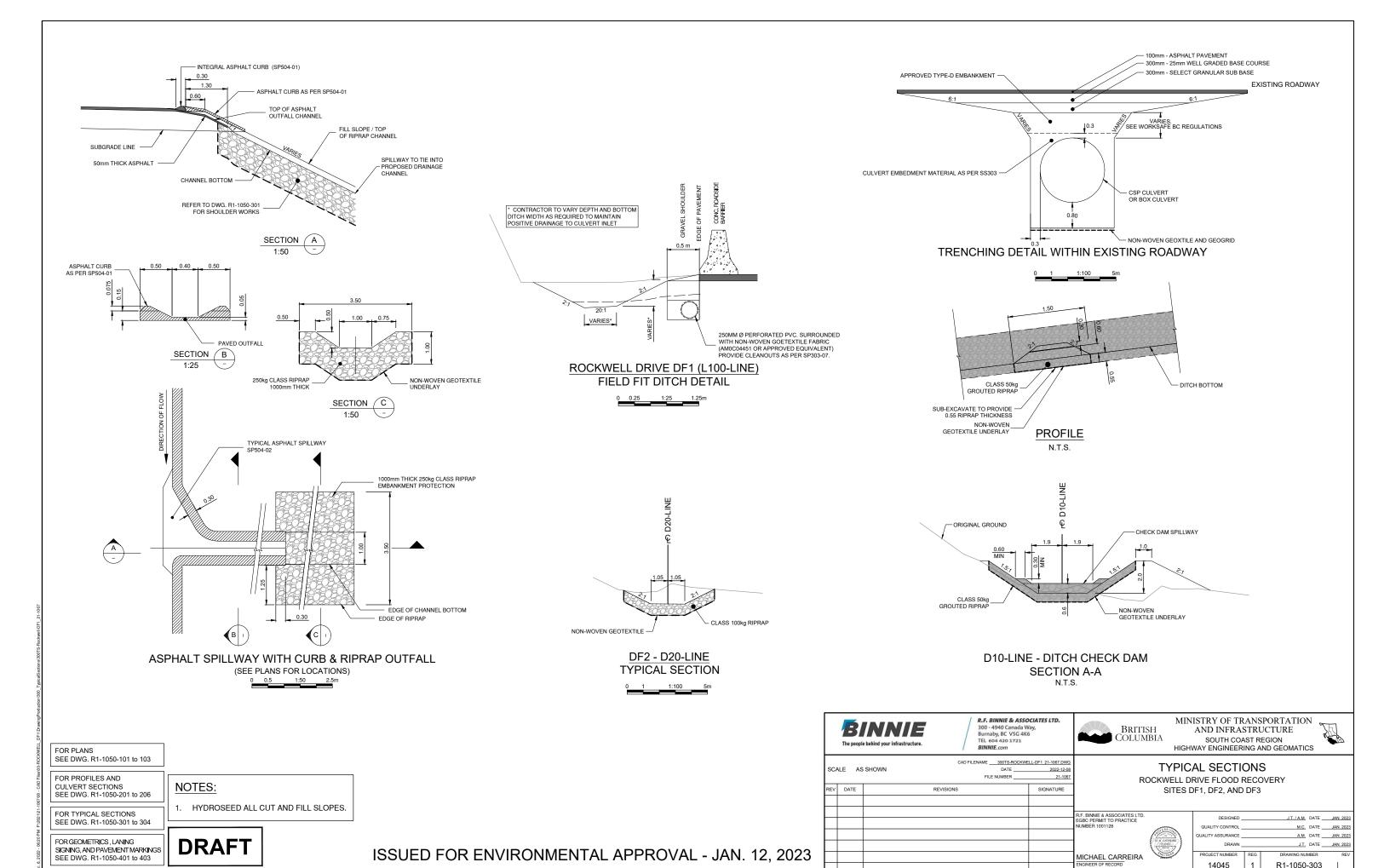


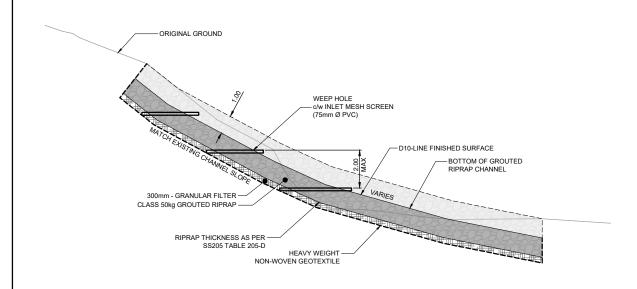
PAVED OUTFALL IN CUT LOCATIONS AS SHOWN ON PLAN DRAWINGS



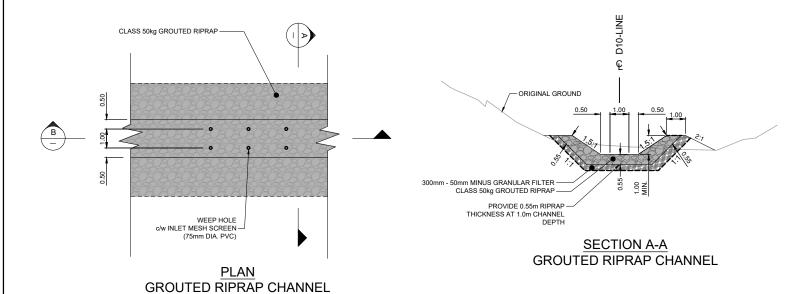


ISSUED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL - JAN. 12, 2023

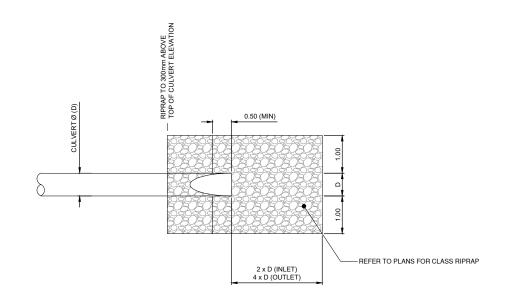




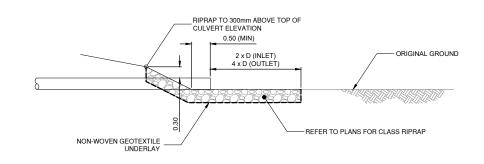
SECTION B-B GROUTED RIPRAP CHANNEL



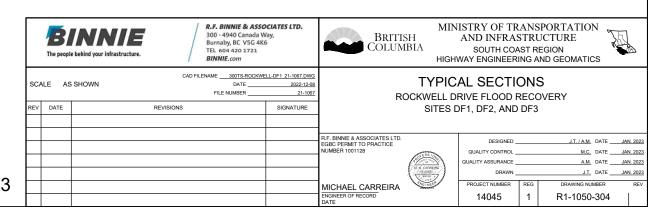
DF3 - D10-LINE GROUTED RIPRAP CHANNEL DETAILS STA. 10+19.500 TO STA. 10+51.959

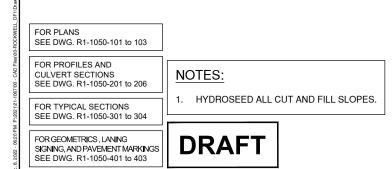


CULVERT RIPRAP IN FILL (PLAN)



CULVERT RIPRAP IN FILL (SECTION)





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