



**PRELIMINARY SERVICING REPORT
360 CARROLL STREET EAST**

September 21, 2022

Prepared for:

Carrol St East Developments Inc.
140 Ann Street. Unit 202 London,
ON N6A 1R3

Prepared by:

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Project Number: 161414253

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of The Report

The preliminary servicing analysis has been prepared for Carroll St East Developments Inc. for the proposed development of the 7.675-hectare parcel at municipal number 360 Carroll Street East in Strathroy Ontario, herein referred to as the 'Site'. The subject site is currently un-developed agricultural lands. The proposed subdivision development consists of 116 low-density, single-family lots, a medium density townhome block fronting Carroll Street, and a small park.

Specifically, this report shall consider storm servicing and the provision of stormwater management, sanitary servicing, and capacity of the downstream sewer system and sewage treatment plant, and connection to Strathroy-Caradoc's municipal water supply system. The purpose of this report is to provide inventory of the existing storm, water, and sanitary servicing infrastructure for the feasibility of developing this site as proposed in support of Draft Plan Approval.

1.2 Limitations of the Report

The information presented in this report is based on the review of the following information (information has been attached in the appendices where appropriate):

- As-constructed drawings on file with Strathroy-Caradoc Township for the external services on Carroll Street;
- Ontario Building Code 2020 (OBC);
- Strathroy-Caradoc Servicing Standards and Requirements Manual;
- Preliminary Servicing Drawings from neighboring Southgrove and Fieldcrest Subdivisions;
- Geotechnical Investigation Report, provided by EXP Services Inc. (June 2021);
- Draft Plan of Subdivision, provided by Zelinka Priamo Inc. (April 2022); and,
- Servicing Capacity and Constraints Study, provided by WSP on behalf of Strathroy-Caradoc (July 2022). Found here: [Servicing Capacity and Constraint Study | Growing Together Strathroy-Caradoc \(growingtogethersc.ca\)](#)

1.3 Location

The site is located in the municipality of Strathroy-Caradoc, in Middlesex County. The site is bounded by Carroll Street to the north, agricultural fields to the west, and east, and a newly developed residential subdivision to the south. The site is currently undeveloped and operating as a plant nursery.



2 Sanitary Servicing

2.1 Existing External Services

Sanitary treatment for the subject site is anticipated to be provided by the Strathroy Wastewater Treatment Facility (SWWTF). There is currently no sanitary sewer fronting the subject site on Carroll Street. The nearest existing sanitary infrastructure is a 250mm diameter sewer on Queen Street, approximately 430m north-west of the subject site. According to available as-built records, the Queen Street sewer drains north-east towards Metcalfe Street East, where it flows by gravity towards the Albert Street Pumping Station (ASPS). Additionally, there is a 375mm diameter sanitary sewer from the Southgrove Meadows Subdivision to the Queen and Carroll Street intersection installed in 2020. A map of the existing sanitary network for Strathroy (2014) is attached in the Appendix.

There are three subdivisions that are being planned immediately adjacent to the subject site, as follows:

- Southgrove Meadows Subdivision designed by SBM Consultants, to the south;
- Fieldcrest Phase 2 Subdivision designed by MTE Consultants, to the north (across Carroll Street); and,
- Saxton Road Subdivision (conceptual plan) by LDS Consultants, to the west.

There is no known plan for development of current agricultural lands to the east of the site.

2.2 Proposed Sanitary Routing

All neighboring subdivisions identified in the above section are assumed to utilize sanitary sewers for municipal servicing with the same ultimate sanitary downstream outlet on Queen Street. Given the available information at the time of writing this report, Stantec investigated the feasibility of routing the sanitary sewer through each subdivision however with consideration of timing and minimizing disturbance of Carroll Street the options for sanitary routing and outlet are shown in Appendix A, sanitary drainage routing Figure 2 and detailed below:

Preferred Route – Tie into Proposed Local Sanitary Network to the North (Fieldcrest Phase 2 Subdivision):

- In discussions with Fieldcrest Subdivision developer, a cost-sharing agreement has been proposed to deepen and upsize the top-end of the Willis Avenue sanitary sewer to account for the subject lands proposed sanitary flow. Lowering the proposed sanitary sewer at Willis Avenue within Fieldcrest subdivision eliminates PDC conflict with the storm sewer and allows necessary grade reduction for sufficient clearance for the storm sewer to pass under Carroll Street. Fieldcrest Subdivision would provide a sanitary outlet at south side of Carroll Street, at an anticipated invert of 230.60m at the site property line. This would require some insulation for frost but would not ultimately affect the ability to service the remainder of the subject site by gravity.



**Preliminary Servicing Report
360 Carroll Street East**

- This route will ultimately discharge to the 450mm diameter Queen Street trunk sewer system. **Section 2.4** will demonstrate downstream capacity of this system to convey estimated sewage peak flows from the site.

Alternative 1 – New Sanitary Trunk Sewer Extension on Carroll Street:

- Install new 250mm diameter sanitary sewer down Carroll Street to Queen Street and tie into existing MH572 via the 250mm diameter stub (see Southgrove As-Built Servicing Drawings, Sheet #14, **Appendix B**). This option requires the installation of approximately 430m of sanitary sewer from the subject site to Queen Street within the Carroll Street right-of-way. Based on local topography and proposed site grading, there is sufficient grade to provide 0.40% average pipe slope to the downstream existing invert elevation of 228.696m.
- Based on the External Sanitary Drainage Area Plan provided by SBM Consultants (2016), there is unallocated capacity remaining following the buildout of subdivisions to the west and south (see Southgrove As-Built Servicing Drawings, Sheet #8 and 9, **Appendix B**).
- However, according to the servicing study conducted by WSP (2022), there is currently no plan to extend wastewater infrastructure further down Carroll Street to the east from Queen Street.

The following constraints were used to evaluate the potential options:

1. The minimum slope for a sanitary sewer (>13 units) is 0.35%, per Strathroy Design Standards 2.2 b). The current site concept has more than 13 units (assuming 200mm diameter minimum).
2. Minimum required cover from pipe crown is 2.75m (assuming basement drainage IS required) as per Strathroy Design Standards 2.2 c).

Capacity constraints of all the above options are similar because they are ultimately draining into the Queen Street sanitary sewer. Downstream capacity will be covered in further detail in **Section 2.4** below.



2.3 Preliminary Sewage Flow Calculation

To evaluate the suitability of the downstream sanitary infrastructure, preliminary sewage peak flow rates have been calculated. Sewage flows are based on the following, per Strathroy-Caradoc Servicing Standards:

- a) Low Density (Zone R1) = 30units/hectare @ 2.4 people/unit
- Medium Density (Zone R2) = 75 units/hectare @ 2.4 people/unit

Given this, we can infer a rough estimate of the site population based on the current draft plan concept, See **Table 1** below.

Table 1 – Population Calculation (Current Draft Plan)

Residential Type	Area (ha)	# Lots	Density (Units/ha)	Pop. per Unit	Population
Low Density (SF Lots)	-	116	30	2.4	279
Medium Density (Townhomes)	0.98	-	75	2.4	177
Total =					456

Therefore, given the calculation in **Table 2**, the total proposed site population is 456 people. From this, we can calculate a peak sewage flow, as follows.

Table 2 – Preliminary Peak Sewage Flow Calculation

Population	Area (ha)	Peaking* Factor	Sewage** (L/s)	Infiltration† (L/s)	Total (L/s)
456	7.675	4.39	6.94	0.61	7.55

*Based on Harmon Peaking Factor as per Strathroy Standards 2.3 f)

**Per capita sewage flow = 300L/day, as per Strathroy Standards 2.3 c)

† Infiltration rate = 0.08L/s/ha, as per Strathroy Standards 2.3 g)

Therefore, the total expected peak sewage flow from the site is 7.55L/s.



2.4 Downstream Sanitary Sewer Capacity Review

Downstream sanitary capacity was reviewed based on the Servicing Study conducted by WSP (July 2022). According to the report, the developments south of Carroll Street East (presumably including the subject site) have been included in the future build-out modelling. The referenced sewer segment is the 450mm diameter Queen Street truck sewer that connects to Front Street East, polygon ID 58 (see Figure A-3, Table B-2, and B-3 from WSP Report, **Appendix B**). The following table summarizes the remaining capacity for existing (2021) and future (2046) build-out scenarios.

Table 3 – Downstream Sanitary Capacity, Existing vs. Future (Queen Street Trunk Sewer, ID 58) *

Condition	Area (ha)	Peak Flow (L/s)	Pipe Size (mm)	Estimated Full Capacity	Remaining Capacity
Existing	96.96	84.61	450	121.0	30%
Future	96.96	92.64	450	121.0	23%

* Adapted from WSP Servicing Report (July 2022) Table B-3 and B-4.

Based on **Table 3** above, there is unallocated capacity remaining for the future build-out scenario, which is assumed to include the subject site.

The Strathroy WWTF is currently operating at 53% rated capacity and will be able to accommodate peak sanitary flows out to the 2046 forecast date. Planned capital works for the inlet screen will ensure the WWTF will function as intended (WSP, 2022). Therefore, the subject site has been accounted for and downstream infrastructure will be able to accommodate additional peak sewage flows generated by the subject site.



3 Stormwater Management

3.1 Existing Storm Services

There is currently no storm services fronting the subject site on Carroll Street. However, there is a storm manhole in the Queen and Carroll Street intersection with a 600mm diameter stub facing east down Carroll Street. There is also an existing Stormwater Management Facility (SWMF) north of Carroll Street, located in the Fieldcrest Subdivision

There is no documented natural watercourse that flows through the site.



3.2 Stormwater Management Strategy

The overall stormwater strategy will be discussed here for informational purposes. The full preliminary Stormwater Management (SWM) Report by Stantec Consulting is provided in **Appendix C**.

Stormwater runoff from the site will be managed by on-site water quantity and quality controls. Water quantity control will be achieved by the following, in order of largest contribution:

- Park block being utilized as a dry pond SWMF with LID infiltration and underground storage, with overflow to the Fieldcrest Subdivision north of Carrol Street via Willis Avenue storm sewer at a maximum flow rate of up to 170 L/s for all storm events;
- Underground storage facility under the medium density block parking lot; and,
- Infiltration through the installation of pervious 3rd pipe systems, pervious catchbasins, and swales;

The stormwater management strategy shall adhere to the municipality's guidelines for LID (Low-Impact Development) measures, and current (2021) municipal design standards to ensure system resiliency against changing climate conditions.



4 Municipal Water Servicing

4.1 Existing Water Services

Based on the available as-built records, there is a 400mm diameter trunk watermain present fronting the subject site, on the north side of Carroll Street (see Carroll Street Plan and Profile Record Drawings, **Appendix B**).

Strathroy-Caradoc Engineering to provide pressures and flows under design conditions. Alternatively, a hydrant flow test may need to be conducted to establish a hydraulic grade line (HGL) for the site. In the absence of more detailed information, we will assume the WSP report can be used to accurately determine a HGL for the site.

The Carroll Street subdivision is said to be fed from Junction J1132 with the following parameters:

- Elevation = 232.17m,
- Head Pressure = 269.91m (370 kPa).

Table 4 – Preliminary Water Pressure Calculation (Assumed HGL=270.0m)

Topography	Elevation (m, AMSL) †	Head Pressure (m)	Pressure (kPa)	Maximum Allowable Operation Pressure (kPa)*	Minimum Allowable Operation Pressure (kPa)*	Allowable Range? (Y/N)
Low Point	232.0	38.0	372.8	480	275	Y
High Point	236.0	34.0	333.5			Y

* As per Strathroy Design Standards 4.3.2 a) i).

† Elevations obtained from Topographic Survey conducted by Stantec Consulting, May 2022.

From **Table 4** (above) water pressures are within allowable range for servicing. No pressure alteration (boosted pressure system, pressure reducing valves) is anticipated to be required for ground-level units. Note that standard operating pressure is 350-480kPa and the high-point elevation has a pressure just outside this threshold. This analysis is preliminary and further details will be given after a water model has been developed for the site during detailed design stage.

4.2 Proposed Water Servicing

Water for site servicing is anticipated to come from the existing 400mm diameter watermain on Carroll Street. A water service connection (>150mm diameter) will need to extend across Carroll Street to service



**Preliminary Servicing Report
360 Carroll Street East**

the site. The watermain will be sized appropriately to address domestic demands and ensure adequate fire flow for the entire site.

Looping will be included in the ultimate design to ensure supply redundancy and prevent excessive residence times. Looping is anticipated to be available in the future with neighboring Saxton Subdivision at Street B and C (per the current Draft Plan, **Appendix A**).

A preliminary analysis was conducted based on the findings of the WSP Report to evaluate whether the allocated water demand was sufficient compared to the proposed demand. Results are summarized below:

Table 5 – Allocated vs Proposed Water Demands (Adapted from WSP, 2022)

State	LD Units	HD Units	Population	Average Day* (L/s)	Max Day ** (L/s)	Peak Hour † (L/s)
Allocated	185	33	495	1.43	5.02	11.18
Proposed	116	74	456	1.32	4.62	10.30
Δ	69	-41	39	0.11	0.40	0.88

* Average Day demand = 250L/Day/Capita, per Strathroy Design Standards.

** Max Day Peaking Factor = 3.5, per Strathroy Design Standards.

† May Hour Peaking Factor = 7.8, per Strathroy Design Standards.

Therefore, based on the above **Table 5**, it is anticipated the existing 400mm diameter watermain on Carroll Street will be able to service the subject site as proposed, with an additional 0.88L/s of peak hour reserve capacity compared to allocated.



5 Conclusion

This report was prepared with the objective of determining if the proposed development of the site is feasible from a servicing perspective and to support Draft Plan Approval. The following summarizes the report findings:

- Sanitary flow from the proposed development is proposed to be directed north towards Willis Avenue, which is part of the proposed Fieldcrest Subdivision. Coordination with Fieldcrest Subdivision Phase 2 is underway which will allow for alteration to pipe size and grade to facilitate Carroll Street crossing and servicing of the subject lands. It is understood that the site has been allocated for in WSP's report and poses no issues to the downstream sanitary infrastructure.
- Stormwater flow from the proposed development should also be directed north towards Willis Avenue. 170.0L/s flow rate has been imposed on this outlet for major storms, therefore any additional flow volume must be retained and mitigated on-site via SWM controls. stormwater will ultimately discharge to the downstream Fieldcrest Subdivision SWMF; however, quantity control adhering to MECP's Enhanced Quality Target will be required before outletting off-site. The storm outlet at Fieldcrest Subdivision is being coordinated with MTE, Municipality, and County to facilitate Carroll Street crossing.
- Municipal water service is available to this site via a 400mm diameter watermain on the north side of Carroll Street. It is anticipated that pressure is sufficient to provide adequate servicing. Looping is anticipated with neighboring future subdivision to allow for design redundancy, ensuring adequate pressure, and reducing retention times.

We trust this meets with your requirements, should you have any question, or require further information, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

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Attachment: Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C

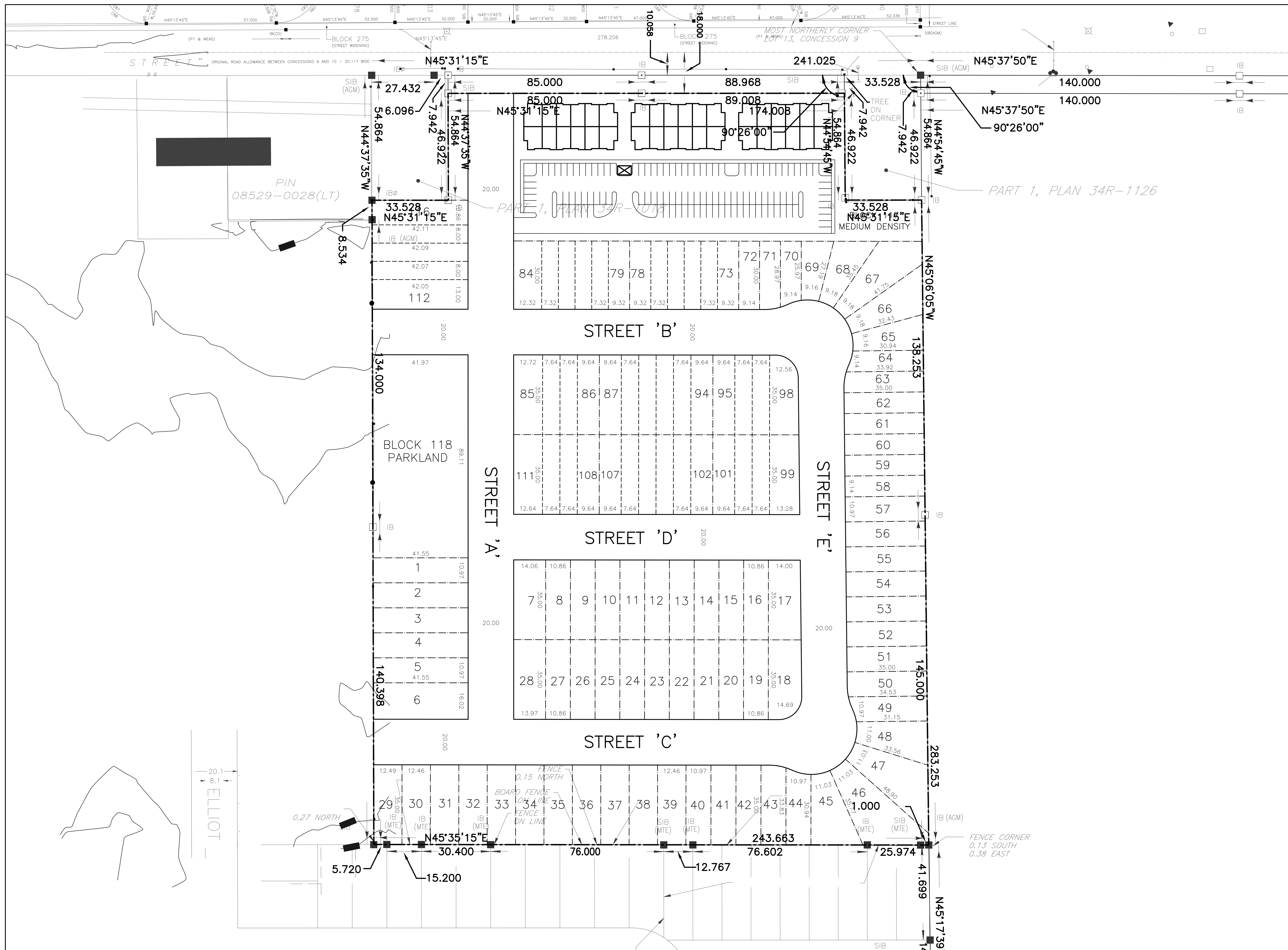
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Appendix A

Supporting Drawings and Servicing Drawings





KEY PLAN

Subject Lands

DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION
 OF PART OF
Lots 13 & 14, Concession 9
 (Part 2, Plan 33R-21220)
 (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CARADOC)

MUNICIPALITY OF STRATHROY-CARADOC
 COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51 (17) OF THE PLANNING ACT

- A) As shown
- B) As shown
- C) As shown
- D) As listed below
- E) As shown
- F) As shown
- G) As shown
- H) Municipal water supply available
- I) Sandy, Silty Clay
- J) As shown
- K) All municipal services to be available
- L) As shown

PROPOSED LAND USES AND AREAS

RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE DETACHED (LOTS 1-72)	--- ha
RESIDENTIAL, STREET TOWNHOUSE (BLOCKS 73-116)	--- ha
MEDIUM DENSITY (BLOCK 117)	--- ha
PARKLAND (BLOCK 118)	--- ha
PROPOSED ROADS	--- ha
TOTAL	7.675 ha

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

 HEREBY CONSENTS TO THE FILING OF THIS PLAN IN DRAFT FORM

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND TO BE SUBDIVIDED AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE ADJACENT LANDS ARE ACCURATELY SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

---, ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR
 for --- DATED

NO.	REVISION	DATE	INITIAL

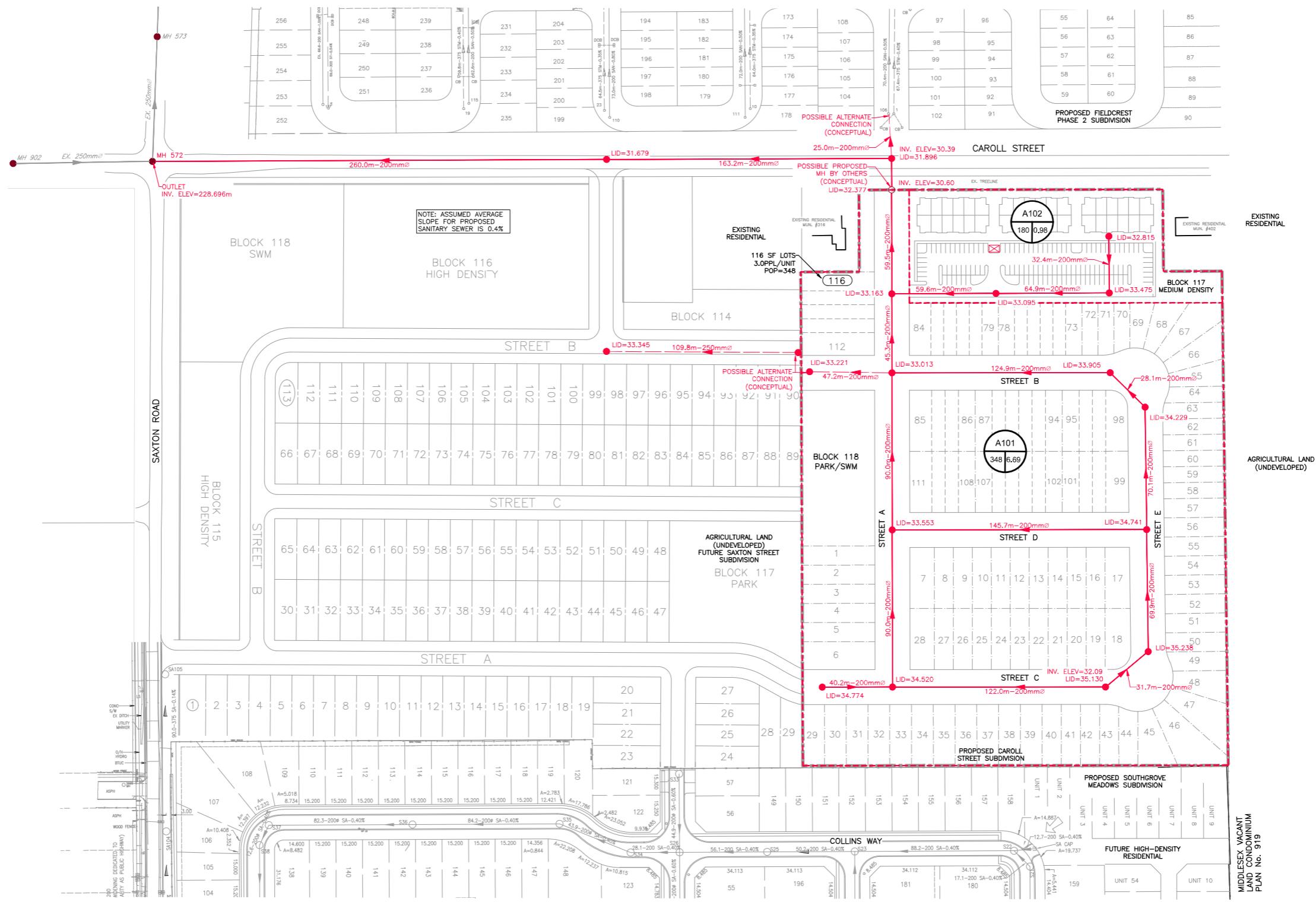


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DRAWN BY: CTK PROJECT NO.: LIT/STY/21-01

DATE: APRIL 2022 SCALE: 1:750

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2022-9-8 4:12 PM by: D'Hoine, Nate



JUNE 2022
161414253



600-171 Queens Avenue
London ON N6A 5J7
Tel. 519-645-2007

Legend

- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER



NOTE: ASSUMED AVERAGE SLOPE FOR PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER IS 0.4%

Client/Project

CAROL STREET SUBDIVISION
STRATHROY, ON

Figure No.

2

Title

SANITARY ROUTING FIGURE

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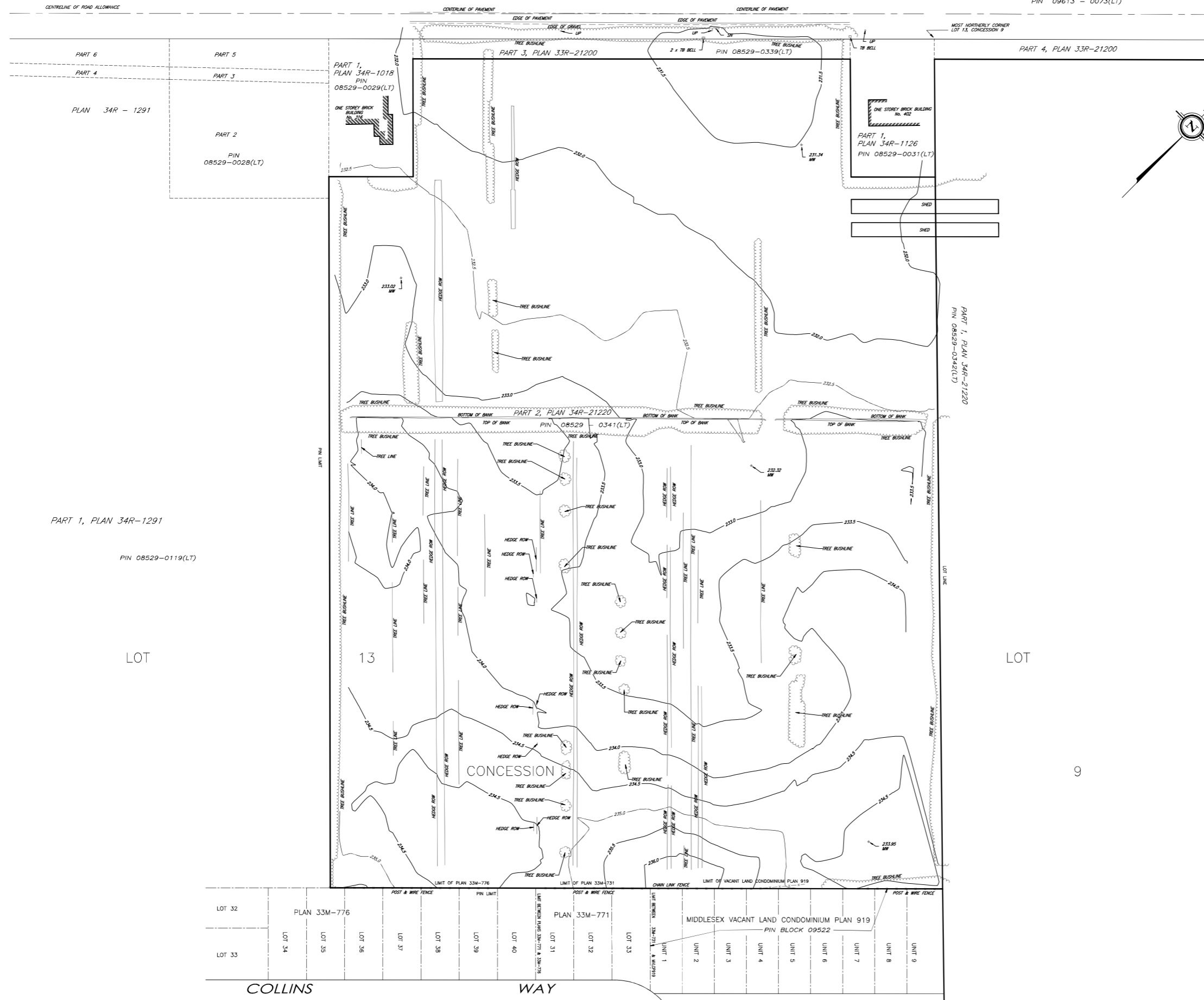
CARROLL

STREET

EAST

ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 9 AND 10 (WIDTH VARIES)

PIN 09613 - 0073(LT)



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TOPOGRAPHIC SKETCH of
360 CARROLL STREET EAST
CITY OF STRATHROY-CARADOC
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Scale 1:750
0 10 20 30 40 METRES

Stantec Geomatics Ltd.
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS

CAUTION
THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY AND SHALL NOT BE USED EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSE INDICATED IN THE TITLE BLOCK.
UTILITIES SHOWN ARE FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY AND PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY A CONTRACTOR.

METRIC CONVERSION
DISTANCES AND COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

VERTICAL DATUM NOTE
ELEVATIONS ARE REFERRED TO THE CANADIAN GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (CGVD-1928:1978).

HORIZONTAL DATUM NOTE
PROJECTION: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
(UTM, ZONE 17, CMB1907W)
DATUM: NAD 83 (CSRS) (2011.0)

THIS PLAN MAY BE CONVERTED TO GROUND BY DIVIDING BY A COMBINED SCALE FACTOR OF 0.99960.

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND

⊕ MW	DENOTES	MONITORING WELL
⊙ SW	DENOTES	SIGN
□ TB BELL	DENOTES	TERMINAL BOX - BELL
○ UP	DENOTES	UTILITY POLE

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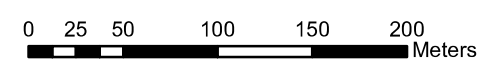


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Legend

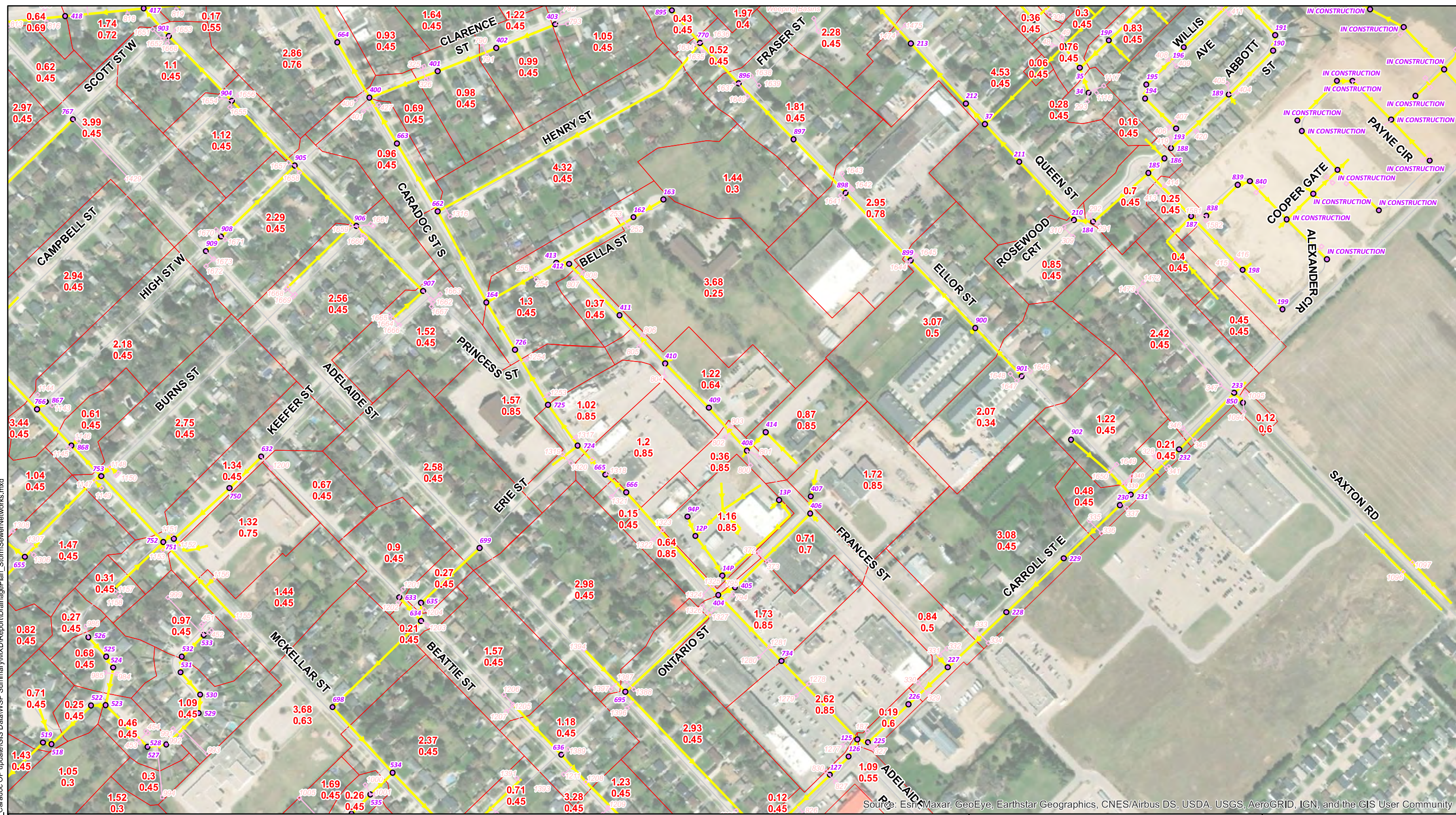
- Types of Manhole**
- CB
 - STRM_MH
- Storm Sewer — Road — Watercourse
— railway Boundary Catchment Boundary

0.25 — DRAINAGE AREA (ha)
 0.45 — RUNOFF COEFFICIENT



CLIENT	MUNICIPALITY OF STRATHROY-CARADOC	
TITLE	SERVICING CAPACITY AND CONSTRAINTS STUDY – STORMWATER	
Checked	J.Z.	Drawn J.C
Date	June 2022	Proj. No. 20M-01349-00
Scale	1:4,000	Figure No. STM-12

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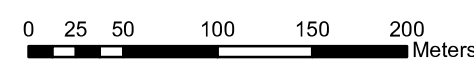


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Storm Sewer
- Watercourse
- CB
- STRM_MH
- Road
- Boundary
- railway
- Boundary
- Catchment Boundary

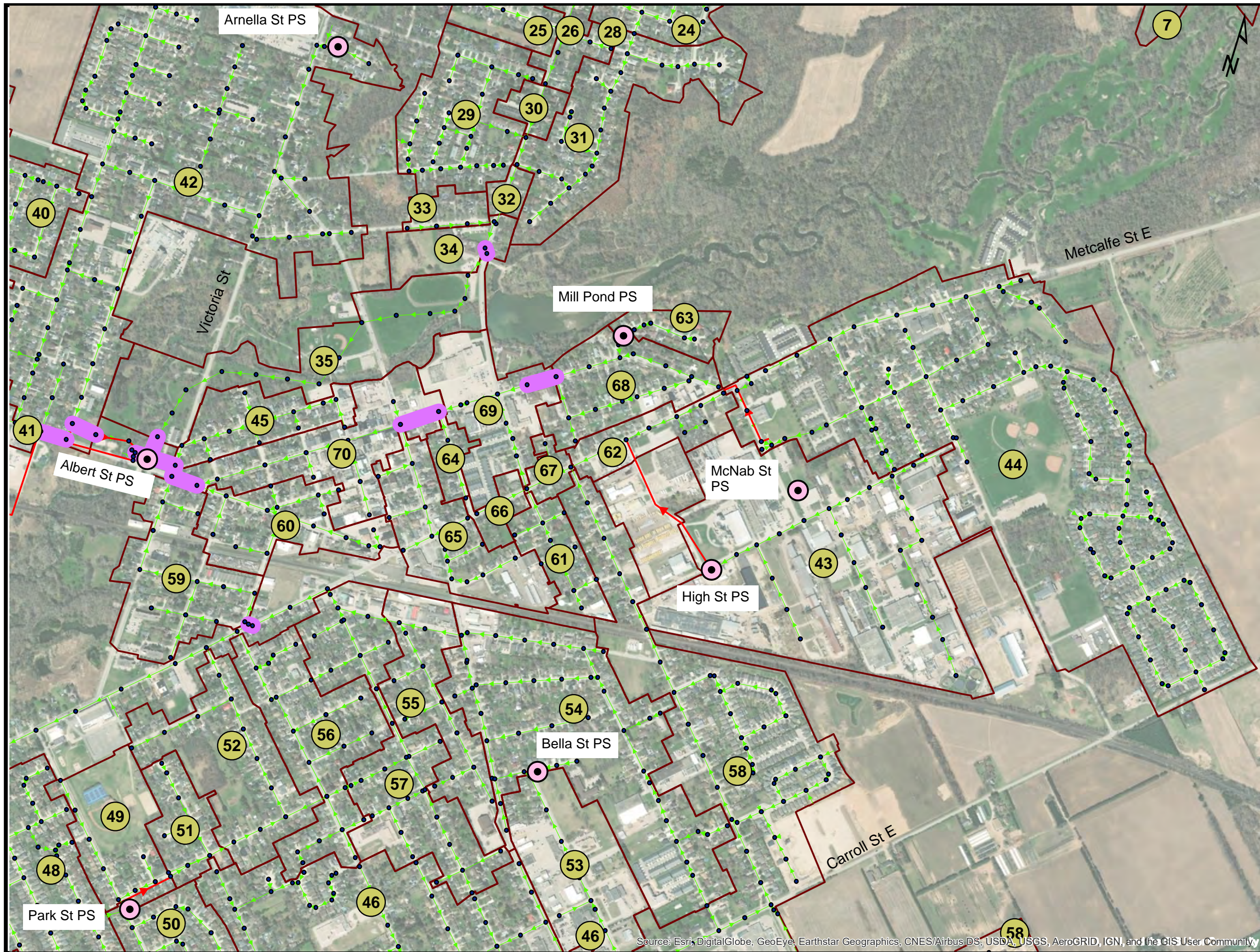
0.25 — DRAINAGE AREA (ha)
0.45 — RUNOFF COEFFICIENT



CLIENT	MUNICIPALITY OF STRATHROY-CARADOC	
TITLE	SERVICING CAPACITY AND CONSTRAINTS STUDY – STORMWATER	
Checked	J.Z.	Drawn J.C
Date	June 2022	Proj. No. 20M-01349-00
Scale	1:4,000	Figure No. STM-14



STORM SEWER PLAN

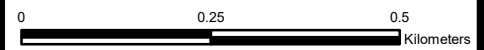


- Legend**
- Sanitary Manhole
 - ⊙ Sewage Pumping Station
 - Sanitary Forcemain
 - Sanitary Gravity Sewer
 - █ Analyzed Sewer Segment
 - ▭ Sanitary Subcatchment



Strathroy-Caradoc Official Plan

Figure A-3
Strathroy Sewer Network - Existing Conditions
Page 4 of 5



20M-01349-00 | January 2022

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

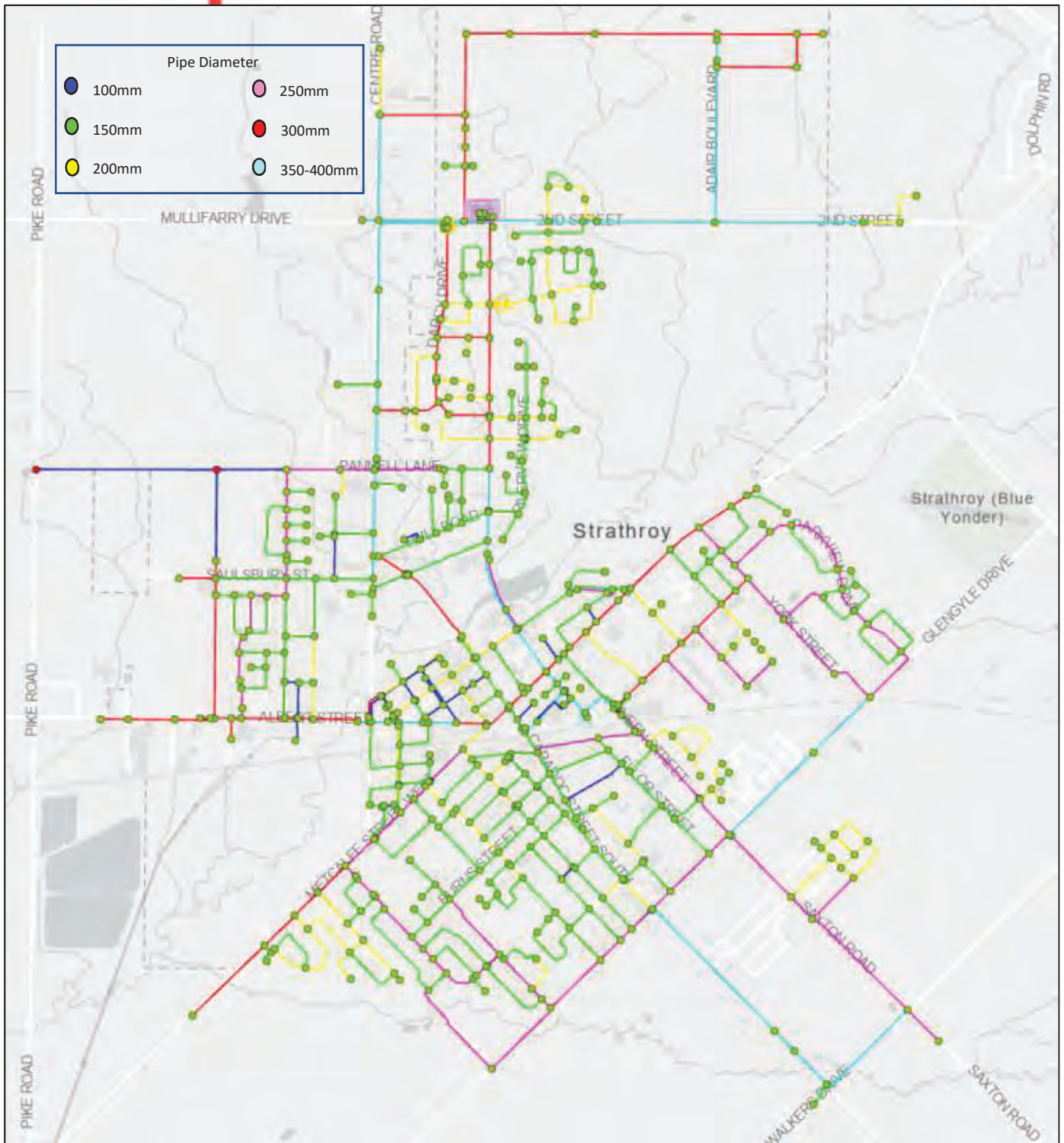


Figure A3 – Existing Watermain System Layout with Pipe Diameters

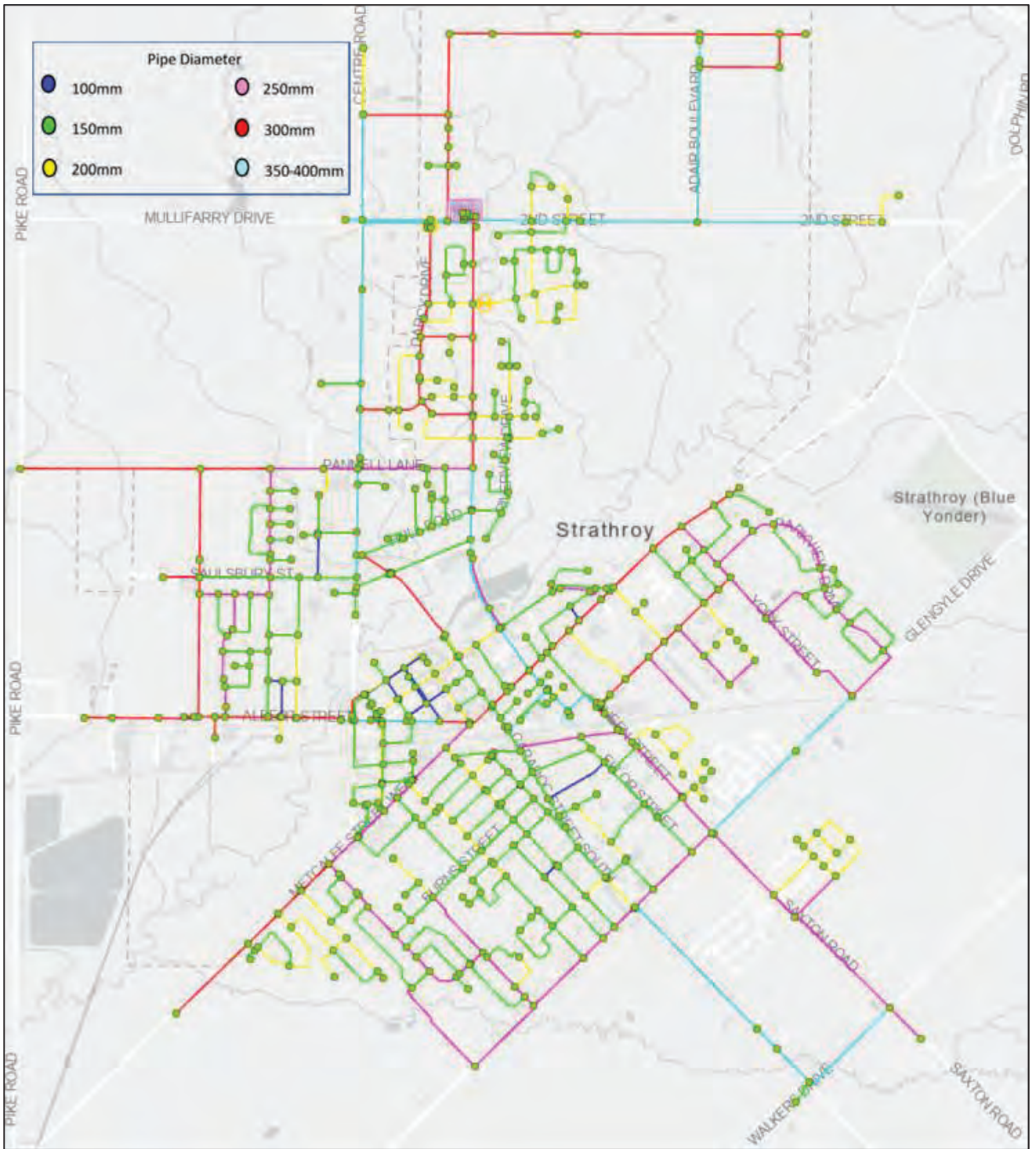


Figure A4 – Proposed Watermain System Layout with Pipe Diameters



APPENDIX A
WATER DEMANDS

Strathroy 2036 Projections

Demands

Population (Low Density Residential)	2.40	ppu
Population (Medium Density Residential)	2.40	ppu
Population (High Density Residential)	1.60	ppu
Commercial	50	pha
Average Day Residential Demand	250	L/cap/day
Average Day Commercial Demand	260	L/cap/day

Peaking Factors

Maximum Hour	7.80
Maximum Day	3.50

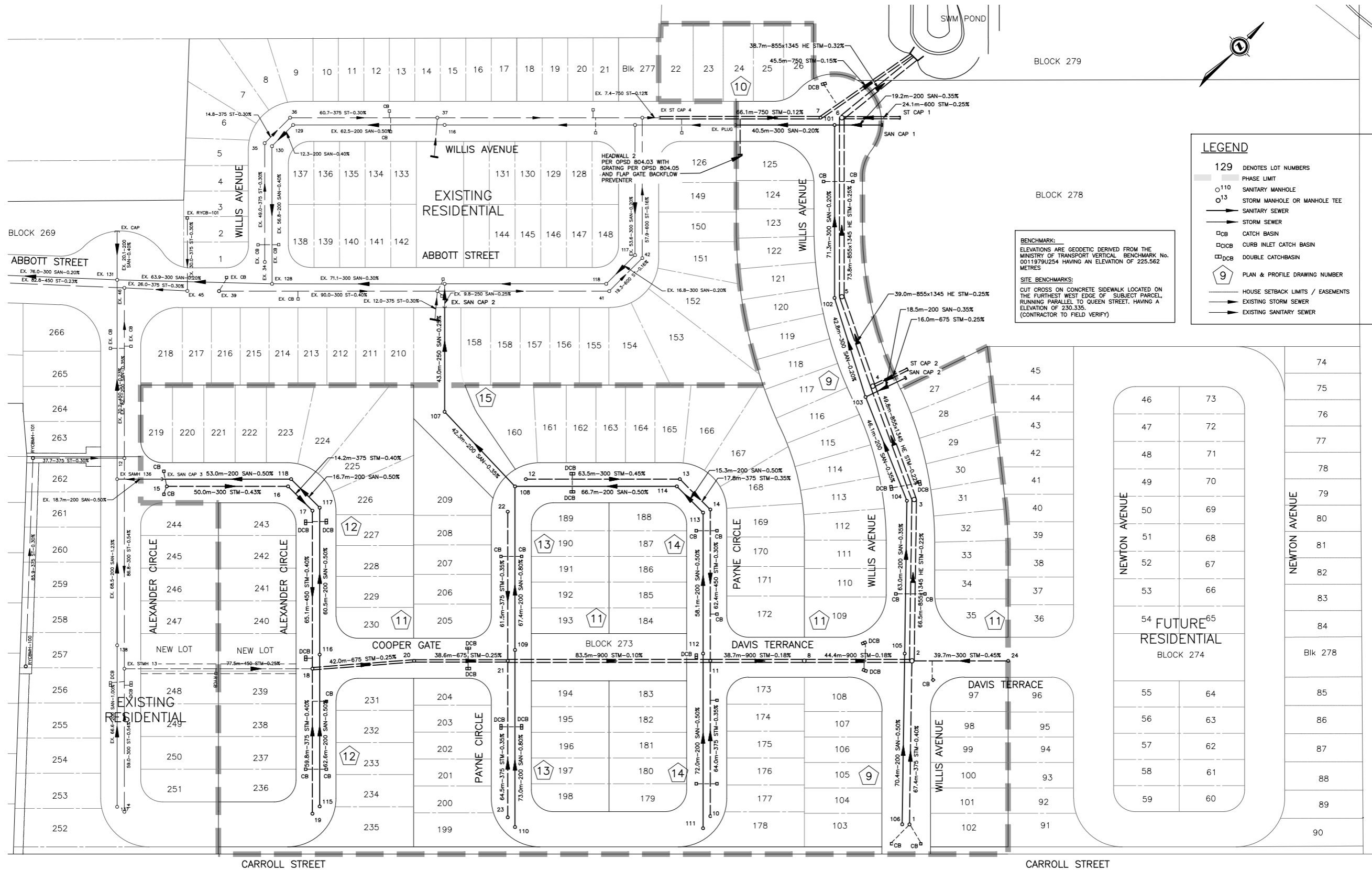
Demand Rate Calculation

Development	Node	Low Density Residential (No. of Units)	Medium Density Residential (No. of Units)	High Density Residential (No. of Units)	COMMERCIAL (No. of ha)	POPULATION	AVERAGE DAY (L/S)	MAX DAY (L/S)	PEAK HOUR (L/S)
Area A1 - Saulsbury (3 years, 25 years)	J396	0		75		120	0.35	1.21	2.71
Area A2 - Ellor St (3 years)	J912	38		0		0	0.26	0.92	2.05
Area A3 - South Carroll Street W	J698	495		87		1328	3.84	13.45	29.97
Area A4 - Queen Street	J844	31		6		84	0.24	0.85	1.90
Area A5 - Carroll St E	J1132	185		33		495	1.43	5.02	11.18
Area A6 - Burns/Oak (3 years)	J666	90		0		215	0.62	2.18	4.86
Area A7 - Park/Ridge St	J640	22		0		53	0.15	0.53	1.19
Area A8 - Cuddy (25 years)	Already Incorporated	0		0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area A9 - North Meadows	J118	1181		208		3168	9.17	32.08	71.50
Area A10 - South Grove Meadows	J964	40		0		96	0.28	0.97	2.17
Area A11 - Glengyle Dr	J1008	38		7		101	0.29	1.02	2.28
Area A12 - Head Street	J196	58		0		140	0.41	1.42	3.17
Total		2178	0	415	0.00	5800	17.05	59.66	132.97

Appendix B

As-Built Drawings





LEGEND

- 129 DENOTES LOT NUMBERS
- PHASE LIMIT
- ¹¹⁰ SANITARY MANHOLE
- ¹³ STORM MANHOLE OR MANHOLE TEE
- SANITARY SEWER
- STORM SEWER
- CB CATCH BASIN
- DCB CURB INLET CATCH BASIN
- DCB DOUBLE CATCH-BASIN
- ⑨ PLAN & PROFILE DRAWING NUMBER
- HOUSE SETBACK LIMITS / EASEMENTS
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER

BENCHMARK:
ELEVATIONS ARE GEODETIC DERIVED FROM THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT VERTICAL BENCHMARK No. 00119790254 HAVING AN ELEVATION OF 225.562 METRES.

SITE BENCHMARKS:
CUT CROSS ON CONCRETE SIDEWALK LOCATED ON THE FURTHEST WEST EDGE OF SUBJECT PARCEL, RUNNING PARALLEL TO QUEEN STREET, HAVING A ELEVATION OF 230.335.
(CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY)



EXISTING SERVICES	DRAWING #, SOURCE	DATE	CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	DETAILS	No.	REVISIONS	DATE	CONSULTANT
					DESIGN	KMI			
					DRAWN BY	IRA			
					CHECKED	KMI			
					APPROVED	KMI			
					DATE	APR. 2022			

CONSULTANT OR DIVISION

ENGINEER'S STAMP

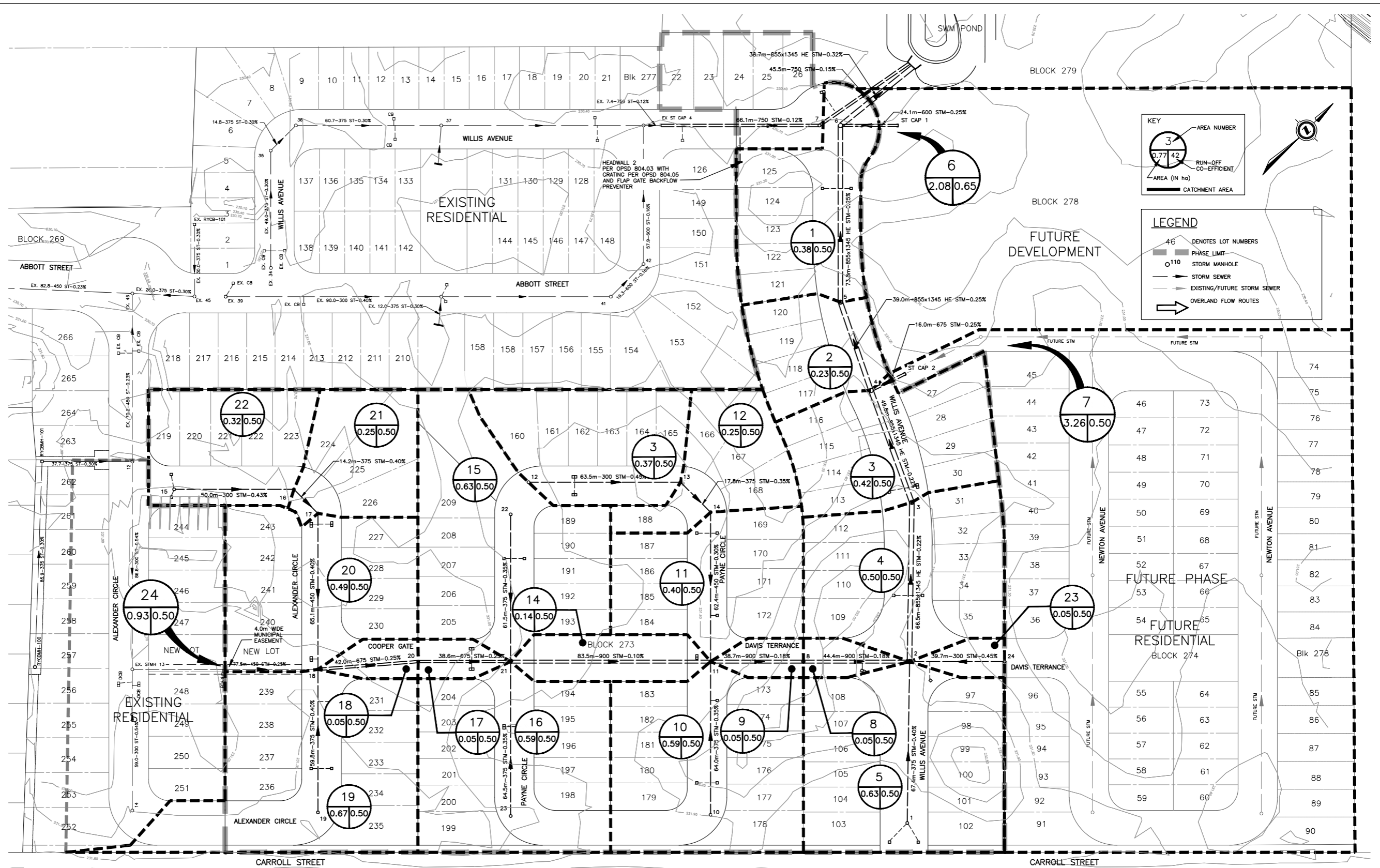
SCALE

SCALE - 1 : 750

FIELDCREST SUBDIVISION – PHASE 2
FIELDCREST LTD.

GENERAL SERVICING PLAN

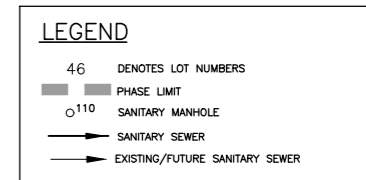
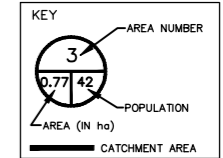
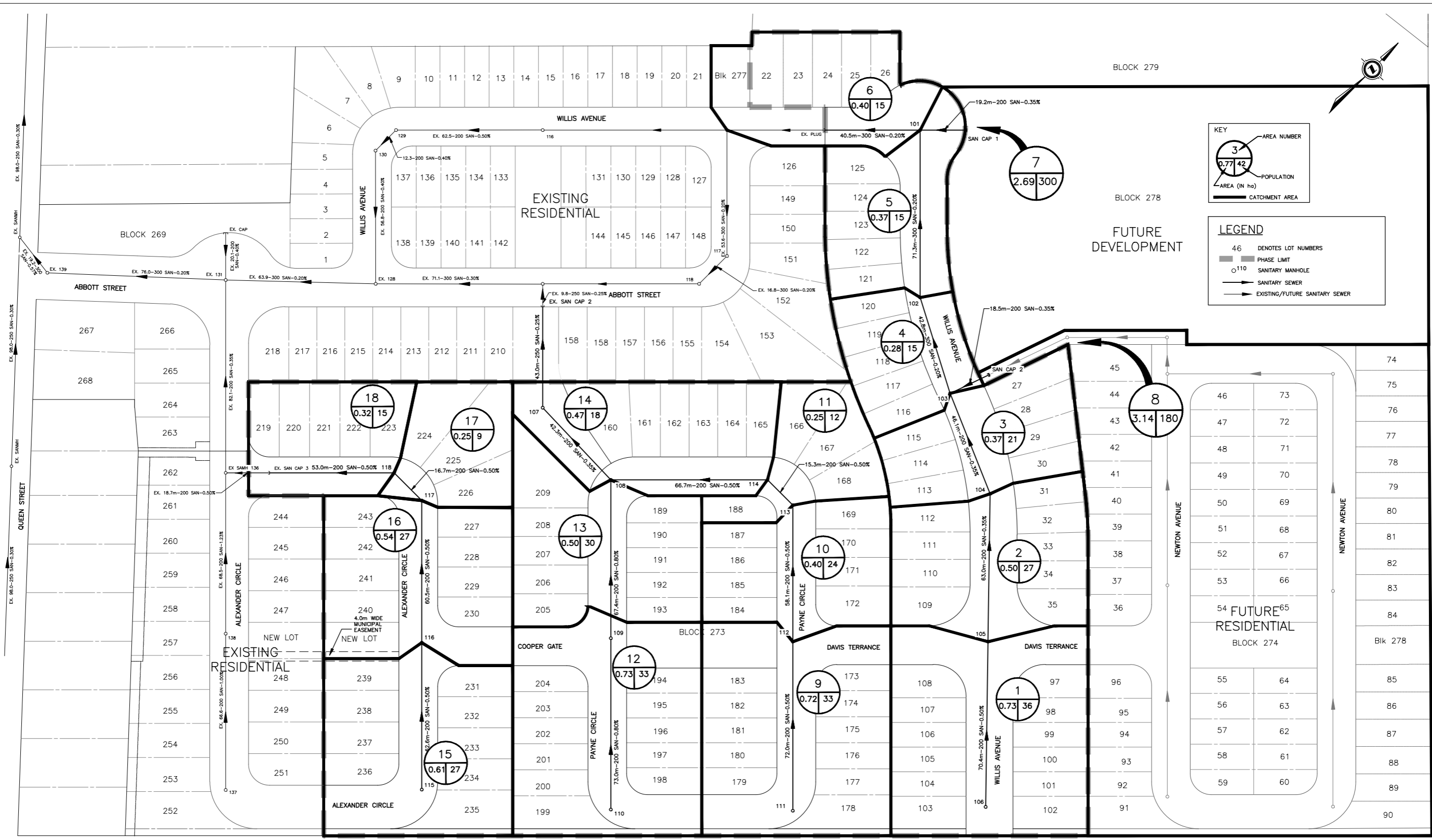
PROJECT No.	44465-104
SHEET No.	1
PLAN FILE No.	



EXISTING SERVICES	DRAWING #, SOURCE	DATE	CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	DETAILS	No.	REVISIONS	DATE	CONSULTANT	CONSULTANT OR DIVISION	ENGINEER'S STAMP	SCALE	PROJECT No.
					DESIGN	KMI				<p>MTE Engineers, Scientists, Surveyors</p>	<p>STRATHROY-CARADOC CREATING THE FUTURE TODAY</p>	SCALE - 1 : 750 7.5m 0 15m	44465-104
					DRAWN BY	IRA			SHEET No.				
					CHECKED	KMI			2				
					APPROVED	KMI			PLAN FILE No.				
					DATE	APR. 2022							

FIELDCREST SUBDIVISION - PHASE 2
FIELDCREST LTD.

STORM AREA PLAN



EXISTING SERVICES	DRAWING #, SOURCE	DATE	CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	DETAILS	No.	REVISIONS	DATE	CONSULTANT
					DESIGN	KMI			
					DRAWN BY	IRA			
					CHECKED	KMI			
					APPROVED	KMI			
					DATE	APR. 2022			

CONSULTANT OR DIVISION



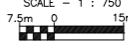
Engineers, Scientists, Surveyors

ENGINEER'S STAMP



SCALE

SCALE - 1 : 750



FIELDCREST SUBDIVISION - PHASE 2
FIELDCREST LTD.

SANITARY AREA PLAN

PROJECT No.
44465-104

SHEET No.
3

PLAN FILE No.

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 'C'
PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS 0.20
RESIDENTIAL 0.35
COMMERCIAL & INDUST. 0.65
DENSELY BUILT, PAVED 0.65 - 0.70
 0.70 - 0.90
 0.90

SINGLE & DUPLEX
ROWHOUSING
APARTMENTS

FLOW
WHERE

Q = 2.78 CIA
Q = PEAK FLOW IN LITRES PER SECOND (l/s)
A = AREA IN HECTARES (ha)
C = RUNOFF COEFFICIENT
I = RAINFALL INTENSITY IN MILLIMETRES PER HOUR (mm/hr.)

$I = \frac{A}{(T+B)^C}$

WHERE: A= 1137.257
 B= 7.184
 C= 0.83

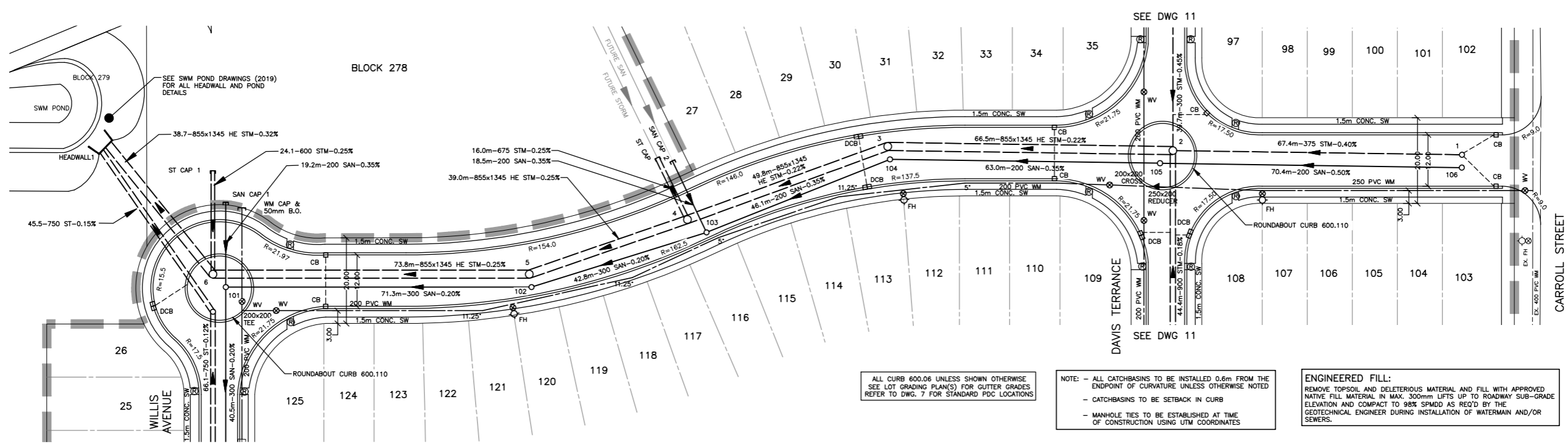
Return Period 5 **Years**

STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET
(TOWNSHIP OF STRATHROY-CARADOC)

DATE: APR 2022
DESIGNED BY: IRA
CHECKED BY: IRA

LOCATION				AREA (A)			TOTAL A x C					RAINFALL INTENSITY		Q	SEWER DESIGN						PROFILE						
AREA No.	STREET	FROM M.H.	TO M.H.	AREA DIM. Sq. m	DELTA AREA ha	TOTAL AREA ha	'C'	DELTA A x C	SECTION A x C	LATERAL A x C	SEWER A x C	TOTAL 2.78 Ax C	TIME ENTRY min.	INTENSITY lmm/hr.	l/s	DIA. mm	SLOPE %	n	VEL. m/s	CAP. l/s	LENGTH m	T of Q Min.	FALL IN SECTION	HEADLOSS	DROP IN MANHOLE	INVERT ELEV. U.S. D.S.	
22	ALEXANDER CIRCLE	15	16		0.32	0.32	0.5	0.160	0.000		0.160	0.445	10.00	107.33	40	300	0.43	0.013	0.90	63	50.0	0.93	0.215			232.232	232.017
21	ALEXANDER CIRCLE	16	17		0.40	0.72	0.5	0.200	0.160		0.360	1.001	0.93	102.73	103	375	0.40	0.013	1.00	111	14.2	0.24	0.057		0.075	231.942	231.885
20	ALEXANDER CIRCLE	17	18		0.49	1.21	0.5	0.245	0.360		0.605	1.682	0.24	11.17	169	450	0.40	0.013	1.14	181	65.1	0.95	0.261		0.075	231.810	231.549
24	ALEXANDER CIRCLE (EXISTING)	EX13	18		0.93	0.93	0.5	0.465			0.465	1.293	0.00	11.43	128	450	0.25	0.013	0.90	143	77.5	1.44	0.194			231.697	231.503
19	ALEXANDER CIRCLE	19	18		0.67	0.67	0.5	0.335	0.000		0.335	0.931		10.00	100	375	0.40	0.013	1.00	111	59.8	1.00	0.239			231.863	231.624
18	COOPER GATE	18	20		0.05	2.80	0.5	0.025	0.465	0.940	1.430	3.975		12.08	388	675	0.25	0.013	1.17	420	42.0	0.60	0.105		0.222	231.327	231.222
17	COOPER GATE	20	21		0.05	2.91	0.5	0.025	1.430		1.455	4.045	0.60	12.68	385	675	0.25	0.013	1.17	420	38.6	0.55	0.095		0.030	231.192	231.097
15	PAYNE CIRCLE	22	21		0.63	0.63	0.5	0.315	0.000		0.315	0.876		10.00	94	375	0.35	0.013	0.94	104	61.5	1.09	0.215			231.610	231.395
16	PAYNE CIRCLE	23	21		0.59	0.59	0.5	0.295	0.000		0.295	0.820		10.00	88	375	0.35	0.013	0.94	104	64.5	1.14	0.226			231.621	231.395
14	COOPER GATE	21	11		0.14	4.27	0.5	0.070	1.455	0.610	2.135	5.935	0.55	13.23	552	900	0.10	0.013	0.90	572	83.5	1.55	0.083			230.843	230.760
13	PAYNE CIRCLE	12	13		0.37	0.37	0.5	0.185	0.000		0.185	0.514		10.00	55	300	0.45	0.013	0.92	65	63.5	1.15	0.285			231.863	231.578
12	PAYNE CIRCLE	13	14		0.25	0.62	0.5	0.125	0.185		0.310	0.862	1.15	11.15	88	375	0.35	0.013	0.94	104	17.8	0.32	0.062		0.075	231.503	231.441
11	PAYNE CIRCLE	14	11		0.40	1.02	0.5	0.200	0.310		0.510	1.418	0.32	11.47	141	450	0.30	0.013	0.98	156	62.4	1.06	0.187		0.075	231.366	231.179
10	PAYNE CIRCLE	10	11		0.59	0.59	0.5	0.295	0.000		0.295	0.820		10.00	88	375	0.35	0.013	0.94	104	64.0	1.13	0.224			231.477	231.253
9	DAVIS TERRANCE	11	8		0.05	5.93	0.5	0.025	2.135	0.805	2.965	8.243	1.55	14.78	722	900	0.18	0.013	1.21	768	38.7	0.53	0.070		0.029	230.731	230.661
8	DAVIS TERRANCE	8	2		0.05	5.98	0.5	0.025	2.965		2.990	8.312	0.53	16.31	713	900	0.18	0.013	1.21	768	41.1	0.61	0.080		0.050	230.611	230.531
23	DAVIS TERRANCE	24	2		0.05	0.05	0.5	0.025			0.025	0.070		10.00	8	300	0.45	0.013	0.92	65	39.7	0.72	0.179			231.234	231.055
5	WILLIS AVENUE	1	2		0.63	0.63	0.5	0.315			0.315	0.876		10.00	94	375	0.40	0.013	1.00	111	67.4	1.12	0.270			231.046	230.776
4	WILLIS AVENUE	2	3		0.50	7.16	0.5	0.250	2.990	0.340	3.580	9.952	0.61	15.92	835	1050	0.22	0.013	1.48	1281	66.5	0.75	0.146		0.059	230.472	230.326
3	WILLIS AVENUE	3	4		0.42	7.58	0.5	0.210	3.580		3.790	10.536	0.75	16.07	901	1050	0.22	0.013	1.48	1290	49.0	0.50	0.146		0.000	230.290	230.105
7	NEWTON AVENUE (FUTURE)	EX.CAP	4		3.26	3.26	0.5	1.630			1.630	4.531		15.00	393	675	0.25	0.013	1.17	420	16.0	0.23	0.040			230.340	230.300
2	WILLIS AVENUE	4	5		0.23	11.07	0.5	0.115	3.790	1.630	5.535	15.387	0.56	17.23	1234	1050	0.25	0.013	1.58	1365	39.0	0.41	0.098		0.030	230.083	229.985
1	WILLIS AVENUE	5	6		0.42	11.49	0.5	0.210	5.535		5.745	15.971	0.41	17.64	1263	1050	0.25	0.013	1.57	1363	73.8	0.78	0.184		0.030	229.954	229.770
6	NEWTON AVENUE (FUTURE)	EX.CAP	6		2.08	2.08	0.5	1.040			1.040	2.891		13.50	266	600	0.25	0.013	1.09	307	24.1	0.37	0.060			230.070	230.010
	WILLIS AVENUE	6	POND		0.00	13.67	0.5	0.000	6.745	1.040	6.785	18.862	0.78	18.42	1454	1050	0.32	0.013	1.78	1545	38.7	0.36	0.124		0.030	229.740	229.616

EXISTING SERVICES	DRAWING & SOURCE	DATE	CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	DELTA'S	No.	REVISIONS	DATE	CONSULTANT	CONSULTANT OR DIVISION	ENGINEER'S STAMP	SCALE	FIELDCREST SUBDIVISION - PHASE 2 FIELDCREST LTD.	PROJECT No. 44465-104
					DESIGN DRAWN BY CHECKED APPROVED DATE	IRA IRA IRA IRA APR. 2022				 MTE Engineers, Scientists, Surveyors			STORM DESIGN SHEET	SHEET No. 4A PLAN FILE No.



LEGEND

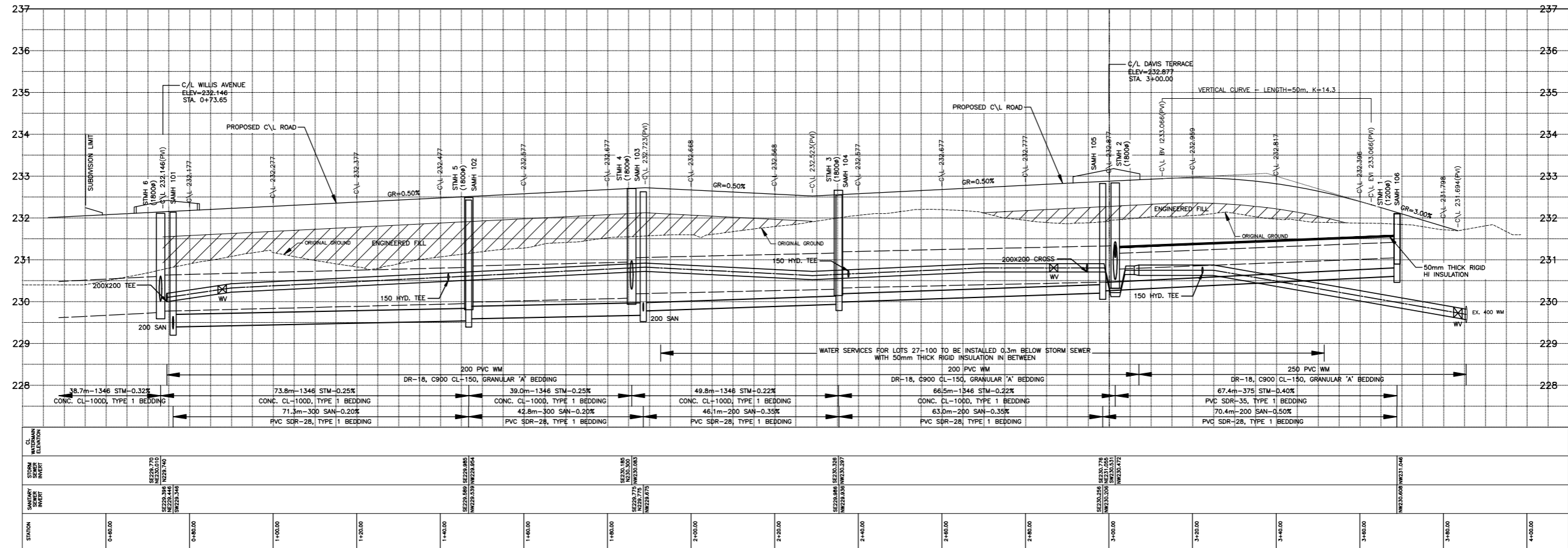
- ¹¹⁰ SANITARY MANHOLE
- ¹³ STORM MANHOLE OR MH TEE
- SANITARY SEWER
- STORM SEWER
- CB CATCH BASIN
- DCB DOUBLE CATCH BASIN
- ⊗ DENOTES SIDEWALK RAMP
- WATER MAIN
- ⊗ FH FIRE HYDRANT
- ⊗ WATER VALVE
- ▭ PHASE 2 LIMIT

ALL CURB 600.06 UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.
SEE LOT GRADING PLAN(S) FOR GUTTER GRADES.
REFER TO DWG. 7 FOR STANDARD PDC LOCATIONS.

NOTE: - ALL CATCHBASINS TO BE INSTALLED 0.6m FROM THE
ENDPOINT OF CURVATURE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- CATCHBASINS TO BE SETBACK IN CURB
- MANHOLE TIES TO BE ESTABLISHED AT TIME
OF CONSTRUCTION USING UTM COORDINATES

ENGINEERED FILL:
REMOVE TOPSOIL AND DELETERIOUS MATERIAL AND FILL WITH APPROVED
NATIVE FILL MATERIAL IN MAX. 300mm LIFTS UP TO ROADWAY SUB-GRADE
ELEVATION AND COMPACT TO 98% SPMD AS REQ'D BY THE
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER DURING INSTALLATION OF WATERMAIN AND/OR
SEWERS.

WILLIS AVENUE



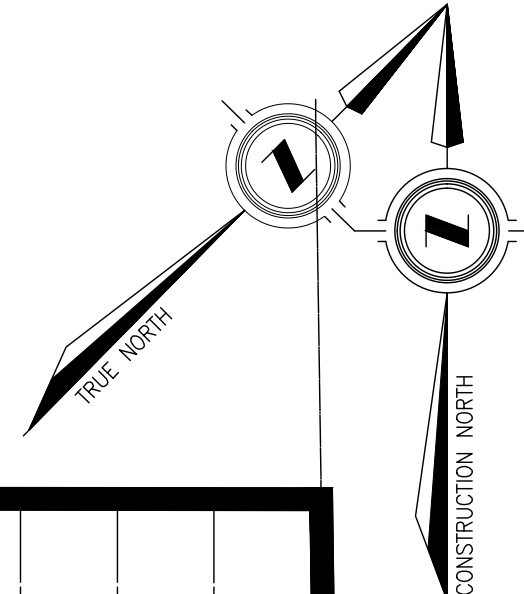
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1+40.00																	
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2+40.00																	
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4+40.00																	



WILLIS AVENUE

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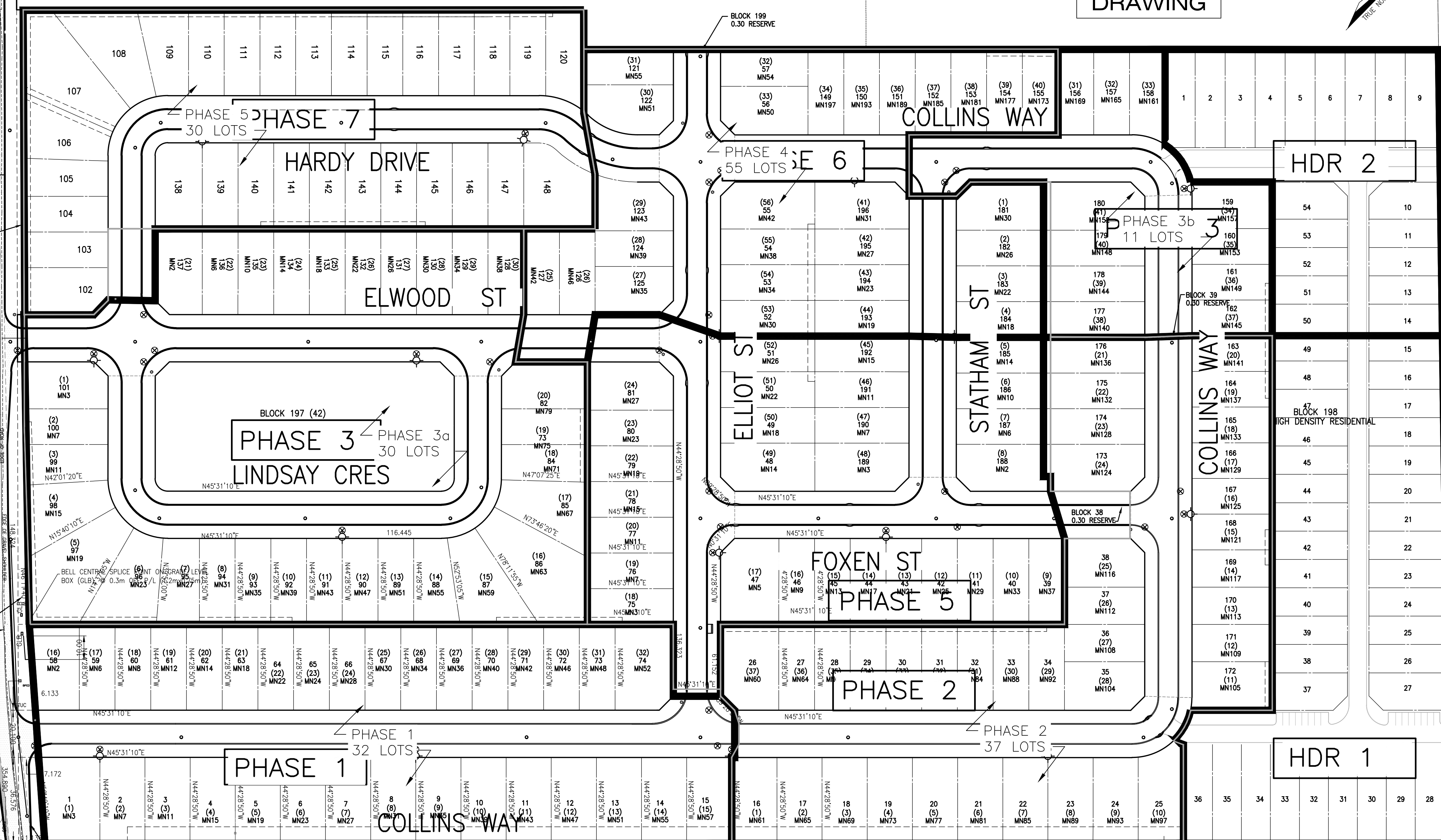
**RECORD
DRAWING**



SAXTON RD

BLOCK 200
(ROAD WIDENING DEDICATED TO MUNICIPALITY AS PUBLIC HIGHWAY)

BLOCK 201
(ROAD WIDENING DEDICATED TO MUNICIPALITY AS PUBLIC HIGHWAY)

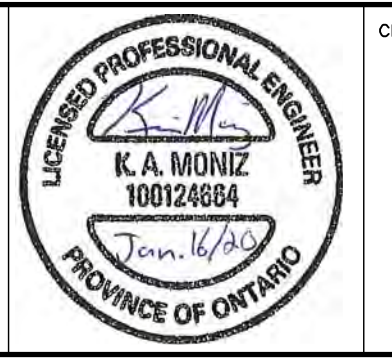
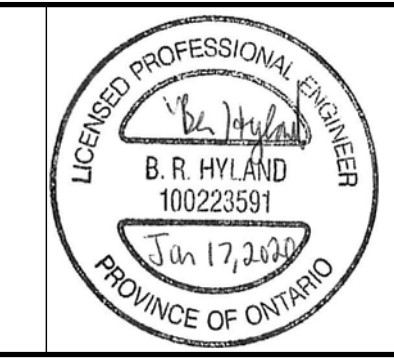


PHASE 1, 33M-694

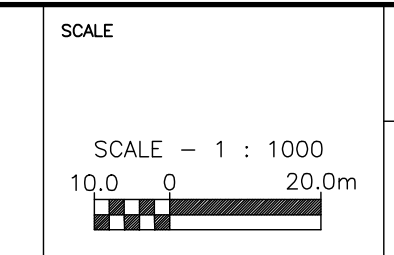
PHASE 2, 33M-716

AS CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	No.	REVISIONS	D/M/Y	BY	CONSULTANT
		12	MINOR REVISIONS FOR PHASE 3A/3B	09/01/18	EMB	
		13	PHASE 3 ISSUED FOR CONST COSTING	17/01/18	EMB	
		14	REVISED TO REMOVE GATEWAYS	29/03/18	EMB	
		15	REVISED FOR WEST LEG HARDY DRIVE	11/05/18	EMB	
		16	REVISED FOR AS BUILT CURBS, PH3A	03/07/18	EMB	
		17	REVISE FOR GRADING AT LOT 9/10 PH2	31/07/18	EMB	
		18	ISSUED FOR SITE INSTRUCTION #3	21/11/18	KAM	
		19	STORM OVERFLOW FOR CLIENT REVIEW	18/10/19	BH	
		20	PHASE 1 & 2 AS-BUILT	17/01/20	JSF	

**STRIK
BALDINELLI
MONIZ**
CIVIL • STRUCTURAL • MECHANICAL • ELECTRICAL
1599 Adelaide St. N, Suite 301, London, ON N5X 4E8
Tel: (519) 471-6667 Fax: (519) 471-0034
Email: sbm@sbmltd.ca



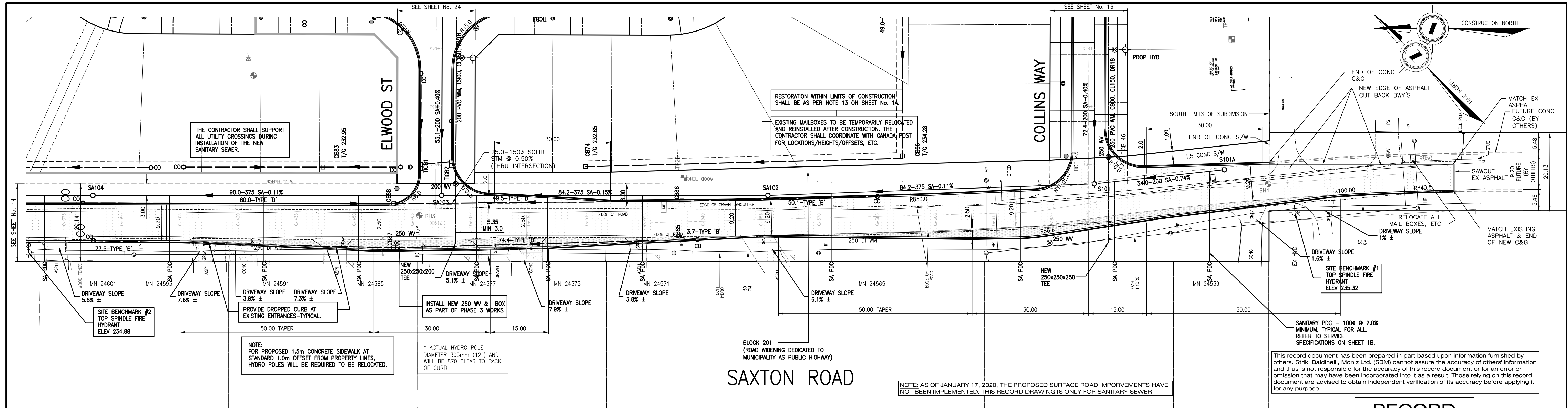
CLIENT **SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS
INC.**
131 HARRIS ROAD
DELAWARE, ONTARIO, N0L 1E0
P: 519 868-2440 E: emilpattyn@gmail.com



TITLE **SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS SUBDIVISION**
STRATHROY, ON
PHASING PLAN

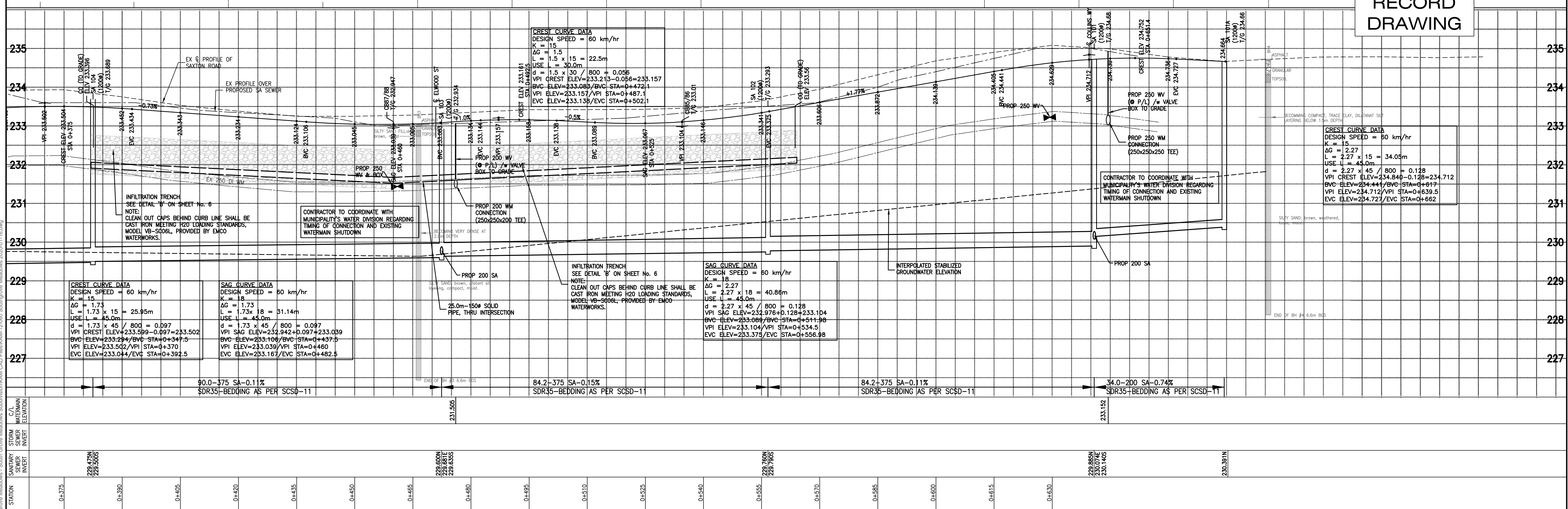
PROJECT No. **KAM-12-060**
SHEET No. **1C**
PLAN FILE No. -

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SAXTON ROAD

RECORD DRAWING



AS CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	No.	REVISIONS	D/M/Y	BY	CONSULTANT
DESIGN	EMB/KAM	12	MINOR REVISIONS FOR PHASE 3A/3B	09/01/18	EMB	
DRAWN	EMB	13	PHASE 3 ISSUED FOR CONST COSTING	17/01/18	EMB	
CHECKED	KAM	14	REVISED TO REMOVE GATEWAYS	29/03/18	EMB	
APPROVED	-	15	REVISED FOR WEST LEG HARDY DRIVE	11/05/18	EMB	
DATE	SEPTEMBER 2013	16	REVISED FOR AS BUILT CURBS, PH3A	03/07/18	EMB	
		17	REVISE FOR GRADING AT LOT 9/10 PH2	31/07/18	EMB	
		18	ISSUED FOR SITE INSTRUCTION #3	21/11/18	KAM	
		19	STORM OVERFLOW FOR CLIENT REVIEW	18/10/19	BH	
		20	PHASE 1 & 2 AS-BUILT	17/01/20	JSF	

STRIK BALDINELLI MONIZ
 CIVIL • STRUCTURAL • MECHANICAL • ELECTRICAL
 1599 Adelaide St. N, Suite 301, London, ON N5X 4E8
 Tel: (519) 471-6667 Fax: (519) 471-0034
 Email: sbm@sbmltd.ca

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 B. R. HVLAND
 100223591
 Jan 17, 2020
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 K. A. MONIZ
 100124684
 Jan 16, 2019
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

CLIENT **SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS INC.**
 131 HARRIS ROAD
 DELAWARE, ONTARIO, N0L 1E0
 P: 519 868-2440 E: emilpattyn@gmail.com

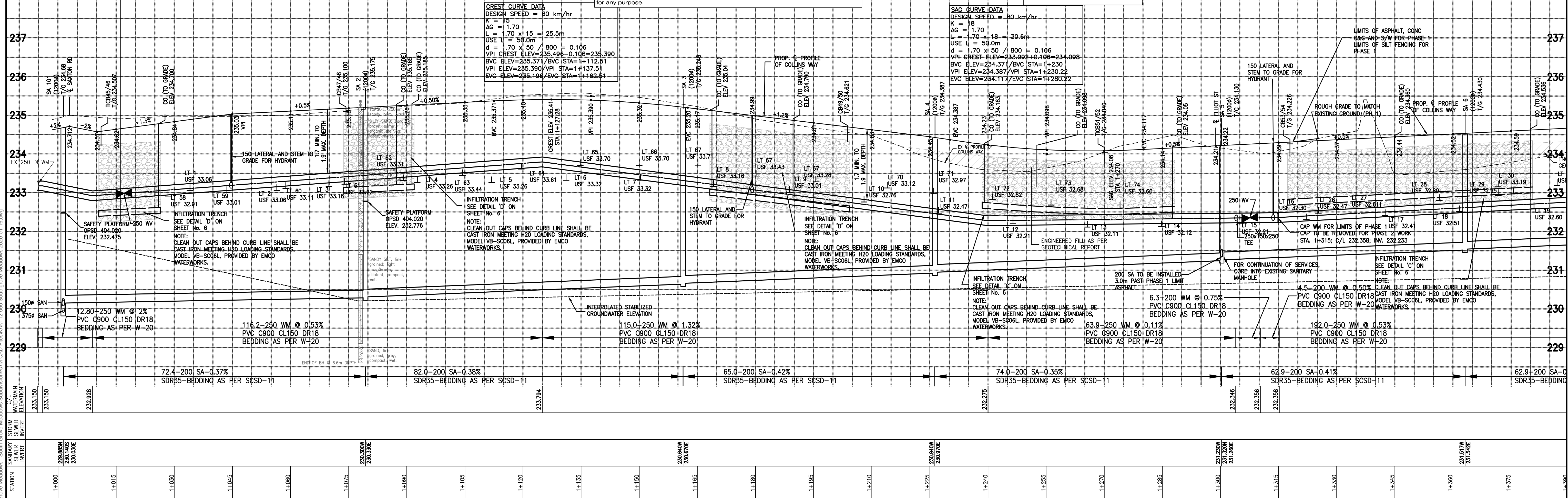
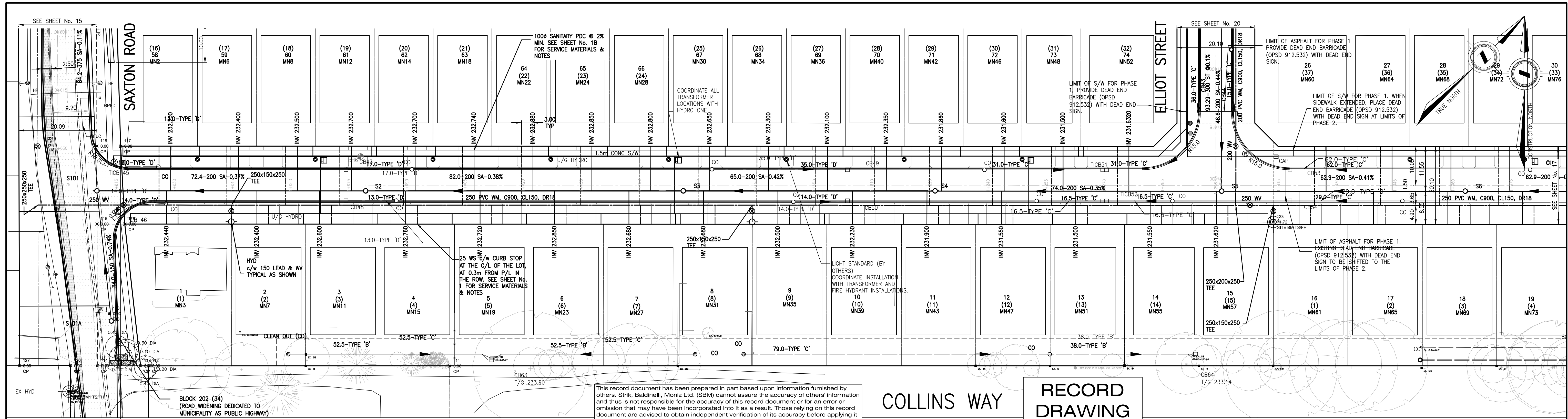
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TITLE **SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS SUBDIVISION**
 STRATHROY, ON

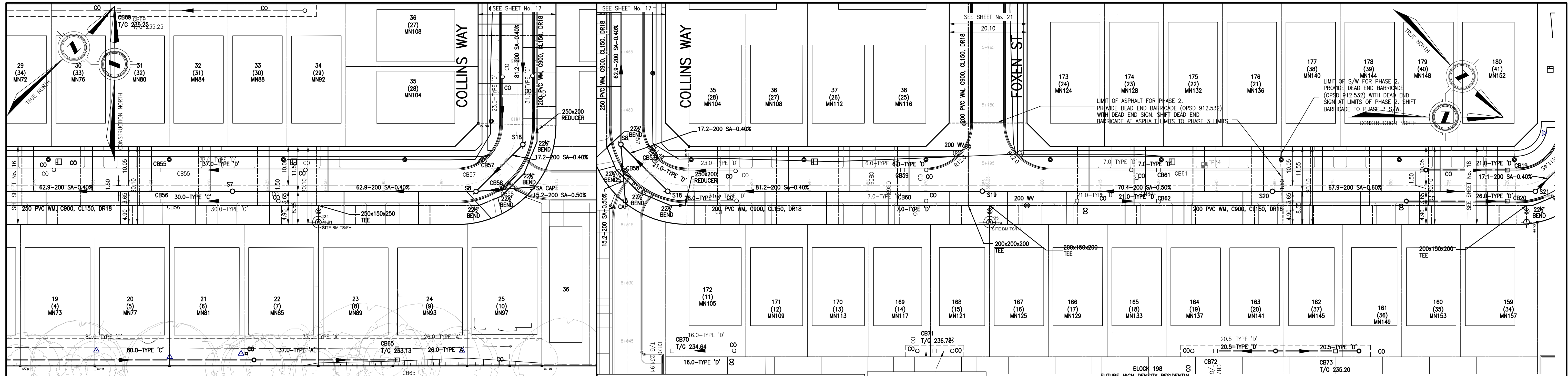
PROJECT No. **KAM-12-060**
 SHEET No. **15**
 PLAN FILE No. -

FROM 360m SOUTH OF CARROLL ST EAST
 TO 690m SOUTH OF CARROLL ST EAST

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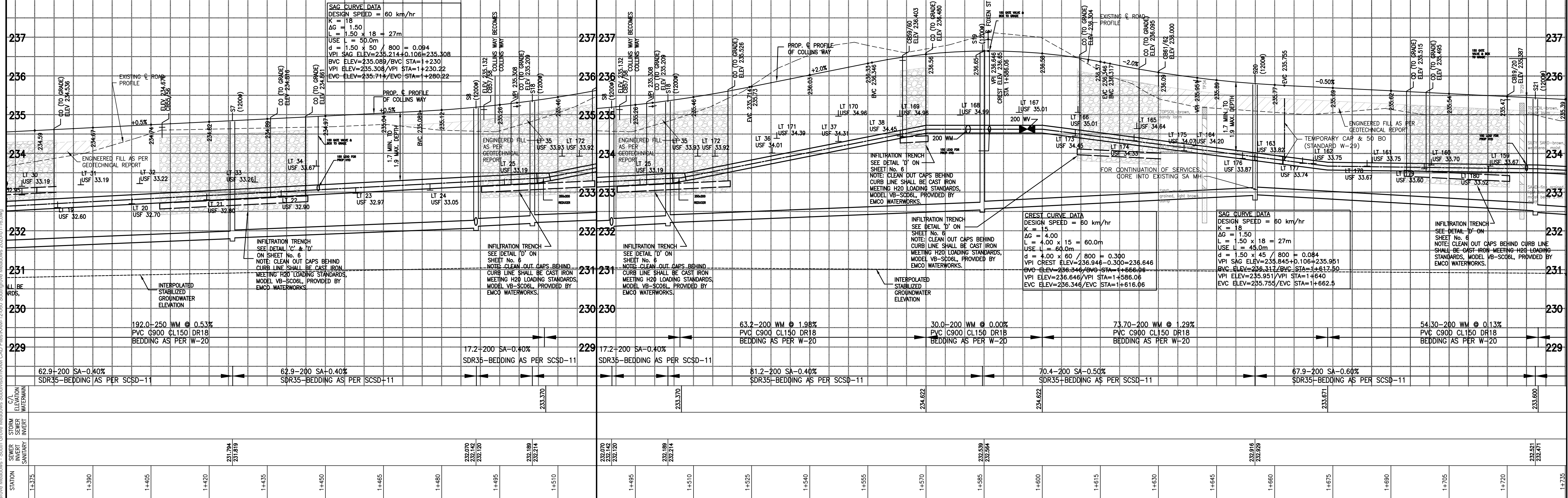
STATION	AS CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	No.	REVISIONS	D/M/Y	BY	CONSULTANT
1+000	SANITARY STORM SEWER INVERT		12	MINOR REVISIONS FOR PHASE 3A/3B	09/01/18	EMB	STRIK BALDINELLI MONIZ CIVIL • STRUCTURAL • MECHANICAL • ELECTRICAL 1599 Adelaide St. N, Suite 301, London, ON N5X 4E8 Tel: (519) 471-6667 Fax: (519) 471-0034 Email: sbm@sbmltd.ca
1+015			13	PHASE 3 ISSUED FOR CONST COSTING	17/01/18	EMB	
1+030			14	REVISED TO REMOVE GATEWAYS	29/03/18	EMB	
1+045			15	REVISED FOR WEST LEG HARDY DRIVE	11/05/18	EMB	
1+060			16	REVISED FOR AS BUILT CURBS, PH3A	03/07/18	EMB	
1+075			17	REVISE FOR GRADING AT LOT 9/10 PH2	31/07/18	EMB	
1+090			18	ISSUED FOR SITE INSTRUCTION #3	21/11/18	KAM	
1+105			19	STORM OVERFLOW FOR CLIENT REVIEW	18/10/19	BH	
1+120			20	PHASE 1 & 2 AS-BUILT	17/01/20	JSF	



This record document has been prepared in part based upon information furnished by others. Strik, Baldinelli, Moniz Ltd. (SBM) cannot assure the accuracy of others' information and thus is not responsible for the accuracy of this record document or for an error or omission that may have been incorporated into it as a result. Those relying on this record document are advised to obtain independent verification of its accuracy before applying it for any purpose.

RECORD DRAWING

COLLINS WAY



STATION	14375	14390	14405	14420	14435	14450	14465	14480	14495	14510	14525	14540	14555	14570	14585	14600	14615	14630	14645	14660	14675	14690	14705	14720	14735
SEWER INVERT																									
SEWER INVERT																									
SANITARY INVERT																									
C/L ELEVATION																									
AS CONSTRUCTED SERVICES																									
COMPLETION																									
No.																									
REVISIONS																									
D/M/Y																									
BY																									
CONSULTANT																									

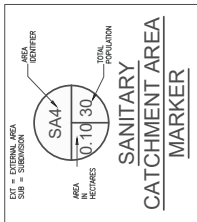
STRIK BALDINELLI MONIZ
 CIVIL • STRUCTURAL • MECHANICAL • ELECTRICAL
 1599 Adelaide St. N, Suite 301, London, ON N5X 4E8
 Tel: (519) 471-6667 Fax: (519) 471-0034
 Email: sbm@sbmltd.ca

SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS INC.
 131 HARRIS ROAD
 DELAWARE, ONTARIO, N0L 1E0
 P: 519 868-2440 E: emilpattyn@gmail.com

SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS SUBDIVISION
 STRATHROY, ON
PLAN/PROFILE COLLINS WAY
 FROM 375m NORTH OF SAXTON RD TO 495m NORTH OF SAXTON RD TO COLLINS WAY
PLAN/PROFILE COLLINS WAY
 FROM COLLINS WAY NORTH 225m TO COLLINS WAY

PROJECT No. **KAM-12-060**
 SHEET No. **17**
 PLAN FILE No. **-**

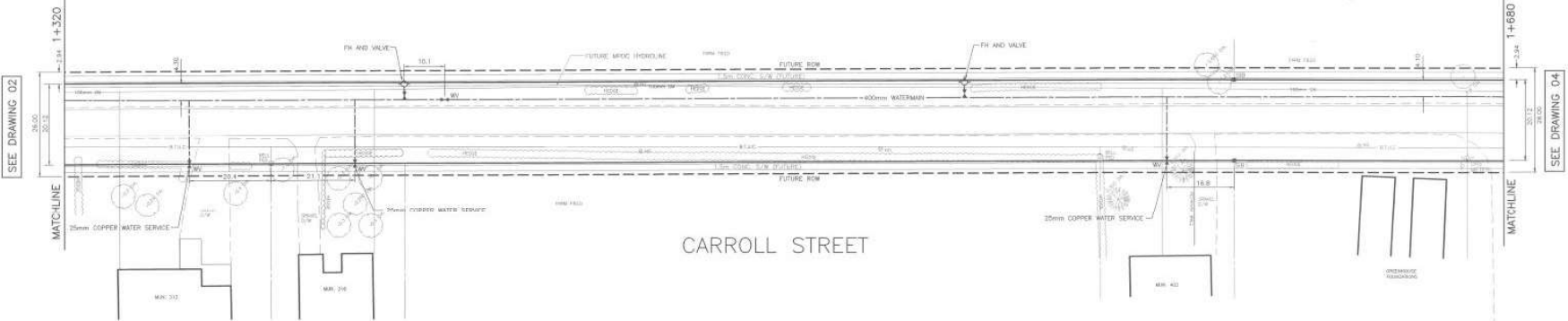
K:\2012 Projects\KAM-12-060 South Grove Meadows Subdivision\KAM-12-060 South Grove Meadows 2020-01-16.dwg



COMPLETION		NO.		REVISIONS		D/W/Y		BY		DATE	
ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW	1	15/09/14	KAM	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW	1	15/09/14	KAM	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW	1	15/09/14	KAM
ISSUED FOR MUNICIPALITY COMMENTS	2	07/07/15	KAM	ISSUED FOR MUNICIPALITY COMMENTS	2	07/07/15	KAM	ISSUED FOR MUNICIPALITY COMMENTS	2	07/07/15	KAM
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SAKTON RD	3	14/07/15	KAM	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SAKTON RD	3	14/07/15	KAM	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SAKTON RD	3	14/07/15	KAM
ISSUED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATES	4	21/07/16	KAM	ISSUED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATES	4	21/07/16	KAM	ISSUED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATES	4	21/07/16	KAM
ISSUED FOR SOUTH P/L WORKING	5	18/06/18	KAM	ISSUED FOR SOUTH P/L WORKING	5	18/06/18	KAM	ISSUED FOR SOUTH P/L WORKING	5	18/06/18	KAM

PROJECT No.	KAM-12-060
SHEET No.	8
PLAN FILE No.	-

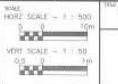
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SCALE	SCALE = 1 : 1000 100 0 20.0m
OWNER	SOUTHGROVE MEADOWS INC. 131 HARRIS ROAD DELAWARE, ONTARIO, N0L 1E0 P: 519 866-2440 E: empipatyn@gmail.com
ENGINEER'S NAME	STRIK BALDINELLI MONIZ
ENGINEER'S NO.	1401 STRATHROY ROAD Box 485 STRATHROY ONTARIO N0L 1E0 Email: smp@strikbaldinellimoniz.com



AGM ARCHIBALD, GRAY & MCKAY
ENGINEERING LTD.
SURVEYING • ENGINEERING LONDON 686-0300

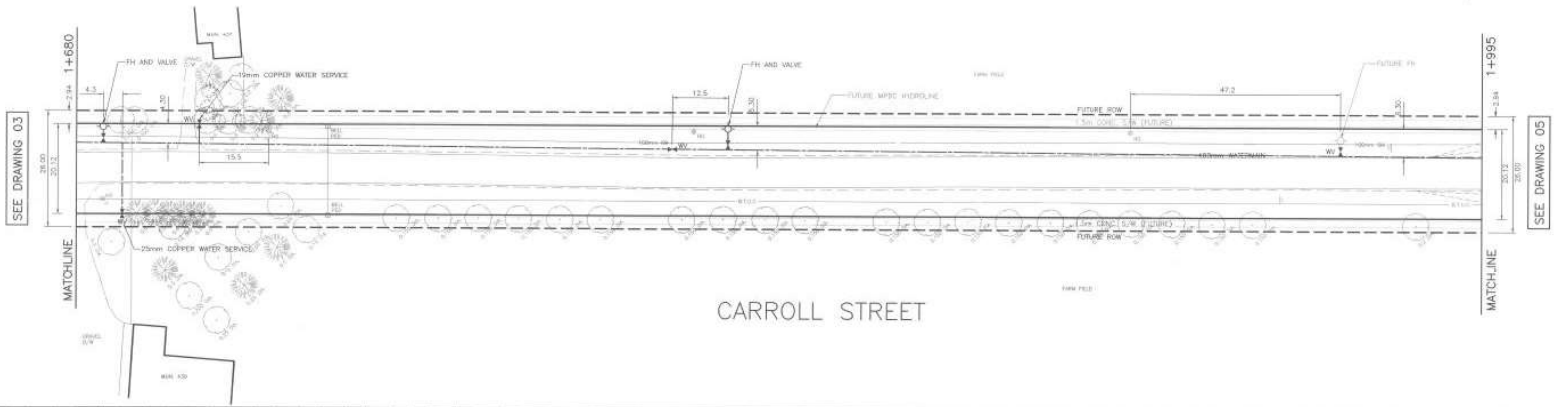


MIDDLESEX ENERGY SERVICES CORPORATION
301 FRANCES STREET STRATHROY, ONTARIO N7G 2L7
TEL: (519)245-2010 FAX: (519)245-5304

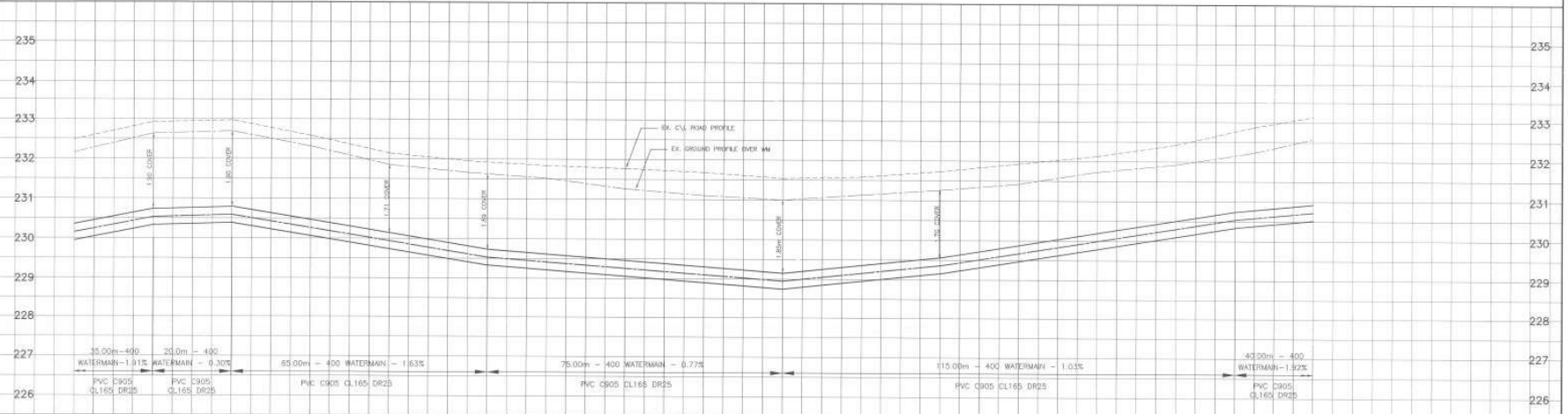


CARROLL STREET / YORK AVENUE WATERMAIN
CARROLL STREET
FROM 320m EAST OF QUEEN STREET TO 680m EAST OF QUEEN STREET

1006-13
03
PLAN FILE NO.



CARROLL STREET



STATION	1+680	1+700	1+720	1+740	1+760	1+780	1+800	1+820	1+840	1+860	1+880	1+900	1+920	1+940	1+960	1+980	1+995
EXIST. GROUND PROFILE OVER 4M	230.0	230.5	230.0	229.5	229.0	228.5	228.0	227.5	227.0	226.5	226.0	225.5	225.0	224.5	224.0	223.5	223.0
EXIST. CURB PROFILE	230.0	230.5	230.0	229.5	229.0	228.5	228.0	227.5	227.0	226.5	226.0	225.5	225.0	224.5	224.0	223.5	223.0
PROPOSED WATERMAIN	230.0	230.5	230.0	229.5	229.0	228.5	228.0	227.5	227.0	226.5	226.0	225.5	225.0	224.5	224.0	223.5	223.0

NO.	UNSPECIFIED WATER	40 CONDUITLESS SERVICE	QUANTITY	UNIT	REVISIONS	DATE	BY
					REVISION FOR NO. CONDUITLESS	APRIL 2003	MS

AGM ARCHIBALD, GRAY & McRAY
SURVEYING • ENGINEERING LTD. LONDON 686-5300



MIDDLESEX ENERGY SERVICES CORPORATION
351 FRANCES STREET STRATHROY, ONTARIO N7G 2L7
TEL: (519) 245-2010 FAX: (519) 245-5364

SCALE: HORIZ. SCALE = 1" = 50' VERT. SCALE = 1" = 5'
DATE: 05/08

CARROLL STREET / YORK AVENUE WATERMAIN
CARROLL STREET
FROM 680m EAST OF QUEEN STREET TO 82m WEST OF YORK AVENUE

PROJECT NO. 1006-13
SHEET NO. 04
TOTAL SHEETS 10

Appendix C

Geotechnical Report, SWM Report





Stantec Consulting Ltd.
600 - 171 Queens Avenue London, Ontario N6A 5J7

September 21, 2022
File: 1614-14253

Attention: Jacob Katz
Carroll St East Developments Inc.
140 Ann Street
Suite 202
London ON N6A 1R2

Dear Mr. Katz,

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) has been retained by Carroll Street East Developments Inc. (Client) to assist with the engineering services, including the stormwater management (SWM) strategy, for the proposed development at 360 Carroll Street. The site is described as an 8.47 ha grass lot bounded by Carroll Street to the north, existing residential buildings to the south, and agricultural fields to the east and west. The proposed development will significantly increase of impervious surfaces on-site, and as a result a SWM strategy must be implemented. The goal of this design brief is to outline the proposed SWM Plan for this development and recommend erosion and sediment control measures immediately after and during construction.

The following tasks are summarized in this report:

- A complete review of relevant, existing documents (listed in Section 2.0 Background)
- A drainage strategy to manage the post-development runoff
- A confirmation of the stormwater management criteria and downstream receivers.
- An erosion and sediment control plan

2.0 BACKGROUND

In preparation of this report, the following documents and reports have been referenced:

- *Servicing Standards*, the Municipality of Strathroy-Caradoc, October 2021.
- *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (SWMPD Manual)*, Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, March 2003.
- *Geotechnical Report*, EXP, June 2021

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

- *The LID SWM Planning and Design Guide* (Sustainable Technologies Evaluation Program, 2022)

3.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

The SWM criteria for the proposed development are established as per the Municipality of Strathroy-Caradoc comments in conjunction with the relevant environmental targets. These criteria are:

- **Water Quality** – Provide sufficient treatment measures to meet the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, (MECP) *Enhanced* (80% TSS Removal) criteria and promote the at-source removal of potential contaminants.
- **Water Quantity** – Provide sufficient water quantity control to maintain post-development peak flow rates up to the 250-year storm event to the target discharge rate allowed for the site in the design of the receiving storm sewer (2-year storm event).
- **Erosion and Sediment Control** – Provide appropriate erosion and sediment control during construction/area grading to protect adjacent properties from potential siltation.

4.0 HYDROLOGIC MODELLING

A hydrologic model was prepared to simulate drainage conditions for the site. The SWMHYMO Modelling software and design storm parameters were used to design SWM systems to ensure the previously mentioned criteria are achieved.

To address the criteria, proposed conditions were modeled for the 5-year to 250-year design storms, using the Strathroy-Caradoc Intensity-Duration-Frequency (IDF) Rainfall Curves. The IDF parameters are shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: IDF Rainfall Parameters – 3-hour Chicago Storm

Storm Event	A	B	C
5-year	1137.257	7.184	0.830
10-year	1425.011	7.382	0.843
25-year	1835.352	7.844	0.858
50-year	2225.884	8.620	0.871
100-year	2561.151	9.093	0.880
250-year	3048.22	10.03	0.888

5.0 EXISTING DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

The property, approximately 8.47 ha in area, is located on the south side of Carroll Street and is predominantly worked agricultural land. Under the existing conditions, rainfall infiltrates the ground across the site due to the pervious soil conditions, which are described in EXP's geotechnical report. The minimal

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

runoff from the site that is produced is tributary to roadside depressions and neighbouring properties, which have the capacity to account for the existing conditions. The site is illustrated in the attached Existing Conditions Plan.

5.1 SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

EXP conducted a geotechnical report, (Geotechnical Report, EXP, June 2021) to identify the soil characteristics of the site. Underlying the topsoil at each test pit location sand conditions were identified. The sand was described as compact, brown to gray, and fine to medium grained with trace silt. A small clay layer was identified in Test Pit 4, extending from a depth of 0.5m to 1.8m.

The soils have an estimated hydraulic conductivity (K) ranging between 1.0×10^{-2} and 2.2×10^{-2} cm/s, which when taking the lower rate has a safety factored infiltration rate of 64 mm/hr. Groundwater was found to be 2.3 to 4.0 m below ground surface.

6.0 PROPOSED DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

The proposed drainage conditions are described in the Storm Routing Plan (Stantec, 2022), attached. Under the proposed conditions, a dry stormwater management facility (SWMF) and underground storage will be located along the western boundary to provide water quality and quantity control for the proposed development. Additional, underground storage shall be provided on the medium density site parking lot. All minor systems onsite connect to an 525 mm diameter pipe on Willis Avenue within the Fieldcrest Subdivision north of Carroll Street (see attached preliminary plan and profile by MTE). This sewer outlets to an existing SWM Pond approximately 300 m north from the avenue's entrance on Carroll Street. The allowable maximum release rate to this sewer is 170 l/s.

It is understood the Fieldcrest Subdivision to the north of Carroll Street and its stormwater system will be available as the ultimate outlet for the subject lands at the flow rate indicated as per discussions with the Municipality and their consultant Spriet Associates.

Under the proposed conditions, the 8.47 ha site is divided into four on-site catchment areas (A201-A204), a park/SWM facility (SWM1), and 3 external areas with drain onto the site (EX201-EX203). These catchments are described below as:

- **A201: Central Catchment** – A 5.83 ha area, including the majority of the proposed residential housing, parking, and landscaped areas. Drainage over this area flows north towards the proposed dry pond on the western side of the site, denoted as SWM1.
- **A202: Northern Catchment** – A 1.16 ha area, consisting of a future medium density development and parking area which is controlled by an underground storage during major storm events. These controls would be finalized during the future site plan application. All other drainage is tributary to the existing storm controls on Willis Avenue.
- **A203: Eastern Catchment** – A 0.21 ha strip of area which drains offsite on the eastern edge of the site.
- **A204:** – A 0.08 ha strip of area which drains offsite on the western edge of the site.

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

- **SWM1:** A 0.37 ha park block which shall act as a ‘dry pond’ to control major storm events via controlled outlet to the Fieldcrest SWM facility.
- **EX201-EX203:** Three external catchments, totaling in 0.82 ha of area, which route rainfall onto A201.

The Storm Routing Plan depicts these conditions and is appended to this letter report.

7.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Stormwater runoff from the site will be provided with on-site water quality and water quantity controls. Water quantity control will be mainly provided using park block, acting as a dry pond at the western side of the site. An additional, underground storage facility was sized to store runoff under a parking lot in the northmost catchment. The LID SWM Planning and Design Guide (Sustainable Technologies Evaluation Program, 2022) was used to consider additional quality controls aside from Oil/Grit Separators (OGS). These controls are discussed in section 7.1 and 7.2 below.

7.1 WATER QUANTITY CONTROLS

Under the proposed conditions, most of the site, 7.02 ha, is assumed to drain towards the western side of the site. Here, pervious catchbasins and pervious pipe systems direct runoff to an underground storage system which overflows into a park block, acting as a ‘dry pond’ SWM facility on the western edge of the site. The dry pond provides a storage volume of 2899 m³, while the street-level LIDs provide additional storage and promote exfiltration of the collected stormwater. For additional information regarding the park storage, see the attached calculations.

The northmost catchment, 1.16 ha, is routed to an underground storage facility, which has a total storage volume of 500 m³. Again, this preliminary sizing would be confirmed as part of the final site plan design and approval process. The remaining catchments, which flow off the site to the surrounding farmlands, are directed using site grading via overland flow and are discussed further on in this letter.

These storages are summarized in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Water Quality Control

LID Storage Capacity	
Storage Volume in Roadway LID (m ³)	270
Dry Pond at Western Edge of Site (SWM1)	
Underground Storage Volume (m³)	1848
Park Storage Volume (m ³)	1051
Total Volume (m ³)	2899
Underground Storage at Northernmost Catchment	
Underground Storage Volume (m ³)	500

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

The underground storage will be provided in units such as ADS' Stormtech™ system or an equivalent and will be designed at the detail design stage.

7.2 WATER QUALITY CONTROLS

Due to the size of the site and the type of development proposed, *Enhanced* water quality control (a minimum of 80% TSS removal) is required. Quality treatment for the Site will be provided using a combination of pervious third pipe with catchbasin pre-treatment system as well as Oil/Grit Separators (OGS).

Pre-treatment of flows entering the third-pipe system will be done using catchbasin hoods such as ADS' Envirohood™ or equivalent, which are shown to capture floatables and remove upwards of 50% TSS. The remaining treatment for the site will be provided using Oil/Grit Separators (OGS). These OGS units will be located upstream of the underground storage systems in both the subdivision and the medium density block and will be sized to provide the *Enhanced* quality target.

7.3 MODELLING RESULTS

The system described above was modelled in SWMHYMO to determine the effectiveness of the strategy using the events described in Section 4.0. The results of that modelling are presented in the following table.

Table 3 - Modelling Results

Event	Site Outflow To Willis Street (m ³ /s)	Max Storage Used (m ³)	Park Ponding Depth (m)
5YR	0.000	1127	0.00
10YR	0.000	1534	0.00
25YR	0.000	2040	0.00
50YR	0.074	2361	0.05
100YR	0.094	2583	0.10
250YR	0.134	3033	0.35

The model shows that the park does not see use as surface storage until the 50-year storm event which also corresponds with flows being seen to the Willis Street sewer. These flows do not exceed the allowable target established for the site. The entirety of the 250-year event is controlled within the proposed system.

7.4 INFILTRATION AREAS

Infiltration measures are being proposed in several areas with a third pipe system, park underground storage and medium density block storage being accounted for within the model. The third pipe system provides 270 m³ of storage for infiltration, the entirety of the 1848 m³ underground park storage drains by infiltration and 200 of the 500 m³ of the medium density underground storage drains by infiltration. All infiltration galleries drain in under 24 hours. The calculations for this are found attached.

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

Additional infiltration opportunities exist in the rear-yard swales of the single-family lots and will be explored further as controls during detail design.

7.5 OFFSITE FLOWS

Two areas, one to the east and one to the west, consisting of rear-yards unable to be drained by the internal sewers exist on site. Expected flows from these areas are roughly double the existing flow rates seen currently. Controls consisting of swales and infiltration galleries will be utilized in detail design to reduce these flows to existing rates.

8.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

This section describes the Erosion and Sediment Control Measures that will be implemented during and immediately after construction to reduce the possibility of sediment being deposited downstream.

8.1 TYPES OF SELECTED EROSION/SEDIMENT CONTROL METHODS

The details and locations of the proposed erosion and sediment control measures are shown in the submitted drawings package. The proposed erosion and sediment control measures include the following:

- Heavy-duty silt fencing to be erected on all Site boundaries where there is potential for runoff to be discharged offsite, to protect adjacent downstream lands from migration of sediment in overland flow. The location of this fencing will be adjacent to the limit of grading.
- Stabilize all disturbed areas where work will not take place for a period of 30 days or more according to OPSS 572.
- Perform street sweeping as necessary to remove soil accumulation caused by construction traffic.
- Install and maintain catchbasin inserts at all catchbasins to prevent sediment from entering the proposed storm sewer.
- Installation of a mud mat at the main entrance to site.
- Dewatering effluent discharge areas complete with sediment traps and energy diffusers shall be constructed, as necessary, within the proposed construction limits. Filter socks will be used where necessary to further filter the discharge.
- Install and maintain strawbale filters and silt sacks at all catchbasins
- to prevent sediment from entering the proposed storm sewer.

The proposed temporary erosion & sediment control measures have been selected based on the site's susceptibility to erosion, sensitivity of the downstream environment, site slopes, and total drainage area. The proposed measures should provide adequate erosion and sediment control for the proposed project without the need for additional measures; however, the site should be monitored during construction, and additional measures may be added, if required. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, additional rows of silt fence or rock check dams in areas that are susceptible to erosion.

Reference: 360 Carroll Street, Strathroy, Ontario, Stormwater Management Strategy

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the preceding documentation, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- **Water Quantity** – underground storage, along with a dry pond and LIDs shall be used to maintain the target flow rates. The downstream SWM facility will not see flows from site until the 50-year event.
- **Water Quality** – OGS units, with additional quality controls in the proposed LIDs shall be sized to provide an MECP *Enhanced* level of treatment.
- **Erosion and Sediment Control Measures** – standard measures are proposed for the site including silt-fence, a mud-mat construction entrance, and silt sacks in the catchbasins.

As the site conforms to the assumptions in the proposed SWM strategy, we trust that this report is sufficient and meets your needs. However, should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at your convenience.

Regards,

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.



Digitally signed by
Dekker, Jade
Date: 2022.09.21
10:50:55 -04'00'

Jade Dekker

Water Resources Designer
Community Development
Phone: (226) 927 -8106
Jade.dekker@stantec.com

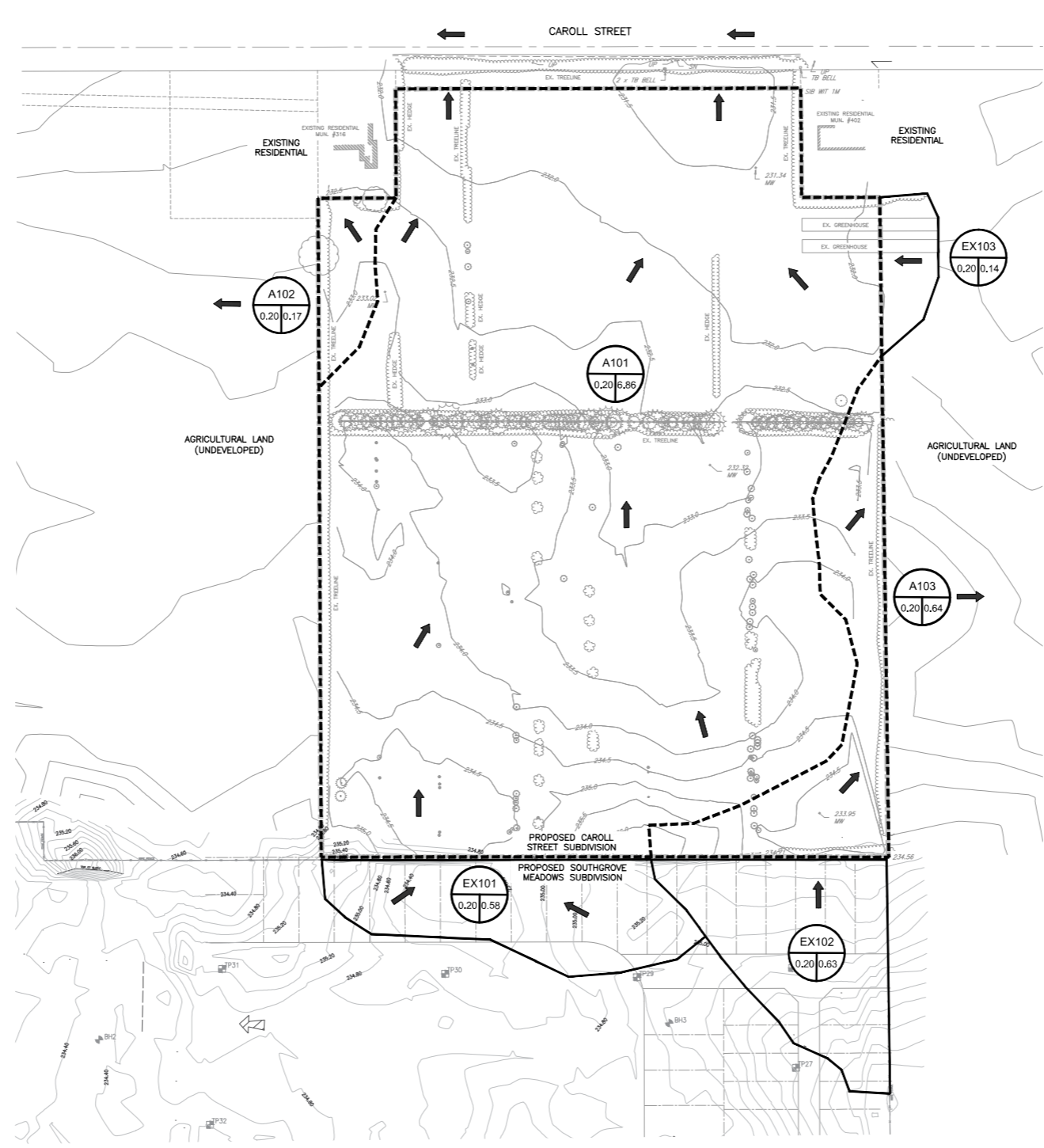


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by Kristoferson,
Adam
Date:
2022.09.21
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Adam Kristoferson P.Eng.
Water Resources Engineer
Community Development
Phone: (519) 675 - 6669
Fax: (519) 645 - 6575
Adam.kristoferson@stantec.com

Attachment: Existing Storm Area Drainage Plan
Storm Routing Figure
Willis Street Plan and Profile
SWMHYMO Parameters
SWM Calculations
Model Results
SWMHYMO Inputs and Outputs

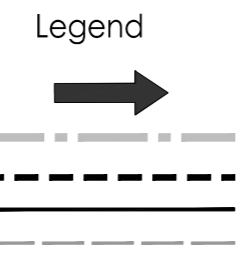
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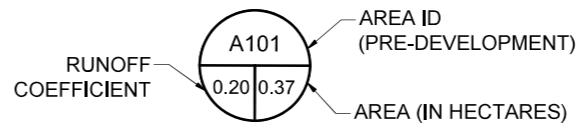
JUNE 2022
 161414253



600-171 Queens Avenue
 London ON N6A 5J7
 Tel. 519-645-2007



EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE
 SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
 DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
 EXTERNAL DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
 EXISTING STORM SEWER



Client/Project

CAROL STREET SUBDIVISION
 STRATHROY, ON

Figure No.

1

Title

EXISTING STORM FIGURE

\\C:\0217\ppl\ss01\work_group\01\4\active\161414253\design\drawing\civil\sheet_files\fig_161414253_20220613_ssm_route.dwg
2022-09-19 4:37 PM by: D'haime, Note

PONDING SCHEDULE			
PONDING #	AREA (m ²)	DEPTH (m)	VOLUME (m ³)
1		0.45	69.0
2		0.45	125.0
3		0.50	1050.0
4		0.45	125.0
5		0.45	50.0
6		0.45	180.0
7	1000	0.30	150.0
TOTAL			1749.0

- SWM MODELING IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING:
- A MINIMUM PERCENT IMPERVIOUS LEVEL OF 40% SHOULD BE USED FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL WITH 30% DIRECTLY CONNECTED.
 - A MINIMUM IMPERVIOUS LEVEL OF 70% SHOULD BE USED FOR MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL WITH 55% DIRECTLY CONNECTED.
 - ROADWAYS SHOULD BE MODELLED AT 60% IMPERVIOUS WITH 55% DIRECTLY CONNECTED.

IF ACTUAL CONDITIONS ARE ANTICIPATED TO EXCEED THESE NUMBERS THAN THE VALUES SHOULD BE CALCULATED AND SUPERSEDE THE ABOVE VALUES.
SEE TABLE BELOW FOR C-VALUES (STRATHROY SERVING STANDARDS MANUAL, OCT. 2021)

The following runoff coefficients are to be used with the Rational Formula:

Single Family Residential (Lots smaller than 375 m ²)	0.60
Single Family Residential (Lots larger than 375 m ²)	0.45
Single Family Residential (Lots larger than 500 m ²)	0.45
Multi-Family Residential	0.60 - 0.80
Unimproved Residential	0.50
Commercial	0.70 - 0.80
Industrial	0.70 - 0.80
Parks, Cemeteries, Playgrounds & Fairgrounds	0.20

Figure 4.15: Pervious Catchbasin

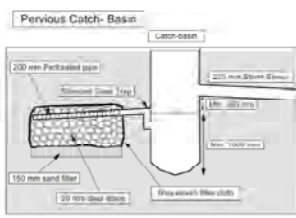
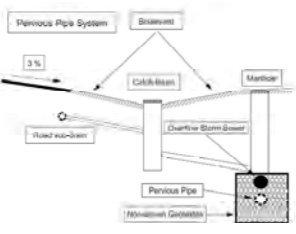
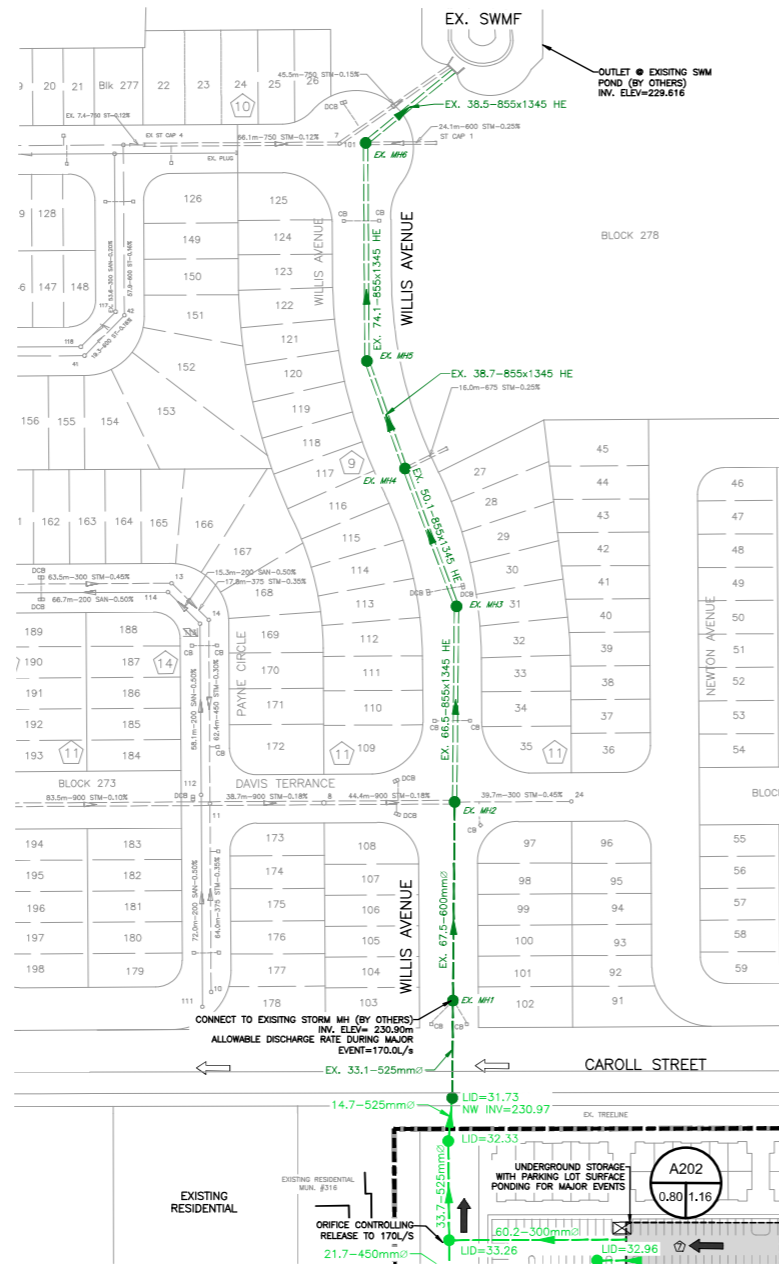


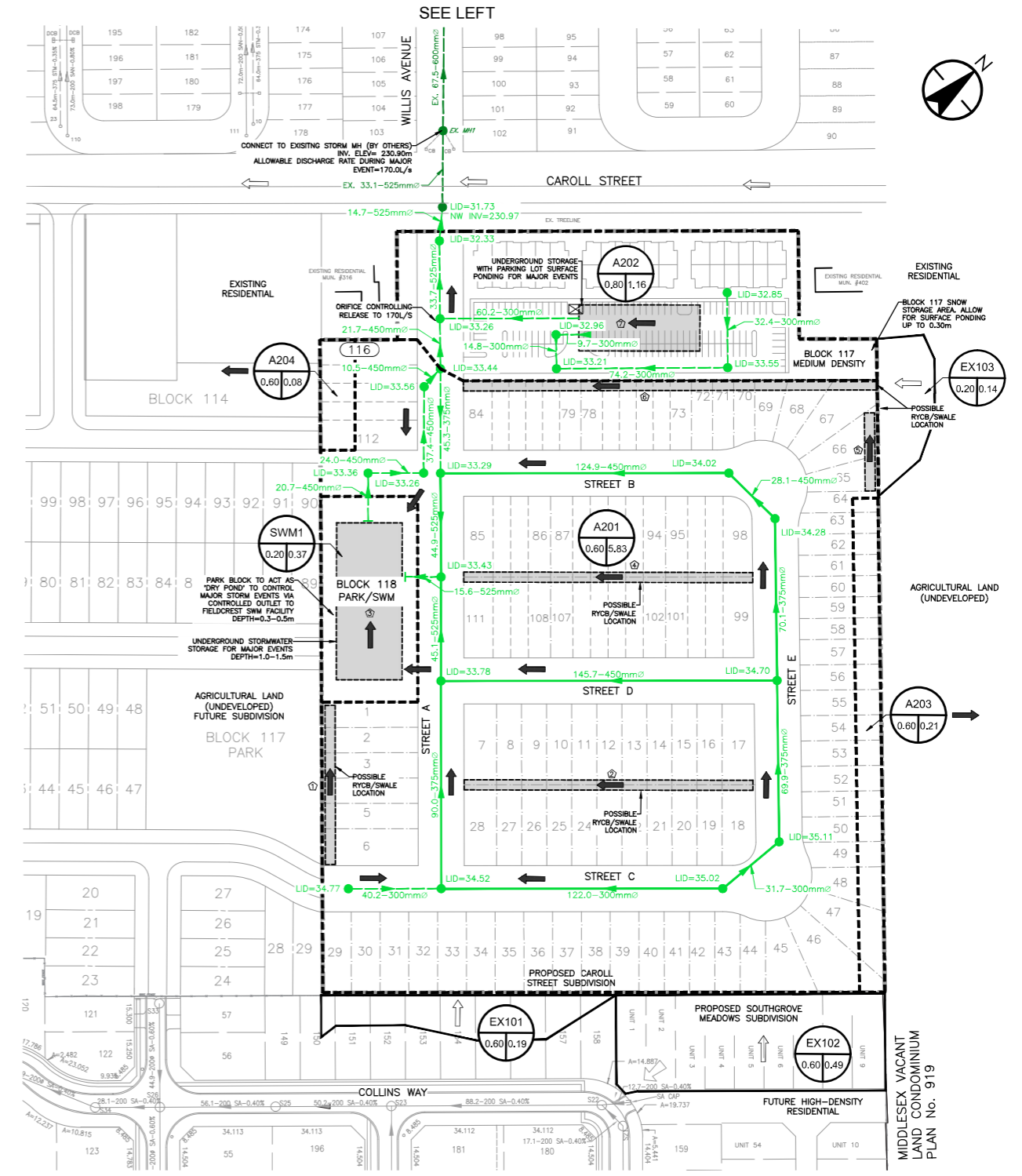
Figure 4.16: Pervious Pipe System



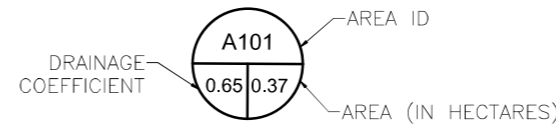
NOTE: STORM SEWERS AS SHOWN IN THIS PLAN ARE TO BE FITTED WITH PERVIOUS PIPE SYSTEMS TO PROMOTE EXFILTRATION OF COLLECTED STORM WATER. (SEE DETAIL ABOVE)



LOT #	GRADING TYPE	RYCB (Y/N)	LOT TYPE
1-6	BACK TO FRONT	N	REGULAR
7-28	FRONT TO BACK	Y	REGULAR
29-45	BACK TO FRONT	N	REGULAR
46-64	SPILT	N	LO
65-84	SPILT	Y	REGULAR
84-111	FRONT TO BACK	Y	REGULAR
112-116	SPILT	N	REGULAR



- ➔ PROPOSED OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE
- ➡ EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE



- Legend
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
 - - - DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
 - EXTERNAL DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER
 - PROPOSED STORM SEWER
 - PROPOSED STORM SEWER WITH THIRD PIPE EXFILTRATION SYSTEM

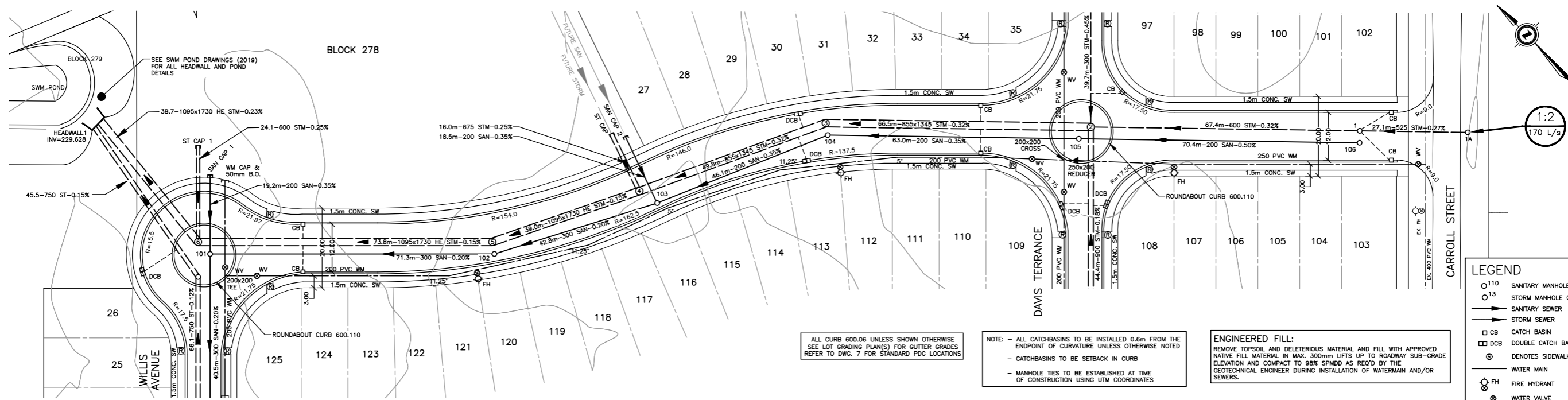
Client/Project
LITERA GROUP
360 CAROLL STREET
STRATHROY, ON

Figure No.
2

Title
STORM ROUTING FIGURE

Stantec

600-171 Queens Avenue
London ON N6A 5J7
Tel. 519-645-2007

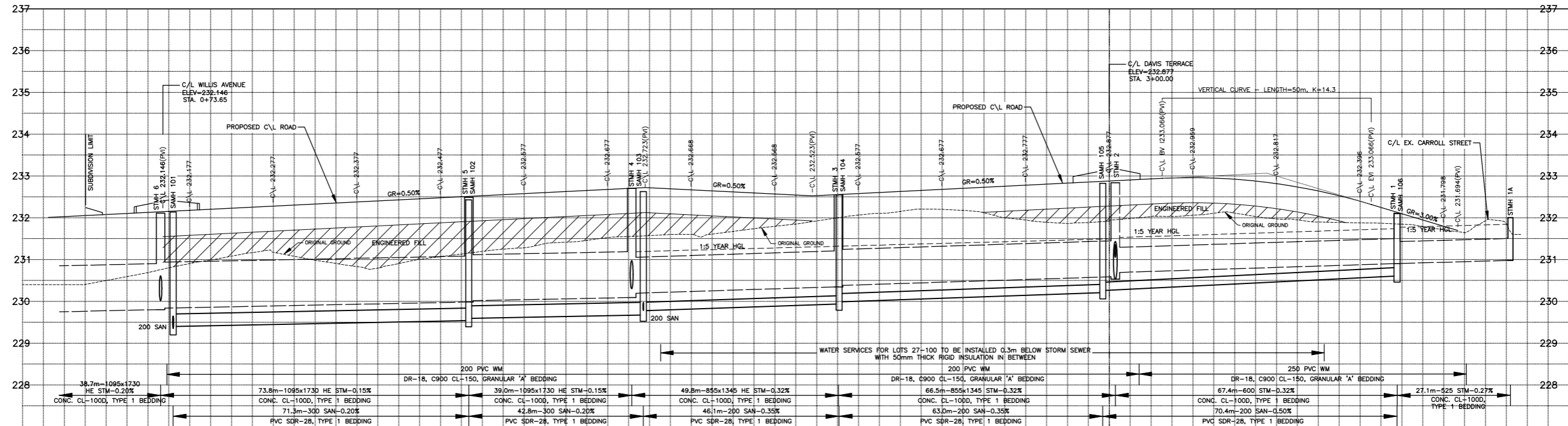


ALL CURB 600.06 UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE. SEE LOT GRADING PLAN(S) FOR GUTTER GRADES. REFER TO DWG. 7 FOR STANDARD PDC LOCATIONS.

NOTE: - ALL CATCHBASINS TO BE INSTALLED 0.6m FROM THE ENDPOINT OF CURVATURE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - CATCHBASINS TO BE SETBACK IN CURB
 - MANHOLE TIES TO BE ESTABLISHED AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION USING UTM COORDINATES

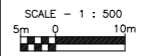
ENGINEERED FILL: REMOVE TOPSOIL AND DELETERIOUS MATERIAL AND FILL WITH APPROVED NATIVE FILL MATERIAL IN MAX. 300mm LIFTS UP TO ROADWAY SUB-GRADE ELEVATION AND COMPACT TO 98% SPMD AS REQ'D BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER DURING INSTALLATION OF WATERMAIN AND/OR SEWERS.

WILLIS AVENUE



PRELIMINARY OPTION 1

STATION	EXISTING SERVICES	DRAWING #, SOURCE	DATE	CONSTRUCTED SERVICES	COMPLETION	DETAILS	No.	REVISIONS	DATE	CONSULTANT	CONSULTANT OR DIVISION	ENGINEER'S STAMP	SCALE	FIELDCREST SUBDIVISION - PHASE 2 FIELDCREST LTD.	PROJECT No. 44465-104
0+00.00													SCALE - 1 : 500		
0+40.00															
1+00.00															
1+20.00															
1+40.00															
1+60.00															
2+00.00															
2+20.00															
2+40.00															
2+60.00															
3+00.00															
3+40.00															
3+60.00															
4+00.00															



WILLIS AVENUE

9

PLAN FILE No.

Subject: CN Calculations
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22

Site Soils: Sand

TABLE OF CURVE NUMBERS (CN's)									
Land Use	Hydrologic Soil Type								Manning's
	A	AB	B	BC	C	CD	D	'n'	
Meadow	50	54	58	64.5	71	74.5	78	0.40	
Woodlot	50	55.3	60.5	67	73.5	76.8	80	0.40	
Long Grass	55	60	65	72	79	81.5	84	0.30	
Lawns	60	65.5	71	77	83	86	89	0.25	
Pasture/Range	58	61.5	65	70.5	76	78.5	81	0.17	
Crop	66	70	74	78	82	84	86	0.13	
Fallow (Bare)	77	82	86	89	91	93	94	0.05	
Wetland	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	0.15	

HYDROLOGIC SOIL TYPE (%)								
Catchment	Hydrologic Soil Type							TOTAL
	A	AB	B	BC	C	CD	D	
Existing								
A102		100.0						
A103		100.0						
Proposed								
EX201		100.0						100
EX202		100.0						100
EX203		100.0						100
A201		100.0						100
A202		100.0						100
A203		100.0						100
A204		100.0						100
SWM1		100.0						100

LAND USE (%)									
Catchment	Meadow	Woodlot	Long Grass	Lawns	Pasture Range	Crop	Fallow (Bare)	Wetland	Total
	Existing								
A102	100								
A103	100								
Proposed									
EX201				100					100
EX202				100					100
EX203	100								100
A201				100					100
A202				100					100
A203				100					100
A104				100					100
SWM1				100					100

CURVE NUMBER (CN)									
Catchment	Meadow	Woodlot	Long Grass	Lawns	Pasture Range	Crop	Fallow (Bare)	Wetland	Weighted CN
Existing									
A102	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0
A103	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0
Proposed									
EX201	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
EX202	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
EX203	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0
A201	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
A202	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
A203	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
A204	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
SWM1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0

** post development catchments concerned with pervious CN values only

** AMC II assumed

** Hydrological Soil Group taken from MTO Drainage Manual for each soil type

Subject: SWMHYMO Parameters
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22

**Site Soils: Sand
Existing Conditions**

Area Description	Catchment Number	SWMHYMO Command	Area (ha)	CN	TIMP	XIMP	Slope (%)	Length (m)	Tc (hrs)	Tp (hrs)
Flows off site to the west	A102	DESIGN NASHYD	0.17	54	-	-	2.00	34	0.23	0.14
Flows off site to the east	A103	DESIGN NASHYD	0.64	54	-	-	2.00	65	0.31	0.19

Proposed Conditions

Area Description	Catchment Number	SWMHYMO Command	Area (ha)	CN	TIMP	XIMP	Slope (%)	Length (m)	Tc (hrs)	Tp (hrs)
External rearyards draining to site from south	EX201	DESIGN STANDHYD	0.19	65	0.50	0.40	2.00	20		
External rearyards draining to site from south	EX202	DESIGN STANDHYD	0.49	65	0.50	0.40	2.00	20		
External flow from fields to the east	EX203	DESIGN NASHYD	0.14	54	-	-	2.00	31	0.22	0.13
Subdivision controlled by park storage	A201	DESIGN STANDHYD	5.83	65	0.50	0.40	2.00	20		
Medium density block controlled by onsite storage	A202	DESIGN STANDHYD	1.16	65	0.80	0.60	2.00	20		
Uncontrolled site flows sent east	A203	DESIGN STANDHYD	0.21	65	0.50	0.40	2.00	20		
Uncontrolled site flows sent west	A204	DESIGN STANDHYD	0.08	65	0.50	0.40	2.00	20		
Park area with storage controls	SWM1	DESIGN NASHYD	0.37	65	-	-	2.00	50	0.27	0.16
Total			8.47							

Notes:

CN calculated for pervious areas only for DESIGN STANDHYD. CN is a weighed average for DESIGN NASHYD

TIMP

Total percent impervious

XIMP

Percent impervious directly connected

Length

$$L = [A * 10000 / 1.5]^{0.5} \text{ For NASHYD}$$

Time of Concentration calculated using the Airport Method

$$T_c = [3.26 (1.1 - C) L^{0.5}] / S^{0.33}$$

Where:

- C = Runoff Coefficient = 0.2 for undeveloped areas
- L = Length of Overland Flow (m) = (Area/1.5)^{0.5}
- S = Slope (%)

Time to Peak

$$T_p = 0.6T_c$$

Subject: Storage Sizing
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22

Park Block Storage							
Depth (m)	Side Slope (∟:1)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Area (m ²)	Average Area (m ²)	Incremental Volume (m ³)	Cumulative Volume (m ³)
29.8	NA	28	66	1848			
29.9	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	184.8
30	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	369.6
30.1	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	554.4
30.2	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	739.2
30.3	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	924
30.4	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	1108.8
30.5	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	1293.6
30.6	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	1478.4
30.7	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	1663.2
30.8	NA	28	66	1848	1848	184.8	1848
32	5	28	66	1848	0	0	
32.1	5	29	67	1943	1895.5	189.55	189.6
32.2	5	30	68	2040	1991.5	199.15	388.7
32.3	5	31	69	2139	2089.5	208.95	597.7
32.4	6	32.2	70.2	2260.44	2199.72	219.972	817.6
32.5	7	33.6	71.6	2405.76	2333.1	233.31	1050.9

Underground Storage

Dry Pond

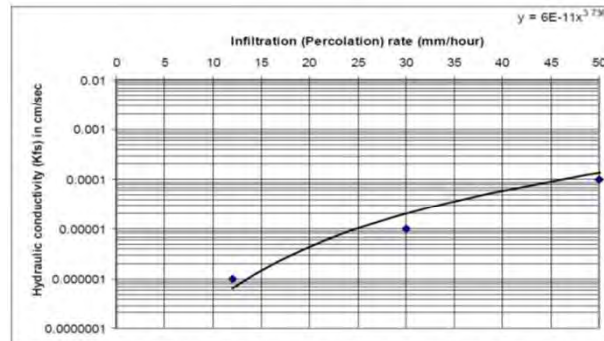
Medium Density Block Storage							
Depth (m)	Side Slope (∟:1)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Area (m ²)	Average Area (m ²)	Incremental Volume (m ³)	Cumulative Volume (m ³)
30.8	NA	20	50	1000			
30.9	NA	20	50	1000	1000	100	100
31	NA	20	50	1000	1000	100	200
31.1	NA	20	50	1000	1000	100	300
31.2	NA	20	50	1000	1000	100	400
31.3	NA	20	50	1000	1000	100	500

Underground Storage

Subject: Infiltration Calculations
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22

	y (K (cm/s))	x (Inf (mm/hr))
Site	1.0E-02	160
Safety Factor	2.5	
Safety Infiltration Rate		64.0 mm/hr

Note: y is as per Geotech report by exp



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (OMMAH), 1997. Supplementary Guidelines to the Ontario Building Code 1997, SG-6 Percolation Time and Soil Descriptions. Toronto, Ontario.

Roadway Infiltration

Length of Road	771 m	Storage	270 m ³
Area of Infiltration	771 m ²	Drawdown Time	5.5 hrs
Void Ratio	0.35 -		
Infiltration Rate	49344 mm/hr		
	0.0137 m³/s		

Park Storage Infiltration

Area of Infiltration	1848 m ²	Storage	1848 m ³
Infiltration Rate	118272 mm/hr	Drawdown Time	15.6 hrs
	0.0329 m³/s		

MD Block Storage Infiltration

Area of Infiltration	1000 m ²	Storage	200 m ³
Infiltration Rate	64000 mm/hr	Drawdown Time	3.1 hrs
	0.0178 m³/s		

Subject: Stage Storage
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22

Elevation (m)	Park Storage (m³)	MD Storage (m³)	Total Storage (m³)	Park Infiltration (m³/s)	MD Infiltration (m³/s)	Orifice Outlet (m³/s)	Total Outflow (m³/s)	Orifice #1	
29.3	0							Orifice #1 Elev (m)	Orifice Coeff.
30.8	1848	0	1848	0.033		0	0.033	31.00	0.600
31	1848	200	2048	0.033	0.018	0	0.051	Orifice #1-Midpoint (m)	Perimeter (m)
31.3	1848	500	2348	0.033	0.018	0.005	0.056	31.08	0.000
32	1848	500	2348	0.033	0.018	0.074	0.125	Orifice Diameter (mm)	Area (m²)
32.5	2899	500	3399	0.033	0.018	0.167	0.218	150	0.018
								Weir Coeff. (Sharp)	Orientation
								1.80	Vertical

Sharp crested semi-circular weir equation

Sharp crested semi-circular weir equation

$$Q = C * D^{2.5} * (H/D)^{1.88}$$

where

C = sharp crested semi-circular weir coefficient

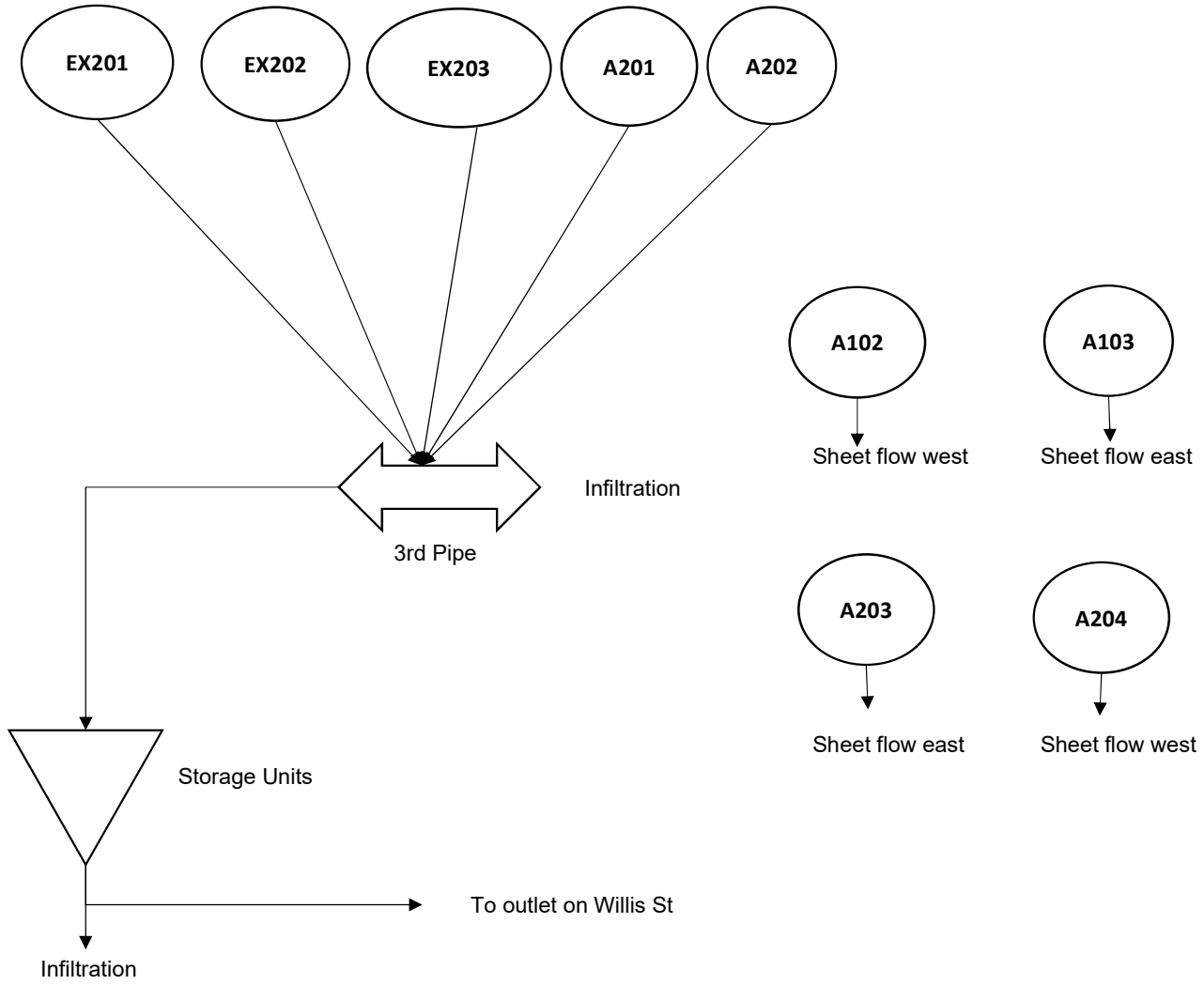
D = diameter of orifice

H = head above orifice invert

Subject: Model Results
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22

Event	Existing A103 Outflow (m ³ /s)	A203 Outflow (m ³ /s)	Existing A102 Outflow (m ³ /s)	A204 Outflow (m ³ /s)	Site Outflow (m ³ /s)	Site Outflow less Infiltration (m ³ /s)	Max Storage Used (m ³)	Park Ponding Depth (m)
5YR	0.013	0.035	0.004	0.013	0.033	0.000	1127	0.00
10YR	0.018	0.043	0.006	0.016	0.033	0.000	1534	0.00
25YR	0.027	0.054	0.008	0.020	0.050	0.000	2040	0.00
50YR	0.034	0.063	0.011	0.023	0.125	0.074	2361	0.05
100YR	0.041	0.071	0.013	0.026	0.145	0.094	2583	0.10
250YR	0.052	0.080	0.016	0.029	0.185	0.134	3033	0.35

Subject: Model Schematic
Project: Carroll Street
Project No.: 161414253
Client: Carroll Street East Developments
Date: 15-Sep-22



```

00001> 2 Metric units
00002> #*****
00003> # Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
00004> # Date : 2022-09-14
00005> # Modeller : [AKK]
00006> # Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
00007> # License # : 4730904
00008> #*****
00009> #
00010> #
00011> # This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
00012> # conditions in the proposed site plan.
00013> # Storm events modeled are:
00014> # 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
00015> #
00016> #*****
00017> #
00018> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[5]
00019> [5Yr.3hr]
00020> #-----|
00021> READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=["STORM.001"]
00022> #-----|
00023> #
00024> #
00025> # Existing conditions
00026> #
00027> #*****
00028> CALIB NASHYD ID=[07], NHYD=["A102"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[0.17] (ha),
00029> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[54], IA=[5] (mm),
00030> N=[3], TP=[0.14]hrs,
00031> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00032> #-----|
00033> CALIB NASHYD ID=[07], NHYD=["A103"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[0.64] (ha),
00034> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[54], IA=[5] (mm),
00035> N=[3], TP=[0.19]hrs,
00036> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00037> #-----|
00038> #
00039> #
00040> # Proposed conditions
00041> #
00042> #*****
00043> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[01], NHYD=["A201"], DT=[1] (min), AREA=[5.83] (ha),
00044> XIMP=[0.40], TIMP=[0.50], DWF=[0.0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00045> SCS curve number CN=[65],
00046> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5] (mm), SLPP=[2] (%),
00047> LGP=[20] (m), MNP=[0.24], SCP=[0] (min),
00048> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[2] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%),
00049> LGI=[10] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00050> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00051> #-----|
00052> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[02], NHYD=["A202"], DT=[1] (min), AREA=[1.16] (ha),
00053> XIMP=[0.60], TIMP=[0.80], DWF=[0.0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00054> SCS curve number CN=[65],
00055> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5] (mm), SLPP=[2] (%),
00056> LGP=[20] (m), MNP=[0.24], SCP=[0] (min),
00057> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[2] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%),
00058> LGI=[50] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00059> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00060> #-----|
00061> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[03], NHYD=["A203"], DT=[1] (min), AREA=[0.21] (ha),
00062> XIMP=[0.40], TIMP=[0.50], DWF=[0.0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00063> SCS curve number CN=[65],
00064> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5] (mm), SLPP=[2] (%),
00065> LGP=[20] (m), MNP=[0.24], SCP=[0] (min),
00066> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[2] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%),
00067> LGI=[10] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00068> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00069> #-----|
00070> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[04], NHYD=["A204"], DT=[1] (min), AREA=[0.08] (ha),
00071> XIMP=[0.40], TIMP=[0.50], DWF=[0.0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00072> SCS curve number CN=[65],
00073> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5] (mm), SLPP=[2] (%),
00074> LGP=[30] (m), MNP=[0.24], SCP=[0] (min),
00075> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[2] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%),
00076> LGI=[10] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00077> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00078> #-----|
00079> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[05], NHYD=["EX201"], DT=[1] (min), AREA=[0.19] (ha),
00080> XIMP=[0.30], TIMP=[0.40], DWF=[0.0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00081> SCS curve number CN=[65],
00082> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5] (mm), SLPP=[2] (%),
00083> LGP=[20] (m), MNP=[0.24], SCP=[0] (min),
00084> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[2] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%),
00085> LGI=[10] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00086> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00087> #-----|
00088> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[06], NHYD=["EX202"], DT=[1] (min), AREA=[0.49] (ha),
00089> XIMP=[0.30], TIMP=[0.40], DWF=[0.0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00090> SCS curve number CN=[65],
00091> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5] (mm), SLPP=[2] (%),
00092> LGP=[20] (m), MNP=[0.24], SCP=[0] (min),
00093> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[2] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%),
00094> LGI=[10] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00095> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00096> #-----|
00097> CALIB NASHYD ID=[07], NHYD=["EX203"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[0.14] (ha),
00098> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[54], IA=[5] (mm),
00099> N=[3], TP=[0.13]hrs,
00100> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00101> #-----|
00102> CALIB NASHYD ID=[08], NHYD=["SWM1"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[0.37] (ha),
00103> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[65], IA=[5] (mm),
00104> N=[3], TP=[0.16]hrs,
00105> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00106> #-----|
00107> ADD HYD IDsum=[09], NHYD=["Total"], IDs to add=[01+02+05+06+07+08]
00108> #-----|
00109> #
00110> # Third Pipe System
00111> #*****
00112> COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[09], CINLET=[0.014] (cms), NINLET=[2],
00113> MAJID=[01], MajNHYD=["ToStorage"],
00114> MINID=[02], MinNHYD=["To3rd"],
00115> TMJSTO=[270] (cu-m)
00116> #-----|
00117> #
00118> # Underground and above ground storage
00119> #*****
00120> ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[03], NHYD=["Storage"], IDin=[01],
00121> RDT=[1] (min),
00122> TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00123> (cms) - (ha-m)
00124> [ 0.000 , 0.000 ]
00125> [ 0.033 , 0.001 ]
00126> [ 0.033 , 0.185 ]
00127> [ 0.051 , 0.205 ]

```

```

00128> [ 0.056 , 0.235 ]
00129> [ 0.125 , 0.236 ]
00130> [ 0.218 , 0.340 ]
00131> [ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
00132> IDovf=[04], NHYDovf=["OVFL"]
00133> #-----|
00134>
00135> #-----|
00136> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[10]
00137> ["10YR.3hr"]
00138> #-----|
00139> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[25]
00140> ["25YR.3hr"]
00141> #-----|
00142> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[50]
00143> ["50YR.3hr"]
00144> #-----|
00145> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[100]
00146> ["100YR.3hr"]
00147> #-----|
00148> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[250]
00149> ["250YR.3hr"]
00150>
00151> FINISH
00152>
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00213>

```

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W M M M H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 # 4730904
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@fsa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Kitchener) *****
00025> ***** Kitchener SERIAL#:4730904 *****
00026> *****
00027> *****
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2022-09-20 TIME: 10:00:58 RUN COUNTER: 000078 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\Prop1.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\Prop1.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\Prop1.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
00053> *# Date : 2022-09-14
00054> *# Modeller : [AKK]
00055> *# Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
00056> *# License # : 4730904
00057> *****
00058> *****
00059> *#
00060> *# This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
00061> *# conditions in the proposed site plan.
00062> *# Storm events modeled are:
00063> *# 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
00064> *#
00065> *****
00066> ** END OF RUN : 4
00067>
00068>
00069>
00070>
00071>
00072>
00073>
00074> -----
00075> | START | Project dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
00076> |-----| Rainfall dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
00077> | TZERO = 00 hrs on 0
00078> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00079> | NRUN = 005
00080> | NSTORM= 1
00081> | # 1=5yr.3hr
00082> -----
00083> 005:0002-----
00084> *****
00085> *# Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
00086> *# Date : 2022-09-14
00087> *# Modeller : [AKK]
00088> *# Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
00089> *# License # : 4730904
00090> *****
00091> *****
00092> *#
00093> *# This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
00094> *# conditions in the proposed site plan.
00095> *# Storm events modeled are:
00096> *# 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
00097> *#
00098> *****
00099> *****
00100> 005:0002-----
00101> -----
00102> | READ STORM | Filename: 5-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy I
00103> | Ptotal= 44.36 mm | Comments: 5-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy I
00104> -----
00105> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00106> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00107> .08 3.263 | .83 20.866 | 1.58 10.120 | 2.33 4.397
00108> .17 3.582 | .92 49.986 | 1.67 8.819 | 2.42 4.145
00109> .25 3.976 | 1.00 142.775 | 1.75 7.817 | 2.50 3.921
00110> .33 4.476 | 1.08 64.719 | 1.83 7.022 | 2.58 3.722
00111> .42 5.130 | 1.17 35.904 | 1.92 6.377 | 2.67 3.543
00112> .50 6.023 | 1.25 24.205 | 2.00 5.844 | 2.75 3.382
00113> .58 7.313 | 1.33 18.064 | 2.08 5.395 | 2.83 3.235
00114> .67 9.334 | 1.42 14.343 | 2.17 5.013 | 2.92 3.102
00115> .75 12.924 | 1.50 11.871 | 2.25 4.684 | 3.00 2.979
00116> -----
00117> -----
00118> 005:0003-----
00119> *****
00120> *#
00121> *# Existing conditions
00122> *#
00123> *****
00124> -----
00125> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .17 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00126> | 07:A102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00127> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140

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00128> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .046
00129>
00130> PEAk FLOW (cms)= .004 (i)
00131> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.200
00132> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.055
00133> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.356
00134> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .137
00135>
00136> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00137>
00138> -----
00139> -----
00140> 005:0004-----
00141> -----
00142> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .64 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00143> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00144> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
00145>
00146> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00147>
00148> PEAk FLOW (cms)= .013 (i)
00149> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.267
00150> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.056
00151> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.356
00152> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .137
00153>
00154> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00155>
00156> -----
00157> 005:0005-----
00158> *****
00159> *#
00160> *# Proposed conditions
00161> *#
00162> *#-----*#
00163> -----
00164> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.83
00165> | 01:A201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00166> -----
00167> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00168> Surface Area (ha)= 2.91 2.91
00169> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00170> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00171> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00172> Mannings n = .013 .240
00173>
00174> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.77 28.05
00175> over (min) 1.00 8.00
00176> Storage Coeff. (min)= .45 (ii) 8.01 (ii)
00177> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 8.00
00178> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.51 .14
00179>
00180> PEAk FLOW (cms)= .92 .15 *TOTALS*
00181> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.17 .974 (iii)
00182> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 42.36 10.48 23.229
00183> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.36 44.36 44.356
00184> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .95 .24 .524
00185>
00186> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00187> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00188> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00189> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00190> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00191> -----
00192> -----
00193> 005:0006-----
00194> -----
00195> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.16
00196> | 02:A202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 80.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 60.00
00197> -----
00198> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00199> Surface Area (ha)= .93 .23
00200> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00201> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00202> Length (m)= 50.00 20.00
00203> Mannings n = .013 .240
00204>
00205> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.77 82.04
00206> over (min) 1.00 6.00
00207> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.19 (ii) 6.11 (ii)
00208> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
00209> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .97 .19
00210>
00211> PEAk FLOW (cms)= .27 .04 *TOTALS*
00212> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.08 .292 (iii)
00213> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 42.36 15.89 31.770
00214> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.36 44.36 44.356
00215> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .95 .36 .716
00216>
00217> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00218> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00219> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00220> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00221> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00222> -----
00223> -----
00224> 005:0007-----
00225> -----
00226> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .21
00227> | 03:A203 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00228> -----
00229> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00230> Surface Area (ha)= .10 .10
00231> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00232> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00233> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00234> Mannings n = .013 .240
00235>
00236> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.77 28.05
00237> over (min) 1.00 8.00
00238> Storage Coeff. (min)= .45 (ii) 8.01 (ii)
00239> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 8.00
00240> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.51 .14
00241>
00242> PEAk FLOW (cms)= .03 .01 *TOTALS*
00243> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.17 .035 (iii)
00244> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 42.36 10.48 23.229
00245> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.36 44.36 44.356
00246> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .95 .24 .524
00247>
00248> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00249> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00250> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00251> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00252> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00253> -----
00254> -----

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00255> 005:0008-----
00256> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .08
00258> | 04:A204 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00259> -----
00260> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00261> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .04
00262> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00263> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00264> Length (m)= 10.00 30.00
00265> Mannings n = .013 .240
00266> -----
00267> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.77 26.91
00268> over (min) 1.00 10.00
00269> Storage Coeff. (min)= .45 (ii) 10.25 (iii)
00270> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 10.00
00271> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.51 .11
00272> -----
00273> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .01 .00 *TOTALS*
00274> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.20 1.000 (iii)
00275> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 42.36 10.48 23.229
00276> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.36 44.36 44.356
00277> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .95 .24 .524
00278> -----
00279> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00280> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00281> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00282> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00283> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00284> -----
00286> 005:0009-----
00287> -----
00288> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .19
00289> | 05:EX201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
00290> -----
00291> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00292> Surface Area (ha)= .08 .11
00293> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00294> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00295> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00296> Mannings n = .013 .240
00297> -----
00298> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.77 26.48
00299> over (min) 1.00 8.00
00300> Storage Coeff. (min)= .45 (ii) 8.18 (iii)
00301> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 8.00
00302> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.51 .14
00303> -----
00304> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .02 .01 *TOTALS*
00305> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.17 .024 (iii)
00306> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 42.36 10.21 19.852
00307> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.36 44.36 44.356
00308> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .95 .23 .448
00309> -----
00310> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00311> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00312> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00313> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00314> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00315> -----
00317> 005:0010-----
00318> -----
00319> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .49
00320> | 06:EX202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
00321> -----
00322> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00323> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .29
00324> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00325> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00326> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00327> Mannings n = .013 .240
00328> -----
00329> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.77 26.48
00330> over (min) 1.00 8.00
00331> Storage Coeff. (min)= .45 (ii) 8.18 (iii)
00332> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 8.00
00333> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.51 .14
00334> -----
00335> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .06 .01 *TOTALS*
00336> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.17 .063 (iii)
00337> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 42.36 10.21 19.852
00338> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.36 44.36 44.356
00339> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .95 .23 .448
00340> -----
00341> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00342> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00343> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00344> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00345> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00346> -----
00347> -----
00348> 005:0011-----
00349> -----
00350> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .14 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00351> | 07:EX203 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00352> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00353> -----
00354> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .041
00355> -----
00356> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .003 (i)
00357> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.193
00358> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.055
00359> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.356
00360> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .137
00361> -----
00362> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00363> -----
00365> 005:0012-----
00366> -----
00367> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .37 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00368> | 08:SWM1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00369> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00370> -----
00371> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .088
00372> -----
00373> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .012 (i)
00374> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.217
00375> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.794
00376> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.356
00377> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .198
00378> -----
00379> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00380> -----
00381> -----

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00382> 005:0013-----
00383> -----
00384> | ADD HYD (Total ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00385> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00386> ID1 01:A201 5.83 .974 1.00 23.23 .000
00387> ID2 02:A202 1.16 .292 1.00 31.77 .000
00388> ID3 05:EX201 .19 .024 1.00 19.85 .000
00389> ID4 06:EX202 .49 .063 1.00 19.85 .000
00390> ID5 07:EX203 .14 .003 1.18 6.05 .000
00391> ID6 08:SWM1 .37 .012 1.22 8.79 .000
00392> -----
00393> SUM 09:Total 8.18 1.357 1.00 23.21 .000
00394> -----
00395> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00396> -----
00397> -----
00398> 005:0014-----
00399> *****
00400> *# Third Pipe System
00401> *****
00402> -----
00403> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .014 (cms)
00404> | TotalHyd 09:Total | Number of inlets in system [MINLET] = 2
00405> Total minor system capacity = .028 (cms)
00406> Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 270.(cu.m.)
00407> -----
00408> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00409> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00410> TOTAL HYD. 09:Total 8.18 1.357 1.000 23.212 .000
00411> -----
00412> MAJOR SYST 01:ToStor 5.86 1.329 1.000 23.212 .000
00413> MINOR SYST 02:To3rd 2.32 .028 1.483 23.223 .000
00414> -----
00415> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00416> -----
00417> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 270.(cu.m.)
00418> -----
00420> 005:0015-----
00421> *****
00422> *# Underground and above ground storage
00423> *****
00424> -----
00425> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00426> IN<01:(ToStor) |
00427> OUT<03:(Storag) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00428> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00429> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00430> .000 .0000E+00 | .056 .2350E+00
00431> .033 .1000E-02 | .125 .2360E+00
00432> .033 .1850E+00 | 2.18 .3400E+00
00433> .051 .2050E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
00434> -----
00435> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00436> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00437> INFLOW >01:(ToStor) 5.86 1.329 1.000 23.212
00438> OUTFLOW<03:(Storag) 5.86 .033 .933 23.212
00439> OVERFLOW<04:(OVFL ) .00 .000 .000 .000
00440> -----
00441> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00442> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00443> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00444> -----
00445> -----
00446> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 2.483
00447> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -4.00
00448> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1127E+00
00449> -----
00450> -----
00451> 005:0016-----
00452> ** END OF RUN : 9
00453> -----
00454> *****
00455> -----
00456> -----
00457> -----
00458> -----
00459> -----
00460> -----
00461> | START | Project dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
00462> Rainfall dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
00463> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00464> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00465> NRUN = 010
00466> NSTORM= 1
00467> # 1=10YR.3hr
00468> -----
00469> 010:0002-----
00470> *****
00471> # Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
00472> # Date : 2022-09-14
00473> # Modeller : [AKK]
00474> # Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
00475> # License # : 4730904
00476> *****
00477> *****
00478> *****
00479> *# This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
00480> *# conditions in the proposed site plan.
00481> *# Storm events modeled are:
00482> *# 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
00483> *#
00484> *****
00485> -----
00486> 010:0002-----
00487> -----
00488> | READ STORM | Filename: 10-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
00489> | Ptotal= 51.88 mm | Comments: 10-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
00490> -----
00491> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00492> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00493> .08 3.605 | .83 24.391 | 1.58 11.585 | 2.33 4.903
00494> .17 3.969 | .92 59.464 | 1.67 10.053 | 2.42 4.613
00495> .25 4.420 | 1.00 170.842 | 1.75 8.876 | 2.50 4.357
00496> .33 4.994 | 1.08 77.235 | 1.83 7.947 | 2.58 4.129
00497> .42 5.748 | 1.17 42.478 | 1.92 7.195 | 2.67 3.925
00498> .50 6.783 | 1.25 28.394 | 2.00 6.575 | 2.75 3.741
00499> .58 8.287 | 1.33 21.032 | 2.08 6.055 | 2.83 3.574
00500> .67 10.659 | 1.42 16.593 | 2.17 5.613 | 2.92 3.422
00501> .75 14.907 | 1.50 13.657 | 2.25 5.233 | 3.00 3.283
00502> -----
00503> -----
00504> 010:0003-----
00505> *****
00506> *#
00507> *# Existing conditions
00508> *#

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00509> *#*****
00510>
00511> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .17 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00512> | 07:A102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00513> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00514>
00515> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .046
00516>
00517> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .006 (i)
00518> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.183
00519> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.346
00520> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.878
00521> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .161
00522>
00523> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00524>
00525>
00526> 010:0004-----
00527>
00528> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .64 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00529> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00530> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
00531>
00532> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00533>
00534> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .018 (i)
00535> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.267
00536> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.347
00537> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.878
00538> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .161
00539>
00540> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00541>
00542>
00543> 010:0005-----
00544> *#*****
00545> *#
00546> *# Proposed conditions
00547> *#
00548> *#*****
00549>
00550> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.83
00551> | 01:A201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00552>
00553> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00554> Surface Area (ha)= 2.91 2.91
00555> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00556> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00557> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00558> Mannings n = .013 .240
00559>
00560> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 170.84 40.50
00561> over (min) 1.00 7.00
00562> Storage Coeff. (min)= .42 (ii) 6.94 (ii)
00563> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 7.00
00564> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.54 .16
00565>
00566> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.11 .22 *TOTALS*
00567> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.12 1.197 (iii)
00568> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.88 14.08 1.000
00569> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.88 51.88 28.399
00570> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .27 .547
00571>
00572> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00573> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00574> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00575> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00576> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00577>
00578>
00579> 010:0006-----
00580>
00581> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.16
00582> | 02:A202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 80.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 60.00
00583>
00584> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00585> Surface Area (ha)= .93 .23
00586> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00587> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00588> Length (m)= 50.00 20.00
00589> Mannings n = .013 .240
00590>
00591> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 170.84 120.39
00592> over (min) 1.00 5.00
00593> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.11 (ii) 5.32 (ii)
00594> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
00595> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.01 .22
00596>
00597> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .33 .05 *TOTALS*
00598> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 .361 (iii)
00599> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.88 20.70 1.000
00600> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.88 51.88 38.209
00601> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .40 .737
00602>
00603> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00604> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00605> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00606> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00607> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00608>
00609>
00610> 010:0007-----
00611>
00612> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .21
00613> | 03:A203 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00614>
00615> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00616> Surface Area (ha)= .10 .10
00617> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00618> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00619> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00620> Mannings n = .013 .240
00621>
00622> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 170.84 40.50
00623> over (min) 1.00 7.00
00624> Storage Coeff. (min)= .42 (ii) 6.94 (ii)
00625> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 7.00
00626> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.54 .16
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .04 .01 *TOTALS*
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.12 1.000
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.88 14.08 28.399
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.88 51.88 51.878
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .27 .547
00633>
00634> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00635> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)

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00636> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00637> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00638> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00639>
00640>
00641> 010:0008-----
00642>
00643> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .08
00644> | 04:A204 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00645>
00646> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00647> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .04
00648> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00649> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00650> Length (m)= 10.00 30.00
00651> Mannings n = .013 .240
00652>
00653> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 170.84 38.73
00654> over (min) 1.00 9.00
00655> Storage Coeff. (min)= .42 (ii) 8.89 (ii)
00656> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 9.00
00657> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.54 .13
00658>
00659> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .02 .00 *TOTALS*
00660> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.17 1.000 (iii)
00661> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.88 14.08 28.399
00662> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.88 51.88 51.878
00663> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .27 .547
00664>
00665> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00666> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00667> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00668> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00669> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00670>
00671>
00672> 010:0009-----
00673>
00674> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .19
00675> | 05:EX201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
00676>
00677> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00678> Surface Area (ha)= .08 .08
00679> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00680> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00681> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00682> Mannings n = .013 .240
00683>
00684> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 170.84 38.31
00685> over (min) 1.00 7.00
00686> Storage Coeff. (min)= .42 (ii) 7.09 (ii)
00687> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 7.00
00688> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.54 .16
00689>
00690> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .03 .01 *TOTALS*
00691> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.13 1.000 (iii)
00692> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.88 13.74 24.583
00693> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.88 51.88 51.878
00694> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .26 .474
00695>
00696> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00697> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00698> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00699> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00700> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00701>
00702>
00703> 010:0010-----
00704>
00705> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .49
00706> | 06:EX202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
00707>
00708> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00709> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .29
00710> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00711> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00712> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00713> Mannings n = .013 .240
00714>
00715> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 170.84 38.31
00716> over (min) 1.00 7.00
00717> Storage Coeff. (min)= .42 (ii) 7.09 (ii)
00718> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 7.00
00719> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.54 .16
00720>
00721> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .07 .02 *TOTALS*
00722> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.13 1.000 (iii)
00723> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.88 13.74 24.583
00724> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.88 51.88 51.878
00725> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .26 .474
00726>
00727> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00728> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00729> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00730> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00731> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00732>
00733>
00734> 010:0011-----
00735>
00736> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .14 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00737> | 07:EX203 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00738> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00739>
00740> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .041
00741>
00742> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .005 (i)
00743> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.167
00744> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.346
00745> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.878
00746> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .161
00747>
00748> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00749>
00750>
00751> 010:0012-----
00752>
00753> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .37 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00754> | 08:SWM1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00755> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00756>
00757> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .088
00758>
00759> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .017 (i)
00760> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.217 (i)
00761> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.965
00762> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 51.878

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00763> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .231
00764>
00765> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00766>
00767>
00768> 010:0013-----
00769>
00770> | ADD HYD (Total ) | ID: NHYD      AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.      DWF
00771> -----
00772> | ID1 01:A201      |          5.83      1.197      1.00      28.40      .000
00773> | ID2 02:A202      |          1.16      .361      1.00      38.21      .000
00774> | ID3 05:EX201     |          .19      .030      1.00      24.58      .000
00775> | ID4 06:EX202     |          .49      .078      1.00      24.58      .000
00776> | ID5 07:EX203     |          .14      .005      1.17      8.35      .000
00777> | ID6 08:SWM1      |          .37      .017      1.22      11.97      .000
00778> -----
00779> | SUM 09:Total     |          8.18      1.672      1.00      28.39      .000
00780>
00781> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00782>
00783>
00784> 010:0014-----
00785> *#-----
00786> *# Third Pipe System
00787> *#-----
00788>
00789> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .014 (cms)
00790> | TotalHyd 09:Total | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 2
00791> | Total minor system capacity = .028 (cms)
00792> | Total major system storage [TMSJSTO] = 270. (cu.m.)
00793>
00794> ID: NHYD      AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.      DWF
00795> -----
00796> | TOTAL HYD. 09:Total |          8.18      1.672      1.000      28.386      .000
00797>
00798> | MAJOR SYST 01:ToStor |          6.27      1.644      1.000      28.386      .000
00799> | MINOR SYST 02:To3rd |          1.91      .028      .450      28.451      .000
00800>
00801> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00802>
00803> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 270. (cu.m.)
00804>
00805>
00806> 010:0015-----
00807> *#-----
00808> *# Underground and above ground storage
00809> *#-----
00810>
00811> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00812> | IN:01:(ToStor) |
00813> | OUT:03:(Storag) |
00814> -----
00815> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00816> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00817> | .000 .000E+00 | .056 .2350E+00
00818> | .033 .100E-02 | .125 .2360E+00
00819> | .033 .1850E+00 | .218 .3400E+00
00820> | .051 .2050E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
00821>
00822> | ROUTING RESULTS | AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.
00823> | -----
00824> | INFLOW >01: (ToStor) |          6.27      1.644      1.000      28.386
00825> | OUTFLOW<03: (Storag) |          6.27      .033      .933      28.386
00826> | OVERFLOW<04: (OVFL) |          .00      .000      .000      .000
00827>
00828> | TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00829> | CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
00830> | PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00831>
00832> | PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 2.007
00833> | TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = -4.00
00834> | MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1534E+00
00835>
00836>
00837> 010:0016-----
00838>
00839> 010:0002-----
00840> ** END OF RUN : 24
00841>
00842>
00843>
00844>
00845>
00846>
00847>
00848>
00849> | START | Project dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
00850> |-----| Rainfall dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
00851> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00852> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00853> | NRUN = 025
00854> | NSTORM= 1
00855> | # 1=25YR.3hr
00856>
00857> 025:0002-----
00858> *#-----
00859> *# Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
00860> *# Date : 2022-09-14
00861> *# Modeller : [AKK]
00862> *# Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
00863> *# License # : 4730904
00864> *#-----
00865> *#-----
00866> *#
00867> *# This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
00868> *# conditions in the proposed site plan.
00869> *# Storm events modeled are:
00870> *# 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
00871> *#
00872> *#-----
00873> *#-----
00874> 025:0002-----
00875>
00876> | READ STORM | Filename: 25-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
00877> | Ptotal= 61.64 mm | Comments: 25-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
00878>
00879> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00880> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00881> | .08 4.019 | .83 29.207 | 1.58 13.537 | 2.33 5.534
00882> | .17 4.442 | .92 72.190 | 1.67 11.682 | 2.42 5.194
00883> | .25 4.968 | 1.00 205.331 | 1.75 10.264 | 2.50 4.894
00884> | .33 5.641 | 1.08 93.891 | 1.83 9.148 | 2.58 4.628
00885> | .42 6.531 | 1.17 51.449 | 1.92 8.249 | 2.67 4.390
00886> | .50 7.759 | 1.25 34.127 | 2.00 7.511 | 2.75 4.176
00887> | .58 9.557 | 1.33 25.078 | 2.08 6.893 | 2.83 3.983
00888> | .67 12.416 | 1.42 19.638 | 2.17 6.371 | 2.92 3.807
00889> | .75 17.581 | 1.50 16.054 | 2.25 5.922 | 3.00 3.647

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00890>
00891> -----
00892> 025:0003-----
00893> *#-----
00894> *#
00895> *# Existing conditions
00896> *#-----
00897> *#-----
00898>
00899> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .17 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00900> | 07:A102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00901> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00902>
00903> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .046
00904>
00905> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .008 (i)
00906> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.183
00907> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.750
00908> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.642
00909> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .191
00910>
00911> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00912>
00913>
00914> 025:0004-----
00915>
00916> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .64 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
00917> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00918> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
00919>
00920> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00921>
00922> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .027 (i)
00923> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.250
00924> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.751
00925> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.642
00926> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .191
00927>
00928> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00929>
00930>
00931> 025:0005-----
00932> *#-----
00933> *#
00934> *# Proposed conditions
00935> *#-----
00936> *#-----
00937>
00938> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.83
00939> | 01:A201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
00940>
00941> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00942> | Surface Area (ha)= 2.91 2.91
00943> | Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00944> | Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00945> | Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
00946> | Mannings n = .013 .240
00947>
00948> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 205.33 60.38
00949> | over (min) 1.00 6.00
00950> | Storage Coeff. (min)= .39 (ii) 5.95 (ii)
00951> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
00952> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.57 .19
00953>
00954> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.33 .34 *TOTALS*
00955> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.08 1.000
00956> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.64 19.27 35.418
00957> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.64 61.64 61.642
00958> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .31 .575
00959>
00960> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00961> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00962> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00963> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00964> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00965>
00966>
00967> 025:0006-----
00968>
00969> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.16
00970> | 02:A202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 80.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 60.00
00971>
00972> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00973> | Surface Area (ha)= .93 .23
00974> | Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
00975> | Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00976> | Length (m)= 50.00 20.00
00977> | Mannings n = .013 .240
00978>
00979> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 205.33 165.76
00980> | over (min) 1.00 5.00
00981> | Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.03 (ii) 4.74 (ii)
00982> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
00983> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.06 .23
00984>
00985> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .39 .07 *TOTALS*
00986> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
00987> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.64 27.43 46.757
00988> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.64 61.64 61.642
00989> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .44 .759
00990>
00991> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00992> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00993> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00994> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00995> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00996>
00997>
00998> 025:0007-----
00999>
10000> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .21
10001> | 03:A203 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
10002>
10003> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
10004> | Surface Area (ha)= .10 .10
10005> | Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
10006> | Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
10007> | Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
10008> | Mannings n = .013 .240
10009>
10010> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 205.33 60.38
10011> | over (min) 1.00 6.00
10012> | Storage Coeff. (min)= .39 (ii) 5.95 (ii)
10013> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
10014> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.57 .19
10015>
10016> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .05 .01 *TOTALS*
10017> | .054 (iii)

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0101> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.08 1.000
0101> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.64 19.27 35.418
0101> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.64 61.64 61.642
0102> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .31 .575
0102> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
0102> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0102> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0102> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0102> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0102>
-----
01029> 025:0008-----
01030>
01031> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .08
01032> | 04:A204 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01033>
01034> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01035> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .04
01036> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01037> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01038> Length (m)= 10.00 30.00
01039> Mannings n = .013 .240
01040>
01041> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 205.33 55.95
01042> over (min) 1.00 8.00
01043> Storage Coeff. (min)= .39 (ii) 7.70 (ii)
01044> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 8.00
01045> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.57 .15
01046>
01047> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .02 .00 *TOTALS*
01048> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.13 1.000 (iii)
01049> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.64 19.27 35.418
01050> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.64 61.64 61.642
01051> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .31 .575
01052>
01053> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01054> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01055> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01056> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01057> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01058>
-----
01060> 025:0009-----
01061>
01062> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .19
01063> | 05:EX201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
01064>
01065> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01066> Surface Area (ha)= .08 .08
01067> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01068> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01069> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01070> Mannings n = .013 .240
01071>
01072> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 205.33 57.15
01073> over (min) 1.00 6.00
01074> Storage Coeff. (min)= .39 (ii) 6.07 (ii)
01075> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
01076> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.57 .19
01077>
01078> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .03 .01 *TOTALS*
01079> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.10 .039 (iii)
01080> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.64 18.84 31.083
01081> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.64 61.64 61.642
01082> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .31 .504
01083>
01084> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01085> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01086> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01087> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01088> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01089>
-----
01091> 025:0010-----
01092>
01093> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .49
01094> | 06:EX202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
01095>
01096> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01097> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .29
01098> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01099> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01100> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01101> Mannings n = .013 .240
01102>
01103> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 205.33 57.15
01104> over (min) 1.00 6.00
01105> Storage Coeff. (min)= .39 (ii) 6.07 (ii)
01106> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
01107> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.57 .19
01108>
01109> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .08 .03 *TOTALS*
01110> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.10 .100 (iii)
01111> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.64 18.84 31.083
01112> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.64 61.64 61.642
01113> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .31 .504
01114>
01115> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01116> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01117> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01118> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01119> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01120>
-----
01122> 025:0011-----
01123>
01124> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .14 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01125> | 07:EX203 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01126> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
01127>
01128> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .041
01129>
01130> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .007 (i)
01131> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.167
01132> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.750
01133> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.642
01134> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .191
01135>
01136> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01137>
-----
01139> 025:0012-----
01140>
01141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .37 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
01142> | 08:SWM1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01143> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160

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01144> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .088
01145>
01146> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .024 (i)
01147> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.217
01148> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.588
01149> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 61.642
01150> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .269
01151>
01152> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01153>
-----
01156> 025:0013-----
01157>
01158> | ADD HYD (Total ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01159> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01160> ID1 01:A201 5.93 1.500 1.00 35.42 .000
01161> +ID2 02:A202 1.16 .445 1.00 46.76 .000
01162> +ID3 05:EX201 .19 .039 1.00 31.08 .000
01163> +ID4 06:EX202 .49 .100 1.00 31.08 .000
01164> +ID5 07:EX203 .14 .007 1.17 11.75 .000
01165> +ID6 08:SWM1 .37 .024 1.22 16.59 .000
01166>
01167> SUM 09:Total 8.18 2.092 1.00 35.41 .000
01168>
01169> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01170>
-----
01172> 025:0014-----
01173>
01174> # Third Pipe System
01175>
01176>
01177> COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .014 (cms)
01178> | TotalHyd 09:Total | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 2
01179> Total minor system capacity = .028 (cms)
01180> Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 270. (cu.m.)
01181>
01182> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01183> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01184> TOTAL HYD. 09:Total 8.18 2.092 1.000 35.408 .000
01185>
01186> MAJOR SYST 01:ToStor 6.63 2.064 1.000 35.408 .000
01187> MINOR SYST 02:To3rd 1.55 .028 .417 35.457 .000
01188>
01189> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01190>
01191> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 270. (cu.m.)
01192>
-----
01194> 025:0015-----
01195>
01196> * Underground and above ground storage
01197>
01198>
01199> ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01200> | IN>01:(ToStor) |
01201> | OUT<03:(Storag) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01202> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01203> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01204> .000 .0000E+00 | .056 .2350E+00
01205> .033 .1000E-02 | .125 .2360E+00
01206> .033 .1850E+00 | .218 .3400E+00
01207> .051 .2050E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
01208>
01209> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01210> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01211> INFLOW >01: (ToStor) 6.63 2.064 1.000 35.408
01212> OUTFLOW<03: (Storag) 6.63 .050 2.600 35.408
01213> OVERFLOW<04: (OVFL) .00 .000 .000 .000
01214>
01215> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01216> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
01217> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
01218>
01219>
01220> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 2.427
01221> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 96.00
01222> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .2040E+00
01223>
-----
01225> 025:0016-----
01226>
01227>
01228>
01229> ** END OF RUN : 49
01230>
01231>
01232>
01233>
01234>
01235>
01236>
01237>
01238>
01239> | START | Project dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
01240> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0 Rainfall dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
01241> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
01242> | NRUN = 050
01243> | NSTORM= 1
01244> | # 1=50YR.3hr
01245>
01246>
01247> 050:0002-----
01248>
01249> # Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
01250> # Date : 2022-09-14
01251> # Modeller : [AKK]
01252> # Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
01253> # License # : 4730904
01254>
01255>
01256>
01257> * This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
01258> * conditions in the proposed site plan.
01259> * Storm events modeled are:
01260> * 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
01261>
01262>
01263>
01264> 050:0002-----
01265>
01266> | READ STORM | Filename: 50-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
01267> | Ptotal= 69.59 mm | Comments: 50-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
01268>
01269> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
01270> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr

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01271> .08 4.324 | .83 33.634 | 1.58 15.280 | 2.33 6.033
01272> .17 4.798 | .92 83.173 | 1.67 13.118 | 2.42 5.647
01273> .25 5.392 | 1.00 228.894 | 1.75 11.471 | 2.50 5.308
01274> .33 6.155 | 1.08 107.905 | 2.83 10.179 | 2.58 5.008
01275> .42 7.169 | 1.17 59.542 | 1.92 9.141 | 2.67 4.740
01276> .50 8.577 | 1.25 39.395 | 2.00 8.291 | 2.75 4.500
01277> .58 10.652 | 1.33 28.800 | 2.08 7.583 | 2.83 4.283
01278> .67 13.974 | 1.42 22.420 | 2.17 6.986 | 2.92 4.087
01279> .75 20.011 | 1.50 18.223 | 2.25 6.474 | 3.00 3.908
01280> -----
01282> 050:0003-----
01283> *#-----
01284> *#
01285> *# Existing conditions
01286> *#
01287> *#-----
01288> -----
01289> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .17 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01290> | 07:A102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01291> -----
01292> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
01293> -----
01294> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .046
01295> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .011 (i)
01296> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.183
01297> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.847
01298> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.590
01299> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .213
01300> -----
01301> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01302> -----
01303> -----
01304> 050:0004-----
01305> *#-----
01306> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .64 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01307> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01308> -----
01309> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
01310> -----
01311> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
01312> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .034 (i)
01313> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.250
01314> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.848
01315> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.590
01316> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .213
01317> -----
01318> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01319> -----
01320> -----
01321> 050:0005-----
01322> *#-----
01323> *#
01324> *# Proposed conditions
01325> *#
01326> *#-----
01327> -----
01328> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.83
01329> | 01:A201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01330> -----
01331> -----
01332> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01333> Surface Area (ha)= 2.91 2.91
01334> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01335> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01336> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01337> Mannings n = .013 .240
01338> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 228.89 80.33
01339> over (min)= 1.00 5.00
01340> Storage Coeff. (min)= .37 (ii) 5.33 (ii)
01341> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
01342> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.58 .22
01343> -----
01344> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.48 .44 *TOTALS*
01345> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
01346> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 67.59 23.86 41.351
01347> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.59 69.59 69.590
01348> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .594
01349> -----
01350> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01351> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01352> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01353> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01354> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01355> -----
01356> -----
01357> 050:0006-----
01358> *#-----
01359> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.16
01360> | 02:A202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 80.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 60.00
01361> -----
01362> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01363> Surface Area (ha)= .93 .23
01364> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01365> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01366> Length (m)= 50.00 20.00
01367> Mannings n = .013 .240
01368> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 228.89 212.94
01369> over (min)= 1.00 4.00
01370> Storage Coeff. (min)= .98 (ii) 4.34 (ii)
01371> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 4.00
01372> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.08 .27
01373> -----
01374> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .44 .09 *TOTALS*
01375> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.05 1.000
01376> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 67.59 33.22 53.843
01377> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.59 69.59 69.590
01378> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .48 .774
01379> -----
01380> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01381> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01382> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01383> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01384> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01385> -----
01386> -----
01387> -----
01388> 050:0007-----
01389> *#-----
01390> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .21
01391> | 03:A203 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01392> -----
01393> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01394> Surface Area (ha)= .10 .10
01395> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01396> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01397> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00

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01398> Mannings n = .013 .240
01399> -----
01400> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 228.89 80.33
01401> over (min)= 1.00 5.00
01402> Storage Coeff. (min)= .37 (ii) 5.33 (ii)
01403> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
01404> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.58 .22
01405> -----
01406> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .05 .02 *TOTALS*
01407> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
01408> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 67.59 23.86 41.351
01409> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.59 69.59 69.590
01410> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .594
01411> -----
01412> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01413> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01414> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01415> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01416> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01417> -----
01418> -----
01419> 050:0008-----
01420> *#-----
01421> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .08
01422> | 04:A204 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01423> -----
01424> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01425> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .04
01426> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01427> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01428> Length (m)= 10.00 30.00
01429> Mannings n = .013 .240
01430> -----
01431> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 228.89 72.18
01432> over (min)= 1.00 7.00
01433> Storage Coeff. (min)= .37 (ii) 6.98 (ii)
01434> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 7.00
01435> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.58 .16
01436> -----
01437> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .02 .01 *TOTALS*
01438> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.12 1.000
01439> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 67.59 23.86 41.351
01440> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.59 69.59 69.590
01441> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .594
01442> -----
01443> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01444> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01445> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01446> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01447> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01448> -----
01449> -----
01450> 050:0009-----
01451> *#-----
01452> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .19
01453> | 05:EX201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
01454> -----
01455> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01456> Surface Area (ha)= .08 .11
01457> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01458> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01459> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01460> Mannings n = .013 .240
01461> -----
01462> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 228.89 71.49
01463> over (min)= 1.00 6.00
01464> Storage Coeff. (min)= .37 (ii) 5.57 (ii)
01465> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
01466> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.58 .20
01467> -----
01468> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .04 .02 *TOTALS*
01469> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.08 1.000
01470> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 67.59 23.36 36.631
01471> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.59 69.59 69.590
01472> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .526
01473> -----
01474> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01475> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01476> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01477> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01478> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01479> -----
01480> -----
01481> 050:0010-----
01482> *#-----
01483> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .49
01484> | 06:EX202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
01485> -----
01486> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01487> Surface Area (ha)= .29 .29
01488> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01489> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01490> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01491> Mannings n = .013 .240
01492> -----
01493> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 228.89 71.49
01494> over (min)= 1.00 6.00
01495> Storage Coeff. (min)= .37 (ii) 5.57 (ii)
01496> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
01497> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.58 .20
01498> -----
01499> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .09 .04 *TOTALS*
01500> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.08 1.000
01501> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 67.59 23.36 36.631
01502> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.59 69.59 69.590
01503> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .526
01504> -----
01505> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01506> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01507> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01508> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01509> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01510> -----
01511> -----
01512> 050:0011-----
01513> *#-----
01514> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .14 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01515> | 07:EX203 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01516> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
01517> -----
01518> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .041
01519> -----
01520> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .009 (i)
01521> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.167
01522> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.847
01523> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.590
01524> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .213

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01525>
01526> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01527>
01528>
01529> 050:0012-----
01530>
01531> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .37 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
01532> | 08:SWM1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01533> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
01534>
01535> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .088
01536>
01537> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .031 (i)
01538> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.200
01539> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.718
01540> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 69.590
01541> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
01542>
01543> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01544>
01545>
01546> 050:0013-----
01547>
01548> | ADD HYD (Total ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01549> | ID1 01:A201 | 5.83 1.757 1.00 41.35 .000
01550> | ID2 02:A202 | 1.16 .515 1.00 53.84 .000
01551> | ID3 05:EX201 | .19 .045 1.00 36.63 .000
01552> | ID4 06:EX202 | .49 .115 1.00 36.63 .000
01553> | ID5 07:EX203 | .14 .009 1.17 14.85 .000
01554> | ID6 08:SWM1 | .37 .031 1.20 20.72 .000
01555>
01556> SUM 09:Total 8.18 2.442 1.00 41.34 .000
01557>
01558> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01559>
01560>
01561>
01562> 050:0014-----
01563> *****
01564> *# Third Pipe System
01565> *****
01566>
01567> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .014 (cms)
01568> | TotalHyd 09:Total | Number of inlets in system [MINLET] = 2
01569> | Total minor system capacity = .028 (cms)
01570> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 270. (cu.m.)
01571>
01572> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01573> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01574> TOTAL HYD. 09:Total 8.18 2.442 1.000 41.343 .000
01575>
01576> MAJOR SYST 01:ToStor 6.85 2.414 1.000 41.343 .000
01577> MINOR SYST 02:To3rd 1.33 .028 .383 41.426 .000
01578>
01579> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01580>
01581> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 270. (cu.m.)
01582>
01583>
01584> 050:0015-----
01585> *****
01586> *# Underground and above ground storage
01587> *****
01588>
01589> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01590> | IN<01: (ToStor) |
01591> | OUT<03: (Storag) |
01592>
01593> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01594> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01595> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01596> .000 .000E+00 | .056 .2350E+00
01597> .033 .1000E+02 | .125 .2360E+00
01598> .033 .1850E+00 | .218 .3400E+00
01599> .051 .2050E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
01600>
01601> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01602> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01603> INFLOW<01: (ToStor) 6.85 2.414 1.000 41.343
01604> OUTFLOW<03: (Storag) 6.85 .125 1.950 41.343
01605> OVERFLOW<04: (OVFL ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01606>
01607> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01608> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
01609> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
01610>
01611> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 5.181
01612> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 57.00
01613> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2361E+00
01614>
01615> 050:0016-----
01616>
01617> 050:0002-----
01618>
01619> 050:0002-----
01620>
01621> 050:0002-----
01622> ** END OF RUN : 99
01623>
01624> *****
01625>
01626>
01627>
01628>
01629>
01630>
01631> | START | Project dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
01632> | Rainfall dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
01633> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
01634> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
01635> NRUN = 100
01636> NSTORM= 1
01637> # 1=100YR.3hr
01638>
01639> 100:0002-----
01640> *****
01641> *# Project Name: (Carroll Street) Project Number: [161414253]
01642> *# Date : 2022-09-14
01643> *# Modeller : [AKK]
01644> *# Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
01645> *# License # : 4730904
01646> *****
01647>
01648> *# This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
01649> *# conditions in the proposed site plan.
01650> *# Storm events modeled are:

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01652> *# 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
01653> *#
01654> *****
01655>
01656> 100:0002-----
01657>
01658> | READ STORM | Filename: 100-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
01659> | Ptotal= 76.21 mm | Comments: 100-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
01660>
01661> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
01662> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
01663> .08 4.566 | .83 37.249 | 1.58 16.692 | 2.33 6.431
01664> .17 5.082 | .92 92.269 | 1.67 14.280 | 2.42 6.009
01665> .25 5.730 | 1.00 249.639 | 1.75 12.446 | 2.50 5.639
01666> .33 6.565 | 1.08 119.567 | 1.83 11.010 | 2.58 5.311
01667> .42 7.680 | 1.17 66.191 | 1.92 9.859 | 2.67 5.019
01668> .50 9.235 | 1.25 43.702 | 2.00 8.919 | 2.75 4.758
01669> .58 11.535 | 1.33 31.833 | 2.08 8.137 | 2.83 4.522
01670> .67 15.235 | 1.42 24.683 | 2.17 7.478 | 2.92 4.309
01671> .75 21.985 | 1.50 19.982 | 2.25 6.916 | 3.00 4.116
01672>
01673>
01674> 100:0003-----
01675> *****
01676> *# Existing conditions
01677> *#
01678> *#
01679> *****
01680>
01681> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .17 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01682> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01683> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
01684>
01685> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .046
01686>
01687> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .013 (i)
01688> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.183
01689> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.634
01690> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.215
01691> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .231
01692>
01693> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01694>
01695>
01696> 100:0004-----
01697>
01698> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .64 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01699> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01700> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
01701>
01702> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
01703>
01704> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .041 (i)
01705> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.250
01706> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.635
01707> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.215
01708> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .231
01709>
01710> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01711>
01712>
01713> 100:0005-----
01714> *****
01715> *# Proposed conditions
01716> *#
01717> *#
01718> *****
01719>
01720> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.83
01721> | 01:A201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01722>
01723> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01724> Surface Area (ha)= 2.91 2.91
01725> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01726> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01727> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01728> Mannings n = .013 .240
01729>
01730> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 249.64 94.97
01731> over (min) 1.00 5.00
01732> Storage Coeff. (min)= .36 (ii) 5.00 (ii)
01733> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
01734> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.59 .23
01735>
01736> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.62 .54 *TOTALS*
01737> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.958 (iii)
01738> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 74.21 27.90 46.429
01739> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.21 76.21 76.215
01740> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .37 .609
01741>
01742> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01743> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01744> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01745> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01746> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01747>
01748>
01749> 100:0006-----
01750>
01751> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.16
01752> | 02:A202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 80.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 60.00
01753>
01754> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01755> Surface Area (ha)= .93 .23
01756> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01757> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01758> Length (m)= 50.00 20.00
01759> Mannings n = .013 .240
01760>
01761> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 249.64 246.46
01762> over (min)= 1.00 4.00
01763> Storage Coeff. (min)= .95 (ii) 4.12 (ii)
01764> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 4.00
01765> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.11 .28
01766>
01767> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .48 .11 *TOTALS*
01768> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.05 1.000
01769> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 74.21 38.24 59.825
01770> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.21 76.21 76.215
01771> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .50 .785
01772>
01773> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01774> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01775> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01776> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01777> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01778>

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01779> -----
01780> 100:0007-----
01781> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .21
01782> | 03:A203 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01783> -----
01784> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01785> Surface Area (ha)= .10 .10
01786> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01787> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01788> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01789> Mannings n = .013 .240
01790> -----
01791> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 249.64 94.97
01792> over (min) 1.00 5.00
01793> Storage Coeff. (min)= .36 (ii) 5.00 (ii)
01794> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
01795> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.59 .23
01796> -----
01797> *TOTALS*
01798> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .06 .02 .071 (iii)
01799> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
01800> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 74.21 27.90 46.429
01801> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.21 76.21 76.215
01802> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .37 .609
01803> -----
01804> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01805> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01806> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01807> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01808> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01809> -----
01810> 100:0008-----
01811> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .08
01812> | 04:A204 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
01813> -----
01814> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01815> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .04
01816> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01817> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01818> Length (m)= 10.00 30.00
01819> Mannings n = .013 .240
01820> -----
01821> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 249.64 89.19
01822> over (min) 1.00 6.00
01823> Storage Coeff. (min)= .36 (ii) 6.43 (ii)
01824> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
01825> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.59 .18
01826> -----
01827> *TOTALS*
01828> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .02 .01 .026 (iii)
01829> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.10 1.000
01830> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 74.21 27.91 46.429
01831> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.21 76.21 76.215
01832> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .37 .609
01833> -----
01834> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01835> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01836> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01837> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01838> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01839> -----
01840> 100:0009-----
01841> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .19
01842> | 05:EX201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
01843> -----
01844> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01845> Surface Area (ha)= .08 .08
01846> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01847> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01848> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01849> Mannings n = .013 .240
01850> -----
01851> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 249.64 90.08
01852> over (min) 1.00 5.00
01853> Storage Coeff. (min)= .36 (ii) 5.10 (ii)
01854> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
01855> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.59 .22
01856> -----
01857> *TOTALS*
01858> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .04 .02 .052 (iii)
01859> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
01860> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 74.21 27.35 41.411
01861> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.21 76.21 76.215
01862> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .36 .543
01863> -----
01864> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01865> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01866> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01867> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01868> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01869> -----
01870> 100:0010-----
01871> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .49
01872> | 06:EX202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
01873> -----
01874> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01875> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .29
01876> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
01877> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
01878> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
01879> Mannings n = .013 .240
01880> -----
01881> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 249.64 90.08
01882> over (min) 1.00 5.00
01883> Storage Coeff. (min)= .36 (ii) 5.10 (ii)
01884> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
01885> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.59 .22
01886> -----
01887> *TOTALS*
01888> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .10 .05 .134 (iii)
01889> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
01890> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 74.21 27.35 41.411
01891> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.21 76.21 76.215
01892> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .36 .543
01893> -----
01894> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01895> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01896> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01897> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01898> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01899> -----
01900> 100:0011-----
01901> -----
01902> -----
01903> -----
01904> -----
01905> -----

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01906> CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .14 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
01907> 07:EX203 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01908> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
01909> -----
01910> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .041
01911> -----
01912> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .011 (i)
01913> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.167
01914> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.633
01915> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.215
01916> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .231
01917> -----
01918> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01919> -----
01920> 100:0012-----
01921> CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .37 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
01922> 08:SWM1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01923> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
01924> -----
01925> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .088
01926> -----
01927> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .037 (i)
01928> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.200
01929> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.384
01930> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 76.215
01931> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .320
01932> -----
01933> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01934> -----
01935> 100:0013-----
01936> | ADD HYD (Total ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01937> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01938> ID1 01:A201 5.93 1.958 1.00 46.43 .000
01939> +ID2 02:A202 1.16 .570 1.00 59.82 .000
01940> +ID3 05:EX201 .19 .052 1.00 41.41 .000
01941> +ID4 06:EX202 .49 .134 1.00 41.41 .000
01942> +ID5 07:EX203 .14 .011 1.17 17.63 .000
01943> +ID6 08:SWM1 .37 .037 1.20 24.38 .000
01944> -----
01945> SUM 09:Total 8.18 2.728 1.00 46.42 .000
01946> -----
01947> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01948> -----
01949> 100:0014-----
01950> *# Third Pipe System
01951> *#*****
01952> COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .014 (cms)
01953> TotalHyd 09:Total | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 2
01954> Total minor system capacity = .028 (cms)
01955> Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 270. (cu.m.)
01956> -----
01957> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01958> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01959> TOTAL HYD. 09:Total 8.18 2.728 1.000 46.421 .000
01960> -----
01961> MAJOR SYST 01:ToStor 6.99 2.700 1.000 46.421 .000
01962> MINOR SYST 02:To3rd 1.19 .028 .367 46.494 .000
01963> -----
01964> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01965> -----
01966> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 270. (cu.m.)
01967> -----
01968> 100:0015-----
01969> *#*****
01970> *# Undergound and above ground storage
01971> *#*****
01972> ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01973> IN>01:(ToStor) |
01974> OUT<03:(Storag) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01975> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01976> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01977> .000 .0000E+00 | .056 .2350E+00
01978> .033 .1000E-02 | .125 .2360E+00
01979> .033 .1850E+00 | .218 .3400E+00
01980> .051 .2050E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
01981> -----
01982> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01983> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01984> INFLOW >01: (ToStor) 6.99 2.700 1.000 46.421
01985> OUTFLOW<03: (Storag) 6.99 .145 1.933 46.420
01986> OVERFLOW<04: (OVFL ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01987> -----
01988> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01989> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
01990> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
01991> -----
01992> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 5.369
01993> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 56.00
01994> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .2583E+00
01995> -----
02000> 100:0016-----
02001> -----
02002> 100:0002-----
02003> -----
02004> 100:0002-----
02005> -----
02006> 100:0002-----
02007> -----
02008> 100:0002-----
02009> -----
02010> 100:0002-----
02011> -----
02012> 100:0002-----
02013> -----
02014> 100:0002-----
02015> ** END OF RUN : 249
02016> -----
02017> *#*****
02018> *#*****
02019> *#*****
02020> *#*****
02021> *#*****
02022> *#*****
02023> *#*****
02024> *#*****
02025> | START | Project dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
02026> | Rainfall dir.: C:\MODELL-1\14253\SWMHYMO\
02027> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
02028> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
02029> NRUN = 250
02030> NSTORM= 1
02031> # 1=250YR.3hr
02032> -----

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02033> 250:0002-----
02034> *#*****
02035> *# Project Name: [Carroll Street] Project Number: [161414253]
02036> *# Date : 2022-09-14
02037> *# Modeller : [AKK]
02038> *# Company : Stantec Consulting Ltd. (London)
02039> *# License # : 4730904
02040> *#*****
02041> *#*****
02042> *#
02043> *# This model represents the hydrologic characteristics of the proposed
02044> *# conditions in the proposed site plan.
02045> *# Storm events modeled are:
02046> *# 5YR, 10YR, 25YR, 50YR, 100YR and 250YR 3hr Chicago STORMS (Strathroy IDF)
02047> *#
02048> *#*****
02049> *#*****
02050> 250:0002-----
02051> *#*****
02052> | READ STORM | Filename: 250-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
02053> | Ptotal= 86.60 mm | Comments: 250-yr, 3hr Chicago Storm from Strathroy
02054> *#*****
02055> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
02056> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
02057> .08 5.095 | .83 43.425 | 1.58 19.302 | 2.33 7.254
02058> .17 5.690 | .92 106.077 | 1.67 16.460 | 2.42 6.764
02059> .25 6.440 | 1.00 274.730 | 1.75 14.300 | 2.50 6.334
02060> .33 7.410 | 1.08 136.668 | 1.83 12.612 | 2.58 5.955
02061> .42 8.710 | 1.17 76.864 | 1.92 11.261 | 2.67 5.617
02062> .50 10.529 | 1.25 50.954 | 2.00 10.158 | 2.75 5.316
02063> .58 13.230 | 1.33 37.106 | 2.08 9.244 | 2.83 5.044
02064> .67 17.585 | 1.42 28.713 | 2.17 8.474 | 2.92 4.799
02065> .75 25.536 | 1.50 23.179 | 2.25 7.819 | 3.00 4.577
02066> *#*****
02067> 250:0003-----
02068> *#*****
02070> *#
02071> *# Existing conditions
02072> *#
02073> *#*****
02074> *#*****
02075> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .17 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
02076> | 07:A102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
02077> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
02078> *#*****
02079> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .046
02080> *#*****
02081> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .016 (i)
02082> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.193
02083> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.346
02084> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.603
02085> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .258
02086> *#*****
02087> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02088> *#*****
02089> 250:0004-----
02090> *#*****
02091> *#*****
02092> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .64 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
02093> | 07:A103 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
02094> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
02095> *#*****
02096> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
02097> *#*****
02098> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .052 (i)
02099> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.250
02100> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.347
02101> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.603
02102> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .258
02103> *#*****
02104> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02105> *#*****
02106> 250:0005-----
02107> *#*****
02108> *#*****
02109> *#
02110> *# Proposed conditions
02111> *#
02112> *#*****
02113> *#*****
02114> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.83
02115> | 01:A201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
02116> *#*****
02117> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02118> Surface Area (ha)= 2.91 2.91
02119> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
02120> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
02121> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
02122> Mannings n = .013 .240
02123> *#*****
02124> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 274.73 116.10
02125> over (min) 1.00 5.00
02126> Storage Coeff. (min)= .35 (ii) 4.63 (ii)
02127> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
02128> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.60 .24
02129> *#*****
02130> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.78 .68 *TOTALS*
02131> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
02132> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.60 34.60 54.601
02133> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.60 86.60 86.603
02134> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .40 .630
02135> *#*****
02136> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02137> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02138> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02139> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02140> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02141> *#*****
02142> 250:0006-----
02143> *#*****
02144> *#*****
02145> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.16
02146> | 02:A202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 80.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 60.00
02147> *#*****
02148> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02149> Surface Area (ha)= 1.93 4.23
02150> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
02151> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
02152> Length (m)= 50.00 20.00
02153> Mannings n = .013 .240
02154> *#*****
02155> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 274.73 292.58
02156> over (min) 1.00 4.00
02157> Storage Coeff. (min)= .91 (ii) 3.87 (ii)
02158> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 4.00
02159> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.13 .29

```

```

02160> *TOTALS*
02161> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .53 .14 .641 (iii)
02162> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.05 1.000
02163> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.60 46.39 69.316
02164> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.60 86.60 86.603
02165> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .54 .800
02166> *#*****
02167> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02168> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02169> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02170> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02171> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02172> *#*****
02173> 250:0007-----
02174> *#*****
02175> CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .21
02177> 03:A203 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
02178> *#*****
02179> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02180> Surface Area (ha)= .10 .10
02181> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
02182> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
02183> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
02184> Mannings n = .013 .240
02185> *#*****
02186> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 274.73 116.10
02187> over (min) 1.00 5.00
02188> Storage Coeff. (min)= .35 (ii) 4.63 (ii)
02189> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
02190> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.60 .24
02191> *#*****
02192> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .06 .02 .080 (iii)
02193> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
02194> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.60 34.60 54.601
02195> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.60 86.60 86.603
02196> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .40 .630
02197> *#*****
02198> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02199> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02200> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02201> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02202> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02203> *#*****
02204> 250:0008-----
02205> *#*****
02206> *#*****
02207> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .08
02208> | 04:A204 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 50.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 40.00
02209> *#*****
02210> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02211> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .04
02212> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
02213> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
02214> Length (m)= 10.00 30.00
02215> Mannings n = .013 .240
02216> *#*****
02217> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 274.73 109.24
02218> over (min) 1.00 6.00
02219> Storage Coeff. (min)= .35 (ii) 5.94 (ii)
02220> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 6.00
02221> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.60 .19
02222> *#*****
02223> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .02 .01 .029 (iii)
02224> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.08 1.000
02225> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.60 34.60 54.601
02226> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.60 86.60 86.603
02227> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .40 .630
02228> *#*****
02229> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02230> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02231> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02232> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02233> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02234> *#*****
02235> 250:0009-----
02236> *#*****
02237> *#*****
02238> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .19
02239> | 05:EX201 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
02240> *#*****
02241> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02242> Surface Area (ha)= .08 .11
02243> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
02244> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
02245> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
02246> Mannings n = .013 .240
02247> *#*****
02248> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 274.73 110.29
02249> over (min) 1.00 5.00
02250> Storage Coeff. (min)= .35 (ii) 4.72 (ii)
02251> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
02252> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.60 .23
02253> *#*****
02254> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .04 .03 .060 (iii)
02255> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000
02256> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.60 33.96 49.151
02257> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.60 86.60 86.603
02258> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .568
02259> *#*****
02260> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02261> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02262> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02263> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02264> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02265> *#*****
02266> 250:0010-----
02267> *#*****
02268> *#*****
02269> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .49
02270> | 06:EX202 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 30.00
02271> *#*****
02272> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02273> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .29
02274> Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
02275> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
02276> Length (m)= 10.00 20.00
02277> Mannings n = .013 .240
02278> *#*****
02279> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 274.73 110.29
02280> over (min) 1.00 5.00
02281> Storage Coeff. (min)= .35 (ii) 4.72 (ii)
02282> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 5.00
02283> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.60 .23
02284> *#*****
02285> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .11 .06 .154 (iii)
02286> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.07 1.000

```

```

0228> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.60 33.96 49.151
0228> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.60 86.60 86.603
0228> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .568
0229>
0229> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
0229> CN+ = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0229> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0229> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0229> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0229>
-----
02298> 250:0011-----
02299>
02300> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .14 Curve Number (CN)=54.00
02301> | 07:EX203 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
02302> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
02303>
02304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .041
02305>
02306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .014 (i)
02307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.167
02308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.346
02309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.603
02310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .258
02311>
02312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02313>
-----
02315> 250:0012-----
02316>
02317> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .37 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
02318> | 08:SWM1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
02319> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
02320>
02321> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .088
02322>
02323> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .046 (i)
02324> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.200
02325> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 30.493
02326> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.603
02327> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .352
02328>
02329> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02330>
-----
02332> 250:0013-----
02333>
02334> | ADD HYD (Total ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02335> -----
02336> ID1 01:A201 5.83 2.226 1.00 54.60 .000
02337> +ID2 02:A202 1.16 .641 1.00 69.32 .000
02338> +ID3 05:EX201 .19 .060 1.00 49.15 .000
02339> +ID4 06:EX202 .49 .154 1.00 49.15 .000
02340> +ID5 07:EX203 .14 .014 1.17 22.35 .000
02341> +ID6 08:SWM1 .37 .046 1.20 30.49 .000
02342> -----
02343> SUM 09:Total 8.18 3.099 1.00 54.59 .000
02344>
02345> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02346>
-----
02348> 250:0014-----
02349> *#-----
02350> *# Third Pipe System
02351> *#-----
02352>
02353> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .014 (cms)
02354> | TotalHyd 09:Total | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 2
02355> | | Total minor system capacity = .028 (cms)
02356> | | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 270. (cu.m.)
02357>
02358> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02359> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02360> TOTAL HYD. 09:Total 8.18 3.099 1.000 54.592 .000
02361> -----
02362> MAJOR SYST 01:ToStor 7.16 3.071 1.000 54.592 .000
02363> MINOR SYST 02:To3rd 1.02 .028 .350 54.599 .000
02364>
02365> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02366>
02367> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 270. (cu.m.)
02368>
-----
02370> 250:0015-----
02371> *#-----
02372> *# Underground and above ground storage
02373> *#-----
02374>
02375> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02376> | IN>01:(ToStor) |
02377> | OUT<03:(Storag) |
02378> -----
02379> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02380> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02381> .000 .0000E+00 | .056 .2350E+00
02382> .033 .1000E-02 | .125 .2360E+00
02383> .033 .1850E+00 | .218 .3400E+00
02384> .051 .2050E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
02385>
02386> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02387> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02388> INFLOW >01: (ToStor) 7.16 3.071 1.000 54.592
02389> OUTFLOW<03: (Storag) 7.16 .185 1.917 54.591
02390> OVERFLOW<04: (OVFL ) .00 .000 .000 .000
02391>
02392> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02393> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
02394> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
02395>
02396> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 6.030
02397> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 55.00
02398> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3033E+00
02399>
-----
02401> 250:0016-----
02402>
02403> 250:0002-----
02404>
02405> 250:0002-----
02406>
02407> 250:0002-----
02408>
02409> 250:0002-----
02410>
02411> 250:0002-----
02412> FINISH
02413>

```

```

02414> *****
02415> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
02416>
02417> Simulation ended on 2022-09-20 at 10:01:00
02418> *****
02419>

```



Geotechnical Investigation

Litera Properties Inc.

Project Name:

Proposed Development
430 Carroll Street East
Strathroy, Ontario

Project Number:

LON-21008023-A0

Prepared By:

EXP Services Inc.
15701 Robin's Hill Road
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Date Submitted:

June 8, 2021

Geotechnical Investigation

Litera Properties Inc.

Type of Document:

Report

Project Name:

Proposed Development
430 Carroll Street East
Strathroy, Ontario

Project Number:

LON-21008023-A0

Prepared and Reviewed By:

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Barry Webster, P.Eng.
Geotechnical Services



Botel Chiu, P.Eng.
Senior Engineer, Geotechnical Services

Date Submitted:

June 8, 2021

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Appendices

Drawings

Appendix A – Test Pit Summary

Appendix B – Grain Size Distribution Analyses

Appendix C – Inspection and Testing Schedule

Appendix D – Limitations and Use of Report

Legal Notification

1. Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

EXP Services Inc. (EXP) was retained by **Litera Properties Inc.** to carry out a geotechnical investigation and prepare a geotechnical report relating to the proposed development located at 430 Carroll Street East in Strathroy, Ontario, hereinafter referred to as the 'Site'.

Based on an interpretation of the factual test hole data and a review of soil and groundwater information from test holes advanced at the site, EXP has provided geotechnical engineering guidelines to support the proposed Site development.

1.2 Terms of Reference

The geotechnical investigation was generally completed in accordance with the scope of work outlined through email correspondence. Authorization to proceed with this investigation was received from Mr. Jacob Katz of **Litera Properties Inc.** through email correspondence.

The purpose of the investigation was to examine the subsoil and groundwater conditions at the site by advancing a series of test pits at the locations chosen by EXP and illustrated on the attached Test Pit Location Plan (**Drawing 1**).

Based on an interpretation of the factual test pit data, and a review of soil and groundwater information from test holes advanced at the site, EXP Services Inc. has provided engineering guidelines for the geotechnical design and construction of the proposed development. More specifically, this report provides comments on site preparation, excavations, dewatering, foundations, slab-on-grade and basement construction, bedding and backfill, earthquake design considerations, pavement recommendations, and curbs and sidewalks.

This report is provided on the basis of the terms of reference presented above, and on the assumption that the design will be in accordance with applicable codes and standards. If there are any changes in the design features relevant to the geotechnical analyses, or if any questions arise concerning geotechnical aspects of the codes and standards, this office should be contacted to review the design.

The information in this report in no way reflects on the environmental aspects of the soil. Should specific information in this regard be needed, additional testing may be required.

Reference is made to **Appendix D** of this report, which contains further information necessary for the proper interpretation and use of this report.

2. Methodology

The fieldwork was carried out on May 11, 2021. In general, the geotechnical investigation consisted of the advancement of five (5) test pits at the locations denoted on **Drawing 1** as TP1 to TP5, inclusive.

Prior to excavation, buried service clearances were obtained for the test hole locations by the Client.

The test holes were advanced using a locally subcontracted excavator under the full-time supervision of EXP geotechnical staff.

During the excavation, the stratigraphy in the test pits were examined and logged in the field by EXP geotechnical personnel. Short-term groundwater level observations within the open test pits are recorded on the test pit summary attached.

Following excavation, the water levels were measured in the open test pits. They were then backfilled with the excavated material and surfaced with the reclaimed topsoil.

Representative samples of the various soil strata encountered at the test pit locations were taken to our laboratory in London for further examination by a Geotechnical Engineer and laboratory classification testing.

Samples remaining after the classification testing will be stored for a period of three months following the issuance of report (i.e., until August 2021). After this time, they will be discarded unless prior arrangements have been made for longer storage.

The location of each test pit was established in the field in conjunction with a preliminary site plan provided by the Client. Ground surface elevations at each test pit locations were surveyed and referenced to a temporary benchmark at the northwest corner of the entrance slab of the main storage building at Zimmerman's Nursery. The temporary benchmark was assigned an assumed elevation of 100.00 m and is shown in **Drawing 1**.

3. Site and Subsurface Conditions

3.1 Site Description

The subject area is currently used as a plant nursery, with turf and rows of various species of small trees. The Site is generally bounded by agricultural fields to the east and west and residential buildings to the south. The following sections provide a summary of the soil and groundwater conditions.

3.2 Soil Stratigraphy

The detailed stratigraphy encountered in each test hole is shown on the test pit summary found in **Appendix A** and summarized in the following paragraphs. It must be noted that boundaries of soil indicated in the test pit summary are based on observations during excavation. These boundaries are intended to reflect transition zones for geotechnical design and should not be interpreted as exact planes of geological change.

3.2.1 Topsoil

Four test pits were surfaced with a layer of topsoil. The topsoil thickness typically ranged between 300 mm and 500 mm. There was no distinct topsoil layer noted at TP2.

It should be noted that topsoil quantities should not be established from the information provided at the test hole locations only. If required, a more detailed analysis (involving additional shallow test pits) is recommended to accurately quantify the amount of topsoil to be removed for construction purposes.

3.2.2 Sand

Underlying the topsoil at each test pit location was sand. Each test pit was terminated in the sand. In general, the sand was described as compact, brown to grey, fine to medium grained with trace silt and moist.

3.2.3 Clayey Silt

A layer of clayey silt extending from a depth of 0.5 m to 1.8 m was encountered in TP4.

3.3 Groundwater Conditions

Details of the groundwater conditions observed within the test holes are provided on the attached test pit summary. Upon completion of excavation, the open test pits were examined for the presence of groundwater and groundwater seepage. Groundwater was measured between 2.3 m and 4.0 m bgs (Assumed Elevation 96.77 m to 97.74 m) in Test Pits TP1, TP2, TP3, and TP5 upon completion of excavation. No groundwater seepage was observed in TP4 at the termination depth of 4.1 m (97.52m). Monitoring wells were installed in the four test pits with noted water seepage.

It is also noted that the depth to the groundwater table may vary in response to climatic or seasonal conditions, and, as such, may differ at the time of construction, with higher levels in wet seasons. Capillary rise effects should also be anticipated in fine-grained soil deposits.

4. Discussion and Recommendations

At the time of writing, specific details of the proposed development were unknown.

The following sections of this report provide geotechnical comments and recommendations regarding site preparation, excavations and dewatering, foundations, slab-on-grade and basement design, bedding and backfill, earthquake design considerations, pavement design and curbs and sidewalks.

4.1 Site Preparation

Prior to placement foundations and/or engineered fill, all surficial topsoil, vegetation and/or otherwise deleterious materials should be stripped. Thicker areas of topsoil may be anticipated in areas with trees and/or heavy vegetative cover. It is anticipated that the surficial topsoil may be stockpiled on site for possible reuse as landscaping fill.

It is understood that the existing structures on site will be moved off the site. The removal of the buildings should include all building debris, foundation walls, footings and concrete floor slabs. The removal and disposal of the previously occupied buildings and associated fill must satisfy the local building standards, Ontario Building Code (OBC), Ministry of Labour (MOL) and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) requirements. If any potable wells are present on site, they should be properly decommissioned by a licensed well contractor, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 903.

Following the removal of the topsoil and building debris and prior to fill placement, the exposed subgrade should be inspected by a Geotechnical Engineer. Any loose or soft zones noted in the inspection should be over-excavated and replaced with approved fill.

It is recommended that construction traffic be minimized on the finished subgrade, and that the subgrade be sloped to promote surface drainage and runoff.

In the building areas where the grade will be raised, the fill material should comprise imported granular or approved onsite (excavated) material. The fill material should be inspected and approved by a Geotechnical Engineer and should be placed in maximum 300 mm (12 inch) thick lifts and uniformly compacted to 100 percent Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD) within 3 percent of optimum moisture content. The geometric requirements for engineered fill are provided on **Drawing 2**.

The natural and inorganic fill materials on site would be suitable for reuse as engineered fill. The material should be examined and approved by a Geotechnical Engineer prior to reuse.

In areas along proposed roadways, fill material used to raise grades may comprise of onsite excavated soils, or imported granular fill approved by an engineer. The fill should be placed in maximum 300 mm (12 inch) thick loose lifts and uniformly compacted to 95/98 percent SPMDD within 3 percent of optimum moisture content to provide adequate stability for the new pavements.

In situ compaction testing should be carried out during the fill placement to ensure that the specified compaction is being achieved.

If imported fill material is utilized at the site, verification of the suitability of the fill may be required from an environmental standpoint. Conventional geotechnical testing will not determine the suitability of the material in this regard. Analytical testing and environmental site assessment may be required at the source. This will best be

assessed prior to the selection of the material source. A quality assurance program should be implemented to ensure that the fill material will comply with the current Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) standards for placement and transportation. The disposal of excavated materials must also conform to the MECP Guidelines and requirements. EXP can be of assistance if an assessment of the materials is required.

4.2 Excavation and Groundwater Control

4.2.1 General

All work associated with design and construction relative to excavations must be carried out in accordance with Part III of Ontario Regulation 213/91 under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Based on the results of the geotechnical investigation and in accordance with Section 226 of Ontario Regulation 213/91, the soils encountered at the site are classified as Type 3 soils.

For reference, temporary excavation sidewalls which extend through and terminate within Type 2 soil may be cut vertical in the bottom 1.2 m (4 ft.), and cut back at an inclination of 1 horizontal to 1 vertical above that level. Where excavations extend into or through Type 3 soil, excavation side slopes must be cut back at a maximum inclination of about 1H:1V from the base of the excavation. Should groundwater egress loosen the side slopes of Type 2 or Type 3 soils, slopes of 3H:1V or flatter will be required.

Geotechnical inspection at the time of excavation can confirm the soil type present.

4.2.2 Excavation Support

The recommendations for side slopes given in the above section would apply to most of the conventional excavations expected for the proposed development. However, in areas adjacent to buried services that are located above the base of the excavations, side slopes may require support to prevent possible disturbance or distress to these structures. This concept also applies to connections to existing services. In granular soils above the groundwater and in cohesive natural soils, bracing will not normally be required if the structures are behind a 45-degree line drawn up from the toe of the excavation. In wet sandy or silty soils, the setback should be about 3H to 1V if bracing is to be avoided.

For support of excavations such as for any deep manholes, shoring such as sheeting or soldier piles and lagging can be considered. The design and use of the support system should conform to the requirements set out in the most recent version of the Occupational Health and Safety Act for Construction Projects and approved by the Ministry of Labour. Excavations should conform to the guidelines set out in the proceeding section and the Safety Act.

The shoring should also be designed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual, 4th Edition. Soil-related parameters considered appropriate for a soldier pile and lagging system are shown below.

Where applicable, the lateral earth pressure acting on the excavation shoring walls may be calculated from the following equation:

$$P = K (\gamma h + q)$$

where, P = lateral earth pressure in kPa acting at depth h;
γ = natural unit weight, a value of 20.4 kN/m³ may be assumed;
h = depth of point of interest in m;
q = equivalent value of any surcharge on the ground surface in kPa.

The earth pressure coefficient (K) may be taken as 0.25 where small movements are acceptable and adjacent footing or movement sensitive services are not above a line extending at 45 degrees from the bottom edge of the excavation; 0.35 where utilities, roads, sidewalks must be protected from significant movement; and 0.45 where adjacent building footings or movement sensitive services (gas and water mains) are above a line of 60 degrees from the horizontal extending from the bottom edge of the excavation.

For long term design, a K at rest (K₀) of a minimum of 0.5 should be considered.

The above expression assumes that no hydrostatic pressure will be applied against the shoring system. It should be recognized that the final shoring design will be prepared by the shoring contractor. It is not possible to comment further on specific design details until this design is completed.

If the shoring is exposed to freezing temperatures, appropriate insulation may be provided to prevent outward movement.

The performance of the shoring must be checked through monitoring for lateral movement of the walls of the excavation to ensure that the shoring movements remain within design limits. The most effective method for monitoring the shoring movements can best be devised by this office when the shoring plans become available. The shoring designer should however assess the specific site requirements and submit the shoring plans to the engineer for review and comment.

4.2.3 Construction Dewatering

Groundwater seepage was measured between 2.3 m and 4.0 m below ground surface (bgs) (Assumed Elevation 96.77 m to 97.74 m). For excavations extending below the groundwater table, suitable groundwater control measures will be required to maintain a dry and stable excavation base and sides.

To ensure the stability of excavations, it is recommended that the base of any excavations on site be set a minimum of 0.5 m higher than the above-mentioned elevations. If the above recommendation is followed, it is expected that any minor groundwater infiltration can be accommodated using conventional sump pumping techniques. In the event groundwater infiltration persists, positive groundwater control may be required.

The collected water should be discharged a sufficient distance away from the excavated area to prevent the discharge water from returning to the excavation. Sediment control measures should be provided at the discharge point of the dewatering system. Caution should also be taken to avoid any adverse impacts to the environment.

It is important to mention that for any projects requiring positive groundwater control with a removal rate of 50,000 liters to less than 400,000 liters (L) per day, an Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) will be required. Permit to take Water (PTTW) applications are required for removal rates more than 400,000 L per day and will need to be approved by the MECP per Sections 34 and 98 of the Ontario Water Resources Act R.S.O. 1990 and the Water Taking and Transfer Regulation O. Reg. 387/04. It is noted that a standard geotechnical investigation will not determine all the groundwater parameters which may be required to support the application. Accordingly, a detailed hydrogeological assessment from a quantitative point of view may be required to estimate the quantity of water to be removed. EXP can assist if the need arises.

4.3 Foundations

4.3.1 Conventional Strip and Spread Footings

Low rise residential buildings can be supported on conventional spread and strip footings founded below the topsoil or unsuitable soils on the natural competent subgrade soils, or engineered fill.

For preliminary purposes, the following allowable bearing pressures (net stress increase) can be assumed on the natural, undisturbed soils below a typical depth of approximately 1.2 m below existing grade throughout the site:

Bearing Resistance at Serviceability Limit States (SLS)	75 kPa (1,550 psf)
Factored Bearing Resistance at Ultimate Limit States (ULS)	100 kPa (2,100 psf)

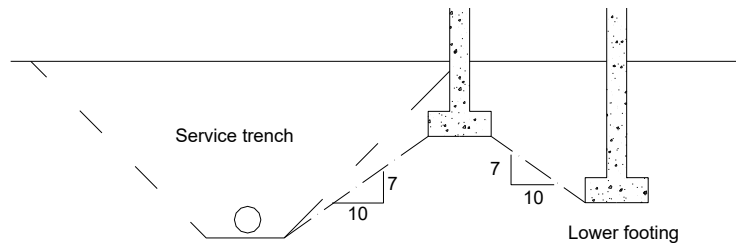
Sand deposits of the nature observed in the test pits are known to have localized variably looser and more compact pockets. During inspection, proof rolling or plate tamping the founding subgrade in conjunction with nominal concrete reinforcement in the footings may be recommended at the time of construction if conditions warrant.

It should be noted that the recommended founding depths are the minimum depths. As discussed in Section 4.2.3, groundwater seepage was measured between 2.3 m and 4.0 m bgs (Assumed Elevation 96.77 m to 97.74 m) in some of the test pits. It is recommended that the footing depths of any permanent structures be founded at a maximum depth of 0.6 m above the stabilized groundwater table. Geotechnical and/or hydrogeological drilling is recommended to assist in delineating the depth to groundwater across the site, once the final design layout of buildings and services is available. More accurate assessment of allowable bearing pressure would also be possible.

If the grades are to be raised or restored, engineered fill can be used for foundation support. The geometric requirements for the fill placement are shown on **Drawing 2**, appended. The available SLS bearing capacity for the engineered fill is 75 kPa (1,550 psf). For footings placed on engineered fill, it is recommended that the strip footings be widened to 500 mm (20 inches) and contain nominal concrete reinforcing steel. Verification of the soil conditions and the extent of reinforcement are best determined by the Geotechnical Engineer at the time of excavation.

4.3.2 Foundations - General

Footings at different elevations should be located such that the higher footings are set below a line drawn up at 10 horizontal to 7 vertical from the near edge of the lower footing. This concept should also be applied to service excavation, etc. to ensure that undermining is not a problem.



FOOTINGS NEAR SERVICE TRENCHES OR AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS

Provided that the footing bases are not disturbed due to construction activity, precipitation, freezing and thawing action, etc., and the aforementioned bearing pressures are not exceeded, the total and differential settlements of footings designed in accordance with the recommendations of this report and with careful attention to construction detail are expected to be less than 25 mm and 20 mm (1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) respectively.

All footings exposed to seasonal freezing conditions should be protected from frost action by at least 1.2 m (4 ft) of soil cover or equivalent insulation.

It should be noted that the recommended bearing capacities have been calculated by EXP from the test pit information for the design stage only. The investigation and comments are necessarily on-going as new information of underground conditions becomes available. For example, if more specific information becomes available with respect to conditions between test pits when foundation construction is underway. The interpretation between the test pits and the recommendations of this report must therefore be checked through field inspections provided by EXP to validate the information for use during the construction stage.

4.4 Basements

If the development includes buildings with basements, the basement floors can be constructed using cast slab-on-grade techniques provided the subgrade is stripped of all topsoil and other obviously objectionable material. The subgrade should then be proof-rolled thoroughly. Any soft zones detected should be dug out and replaced with compactable excavated material placed in accordance with the requirements outlined in the previous Section 4.1.

A 200 mm (8 inch) compacted layer of 19 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch) clear stone should be placed between the prepared subgrade and the floor slab to serve as a moisture barrier.

The installation and requirement of a vapour barrier under the floor slab, where applicable, should conform to the flooring manufacturer's and designer's requirements. Moisture emission testing is recommended to determine the concrete condition prior to flooring installation.

All basement walls should be damp-proofed and must be designed to resist a horizontal earth pressure 'p' at any depth 'h' below the surface as given by the following expression:

$$P = K (\gamma h + q)$$

where, P = lateral earth pressure in kPa acting at a depth h;
K = earth pressure coefficient, assumed to be 0.4;
 γ = unit weight of backfill, a value of 20.4 kN/m³ may be assumed;
h = depth to point of interest in m and,
q = equivalent value of any surcharge on the ground surface.

If basements are planned, installation of perimeter drains is required. The above expression assumes that the perimeter drainage system prevents the build-up of any hydrostatic pressure behind the wall. Suggestions for permanent perimeter drainage are given on **Drawing 3**. Due to the presence of groundwater in the sand soils and expected fluctuations in the level of the groundwater table, water proofing measures will be required to minimize the ingress of water seepage. An underfloor drainage system will be required for all buildings with basements planned at the Site. If the founding level is at least 1.0 m above the groundwater level, water proofing measures may not be necessary. Groundwater mounding should be considered if Low Impact Development (LID) is considered. Ongoing liaison from this office will be required.

4.5 Slab-on-Grade Construction

Preparation of the subgrade should include the removal of all topsoil and/or deleterious material from the proposed building area. The entire floor slab area should then be thoroughly proof-rolled with a heavy roller and examined by a Geotechnical Engineer. Any excessively soft or loose areas should be sub-excavated and replaced with suitable compacted fill. Where the exposed subgrade requires reconstruction to achieve the design elevations, structural fill should be used. It is recommended that structural fill comprises granular material, such as OPSS Granular 'B', or approved alternative material. The fill should be placed in maximum 300 mm thick lifts and compacted to a minimum of 98 percent Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD). For best compaction results, the *in situ* moisture content of the fill should be within about three percent of optimum, as determined by Standard Proctor density testing.

No special underfloor drains are required provided that the exterior grades are lower than the floor slab, and positively sloped away from the slab. It is recommended that an impermeable soil seal such as clay, asphalt or concrete be provided on the surface to minimize water infiltration from the exterior of the building. See **Drawing 4** for Drainage and Backfill recommendations for slab-on-grade construction.

A moisture barrier, consisting of a 200 mm (8 in.) thick, compacted layer of 19 mm (3/4 in.) clear stone, should be then placed between the prepared granular sub-base and the floor slab. A layer of filter cloth should be placed between the native sand and the stone moisture barrier.

The installation and requirement of a vapour barrier under a concrete slab should conform to the flooring manufacturer's and designer's requirements. Moisture emission testing will be required to determine the concrete condition prior to flooring installation. In order to minimize the potential for excess moisture in the floor slab at the time of the flooring installation, a concrete mixture with a low water-to-cement ratio (i.e., 0.45 to 0.55) should be

used. Chemical additives may be required at the time of placement to make the concrete workable and should be used in place of additional water at the point of placement. Ongoing liaison from this office will be required.

For slab on grade design, the modulus of subgrade reaction (k) can be taken as 20 MPa/m for the compacted stone layer over the compacted granular subbase.

The water-to-cement ratio and slump of concrete utilized in the floor slabs should be strictly controlled to minimize shrinkage of the slabs. Adequate joints should be provided in the floor slab to further control cracking. During placement of concrete at the construction site, testing should be performed on the concrete.

4.6 Foundation Backfill

In general, the existing natural soils excavated from the foundation area should be suitable for re-use as foundation wall backfill if the work is carried out during relatively dry weather. The materials to be re-used should be within three percent of optimum moisture for best compaction results. Materials should be stockpiled per their composition; i.e. sandy soils should not be mixed with clayey soils.

If the weather conditions are very wet during construction, then imported granular material such as OPSS Granular 'B' should be used. Site review by the geotechnical consultant may be advised.

The backfill must be brought up evenly on both sides of walls not designed to resist lateral earth pressures.

During construction, the fill surface around the perimeter of structures should be sloped in such a way that the surface runoff water does not accumulate around the structure.

4.7 Site Servicing

The subgrade soils beneath the water and sewer pipes which will service the site are generally expected to comprise sand. For services constructed on the natural soils or engineered fill, the bedding should conform to OPS Standards. The bedding course may be thickened if portions of the subgrade become wet during excavation. Bedding aggregate should be placed around the pipe to at least 300 mm (12 inch) above the pipe and be compacted to a minimum 95 percent SPMDD.

Water and sewer lines installed outside of heated areas should be provided with a minimum 1.2 m (4 ft.) of soil cover for frost protection.

The bases of excavations which cut into and terminate in competent sand are expected to remain stable for the short construction period. For bases terminated in the wet silty layers, localized improvement will be required. Base improvement may also be required if work is carried out in wet weather seasons. The extent of base improvement or stabilization is best determined in the field during construction, with consultation from a Geotechnical Engineer.

Test Pits TP1, TP2, TP3, and TP5 encountered groundwater below 2.3 m to 4.0 m bgs. If excavating penetrates below these levels, positive groundwater control and base stabilization will be required. Ongoing liaison from this office will be needed.

To minimize disturbance to the base, pipe laying should be carried out in short sections, with backfilling following closely after laying and no section of trench should be left open overnight.

The trenches above the specified pipe bedding should be backfilled with inorganic on-site soils placed in 300 mm thick lifts and uniformly compacted to at least 95% SPMDD. For trench backfill within 1 metre below the roadway subbase, the fill should be uniformly compacted to at least 98% SPMDD. A program of in situ density testing should be set up to ensure that satisfactory levels of compaction are achieved.

Requirements for backfill in service trenches, etc. should also have regard for OPS requirements. A summary of the general recommendations for trench backfill is presented on **Drawings 5 and 6**. A program of *in situ* density testing should be set up to ensure that satisfactory levels of compaction are achieved.

Based on the results of this investigation, the majority of the excavated sand material may be used for construction backfill provided that reasonable care is exercised in handling. In this regard, the material should be within 3 percent of the optimum moisture as determined in the Standard Proctor density test. Stockpiling of material for prolonged periods of time should be avoided. This is particularly important if construction is carried out in wet or otherwise adverse weather.

Soils excavated from below the stabilized groundwater table may be too wet for reuse as backfill unless adequate time is allowed for drying, or if the material is blended with approved dry fill; otherwise, it may be stockpiled onsite for reuse as landscape fill.

As noted previously, disposal of excavated materials off site should conform to current MECP guidelines.

4.8 Low Impact Development (LID)

It is assumed that stormwater management will be incorporated into the design of the proposed development.

LID stormwater management design requires the practical availability of unsaturated, sufficiently pervious soil with depth and aerial extent to accommodate the infiltration of stormwater run-off created by land development.

Based on the information collected at the test pit locations, and the above cited criteria, the sand material encountered at the test hole locations has potential for use in LID stormwater management design.

Three (3) grain size distribution analyses were carried out on samples obtained from the sand stratum in Test Pits TP3 and TP5 (0.7 m bgs). The results are presented in **Appendix B**.

For consideration in design, based on the grain size distribution, the estimated hydraulic conductivity (K) of the sand ranged between 1.0×10^{-2} and 2.2×10^{-2} cm/s. This corresponds with estimated infiltration rates of about 75 to 100 mm/h. Further information regarding LID stormwater management can be provided once more detailed design information becomes available. If LID is considered, it is recommended to install monitoring wells to establish the stabilized groundwater levels to assist with design.

It is understood that recommended factors of safety will be applied to the estimated parameters cited above for use in design.

4.9 Earthquake Design Considerations

The recommendations for the geotechnical aspects to determine the earthquake loading for design using the OBC 2012 are presented below.

The subsoil and groundwater information at this Site have been examined in relation to Section 4.1.8.4 of the OBC 2012. The subsoils at the Site generally consist of topsoil over sand deposits. It is anticipated that the proposed structures will be founded on the natural deposits, below any loose or soft zones.

Table 4.1.8.4.A. Site Classification for Seismic Site Response in OBC 2012 indicated that to determine the site classification, the average properties in the top 30 m (below the lowest basement level) are to be used. The test pits advanced at this Site were excavated to a maximum depth of 4.2 m below existing grade. Therefore, the Site Classification recommendation would be based on the available information as well as our interpretation of conditions below the test pits based on our knowledge of the soil conditions in the area.

Based on the above assumptions, interpretations in combination with the known local geological conditions, the Site Class for the proposed development is “D” as per Table 4.1.8.4.A, Site Classification for Seismic Site Response, OBC 2012. Additional depth drilling may be advised to determine if the soil conditions below the current depth of exploration can support a higher Site Classification.

4.10 Site Pavement Design

Areas to be paved should be stripped of all topsoil, organics and other obviously unsuitable material. The exposed subgrade must then be thoroughly proof-rolled. Any soft areas revealed by this or any other observations must be over-excavated and backfilled with approved material. All fill required to backfill service trenches or to raise the subgrade to design levels must conform to requirements outlined previously. Preferably, the natural inorganic excavated soils should be used to maintain uniform subgrade conditions, provided adequate compaction can be achieved.

Provided the preceding recommendations are followed, the pavement thickness design requirements given in the following table are recommended for the anticipated specified classification (local roads internal to the site) and anticipated subgrade conditions.

Table 1 – Recommended Pavement Structure Thicknesses

Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Light Duty Pavement Structure (Cars Only)	Heavy Duty Pavement Structure (Cars and Trucks)
Asphaltic Concrete	92% MRD ¹ or 97% BRD ¹	40 mm HL-3 50 mm HL-8	50 mm HL-3 60 mm HL-8
Granular ‘A’ (Base)	100% SPMDD ¹	150 mm	150 mm
Granular ‘B’ (Base)	100% SPMDD ¹	300 mm*	450 mm*

*Notes: 1) SPMDD denotes Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density, MRD denotes Maximum Relative Density, BRD denotes Bulk Relative Density.
 2) The subgrade must be compacted to 98% SPMDD.
 3) The above recommendations are minimum requirements.
 4) The existing natural sand may be used and form part of the granular subbase structure, subject to review and acceptance from a Geotechnical Engineer.

The recommended pavement structures provided in the above table are based on the existing subgrade soil properties determined from visual examination and textural classification of the soil samples. Consequently, the recommended pavement structures should be considered for preliminary design purposes only. Other granular configurations may also be possible provided the granular base equivalency (GBE) thickness is maintained. These recommendations on thickness design are not intended to support heavy and concentrated construction traffic, particularly where only a portion of the pavement section is installed.

If construction is undertaken under adverse weather conditions (i.e., wet or freezing conditions) subgrade preparation and granular sub-base requirements should be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer. If the sub-base is set on wet or dilatant silty soils, a geotextile will be required. A woven type geotextile such as Terrafix 200W or equivalent would be suitable for this application.

If only a portion of the pavement will be in place during construction, the granular subbase may have to be thickened. This is best determined in the field during the site servicing stage of construction, prior to road construction.

Samples of both the Granular 'A' and Granular 'B' aggregate should be checked for conformance to OPSS 1010 prior to utilization on Site, and during construction. The Granular 'B' subbase and the Granular 'A' base courses must be compacted to 100 percent SPMDD.

The asphaltic concrete paving materials should conform to the requirements of OPSS MUNI 1150. The asphalt should be placed in accordance with OPSS 310 and compacted to at least 97 percent of the Marshall mix design bulk relative density or 92% of maximum relative density. A tack coat should be applied between the surface and binder asphalt courses.

Good drainage provisions will optimize pavement performance. The finished pavement surface should be free of depressions and should be sloped (preferably at a minimum grade of two percent) to provide effective surface drainage toward catch basins. Surface water should not be allowed to pond adjacent to the outside edges of pavement areas. In low areas, sub-drains should be installed to intercept excess subsurface moisture and prevent subgrade softening, as shown on **Drawing 7**. This is particularly important in heavier traffic areas at the site entrances. The locations and extent of sub-drainage required within the paved areas should be reviewed by this office in conjunction with the proposed grading.

A program of in situ density testing must be carried out to verify that satisfactory levels of compaction are being achieved.

To minimize the effects of differential settlements of service trench fill, it is recommended that wherever practical, placement of binder asphalt be delayed for approximately six months after the granular sub-base is put down. The surface course asphalt should be delayed for a further one year. Prior to the surface asphalt being placed, it is recommended that a pavement evaluation be carried out on the base asphalt to identify repair areas or areas requiring remedial works prior to surface asphalt being placed.

4.11 Curbs and Sidewalks

It is recommended that the concrete for curb and gutter and sidewalks should be proportioned, mixed, placed, and cured in accordance with the requirements of OPSS 353 and OPSS 1350.

During cold weather, the freshly placed concrete must be covered with insulating blankets to protect against freezing. Three cylinders from each day's pour should be taken for compressive strength testing. Air entrainment, temperature, and slump tests should be made from the same batch of concrete from which test cylinders are made.

The subgrade for the sidewalks should comprise undisturbed natural competent soil of well-compacted fill. A minimum 150 mm thick layer of compacted Granular 'A' type aggregate should be placed beneath the sidewalk slabs. It is recommended that the Granular 'A' be compacted to a minimum 100 percent SPMDD, to provide adequate support for the concrete sidewalk. Construction traffic should be kept off the placed curbs and sidewalks as they are not designed to withstand heavy traffic load.

4.12 Inspection and Testing Requirements

An effective inspection and testing program is an essential part of construction monitoring. The Inspection and Testing Program typically includes the following items:

- Subgrade examination prior to engineered fill placement, footing base evaluation;
- Inspection and Materials testing during engineered fill placement (full-time supervision is recommended) and site servicing works, including soil sampling, laboratory testing (moisture contents and Standard Proctor density test on the pipe bedding, trench backfill and engineered fill material), monitoring of fill placement, and *in situ* density testing;
- Materials testing for concrete curbs and sidewalks.
- Inspection and Materials testing during paved area construction, including subgrade examination of the paved area subgrade soils following site servicing, laboratory testing (grain size analyses and Standard Proctor density tests on the Granular A and B material placed on site roadways), and *in situ* density testing;
- Inspection and Materials testing for base and surface asphalt, including laboratory testing on asphalt sampling to confirm conformance to project specifications and standards.

EXP would be pleased to prepare an inspection and testing work program prior to construction, incorporating the above items.

5. General Comments

The information presented in this report is based on a limited investigation designed to provide information to support an assessment of the current geotechnical conditions within the subject property. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report reflect site conditions existing at the time of the investigation. Consequently, during the future development of the property, conditions not observed during this investigation may become apparent. Should this occur, EXP Services Inc. should be contacted to assess the situation, and the need for additional testing and reporting. EXP has qualified personnel to provide assistance in regards to any future geotechnical and environmental issues related to this property.

Our undertaking at EXP, therefore, is to perform our work within limits prescribed by our clients, with the usual thoroughness and competence of the engineering profession.

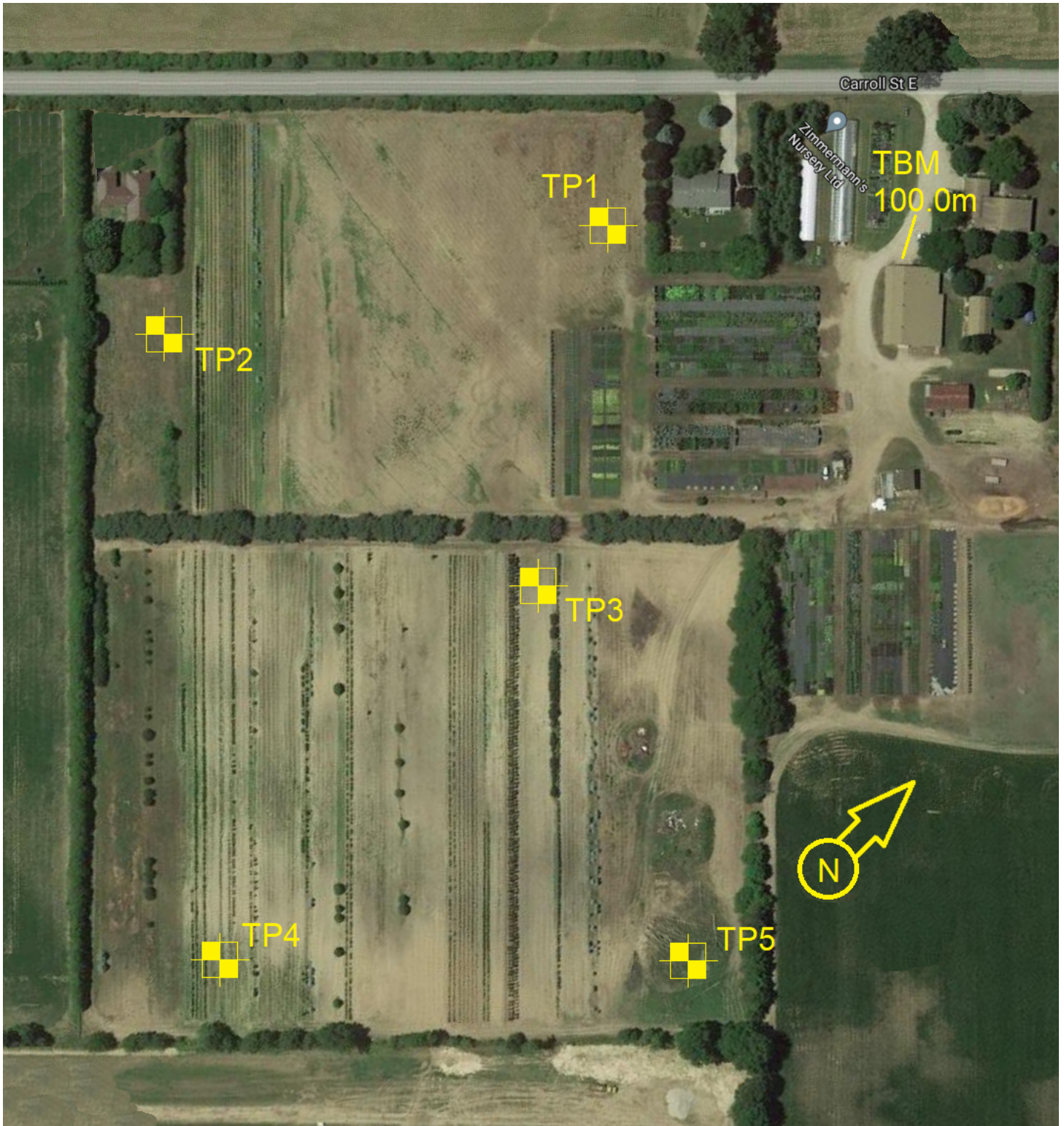
The comments given in this report are intended only for the guidance of design engineers. The number of test holes required to determine the localized underground conditions between test holes affecting construction costs, techniques, sequencing, equipment, scheduling, etc. would be much greater than has been carried out for design purposes. Contractors bidding on or undertaking the works should in this light, decide on their own investigations, as well as their own interpretations of the factual test pit results, so that they may draw their own conclusions as to how the subsurface conditions may affect them.

EXP Services Inc. should be retained for a general review of the final design and specifications to verify that this report has been properly interpreted and implemented. If not afforded the privilege of making this review, EXP Services Inc. will assume no responsibility for interpretation of the recommendations in this report.

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of **Litera Properties Inc.** and may not be reproduced in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of EXP, or used or relied upon in whole or in part by other parties for any purposes whatsoever. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any part thereof, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. EXP Services Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

We trust this report is satisfactory for your purposes. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Drawings



Notes:

1. The boundaries and soil types have been established only at the test hole locations. Between test holes they are assumed and may be subject to considerable error.
2. Topsoil quantities should not be established from the information provided at the test hole locations.
3. Soil samples will be retained in storage for 3 months and discarded unless Client advises that an extended period is required.
4. The site plan has been reproduced from Google Earth and should be read in conjunction with EXP Report LON-21008023-A0.

Geotechnical Investigation

Proposed Residential Development

430 Carroll Street East, Strathroy, ON

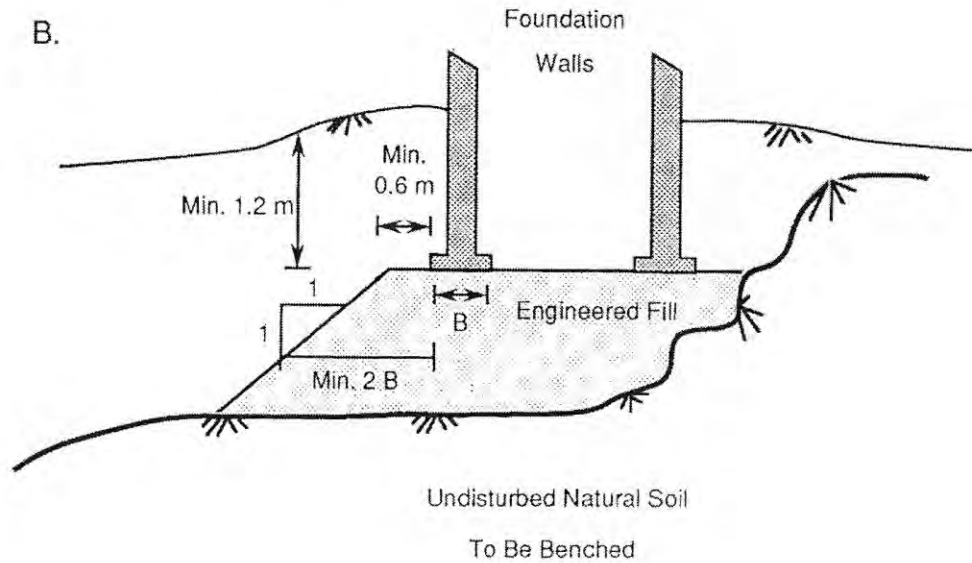
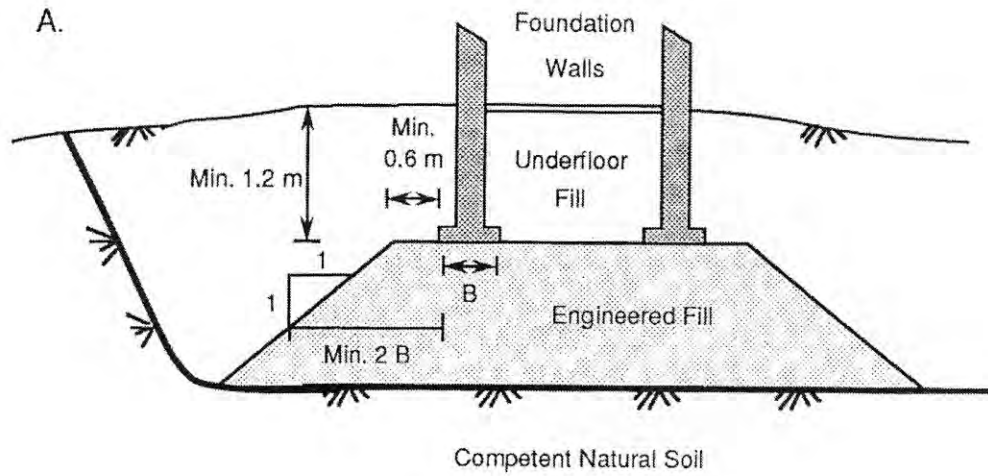
-LEGEND-

TP1 - Approximate Test Pit Location

CLIENT		Litera Properties Inc.	
TITLE		Test Pit Location Plan	
DRAWN BY:	REVIEWED BY:	SCALE	
B.W.	B.W.	NTS	
		EXP Services Inc.	
		15701 Robin's Hill Road London, ON, N5V 0A5	
DATE	PROJECT NO.	DWG.	
May 2021	LON-21008023-A0	1	

DRAWING 2 – GEOMETRIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FOUNDATIONS ON ENGINEERED FILL

Schematic (Not to Scale)



SECTION VIEW

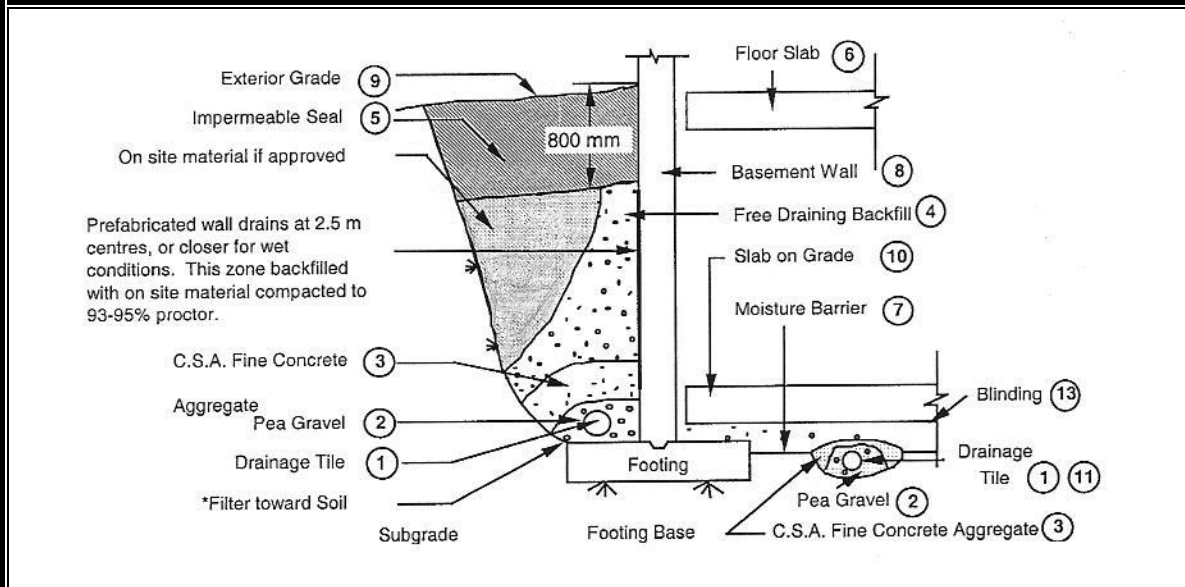
Section A – Typical Section of Slab-on-Grade Building
Section B – Typical Section of Building with Basement

Refer to Detailed Notes on following page.

NOTES FOR ENGINEERED FILL PLACEMENT:

1. The area must be stripped of all topsoil contaminated fill material, and other unsuitable soils, and proof rolled. Soft spots must be dug out. The stripped natural subgrade must be examined and approved by an EXP Engineer prior to placement of engineered fill.
2. In areas where engineered fill is placed on a slope, the fill should be benched into the approved subgrade soils. EXP would be pleased to provide additional comments and recommendations in this regard, if required.
3. All excavations must be carried out in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation of Ontario (Construction Projects - O.Reg. 213.91)
4. Material used for engineered fill must be free of topsoil, organics, frost and frozen material, and otherwise unsuitable or compressible soils, as determined by a Geotechnical Engineer. Any material proposed for use as engineered fill must be examined and approved by EXP, prior to use onsite. Clean compactable granular fill is preferred.
5. Approved engineered fill should be placed in maximum 300 mm thick lifts, and uniformly compacted to 100% Standard Proctor dry density throughout. For best compaction results, engineered fill should be within 3 percent of its optimum moisture content, as determined by the Standard Proctor density test. Imported fill should satisfy the MECP regulations and requirements.
6. Full time geotechnical monitoring, inspection and in situ density (compaction) testing by EXP is required during placement of the engineered fill.
7. Site grades should be maintained during area grading activities to promote drainage, and to minimize ponding of surface water on the engineered fill mat. Rutting by construction equipment should be kept to a minimum, where possible. Additional work to ensure suitability of engineered fill may be required if fill is placed in extreme (hot/cold) weather.
8. The fill must be placed such that the specified geometry is achieved. Refer to sketches (previous page) for minimum requirements. Proper environmental protection will be required, such as providing frost penetration during construction, and after the completion of the engineered fill mat.
9. An allowable bearing pressure of 75 kPa (1550 psf) may be used provided that all conditions outlined above, and in the Geotechnical Report are adhered to.
10. These guidelines are to be read in conjunction with the attached Geotechnical Report. (EXP Project No. LON-00017605-GE)
11. For foundations set on engineered fill, footing enhancement and/or concrete reinforcing steel placement is recommended. The footing geometry and extent of concrete reinforcing steel will depend on site specific conditions. In general, consideration may be given to having a minimum strip footing width of 500 mm (20 inches), containing nominal steel reinforcement. Alternatively, concrete reinforcement may be recommended in the top and bottom of the foundation wall strip. The final footing geometry and extent of reinforcement is best determined in the field, by a Geotechnical Engineer.

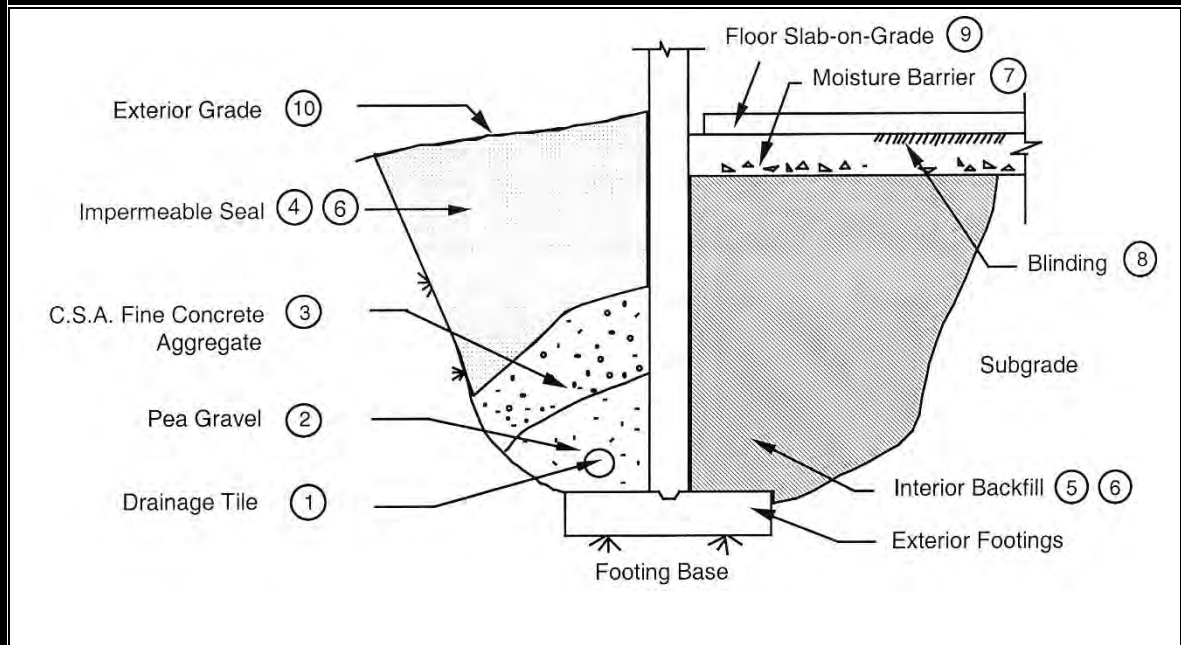
DRAWING 3 – BACKFILL AND BASEMENT DRAINAGE DETAIL (NOT TO SCALE)



NOTES:

1. Drainage tile to consist of 100 mm (4 in.) diameter weeping tile or equivalent perforated pipe leading to a positive sump or outlet. Invert to be minimum of 150 mm (6 in.) below underside of floor slab.
 2. Pea gravel 150 mm (6 in.) top and sides of drain. If drain is not on footing, place 100 mm (4 in.) of pea gravel below drain. 20 mm (3/4 in.) clear stone may be used provided if it is covered by an approved porous geotextile fabric membrane (Terrafix 270R or equivalent).
 3. C.S.A. fine concrete aggregate to act as filter material. Minimum 300 mm (12 in.) top and side of drain. This may be replaced by an approved porous geotextile membrane (Terrafix 270R or equivalent).
 4. Free-draining backfill - OPSS Granular B or equivalent compacted to 93 to 95 (maximum) percent Standard Proctor density. Do not compact closer than 1.8 m (6 ft) from wall with heavy equipment. Use hand controlled light compaction equipment within 1.8 m (6 ft) of wall.
 5. Impermeable backfill seal of compacted clay, clayey silt or equivalent. If original soil is free-draining, seal may be omitted.
 6. Do not backfill until wall is supported by basement and floor slabs or adequate bracing.
 7. Moisture barrier to consist of compacted 20 mm (3/4 in.) clear, crushed stone or equivalent free-draining material. Layer to be 200 mm (8 in.) minimum thickness.
 8. Basement walls to be damp-proofed.
 9. Exterior grade to slope away from wall.
 10. Slab on grade should not be structurally connected to wall or footing.
 11. Underfloor drain invert to be at least 300 mm (12 in.) below underside of floor slab. Drainage tile placed in parallel rows 6 to 8 m (20 to 25 ft.) centres one way. Place drain on 100 mm (4 in.) of pea gravel with 150 mm (6 in.) of pea gravel top and sides. CSA fine concrete aggregate to be provided as filter material or an approved porous geotextile membrane (as in 2 above) may be used.
 12. Do not connect the underfloor drains to perimeter drains.
 13. If the 20 mm (3/4 in.) clear stone requires surface binding, use 6 mm (1/4 in.) clear stone chips.
- Note: a) Underfloor drainage can be deleted where not required (see report).
 b) Free draining backfill, item 4 may be replaced by wall drains, as indicated, if more economical.

DRAWING 4 – DRAINAGE AND BACKFILL RECOMMENDATIONS (NOT TO SCALE)

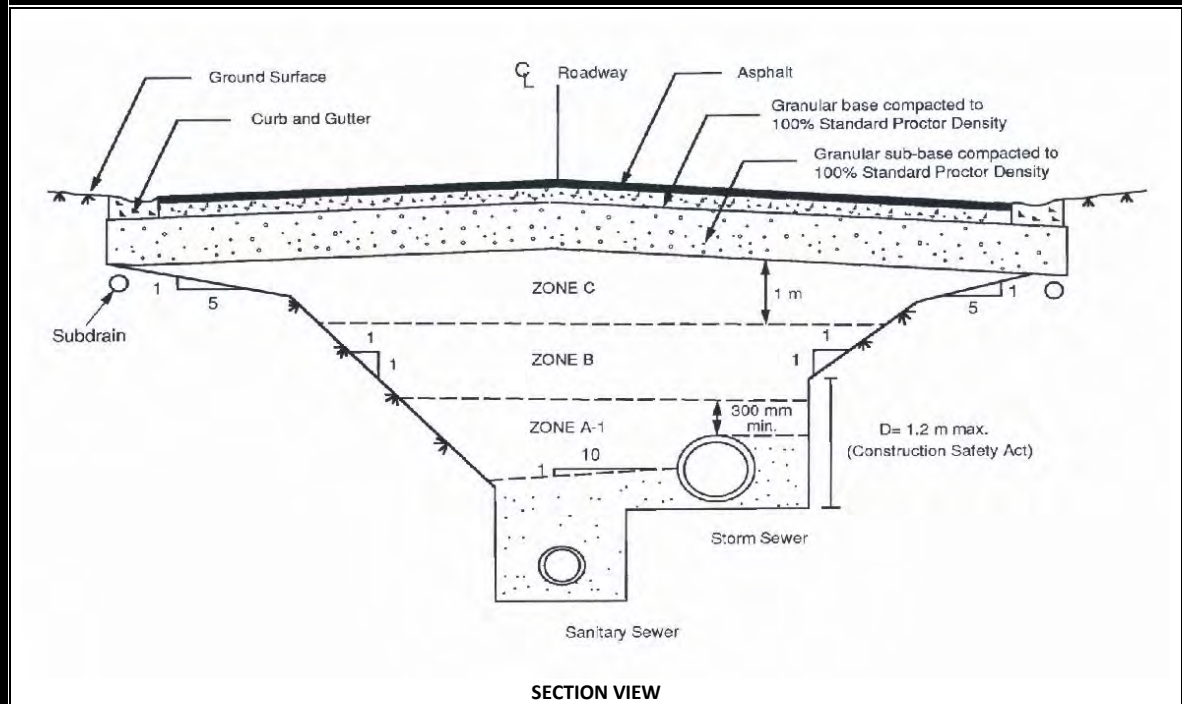


NOTES:

1. Drainage tile to consist of 100 mm (4 in.) diameter weeping tile or equivalent perforated pipe leading to a positive sump or outlet. Invert to be minimum of 150 mm (6 in.) below underside of interior floor slab.
2. Pea gravel 150 mm (6 in.) top and sides of drain. If drain is not on footing, place 100 mm (4 in.) of pea gravel below drain. 20 mm (3/4 in.) clear stone may be used provided if it is covered by an approved porous geotextile fabric membrane (Terrafix 270R or equivalent).
3. C.S.A. fine concrete aggregate to act as filter material. Minimum 300 mm (12 in.) top and side of drain. This may be replaced by an approved porous geotextile membrane (Terrafix 270R or equivalent).
4. Impermeable backfill seal of compacted clay, clayey silt or equivalent. If original soil is free-draining, seal may be omitted. Compact backfill to 95 percent Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density.
5. The interior fill may be any clean, inorganic soil which may be compacted to at least 95 percent Standard Proctor density in this confined space.
6. Do not use heavy compaction equipment within 450 mm (18 in.) of the wall. Do not fill or compact within 1.8 m (6 ft) of wall unless fill is placed on both sides simultaneously.
7. Moisture barrier to be at least 200 mm (8 in.) of compacted 20 mm (3/4 in.) clear, crushed stone or equivalent free-draining material.
8. If the 20 mm (3/4 in.) clear stone requires surface binding, use 60 mm (1/4 in.) clear stone chips.
9. Slab on grade should not be structurally connected to wall or footing.
10. Exterior grade to slope away from building.

**This system is not normally required if the floor is at least 300 mm (1 ft.)
 above exterior grade.**

DRAWING 5 – TYPICAL BACKFILL DETAIL STORM AND SANITARY SEWER (COMMON TRENCH)



NOTES:

ZONE A

Granular bedding satisfying current OPS Standards compacted to 95% Standard Proctor maximum dry density.

ZONE A-1

To be compacted to 95% Standard Proctor maximum dry density.

ZONE B

To be compacted to 95% Standard Proctor maximum dry density.

ZONE C

To be compacted to 98% Standard Proctor maximum dry density.

The excavations shown above are for Type 1 or 2 soils. Where excavations extend through Type 3 soils, the side walls should be sloped back at a maximum inclination of 1 horizontal to 1 vertical from the base (Reference O.Reg 219/31).

DRAWING 6 – TRENCH BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS

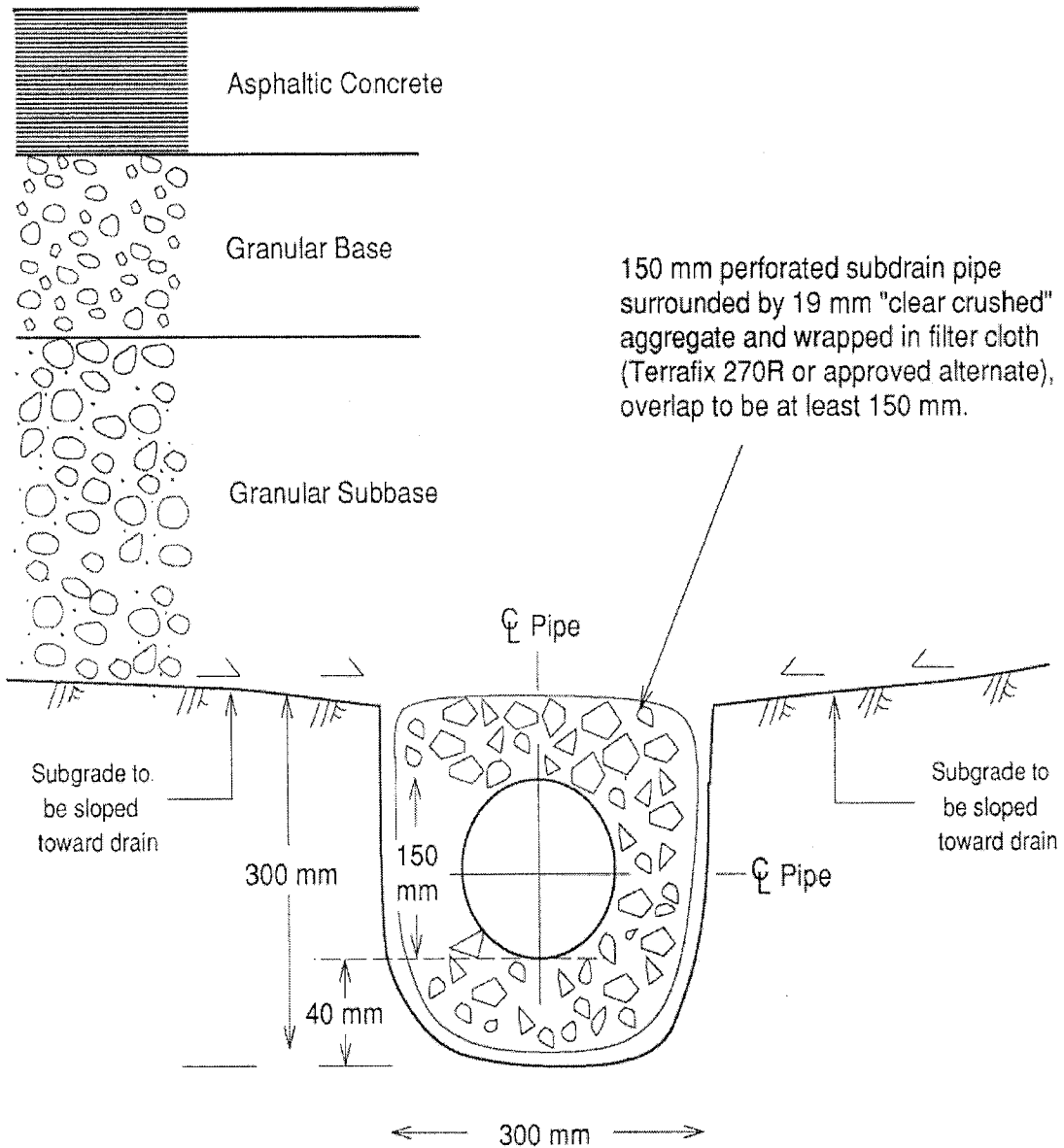
Requirements for backfill in service trenches, etc. should conform to current OPSS requirements. A summary of the general recommendations for trench backfill is presented on **Drawing 5**.

The bedding materials for the services designated as Zone A on the attached drawings should consist of approved granular material satisfying the current OPSS minimum standards and specifications. (Class B bedding should provide adequate support for the pipes). These materials should be uniformly compacted to 95 percent of standard Proctor dry density. Some problems may be encountered in maintaining alignment when bedding pipes in wet sandy soil. If Granular 'A' or other sandy material is used for bedding, they may become 'spongy' when saturated. If significant amounts of clear stone are used to stabilize the base, a geotextile should be incorporated to avoid problems with migration of fine grained materials and differential settlement under the pipes as the groundwater rises after backfilling. For minor local use of crushed stone without a geotextile filter, a graded HL3 stone is preferable.

The backfill in Zone B will consist of the native material. This material should be placed in loose lifts not exceeding 300 mm (12 inches) and be uniformly compacted to 95 percent of the standard Proctor maximum dry density. Material wetter than 5 percent above optimum must be allowed to dry sufficiently or should be discarded or used in landscaped areas.

The upper 1 meter of the general backfill (i.e. Zone C) should be placed in loose lifts not exceeding 300 mm (12 inches) and be uniformly compacted to at least 98 percent of the standard Proctor maximum dry density. To achieve satisfactory compaction, the fill material should be within 3 percent of standard Proctor optimum moisture content at placement.

DRAWING 7 – PAVEMENT SUBDRAIN DETAIL



NOTES:

1. All dimensions in millimetres.
2. All sub drains to be set on at least 1% grade draining to a positive outlet.
3. Subgrade soil conditions should be verified onsite, during subgrade preparation works, following site servicing installations.

Scale: NTS

Appendix A – Test Pit Summary



TEST PIT LOG

TP1

Sheet 1 of 1

CLIENT Litera Property Inc. PROJECT NO. LON-21008023-A0
 PROJECT 430 Carol Street DATUM _____
 LOCATION Strathroy, Ontario DATES: Completed May 11, 2021 Water Level _____

DEPTH (m bgs)	ELEVATION (-m)	STRATA DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	WELL LOG	SAMPLES			MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	SHEAR STRENGTH	
					TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY (mm)		N VALUE (blows)	◆ S Field Vane Test (#=Sensitivity)
0	99.07	TOPSOIL - 300 mm							100	200 kPa
0.77	98.77	SAND - light brown, medium grained, compact to dense								
2.3		water encountered at 2.3 m bgs								
3.3	95.77	End of Testpit at 3.3 m bgs								

NOTES
 1) Testpit logs interpretation requires assistance by EXP before the use by others and must be read in conjunction with EXP Report LON-21008023-A0.
 2) bgs denotes below ground surface.
 3) Testpit encountered water measured near 2.3 m bgs upon the completion of excavation.

SAMPLE LEGEND
 AS Auger Sample SS Split Spoon ST Shelby Tube
 Rock Core (eg. BQ, NQ, etc.) VN Vane Sample

OTHER TESTS
 G Specific Gravity C Consolidation
 H Hydrometer CD Consolidated Drained Triaxial
 S Sieve Analysis CU Consolidated Undrained Triaxial
 γ Unit Weight UU Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial
 P Field Permeability UC Unconfined Compression
 K Lab Permeability DS Direct Shear

WATER LEVELS
 Apparent Measured Artesian (see Notes)



TEST PIT LOG

TP2

Sheet 1 of 1

CLIENT Litera Property Inc. PROJECT NO. LON-21008023-A0
 PROJECT 430 Carol Street DATUM _____
 LOCATION Strathroy, Ontario DATES: Completed May 11, 2021 Water Level _____

DEPTH (m bgs)	ELEVATION (-m)	STRATA DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	WELL LOG	SAMPLES			MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	SHEAR STRENGTH	
					TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY (mm)		N VALUE (blows)	◆ S Field Vane Test (#=Sensitivity)
0	100.69	FILL - Sand, fine to medium grained	[Cross-hatch pattern]	[Solid black]					100	200 kPa
1										
2	99.19	SAND - light brown, medium grained, compact to dense	[Dotted pattern]	[Solid black]						
3										
4	96.59	wet sand observed at 3.8 m bgs	[Dotted pattern]	[Solid black]		S1				
5		End of Testpit at 4.1 m bgs								

NOTES
 1) Testpit logs interpretation requires assistance by EXP before the use by others and must be read in conjunction with EXP Report LON-21008023-A0.
 2) bgs denotes below ground surface.

SAMPLE LEGEND
 ☒ AS Auger Sample ☒ SS Split Spoon ■ ST Shelby Tube
 ☐ Rock Core (eg. BQ, NQ, etc.) ☐ VN Vane Sample

OTHER TESTS
 G Specific Gravity C Consolidation
 H Hydrometer CD Consolidated Drained Triaxial
 S Sieve Analysis CU Consolidated Undrained Triaxial
 γ Unit Weight UU Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial
 P Field Permeability UC Unconfined Compression
 K Lab Permeability DS Direct Shear

WATER LEVELS
 ∇ Apparent ▼ Measured ▲ Artesian (see Notes)



TEST PIT LOG

TP3

Sheet 1 of 1

CLIENT Litera Property Inc. PROJECT NO. LON-21008023-A0
 PROJECT 430 Carol Street DATUM _____
 LOCATION Strathroy, Ontario DATES: Completed May 11, 2021 Water Level _____

DEPTH (m bgs)	ELEVATION (-m)	STRATA DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	WELL LOG	SAMPLES			MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	SHEAR STRENGTH	
					TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY (mm)		N VALUE (blows)	◆ S Field Vane Test (#=Sensitivity)
0	100.05	TOPSOIL - 400 mm							100	200 kPa
99.65		SAND - light brown, medium grained, compact to dense								
-1										
-2										
-3		water encountered at 2.6 m bgs								
96.75		End of Testpit at 3.3 m bgs			S1					
-4										
-5										

NOTES
 1) Testpit logs interpretation requires assistance by EXP before the use by others and must be read in conjunction with EXP Report LON-21008023-A0.
 2) bgs denotes below ground surface.
 3) Testpit encountered water measured near 2.6 m bgs upon the completion of excavation.

SAMPLE LEGEND
 ☒ AS Auger Sample ☒ SS Split Spoon ■ ST Shelby Tube
 ☐ Rock Core (eg. BQ, NQ, etc.) ☐ VN Vane Sample

OTHER TESTS
 G Specific Gravity C Consolidation
 H Hydrometer CD Consolidated Drained Triaxial
 S Sieve Analysis CU Consolidated Undrained Triaxial
 γ Unit Weight UU Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial
 P Field Permeability UC Unconfined Compression
 K Lab Permeability DS Direct Shear

WATER LEVELS
 ∇ Apparent ▼ Measured ▲ Artesian (see Notes)



TEST PIT LOG

TP4

Sheet 1 of 1

CLIENT Litera Property Inc. PROJECT NO. LON-21008023-A0
 PROJECT 430 Carol Street DATUM _____
 LOCATION Strathroy, Ontario DATES: Completed May 11, 2021 Water Level _____

DEPTH (m bgs)	ELEVATION (-m)	STRATA DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	WELL LOG	SAMPLES			MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	SHEAR STRENGTH	
					TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY (mm)		N VALUE (blows)	◆ S Field Vane Test (#=Sensitivity) ▲ Penetrometer ■ Torvane 100 200 kPa
0	101.62	TOPSOIL - 500 mm								
1	101.12	CLAYEY SILT - light brown, moist								
2	99.82	SAND - light brown, medium grained, compact to dense			S1					
3										
4	97.52				S2					
5		End of Testpit at 4.1 m bgs								

NOTES

- 1) Testpit logs interpretation requires assistance by EXP before the use by others and must be read in conjunction with EXP Report LON-21008023-A0.
- 2) bgs denotes below ground surface.
- 3) Testpit dry upon the completion of excavation.

SAMPLE LEGEND

- AS Auger Sample SS Split Spoon ST Shelby Tube
- Rock Core (eg. BQ, NQ, etc.) VN Vane Sample

OTHER TESTS

- G Specific Gravity C Consolidation
- H Hydrometer CD Consolidated Drained Triaxial
- S Sieve Analysis CU Consolidated Undrained Triaxial
- γ Unit Weight UU Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial
- P Field Permeability UC Unconfined Compression
- K Lab Permeability DS Direct Shear

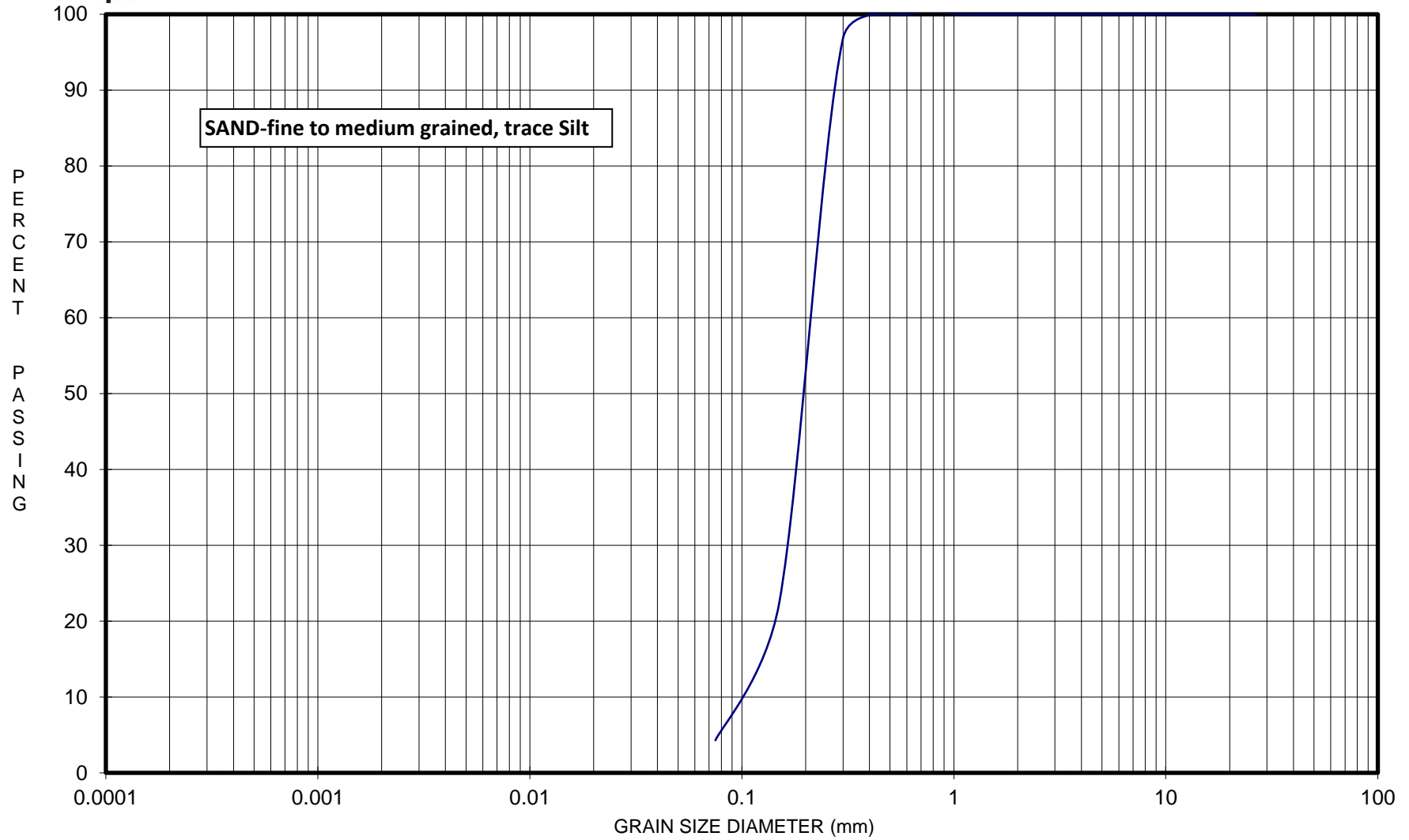
WATER LEVELS

- ▽ Apparent ▼ Measured ▲ Artesian (see Notes)

Appendix B – Grain Size Distribution Analyses



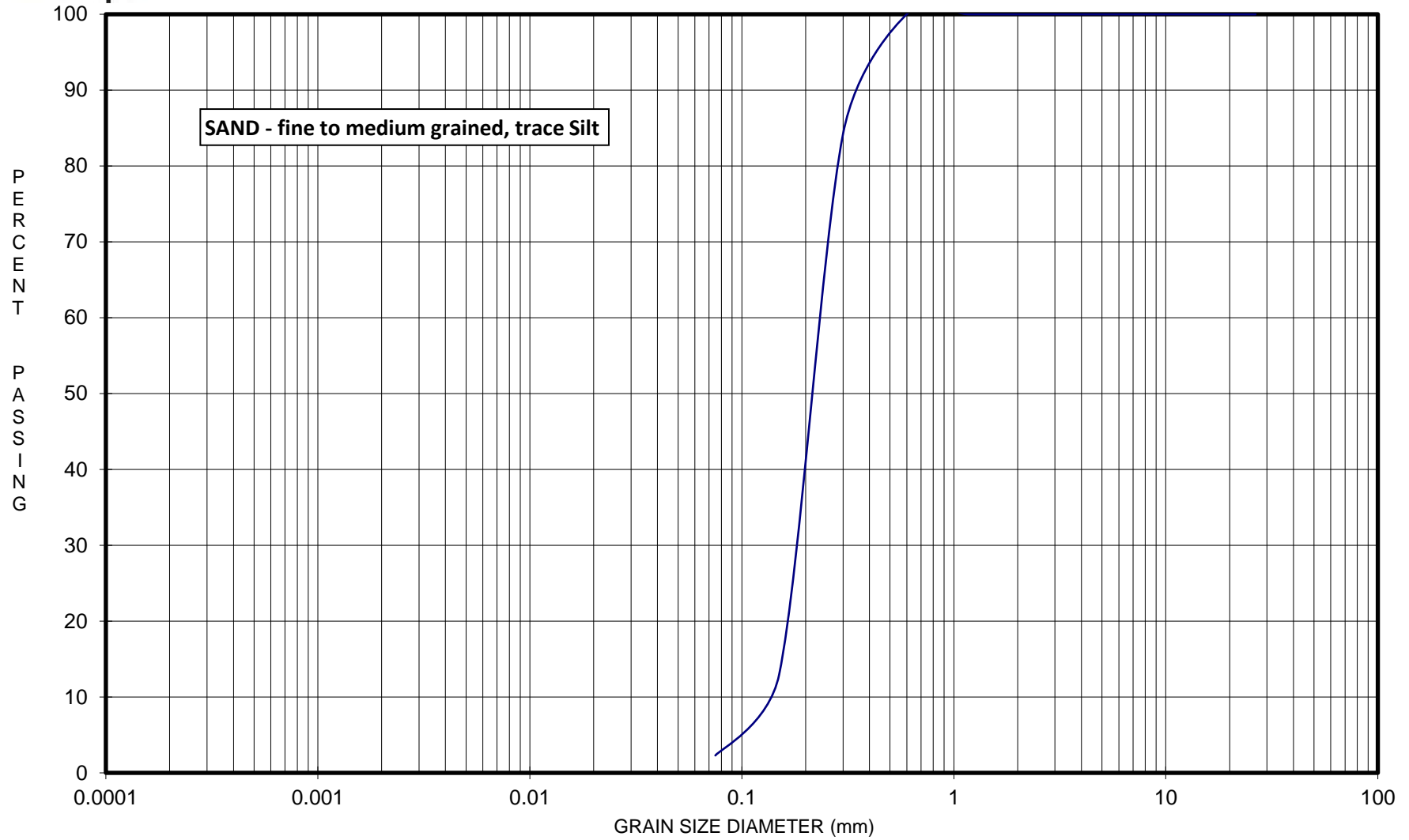
MECHANICAL GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS



CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE
	SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		
MODIFIED M.I.T. CLASSIFICATION	Sample Description: TP3 - S1 - 2.5m bgs					Project: LON-21008023-A0		Figure 1	



MECHANICAL GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS



CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE
	SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		
MODIFIED M.I.T. CLASSIFICATION	Sample Description: TP5 - S1 - 4.0m bgs					Project: LON-21008023-A0		Figure 2	

Appendix C – Inspection and Testing Schedule

INSPECTION & TESTING SCHEDULE

The following program outlines suggested minimum testing requirements during backfilling of service trenches and construction of pavements. In adverse weather conditions (wet/freezing), increased testing will be required. The testing frequencies are general requirements and may be adjusted at the discretion of the engineer based on test results and prevailing construction conditions.

I TRENCH BACKFILL

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| ZONE A | - one in situ density test per 100 cubic meters or 50 linear metres of trench whichever is less |
| | - one laboratory grain size and Proctor density test per 50 density tests or 4000 cubic metres or on change of material (source, visual) |
| ZONE A1 | - one in situ density test per 75 cubic metres of material or 25 linear metres of each lift of fill |
| | - one laboratory grain size and Proctor density test per each 50 density tests or 4000 cubic metres of material placed or as directed by the engineer |
| ZONES B & C | - one in situ density test per 150 cubic metres of material or 50 linear metres or each lift whichever is less |
| | - one laboratory grain size and Proctor density test per 50 density tests or 4000 cubic metres of material placed or as directed by the engineer |

II PAVEMENT MATERIALS

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| GRANULAR SUBBASE | - one in situ density test per 50 linear metres of road |
| | - one laboratory grain size and standard Proctor test per 50 density tests or 4000 cubic metres or each change of material (visual, source), as determined by the engineer |
| GRANULAR BASE | - one in situ density test per 50 linear metres of road |
| | - one laboratory grain size and Proctor per 50 density tests or 8000 cubic metres or change in material (visual, source), as determined by the engineer |
| | - Benkelman beam testing at 10 metre intervals per lane, after final grading and compaction. Asphaltic concrete should not be placed until rebound criteria have been satisfied. |
| ASPHALTIC CONCRETE | - one in situ density test per 25 linear metres of roadway |
| | - one complete Marshall Compliance test including stability flow, etc. for each mix type to check mix acceptability. One extraction and gradation test per each day of paving to be compared to job mix formula |

NOTES: Where testing indicates inadequate compaction, additional fill should not be placed until the area is recompacted and retested at the discretion of the engineer.

Appendix D – Limitations and Use of Report

LIMITATIONS AND USE OF REPORT

BASIS OF REPORT

This report (“Report”) is based on site conditions known or inferred by the geotechnical investigation undertaken as of the date of the Report. Should changes occur which potentially impact the geotechnical condition of the site, or if construction is implemented more than one year following the date of the Report, the recommendations of EXP may require re-evaluation.

The Report is provided solely for the guidance of design engineers and on the assumption that the design will be in accordance with applicable codes and standards. Any changes in the design features which potentially impact the geotechnical analyses or issues concerning the geotechnical aspects of applicable codes and standards will necessitate a review of the design by EXP. Additional field work and reporting may also be required.

Where applicable, recommended field services are the minimum necessary to ascertain that construction is being carried out in general conformity with building code guidelines, generally accepted practices and EXP’s recommendations. Any reduction in the level of services recommended will result in EXP providing qualified opinions regarding the adequacy of the work. EXP can assist design professionals or contractors retained by the Client to review applicable plans, drawings, and specifications as they relate to the Report or to conduct field reviews during construction.

Contractors contemplating work on the site are responsible for conducting an independent investigation and interpretation of the test pit results contained in the Report. The number of test pits necessary to determine the localized underground conditions as they impact construction costs, techniques, sequencing, equipment and scheduling may be greater than those carried out for the purpose of the Report.

Classification and identification of soils, rocks, geological units, contaminant materials, building envelopment assessments, and engineering estimates are based on investigations performed in accordance with the standard of care set out below and require the exercise of judgment. As a result, even comprehensive sampling and testing programs implemented with the appropriate equipment by experienced personnel may fail to locate some conditions. All investigations or building envelope descriptions involve an inherent risk that some conditions will not be detected. All documents or records summarizing investigations are based on assumptions of what exists between the actual points sampled. Actual conditions may vary significantly between the points investigated. Some conditions are subject to change over time. The Report presents the conditions at the sampled points at the time of sampling. Where special concerns exist, or the Client has special considerations or requirements, these should be disclosed to EXP to allow for additional or special investigations to be undertaken not otherwise within the scope of investigation conducted for the purpose of the Report.

RELIANCE ON INFORMATION PROVIDED

The evaluation and conclusions contained in the Report are based on conditions in evidence at the time of site inspections and information provided to EXP by the Client and others. The Report has been prepared for the specific site, development, building, design or building assessment objectives and purpose as communicated by the Client. EXP has relied in good faith upon such representations, information and instructions and accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in the Report as a result of any misstatements, omissions, misrepresentation or fraudulent acts of persons providing information. Unless specifically stated otherwise, the applicability and reliability of the findings, recommendations, suggestions or opinions expressed in the Report are only valid to the extent that there has been no material alteration to or variation from any of the information provided to EXP.

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The Report has been prepared in a manner consistent with the degree of care and skill exercised by engineering consultants currently practicing under similar circumstances and locale. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Unless specifically stated otherwise, the Report does not contain environmental consulting advice.

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