





ENWIN Utilities Ltd.

on behalf of

The Windsor Utilities Commission (WUC)

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

ELEVATED WATER TOWER

Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Study November 25th, 2025

Introduction

Purpose of this Study

The purpose of this study is to determine a long-term solution to maintain adequate water supply and operating pressure to the service area.

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

- Describe the Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Process
- Introduce the Study Background
- Present an Evaluation of Alternative Solutions
- Include Feedback in the Evaluation Process

Introduction

Municipal Class EA Process

This study is being conducted in accordance with the Class EA requirements for Schedule 'B' Projects.

Municipal Class EA Phases

Phase 1

Identification of the problem or opportunity.

Phase 2

Identification of alternative solutions to the problem, consultation with review agencies and the public, selection of the preferred solution.

Preparation of a Project File Report (PFR) to document the planning, evaluation, and consultation process for the project.

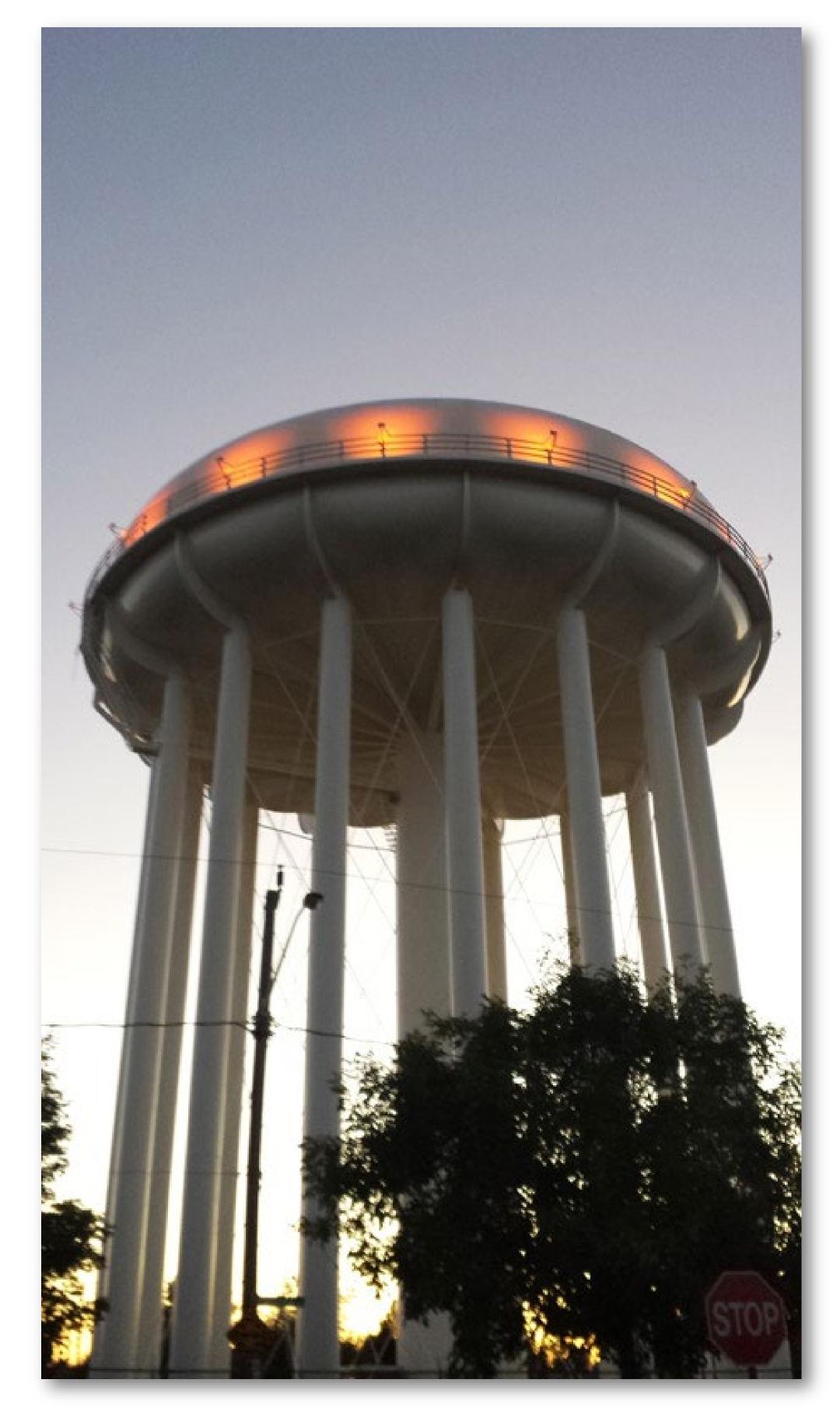
Introduction Problem Statement

The Windsor Utilities Commission Water System Master Plan (WUC WSMP) identified a number of infrastructure upgrades to address system vulnerabilities.

The recommendations included the need for a new water tower and associated distribution and transmission system in the Southerly area of Windsor to:

- Replace the existing 71-year-old Hanna Street Water Tower (HWT) due to its age and limited operational range which is expected to decrease as future demands increase
- Service future growth areas with adequate pressure and velocity
- Maintain water quality in the distribution system

The existing HWT has limited operational flexibility and is unable to efficiently maintain acceptable system pressures and water quality to service future growth and increased water system demands.



Background

Existing Water Supply System

The WUC water supply system provides treated water to the City of Windsor, Town of LaSalle and the Town of Tecumseh.

The Albert H. Weeks Water Treatment Plant is located at 3665 Wyandotte Street East.

- Total intake capacity of 500 MLD from the Detroit River
- Total treatment capacity of 268 MLD

Three High Lift Pumping Stations: AJ Brian, George Avenue and JF Cook

Total high lift firm pumping capacity of 524 MLD

Treated Water Storage: JF Cook, Hanna Water Tower, Tecumseh Water Tower, Reservoir D and G

Total treated storage capacity of 157.8 ML

Watermain Network

 1,100 km of pipe ranging in sizes from 150 mm to 1200 mm diameter, all operating under a single pressure zone

Background

Future Flow Projections

Future water demand projections were reviewed using data from municipal planning documents, Statistics Canada Census data, and Windsor Utilities Commission (WUC) Annual Reports. These projections were compared to the 2049 projections presented in the 2023 WUC Water System Master Plan (WSMP). The comparison showed less than a 4% difference in the projected maximum day demand for the service area.

As a result, the water demand projections from the 2023 WSMP are considered reliable and are recommended for use in this Class Environmental Assessment to ensure consistency with existing planning documents.

Municipality	Year	Average Day Demand (MLD)	Maximum Day Demand (MLD)	Peak Hour Demand (MLD)
Mindoor	2022	98.0	142.2	238.7
Windsor	2049	108.2	156.8	263.3
	2022	11.2	20.2	23.5
LaSalle	43.0	64.5		
Tooumooh	2022	14.1	28.2	42.3
Tecumseh	2049	29.8	59.6	89.3
Total fo	or 2049 Projections:	161.9	259.4	417.1

Background

Future Storage Requirements

The MECP Design Guidelines for Drinking Water Systems outlines a method for sizing treated water storage facilities. The method is based on the following:

Total Treated Water Storage Requirement = A + B + C Where:

A = Fire Storage;

B = Equalization Storage (25% of Maximum Day Demand); and

C = Emergency Storage (25% of A + B)

The 2049 total storage requirement is projected to be 91.3 ML

The existing system's total treated storage capacity is 157.8 ML

Therefore, no additional water storage facilities are required within the planning horizon.

Alternative Solutions

Evaluation Criteria

Component	Evaluation Criteria
Technical Suitability	 Ability to meet current and future servicing needs; Ability to meet acceptable pressure and velocity requirements in WUC and MECP guidelines; Constructability, implementation timeline, and phasing; and No adverse impacts on existing water system.
Social	 Noise, vibration, odour, or air pollution emissions; Permanent changes or impacts to society / community; Development policies and agreements; and Ability to increase development and improve housing supply.
Natural Environment	 Impacts to vegetation, fish and wildlife, areas of natural and scientific interest, environmentally sensitive areas, and soil / geology; Regulatory compliances; and Development and planning policies.
Economic	 Capital, operational and maintenance (O&M) costs; and Ability to improve development and generate economic growth
Archaeological, Cultural and Built Heritage	 Impacts to archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential; and Impacts to known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Alternative Solutions

Screening Alternatives

Alternative 1: Do Nothing

Alternative 2: Restrict Community Growth

Alternative 3: Rehabilitation of the Hanna Water Tower

Alternative 4: Replace the Hanna Water Tower with a New Southerly Water Tower

Alternatives 1 and 2 are unable to accommodate future servicing requirements, which would hinder development and lead to negative economic impacts. Therefore, Alternatives 1 and 2 were not carried forward for further evaluation.

Alternative 3 and Alternative 4 were carried forward for detailed evaluation.

Alternative Solutions

Evaluation of Alternatives

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 3: Rehabilitation of Hanna Water Tower	Alternative 4: Replace Hanna Water Tower with a New Southerly Water Tower
Technical	 Unable to meet future servicing needs Unable to meet pressure and velocity requirements due to limited operational flexibility Complex modifications to adjust to future needs 	 Able to meet current and future servicing needs Able to meet pressure and velocity requirements Less complex construction and operation
Social	 Located in proximity to residents More frequent maintenance and inspection required for aging infrastructure 	 New location to be further from residents Temporary disruption to nearby residents/businesses during construction
Environment	 Minimal impact to the natural environment Risk of compliance issues with aging infrastructure 	 Minimal impact to the natural environment Ministry approval required
Economic	 Higher O&M cost to maintain 70+ year old tower Moderate capital cost to modify operating range Challenges with development due to unmet servicing needs 	 Lower O&M cost to maintain a new tower High capital cost No restriction to planned future development
Archaeological/ Cultural and Built Heritage	 Minimal impact to areas of archaeological potentia Minimal impact to potential built heritage resource 	

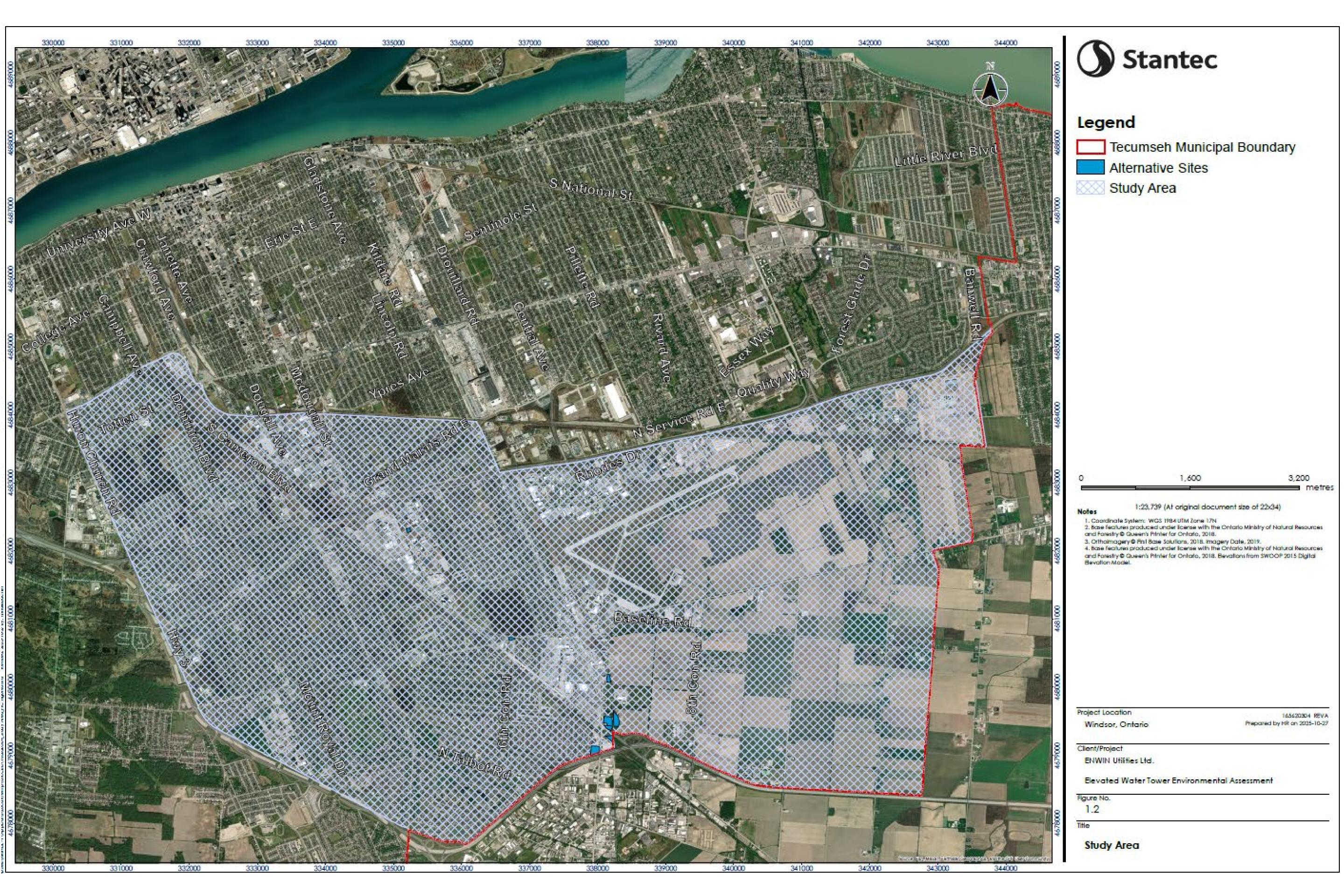
Alternative 4 appears to be more favourable than Alternative 3.

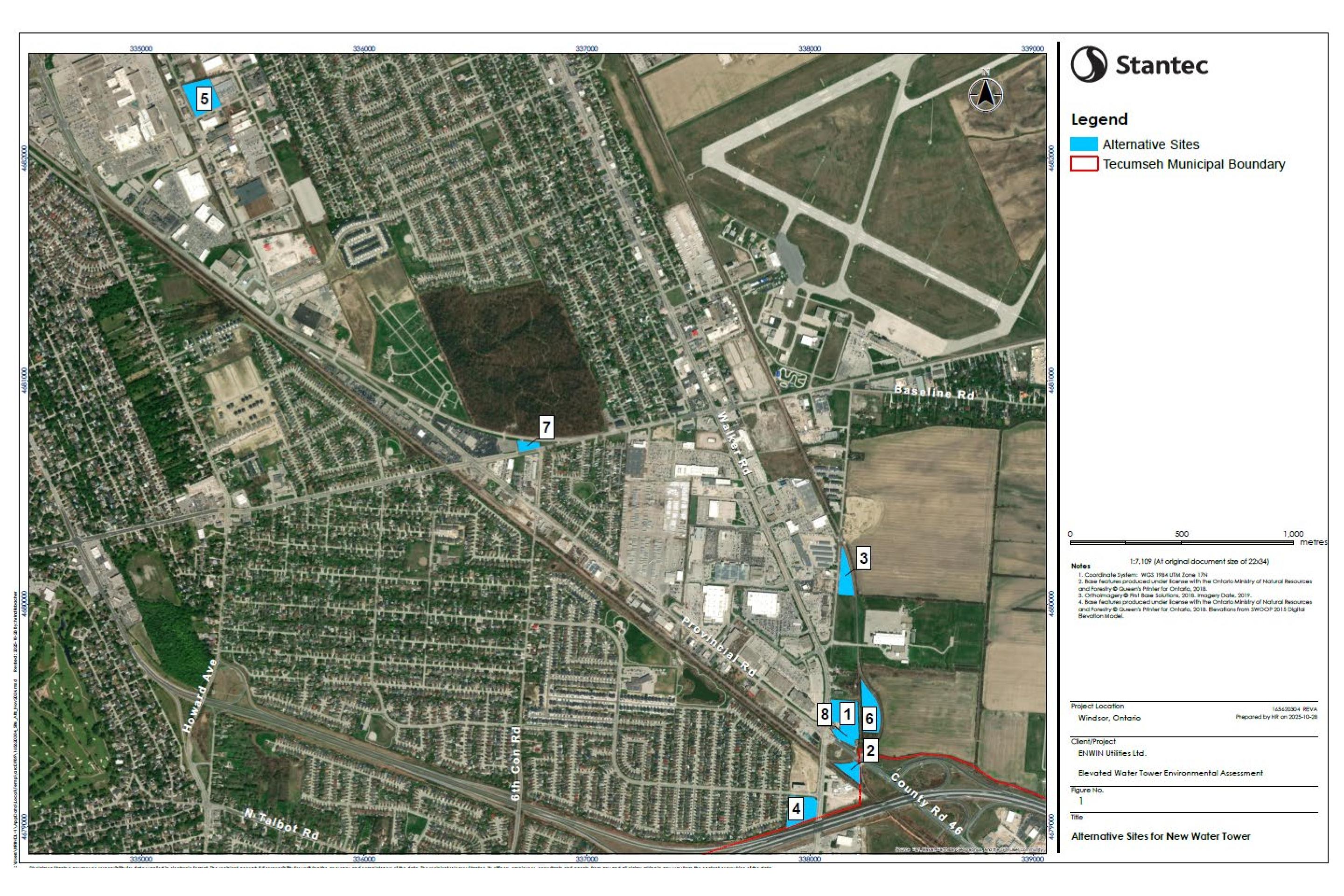
Study Area for New Water Tower Site

Overview

The general "Study Area" was established as the south and southeastern areas of the City of Windsor, which includes Wards 9, 10 and the eastern portion of Ward 1 (Highway 401 being the western limit). The study area definition was also governed by selecting a strategic location with respect to the needs of the developing service area and proximity to existing and planned infrastructure.

The WUC WSMP identified the Walker Road/Provincial Road intersection area as the preferred location for the new water tower. A total of eight (8) alternative sites were identified as potential locations to construct the new water tower, four (4) of which are in the Walker Road/Provincial Road intersection area.





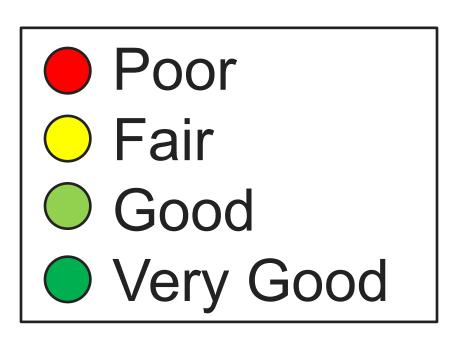
Alternative Sites for New Water Tower

Evaluation Criteria

Component	Evaluation Criteria
Technical Suitability	 Proximity and ease of connection to trunk watermain Site access Available pressure and fire flows in the distribution system Proximity to drain Geotechnical suitability
Social	 Impacts on adjacent land uses Proximity to residential areas Zoning requirements Property ownership
Natural Environment	Impacts to the natural environment from construction and operation
Economic	 Cost and complexity of land acquisition (e.g. availability, ownership) Extent of site preparation work Required watermain upgrades
Archaeological, Cultural and Buil Heritage	t • Impacts to archaeological, built heritage and cultural heritage resources

Alternative Sites for New Water Tower

Screening of Alternatives



Alternative	Technical	Social	Economic	Rank
Site No.1				5 th
Site No.2				3 rd
Site No.3				1st 🛨
Site No.4				8 th
Site No.5				6 th
Site No.6				7 th
Site No.7				4 th
Site No.8				2 nd

- Alternatives 4, and 5 were assumed to be in early stages of development per background review
- Alternative 6 does not have direct site access available from a collector or arterial road
- Alternatives 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 require rezoning

^{*} All alternatives are situated in highly urbanized and previously disturbed areas and therefore the impacts to the Natural Environment & Archaeological/Heritage landscapes were assumed to be minimal and comparable across all sites. Detailed field investigations were completed for the preferred site.

New Water Tower Site

Selection of the Preferred Alternative

All three (3) of the short-listed sites were deemed technically suitable for the new water tower through hydraulic modelling and background reviews.

Site No.3 located at <u>4450 7th Concession Road</u>, was identified as the preferred site due to the following factors:

- Located furthest from residential lands
- No rezoning required
- Property owner open to offers



New Water Tower

Comparison of Elevated Water Storage Types

-Less maintenance

resistance

-Strong wind/seismic

-Internal access & storage

Poor
O Fair
Good
Very Good

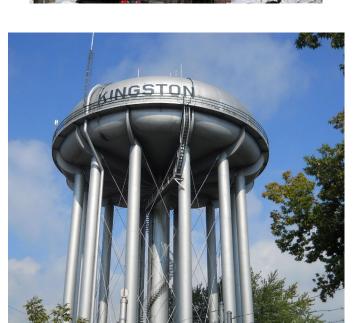
Best balance of

durability, maintainability

and system performance

Preferred









Composite

Elevated Tank

Type	Advantages	Disadvantages	Evaluation Result
Standpipe Tower	-Simple design -Lower initial cost -Smaller footprint	-Height restrictions and limited system pressure -Difficult to clean	More suitable for small systems or low head needs
Multi-Column Elevated Tank	-Proven design -Familiar construction methods	-High maintenance (several exposed steel members) -Higher corrosion risk	Functional but outdated design
Spheroid (Hydrosphere) Tank	-Compact, high volume to surface area efficiency	-High fabrication and coating cost-Complex maintenance-Limited local suppliers	Effective but high initial and maintenance costs
	-High durability		

-Slightly higher initial cost

New Water Tower

Design Basis

Storage Capacity: 8000 m³

Tank Top Water Level: 225.4 m ASL

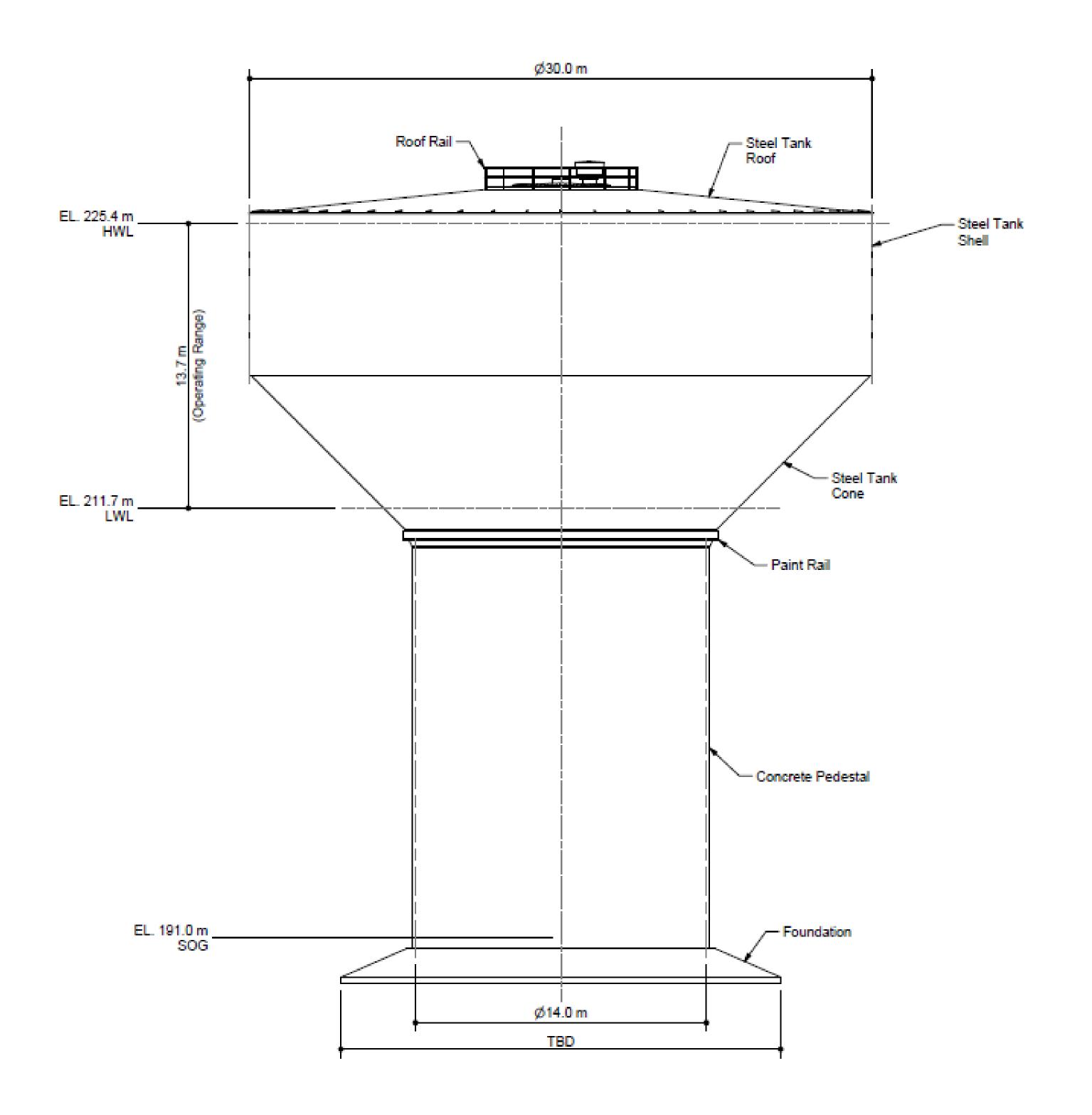
Tank Low Water Level: 211.7 m ASL

Operating Range: 13.7 m

Pedestal Diameter: 14 m

Tank Diameter: 30 m

Type: Composite Elevated Tank



Next Steps

- Review and consider public inputs from this Public Information Centre
- Finalize Project File Report with inputs from public and review agencies
- Place Project File Report on public record and issue Notice of Completion

Thank You

Please visit the project website to submit a feedback form.