QUEENSWOOD UNITED CHURCH

360 KENNEDY LANE EAST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

SEPTEMBER 20, 2022





360 KENNEDY LANE EAST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

QUEENSWOOD UNITED CHURCH

2ND SUBMISSION

PROJECT NO.: 211-12127-00 CLIENT REF: DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 2022

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WSP Canada Inc.

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Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved By				
мо	AJ	AJ				
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Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved By				
кк	AJ	AJ				

SIGNATURES

Kathy Kan	September 20 th , 2022
Kathryn Kerker, M.A.Sc. Designer, Water Resources	Date
APPROVED ¹ BY	September 20 th , 2022
Ayham Jadallah, M.Eng., P.Eng. Project Engineer, Water Resources	Date

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360 KENNEDY LANE EAST Project No. 211-12127-00 Queenswood United Church

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by Queenswood United Church to prepare a Stormwater Management (SWM) report for the proposed development at 360 Kennedy Lane in Ottawa, Ontario. This SWM report examines the potential water quality and quantity impacts of the proposed residential development and summarizes how each will be addressed in accordance with applicable guidelines.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

The site of the proposed development is located at 360 Kennedy Lane East, Ottawa, Ontario. The subject site is bounded by Queenwood United Church to the north, Queenwood Ridge Park to the west and south, and residential homes along Mountainside Crescent to the east. The site is accessed via Kennedy Lane East on the north-west end of the property. The site location is shown in Figure 1.

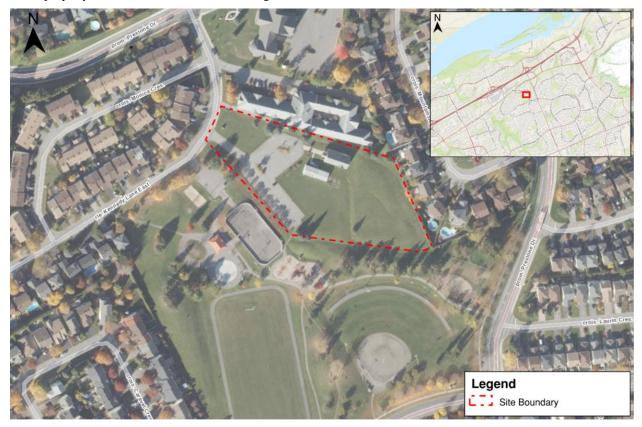


Figure 1: Site Location

1.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the stormwater management plan are as follows:

- → Collect and review background information
- → Determine the site-specific stormwater management requirements to ensure that the proposals are in conformance with the applicable Provincial, Municipal and Conservation Authority stormwater management and development guidelines.
- \rightarrow Evaluate various stormwater management practices that meet the applicable SWM and development requirements and recommend a preferred strategy.
- → Prepare a stormwater management report documenting the strategy along with the technical information necessary for the justification and sizing of the proposed stormwater management facilities.

1.4 DESIGN CRITERIA

Design criteria were obtained through the Site Plan Pre-Application Consultation Notes provided by the City of Ottawa on May 19th, 2021 (pre consultation notes in **Appendix A**). Criteria for 360 Kennedy Lane East are as follows:

- \rightarrow Stormwater Quantity- control the 100-year post-development flows to the pre-development levels for the 5-year storm events. Allowable runoff coefficient (C) shall be the lesser of the pre-development conditions to a maximum of 0.5.
- → Storm Quality- enhanced level of protection per the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) is required (80% TSS Removal).

2 PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

2.1 GENERAL

The subject site is a 1.22 ha parcel of land comprised of primarily landscaped grass area, with an impervious paved parking area and two small building structures. Vehicular access to the site is via an entrance off of Kennedy Lane East. Existing drainage patterns for the site were determined using topographic survey information and arial imagery. Under pre-development conditions the western developed part of the site discharges to the 900 mm concrete storm sewer on Kennedy Lane East, and the eastern undeveloped part drains to the adjacent parkland. The pre-development imperviousness and runoff coefficient was determined using the PCSWMM area weighting tool. The existing conditions drainage area and runoff coefficient is summarized in Table 1. The existing conditions drainage mosaic is shown in Exhibit 1 found in **Appendix B**.

Table 1: Existing Drainage Areas

AREA ID	AREA (HA)	IMPERVIOUS AREA (HA)	IMPERVIOUSNESS (%)	RUNOFF COEFFICENT
EX-01	0.71	0.31	44	0.49
EX-02	0.51	0.03	6	0.21

2.2 RAINFALL INFORMATION

The rainfall intensity is calculated in accordance with Section 5.4.2 of the Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines (October, 2012):

Where;

$$i = \left[\frac{A}{(Td+C)^B}\right]$$

- A, B, C = regression constants for each return period (defined in section 5.4.2)
- i = rainfall intensity (mm/hour)
- Td = storm duration (minutes)

The IDF parameters/regression constants are per the Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines (October, 2012).

2.3 ALLOWABLE FLOW RATES

As noted in section 1.4, relevant policies from the OSDG for a re-development and the Site Plan Pre-Application Consultation notes require the 100-year post-development discharge rate from the site be controlled to the pre-development levels for the 5-year storm event, where pre-development conditions are analyzed using the lesser of the actual runoff coefficient and a runoff coefficient of 0.5. As previously discussed, under existing conditions the subject site has a runoff coefficient on 0.37 and therefore the actual runoff coefficient was used for existing conditions analysis.

As discussed in email correspondence on November 8th, 2021, target release rates are to be determined assuming the entire site drains to Kennedy Lane E under existing conditions. Correspondence is included in **Appendix A**. Table 2 shows the pre-development peak flow rates from the entire 1.22 ha site.

PCSWMM was used to evaluate pre-development peak flow rates. Detailed model output can be found in **Appendix** C.

Table 2: Pre-Development Peak Flow Rate

	PEAK FLOW RATE (m ³ /s)					
AREA ID	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	25-Year	50-Year	100-Year
EX-001	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.26	0.31

3 POST-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

3.1 GENERAL

The proposed Kennedy Lane E project is a residential development in Ottawa. Post development conditions drainage areas and runoff coefficients are shown in on Exhibit 2 in **Appendix B** and summarized in Table 3.

The proposed development includes the construction of 81 stacked residential units on the approximately 1.22 ha parcel of land. Vehicular access to the site will be via the one existing entrance off of Kennedy Lane E. All stormwater runoff will ultimately discharge via one outlet to the 900 mm concrete sewer on Kennedy Lane E, except for a strip along the boundary which continues to drain to the parkland area.

An estimated area breakdown for the new layout is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Area Breakdown

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	% Coverage of Project Area	Pervious Area (ha)	Impervious Area (ha)	% Imperviousness	Runoff Coefficient
Controlled Dra	inage Area	S				
S-001	0.089	7.31%	0.017	0.072	82%	0.77
S-002	0.050	4.13%	0.007	0.043	87%	0.80
S-003	0.060	4.87%	0.011	0.049	82%	0.77
S-004	0.024	1.96%	0.006	0.018	74%	0.71
S-005	0.022	1.76%	0.008	0.013	62%	0.62
S-006	0.061	4.99%	0.010	0.051	84%	0.78
S-007	0.028	2.28%	0.000	0.028	100%	0.90
S-008	0.030	2.45%	0.000	0.030	100%	0.90
S-009	0.096	7.84%	0.070	0.026	31%	0.39
S-010	0.062	5.11%	0.014	0.048	79%	0.75
S-011	0.076	6.20%	0.010	0.066	87%	0.81
S-012	0.024	1.94%	0.006	0.017	75%	0.72
S-013	0.028	2.30%	0.011	0.017	63%	0.63
S-014	0.084	6.85%	0.010	0.074	89%	0.82
S-015	0.039	3.17%	0.004	0.035	90%	0.83
S-016	0.105	8.57%	0.021	0.084	81%	0.76
S-017	0.051	4.20%	0.005	0.046	91%	0.83
S-018	0.212	17.34%	0.001	0.090	47%	0.51
Un-Controlled	Drainage A	reas				
S-019	0.020	1.61%	0.005	0.015	76%	0.73
S-020	0.056	4.62%	0.057	0.012	22%	0.32
S-021	0.006	0.51%	0.0062	0.000	6%	0.21

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	% Coverage of Project Area	Pervious Area (ha)	Impervious Area (ha)	% Imperviousness	Runoff Coefficient
Total Project Area	1.22	100%	0.280	0.833	71%	0.68

3.2 WATER QUANTITY

As noted previously, it is required that the 100-year post-development discharge rate from the site not exceed the 5-year pre-development level. As shown in Table 2, this means the 100-year post development flow must be controlled to 0.12 m^3 /s or less.

Proposed features to achieve these targets include;

- → Surface storage with inlet control devices (ICDs) (HYDROVEX VHV or equivalent)
- → Stormtech (or equivalent) subsurface storage chambers with ICDs on outlets (HYDROVEX VHV or equivalent).

PCSWMM software was used to model the behaviour of the proposed SWM system. Storage areas were defined using storage nodes with the appropriate stage-storage relationships. Outflow controls from each storage node were defined using the appropriate Hydrovex VHV head-discharge curve. Specified Hydrovex models are shown in Table 4.

LOCATION	ICD
CB01	125-VHV-2
RYCB01	200-VHV-2
Tank A	100-VHV-1
Tank B	100-VHV-1
Tank C	100-VHV-1
Tank D	100-VHV-1
Tank E	125-VHV-2
Tank F	125-VHV-2

Table 4: Catchbasin Outflow Control

A summary of modeling results is provided in Table 5 and detailed modelling output is included in Appendix C.

	Return Period							
	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	25-Year	50-Year	100-Year		
Peak Discharge Rate (m ³ /s)	0.053	0.075	0.086	0.102	0.113	0.121		
Storage Utilized in Tank A (m ³)	9.0	13.0	15.8	19.4	22.2	25.2		
Storage Utilized in Tank B (m ³)	10.5	15.2	18.4	23.0	26.6	30.4		
Storage Utilized in Tank C (m ³)	22.5	32.7	40.1	50.5	58.8	67.7		
Storage Utilized in Tank D (m ³)	11.6	16.7	20.2	25.0	28.7	32.6		
Storage Utilized in Tank E (m ³)	12.5	17.9	21.8	26.9	30.8	35.0		
Storage Utilized in Tank F (m ³)	55.5	79.3	98.2	123.3	142.5	162.8		
Depth of Ponding on Surface at CB01 (m)	0	0	0	0	0.053	0.085		
Depth of Ponding at RYCB01 (m)	0	0	0	0	0.047	0.101		

Table 5: Summary of PCSWMM Modelling Results

To avoid risk of flooding to the proposed homes, surface ponding has only been proposed where sufficient freeboard is provided between the 100-year ponding elevation and the finish floor elevation of surrounding homes (i.e. CB01). All other storage will be provided via underground storage as summarized in Table 5. To determine peak surface ponding depths, reference has been made to model output at each respective storage node where surface storage is utilized. Ponding depths have been simulated in the model by routing runoff from the contributing sub-catchment area to a storage node defined with a stage-storage relationship describing the ponding volume available on the surface (based on proposed grading), and with outflow controlled by a stage-discharge rating curve based on a standard 600 mm square CB grate (per City of Ottawa standards) with a Hydrovex VHV ICD on the CB lead.

Table 6 shows the parameters governing flow control through each of the proposed ICD devices, including maximum elevation, head, flow, and selected ICD type.

Location	Invert (m)	100-Year Elev. (m)	Head (m)	Q ₁₀₀ (L/s)	Max Volume (m ³)	Hydrovex Unit
Tank A	84.06	85.63	1.57	0.013	25.2	100-VHV-1

Table 6: Summary of Flow Control Parameters

Location	Invert (m)	100-Year Elev. (m)	Head (m)	Q ₁₀₀ (L/s)	Max Volume (m ³)	Hydrovex Unit
Tank B	84.37	85.89	1.52	0.013	30.4	100-VHV-1
Tank C	84.31	85.85	1.54	0.013	67.7	100-VHV-1
Tank D	84.81	86.37	1.56	0.013	32.6	100-VHV-1
Tank E	84.21	85.74	1.53	0.013	35.0	125-VHV-2
Tank F	84.18	85.69	1.51	0.023	162.8	125-VHV-2
CB01	85.41	87.74	2.33	0.019	2.3	125-VHV-2
RYCB01	84.85	87.17	2.32	0.056	2.4	200-VHV-2

3.3 WATER QUALITY

As outlined in Section 1.4, it is required that post development runoff be treated to achieve 80% TSS removal.

Proposed features to achieve these targets include:

- → Suitably sized oil and grit separator (OGS) unit (FDC-3HC or equivalent)
- → Stormtech Isolator Row Plus
- \rightarrow Grass swales

As noted previously, a single outlet location into the Kennedy Lane East sewer is proposed. A suitably sized OGS unit is proposed to achieve a minimum 80% TSS removal. Hydro First Defense (FDC-3HC, or equivalent) is proposed to meet the requirements, and details on the proposed unit can be found in **Appendix D**.

The majority of roadway and parking lot runoff will be routed to one of six proposed underground Stormtech (or equivalent) storage units. The units are proposed to include a Stormtech Isolator Row Plus filtration devices to further improve the water quality through a treatment train approach. ETV Canada testing on Stormtech Isolator Row Plus units verified the filtration device is capable of achieving an average 82% TSS removal.

It is assumed that the runoff from pervious rear yard areas will be free of typical sediment-generating activities and therefore runoff will leave them effectively unchanged and can be considered clean for the purposes of water quality assessment. Additionally, it should be noted that runoff from the rear yards along the property line of the site will be captured and conveyed towards the outlet (and OGS) via grass swales. Grass swales are vegetated open channels that convey, treat and attenuate stormwater runoff.

4 CONCLUSIONS

A stormwater management report has been prepared to support the proposed development at 360 Kennedy Lane East in the City of Ottawa. The key points are summarized below.

WATER QUALITY

An OGS unit (Hydro First Defense FD-3HC, or equivalent) is proposed at the outlet to the Kennedy Lane East Sewer along with Stormtech Isolator Row Plus filtration devices at each storage unit to meet MOE Enhanced treatment standards (80% TSS removal) through a treatment train approach. In addition, the enhanced grass swales will provide additional quality control.

WATER QUANTITY

Runoff will be controlled primary in underground storage chambers with outflow controlled using ICDs, in addition to surface storage where grading allows.



PRE-CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES AND TECHNICAL COMMENTS



Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department Services de la planification, de l'infrastructure et du développement économique

Site Plan Pre- Application Consultation Notes

Date: Wednesday, May 19, 2021
Site Location: 360 Kennedy Lane E
Type of Development: ⊠ Residential (⊠ townhomes, ⊠ stacked, □ singles, □ apartments), □ Office Space, □ Commercial, □ Retail, □ Institutional, □ Industrial, Other: N/A

Infrastructure

Water

- Existing public services:
- Kennedy Lane E 203mm DI



Watermain Frontage Fees to be paid (\$190.00 per metre) on Woodroffe Avenue
Ves

Boundary conditions:

Civil consultant must request boundary conditions from the City's assigned Project Manager prior to first submission.

- Water boundary condition requests must include the location of the service(s) and the expected loads required by the proposed developments. Please provide all the following information:
 - Location of service(s)
 - Type of development and the amount of fire flow required (as per FUS, 1999)
 - Average daily demand: ____ L/s
 - Maximum daily demand: _____ L/s
 - Maximum hourly daily demand: _____L/s
 - Fire protection (Fire demand, Hydrant Locations)
- Please submit sanitary demands with the water boundary conditions

General comments

- Service areas with a basic demand greater than 50 m³/day shall be connected with a minimum of two water services, separated by an isolation valve, to avoid creation of vulnerable service area.
- A District Metering Area Chamber (DMA) is required for new services 150mm or greater in diameter.

Sanitary Sewer

Existing public services:

• Kennedy Lane E – 250mm PVC



 \Box No

Is a monitoring manhole required on private property? I Yes

General comments

- Please submit sanitary demands with the water boundary conditions
- For infill developments within older neighbourhoods there is not an allotment for the sanitary capacity. As part of the rezoning application the consultant is required to demonstrate that there is sufficient capacity in the pipe network and system for the proposed sanitary demands.

Storm Sewer

Existing public services:

• Kennedy Lane E – 900mm Conc R



Stormwater Management

Quality Control:

- Rideau Valley Conservation Authority to confirm quality control requirements.
- Quantity Control:
- LID features are strongly encouraged as the development is going from mostly pervious to impervious.
- Time of concentration (Tc): Tc = pre-development; maximum Tc = 10 min
- Allowable run-off coefficient: 0.5
- Allowable flowrate: Allowable flowrate: Control the 100-year storm events to the 5-year storm event.

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECEP)

All development applications should be considered for an Environmental Compliance Approval, under MECP regulations.

- a. Consultants are required to determines if an approval for sewage works under Section 53 of OWRA is required.
- b. ECA applications are required to be submitted online through the MECP portal. A business account required to submit ECA application. For more information visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/environmental-compliance-approval
- c. If the consultants determines the site does not meet the definition of industrial site the consultant may request the MECP to exempt the works. The following information must be provided to the City Project Manager:
 - (i) is designed to service one lot or parcel of land;
 - (ii) discharges into a storm sewer that is not a combined sewer;
 - (iii) does not service industrial land or a structure located on industrial land; and
 - (iv) is not located on industrial land.

NOTE: Site Plan Approval, or Draft Approval, is required before any Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) application is sent

General Service Design Comments

- Existing sewers or watermains that are not reused must be decommissioned as per City Standards.
- The City of Ottawa Standard Detail Drawings should be referenced where possible for all work within the Public Right-of-Way.

Other

Capital Works Projects within proximity to application? Yes
No

References and Resources

- As per section 53 of the Professional Engineers Act, O. Reg 941/40, R.S.O. 1990, all documents prepared by engineers must be signed and dated on the seal.
- All required plans & reports are to be provided in *.pdf format (at application submission and for any, and all, re-submissions)
- Please find relevant City of Ottawa Links to Preparing Studies and Plans below: <u>https://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development/information-developers/development-application-review-process/development-application-submission/guide-preparing-studies-and-plans#standards-policies-and-guidelines</u>
- To request City of Ottawa plan(s) or report information please contact the City of Ottawa Information Centre: <u>InformationCentre@ottawa.ca<mailto:InformationCentre@ottawa.ca</u>> (613) 580-2424 ext. 44455
- geoOttawa <u>http://maps.ottawa.ca/geoOttawa/</u>

SITE PLAN APPLICATION – Municipal servicing

For information on preparing required studies and plans refer to:

http://ottawa.ca/en/development-application-review-process-0/guide-preparing-studies-and-plans

S/A	Number of copies	ENGINEERING			Number of copies
S		1. Site Servicing Plan	2. Site Servicing Report	<mark>S</mark>	
S		3. Grade Control and Drainage Plan	 Geotechnical Study Alternatively, existing report with memo providing recommendations for works based on current geotechnical guidelines. 	S	
		5. Composite Utility Plan	6. Groundwater Impact Study		
		 Servicing Options Report 	8. Wellhead Protection Study		
		9. Community Transportation Study and/or Transportation Impact Study / Brief	10. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan / Brief	S	
S		11. Storm water Management Report	12. Hydro-geological and Terrain Analysis		
		13. Water main Analysis	14. Noise / Vibration Study	S	
		15. Roadway Modification Design Plan	16. Confederation Line Proximity Study		

It is important to note that the need for additional studies and plans may result during application review. If following the submission of your application, it is determined that material that is not identified in this checklist is required to achieve complete application status, in accordance with the Planning Act and Official Plan requirements, City Planning will notify you of outstanding material required within the required 30 day period. Mandatory pre-application consultation will not shorten the City's standard processing timelines, or guarantee that an application will be approved. It is intended to help educate and inform the applicant about submission requirements as well as municipal processes, policies, and key issues in advance of submitting a formal development application. This list is valid for one year following the meeting date. If the application is not submitted within this timeframe the applicant must again pre-consult with the City.

Notes:

4. Geotechnical Study / Slope Stability Study – required as per Official Plan section 4.8.3. All site plan applications need to demonstrate the soils are suitable for development. A Slope Stability Study may be required with unique circumstances (Schedule K or topography may define slope stability concerns).

10. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan – required with all site plan applications as per Official Plan section 4.7.3.

11. Stormwater Management Report/Brief - required with all site plan applications as per Official Plan section 4.7.6.

REZONING APPLICATION – Municipal servicing

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http://ottawa.ca/en/development-application-review-process-0/guide-preparing-studies-and-plans

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S		11. Storm water Management Report	12. Hydro-geological and Terrain Analysis		
		13. Water main Analysis	14. Noise / Vibration Study	S	
		15. Roadway Modification Design Plan	16. Confederation Line Proximity Study		

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Kerker, Kathryn

Yang, Winston September 6, 2022 11:18 AM Polyak, Alex Kerker, Kathryn FW: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East

FYI

From:

Sent: To:

Cc: Subject:

vsp

Ding Bang (Winston) Yang, P.Eng.

Senior Engineer Municipal Engineering – Ottawa

T+ 1 613-690-0538 M+ 1 647-628-8108

WSP Canada Inc. 2611 Queensview Drive, Suite 300 Ottawa, Ontario, K2B 8K2 Canada

wsp.com

From: Rasool, Rubina <Rubina.Rasool@ottawa.ca> Sent: November 8, 2021 3:19 PM To: Yang, Winston <Winston.Yang@wsp.com> Subject: RE: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East

Hi Winston,

As you stated the flow rates are very small. Option 1 should be used even though it results in a smaller storage volume.

Rubina

Rubina Rasool, E.I.T.

Project Manager Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department - Services de la planification, de l'infrastructure et du développement économique Development Review – East Branch City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 <u>rubina.rasool@ottawa.ca</u>

From: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>> Sent: November 08, 2021 11:16 AM To: Rasool, Rubina <<u>Rubina.Rasool@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: RE: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East

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Hi Rubina,

For existing conditions, the west portion of the site (1) discharges to the sewer on Kennedy Lane E, while the east portion of the site (2) discharges to the sewer through the park (which ultimately connects to the sewer on Kennedy Lane) as shown below:



In proposed conditions we have the entire site discharging to the sewer on Kennedy Lane.



My questions is whether we need to control the post development discharge to the 5-year pre-development analyzing the site as a whole (1 and 2 combined) or control to the 5-year pre-development for just subcatchment 1, impacts the overall storage requirement. However, as subcatchment 2 is primarily grass area it does not make a significant difference. In summary:

Pre-development 5-year flow (1 and 2) = 0.12m3/s Pre-development 5 year (1) = 0.099m3/s

Storage requirement to control 100-year post development to 0.12m3/s ~ **310m3/s** Storage requirement to control 100-year post development to 0.099m3/s ~ **350m3/s**

Can you please confirm which scenarios we should use for the SWM calculation?

Thanks,



Ding Bang (Winston) Yang, P.Eng.

Project Engineer Municipal Engineering - Ottawa

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WSP Canada Inc. 2611 Queensview Drive, Suite 300 Ottawa, Ontario, K2B 8K2 Canada

wsp.com

From: Rasool, Rubina <<u>Rubina.Rasool@ottawa.ca</u>>
 Sent: November 8, 2021 11:12 AM
 To: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>>
 Subject: RE: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East

As part of the development application the site would be required to connect to Kennedy Lane E and the overland flows would also need to be directed towards the street.

Rubina

Rubina Rasool, E.I.T. Project Manager Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department - Services de la planification, de l'infrastructure et du développement économique Development Review – East Branch City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 <u>rubina.rasool@ottawa.ca</u>

From: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>> Sent: November 08, 2021 10:46 AM To: Rasool, Rubina <<u>Rubina.Rasool@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: RE: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East

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Hi Rubina,

Please see attached pdfs for the FUS. I have also attached architectural site plan for your reference.

And I have a question for Stormwater Management. Currently the grass area of the site is draining toward the existing ditch and picked up by the existing CB located at the park south of the site.

Can I use the entire site to calculate the pre-development allowable release rate to Kennedy Lane east or only use half of the site for our consideration since half of the site is draining toward Kennedy Lane East and half of the site is draining toward the park?



wsp

Ding Bang (Winston) Yang, P.Eng. Project Engineer Municipal Engineering - Ottawa

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wsp.com

From: Rasool, Rubina <<u>Rubina.Rasool@ottawa.ca</u>>
Sent: November 8, 2021 9:24 AM
To: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>>
Subject: RE: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East

Hi Winston,

I will circulate the water boundary conditions; however, I will have to take a closer look at the FUS calculations. The development is similar to a subdivision and Technical Bulletin 2018-02 (attached) allows for 10,000 L/min if minimum separation distances are provided.

Rubina

Rubina Rasool, E.I.T. Project Manager Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department - Services de la planification, de l'infrastructure et du développement économique Development Review – East Branch City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 <u>rubina.rasool@ottawa.ca</u>

From: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>> Sent: November 04, 2021 10:37 AM To: Rasool, Rubina <<u>Rubina.Rasool@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: Boundary Condition Request - Queenswood United Church PAR - 360 Kennedy Lane East Importance: High

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Hi Rubina,

As per the pre-consultation meeting direction, here is the water supply boundary condition request for the proposed residential development by Queenswood United Church at 360 Kennedy Lane East at Orlean. The proposed development will be serviced from the existing 203mm diameter watermain from Kennedy Lane that as per pre-consult meeting minute where the water service from the development will be connected to the existing 203mm diameter watermain along Kennedy Lane East.

The proposed residential development consists of 21 two storey and 60 three storey Townhouse units . There are two existing public fire hydrants at Kennedy Lane East next to the subjected site. Multiple private fire hydrants will be proposed on site.

The domestic water demands were calculated using the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines and fire demand were calculated using FUS 1999.

The results are summarized as follow:

Proposed	Average Daily	Maximum Daily	Maximum Hourly	Fire Demand (I/min)
development	Demand (I/s)	Demand (I/s)	Demand (I/s)	
Queenswood UC PAR	0.65	1.62	3.56	16000

I have also attached the FUS calculation spreadsheet for the most fire flow required for your review. The proposed onsite water service is to be designed to connect to the existing 203mm water service pipe on the Kennedy Lane East as shown on the attached sketch for your reference. Two connections to the existing 203 W/M are required as the basic demand exceed 50 m³/day

The sanitary total flow from the site is 2.68 L/s. The spreadsheet is attached for your reference.

If you have the report and drawings please send them to me.

Thank you,

wsp

Ding Bang (Winston) Yang, P.Eng. Project Engineer

Municipal Engineering - Ottawa

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Kerker, Kathryn

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Yang, Winston September 6, 2022 11:21 AM Polyak, Alex Kerker, Kathryn FW: Water Quality Requirements - Site Development- 360 Kennedy Lane E

FYI

visp

Ding Bang (Winston) Yang, P.Eng.

Senior Engineer Municipal Engineering – Ottawa

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wsp.com

From: Jadallah, Ayham <Ayham.Jadallah@wsp.com>
Sent: November 17, 2021 8:02 AM
To: O'Neill, Meaghan <Meaghan.ONeill@wsp.com>; Yang, Winston <Winston.Yang@wsp.com>
Cc: Hughes, Michelle <Michelle.Hughes@wsp.com>
Subject: FW: Water Quality Requirements - Site Development- 360 Kennedy Lane E

Hi,

Please find below the response from CA and note that CLI approach might be applicable.

Thanks, Ayham

From: Jamie Batchelor <jamie.batchelor@rvca.ca Sent: Tuesday, November 16, 2021 9:07 PM To: Jadallah, Ayham <<u>Ayham.Jadallah@wsp.com</u>> Cc: Emma Bennett <<u>emma.bennett@rvca.ca</u>> Subject: Water Quality Requirements - Site Development- 360 Kennedy Lane E

Good Evening Ayham,

Based on the distance to the downstream outlet to the Ottawa River, the water quality target would be 80% TSS removal. Any stormwater management plan must conform to the 2003 MOE Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual and any other relevant guiding documents that may be in place at the time of the official submission. The opportunity for LID measures should be explored for any proposed stormwater management plan. Specific attention will need to be placed on water budget/balance and the items mentioned above. It should be noted that these requirements are already within the existing 2003 MOE Design Manual.

The new consolidated linear infrastructure ECA approach from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks has an implementation scheduled for summer 2021. Therefore, based on the projected timeframe for this project, it may form part of the City's ECA for which the following criteria is noted:

- Water balance or runoff volume control to the 90th percentile
- OGS units will only address 50% treatment
- Other items identified in the new consolidated linear infrastructure ECA

Therefore, the applicant is strongly encouraged to design accordingly within their stormwater management approach.

Jamie Batchelor, MCIP, RPP Planner, ext. 1191 Jamie.batchelor@rvca.ca

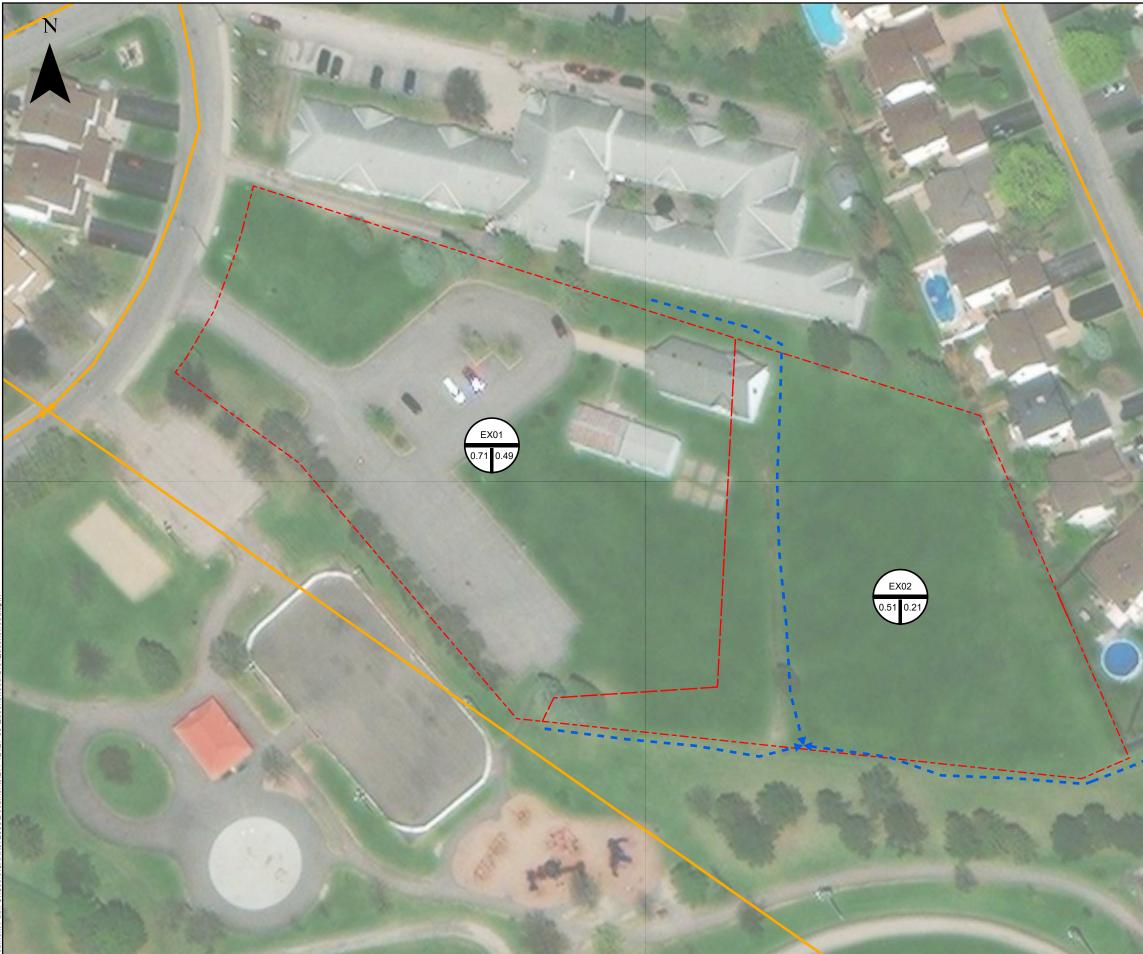


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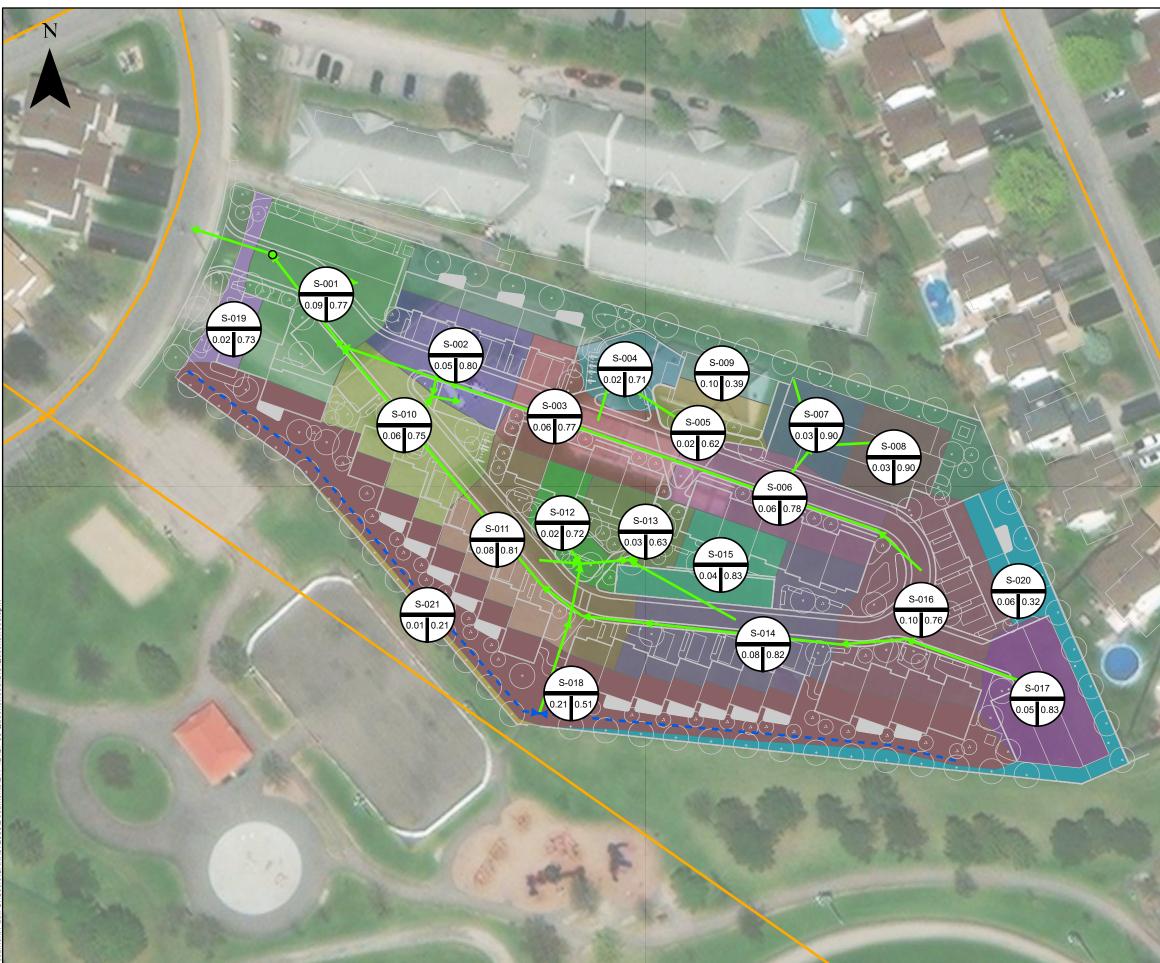
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B EXHIBITS









QUEENSWOOD UNITED CHURCH

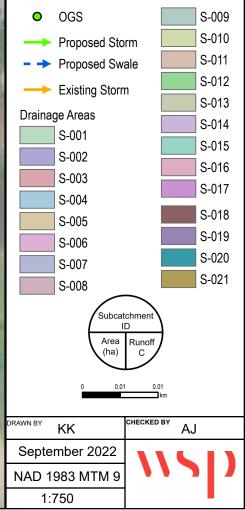
PROJECT 360 KENNEDY LANE EAST DEVELOPMENT

TITLE

EXHIBIT 2 PROPOSED CONDITIONS DRAINAGE MOSAIC



LEGEND





C CALCULATIONS & PCSWMM OUTPUT

5-Year Pre-Development

EPA STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL - VERSION 5.1 (Build 5.1.012)

Element	
Number of Number of Number of	of rain gages 16 of subcatchments 2 of nodes 1 of links 0 of pollutants 0 of land uses 0

***** Raingage Summary

Name	Data Source		ecording nterval	
100yr_3hr_Chicago_C 100yr_6hr_Chicago 100yr_6hr_Chicago_C 10yr_3hr_Chicago	100yr_3hr_Chicago limate_Change 100yr_3hr_Ch 100yr_6hr_Chicago limate_Change 100yr_6hr_Ch 10yr_3hr_Chicago	nicago_Increase_20pe INTENSITY nicago_Increase_20pe INTENSITY	10 min. rcent INTENSITY 10 min.	10 min. 10 min.
10yr_6hr_Chicago 25mm_3hr_Chicago 25yr_3hr_Chicago 25yr_3hr_Chicago 2yr_6hr_Chicago 2yr_6hr_Chicago 50yr_5hr_Chicago 50yr_3hr_Chicago 5yr_3hr_Chicago 5yr_3hr_Chicago	<pre>10yr_chr_chicago 25mm_3hr_chicago 25yr_3hr_chicago 25yr_3hr_chicago 2yr_3hr_chicago 2yr_3hr_chicago 50yr_shr_chicago 50yr_shr_chicago 5yr_shr_chicago 5yr_chicago</pre>	INTENSITY INTENSITY INTENSITY INTENSITY INTENSITY INTENSITY INTENSITY INTENSITY	10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min. 10 min.	

External Inflow	0.000	0.000
External Outflow	0.017	0.173
Flooding Loss	0.000	0.000
Evaporation Loss	0.000	0.000
Exfiltration Loss	0.000	0.000
Initial Stored Volume	0.000	0.000
Final Stored Volume	0.000	0.000
Continuity Error (%)	0.000	

..... Subcatchment Runoff Summary

Subcatchment	Total Precip mm	Total Runon mm	Total Evap mm	Total Infil mm	Total Runoff mm	Total Runoff 10^6 ltr	Peak Runoff CMS	Runoff Coeff
S1_1	42.51	0.00	0.00	36.36	6.17	0.03	0.02	0.145
S1_4	42.51	0.00		21.98	20.02	0.14	0.10	0.471

Analysis begun on: Thu Sep 08 13:04:14 2022 Analysis ended on: Thu Sep 08 13:04:14 2022 Total elapsed time: < 1 sec

**	*	*	×	*	*	*	*	×	*	*	*	×	×	*	*	*	*	×
C 11	de.					1.						c			-			

**************************************	Area	Width	%Imperv	%Slope	Rain Gage	Outlet
S1_1 S1_4	0.51 0.71	68.63 58.98			5yr_3hr_Chicago 5yr_3hr_Chicago	OF1 OF1

Ν	0	d	e	S	u	m	m	a	r	У	

Name	Type	Envert Elev.	Max. Depth	Ponded Area	External Inflow
indine	Type	Liev.		Area	
OF1	OUTFALL	83.72	0.00	0.0	

NOTE: The summary statistics displayed in this report are based on results found at every computational time step, not just on results from each reporting time step.

Analysis Options		

Flow Units	CMS	
Process Models:		
Rainfall/Runoff	YES	
RDII	NO	
Snowmelt	NO	
Groundwater		
Flow Routing	NO	
Water Quality	NO	
Infiltration Method		
Starting Date		
Ending Date		06:00:00
Antecedent Dry Days		
Report Time Step		
Wet Time Step		
Dry Time Step	00:05:00	

**********	* * * * * * * * * * * *	Volume	Depth	
Runoff Quantit	y Continuity	hectare-m	mm	
**********	* * * * * * * * * * * *			
Total Precipit	ation	0.052	42.514	
Evaporation Lo	ss	0.000	0.000	
Infiltration L	088	0.034	28.035	
Surface Runoff		0.017	14.190	
Final Storage		0.001	0.449	
Continuity Err	or (%)	-0.374		
**********	* * * * * * * * * * * * *	Volume	Volume	
Flow Routing C	ontinuity	hectare-m	10^6 ltr	
**********	******			
Drv Weather In	flow	0.000	0.000	
Wet Weather In	flow	0.017	0.173	
Groundwater In	flow	0.000	0.000	
RDII Inflow		0.000	0.000	

100-Year Post-Development

EPA STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL - VERSION 5.1 (Build 5.1.015)

Element Count Number of rain gages 16 Number of subcatchments ... 22 Number of nodes 40 Number of links 0 Number of pollutants 0 Number of land uses 0

Raingage Summary

Name	Data Source	Data Type	Recording Interval	
100yr_3hr_Chicago	100yr_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY		
	limate_Change 100yr_3hr_Chi			10 min.
100yr_6hr_Chicago	100yr_6hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
100yr_6hr_Chicago_C	limate_Change 100yr_6hr_Chie	cago_Increase_20	percent INTENSITY	10 min.
10yr_3hr_Chicago	10yr_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
10yr_6hr_Chicago	10yr_6hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
25mm_3hr_Chicago	25mm_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
25mm_4hr_Chicago	25mm_4hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
25yr_3hr_Chicago	25yr_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
25yr_6hr_Chicago	25yr_6hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
2yr_3hr_Chicago	2yr_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
2yr_6hr_Chicago	2yr_6hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
50yr_3hr_Chicago	50yr_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
50yr_6hr_Chicago	50yr_6hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
5yr_3hr_Chicago	5yr_3hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	
5yr_6hr_Chicago	5yr_6hr_Chicago	INTENSITY	10 min.	

**:	**:	**	**	**	*	• *	*	**	*	*	**
Sul	bci	at	ch	me	nt		s	un	m	a	rv

CB002

CB002 CB004 CB005

CB006

CB010

CB010 CB014 CB08 CB09 CB11

CB12

CB13

CBMH05

CBMH05 CBMH13 CBMH18 DCB15 J3 J4 J5 J6 J8 J9 STMH01 STMH04 STMH04

STMH07

STMH08

STMH101 STMH102 STMH105 STMH106 JUNCTION JUNCTION JUNCTION

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Name	Area	Width				ge	Outlet
S-001	0.09		82.26			hr_Chicago	DCB15
S-002						hr_Chicago	CB014
S-003						hr_Chicago	CB010
S-004			74.45			hr_Chicago	CB12
S-005	0.02	9.51	62.46	2.6780	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	CB11
S-006	0.06					hr_Chicago	CB08
S-007	0.03	11.29	100.00			hr_Chicago	CBMH13
S-008	0.03	21.33	100.00	3.6100	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	CB09
S-009						hr_Chicago	CBMH13
S-010	0.06					hr_Chicago	CB13
S-011	0.08		87.27	2.7540	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	CB006
S-012	0.02	17.93	75.22			hr_Chicago	CB005
S-013	0.03		62.68			hr_Chicago	CB004
S-014	0.08	31.00	88.69	2.2900	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	CB002
S-015	0.04		90.26		100yr_3	hr_Chicago	TankF
S-016	0.10	40.41	81.00	2.6420	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	TankD
S-017	0.05	32.24	90.69	4.3700	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	CB01
S-018	0.11	11.63	46.71	5.6740	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	RYCB01
S-018-2	0.10	12.56	46.71	6.4410	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	RYCB01
S-019	0.02					hr_Chicago	OF1
S-020	0.06	58.55	21.52	1.5000	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	OF1
S-021	0.01	59.16	5.84	2.0000	100yr_3	hr_Chicago	OF1
** * ** * * * * * * * * *							
Node Summary							

					Ponded	External	
Name	Type	1	Elev.	Depth	Area	Inflow	

84.35 85.45 85.30 85.15 84.44 85.29 84.40 85.12 84.75 85.10 84.35 84.25

84.25 84.76 84.24 84.20 83.51

83.63 83.51

83.43 84.85 83.94 84.00 84.45 83.49 83.43 82.87 83.18 83.68 83.86

 $\begin{array}{c} 3.17\\ 2.20\\ 2.50\\ 3.09\\ 3.16\\ 2.20\\ 2.20\\ 2.20\\ 2.20\\ 2.20\\ 2.20\\ 3.14\\ 4.3\\ 3.20\\ 4.08\\ 4.08\\ 4.21\\ 3.20\\ 4.16\\ 4.21\\ 3.20\\ 3.31\\ 4.20\\ 4.21\\ 3.73\\ 3.61\\ 4.20\\ 4.28\\ 4.43\\ 3.31\\ 4.00\\ 8.81\\ \end{array}$

STMH108	JUNCTION	83.58	4.17	0.0	
STMH109	JUNCTION	83.79	3.81	0.0	
OF1	OUTFALL	82.20	0.38	0.0	
CB01	STORAGE	85.41	2.50	0.0	
RYCB01	STORAGE	84.85	2.34	0.0	
TankA	STORAGE	84.06	3.49	0.0	
TankB	STORAGE	84.37	3.26	0.0	
TankC	STORAGE	84.31	3.21	0.0	
TankD	STORAGE	84.81	2.90	0.0	
TankE	STORAGE	84.21	3.37	0.0	
TankF	STORAGE	84.18	3.49	0.0	

Link Summary Name From Node To Node Туре Length %Slope Roughness CB12 TankB CONDUIT 1.0001 0.0130 $\begin{array}{c} \text{C1} \\ \text{C1_1} \\ \text{C1_2} \\ \text{C10} \\ \text{C11} \\ \text{C11_1} \\ \text{C11_2} \\ \text{C12} \\ \text{C12} \\ \text{C13} \\ \text{C2} \\ \text{C3} \\ \text{C4} \\ \text{C4_1} \\ \text{C4_3} \\ \text{C5} \\ \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} \\ \text{C7} \\ \text{C8} \\ \text{C9} \end{array}$ 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 STMH102 J3 STMH101 CONDUIT -18.4482 J3 STMH109 CONDUIT STMH101 STMH108 TankF J4 J6 J5 CONDUIT CBMH05 STMH108 J5 CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT 0.4497 0.3127 0.3059 J4 J6 CONDUIT 0.3120 0.0130 STMH102 CONDUIT 0.0130 TankF TankE STMH106 STMH105 OF1 J9 1.0127 0.4507 0.4259 0.4577 3.9941 CB0.04 CONDUCT 0.0130 CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0100 CBMH18 STMH01 STMH106 STMH101 CONDUIT STMH105 CONDUIT -0.6758 0.0130 -0.8758 3.4478 0.2977 1.0205 0.3072 1.0506 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0130 0.0100 J9 STMH07 STMH07 CONDUIT STMH07 STMH08 TankB STMH102 STMH04 CBMH05 CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT CB11 STMH08 J8 STMH04 CONDUIT 0.3536 CB005 CBMH05 CONDUIT 0.0130 CBMHU5 CBMH18 TankA TankC CBMH18 CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT CONDUIT CB011 CB012 CB014 CB02 CB08 CB09 CB005 CB014 DCB15 CB09 CB13 0.7081 1.0844 0.9860 0.5683 0.0130 CBMH13 TankC TankC CONDUIT CONDUIT 0.4145 CB08 ICD_010 ICD_03 ICD_05 W1 ICD_06 ICD_A CB010 TankB CONDUIT 0.9091 0.0130 CB010 CB006 CB002 J8 CB01 TankA TankB CBMH05 TankF RYCB01 STMH01 J3 J5 J4 CONDUIT CONDUIT WEIR OUTLET OUTLET 1.8064 0.0130 8.3 ICD B TankB OUTLET ICD_B ICD_C ICD_D ICD_F ICD_G OR1 TankB TankC TankD TankF TankE OUTLET OUTLET OUTLET OUTLET OUTLET J4 STMH109 J9 J6 J8 RYCB01 Cross Section Summary Full Full Area Hyd. Rad. Max. No. of Width Barrels Full Conduit Shape Flow Depth C1 CIRCULAR 0.20 0.03 $\begin{array}{c} 0.05 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$ 0.20 CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR 0.20 0.38 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.38 0.03 0.11 0.05 0.05 C1_1 C1_2 C10 C11 C11_1 C11_2 C11_3 C11_5 C12 C13 C2 C3 C4 $\begin{array}{c} 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.25\\ 0.25\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.20\\ 0.25\\ 0.25\\ 0.25\\ 0.25\\ 0.25\\ 0.20\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.38\\ 0.20\\$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.75\\ 0.26\\ 0.65\\ 0.04\\ 0.10\\ 0.10\\ 0.10\\ 0.03\\ 0.04\\ 0.04\\ 0.04\\ 0.04\\ 0.04\\ 0.04\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.03\\ 0.04\\ 0.03\\$ CIRCULAR 0.11 CIRCULAR 0.38 CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR 0.38 0.20 0.25 0.25 0.11 0.03 0.05 0.05 CIRCULAR 0.25 0.05 CIRCULAR C4_1 C4_3 C5 C6 C6_4 C7 C8 C9 CB011 CB012 CB014 CIRCULAR 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.11 0.11 0.11 CIRCULAR CIRCULAR 0.03 0.11 0.05 CIRCULAR 0.20 CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03

0.03

0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03

NOTE: The summary statistics displayed in this report are based on results found at every computational time step, not just on results from each reporting time step.

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR CIRCULAR

CB02

CB02 CB08 CB09 ICD_010 ICD_03 ICD_05

Analysis Options								
Flow Units Process Models:	CMS							
Rainfall/Runoff	YES							
RDII Snowmelt	NO							
Groundwater	NO							
Flow Routing Ponding Allowed	YES							
Water Quality	NO							
Infiltration Method	HORTON DYNWAT	N						
Flow Routing Method Surcharge Method	EXTRA	N						
Starting Date Ending Date	11/10.	/2013 06:00	0:00 0:00					
Antecedent Dry Days Report Time Step	0.0							
Wet Time Step	00:05	:00						
Dry Time Step Routing Time Step	00:05	:00						
Variable Time Step	YES	066						
Maximum Trials	20 2							
Number of Threads Head Tolerance	0.001	500 m						
		Volume ectare-m	Depth mm					
Runoff Quantity Continuity								
Total Precipitation Evaporation Loss		0.088	71.677					
Infiltration Loss		0.017	13.663					
Surface Runoff Final Storage		0.070	57.571 1.099					
Continuity Error (%)		-0.916						
Flow Routing Continuity	he	Volume ectare-m	Volume 10^6 ltr					
Dry Weather Inflow Wet Weather Inflow		0.000	0.000					
Groundwater Inflow		0.000	0.000					
RDII Inflow External Inflow		0.000	0.000					
External Outflow Flooding Loss		0.065	0.647					
Evaporation Loss Exfiltration Loss		0.000	0.000					
Initial Stored Volume		0.000	0.000					
Final Stored Volume Continuity Error (%)		0.006	0.056					
continuity Error (*)		0.054						

Highest Continuity Errors								
Node STMH105 (5.34%)								
Node RYCB01 (2.86%) Node J8 (-2.63%)								
*****	*							
Time-Step Critical Element	s *							
Link C1_1 (76.56%)								

Highest Flow Instability I	1dexes							
Link OR1 (28) Link C8 (4)								
1111C CO (4)								

Routing Time Step Summary								
Minimum Time Step	:	0.02 sec						
Average Time Step Maximum Time Step	-	0.75 sec 1.00 sec						
Percent in Steady State		0.00						
Average Iterations per Ste Percent Not Converging	2 :	2.29						
Time Step Frequencies		33.71 %						
0.871 - 0.758 sec	÷	10.11 %						
0.871 - 0.758 sec 0.758 - 0.660 sec 0.660 - 0.574 sec 0.574 - 0.500 sec	:	14.44 % 12.58 %						
0.574 - 0.500 sec	-	29.17 %						
Subcatchment Runoff Summar	*							
***************************************	*							
p	Total recip	Total Runon	Total Evap	Total Infil	Imperv Runoff	Perv Runoff	Total Runoff	Total Runoff
			· P	-				

				5.71						
S-002	71.68	0.00	0.00	7.90	61.12	4.10	65.22	0.03	0.02	0.910
S-003	71.68	0.00	0.00		57.64	5.54	63.18	0.04	0.03	0.881
S-004	71.68	0.00	0.00	11.22	52.25	8.06	60.31	0.01	0.01	0.841
S-005	71.68	0.00	0.00	16.68	43.86	10.95	54.82	0.01	0.01	0.765
S-006	71.68	0.00	0.00	6.98	59.16	4.85	64.01	0.04	0.03	0.893
S-007	71.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.33	0.00	70.33	0.02	0.01	0.981
S-008	71.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.21	0.00	70.21	0.02	0.01	0.980
S-009	71.68	0.00	0.00	32.82	21.60	17.18	38.79	0.04	0.02	0.541
S-010	71.68	0.00	0.00	9.21	55.53	6.46	61.99	0.04	0.03	0.865
S-011	71.68	0.00	0.00	5.60	61.36	3.95	65.31	0.05	0.04	0.911
S-012	71.68	0.00	0.00	10.90	52.80	7.71	60.51	0.01	0.01	0.844
S-013	71.68	0.00	0.00	16.52	44.00	11.06	55.07	0.02	0.01	0.768
S-014	71.68	0.00	0.00	4.97	62.39	3.51	65.90	0.06	0.04	0.919
S-015	71.68	0.00	0.00	4.28	63.47	3.07	66.54	0.03	0.02	0.928
S-016	71.68	0.00	0.00	8.39	56.94	5.75	62.69	0.07	0.05	0.875
S-017	71.68	0.00	0.00	4.08	63.67	3.03	66.69	0.03	0.03	0.930
S-018	71.68	0.00	0.00	24.77	32.88	13.78	46.66	0.05	0.04	0.651
S-018-2	71.68	0.00	0.00	24.45	32.85	14.19	47.04	0.05	0.04	0.656
S-019	71.68	0.00	0.00	10.47	53.55	7.25	60.80	0.01	0.01	0.848
S-020	71.68	0.00	0.00	34.97	15.11	22.62	37.73	0.02	0.02	0.526
S-021	71.68	0.00	0.00	41.22	4.13	30.62	34.75	0.00	0.00	0.485

Total Inflow Volume 10^6 ltr

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.0551\\ 0.0155\\ 0.0143\\ 0.0495\\ 0.0376\\ 0.0329\\ 0.0391\\ 0.0218\\ 0.0145\\ 0.0145\\ 0.0387\\ 0.163\\ 0.0565\\ 0.0714\\ 0.0565\\ 0.612\\ 0.17\\ 0.233\\ 0.297\\ 0.0972\\ 0.0972\\ 0.0972\\ 0.0228\\ 0.268\\ 0.288\\$

Flow Balance Error Percent

0.108 0.016 0.106 0.106 0.358 0.157 0.320 0.036 0.034 0.048 0.130 0.020 0.225 0.225 0.225 0.663 0.010 0.032 0.220 0.220 0.220

Node Depth Summary

							Reported
Node	Type	Depth Meters		HGL Meters			Max Depth Meters
CB002	JUNCTION	0.62	1.34	85.69	0	01:35	1.34
CB004	JUNCTION	0.05	0.24	85.69	0	01:34	0.24
CB005	JUNCTION	0.09	0.40	85.70	0	01:33	0.39
CB006	JUNCTION		0.55	85.70		01:33	0.54
CB010	JUNCTION		1.45	85.89	0	01:21	1.45
CB014	JUNCTION	0.06	0.46	85.75	0		0.45
CB08	JUNCTION	0.61	1.45	85.85			1.45
CB09	JUNCTION		0.73	85.85			0.73
CB11	JUNCTION		1.14	85.89	0	01:21	1.14
CB12	JUNCTION		0.79	85.89	0	01:21	0.79
CB13	JUNCTION		1.40	85.75		01:21	1.39
CBMH05	JUNCTION	0.72	1.44	85.69	0		1.44
CBMH13	JUNCTION	0.36	1.09	85.85	0		1.09
CBMH18	JUNCTION		1.50	85.74	0	01:22	1.50
CB15	JUNCTION		1.45	85.65 83.67	0		1.44
13	JUNCTION		0.16	83.67	0		0.16
74	JUNCTION		0.13	83.76	0	01:19	0.13
15	JUNCTION	0.10	0.21	83.72		01:18	0.21
16	JUNCTION		0.27	83.70	0		0.21
18	JUNCTION	0.31	0.93	85.78	0	01:16	0.90
79	JUNCTION	0.05	0.09	84.03	0	01:16	0.09
STMH01	JUNCTION	0.03	0.12	84.12	0	01:12	0.12
STMH04	JUNCTION	0.55	1.25	85.70	0	01:33	1.25
STMH07	JUNCTION	0.12	0.23	83.72	0	01:16	0.23
STMH08	JUNCTION	0.16	0.28	83.71	0	01:16	0.28
STMH101	JUNCTION	0.06	0.12	82.99	0	01:17	0.12
STMH102	JUNCTION	0.38	0.50	83.68	0	01:17	0.50
STMH105	JUNCTION			84.04	0		0.36
STMH106	JUNCTION	0.13	0.19	84.05	0	01:15	0.19
STMH108	JUNCTION	0.15	0.22	83.80	0	01:21	0.22
STMH109	JUNCTION	0.04	0.09	83.88	0	01:21	0.09
OF 1	OUTFALL	0.06	0.12	82.32	0	01:17	0.12
CB01	STORAGE	0.30	2.33	87.74	0	01:11	2.31
RYCB01	STORAGE	0.45	2.32	87.17	Ó	01:12	2.30
ankA	STORAGE	0.44	1.57	85.63	0	01:18	1.51
TankB	STORAGE	0.46	1.52	85.89	Ó	01:21	1.52
ankC	STORAGE	0.69	1.54	85.85	0	01:33	1.50
ankD	STORAGE	0.48	1.56	86.37	ō	01:21	1.55
TankE	STORAGE	0.50	1.53	85.74		01:22	1.52
TankF	STORAGE	0.77	1.51	85.69	0	01:34	1.51

Node Inflow Summary

lode	Туре	Maximum Lateral Inflow CMS	Maximum Total Inflow CMS	Occu	of Max rrence hr:min	Latera Inflow Volume 10^6 lt
:B002	JUNCTION	0.041	0.041	0	01:10	0.055
B004	JUNCTION	0.013	0.013	Ó	01:10	0.0155
CB005	JUNCTION	0.011	0.011	0	01:10	0.0143
CB006	JUNCTION	0.037	0.037	0	01:10	0.0495
CB010	JUNCTION	0.029	0.029	0	01:10	0.037
CB014	JUNCTION	0.025	0.025	0	01:10	0.032
CB08	JUNCTION	0.029	0.029	0	01:10	0.03
CB09	JUNCTION	0.015	0.015	0	01:10	0.02
CB11	JUNCTION	0.010	0.010	0	01:10	0.011
CB12	JUNCTION	0.011	0.011	0	01:10	0.014
CB13	JUNCTION	0.030	0.030	0	01:10	0.038
CBMH05	JUNCTION	0.000	0.103	0	01:09	
CBMH13	JUNCTION	0.039	0.039	0	01:10	0.056
CBMH18	JUNCTION	0.000	0.054	0	01:09	
CB15	JUNCTION	0.043	0.043	0	01:10	0.056
J3	JUNCTION	0.000	0.101	0	01:17	
J4	JUNCTION	0.000	0.025	0	01:24	
J5	JUNCTION	0.000	0.038	0	01:24	
16	JUNCTION	0.000	0.051	0	01:24	
J8	JUNCTION	0.000	0.056	0	01:12	
19	JUNCTION	0.000	0.040	0	01:16	

Subcatchment Runof										
	Total Precip	Total Runon	Total Evap	Total Infil	Imperv Runoff	Perv Runoff	Total Runoff	Total Runoff	Peak Runoff	Runoff Coeff
Subcatchment	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	10^6 ltr	CMS	
S-001	71.68	0.00	0.00	7.80	57.78	5.49	63.28	0.06	0.04	0.883

STMH01	JUNCTION	0.000	0.019	0	01:11	0	0.0342	0.107
STMH04	JUNCTION	0.000	0.055	0	01:13	0	0.0989	-0.135
STMH07	JUNCTION	0.000	0.040	0	01:16	0	0.266	0.046
STMH08	JUNCTION	0.000	0.040	0	01:16	0	0.266	0.331
STMH101	JUNCTION	0.000	0.101	0	01:17	0	0.611	0.004
STMH102	JUNCTION	0.000	0.089	0	01:17	0	0.562	0.706
STMH105	JUNCTION	0.000	0.019	0	01:12	0	0.0339	5.645
STMH106	JUNCTION	0.000	0.019	0	01:12	0	0.0342	0.758
STMH108	JUNCTION	0.000	0.013	0	01:21	0	0.0621	0.170
STMH109	JUNCTION	0.000	0.013	0	01:21	0	0.0621	0.032
OF1	OUTFALL	0.034	0.121	0	01:10	0.0354	0.647	0.000
CB01	STORAGE	0.025	0.025	0	01:10	0.0342	0.0342	0.035
RYCB01	STORAGE	0.073	0.073	0	01:10	0.0992	0.1	2.946
TankA	STORAGE	0.000	0.043	0	01:10	0	0.0565	0.096
TankB	STORAGE	0.000	0.050	0	01:10	0	0.0637	-0.008
TankC	STORAGE	0.000	0.083	0	01:10	0	0.116	-0.078
TankD	STORAGE	0.050	0.050	0	01:10	0.0656	0.0656	-0.000
TankE	STORAGE	0.000	0.052	0	01:10	0	0.0713	0.071
TankF	STORAGE	0.019	0.172	0	01:09	0.0257	0.259	0.052

Node Surcharge Summary

Surcharging occurs when water rises above the top of the highest conduit.

Node	Туре	Hours Surcharged	Max. Height Above Crown Meters	Min. Depth Below Rim Meters
CB002	JUNCTION	3.51	1.138	1.832
CB004	JUNCTION	0.40	0.037	1.963
CB005	JUNCTION	1.00	0.195	1.805
CB006	JUNCTION	1.41	0.346	1.954
CB010	JUNCTION	2.05	1.253	1.637
CB014	JUNCTION	0.51	0.256	1.744
CB08	JUNCTION	3.14	1.250	1.710
CB09	JUNCTION	1.44	0.530	1.470
CB11	JUNCTION	1.14	0.942	1.058
CB12	JUNCTION	0.77	0.592	1.408
CB13	JUNCTION	1.81	1.197	1.743
CBMH05	JUNCTION	1.21	0.275	1.925
CBMH13	JUNCTION	2.04	0.841	1.319
CBMH18	JUNCTION	0.57	0.313	1.817
DCB15	JUNCTION	1.38	1.246	1.754
STMH04	JUNCTION	2.45	0.798	2.062
STMH102	JUNCTION	1.66	0.065	3.930

Node Flooding Summary

No nodes were flooded.

***** Storage Volume Summary

Storage Unit	Average Volume 1000 m3	Avg Pcnt Full	Evap Pcnt Loss	Exfil Pent Loss	Maximum Volume 1000 m3	Max Pcnt Full	Occu	of Max Irrence hr:min	Maximum Outflow CMS
CB01	0.000	1	0	0	0.003	10	0	01:11	0.019
RYCB01	0.000	2	0	0	0.003	75	0	01:12	0.056
TankA	0.007	25	0	0	0.025	89	0	01:18	0.013
TankB	0.009	27	0	0	0.030	88	0	01:21	0.013
TankC	0.031	41	0	0	0.068	91	0	01:33	0.013
TankD	0.010	28	0	0	0.033	91	0	01:21	0.013
TankE	0.011	29	0	0	0.035	89	0	01:22	0.013
TankF	0.084	46	0	0	0.163	90	Ó	01:34	0.023

Outfall Loading Summary

	Flow	Avg	Max	Total
	Freq	Flow	Flow	Volume
Outfall Node	Pcnt	CMS	CMS	10^6 ltr
OF1	95.46	0.040	0.121	0.647
System	95.46	0.040	0.121	0.647

***** Link Flow Summary

Link	Туре	Maximum Flow CMS		of Max rrence hr:min	Maximum Veloc m/sec	Max/ Full Flow	Max/ Full Depth
C1	CONDUIT	0.012	0	01:07	0.94	0.35	1.00
C1_1	CONDUIT	0.089	0	01:17	1.05	0.12	0.72
C1_2	CONDUIT	0.101	0	01:17	2.22	0.39	0.43
C10	CONDUIT	0.013	0	01:21	0.81	0.26	0.36
C11	CONDUIT	0.100	0	01:09	2.03	2.50	1.00
C11_1	CONDUIT	0.013	0	01:21	0.47	0.13	0.30

C11_2	CONDUIT	0.038	0	01:24	0.53	0.39	0.63
C11_3	CONDUIT	0.025	0	01:25	0.54	0.26	0.45
C11_5	CONDUIT	0.051	0	01:24	0.51	0.31	0.86
C12	CONDUIT	0.013	0		0.99	0.39	1.00
C13	CONDUIT	0.052	0	01:10	1.06	1.31	1.00
C2	CONDUIT	0.019	0	01:12	0.65	0.48	0.57
C3	CONDUIT	0.019	0	01:12	0.42	0.47	0.87
C4	CONDUIT	0.101	0		3.32	0.22	0.32
C4_1	CONDUIT	0.019	0		0.28	0.13	0.60
C4_3	CONDUIT	0.040	0		1.23	0.12	0.38
C5	CONDUIT	0.040	0		0.58	0.41	0.64
C6	CONDUIT	0.010	0		0.54		1.00
C6_4	CONDUIT	0.039			0.39		0.87
C7	CONDUIT				1.32		
C8	CONDUIT				1.13		
C9	CONDUIT				0.96		
CB011	CONDUIT	0.024			1.05		1.00
CB012	CONDUIT	0.043			1.37		1.00
CB014	CONDUIT	0.015	0		1.01	0.47	1.00
CB02	CONDUIT	0.030			0.95	1.21	1.00
CB08	CONDUIT	0.039			0.99	1.01	1.00
CB09	CONDUIT				0.94		1.00
ICD_010	CONDUIT				0.91		1.00
ICD_03	CONDUIT				1.57		1.00
ICD_05	CONDUIT	0.041		01:10	1.30	1.23	1.00
W1	WEIR	0.000	0	00:00			0.00
ICD_06	DUMMY	0.019	0	01:11			
ICD_A	DUMMY	0.013	0	01:18			
ICD_B	DUMMY	0.013	0	01:21			
ICD_C	DUMMY	0.013	0	01:33			
ICD_D	DUMMY	0.013		01:21			
ICD_F	DUMMY	0.023		01:34			
ICD_G	DUMMY	0.013		01:22			
OR1	DUMMY	0.056	0	01:12			

Flow Classification Summary

	Adjusted			Fract	ion of	Time	in Flo	w Clas	8	
	/Actual		Up			Sup	Up			Inlet
Conduit		Dry	Dry	Dry			Crit	Crit		Ctrl
C1			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.72		
C1_1	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
C1_2	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94		0.00
C10	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.28	0.00	0.06	0.61	0.00
C11	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.06		0.00
C11_1	1.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
C11_2	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
C11_3	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00
C11_5	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
C12	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.02	0.00
C13	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
C2	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.83	0.00
C3	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
C4	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
24_1	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
C4_3	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.67	0.00	0.10	0.79	0.00
C5	1.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
C6	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.07	0.00
C6_4	1.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00
C7	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.09	0.00
C8	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.00
C9	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.03	0.00
CB011	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.01	0.00
CB012	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
CB014	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.02	0.00
CB02	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00
CB08	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.02	0.00
CB09	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
ICD_010	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
ICD_03	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.06	0.00
ICD_05	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00

Conduit Surcharge Summary

Conduit				Hours Above Full Normal Flow	Hours Capacity Limited
C1	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.01	0.01
C1_1	0.01	0.01	3.61	0.01	0.01
C11	3.85	3.85	4.19	0.32	0.32
C11_5	0.01	0.01	1.66	0.01	0.01
C12	0.40	0.40	0.58	0.01	0.01
C13	2.23	2.23	2.34	0.13	0.13
C6	1.14	1.14	1.28	0.01	0.01
C6_4	0.01	0.01	1.66	0.01	0.01
C7	2.03	2.03	2.45	0.01	0.01
C8	2.94	2.94	3.06	0.19	0.19
C9	1.00	1.00	1.21	0.01	0.01
CB011	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.01	0.01
CB012	1.38	1.38	2.13	0.13	0.13
CB014	1.44	1.44	1.56	0.01	0.01
CB02	1.81	1.81	2.13	0.12	0.12
CB08	2.04	2.04	2.12	0.01	0.01
CB09	3.14	3.14	4.25	0.01	0.01
ICD_010	2.05	2.05	2.39	0.01	0.01

Analysis begun on: Thu Sep 8 11:54:51 2022 Analysis ended on: Thu Sep 8 11:54:52 2022 Total elapsed time: 00:00:01



D SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

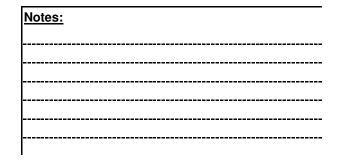
Hydro First E									Hy			
Rev. 9.1	Rev. 9.1							Net Annual Removal Model: FD-3HC				
Project Name: 360 Ke Street: Province: Ontario	-		Report Date: City: Country:	Ottawa	9	Paste	Intensity ⁽¹⁾	Fraction of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾	FD-3HC Removal Efficiency ⁽²⁾	Weighted Net Annual Efficiency		
Designer: WSP			email:				(mm/hr)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
							0.50	0.1%	97.3%	0.1%		
Teatment Parameters:				RESUL	TS SUM	MARY	1.00	14.1%	91.2%	12.9%		
Structure ID:	OGS			nesoe			1.50	14.2%	87.8%	12.5%		
TSS Goal:	80 % Re	emoval		Model	TSS	Volume	2.00	14.1%	85.5%	12.1%		
TSS Particle Size:	Fine	e		FD-3HC	79.6%	99.3%	2.50	4.2%	83.8%	3.5%		
Area:	1.22 ha			FD-4HC	85.1%	99.9%	3.00	1.5%	82.3%	1.2%		
Percent Impervious:	71%			FD-5HC	89.2%	99.9%	3.50	8.5%	81.2%	6.9%		
Rational C value:	0.00	Calc. Cn		FD-6HC	91.8%	99.9%	4.00	5.4%	80.2%	4.4%		
Rainfall Station:	Ottawa, ONT		MAP	FD-8HC	94.9%	99.9%	4.50	1.2%	79.3%	0.9%		
Peak Storm Flow:	L/s						5.00	5.5%	78.5%	4.3%		
							6.00	4.3%	77.2%	3.3%		
Model Specification:							7.00	4.5%	76.1%	3.4%		
							8.00	3.1%	75.2%	2.3%		
Model:	FD-3HC						9.00	2.3%	74.3%	1.7%		
Diameter:	900 mm						10.00	2.6%	73.6%	1.9%		
No Bypass Flow:	8.00 L/s						20.00	9.2%	69.0%	6.4%		
Peak Flow Capacity:	425.00 L/s						30.00	2.6%	66.5%	1.7%		
Sediment Storage:	0.31 m ³						40.00	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%		
Oil Storage:	473.00 L						50.00	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%		
							100.00	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%		
Installation Configurat	tion:						150.00	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
Placement:	Online						200.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Outlet Pipe Size:	375 mm	OK										
Inlet Pipe 1 Size:	375 mm	OK					Total Net	Annual Remov	al Efficiency:	79.6%		
Inlet Pipe 2 Size:	mm	OK					Total Ann	ual Runoff Vo	lume Treated:	99.3%		
Inlet Pipe 3 Size:	mm	OK					1. Rainfall Data: 196	0:2007, HLY03, Ottaw	a, ONT, 6105976 & 61	05978.		
Rim Level: Outlet Pipe Invert: Invert Pipe 1:	87.550 m 82.870 m 83.000 m	Calc Invs. OK OK					 Based on third part the STC Fine distribut Rainfall adjusted t 	ion	opoximating the remov based on hourly avera			
Invert Pipe 2: Invert Pipe 3:	m m											
Designer Notes:												

Hydro S Hydro First Defense® - HC 1 2 3 Rim Level: 87.550 5 4680 mm Invert Inlet 1: 83.000 Invert Inlet 2: Outlet Invert: 82.870 6 Invert Inlet 3: 1130 mm 7 \cap 4

All drawing elevations are metres.

FD-3HC Specification

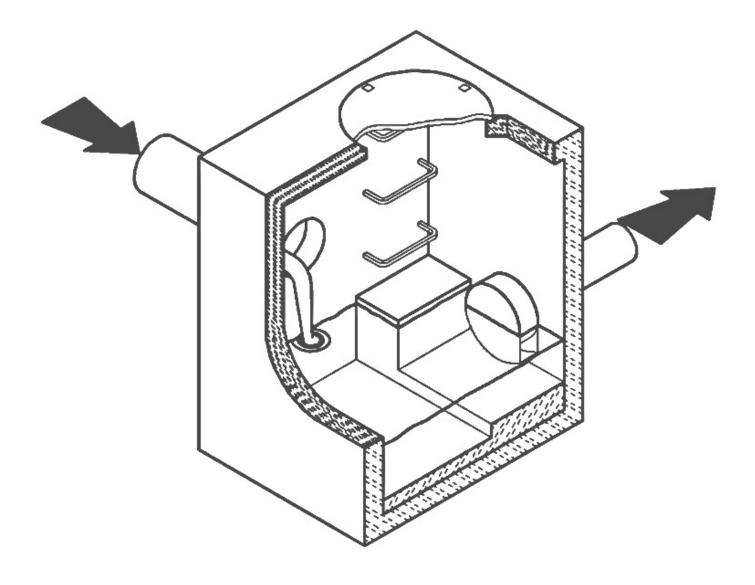
1	Vortex Chamber Diameter	<u>900</u> mm
2	Inlet Pipe Diameter	375 mm
3	Oil Storage Capacity	473.00 L
4	Min. Provided Sediment Storage Capacity	0.31 m ³
5	Outlet Pipe Diameter	375 mm
6	Height(Final Grade to Outlet Invert)	4680 mm
7	Sump Depth(Outlet Invert to Sump)	1130 mm
	Total Depth	5810 mm



CSO/STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



[®] HYDROVEX[®] VHV / SVHV Vertical Vortex Flow Regulator



JOHN MEUNIER

HYDROVEX® VHV / SVHV VERTICAL VORTEX FLOW REGULATOR

APPLICATIONS

One of the major problems of urban wet weather flow management is the runoff generated after a heavy rainfall. During a storm, uncontrolled flows may overload the drainage system and cause flooding. Due to increased velocities, sewer pipe wear is increased dramatically and results in network deterioration. In a combined sewer system, the wastewater treatment plant may also experience significant increases in flows during storms, thereby losing its treatment efficiency.

A simple means of controlling excessive water runoff is by controlling excessive flows at their origin (manholes). John Meunier Inc. manufactures the HYDROVEX[®] VHV / SVHV line of vortex flow regulators to control stormwater flows in sewer networks, as well as manholes.

The vortex flow regulator design is based on the fluid mechanics principle of the forced vortex. This grants flow regulation without any moving parts, thus reducing maintenance. The operation of the regulator, depending on the upstream head and discharge, switches between orifice flow (gravity flow) and vortex flow. Although the concept is quite simple, over 12 years of research have been carried out in order to get a high performance.

The HYDROVEX[®] VHV / SVHV Vertical Vortex Flow Regulators (refer to Figure 1) are manufactured entirely of stainless steel, and consist of a hollow body (1) (in which flow control takes place) and an outlet orifice (7). Two rubber "O" rings (3) seal and retain the unit inside the outlet pipe. Two stainless steel retaining rings (4) are welded on the outlet sleeve to ensure that there is no shifting of the "O" rings during installation and use.

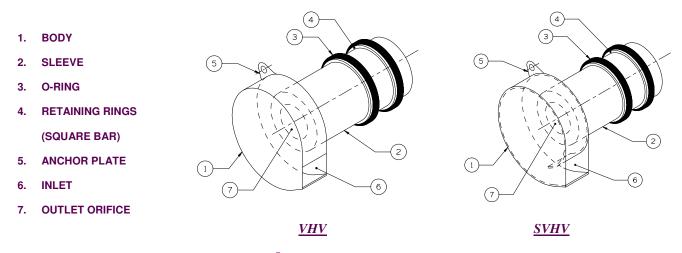


FIGURE 1: HYDROVEX[®] VHV-SVHV VERTICAL VORTREX FLOW REGULATORS

ADVANTAGES

- The **HYDROVEX[®] VHV / SVHV** line of flow regulators are manufactured entirely of stainless steel, making them durable and corrosion resistant.
- Having no moving parts, they require minimal maintenance.
- The geometry of the **HYDROVEX**[®] **VHV** / **SVHV** flow regulators allows a control equal to an orifice plate, having a cross section area 4 to 6 times smaller. This decreases the chance of blockage of the regulator, due to sediments and debris found in stormwater flows. **Figure 2** illustrates the comparison between a regulator model 100 SVHV-2 and an equivalent orifice plate. One can see that for the same height of water, the regulator controls a flow approximately four times smaller than an equivalent orifice plate.
- Installation of the **HYDROVEX**[®] **VHV** / **SVHV** flow regulators is quick and straightforward and is performed after all civil works are completed.
- Installation requires no special tools or equipment and may be carried out by any contractor.
- Installation may be carried out in existing structures.

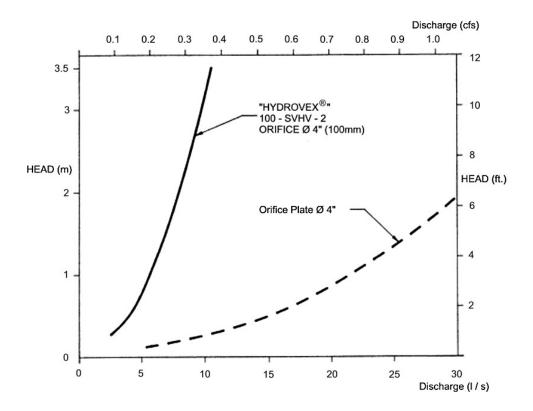


FIGURE 2: DISCHARGE CURVE SHOWING A HYDROVEX® FLOW REGULATOR VS AN ORIFICE PLATE

SELECTION

Selection of a VHV or SVHV regulator can be easily made using the selection charts found at the back of this brochure (see Figure 3). These charts are a graphical representation of the maximum upstream water pressure (head) and the maximum discharge at the manhole outlet. The maximum design head is the difference between the maximum upstream water level and the invert of the outlet pipe. All selections should be verified by John Meunier Inc. personnel prior to fabrication.

Example:

- 2m (6.56 ft.) ✓ Maximum design head
- ✓ Maximum discharge ✓ Using **Figure 3** - VHV

6 L/s (0.2 cfs) model required is a 75 VHV-1

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

All HYDROVEX[®] VHV / SVHV flow regulators can be installed in circular or square manholes. Figure 4 gives the various minimum dimensions required for a given regulator. It is imperative to respect the minimum clearances shown to ensure easy installation and proper functioning of the regulator.

SPECIFICATIONS

In order to specify a **HYDROVEX**[®] regulator, the following parameters must be defined:

- The model number (ex: 75-VHV-1)
- The diameter and type of outlet pipe (ex: 6" diam. SDR 35)
- The desired discharge (ex: 6 l/s or 0.21 CFS)
- The upstream head (ex: 2 m or 6.56 ft.) *
- The manhole diameter (ex: 36" diam.)
- The minimum clearance "H" (ex: 10 inches)
- The material type (ex: 304 s/s, 11 Ga. standard)
- * Upstream head is defined as the difference in elevation between the maximum upstream water level and the invert of the outlet pipe where the HYDROVEX[®] flow regulator is to be installed.

PLEASE NOTE THAT WHEN REQUESTING A PROPOSAL, WE SIMPLY REQUIRE THAT YOU PROVIDE US WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- project design flow rate
- > pressure head
- chamber's outlet pipe diameter and type



Typical VHV model in factory



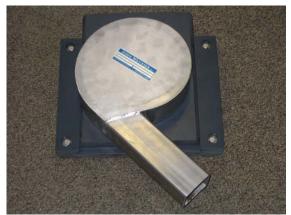
VHV-1-O (standard model with odour control inlet)



VHV with Gooseneck assembly in existing chamber without minimum release at the bottom



FV – SVHV (mounted on sliding plate)



FV – *VHV-O* (mounted on sliding plate with odour control inlet)



VHV with air vent for minimal slopes



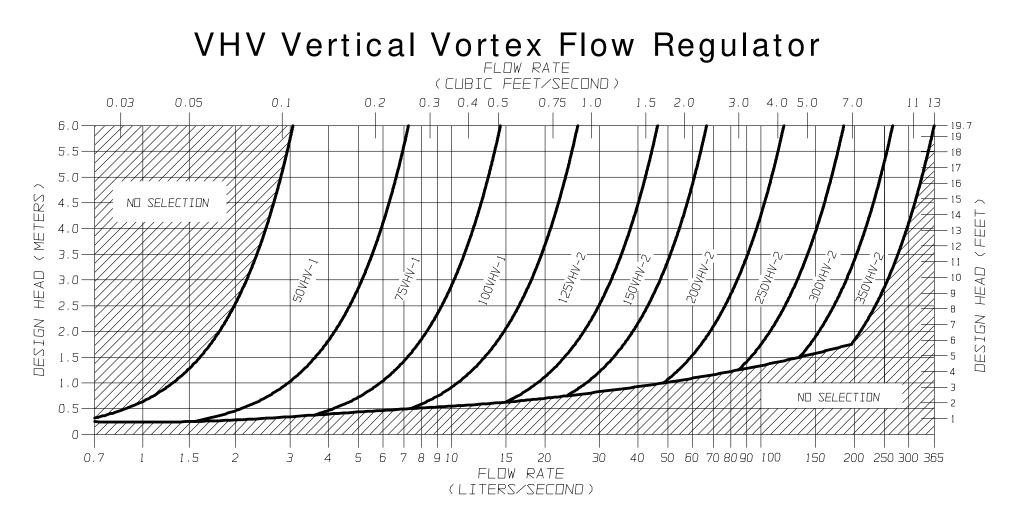


FIGURE 3 - VHV

JOHN MEUNIER



SVHV Vertical Vortex Flow Regulator

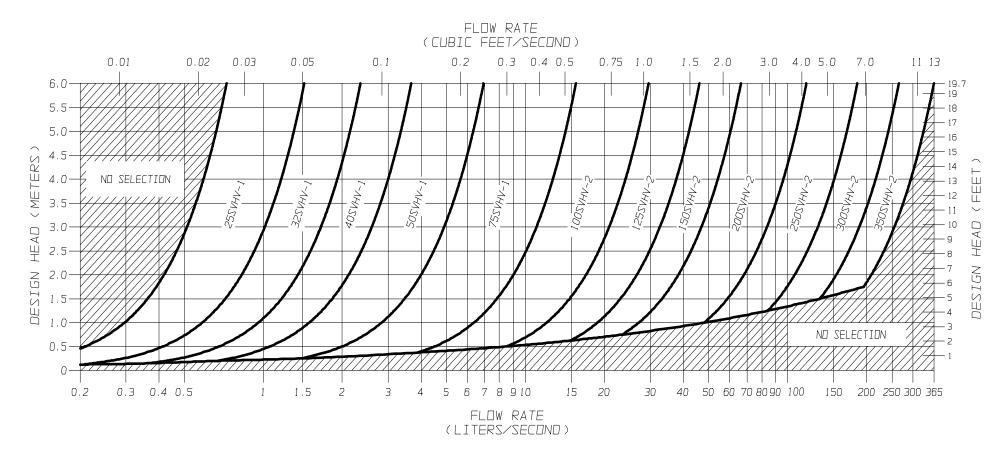
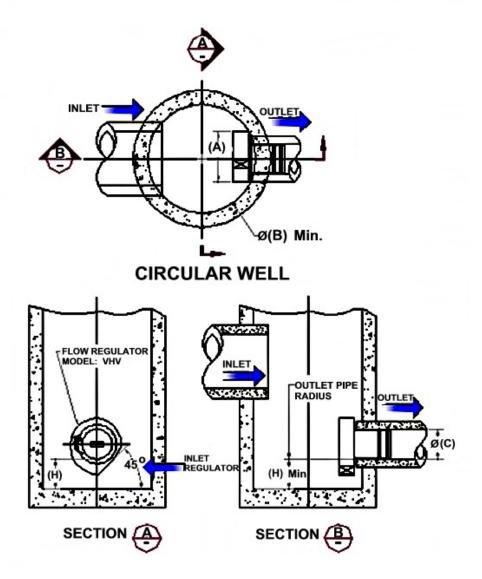


FIGURE 3 - SVHV

JOHN MEUNIER

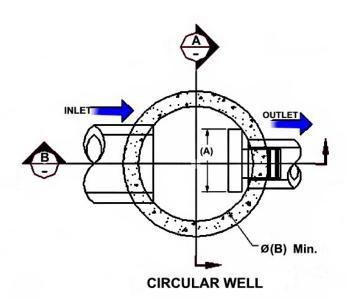
Model Number	Regulator Diameter		Minimum Manhole Diameter			n Outlet ameter	Minimum Clearance	
	A (mm)	A (in.)	B (mm)	B (in.)	C (mm)	C (in.)	H (mm)	H (in.)
50VHV-1	150	6	600	24	150	6	150	6
75VHV-1	250	10	600	24	150	6	150	6
100VHV-1	325	13	900	36	150	6	200	8
125VHV-2	275	11	900	36	150	6	200	8
150VHV-2	350	14	900	36	150	6	225	9
200VHV-2	450	18	1200	48	200	8	300	12
250VHV-2	575	23	1200	48	250	10	350	14
300VHV-2	675	27	1600	64	250	10	400	16
350VHV-2	800	32	1800	72	300	12	500	20

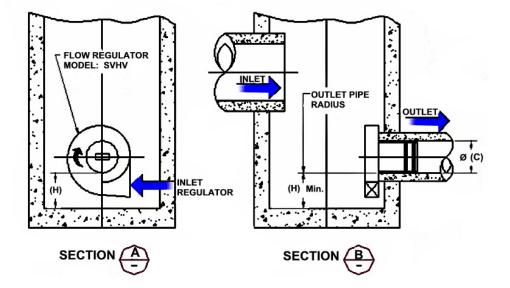
FLOW REGULATOR TYPICAL INSTALLATION IN CIRCULAR MANHOLE FIGURE 4 (MODEL VHV)



FLOW REGULATOR TYPICAL INSTALLATION IN CIRCULAR MANHOLE
FIGURE 4 (MODEL SVHV)

Model Number	Regulator Diameter		Minimum Manhole Diameter			n Outlet ameter	Minimum Clearance	
	A (mm)	A (in.)	B (mm)	B (in.)	C (mm)	C (in.)	H (mm)	H (in.)
25 SVHV-1	125	5	600	24	150	6	150	6
32 SVHV-1	150	6	600	24	150	6	150	6
40 SVHV-1	200	8	600	24	150	6	150	6
50 SVHV-1	250	10	600	24	150	6	150	6
75 SVHV-1	375	15	900	36	150	6	275	11
100 SVHV-2	275	11	900	36	150	6	250	10
125 SVHV-2	350	14	900	36	150	6	300	12
150 SVHV-2	425	17	1200	48	150	6	350	14
200 SVHV-2	575	23	1600	64	200	8	450	18
250 SVHV-2	700	28	1800	72	250	10	550	22
300 SVHV-2	850	34	2400	96	250	10	650	26
350 SVHV-2	1000	40	2400	96	250	10	700	28

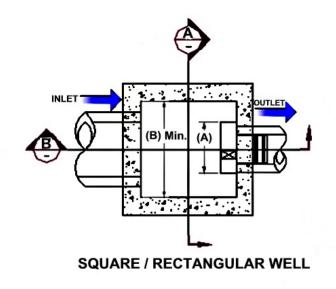


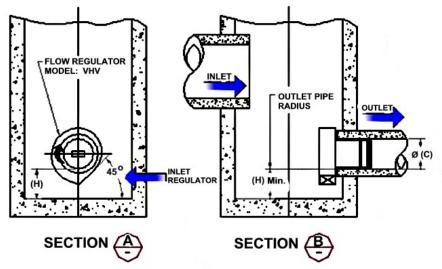


Model Number	Regulator Diameter		Minimum Chamber Width		Minimur Pipe Di	n Outlet ameter	Minimum Clearance	
	A (mm)	A (in.)	B (mm)	B (in.)	C (mm)	C (in.)	H (mm)	H (in.)
50VHV-1	150	6	600	24	150	6	150	6
75VHV-1	250	10	600	24	150	6	150	6
100VHV-1	325	13	600	24	150	6	200	8
125VHV-2	275	11	600	24	150	6	200	8
150VHV-2	350	14	600	24	150	6	225	9
200VHV-2	450	18	900	36	200	8	300	12
250VHV-2	575	23	900	36	250	10	350	14
300VHV-2	675	27	1200	48	250	10	400	16
350VHV-2	800	32	1200	48	300	12	500	20

FLOW REGULATOR TYPICAL INSTALLATION IN SQUARE MANHOLE FIGURE 4 (MODEL VHV)

NOTE: In the case of a square manhole, the outlet flow pipe must be centered on the wall to ensure enough clearance for the unit.



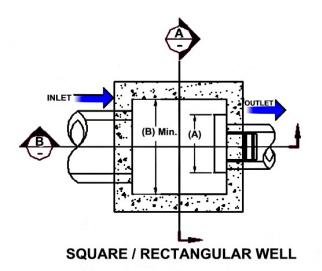


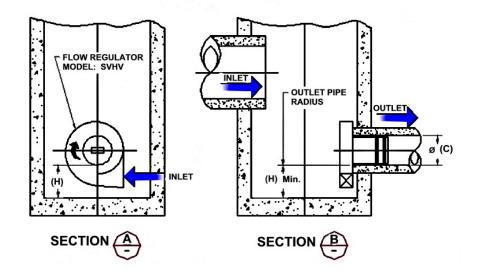
Model Number	Regulator Diameter		Minimum Chamber Width		Minimur Pipe Di	n Outlet ameter	Minimum Clearance	
	A (mm)	A (in.)	B (mm)	B (in.)	C (mm)	C (in.)	H (mm)	H (in.)
25 SVHV-1	125	5	600	24	150	6	150	6
32 SVHV-1	150	6	600	24	150	6	150	6
40 SVHV-1	200	8	600	24	150	6	150	6
50 SVHV-1	250	10	600	24	150	6	150	6
75 SVHV-1	375	15	600	24	150	6	275	11
100 SVHV-2	275	11	600	24	150	6	250	10
125 SVHV-2	350	14	600	24	150	6	300	12
150 SVHV-2	425	17	600	24	150	6	350	14
200 SVHV-2	575	23	900	36	200	8	450	18
250 SVHV-2	700	28	900	36	250	10	550	22
300 SVHV-2	850	34	1200	48	250	10	650	26
350 SVHV-2	1000	40	1200	48	250	10	700	28

FLOW REGULATOR TYPICAL INSTALLATION IN SQUARE MANHOLE FIGURE 4 (MODEL SVHV)

NOTE:

In the case of a square manhole, the outlet flow pipe must be centered on the wall to ensure enough clearance for the unit.





INSTALLATION

The installation of a HYDROVEX[®] regulator may be undertaken once the manhole and piping is in place. Installation consists of simply fitting the regulator into the outlet pipe of the manhole. John Meunier Inc. recommends the use of a lubricant on the outlet pipe, in order to facilitate the insertion and orientation of the flow controller.

MAINTENANCE

HYDROVEX[®] regulators are manufactured in such a way as to be maintenance free; however, a periodic inspection (every 3-6 months) is suggested in order to ensure that neither the inlet nor the outlet has become blocked with debris. The manhole should undergo periodically, particularly after major storms, inspection and cleaning as established by the municipality

GUARANTY

The HYDROVEX[®] line of VHV / SVHV regulators are guaranteed against both design and manufacturing defects for a period of 5 years. Should a unit be defective, John Meunier Inc. is solely responsible for either modification or replacement of the unit.

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