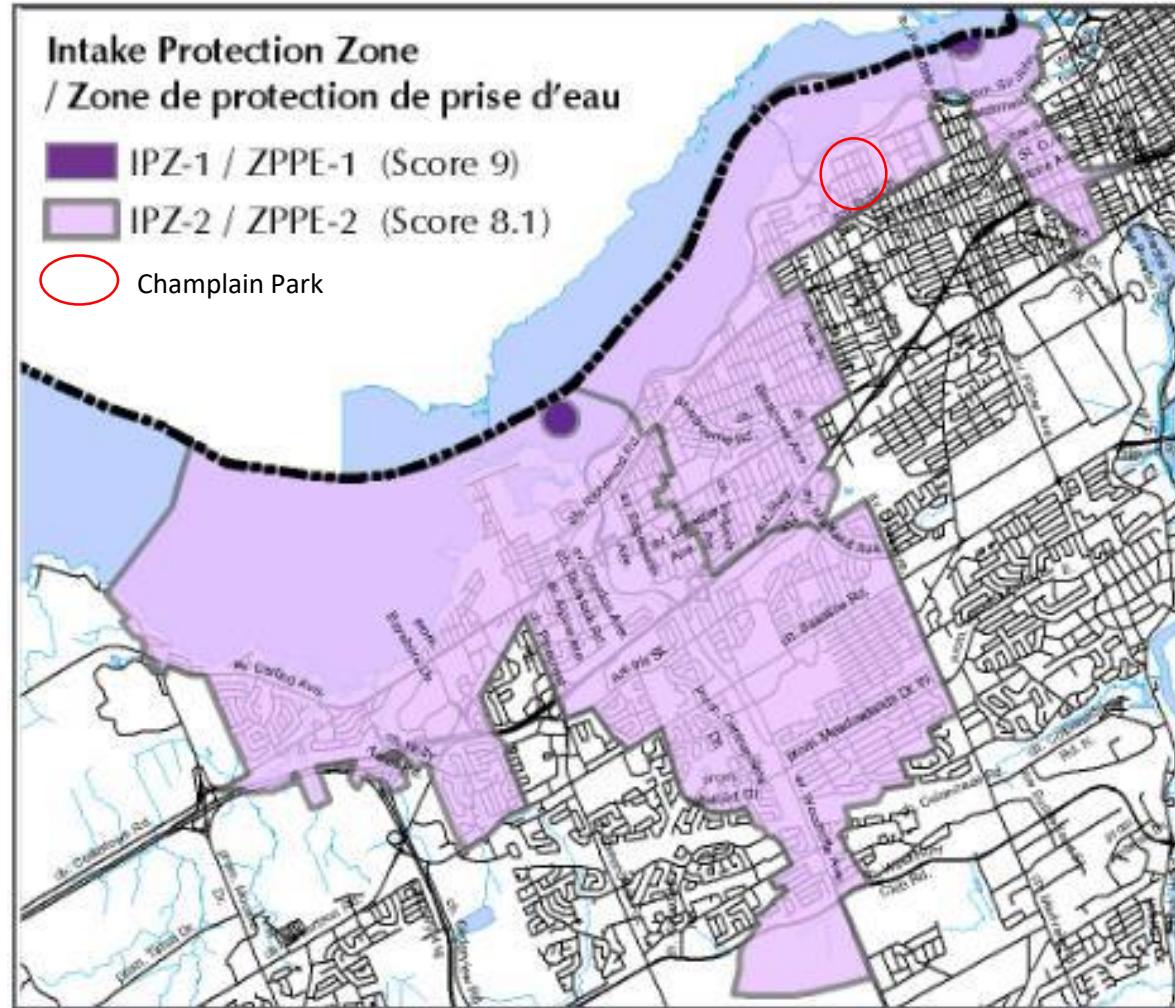


Everyone Lives on a Watershed. Problems with Water Start with the Land

Inner Urban Transect / Evolving Overlay: Impact on Wastewater and Stormwater Control



Part of the Inner Urban Transect overlies Drinking Water Intake Protection Zone IPZ-2 (Score 8.1)

IPZ-2 includes the on and offshore areas where flowing water and any pollution would reach the intake pipe within two hours.

Vulnerability is measured on a 10-point scale and shows how quickly water (and pollutants) move from the surface to the aquifer. A high vulnerability area has a score of 8 or 10

<https://ottawa.ca/en/living-ottawa/environment-conservation-and-climate/protecting-ottawas-waterways/source-water-protection>

Storm water runoff volume and associated pollutants now an ongoing problem for Champlain Park / Kitchissippi / other Ottawa residents and Ottawa River water quality generally. In many parts of Ottawa:

- Naturally limited permeability (limestone bedrock, at/near the surface);
- Climate change induced, increasingly frequent, summer and winter extreme rain events overwhelm storm sewers and undermine streets;

Volume of large-footprint intensification since 2007, removed trees, severely reduced available permeability. Development exceeds capacity of stormwater and sewer systems. Examples 2023 / 2024:

- July 28, 2023 series of severe supercell thunderstorms, flash flooding, hail, power outages, tornadoes; major damage to homes and vehicles;
- August 10, 77 mm rain in a few hours, flash flooding, power outages, sanitary sewers regurgitated contents into many homes; major damage to homes;
- August 10, Combined Sewage Storage Tunnel (CSST) in service in 2020: 316 million litres of raw sewage discharged into the Ottawa River. Volume of discharge would have been much worse without it. This is faint praise.
- 2024: 7 releases, JN 6 to OC 18 = 207,860 m³. Need integrated approach.

Build green infrastructure requirements into ZBL.