MIDHURST LANDOWNERS GROUP INC.

By E-mail to *clerks@springwater.ca*

July 16, 2025

Mayor Coughlin and Township Council
c/o Township Clerk
Township of Springwater
Chief Administrative Officer
2231 Nursery Road
Minesing, Ontario L9X 1A8

Dear Mayor Coughlin and Township Council,

Re: Follow-up to July 2, 2025 Council Meeting

The Midhurst Landowners Group (the "**MLG**") is pleased to enclose material which responds to peer review comments on the MLG submissions that were presented by Ainley Group at the July 2nd Council Meeting.

Enclosed you will find the following:

- Matrix of Responses to Peer Review Comments, dated July 15, 2025; and
- Correspondence by SCS Consulting, dated July 14, 2025.

We look forward to further discussions on this material with Township Staff and Ainley Group.

Yours truly,
MIDHURST LANDOWNERS GROUP INC.

[redacted]

Daniel Steinberg, A.S.O.

Enclosures: As above.

Copy: Chris Russell, Director of Planning and Development, Township of Springwater
Trevor Harvey, Director of Public Works, Township of Springwater
Joe Mullan, Ainley Group
Midhurst Landowners Group

MLG Response to Ainley Group High-Level Peer Review (July 2, 2025) –
Water & Wastewater Servicing of Expanded Midhurst Secondary Plan
Materials Submitted by Midhurst Landowners Group

The following is a compilation of peer review comments by Ainley Group on MLG submissions on the serviceability of the proposed Midhurst Expansion Lands. Ainley Group peer review comments were made at the July 2, 2025 Springwater Council Meeting. MLG technical materials were submitted to the Township between May 15 and June 13, 2025.

No.	Comment by Ainley Group	Response by	Response
1	*"d. The proposed expansion to the MSP area can be serviced through expansion and/or improvement to the existing wastewater treatment facility and infrastructure.* *b. The effluent limits for the expanded WWTP can be managed/treated to meet discharge requirements. If required, additional treatment technology can be implemented or holding a portion of effluent discharge during low flow period and discharging slightly higher volumes during high flow periods is a potential alternative to enhanced treatment for some parameters. This will be determined though the detailed ACS."* MLG correspondence dated, May 15, 2025 In our opinion, sufficient backup information has not been submitted to support these statements.	MLG	The purpose of the MLG submissions made in May and June 2025 was to demonstrate general feasibility of servicing the proposed Midhurst Expansion Lands through the existing and planned Midhurst water and wastewater infrastructure. These initial technical assessments and their conclusions were prepared on an expedited basis to respond to the February 5, 2025 Council Resolution, the commitment made by the MLG in the February 19, 2025 correspondence, against the backdrop of ongoing annexation discussions and a potential impending decision by the Province. While the conclusions provided by technical experts remain valid, it is acknowledged that more detailed investigations and reports would need to be completed through the necessary approval process such as amendments to the Township of Springwater Official Plan and Class Environmental Assessment for the MSP.
2	The assumption that the employment lands will only have employees from the new development areas in Midhurst and; therefore, will not need wastewater capacity is not realistic and is an assumption that we cannot support. Further, we know from other Municipalities in Simcoe County, such as New Tecumseth and Collingwood, that their employment areas generate large wastewater volumes that must be treated at their WWTP's. Wastewater flow allowances for Employment Lands can vary greatly, depending upon the type of employment proposed. The Ministry previously provided a guideline range of between 25 m3/ha/day to 55 m3/ha/day for Industrial/Employment lands. Using the low end of this range for the proposed Highway 400 Employment Lands, which as per the MGP May 15, 2025 Memo has 895 gross development hectares, would require Wastewater Average Day Flow capacity of 22,375 m3/day. The projected Average Day Flow from the Existing MSP + Potential Expansions, including the Employment lands, would be 41,215 m3/day and not 18,840 m3/day. This means that the WWTP would have to be approx. 3.5 times larger than the 12,314 m3/day identified in Midhurst Class EA.	TYLin	Wastewater flows vary greatly depending on the type of employment use. Assumptions at this time are based on observations that diurnal curves often show water demands in residential areas being significantly reduced during work days and therefore the un-used water capacity can be utilized for employment areas during these times, optimizing the use of water treatment capacity. However, it is acknowledged that in addition to providing significant employment for Midhurst residents, a regional employment node along Highway 400 east of Midhurst, would also attract employees from outside of Midhurst and therefore add to water and wastewater demands. We also assumed that the type of employment uses are congruent with a groundwater-based water supply, meaning water demand for the employment users would be more limited than if the water supply was surface/lake-based. Accordingly, the related wastewater flows would be limited as well. The cited examples of New Tecumseh and Collingwood are for a lake-based water supply and therefore these water systems can provide for much more significant water demands and therefore equate to much more significant wastewater flows. In addition, in today's economic environment, municipalities are experiencing significantly higher demand for sites to accommodate warehousing and logistics, data centres, open storage, offices – all with relatively low water processing demands. This can be seen along Highways 401, 403, 417, 400 and the QEW. Allocation of large quantities of a municipality's available water supply to a relatively few heavy water users at the expense of other types of businesses is not considered prudent use of limited resources. Heavy industrial water users often require their own wells and treatment systems to supply their needs to avoid over taxing a communal water and wastewater system.

			Regarding the peer review comment which speaks to MECP guidance on wastewater flows, we have included various excerpts from the MECP's guidelines below for context: "F*or commercial and tourist areas, a minimum allowance of 28 m3/(ha·d) [2,993 US gal/(ac·d)] average flow should be used in the absence of reliable flow data"* *"In estimating sewage flows [generally], it is recommended that no less than 225 L/(cap·d) [59 US gal/(cap·d)] be used for average domestic sewage flows, exclusive of extraneous flows."* "*Where it is not possible to base estimates of sewage flows and characteristics upon actual field measurements, the flow records and sewage characteristics of similar serviced communities may provide data upon which estimates can be based.* *"5.5.2.3 Industrial Sewage Flows* *Peak sewage flow rates from industrial areas vary greatly with the extent of area development, the types of industries present, the provision of in-plant effluent treatment and recycle/re-use or rate of flow controls, the presence of cooling waters in the discharge and other factors. Due to the occasional presence of individual industrial water supplies, the rates of water supply from municipal systems into industrial areas will not always be indicative of the sanitary sewage flows to be expected. The discharge of cooling water from municipal supplies into storm sewers or surface water courses may result in lower flows in sanitary sewers than would be expected based on municipal water usage.* *The calculation of design average and peak sewage flow rates for industrial areas is industry/process specific and may be difficult to predict accurately. Improving flow prediction may include better monitoring of industries present in industrial areas. In this way, a reasonable allowance can be made for peak industrial sewage flows for an area and by flow monitoring allowances can be better maintained. Industries with the potential to discharge sewage at higher than the accepted rates may be required to provide flow equalization with discharge at off-peak discharge periods."* Any available flow monitoring of similar employment lands for specific uses that will be determined as part of the Zoning By-law Amendment for the employment lands, will be reviewed and assessed for quantity per hectare to confirm the likely size of the expanded plant. This will allow for a more accurate representation of the wastewater flows versus using the MECP's guidelines. Therefore, once equivalent population for the residential and non-residential lands within the Midhurst Expansion Lands is confirmed through the Class EA Amendment, the necessary expansion required to the WWTP will be designed and constructed to suit.
3	The suggestion that "additional treatment technology can be implemented" is concerning because the Midhurst Class EA already proposes "best available treatment technology" (i.e. Membranes) and the next level of treatment would require technology such as Reverse Osmosis (RO), which are extremely expensive to purchase and to operate and, as such, are not commonly utilized in large WWTP's in Canada.	Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd.	Water quality and aquatic ecological data were first collected in Willow Creek in 2009 by AECOM to characterize conditions in the Creek and assess the viability of Willow Creek to receive treated effluent. Data on water quality, flows, benthic invertebrates and fish have been collected by HESL in Willow Creek since 2013. MECP's Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network site 03005703002 is in Willow Creek at George Johnston Road and Environment Canada's Water Survey of Canada hydrological station is in Willow Creek at Golf Course Road. As such, we have amassed a significant understanding of the chemistry, ecology and hydrology of Willow Creek.

			The initial Assimilative Capacity Study (ACS) indicates that Willow Creek can receive additional treated effluent from the Midhurst Expansion Lands. The detailed ACS will confirm the effluent limits required to meet Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) policies for effluent discharge. The Midhurst Class EA calls for the use of “best available treatment technology” for managing Total Phosphorus (TP). The 2018 ACS set out TP limits of 0.5mg/L for Phase 1 and 0.3 mg/L for Full Build Out as being achievable based on “best available treatment technology”. We expect similar TP limits will be required to service the Expansion Lands. We are not suggesting that reduced effluent TP limits will be required (i.e., RO treatment) but rather the same approach, previously approved by MECP, will be required. That is to say that the additional TP load from the Expansion Lands will need to be offset through offsetting measures in the watershed. This is being successfully implemented today in the Willow Creek watershed, such as the project recently completed by the MLG in partnership with the NVCA, and elsewhere throughout Ontario. The practice of offsetting is an acceptable approach to managing total phosphorus as many international jurisdictions have applied nutrient offsetting programs as well as technologies and best management practices to address elevated nutrient concentrations in freshwaters. Phosphorus offsetting projects typically provide multiple environmental benefits and improve several ecosystem health features such as water balance, riparian restoration, thermal regulation and habitat restoration in addition to phosphorus reductions. As noted in our May 15, 2025 correspondence, enhanced or additional treatment technology (i.e. modifications to the diffuser at the point of discharge) may be required to achieve reduced effluent limits for certain parameters such as TSS, cBOD, TAN, and nitrate. Lower effluent concentrations than required for Phase 1 and Full Build Out have been achievable at other WWTPs in the Province, so it is likely even lower limits will be achievable in the future to service the Expansion Lands. It is our experience that lower effluent limits/concentrations are achievable using membranes for Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA)-regulated parameters such as TSS, cBOD, TAN, and nitrate with additional or enhanced treatment technologies. Given the above, we are confident that lower effluent limits will be achievable to service the Expansion Lands.
4	Further, the suggestion that the effluent discharge could be held back during periods of low flow in Willow Creek, is not a practical solution. For example, if we assume that 50% of the effluent discharge would have to be held back, at full build out, for a period of 7 consecutive days of low flow in Willow Creek (i.e. a typical hot dry spell in the summer), this would require a holding tank with a capacity of approx. 66,000 m3. A tank with this capacity would need to be 110 m long and 60 m wide (i.e. the size of typical football field) and be 10 m deep.	Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd.	To clarify, the intent of holding back effluent discharge during low flow periods is suggested as an option that could be implemented, if required. The option is intended only to be implemented to hold back a small proportion of flow during low flow periods and discharging slightly higher volumes during high flow periods, versus the 50% contemplated by Ainley. The option was based on the fact that both flow and water quality vary seasonally in Willow Creek and diverting effluent during higher flow periods would provide additional dilution of the effluent. The feasibility of this or any treatment alternative (e.g., alterations to diffuser design or denitrification) would be confirmed through the Class EA Amendment.
5	The assumption that the employment lands will only have employees from the new development areas in Midhurst and; therefore, will not need water capacity is not realistic and is an assumption that we cannot support.	TYLin	Similar to Response #2, water demands for employment uses will vary greatly depending on the type of employment and our assumptions at this time are based on the understanding that diurnal curves often show the water demands in residential areas are significantly reduced during work days and therefore water capacity can be utilized for employment areas during these times.

	Utilizing the same 25 m3/ha/day for water capacity requirements for the proposed Highway 400 Employment Lands, with 895 gross development hectares, would require a Maximum Day Demand (MDD) capacity of 466 L/s (assuming a Max day factor of 1.8). The projected Maximum Day Demand from the Existing Doran Development + Potential Expansions, including the Employment lands, would be 670 L/s and not 204.8 L/s.		It was also assumed the type of employment uses are congruent with a groundwater-based water supply where water conservation practices are implemented to reduce water demands. Many municipalities on groundwater supply, like the County of Brant as an example, have completed comprehensive municipal reviews of proposed employment lands and established the types of industries economic development should target based on available source water supply. The targeted industries and permitted uses would be determined as part of the Zoning By-law Amendment for the Employment lands. In addition, in today's economic environment, municipalities are witnessing significantly higher demands for sites for "dry industries" along key highway corridors such as warehousing and logistics, data centres, open storage, offices, etc. This can be seen along highways 401, 403, 417, QEW and 400. Allocation of large quantities of a municipality's available water supply to a relatively few heavy water users at the expense of other types of businesses is not considered prudent use of limited resources. Heavy industrial water users often require their own wells and treatment systems to supply their needs to avoid over taxing a communal water and wastewater system. Notwithstanding the above, once equivalent population for the residential and non-residential lands within the Midhurst Expansion Lands is confirmed through the Class EA Amendment, the necessary expansion required to the WTP will be designed and constructed to suit.
6	The Midhurst Class EA identified a total eleven (11) new wells (6 for Doran Road WTP and 5 for Carson Rd WTP) to provide the required Well Capacity of 209.6 L/s. The proposed Expansion Lands, including the Employment Lands (Carson Road WTP and Doran Road WTP) would require a total of 917 L/s of Well Capacity (i.e. over 4 times larger than the 209 L/s noted in the Class EA) and no hydrogeology work has been submitted to confirm if this amount of additional Water Supply is available in Midhurst.	TYLin	As indicated in Responses 2 and 5, a better estimation of the types of employment (industrial, commercial, institutional) is needed to better assess needed water supply and potential additional study for wells. Once equivalent population for the Midhurst Expansion Lands is confirmed through the Class EA amendment, water supply investigations including test well installations and pumping tests will be carried out to confirm the required water supply can be provided.
7	This letter fails to note that a lot of the infrastructure that has been constructed or is currently being constructed by the MLG to service the developments within the MSP, will be not be large enough to service the proposed Expanded MSP, including the sanitary forcemain(s) being constructed through Midhurst from Gill Road to the WWTP on Snow Valley Road.	SCS Consulting Group	We agree that a detailed assessment of existing and "to be" constructed infrastructure needs to be completed, and will be done once the area and population for the developable lands has been determined. It is noted that while upgrades to existing and "to be" constructed infrastructure are anticipated to be required, these will be addressed more comprehensively through a Class EA Amendment for the Midhurst Expansion Lands.
8	While the Engineering Design for Phase 2 for the WWTP has been completed and the project has been tendered, the tender came in at just over $160 M and, due to several factors, the MLG are currently unable to proceed with the award of the full tender at this time. The MLG and their Engineers TYLin, in conjunction with the Township and Ainley, are currently working with the contractor (Kenaidan Contracting Ltd) to de-scope the overall Project to achieve a lower tender award price, which the MLG hope to be in the range of $80 to $90 M.	TYLin	The Phase 2 Expansion has been designed to accommodate 3,400-4,000 units and will be phased in as required with tertiary treatment modules, subject to approvals by Ainley and the Township and the MECP. The MLG will continue to work collaboratively with Ainley and the Township to have the design finalized and contract documents in place to ensure the Phase 2 Expansion can commence in September 2025 and be completed by the spring of 2028.

	Therefore, until the de-scoping for the current tender has been completed and all parties agree on what components or portions of the Phase 2 WWTP will be constructed by Spring of 2028, it cannot be confirmed that the Phase 2 WWTP will have capacity for an additional 4,000 residential units.		
9	Since the completion of the Midhurst Class EA, the MLG and their Engineers TYLin have worked with the Township and Ainley to fine tune the Design Criteria being used for the WWTP. As such the Per Capita Flow allowance has been reduced from 430 L/c/d to 315 L/c/d. However, we are not in agreement with the suggestion that this value can be further reduced to 225 L/c/d. Therefore, we are not in agreement with the projected 5,600 units referenced for 2032.	TYLIN	Flow monitoring of the existing WWTP is ongoing and will continue upon commissioning of the Phase 2 WWTP Expansion to provide data for a minimum period of 3 to 5 years as set out in Ainley's Peer Review Comments on Re-rating and Expansion of the Interim WWTP, dated November 11, 2024. In keeping with good public policy, every effort will be made to optimize the capacity of the constructed infrastructure based on supportable data. All design criteria will continue to be subject to approval by the Township, Ainley and the MECP.
10	Phase 1 (or as it has been historically called the "Interim WWTP") was designed and constructed as a temporary WWTP to be utilized until the Ultimate WWTP is built and the Township has not agreed to it being a permanent WWTP. Therefore, we are also not in agreement with adding the capacity of 1,529 units from the Phase 1 WTTP (or interim WWTP) to arrive at a total of 7,129 units.	MLG	The MLG is committed to delivering the WWTP facility that is required by the Class Environmental Assessment. The existing Midhurst WWTP is a fixed facility with buildings, tanks, a pumping station etc.. It is not temporary trailer mount WWTP system. It will remain an asset for the Township of Springwater and County of Simcoe to use as they see fit.
11	The $15 Million estimate for extending the pipes to the proposed Employment lands only and seems reasonable, but it does not include estimates for other critical components including Water Treatment & Pumping, Water Storage, Wastewater Treatment & Pumping. While no engineering design or analysis has been completed, it is estimated that the costs to provide Water and Wastewater Services to the Employment Lands could be upwards of $200 Million.	SCS Consulting Group	As noted in the MLG presentation on July 2, 2025, the cost estimate provided was for the only known component of the required upgrades which is the linear servicing that would bring water and wastewater services to the lot line. We agree that there will be additional costs related to potential upgrades to the infrastructure, such as pump stations, forcemain, gravity sewers, etc. In addition, there will be costs associated with water and wastewater treatment capacity to service these lands. Furthermore, depending on the timing, modifications to these systems would be required. As set out in the MLG Cost Sharing Agreement, the future developing landowners would be required to join the Group and pay for their share of this infrastructure, based on demand. Therefore, while the total cost to incorporate these lands would be higher than $15M as noted, these costs would not be borne by the municipality.
12	The $15 Million estimate for extending the pipes to the Remington & Sadlon properties seems reasonable, but it does not include estimates for other critical components including Water Treatment & Pumping, Water Storage, Wastewater Treatment & Pumping. While no engineering design or analysis has been completed, it is estimated that the cost to provide Water and Wastewater Services to these lands could be upwards of $100 Million.	SCS Consulting Group / TYLin	In addition to Response #11, we note the following: Servicing the proposed Remington (~470 units as per the submitted request for MZO) and Sadlon (~2,000 units as per the submitted request for MZO) developments through Midhurst and along the Bayfield Corridor will help the Township realize its main street vision for the corridor, as set out in the Bayfield Street Corridor Study completed by WSP for the Township in 2021, which builds on the policies of the Midhurst Secondary Plan. The Class EA identifies that 350 equivalent employment units and 1,338 units of allocation for existing Midhurst, at a flow rate of 430 L/c/d, is to be made available within the Midhurst WWTP on a phased basis. If a 315 L/c/d flow rate is applied to these units, this would introduce an additional 609 units into the WWTP's available capacity and if a 225 L/c/d flowrate is applied this would introduce an additional 1,520 units.

			The WSP Bayfield Corridor Study (2021) calculates approximately 1,800 new residential units can be built between Carson Road and just north of Snow Valley Road. Coupled with the proposed Remington and Sadlon developments, this would equate to approximately 4,270 units within the corridor from the Springwater/Barrie limits to just north of Snow Valley Road. As timing and appetite to bring the equivalent employment units and existing Midhurst population on-line to connect to the Midhurst WWTP is unknown, the 1,688-3,208 units of allocation can be utilized to service the Bayfield Intensification corridor on a phased basis, including the Remington and Sadlon lands. There is also a reserved WWTP allocation of ~2,000 units for Non-Participating Landowners which can be utilized to service these lands if they choose to join the MLG. Remington and Sadlon would have the benefit of cost-sharing with other developers to the north in the Bayfield Street Corridor, thereby reducing their per unit servicing costs.
			Bayfield Street Corridor – Summary of Planned Servicing Capacity **1. Units Planned in the 2020 Class EA for Midhurst Secondary Plan** 350 Units Employment Equivalent 1,338 Units Existing Midhurst 1,688 Units Total Planned Units per Class EA at 430 l/c/d Since then, the Township, Ainley and MECP has approved a revised flow assumption of 315 l/c/d based on flow monitoring. Therefore, at 315 l/c/d there will be an additional 609 units of capacity 1,688 units Class EA Planned Units + 609 units Modified Flow Assumption (315 l/c/d) 2,297 units Capacity for the Bayfield Street Corridor Flow monitoring is ongoing and results to date show flow levels much lower than 315 l/c/d (in the range of 185 l/c/d). Request to modify flow assumption to 225 l/c/d. If that is accepted, then there would be an additional capacity of 1,520 units in the plant beyond the planned unit count in the Class EA of 1,688 units. In summary, at 225 l/c/d, the capacity in the WWTP for the Bayfield Street Corridor would be as follows: 1,688 units Class EA Planned Units 1,520 units Modified Flow Assumption (225 l/c/d) 3,208 units Capacity for the Bayfield Street Corridor **2. Planned Development in the Bayfield Street Corridor** WSP Corridor Study 1,800 units Remington MZO Request 470 units Sadlon MZO Request 2,000 units Total Planned Units 4,270 units

			3. **Conclusion:** There is planned servicing capacity for the Bayfield Street Corridor. Today that capacity would be 2,297 units, based on a flow assumption of 315 l/c/d. That is more than sufficient to service the Remington and Sadlon developments as soon as the linear water and wastewater infrastructure is constructed. At an annual absorption of 150 units per year, this equates to a 15-year supply of capacity, outside of any further planned expansions to the WWTP.

File #:	**1212**
Date:	**July 14, 2025**

Mr. Chris Russell
Director, Planning & Development
Township of Springwater
2231 Nursery Road
Minesing, ON, L9X 1A8

Dear Mr. Russell:

Re: **Bayfield Street Corridor Servicing**
Midhurst Secondary Plan, Township of Springwater

We are pleased to provide the following memo, outlining the servicing provisions that were incorporated in the Municipal Class EA (2020) in support of the Midhurst Secondary Plan area, in support of the Bayfield Corridor.

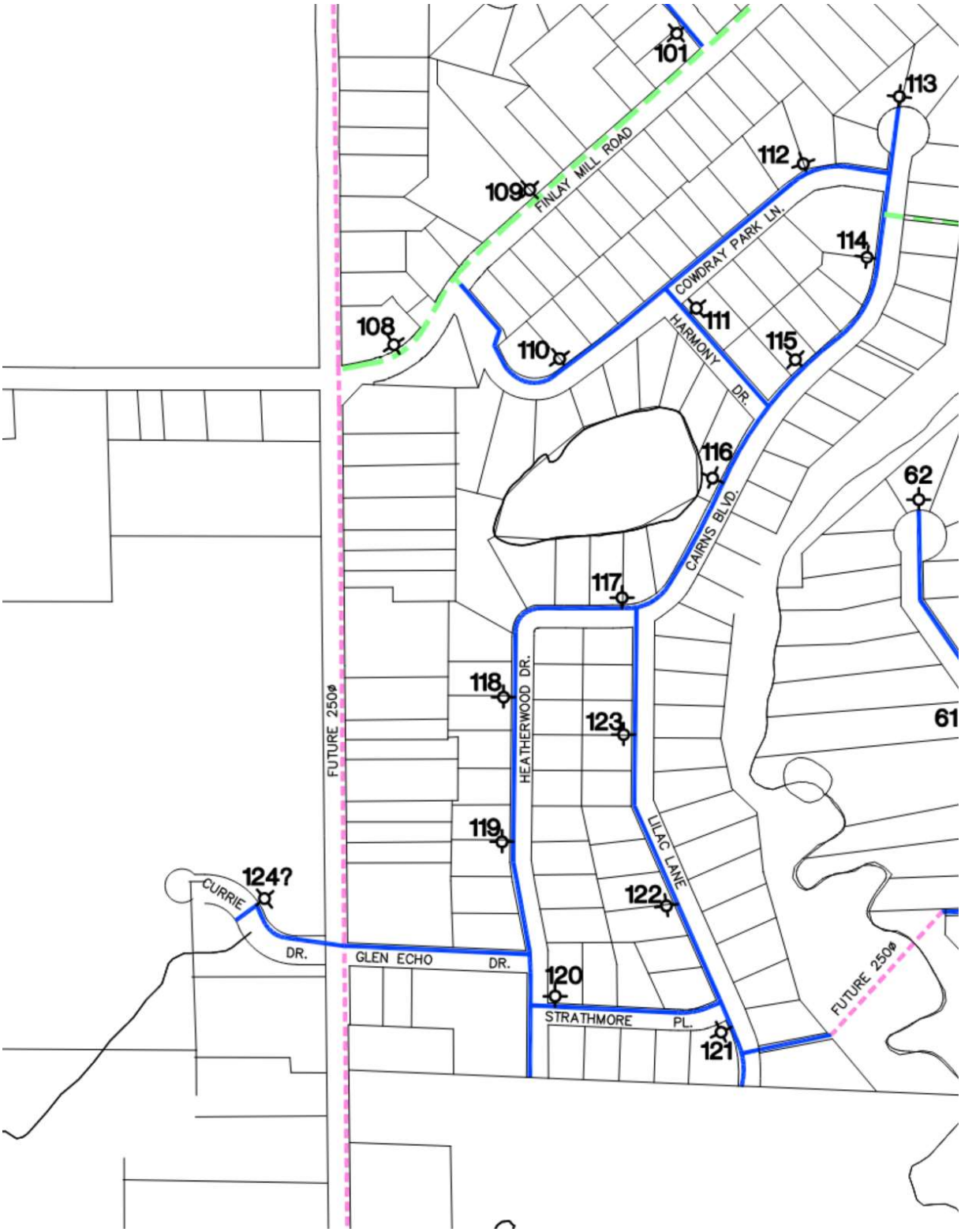
This memo is being provided in response to a comment made at the July 2, 2025 Council Meeting, to clarify and confirm that provisions for servicing the Bayfield Street Corridor were included in the Municipal Class EA.

Water

The Class EA notes that the recommended approach to servicing the Midhurst Secondary Plan is:

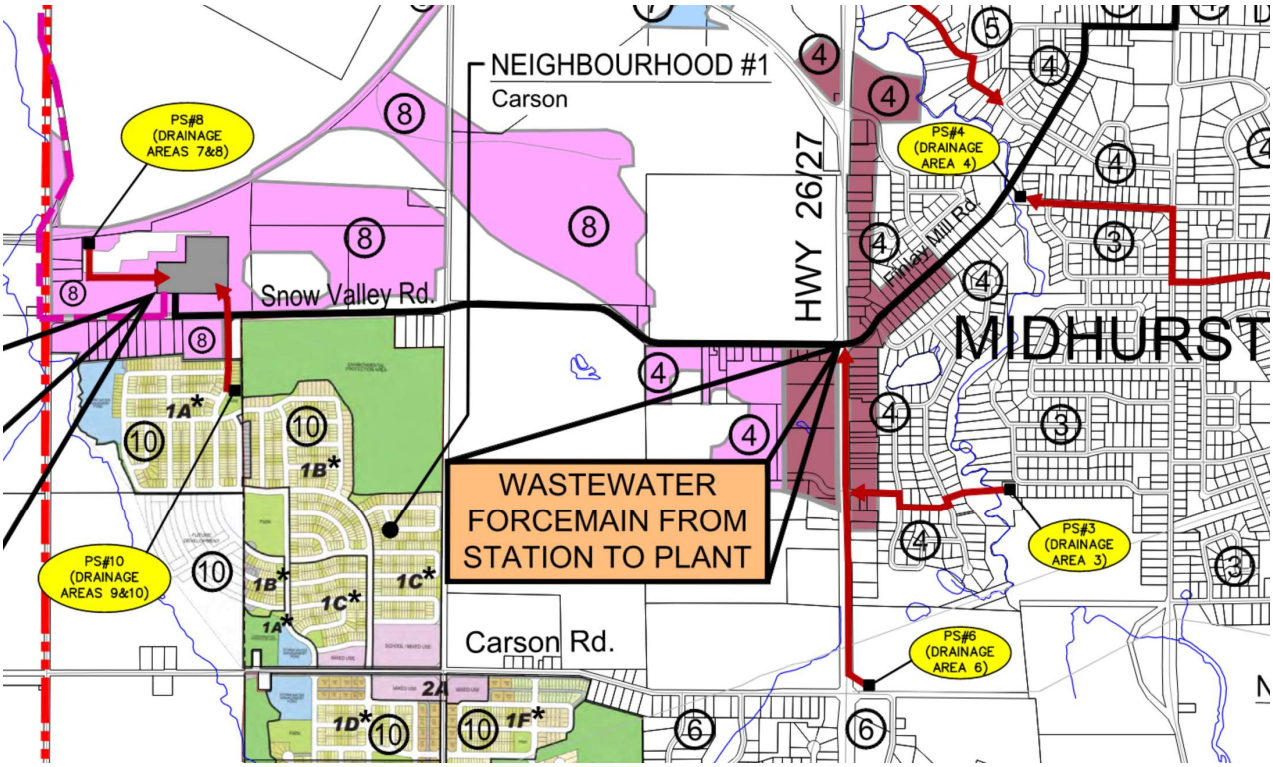
- Existing system to be used in support of intensification within the existing Midhurst community and is not to service the Midhurst Secondary Plan;
- A separate system for the Carson Road Neighbourhood;
- A separate system for the Doran Road Neighbourhood; and
- Through the development of the systems, any necessary interconnectivity to be determined through detailed design.

We have included a map prepared by the Township's Engineers, Ainley Group that was included within the Environmental Study Report (ESR) for the Class EA, which identifies a future watermain on Bayfield as part of the existing water distribution system to service the Bayfield Street Corridor. A snapshot of this map is included on the following page for ease of reference.


101
113
112
109
FINLAY MILL ROAD
COWDRAY PARK LN.
114
111
108
110
HARMONY DR.
115
116
62
CAIRNS BLVD.
117
118
HEATHERWOOD DR.
123
61
FUTURE 250ø
119
LILAC LANE
124?
CURRIE DR.
122
GLEN ECHO DR.
120
STRATHMORE PL.
121
FUTURE 250ø

Sanitary

The Class EA – Phase 3 & 4 notes in Section **6.6 Collection Options, 6.6.3 Sewage Pumping Stations** that it is anticipated that 10 sewage pumping stations will be required to service existing and proposed development in the Secondary Plan area. These stations and their tributary areas were included on Drawing 113027-OP6 (Appendix U of the EA). A snapshot of this figure is included below for reference.



As demonstrated above, the Bayfield Corridor, shown in maroon, was tributary to future sanitary pump station #4 and therefore accounted for in the EA.

Conclusion

It is therefore demonstrated that the Bayfield Street Corridor was assessed within the Class EA process. We welcome an opportunity to meet with yourself, staff and/or Ainley to discuss further.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

[redacted]

John Priamo, P.Eng.
jpriamo@scsconsultinggroup.com

Attachments

Water Distribution Map, Drawing 299025-MID
Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment System, Drawing 113027-OP6

c.

Mr. Trevor Harvey, Director of Public Works and Infrastructure, Township of Springwater

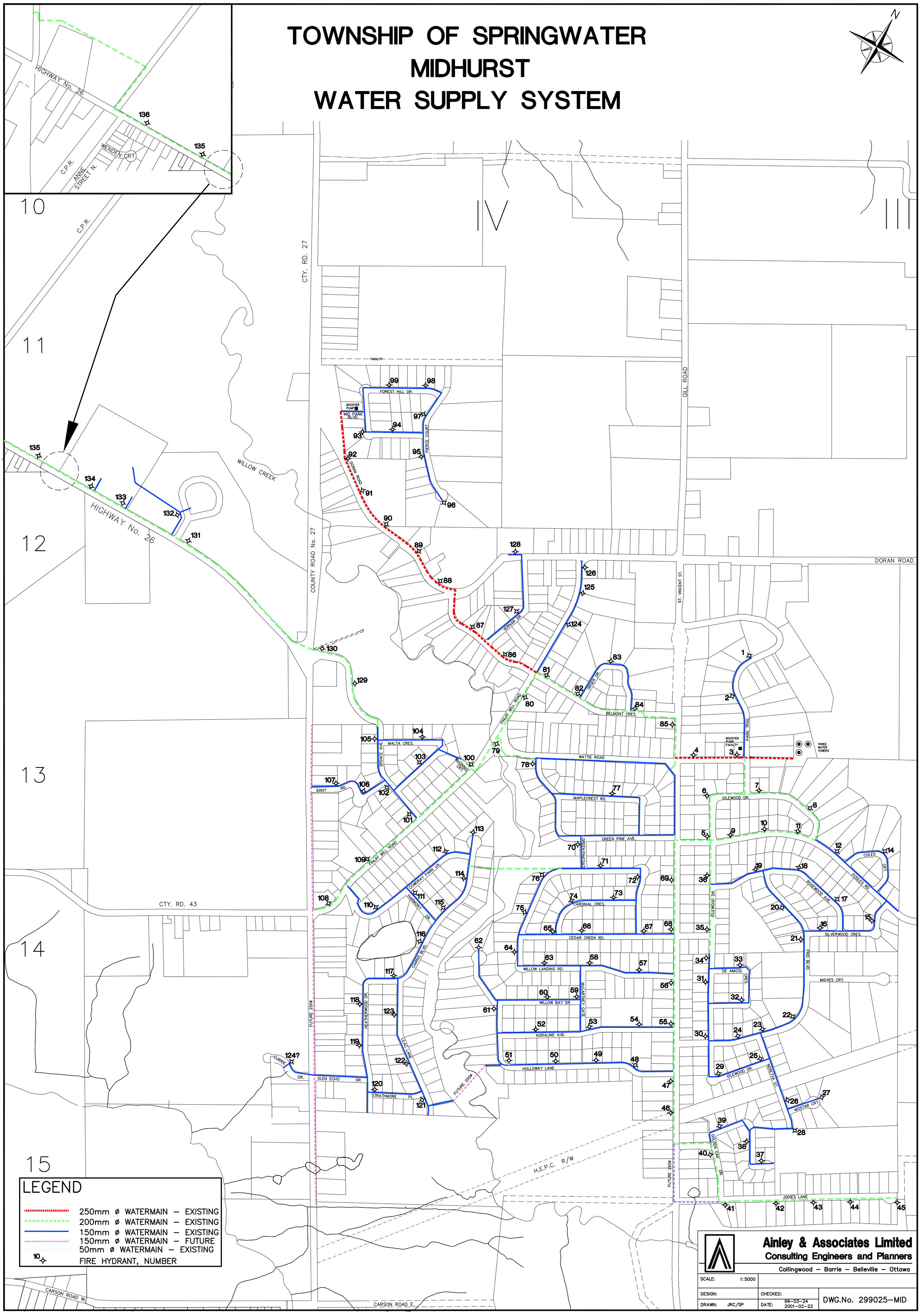
Mr. Joe Mullan, Ainley Group

Mr. Daniel Steinberg, Trustee, MLG

Mr. V. Patel, Geranium

P:\1212 Midhurst Growth Study\Correspondence\Letters\Springwater-2025 07(Jul) 09-jmp-Bayfield Servicing Memo.docx

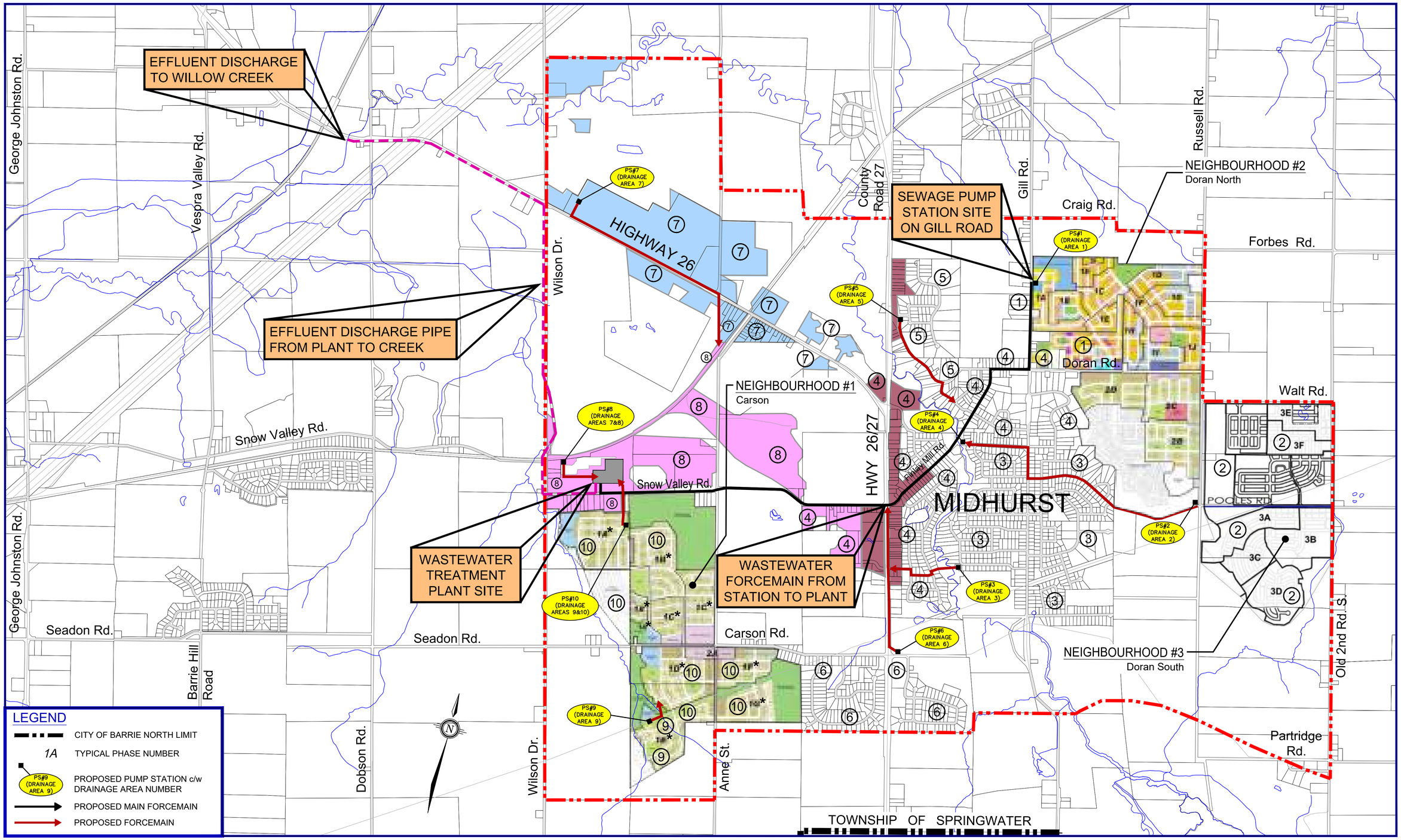
TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGWATER
MIDHURST
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGWATER

Township of Springwater

Ainley GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS PLANNERS



ADDED - FRANKCOM ESTATES DEVELOPMENTS
AINLEYGROUP FILE No. 113027
MAY 2018

OVERALL PLAN
PROPOSED WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM
(c/w DRAINAGE AREAS)

SCALE: 1:15000

DWG. 113027-OP6

PLOT 1=1