

374 McArthur Avenue, Ottawa
Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services



Project # CW-01-20R

City Application # D07-12-20-0129

Prepared for:

Castle Heights Residences

By:

Arch-Nova Design Inc.

July 2021

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1. Introduction

The subject property is located at 374 McArthur Avenue, Ottawa. The proposed work comprises of a 6-storey+groundfloor garage apartment building with total of 64 apartments and a garage for 17 vehicles on the ground floor. For the purpose of this report the site is considered to run north-south. McArthur Avenue is extending east-west.

Currently the property is used as a residential lot with a single house and it is scheduled for demolition. The rest of the lot is a backyard on the south and west of the property and a driveway along the house's west side. Adjacent properties on the east and west are condominium building. South side (backyard) is adjacent to backyards of houses along Brant Street.

The area is serviced by municipal water (400 mm), 300 mm sanitary sewer and 525 mm storm sewer. The sidewalk in front of the property is at elevation between 60.98 and 61.06 m. a.s.l.



374 McArthur Avenue, Ottawa: Location

2. Public Services Capacity

This section of the report will analyze existing municipal services and the potential impact of the proposed building at 374 McArthur Avenue on the existing service capacity.

2.1 Water Supply

Existing building is supplied from 400 mm pipe and calculate consumption is 0.16 l/sec for the peak period.

Fire hydrant is located at intersection of McArthur Avenue and Brandt Street at distance of 44.1 m, which is sufficient for use of this hydrant by fire department and its vehicles. This hydrant provides fire protection for the site.

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Residential Average Daily Demand	280 L/d/P
Residential Maximum Daily Demand	9.5 x Average Daily *
Residential Maximum Hourly	1.5 x Maximum Daily *
Commercial Demand	2.5 L / m ² /d
Commercial Maximum Daily Demand	1.5 x Average Daily
Commercial Maximum Hourly	1.8 x Maximum Daily
Minimum Watermain Size	150mm diameter
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.4m from top of watermain to finished grade
During Peak Hourly Demand operating pressure must remain within	275kPa and 552kPa
During fire flow operating pressure must not drop below	140kPa

* Residential Max. Daily and Max. Hourly peaking factors per MOE Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems Table 3-3 for 0 to 500 persons.

Table 1: Water Supply Design Criteria

¹The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 374 McArthur Avenue (zone 1W) assumed to be connected to the 400 mm on McArthur Avenue.

Minimum HGL = 107.8 m

Maximum HGL = 118.5 m; The maximum pressure is estimated to be more than 80 psi.²

¹ City of Ottawa boundary condition information is based on current operation of the city water distribution system (also see Appendix A for complete correspondence information)

² City of Ottawa: boundary conditions 12.05.2020

Max Day (4.62 L/s) + Fire Flow (383 L/s) = 108.0 m, the estimated ground elevation is 59.2 m.

The consumption is expected to be **285 l/min (4.62 L/sec)** for peak period. The fire flow was estimated to be 23,000 l/min (383 l/sec)³. The City staff confirmed the required flow availability. With fire hydrant at distance of 44.1 m and available fire flow, the proposed building will be sufficiently protected from fire.

Table 1 presents the City of Ottawa design criteria based on MOE Guidelines.

2.2 Sanitary Sewer

Sanitary sewer outflow for the current building is 0.06 l/sec (wet weather peak flow). The lateral is connected to sanitary sewer 300 mm.

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Average Daily Demand	280 L/cap/day
Peaking Factor	Harmon's Peaking Factor. Max 4.0, Min 2.0
Correction Factor (City of Ottawa Tech.Bulletin ISTB-2018-01)	0.8
Commercial Space	28,000 L/ha/day
Infiltration and Inflow Allowance	0.33L/s/ha
Sanitary sewers are to be sized employing the Manning's Equation	$Q = (1/n)AR^2/3S^{1/2}$
Minimum Sewer Size	200mm diameter
Minimum Manning's 'n'	0.013
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.5m from crown of sewer to grade
Minimum Full Flowing Velocity	0.6m/s
Maximum Full Flowing Velocity	3.0m/s
<i>Extracted from Sections 4 and 6 of the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines, November 2012 & Infrastructure Technical Bulletins 2018</i>	

Table 2: Wastewater Design Criteria

The estimated outflow for the new building is **1.42 l/sec** (peak flow + wet weather).

³ OBC Section A.3.2.5.7, Table 2.

Existing municipal sewer 300 mm has a capacity of 18.35 l/sec for 0.8% slope and 30% full. For increase of 1.38 l/sec the increase will be 6%. The capacity at 80% full is 91.6 l/sec.

Detailed calculation of water and sanitary flow is presented in Appendix A.

2.3 Site Stormwater Services

Current building and the rest of surface of the lot at 374 McArthur Avenue represent a typical urban site. All stormwater runoff is under uncontrolled condition. For the purpose of protecting the municipal sewer system the City of Ottawa requires that the predevelopment 2-year runoff coefficient should be in range of C=0.5 so the newly developed site must store certain amount of water.

The proposed new building and area of the lot will increase the runoff from 0.5 to 0.75 and this will require the stormwater retention on site in order to match the predevelopment runoff condition.

Proposed stormwater retention will prevent increase of stormwater inflow into the system. Detailed calculation is provided in Appendix A. The stormwater storage is proposed on the new building's flat roof. Total storage required for the 100 year event is 20.75 m³.

The foundation drain (weeping tiles) is connected to the lateral over back flow prevention valve as well as to the sump pump in the basement which will pump water out to surface and further to street catch basins. The reason for this solution is in the stormwater pipe susceptible to surcharge at events like 2-year storm.

Backyard is proposed to be drained over land to the front. Two roof drains will be connected through inside of the building to the lateral. Both roof drains will provide maximum of 2.80 l/sec each and will be a single point for controlled outflow.

3. Conclusion and Recommendation

3.1 Water Supply

The water supply demand calculation is based on the fire flow requirement for residential buildings; it is 23,000 l/min (383 l/sec). The City provided information

that required flow is available at 107.8 m of HGL. The building roof is at elevation of 83.2 m which leaves 24.0 psi of residual pressure at maximum HGL of pressure.

3.2 Sanitary Sewer

Existing municipal sewer 300 mm has a capacity of 18.35 l/sec for 0.8% slope and 30% full. For increase of 1.3 5 l/sec the increase will be 6%. The capacity at 80% full is 91.6 l/sec.

Addition of new building should not overcharge existing system.

3.3 Stormwater

Currently most of runoff is directed toward the street and catch basins. The proposed grading plan directs all runoff toward the street. The proposed new building and area will store excess of water in order match the predevelopment runoff.

The new development will not increase the runoff from the site so there will be no impact on the receiving system.

The City's engineers informed the consultant that the storm system along McArthur Avenue experiences a surcharge at even 2-year events so a recommendation is to install a back flow prevention valve on the stormwater lateral as well as the sump pump at the lower level of the underground garage.

In conclusion, existing municipal water, sanitary and storm services have sufficient capacity to provide water and collect sanitary and storm water from the new development.

Prepared by:

Zoran Mrdja, P.Eng.

July 2021



Appendix A: Calculations

Water Supply Design Criteria

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Residential Average Daily Demand	280 L/d/P
Residential Maximum Daily Demand	9.5 x Average Daily *
Residential Maximum Hourly	1.5 x Maximum Daily *
Commercial Demand	2.5 L / m ² /d
Commercial Maximum Daily Demand	1.5 x Average Daily
Commercial Maximum Hourly	1.8 x Maximum Daily
Minimum Watermain Size	150mm diameter
Minimum Depth of Cover must remain within	2.4m from top of watermain to finished grade 275kPa and 552kPa (40-80 psi; 28-56m)
During fire flow operating pressure must not drop below	140kPa (20 psi; 14 m)

* Residential Max. Daily and Max. Hourly peaking factors per MOE Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems Table 3-3 for 0 to 500 persons.

Domestic Demand

Type of Housing	Per / Unit	Units	Pop
Single Family	3.4	0	0
Semi-detached	2.7		0
Townhouse	2.7		0
Apartment			0
Bachelor	1.4	0	0
1 Bedroom	1.4	39	55
2 Bedroom	2.1	23	48
3 Bedroom	3.1	0	0
4 Bedroom	4.2	0	0

	Pop	Avg. Daily		Max Day		Peak Hour	
		m ³ /d	L/sec	m ³ /d	L/sec	m ³ /d	L/sec
Total Domestic Demand	103	28.81	0.33	273.71	3.17	410.57	4.75

Institutional / Commercial / Industrial Demand

Property Type	Unit Rate	Units	Avg. Daily		Max Day		Peak Hour	
			m ³ /d	L/sec	m ³ /d	L/sec	m ³ /d	L/sec
Commercial floor space	2.5 L/m ² /d	75	0.19	0.002	0.28	0.00	0.51	0.01
Office	75.0 L/9.3m ² /d	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant*	125.0 L/seat/d							
Industrial -Light	35,000.0 L/gross ha/d							
Industrial -Heavy	55,000.0 L/gross ha/d							
Total I/C/I Demand			0.19	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.51	0.01

Total Demand	29.00	0.34	273.99	3.17	411.08	4.76
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* Estimated number of seats at 1 seat per 9.3m²

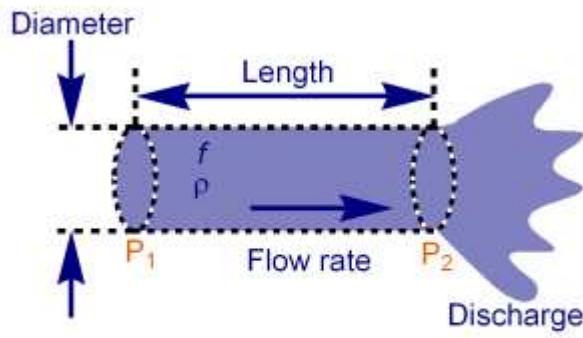


[MyCT](#)
[Main Forum](#)

Darcy-Weisbach formula

Pressure drop in a circular pipe.

374 McArthur, Ottawa, ON
 apartment building



$$\text{Pressure drop} = P_1 - P_2$$

Pipe diameter:	100	mm	▼
Pipe length:	20	m	▼
Velocity:	.6	m/s	▼
Discharge rate:	4.76	liter/s	▼
Darcy friction factor:	0.15		
Density:	998	kg/m ³	▼
Pressure drop:	0.0538920	bar	▼
<input type="button" value="Calculate!"/> Add			

the calc

The equation [states](#) that the [pressure](#) loss $\Delta P = f L \rho V^2 / 2D$ (where L and D are the [pipe length](#) and diameter, ρ is the fluid density, V is the average [velocity](#) through the pipe, and f is the [Darcy friction](#) factor). Head loss is also available through the unit menus.

notes

Only either the [velocity](#) or the [discharge rate](#) needs to be entered. The [Darcy friction](#) factor f is also known as the "flow coefficient" λ or the Moody friction factor, and is 4x the Fanning friction factor. It is dependant on many factors such as the [pipe](#) material, shape, and fluid velocity. Therefore, it must be known or calculated for each specific use. For laminar [flow](#) in a circular pipe, it is $64/Re$. Other calcs designed for specific conditions are available, which do not have the need for a known value of f .

Water Demand and Boundary Conditions

Proposed Conditions

Design Parameter	Anticipated Demand ¹ (L/min)	Boundary Condition ² (m)
Average Daily Demand	0.34	*
Max Day + Fire Flow	21,003.17	*
Peak Hour	4.76	*

¹⁾ Water demand calculation per Water Supply Guidelines. See Appendix B for detailed calculations.

²⁾ Boundary conditions supplied by the City of Ottawa. See Appendix B for correspondence with the City.

* City to provide

Wastewater Design Criteria

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Average Daily Demand	280 L/cap/day
Peaking Factor	Harmon's Peaking Factor. Max 4.0, Min 2.0
Correction Factor (City of Ottawa Tech.Bulletin ISTB-2018-0)	0.8
Commercial Space	28,000 L/ha/day
Infiltration and Inflow Allowance	0.28L/s/ha
Sanitary sewers are to be sized employing the Manning's Equation	$Q = (1/n)AR^{2/3}S^{1/2}$
Minimum Sewer Size	200mm diameter
Minimum Manning's 'n'	0.013
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.5m from crown of sewer to grade
Minimum Full Flowing Velocity	0.6m/s
Maximum Full Flowing Velocity	3.0m/s

Extracted from Sections 4 and 6 of the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines, November 2012.

Sanitary Sewer Post Development Outflow

Site Area	0.1171 ha		
Extraneous Flow Allowances			
Infiltration / Inflow			0.03864 L/s
Domestic Contributions			
Unit Type	Unit Rate	Units	Pop
Single Family	3.4	0	0
Semi-detached and duplex	2.7		0
Duplex	2.3		0
Townhouse	2.7		0
Apartment			
Bachelor	1.4	0	0
1 Bedroom	1.4	39	54.6
2 Bedroom	2.1	23	48.3
3 Bedroom	3.1	0	0
4 Bedroom	4.2	0	0
Total Population			103
Average Domestic Flow			0.33 L/s
Peaking Factor			4.1
Peak Domestic Flow			1.35 L/s

Institutional / Commercial / Industrial Contributions

Property Type	Unit Rate	No. of Units	Avg Wastewater (L/s)
Commercial	28,000 L/gross ha/d	0.1	0.03
Institutional	28,000 L/gross ha/d	0	0.00
Industrial - Light	35,000 L/gross ha/d	0	0.00
Industrial - Heavy	55,000 L/gross ha/d	0	0.00
Average I/C/I Flow			0.03
Peak Institutional / Commercial Flow*			0.03
Peak Industrial Flow**			0.00
Peak I/C/I Flow			0.0324

Total Estimated Average Dry Weather Flow Rate	0.37
Total Estimated Peak Dry Weather Flow Rate	1.39
Total Estimated Peak Wet Weather Flow Rate	1.42

Ottawa TechBulletin ISTB-2018-01 Section 4.4.1 Page 4.5

**Use Appendix 4B diagram

Manning Formula Uniform Pipe Flow at Given Slope and Depth

374 McArthur Avenue, Ottawa

Inputs:

Pipe Diameter, d_o	200.0000	mm
Manning Roughness, n	0.0120	
Pressure slope (possibly equal to pipe slope), S_o	1.5000	% slope
Percent of (or ratio to) full depth (100% or 1 if flowing full)	13.0000	%

Results:

Flow, Q	1.5725	l/s
Velocity, v	0.6552	m/s
Velocity head, h_v	0.0219	m
Flow Area, A	0.0024	m^2
Wetted Perimeter, P	0.1475	m
Hydraulic Radius	0.0163	m
Top Width, T	0.1345	m
Froude Number, F	1.57	
Shear Stress (tractive force), τ	3.8243	N/m 2

Fire Flow Calculation Ontario Building Code 2006 (Appendix A)

Project: 374 McArthur Avenue, Ottawa

Date: **July 13, 2021**

Data input by: Zoran Mrdja, P.Eng.



Type of Construction	Building Classification	Water Supply Coefficient (K)
Non-combustable construction, or a heavy timber conforming to article 3.1.4.6	A-2; B1-; B-2; B-3 C; D	16
Total Building Volume (V)(m³)		
Building Height (incl.Basement)	28.40	
Building Width	18.53	26,135.42
Building Length	49.67	
Side	Exposure Distance (m)	Spatial Coefficient
North	46.00	0
East	2.50	0.5
South	50.00	0
West	12.00	0
Total Volume of Water Required Q**		627,250.11
Minimum Required Fire Flow (L/min) ***		20,908.34
Minimum Required Fire Flow (L/sec)		348.5

Note:

* $S_{tot} = 1 + (S_{side1} + S_{side2} + S_{side3} + S_{side4})$

** $V = KV S_{tot}$

*** Flow = $Q/30$ (min) for min. duration of 30 min

Summary:

1. City of Ottawa: available flow _____) ***
2. Nearest fire hydrant distance _____ m;

FUS Fire Flow Calculations

Project: 374 McArthur Avenue, Ottawa

Calculations Based on 1999 Publication "Water Supply for Public

Fire Protection " by Fire Underwriters' Survey (FUS)

Fire Flow Calculation #: 1

Date: July 13, 2021 Building Type/Description/Name: Apartment building

Data input by: Zoran Mrdja, P.Eng.

Table A: Fire Underwriters Survey Determination of Required Fire Flow - Long Method

Step	Task	Term	Options	Multiplier Associated with Option	Choose:	Value Used	Unit	Total Fire Flow (L/min)				
Framing Material												
1	Choose Frame Used for Construction of Unit	Coefficient related to type of construction (C)	Wood Frame	1.50	Ordinary Construction	1.00						
			Ordinary construction	1.00								
			Non-combustible construction	0.80								
			Fire resistive construction (< 2 hrs)	0.70								
			Fire resistive construction (> 2 hrs)	0.60								
2	Choose Type of Housing (if TH, Enter Number of Units Per TH Block)	Floor Space Area										
		Type of Housing	Single Family	1	Other (Comm, Ind)	1	Units					
			Townhouse - indicate # of units	1								
			Other (Comm, Ind, etc.)	1								
2.2	# of Storeys	Number of Floors/ Storeys in the Unit (do not include basement):			6	6	Storeys					
3	Enter Ground Floor Area of One Unit	Enter Ground Floor Area (A) of One Unit Only :			Square Metres (m ²)	5995	Area in Square Meters (m ²)					
		Measurement Units	Square Feet (ft ²)	0.000								
			Square Metres (m ²)	821								
			Hectares (ha)	0								
4	Obtain Required Fire Flow without Reductions	Required Fire Flow(without reductions or increases per FUS) ($F = 220 * C * \sqrt{A}$) Round to nearest 1000L/min										
5	Apply Factors Affecting Burning	Reductions/Increases Due to Factors Affecting Burning										
5.1	Choose Combustibility of Building Contents	Occupancy content hazard reduction or surcharge	Non-combustible	-0.25	Limited combustible	-0.15	N/A	-2,555				
			Limited combustible	-0.15								
			Combustible	0.00								
			Free burning	0.15								
			Rapid burning	0.25								
5.2	Choose Reduction Due to Presence of Sprinklers	Sprinkler reduction	Complete Automatic Sprinkler Protection	0.30	Complete Automatic Sprinkler Protection	0.00	N/A	0				
			None	0								
5.3	Choose Separation Distance Between Units	Exposure Distance Between Units	North Side	45<	m	0.40	m	6,814				
			East Side	0-3 m								
			South Side	30.1-45 m								
			West Side	10.1-20 m								
			Total Required Fire Flow, rounded to nearest 1000 L/min, with max/min limits applied:					21,000				
6	Obtain Required Fire Flow, Duration & Volume	Total Required Fire Flow (above) in L/s:					350					
		Required Duration of Fire Flow (hrs)					2.00					
		Required Volume of Fire Flow (m ³)					2520					

Note: The most current FUS document should be referenced before design to ensure that the above figures are consistent with the intent of the Guideline

Legend

	Drop down menu - choose option, or enter value.
	No Information, No input required.

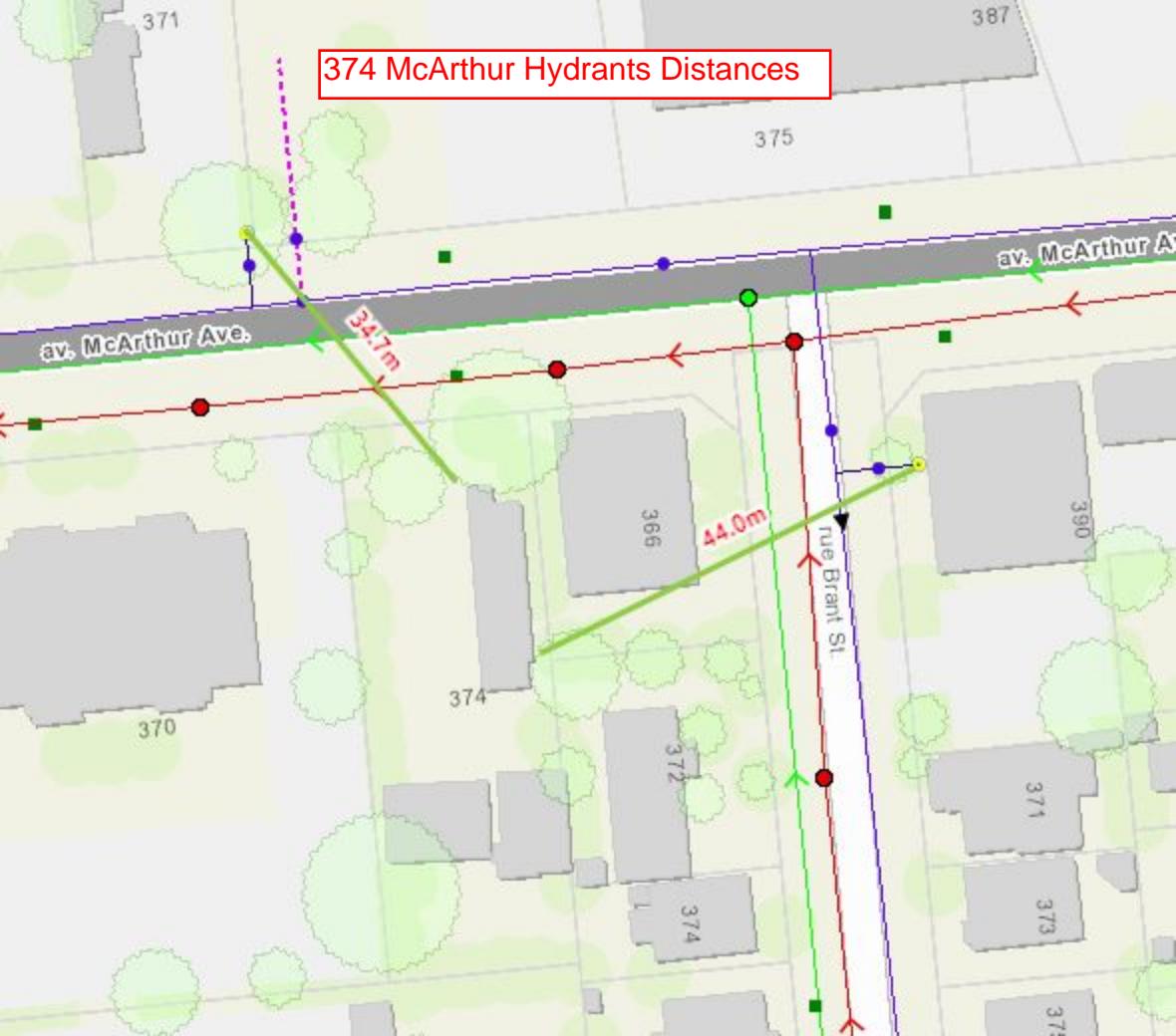
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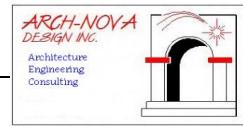
The most current FUS document should be referenced before design to ensure that the above figures are consistent with the intent of the Guideline.

FUS Separation Distances



374 McArthur Hydrants Distances



PRE-DEVELOPMENT

The pre-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_2 = 732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^{0.810}$$

$$I_2 = \mathbf{76.8 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \mathbf{178.6 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Site	A1	0.11720	100.0%	0.50	0.059
TOTAL		0.1172	100.0%		0.059
Weighted C =					0.50

C=0.5 used for predevelopment calculation (City of Ottawa requirement)

POST-DEVELOPMENT (UNCONTROLLED RUNOFF)

The post-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_2 = 732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^{0.810}$$

$$I_2 = \mathbf{76.8 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \mathbf{178.6 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Landscape	A1	0.0471	100.0%	0.70	0.033
TOTAL		0.0471	100.0%		0.033
Weighted C =					0.70

$$Q_{2\text{post}} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_5) * (A)$$

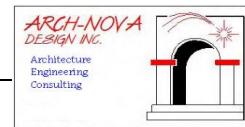
$$Q_{2\text{post}} = 2.78 \times 0.70 \times 76.8 \times 0.0471$$

$$Q_{2\text{post}} = \mathbf{7.04 \text{ L/s}}$$

$$Q_{100\text{post}} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_{100}) * (A)$$

$$Q_{100\text{post}} = 2.78 \times 0.70 \times 178.6 \times 0.0471$$

$$Q_{100\text{post}} = \mathbf{16.37 \text{ L/s}}$$

PRE-DEVELOPMENT

The pre-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_2 = 732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^{0.810}$$

$$I_2 = \text{76.8 mm/hr}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \text{178.6 mm/hr}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Site	A1	0.00000	0.0%	0.95	0.000
			0.0%	0.95	0.000
			0.0%	0.70	0.000
TOTAL		0.0000	0.0%		0.000
Weighted C =					0.50

C=0.6 used for predevelopment calculation (City of Ottawa requirement)

POST-DEVELOPMENT (CONTROLLED RUNOFF)

The post-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_2 = 732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^{0.810}$$

$$I_2 = \text{76.8 mm/hr}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \text{178.6 mm/hr}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Building	A2	0.0701	100.0%	0.95	0.067
TOTAL		0.07009	0.0%		0.067
Weighted C =					0.95

$$Q_{2\text{post}} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_2) * (A)$$

$$Q_{2\text{post}} = 2.78 \times 0.95 \times 76.8 \times 0.0701$$

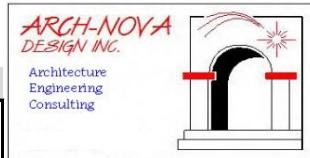
$$Q_{2\text{post}} = 14.22 \text{ L/s}$$

$$Q_{100\text{post}} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_{100}) * (A)$$

$$Q_{100\text{post}} = 2.78 \times 0.95 \times 178.6 \times 0.0701$$

$$Q_{100\text{post}} = 33.06 \text{ L/s}$$

ALLOWABLE RUNOFF



Predevelopment Runoff:

Uncontrolled Runoff

2-year	12.51	l/sec
100-year	36.37	l/sec

Controlled Runoff:

2-year	0.00	l/sec
100-year	0.00	l/sec

Postdevelopment Runoff:

Uncontrolled Runoff

2-year	7.04	l/sec
100-year	16.37	l/sec

Controlled Runoff:

2-year	14.22	l/sec
100-year	33.06	l/sec

Controlled allowable runoff

Controlled Runoff:

2-year 5.47 l/sec

Comment:

Storage Volumes (2-Year Storm)					
Project: 384 Frank St.					
Tc = 10 (mins)					
C _{Avg} = 0.95 (dimensionless)					
Area = 0.0701 (hectares)					
Storm = 2 (year)					
Release Rate = 5.47 (L/sec)					
Time Interval = 10 (mins)					
Duration (min)	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Peak Flow (L/sec)	Release Rate (L/sec)	Storage Rate (L/sec)	Storage (m ³)
1	148	2.7	5.47		
11	73	13.5	5.47	8.07	5.33
21	50	9.3	5.47	3.87	4.88
31	39	7.3	5.47	1.78	3.31
41	32	6.0	5.47	0.51	1.25
51	28	5.1	5.47	-0.35	-1.08
61	24	4.5	5.47	-0.98	-3.59
71	22	4.0	5.47	-1.46	-6.21
81	20	3.6	5.47	-1.83	-8.92
91	18	3.3	5.47	-2.14	-11.69
101	17	3.1	5.47	-2.39	-14.51
111	15	2.9	5.47	-2.61	-17.38
121	14	2.7	5.47	-2.79	-20.28
131	14	2.5	5.47	-2.95	-23.20
141	13	2.4	5.47	-3.09	-26.15
151	12	2.3	5.47	-3.21	-29.13
161	12	2.1	5.47	-3.32	-32.12
171	11	2.0	5.47	-3.42	-35.13
181	11	2.0	5.47	-3.51	-38.15
191	10	1.9	5.47	-3.59	-41.18
201	10	1.8	5.47	-3.67	-44.23
211	9	1.7	5.47	-3.73	-47.28
221	9	1.7	5.47	-3.80	-50.35
231	9	1.6	5.47	-3.85	-53.42
241	8	1.6	5.47	-3.91	-56.50
251	8	1.5	5.47	-3.96	-59.59
261	8	1.5	5.47	-4.00	-62.69
271	7.7	1.4	5.47	-4.05	-65.79

Notes

- 1) For a storm duration that is less than the time of concentration the peak flow is equal to the product of 2.78CIA and the ratio of the storm duration to the time of concentration.
- 2) Rainfall Intensity, I = $732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^{0.810}$ (2 year, City of Ottawa)
- 3) Peak Flow = Duration/Tc x 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration < Tc)
- 4) Peak Flow = 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration > Tc)
- 5) Storage = Duration x Storage Rate

Storage Volumes (100-Year Storm)					
Project: 384 Frank St.					
Tc = 10 (mins)					
C _{Avg} = 0.95 (dimensionless)					
Area = 0.0701 (hectares)					
Storm = 100 (year)					
Release Rate = 5.47 (L/sec)					
Time Interval = 10 (mins)					
Duration (min)	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Peak Flow (L/sec)	Release Rate (L/sec)	Storage Rate (L/sec)	Storage (m ³)
1	351	6.5	5.47		
11	170	31.5	5.47	25.98	17.15
21	116	21.5	5.47	16.06	20.23
31	90	16.6	5.47	11.16	20.75
41	74	13.7	5.47	8.20	20.16
51	63	11.7	5.47	6.20	18.96
61	55	10.2	5.47	4.75	17.38
71	49	9.1	5.47	3.65	15.54
81	45	8.3	5.47	2.78	13.51
91	41	7.5	5.47	2.07	11.33
101	38	7.0	5.47	1.49	9.04
111	35	6.5	5.47	1.00	6.66
121	33	6.1	5.47	0.58	4.20
131	31	5.7	5.47	0.21	1.68
141	29	5.4	5.47	-0.10	-0.89
151	27	5.1	5.47	-0.39	-3.50
161	26	4.8	5.47	-0.64	-6.16
171	25	4.6	5.47	-0.86	-8.85
181	24	4.4	5.47	-1.07	-11.57
191	23	4.2	5.47	-1.25	-14.33
201	22	4.1	5.47	-1.42	-17.10
211	21	3.9	5.47	-1.57	-19.90
221	20	3.8	5.47	-1.71	-22.72
231	20	3.6	5.47	-1.84	-25.55
241	19	3.5	5.47	-1.96	-28.41
251	18	3.4	5.47	-2.08	-31.28
261	18	3.3	5.47	-2.18	-34.16
271	17	3.2	5.47	-2.28	-37.06

Notes

- 1) For a storm duration that is less than the time of concentration the peak flow is equal to the product of 2.78CIA and the ratio of the storm duration to the time of concentration.
- 2) Rainfall Intensity, I = $1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$ (100 year, City of Ottawa)
- 3) Peak Flow = Duration/Tc x 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration < Tc)
- 4) Peak Flow = 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration > Tc)
- 5) Storage = Duration x Storage Rate



Storage Requirements

2-year **5.33 m³**
 100-year **20.75 m³**

Surface Type	ID	Area (m ²)	Percent of total Area	Required Storage 2 year	Required Storage 100 year	Max Allowed Drain Outflow l/s	Max Allowed Drain Outflow GPM
Roof	D1	284.50	50.0%	2.66	10.38	2.74	43.36
Roof	D2	284.50	50.0%	2.66	10.38	2.74	43.36
TOTAL		569.00	100.0%	5.33	20.75	5.47	86.72

Stage-Storage

Roof (Drain D1 & D2)		
Depth	Area	Volume
m	m ²	m ³
0.050	100.0	1.67
0.075	215.0	5.38
0.08	450.0	12.00
0.1105	569.0	20.96

Legend:	
data for 2-year event	
data for 100-year event	

Notes:

Roof drains with controlled flow to be specified by manufacturer using the allowable flow rates presented in this chart

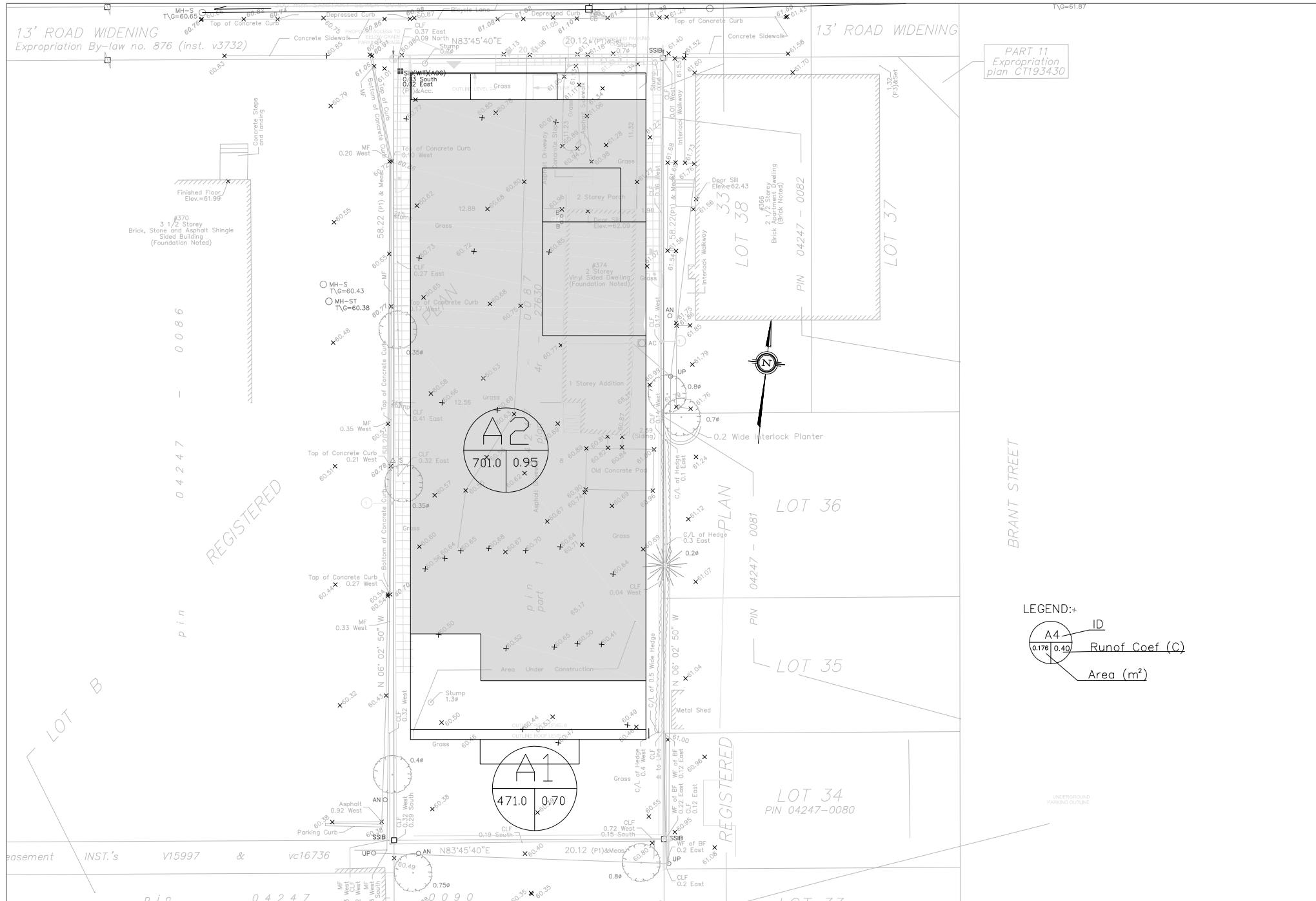


on By-law no. 876 (inst. v3732,

374 McARTHUR AVE., OTTAWA SWM PREDEVELOPMENT

ARCH-NOVA Design Inc.

45 Banner Road NEPEAN ON K2H 8X5
613-702-3403 contact@archnova.ca



374 McARTHUR AVE., OTTAWA
SWM POSTEVELOPMENT

ARCH-NOVA Design Inc.

45 Banner Road NEPEAN ON K2H 8X5
613-702-3403 contact@archnova.ca

Appendix B: Correspondence

zoran@archnova.ca

From: zoran@archnova.ca
Sent: June 3, 2020 12:31 PM
To: zoran@archnova.ca
Subject: FW: 374 McArthur
Attachments: HGL_2yr_5yr.png

From: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>
Sent: June 1, 2020 9:36 AM
To: zoran@archnova.ca
Cc: Paul Robinson <probinson@probinsonconsulting.com>; Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>
Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

Good morning Mr. Mrdja.

Please find provided information from our WRD for your use and resources in regard to this site:

Although we don't usually give out remaining capacity info and committed capacity because of the complexity of the system in the downtown core, because of how it be mis-interpreted (dry weather vs wet weather) and also because this information is always in flux. We usually check the impact of the proposed development in the model with respect to flooding issues and then simply let them know if development can proceed.

Further to above, please find the 2 and 5-year HGL downstream of the site to the outfall. It appears direction as a "2 year" release rate would be appropriate. (see attached).

Please also see below the previously provided information as well.

If you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me anytime.

Thank you

Regards,

Shawn Wessel, A.Sc.T.,rcji
Project Manager - Infrastructure Approvals
Gestionnaire de projet – Approbation des demandes d'infrastructures

Development Review Central Branch | Direction de l'examen des projets d'aménagement, Centrale
Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department | Direction générale de la planification
de l'infrastructure et du développement économique
City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa
110 Laurier Ave. W. | 110, avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa ON K1P 1J1

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*****Please note that, while my work hours may be affected by the current situation, I still have access to email, video conferencing and telephone. Feel free to schedule video conferences and/or telephone calls, as necessary.*****

From: Wessel, Shawn
Sent: May 13, 2020 11:41 AM
To: zoran@archnova.ca
Cc: Paul Robinson <probinson@probinsonconsulting.com>; Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>
Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

Good morning again Mr. Mrdja.

After consulting with Mr. Tousignant again and in regards to SWM, it has been determined that due to the size of your site and with the proposed building occupying the majority of the site, you are to control the roof to 2 year event and allow surrounding property to drain overland to the ROW. Furthermore, we understand that draining the rear site to the ROW would likely require a rear yard CB (CB lead min. 200 mm dia. for PVC pipe and standard CB or 250 mm dia. for corrugated rear yard HDPE pipe, as per City Guidelines and Detail Drawings S30 & S31). We understand this area in the rear is quite small and coupled with the difficulty to achieve the required release rate for the site and further to response from Water Resources Dept., we will not concern ourselves with this small amount and you are permitted to focus controls on roof top of building.

Water Resource Dept. comments are as follows:

The City enters the allowable flows into the models if we feel it is required (i.e. if there are flooding issues in the area or if the flow is significant). In this particular case, the proposed guideline flows will not cause an issue.

Note that there is flexibility on the sanitary flows because re-development often leads to more persons per hectare and thus makes it impossible to maintain existing flows. On the storm system however, we do not have such leeway and therefore impose SWM due to an increase in imperviousness. The storm system in the core of the City was designed with a 1960's 2 year IDF curve, which is less than today's 2 year IDF curve, making the system undersized by today's standard. Our guidelines seek to create capacity and/or alleviate existing surcharge issues in the system when re-development occurs. This is why we impose SWM on properties where none existed before.

Please note though, that in some cases the lot is so small that some flexibility must be allowed. In the case of 374 McArthur, the 0.11 ha property would have release rate of only 11 L/s, which can be considered low and difficult to achieve.

I hope this clarifies your inquiries and concerns and please note that we review each site on a “case-by-case” basis and due to the constraints for this particular site, we are providing some flexibility in the SWM criteria.

If you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me anytime.

Thank you

Regards,

Shawn Wessel, A.Sc.T.,rcji
Project Manager - Infrastructure Approvals
Gestionnaire de projet – Approbation des demandes d’infrastructures

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City of Ottawa | Ville d’Ottawa
110 Laurier Ave. W. | 110, avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa ON K1P 1J1
(613) 580 2424 Ext. | Poste 33017
Int. Mail Code | Code de Courrier Interne 01-14
shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca

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From: zoran@archnova.ca <zoran@archnova.ca>
Sent: May 12, 2020 9:00 PM
To: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>
Cc: Paul Robinson <probinson@probinsonconsulting.com>; Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>
Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

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This is still good if they can run our input (boundary conditions) for sewer and storm sewer in the model then. We need to have limits established so we know what building size can be supported by the infrastructure. It is a critical information and can lead the entire design in different direction.

Regards,

ZM

From: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>
Sent: May 12, 2020 5:09 PM
To: zoran@archnova.ca
Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

Good evening Mr. Mrdja.

The response from our Water Resource and Asset Mgmt. Depts., including Mr. Eric Tousignant, P.Eng. and Mr. Hiran Sandanayake, P.Eng., in regard to your request, is as follows:

Asset Management does not give out remaining and/or committed capacity information because of the complexity of the system in the downtown core (free flow capacity vs surcharged capacity) and because this information is always in flux.

We usually check the impact of the proposed development in the model with respect to flooding issues and then simply let the proponent know if development can proceed with the proposed flows.

If you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me anytime.

Thank you

Regards,

Shawn Wessel, A.Sc.T.,rcji
Project Manager - Infrastructure Approvals
Gestionnaire de projet – Approbation des demandes d’infrastructures

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(613) 580 2424 Ext. | Poste 33017
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shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca

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From: zoran@archnova.ca

Sent: May 12, 2020 12:54 PM

To: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>

Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

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Thank you,

ZM

From: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>

Sent: May 12, 2020 12:48 PM

To: zoran@archnova.ca

Cc: Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>; 'Paul Robinson' <probinson@probinsonconsulting.com>

Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

Thank you for your email and inquiry Mr. Mrdja.

I have passed on your request for information to Water Resources Dept. for a response and will get back to you once I hear from them.

If you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me anytime.

Thank you

Regards,

Shawn Wessel, A.Sc.T.,rcji

Project Manager - Infrastructure Approvals

Gestionnaire de projet – Approbation des demandes d'infrastructures

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shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca

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From: zoran@archnova.ca <zoran@archnova.ca>

Sent: May 12, 2020 12:20 PM

To: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>

Cc: Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>; 'Paul Robinson' <probinson@probinsonconsulting.com>

Subject: RE: 374 McArthur

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Thank you for the information. For SWM and sanitary sewer we would need to know what is residual capacity in the system as well as what would be committed capacity. I believe Hiran Sandanayake can help with his model output.

Regards,

Zoran

From: Wessel, Shawn <shawn.wessel@ottawa.ca>

Sent: May 11, 2020 5:20 PM

To: Zoran Mrdja <zoran@archnova.ca>

Cc: Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>; Paul Robinson <probinson@probinsonconsulting.com>

Subject: 374 McArthur

Good afternoon Mr. Mrdja.

Please find boundary conditions for this site.

The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 374 McArthur (zone 1W) assumed to be connected to the 406mm on McArthur (see attached PDF for location).

Minimum HGL = 107.8m

Maximum HGL = 118.5m. *The maximum pressure is estimated to be more than 80 psi. A pressure check at completion of construction is recommended to determine if pressure control is required.*

MaxDay + FireFlow (383L/s) = 108.0m

These are for current conditions and are based on computer model simulation.

Disclaimer: The boundary condition information is based on current operation of the city water distribution system. The computer model simulation is based on the best information available at the time. The operation of the water distribution system can change on a regular basis, resulting in a variation in boundary conditions. The physical properties of watermains deteriorate over time, as such must be assumed in the absence of actual

field test data. The variation in physical watermain properties can therefore alter the results of the computer model simulation.

For SWM, I have been told that this system is tight (capacity) and to control to the lesser of C=0.5 or existing for a 2 year event.

If you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me anytime.

Thank you

Regards,

Shawn Wessel, A.Sc.T.,rcji
Project Manager - Infrastructure Approvals
Gestionnaire de projet – Approbation des demandes d'infrastructures

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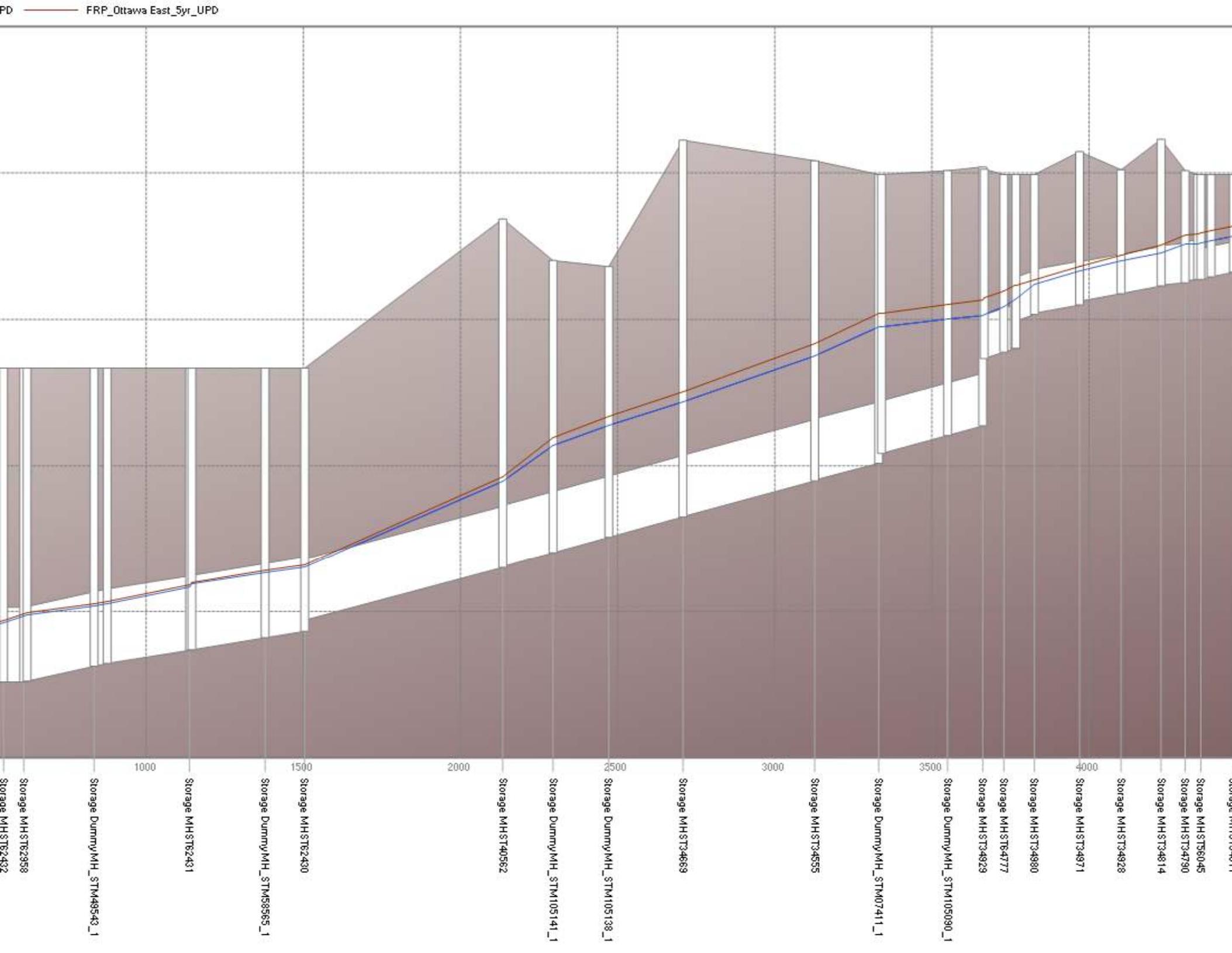
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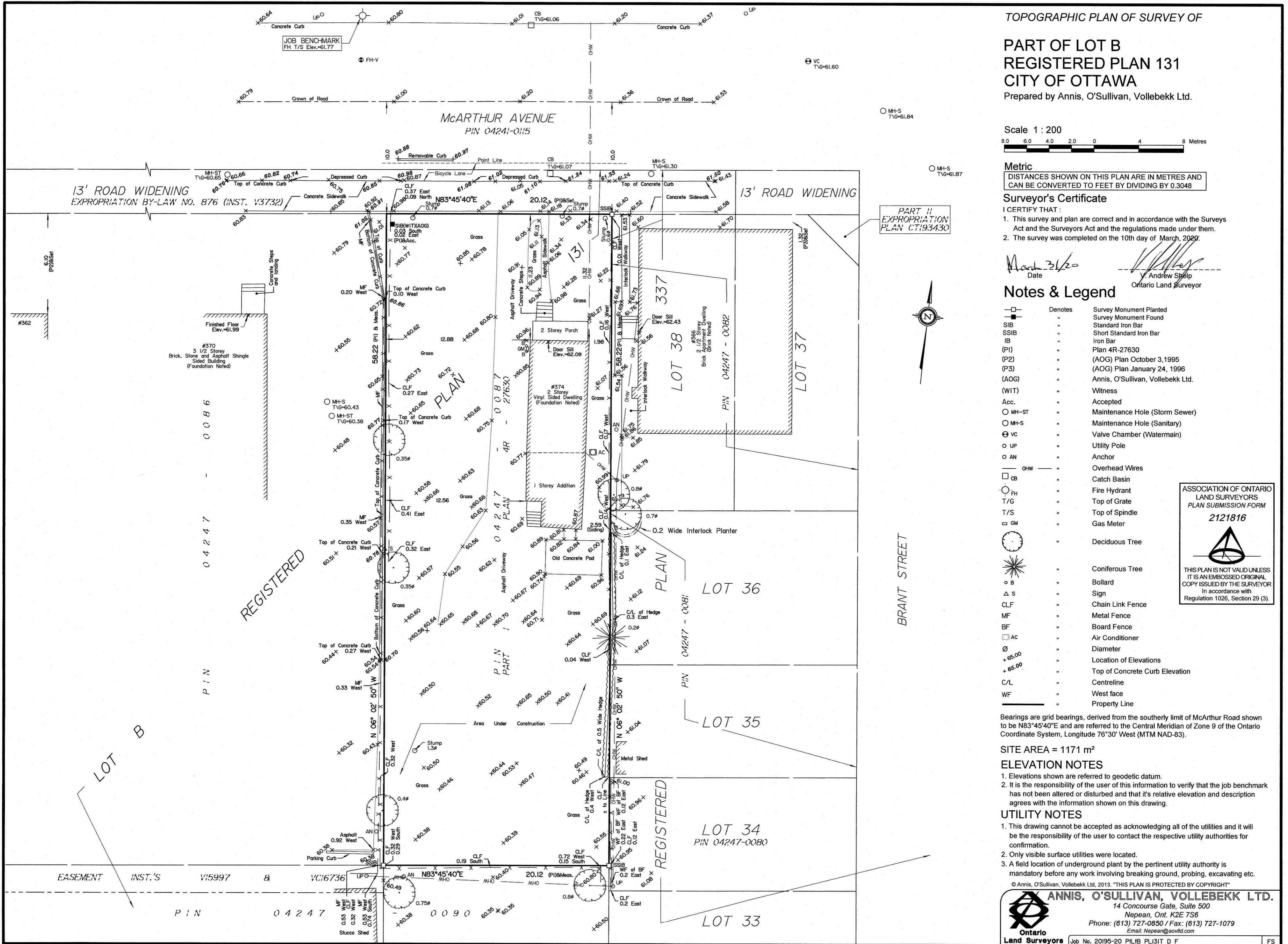
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TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN OF SURVEY OF

PART OF LOT B
REGISTERED PLAN 131
CITY OF OTTAWA

Prepared by Annis, O'Sullivan, Vollebekk Ltd.

A scale bar diagram for a map. It features a horizontal line with tick marks at intervals of 2.0 units. The labels are: 0, 6.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0, 4, and 8. To the right of the 8 label, the word "Metres" is written.

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

Surveyor's Certificate
CERTIFY THAT :
1. This survey and plan are correct and in accordance with the Surveys Act and the Surveyors Act and the regulations made under them.
2. The survey was completed on the 10th day of March, 2020.

March 31/20 
Date V. Andrew Shelf
Ontario Land Surveyor

Notes & Legend

□	Denotes	Survey Monument Planted
SIB	"	Survey Monument Found
SIB	"	Standard Iron Bar
B	"	Short Standard Iron Bar
PI)	"	Iron Bar
P2)	"	Plan 4R-27630
P3)	"	(AOG) Plan October 3, 1995
AOG)	"	(AOG) Plan January 24, 1996
WIT)	"	Annis, O'Sullivan, Vollebekk Ltd.
cc.	"	Witness
MH-ST	"	Accepted
MH-S	"	Maintenance Hole (Storm Sewer)
VC	"	Maintenance Hole (Sanitary)
UP	"	Valve Chamber (Watermain)
AN	"	Utility Pole
— OHW —	"	Anchor
] CB	"	Overhead Wires
FH	"	Catch Basin
/G	"	Fire Hydrant
/S	"	Top of Grate
GM	"	Top of Spindle
	"	Gas Meter
	"	Deciduous Tree
	"	Coniferous Tree
B	"	Bollard
S	"	Sign
LF	"	Chain Link Fence
F	"	Metal Fence
F	"	Board Fence
AC	"	Air Conditioner
65.00	"	Diameter
65.00	"	Location of Elevations
L	"	Top of Concrete Curb Elevation
F	"	Centreline
	"	West face
	"	Property Line

bearings are grid bearings, derived from the southerly limit of McArthur Road shown to be N83°45'40"E and are referred to the Central Meridian of Zone 9 of the Ontario Coordinate System. Longitude 76°30' West (MTM NAD-83).

ITE AREA = 1171 m²

EL E V A T I O N N O T E S

- Elevations shown are referred to geodetic datum.
It is the responsibility of the user of this information to verify that the job benchmark
has not been altered or disturbed and that its relative elevation and description
agrees with the information shown on this drawing.

UTILITY NOTES

- This drawing cannot be accepted as acknowledging all of the utilities and it will be the responsibility of the user to contact the respective utility authorities for confirmation.
Only visible surface utilities were located.
A field location of underground plant by the pertinent utility authority is mandatory before any work involving breaking ground, probing, excavating etc.

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ANNIS, O'SULLIVAN, VOLLEBEKK LTD
14 Concourse Gate, Suite 500
Nepean, Ont. K2E 7S6
Phone: (613) 727-0850 / Fax: (613) 727-1079
Email: Nepean@aovltd.com

Servicing study guidelines for development applications

4. Development Servicing Study Checklist

The following section describes the checklist of the required content of servicing studies. It is expected that the proponent will address each one of the following items for the study to be deemed complete and ready for review by City of Ottawa Infrastructure Approvals staff.

The level of required detail in the Servicing Study will increase depending on the type of application. For example, for Official Plan amendments and re-zoning applications, the main issues will be to determine the capacity requirements for the proposed change in land use and confirm this against the existing capacity constraint, and to define the solutions, phasing of works and the financing of works to address the capacity constraint. For subdivisions and site plans, the above will be required with additional detailed information supporting the servicing within the development boundary.

4.1 General Content

- Executive Summary (for larger reports only).
- Date and revision number of the report.
- Location map and plan showing municipal address, boundary, and layout of proposed development.
- Plan showing the site and location of all existing services.
- Development statistics, land use, density, adherence to zoning and official plan, and reference to applicable subwatershed and watershed plans that provide context to which individual developments must adhere.
- Summary of Pre-consultation Meetings with City and other approval agencies.
- Reference and confirm conformance to higher level studies and reports (Master Servicing Studies, Environmental Assessments, Community Design Plans), or in the case where it is not in conformance, the proponent must provide justification and develop a defendable design criteria.
- Statement of objectives and servicing criteria.
- Identification of existing and proposed infrastructure available in the immediate area.
- Identification of Environmentally Significant Areas, watercourses and Municipal Drains potentially impacted by the proposed development (Reference can be made to the Natural Heritage Studies, if available).
- Concept level master grading plan to confirm existing and proposed grades in the development. This is required to confirm the feasibility of proposed stormwater management and drainage, soil removal and fill constraints, and potential impacts to neighbouring properties. This is also required to confirm that the proposed grading will not impede existing major system flow paths.
- Identification of potential impacts of proposed piped services on private services (such as wells and septic fields on adjacent lands) and mitigation required to address potential impacts.
- Proposed phasing of the development, if applicable.

- Reference to geotechnical studies and recommendations concerning servicing.
- All preliminary and formal site plan submissions should have the following information:
 - Metric scale
 - North arrow (including construction North)
 - Key plan
 - Name and contact information of applicant and property owner
 - Property limits including bearings and dimensions
 - Existing and proposed structures and parking areas
 - Easements, road widening and rights-of-way
 - Adjacent street names

4.2 Development Servicing Report: Water

- Confirm consistency with Master Servicing Study, if available
- Availability of public infrastructure to service proposed development
- Identification of system constraints
- Identify boundary conditions
- Confirmation of adequate domestic supply and pressure
- Confirmation of adequate fire flow protection and confirmation that fire flow is calculated as per the Fire Underwriter's Survey. Output should show available fire flow at locations throughout the development.
- Provide a check of high pressures. If pressure is found to be high, an assessment is required to confirm the application of pressure reducing valves.
- Definition of phasing constraints. Hydraulic modeling is required to confirm servicing for all defined phases of the project including the ultimate design
- Address reliability requirements such as appropriate location of shut-off valves
- Check on the necessity of a pressure zone boundary modification.
- Reference to water supply analysis to show that major infrastructure is capable of delivering sufficient water for the proposed land use. This includes data that shows that the expected demands under average day, peak hour and fire flow conditions provide water within the required pressure range

- Description of the proposed water distribution network, including locations of proposed connections to the existing system, provisions for necessary looping, and appurtenances (valves, pressure reducing valves, valve chambers, and fire hydrants) including special metering provisions.
- Description of off-site required feedermains, booster pumping stations, and other water infrastructure that will be ultimately required to service proposed development, including financing, interim facilities, and timing of implementation.
- Confirmation that water demands are calculated based on the City of Ottawa Design Guidelines.
- Provision of a model schematic showing the boundary conditions locations, streets, parcels, and building locations for reference.

4.3 Development Servicing Report: Wastewater

- Summary of proposed design criteria (Note: Wet-weather flow criteria should not deviate from the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines. Monitored flow data from relatively new infrastructure cannot be used to justify capacity requirements for proposed infrastructure).
- Confirm consistency with Master Servicing Study and/or justifications for deviations.
- Consideration of local conditions that may contribute to extraneous flows that are higher than the recommended flows in the guidelines. This includes groundwater and soil conditions, and age and condition of sewers.
- Description of existing sanitary sewer available for discharge of wastewater from proposed development.
- Verify available capacity in downstream sanitary sewer and/or identification of upgrades necessary to service the proposed development. (Reference can be made to previously completed Master Servicing Study if applicable)
- Calculations related to dry-weather and wet-weather flow rates from the development in standard MOE sanitary sewer design table (Appendix 'C') format.
- Description of proposed sewer network including sewers, pumping stations, and forcemains.
- Discussion of previously identified environmental constraints and impact on servicing (environmental constraints are related to limitations imposed on the development in order to preserve the physical condition of watercourses, vegetation, soil cover, as well as protecting against water quantity and quality).
- Pumping stations: impacts of proposed development on existing pumping stations or requirements for new pumping station to service development.
- Force main capacity in terms of operational redundancy, surge pressure and maximum flow velocity.
- Identification and implementation of the emergency overflow from sanitary pumping stations in relation to the hydraulic grade line to protect against basement flooding.
- Special considerations such as contamination, corrosive environment etc.

4.4 Development Servicing Report: Stormwater Checklist

- Description of drainage outlets and downstream constraints including legality of outlets (i.e. municipal drain, right-of-way, watercourse, or private property)
- Analysis of available capacity in existing public infrastructure.
- A drawing showing the subject lands, its surroundings, the receiving watercourse, existing drainage patterns, and proposed drainage pattern.
- Water quantity control objective (e.g. controlling post-development peak flows to pre-development level for storm events ranging from the 2 or 5 year event (dependent on the receiving sewer design) to 100 year return period); if other objectives are being applied, a rationale must be included with reference to hydrologic analyses of the potentially affected subwatersheds, taking into account long-term cumulative effects.
- Water Quality control objective (basic, normal or enhanced level of protection based on the sensitivities of the receiving watercourse) and storage requirements.
- Description of the stormwater management concept with facility locations and descriptions with references and supporting information.
- Set-back from private sewage disposal systems.
- Watercourse and hazard lands setbacks.
- Record of pre-consultation with the Ontario Ministry of Environment and the Conservation Authority that has jurisdiction on the affected watershed.
- Confirm consistency with sub-watershed and Master Servicing Study, if applicable study exists.
- Storage requirements (complete with calculations) and conveyance capacity for minor events (1:5 year return period) and major events (1:100 year return period).
- Identification of watercourses within the proposed development and how watercourses will be protected, or, if necessary, altered by the proposed development with applicable approvals.
- Calculate pre and post development peak flow rates including a description of existing site conditions and proposed impervious areas and drainage catchments in comparison to existing conditions.
- Any proposed diversion of drainage catchment areas from one outlet to another.
- Proposed minor and major systems including locations and sizes of stormwater trunk sewers, and stormwater management facilities.
- If quantity control is not proposed, demonstration that downstream system has adequate capacity for the post-development flows up to and including the 100 year return period storm event.
- Identification of potential impacts to receiving watercourses
- Identification of municipal drains and related approval requirements.
- Descriptions of how the conveyance and storage capacity will be achieved for the development.
- 100 year flood levels and major flow routing to protect proposed development from flooding for establishing minimum building elevations (MBE) and overall grading.

- Inclusion of hydraulic analysis including hydraulic grade line elevations.
- Description of approach to erosion and sediment control during construction for the protection of receiving watercourse or drainage corridors.
- Identification of floodplains – proponent to obtain relevant floodplain information from the appropriate Conservation Authority. The proponent may be required to delineate floodplain elevations to the satisfaction of the Conservation Authority if such information is not available or if information does not match current conditions.
- Identification of fill constraints related to floodplain and geotechnical investigation.

4.5 Approval and Permit Requirements: Checklist

The Servicing Study shall provide a list of applicable permits and regulatory approvals necessary for the proposed development as well as the relevant issues affecting each approval. The approval and permitting shall include but not be limited to the following:

- Conservation Authority as the designated approval agency for modification of floodplain, potential impact on fish habitat, proposed works in or adjacent to a watercourse, cut/fill permits and Approval under Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. The Conservation Authority is not the approval authority for the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. Where there are Conservation Authority regulations in place, approval under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act is not required, except in cases of dams as defined in the Act.
- Application for Certificate of Approval (CofA) under the Ontario Water Resources Act.
- Changes to Municipal Drains.
- Other permits (National Capital Commission, Parks Canada, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ministry of Transportation etc.)

4.6 Conclusion Checklist

- Clearly stated conclusions and recommendations
- Comments received from review agencies including the City of Ottawa and information on how the comments were addressed. Final sign-off from the responsible reviewing agency.
- All draft and final reports shall be signed and stamped by a professional Engineer registered in Ontario