CITY OF OTTAWA

LANSDOWNE PARK EVENT CENTRE OTTAWA, ON SERVICING REPORT

SEPTEMBER 13, 2024 REVISION 1







LANSDOWNE PARK EVENT CENTRE OTTAWA, ON SERVICING STUDY

CITY OF OTTAWA

PROJECT NO.: CA0033920.1056 DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2024

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City of Ottawa

Attention: Sean Moore

Dear Sir:

Subject: Lansdowne 2.0 Event Centre Development for Site Plan Control Application

We are pleased to deliver this enclosed servicing report in support of the application for Site Plan Control for the subject Lansdowne 2.0 Phase 1 - New Event Centre. This report details the water and sanitary demands for the proposed development in coordination with the existing site and future phased works.

Should there be any questions or comments regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

Delogho

Winston Yang, P.Eng. Lead Engineer – Technical Lead Land Development & Municipal Engineering, Ontario

WSP ref.: CA0033920.1056

SIGNATURES

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PROFESS 10N4 D. B. YANG 100230568 2024-09-SHOL INCE OF September 13th, 2024

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1 **GENERAL**

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the Zoning By-Law Amendment submission in September 2023, the Lansdowne Park redevelopment project (Lansdowne 2.0) entered the Site Plan Control Application stage. WSP was again retained by the City of Ottawa to provide servicing, grading and stormwater management design services for the phase 1 (Event Centre) development of the project for Site Plan Control Application.

The Lansdowne site is home to many commercial, residential, and leisure facilities. This includes TD place Stadium, Aberdeen Pavilion, Horticultural Building, mixed-use retail/office/residential, and a subsurface parking lot. The overall site is approximately 15.4 ha, and borders Bank Street to the west, Holmwood Ave to the north, and Queen Elizabeth Drive to the south and east.

The overall proposed redevelopment of Lansdowne Park is divided into 3 phases: Phase 1 includes a new event centre and landscaping/south stands modifications, Phase 2 involves the reconstruction of the north stands and Grand Stairs, and Phase 3 is for a future commercial/residential block containing probably two residential towers and retail space. This report pertains to the overall infrastructure upgrades except watermain due to Lansdowne 2.0 redevelopment and specifically to Phase 1, the design of the Event Centre, Great Lawn, and other landscaping modifications. See Appendix A for the architectural design upon which this report is based.

The site is located in the City of Ottawa per the Topographic Sketch of Lansdowne Park dated June 2024 and completed by Stantec Geomatics Ltd. Based on the topographic survey, the site slopes from the existing berm to the great lawn and the swale on the south side of the site. The existing Lansdowne site has been previously developed to convey flow to various underground tanks and the existing Great Lawn for detention. The private storm network eventually discharges to a 1050mm storm sewer on O'Connor Street. And runoff will drain overland to the Queen Elizabeth Drive exceeding 100 year event.

Design of a drainage and stormwater management system in this development must be prepared in accordance with the following documents:

- Sewer Design Guidelines, City of Ottawa, October 2012;
- Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual, Ministry of the Environment, March 2003; and
- Stormwater Management Facility Design Guidelines, City of Ottawa, April 2012

This report was prepared utilizing servicing design criteria obtained from the City of Ottawa and outlines the design for water, sanitary wastewater, and stormwater facilities, including stormwater management.

The format of this report matches that of the servicing study checklist found in Section 4 of the City of Ottawa's Servicing Study Guidelines for Development Applications, November 2009.

It is proposed that:

- On-site stormwater management systems, employing underground storage will be provided to attenuate flow rates leaving the site area to be redeveloped. Existing drainage patterns, previously established controlled flow rates and storm sewers will be maintained.
- The on-site storm and sanitary pipes will be re-routed around the proposed Event Centre and previously established conveyance patterns will be maintained.

1.2 DATE AND REVISION NUMBER

This version of the report is the second issue, dated September 13th, 2024.

1.3 LOCATION MAP AND PLAN

The proposed development is located at 1015 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario at the location shown in Figure 1-1 below.



Figure 1-1 Lansdowne Site Location

1.4 ADHERENCE TO ZONING AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS

The proposed property use will be in conformance with zoning and related requirements prior to approval and construction and is understood to be in conformance with current zoning.

1.5 PRE-CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Outstanding comments from the ZBLA stage and updated engineering comments were provided July 26, 2024. These comments are provided in Appendix A for reference.

1.6 HIGHER LEVEL STUDIES

The review for servicing has been undertaken in conformance with, and utilizing information from, the following documents:

- Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines, Second Edition, Document SDG002, October 2012, City of Ottawa including:

- Technical Bulletin ISDTB-2012-4 (20 June 2012)
- Technical Bulletin ISDTB-2014-01 (05 February 2014)
- Technical Bulletin PIEDTB-2016-01 (September 6, 2018)
- Technical Bulletin ISDTB-2018-01 (21 March 2018)

- Technical Bulletin ISDTB-2018-04 (27 June 2018)
- Ottawa Design Guidelines Water Distribution, July 2010 (WDG001), including:
 - Technical Bulletin ISDTB-2014-02 (May 27, 2014)
 - Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02 (21 March 2018)

- Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual, Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, March 2003 (SMPDM).

- Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Report for Lansdowne Live Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group, Project No. 09-378, January 2012, by DSEL.

- Stormwater Management Design Report for Lansdowne Urban Park, February 2012, by Stantec Consulting Ltd.

- Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Study for Lansdowne Park Redevelopment 2.0, Project No. CA0000286.1662, September 2023, by WSP.

- Geotechnical Investigation – Proposed Event Centre Lansdowne Park Redevelopment, Report No. PG6655-1, May 2024, by Patterson Group.

- Fire Underwriters Survey, Water Supply for Public Fire Protection (FUS), 2020.

1.7 STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND SERVICING CRITERIA

The objective of the site servicing is to meet the requirements for the proposed modification of the site while adhering to the stipulations of the applicable higher-level studies and City of Ottawa servicing design guidelines. The current phase of the site plan includes a new Event Centre building, a modified Great Lawn and south stands and other landscape features.

1.8 AVAILABLE EXISTING AND PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

The site is currently serviced by a network of watermain, storm, and sanitary sewers constructed during the Lansdowne 1.0 redevelopment project completed between 2012 and 2015. The Sport and Entertainment Group provided an asbuilt services and grading plan after its completion, contained in Appendix A.

Based on the previous design information by DSEL and Stantec, portable water supply is available within the site, and there should be adequacy fire protection supply. The existing Lansdowne Park has a peak dry weather flow of 42.1 L/s and wet weather flow of 45.3 L/s. The existing minor storm system has been designed to convey all storms up to and including a 5-year storm event and detention up to and including a 100-year storm event has also been designed and provided on site with the use of existing subsurface tank and surface ponding within the existing Great Lawn.

Due to the placement of the Event Centre building and the modification to the Great Lawn area, it is proposed to internally reroute the on-site storm, sanitary and watermain infrastructure around the Event Centre footprint to service the redevelopment. In addition, it is proposed to flatten the Great Lawn in Lansdowne 2.0 and introduced a large new underground chamber that will be interconnected to the existing underground chamber to provide additional stormwater storage in place of the Great Lawn to accommodate the increased of imperviousness due to Lansdowne 2.0 redevelopment.

1.9 ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS, WATERCOURSES AND MUNICIPAL DRAINS

Rideau Canal is south to the Lansdowne site. From the previous design or the existing condition before Lansdowne 1.0 development, an outlet to the Rideau Canal exist. But the outlet to the Canal is no longer in used as per the current finding. And this outlet will be completely abandoned and removed to accommodate the changes for the proposed

Lansdowne 2.0 redevelopment. Thus the proposed changes to the site will not require any additional approvals or amendments to approvals pertaining to environmentally significant areas, watercourses or municipal drains.

1.10 CONCEPT LEVEL MASTER GRADING PLAN

As the design is being submitted for site plan approval, the grading plan has been developed for the Phase 1 modifications. The existing and proposed grading are shown on drawing C04 (Grading Plan). Existing grading information is based on the topographic survey of the site completed in June 2024. No changes in grading are proposed beyond the redevelopment area boundaries. The proposed grading plan confirms the feasibility of the proposed stormwater management system, drainage, soil removal and fills. The geotechnical investigation was completed in 2024 by Patterson Group. The grading along the redevelopment extents is proposed to meet the existing grade.

1.11 IMPACTS ON PRIVATE SERVICES

There are no existing domestic private services (septic system and well) located on the site. There are no neighbouring properties using private services.

The existing on-site storm, sanitary and watermain services will be re-routed around the Event Centre and connect back into the existing on-site systems just south of the Aberdeen Pavilion. The overall site drainage system will remain unaffected. The drainage areas around the modified Great Lawn will be modified based on the proposed grading and addition of a new underground storage chamber. Ultimately, all of the flows will still be conveyed through the same downstream on-site storm sewer system.

1.12 DEVELOPMENT PHASING

As previously mentioned, the redevelopment of Lansdowne 2.0 will be completed in 3 phases. This report focuses on phase 1 (New Event Centre, modified Great Lawn and surrounding landscaped areas). However, the civil design of storm conveyance, stormwater management and wastewater take into consideration the ultimate design/demands (i.e. all 3 phases are taking into account). Upgrading the existing watermain network for phase 1 and 2 is not anticipated since the domestic water demand for New Event Centre and New North Side Stands are pretty much the same compared to existing condition, and the fire flow is less than existing. For phase 3, hydraulic analysis for the watermain network might be considered depending on the detail design of future residential and commercial development.

1.13 GEOTECHNICAL STUDY

A geotechnical investigation report was previously prepared by Patterson Group. on May 30, 2024. No additional geotechnical information was required for the design of the modified site services, including paving. This geotechnical report will be included with the contract documents to be issued for construction, and the recommendations of the reports will be referenced in the construction specifications. The geotechnical study specifies a design recommendation based on a maximum groundwater elevation of 60.78m.

1.14 DRAWING REQUIREMENT

The engineering plans submitted for site plan approval will be in compliance with City requirements.

2 WATER DISTRIBUTION

2.1 CONSISTENCY WITH MASTER SERVICING STUDY AND AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Lansdowne Park resides within the City of Ottawa 1W Pressure Zone. Water supply is delivered to the subject property through existing 300mm on Bank Street, 400mm on Holmwood Ave and 200mm on Fifth Ave.

The existing on site 200mm watermain is proposed to be rerouted around the new addition (Event Centre) since it lays in the new addition's footprint. The Event Centre building's services (2 services will be required since the average day demands are greater than 50 m³/day) are proposed to connect to the on-site 200mm watermain. The new Event Centre will be protected with a fully supervised and automatic fire protection system sprinkler system. The fire department connection is located near the main entrance on the north side of the building.

No changes are required to the existing City water distribution system to allow servicing for this property.

The Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group have completed fire hydrant testing on site in September 2022. Table 2-1 summarizes the results of the hydrant testing. The associated hydrant testing results are located Appendix B.

Hydrant Location	Color Code	Static Pressure (psi)	Dynamic Pressure (psi)	Pitot Pressure (psi)	Measured Flow (Gallons/min L/s)	Available Fire Flow at 20 psi (Gallons/min L/s)
Apartment Facing Field	Blue	68	62	39	875/55.0	2689/169.7
Back Entrance	Blue	70	62	44	929/58.6	2499/157.7
Behind Apartment (Bank St)	Blue	70	61	41	897/56.6	2264/142.8
Behind Apartment (Parkway)	Blue	70	62	38	863/54.5	2323/146.6
Box Office	Blue	68	62	42	908/57.3	2790/176.0
Cattle Castle	Blue	70	62	38	863/54.5	2323/146.6
Cineplex	Blue	66	61	38	863/54.5	2739/172.8
Filed Entrance*	Blue	70	60	39	875/55.2	2086/131.6
On Field*	Blue	70	62	43	918/57.9	2471/155.9
Goodlife	Blue	67	60	37	852/53.8	2382/150.3
Milestones	Blue	67	62	34	817/51.5	2739/172.8

Table 2-1: Fire Hydrant Testing Results

Sporting Life Blue 65	58	41	897/56.6	2450/154.6
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*Fire hydrants proposed to meet the fire flow demands of the Event Centre.

2.2 SYSTEM CONSTRAINTS AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

The existing water supply network is shown on As-Built Site Servicing Plan C01003 by DSEL. Boundary condition from the Lansdowne 1.0 post development is summarized below. A conservative estimate for the required fire supply of 9,000 L/min (150 L/s) was used for the analysis. Table 2-2 summarizes the anticipated water demands and boundary conditions under existing conditions.

Table 2-2: Water Demand and Boundary Conditions Existing Conditions from DSEL's analysis

Design Parameter	Existing Demand (L/s)	Boundary Condition (Hydraulic m/kPa)
Average Daily Demand	11.8	115.6/481.7
Max Day + Fire Flow	19.9+150=169.9	106.4/391.4
Peak Hour	38.0	103.1/359.0

*Boundary conditions supplied by the City of Ottawa during Lansdowne 1.0. Assumed ground elevation 65.50m.

This report will mainly focus on Phase 1 and Phase 2 watermain conditions. Due to the lack of information for Phase 3, a hydraulic check should be conducted at the beginning of Phase 3 design to determine if modification to the existing watermain network is required.

A boundary request for the proposed Lansdowne 2.0 development for Phase 1 and 2 have been submitted to the City on September 5, 2024, based on the recent fire flows and domestic demands for the New Event Centre and North Side Stands. The purpose of this exercise is to ensure the pre and post water pressure are consistence from the existing water network.

Table 2-3 summarizes the anticipated Water Demand and Boundary Conditions under proposed conditions.

Design Parameter	Proposed Demand (L/s)	Boundary Condition 1 (Hydraulic m/kPa)	Boundary Condition 2 (Hydraulic m/kPa)
Average Daily Demand	12.3	114.6/481.4	114.6/465.7
Max Day + Fire Flow	20.8+150=170.8	107.7/413.7	106.3/383.3
Peak Hour	39.3	105.7/394.1	105.6/377.5

 Table 2-3: Water Demand and Boundary Conditions Proposed Conditions

*Boundary conditions supplied by the City of Ottawa. Assumed ground elevation 65.50m at Connection 1 and 67.10m at Connection 2. See Appendix B for detail boundary condition.

As demonstrated in Table 2-2 and 2-3, the pressure range is similar during Maximum Day plus Fire Flow as well as Peak Hour demands. Therefore, the existing water supply is available per the design requirement and conforms to all relevant City Guidelines and Policies.

2.3 CONFIRMATION OF ADEQUATE DOMESTIC SUPPLY AND PRESSURE

Water demands are based on Table 4.2 of the Ottawa Design Guidelines – Water Distribution and existing information that was used in Lansdowne 1.0. A water demand calculation sheet is included in Appendix B, and the total water demands for the Event Centre and North Side Stands, and the ultimate condition are summarized as shown in Table 2-4, Table 2-5 and Table 2-6. Refer to Appendix B for detail existing demands calculation provided by DSEL and proposed demands calculation by WSP.

	Avg Day (L/s)	Max Day (L/s)	Peak HR (L/s)	FUS (L/s)
Ex. Civil Centre	1.9	2.9	5.2	150
Ex. North Stands	2.8	4.2	7.6	150

Table 2-4: Existing Water Demands and FUS for Civil Centre and North Stands

	Avg Day (L/s)	Max Day (L/s)	Peak HR (L/s)	FUS (L/s)
Event Centre*	2.6	3.9	7.0	83
New North Stands**	2.8	4.2	7.6	100

*7 L/s Maximum hourly flow for Event Centre as per Mechanical Recommendation.

**Domestic demands as per existing Lansdowne Park Building Service Summary by DSEL (Appendix B).

		May Day	Dooly HD	
Table 2-6: Existing and Proposed V	Vater Demar	nds and FUS fo	r Phase 1 and I	Phase 2.

	Avg Day (L/s)	Max Day (L/s)	Peak HR (L/s)	FUS (L/s)
Building A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, I, J, J Salon, K, North Stands, South Stands, Civil Center, Aberdeen, Horticulture	11.8	19.9	38.0	150
Building A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, I, K, New North Stands , South Stands, Event Center , Aberdeen, Horticulture	12.3	20.8	39.3	150***

***FUS as per existing Lansdowne Park Building Service Summary by DSEL (Appendix B) to be conservative.

The 2010 City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines stated that the preferred practice for design of a new distribution system is to have normal operating pressures range between 345 kPa (50 psi) and 552 kPa (80 psi) under maximum daily flow conditions. Other pressure criteria identified in the guidelines are as follows:

Minimum Pressure	Minimum system pressure under peak hour demand conditions shall not be less than 276 kPa (40 psi)
Fire Flow	During the period of maximum day demand, the system pressure shall not be less than 140 kPa (20 psi) during a fire flow event.
Maximum Pressure	Maximum pressure at any point the distribution system shall not exceed 689 kPa (100 psi). In accordance with the Ontario Building/Plumbing Code, the maximum pressure should not exceed 552 kPa (80 psi). Pressure reduction controls may be required for buildings where it is not possible/feasible to maintain the system pressure below 552 kPa.

To demonstrate the proposed service connections are able to provide the required building fire sprinkler and peak hour demand, conservative approach has been taken into account that the watermain analysis would not be looped or interconnected. The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the two connections on Holmwood Ave and Bank Street from City Boundary Condition.

The flow capacity of a water pipe is commonly modelled by the Hazen-Williams equation to confirm the physical properties of the pipe and the pressure drop caused by friction:

$$V = 0.849 * C_{hw} * R^{(0.63)} * S^{(0.54)}$$

Where: V is Velocity

Chwis the Hazen-Williams friction coefficient

R is the hydraulic radius

S is the slope of the energy line (head loss per length of pipe)

Residual pressure and pipe sizing check are summarized as shown in Table 2-7 and Table 2-8 in respect to the provided boundary condition. Refer to Appendix B for detail water services sizing and pressure analysis.

	Event Centre		North Side Stand	
Boundary Condition	Connection 1	Connection 2	Connection 1	Connection 2
Max Day + Fire Flow (l/s)	87	87	104.2	104.2
Existing Residual Pressure (kPa)	414	383	414	383
Length (m)	395	415	360	125
Total Headloss (kPa)	189	182	223	81
Residual Pressure for Site (kPa)	225	201	190	303

	Event Centre		North Side Stand	
Boundary Condition	Connection 1	Connection 2	Connection 1	Connection 2
Peak Hour (l/s)	7	7	7.6	7.6
Existing Residual Pressure (kPa)	394	378	394	378
Length (m)	395	415	360	125
Total Headloss (kPa)	19	4	7	5
Residual Pressure for Site (kPa)	375	374	388	372

The minimum water pressure inside the building at the connection is determined with the minimum HGL condition, resulting in a pressure of 374 kPa for Event Centre and 372 kPa for North Side Stand which exceed the minimum requirement of 276 kPa per the guidelines.

Fire flow pressure at building connection is determined with the max day + fire HGL condition resulting in a pressure of 201 kPa for Event Centre and 190 kPa for North Side Stand which exceed the minimum requirement of 140 kPa during a fire flow event.

And based on the on-site hydrant flow test, the residual pressures of both hydrants that will be used to service the Event Centre (Field Entrance and On Field) are 414 kPa and 427 kPa, respectively. Thus, the hydrants meet the requirements for minimum system pressure. The measured hydrant flow at 20 psi were 2086 gpm (131.6 l/s) and 2471 gpm (155.9 l/s), respectively, which is greater than the existing hydrant maximum rating of 95 L/s.

2.4 CONFIRMATION OF ADEQUATE FIRE FLOW PROTECTION

The fire flow rate has been calculated using the Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) method. The method takes into account the type of building construction, the building occupancy, the use of sprinklers and the exposures to adjacent structures.

Assuming fire resistive construction for North Side Stands and Event Centre and a fully supervised sprinkler system, the following have been determined: Fire flow demand of 6,000 l/min (100 l/s) for the North Side Stands and fire flow demand of 5,000 l/min (83 l/s) for the Event Centre. Copies of the FUS calculation sheets are included in Appendix B.

The existing available fire flow for the nearby private hydrants at 140 kPa range from 131.6 l/s to 176.0 l/s. Each proposed building can be serviced by two or more existing fire hydrants. The combined available fire flow exceeds the required fire flow by FUS for each proposed building.

And the boundary condition for Maximum Day and Fire Flow results from Table 2-7 in a pressure of 199 kPa at the ground floor level for Event Centre and 190 kPa for North Side Stand. In the guidelines, a minimum residual pressure of 140 kPa must be maintained in the distribution system for a fire flow and maximum day event. As a pressure of 199 kPa and 190 kPa is achieved, the fire flow requirement is exceeded.

The existing fire hydrants that will be used to meet the required fire flow demand of 5,000 l/min (83 l/s) are located at the Field Entrance and On Field as listed on Table 2-1. These two hydrants are proposed to be slightly shifted to accommodate the new Event Centre footprint and the proposed rerouted servicing. These 2 hydrants can provide up to 95 l/s with a combined total of 190 l/s which is greater than the FUS demand for the Event Centre. Therefore, the watermain system will have adequate capacity to service the new Event Centre and North Side Stand.

2.5 CHECK OF HIGH PRESSURE

High pressure is not a concern.

Water pressure at building connection (at average day) check:

Max. HGL – Finished floor elevation = 114.6m - 67.3m = 47.3m = 463.7 kPa

The maximum water pressure inside the Event Centre at the connection is determined with the maximum HGL condition, resulting in a pressure of 463.7 kPa which is less than the 552 kPa threshold in the guideline in which pressure control is required. Based on this result, pressure control is not required for the building.

2.6 PHASING CONSTRAINTS

There will be three different phases for the Lansdowne 2.0 redevelopment. Phase 1 and 2 will be the new Event Centre and North Side Stand. Phase 3 will be the Air Rights residential tower and commercial podium. The design condition for Phase 1 and 2 is used for design consideration on this report. No on site and off-site upgrade is required. For the ultimate condition include the future residential tower and commercial area, further hydraulic analysis is recommended.

2.7 RELIABILITY REQUIREMENTS

Existing shut off valves will remain as per existing conditions. Additional shut off valves have been provided on the domestic services connecting to the Event Centre.

2.8 NEED FOR PRESSURE ZONE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

There is no need for a pressure zone boundary modification.

2.9 CAPABILITY OF MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPLY SUFFICIENT WATER

The capability of the major infrastructure to supply sufficient water is confirmed.

2.10 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

The existing on-site network is proposed to be rerouted around the Event Centre and will be connected back onto the existing on-site watermain. New domestic services connecting to the on-site watermain is proposed to connect to the new Event Centre. Two private hydrants will be slightly shifted to accommodate the Event Centre footprint and watermain rerouting. The overall site will continue to be serviced through existing 400mm and 200mm diameter watermains on Holmwood Avenue and Bank Street.

2.11 OFF-SITE REQUIREMENTS

No off-site improvements to watermains, feedermains, pumping stations, or other water infrastructure are required to maintain existing conditions and service the adjacent developments.

2.12 CALCULATION OF WATER DEMANDS

Water demands were calculated as described in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 above.

2.13 MODEL SCHEMATIC

The water works for phases 1 and 2 consist only a dual building services, the proposed condition are exactly the same as existing, a model schematic is not required for this development.

3 WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

3.1 DESIGN CRITERIA

In accordance with the City of Ottawa's Sewer Design Guidelines, the following design criteria have been utilized in order to predict wastewater flows generated by the subject site and complete the sewer design.

•	Minimum Velocity	0.6 m/s
•	Maximum Velocity	3.0 m/s
٠	Manning Roughness Coefficient	0.013
٠	Total est. hectares commercial and residential use	15.4
٠	Average residential daily flow	280 L/cap/day
•	Average sanitary flow for institutional use	28,000 L/Ha/day
٠	Commercial/Institutional Peaking Factor	1.5
٠	Infiltration Allowance (Total)	0.33 L/Ha/s
•	Minimum Sewer Slopes – 200 mm diameter	0.32%

The area of 15.4 ha represents the lot area of the Lansdowne Park. This is the sanitary collection area that is being considered to contribute to the existing 600mm trunk sanitary sewer along Holmwood Ave.

3.2 CONSISTENCY WITH MASTER SERVICING STUDY

The outlet for the sanitary service from the proposed buildings is the 375 mm diameter private sewer. The Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines provide estimates of sewage flows based on residential development.

The criteria to determine anticipated actual peak flow based on site used as described in Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines Appendix 4-A are described in the sanitary sewer design sheet in Appendix C.

The contributing flows for the north stands, south stands and the Event Centre are based on the DSEL sanitary design sheet and Building Service Summary for Lansdowne Park (also found in Appendix C). The new Event Centre is assumed to provide 5.2 l/s of sanitary flow.

The proposed Lansdowne 2.0 increases the peak dry weather flow from 42.1 l/s to 48.92 l/s. Under wet weather flow condition, the peak discharge is also increased from 45.3 l/s to 53.54 l/s.

3.3 REVIEW OF SOIL CONDITIONS

There are no specific local subsurface conditions that suggest the need for a higher extraneous flow allowance. Soil conditions have been reviewed by Patterson Group. Bedding and backfill will be provided as recommended, conventional sewer materials will be utilized, and dewatering will be undertaken as necessary in accordance with the geotechnical recommendations and conditions encountered. The geotechnical study specifies a design recommendation based on a maximum groundwater elevation of 60.78m. Therefore, groundwater should not be an issue for the sanitary network.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SANITARY SEWER

The subject site lies within the Rideau River Interceptor catchment. The existing development is serviced by a 600mm diameter sanitary trunk sewer on Holmwood Street. The existing peak wastewater flow rates have been determined employing City guidelines based on building type and usage. The anticipated dry weather peak wastewater discharge from the site is 42.1 l/s while the wet weather peak is 45.3 l/s. The peak discharge from the development assumes that both the retail and stadium will be operating at maximum capacity. The existing sanitary design sheet is found in Appendix C.

3.5 VERIFICATION OF AVAILABLE CAPACITY IN DOWNSTREAM SEWER

The capacity of the downstream 375 mm diameter private sewer from existing sanitary manhole 7 to existing sanitary manhole 6 has 67.91 l/s capacity with slope at 0.15%, which is adequate for the flow assumptions from the proposed addition as noted above. The servicing pipe capacity is capable to handle the estimated peak sanitary flow rate of 53.54 l/s for the site include both existing and proposed. Please refer to sanitary sewer design sheet in Appendix C.

3.6 CALCULATIONS FOR NEW SANITARY SEWER

The new sanitary network consists of varying pipe sizes and slopes. The downstream pipe size that conveys all the combined wastewater flows from the site is a 375 mm diameter sewer at a minimum slope of 0.15%. This size and slope of sewer provides a capacity of 67.91 l/s.

For the subject area, the post-development sanitary peak flow is calculated at a total flow of 53.54 l/s. Both the proposed and existing sanitary sewers will have adequate capacity to convey this flow. Refer to Appendix C for the sanitary design sheet for details.

3.7 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED SEWER NETWORK

The proposed sanitary sewer network on site will consist of a sanitary network of varying sized pipes ranging from 250mm to 375mm and ten 1200mm maintenance holes. The proposed sanitary network function to reroute the existing sanitary network around the Event Centre footprint and eventually connect back into the existing network.

3.8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

There are no previously identified environmental constraints that impact the sanitary servicing design in order to preserve the physical condition of watercourses, vegetation, or soil cover, or to manage water quantity or quality.

3.9 PUMPING REQUIREMENTS

The proposed development will have no impact on existing pumping stations and will not require new pumping facilities.

3.10 FORCEMAINS

There are no sanitary forcemains proposed on this site.

3.11 EMERGENCY OVERFLOWS FROM SANITARY PUMPING STATIONS

No sanitary pumping stations are proposed on this site.

3.12 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There is no known need for special considerations for sanitary sewer design related to existing site conditions.

4 SITE STORM SERVICING

4.1 EXISTING CONDITION

The existing conditions on the Lansdowne site are as designed in the Stantec Stormwater Management Design Report – Lansdowne Urban Park (2012). The primary site stormwater outlet is to the storm sewer on O'Connor Street, which discharges to a combined sewer at the intersection with Fifth Street. During large storm events (i.e. exceeding 100-year return period) runoff is directed to the Rideau Canal through an overflow pipe and overland.

The existing stormwater management system consists of two subsurface storage tanks, surface storage on the Great Lawn, outlet controls, and quality control structures. The two underground storage tanks provide 600 m³ in Basin 1 and 2200 m³ in Basin 2, with 700 m³ provided in pipe storage (total of 3500 m³ subsurface storage). A minimum storage volume of 3000 m³ is also provided on the surface of the Great Lawn.

Based on the design criteria identified in the Stantec 2012 report (as per the OSDG 8.3.7.2 design criteria), the allowable release rate has been set to 616 l/s to O'Connor Street for all events from the 2-year to the 100-year return period.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE CAPACITY IN PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

As the allowable release rate from the site will be unchanged and was determined in conjunction with the design of the public infrastructure, there are no concerns related to the adequacy and available capacity of the downstream network. Capacity in the minor system is not a concern.

4.3 DRAINAGE DRAWING

Drawing C105A/C105B shows the detailed site sewer network. Drawings C104 provides proposed grading and drainage and includes existing grading information. Drawing C07 provides post-development drainage areas. Site subarea information is also provided on the storm sewer design sheet attached in Appendix C. Drainage patterns and storm sewers outside of the study limits are to remain per the existing condition.

4.4 WATER QUANTITY CONTROL OBJECTIVE

Refer to the Stormwater Management Report for the water quantity objective for the site.

4.5 WATER QUALITY CONTROL OBJECTIVE

On-site quality control measures are expected for the proposed development per the previous studies. Stormwater shall be treated to MOE enhanced protection (80% TSS removal of suspended solids). The 80% TSS removal will be provided from the Stormtech chamber via an OGS unit at STMH201. Most of the runoff from the redeveloped area going to the chambers comes from grassed areas, Event Centre roof, and other pedestrian/landscaped areas and thus the runoff is considered clean.

4.6 DESIGN CRITERIA

The stormwater system was designed following the principles of dual drainage, making accommodation for both major and minor flow.

Some of the key criteria include the following:

Design Storm (minor system)Rational Method Sewer Sizing	1:5-year return (Ottawa)	
• Initial Time of Concentration	10 minutes	
Runoff Coefficients		
 Landscaped Areas 	C = 0.20	
• Asphalt/Concrete	C = 0.90	
 Traditional Roof 	C = 0.90	
Pipe Velocities	0.80 m/s to 6.0 m/s	
Minimum Pipe Size	250 mm diameter (200 mm CB Leads and service pipes)	

4.7 PROPOSED MINOR SYSTEM

Under proposed conditions the majority of the site land use remains as it is under existing conditions, except for the new Event Centre with a traditional roof. The new event centre requires some rerouting of storm sewers and encroaches on the surface storage previously provided in the Great Lawn. The proposed design involves routing storm sewers south of the new Event Centre and installing subsurface storage beneath the Great Lawn to account for the additional storage required from the change in land use and elimination of storage available on the surface.

The subject site will be serviced by a storm sewer system designed in accordance with the amendment to the storm sewer and stormwater management elements of the Ottawa Design Guidelines. The minor system has been designed to convey the 5-year storm without ponding on the surface. Storm sewer design sheets are included in Appendix C.

The site outlets remain the same as they are in existing conditions. The primary outlet is to O'Connor Street to the north. During large storm events exceeding 100-year, runoff is directed to the Rideau Canal overland.

The major system will remain similar to how it is in existing conditions. The site is graded toward the Great Lawn where catch basins and trench drain around the perimeter will intercept overland runoff and direct it to the proposed underground storm chamber under the Great Lawn. Runoff within the Great Lawn will also be first intercepted by the subdrain along the perimeter, excess runoff that absorbed by the grass medium will also be intercepted by the weeper of the underground chamber down at the bottom, and ultimately directed to the piping system. Emergency overland flow is directed toward the Rideau Canal during extreme events exceeding the 100-year design storm.

4.8 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Refer to the Stormwater Management Report.

4.9 INLET CONTROLS

Refer to the Stormwater Management report.

4.10 ON-SITE DETENTION

Refer to the Stormwater Management report.

4.11 WATERCOURSES

There will be no modification to watercourses as a result of this proposed site plan.

4.12 PRE AND POST DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW RATES

Pre and post development peak flow rates have been noted in the Stormwater Management Report.

4.13 DIVERSION OF DRAINAGE CATCHMENT AREAS

There will be no diversion of existing drainage catchment areas arising from the proposed work described in this report.

4.14 DOWNSTREAM CAPACITY WHERE QUANTITY CONTROL IS NOT PROPOSED

This checklist item is not applicable to this development as quantity control is provided.

4.15 IMPACTS TO RECEIVING WATERCOURSES

No significant negative impact is anticipated to downstream receiving watercourses due to proposed quantity and quality control measures.

4.16 MUNICIPAL DRAINS AND RELATED APPROVALS

There are no municipal drains on the site or associated with the drainage from the site.

4.17 MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND STORAGE CAPACITY

The means of flow conveyance and storage capacity are described in Sections 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 above.

4.18 HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS

Hydraulic calculations for the site storm sewers are provided in the storm sewer design sheet.

4.19 IDENTIFICATION OF FLOODPLAINS

There are no designated floodplains on the site of this development.

4.20 FILL CONSTRAINTS

There are no known fill constraints applicable to this site related to any floodplain. The site is generally being raised higher relative to existing conditions.

5 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

5.1 GENERAL

During construction, existing storm sewer system can be exposed to sediment loadings. A number of construction techniques designed to reduce unnecessary construction sediment loadings will be used including:

- Silt sacks will remain on open surface structures such as manholes and catchbasins until these structures are commissioned and put into use.
- Installation of silt fence, where applicable, around the perimeter of the proposed work area.
- The installation of straw bales within existing drainage features surround the site.
- Bulkhead barriers will be installed in the outlet pipes.

During construction of the services, any trench dewatering using pumps will be fitted with a "filter sock." Thus, any pumped groundwater will be filtered prior to release to the existing surface runoff. The contractor will inspect and maintain the filter sock as needed including sediment removal and disposal.

All catchbasins, and to a lesser degree, manholes, convey surface water to sewers. Consequently, until the surrounding surface has been completed, these structures will be covered to prevent sediment from entering the minor storm sewer system. These measures will stay in place and be maintained during construction and build-out until it is appropriate to remove them.

During construction of any development both imported and native soils are placed in stockpiles. Mitigative measures and proper management to prevent these materials entering the sewer system are needed.

During construction of the deeper watermains and sewers, imported granular bedding materials are temporarily stockpiled on site. These materials are however quickly used up and generally placed before any catchbasins are installed.

Refer to the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (drawing C06) provided in Appendix D.

6 APPROVAL AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

6.1 GENERAL

The proposed development is subject to site plan approval.

No approvals related to municipal drains are required.

No permits or approvals are anticipated to be required from the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, National Capital Commission, Parks Canada, Public Works and Government Services Canada, or any other provincial or federal regulatory agency.

7 CONCLUSION CHECKLIST

7.1 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the proposed development can meet all provided servicing constraints and associated requirements. It is recommended that this report be submitted to the City of Ottawa in support of the application for site plan approval.

7.2 COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM REVIEW AGENCIES

The outstanding comments from the ZBLA stage and preliminary review have been addressed. Further comments will be provided after the complete review. This is the revision 1 of the report.

APPENDIX



- CITY AND NCC COMMENTS
- LANSDOWNE CIVIL DRAWINGS STANTEC
- CONCEPTUAL ARCHITECTUAL PLAN
- AS-BUILT DRAWINGS
- TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PLAN

ZBLA/OPA Comments to be Addressed During Site Plan Control Application

1. In addition to the above comment please see the previous comment from the ZBLA/OPA review regarding the underground storm water storage facility.

Geotechnical comments Section 5.8 states the following "It is understood that an underground stormwater infiltration tank system will be included as part of the proposed development. The tank is expected to be founded on a combination of in-situ, undisturbed silty sand/sandy silt and sandy fill. Based on the above, a bearing resistance value for the proposed structure may be considered to be 120 kPa (SLS) and a factored bearing resistance value at ULS of 180 kPa may be considered for the system and associated infrastructure/structures."

Please provide rational to how the subsurface soil data was determined. Based on the City guidelines we believe that an additional borehole be performed to determine the bearing capacity for the proposed storage tank.

The above comment remains outstanding, please revise the report to include information addressing the foundation design of the under-ground storm storage cistern. The geotechnical design should include discussion regarding the elevation of ground water table in relation to the underside of footing of the storage facility and how this may affect the design.

It is understood that the Great Lawn subsurface profile includes contaminated soil, the geotechnical report should speak to the contamination and any potential mitigation measures that may be required to ensure that migration of the contamination does not enter the underground storage facility.

- 2. Outstanding comments from ZBLA/OPA
 - a. Storm Water Management Modeling:

Please see comments from City of Ottawa Asset Management Branch regarding the storm water management model reviewed during the ZBLA and OPA. Comments were not addressed at the ZBLA and OPA, it is assumed that comments would be addressed during SPC.

In summary, the modeling approach appears overly generalized as it lacks detailed consideration of the primary system. Assumptions are made regarding the flow being directed solely into the minor storage system, without sufficient clarity on the management of overland drainage. Potential issues arising from overland drainage remain unaddressed. While the approach is

conservative regarding the minor system's storage and release rates, certain key factors are overlooked.

Of note, external areas draining onto the site, as evidenced by the GIS Stream Builder snapshot provided, are not accounted for. Additionally, the current design indicates flow into the canal during a 5-year storm event, contrary to the presented model. It's worth noting that our authorization allows for controlled releases into the canal up to a specified rate, as outlined in the previous report. Leveraging this authorization could be beneficial.

Further detailed comments are available below. It may be prudent to arrange a meeting with the consultant to articulate these concerns effectively.



Existing model

- a) There are IDs for the storm network based on city sources. Please use appropriate storm IDs and info to reflect the existing system. This will give us ease to review model files and documents.
- b) Storage node at Great lawn can be defined by a storage curve as opposed to a constant value of 8150. Not sure where does it come from?

- c) CB contributions in many areas are missing. Please consider CB captures where appropriate. For example, A3 subcatchment at TD place stadium– there are CBs within it, require assigning all CB captures to the minor system, and then excess runoff will travel to further downstream, similarly for A2, A4 etc.
- d) All underground storage areas need to be clearly shown on a map/drawing or in the model. At basin2 node for underground storage, DICB needs to be included. Also confirm the existence of 450 mm dia backflow preventor. I don't see any orifice control at that location as per drawing. Also, not sure how DICB, orifice and underground reservoir are connected to what?
- e) Area or catchbasin capture should be assigned at the beginning of the node, otherwise the system will lose its actual contributions, for example OPGG and Great lawn area/TD place stadium areas etc.
- f) At J19 node, this is used as a ponding location but no area is being assigned to that.
- g) Excess flow to Rideau Canal operating level at El 64.1 during a 5 year is 480 l/s (DSEL) after surcharging on-site, but WSP shows a 0.0 l/s during a 5 year (WSP). Appears to be quite different than previous findings. Please explain.
- h) Some external area (from the area in between of Clarey and Holmwood) for overland flow contribution may require including in the model and eventually drains to the Great lawn area as per city streambuilder.
- i) Please show the extent of ponding in the Great Lawn area.
- j) Major system modelling is kind of unclear. The major systems were modelled by weir, looks like everything is drained to the minor system first before overflowing to the next segment. Should be other way around, yes/no?
- k) As per Stantec schematic, 2x900 mm overflow from Basin 2 is connected to Great lawn area. This is not reflected in the existing model.

Proposed New Arena

 The proposed system for the new arena was not properly modelled as per functional drawing. Also, the drawing info in the Great Lawn area is not clear or labelled to follow the model files.

- m) The proposed pipe segment that connects to the existing outlet pipe to Rideau Canal should be included in the model.
- n) Basin 1 connecting to J32 was modelled a bit differently though the pre and post remains the same. What's the reason behind it where water comes in and out of Basin1 node in the proposed condition?
- o) The existing system (C8, C9, C11, C12) model should be in the proposed model as pipe storage as well unless these are proposed to be retired as per functional drawing. Please confirm
- p) Flow releasing to Rideau Canal was controlled by a orifice plate. This is not found in the existing model or in the drawing. Please confirm or show on a drawing for consistency.
- q) What size of underground storage facility is required instead of surface storage at Great lawn (basin3 node) if it is for recreational use? Modeling this storage node should be consistent with other underground storage curves. How many CBs are required to immediate capture flows to the proposed underground system to avoid ponding ? Require to include in the model as well.

Additional modeling comments post meeting on Monday 22nd 2024

- 3. WSP to confirm in the body of the servicing report that external flow from neighboring properties will not spill onto the Lansdowne property during the 100year event and below.
- 4. The major system needs to be included in the model to confirm flooding on the street.
- 5. Please provide pipe loss coefficients to the model.
- 6. My idea is that the **Rideau canal outlet** functions as an emergency flow. If the proposed great lawn storage is popped up by chance for the 100 year storm and above, then you may need an emergency exit. Please confirm the feasibility of decommissioning the Rideau Canal outfall. Note that this has been there for many years.
- 7. At node 40 linked to Basin2, please check the flow continuity at these locations.
- 8. Assuming the existing perforated system will be replaced by Great Lawn storage tank, still you may need some catch basins to capture local flows to the tank.

Comments:

9. Stormwater Management Quantity and Quality Criteria

It is assumed that the stormwater management criteria for the subject site, is to follow the recommendations of the Functional Servicing and Stormwater

Management Study prepared by WSP May 25, 2023, which was based on the design criteria as identified in the Stantec Stormwater Management Design Report – Lansdowne Urban Park (2012) as per OSDG 8.3.7.2. Design criteria are as follows:

- a. Peak flow rate of 616 L/s to O'Connor Street sewer for all events from the 2year to the 100-year return period
- b. Stormwater shall be treated to MOE "enhanced" standard (80% TSS removal)
- c. The "first flush" (i.e. 10mm event) shall be directed to the O'Connor Street sewer for the entire site drainage area.
- d. The 600mm pipe to the Rideau Canal may be used as an overflow, with a peak flow of 480 L/s once the water level is above the operating level of the canal (64.08 m).
- e. Outflow to O'Connor Street Sewer will be restricted if the downstream system surcharges and will be cut off when the receiving sewer HGL is higher than the onsite HGL.
- f. Minor system shall be design for a 5-year level of service with minimal surface ponding.
- g. Major system shall provide a 100-year level of service while minimizing outflow to the canal.
- h. The 5-yr storm event using the IDF information derived from the Meteorological Services of Canada rainfall data, taken from the MacDonald Cartier Airport, collected 1966 to 1997.
- i. For separated sewer system built pre-1970 the design of the storm sewers are based on a 2 year storm.
- j. The pre-development runoff coefficient or a maximum equivalent 'C' of 0.5, whichever is less (§ 8.3.7.3).
- k. A calculated time of concentration (Cannot be less than 10 minutes).
- I. Flows to the storm sewer in excess of the 5-year storm release rate, up to and including the 100-year storm event, must be detained on site.

10. Deep Services (Storm, Sanitary & Water Supply)

a. Provide existing servicing information and the recommended location for the proposed connections. Services should ideally be grouped in a common trench to minimize the number of road cuts.

- b. Connections to trunk sewers and easement sewers are typically not permitted.
- c. Provide information on the monitoring manhole requirements should be located in an accessible location on private property near the property line (ie. Not in a parking area).
- d. Review provision of a high-level sewer.
- e. Sewer connections to be made above the springline of the sewermain as per:
 - i. Std Dwg S11.1 for flexible main sewers connections made using approved tee or wye fittings.
 - ii. Std Dwg S11 (For rigid main sewers) lateral must be less that 50% the diameter of the sewermain,
 - Std Dwg S11.2 (for rigid main sewers using bell end insert method)

 for larger diameter laterals where manufactured inserts are not available; lateral must be less that 50% the diameter of the sewermain,
 - When the connection is to rigid main sewers where the lateral exceeds 50% the diameter of the sewermain connection via Maintenance hole is required. – Connect obvert to obvert with the outlet pipe.
 - v. No submerged outlet connections.
- 11. Water Boundary condition requests must include the location of the service (map or plan with connection location(s) indicated) and the expected loads required by the proposed development, including calculations. Please provide the following information:

Location of service

Type of development and the amount of fire flow required (as per FUS).

Average daily demand: ____ l/s.

Maximum daily demand: ____l/s.

Maximum hourly daily demand: ____ l/s.

Please **review Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02**, maximum fire flow hydrant capacity is provided in Section 3 Table 1 of Appendix I. A **hydrant coverage**

figure shall be provided and demonstrate there is adequate fire protection for the proposal.

[Fire flow demand requirements shall be based on **ISTB-2021-03**] Exposure separation distances shall be defined on a figure to support the FUS calculation and required fore flow (RFF).

Hydrant capacity shall be assessed to demonstrate the RFF can be achieved. Please identify which hydrants are being considered to meet the RFF on a fire hydrant coverage plan as part of the boundary conditions request.

- 12. An MECP Environmental Compliance Approval **[Industrial Sewage Works or Municipal/Private Sewage Works]** will be required for the proposed development. Please contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, Ottawa District Office to arrange a pre-submission consultation:
 - a. Charlie Primeau at (613) 521-3450, ext. 251 or Charlie.Primeau@ontario.ca
 - b. Emily Diamond at (613) 521-3450, ext. 238 or Emily.Diamond@ontario.ca
- 13. Water

As per ISTB-2021-03, Industrial, commercial, institutional service areas with a basic day demand greater than 50 m³/day and residential areas serving 50 or more dwellings shall be connected with a minimum of two watermains, separated by an isolation valve, to avoid the creation of a vulnerable service area. Individual residential facilities with a basic day demand greater than 50 m³/day shall be connected with a minimum of two water services, separated by an isolation valve, to avoid the creation of a vulnerable service area.

- 14. Sewer (sanitary and storm)
 - a. Sanitary sewer capacity, Please provide the new Sanitary sewer discharge and we confirm if sanitary sewer main has the capacity.
 - b. Sanitary sewer monitoring maintenance hole is required to be installed at the property line (on the private side of the property) as per City of Ottawa Sewer-Use By-Law 2003-514 (14) *Monitoring Devices*.
 - c. A storm sewer monitoring maintenance hole is required to be installed at the property line (on the private side of the property) as per City of Ottawa Sewer-Use By-Law 2003-514 (14) *Monitoring Devices*.

15. Stormwater

a. Underground Storage: Please note that the Modified Rational Method for storage computation in the Sewer Design Guidelines was originally intended to be used for above ground storage (i.e. parking lot) where the change in head over the orifice varied from 1.5 m to 1.2 m (assuming a 1.2 m deep CB and a max ponding depth of 0.3 m). This change in head was small and hence the release rate fluctuated little, therefore there was no need to use an average release rate.

When underground storage is used, the release rate fluctuates from a maximum peak flow based on maximum head down to a release rate of zero. This difference is large and has a significant impact on storage requirements. We therefore require that an average release rate equal to 50% of the peak allowable rate shall be applied to estimate the required volume. Alternatively, the consultant may choose to use a submersible pump in the design to ensure a constant release rate.

In the event that there is a disagreement from the designer regarding the required storage, The City will require that the designer demonstrate their rationale utilizing dynamic modelling, that will then be reviewed by City modellers in the Water Resources Group.

Provide information on type of underground storage system including product name and model, number of chambers, chamber configuration, confirm invert of chamber system, top of chamber system, required cover over system and details, interior bottom slope (for self-cleansing), chart of storage values, length, width and height, capacity, entry ports (maintenance) etc. UG storage to provide actual 2- and 100-year event storage requirements.

In regard to all proposed UG storage, ground water levels (and in particular HGW levels) will need to be reviewed to ensure that the proposed system does not become surcharged and thereby ineffective.

Modeling can be provided to ensure capacity for both storm and sanitary sewers for the proposed development by City's Water Distribution Dept. – Modeling Group, through PM and upon request.

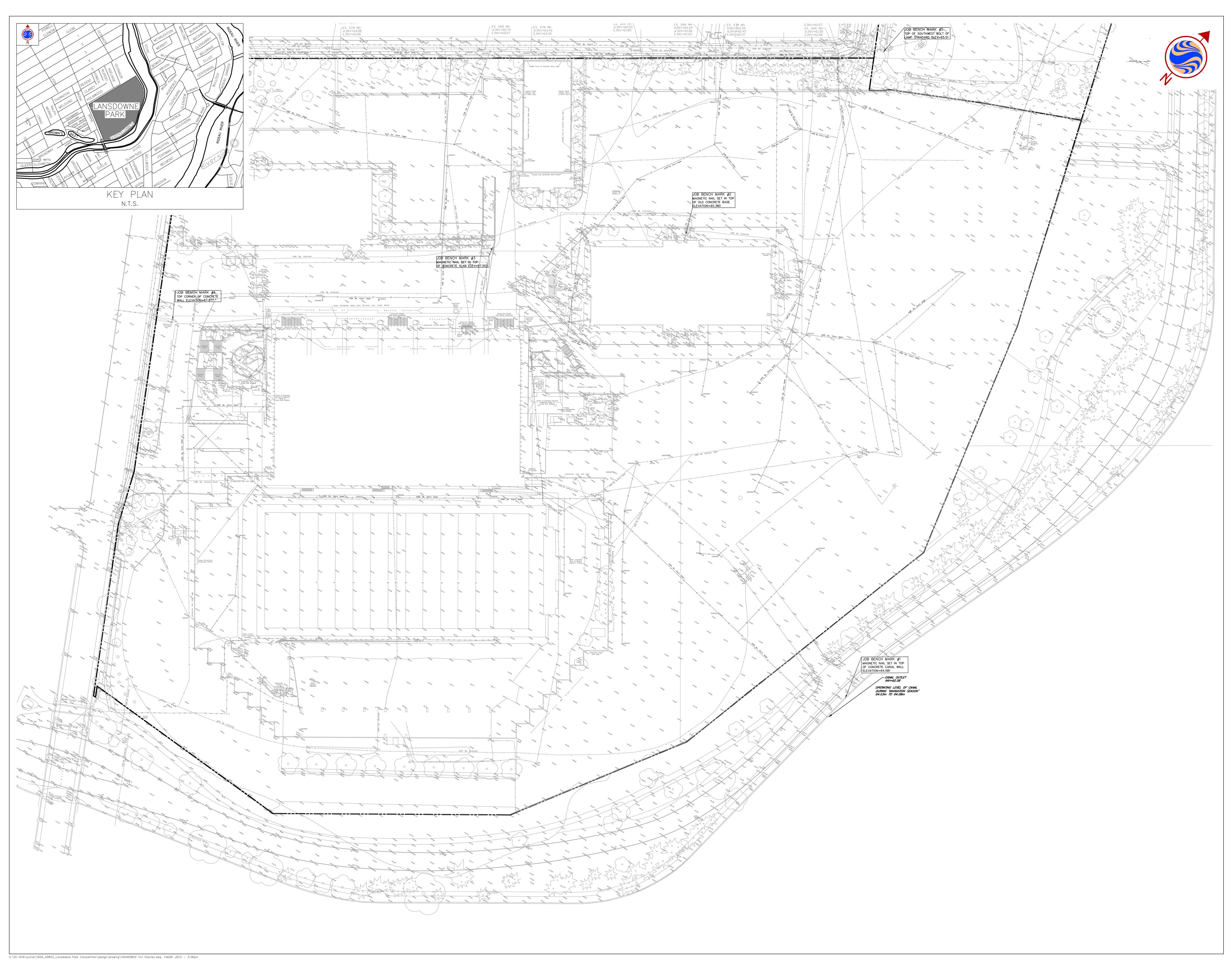
- b. **If rooftop control** and storage is proposed as part of the SWM solutions sufficient details (Cl. 8.3.8.4) shall be discussed and document in the report and on the plans. Roof drains are to be connected downstream of any incorporated ICDs within the SWM system and not to the foundation drain system. Provide a **Roof Drain Plan** as part of the submission.
- c. Please note that the minimum orifice dia. for a plug style ICD is 83mm and the minimum flow rate from a vortex ICD is 6 L/s in order to reduce the likelihood of plugging.
- d. Quality Control Stormwater shall be treated to MOE "enhanced" standard (80% TSS removal)

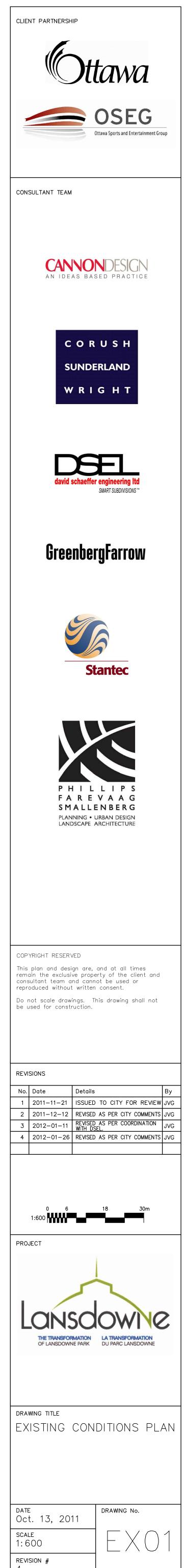
- e. The "first flush" (i.e. 10mm event) shall be directed to the O'Connor Street sewer for the entire site drainage area.
- f. Document how any foundation drainage system will be integrated into the servicing design and show the positive outlet on the plan. Foundation drainage is to be independently connected to sewer main unless being pumped with appropriate back up power, sufficient sized pump and back flow prevention. It is recommended that the foundation drainage system be drained by a sump pump connection to the storm sewer to minimize risk of basement flooding as it will provide the best protection from the uncontrolled sewer system compared to relying on the backwater valve.

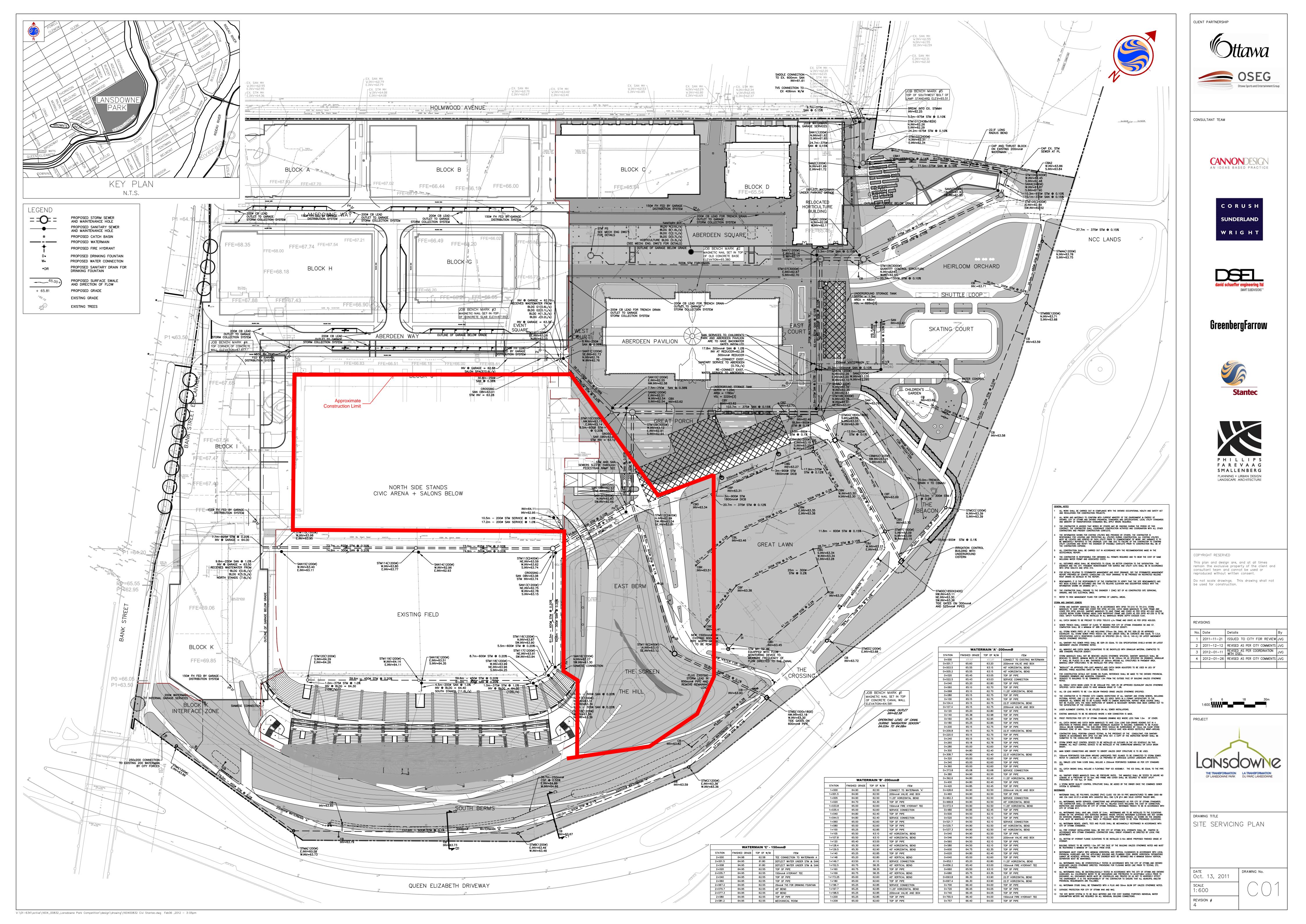
16. Grading

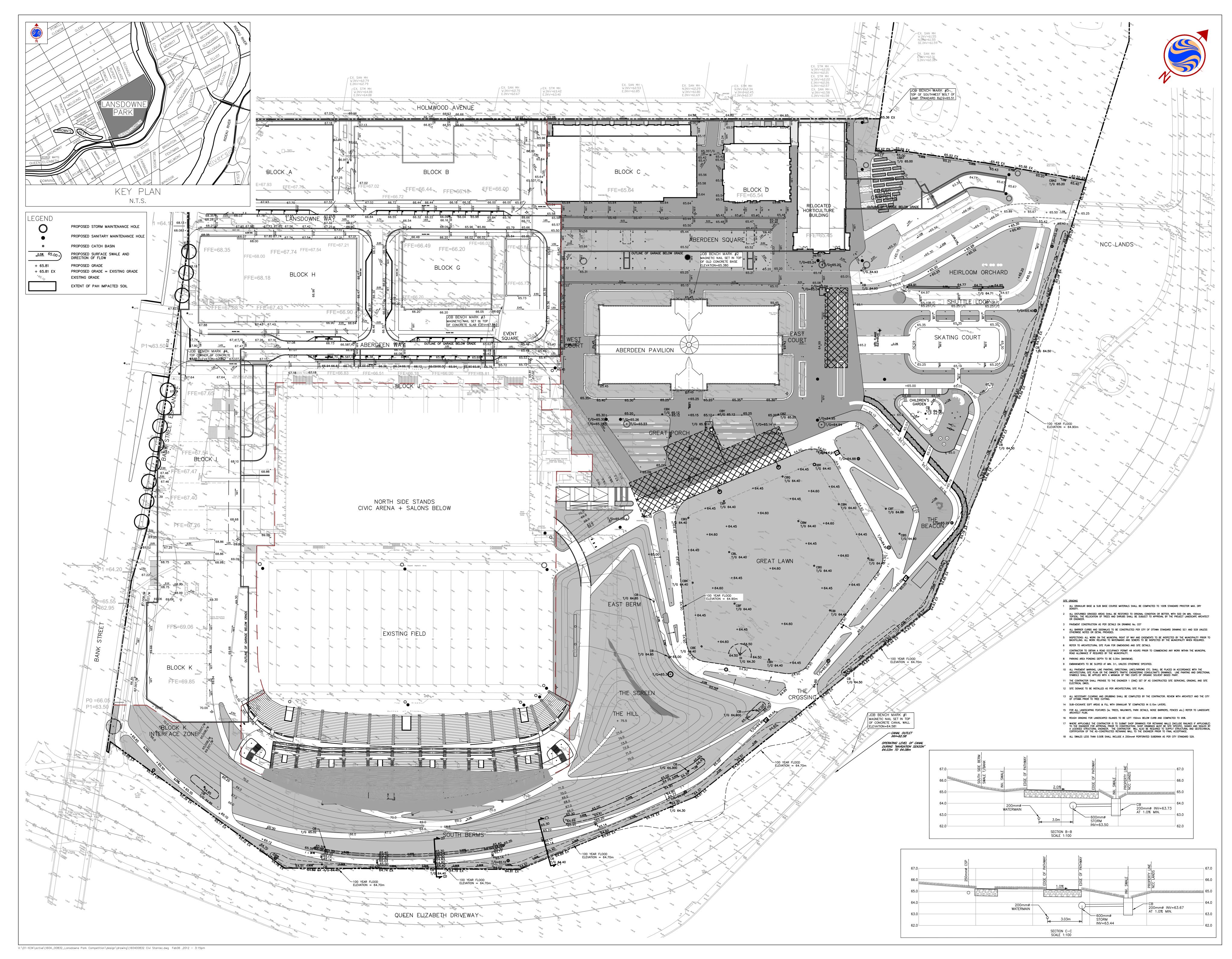
Post-development site grading shall match existing property line grades to minimize disruption to the adjacent residential properties. A **topographical plan of survey** shall be provided as part of the submission and a note provided on the plans.

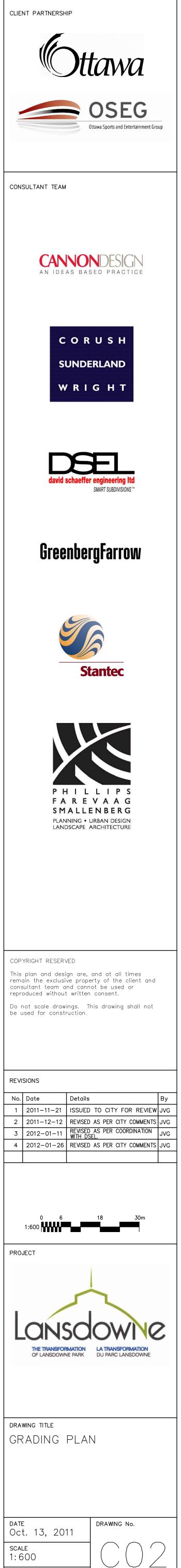
- r) Are these extracted values from the model shown in Table 4-3? Please explain. Also, for comparison available storage can be added in the table.
- s) Detailed info in the model should be laid on a drawing to follow, for example J30, J31 and so on. Also, show a separate drawing sheet for post development condition only for clarity.



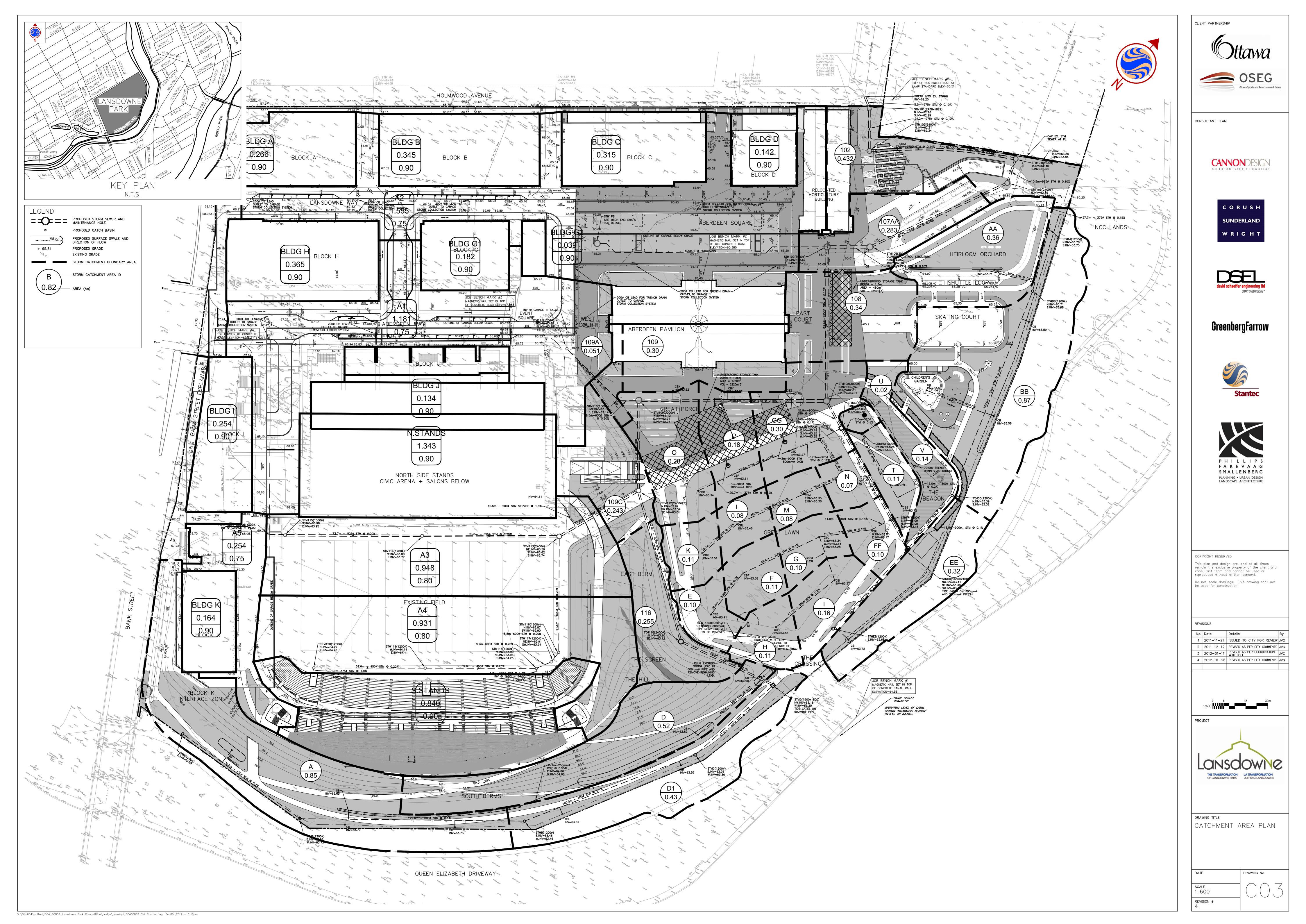


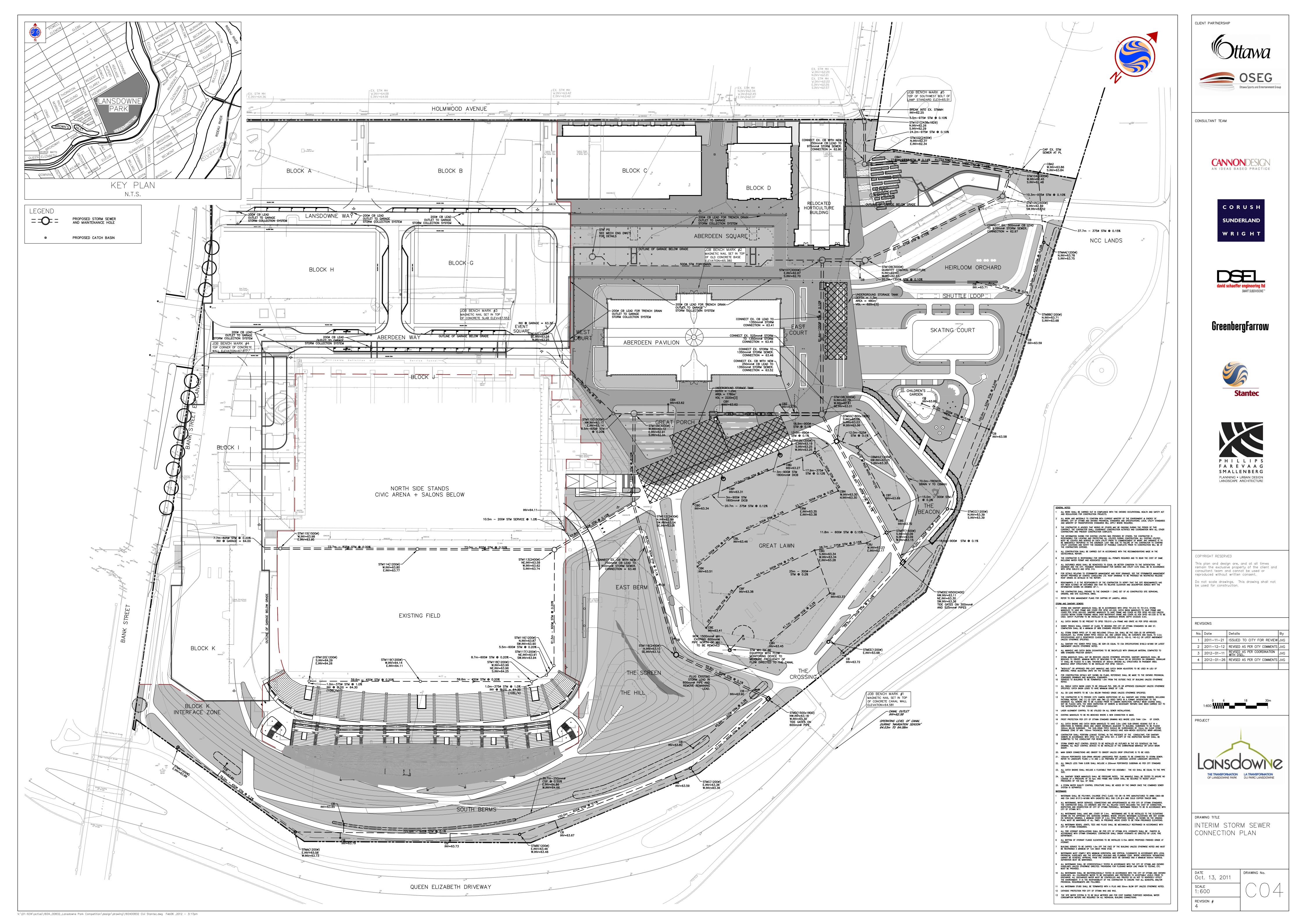


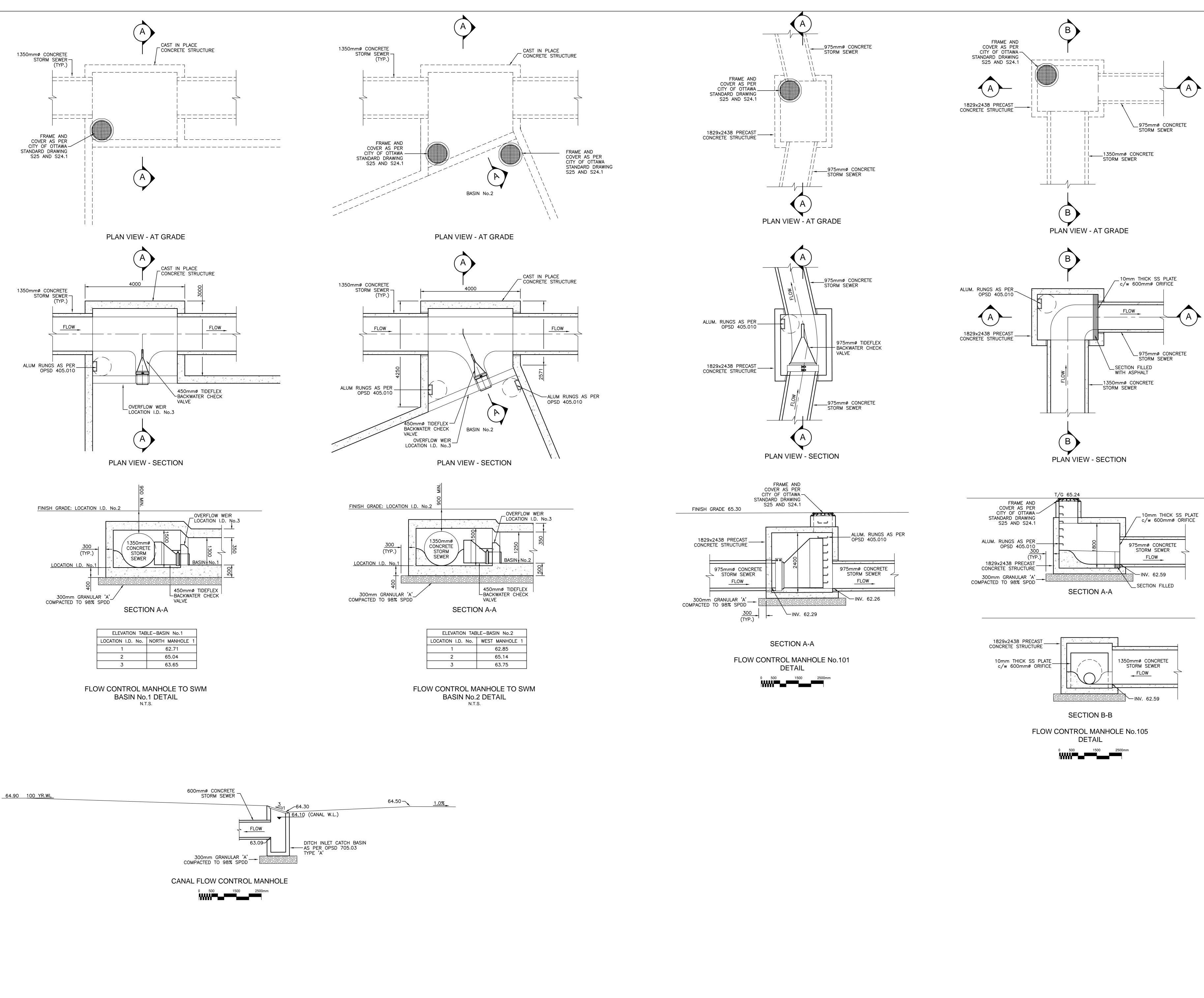




REVISION # 4

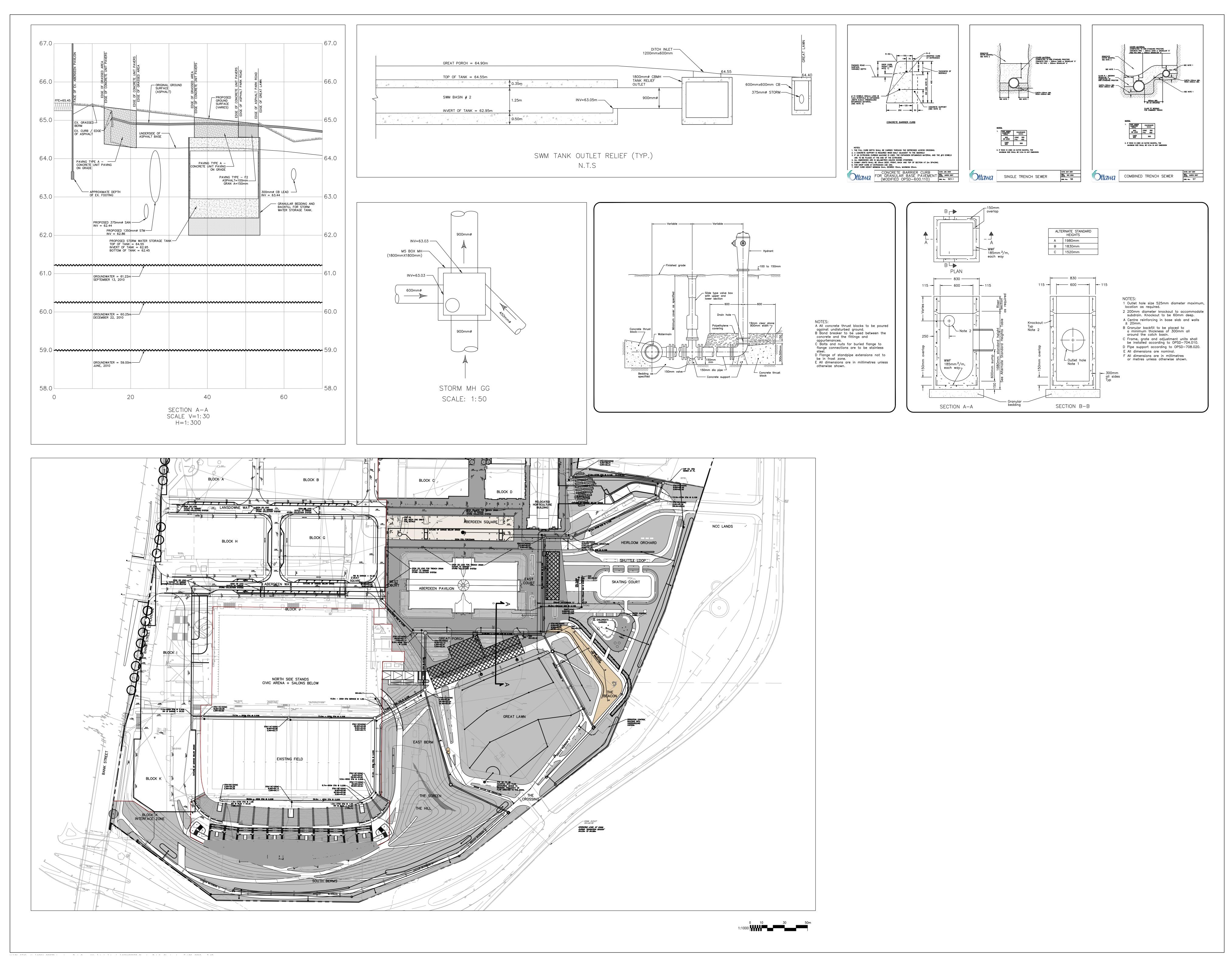




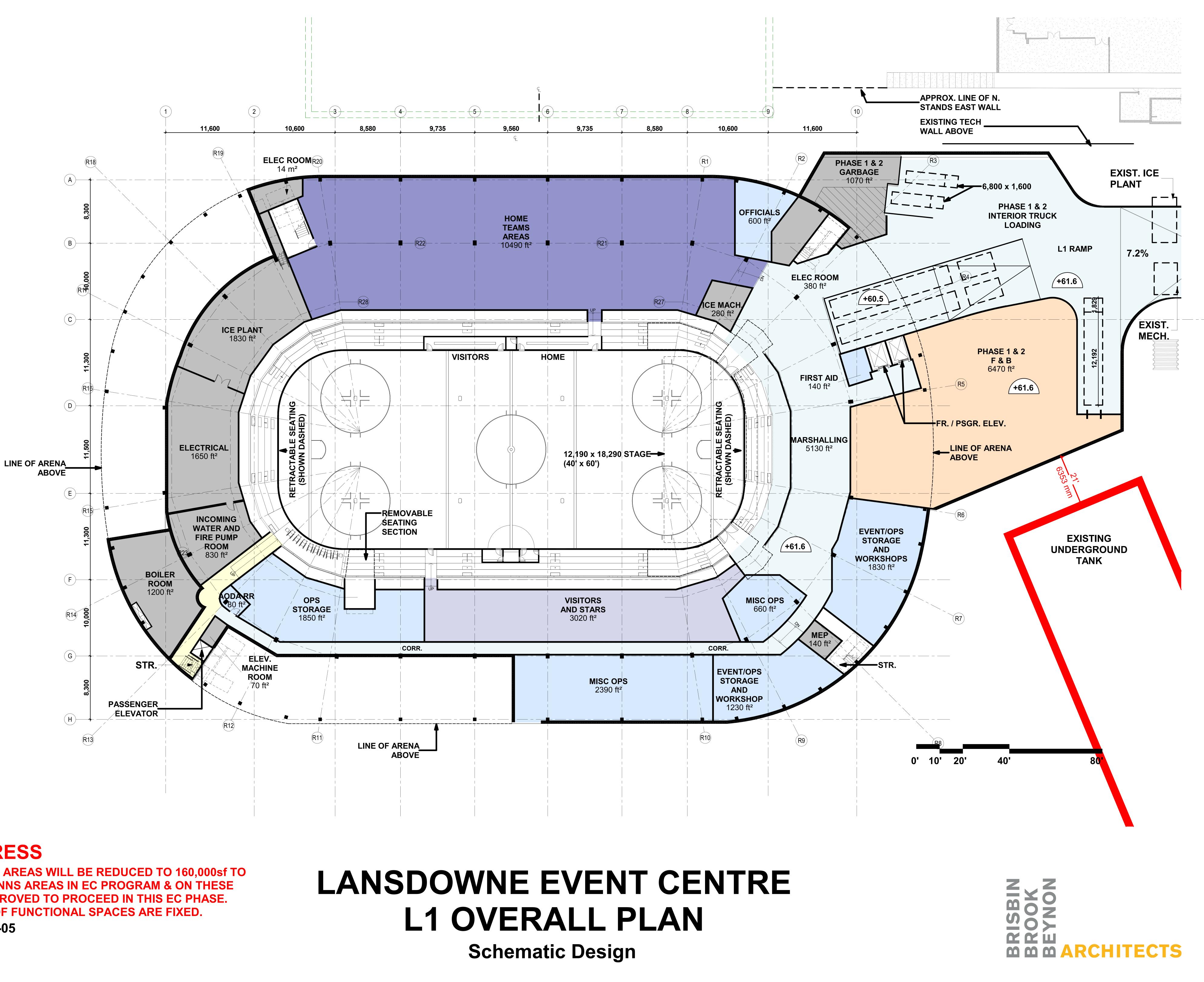


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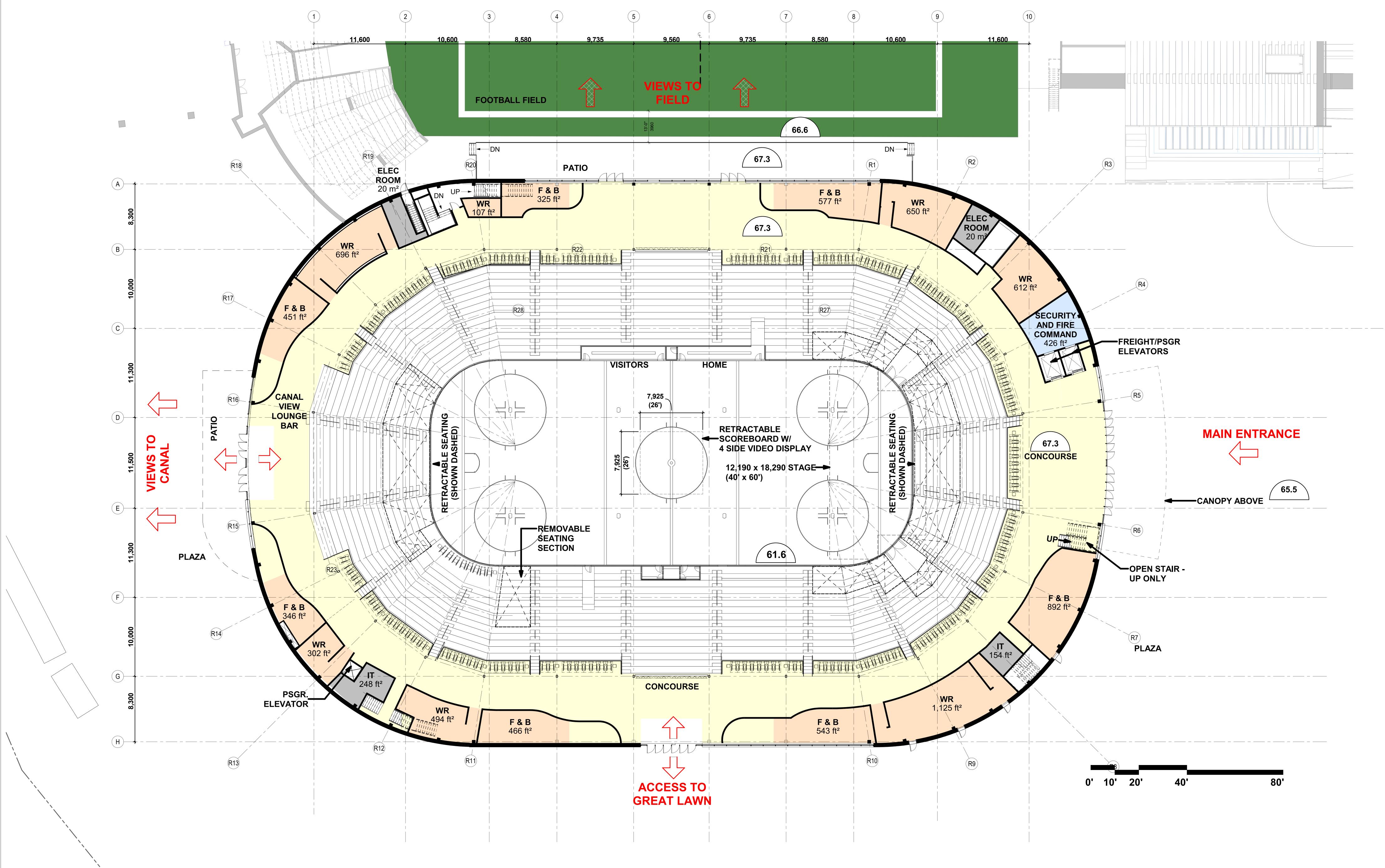








TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-05

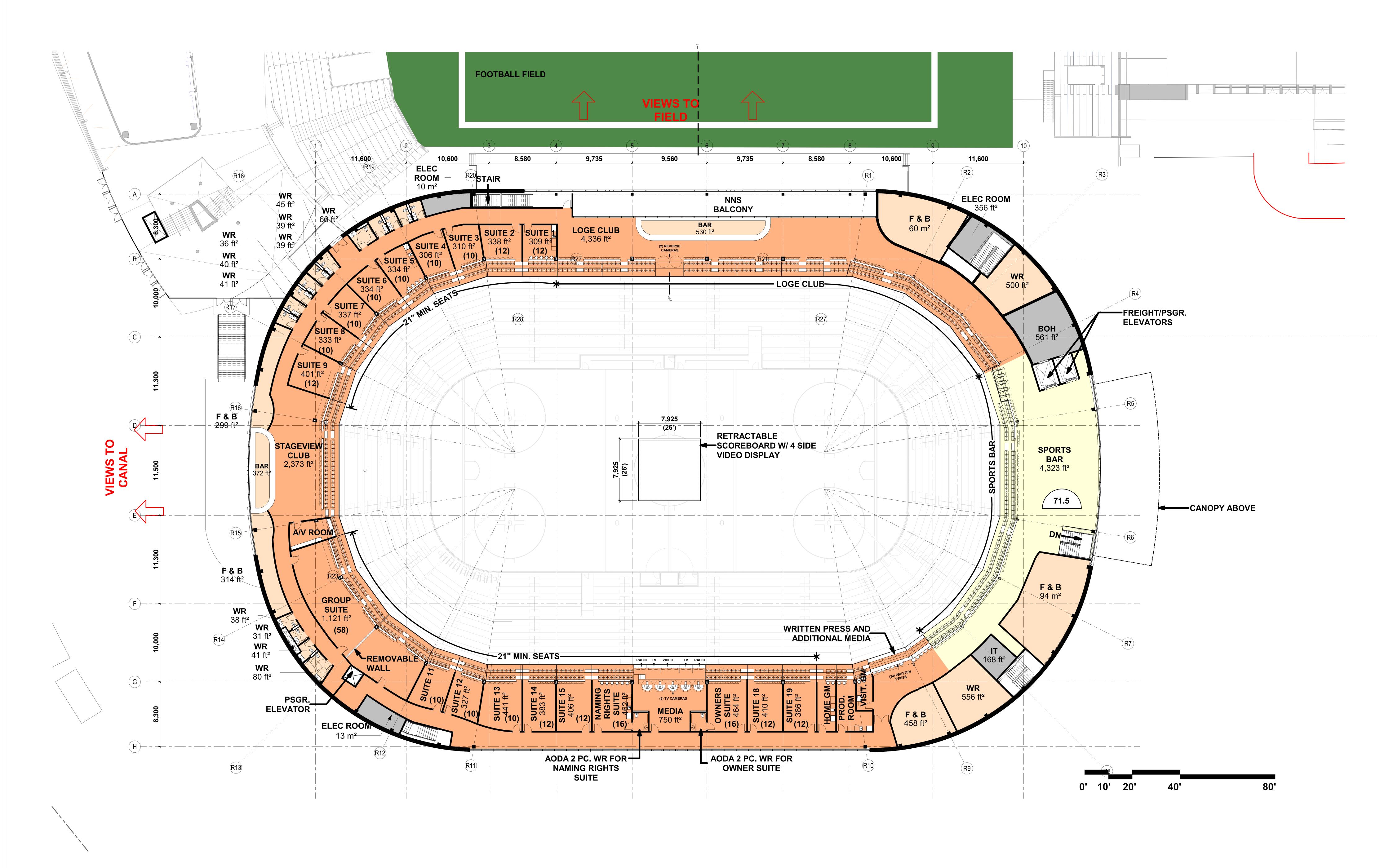


TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-05

LANSDOWNE EVENT CENTRE L2 OVERALL PLAN Schematic Design



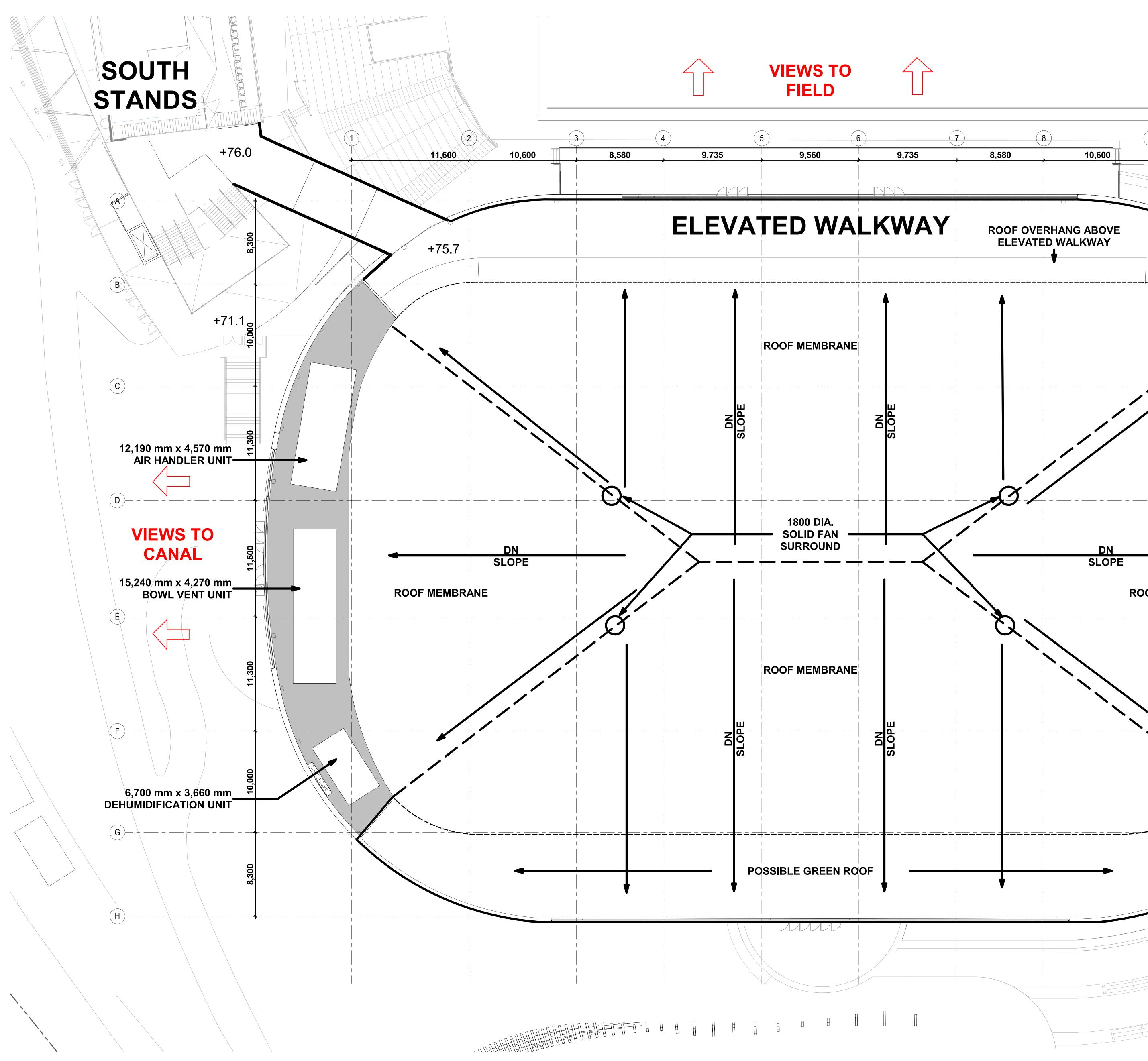




TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-05

LANSDOWNE EVENT CENTRE L3 OVERALL PLAN Schematic Design



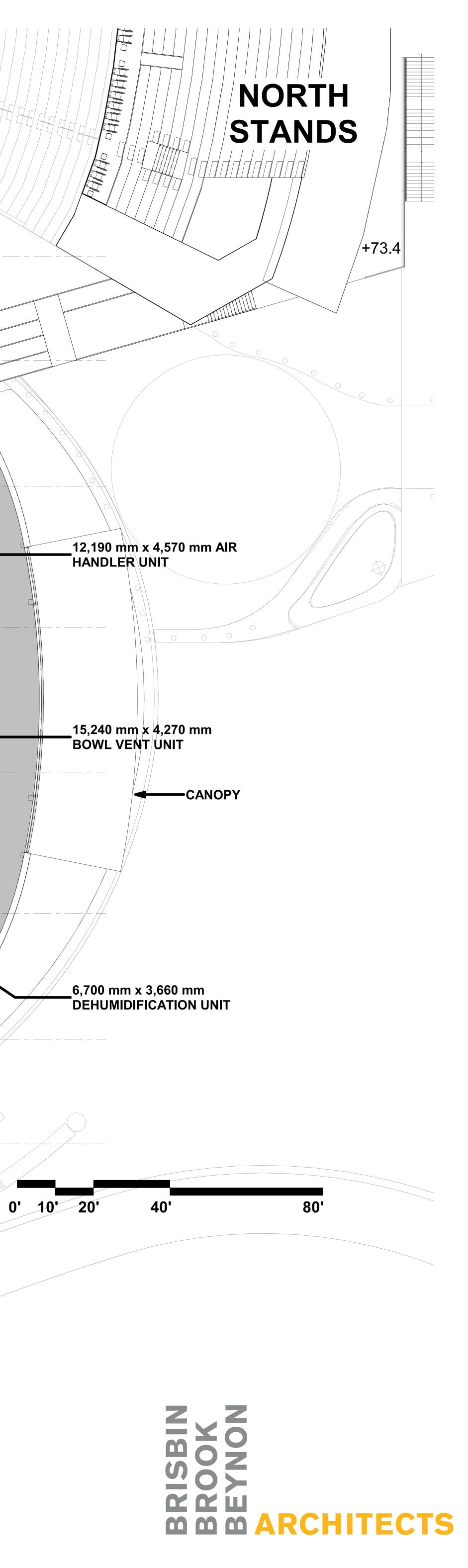


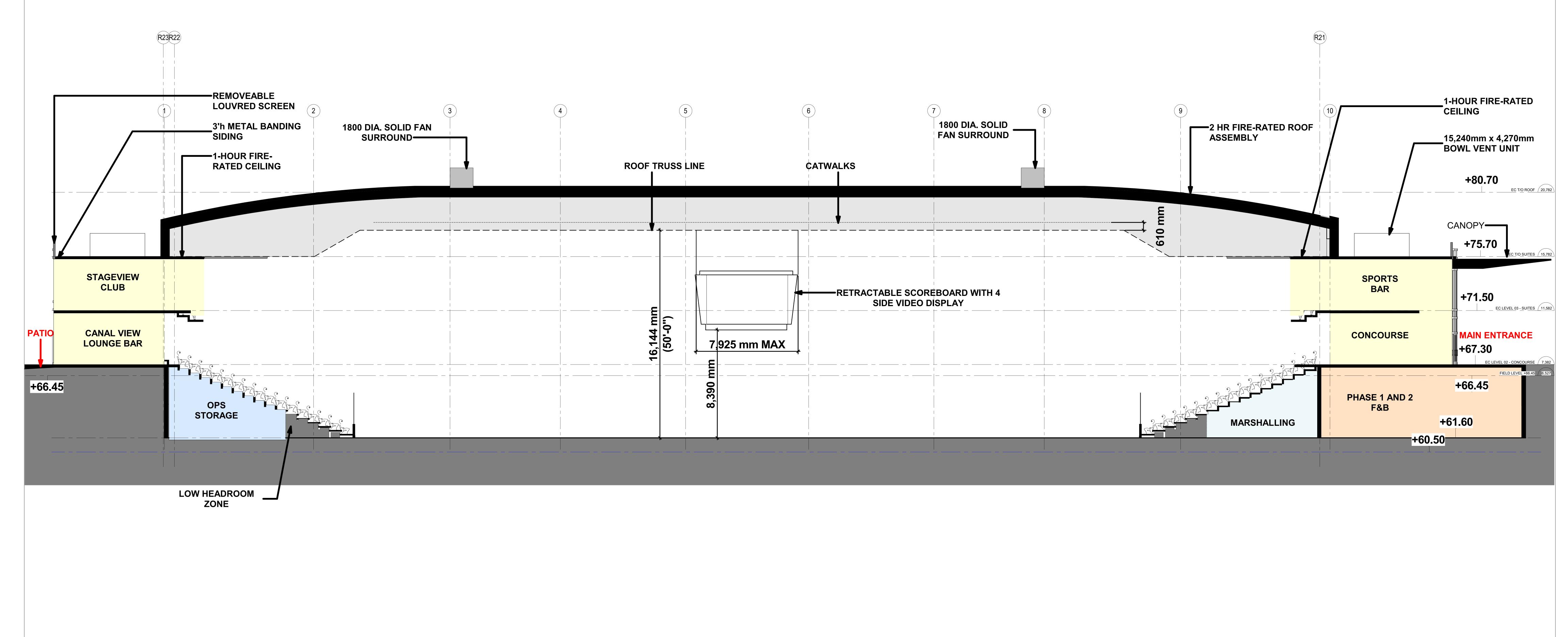
TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-05

LANSDOWNE EVENT CENTRE **ROOF PLAN** Schematic Design



9,735 8,580 10,600 11,600 ROOF OVERHANG ABOVE ELEVATED WALKWAY ______ +75.7 SLOPE **ROOF MEMBRANE**





TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-05



LANSDOWNE EVENT CENTRE **NORTH-SOUTH SECTION** Schematic Design

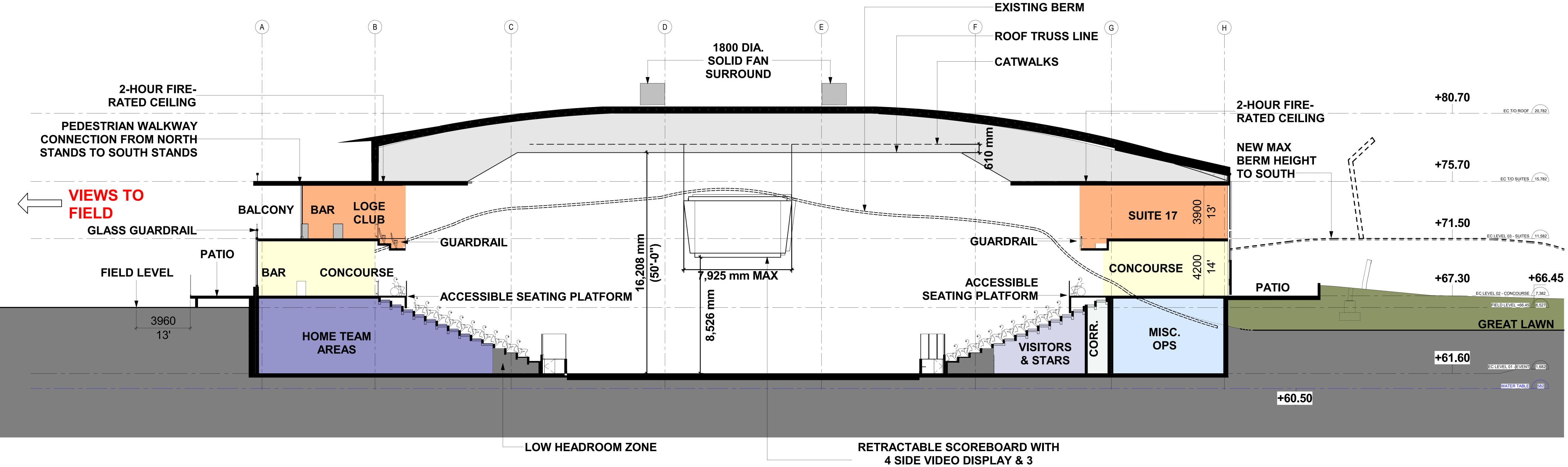


80'

0' 10'

20'

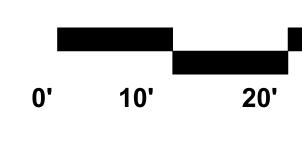
40'



TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-05



LANSDOWNE EVENT CENTRE **EAST-WEST SECTION** Schematic Design

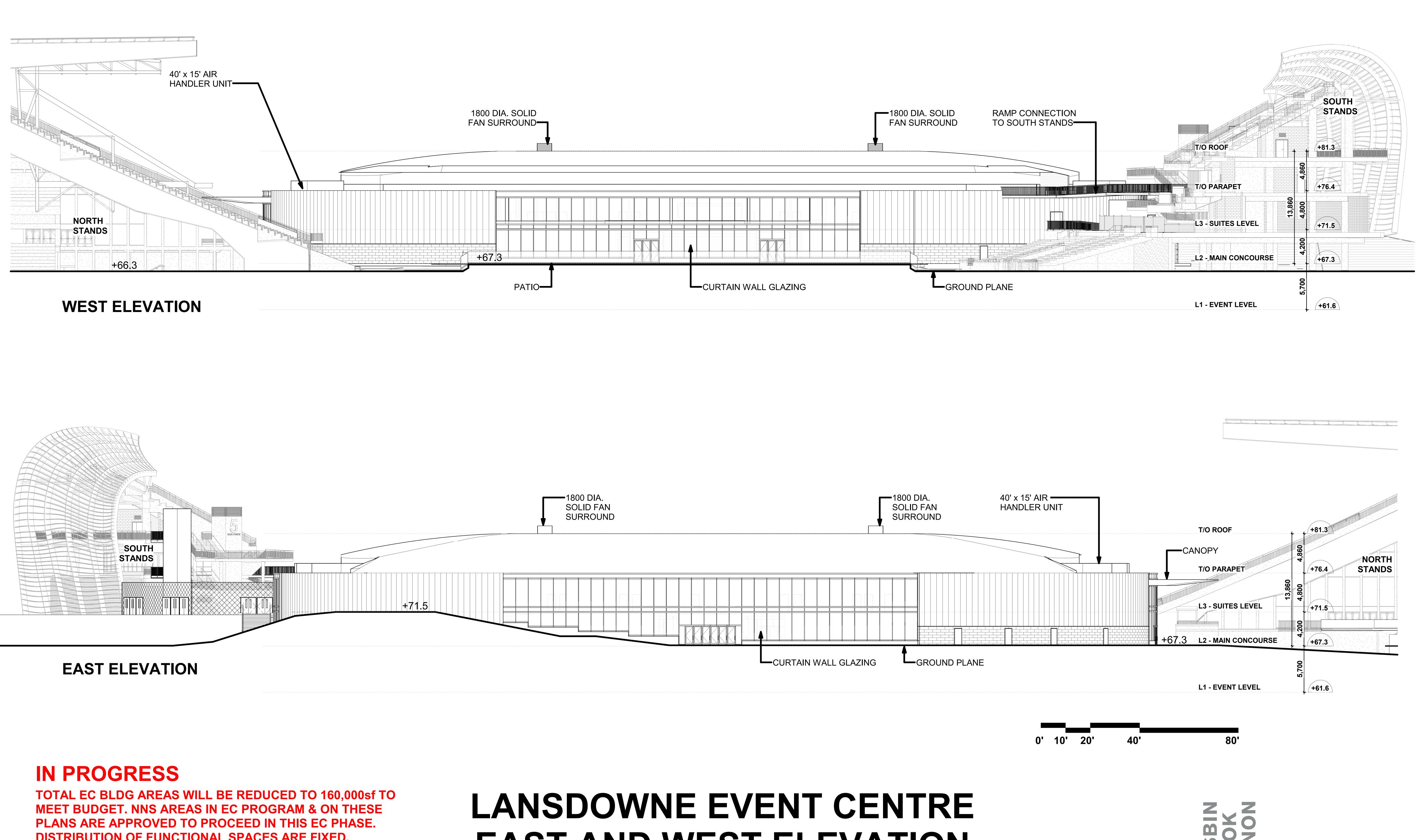


SEPARATE COLLAPSABLE SECTIONS



80'

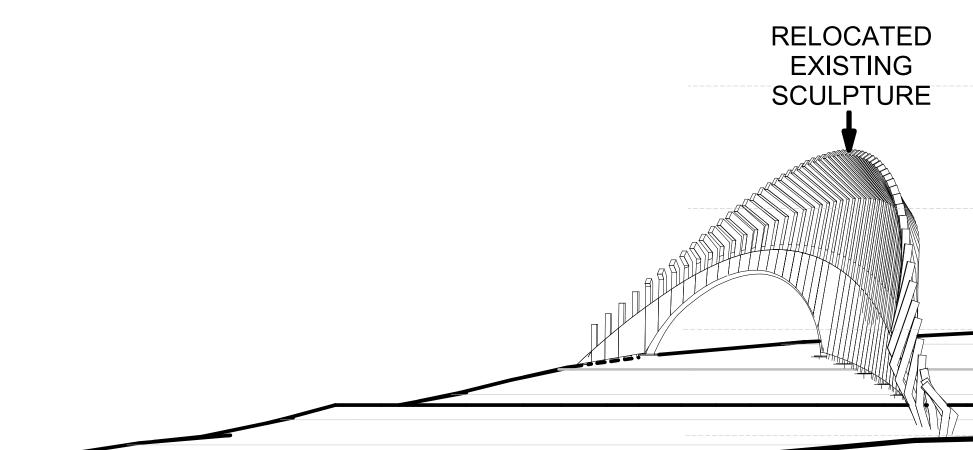


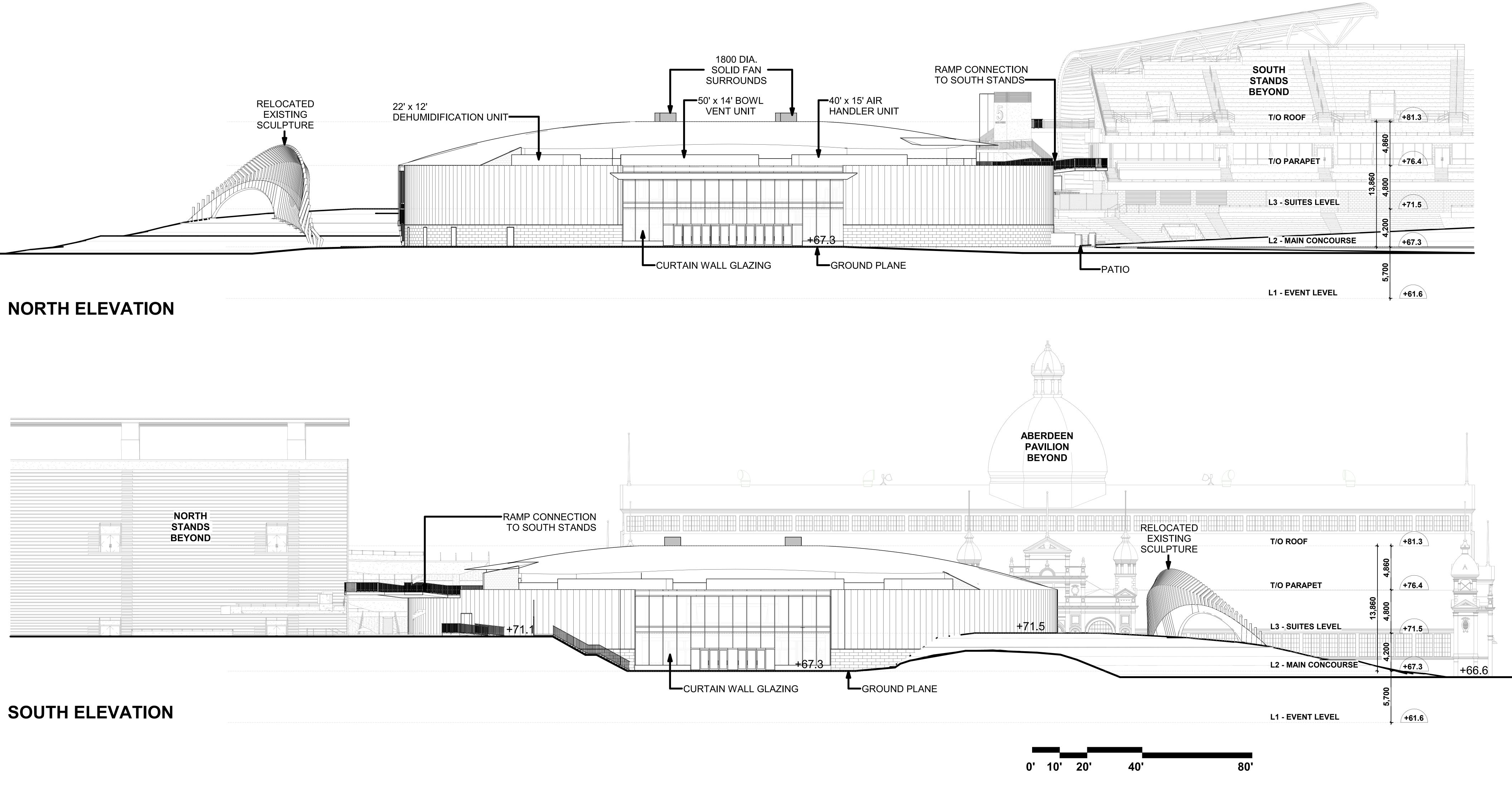


DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED. DATE: 2024-07-09

EAST AND WEST ELEVATION Schematic Design

NUNNA NONA BARCHITECTS

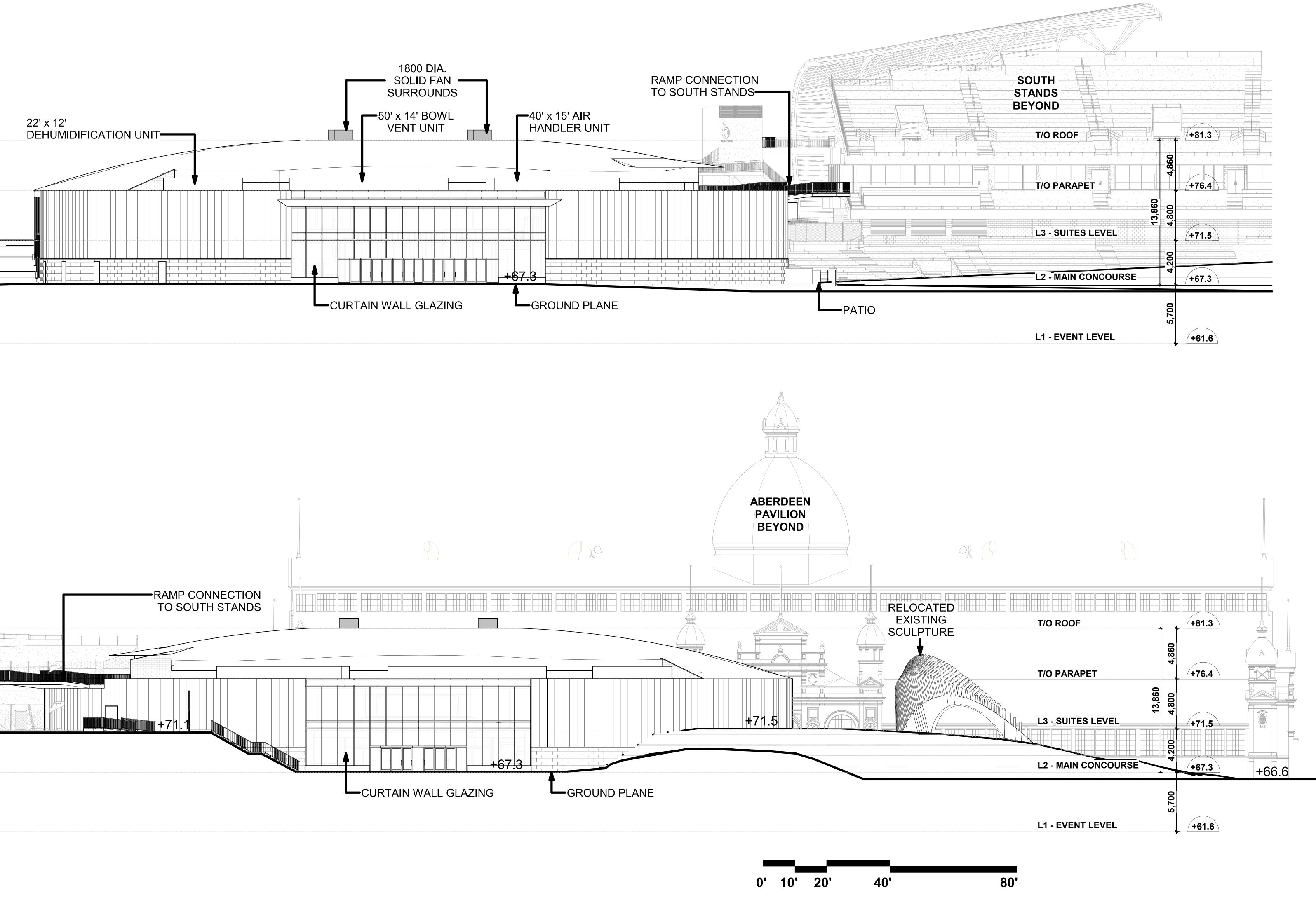




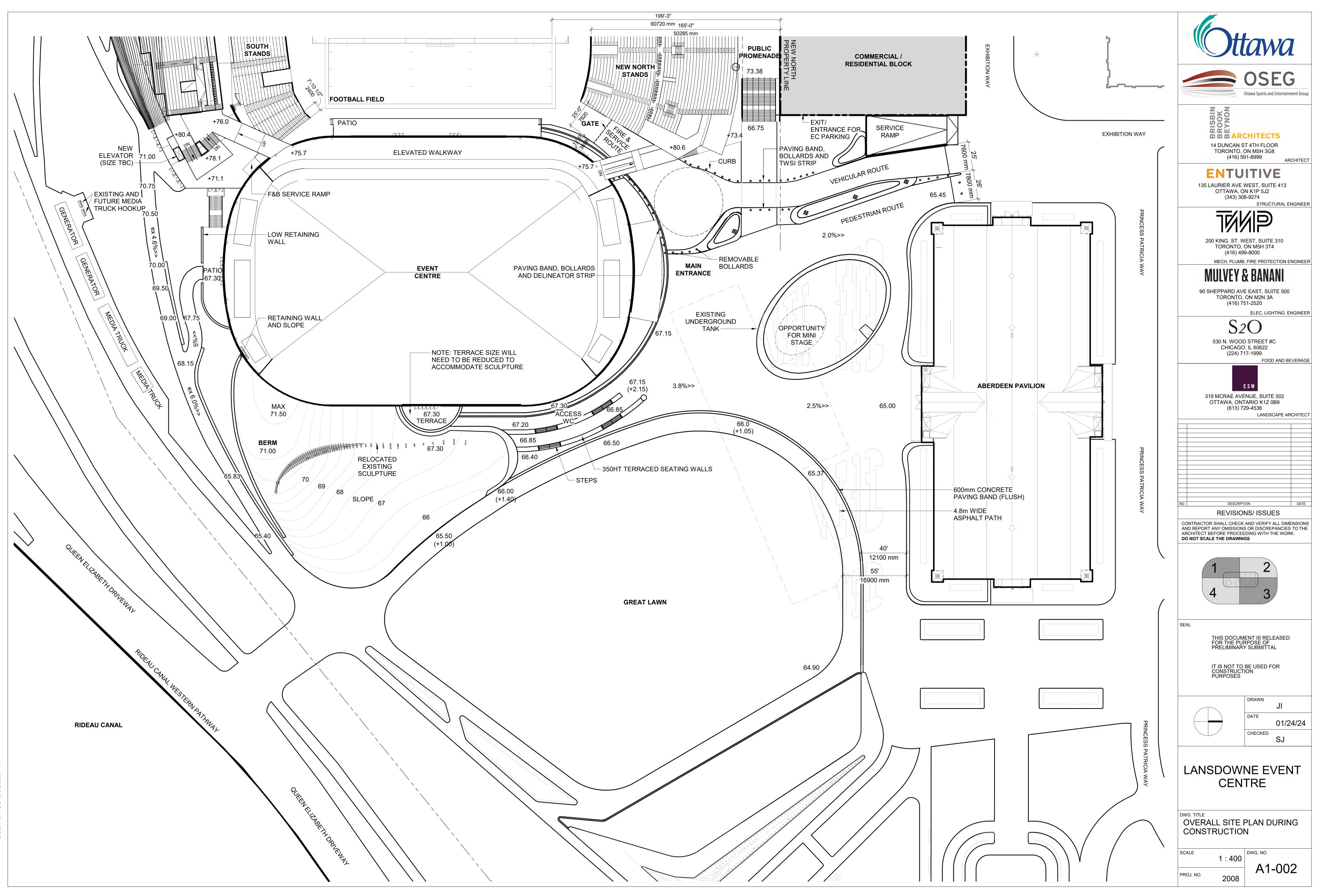
TOTAL EC BLDG AREAS WILL BE REDUCED TO 160,000sf TO MEET BUDGET. NNS AREAS IN EC PROGRAM & ON THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED TO PROCEED IN THIS EC PHASE. **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES ARE FIXED.** DATE: 2024-07-09



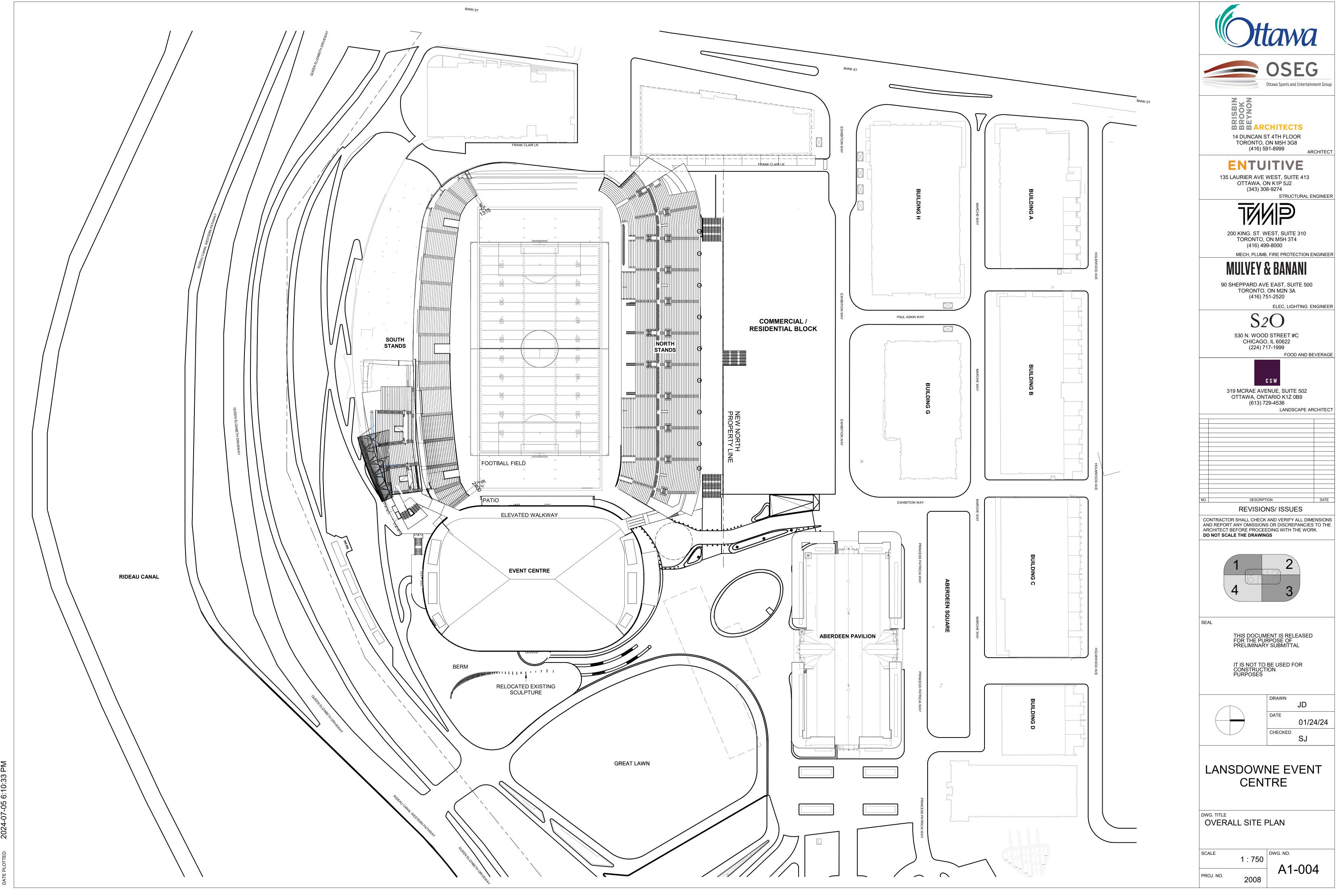


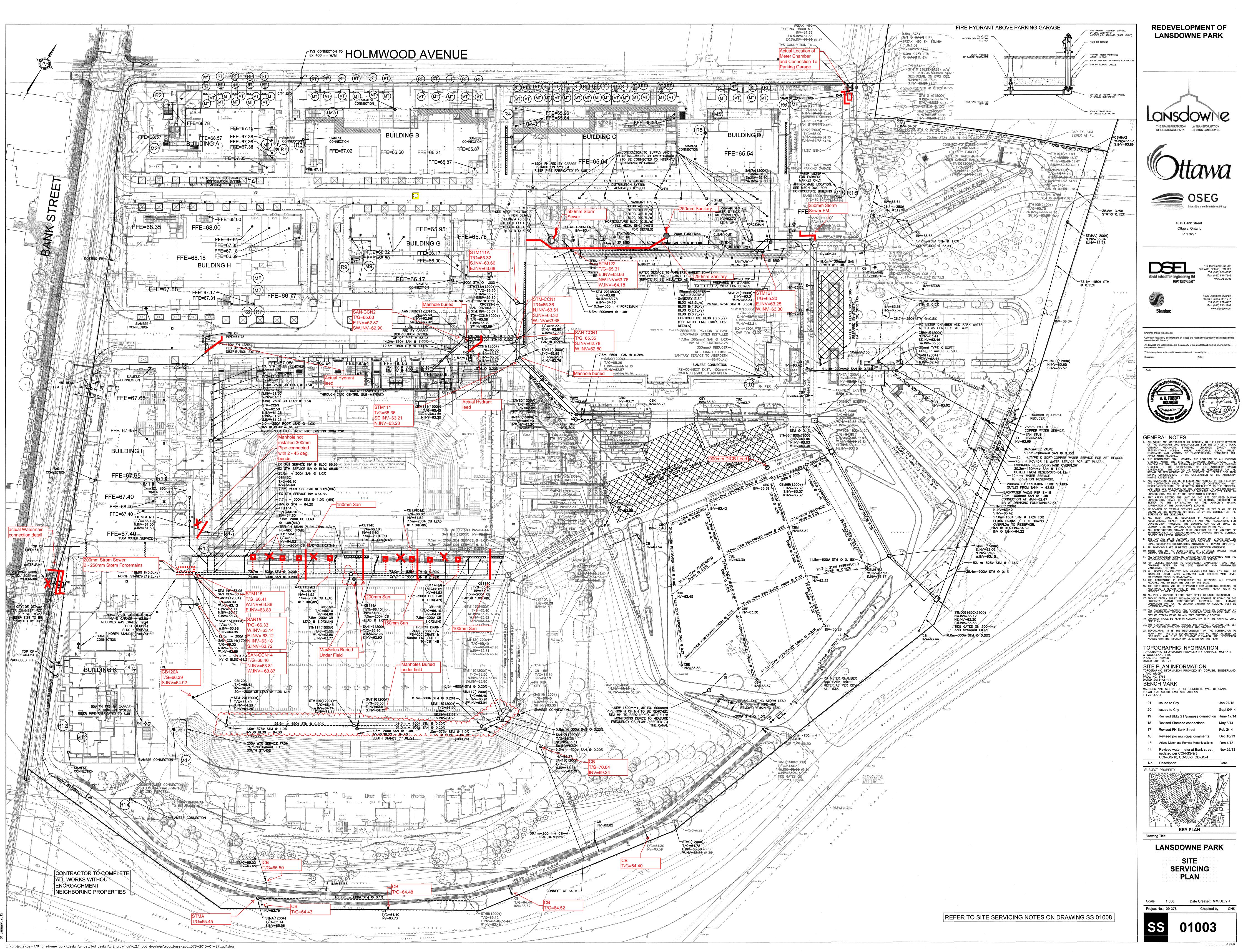


RISBIN ROOK EYNON **m m m ARCHITECTS**

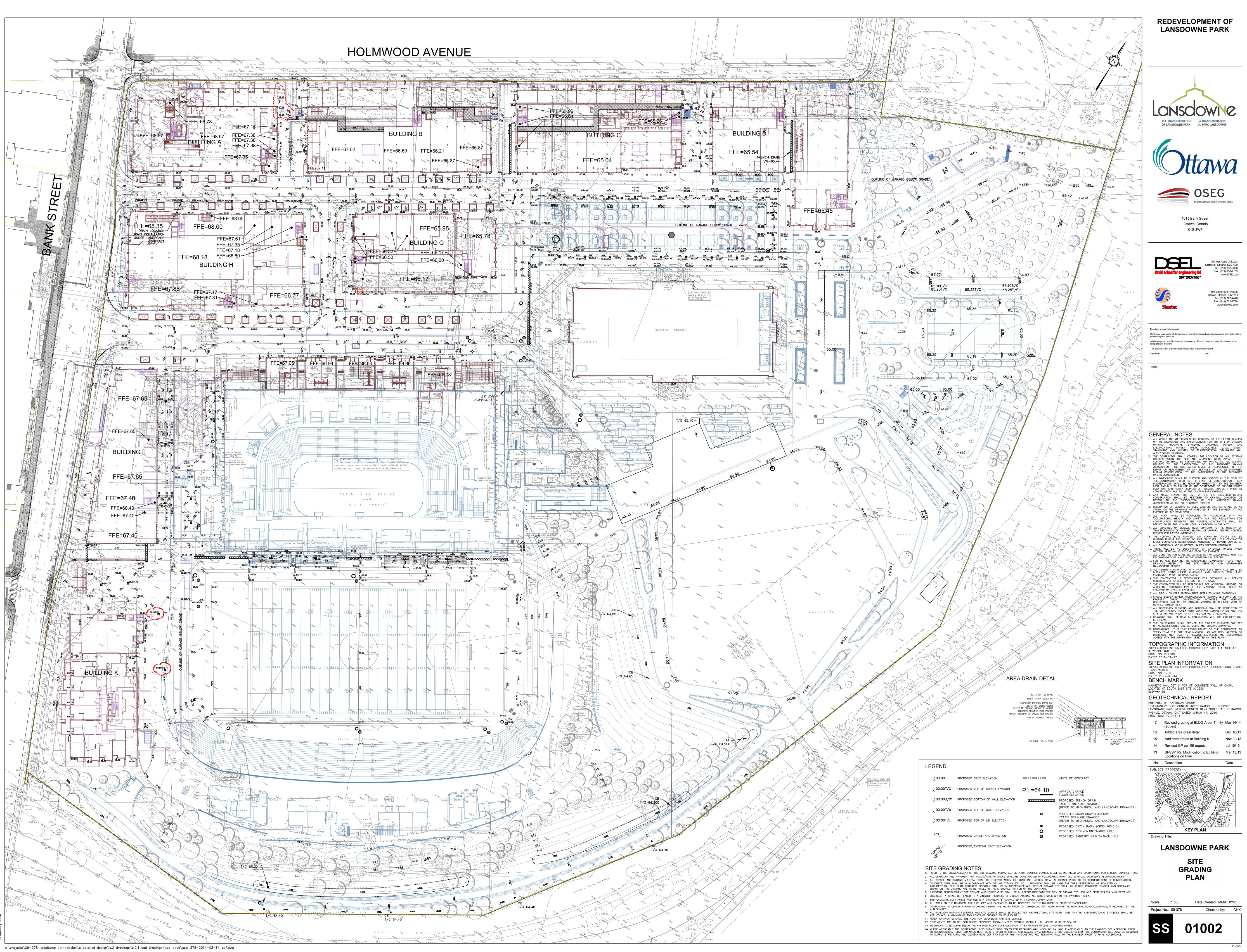


те реготтер: 2024-07-05 6:09:02 PM



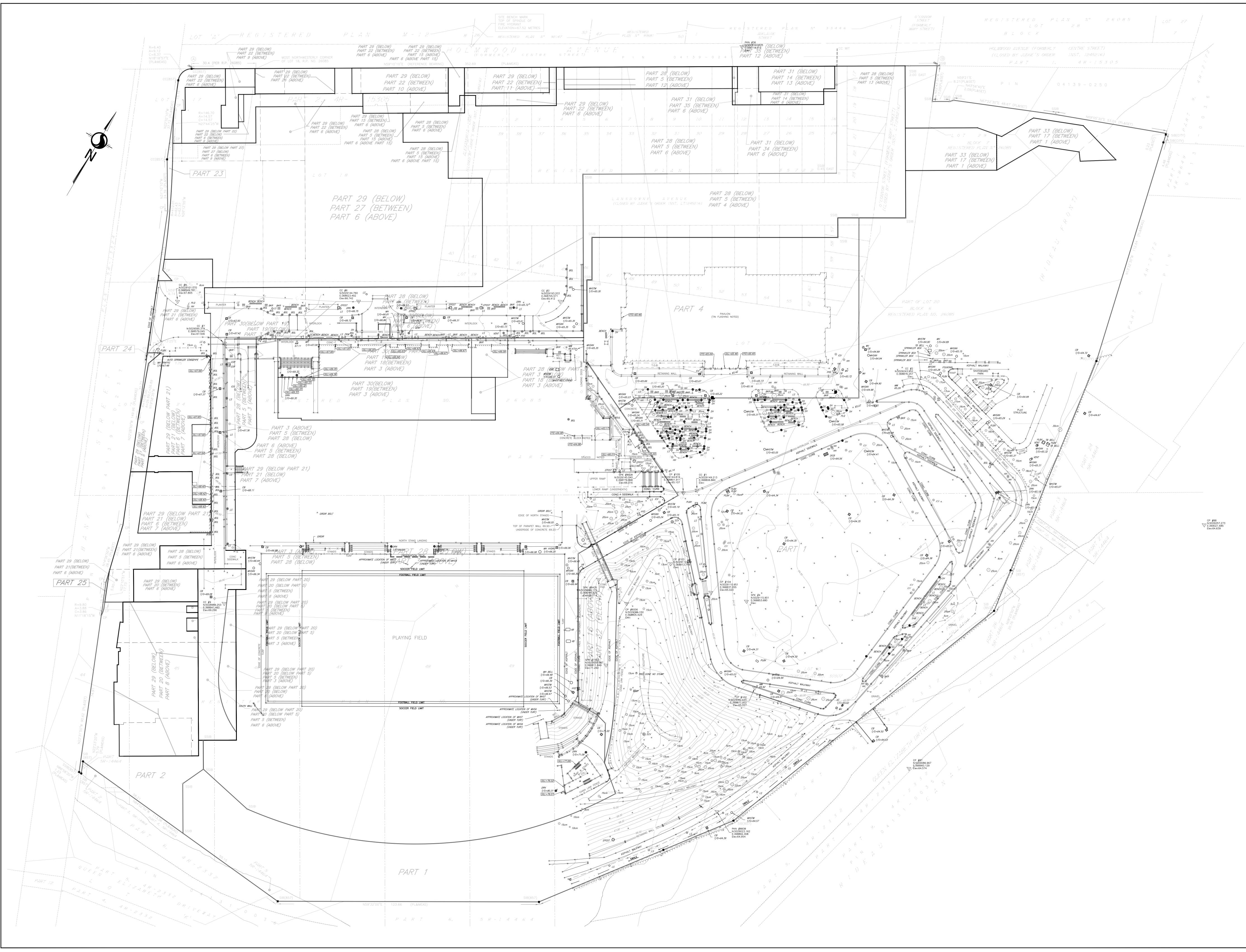


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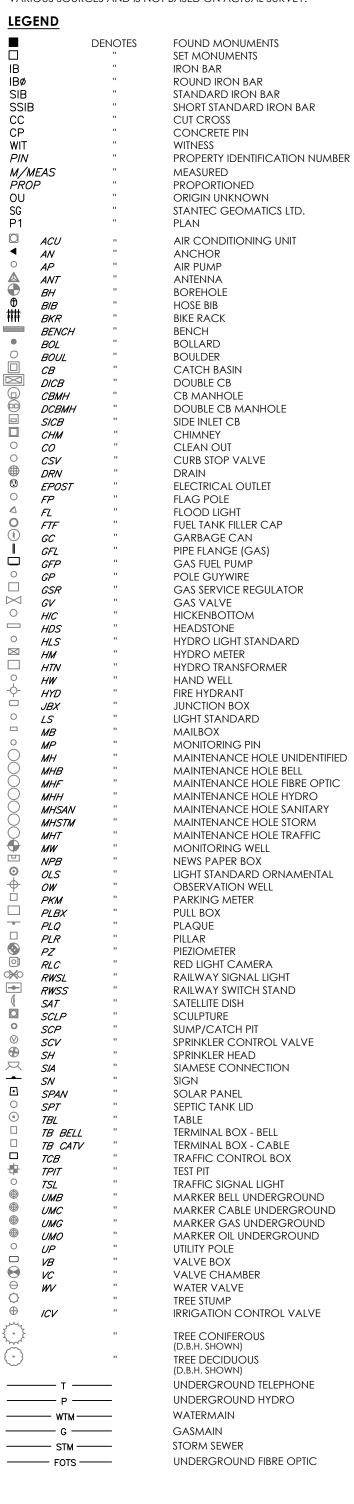
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS METRIC CONVERSION DISTANCES AND COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048 HORIZONTAL DATUM NOTE PROJECTION: MODIFIED TRANSVERSE MERCATOR (MTM, ZONE 9, CM76°30'W) DATUM: NAD 83 (ORIGINAL) DISTANCES ON THIS PLAN MAY BE CONVERTED TO GROUND DISTANCES BY DIVIDING BY A COMBINED SCALE FACTOR OF 0.999XXX. VERTICAL DATUM NOTE ELEVATIONS ARE REFERRED TO THE CANADIAN GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM

BOUNDARY NOTE BOUNDARY LINEWORK AND INFORMATION IS COMPILED FROM PLAN VARIOUS SOURCES AND IS NOT BASED ON ACTUAL SURVEY.

(CGVD-1928:1978)

PIN

PROP



SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

DATE

I CERTIFY THAT : 1. THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 18th DAY OF JUNE , 2024.

DRAWN: DM CHECKED: CT PM: CT FIELD: CA/ZL/RJ/AW PROJECT No.: 161614737-111

APPENDIX



- BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
- CORRESPONDENCE
- FIRE FLOW CALCULATION FOR BUILDINGS
- PROPOSED WATER DEMAND CALCULATION
- EXISTING WATER DEMAND CALCULATION
- HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS
- FIRE HYDRANT TEST RESULTS
- HYDRANT COVERAGE FIGURE

Yang, Winston

From:	Whelan, Amy <amy.whelan@ottawa.ca></amy.whelan@ottawa.ca>
Sent:	September 11, 2024 10:41 AM
То:	Whelan, Amy
Subject:	FW: Lansdowne 2.0 - Revised Boundary Conditions Request (Excluding Future
	Residential Tower 1 and 2)
Attachments:	Lansdowne 2.0 Redevelopment REVISED September 2024.pdf

The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 1015 Bank Street, Lansdowne 2.0 Redevelopment (excluding Towers 1 &2), (zone 1W) assumed to be privately connected to the 305 mm watermain on Bank Street, AND the 406 mm watermain on Holmwood Avenue (see attached PDF for location).

<u>Connection 1 (Holmwood Avenue):</u> Min HGL: 105.7 m Max HGL: 114.6 m Max Day + FF (150L/s): 107.7 m

<u>Connection 2 (Bank Street):</u> Min HGL: 105.6 m Max HGL: 114.6 m Max Day + FF (150 L/s): 106.3 m

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.

Shohan

Shohan Ahmad, P.Eng., M.E.Sc., Ph.D.
 Senior Engineer, Water Resources
 City of Ottawa - Infrastructure & Water Services
 Shohan.ahmad@ottawa.ca

From: Whelan, Amy <<u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u>> Sent: 2024/09/05 2:35 PM To: Ahmad, Shohan <<u>Shohan.Ahmad@ottawa.ca</u>> Cc: Mottalib, Abdul <<u>Abdul.Mottalib@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: FW: Lansdowne 2.0 - Revised Boundary Conditions Request (Excluding Future Residential Tower 1 and 2) Importance: High

Good afternoon Shohan,

Please see the boundary condition request below from WSP.

Kind regards,

Amy Whelan, E.I.T Project Manager, Infrastructure Approvals Development Review, Central | Examen des projets d'aménagement, Central Planning, Development and Building Services Department (PDBS) | Direction générale des services de la planification, de l'aménagement et du bâtiment (DGSPAB) City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue. Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 613.580.2424 ext./poste 26642, <u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u>

From: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>>
Sent: September 05, 2024 2:25 PM
To: Whelan, Amy <<u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u>>
Cc: Mottalib, Abdul <<u>Abdul.Mottalib@ottawa.ca</u>>; Moore, Sean <<u>Sean.Moore@ottawa.ca</u>>
Subject: Re: Lansdowne 2.0 - Revised Boundary Conditions Request (Excluding Future Residential Tower 1 and 2)
Importance: High

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Hi Amy,

Please find the attached documents for Boundary Conditions, and the details below:

- i. Location of service Please see attached PDF
- ii. Type of development Commercial Development
- iii. The amount of fire flow required (per OBC or FUS) Please see attached PDF (Existing Conditions FUS of 150 L/s is more conservative and therefore used instead of calculated FUS), Please refer to attached Existing FUS Background PDF for more information.

- iv. New Average daily demand: 12.3 l/s.
- v. New Maximum daily demand: 20.8 l/s.
- vi. New Maximum hourly daily demand: 39.3 l/s

Boundary Conditions Request Summary

Existing Water Demands Summary (Red highlights Removal):

	Average Daily Demand	Maximum Daily Demand	Maximum Hourly Demand	FUS
Building A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, I, J, J Salon, K, North Stands, South Stands, Civic Center, Aberdeen, Horticulture	11.8	19.9	38.0	150

Proposed Water Demands with New Additions Summary (Bold Highlights Additions):

	Average Daily Demand	Maximum Daily Demand	Maximum Hourly Demand	FUS
Building A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, I, K, <mark>New</mark> <mark>North Stands</mark> , South Stands, New Event Center, Aberdeen, Horticulture	12.3	20.8	39.3	150*

*Note: FUS as per Existing to be Conservative (Please refer to DSEL Report for Existing FUS or the attached Existing FUS Background PDF)

Regards,

vsp

Winston Yang

Lead Engineer – Technical Lead Land Development & Municipal Engineering, Ontario P.Eng., PMP.

T+ 1 613-829-2800 T+ 1 613-690-0538 (Direct) M+ 1 647-628-8108

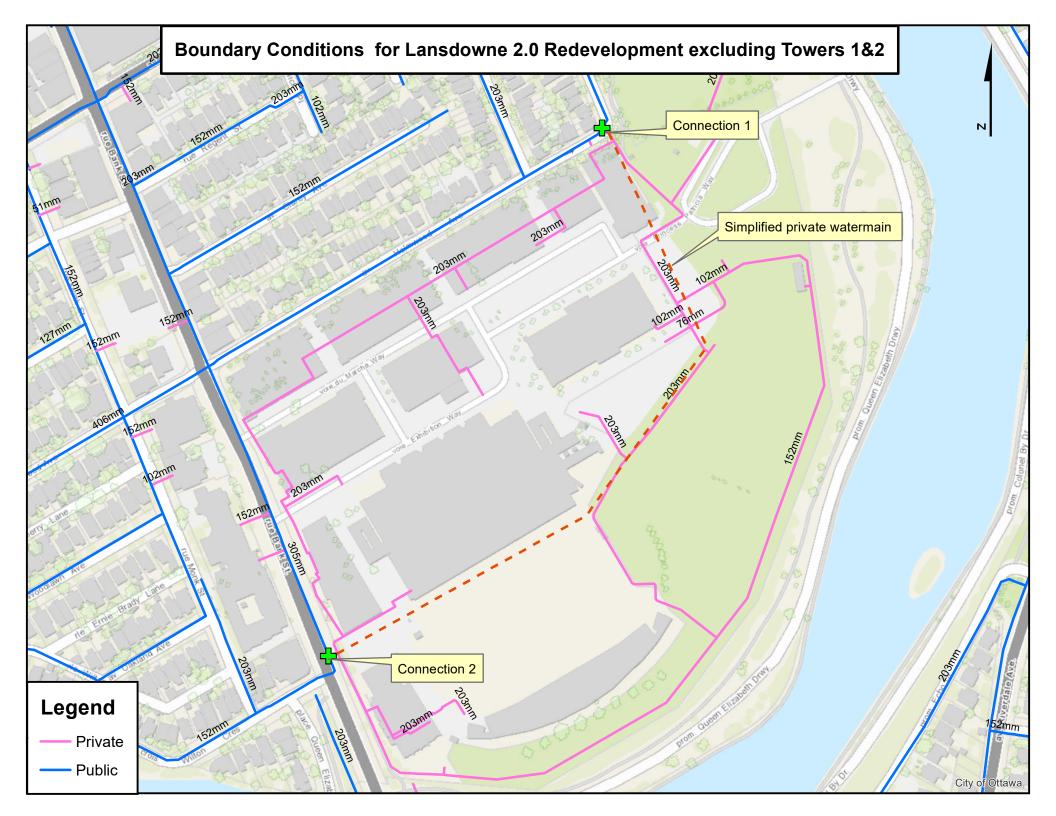
WSP Canada Inc. 2611 Queensview Drive, Suite 300 Ottawa, Ontario, K2B 8K2 Canada

wsp.com

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-LAEmHhHzdJzBITWfa4Hgs7pbKI



Yang, Winston

From:	Moore, Sean <sean.moore@ottawa.ca></sean.moore@ottawa.ca>
Sent:	September 12, 2024 6:55 PM
То:	Yang, Winston
Subject:	Fw: Lansdowne Park - CODE REPORT to interconnection
Attachments:	FW: Lansdowne 2.0 - Revised Boundary Conditions Request (Excluding Future
	Residential Tower 1 and 2)

Winston please let me know your teams ETA on the necessary updates based on the boundary conditions provided and Amy's deficiencies identified.

Thx

Sean

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From: Moore, Sean <Sean.Moore@ottawa.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2024 3:45 PM
To: Yang, Winston <winston.yang@wsp.com>
Cc: Patricia Warren <warren@fotenn.com>
Subject: Fw: Lansdowne Park - CODE REPORT to interconnection

Winston please see email below from the City and action.

Thank you Sean

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From: Whelan, Amy <amy.whelan@ottawa.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2024 3:31 PM
To: Moore, Sean <Sean.Moore@ottawa.ca>
Cc: Mottalib, Abdul <Abdul.Mottalib@ottawa.ca>; Hughes, Brett <brett.hughes@ottawa.ca>; Renaud, Jean-Charles <Jean-Charles.Renaud@ottawa.ca>; van Wyk, Adrian <adrian.vanwyk@ottawa.ca>; Smith, Jack
<jack.smith@ottawa.ca>; McCreight, Andrew <Andrew.McCreight@ottawa.ca>; Ahmad, Shohan
<Shohan.Ahmad@ottawa.ca>
Subject: RE: Lansdowne Park - CODE REPORT to interconnection

Good afternoon Sean,

Please find the updated boundary conditions enclosed in this email. Upon further internal discussion it was determined that due to the rationale that WSP consulting had indicated in the meeting held September 5th 2024 from 11:00am-12:00pm the City is willing to accept a spreadsheet type hydraulic watermain analysis. Please note that the requirement to model the entire private network has been lifted on an exceptional basis, for this specific application, and does not set precedent for future applications.

The applicant is required to demonstrate how the internal private network can support the proposed development i.e. the future event centre through the above mentioned hydraulic watermain analysis and include the results in their servicing report. The City does not accept hydrant pressure testing in place of a hydraulic watermain analysis.

The following details/changes are required for approval:

-Submit an updated boundary condition request to the City of Ottawa for the proposed event center only. (Completed)

-Include the boundary condition request correspondence email in the appendix of the servicing report. -Remove all language in the site servicing report that states that the design is considering all three phases of the proposed Lansdowne design as it pertains to drinking water servicing.

-Provide the domestic demand calculations of the existing event center and provide the domestic demand calculations of proposed the event center.

-Provide the required fire flow calculations of the existing event center and the required fire flow calculations of the proposed event center.

-Provide discussion in the site servicing report explaining the rational discussed in the meeting detailing how the demands of the proposed event center can be met with the existing watermain network. In addition the report should justify that the proposed development will not negatively impact the existing hydraulic condition. This rational is required as a basis for the City to make an exception for this site to accept a hydraulic analysis using the spreadsheet approach.

-Provide a hydraulic watermain analysis that incorporates the hydraulic losses in the system from the boundary condition connection locations to the proposed event center. The hydraulic watermain analysis is required to include the existing demands from the existing buildings, please contact water metering division to obtain the existing domestic water demand data (<u>alice.zhang@ottawa.ca</u>).

-Provide results of the spread sheet analysis demonstrating that the private system meets the criteria of section 4.2.2 of the Ottawa Design Guidelines – Water Distribution for the proposed event centers demands. This includes data that shows that the expected demands under average day, peak hour and fire flow conditions provide water within the required pressure ranges.

Requirements for future phases:

-All subsequent phases will require updated boundary conditions, and an updated hydraulic watermain analysis. -Phase 3 Lansdowne project (towers and podium) will be required to demonstrate, via a hydraulic watermain analysis that the private system meets the criteria of section 4.2.2 of the Ottawa Design Guidelines – Water Distribution. The hydraulic watermain analysis will be required to analyze the entire private system and include the existing site demands and the proposed demands for the project.

If you have any questions or wish to arrange a meeting to discuss further, please let us know.

Kind regards,

Amy Whelan, E.I.T

Project Manager, Infrastructure Approvals Development Review, Central | Examen des projets d'aménagement, Central Planning, Development and Building Services Department (PDBS) | Direction générale des services de la planification, de l'aménagement et du bâtiment (DGSPAB) City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue. Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 613.580.2424 ext./poste 26642, <u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u> From: Moore, Sean <Sean.Moore@ottawa.ca>
Sent: September 06, 2024 11:59 AM
To: Whelan, Amy <amy.whelan@ottawa.ca>
Cc: Mottalib, Abdul <Abdul.Mottalib@ottawa.ca>
Subject: RE: Lansdowne Park - CODE REPORT to interconnection

Thank you for the update Amy.

Sean.

From: Whelan, Amy <<u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u>> Sent: September 06, 2024 11:27 AM To: Moore, Sean <<u>Sean.Moore@ottawa.ca</u>> Cc: Mottalib, Abdul <<u>Abdul.Mottalib@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: RE: Lansdowne Park - CODE REPORT to interconnection

Good morning Sean,

I am just following up to inform you that we are currently awaiting the boundary condition results from the updated request that Winston had sent yesterday. We would like to review the results of the boundary conditions internally and get back to you regarding the hydraulic watermain analysis requirement. As per the meeting we believe that we should be receiving the boundary condition results by Monday or Tuesday next week.

Kind regards,

Amy Whelan, E.I.T Project Manager, Infrastructure Approvals Development Review, Central | Examen des projets d'aménagement, Central Planning, Development and Building Services Department (PDBS) | Direction générale des services de la planification, de l'aménagement et du bâtiment (DGSPAB) City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue. Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 613.580.2424 ext./poste 26642, <u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u>

From: Yang, Winston <<u>Winston.Yang@wsp.com</u>> Sent: September 05, 2024 5:41 PM To: Moore, Sean <<u>Sean.Moore@ottawa.ca</u>>; Mottalib, Abdul <<u>Abdul.Mottalib@ottawa.ca</u>> Cc: Whelan, Amy <<u>amy.whelan@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: Re: Lansdowne Park - CODE REPORT to interconnection Importance: High

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Hi Sean and Abdul,

Attached is the code report prepared specifically for OSEG by Morrison Hershfield dated May 17, 2012 for the Lansdowne site and this information should be used on future developments on site.

The approach used at Lansdowne is unique and took some detailed conversations with the Authority having jurisdiction to come to an agreeable arrangement.

As you are aware that most of the existing watermain network is within the building garage, they are part of the building mechanical system, all these network are also inter-connected within the building plumping system and designed using the O.B.C requirement.

The typical hydraulic water model that City uses to work on is not applicable for this site.

The existing water network was designed and completed by few different consultants, Civil and Building Mechanical, etc., we are not able to put up a unique model that it's suitable for this site.

And as I have mentioned during the meeting, the worse case scenario is the max daily demand + fire flow within the development site shall be governed.

This is typical for all subdivision or site plan developments that we have to make sure there will be adequate demand available from each junction through the hydraulic analysis to meet the targeting max daily and fire. As per previous approved design, fire flow of 150 L/s has been used for all the buildings within Lansdowne site. For the current redevelopment phase 1 EC and phase 2 NNS, the max daily demand are almost the same, the fire flow is way less than 150 L/s. This is better off from the existing condition.

If the existing network is working, issues for phase 1 and 2 should not be anticipated.

For future residential development (the two towers), hydraulic analysis is also not required because tower 1 and 2 will be part of the existing building, it should be treated as a single building as per the attached Code report since the underground parking is attached.

The two towers will be serviced internally from the existing garage system.

Further analysis should be provided by the Architect and Mechanical consultant to verify the pressure for daily demand and fire protection during the design of the residential towers.

I am agree that we can obtain an updated boundary condition for city's record, but hydraulic analysis for the entire Lansdowne site is not necessary.

Simple hydraulic check on water pressure using the new boundary condition should be enough to verify the maximum and minimum pressures for phase 1 and 2.

And the hydrant flow test result can be used to confirm the adequate flow within the system down to 140 Kpa (20 psi) to meet the targeting the max daily + fire flow.

Feel free to reach out if you would like to discuss.

Yours truly,

Winston Yang

Lead Engineer – Technical Lead Land Development & Municipal Engineering, Ontario P.Eng., PMP.

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Fire Flow Design Sheet (FUS) Lansdwone Park Redevelopment City of Ottawa WSP Project No. CA000286.1662

Date: 22-Sep-23



Proposed North Stands

Fire Flow Requirements Based on Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) 2020

1. An estimate of the Fire Flow required for a given fire area may be estimated by:

F = 220 C 🔨 A

 F = required fire flow in litres per minute

 C = coefficient related to the type of construction

 1.5 for Type V Wood Frame Construction

 0.8 for Type IV-A Mass Timber Construction

 0.9 for Type IV-B Mass Timber Construction

 1.0 for Type IV-C Mass Timber Construction

 1.5 for Type IV-D Mass Timber Construction

 1.6 for Type IV-D Mass Timber Construction

 1.6 for Type III Ordinary Construction

 0.8 for Type II Noncombustible Construction

 0.6 for Type I Fire resistive Construction

 A = 2-b) The single largest Floor Area plus 25% of each of the two immediately adjoining floors

 A =

 9318.1 m²

 C =
 0.6

C = 0.6F = 12742.0 L/min

rounded off to 13,000 L/min (min value of 2000 L/min)

2. The value obtained in 1. may be reduced by as much as 25% for occupancies having a low contents fire hazard.

Non-combustible -25%	
Limited Combustible -15%	
Combustible 0%	
Free Burning 15%	
Rapid Burning 25%	
Reduction due to low occupancy hazard	-25% x 13,000 = 9,750 L/min

3. The value obtained in 2. may be reduced by as much as 50% for buildings equipped with automatic sprinkler protection.

Adequate Sprinkler confirms to NFPA	13		-30%	6
Water supply common for sprinklers &	fire hoses		-10%	6
Fully supervised system			-10%	6
No Automatic Sprinkler System			0%	6
		r		<u>_</u>
Reduction due to Sprinkler System	- <mark>50%</mark> _X 9,750	=	-4,87	5 L/min

4. The value obtained in 2. is increased for structures exposed within 45 metres by the fire area under consideration.

<u>Separation</u> 0 to 3 m 3.1 to 10 m 10.1 to 20 m 20.1 to 30 m 30.1 to 45 m	20% 15%	
Side 1 10 Side 2 16 Side 3 85 Side 4 13	0% east side 0% south side 15% west side 15%	(Total shall not exceed 75%)
Increase due to 5. The flow requiremen The fire flow requ	t is the value obtained irement is 6,000 or 100	9,750 = <u>1,463</u> L/min in 2., minus the reduction in 3., plus the addition in 4.) L/min (Rounded to nearest 1000 L/min)) L/sec gpm (us)
		gpm (uk)

Fire Flow Design Sheet (FUS) Lansdwone Park Redevelopment City of Ottawa WSP Project No. CA000286.1662

Date: 22-Sep-23



Proposed Event Centre

Fire Flow Requirements Based on Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) 2020

1. An estimate of the Fire Flow required for a given fire area may be estimated by:

F = 220 C 🔨 A

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{F} = \mbox{required fire flow in litres per minute} \\ \mathsf{C} = \mbox{coefficient related to the type of construction} \\ 1.5 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type V} \mbox{ Wood Frame Construction} \\ 0.8 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type IV-A} \mbox{ Mass Timber Construction} \\ 1.0 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type IV-B} \mbox{ Mass Timber Construction} \\ 1.0 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type IV-D} \mbox{ Mass Timber Construction} \\ 1.5 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type IV-D} \mbox{ Mass Timber Construction} \\ 1.5 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type IV-D} \mbox{ Mass Timber Construction} \\ 1.6 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type II} \mbox{ Orstruction} \\ 0.8 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type II} \mbox{ Ornstruction} \\ 0.8 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type II} \mbox{ Noncombustible Construction} \\ 0.6 \mbox{ for } \mbox{Type I} \mbox{ Fire resistive Construction} \\ A = 2-b) \mbox{ The single largest Floor Area plus 25\% of each of the two immediately adjoining floors} \\ \mathsf{A} = \box{ 7926.3 m}^2 \\ \mathsf{C} = \box{ 0.6 \box{ }} \end{array}$

F = 11751.9 L/min

rounded off to 12,000 L/min (min value of 2000 L/min)

2. The value obtained in 1. may be reduced by as much as 25% for occupancies having a low contents fire hazard.

Non-combustible -25%	
Limited Combustible -15%	
Combustible 0%	
Free Burning 15%	
Rapid Burning 25%	
Reduction due to low occupancy hazard	-25% x 12,000 = 9,000 L/min

3. The value obtained in 2. may be reduced by as much as 50% for buildings equipped with automatic sprinkler protection.

Adequate Sprinkler confirms to NFPA13	-30%
Water supply common for sprinklers & fire hoses	-10%
Fully supervised system	-10%
No Automatic Sprinkler System	0%
Reduction due to Sprinkler System -50% x 9,000 =	-4,500 L/min

4. The value obtained in 2. is increased for structures exposed within 45 metres by the fire area under consideration.

1	<u>Separation</u> 0 to 3 m 3.1 to 10 m 0.1 to 20 m 20.1 to 30 m 30.1 to 45 m	<u>Charge</u> 25% 20% 15% 10% 0%			
Side 1	85	0% no	rth side		
Side 2	100	0% ea	st side		
Side 3	100	0% so	uth side		
Side 4	16	0% we	est side	(fire resist	tive wall seperation with North Stands)
		0%		(Total sha	all not exceed 75%)
Incr	ease due to	separation	0% x	9,000 =	= 0L/min
5. The flow	requirement	is the value o	obtained	in 2., minu	us the reduction in 3., plus the addition in 4.
The f	ire flow requi	irement is	5,000	L/min	(Rounded to nearest 1000 L/min)
		or	83	L/sec	
		or	1,321	gpm (us)	
		or	1,100	gpm (uk)	

Lansdowne Park **Building Service Summary**

					Estimated WT	rr / San / s	STM per Mech	ancal Eng.	Estimated Per City of Ottawa Design Guidelines						
										WTR					
Building	Retail	Reside	ential	Office	WTR	FIRE	SAN	STM	AVG	MAX. DAY	PEAK HR	FIRE	SAN	STM	Notes
	(m²)	# towns	# apts	(m²)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	
A	4,129	7	50		16.7		5.4	8.3	0.6	1.3	2.7	150	2.5	8.6	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
В	5,401	15			6.9		5.7	8.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	150	1.6	11.1	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
С	9,262	11			13.9		5.4	19.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	150	2.1	10.1	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
D	2,131	7			6.3		3.8	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	150	0.7	4.6	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
G1	3,507				6.3		5.4	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	150	0.6	5.8	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail)
G2	399				5.0		2.6	2.4	0.0		0.0	150	0.1	1.3	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail)
Н	7,294				9.5		500FU	9.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	150	1.3	11.7	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail)
1	2,505			8,361					0.9	1.3	2.3	150	1.6	8.1	
J	1,220								0.0	0.1	0.1	150	0.2	4.3	
J - Salon	3,425								0.1	0.1	0.3	150	0.6	N/A	Roof covered in North Stands flow.
К			190						1.4	3.5	7.6	150	5.5	5.3	
North Stands									2.8	4.2	7.6	150	7.6	219.2	No City standard for estimating flow from stadium / civic centre. Used monitored data
South Stands					25.2	31.5	11.6	211	2.8	4.2	7.5	150	11.6	212.0	No City standard for estimating flow from stadium / civic centre. Used monitored data
Civil Centre									1.9	2.9	5.2	150	5.2	N/A	No City standard for estimating flow from stadium / civic centre. Used monitored data
Aberdeen	4,098								0.1	0.2	0.3	150	0.7	N/A	Peaked Roof, storm runoff included in surface drainage.
Horticulture	1,591								0.0	0.1	0.1	150	0.3	N/A	Peaked Roof, storm runoff included in surface drainage.
Total	44,962	40	240	8,361	89.9	31.5	39.8	270.1	11.8	19.9	38.0		42.1	502.2	

Notes

1) Retail floor areas for buildings A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, I, J, J - Salon provided by Perkins Eastman - Novemeber 18, 2011. Above table uses total GFA.

2) Residential for Buildings A, B, C, D, and K component extracted from RFO Addendum 3 - October 20, 2011 as follows:

Parcel A1 = Residential Tower above Bldg A. 240units (280units max less townhomes) proportionate between Bldg A and K. Therefore, 240units x 66,000/316,000 = 50units.

Parcel A2 = Townhomes abutting buildings A, B, C, D. Assuming 1,225sq.ft townhomes = 40units. Divided between buildings per ground floor area shown on Perkins Eastman November 19, 2011 merchandising plan.

Bldg A = 3,426/19,104 x 40 = 7 units

Bldg B = 7,188/19,104 = 15 units

Bldg C = 5,096/19,104 = 11 units

Bldg D = 3,394/19,104 = 7units

Parcel B = Office tower above Building I, 90,000sq.ft.

Parcel C = Building K 240units (280units max less townhomes) proportionate between Bldg A and K. Therefore, 240units x 250,000/316,000 = 190units.

3) Mech. Eng. Servcing for Bldgs A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H provided by LKM, dated July 19, 2011. Revised Storm and Sanitary flow per November 29, 2011 email.

4) City of Ottawa rates were estimated accordingly

Water Supply

Retail: Average Day 2.5L/m²/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 1.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 2.7

Residential:

Townhouse Avg Day = 2.7p/unit x 350m³/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 2.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 5.5

Apartement Avg Day = 1.8p/unit x 350m³/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 2.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 5.5

Office: Average Day 75L/9.3m²/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 1.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 2.7

North and South Stands: City of Ottawa completed Flow Monitoring in 2005. A peak dry weather flow for a capacity game was recorded to be 15.1L/s.

Report titled "Lansdowne Park - 2005, Combined Sewer Flow Monitoring Report," G.A. Clark & Associates Limited, Proj. No: 200524

Interpolated Average Day, Max Day and, Peak Hour accordingly: Peak Hour = 15.1L/s, Max Day = Peak Hour / 1.8, Average Day = Peak Hour / 2.7

North and South stands flow proportioned by number of seating: North Stands = 14,542 South Stands = 14,284, as decribed in Lansdowne Park information material.

Civil Centre: Flow monitoring completed in 2005 indicated a peak a 4L/s. However, this recorded flow did not account for wastewater directed to Holmwood.

Civil Centre Flow estimated based on Stadium monitored flow and seating: 9,836 / 28,826 x 15.1 = 5.2L/s

Interpolated Average Day, Max Day and, Peak Hour accordingly: Peak Hour = 5.2L/s, Max Day = Peak Hour / 1.8, Average Day = Peak Hour / 2.7 <u>Wastewater</u>

Retail: Average Day 5L/m²/d x 24hour day / 12hour operation, Peak = Average Day x 1.5

Residential: Townhouse Avg Day = $2.7p/unit \times 350m^3/d$, Peak = Avg Day x 3.95

Apartment Avg Day = $1.8p/unit \times 350m^3/d$, Peak = Avg Day $\times 3.95$

Office: Average Day 75L/9.3m²/d, Peak = Avg Day x 1.5

North and South Stands: City of Ottawa completed Flow Monitoring in 2005. A peak dry weather flow for a capacity game was recorded to be 15.1L/s. Report titled "Lansdowne Park - 2005, Combined Sewer Flow Monitoring Report," G.A. Clark & Associates Limited, Proj. No: 200524

Peak flow interpreted as peak monitored flow (15.1L/s)

North stands flow proportioned by number of seating: North Stands = 14,542 South Stands = 14,284, as decribed in Lansdowne Park information material. Civil Centre: Flow monitoring completed in 2005 indicated a peak a 4L/s. However, this recorded flow did not account for wastewater directed to Holmwood.

Civil Centre Flow estimated based on Stadium monitored flow and seating: 9.836 / 28,826 x 15.1 = 5.2L/s

South Stands - Mechanical Consultant provided estimated peak Wastewater Flow Rate (Smith and Anderson (2011-12-02) servicing sketch)

Storm

See Separate Analysis - Estimated per City of Ottawa IDF curves and Control Flow roof drains where appropriate

North and South Stands assumed to have roof drains sized to accommodate 5-year storm only. To be confirmed by DSEL through modeling.

Water Demand Calculation Sheet Project: Location: WSP Project No.

Lansdowne Redevelopment Elementary school 1015 Bank St, Ottawa ON K1S 3W7 CA0000286.1662

		Res	idential			Non-Residen	tial		Average Daily			Maximum Daily		Ma	aximum Hou	irly
Proposed Buildings		Units		Beds	Industrial	Institutional	Commercial		Demand (I/s)			Demand (l/s)			Demand (I/s))
	SF	APT	ST	Beus	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	Res.	Non-Res.	Total	Res.	Non-Res.	Total	Res.	Non-Res.	Tota
												_				
Event Center									2.6*	2.6		3.9*	3.9		7.0*	7.
New North Stands									2.8*	2.8		4.2*	4.2		7.6*	7.
Existing Building A									0.6	0.6		1.3	1.3		2.7	2
Existing Building B									0.3	0.3		0.6	0.6		1.3	1
Existing Building C									0.4	0.4		0.7	0.7		1.4	1
Existing Building D									0.1	0.1		0.3	0.3		0.6	0
Existing Building G1									0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2		0.3	0
Existing Building G2									0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	
Existing Building H									0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3		0.6	C
Existing Building I									0.9	0.9		1.3	1.3		2.3	2
Existing Building K									1.4	1.4		3.5	3.5		7.6	
Existing South Stands									2.8	2.8		4.2	4.2		7.5	7
Existing Aberdeen									0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2		0.3	
Existing Horticulture									0.0	0		0.1	0.1		0.1	
Total										12.3			20.8			3

Population Densities

Population Densities		Average Daily	Demand	Maximum Daily Dem	hand	Maximum Hourly [Demand
Single Family	3.4 person/unit	Residential	280 l/cap/day	Residential	2.5 x avg. day	Residential	2.2 x max. day
Semi-Detached	2.7 person/unit	Industrial	35000 l/ha/day	Industrial	1.5 x avg. day	Industrial	1.8 x max. day
Duplex	2.3 person/unit	Institutional	28000 l/ha/day	Institutional	1.5 x avg. day	Institutional	1.8 x max. day
Townhome (Row)	2.7 person/unit	Commercial	28000 l/ha/day	Commercial	1.5 x avg. day	Commercial	1.8 x max. day
Bachelor Apartment	1.4 person/unit						
1 Bedroom Apartment	1.4 person/unit	*Note: 7 L/s M	aximum Hourly Flow for Eve	nt Center as per Mechanical R	ecommendation		
2 Bedroom Apartment	2.1 person/unit	*Note: Flows f	or New North Stands as per E	xisting Conditions			
3 Bedroom Apartment	3.1 person/unit						
4 Bedroom Apartment	4.1 person/unit						
Avg. Apartment	1.8 person/unit						

NSD

Maximum Hourly Demand

The proposed water supply network is illustration on *Drawing C01003* and the associated hydraulic analysis is located *Appendix B*. *Table 3* summarizes the anticipated Water Demand and Boundary Conditions under proposed conditions.

Table 4Water Demand and Boundary ConditionsProposed Conditions

Design Parameter	Anticipated Demand ¹ (L/s)	Boundary Condition ² (m H ₂ O / kPa)					
Average Daily Demand	11.8	115.6 / 481.7					
Max Day + Fire Flow	19.9 + 150 = 169.9	106.4 / 391.4					
Peak Hour	38.0	103.1 / 359.0					
 Water demand calculation per Water Supply Guidelines. See <i>Appendix B</i> for detailed calculations. 							

2) Boundary conditions supplied by the City of Ottawa. Assumed ground elevation *65.50m*. See *Appendix B.*

3.3 Fire Flow Requirements

Section 4.2.11 of the City Design guidelines for water distribution provides guidance for determining the method for estimating Fire Demand. As indicated, the requirements for levels of fire protection on private property are covered in the Ontario Building code. Section 7.2.11 of the OBC addresses the installation of water service pipes and fire service mains. Part 3 of the OBC outlines the requirement for Fire Protection, Occupant Safety, and Accessibility; and sub-section A-3.2.5.7 provides the provisions for fire fighting. Based on trained personnel responding to the emergency, and water supply being delivered through a municipal system, the required minimum provision for water supply shall not be less than 2,700L/min or greater than 9000L/min (OBC Section A.3.2.5.7, Table 2). Therefore, a conservative estimate for the required fire supply is 9000L/min (150L/s). A certified fire protection system specialist shall be employed to design the building fire suppression system(s) and confirm the actual fire flow demand.

City of Ottawa completed fire hydrant testing in **2007**. The testing indicated that water supply is available between **8,610/min** and **11,610L/min** at **140kPa**.

3.4 Water Supply Conclusion

Anticipated water demand under proposed conditions were submitted to the City of Ottawa for establishing boundary conditions considering the existing and proposed zoning.

As demonstrated in **Table 4**, the recommended pressure range is respected during Maximum Day plus Fire Flow as well as Peak Hour demands. A pressure check should be conducted at the completion of construction to determine if pressure control is required.

Table A1 - 200mm Fire Service Pipe Sizing

٩٧

WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow:					COMMENTS
Project Area	На				
·					
		=	2.6	i L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
ADF _{BLDG} =	224,640 L/d	-			Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
ADF _{TOTAL} =	224.640 L/d	=	26	i L/s	Sum of ADF
- IOTAL	12 1,0 10 20			20	
Maximum Day Flow:					
Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
MDE	226.060 1 /d	=	3.9	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
MDF _{BLDG} =	336,960 L/d				Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
MDF _{TOTAL} =	336,960 L/d	=	3.9) L/s	Sum of MDF
10m2	,				
Peak Hour Flow:					
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
PHF _{BLDG} =	604,800 L/d	=	7	′L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
FHFBLDG =	604,600 L/u				Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
PHF _{TOTAL} =	604,800 L/d	=	7	′L/s	Sum of PHF
Fire Flow =	83 L/s				The FUS (2020) calculated Fire Flow
Man David Fire Flatter Deak Llaur Flatt	07 L /a	>	7	L/s	Max Day + Fire Flow for sizing calculations - Note: No upgrade to existing
Max Day + Fire Flow > Peak Hour Flow =	87 L/s				network Required
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure =	481 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Existing Residual Pressure =	414 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters					
Design Flow =	86.900 L/s				MDF + Fire Flow from above
Length =	395 m				Measured (length from the Holmwood Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
Solve for Friction Headloss =	17.45 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Static Head =	<u>1.80</u> m 19.25 m		100	LD-	Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	19.25 m	=	189	kPa	
Residual Pressure for Site =	225 kPa	>	140	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
	225 11 4		140	Mα	Existing residual pressure minus total neutross
The residual pressure for the proposed buildi	ng is calculated by s	subtrac	ting th	e total h	eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on
Holmwood Ave from City Boundary Condition	n. The residual press	sure for	the si	ite is abo	ove the minimum pressure for the given pipe size.
To present a conservative scenario, the above		mo tha	t tha a	onvico o	onnection must supply 100% of the building fire sprinkler demand and that the
watermain would not be looped or interconne		ne liia			
	0100.				
Designed By:					Project:
					Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment -
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					Event Centre
Checked By:					Location:
					1015 Bank Street

Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON
Project Number:
CA0033920.1056
Dwg. Reference:

Table A2 - 200mm Domestic Service Pipe Sizing

****\$P

WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow:					
Project Area	На				
- ,					
				L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
ADF _{BLDG} =	224,640 L/d	=	2.6	L/S	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
ADF _{TOTAL} =	224,640 L/d	=	2.6	L/s	Sum of ADF
Manimum Davi Flavin					
Maximum Day Flow: Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
Maximum Day Pactor =	1.50				
					As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
MDF _{BLDG} =	336,960 L/d	=	3.9	L/s	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
BEDG	,				
MDF _{TOTAL} =	336,960 L/d	=	3.9	L/s	Sum of MDF
Peak Hour Flow:					
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
					As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
PHF _{BLDG} =	604,800 L/d	=	7	L/s	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
bebg					
PHF _{TOTAL} =	604,800 L/d	=	7	L/s	Sum of PHF
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure =	481 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Existing Residual Pressure =	394 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters					
Design Flow =	7.000 L/s				From above - Peak Hour Flow
5	395 m				
Length =					Measured (length from the Holmwood Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
Solve for Friction Headloss =	0.16 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Static Head =	1.80 m				Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	1.96 m	=	19	kPa	
	1.00 m	-	10	ni u	
Residual Pressure for Site =	375 kPa	>	276	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
-					
					eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on the minimum pressure for the given pipe size.
Holmwood Ave nom City Boundary Condit	on. The residual press	sule io			we the minimum pressure for the given pipe size.
To present a conservative scenario, the ab	ove calculations assu	me tha	at the s	ervice c	onnection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the
watermain would not be looped or intercon	nected.				
Designed By:					Project:
					Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment -
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					Event Centre
Checked By:					Location:
					1015 Bank Street
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					Ottawa, ON
Project Number:					Dwg. Reference:
CA0033920.1056					

Table A3 - 200mm Fire Service Pipe Sizing

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WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow: Project Area	Ha				
FIDJECI Alea	1 la				
					As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
ADF _{BLDG} =	224,640 L/d	=	2.6	L/s	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
· BLDG					Consumption Data from Earload into 1.0
ADF _{TOTAL} =	224,640 L/d	=	2.6	L/s	Sum of ADF
Maximum Day Flow:	. 50				
Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
					A second of the Mater Distribution Oxide lines and Existing
MDF _{BLDG} =	336,960 L/d	=	3.9	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
NDF _{BLDG} =	330,900 L/u				Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
MDF _{TOTAL} =	336,960 L/d	=	3.9	1/c	Sum of MDF
INDI IOTAL -	330,900 L/u	=	3.9	L/S	
Peak Hour Flow:					
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
			7.0	. /-	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
PHF _{BLDG} =	604,800 L/d	=	7.0	L/S	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
PHF _{TOTAL} =	604,800 L/d	=	7.0	L/s	Sum of PHF
Fire Flow =	83 L/s				The FUS (2020) calculated Fire Flow
Max Day - Fire Flaw - Baak Haur Flaw	86.9 L/s	>	7.0	L/s	Max Day + Fire Flow for sizing calculations - Note: No upgrade to existing
Max Day + Fire Flow > Peak Hour Flow =	00.9 L/S				network Required
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure =	466 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street
Existing Residual Pressure =	383 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street
					·····
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters					
Design Flow =	86.9 L/s				MDF + Fire Flow from above
Length =	415 m				Measured (length from the Bank Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
Solve for Friction Headloss =	18.33 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Static Head =	<u>0.20</u> m				Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	18.53 m	=	182	kPa	
Residual Pressure for Site =	201 kPa	>	140	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
The second strength of the second strength of the					n lles for the solid state of the second state
	• •		•		eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank
Street from City Boundary Condition. The re-	sidual pressure for th	ne site	is abov	e the m	inimum pressure for the given pipe size.
To present a conservative scenario, the abo	ve calculations assu	ma tha	t the ce	nvice c	onnection must supply 100% of the building fire sprinkler demand and that the
watermain would not be looped or interconne					
Designed By:					Project:

Designed By:	Project:
	Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment -
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.	Event Centre
Checked By:	Location:
	1015 Bank Street
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.	Ottawa, ON
Project Number:	Dwg. Reference:
CA0033920.1056	

Table A4 - 200mm Domestic Service Pipe Sizing

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Average Day Flow: Project Aras Ha As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Landowne 1.0 ADFmax_= 224,640 L/d = 2.6 L/a Sum of ADF Addition of the set	WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
ADF ₃₂₀₀ = 224,640 L/d = 2.6 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 ADF ₃₂₀₀ = 224,640 L/d = 2.6 L/s Sum of ADF Maximum Day Felor: Peak Hour Factor = 1.50 ADF ₁₀₂₄ = 3.9 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 ADF ₁₀₂₄ = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing PhF ₈₂₀₀ = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MDF Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PhF ₈₂₀₀ = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MDF Peak Hour Fractor = 276 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PhF ₈₂₀₀ = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 776 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Dis						
ADF _{R00} = 224.640 L/d = 2.6 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 ADF ₁₀₇₆ = 224.640 L/d = 2.6 L/s Sum of ADF Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 MDF ₁₀₇₆ = 336.960 L/d = 3.9 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 MDF ₁₀₇₆ = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MDF Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Flow: Pack Hour Flow: = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MDF Maximum Pressure = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MFF Maximum Pressure = 552 k/a As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 375 k/a As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Maximum Dressure = 376 k/a Boundary Condition provided by City at Bark Street Boundary Condition provided by City at Bark Street Maximum Pressure = 370 k/a Boundary Condition provide	Project Area	Ha				
ADF _{R00} = 224.640 L/d = 2.6 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 ADF ₁₀₇₆ = 224.640 L/d = 2.6 L/s Sum of ADF Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 MDF ₁₀₇₆ = 336.960 L/d = 3.9 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 MDF ₁₀₇₆ = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MDF Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Flow: Pack Hour Flow: = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MDF Maximum Pressure = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of MFF Maximum Pressure = 552 k/a As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 375 k/a As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Maximum Dressure = 376 k/a Boundary Condition provided by City at Bark Street Boundary Condition provided by City at Bark Street Maximum Pressure = 370 k/a Boundary Condition provide						
PAIP Bace 224,640 L/d = 2.6 L/s Sum of ADF ADF rox.	l		_	26	l /e	
Maximum Day Flow: Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 MDF _{acto} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PHF _{acto} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{acto} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Maximum Pressure = 552 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 552 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 578 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Static Pressure = 378 kPa Boundary Condition provide by City at Bank Street Basize Pressure = 7.000 L/s From above - Feak Hour Flow Hade Leighth = 415 m Mascared (length the Watermain is used). Calculated elevation difference (from boundary connection As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines S	ADF _{BLDG} =	224,640 L/d	-	2.0	L/3	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
Maximum Day Flow: Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 MDF _{actor} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 - As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{actor} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 652 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 552 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Static Pressure = 378 kPa Boundary Condition provide by City at Bank Street Design Flow = 100 L/s From above - Peak Hour Flow Heade Calculated of Viet Matermain = 204 mm As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Static Headaloss = 0.17 m						
Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 MDF _{RLOS} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s MDF _{TOTAL} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s MDF _{TOTAL} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 552 kPa Minimum Pressure = 552 kPa Minimum Pressure = 552 kPa Minimum Pressure = 140 kPa Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 378 kPa Minimum Pressure = 378 kPa Minimum Pressure = 466 kPa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Existing Residual Pressure = 7,000 L/s C = 110 Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters Design Flow = 7,000 L/s C = 110 Kase PC (by of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Parameters Design Flow = 7,000 L/s C = 110 Kase Head = 0,020 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Satic Head = 0,020 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bark Street for City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P, Eng. Ding B	ADF _{TOTAL} =	224,640 L/d	=	2.6	L/s	Sum of ADF
Maximum Day Factor = 1.50 MDF _{RLOS} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s MDF _{TOTAL} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s MDF _{TOTAL} = 336,960 L/d = 3.9 L/s Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{9LOS} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 552 kPa Minimum Pressure = 552 kPa Minimum Pressure = 552 kPa Minimum Pressure = 140 kPa Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 378 kPa Minimum Pressure = 378 kPa Minimum Pressure = 466 kPa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Existing Residual Pressure = 7,000 L/s C = 110 Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters Design Flow = 7,000 L/s C = 110 Kase PC (by of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Parameters Design Flow = 7,000 L/s C = 110 Kase Head = 0,020 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Satic Head = 0,020 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bark Street for City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P, Eng. Ding B						
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MDF _{RCDC} = 336.980 L/d = 3.9 L/s Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 MDF _{TOTAL} = 336.980 L/d = 3.9 L/s Sum of MDF Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 X As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{RLDC} = 604.800 L/d = 7 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain to Building Connection) As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain to Building Connection to building) C= 110 Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain to Building Connection to building) Calculated visual pressure for Stile = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Static Head = 0.37 m = 4 <						
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Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PHF Ruco = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF Factor = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 552 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Maximum Pressure = 276 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Resolution Pressure = 376 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Resolution Pressure = 376 k/Pa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Baser Flow = 400 k/Pa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Maximum Pressure = 7100 L/s Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Baser City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using PVD PIR Water Distribution Guidelines Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams	MDF _{BLDG} =	336,960 L/d		0.0	2/0	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
Peak Hour Flow: Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PHF Ruco = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF Factor = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 552 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Maximum Pressure = 276 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Resolution Pressure = 376 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Resolution Pressure = 376 k/Pa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Baser Flow = 400 k/Pa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Maximum Pressure = 7100 L/s Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Baser City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using PVD PIR Water Distribution Guidelines Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams						
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Peak Hour Factor = 1.80 PHF _{RLDG} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0 PHF _{RLDG} = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 604,800 L/d = 7 L/s Sum of PHF Maximum Pressure = 552 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 276 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Maximum Pressure = 276 k/Pa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Residual Pressure = 378 k/Pa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Bagin Flow = 7.000 L/s From above - Peak Hour Flow Length = 0.17 m Calculated (length from the Bank Watermain to Building Connection) As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used. Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazer Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Existing Residual pressure for Site = 374 k/Pa 276 k/Pa	_ · · · _·					
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Maximum Pressure = 552 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 276 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure = 140 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Static Pressure = 466 kPa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Bissing Flow = 7.000 L/s Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Design Flow = 7.000 L/s From above - Peak Hour Flow Length = 415 m Peak Hour Flow C = 110 As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Inside Diameter of Watermain = 204 mm Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used. Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building) Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa KPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped		CO 4 O O O L /H		-	1.4.	
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Minimum Pressure = 276 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow = 140 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Static Pressure = 466 kPa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Existing Static Pressure = 378 kPa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters Design Flow = 7.000 L/s Length = 415 m Kreet Tlow Design Flow = 204 mm As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure measured on the connection to building) To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Loastion: <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
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Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow = 140 kPa As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Existing Residual Pressure = 378 kPa Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters From above - Peak Hour Flow Length = 415 m Measured (length from the Bank Watermain to Building Connection) C = 110 As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Inside Diameter of Watermain = 204 mm Assuring a PVC DR18 Watermain is used. Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure minus total headloss Existing Residual pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Checked By: Location: 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Divag. Apre<						
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Existing Residual Pressure = 378 kPa Boundarý Condition provided bý Citý at Bank Street Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters Design Flow = 7.000 L/s From above - Peak Hour Flow Length = 415 m Measured (length from the Bank Watermain to Building Connection) As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Inside Diameter of Watermain = 204 mm As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure measured on the connection to building) The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding						
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters Design Flow = 7.000 L/s Length = 415 m C = 110 Inside Diameter of Watermain = 204 mm Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Static Head = 0.20 m Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Design Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Dito Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Dito Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ditawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						
Design Flow = 7.000 L/s From above - Peak Hour Flow Length = 415 m Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain to Building Connection) As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used. Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Static Head = 0.20 m Total Headloss = 0.37 m Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa 37 m = 4 Kreet from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Durg Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project Number: Dwg. Reference:		0/0/11/4				boundary condition provided by only at bank circer
Design Flow = 7.000 L/s From above - Peak Hour Flow Length = 415 m Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain to Building Connection) As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used. Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Static Head = 0.20 m Total Headloss = 0.37 m Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa 37 m = 4 Kreet from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Durg Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters					
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C = 110 As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Inside Diameter of Watermain = 204 mm As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Linasdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Dird Hawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						
Inside Diameter of Watermain = 204 mm Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used. Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building) Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Existing Residual pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Reference:						
Solve for Friction Headloss = 0.17 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Static Head = 0.20 m Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Dits Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Dits Reference:	Inside Diameter of Watermain =					
Static Head = 0.20 m Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building) Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Existing Residual pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Static Head = 0.20 m Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building) Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Existing Residual pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	Solve for Friction Headloss =	0.17 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Total Headloss = 0.37 m = 4 kPa Residual Pressure for Site = 374 kPa > 276 kPa Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Dits Bank Street Ottawa, ON Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:		0.20 m				
The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Y	Total Headloss =		=	4	kPa	
The residual pressure for the proposed building is calculated by subtracting the total headloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Y						
Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	Residual Pressure for Site =	374 kPa	>	276	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
Street from City Boundary Condition. The residual pressure for the site is above the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						
To present a conservative scenario, the above calculations assume that the service connection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Project: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Checked By: Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	The residual pressure for the proposed built	Iding is calculated by s	subtrac	ting the	total h	eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank
watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Checked By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang Y	Street from City Boundary Condition. The r	esidual pressure for th	ie site	is abov	e the m	inimum pressure for the given pipe size.
watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Checked By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang Y						
watermain would not be looped or interconnected. Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Checked By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang Y						
Designed By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Checked By: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project Number: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Project Number: Project: Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Event Centre Location: 1015 Bank Street Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:			me tha	it the se	rvice co	onnection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	watermain would not be looped or intercon	nected.				
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Location: Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Checked By: Location: 1015 Bank Street 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	Designed By:					-
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Event Centre Checked By: Location: 1015 Bank Street 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment -
Checked By: Location: 1015 Bank Street Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						·
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. 1015 Bank Street Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	Checked By:					
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng. Ottawa, ON Project Number: Dwg. Reference:						1015 Bank Street
Project Number: Dwg. Reference:	Ding Dong Vong D Erst					
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CA0033920.1056						Dwg. Reference:
	CA0033920.1056					

Table B1 - 200mm Fire Service Pipe Sizing

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WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow:					COMMENTS
Project Area	Ha				
ADF _{BLDG} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.8	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
ADF _{TOTAL} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.8	L/s	Sum of ADF
Maximum Day Flow:					
Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
MDF _{BLDG} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
MDF _{TOTAL} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	Sum of MDF
Peak Hour Flow:	4.00				
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
PHF _{BLDG} =	653,184 L/d	=	7.6	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
PHF _{TOTAL} =	653,184 L/d	=	7.6	i L/s	Sum of PHF
Fire Flow =	100 L/s				The FUS (2020) calculated Fire Flow
Max Day + Fire Flow > Peak Hour Flow =	104 L/s	>	7.6	L/s	Max Day + Fire Flow for sizing calculations - Note: No upgrade to existing network Required
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure = Existing Residual Pressure =	481 kPa 414 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters Design Flow =	104.200 L/s				MDF + Fire Flow from above
Length =	360 m				Measured (length from the Holmwood Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
Solve for Friction Headloss =	22.26 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Static Head =	0.50 m				Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	22.76 m	=	223	kPa	
Residual Pressure for Site =	190 kPa	>	140	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
Holmwood Ave from City Boundary Condition	e calculations assu	sure fo	r the si	ite is abo	eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on we the minimum pressure for the given pipe size. onnection must supply 100% of the building fire sprinkler demand and that the
Designed By:					Project:
					Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - New
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					North Stand
Checked By:					Location: 1015 Bank Street
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					Ottawa, ON
Project Number:					Dwg. Reference:
CA0033920.1056					

Table B2 - 200mm Domestic Service Pipe Sizing

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WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow:					
Project Area	Ha				
-,					
			2.8	1 /0	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
ADF _{BLDG} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.8	L/S	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
ADF _{TOTAL} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.8	L/s	Sum of ADF
Maximum Day Flow:					
Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
MDF _{BLDG} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
BLDG =	302,000 L/U				Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
MDF _{TOTAL} =	362,880 L/d	-	4.2	1 /s	Sum of MDF
IND TOTAL	502,000 E/u	-	4.2	L/3	
Peak Hour Flow:					
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
			7.0		As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
PHF _{BLDG} =	653,184 L/d	=	7.6	L/s	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
PHF _{TOTAL} =	653,184 L/d	=	7.6	L/s	Sum of PHF
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure =	481 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Existing Residual Pressure =	394 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Holmwood Ave
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters	7 500 1 /				Frankis - Baskilla - Fla
Design Flow =	7.560 L/s				From above - Peak Hour Flow
Length =	360 m				Measured (length from the Holmwood Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
	0.47				Only total start the second second second
Solve for Friction Headloss =	0.17 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Static Head =	<u>0.50</u> m		_		Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	0.67 m	=	7	kPa	
Residual Pressure for Site =	388 kPa		276	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
	500 Ki u		270	Νа	Existing nesidual pressure minus total neadloss
The residual pressure for the proposed but	ilding is calculated by s	subtrac	tina the	e total h	eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on
					by the minimum pressure for the given pipe size.
Field we have not end boundary condi-				0 10 400	
To present a conservative scenario, the at	ove calculations assur	me tha	t the se	ervice c	onnection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the
watermain would not be looped or intercon					
Designed By:					Project:
					Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - New
					•
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					North Stand
Checked By:					Location:
					1015 Bank Street
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					Ottawa, ON
Project Number:					Dwg. Reference:
CA0033920.1056					
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Table A3 - 200mm Fire Service Pipe Sizing

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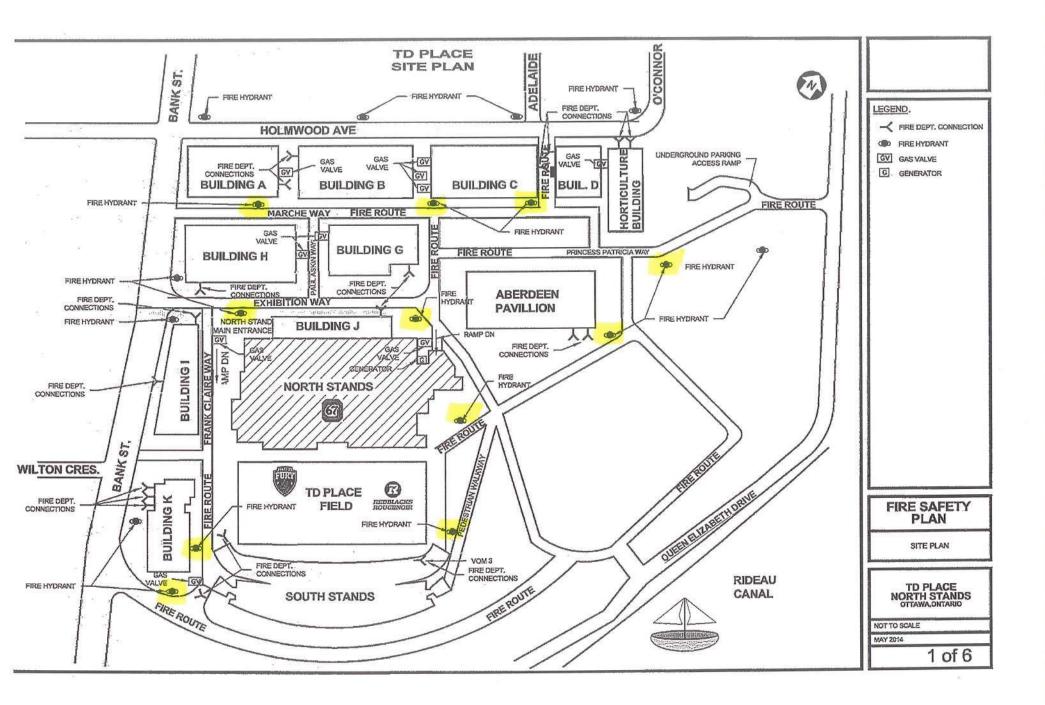
WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow:					
Project Area	Ha				
		-	2.8	l/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
ADF _{BLDG} =	241,920 L/d	-		2/5	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
				_	
ADF _{TOTAL} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.8	L/s	Sum of ADF
Maximum Day Flow:					
Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
	1.00				
					As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
MDF _{BLDG} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
BLDG -	002,000 - 1				
MDF _{TOTAL} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	Sum of MDF
ione					
Peak Hour Flow:					
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
I					
		_	7.6	1/6	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
PHF _{BLDG} =	653,184 L/d	-	7.0	L/S	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
PHF _{TOTAL} =	653,184 L/d	=	7.6	L/s	Sum of PHF
_	100.01/				
Fire Flow =	100.0 L/s				The FUS (2020) calculated Fire Flow
					May Dave Fire Flow for siging coloulations. Note: No ungrade to evicting
Max Day + Fire Flow > Peak Hour Flow =	104.2 L/s	>	7.56	L/s	Max Day + Fire Flow for sizing calculations - Note: No upgrade to existing
Max Day + File Flow > Fear Flour Flow =	104.2 1/3				network Required
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure =	466 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street
Existing Residual Pressure =	383 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street
	000 11 4				Boundary Condition provided by Oily at Bank Offeet
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters					
Design Flow =	104.2 L/s				MDF + Fire Flow from above
Length =	125 m				Measured (length from the Bank Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 11111				Assuming a FVC DRT6 Watermaints used.
Solve for Friction Headloss =	7.73 m				Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Static Head =	0.50 m				Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	8.23 m	_	81	kPa	Estimated elevation difference (nom boundary connection to building)
	0.25 11	-	01	КΙά	
Residual Pressure for Site =	303 kPa	>	140	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
The residual pressure for the proposed build	ing is calculated by s		cting the	e total he	eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank
Street from City Boundary Condition. The res	idual pressure for th	ne site i	is above	e the m	inimum pressure for the given pipe size.
To present a conservative scenario, the above	ve calculations assu	me tha	t the se	ervice co	onnection must supply 100% of the building fire sprinkler demand and that the
watermain would not be looped or interconne					
Designed By:					Project:
Designed by.					Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - New
					Lansdowne Park 2.0 neuevelopment - New

	Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - New
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.	North Stand
Checked By:	Location:
	1015 Bank Street
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.	Ottawa, ON
Project Number:	Dwg. Reference:
CA0033920.1056	

Table A4 - 200mm Domestic Service Pipe Sizing

۱۱SD

WATERMAIN SIZING CALCULATIONS					COMMENTS
Average Day Flow:					
Project Area	На				
	110				
		=	2.8	1 /0	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
ADF _{BLDG} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.0	L/5	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
ADF _{TOTAL} =	241,920 L/d	=	2.8	L/s	Sum of ADF
Maximum Day Flow:					
Maximum Day Flow: Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
Maximum Day Factor =	1.50				
					As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
MDF _{BLDG} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
	,				Consumption Data non Eansdowne 1.0
MDF _{TOTAL} =	362,880 L/d	=	4.2	L/s	Sum of MDF
Peak Hour Flow:					
Peak Hour Factor =	1.80				
	050 404 1/1	=	7.6	L/s	As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines and Existing
PHF _{BLDG} =	653,184 L/d				Consumption Data from Lansdowne 1.0
PHF _{TOTAL} =	653,184 L/d	=	76	L/s	Sum of PHF
TTTT TOTAL =	033,104 L/u	=	7.0	L/5	
Maximum Pressure =	552 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure =	276 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Minimum Pressure under Fire Flow =	140 kPa				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Existing Static Pressure =	466 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street
Existing Residual Pressure =	378 kPa				Boundary Condition provided by City at Bank Street
Hazen-Williams Equation Parameters					
Design Flow =	7.6 L/s				From above - Peak Hour Flow
Length =	125 m				Measured (length from the Bank Watermain to Building Connection)
C =	110				As per City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines
Inside Diameter of Watermain =	204 mm				Assuming a PVC DR18 Watermain is used.
Solve for Friction Headloss =	0.06 m				Calculated using Llazan Williama Equation
Static Head =					Calculated using Hazen Williams Equation
Total Headloss =	<u>0.50</u> m 0.56 m		5	kPa	Estimated elevation difference (from boundary connection to building)
Total Headloss =	0.56 11	=	5	кга	
Residual Pressure for Site =	372 kPa	>	276	kPa	Existing Residual pressure minus total headloss
The residual pressure for the proposed but	Iding is calculated by	whetro	ting the	a total b	eadloss from the residual pressure measured on the connection on Bank
Street from City Boundary Condition. The					
oriest nom only boundary condition. The			10 0000	o tho m	
To present a conservative scenario, the at	ove calculations assu	me tha	at the se	ervice c	onnection must supply 100% of the building Peak Hour Flow and that the
watermain would not be looped or intercon	nected.				
Designed By:					Project:
					Lansdowne Park 2.0 Redevelopment - New
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					North Stand
Checked By:					Location:
					1015 Bank Street
Ding Bang Yang, P.Eng.					Ottawa, ON
Project Number:					Dwg. Reference:
CA0033920.1056					
0,1000020.1000					



Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Apartment Facing Field**

Hydrant Type: DARLING

Paint: Paint to code Stem: OK O-Rings: OK Top Nut: OK Valve Seat: OK Condition of Water: Normal Isolation Valve: OK Flow test: Complete Caps:OK

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **68 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **39 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **875** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2689 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Back Entrance**

Hydrant Type: McAvity

Paint: Paint to code Stem: OK O-Rings: OK Top Nut: OK Valve Seat: OK Condition of Water: Normal Isolation Valve: OK Flow test: Complete Caps:OK

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **70 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **44 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **929** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2499 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

OWNEr: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: Behind Apartment (Bank St)

Hydrant Type: DARLING

Paint: Paint to code Stem: OK O-Rings: OK Top Nut: OK Valve Seat: OK Condition of Water: Normal Isolation Valve: OK Flow test: Complete Caps:OK

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **70 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **61 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **41 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **897** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2264 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

OWNEr: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: Behind Apartment (Parkway)

Hydrant Type: DARLING

Paint: Paint to code Stem: OK O-Rings: OK Top Nut: OK Valve Seat: OK Condition of Water: Normal Isolation Valve: OK Flow test: Complete Caps:OK

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **70 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **38 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **863** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2323 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Box Office**

Hydrant Type: McAvity

Paint: **OK** Stem: **OK** O-Rings: **OK** Top Nut: **OK** Valve Seat: **OK** Condition of Water: **Normal** Isolation Valve: **Buried** Flow test: **Complete** Caps:**OK**

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **68 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **42 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **908** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2790 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK Isolation valve-could not locate

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Cattle Castle**

Hydrant Type: McAvity

Paint: Paint to code Stem: OK O-Rings: OK Top Nut: OK Valve Seat: OK Condition of Water: Normal Isolation Valve: OK Flow test: Complete Caps:OK

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **70 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **38 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: 1 Nozzle Size: 2 ¹/₂ in.

Gallons Per Minute: **863** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2323 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Cineplex**

Hydrant Type: DARLING

Paint: **OK** Stem: **OK** O-Rings: **OK** Top Nut: **OK** Valve Seat: **OK** Condition of Water: **Normal** Isolation Valve: **OK** Flow test: **Complete** Caps:**OK**

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **66 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **61 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **38 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: 1 Nozzle Size: 2 ¹/₂ in.

Gallons Per Minute: **86** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2739 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Field Entrance**

Hydrant Type: McAvity

Paint: Paint to code Stem: OK O-Rings: OK Top Nut: OK Valve Seat: OK Condition of Water: Normal Isolation Valve: Partially Paved over Flow test: Complete Caps:OK

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **70 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **60 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **39 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: 1 Nozzle Size: 2 ¹/₂ in.

Gallons Per Minute: **875** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2086 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **On Field**

Hydrant Type: McAvity

Paint: **OK** Stem: **OK** O-Rings: **OK** Top Nut: **OK** Valve Seat: **OK** Condition of Water: **Normal** Isolation Valve: **OK** Flow test: **Complete** Caps:**OK**

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **70 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **43 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **918** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2471 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Goodlife**

Hydrant Type: Darling

Paint: **OK** Stem: **OK** O-Rings: **OK** Top Nut: **OK** Valve Seat: **OK** Condition of Water: **Normal** Isolation Valve: **OK** Flow test: **Complete** Caps:**OK**

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **67 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **60 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **37 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **852** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2382 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Milestones**

Hydrant Type: DARLING

Paint: **OK** Stem: **OK** O-Rings: **OK** Top Nut: **OK** Valve Seat: **OK** Condition of Water: **Normal** Isolation Valve: **OK** Flow test: **Complete** Caps:**OK**

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **67 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **62 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **34 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **817** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2739 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK

Hydrants-R-Us Inc. 53 Forest Creek Drive K2S 1M1 613-804-0088 dalton@hydrantsrus.com

HYDRANT INSPECTION REPORT

Owner: Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (TD PLACE) Hydrant Location: **Sporting Life**

Hydrant Type: DARLING

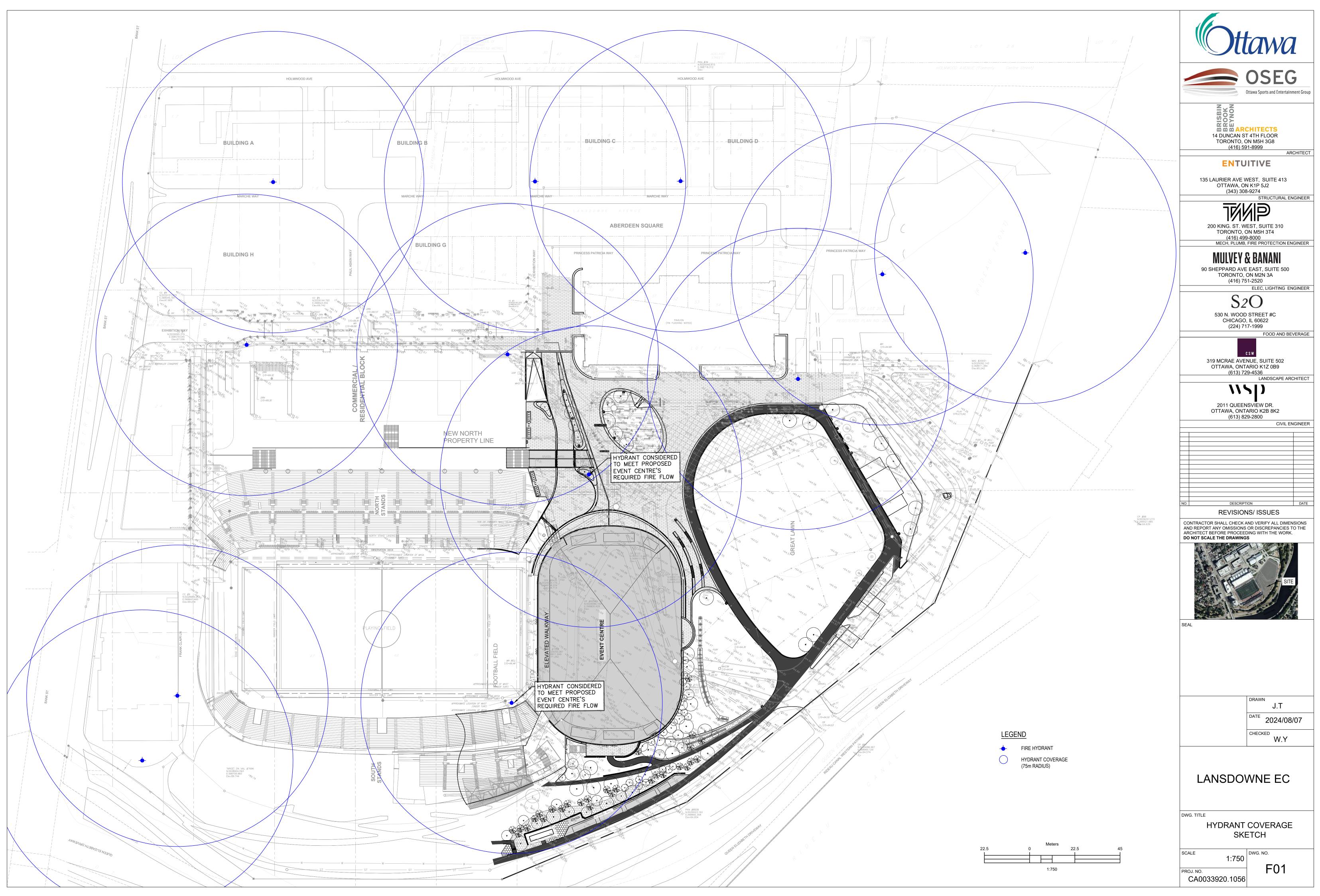
Paint: **OK** Stem: **OK** O-Rings: **OK** Top Nut: **OK** Valve Seat: **OK** Condition of Water: **Normal** Isolation Valve: **Partially Paved Over** Flow test: **Complete** Caps:**OK**

Residual Hydrant Static Pressure: **65 PSI** Residual Hydrant Flowing Pressure: **58 PSI** Flowing Hydrant Pitot Pressure: **41 PSI**

Number of Ports Flowed: **1** Nozzle Size: **2** ½ **in**.

Gallons Per Minute: **897** Gallons Per Minute at 20 PSI: **2450 Color Code: BLUE**

Remarks: OK



ATE PLOTTE

APPENDIX

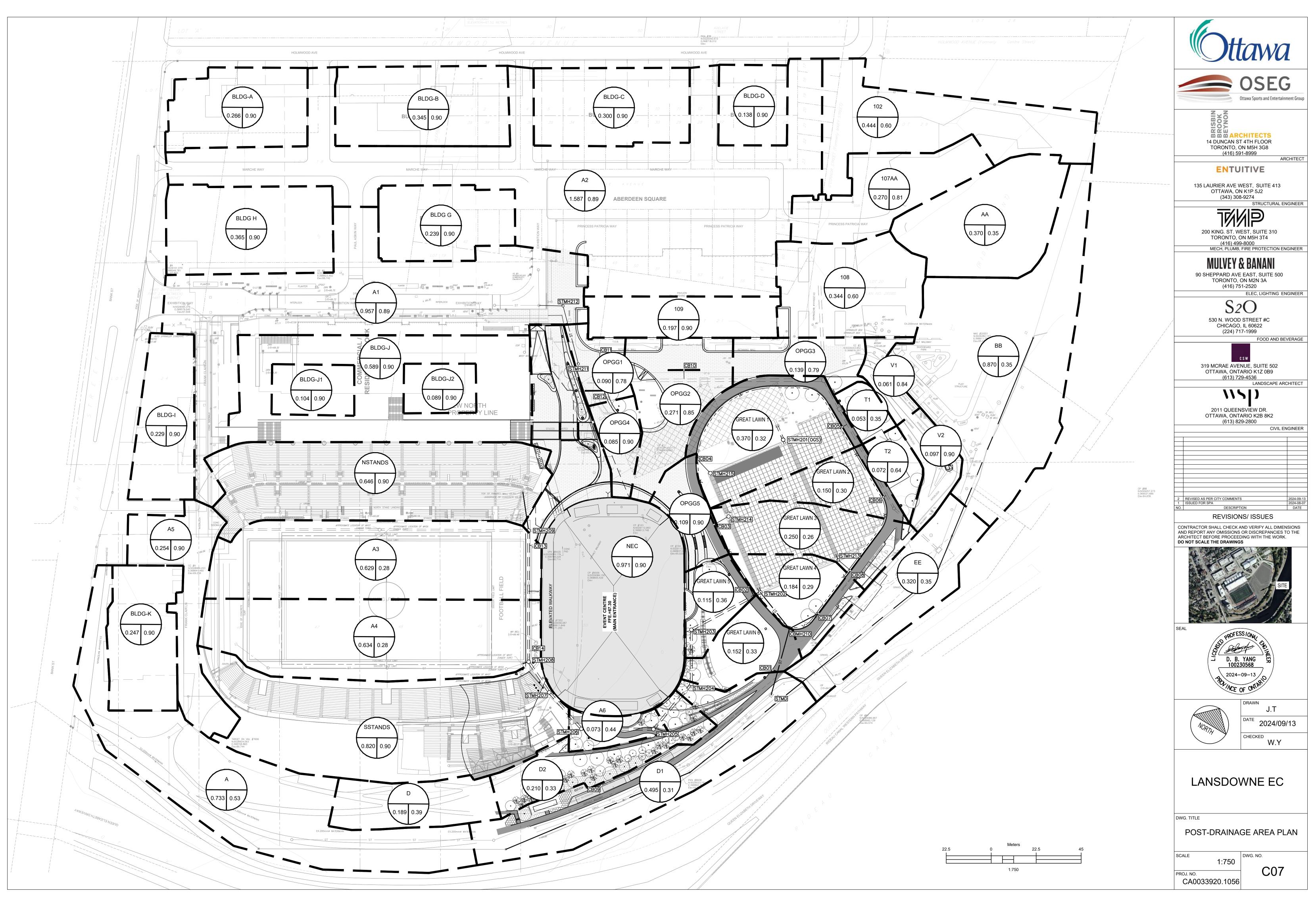


- STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET
- DWG C07 STORM DRAINAGE AREA PLAN
- EXISTING STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET AND
 - DRAINAGE AREA PLAN BY STANTEC
- SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET
- EXISTING SANITARY DESIGN SHEET BY DSEL
- DWG C04 GRADING PLANS
- DWG C05A/C05B SERVICING PLANS

STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET LANSDOWNE 2.0 REDEVELOPMENT **CITY OF OTTAWA** Project: CA0033920.1056 Date: August, 2024

		LOCATION			ARE	A (Ha)								RATIONAL	DESIGN FLOW							PROPSOED SEW	ER DATA	
BLDG FLOW	AREA ID	FROM	то	C= C=	= C=	C=	C= C=	IND		INLET		i (2)	i (5)	i (100)	BLDG 2yr PEAK		100yr PEAK ICD FIXED DESIGN		MATERIAL			LENGTH CAPACIT	Y VELOCITY	TIME AVAIL CAP (2yr)
				0.20 0.3	95 0.75	0.80	0.90 1.00	2.78AC	2.78 AC	(min)	(min)	(mm/hr)	(mm/hr)	(mm/hr)	FLOW (L/S) FLOW (L/S)	FLOW (L/S)	FLOW (L/s) FLOW (L/s) FLOW (L/s)	DESIGN FLOW (L/S)	PIPE	(mm)	(%)	(m) (l/s)	(m/s)	IN PIPE (L/s) (%)
												Lancd	owne 2.0											
												Lansu												
+106 l/s	S. STANDS	Ex. STM 120 Ex. STM 119	Ex. STM 119 Ex. STM 118					0.000		20.00 21.24		52.03 50.12	70.25 67.64	119.95 115.46		0.00	0.00	106.00 106.00	CONC CONC		0.20		0.80	1.2421.6316.95%1.2421.6316.95%
+106 l/s		Ex. STM 118	Ex. STM 117					0.000	_		22.40	48.36	65.24	111.33		0.00	0.00	212.00	CONC		0.20		0.80	0.15 62.87 22.87%
		Ex. STM 117	STMH 208					0.000	0.000	22.63	22.68	48.16	64.97	110.85		0.00	0.00	212.00	CONC	600.0	0.20	3.00 274.87	0.97	0.05 62.87 22.87%
		EX. STM 117	STMH 208					0.000	0.000	22.03	22.00	40.10	64.97	110.85		0.00	0.00	212.00	CONC	600.0	0.20	3.00 274.87	0.97	0.05 62.87 22.87%
+232.6 l/s	3, A4, A5, BLDG I, K, N STANDS	Ex. STM 115	Ex. STM 114	1.118			0.399	1.620	1.620	20.00	21.02	52.03	70.25	119.95		113.80	113.80	346.40	CONC	825.0	0.20	73.70 642.59	1.20	1.02 296.19 46.09%
+232.0 1/3		Ex. STM 114	STMH 209	1.110			0.000	0.000			22.06	50.44	68.08	116.22		110.29	110.29	342.89	CONC		0.20			1.03 299.71 46.64%
	Half of NEC Area	STMH 209	STMH 208	0.000			0.486	1.215	2.835	22.06	23.27	48.94	66.04	112.69		187.19	187.19	419.79	CONC	900.0	0.10	65.64 573.05	0.90	1.22 153.26 26.74%
		311/11/209	311011 200	0.000			0.400	1.213	2.033	22.00	23.27	40.94	00.04	112.09		107.19	107.13	413.73	CONC	300.0	0.10	00.04 070.00	0.90	
$Q_{bldg Tot} = 444.6$		STMH 208	STMH 207					0.000	2.835	22.27	22 59	47.30	63.80	108.84		180.85	180.85	625.45	CONC	1050.0	0.10	18.55 864.40	1.00	0.31 238.95 27.64%
1/5			51MH 207					0.000	2.035	23.21	23.30	47.30	03.00	100.04		100.05	100.05	025.45	CONC	1050.0	0.10	16.55 604.40	1.00	0.31 236.95 27.04%
		STMH 207	STMH 206					0.000	2.835	23.58	23.97	46.90	63.26	107.91		179.31	179.31	623.91	CONC	1050.0	0.10	23.14 864.40	1.00	0.39 240.49 27.82%
	A6	STMH 206	STMH 205	0.048			0.025	0.089	2.924	23.97	24.61	46.41	62.59	106.77		183.01	183.01	627.61	CONC	1050.0	0.10	38.05 864.40	1.00	0.64 236.79 27.39%
		STMH 205	STMH 204					0.000	2.924	24.61	25.10	45.64	61.53	104.94		179.92	179.92	624.52	CONC	1050.0	0.10	29.50 864.40	1.00	0.49 239.89 27.75%
		31MH 205	3 TMH 204					0.000	2.924	24.01	25.10	45.04	01.55	104.94		179.92	179.92	024.32	CONC	1050.0	0.10	29.30 804.40	1.00	
	Half of NEC Area	STMH 204	STMH 203	0.000			0.486	1.215	4.139	25.10	25.55	45.05	60.74	103.58		251.38	251.38	695.98	CONC	1050.0	0.10	27.14 864.40	1.00	0.45 168.43 19.48%
	Great Lawn 5	STMH 203	CBMH 202	0.089			0.026	0.115	4.253	25.55	26.25	44.53	60.03	102.36		255.31	255.31	699.91	CONC	1050.0	0.10	41.65 864.40	1.00	0.70 164.49 19.03%
Gr	eat Lawn 6, A, D, D1,																							
	D2	Ex. STMD	CBMH 210	1.237			0.542	2.044	2.044	20.00	20.83	52.03	70.25	119.95		143.58	143.58		CONC	600.0	0.10	34.40 194.36	0.69	0.83 50.78 26.13%
	Great Lawn 4	CBMH 210	CBMH 202	0.160			0.024	0 149	2.193	20.83	21 37	50.73	68.47	116.88		150.15	150.15		CONC	600.0	0.10	22.20 194.36	0.69	0.54 44.22 22.75%
		ODMIT 210	ODWIT 202	0.100			0.024	0.143	2.133	20.00	21.07	30.73	00.47	110.00		130.13	130.13			000.0	0.10	22.20 134.30	0.03	
$Q_{bldg Tot} = 444.6$ I/s		CBMH 202	CHAMBER / Ex. Chamber					0.000	6.446	26.25	26.25	43.75	58.97	100.54		380.15	380.15	824.75			E	REFER TO STORMT		NI
1/3		CBIVITI 202	CHAMBERT Ex. Chamber					0.000	0.440	20.25	20.25	43.75	30.97	100.54		360.13	360.13	024.75						
0	PGG5 Great Lawn 3	CHAMBER / Ex. Chamber	Ex. 1350 PIPE	0.228			0.131	0.455	6.901	26.25	26.25	43.75	58.97	100.54		406.95	406.95	851.55			F	REFER TO STORMT	-CH DESIG	N
				0.220				0.100		20.20	20.20	10.110	00.01			100.00								
A1 +23.1 l/s	, BLDGS H, G, J, J1, J2	Ex. STM-CCN1	NEW STMH 212	0.019			0.938	2.357	2.357	20.00	20.21	52.03	70.25	119.95		165.61	165.61	188.71	CONC	600.0	0.20	12.03 274.87	0.97	0.21 86.16 31.35%
		NEW STMH 212	NEW STMH 211					0.000	2.357	20.21	20.72	51.70	69.80	119.18		164.55	164.55	187.65	CONC	600.0	0.20	30.00 274.87	0.97	0.51 87.22 31.73%
	OPGG1, OPGG4	NEW STMH 211 Ex. STM 110	Ex. STM 110 Ex. STM 109	0.015			0.160		2.357 2.766			50.90 50.61	68.71 68.31	117.29 116.62		161.97 188.97	161.97 188.97	185.07 212.07	CONC CONC		0.20			
$Q_{bldg Tot} = 467.7$																								
l/s	OPGG2	Ex. STM 109	Ex. STM 108	0.020			0.251	0.639	10.306	26.25	27.49	43.75	58.97	100.54		607.77	607.77	1075.47	CONC	1350.0	0.13	99.80 1926.37	1.34	1.24 850.90 44.17%
	102, AA, BB, EE	Ex. STMDD	Ex. STMFF	1.410			0.594	2.270	2.270	21.70	22.27	49.45	66.73	113.88		151.48	151.48		CONC	900.0	0.10	31.00 573.05	0.90	0.57 421.57 73.57%
G	Great Lawn 1 & 2, T1,							_	+ +														+	
	T2, V1, V2	Ex. STMFF	Ex. STMGG	0.508			0.295	1.021	3.291	22.27	23.33	48.64	65.62	111.98		215.95	215.95		CONC	900.0	0.10	57.00 573.05	0.90	1.06 357.10 62.32%
		Ex. STMGG	Ex. STM 108					0.000	3.291	23.33	23.74	47.23	63.70	108.67		209.61	209.61		CONC	900.0	0.10	22.00 573.05	0.90	0.41 363.43 63.42%
0 407.5																							<u> </u>	
$Q_{bldg Tot} = 467.7$ l/s	OPGG3, 108	Ex. STM 108	Ex. STM 107	0.167			0.316	0.883	14.480	27.49	28.64	42.45	57.20	97.49		828.21	828.21	1295.91	CONC	1350.0	0.10	<i>81.40</i> 1689.54	1.18	1.15 393.63 23.30%
	,									-		-						_						
+34.4 l/s, Qbldg Tot = 502.1 l/s A	2, BLDGS A, B, C, D	Ex. STM 107	Ex. STM 106	0.032			1.555	3.908	18.388	28.64	28.93	41.31	55.65	94.82		1023.27	1023.27	1525.37	CONC	1350.0	0.10	20.70 1689.54	1.18	0.29 164.17 9.72%
	, , - 1 -																	_						
	-	Ex. STM 106 Ex. STM 105	Ex. STM 105 Ex. STM 104						+								616.00 616.00		CONC CONC		0.10 0.10			
Controll	ed Flow	Ex. STM 104	Ex. STM 103					1	1								616.00		CONC	975.0	0.10	19.20 709.40	0.95	0.34 93.40 13.17%
		Ex. STM 103 Ex. STM 102	Ex. STM 102 Ex. STM 101					-									616.00 616.00		CONC CONC		0.10 0.10			0.9593.4013.17%0.4293.4013.17%
ļ		Ex. STM 101	Ex. STM MH (O'Connnor)														616.00		CONC		0.10			
Definition:			1	Notes:		<u> </u>								Designed:	Z.A.	1	No.	 F	Revision					Date
Q=2.78CiA, where:	o por Coord (1 /s)			1. Mannings coe	efficient (n) =	0.013			ion in the Sw								1.	,	bmission No.				—	2023-05-25
Q = Peak Flow in Litre A = Area in Hectares (n) = 3.258 [(1. atercourse Len	-	-			Checked:	D.B.Y.		2. 3.	,	bmission No. bmission No.				+	2023-09-22 2024-08-07
i = Rainfall Intensity in	millimeters per hour (mr		2 Veer					-	Runoff	Coef.C =	. ,	Impervious											+	
i = 732.951/(TC+6. i = 1174.184/(TC+6			2 Year 5 Year					No.	L (m)		#DIV/0!			Dwg. Referen	ce: F2		┥ │						+	
i = 1735.688/(TC+6	,		100 Year					L	I								File Reference:				Date:			Sheet No:
				1													CA0002045.0622			Ĩ	2023-09-22	2		1 of 1





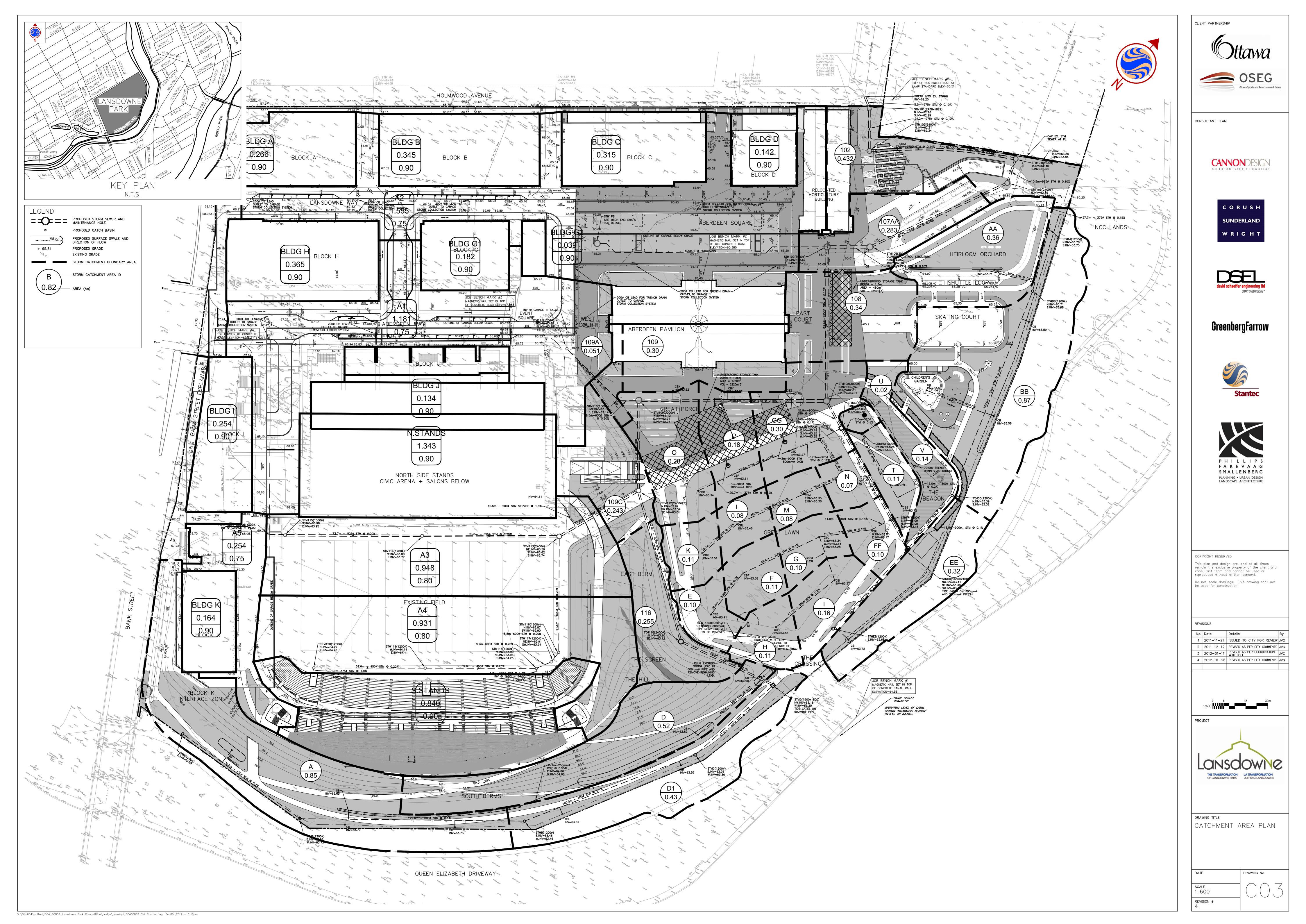
DATE PLOTTE

Storm Sewer Calculation Sheet Lansdowne Park Re-Development

																	S	ewer Data	а			I
Up	Down	BLDG ID		Q BLDG TOT	AREA ID	Area	С	Indiv AxC A	Acc AxC	Тc	I	Q	Q _{TOT}	DIA	Slope	Length	A _{hydraulic}	R	Velocity	Qcap	Time Flow	Q / Q full
			(L/s)	(L/s)		(ha)	(-)			(min)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(mm)	(%)	(m)	(m ²)	(m)	(m/s)	(L/s)	(min)	(-)
120	110	S. Stands	106.0	106.0				0.00	0.00	20.0	70.3	0.0	106.0	450	0.20	59.6	0.159	0.113	0.80	127.5	1.2	0.83
120	119		100.0	106.0				0.00	0.00	20.0		0.0	106.0		0.20	59.6	0.159	0.113			1.2	0.83
118		S. Stands	106.0	212.0				0.00	0.00	22.5	65.2	0.0	212.0	600	0.20	8.7	0.283	0.150		274.6	0.1	0.77
117	116			212.0				0.00	0.00	22.6	65.0	0.0	212.0	600	0.20	3.8	0.283	0.150		274.6	0.1	0.77
116	113			212.0				0.00	0.00	22.7	64.8	0.0	212.0	600	0.20	62.4	0.283	0.150	0.97	274.6	1.1	0.77
										23.8												
115	11/	I, K, N.STANDS	232.6	232.6	A3, A4, A5	2.133	0.80	1.71	1.71	20.0	70.3	333.0	565.6	825	0.20	73.7	0.535	0.206	1.20	641.9	1.0	0.88
114	113		202.0	232.6		2.100	0.00	0.00	1.71	20.0	68.1	322.7	555.4	825	0.20	73.0	0.535	0.200			1.0	0.87
										22.0												
113	112			444.6				0.00	1.71	23.8		298.4	743.0	1050	0.10	47.8	0.866	0.263	1.00	863.5	0.8	0.86
										24.6												
A	В			0.0		0.870	0.35	0.30	0.30	15.0	83.6	70.7	70.7	600	0.10	100.0	0.283	0.150	0.69	194.2	2.4	0.36
В	C			0.0		0.430	0.35		0.46	17.4	76.5	96.6	96.6		0.10	100.0	0.283	0.150			2.4	0.50
С	D			0.0				0.00	0.46	19.9	70.6	89.2	89.2		0.10	57.0	0.283	0.150	0.69	194.2	1.4	0.46
D	D1			0.0		0.520	0.35		0.64	21.2		119.7	119.7	900	0.10	55.8	0.636	0.225		572.5	1.0	0.21
D1	112			0.0		0.340	0.35	0.12	0.76	22.3 23.8	65.6	137.8	137.8	900	0.10	85.0	0.636	0.225	0.90	572.5	1.6	0.24
										20.0												
112	109			444.6				0.00	2.46	24.6	61.6	421.4	866.0	1200	0.10	46.8	1.131	0.300	1.09	1232.9	0.7	0.70
										25.3												
			a a 4									170.0								074.0		
111 110	110	H, G1, G2, J	23.1	23.1 23.1	A1	1.181	0.75	0.89	0.89	20.0 20.7	70.3 68.8	172.8 169.3	196.0 192.4	600 600	0.20	39.6 8.5	0.283	0.150		274.6 274.6	0.7 0.1	0.71 0.70
110	109			23.1				0.00	0.09	20.7		109.5	192.4	000	0.20	0.5	0.203	0.150	0.97	274.0	0.1	0.70
										20.0												
109	108			467.8				0.00	3.35	25.3	60.5	562.3	1030.0	1350	0.10	99.8	1.431	0.338	1.18	1687.8	1.4	0.61
										26.7												
CB1A	AA			0.0		0.430	0.60	0.26	0.26	15.0	00.6	59.9	59.9	375	0.15	114.0	0.110	0.004	0.61	67.9	0.1	0.88
AA	BB			0.0		0.430	0.80		0.28	18.1	83.6 74.7	79.7	79.7	450	0.15		0.110	0.094 0.113			3.1 0.9	0.80
BB	CC			0.0		0.870	0.35		0.69	19.0	72.5	138.6	138.6	525	0.24	120.0	0.216	0.131		210.7	2.1	0.66
CC	DD			0.0				0.00	0.69	21.1	68.0	130.0	130.0	525	0.24	38.0	0.216	0.131		210.7	0.7	0.62
										21.7												
EE	DD			0.0		0.320	0.35	0.11	0.11	15.0	83.6	26.0	26.0	300	0.40	59.0	0.071	0.075	0.87	61.2	1.1	0.43
	00			0.0		0.320	0.35	0.11	0.11	16.1	00.0	20.0	20.0	300	0.40	59.0	0.071	0.075	0.07	01.2	1.1	0.43
DD	FF			0.0				0.00	0.80	21.7	66.7	148.2	148.2	900	0.10	31.0	0.636	0.225	0.90	572.5	0.6	0.26
										22.3												
Н	G			0.0		0.270	0.35	0.09	0.09	15.0	83.6	21.9	21.9	300	0.20	66.0	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	1.8	0.51
G				0.0		0.270	0.35		0.09	16.8		44.1	44.1		0.20		0.071	0.075				0.51
J	FF			0.0		0.100	0.35		0.24	17.6		50.2	50.2		0.15		0.283	0.150			0.2	0.21
										17.8												
								0.00				100.1	100.1	000			0.000	0.005	0.00	F70 -		
FF	GG			0.0				0.00	1.04	22.3 23.4	65.6	189.1	189.1	900	0.10	57.0	0.636	0.225	0.90	572.5	1.1	0.33
										20.4												
К	М			0.0		0.270	0.35		0.09	15.0	83.6	21.9	21.9		0.20	65.0	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2		0.51
М	R			0.0		0.070	0.35		0.12	16.8		25.9	25.9	300	0.20	47.0	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	1.3	0.60
										18.1												

Storm Sewer Calculation Sheet Lansdowne Park Re-Development

															Ś	Sewer Data	1			
Up	Down BLDG ID		Q _{BLDG TOT} AREA ID	Area	С	Indiv AxC	Acc AxC	Tc	I	Q	Q TOT	DIA	Slope	Length	A _{hydraulic}	R	Velocity	Qcap	Time Flow	Q / Q full
		(L/s)	(L/s)	(ha)	(-)			(min)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(mm)	(%)	(m)	(m ²)	(m)	(m/s)	(L/s)	(min)	(-)
0	Р		0.0	0.280	0.60	0.17	0.17	15.0	83.6	39.0	39.0	375	0.12	21.0	0.110	0.094	0.55	60.7	0.6	0.64
Р	Q		0.0	0.180	0.60	0.11	0.28	15.6	81.6	62.5	62.5	375	0.10	34.0	0.110	0.094	0.50	55.4	1.1	1.13
Q	R		0.0	0.300	0.60	0.18	0.46	16.8	78.3	99.1	99.1	375	0.12	18.0	0.110	0.094	0.55	60.7	0.5	1.63
R	GG		0.0			0.00	0.58	17.3	76.8	122.6	122.6	600	0.10	13.0	0.283	0.150	0.69	194.2	0.3	0.63
								17.6												
S	U		0.0	0.130	0.60	0.08	0.08	15.0	83.6	18.1	18.1	450	0.20	30.0	0.159	0.113	0.80	127.5	0.6	0.14
U 3	GG		0.0	0.130	0.60			15.0 15.6	81.6	36.7	36.7	450 525	0.20	30.0 17.0	0.159	0.113				0.14
0	GG		0.0	0.140	0.60	0.08	0.16	15.6	01.0	30.7	30.7	525	0.10	17.0	0.210	0.131	0.63	136.0	0.5	0.27
GG	108		0.0			0.00	1.78	17.6	75.9	374.5	374.5	900	0.10	22.0	0.636	0.225	0.90	572.5	0.4	0.65
								18.0												
108	107		0.0	0.340	0.60			26.7	58.3	863.2	863.2	1350	0.10	81.4	1.431	0.338	1.18	1687.8		0.51
107	106 A, B, C, D	34.4	502.2 A2	1.555	0.75	1.17	6.49	27.8	56.7	1023.0	1525.1	1350	0.10	20.7	1.431	0.338	1.18	1687.8	0.3	0.90
								28.1												
CONTROLL	ED ELOW																			
106	105	616.0	616.0			0.00	0.00	27.8	56.7	0.0	616.0	975	0.10	80.2	0.747	0.244	0.95	708.7	1.4	0.87
105	104		616.0			0.00		29.2	54.9	0.0	616.0	975	0.10	12.1	0.747	0.244	0.95	708.7	0.2	0.87
104	103		616.0			0.00		29.5	54.6	0.0	616.0	975	0.10	19.2	0.747	0.244	0.95	708.7	0.3	0.87
103	102		616.0			0.00		29.8	54.2	0.0	616.0	975	0.10	54.2	0.747	0.244	0.95	708.7	1.0	0.87
102	101		616.0			0.00		30.7	53.0	0.0	616.0	975	0.10	24.2	0.747	0.244	0.95	708.7	0.4	0.87
101	EX		616.0			0.00	0.00	31.2	52.5	0.0	616.0	975	0.10	5.8	0.747	0.244	0.95	708.7	0.1	0.87
								31.3												



SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET Lansdowne Redevelopment 2.0 Ottawa, ON Project: CA0000286.1662 Date: September 2023

	LOCATION						RESI	DENTIAL ARE	A AND POPULATION					1		OTHER		R	ETAIL	OFFICE	- F	+C+I	INFI	LTRATION					PIPE			
LOCATION	FROM	то	SANITARY	INDV	ACCU		NUMBER	OF UNITS		POPU	ATION		PEAK	GROSS	DEVEL.	PEAK	ACCU. PEAK	INDIV	ACCU.	INDIV A	CCU. P	EAK	INDIV	ACCU.	INFILT.	TOTAL	LENGTH	DIA.	SLOPE	CAP.	VEL.	AVAIL.
LOCATION	M.H.	M.H.	DRAINAGE AREA ID	AREA	ACCO		-	1		INDIV	ACCU	PEAK FACT.	FLOW	AREA	AREA	FLOW	FLOW	AREA	ACCU.			LOW	AREA	ACCU.	FLOW	FLOW	LENGIN	DIA.				CAP.
	M.FL	M.FL	ALAID	(ha)	(ha)	SINGLES SEMIS	AVG TOWNS	AVG APT.	2-BED APT. 3-BED APT	POP.	POP.	FACI.	(l/s)	(ha)	(ha)	(l/s)	(l/s)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)		(l/s)	(ha)	(ha)	(l/s)	(l/s)	(m)	(mm)	(%)		FULL) (m/s)	(%)
				(na)	(na)				I I	POP.	PUP.	EVICTIN	NG DEVELO	()	()	()	()	(-=)	()	()	,,	()	()	()	(0-)	()	()	()	()	()	(()
South Stands		Ex.19	1				1			0	0	3.80			1	11.60	11.60				<u> </u>	11.60	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.60	4.50	200	1.00	32.80	1.04	64.63%
Codul Charles	Ex.19	Ex.18								0	0	3.80				11.00	11.60					11.60	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.60			0.20		0.61	73.18%
	Ex.18	Ex.17								0	0	3.80					11.60					11.60	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.60			0.20		0.61	73.18%
	Ex.17	Ex.16								0	0	3.80	0.00)			11.60					11.60	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.60	5.80	300	0.20	43.25	0.61	73.18%
	Ex.16	Ex.13								0	0	3.80	0.00)			11.60					11.60	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.60	62.60	300	0.20	43.25	0.61	73.18%
Bldg K, I, N Stands		Ex.15						190		342	342	3.44	3.82	2		7.60	7.60	0.25	0.25	0.84	0.84	7.95	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.77	9.80	250	1.00	59.47	1.21	80.21%
	Ex.15	Ex.14								0	342	3.44	3.82	2			7.60		0.25		0.84	7.95	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.77	74.90	300	0.20	43.25	0.61	72.79%
	Ex.14	Ex.13								0	342	3.44	3.82	2			7.60		0.25		0.84	7.95	0.000	0.00	0.00	11.77	74.90	300	0.20	43.25	0.61	72.79%
														1	I																	
	Ex.13	Ex.12								0	342				1		19.20		0.25			19.55	0.000	0.00	0.00	23.37			0.20	43.25	0.61	45.96%
	Ex.12	Ex.9		I						0	342	3.44	3.82	-	+		19.20		0.25		0.84	19.55	0.000	0.00	0.00	23.37	56.60	300	0.20	43.25	0.61	45.96%
Bldg G1, G2, H, J																					_											
Salon, Civic Centre		Ex.11 Ex.11								0	0	3.80		_		5.20	0.00	1.59	1.59			0.51	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.51			0.38	36.66 36.66	0.75	98.60% 85.81%
Salon, Critic Centre	Ex.11	Ex.10								0	0	3.80				5.20	5.20		1.59			5.71	0.000	0.00	0.00	5.20	30.80		0.38	36.66	0.75	84,41%
	Ex.10	Ex.9								0	0	3.80		,			5.20		1.59			5.71	0.000	0.00	0.00	5.71			0.38	36.66	0.75	84,41%
										-																						
	Ex.9	Ex.8								0	342	3.44	3.82	2			24.40		1.84		0.84	25.27	0.000	0.00	0.00	29.08	84.00	375	0.15	67.91	0.61	57.17%
Aberdeen Pavilion	Ex.8	Ex.7								0	342	3.44	3.82	2			24.40	0.41	2.25		0.84	25.40	0.000	0.00	0.00	29.21	23.30	375	0.15	67.91	0.61	56.98%
Bldg A, B, C, D, Horticulture	Ex.7	Ex.6					40	50		198	540						24.40	2.25				26.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02					0.61	52.85%
	Ex.6	Ex.5								0	540	3.37	-	_			24.40		4.50			26.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02					0.61	52.85%
	Ex.5	Ex.4								0							24.40		4.50			26.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02				67.91	0.61	52.85%
	Ex.4	Ex.3								0			-	•			24.40		4.50			26.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02					0.61	52.85%
	Ex.3 Ex.2	Ex.2 Ex.1								0	540	3.37	-				24.40		4.50			26.13 26.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02	60.00 24.70	375 375		67.91 67.91	0.61	52.85% 52.85%
	Ex.2 Ex.1	EX.1								0	540	3.37					24.40		4.50			26.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02	9.70	375	0.15	67.91	0.61	52.85%
	EX.1	EX								U	540	3.37	0.69				24.40		4.50		0.84	20.13	0.000	0.00	0.00	32.02	9.70	3/5	0.15	67.91	0.61	52.65%
							DESIG	SN PARAMET	TERS																							
																							D	ESIGNED:			NO.	F	REVISION		DA	re.
RESIDENTIAL AVG	. DAILY FLOW =	280	l/cap/day			COMMERCIAL PEAK F	ACTOR =		1.5 (WHEN AR	EA > 20%)		PEAK PO	DPULATION F	FLOW, (I/s)) =	P*q*M/864	400		UNIT TYPE	PE	RSONS/L	INIT	D.	B.Y			1.	City Su	bmission	No.1	2023-	J5-25
COMMERCIAL AVG	. DAILY FLOW =	28,000	l/ha/day						1.0 (WHEN AR	EA < 20%)		PEAK EX	TRANEOUS	FLOW, (I/	s) =	I*Ac			SINGLES		3.4		C	HECKED:			2.	City Su	bmission	No.2	2023-	J9-22
		0.324	l/ha/s									RESIDEN	NTIAL PEAKI	NG FACTO	R, M =	1+(14/(4+P^	0.5))*K		SEMI-DETAC	HED	2.7		D.	B.Y			3.	City Su	bmission	No.3	2024-	J8-07
INSTITUTIONAL AVG.	DAILY FLOW =	28,000	l/ha/day			INSTITUTIONAL PEAK	FACTOR =		1.5 (WHEN AR	EA > 20%)		Ac = CU!	MULATIVE A	REA (ha)					TOWNHOME		2.7		PI	ROJECT:								
		0.324	l/ha/s						1.0 (WHEN AR	EA < 20%)		P = POP	ULATION (TH	OUSANDS	S)				WALK UP TO		1.8		La	insdowne F	Redevelopme	nt 2.0						
LIGHT INDU	ISTRIAL FLOW =	35,000	l/ha/day																2-BED APT. U		2.1						-					
		0.405	l/ha/s			RESIDENTIAL CORRECT	CTION FACTOR	R, K =	0.80				CAPACITY, C			1/N S^(1/2	2) R^(2/3) Ac		3-BED APT. U	UNIT	3.1			CATION:			4					
HEAVY INDU	ISTRIAL FLOW =	55,000	l/ha/day			MANNING N =			0.013			(MANNIN	IG'S EQUATI	ION)										tawa, Onta	rio		I	l				
		0.637	l/ha/s			PEAK EXTRANEOUS F	LOW, I (l/s/ha)	-	0.33														P	AGE NO:			FILE & DWO	6. REFEREN	NCE:			
					1																			1 of 2								

wsp

SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET Lansdowne Redevelopment 2.0 Ottawa, ON Project: CA0000286.1662 Date: September 2023

	LOCATION	4		1				RESIDENTIAL AR	EA AND POP	PULATION							OTHER		R	ETAIL	OFFICE	I+C+I	INFILTRAT	ON	1			PIPE		1
LOCATION	FROM	TO	SANITARY	INDV	ACCU			NUMBER OF UNITS			POPU	LATION		PEAK	GROSS	DEVEL.	PEAK	ACCU, PEAK	INDIV	ACCU.	INDIV ACCU.	PEAK	INDIV ACCU.	INFILT.	TOTAL	LENGTH	DIA.	SLOPE	CAP. VEL	AVAIL
LOCATION	M.H.	M.H.	DRAINAGE AREA ID	AREA	AREA		1	1			INDIV	ACCU	PEAK FACT.	FLOW	AREA	AREA	FLOW	FLOW	AREA	AREA	AREA AREA	FLOW	AREA AREA	FLOW	FLOW	LENGTH	DIA.		(FULL) (FUL	
	m.n.	m.ri.		(ha)	(ha)	SINGLES	SEMIS	AVG TOWNS AVG APT.	2-BED APT.	3-BED APT	POP.	POP.	FACT.	(l/s)	(ha)	(ha)	(l/s)	(l/s)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha) (ha)	(l/s)	(ha) (ha)	(l/s)	(1/s)	(m)	(mm)	(%)	(I/s) (m/s	
			1	()	((()))			1 1			TOT.	101.	POST	DEVELOP	MENT															
BLDG I, K, North Stands		Ex.15		1			1	19		1	342	342		3.82		1	7.60	7.60	0.25	0.25	0.84 0.84	7.95	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	11.77					
	Ex.15	Ex.14									0	342	3.44	3.82				7.60		0.25	0.84	7.95	0.000 0.0			73.58	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 82.67%
	Ex.14	SAMH 208									0	342	3.44	3.82				7.60		0.25	0.84	7.95	0.000 0.0	0.0	11.77	71.25	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 82.67%
	SAMH 208	SAMH 207									0	342	3.44	3.82				7.60		0.25	0.84	7.95	0.000 0.0	0.0	11.77	66.41	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 82.67%
South Stands	Ex.18	SAMH 207									0	0	3.80	0.00			11.60	11.60		0.00	0.00	11.60	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	11.60	9.20	300	0.20	43.25 0	.61 73.18%
	SAMH 207 SAMH 206	SAMH 206 SAMH 205					-		-		0	342		3.82				19.20		0.25	0.84	19.55	0.000 0.0			17.37 25.49	375 375	0.14	65.60 0 67.91 0	
	SAMH 206 SAMH 205	SAMH 205 SAMH 204									0	342		3.82				19.20		0.25	0.84	19.55	0.000 0.0			20.49	375	0.15	70.13 0	
	SAMH 200 SAMH 204	SAMH 204 SAMH 203									0	342		3.82				19.20		0.25	0.84	19.55	0.000 0.0			31.38	375	0.15	67.91 0	
	0741112.04	000011200									Ū	042	0.44	0.01				10.20		0.10	0.04	15.55	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	20.07	51.55	0/0	0.10	01.51	.01 00.00 %
New Event Centre	Bldg	375 Pipe									0	0	3.80	0.00			5.20	5.20		0.00	0.00	5.20	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	5.20	5.40	200	1.00	32.80 1	.04 84.15%
	SAMH 203	SAMH 202									0	342	3.44	3.82				24.40		0.25	0.84	24.75	0.000 0.0	0.0	28.57	106.17	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 57.93%
	SAMH 202	SAMH 201									0	342		3.82				24.40		0.25	0.84	24.75	0.000 0.0			49.82	375	0.15	67.91 0	
	SAMH 201	Ex.8									0	342	3.44	3.82				24.40		0.25	0.84	24.75	0.000 0.0	0.0	28.57	33.19	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 57.93%
Tower 1 & 2, BLDG G1, G2, H, J	Ex. SAN-CCN1	SAMH 210						25	2 250	250	1754	1754	3.10	17.64				0.00	2.33	2.33	0.08 0.08	0.78	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	18.42	12.03	250	0.25	29.73 0	.61 38.07%
-	SAMH 210	SAMH 209										1754	3.10	17.64				0.00		2.33	0.08	0.78	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	18.42	30.43	250	0.25	29.73 0	.61 38.07%
	SAMPI 210	SAMH 209									U	1/04	3.10	17.04				0.00		2.33	0.08	0.78	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	18.42	30.43	250	0.25	29.73 0	.01 38.07%
	SAMH 209	Ex. 10									0	1754	3.10	17.64				0.00		2.33	0.08	0.78	0.000 0.0	0.0	18.42	10.07	250	0.38	36.66 0	.75 49.76%
																				2.00										
	Ex. 10	Ex.9									0	1754	3.10	17.64				0.00		2.33	0.08	0.78	0.000 0.0	0.0	18.42	8.00	250	0.35	35.18 0	.72 47.66%
	Ex. CAP	Ex.9									0	0	3.80	0.00				0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000 0.0	0.0	0.00	20.20	375	0.14	65.60 0	.59 100.00%
	Ex.9	Ex.8									0	1754	3.10	17.64				0.00		2.33	0.08	0.78	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	18.42	103.59	375	0.16	70.13 0	.63 73.74%
Aberdeen Pavilion	Ex.8	Ex.7										2096	3.06	20.75				24.40	0.41	2.99	0.92	25.66	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	46.42	23.30	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 31.64%
Aberdeen Pawlion	EX.0	EX./									U	2096	3.06	20.75				24.40	0.41	2.99	0.92	25.00	0.000 0.0	0 0.0	46.42	23.30	375	0.15	67.91 0	.01 31.64%
Bldg A, B, C, D, Horticulture	Ex.7	Ex.6						40 5			198	2294	3.03	22.53				24.40	2.25	5.24	0.92	26.39	14.000 14.0	0 46	53.54	23.30	375	0.15	67.91 0	.61 21.15%
bidg 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 11000000	EA.1	22.0						40 0			150	22.04	0.00	22.00				24.40	2.20	0.14	0.01	20.00	14.000 14.1	4.0		20.00	575	0.10	01.51	21.10%
						I	-			1	-	L																		
							1		1	1						1														
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>↓ </u>		<u> </u>						+						<u> </u>		+	+					
	l	I	1	1	L	L	I	DESIGN PARAME	TERS	1	1	L	I			I	l	I	I	I				_ <u>_</u>	I	I				1
																			1				DESIGNE	D:		NO.		REVISION	-	DATE
RESIDENTIAL AVO	G. DAILY FLOW =	280	l/cap/day			COMMERC	IAL PEAK F	ACTOR =	1.5	(WHEN AR	EA > 20%)		PEAK PO	PULATION F	LOW. (I/s)	=	P*q*M/86	400		UNIT TYPE	PERSON	IS/UNIT	D.B.Y	. .		NU. 1.		Ibmission	No.1 2	023-05-25
COMMERCIAL AV			l/ha/day							(WHEN AR				TRANEOUS			I*Ac			SINGLES	3.4		CHECKE	D:		2.		bmission		023-09-22
		0.324	l/ha/s											TIAL PEAKIN			1+(14/(4+P'	^0.5))*K		SEMI-DETAC			D.B.Y			3.		bmission		024-08-07
INSTITUTIONAL AVG	G. DAILY FLOW =	28,000	l/ha/day			INSTITUTIO	NAL PEAK	FACTOR =	1.5	(WHEN AR	EA > 20%)			ULATIVE AR						TOWNHOME	s 2.7		PROJEC	r:						
		0.324	l/ha/s						1.0	(WHEN AR	EA < 20%)		P = POPL	LATION (TH	OUSANDS	S)				WALK UP TO	WNS 1.8		Lansdow	e Redevelopm	ent 2.0					
LIGHT INDU	USTRIAL FLOW =		l/ha/day																	2-BED APT. U										
		0.405	l/ha/s					CTION FACTOR, K =	0.80					APACITY, Q			1/N S^(1/	2) R^(2/3) Ac		3-BED APT. U	JNIT 3.1		LOCATIC							
HEAVY INDU	USTRIAL FLOW =		l/ha/day			MANNING			0.013				(MANNIN	G'S EQUATIO	ON)								Ottawa, C							
		0.637	l/ha/s			PEAK EXT	RANEOUS F	LOW, I (l/s/ha) =	0.33														PAGE NO			FILE & DWG	REFERE	NCE:		
																							2 of 2							

wsp

					Estimated W	TR/SAN/S	STM per Mecha	ancal Eng.		Estimated I WTR	Per City of Otta	wa Design	Guidelines		
Building	Retail	Reside	ential	Office	WTR	FIRE	SAN	STM	AVG	MAX. DAY	PEAK HR	FIRE	SAN	STM	Notes
	(m ²)	# towns	# apts	(m ²)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	
A	4,129	7	50		16.7		5.4	8.3	0.6	1.3	2.7	150	2.5	8.6	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
В	5,401	15			6.9		5.7	8.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	150	1.6		Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
С	9,262	11			13.9		5.4	19.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	150	2.1		Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
D	2,131	7			6.3		3.8	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	150	0.7		Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail and residential)
G1	3,507				6.3		5.4	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	150	0.6	5.8	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail)
G2	399				5.0		2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	150	0.1		Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail)
Н	7,294				9.5		500FU	9.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	150	1.3	11.7	Mech Eng values provided by LKM 2011-11-29 (Includes retail)
1	2,505			8,361					0.9	1.3	2.3	150	1.6	8.1	
×	1,220								0.0	0.1	0.1	150	0.2	4.3	
J - Salon	3,425								0.1	0.1	0.3	150	0.6	N/A	Roof covered in North Stands flow.
К			190						1.4	3.5	7.6	150	5.5	5.3	
North Stands									2.8	4.2	7.6	150	7.6	219.2	No City standard for estimating flow from stadium / civic centre. Used monitored data
South Stands					25.2	31.5	11.6	211	2.8	4.2	7.5	150	11.6		No City standard for estimating flow from stadium / civic centre. Used monitored data
Civil Centre									1.9	2.9	5.2	150	5.2	N/A	No City standard for estimating flow from stadium / civic centre. Used monitored data
Aberdeen	4,098								0.1	0.2	0.3	150	0.7	N/A	Peaked Roof, storm runoff included in surface drainage.
Horticulture	1,591								0.0	0.1	0.1	150	0.3	N/A	Peaked Roof, storm runoff included in surface drainage.
Total	44,962	40	240	8,361	89.9	31.5	39.8	270.1	11.8	19.9	38.0		42.1	502.2	

Notes

1) Retail floor areas for buildings A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, I, J, J - Salon provided by Perkins Eastman - Novemeber 18, 2011. Above table uses total GFA.

2) Residential for Buildings A, B, C, D, and K component extracted from RFO Addendum 3 - October 20, 2011 as follows:

Parcel A1 = Residential Tower above Bldg A. 240units (280units max less townhomes) proportionate between Bldg A and K. Therefore, 240units x 66,000/316,000 = 50units.

Parcel A2 = Townhomes abutting buildings A, B, C, D. Assuming 1,225sq.ft townhomes = 40units. Divided between buildings per ground floor area shown on Perkins Eastman November 19, 2011 merchandising plan.

Bldg A = 3,426/19,104 x 40 = 7 units

Bldg B = 7,188/19,104 = 15 units

Bldg C = 5,096/19,104 = 11 units

Bldg D = 3,394/19,104 = 7units

Parcel B = Office tower above Building I, 90,000sq.ft.

Parcel C = Building K 240units (280units max less townhomes) proportionate between Bldg A and K. Therefore, 240units x 250,000/316,000 = 190units.

3) Mech. Eng. Servcing for Bldgs A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H provided by LKM, dated July 19, 2011. Revised Storm and Sanitary flow per November 29, 2011 email.

4) City of Ottawa rates were estimated accordingly

Water Supply

Retail: Average Day 2.5L/m²/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 1.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 2.7

Residential:

Townhouse Avg Day = 2.7p/unit x 350m³/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 2.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 5.5

Apartement Avg Day = 1.8p/unit x 350m³/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 2.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 5.5

Office: Average Day 75L/9.3m²/d, Max Day = Avg Day x 1.5, Peak Hour = Avg Day x 2.7

North and South Stands: City of Ottawa completed Flow Monitoring in 2005. A peak dry weather flow for a capacity game was recorded to be 15.1L/s.

Report titled "Lansdowne Park - 2005, Combined Sewer Flow Monitoring Report," G.A. Clark & Associates Limited, Proj. No: 200524

Interpolated Average Day, Max Day and, Peak Hour accordingly: Peak Hour = 15.1L/s, Max Day = Peak Hour / 1.8, Average Day = Peak Hour / 2.7

North and South stands flow proportioned by number of seating: North Stands = 14,542 South Stands = 14,284, as decribed in Lansdowne Park information material.

Civil Centre: Flow monitoring completed in 2005 indicated a peak a 4L/s. However, this recorded flow did not account for wastewater directed to Holmwood.

Civil Centre Flow estimated based on Stadium monitored flow and seating: 9,836 / 28,826 x 15.1 = 5.2L/s

Interpolated Average Day, Max Day and, Peak Hour accordingly: Peak Hour = 5.2L/s, Max Day = Peak Hour / 1.8, Average Day = Peak Hour / 2.7 <u>Wastewater</u>

Retail: Average Day 5L/m²/d x 24hour day / 12hour operation, Peak = Average Day x 1.5

Residential:

Townhouse Avg Day = $2.7p/unit \times 350m^3/d$, Peak = Avg Day x 3.95

Apartment Avg Day = $1.8p/unit \times 350m^3/d$, Peak = Avg Day $\times 3.95$

Office: Average Day 75L/9.3m²/d, Peak = Avg Day x 1.5

North and South Stands: City of Ottawa completed Flow Monitoring in 2005. A peak dry weather flow for a capacity game was recorded to be 15.1L/s. Report titled "Lansdowne Park - 2005, Combined Sewer Flow Monitoring Report," G.A. Clark & Associates Limited, Proj. No: 200524

Peak flow interpreted as peak monitored flow (15.1L/s)

North stands flow proportioned by number of seating: North Stands = 14,542 South Stands = 14,284, as decribed in Lansdowne Park information material. Civil Centre: Flow monitoring completed in 2005 indicated a peak a 4L/s. However, this recorded flow did not account for wastewater directed to Holmwood.

Civil Centre Flow estimated based on Stadium monitored flow and seating: 9.836 / 28,826 x 15.1 = 5.2L/s

South Stands - Mechanical Consultant provided estimated peak Wastewater Flow Rate (Smith and Anderson (2011-12-02) servicing sketch) Storm

See Separate Analysis - Estimated per City of Ottawa IDF curves and Control Flow roof drains where appropriate

North and South Stands assumed to have roof drains sized to accommodate 5-year storm only. To be confirmed by DSEL through modeling.

EX. BLDGS	AVG	MAX	PEAK	FUS
A, B, C, D, G1, G2, H, 0 J, J-SALON, KETC	11.8 L/S	19.9 L/S	38 L/S	150 L/S

PROJECT: Lansdowne Park Re-Development LOCATION: City of Ottawa FILE REF: 10-378

DATE: 19-Dec-11

Avg. Daily Flow Res.	350 L/p/d	Peak Fact Res. Per Harm	ons: Min = 2.0, Max =4.0
Avg. Daily Flow Retail	5 L/m ² /d	Peak Fact. Retail	1.5
Avg. Office Flow	75 L/9.3m ² /d	Peak Fact. Office	1.5

Location **Residential Area and Population** Retail Office Infiltration Other Area ID Up Down Area Pop. Cumulative Peak. Q_{res} Area Accu. Incr. Accu. Area Accu. Q_{C+I+I} Total Accu. Infiltration Total DIA S Area Pop. Fact. Area Area Area Area Area Area Flow Flow (ha) Town's Apt's (m²) (m²) (m²) (L/s) (ha) (-) (L/s) (m²) (L/s) (L/s) (ha) (L/s) (L/s) (mm) (ha) South Stands 19 0.0 0.000 0.0 4.00 0.0 11.6 11.6 11.6 0.000 0.000 0.000 11.6 300 18 -18 0.0 0.000 0.0 11.6 0.000 0.000 0.000 11.6 4.00 0.0 11.6 300 17 --17 16 0.0 0.000 0.0 4.00 0.0 --11.6 11.6 0.000 0.000 0.000 11.6 300 0.0 0.000 16 13 4.00 0.0 11.6 11.6 0.000 0.000 0.000 11.6 300 0.0 --BLDG K, I, N.Stands 15 14 190 342.0 0.000 342.0 4.00 5.5 2,505 2,505 8,361 8,361 7.6 7.6 9.2 0.000 0.000 0.000 14.8 300 14 0.0 0.000 342.0 4.00 5.5 7.6 0.000 0.000 0.000 14.8 300 13 2,505 8,361 9.2 13 0.0 0.000 19.2 12 342.0 4.00 5.5 2.505 8.361 20.8 0.000 0.000 0.000 26.4 300 12 5.5 9 0.0 0.000 342.0 4.00 2,505 8,361 19.2 20.8 0.000 0.000 0.000 26.4 300 0.0 0.000 BLDG G1, G2, H, J, Salon, Civic Cen 11 0.0 4.00 0.0 15,845 15,845 5.2 5.2 8.0 0.000 0.000 0.000 8.0 250 10 -10 0.0 0.000 0.0 4.00 0.0 15,845 -5.2 8.0 0.000 0.000 0.000 8.0 250 24.4 9 0.0 0.000 342.0 4.00 55 18,350 8,361 28.8 0.000 0.000 0.000 34.3 375 Aberdeen Pavilion 8 0.0 0.000 342.0 4.00 5.5 4,098 22,448 8,361 24.4 29.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 35.0 375 BLDG A, B, C, D, Horticulture 50 198.0 0.000 24.4 0.000 375 7 40 540.0 3.96 8.7 22,514 44,962 8,361 33.4 0.000 0.000 42.0 0.0 0.000 540.0 3.96 8.7 44,962 8,361 24.4 33.4 0.000 0.000 0.000 42.0 375 0.0 0.000 24.4 375 540.0 8,361 33.4 0.000 0 000 42.0 4 3.96 87 44 962 0.000 3 2 0.0 0.000 540.0 3.96 8.7 44,962 8,361 24.4 33.4 0.000 0.000 0.000 42.0 375 0.0 0.000 540.0 3.96 8.7 44,962 8,361 24.4 33.4 0.000 0.000 0.000 42.0 375 0.0 0.000 375 24.4 ΕX 540.0 3.96 8.7 44,962 8,361 33.4 0.000 0.000 0.000 42.0

0.28 L/s/ha 0.60 m/s full flowing 3.00 m/s full flowing 0.013

Infiltration / Inflow

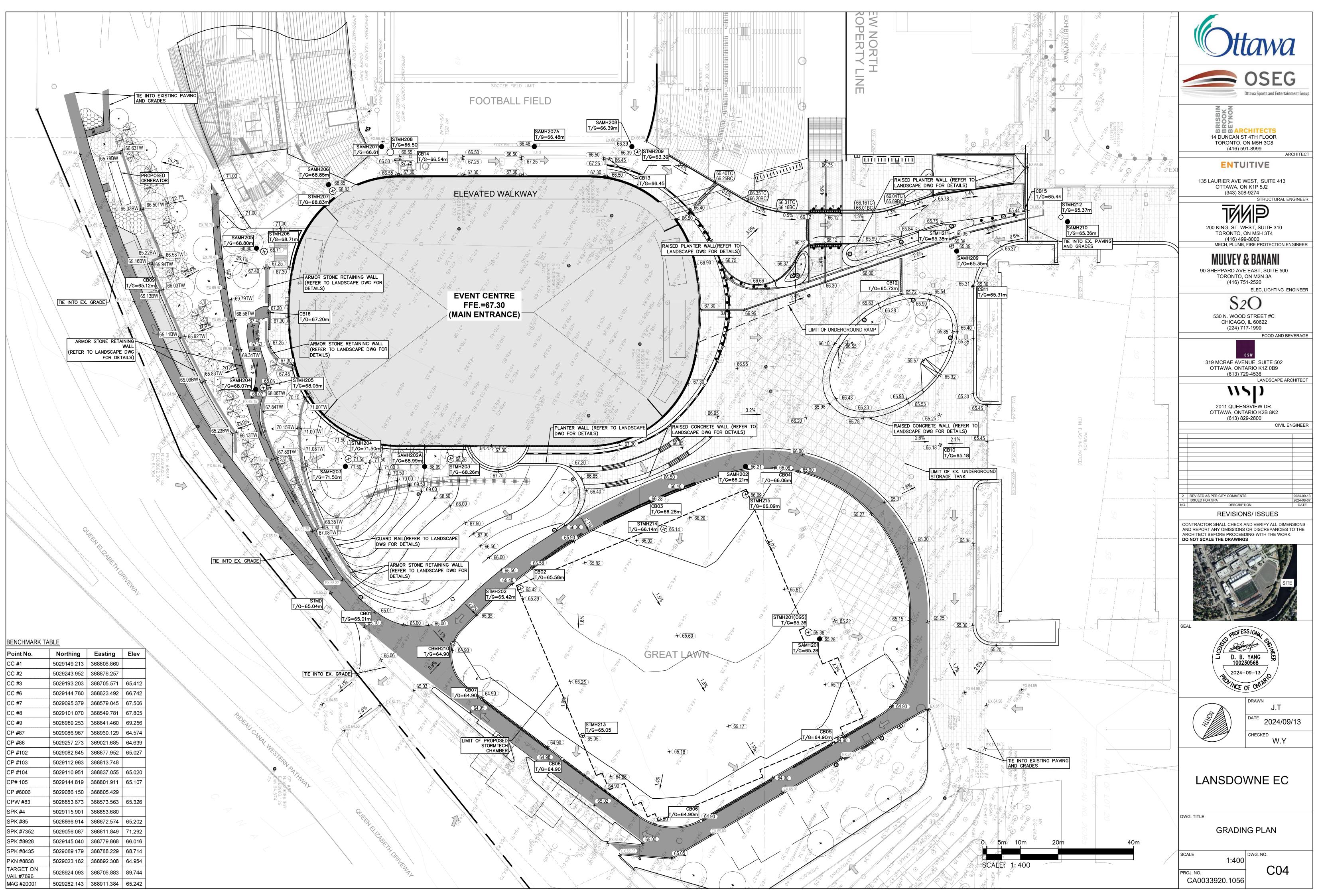
Min. Pipe Velocity

Max. Pipe Velocity

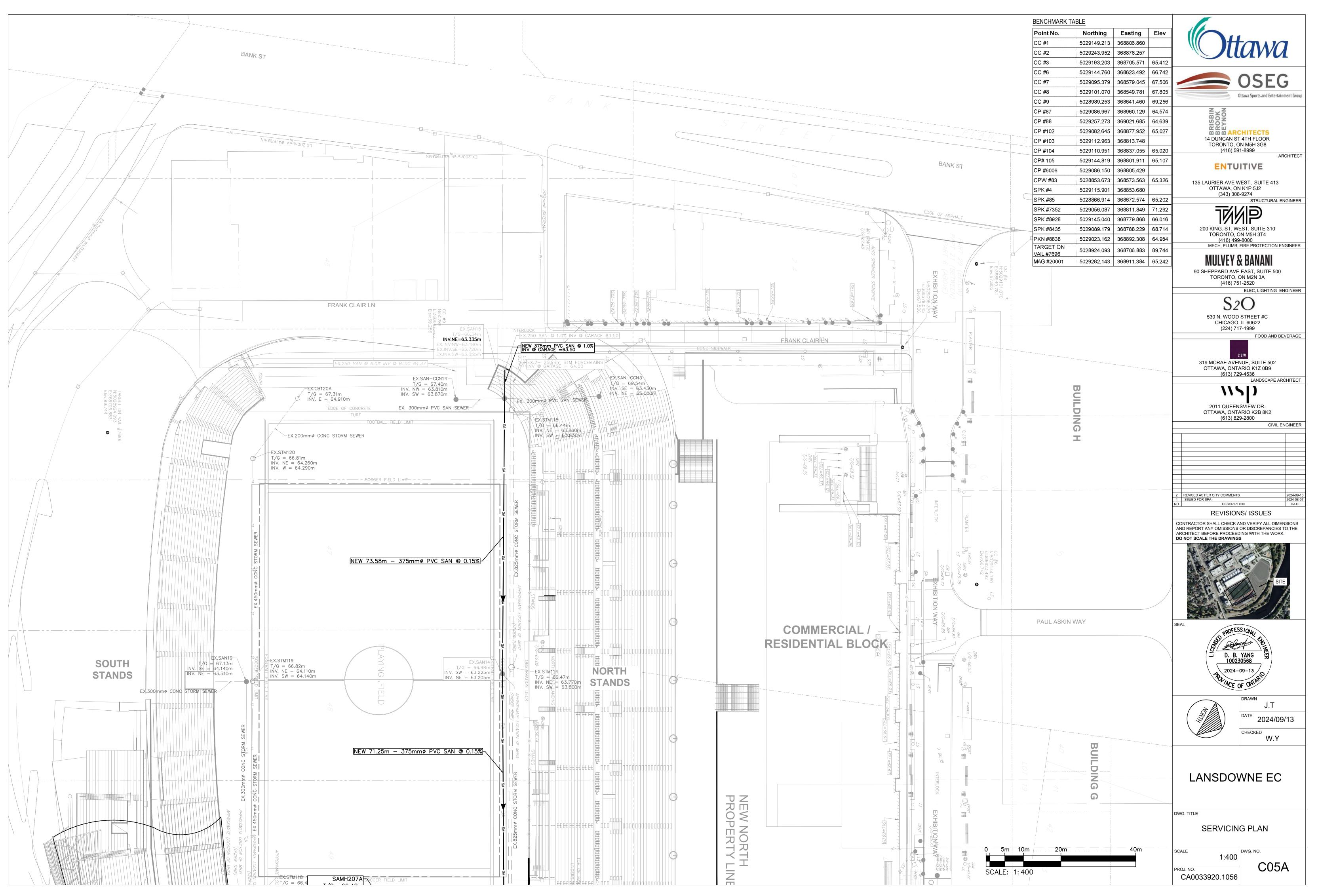
Mannings N



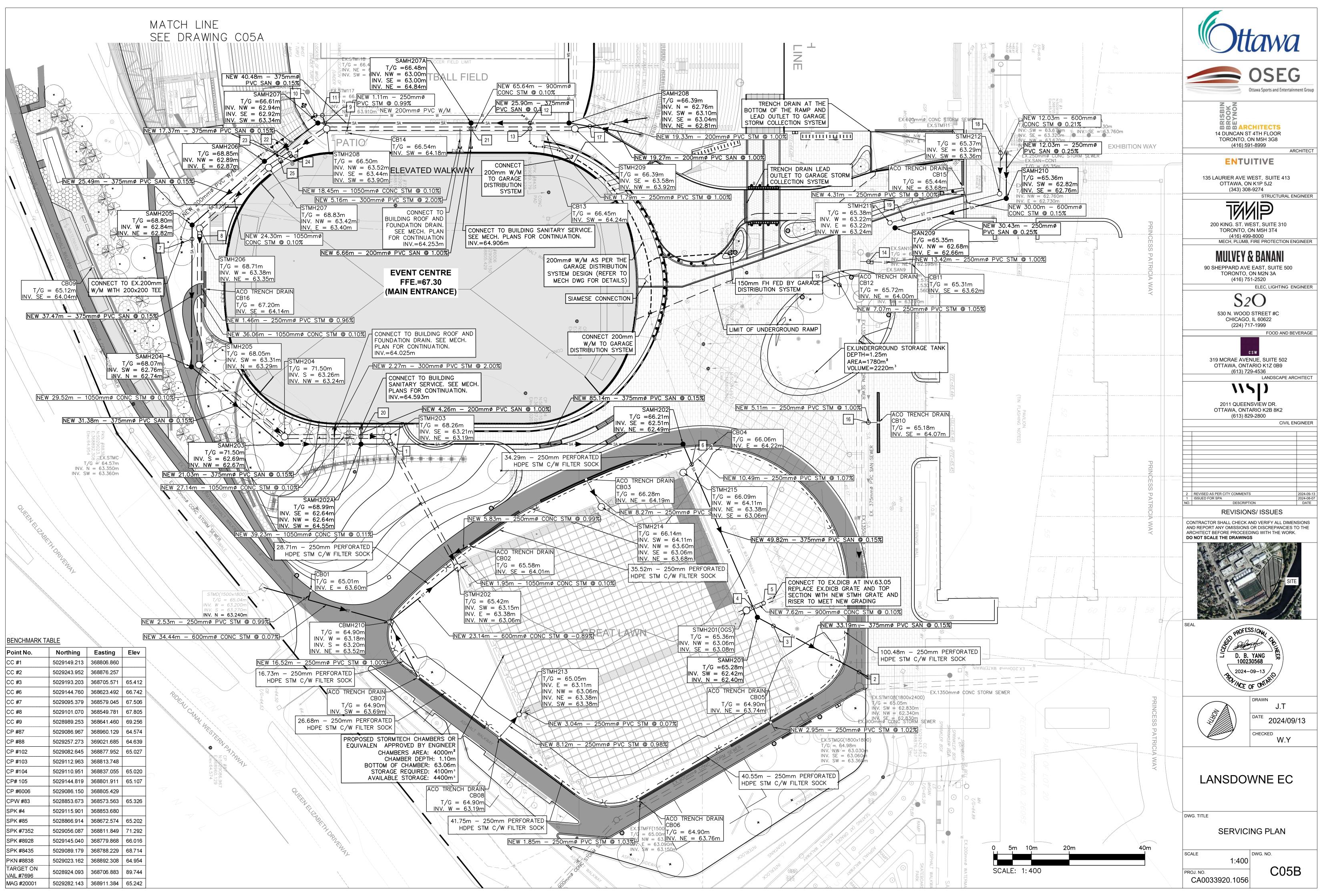
		Pipe	Data			
Slope	Length	A _{hydraulic}	R	Velocity	Q _{cap}	Q / Q full
(%)	(m)	(m²)	(m)	(m/s)	(L/s)	(-)
0.20	61.0	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.27
0.20	9.3	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.27
0.20	5.8	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.27
0.20	62.6	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.27
0.20	74.9	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.34
0.20	74.9	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.34
0.20	44.4	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.61
0.20	56.6	0.071	0.075	0.61	43.2	0.61
0.38	38.2	0.049	0.063	0.75	36.7	0.22
0.38	7.5	0.049	0.063	0.75	36.7	0.22
0.15	84.0	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.51
0.15	23.3	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.52
0.15	83.5	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.62
0.15	10.1	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.62
0.15	17.5	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.62
0.15	60.0	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.62
0.15	24.7	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.62
0.15	9.7	0.110	0.094	0.61	67.9	0.62



DATE PLOTTEI



DATE PLOTTE

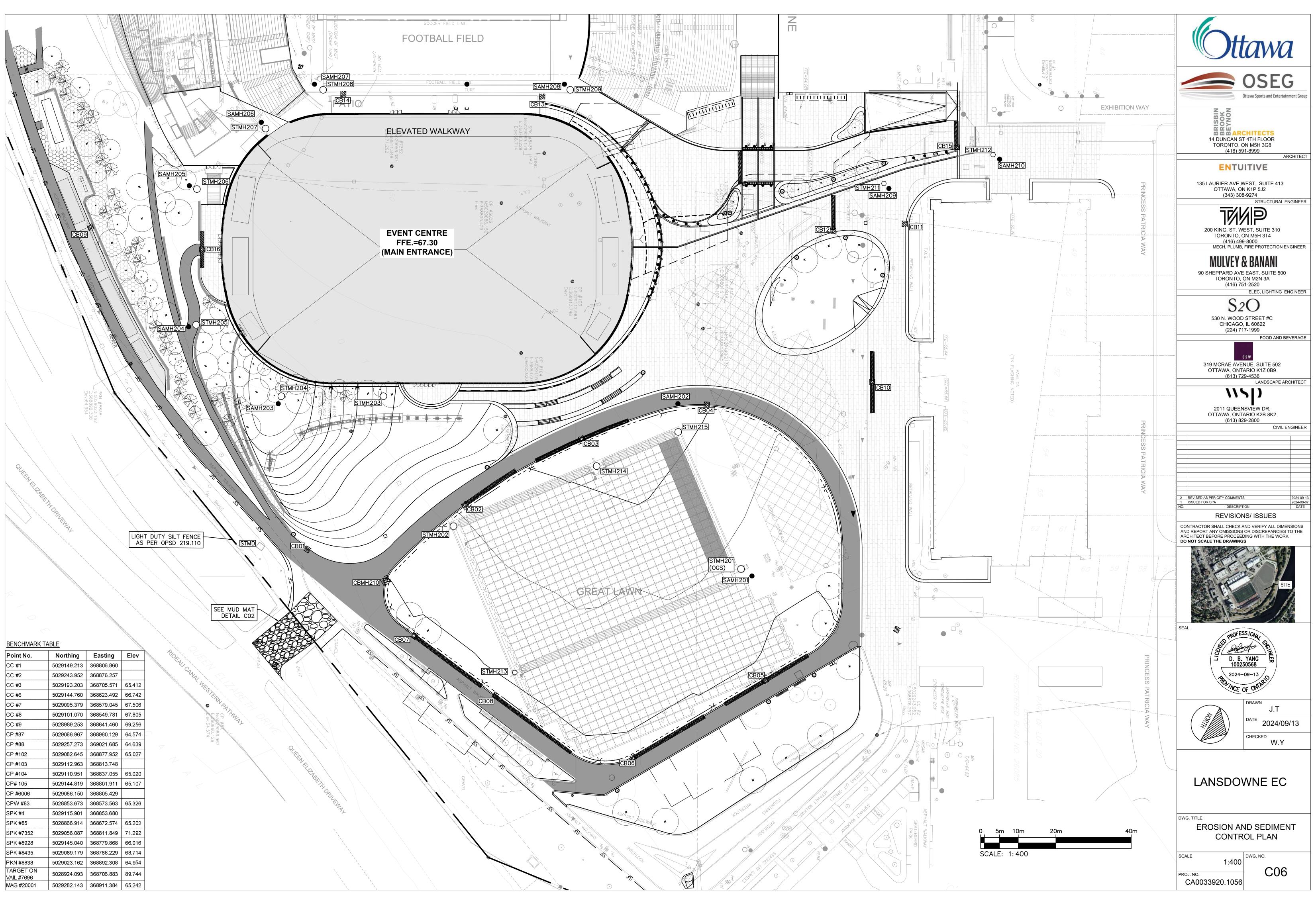


DATE PLOTTED:

APPENDIX



 DWG C06 – EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN



DATE PLOTTED





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.
- Forcemain 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