Coldstream Dam Decommissioning Study

WECI Funding

WECI Program

- Water and Erosion Control Infrastructure Program
- WECI program is a cost sharing arrangement between the Ontario government and municipalities that funds repairs to conservation authority infrastructure
- funding proposals are submitted by conservation authorities
- SCRCA proposed dam decommissioning studies for the Coldstream dam and Head St. dam (Strathroy)
- WECI funding awarded this summer
- the St. Clair Conservation Foundation has committed to contributing funds to these studies to reduce the municipal investment
- if there is no interest in completing this study on behalf of Middlesex-Centre, SCRCA will move forward with the Strathroy study only

2021/22 Proposed Study

- cost of proposed study is \$40,000
- St. Clair Conservation Foundation contribution of \$10,000
- require \$10,000 from Middlesex-Centre to proceed with study

The Scope of Study will include:

- Existing structure condition
- estimated long-term maintenance expenses
- safety concerns
- floor and erosion concerns from dam removal
- community impacts
- dam removal alternative concepts
- estimated costs
- investigation into DFO approvals that would be required

Coldstream Dam History

- once the site of a grist mill, saw mill, dam, and pond
- original grist mill constructed in 1842 followed by a sawmill
- operated until 1948 when milling operation was closed
- spillway structure collapsed during a storm in 1953
- conservation authority constructed current dam in 1972
- intended uses were recreation, emergency water supply, improved streamflow, and raising the water table
- Enviro-friends of Coldstream (local community group) had a consultant develop a naturalization study in 1996 which included dam alternative recommendations





Dam, Reservoir, and Beach After Construction



Beach on a Busy Day (1970'S ?)



Coldstream Reservoir Today

- reduced recreational value
- bacteria levels have not permitted swimming since 1980's?
- reservoir has experienced in-filling due to sediment deposition
- nuisance algae growth in warm months, odour concerns when algae dies off
- poor aesthetics at times
- has experience abundant vegetation growth in the past
- still provides paddling, fishing, skating, and wildlife viewing opportunities
- has cultural/historical value

The Sydenham River

- two principal branches (east and north)
- east branch is 165km long from near ilderton to wallaceburg
- supports an amazing diversity of aquatic life
- greatest diversity of freshwater mussels of any watershed in canada
- at least 34 specis of mussels and 84 species of fish
- 13 species of mussels assessed as at risk, 6 species of fish
- many turtle species at risk



Environmental Impacts of Barriers and Reservoirs

- Fish Passage dam acts as a barrier and prevents fish movement (impacts migration from spawning to nursery to feeding areas), impacts mussel migration as they use fish for distribution
- Alterations to thermal regime summer temperatures are increased by 3°C on average as water travels through the reservoir (impacts fish/mussels/other aquatic organisms and causes increased algal growth)
- Alterations to Sediment transport river will naturally carry sediment, when it is deposited in reservoir the river will have increased erosive power downstream
- Downstream areas deprived of sandy substrate (important for SAR mussels, Eastern Sand Darter, and Eastern Spiny Softshell Turtle)
- Increased algal growth
- Oxygen depletion increased temperatures hold lower oxygen levels, algae die-off will cause oxygen levels to crash
- Water quality impacts including increased bacteria and nutrients

Potential Next Steps

- Dam Study to determine lifespan, safety, deficiencies, removal options/alternatives
- If completed, and there is a viable alternative, conduct a Class Environmental Assessment to engage the public and stakeholders (when funding permits)
- Determine the future of the dam/reservoir