



DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIRED CHECKLIST

Ontario Building Code (OBC) Related Information

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1) Does the building exceed 3 storeys in building height? | YES | NO |
| Number of storeys above grade_____ Number of storeys below grade_____ | | |
| 2) Does the building exceed 600 m ² (6,458 ft ²)? | YES | NO |
| 3) Does the building contain pre-tensioned or post-tensioned members? <i>See Example</i> | YES | NO |
| 4) Will the proposed demolition extend below the level of the footings of an adjacent building and within the angle of repose of the soil, drawn from the bottom of such footing? <i>See Example</i> | YES | NO |
| 5) Will there be any explosives or lasers used during the course of the demolition? | YES | NO |

If the answer is "yes" to any of the above conditions, the applicant for a demolition permit must retain a professional engineer to perform a general review of the project during the demolition process, as outlined in the OBC Div. C 1.2.2.3

Utilities and Disconnections

Prior to beginning the demolition work, the disconnection of utilities must be confirmed. The property owner, or his/her authorized agent, is responsible for ensuring all necessary disconnections have occurred. The Municipality is not responsible for utility disconnects or locates.

Contacts for convenience:

Ontario One Call: Phone: 800-400-2255

Elma Landfill: 7080 Road 166, Atwood, ON
Environmental Services Administrative Assistant
T: 519-292-2067

Hydro One: Phone: 888-664-9376
(Natural Gas, telecommunications etc.)

If you plan to dispose of debris at Elma Landfill, Please note that it's required to give the landfill 24 hours notice

The applicant shall ensure the water line is physically disconnected from the curb stop on the property side of the curb stop. Any new water line will have to be connected directly to the curb stop, not spliced into an existing pipe. The sewer service line must be cut and plugged with a water tight bung or gasket cap. The location of the plugged sewer line end must be marked with a 2X4 and measured from some benchmark that is not likely to change

In privately serviced areas, wells to be decommissioned in accordance with Ontario Regulation 903, and old septic systems must be pumped out and decommissioned correctly. [Click here to visit the OOWA website.](#)

DECLARATION OF APPLICANT

Address of Demolition: _____

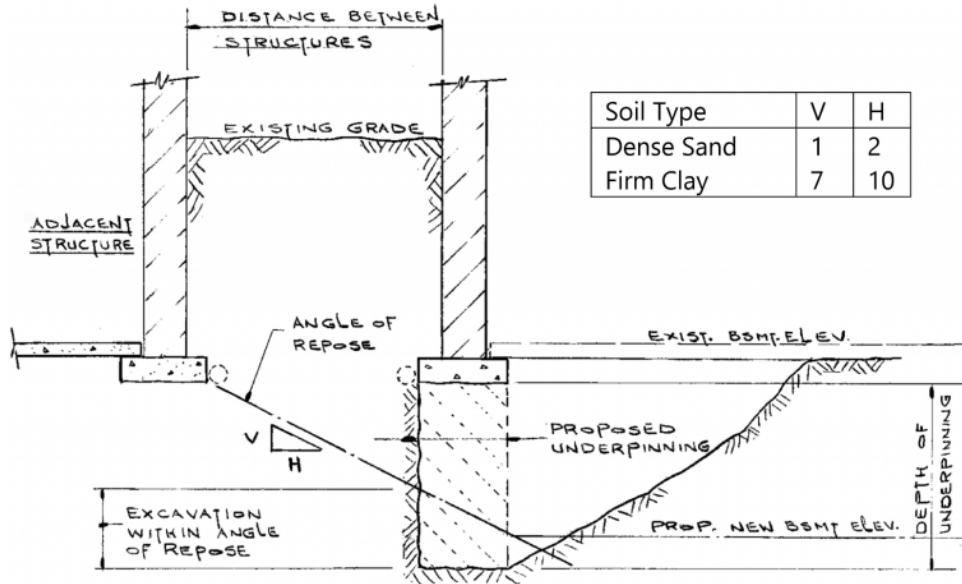
I, _____ do hereby declare that I am the owner/authorized agent of the address of demolition and the information supplied on this form is correct and that I acknowledge my responsibility to arrange for the termination and capping of all services and utilities with the proper authorities.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

EXAMPLES

Repose

The angle of repose is the maximum angle (measured from the horizontal) where the soil will remain stable. This angle varies depending on the soil conditions. The sketch below provides some guidelines to use with two common soil types. If your construction will exceed these guidelines or if the soil type is unknown, consult a professional to prepare your design drawings. Disturbing the soil anywhere within the angle of repose could lead to soil failure and result in serious and difficult to repair consequences.



Angle of Repose Illustration

Illustration of underpinning proposed to be constructed within the angle of repose of an adjacent footing.

Pre tensioning

Pre-tensioning is when the steel tendons are tensed before concrete is cast. After the concrete is placed, the tendons are temporarily anchored against abutments. Then they can be cut or released.

The prestressing forces are transferred to the concrete through the bond along the lengths of the tendon. Pre-tensioning is done in precasting facilities in permanent beds. These plants produce pre-tensioned concrete elements for use in the building industry.

Post-tensioning

After the concrete has been cast and hardened in post-tensioning, the steel tendons are used to tension the concrete.

Two main operations are used for post-tensioning: tensioning steel wires or steel strands using hydraulic jacks that stretch the steel strands while bearing on the ends and then replacing the jacks with permanent anchorages which bear on the member and maintain tension in the steel strands.

A tendon is made up of wires, Strands, or bars. Strands and wires are tied in groups, while bars are tied one at a time.

The steel tendons are used in the post-tensioning procedure. The concrete is cast before the form work is completed. The tendons are protected from bonding with the concrete via waterproof paper wrapping or a metal sheath.

Bonded tendons are tendons that have been bonded to concrete. Unbonded tendons, which are left ungrouted or coated with grease, have no bond along their length.