EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

August 19, 2026

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1 Background

Jewell Engineering Inc. (Jewell) was retained by Campfire Circle (the Client) to provide an erosion and sediment control plan in support of their proposed overnight campground development located at 565 Wesley Acres Road in Bloomfield, ON. This erosion and sediment control plan has been completed following the requirements outlined in Toronto Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Urban Construction* (December, 2019) site management guidelines as recommended in the Natural Heritage Impact Assessment (EIS) that was completed by Ecological Services (April, 2024).

1.1 Site Description

The site is approximately 33.7 hectares with frontage on Wesley Acres Road and waterfront access from West Lake along the south property limit. The past land use of the site is a mix of cultivated fields, forest, and rural recreational cabins.

Overall, the topography of the site can be described as rolling hills. There is a high point along the approximate center of the property that has a height difference of 10 – 15 metres to the surface of the surrounding wetland and shoreline.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development will include the following, but not limited to:

- Camper residences
- Lodge
- Indoor activity area
- Equine therapy arena (day use only)
- Flexible residence
- Staff/Director residences
- Medical facility
- Pool area & building
- Garden/Greenhouse
- Utility/Maintenance buildings

2 Erosion Risk Assessment

The subject property was assessed for erosion risk to help inform the development of ESC plans in accordance with guidelines in the TRCA *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Urban Construction* (December 2019).

An assessment of the current physical conditions of the site was carried out in order to develop an effective ESC plan. The assessment took into consideration the following information:

- Soil types and associated erodibilities for soils at the relevant grading level
- Topography
- Natural heritage features adjacent to the site and/or to which the sit drains
- Local climate conditions
- Potential vegetation preservation areas, including buffer strips
- Surrounding infrastructure, such as public streets and buildings
- Areas where stormwater flows onto and off the site

The site was divided into polygons based on factors such as topography, soils and vegetation (Figure 1). The site was previously compiled into Ecological Land Classification (ELC) polygons in the EIS which were also used to help inform erosion polygons.

Figure 1: Subject property categorized into polygons based on erosion rick assessment classification

Table 1: Erosion risk assessment classification (TRCA, 2019).

ELC Community	Soil type risk classification	Slope gradient, soil erodibility, and slope length risk classification	Soil cover type risk classification	Overall polygon erosion risk classification
Ag	**Low** Soil type: loamy sand	**Moderate** Slope gradient: 2-10% Soil erodibility: low Slope length >30m: moderate	**Moderate** Established temporary crop covered/vegetated lands	**Moderate**
CU	**Low** Soil type: sandy loam	**Moderate** Slope gradient: 2-10% Soil erodibility: low Slope length >30m: moderate	**Moderate** Established temporary crop overed/vegetated lands	**Moderate**
FOD5-1	**Low** Soil type: sandy loam	**Moderate** Slope gradient: <2% Soil erodibility: low Slope length >30m: moderate	**Low** Densely vegetated areas	**Low**

Minimum best practices were recommended based on the determined overall erosion rick classification per polygon (Table 2).

Table 2: Best management practices recommended at different erosion risk levels (TRCA, 2019).

Minimum best practices recommended	FOD5-1 Low Risk	Ag + CU Moderate Risk
Procedural ESC Measures	Yes	Yes
ESC Plan	Yes	Yes
Routine Inspection of ESC Effectiveness	Yes	Yes
Flow/Runoff Diversion	Optional	Where possible
Phased Construction and Progressive Rehabilitation	Optional	Where possible
More Intensive ESC measures	Optional	Optional
Turbidity Monitoring	Optional	Recommended after significant rainfall/snowmelt

2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Objectives

Objectives have been made based on the recommended best management practices for each erosion risk assessment as follows:

1. Procedural ESC Measures
2. ESC Plans
3. Routine Inspection of ESC Effectiveness
4. Phased Construction and Progressive Rehabilitation
5. More Intensive ESC Measures
6. Turbidity Monitoring

3 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the Campfire Circle development at 535 Wesley Acres Road is intended to meet the objectives established above in Section 2.1. The plan should be considered the minimum required measures to be taken to control sediment release from the construction site. Field adjustments are anticipated to be required depending on the exact sequencing of work, and site conditions, including weather events.

3.1 Procedural ESC Measures

Procedural ESC measures will be met for each polygon. These measures reduce erosion and sediment transport, by site management and scheduling practices.

3.1.1 Timing Windows

3.1.1.1 Minimizing Exposed Soils

Stripping and construction will be phased in order to minimize the extent and duration of exposed soils on the site. Throughout the construction process, exposed soils will be stabilized using a mix of native seeds and mulch. Seed and mulch ground cover will be applied to control erosion and provide protection and insulation that can improve seed establishment.

If permanent cover is not applied within 30 days, temporary seed and mulch, or erosion control blankets should be applied. Temporary seed mix should have a significant portion of nurse crop seeds to quickly establish cover.

The winter dormant period for this location is generally November 1 to April 30. During this period, it should not be expected that seed will germinate or covert will grow. Seed should be applied a minimum of 30 Days prior to the start of the winter dormant period to allow time for cover to establish. If cover is not established prior to November 1, temporary erosion control blanket or other non-vegetative cover should be applied to exposed soils over the winter.

Mulch is a layer of organic material that is often applied in conjunction with seed since it provides the added benefits of insulating the seeds and keeping them in place until they germinate. Prior to the application of seed and mulch, the soil surface should be prepared by removing large rocks and other debris as well as filling in any rills or gullies. The ideal time to plant seed mix is in the fall or early spring for the best outcomes.

3.1.1.2 Turbidity Curtain

In-water work, including installation of Turbidity Curtain has potential to impact Fish and Fish Habitat regulated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. An Environmental Professional should be consulted to determine the necessary permitting and allowable in-water work timing windows for this work.

3.1.1.3 Tree Removal

Tree removal will be required as detailed in the development plan. The EIS recommended which trees should be removed based on their diameter at breast height (DBH) based on the different development activity (i.e., camper residences, trails, boardwalk etc.). While the timing of tree removal does not directly impact ESC management, timing windows related to other environmental management requirements must still be adhered to.

The EIS highlights that there were bats observed within the site and recommended that if there is a need to remove trees greater than 25cm DBH during the nest/roost season of April 1 to September 30, then the removal of the tree is only recommended if it can be shown that it is not an active roost tree as determined by an exit survey. Otherwise, there should be no tree clearing of trees greater than 25 cm DBH during the nest/roost season of April 1 to September 30. It was also recommended that tree clearing take place outside of the migratory birds breeding season (April 1 to August 15). If there is a need to remove trees within the migratory birds breeding season, a qualified avian biologist should be on site to conduct a nesting survey prior to disturbing the area.

3.1.1.4 Turtle Fencing

Installation of Turtle Fencing should be coordinated with installation of adjacent sediment barriers. Turtle Fencing must be installed prior to the start of turtle nesting season, generally May 15. It must be maintained until the end of turtle nesting season, generally July 15. An Environmental Professional should be consulted to provide the exact dates.

3.1.2 Signage for Sensitive Areas

Signage for sensitive areas will be applied where applicable within the site. There will be signage installed early in the construction process that indicates that no vehicles and no heavy equipment are to go past where the heavy-duty silt fence is installed, adjacent to the shore of West Lake. This is to ensure that no sensitive features are disturbed. See Appendix A for sign language and locations.

3.1.3 Spill Response and Contingency Plan

In case a spill of sediment should occur, the construction contractor should be required to have a Spill Response and Contingency Plan prepared and submitted to the owner prior to the start of work. This plan should include the following at a minimum:

- measures to be taken should a spill occur
- contractor personnel responsible for environmental compliance
- list of individuals and regulatory authorities to be contacted in case of a spill

- a list of standby materials and equipment to be available on site to stop and immediately contain a spill.

3.2 ESC Plans

See Appendix A for ESC plans for each phase of work. They have been developed to minimize erosion, and to provide control of sediment in circumstances where exposed soils are expected to be present. The plans consider the unique nature of each polygon, including existing ground cover, soils, slope, proximity to sensitive habitat, and the nature of the work to be performed. The plans show the sequence of removing and re-establishing erosion-resistant cover on the site, and the locations of sediment containment measures including sediment barrier, turbidity curtains, and temporary straw bale flow check dams.

3.2.1 Light Silt Fence Barrier (OPSD 219.110)

Silt fencing in accordance with OPSS 805 and OPSD 219.110 will be applied on site on the perimeter of sensitive features consisting of geotextile fabric supported by posts and trenched into the ground. The suspended solids transported in runoff are slowed by the fence, encouraging ponding which is optimal to settle the suspended sediments. Typically, the posts are driven 600mm into the ground, coinciding with the required depth to bury the loose flap. The flap should be buried in the trench at a depth of 200mm and tightly secured with substrate. The flap burial depth is important to ensure that the accumulation of sediment against the fence does not produce a lifting effect on the fabric, exposing a weak point. Silt fence is usually supported by 1.2m stakes, which when buried 600mm leaves an exposed section of geotextile of approximately 600mm. This provides substantial sediment storage capacity and is not likely to overtop during large rainfall events unless the posts or embedment fails. The posts should be installed on the downstream side, relative to the direction of flow. Improperly installed fence will receive runoff and sediment volumes that will pull the geotextile off the posts, rendering the system ineffective. The ends should be placed on an angle upland to capture the sediment and discourage the runoff from circumventing the fence entirely. The joints should be lapped and rolled into the next section to create a tight joint, sufficient to retain the intended settling of suspended solids. Large gaps between sections of fence are weak points that will jeopardize the function of the silt capture.

The fence should be inspected on a weekly basis for any deficiencies such as gaps or sagging sections of fabric. Following all rainfall events, the fence should be inspected to identify the extent of sediment transport and capture, as well as ensure that there are no flow concentrations that could damage the fence during a subsequent event. The contractor should make an effort to remove excess sediments by cleaning the piles of silt, sand and soil.

3.2.2 Turbidity Curtain (OPSD 219.260)

A turbidity curtain in accordance with OPSS 805 and OPSD 219.260 will be installed as an in-water isolation measure within West Lake adjacent to the Ag and CU polygons during removal of the existing boat launch and docks, and during installation of the new boat access. The lowest tier of curtain is a Type I, which is intended for use in water bodies where there is minimal current and little wave action. This is appropriate for the proposed scope of work and adjacent to the shoreline of West Lake.

A turbidity curtain consists of a weighted, permeable or impermeable material that is secured and vertically suspended in water using a floatation device. The turbidity curtain allows for sediment to be contained and slows the movement of water in the isolated area while work is being conducted in the wet. This system is free floating in the water, the top floats 50mm above the water line, and the ballast sits on the lake bottom. The geosynthetic curtain hangs between the two, allowing some water to pass through while filtering the flux through settling. Suspended sediments are slowed down by the semi-permeable curtain, decreasing the water velocity. Since the bottom elevation typically fluctuates in a body of water, adjustment lines are used to align the ballast with the contour of the lake bottom. These lines can be spaced at a maximum of 10m. To ensure that all sediment is captured, the curtain is installed with returns that create a cupping effect to capture the sediment and settle it around the work area. This minimizes the drift of suspended solids and aids in isolating any excessive sedimentation of the water body. Creating the returns is typically done using mooring lines which anchor the corners of the curtain. It is important that the curtain does not drift, consequently spreading the sedimentation.

Fish trapped between the curtain and the shoreline should be removed prior to commencing work within the curtain. A license to collect fish will need to be acquired from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to perform this work. Work in and adjacent to the Lake will potentially require permits from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) to handle aquatic Species at Risk and impacts to Fish and Fish Habitat. An Environmental Professional should be consulted for exact requirements.

3.3 Routine Inspection of ESC Effectiveness

Routine inspections of ESC effectiveness will be met for each polygon. This involves inspection, monitoring and maintenance. The following describe details of the most effective strategies for inspection, monitoring and maintenance that will be implemented on the site during the duration of construction:

- Inspection – Routine walk throughs of the construction site, carried out by a qualified ESC inspector, to identify and report on deficiencies in ESC measures.

- Monitoring – Ongoing assessment of the quality of site discharge and downstream receiving water systems to identify potential changes/impacts associated with construction activities.
- Maintenance – Repair, cleaning and replacement of ESC measures based on the needs identified through inspections and monitoring.

Records of the above inspection and maintenance activities along with photos of installed ESC measures should be maintained to demonstrate due diligence. Inspection and maintenance are especially important before and after significant rainfall events.

3.4 Flow/Runoff Diversion

Flow/runoff diversion was deemed as optional for the low-risk polygons and where possible for the moderate risk polygons. This practice will not be implemented on the site as there is no natural water course that requires diversion. The drainage scheme aims to maintain diffuse flows rather than concentrating ones that may be diverted. In the areas where concentration of flows are anticipated including culvert and storm sewer outlets, Straw Bale Flow Check Dams in accordance with OPSS 805 and OPSD 219.180 have been specified. Temporary Sediment Traps have also been specified at storm sewer inlets to prevent buildup of sediment within the system during construction.

3.5 Phased Construction and Progressive Rehabilitation

Phased construction and progressive rehabilitation will be applied within the construction process. Construction and land clearing will be planned to schedule clearing and re-stabilization so that the total amount of time that bare soils are left exposed is minimized as much as possible. See drawings in Appendix A for anticipated phases of construction and corresponding progressive rehabilitation scheme.

3.6 More Intensive ESC Measures

More intensive ESC measures will be implemented where applicable within the site. The Ag and CU moderate risk polygons will receive more intensive ESC measures including heavy duty silt fencing. Turtle fencing and turtle nesting areas will also be provided. The other polygons will not receive more intensive ESC measures as they are not required. Refer to the drawings in Appendix A for more detail.

3.6.1 Heavy-duty Silt Fence Barrier (OPSD 219.130)

Heavy-duty Silt Fence Barrier will be installed in accordance with OPSS 805 and OPSD 219.130 within the Ag and CU polygons on the perimeter of sensitive features. Heavy-duty silt fence has the same woven geotextile as light duty silt fence but with wire mesh along the back of the

fabric. This mesh provides structure for the fabric to reduce the likelihood of the fabric ripping under load. The heavy-duty fence uses steel T-bar posts as opposed to wood stakes as the posts will be better equipped to handle the increased sediment accumulation. The main run (the distance perpendicular to the direction of the flow) can be a maximum of 40m before and end run is required. For longer distances, multiple end runs are required to safely capture the suspended sediments.

3.6.2 Turtle Fencing and Nesting Site

Construction activities and installation of ESC measures will have potential for negative impact on turtles in the adjacent wetland to the north of the site. Turtles using the existing gravel access road shoulders for nesting habitat will be most affected.

The EIS recommended that the roadway and parking lot areas include turtle exclusion fencing to avoid turtle access to the road/parking area. The purpose of the exclusion fence is to prevent the introduction of reptiles or amphibians from entering the hazardous work area. The base of the textile or fabric should be embedded into the soil at a depth of approximately 0.1-0.2m, where the substrate permits burial. This depth is sufficient for the exclusion of turtles, namely blandings, snapping and eastern musk. If the substrate is determined to be impenetrable, heavy objects such as sandbags or rocks may be placed on top of the flap to create a uniform seal against the ground. This fence is intended to deter turtles from entering the work area, therefore there is not a large risk of the animals overtopping the fence. A height of 0.6m or greater at all locations will be sufficient to exclude the turtles from the site. Posts and stakes fastened securely to the fence should be installed on the same side of the fence as the work area. The fabric or mesh fence should be on the outward side, encouraging the animals to follow the perimeter of the work area, avoiding all danger. Lapping sections of fence for a minimum of 1m is optimal to ensure that no large gaps form between sections. The ends of the fence should be curved inwards away from the roads or construction sites to help reduce access to the locations. Light Duty Silt Fence Barrier in accordance with OPSD 219.110 is generally suitable. Daily monitoring should be done to verify that animals are not burrowing under the fence, or any openings have not formed due to incidental damage. Fencing should be installed prior to May 15th and be maintained throughout the nesting season (July 15).

It was also recommended in the EIS that a turtle nesting site be created to compensate for the lost artificial sites (i.e., road verge and sand pile). It was found in the study that turtles were using areas of the site as a nesting area. Turtle nesting site was recommended to be built by spreading out 7 yards of sand/gravel mix to a 4 m x 10 m area. The west, south, and east edges of the pile can be contained by 4 x 4 cedar lumber to help maintain nest site integrity. The south side should be free of containment to allow turtles access. The location is shown on the ESC plans.

3.7 Turbidity Monitoring

This measure will be implemented It is important to evaluate the cumulative effectiveness of all controls that are installed on a construction site by monitoring the quality of discharge and quality of receiving water systems downstream of the site. For this site, turbidity monitoring is recommended in areas with a moderate erosion risk assessment classification, specifically in West Lake. Turbidity is a parameter that measures the cloudiness or haziness of water, typically caused by a large number of individual particles. It is proposed that an in-water turbidity monitoring station will be added to assess aquatic impacts due to construction.

It is recommended that two meters be installed along the shore of West Lake. This provides redundancy, and permits one to act as a control to determine if increased turbidity after a large rain event is localized to that part of the lake adjacent to construction activities, or is a result of overall turbidity levels increasing in the lake as a whole.

The monitors should report turbidity on a daily basis at minimum. Meters are available with cellular connectivity to have data easily available remotely for interpretation. An environmental professional should review the data on a weekly basis at minimum, and after all significant rain events. Increased turbidity should be investigated to determine if any sediment is escaping the site into West Lake.

The monitors may be removed during the winter season when ice is present in West Lake.

4 Conclusion

The recommendations made in this erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with the TRCA *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Urban Construction* (December, 2019) site management guidelines should be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and sedimentation on site during construction.

This Erosion and Sediment Control Plan should be considered the minimum required measures to be taken to control sediment release from the construction site. Field adjustments are anticipated to be required depending on the exact sequencing of work, and site conditions, including weather events. The Owner should include language in the construction contract requiring the Contractor to provide all means reasonably necessary to control erosion and provide sediment control.

Erosion and Sediment Control measures may be removed once permanent ground cover has been established uphill of the devices.

Prepared by:

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Jewell Engineering Inc.

Submitted by:

Graham Potter, P.Eng.
Jewell Engineering Inc.

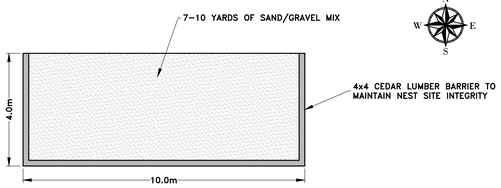
5 References

Ecological Services. (2024). *Natrual Heritage Impact Assessment (EIS), 565 Wesley Acres Road, Bloomfield, ON K0K 1G0.*

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (2019). *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Urban Construction.* Vaugn, Ontario: Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

Appendix A: Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings

08/19/2026



TURTLE NESTING HABITAT (x2)

SCALE - N.T.S.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF EXISTING GROUND COVER UPHILL OF THE DEVICE.

TIMING WINDOWS

- TURTLE FENCING TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO MAY 15 AND MAINTAINED UNTIL JULY 15 OF EVERY YEAR.
- TURTLE NESTING HABITAT TO BE AVAILABLE WHILE TURTLE FENCING IS IN PLACE.
- TURBIDITY CURTAIN AND IN-WATER WORK TO BE PERFORMED WITHIN PRESCRIBED TIMING WINDOW.
- SIGNAGE FOR SENSITIVE AREAS TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
- TREE REMOVAL PROHIBITED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND SEPTEMBER 30 WITHOUT CLEARANCE FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL THAT NO BATS OR NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS WILL BE IMPACTED.

ALL EXPOSED SOIL TO BE STABILIZED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF BEING DISTURBED WITH EITHER:

- PERMANENT COVER
- TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH
- TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN A SPILL RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN INCLUDING AT MINIMUM:

- PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF ESC MEASURES.
- REGULATORY AGENCIES TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF A SPILL.
- OWNER REPRESENTATIVE TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF A SPILL.
- STANDBY MATERIALS AND/OR EQUIPMENT TO BE AVAILABLE IN CASE OF A SPILL.

CONTRACTOR TO REGULARLY INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ESC MEASURES, ESPECIALLY BEFORE AND AFTER FORECAST SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL EVENTS. A LOG OF INSTALLATION DATES, INSPECTIONS, MAINTENANCE PERFORMED, AND REMOVAL DATES TO BE MAINTAINED.

BUILDUP OF SEDIMENT TO BE CLEANED ON A REGULAR BASIS.

TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICES TO BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERIOD WHILE WEST LAKE IS ICE-FREE. DATA TO BE COLLECTED VIA ONLINE CLOUD SERVICE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE OWNER.

GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL INFORMATION TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE CONSULTANT IMMEDIATELY.
- ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE APPROXIMATE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM THE LOCATION ON SITE AND ASSUME ALL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE TO ALL UTILITIES
- EXCLUDING THE BENCHMARK AND DESCRIPTION PROVIDED FOR THIS PROJECT, NO OTHER ELEVATIONS ARE TO BE USED AS A REFERENCE ELEVATION FOR ANY PURPOSE.

METRIC NOTE:

- ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN METRES OR MILLIMETRES, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

GEOMETRIC NOTE:

- ALL SURVEY DATA SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING WAS RECORDED USING REAL-TIME KINETIC (RTK) GPS OBSERVATIONS IN REFERENCE TO UTM 18 NORTH COORDINATE SYSTEM.
- ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN REFERENCE TO LOCAL DATUM NAD83 - GEODETIC MODEL HT2_0, UNLESS DESCRIBED OTHERWISE.

* * DRAWINGS ARE NOT TO BE SCALED * *

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
0	08/15/2025	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	JH
1	02/02/2026	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	JH
2	06/01/2026	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	JH
3	06/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
4	07/06/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
5	08/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH

LEGEND

- FILL AREA
- CUT AREA
- TOPSOIL STRIPPING AREA
- TEMPORARY ROAD (GRAVEL OR MUD MATS)
- STRUCTURES TO BE REMOVED
- LIGHT DUTY SILT FENCE OPSD 219.110
- HEAVY DUTY SILT FENCE OPSD 219.130
- TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCE
- TURBIDITY CURTAIN OPSD 219.260
- TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICE

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
1 of 4
STAGE 1: EARTH WORKS

DRAWN BY: JH	PROJECT NO: 230-5322		
DESIGNED BY:	DATE: August 2026		
CHECKED BY: GP	SCALE: HORIZONTAL - 1:1,500 VERTICAL - N/A		
APPROVED BY:	CONTRACT NO:	DRAWING NO: ESC-1	

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08/19/2026

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF EXISTING GROUND COVER UPHILL OF THE DEVICE.

TIMING WINDOWS

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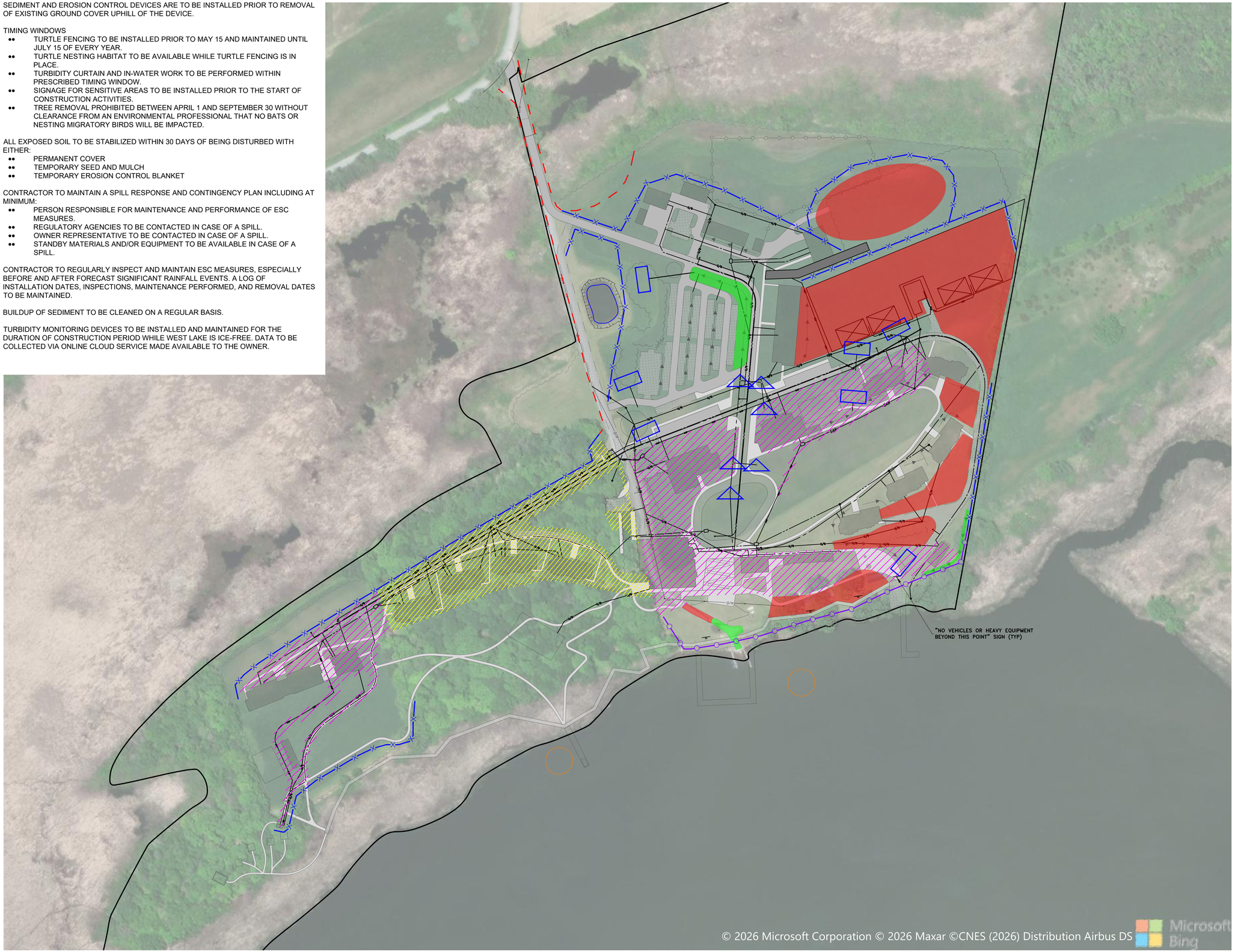

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- ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN REFERENCE TO LOCAL DATUM NAD83 - GEODETIC MODEL HT2_0, UNLESS DESCRIBED OTHERWISE.

* * DRAWINGS ARE NOT TO BE SCALED * *

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
0	08/15/2025	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	JH
1	02/02/2026	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	JH
2	06/01/2026	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	JH
3	06/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
4	07/06/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
5	08/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH

LEGEND

- CLEARING & GRUBBING
- TOPSOIL STRIPPING AREA
- SEED AND MULCH
- SOD
- STRAW BALE FLOW CHECK DAM, OPSD 219.180
- SEDIMENT TRAP
- LIGHT DUTY SILT FENCE OPSD 219.110
- HEAVY DUTY SILT FENCE OPSD 219.130
- TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCE
- TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICE

N W E S

LICENCED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
AUG. 18, 2026
G. G. J. POTTER
100139388
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JEWELL ENGINEERING

COPE GROUP
CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
2 of 4
STAGE 2: SERVICING

DRAWN BY:	JH	PROJECT NO:	230-5322
DESIGNED BY:		DATE:	August 2026
CHECKED BY:	GP	SCALE:	HORIZONTAL - 1:1,500 VERTICAL - N/A
APPROVED BY:		CONTRACT NO:	
		DRAWING NO:	ESC-2

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08/19/2026

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF EXISTING GROUND COVER UPHILL OF THE DEVICE.

TIMING WINDOWS

- TURTLE FENCING TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO MAY 15 AND MAINTAINED UNTIL JULY 15 OF EVERY YEAR.
- TURTLE NESTING HABITAT TO BE AVAILABLE WHILE TURTLE FENCING IS IN PLACE.
- TURBIDITY CURTAIN AND IN-WATER WORK TO BE PERFORMED WITHIN PRESCRIBED TIMING WINDOW.
- SIGNAGE FOR SENSITIVE AREAS TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
- TREE REMOVAL PROHIBITED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND SEPTEMBER 30 WITHOUT CLEARANCE FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL THAT NO BATS OR NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS WILL BE IMPACTED.

ALL EXPOSED SOIL TO BE STABILIZED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF BEING DISTURBED WITH EITHER:

- PERMANENT COVER
- TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH
- TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN A SPILL RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN INCLUDING AT MINIMUM:

- PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF ESC MEASURES.
- REGULATORY AGENCIES TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF A SPILL.
- OWNER REPRESENTATIVE TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF A SPILL.
- STANDBY MATERIALS AND/OR EQUIPMENT TO BE AVAILABLE IN CASE OF A SPILL.

CONTRACTOR TO REGULARLY INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ESC MEASURES, ESPECIALLY BEFORE AND AFTER FORECAST SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL EVENTS. A LOG OF INSTALLATION DATES, INSPECTIONS, MAINTENANCE PERFORMED, AND REMOVAL DATES TO BE MAINTAINED.

BUILDUP OF SEDIMENT TO BE CLEANED ON A REGULAR BASIS.

TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICES TO BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERIOD WHILE WEST LAKE IS ICE-FREE. DATA TO BE COLLECTED VIA ONLINE CLOUD SERVICE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE OWNER.

GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL INFORMATION TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE CONSULTANT IMMEDIATELY.
- ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE APPROXIMATE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM THE LOCATION ON SITE AND ASSUME ALL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE TO ALL UTILITIES
- EXCLUDING THE BENCHMARK AND DESCRIPTION PROVIDED FOR THIS PROJECT, NO OTHER ELEVATIONS ARE TO BE USED AS A REFERENCE ELEVATION FOR ANY PURPOSE.

METRIC NOTE:

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GEOMETRIC NOTE:

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4	07/06/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
5	08/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH

LEGEND

- CLEARING & GRUBBING
- TOPSOIL STRIPPING AREA
- SEED AND MULCH
- STRAW BALE FLOW CHECK DAM, OPSD 219.180
- SEDIMENT TRAP
- LIGHT DUTY SILT FENCE OPSD 219.110
- HEAVY DUTY SILT FENCE OPSD 219.130
- TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCE
- TURBIDITY CURTAIN OPSD 219.260
- TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICE

N W E S

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
AUG. 18, 2026
G. G. J. POTTER
100139388
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JEWELL ENGINEERING

COPE GROUP
CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
3 of 4
STAGE 3: BUILDINGS

DRAWN BY: JH	PROJECT NO: 230-5322	
DESIGNED BY:	DATE: August 2026	
CHECKED BY: GP	SCALE: HORIZONTAL - 1:1,500 VERTICAL - N/A	
APPROVED BY:	CONTRACT NO:	DRAWING NO: ESC-3

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08/19/2026

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TIMING WINDOWS

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- SIGNAGE FOR SENSITIVE AREAS TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
- TREE REMOVAL PROHIBITED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND SEPTEMBER 30 WITHOUT CLEARANCE FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL THAT NO BATS OR NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS WILL BE IMPACTED.

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- TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH
- TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

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- PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF ESC MEASURES.
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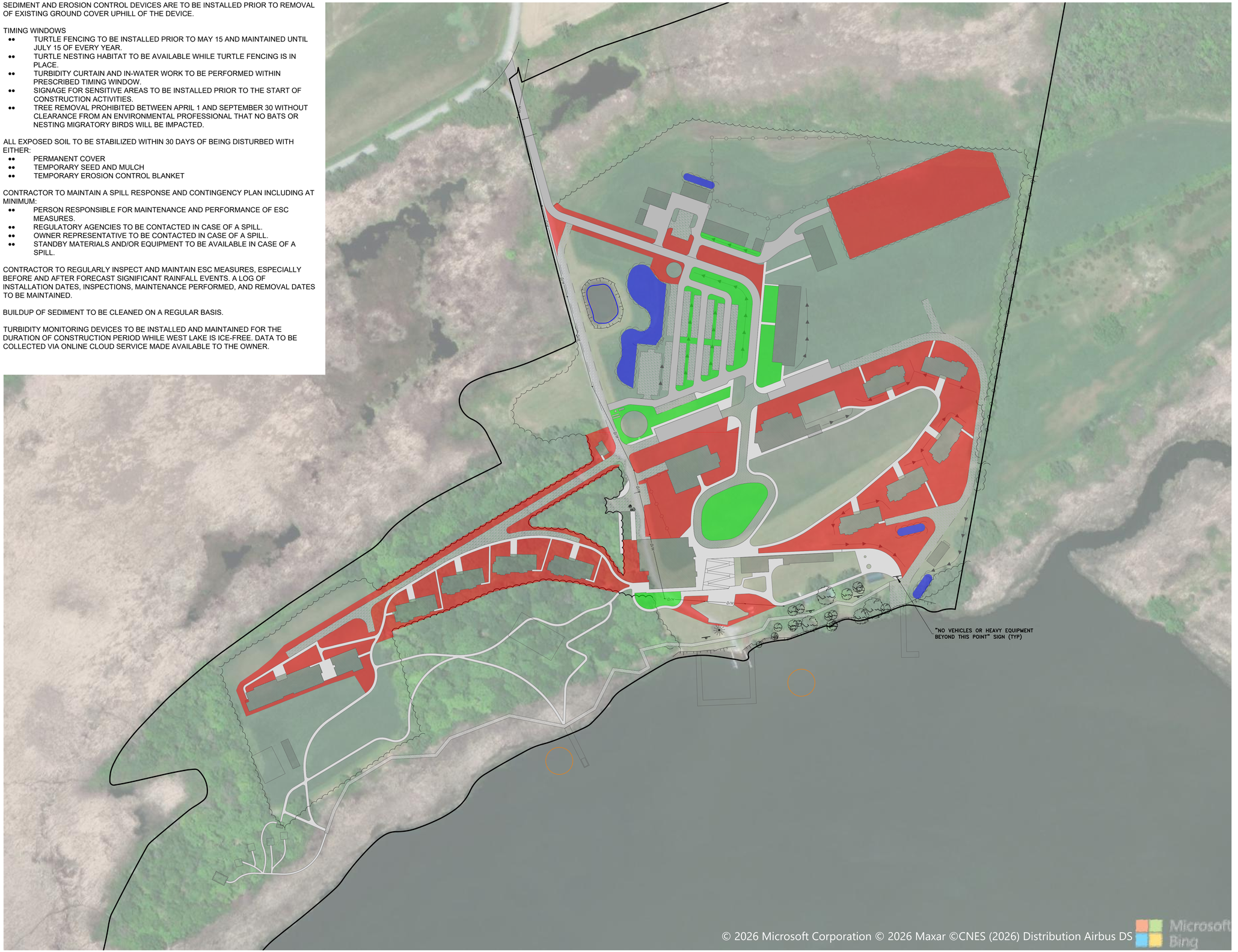
- OWNER REPRESENTATIVE TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF A SPILL.
- STANDBY MATERIALS AND/OR EQUIPMENT TO BE AVAILABLE IN CASE OF A SPILL.

CONTRACTOR TO REGULARLY INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ESC MEASURES, ESPECIALLY BEFORE AND AFTER FORECAST SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL EVENTS. A LOG OF INSTALLATION DATES, INSPECTIONS, MAINTENANCE PERFORMED, AND REMOVAL DATES TO BE MAINTAINED.

BUILDUP OF SEDIMENT TO BE CLEANED ON A REGULAR BASIS.

TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICES TO BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERIOD WHILE WEST LAKE IS ICE-FREE. DATA TO BE COLLECTED VIA ONLINE CLOUD SERVICE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE OWNER.



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3	06/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
4	07/06/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH
5	08/18/2026	REVISED SITE PLAN	JH

LEGEND

- SEED AND MULCH
- SOD
- FILTER STRIPS/ENHANCED SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS
- TURBIDITY MONITORING DEVICE

N W E S

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
AUG. 18, 2026
G. G. J. POTTER
100139388
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JEWELL ENGINEERING

COPE GROUP
CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
4 of 4
STAGE 4: SEMI-PERMANENT

DRAWN BY: JH	PROJECT NO: 230-5322	
DESIGNED BY:	DATE: August 2026	
CHECKED BY: GP	SCALE: HORIZONTAL - 1:1,500 VERTICAL - N/A	
APPROVED BY:	CONTRACT NO:	DRAWING NO: ESC-4

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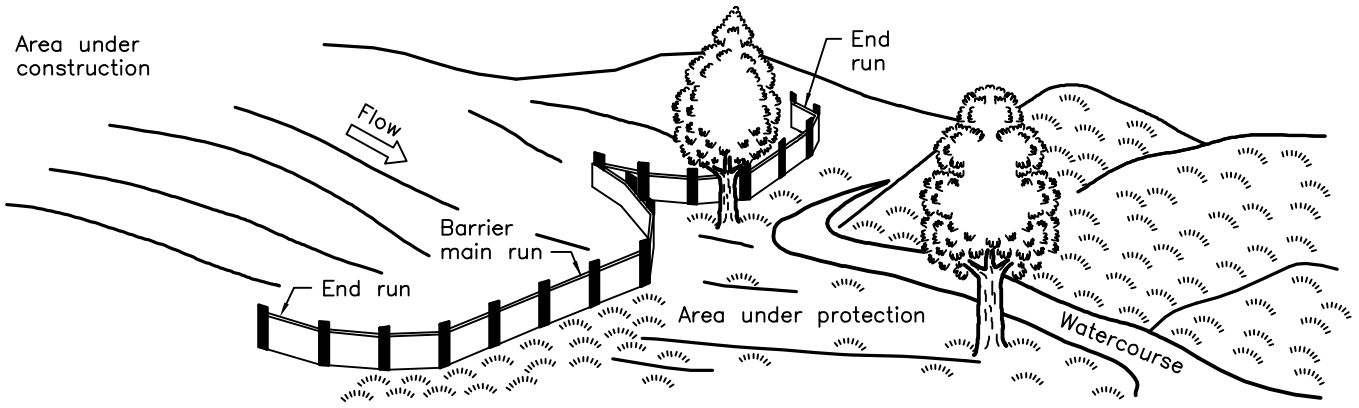
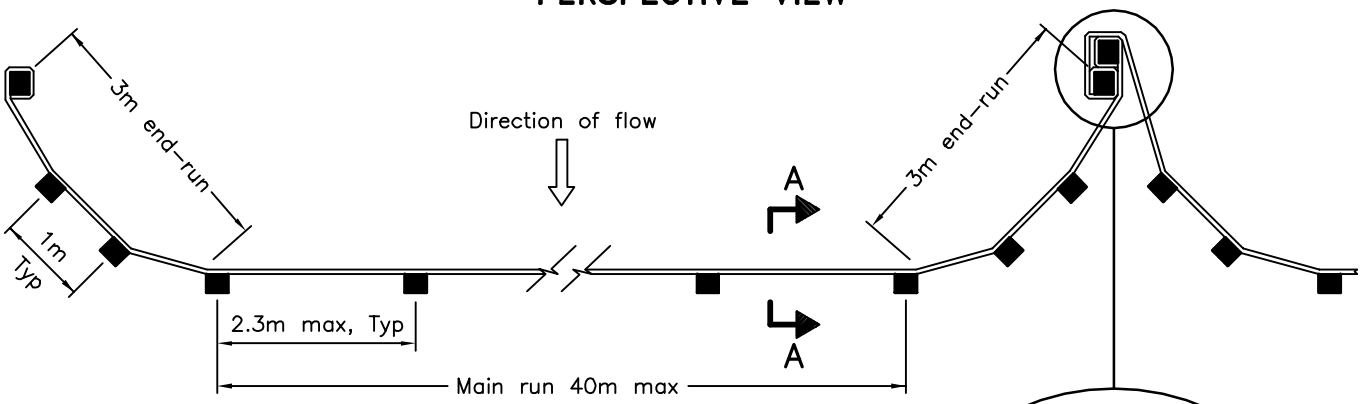
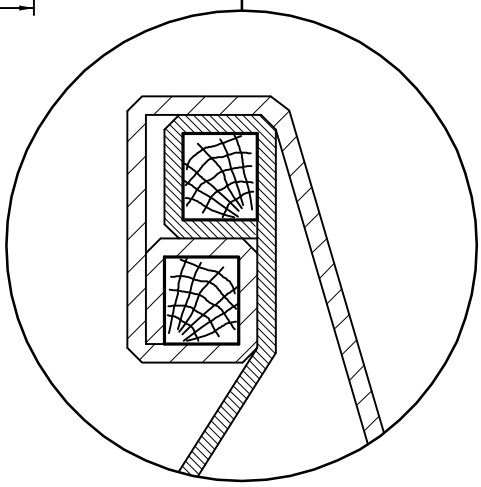
Appendix B: OPSD Standard Drawings



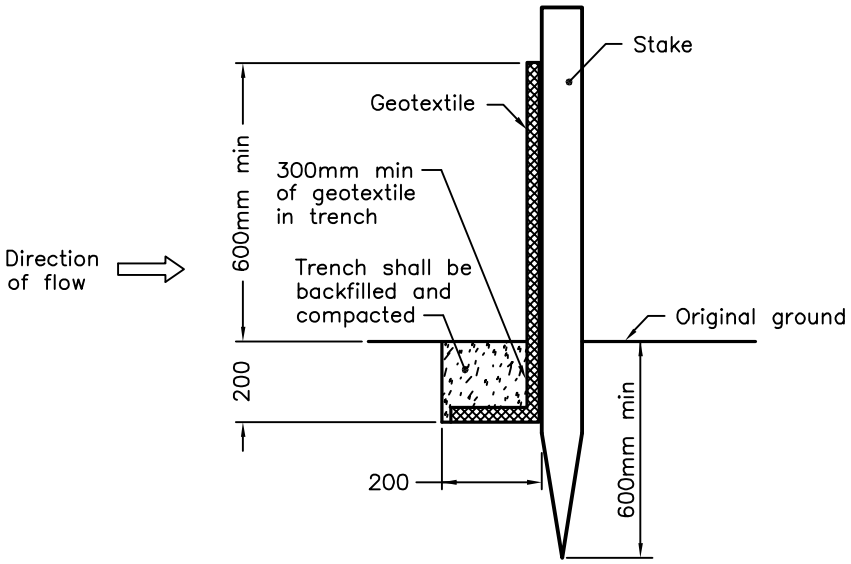
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



PLAN



JOINT DETAIL

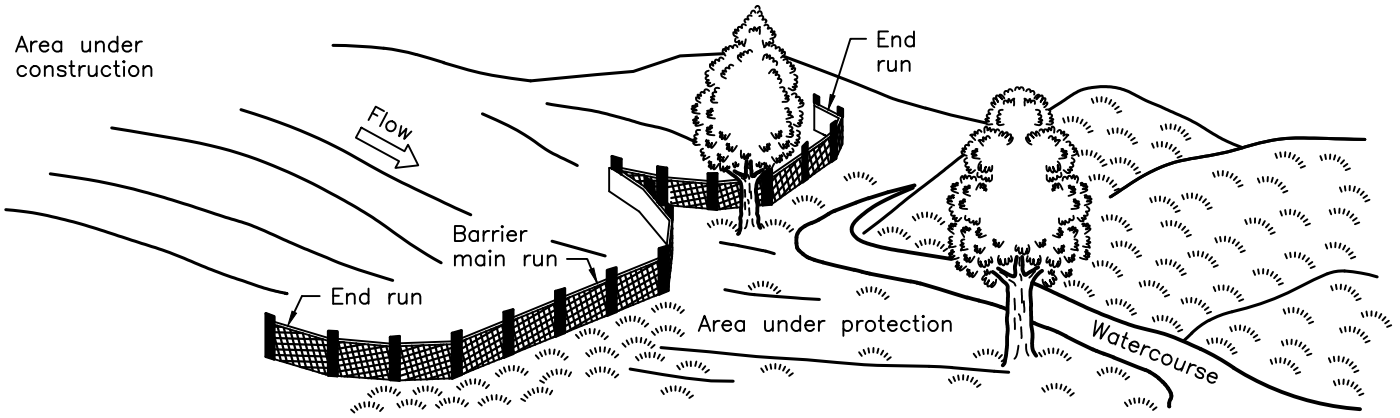


SECTION A–A

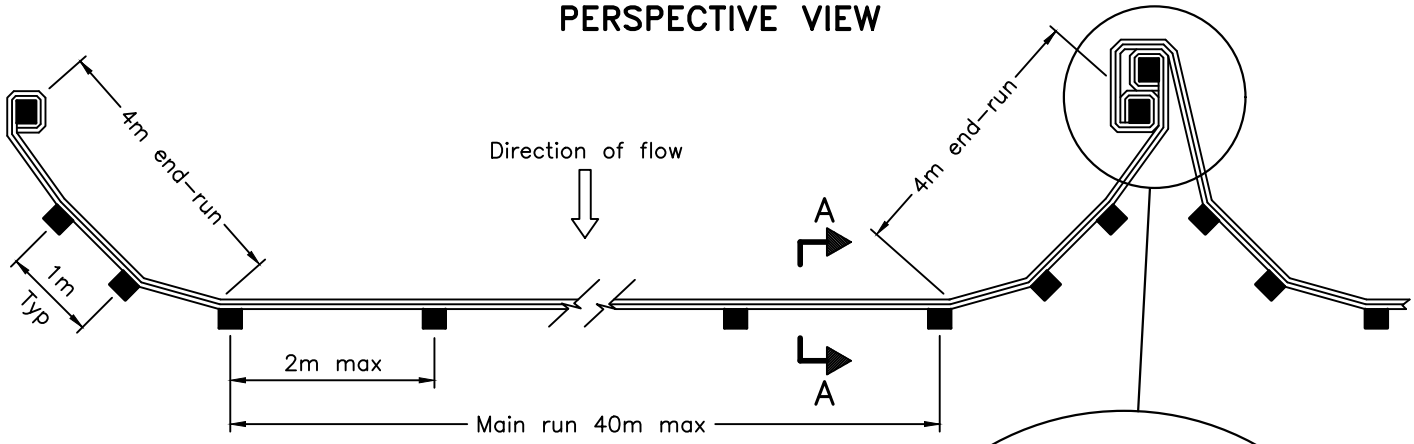
NOTE:

A All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise shown.

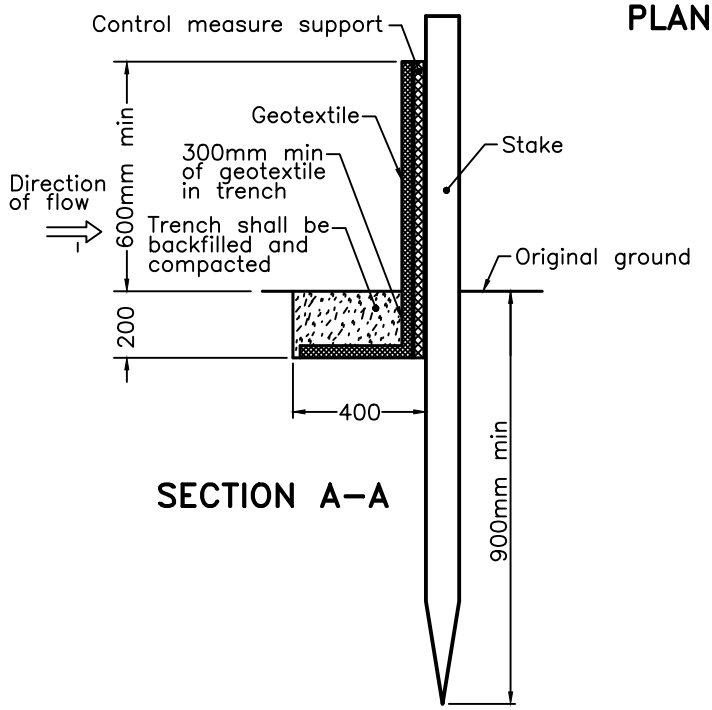
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARD DRAWING	Nov 2015	Rev	2
LIGHT–DUTY SILT FENCE BARRIER			
	OPSD 219.110		



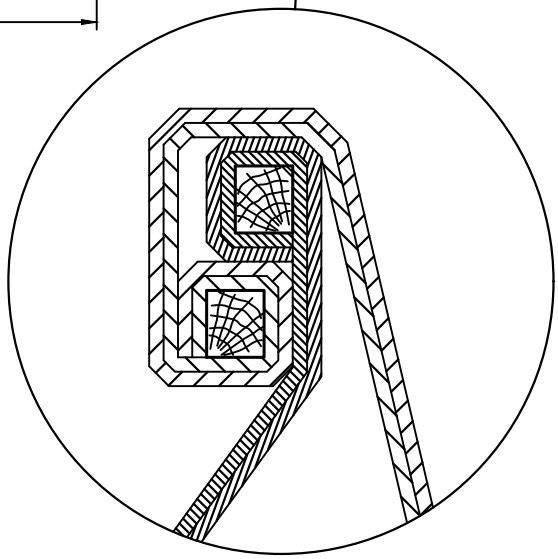
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



PLAN



SECTION A–A

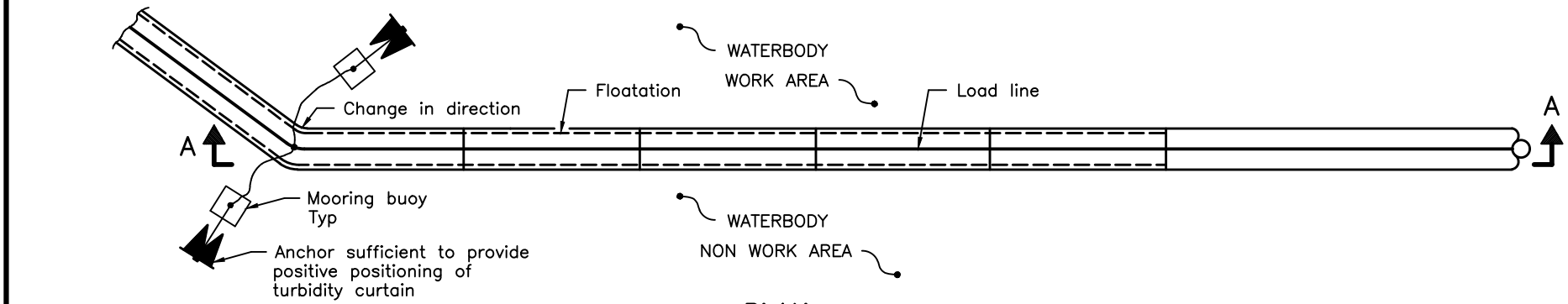


JOINT DETAIL

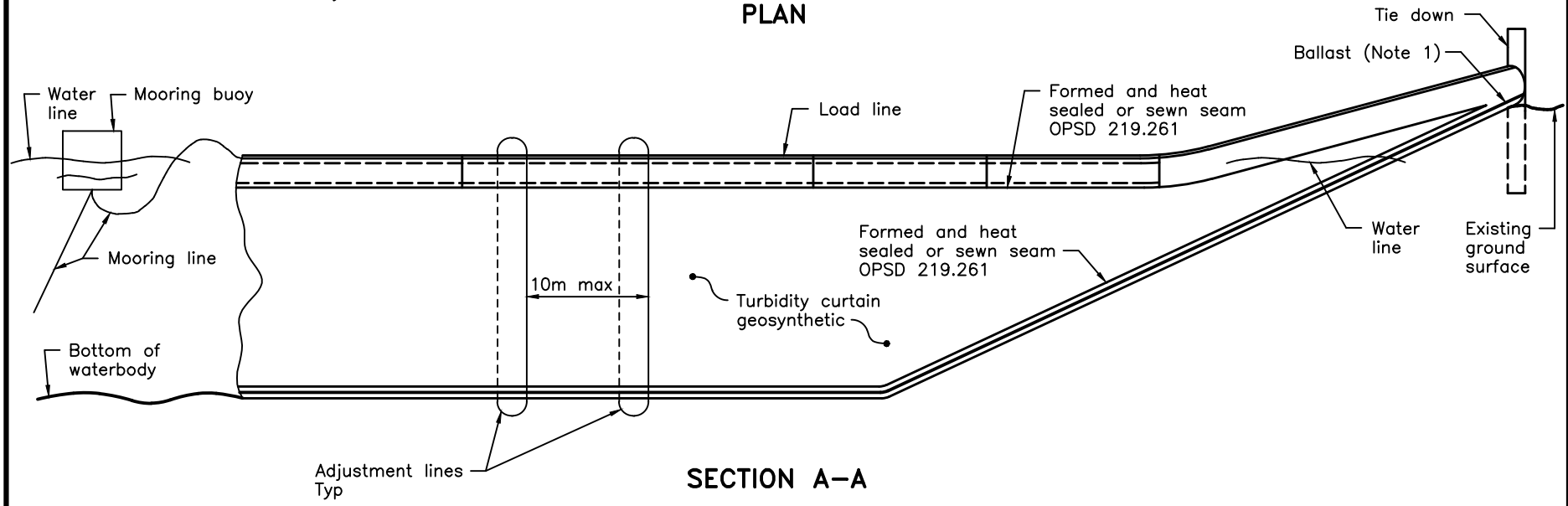
NOTE:

A All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise shown.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARD DRAWING	Nov 2021	Rev	3
HEAVY–DUTY SILT FENCE BARRIER			
	OPSD 219.130		



PLAN



SECTION A–A

NOTES:

1 Additional ballast may be required depending on local conditions.

A All dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise shown.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARD DRAWING	Nov 2022	Rev	3
# TURBIDITY CURTAIN			
	OPSD 219.260		