



InnServices Utilities Inc.

Public Information Centre

Stroud Water Storage Facility and Booster Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

5 - 7pm, February 9, 2026, Innisfil Town Hall

Welcome!



Innisfil



The purpose of this Public Information Centre (PIC) is to:

- › Introduce the project
- › Describe the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) planning process
- › Present the problem and opportunity statement
- › Identify and evaluate alternative solutions
- › Present the preliminary preferred solution
- › Share how to provide comments and feedback on the study

Project Background & Study Area

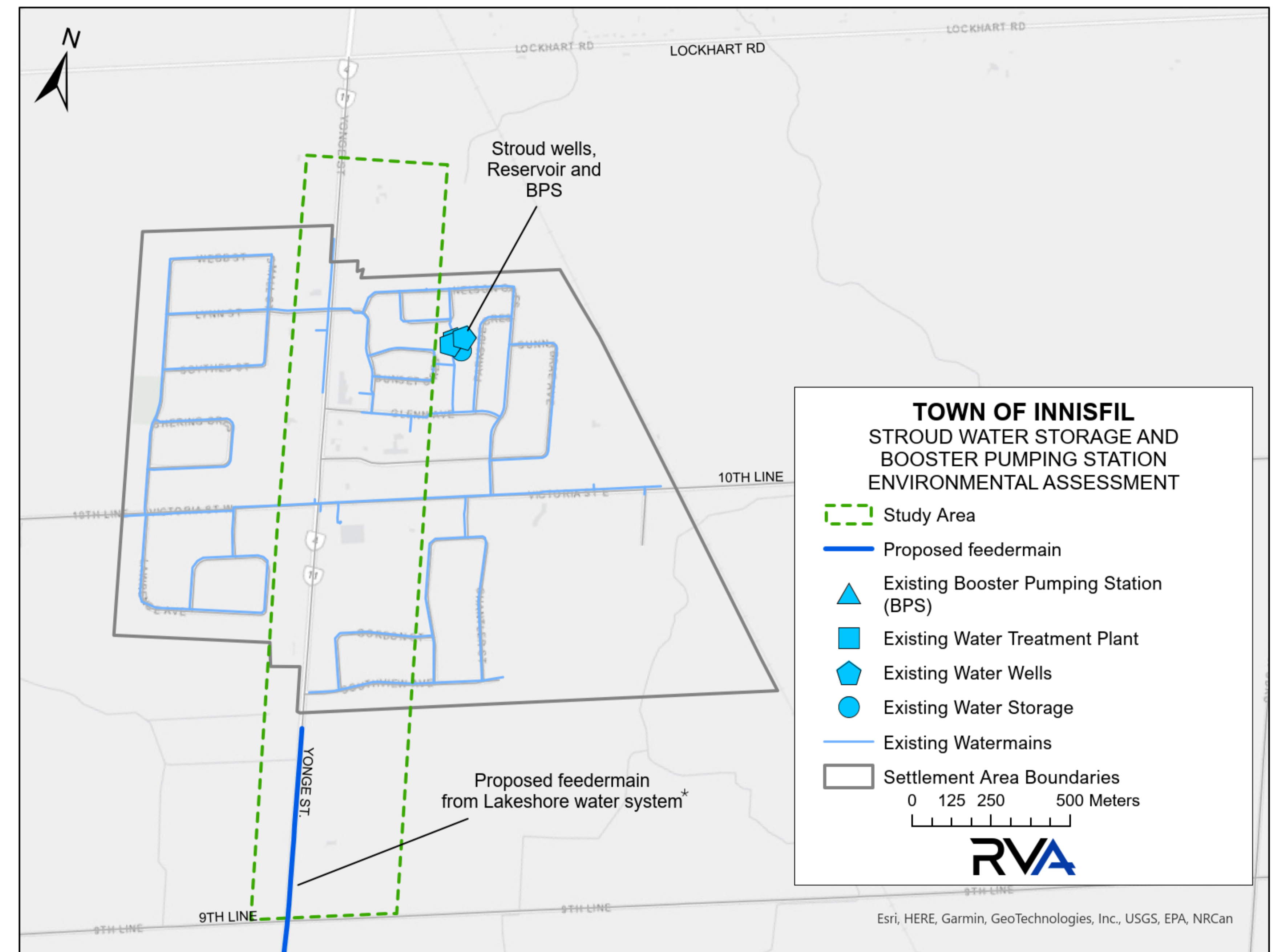


Existing System:

- › Stroud is currently serviced by a municipal groundwater system and private septic systems
- › The current water infrastructure includes a 1,263 m³ water reservoir, Booster Pumping Station (BPS), and three groundwater wells

Problem / Opportunity Statement:

- › The community of Stroud's existing water system relies on groundwater wells that are not sufficient to meet the community's future servicing needs. The Town of Innisfil's 2023 Master Servicing Plan (MSP) recommended that Stroud be serviced by the Lakeshore water system through a new Water Storage Facility and Booster Pumping Station. This Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) will identify and evaluate alternative locations and solutions to construct the new Water Storage Facility and Booster Pumping Station (if required) in the community of Stroud.

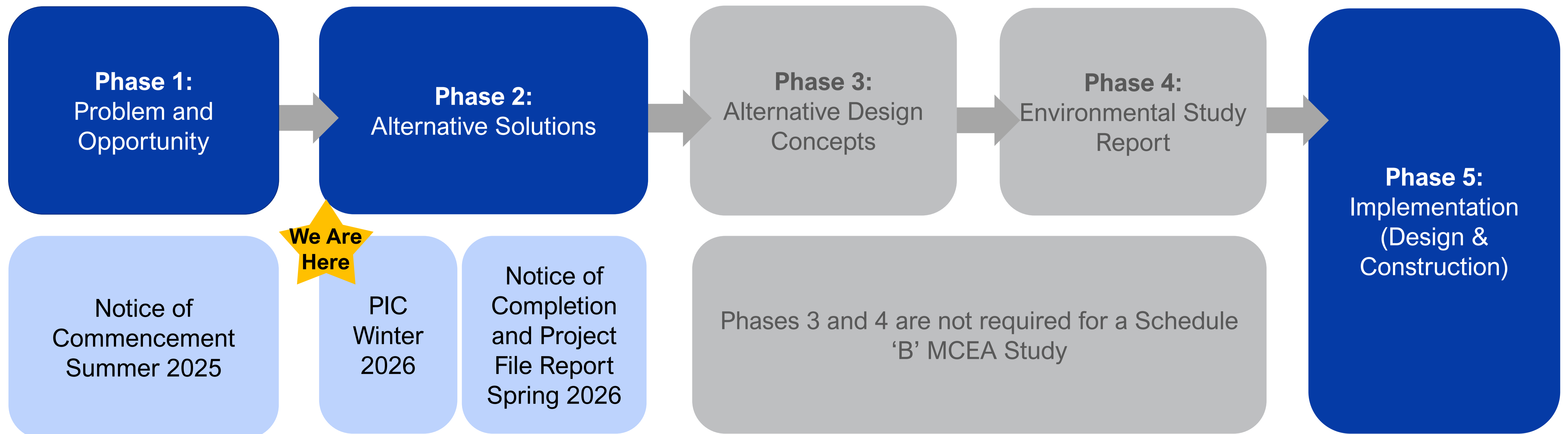


* End location of Lakeshore Water System feedermain will be determined after preferred location of Stroud storage facility and BPS is selected.

Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) Process



- > The MCEA is a planning and approval process for municipal infrastructure that follows Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act*
- > This study has been identified as a **Schedule 'B' Class Environmental Assessment** project and will follow **Phases 1, 2, and 5** of the MCEA process



Alternative Sites for the Water Storage Facility and BPS (if required)



> A long list of six alternative sites and the existing site were reviewed and screened







Alternative Sites	Does the alternative address the Problem & Opportunity Statement?	Is the alternative technical and economically feasible?	Can the alternative be implemented without significant impacts?	Summary
Existing Site	✓	✗	✗	The property has limited space and access. It will require a long watermain extension and high impact on the community. Existing facility should remain in operation during construction of new facility.
1	✓	✓	✗	Additional property acquisition from property owner will be a significant challenge
2	✓	✓	✓	The property is not included in Stroud Settlement Area Boundary Expansion per the Town of Innisfil's OPA update. However, the property is adjacent to the proposed watermain on Yonge St. carried over to detailed evaluation
3	✓	✓	✓	Carried over to detailed evaluation
4	✓	✓	✗	The existing recreational centre is planned to be rebuilt and potentially expanded on the current property per the Council approved Facilities Master Plan, as well as additional areas on the property for public recreational space, as per the Council approved Innisfil Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update, and Stormwater improvements on the property as per the Council approved Stormwater Master Plan. Therefore, space for a water storage facility cannot be provided at this time.
5	✓	✓	✗	The property is not included in Stroud Settlement Area Boundary Expansion per the Town of Innisfil's OPA update.
6	✓	✓	✗	The property is not included in Stroud Settlement Area Boundary Expansion per the Town of Innisfil's OPA update.

* End location of Lakeshore Water System feedermain will be determined after preferred location of Stroud storage facility and BPS is selected.

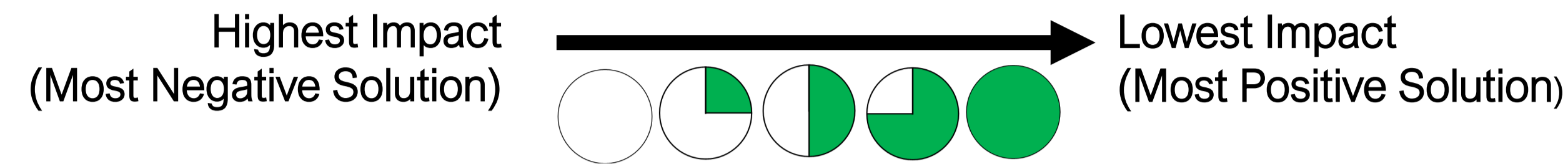
Evaluation Criteria for Reviewing Short Listed Alternatives



Each of the short-listed alternatives will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

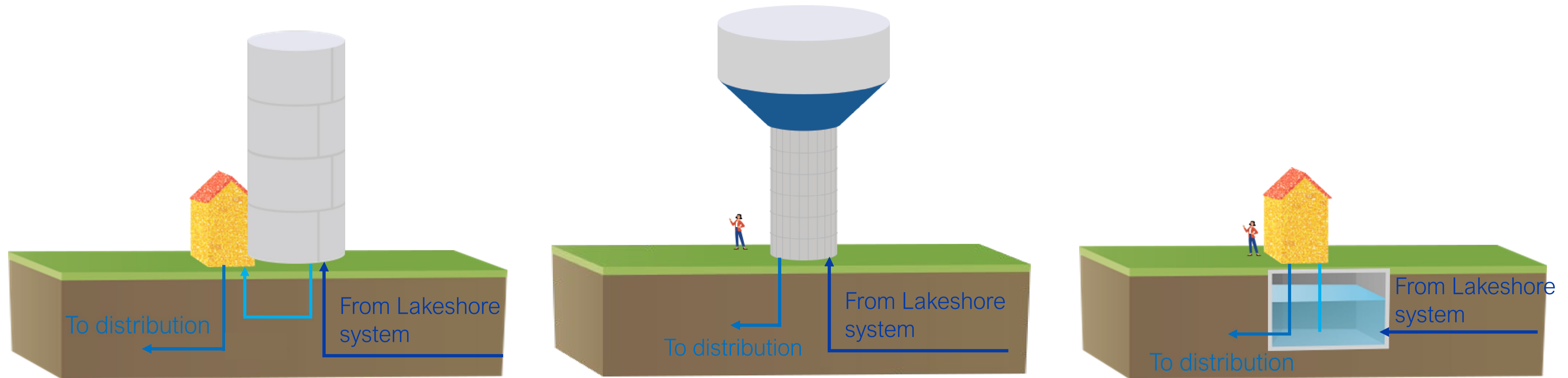
	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to accommodate growth to planning horizon• Effects on neighboring properties and public• Effects on the Town, local businesses, etc.• Effects on First Nation and Indigenous communities• Sensory impacts during and after construction (noise, dust, etc.)• Archaeological and/or cultural heritage resources
	Economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life cycle costs (capital cost, operation & maintenance cost)• Sustainability and affordability
	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constructability and construction impacts to existing system• Compatibility and potential impacts to existing infrastructure• Ease of implementation• Effects on operations and maintenance• Ability to meet existing and future water demands• Resiliency and adaptability to future needs• Regulatory and approval requirements
	Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effects on wildlife and vegetation• Effects on habitats and air quality• Effects on Source Water Protection• Climate Change

Evaluation of Short-Listed Alternatives Sites



Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 2	Rating	Alternative 3	Rating
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land ownership: privately owned; land acquisition required Minimum aesthetic and construction impacts to community Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) is required 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land ownership: privately owned; land acquisition required Minimum to moderate aesthetic and construction impacts to community due to closer distance to residential area Stage 2 AA is required 	
Economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shorter feedermain but longer local watermain required to connect to the existing water network Similar lifecycle costs anticipated for both Alternatives (similar TDH if a BPS is considered) Similar maintenance lifecycle costs anticipated for both alternative locations for same type of storage On-site geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations required if site is selected. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longer feedermain but shorter local watermain required to connect to the existing water network Similar lifecycle costs anticipated for both Alternatives (similar TDH if a BPS is considered) Similar maintenance lifecycle costs anticipated for both alternative locations for same type of storage On-site geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations required if site is selected. 	
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely less approvals required than Alt. 3 Similar operations and maintenance for alternative locations (for same type of storage) Similar improvements to water distribution system for pressure and fire flows Close to existing watercourse and may impact construction due to soil condition and groundwater levels. On-site geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations required if site is selected 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the area is within LSRCA Regulation Limit and more approvals are anticipated to be required Similar operations and maintenance for alternative locations (for same type of storage) Similar improvements to water distribution system for pressure and fire flows Close to existing watercourse and may impact construction due to soil condition and groundwater levels. On-site geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations required if site is selected 	
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of area located in low-risk constraint area based on natural environment assessment Site partly within LSRCA regulation limits but storage facility can be built outside of the limits Sensitive fish habitat is mapped through northern part of the Alternative. Storage facility can be built away from the habitat. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most area Located in medium to high-risk constraint area based on natural environment assessment Site mostly within LSRCA regulation limits Sensitive fish habitat is mapped through southern part of the Alternative. Storage facility can be built away from the habitat. 	
Overall	Alternative 2 – Preferred Solution		Alternative 3 – Possible. Not preferred	

Types of Storage Facilities



	Standpipe with Booster Pumping Station	Elevated Tank (ET)	In-Ground Reservoir with Booster Pumping Station
Description	A water storage tank at ground level, usually placed at higher elevation. Has more 'unusable' volume and stagnant water compared to other tank styles unless accompanied with booster pumping station (BPS) to reduce 'unusable' volume and achieve required pressure.	A water storage tank is raised above ground level to the desired elevation. Utilizes gravity to push water to distribution system. Does not need BPS downstream of tank.	A water storage tank under ground level supported by a booster pumping station (BPS) at ground level to provide adequate pressure to distribution system.
Conclusion	Although this has a cheaper construction cost, the other Storage options provide more advantages: In-ground reservoir + BPS: better aesthetics in residential area and ability to expand Elevated Tank: no requirement for additional pumping	Will be carried forward for evaluation	Will be carried forward for evaluation

Advantages & Disadvantages of Different Storage Types



Criteria	New Elevated Tank at Site 2	New In-Ground Reservoir + New BPS at Site 2
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Volume: 3000 m³ •Minimum water level elevation: 45 m •Approximate Area Required: 1,600 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Volume: 3000 m³ •In-ground reservoir with vertical turbine pumps •BPS Design Basis: TDH 45m; Future Max Day Flow: 30.6 L/s; Fire Flow: 159 L/s •Approximate Area Required: 3,000-3,600 m²
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No continuous pumping required. Floating storage helps to regulate pressure in water distribution system. •Lower operational cost •Smaller area required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Can be constructed to have multiple cells, allowing for operational flexibility for maintenance •Allows room for future expansion by building additional cells. •Construction can be done in phases based on population growth and water demand requirements •Lower maintenance for tank required on the long term •Less aesthetic impact than elevated tank •Slightly lower capital cost
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Single cell operation; For maintenance, the tank must be taken offline •No capability for storage expansion. A new tank would need to be constructed for additional capacity •No flexibility in phasing capital cost •Larger aesthetic impact for the community •Requires more maintenance in the long term •Slightly higher capital cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Closed pressure zone system operation. Continuous pumping is required •Two sets of pumps required (normal service and fire flow) •Higher operational cost •Larger area required
Overall		<p>Preferred Solution due to expandability, possibility to phase in growth and capital cost, lower maintenance required on the long term, flexibility in operations and maintenance and lower aesthetic impact to the community.</p>

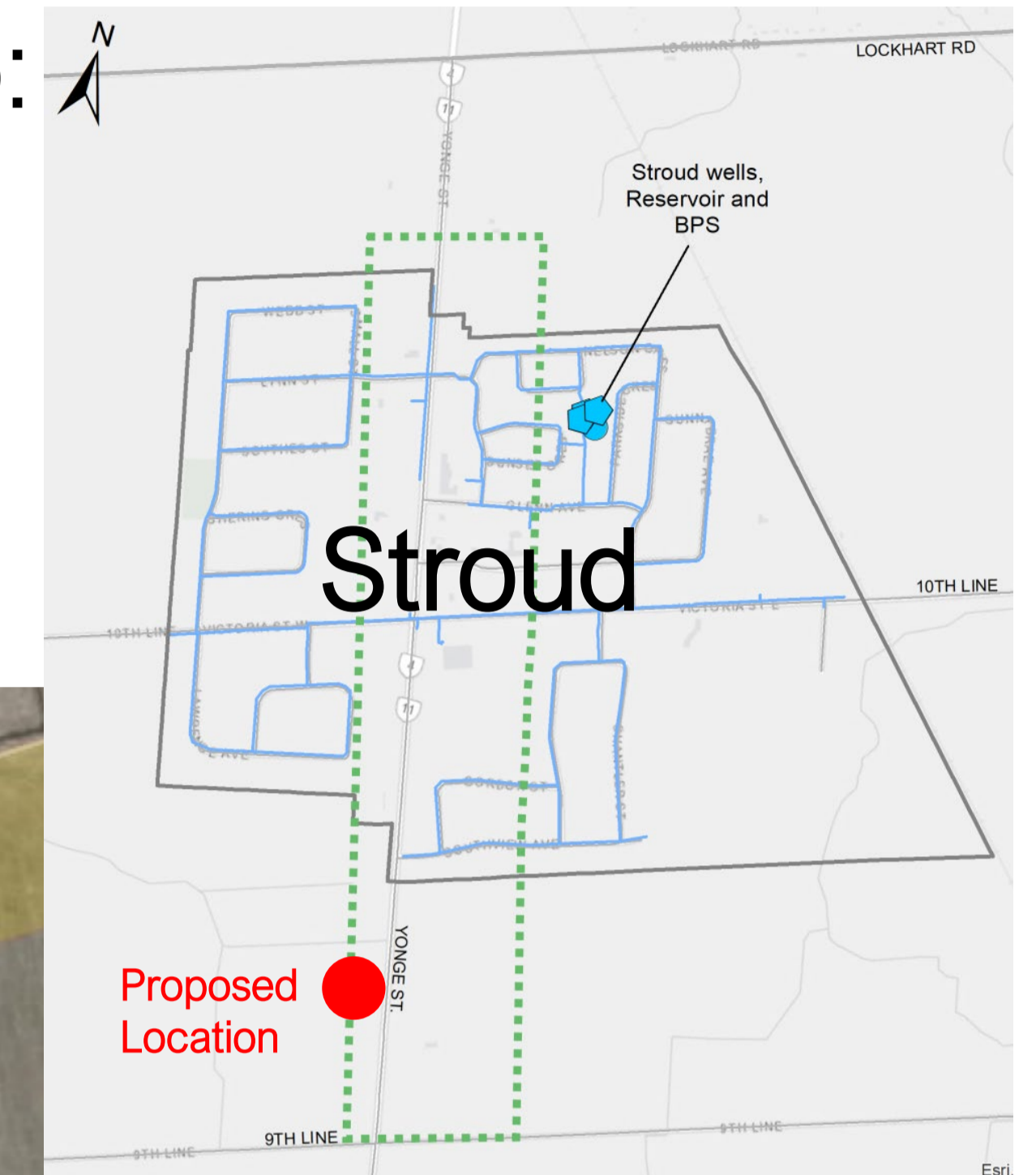
Preliminary Preferred Alternative



Innisfil

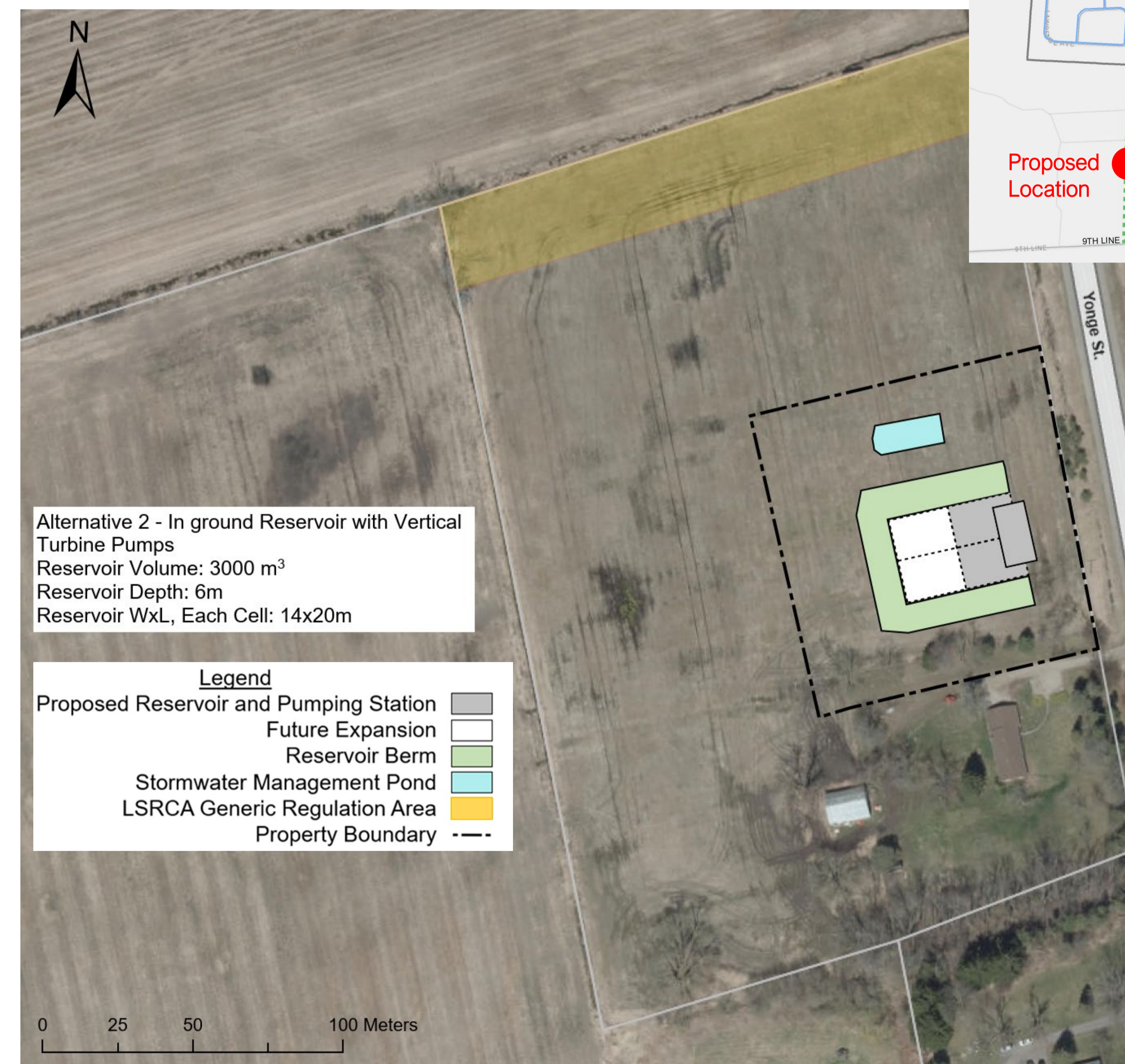
RVA

Key Map:



- > Based on the evaluation, a new in-ground reservoir + new BPS at Alternative 2 location is the preliminary preferred solution, subject to input received from the public, agencies, Indigenous Communities and First Nations, and other interested and affected parties
- > New in-ground reservoir + new BPS at Alternative 2 was selected due to
 - Expandability
 - Possibility to phase in capital cost
 - Lower maintenance required on the long term
 - Flexibility in operations and maintenance
 - Lower aesthetic impact to the community

Conceptual Site Layout:



Shown above: conceptual site layout of preferred alternative – at Location 2 with inground reservoir and booster pumping station

Next Steps



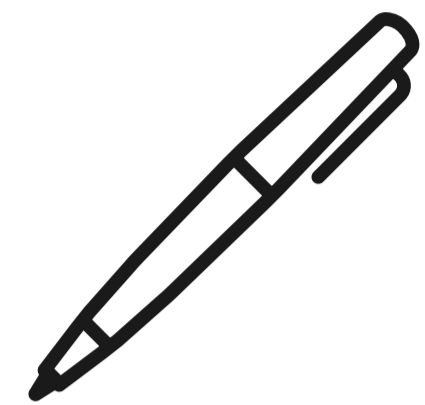
Innisfil

RVA

Following this Public Information Centre, the project team will:

- › Review and consider feedback from the public, agencies, Indigenous Communities and other interested and affected parties
- › Finalize the Project File Report
- › Issue Notice of Completion and start 30-day public review period of Project File Report in early 2026.
- › Commence preliminary design after 30-day public review period

How to get involved



Your input is important! Please provide comments on the comment sheet.



Visit the [Municipal Class Environmental Assessment studies webpage](https://www.innservices.co) on innservices.co



If you prefer to provide comments by phone or email or require an alternative format of these materials, please contact a member of the project team

Please provide your comment by March 3rd



Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
705-791-9678
jdegroote@innservices.co



Walid Abi Akar, P.Eng.
Consultant MCEA Lead
R.V. Anderson Associates Limited
416-497-8600 ext. 1426
stroudwaterea@rvanderson.com