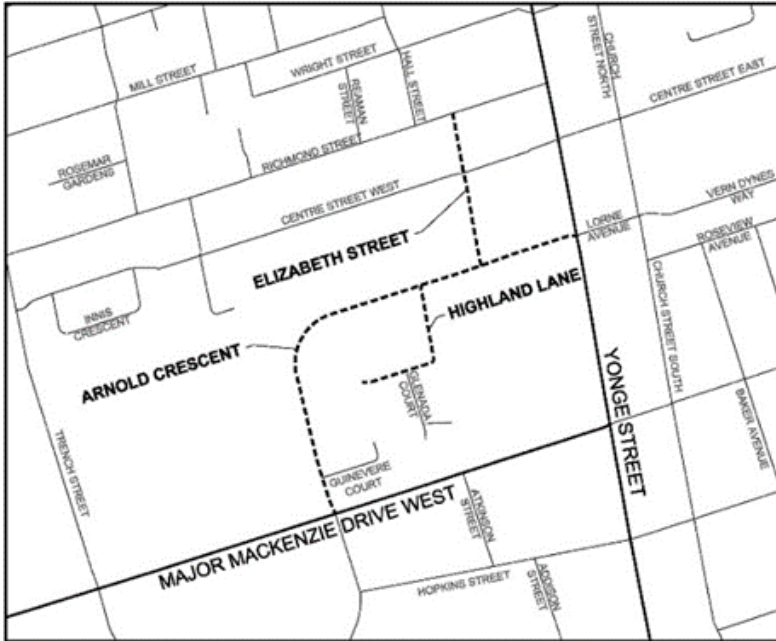


Arnold Crescent, Highland Lane and Elizabeth Street Road Reconstruction



Planned Design Work

The City is undertaking the detailed design for the reconstruction of Arnold Crescent, Highland Lane and Elizabeth Street. The scope of work includes the removal of ditches and driveway culverts, boulevard regrading, pavement reconstruction, installation of new curb and gutter, sidewalks, watermain replacement/upgrade, a new storm sewer system, sanitary sewer replacement/repair and streetlight upgrade. Construction is scheduled to commence in 2025, pending budget approval, and is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2026.

Virtual Public Information Centre

Date: Thursday, February 15, 2024

Time: 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

To Register, go to: <https://arnoldhighlandpic.eventbrite.ca>

You are invited to join us at a virtual Public Information Centre, where City staff and project consultant will give a presentation and answer your questions about this project.

This meeting will be a Zoom Webinar with the project team and residents. You will be able to ask questions by typing them into the Q and A.

You do not need to have a Zoom or Eventbrite account to participate in the public information centre. Upon registration, a confirmation email will be sent to you, followed by a second email containing the details on how to join the webinar.

Online Comment Form

Public comments are accepted online until **Friday, February 23, 2024**. To review the proposed plans and provide feedback using the online comment form, please visit RichmondHill.ca/CapitalProjects or scan this QR code.



If you do not have access to the website or would like to receive the materials in hardcopy format, please contact the project lead.

Preparation for the Construction

Kindly review **Appendix 1**, the York Region Health “Lead in Drinking Water - Frequently Asked Questions” sheet, to determine whether your house has lead pipes or lead service lines. In the event that the City identifies a lead water pipe during construction, we will replace the City-owned portion. For your health and safety, York Region Health strongly recommends replacing your own section of the water pipe if it contains lead.

As part of the road reconstruction, the current ditches will be filled, and a new storm sewer system will be installed. Homeowners are required to remove all private installations (such as sump pump drainpipes, fences, plants, and decorative features) within the City's right of way before the reconstruction. Further details on sump pump discharge requirements can be found in **Appendix 2**.

Contact/Project Lead:

Carrie Park, Project Manager
T: 905-747-6327
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Infrastructure and Engineering Services
Infrastructure Delivery Division

Dated February 5, 2024

Project Location:

1. Arnold Crescent – Major Mackenzie Drive West to Yonge Street
2. Highland Lane – Arnold Crescent to the End
3. Elizabeth Street – Arnold Crescent to Richmond Street

Website: RichmondHill.ca/CapitalProjects

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Lead in Drinking Water

NOVEMBER 2019

What is lead?

Lead is a naturally occurring substance present in our soil, food and air. While lead can leach into drinking water from lead service lines and plumbing, the bulk of human exposure is from other sources.

What is the standard for levels of lead in drinking water?

The Canadian government's (Health Canada) maximum acceptable concentration of lead in drinking water is 5 micrograms per litre or 5 parts per billion. Because there is no level below which lead is not associated with neurodevelopmental effects in infants and children, levels of lead in drinking water should be kept as low as reasonably achievable. The current Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standard for lead is 10 micrograms per litre or 10 parts per billion.

How does lead get into drinking water?

Lead is not found at detectable levels in York Region's drinking water supplies or in the water that leaves York Region storage facilities. The Region also does not have any lead service lines. Any lead found in drinking water supplies would be introduced after water leaves Regional infrastructure, most likely through in-home plumbing.

York Region doesn't provide water directly to residents; this is done by our nine local municipalities, which makes in-home sampling primarily a Town, City or Township responsibility.

Based on the many ways that lead can enter drinking water, as of December 2018, Health Canada recommends at-the-tap sampling.

How do I know if I have lead pipes/lead service lines in my home?

Find out if you live in a house built before the mid-1950s. If so, it likely has a lead water service pipe. If your house was built before the 1990's, it could have lead solder. If you own your house, check the purchase papers. If you rent, ask the owner.

To determine if you have lead in your plumbing system, consult a licensed plumber or consider having your tap water tested for lead.

Contact your local City or Town to find out if they offer free home lead testing.

What should I do if I live in a house with lead pipes/lead service lines?

York Region Public Health recommends those with lead pipes take the following actions:

1. Call your local City of Town

Find out if your City or Town has a lead service line replacement program.

2. Test your water

You can have your water tested through a private laboratory to determine lead levels. A list of commercial licensed laboratories that test for lead in drinking water can be found on the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' website at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/laboratories-licensed-test-lead>. Contact Health Connection to interpret sample results at 1-800-361-5653.

3. Flush your pipes

Has water been sitting in your pipes for several hours? Run the tap until it is cold (about one minute) before drinking or cooking with any of the water from the tap.

4. Use cold, flushed water for drinking, preparing infant formula and preparing food.

Only use cold tap water for drinking, preparing infant formula or cooking, since hot water increases the leaching of lead and other metals from your plumbing. Regularly clean aerators on taps used for drinking water and food preparation.

5. Replace brass fittings and lead water service pipes

Brass faucets and valves can contain some lead. These can be replaced with fittings that are certified to the standard on low lead content. Replace lead water service pipes, fixtures or solder present.

Should I boil my water to make it safe to drink?

Boiling water will not reduce the amount of lead in drinking water. To reduce the amount of lead in drinking water, follow the precautions outlined in the above section, "What should I do if I live in a house with lead pipes/lead service lines?"

As a temporary solution, a household water filter at the tap can effectively remove lead from your water. The filter should be installed and maintained properly to be effective. Ensure any device is certified to the NSF International standard for lead removal.

How does lead in water affect health?

- Effects on neurological development and behaviour in children, including reduction of intelligence quotient (IQ).
- Children, infants and foetuses are most at risk because of their developing brains. Children in general absorb lead more easily than adults
- Increased blood pressure or kidney problems in adults

What about pregnant women or children?

Younger children are still developing and are more sensitive to the neurological and blood effects of lead. Children in general absorb lead more easily than adults. Particular recommendations are made for formula-fed infants because the water used to make the formula can contribute over 50% of an infant's lead exposure; drinking water in older children and adults contributes approximately 10% of total lead intake.

Pregnant women can pass lead in their blood to their fetus during pregnancy. Lead levels for pregnant women should be kept as low as possible.

If I have lead pipes/lead service lines, can I use the water for bathing, showering, and washing dishes and clothes?

Yes. Health Canada does not consider absorption through skin or inhalation from drinking water sources to be a significant route of exposure for lead. Lead in water is not easily absorbed through the skin or mucous membranes.

What about schools?

Ontario Regulation 243/07, Schools, Private Schools and Child Care Centres (O. Reg. 243/07) made under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002. (SDWA) is intended to reduce children's exposure to lead in drinking water. The regulation requires the flushing of plumbing in schools, private schools and child care centres. Flushing has been shown to reduce lead levels in water at drinking water fixtures. The regulation also requires sampling and testing to measure the concentration of lead in drinking water against the provincial drinking water quality standard for lead. The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks and York Region Public Health follow-up on elevated lead level results for schools.

How is the Region staying up-to-date on health regulations for lead in drinking water?

York Region has:

- Worked with local municipal staff through committees to try to adapt to the Province's heightened focus on lead
- [Advocated](#) that the Federal government prohibit the sale of lead solder or plumbing fixtures that contain lead, which continue to be available for purchase at many stores, in an effort to reduce lead exposure

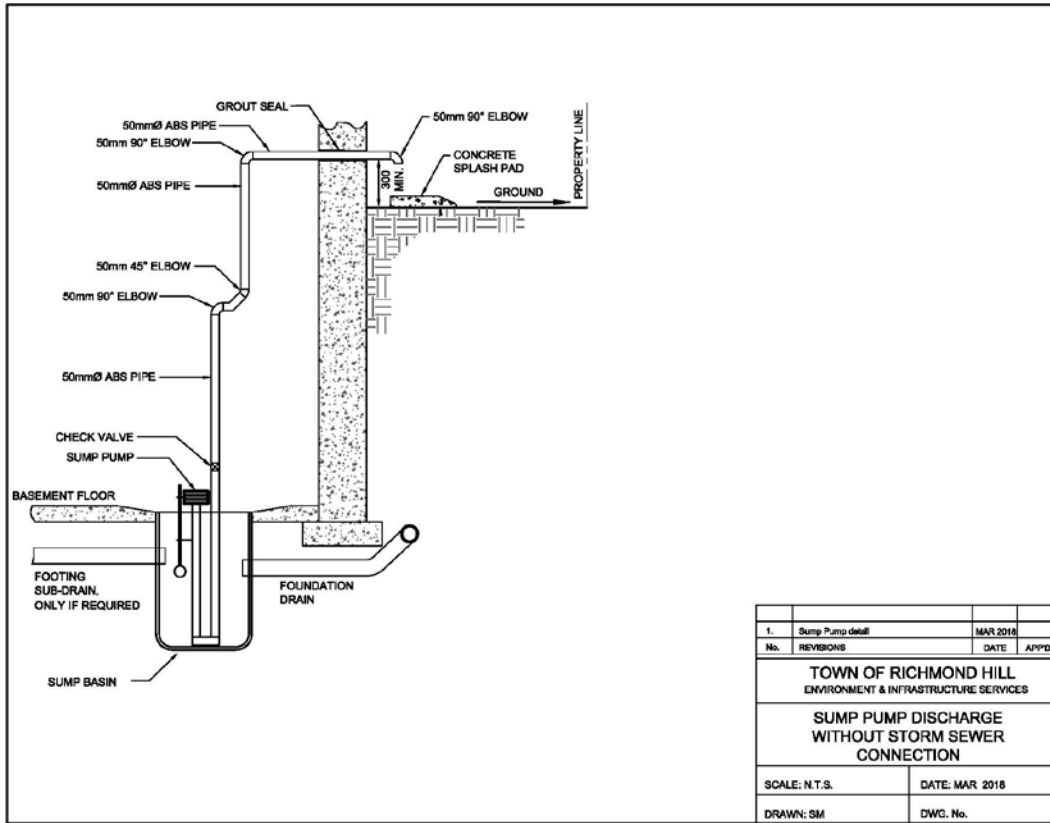
Going forward, York Region will:

- Continue to monitor lead and lead testing requirements as regulatory and inspection criteria changes
- Stay up-to-date on provincial priorities related to lead

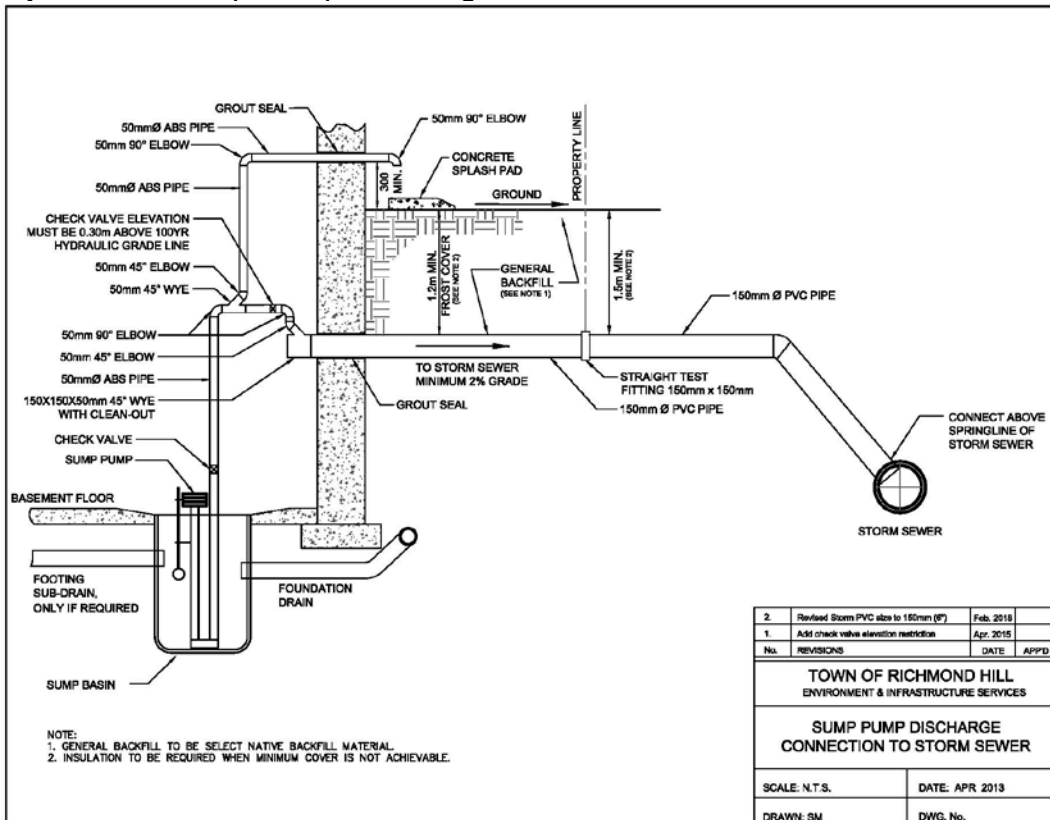
How do I get more information?

For additional information, contact York Region **Health Connection** 1-800-361-5653 or TTY 1-866-252-9933. You can also refer to Health Canada's document, ["Drinking water: what about lead?"](#)

Option 1 – Sump Pump Discharge to the Ground Surface (Recommended)



Option 2 – Sump Pump Discharge Connection to Storm Sewer*



***Additional information for Option 2 (Sump Pump Discharge Connection to Storm Sewer)**

Conditions

- The proposed storm sewer has enough capacity.
- The elevation of the sump pump outlet should not be lower than the proposed storm sewer.
- The sump pump outlet needs to be modified as shown in the standard detail and in accordance with the City permit requirements.
- All modifications within the private property, including the connection to the storm service pipe at the property line, are the responsibility of the homeowner.
- The connection to the storm service pipe at the property line can only be made once the City's road reconstruction is complete.

Homeowner Responsibilities

- Obtain a permit from the City's Building Division for the proposed storm service connection before the road reconstruction.
- Pay the required fee for the City to install the proposed storm service pipe within the City's right of way, extending from the storm sewer up to the property line.
- Find a temporary solution to handle the sump pump drainage after disconnecting the buried drain pipe, until the sump pump outlet can be connected to the new storm service pipe at the property line.
- Arrange for the sump pump outlet modifications, including the storm service pipe installation from the building to the property line within the private property, after the City's road reconstruction is complete.