

LOT GRADING GUIDELINES

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Introduction

The [Surface Drainage Bylaw No.11501](#) came into effect on July 2, 1997. This Bylaw requires that all lands, developed after 1989, are graded in accordance with an approved [Lot Grading Plan](#). In areas developed before 1989 please see "[Surface Drainage Problems](#)".

Definition

Lot grading is the reshaping or sloping of the land in such a way that surface drainage from rainstorms, snowmelt or groundwater is directed away from the buildings and is controlled in a manner that eliminates or minimizes the impact on adjacent properties.

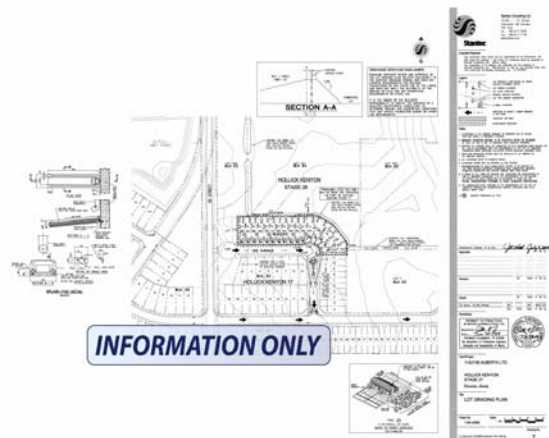
Purpose

The purpose of lot grading is to provide good drainage away from buildings for the benefit of property owners.

The purpose of the Surface Drainage Bylaw is to regulate lot grading and surface drainage requirements within private properties and the City right-of-ways.

Lot Grading Plans

Lot Grading Plans have been part of the approval process for residential properties since 1989. The plans are required for all new developments and are approved by the Drainage Services branch on behalf of City Council. Lot Grading Plans specify design elevations, surface gradients, lot types, swale locations, and other drainage related information required for lot grading. Lot Grading Plan establishes the drainage relationship between adjacent properties and its approval is an effective basis for the control of lot grading.



Lot Grading Plan provides detail information on how each lot should be graded

Documentation

- [Surface Drainage Bylaw No. 11501](#)
- [Sewers Use Bylaw No. 9675](#)
- [Sewers Bylaw No. 9425](#)
- [City of Edmonton Design and Construction Standards Manual](#)
- [Alberta Building Code](#)
- [National Research Council](#)

LOT GRADING APPROVAL PROCEDURE

There are two stages of [Lot Grading Approval](#). Generally, homebuilder is responsible for [Rough Grade Stage](#) and homeowner for [Final Grade Stage](#).

Homebuilder is required to ensure downspouts (roof leaders) and foundation drainage are discharging correctly. Contact Water and Sewer Services of Drainage Services at 780-496-5444 to determine the appropriate site servicing.

Rough Grade Stage

This stage includes backfilling the foundation walls and shaping of the lot to conform to the approved Lot Grading Plan within acceptable tolerances. The Rough Grade Approval Procedure should occur within **18 months of the issuance of a building permit for a lot**.



Rough Grade off-set stakes and Final Grade stakes indicate the off-set and the design elevations for the top soil



Clay filling in progress at Rough Grade stage

• **Rough Grade Approval Procedure**

1. The builder has the lot surveyed by an [Alberta Land Surveyor](#), [Professional Engineer](#) or [Registered Architect](#) who prepares [Lot Grading Certificate](#).
2. The Lot Grading Certificate is then submitted to Drainage Services for approval. Digital version is preferred and if paper version is submitted it will be scanned. The applicant must provide information for the preferred method of contact (fax, email or mail) to receive a Lot Grading Inspection Report.

3. Lot Grading Inspector will conduct a site inspection to verify that the lot is graded in accordance with the approved Lot Grading Plan and guidelines. The inspection is usually done within **3 working days** from receipt of the certificate, depending on workload and weather conditions.
4. The builder will receive an Inspection Report indicating that the Rough Grade has been approved or deficiencies exist.
5. The builder must correct the deficiencies, if there is any, within **60 days** and notify Drainage Services for re-inspection. If re-submission of Lot Grading Certificate is requested, re-inspection cannot occur until receipt of the new Lot Grading Certificate.
6. Deficiency items are labeled “left”, “right”, “front”, and “back”. Orientation of these labels is determined by facing the front entrance of the home from the street.
7. The builder and property owner will be notified when the Rough Grade is approved, with additional information regarding final grading and the approval procedure.

NOTE: The builder or property owner can choose to skip **Rough Grade Approval Procedure** and proceed directly to **Final Grade Approval Procedure**.



Rough Graded lot on the left and not graded on the right



Rough Grades are done in the back yards on these two lots

Final Grade Stage

This stage must be initiated by the homeowner within **one year** of the Rough Grade Approval. The rough grade has been left approximately 7 to 20 cm below final grade for topsoil placement. The topsoil should be smoothly spread out, compacted and ready for sod, liners, or rocks etc.

If rocks, wood chips or other porous decorative material is planned, the clay base (rough grade) must be raised to final grade before placing the decorative material. Rocks or wood chips do not make up for the 7 to 20 cm of final grade, since surface water can flow through those materials.

The owner of a lot located adjacent to a lake (Stormwater Management Facility), walkway or ravine must comply with the terms and conditions of any registered Easement, Right-of-Way, Caveat or Restrictive Covenant registered in favor of the City of Edmonton.

• Final Grade Approval Procedure

1. The homeowner has the lot surveyed (on sod or topsoil) by an Alberta Land Surveyor, Professional Engineer or Registered Architect who prepares the Lot Grading Certificate.
2. The Lot Grading Certificate is then submitted to Drainage Services for approval. Digital version is recommended and if paper version is submitted it will be scanned. The homeowner must provide information for the preferred method of contact (fax, email or mail) to receive a Lot Grading Inspection Report.
3. Lot Grading Inspector will conduct a site inspection to verify that the lot is graded in accordance with the approved Lot Grading Plan. This is usually done within **3 working days** from receipt of the certificate, depending on workload and weather conditions.
4. The homeowner will receive an Inspection Report indicating that the Final Grade has been approved or deficiencies exist.
5. The homeowner must correct all the deficiencies, if there is any, within **60 days** and notify Drainage Services for re-inspection. If re-submission of Lot Grading Certificate is requested, re-inspection cannot occur until receipt of the new Lot Grading Certificate.
6. Deficiency items are labeled “left”, “right”, “front”, and “back”. Orientation of these labels is determined by facing the front entrance of the home from the street.
7. The homeowner will receive an approval report and a copy of Lot Grading Certificate when Final Grade is approved.



A Common Swale at Final Grade stage



Sod and Topsoil at Final Grade stage



Final Grade stage adjacent to an undeveloped lot

Lot Grading Inspection Fees

A lot grading inspection fee of \$120, paid at the time the building permit is issued, covers the cost of all rough and final grade inspections for single detached and semi-detached (duplex) housing. Inspection fees are outlined in Schedule A of the [Surface Drainage Bylaw No. 11501](#).

LOT GRADING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements must be met prior to the issuance of Rough or Final Grade Approval. Requirements that are not met will be marked as deficiencies on the Lot Grading Inspection Report.

Site Servicing

Each property must dispose of water from the downspouts and the sump discharge in the manner specified by the [Site Servicing Requirements](#).

- Foundation Service: the weeping tile must be connected to the foundation service.
- Storm Service: all downspouts and the weeping tile must be connected to the storm service.



Sump pump is connected to Foundation Service



Typical connections for downspouts to Storm Service



Downspout and sump pump discharges are connected to Storm Service

For more information of Site Servicing Requirements, contact Drainage Services, Water and Sewer Services at 780-496-5444.

Design Grades

Approved Lot Grading Plans have proposed design grades at specific locations for each lot and the Lot Grading Certificate has as-built elevations taken at the same locations.

- Acceptable as-built tolerances (from design grades) :

Rough Grade:

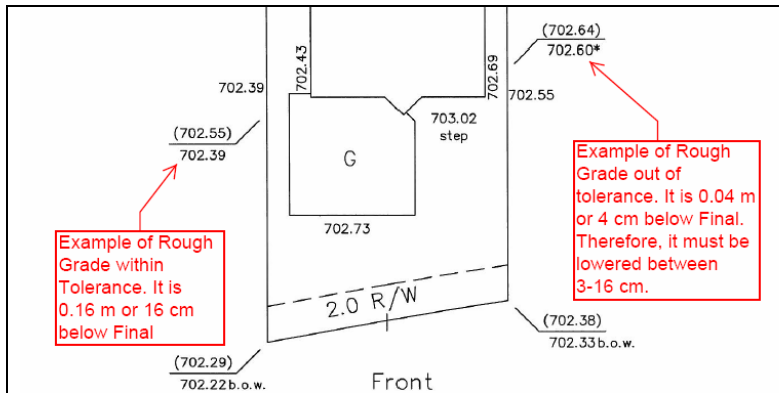
- **Between 7 cm and 20 cm below final grade for clay**
Example: Design Grade 682.25 m; Existing Grade 682.10 m = 15 cm below design grade.

Final Grade:

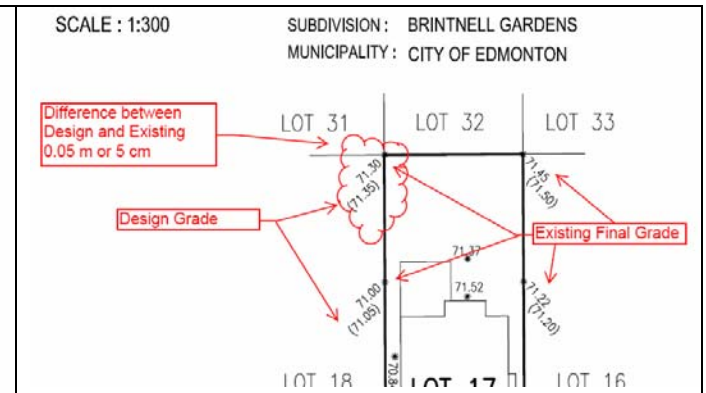
- **Between 0 cm to 10 cm below final grade for topsoil (black dirt)**
Note: "0" is at approved design grade.
Example: Design Grade 682.25 m; Existing Grade 682.20 m = 5 cm below design grade.

- Between – 10 cm to + 10 cm below or above final grade for finished landscaping (sod, concrete)

Example: Design Grade 682.25 m; Existing Grade 682.30 m = 5 cm above design grade.



Lot Grading Certificate at Rough Grade stage



Lot Grading Certificate at Final Grade stage

Note: At Final Grade, the surface elevation **below** the decorative rock, washed rock or wood chips, must be within the acceptable tolerance.

- The Lot Grading Inspector has the discretion to accept elevations that are not within tolerance when:
 - the lot is graded to match the existing walkway, lake, park, curb, sidewalk, road or lane maintaining a positive surface drainage.
 - the lot is graded to match the adjacent property and has positive on-site surface drainage that also works with adjacent properties.

Minimum Grade from Foundation Walls

A sloped surface is required to effectively drain water away from the foundation walls, including areas under steps and decks. This will greatly reduce the risk of surface water entering the basement during rainfalls or snowmelt. Refer to the [Lot Grading Detail Drawings](#) for more information.

- Minimum grade requirements:
 - 10% for the first 2 m – Minimum 20 cm drop for final landscaping.
 - 0.75% for concrete, asphalt or other impervious surface treatment.



These 2 lots have Rough Grade slope away from the foundation walls and window wells to the common drainage swale



This typical window well has a positive grade away from the perimeter and foundation wall



Good Rough Grade has a slope away from the foundation wall for future deck



Rough Grade slopes away from the wall to the vacant lot



Good Rough Grade drains water away from the wall



A decorative hard surface can be laid as long as 0.75% minimum grade requirement is met



Good Final Grade drains water away to the common swale

Drainage Swales

Drainage swales are shallow sided, sloped channels intended for the conveyance of surface runoff to the nearest street, lane, dry pond or stormwater management lake.

Shared drainage swales are located on common property lines and are graded in accordance with the approved Lot Grading Plan.

On lots that drain from rear to front, a swale is located in the back yard where the forward slope of the lot meets the rearward slope of the foundation grading. The rear internal swale directs surface drainage to one, or both, of the side lot swales.

Swales on the common property line must provide a minimum of 15 cm of unobstructed width within each property. Note that planning decorative rocks or wood chips, the rough grade must be raised to final grade before placing the decorative material. Decorative rock does not make up for the topsoil, since surface water flows through the rocks.



These examples of typical Common Drainage Swales between lots illustrate how downspouts and swales direct water away from the walls



Stormwater management lake is designed to collect surface water for the surrounding designated areas



A common swale is built between the stages of Rough and Final Grades



A stormwater management lake holds water at designed normal water level in the normal day



Swale directs water to the street during heavy rain



A trace of water in the swale after a light rain proves that the swale is graded properly



An average rain left a dominant track of water running in the swale shows the good grading between these 2 lots



Typical Rear to Front Surface Drainage Design



Typical Split Surface Drainage Design



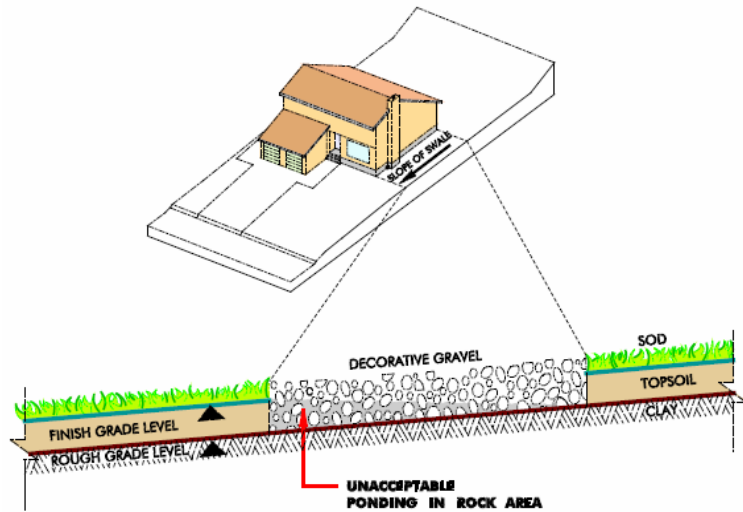
This Rear to Front Internal Swale at Final Grade stage directs surface water to the side common swale during a rainstorm



A driveway is built at least 15 cm away from the property line for common swale



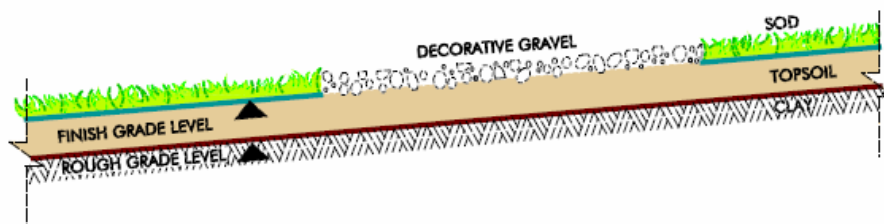
A sidewalk is built maintaining at least 15 cm from the common property line to allow for a drainage swale



Placing decorative rock on the clay (rough grade) will create a place for ponding



Decorative rock on clay base (rough grade) creates pooling under the rock



As the base has been raised to match the final grade design before placing decorative rock, ponding can be minimized or eliminated

Due to the topography of some neighbourhoods, lot-to-lot drainage may occur. On some lots, an Easement or Right-of-Way is registered to allow for the construction of a concrete or a grass drainage swale.

Easements or Right-of-Ways are shown on the approved Lot Grading Plan and must be displayed on the Lot Grading certificate. Property owner's must adhere to the requirements of the registered Easement or Right-of-Way documents.



Lot-to-lot drainage would be approved due to the topographic conditions of the development area



An Easement or Right-of-Way is sometimes registered to allow for concrete or grass drainage swale



Concrete Swale Drainage Easement or Right-of-Way at Final Grade stage



Concrete Swale Drainage Easement or Right-of-Way at Rough Grade Stage



Concrete Swale with a catchbasin manhole and temporary erosion control

- **Minimum slope requirements for drainage swales:**

- ❑ 1.5% for a grass drainage swale
- ❑ 0.75% for a concrete drainage swale



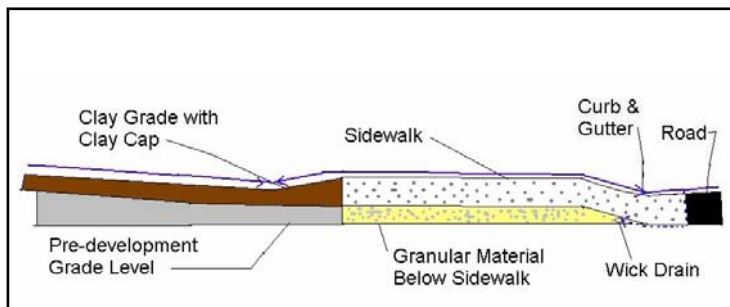
A string-line is used as a guide for the grass swale which has a minimum of 1.5% slope



A concrete swale between lots with minimum of 0.75% slope

Backfill at Back of Concrete Walks or Paved Lanes

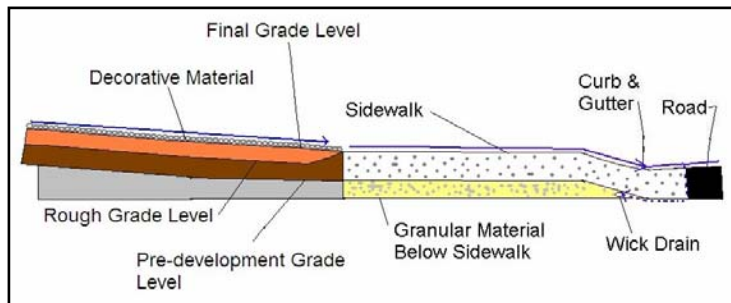
To reduce water infiltration into the granular base of concrete walks and paved lanes, non-granular backfill must be placed to the top (the surface) of the concrete or asphalt. This will enhance the long term performance of the walk or lane by minimizing water infiltration through the granular base.



Typical Clay Cap with Sidewalk at Rough Grade Design



Clay cap is done to meet the requirement



Typical Clay Cap with Sidewalk at Final Grade Design



Compact road gravel laid to Final Grade level to direct water to the street without affecting the granular base

Downspouts

The downspout must have an elbow and an extension or a concrete splash pad to convey surface drainage past the foundation excavation zone. The downspout elbow should be directed away from the foundation walls and towards the drainage swales.

- **Minimum distance of the discharge point of downspouts and splash pads from a property line is:**
 - ❑ 15 cm from an adjacent private property
 - ❑ 30 cm from an adjacent City property



Downspouts with extensions direct water to swale



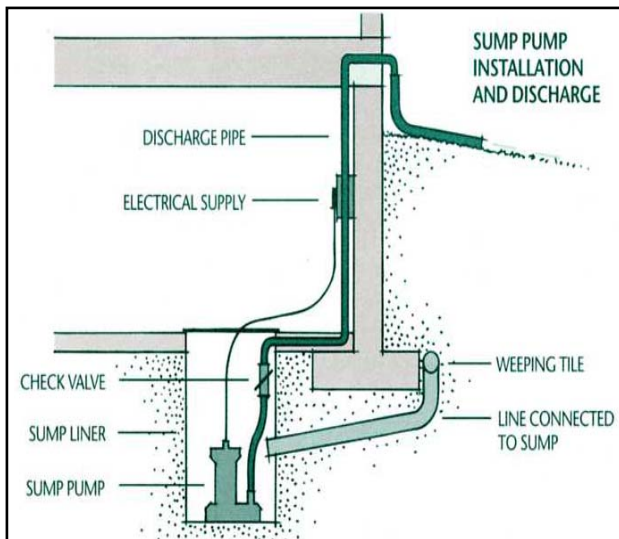
Downspout with extension under concrete

Sump Pump Discharge

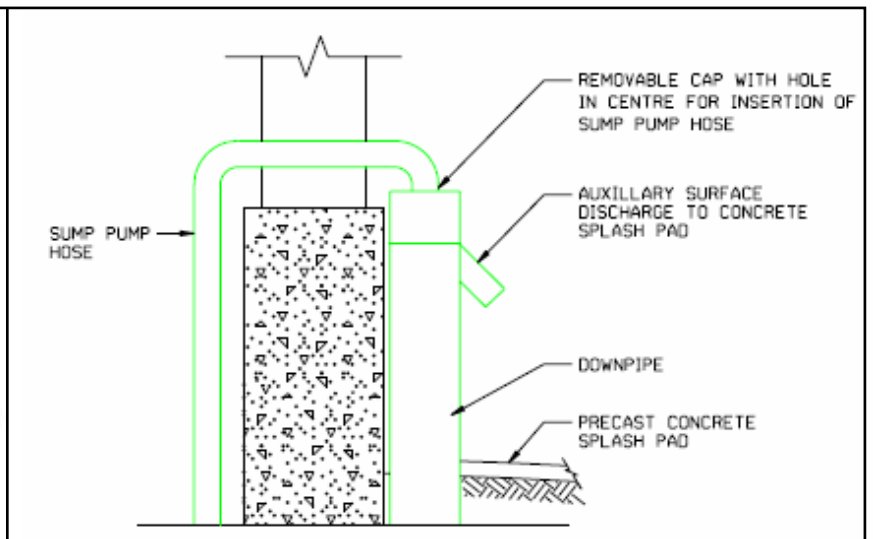
The sump pump is part of the building's foundation drainage system and has been a requirement since 1988. Since 2006, all new developments involving single detached, semi-detached or duplex houses must provide "[Foundation Drain Discharge Collection Systems](#)". These properties must connect the sump discharge outlet to the foundation service.

The sump pump discharges groundwater, collected from the weeping tile, to the surface or directly to the Storm or Foundation Sewer service. If the sump pump discharges to the surface, it is important to provide a splash pad at the discharge point. The splash pad minimizes soil erosion and re-circulation of the groundwater down the foundation wall and back to the weeping tile system. The splash pad should be directed to drain towards a drainage swale. If a sump pump discharge hose is used, it should be disconnected in winter to prevent freezing in the hose.

- **Minimum distance of the discharge point of sump pump hoses and splash pads from a property line is:**
 - ❑ 15 cm from an adjacent private property
 - ❑ 30 cm from an adjacent City property



1988 – 2006 typical Sump Pump discharge design



Modified typical Sump Pump discharge design on and after 2006



Sump Pump discharge pipe is connected to the foundation service



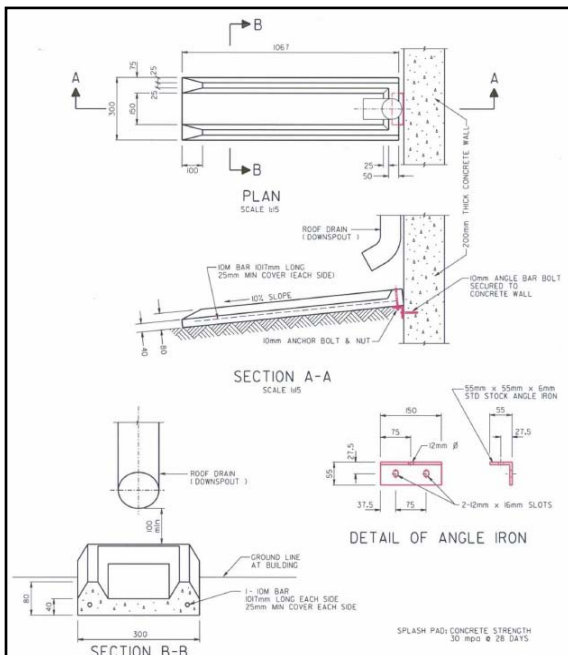
Typical residential Sump Pit with installed Sump Pump

Splash Pads

Splash pads convey roof water and groundwater past the foundation excavation zone and away from the foundation walls. They minimize soil erosion and water recycling through the foundation drainage system. The recommended standard concrete splash pad is 30 cm x 107 cm.

If direct connection to Storm or Foundation Service is not available, splash pad could be placed:

- ❑ underneath all downspouts draining onto soft landscaping (sod, topsoil or mulch).
- ❑ underneath the sump pump discharge outlet where it is draining onto soft landscaping (sod, topsoil or mulch).
- **Minimum distance of the discharge point of downspouts, splash pads and sump hoses from a property line is:**
 - ❑ 15 cm from an adjacent private property
 - ❑ 30 cm from an adjacent City property



Splash Pad detail drawing shows how it should be installed



A standard pre-cast concrete splash pad is placed to direct water past the foundation excavation zone



The Splash Pad conveys water past the foundation excavation zone from the sump pump discharge pipe on sod or topsoil



The downspout extensions discharge water to the swale to the common property line

Grading for Detached Garages / Buildings

The elevation of foundation pad for a detached garage or other building must be situated to provide positive slope away from the building. Surface drainage must be directed towards the side-lot swale and/or City Right-of-Way.

An internal drainage swale is required between the house and the detached garage. Lot Grading Certificate must include the elevation of all concrete pads. Buildings must be completed before applying for grading approval.

A permit is required for detached garage from [Sustainable Development Department](#) of the City of Edmonton. Call 311 for details.



This is a good grading with slope away from the detached garage



An internal swale is built between the detached garage and the house



A retaining wall / grade beam is built for future detached garage with slope away



The garage pads have been built with retaining walls for future garages at Rough and Final Grade stages

Lot Grading Certificates

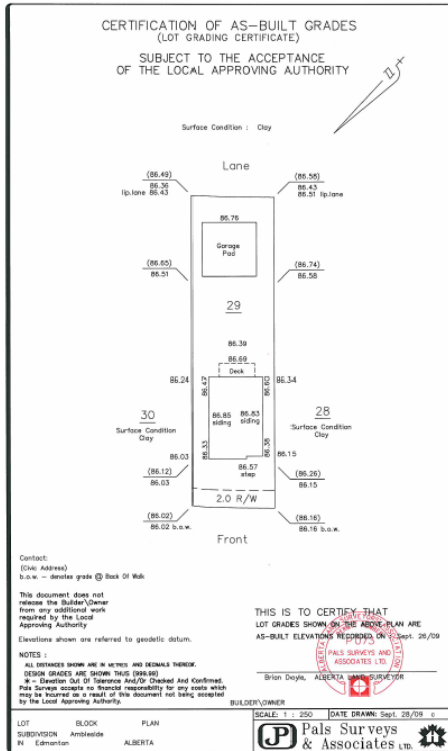
A Lot Grading Certificate is required for Rough and Final Grade approvals. For in-fill housing development, where there is no approved Lot Grading Plan, Rough or Final Grading Certificate submission is required to conform to the requirements of the Surface Drainage Bylaw and the Lot Grading Guidelines.

Lot Grading Certificates for Rough and Final Grades must display the following information:

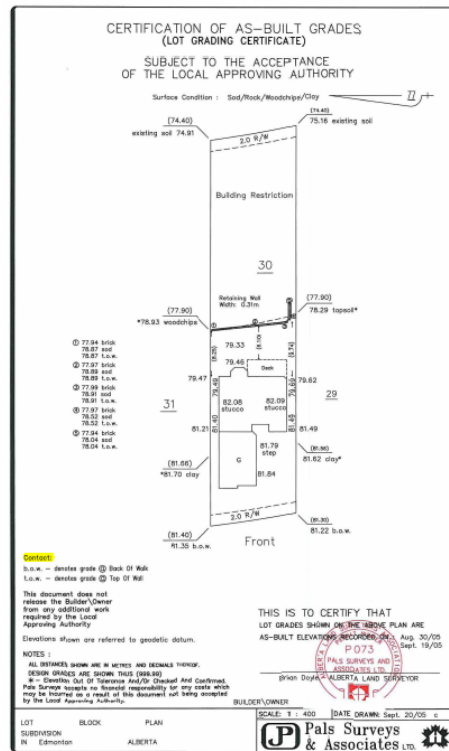
- Certification by an [Alberta Land Surveyor](#), [Professional Engineer](#) or [Registered Architect](#)
- Name of the company that produced the Certificate
- Legal Description and Municipal Address of the property
- Surface Condition of the Lot such as clay, topsoil, sod, or landscaped
- A note indicating that the Lot Grading is subject to the approval of the Local Authority
- Design and existing elevations referenced to metric geodetic datum, with an asterisk (*) designating existing elevations that exceed the grade tolerance
- As-built elevations of structures, such as retaining walls, sidewalks, driveways, and fences
- As-built elevations of the adjacent property, if landscaped, at the design elevation locations
- As-built property-line (swale) elevations opposite the corners of the building, for locations that are more than 3 metres from a design point
- As-built high point elevation on split grade lots, if location is different from the design
- Foundation grade elevations with an additional elevation 2-3 metres from the back of the house
- Drainage Easements and Right-of-Ways
- Detailed Surveys of lake lots with the locations and elevation of all structures or features within the Maintenance and Overflow Area
- Lot Orientation is Portrait, with the rear of the lot at the top of the page and the “FRONT” of the lot labeled
- Date of Survey
- Drawing Scale
- House layout
- North Arrow
- Legend
- Name and information of the applicant for the preferred method (mail, fax or email) to receive inspection reports or grading approval

The Lot Grading Inspector could ask for a new or revised Lot Grading Certificate when any of the following occurs:

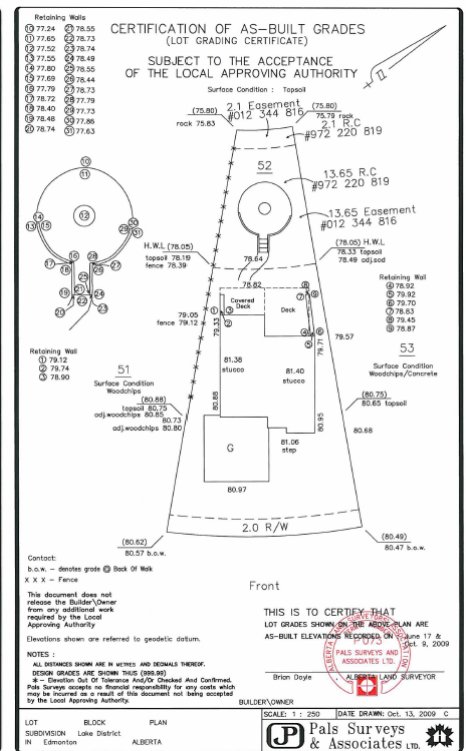
- Errors, incomplete or unclear information on the Lot Grading Certificate.
- Verification of existing elevations if the existing elevations on the Lot Grading Certificate are not within tolerances.
- Discrepancies or errors in design and/or existing elevations that require confirmation.
- Red-line revisions to the Lot Grading Plan that are not reflected on the Lot Grading Certificate.
- Application for partial approval on final grade (e.g. an approval for front landscaping when the back yard is still in rough grade).



Typical Lot Grading Certificate at Rough Grade stage



Typical and Lake Lot Lot Grading Certificates at Final Grade stage



Lake, Ravine or Top of Bank Lots

Properties located adjacent to Stormwater Management Lakes, ravines or top of banks that have a Right-of-Way, Easement or Restrictive Covenant registered in favour of the City of Edmonton, require the Lot Grading Certificate to display the locations and elevations of all features constructed within the affected area. Features to note include, but are not limited to: decks, fire-pits, ponds, paths, bridges, retaining walls, buildings, raised gardens or unusual grade alterations. Inclusion of these details will enable Drainage Services to evaluate the impact these features have on drainage and water storage requirements. This information must be included on the Lot Grading Certificate before requesting for an inspection or re-inspection.



A Stormwater Management Lake at normal water level with a sign showing the location of designed high water level



A day after the rainstorm, water level of the Stormwater Management Lake rises inside the Right-of-Way within the high water level limit



Development would be restricted with Easement / Right-of-Way or Restrictive Covenant to protect the stability of the top of bank



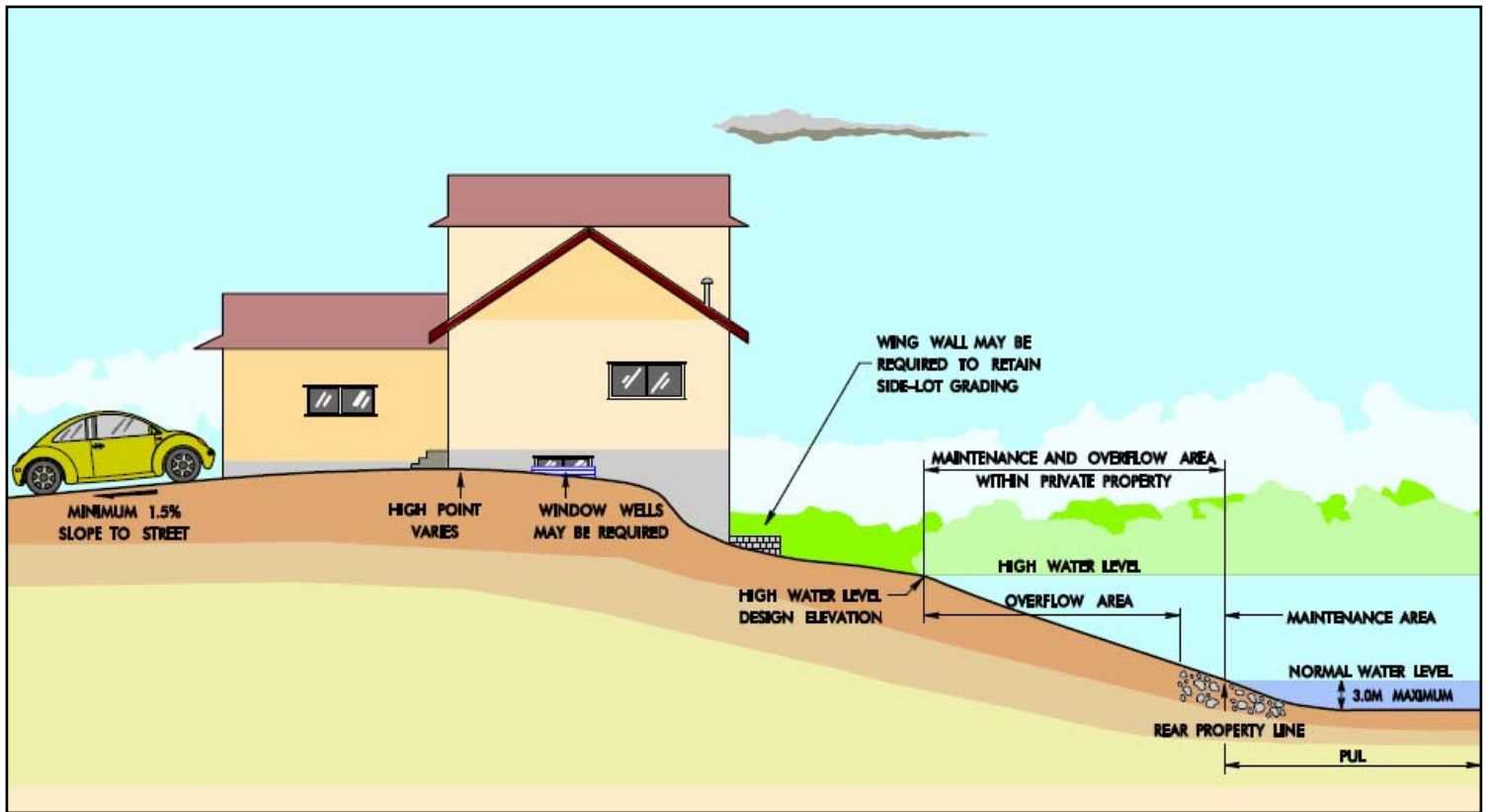
Walkways would be flooded in the lake within High Water Level as designed to collect stormwater during rainstorm



Stormwater Management Lake is being developed to collect surface water of the new development areas



Dry pond is developed as a playing area in the normal dry day and as a temporary water storage pond during a rainy day to control water flowing into the sewer system



Stormwater Management Facility (Lake) recommended cross section



These retaining walls are built within the Easement



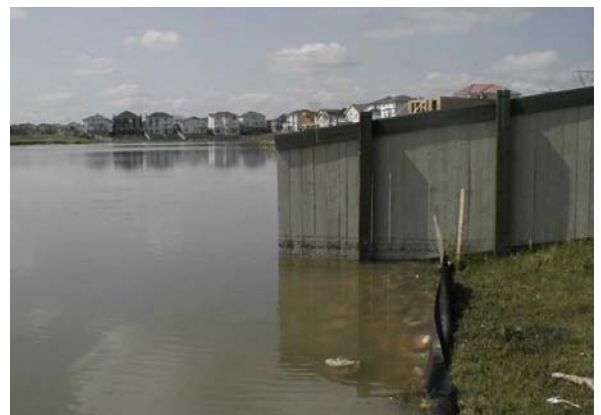
High Water Level location is indicated with a sign and marked on the ground



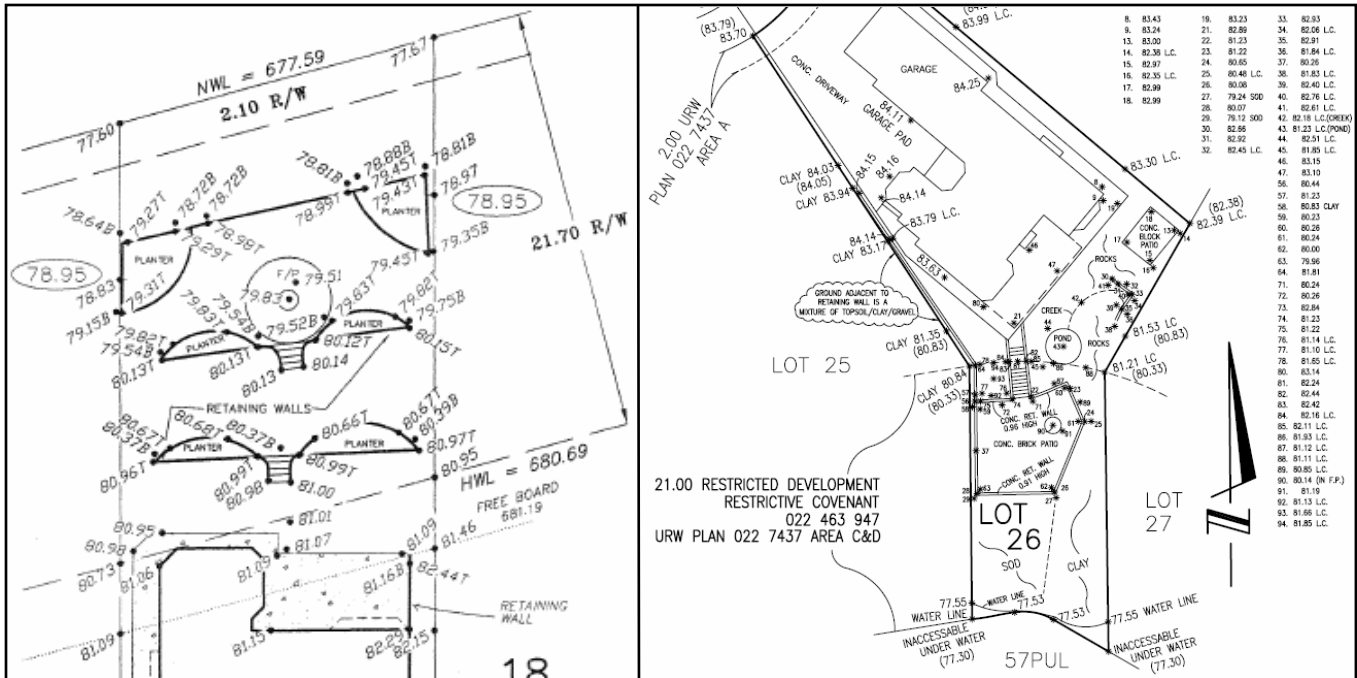
Retaining walls are built inside and outside the Easement



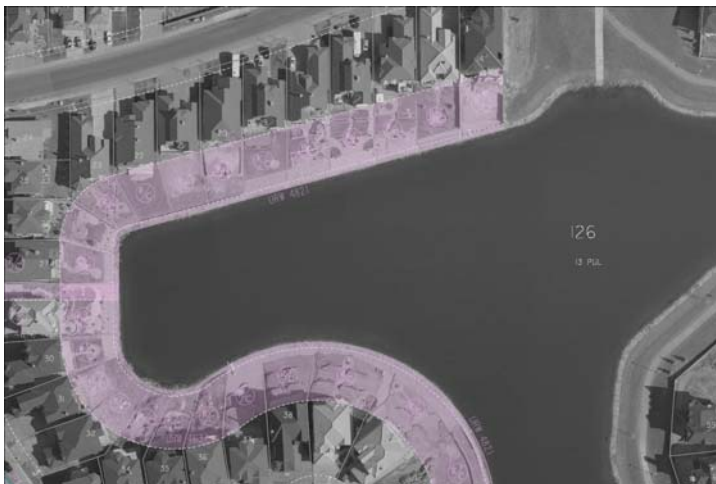
A wall exceeds 1 m in height tolerance is in violation



Stormwater Management Lake after rainfall, leaving the highest water mark on the fence



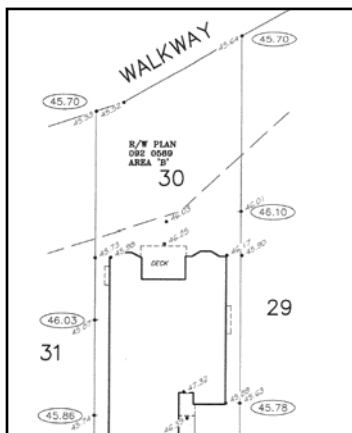
Lot Grading Certificate has to include all features developed within the Restrictive Covenant Area with locations and elevations on a Lake Lot



The pink area outlined in this aerial photo is the Restrictive Covenant Area for the Lake Lots



No feature is allowed to be developed inside the Restrictive Covenant Area for the Lake Lots



Restrictive Covenant Area is shown on the Lot Grading Certificate for Top of Bank Lot

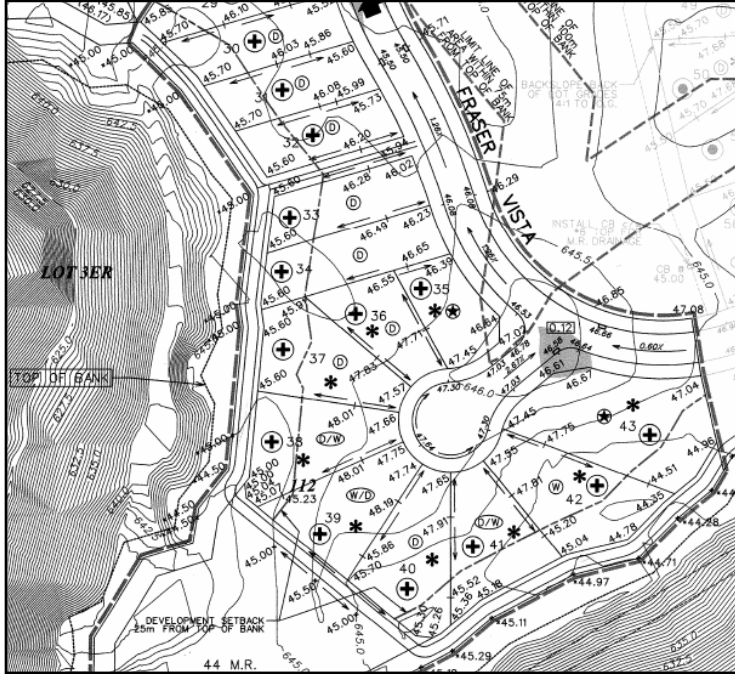
RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS: ★

1. LOTS 1 THRU 8, BLOCK 10 – 18m TOP OF BANK SETBACKS. NO BUILDING ENVELOP ALLOWED WITHIN AREA.
2. LOTS 1 THRU 8, BLOCK 10 – 30m TOP OF BANK SETBACK. NO SWIMMING POOLS AND UNDERGROUND SPRINKLER SYSTEMS ALLOWED.
3. LOTS 1 THRU 8, BLOCK 10 AND LOTS 1 THRU 5 BLOCK 11 – 90m TOP OF BANK SETBACK. ALL POOLS AND/OR ORNAMENTAL PONDS OF ANY KIND ARE TO BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO ENSURE NO WATER LEAKAGE INTO UNDERLYING SUBSURFACE SOILS. NO UNDERGROUND SPRINKLER SYSTEMS ALLOWED.
4. LOTS 1 THRU 5, BLOCK 11 – LOWEST OPENING ELEVATION AT THE HOUSE IS 677.62 AND LOWEST BOTTOM OF FOOTING ELEVATION IS 676.82.

Lot Grading Plan has a detailed note for the Restrictive Covenant

Underground Sprinkler Systems Installation Restrictions:

No person shall install or have installed any underground irrigation system on any slope where there may exist a risk of instability, including the edge or side of an embankment, ravine, hill, top of bank, river, stream, stormwater management facility or soil retaining structure.



The Top of Bank restriction limits are marked on the Lot Grading Plan



No underground sprinkler system is allowed for the houses built at Top of Bank

Grade Differential

Lot Grading with substantial grade differences, from the side of the house to the rear of the house, usually occurs on walk-out basements. These homes may require retaining walls at the rear corners of the house or on the side lot. The retaining features are usually indicated on the plot plan.

The grading of the drainage swale down the common property line must allow for 10% slope from the foundation walls of adjacent houses, and must provide drainage functionality for both properties.



These 2 lots have a large grade differential with a drainage swale



A retaining wall is built attached to the walk-out basement at Final Grade stage



A retaining wall has been built to control surface drainage for this large grade differential walk-out basement



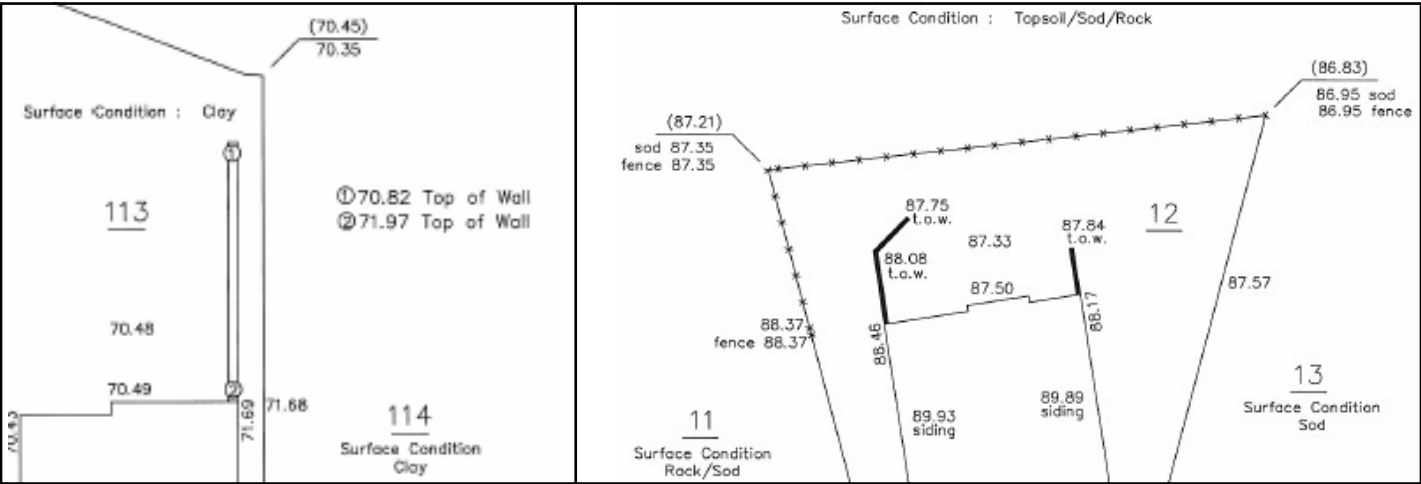
A drainage swale is built with a retaining wall on one side and concrete patio on the other side between these two walk-out basements



Rough Grade is prepared for future retaining wall construction



A retaining wall location is marked on the ground and will be built to control the surface drainage in this walk-out basement area



Retaining wall locations and elevations must be indicated on Lot Grading Certificates at both Rough and Final Grade stages

Lot Grading Maintenance

Once Final Grade Approval has been issued, the property owner is responsible to maintain the surface grading in perpetuity. The City of Edmonton may, at any time, require the property owner to repair the surface grading if alterations or settlements result in surface drainage problems.



Settlement which creates a ponding problem on drainage swale should be repaired



Settlement creates a negative grade to the foundation wall

Enforcement

Reports, Letters or Notices will be utilized to convey notification of impending enforcement to the property owner, builder, or developer. Subsequent fines may then be imposed for those properties that do not comply with the Lot Grading Guidelines or the Surface Drainage Bylaw. In most cases, notification is sent to the current registered property owner.

In consideration of enforcing the bylaw, the City takes into account practical concerns, existing conditions, and complaints or inquiries. The City does not provide any funding for repairing surface grading.

For areas developed before 1989, please refer to [Surface Drainage Problems](#) webpage on how to deal with drainage problems. Visit our website at www.edmonton.ca/floodprevention to obtain more information on how to identify problems and maintain home drainage systems.

In-Fill Housing

Grading Approval and Lot Grading Certificate are the requirements for in-fill housing developments. Site inspections and grading approvals can be arranged by submitting a Lot Grading Certificate to the Lot Grading Section of Drainage Services. For more information, please refer to "[Lot Grading In-fill Housing Development](#)" pamphlet.



An internal swale is graded with topsoil and retaining edge on an in-fill housing development

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Lot Grading Details and Drawings

- ❑ **[Single Family and Duplex Residential](#)**
Lot Types A, B, C, D, & W

Pamphlet Series

- ❑ **[“Lot Grading Inspections”](#)**
Residential Properties
- ❑ **[“Lot Grading Inspections”](#)**
Final Grade Stage
- ❑ **[“Lot Grading Maintenance”](#)**
After Final Grade Stage
- ❑ **[“Sump Pumps”](#)**
An Information Guide
- ❑ **[“Lot Grading In-fill Housing Development”](#)**
An Information Guide
- ❑ **[“Lot Grading Lake Lots and Top of Bank Lots”](#)**
An Information Guide
- ❑ **[“Flood Proof – Flood Prevention Program”](#)**
The Homeowner’s Guide to Flood Prevention
- ❑ **[“Clearing the Air”](#)**
Odour Control at the Gold Bar Wastewater Treatment Plant
- ❑ **[“Edmonton’s Sewer Odour Control”](#)**
An Information Guide
- ❑ **[“Drainage Inspections”](#)**
Industrial, Commercial and Institutional

- ❑ **“Living Near Urban Lakes”**
An Information Guide
- ❑ **[“Treat it Right! Storm Water – Grade 5”](#)**
Teachers Guide
- ❑ **[“Treat it Right! Storm Water – Grade 8”](#)**
Teachers Guide
- ❑ **[“Treat it Right! Wastewater – Grade 4”](#)**
Teachers Guide
- ❑ **[“Treat it Right! Wastewater- Grade 8”](#)**
Teachers Guide

CONTACT INFORMATION

Telephone Numbers

- ❑ Infrastructure Services Department, Drainage Services
780-496-5576 – Lot Grading (8:00 am - 4:30 pm Mon to Fri)
780-496-5663 – Reception
780-496-2865 – Lot Grading Fax
780-496-5444 – [Water and Sewer Servicing Information](#)
780-496-5591 – [Flood Prevention Program](#)
780-944-7777 – [Flood Prevention Home Check-up Program](#)
311 – Drainage and Sewer Trouble, Re-Inspection Request, General Inquires (24 Hours)

Mailing Address

- ❑ City of Edmonton
Infrastructure Services
Drainage Services, Development Services
Public Services, Lot Grading
Main Floor, Century Place
9803 – 102A Avenue NW
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T5J 3A3

Internet Addresses

- ❑ www.edmonton.ca/business/commercial-lot-grading.aspx
- ❑ www.edmonton.ca/lotgrading
- ❑ www.edmonton.ca/floodprevention

Email Address

- ❑ Lot.Grading@edmonton.ca

