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Putting the Green Back into Green Energy Construction





Agenda

1. Green Energy Sites
2. Importance of SWM/ESC
3. Design Considerations
4. Potential Solutions
5. Operation & Maintenance
6. Summary

Putting the Green Back into Green Energy

Green Energy Projects

Typical Green Energy Projects

- Wind Energy – windmill towers (7 – 75 MW)
- Solar Energy – ground mounted racking with either stationary or static panels (10 – 50 MW)
- Over 30 renewable energy projects in Ontario





Green Energy Projects

What makes green energy projects different?

Shorter construction duration (often <18 months);

Rural locations with limited drainage infrastructure;

Unique approvals;

Often completed using turn-key contracts.

Ultimate SWM strategy is reliant on restoration vegetation to mitigate the impacts of development



Putting the Green Back into Green Energy

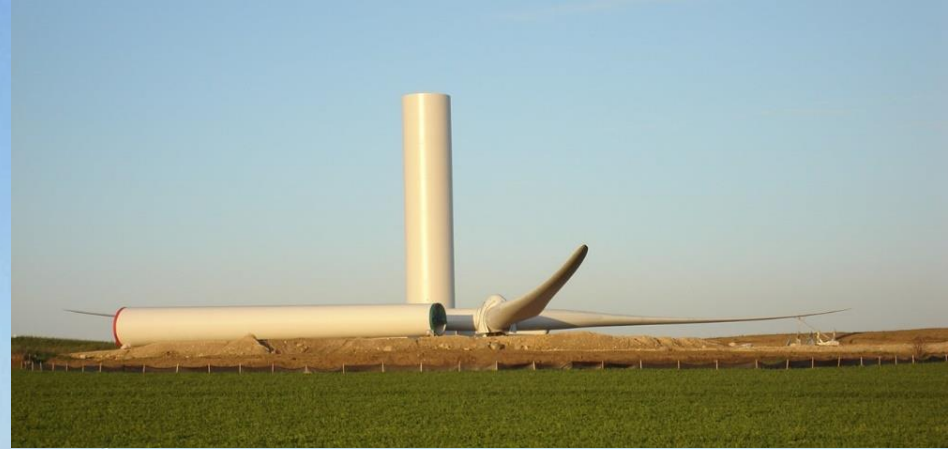
SWM/ESC Approach

SWM Approach

Green energy projects result in an improvement of hydrologic characteristics on many sites by converting active agricultural lands to permanent meadow grass cover.

SWM design is most vulnerable during construction and becomes more resilient over time as vegetation establishes.









ESC Approach

- Inextricably linked to SWM design
- Successful SWM plans must also mitigate erosion



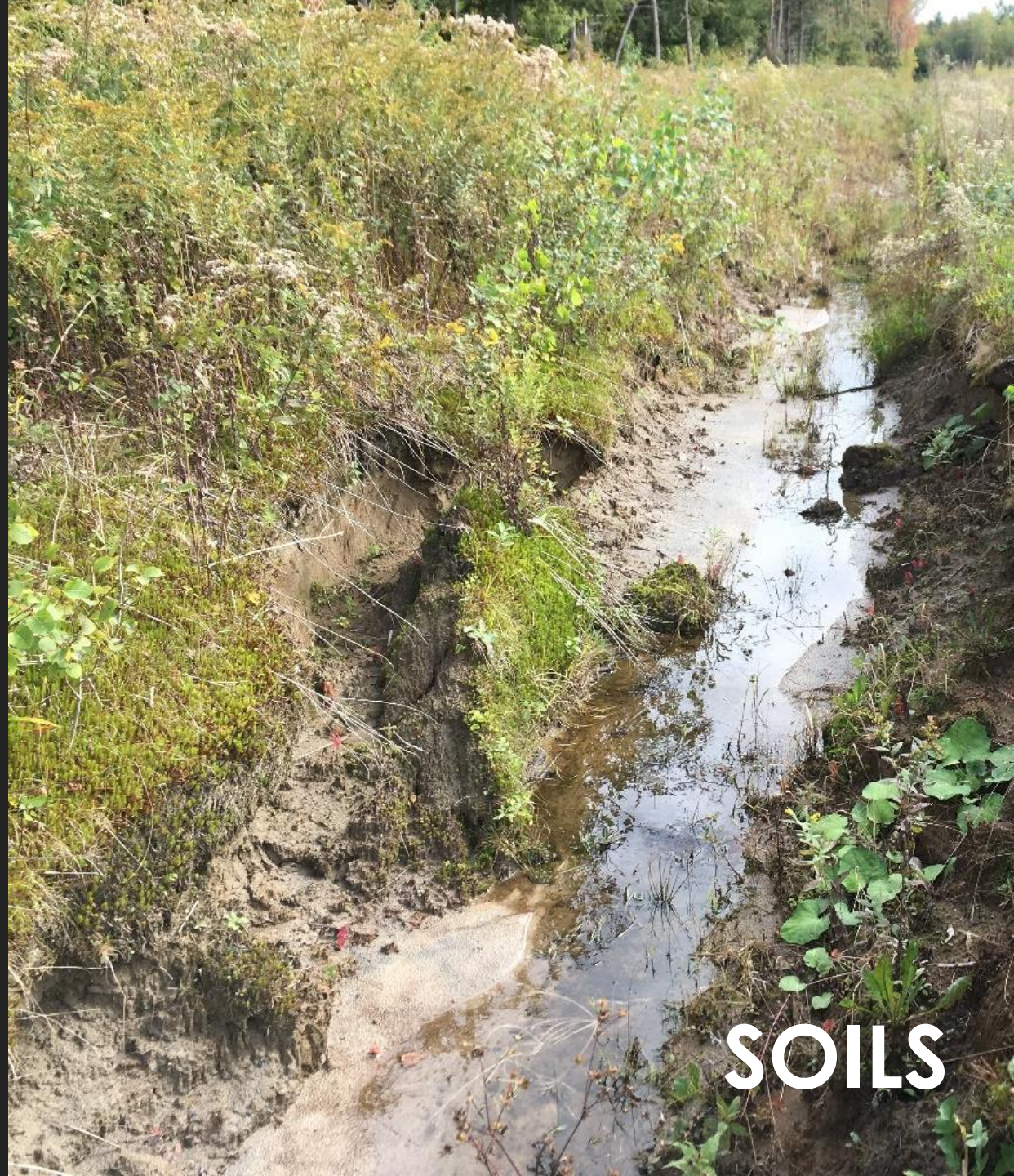
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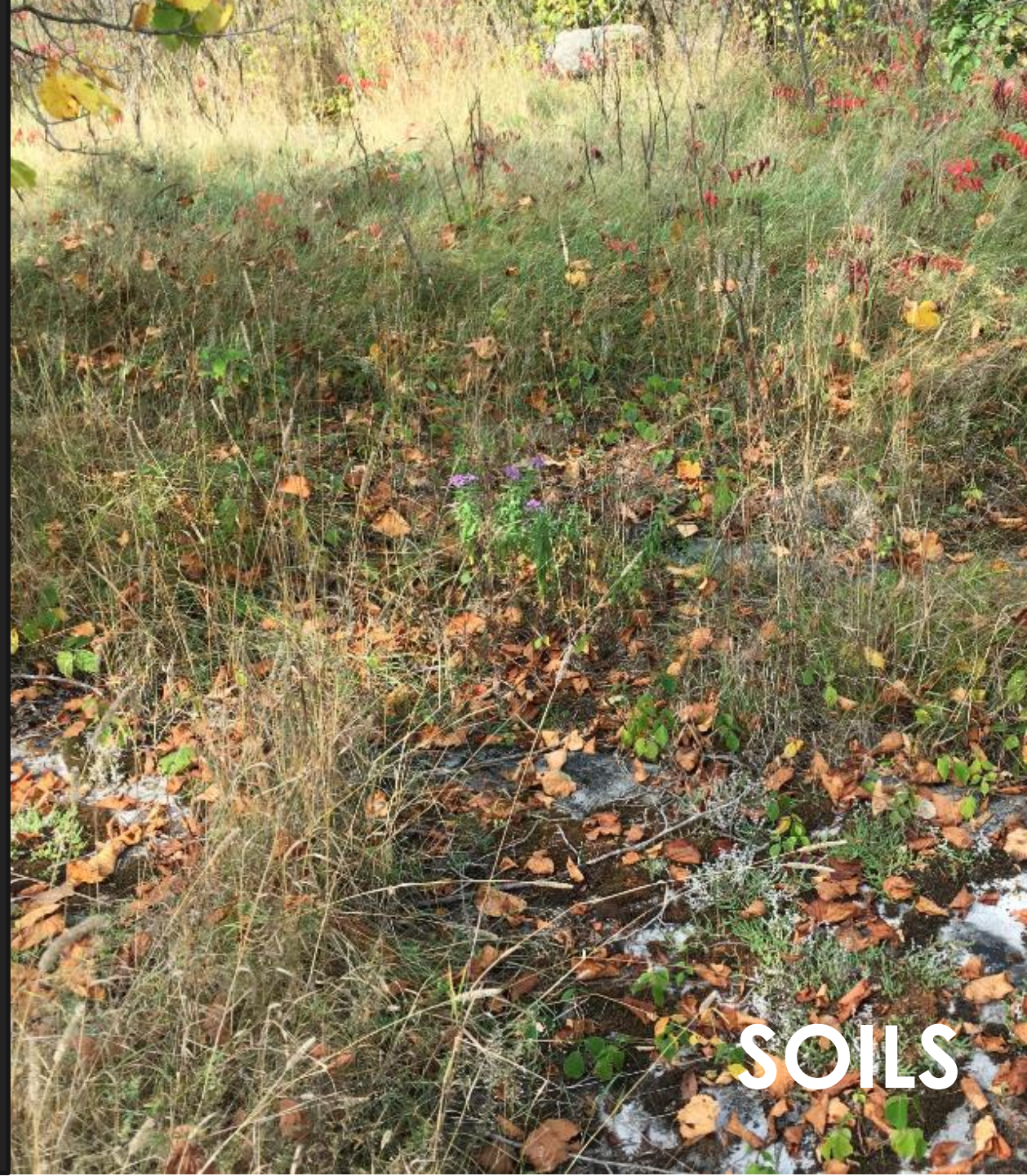
Site Challenges





SLOPES







EXTERNAL FLOWS



Putting the Green Back into Green Energy

SWM and ESC Strategies

Stormwater Impacts of Green Energy Projects

- Changes to internal drainage
- Creation of impervious areas
- Reduction in vegetated cover

How do we mitigate?



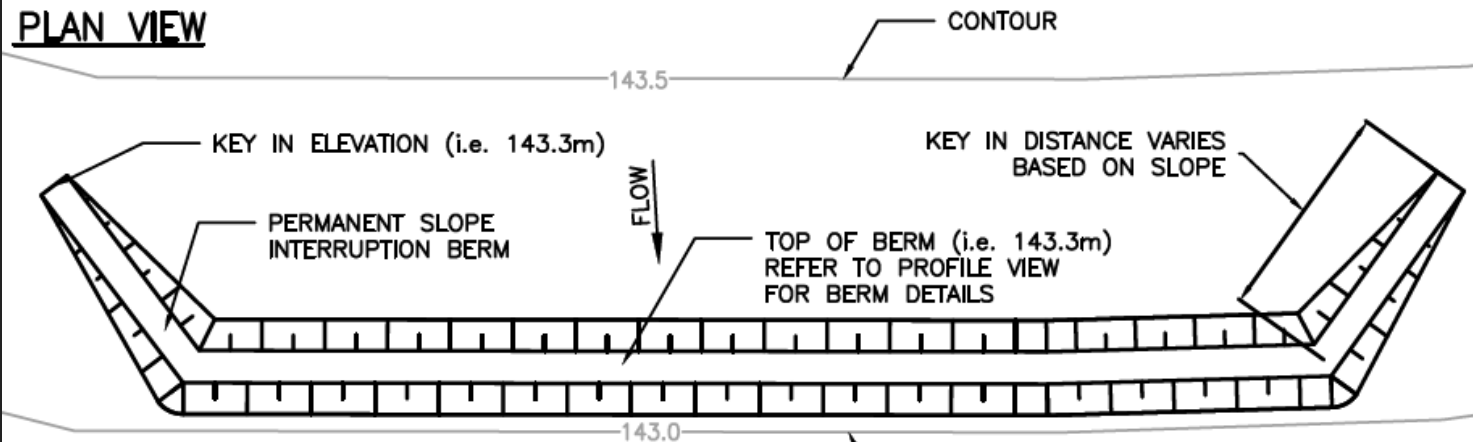


Slopes

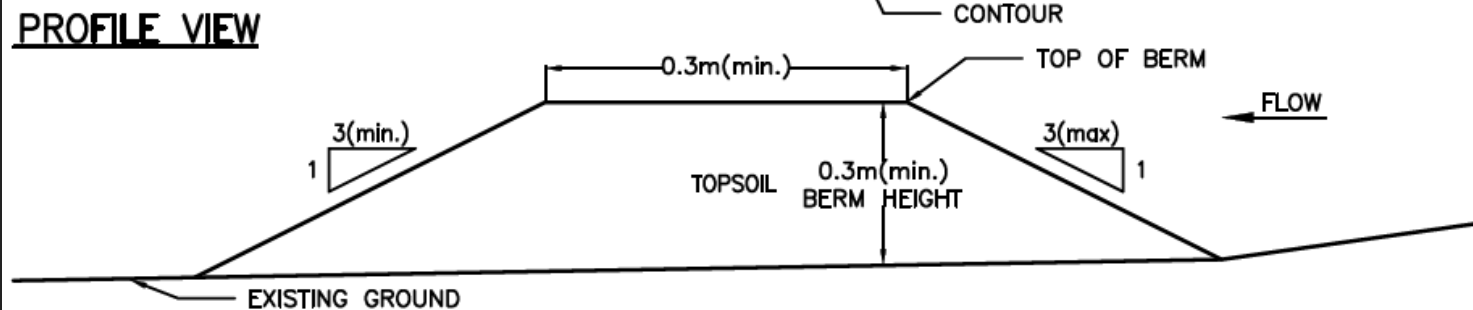
Slope Interruption



PLAN VIEW



PROFILE VIEW



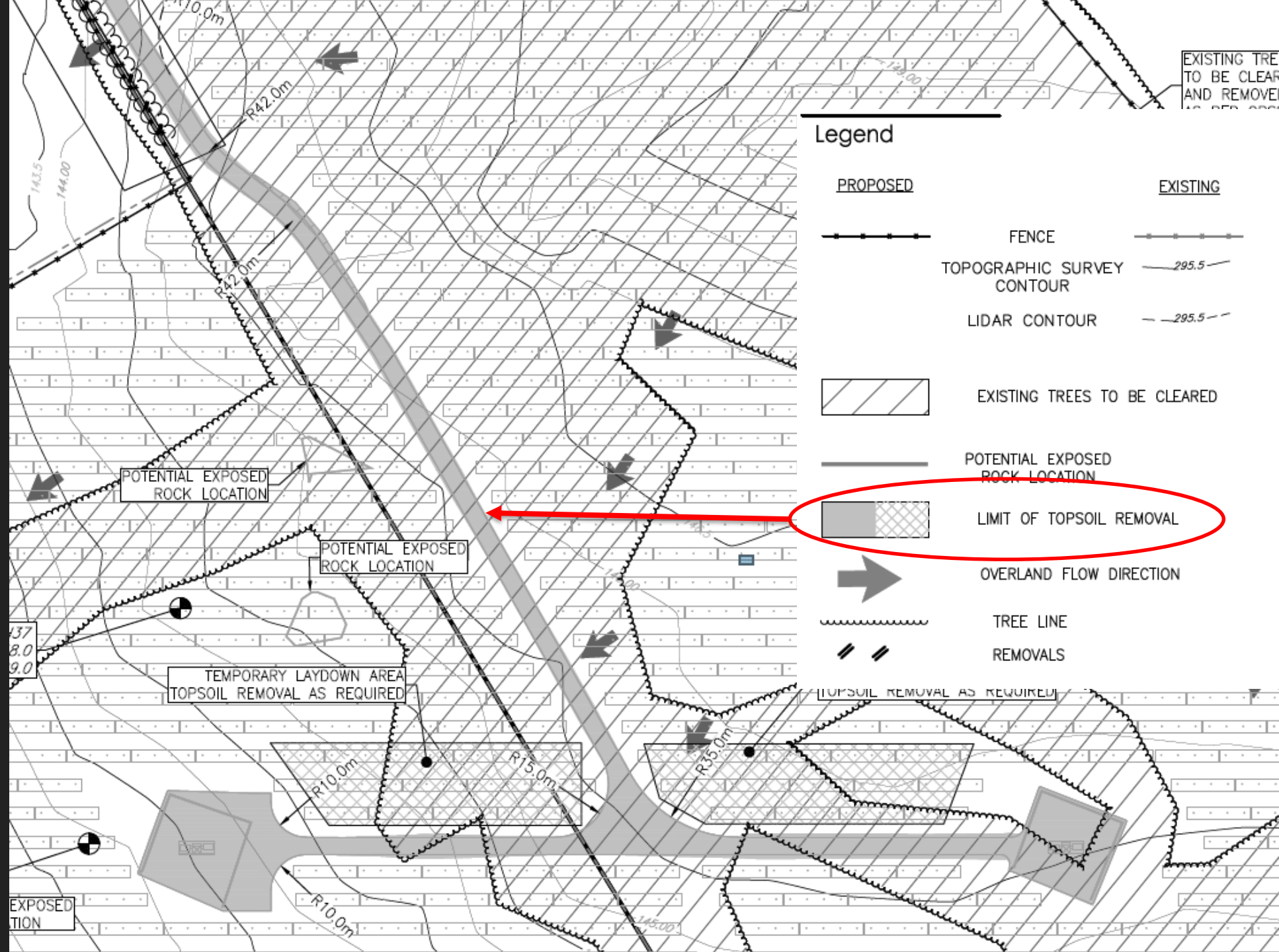


SLOPE PROTECTION



SOILS

Minimize Soil
Disturbance



Minimize Soil
Disturbance



Soil Conservation Measures

- Tilling/contour ploughing
- Grassed waterways
- Berms



AGRICULTURAL EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES

A Design and Construction Manual

Publication 832

(Revised 2017)

Ministry of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Affairs

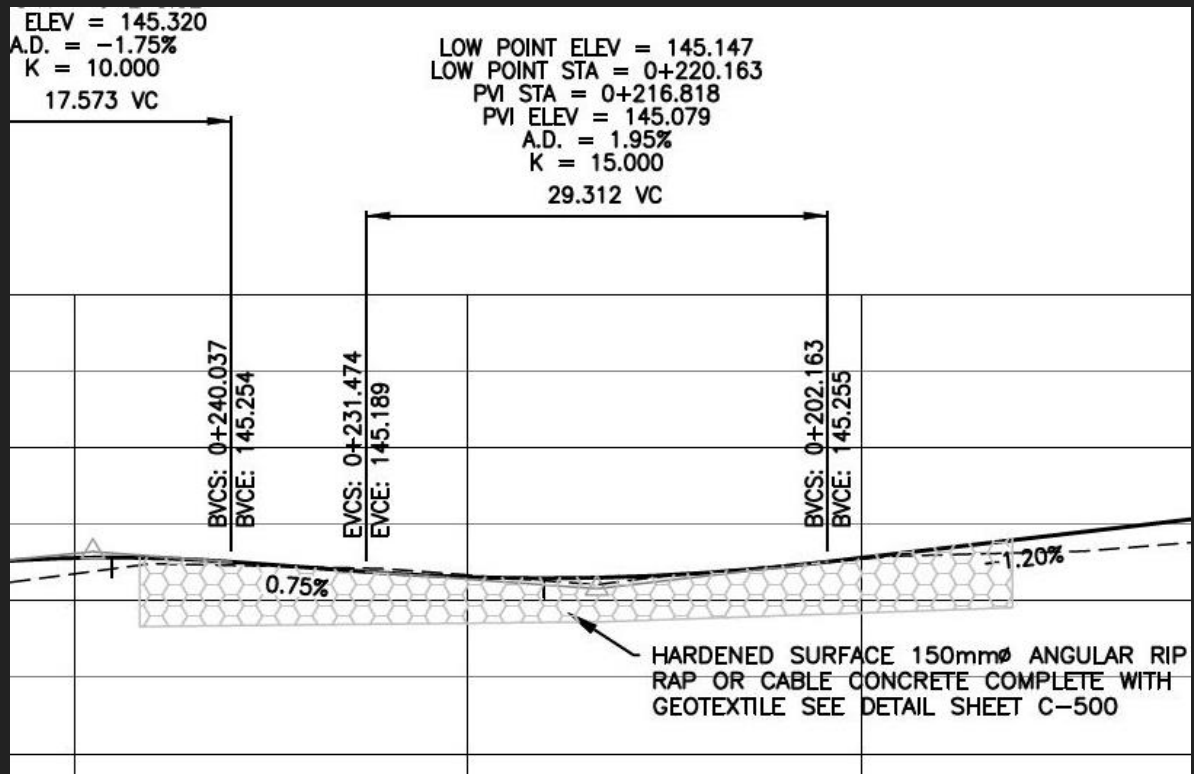




SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES



SURFACE FLOWS



PROMOTE SHEET FLOW



VEGETATION





VEGETATION

Putting the Green Back into Green Energy

Operation and Maintenance



O&M MONITORING

Putting the Green Back into Green Energy

Summary

Summary

- Successful SWM design is dependent on rapid establishment of dense vegetation
- SWM design is most vulnerable during construction and becomes more resilient over time as vegetation establishes
- Site SWM/ESC design must consider the following site factors:
 - Slopes,
 - Soils,
 - Surface flow routes – both internal and external, and
 - Existing vegetation.
- Soil conservation strategies should be integrated to mimic existing hydrologic conditions
- Keep the green in Green Energy



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