THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

LOT 75

R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

CITY OF OTTAWA

SERVICEABILITY REPORT

REPORT No. R-823-83A (REV. #1)

JANUARY 2025

T.L. MAK ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

MAY 2024

REFERENCE FILE NUMBER 823-83

Introduction

The developer of this property is proposing to redevelop the existing residential lot described as Lot 75 Registered Plan 263 City of Ottawa by constructing a three (3) storey residential apartment building plus a basement consisting of sixteen (16)-units, including four (2)-bedroom units, eight (1)-bedroom units and four (4) bachelor units.

The municipal address of this property is referenced as 370 Athlone Avenue and it is located in the City Ward (15 - Kitchissippi). The site is situated on the west side of Athlone Avenue, south of Scott Street and north of Richmond Road, see site plan and legal survey plan in Appendix A for details.

The area of this property is ±0.0508 hectares. In addition to the three (3) storey residential building, the other development features will comprise of an interlock paver access to the front entrance plus an interlock paver access along the north side yard to the waste storage and bike racks at the rear (west) side of the building and an amenity area is also located in the rear yard including landscaped areas throughout the site, etc., to meet the City of Ottawa's site plan requirements.

A site geotechnical report was prepared by the owner's soils engineer Paterson Group entitled "Geotechnical Investigation – Proposed Multi Storey Building" 370 Athlone Avenue (Project No. PG6996-1) dated February 12, 2024 for this proposed development property.

This serviceability report will provide the City of Ottawa with our serviceability brief to address the proposed servicing scheme for this site.

Existing Site Conditions and Servicing

This property is presently occupied by a one (1) storey vinyl sided residential building. The existing house is located near the front centre on this property with an existing garage structure, concrete shed and gravel laneway located along the north side of the property limit which currently provides vehicle access and parking for this lot. For additional details of the site's pre-development conditions, refer to the coloured Google Image (2020) and aerial photography from (GeoOttawa 2022) in Appendix B.

Approximately one half of this site is currently permeable surface covered and consisting of grass/landscaped areas with the remaining areas being roof area, gravel laneway, concrete steps and deck. Currently, most of the landscape areas are concentrated at the rear of lot and along the south side yard.

The topography of the land is found to be graded primarily to drain from front to the rear of the lot (east to west). The existing gradient of the property is sloping approximately 3.5% from front to back.

The existing house water and sanitary service lateral currently servicing the existing dwelling on 370 Athlone Avenue will be removed. The existing water services shall be blanked at the main and the existing house laterals shall be capped at the front property line for re-development of this lot.

As for the availability of underground municipal services, there are existing municipal services along Athlone Avenue in front of this property consisting of a 600mm diameter storm sewer, a 300mm diameter sanitary sewer, and a 150mm diameter watermain for development of this property. Refer to the City of Ottawa Athlone Avenue UCC drawing and As-Built plan and profile drawing included in Appendix C for details.

Because the site will be connecting to and outletting into the separated Athlone Avenue storm sewer located within the Athlone Avenue road right of way in the City of Ottawa, therefore, the approval exemption under Ontario Regulations 525/98 would apply since storm water discharges from this site will outlet flow into a downstream storm sewer. Thus, an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) application will not be required to be submitted to the Ministry.

An Environmental Site Assessment – Phase II was carried out by the Paterson Group for this site. A subsequent follow up Risk Assessment Report was then prepared by the owner's soils engineer Paterson Group entitled Human and Ecological Risk Assessment – 370 Athlone Avenue Ottawa, Ontario" (Report No. PE6096-RA) dated January 7, 2025 for this proposed development property.

Fill Encountered on-site of questionable quality was identified by the geotechnical engineer's report. A layer of fill was encountered above native soils in each of the boreholes at the (RA) property.

The contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) associated with the areas of potential environmental concern (APECs) area are referenced in the (RA) report. Refer to Paterson Group (Report No. PE6096-RA) for details of conclusions and recommendations.

Proposed Residential Apartment Building Site

There are no requirements for vehicle access or parking for this site. Interlock pavers are proposed at the front and at the north side of the new building for pedestrian access to the waste disposal and bicycle parking located in the rear accessory building.

A. Water Supply

The The proposed building located within Pressure Zone 1W at 370 Athlone Avenue is 3-storey residential building consisting of 16 residential units. The building contains four (4) 2-bedroom, eight (8) 1-bedroom, and (4) four bachelor units. Each floor covers an area of approximately 2,555 ft² (237 m²), for a gross floor area of 7,665 ft² (712 m²), excluding the basement.

The building is to be serviced by the 150 mm diameter watermain along Athlone Avenue. The ground elevation along Athlone Avenue is approximately 65.2 m.

Demand Projections

The domestic demands were calculated using the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines, where the residential consumption rate of 280 L/cap/d was used to estimate average day demands (AVDY). Persons per unit (PPU) for each unit were estimated based on the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines.

Following discussions with the City, peaking factors are to be estimated from Table 3-3 of the MECP Design Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems, given that the proposed development population is less than 500 people. Maximum day (MXDY) demands were calculated by multiplying AVDY demands by a factor of 9.5. Peak hour (PKHR) demands were calculated by multiplying AVDY by a factor of 14.3. **Table 1** shows the estimated domestic demands of the proposed building.

Table 1: Estimated Domestic Demand

Unit Type	Unit	PPU	Consumption	Consumption AVDY		MXI	YC	PKH	IR
Olit Type	Count	FFU	Consumption	L/d	L/s	L/d	L/s	L/d	L/s
Apartment, 2-Bedroom	4	2.1	280	2,352	0.03	22,344	0.26	33,634	0.39
Apartment, 1-Bedroom	8	1.4	280	3,136	0.04	29,792	0.34	44,845	0.52
Apartment, Bachelor	4	1.4	280	1,568	0.02	14,896	0.17	22,422	0.26
Total	16			7,056	0.08	67,032	0.78	100,901	1.17

As per the City of Ottawa's Water Design, Guidelines, the FUS method is to be used for fire flow requirements affecting watermain sizing; with regards to fire protection on private property and not requiring new watermains, these are covered by the Ontario Building Code (OBC), using the OBC's Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) method. However, both methods were assessed in this assessment.

It was assumed that building would have a wood-frame construction with a limited combustibility. It is understood that the building won't be equipped with sprinklers. It was also assumed that the basement is below 50% above ground level. First, the OFM calculations were

determined and are provided in the attached worksheet in Appendix D (Fire Flow Calculations – OFM). The resulting total required fire flow (RFF) is 4,500 L/min (75 L/s) for a duration of 40 minutes. Secondly, the fire flow required was also determined following the Fire Underwriter Survey (FUS) method and is provided in the attached worksheet in Appendix D (Fire Flow Calculations - FUS). The resulting total RFF is 13,000 L/min (217 L/s) for a duration of 2.75 hours.

The proposed **Site Plan** attached in Appendix D was used to determine distances from the proposed building to the property lines. Furthermore, **Figure 1** in Appendix D provides separation distances for the FUS calculations.

In summary, the estimated water demands for the proposed building are as follows:

- AVDY = 7,056 L/d (0.08 L/s)
- MXDY = 67,032 L/d (0.78 L/s);
- PKHR = 100,901 L/d (1.17 L/s); and,
- Fire Flow (FUS) = 13,000 L/min (217 L/s)
- Fire Flow (OFM) = 4,500 L/min (75 L/s)

Boundary Conditions

The hydraulic gradeline (HGL) boundary conditions for 370 Athlone Avenue, as presented in **Table 2**, were provided by the City on May 16, 2024 (see attached **Water Boundary Conditions Email** in Appendix D).

Table 2: Boundary Conditions

Demand Scenario	Head (m)	Flow (L/s)
Minimum HGL (Peak Hour)	108.7	
Maximum HGL (Average Day)	114.9	
Available Fire Flow @ Residual 20 psi		86¹

From the 152 mm dia. watermain on Athlone Avenue, only.

However, the City indicated that 217 L/s (13,000 L/min) can be met from the local hydrants flowing simultaneously (see attached **Water Boundary Conditions Email** in Appendix D). This value was considered in the hydraulic analysis to compare to the fire flow requirement for the proposed building.

Hydraulic Analysis

Peak Hour & Average Day

During peak hour demands, the resulting minimum hydraulic gradeline of 108.7 m corresponds to a peak hour pressure of 426 kPa (62 psi). This value is above the minimum pressure objective of 276 kPa (40 psi) for residential buildings up to two storeys. Adding 5 psi per floor above two stories, to account for headloss due to elevation and pipe losses, a minimum pressure of 310 kPa (45 psi) would be required to service the third floor. The peak hour pressure at ground level is above this objective and therefore considered acceptable.

During average day demands, the resulting maximum hydraulic gradeline of 114.9 m corresponds to a maximum pressure of 487 kPa (71 psi). This value is less than the maximum pressure objective of 552 kPa (80 psi) and therefore considered acceptable.

Supporting hydraulic calculations are attached in Appendix D.

Maximum Day + Fire Flow

The reported available fire flow at a residual pressure of 20 psi is 86 L/s (5,160 L/min). This is less than the RFF of 13,000 L/min, as per FUS, but does meet the OFM's RFF of 75 L/s (4,500 L/min). However, the City indicated that 13,000 L/min can be met from the local hydrants flowing simultaneously, meeting the FUS's RRF. Hydrant coverage and classes in the vicinity of the proposed building are illustrated in Figure 2 attached in Appendix D.

Based on Table 1 of Appendix I of the City of Ottawa Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02 and a desktop review (i.e., Google Street View) to confirm hydrant class, five (5) hydrants are located in the vicinity of the proposed building. Two (2) Class AA hydrants are within 75 m, both with a capacity contribution of up to 5,700 L/min. Three (3) other Class AA hydrants are within 150 m from the site, both with a capacity contribution of up to 3,800 L/min. The combined hydrant flow coverage for 370 Athlone Avenue is therefore 22,800 L/min, which is above the RFF obtained from the FUS (13,000 L/min) method. A breakdown of the hydrant coverage is summarized in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Fire Hydrant Coverage

		Fire Hydrants											
Building	Fire Flow Demand	Uhadasak	Wi	thin 75 m	Between 1	75 m and 150 m	Hydrant Flow						
g	(L/min)	Hydrant Class	Quantity	Max Contrib. to RFF	Quantity	Max Contrib. to RFF	Coverage (L/min)						
		AA	2	5,700	3	3,800							
370 Athlone	13,000 L/min	Α											
Avenue	(FUS)	В					22,800"						
		С											

^{*} For this analysis, the hydrant capacity considered is the reported available multi-hydrant flow noted above (i.e., 13,000 L/min).

In conclusion, based on the boundary condition provided, the local watermain network in the vicinity of the proposed building at 370 Athlone Avenue provides adequate fire flow capacity, for both the Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) and the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) methods. Resulting pressures during anticipated demand flows meet the pressure objectives during average and peak demand conditions, as per the City of Ottawa's Drinking Water Design Guidelines.

B. Sanitary Flow

The peak sanitary flow for the 16 units, which comprise of four (2)-bedroom, eight (1)-bedroom and four bachelor apartment units, is estimated at Q = 0.32 L/s with an infiltration rate of 0.02 L/s. Refer to Appendix E sheet 1 of 1 regarding sanitary flow calculations. This flow will enter the existing 300mm diameter sanitary sewer on Athlone Avenue via the proposed 150 mm diameter PVC sanitary service lateral from the three (3)-storey residential apartment building.

The existing peak sanitary flow of the site for single detached dwelling unit is Q = 0.06 L/s with an infiltration rate of 0.02 L/s. The net increase in flow from this proposed development is 0.26 L/s which is not expected to negatively impact the existing 300mm dia. sanitary sewer.

Waste water from the Athlone Avenue 300mm dia. sanitary sewer then in turn outlets north into the existing downstream 1500mm dia. concrete sanitary collector sewer located along the Scott Street corridor which further direct sewage flow eastward.

C. Storm Flow

The storm-water outlet for the proposed development property will be the existing 600mm diameter concrete storm sewer located on Athlone Avenue. Stormwater attenuation on site will be accomplished by means of rooftop storage with controlled roof drains that regulate flow off site.

The building foundation weeping-tile drainage system shall have its own separate pipe for gravity flow where weeping-tile water is outletted via a 150mm diameter storm pipe to the existing 600mm diameter storm sewer. The storm-water outlet for the rooftop water from roof drains will be a separately designated proposed 150mm diameter PVC pipe that will also be outletted directly into the existing 600mm diameter storm sewer. The 150mm dia. roof water drain pipe will "wye" into the 150mm dia. weeping tile storm lateral on private property and outlet to the existing Athlone Avenue storm sewer.

Two (2) roof drains are proposed for this apartment building to restrict flow at a rate of 0.316 L/s each or $2 \times 0.316 \text{ L/s} = 0.63 \text{ L/s}$ into the Athlone Avenue storm sewer. The calculated net allowable controlled release rate from this site is estimated at 5.45 L/s.

Based on the residential site plan from the owner's architect, the average post-development runoff coefficient is estimated at C = 0.79 and A = 0.0508 hectares.

An estimation of the pre-development flow condition was carried out using the criteria accepted by the City of Ottawa. If post-development C valve exceeds the lesser of the $C_{pre} = 0.55$ or $C_{allow} = 0.5$ (max) then SWM is required. So from our calculations, the $C_{allow} = 0.5$ value will be used at $t_c = 10$ minutes for pre-development allowable flow calculation off-site.

The pre-development calculated flow rate into the 600mm dia. storm sewer for this residential area is the lesser of either the two (2)-year storm event where $C_{allow} = 0.5$ (max.) runoff value or the average C_{pre} value which is 0.55 using $t_c = 10$ minutes. Because this site $C_{post} = 0.79$ and $C_{allow} = 0.5$ then SWM measures are required.

Therefore, based on our calculation, on-site retention is required for this proposed development site, because the site post-development C value of 0.79 is greater than the $C_{\text{allow}} = 0.5$.

The storage volume for the two (2)-year and up to the 100-year storm event will be stored by means of flat rooftop at the top of the 3-storey apartment building. Also refer to the site storm drainage report (Report No. R-823-83) for further details.

Conclusion

At this proposed residential site and to develop this lot to house a 16 unit apartment building on a 0.0508 ha. parcel of land, the estimated allowable flow off-site is calculated at 5.45 L/s based on City of Ottawa Drainage and Stormwater Management (SWM) criteria of 2-year pre-development flow at $C_{\rm allow} = 0.50$. For on-site SWM attenuation, the flat roof top of the proposed apartment building will be utilized and (2) controlled roof drains are incorporated each with a controlled release rate of 0.316 L/s (5.0 U.S. gal/min.). The controlled flow from this

site totals to 0.63 L/s for the post development condition. The uncontrolled 2-year post development flow from the remainder of the site is estimated at 3.52 L/s and 9.27 L/s for the 100-year event respectively.

During the two (2)-year storm event for the flat rooftop storage, the ponding depth of rooftop area 1 and 2 is estimated at 110 mm at the drain and 0mm at the roof perimeter, assuming a 1.9% minimum roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available at Roof Area 1 is 2.46 m³ and the rooftop storage available at Roof Area 2 is 2.48 m³, for a total of 4.94 m³, which is greater than the required volume of 3.62 m³.

During the 100-year storm event for the flat rooftop storage, the ponding depth of Roof Area 1 and 2 is estimated at 150 mm at the drain and 0mm at the roof perimeter, assuming a 1.9% minimum roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available at Roof Area 1 is 6.39 m^3 and the rooftop storage available at Roof Area 2 is 6.40 m^3 , for a total of 12.79 m^3 , which is greater than the required volume of 12.66 m^3 .

Therefore, by means of flat building rooftop storage and grading the site to the proposed grades as shown on the Proposed Grading and Servicing Plan and Proposed Rooftop Stormwater Management Plan Dwg. 823-83 G-1 and 823-83 SWM-1 respectively, the desirable two (2)-year storm and 100-year storm event detention volume of 4.94 m³ and 12.79 m³ respectively will be available on site. Refer to Appendix D for detailed calculations of available storage volumes.

Thus for this development site, the 2-year maximum post development flow draining off-site is the controlled roof top flow plus the uncontrolled flow from the remainder of the site totals to 4.15 L/s (0.63 L/s + 3.52 L /s) which is less than the allowable 5.45 L/s. For event up to and including 100 year, the estimated maximum post development flow draining off-site is 9.90 L/s (0.63 L/s + 9.27 L/s) which exceeds the site allowable of 5.45 L/s by 4.45 L/s for this site.

In comparing the pre-development flow of the current site conditions to the post development flow, the SWM regulated flow plus uncontrolled flow from the proposed site under the post development conditions at the 2-year event = 4.15 L/s and the 100 year event = 9.90 L/s where both of the post development flow events are less than current pre-development flow estimate for the site at 2-Year $_{Pre}$ = 5.99 L/s and 100-Year $_{Pre}$ = 15.65 L/s. Therefore with this proposed development, stormwater flow is improved from that of the existing condition.

The building weeping tile drainage will outlet via its separate 150mm diameter PVC storm lateral. The roof drains will be outletted also via a separate 150mm PVC storm lateral from the apartment building which "wye" into the proposed 150mm dia. weeping tile storm lateral, whereupon both laterals are outletting to the existing Athlone Avenue 600mm diameter storm sewer with only one (1) connection. The City of Ottawa recommends that pressurized drain

pipe material be used in the building for the roof drain leader pipe in the event of surcharging on the City storm sewer system. Refer to the proposed site grading and servicing plan Dwg. 823-83 G-1 for details.

Erosion and Sediment Control

The contractor shall implement Best Management Practices to provide for protection of the receiving storm sewer during construction activities. These practices are required to ensure no sediment and/or associated pollutants are released to the receiving watercourse. These practices include installation of a "siltsack" catch basin sediment control device or equal in catch basins as recommended by manufacturer on-site and off-site within the Athlone Avenue road right of way adjacent to this property. Siltsack shall be inspected every 2 to 3 weeks and after major storm. The deposits will be disposed of as per the requirements of the contract. See Dwg. #823-83 ESC-1 for details.

Refer to Appendix G for the summary of the Development Servicing Study Checklist that is applicable to this development.

PREPARED BY T.L. MAK ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

TONY L. MAK, P.ENG

THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

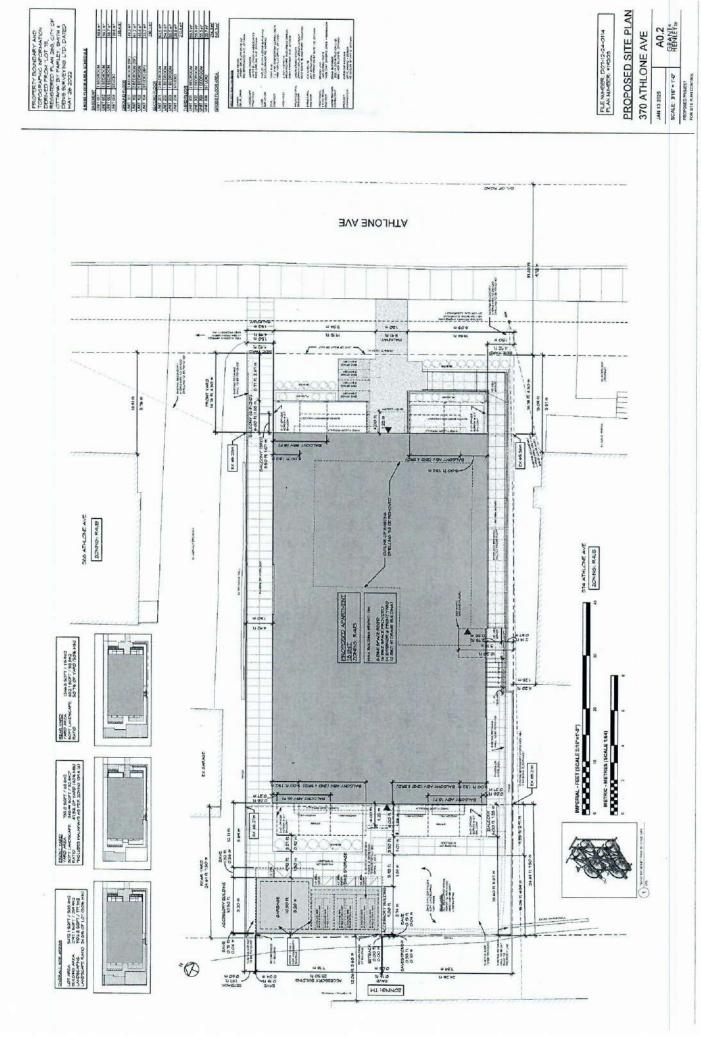
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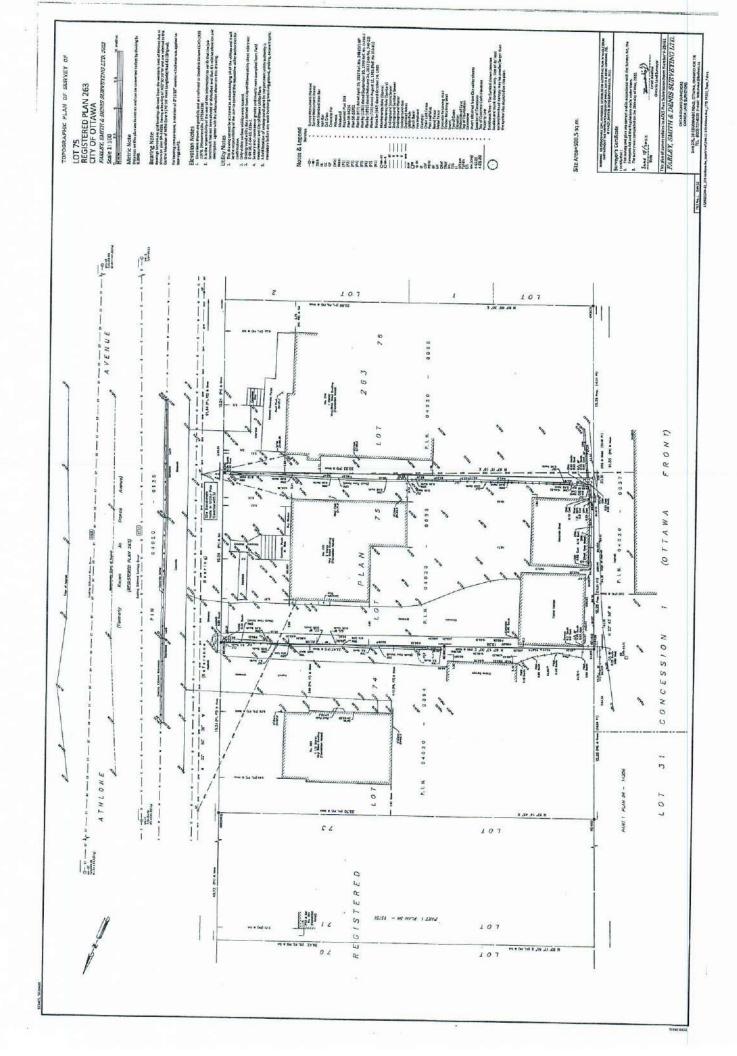
R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

CITY OF OTTAWA

APPENDIX A SITE PLAN AND LEGAL SURVEY PLAN





THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

LOT 75

R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

CITY OF OTTAWA

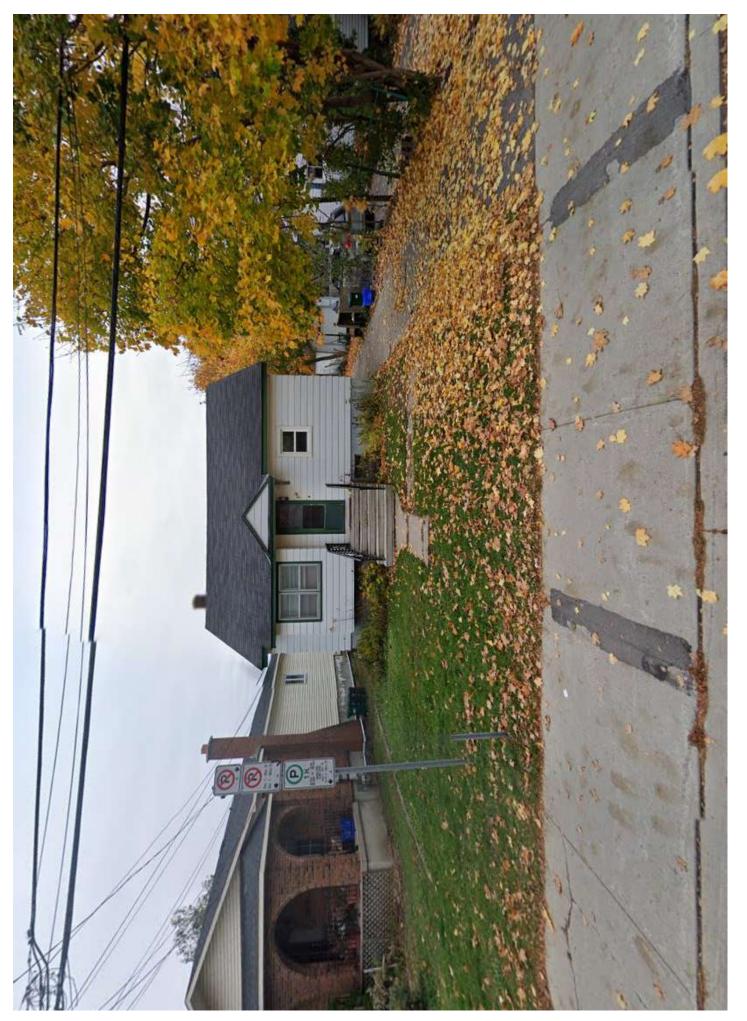
APPENDIX B

SITE PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITION

GOOGLE IMAGE (2020)

AND

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 2022 (GEOOTTAWA)



THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

LOT 75

R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

CITY OF OTTAWA

APPENDIX C

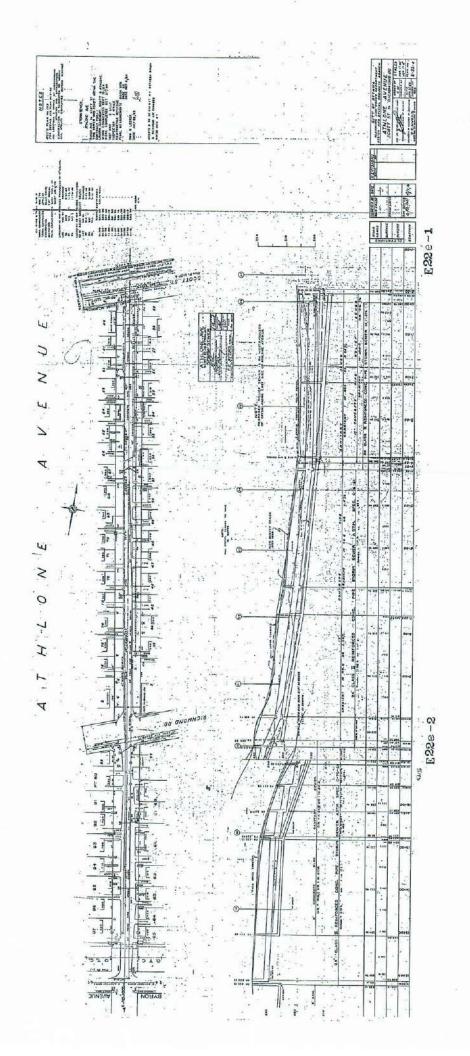
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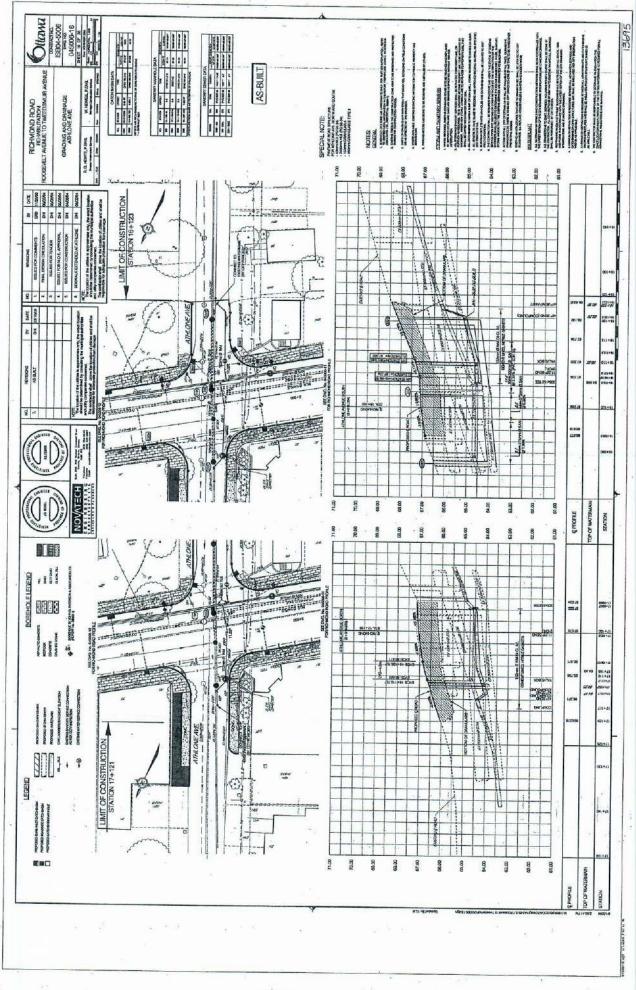
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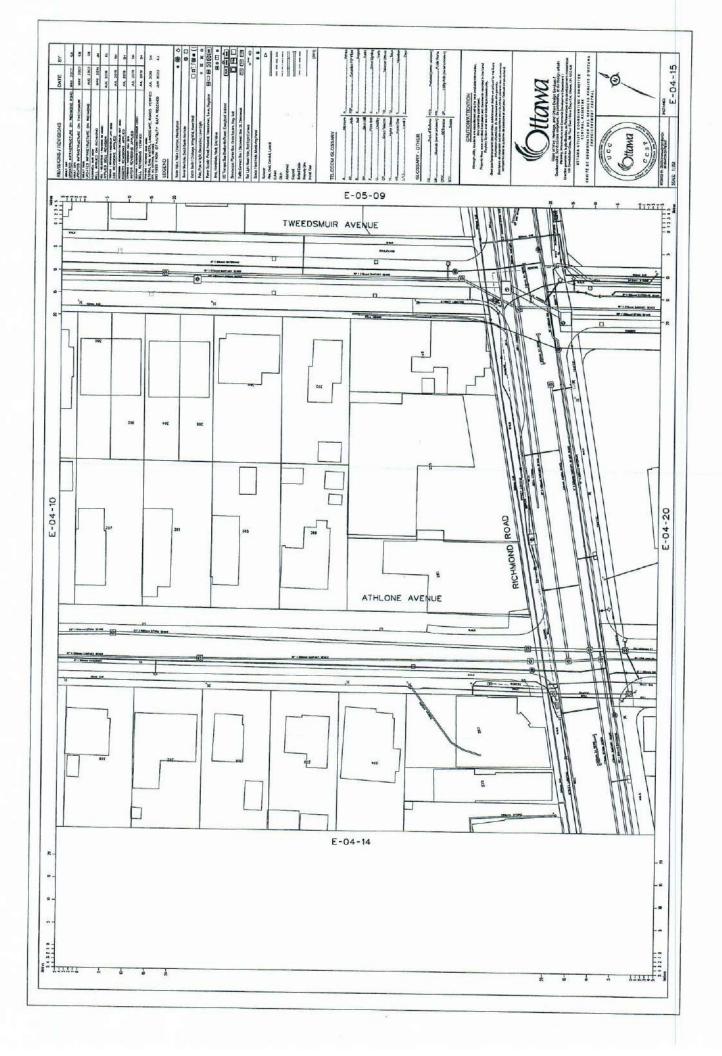
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THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

LOT 75

R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

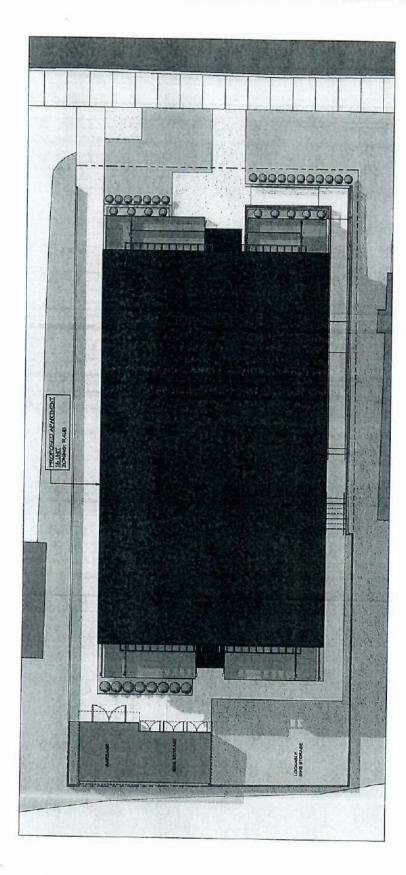
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APPENDIX D

CITY OF OTTAWA

- SITE PLAN AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
- WATER BOUNDARY CONDITIONS E-MAIL
- FIRE FLOW CALCULATION FUS
- FIRE FLOW CALCULATION OFM
- FUS EXPOSURE DISTANCES FIGURE 1
- SUPPORTING HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS
- HYDRANT SPACING FIGURE 2

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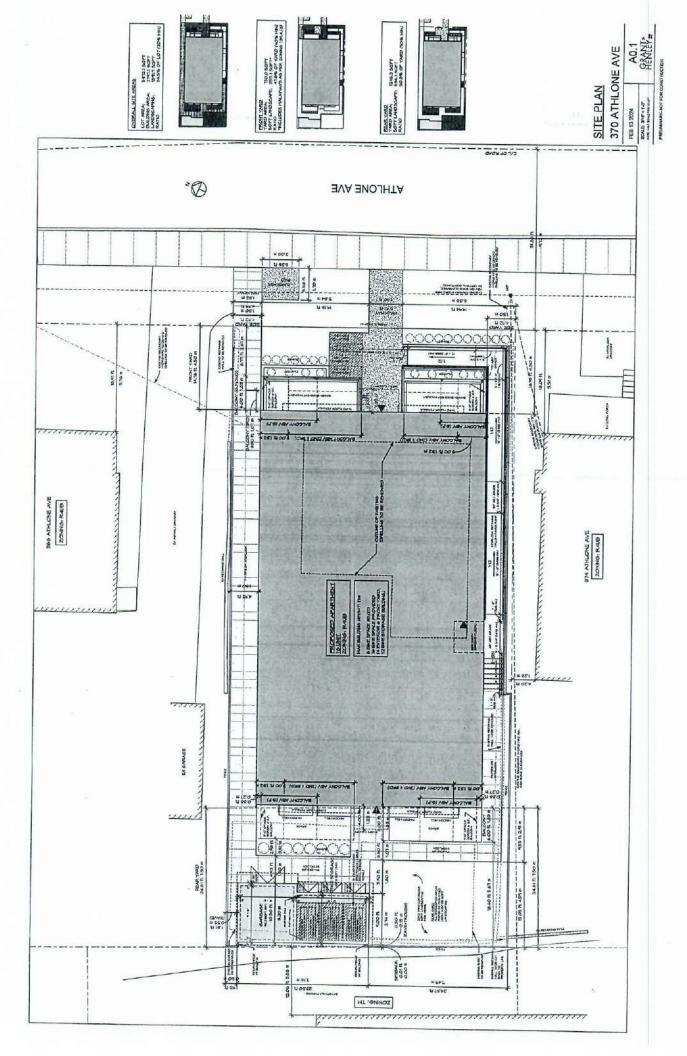
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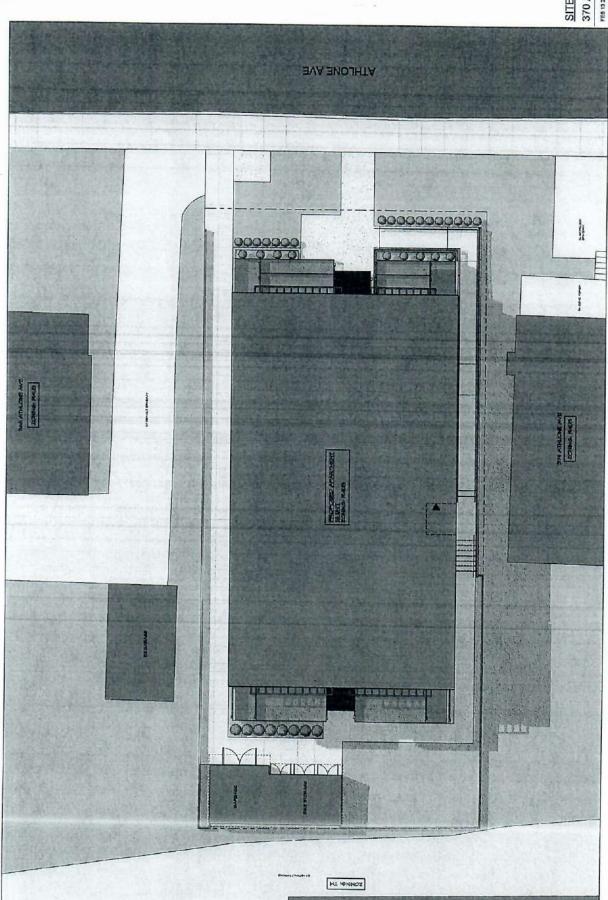
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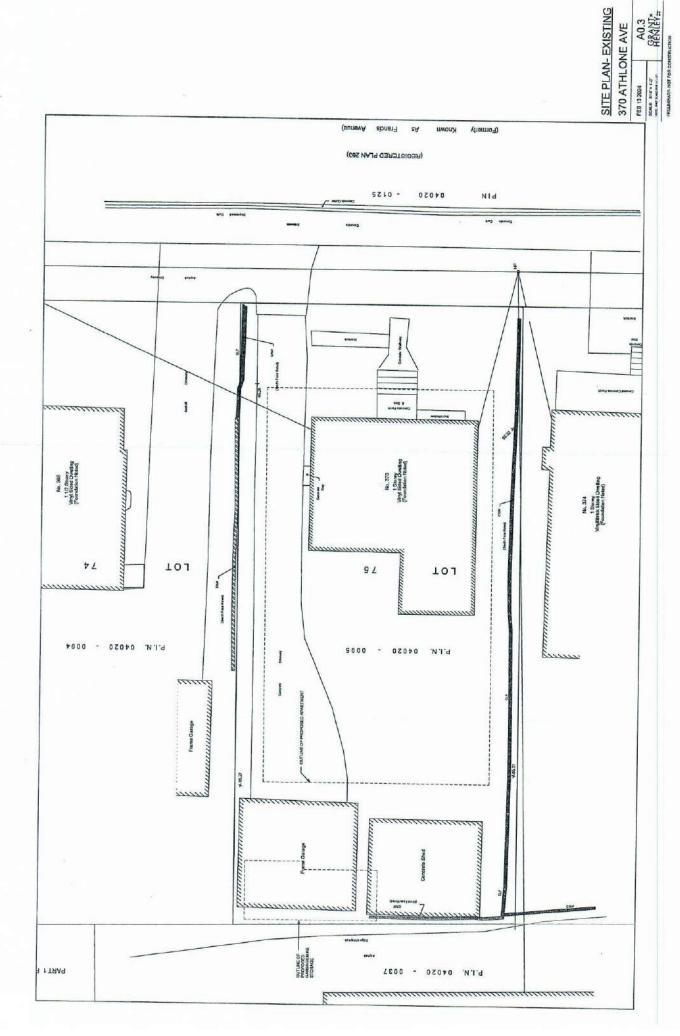
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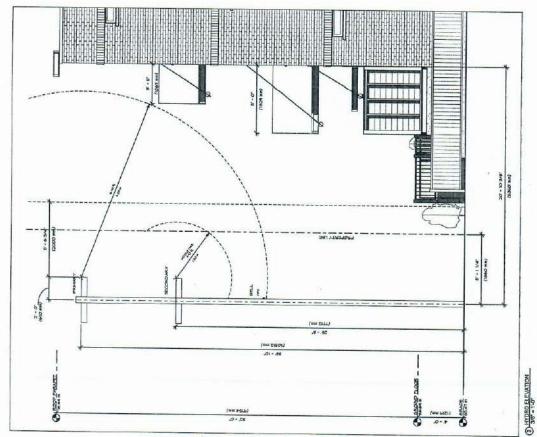
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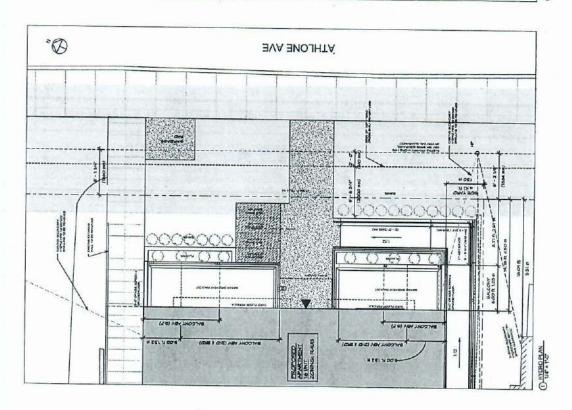
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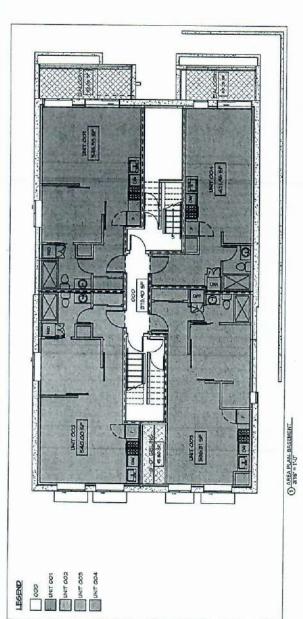
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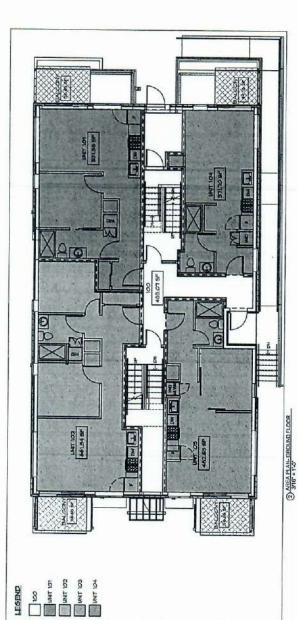










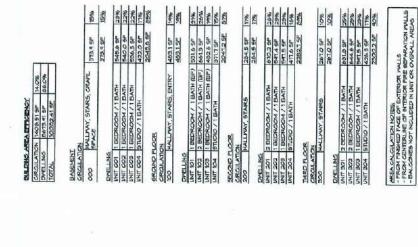


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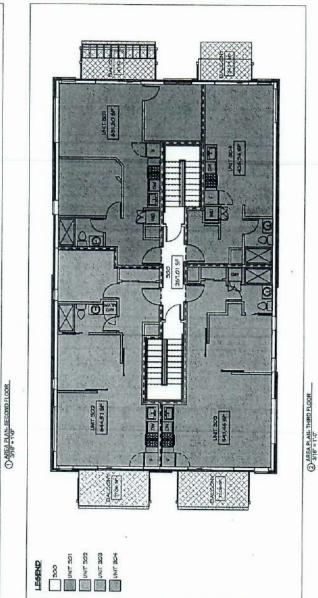
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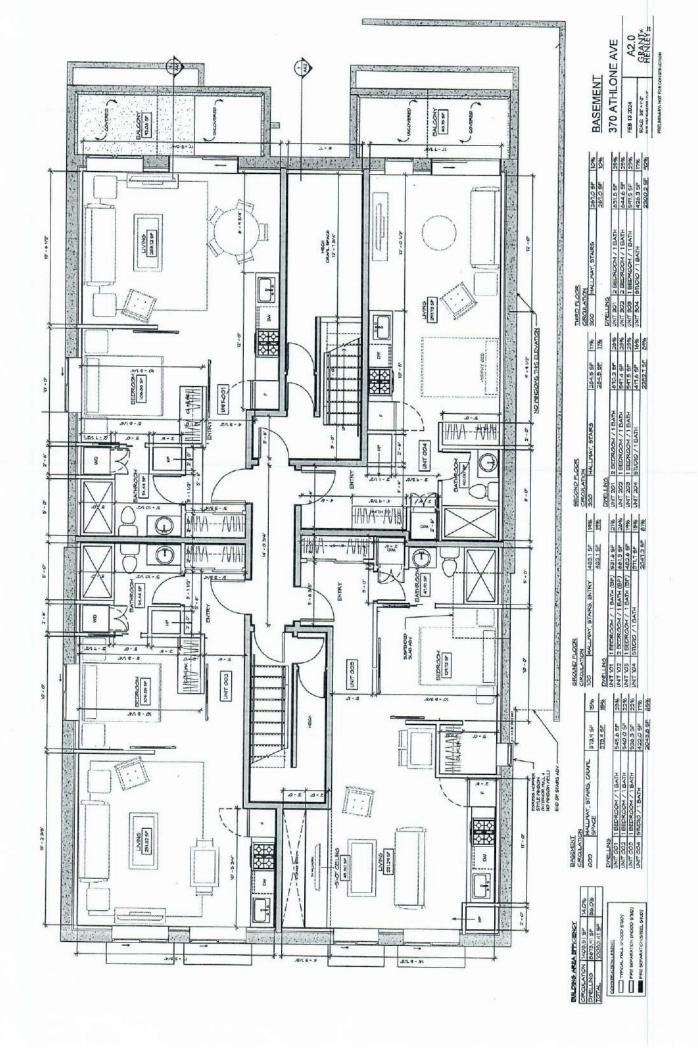
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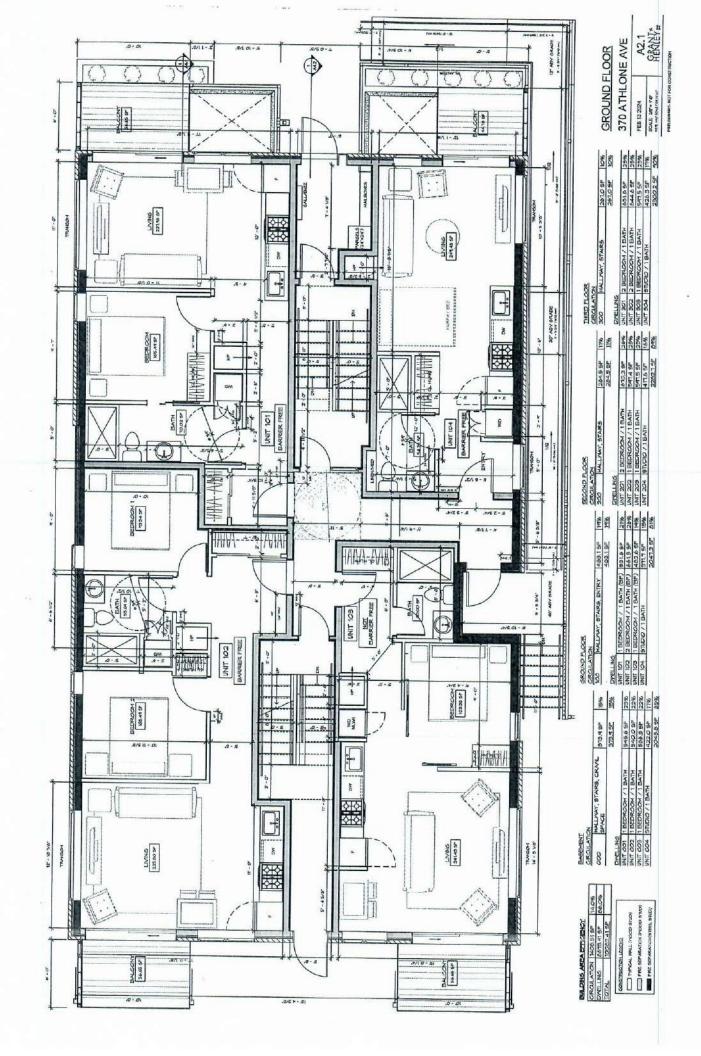
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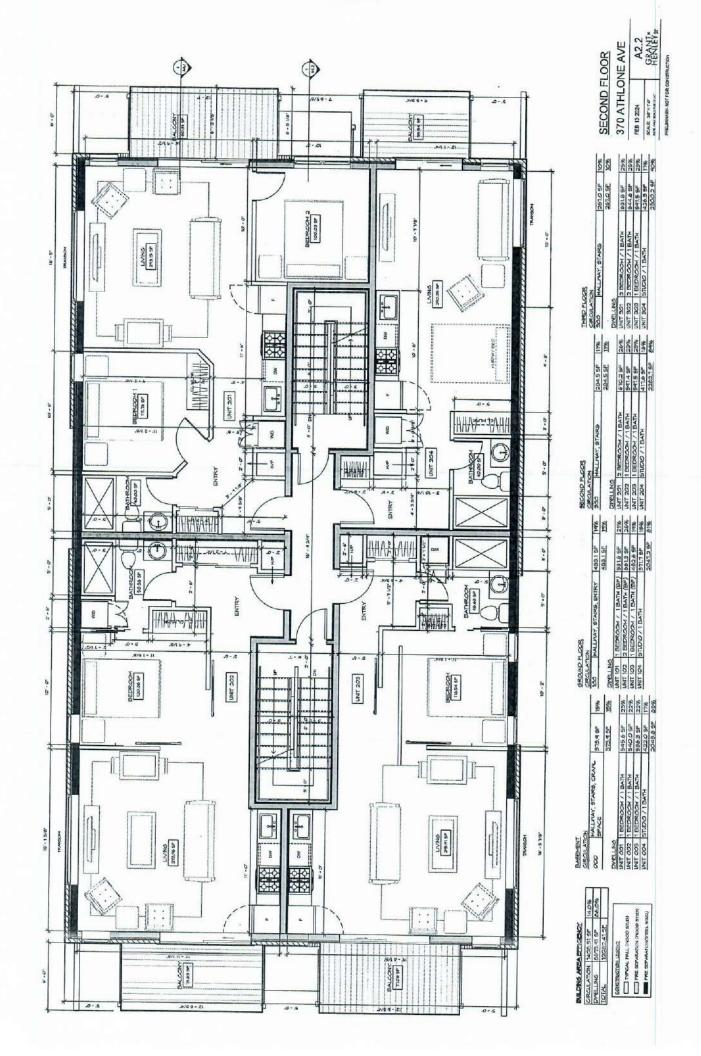


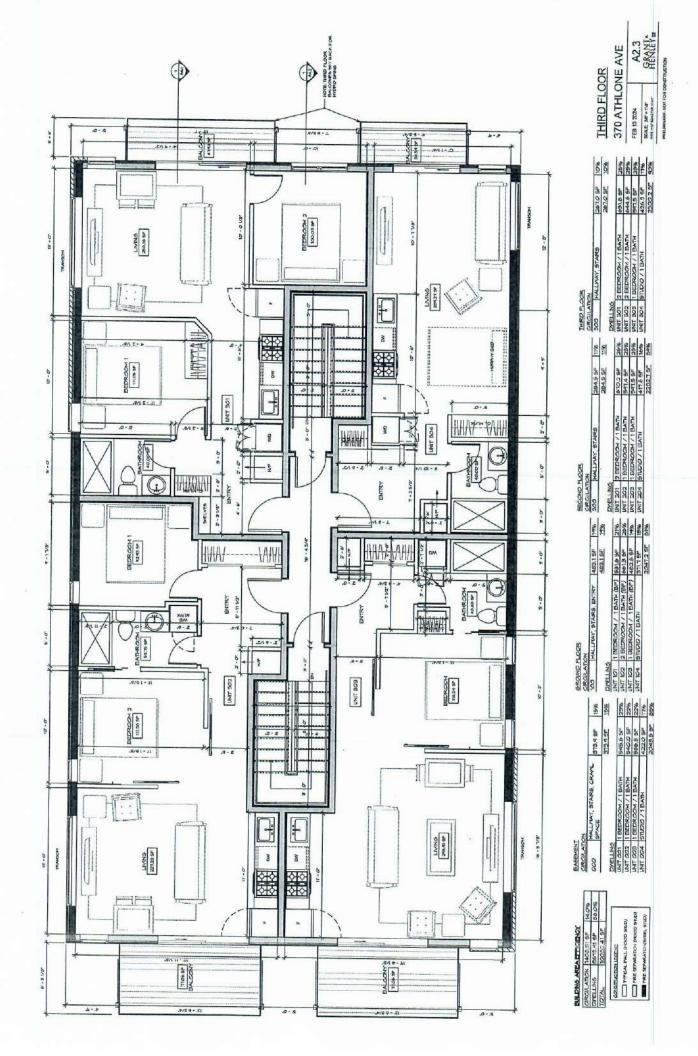
AREA PLANS 2

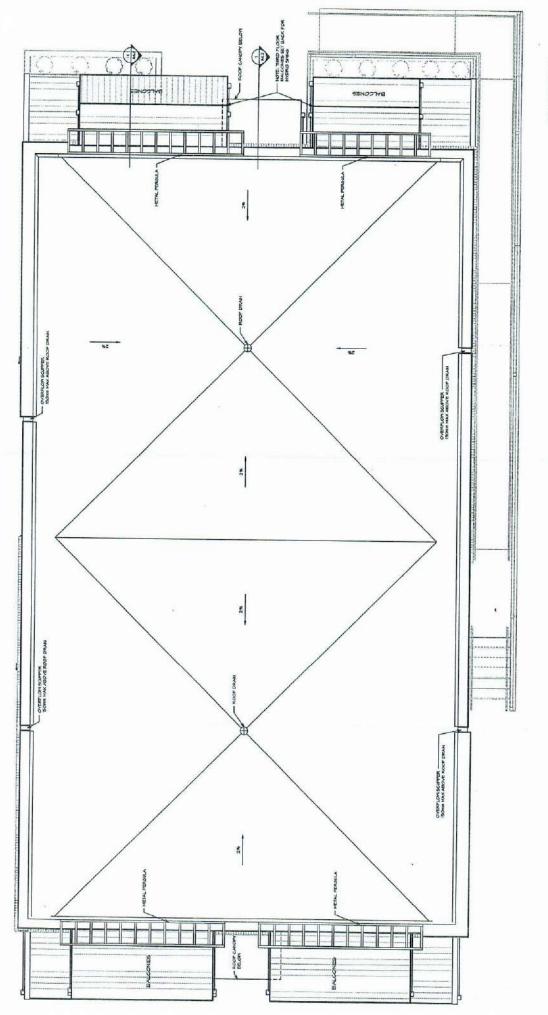
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CALE STOREGO TO	GRAND





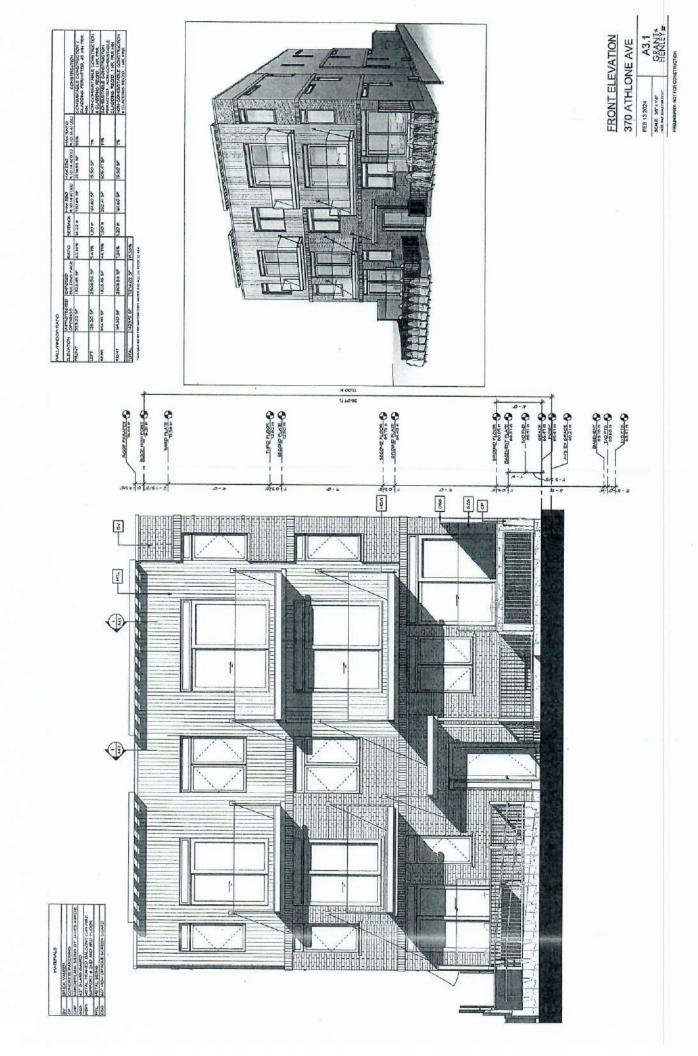


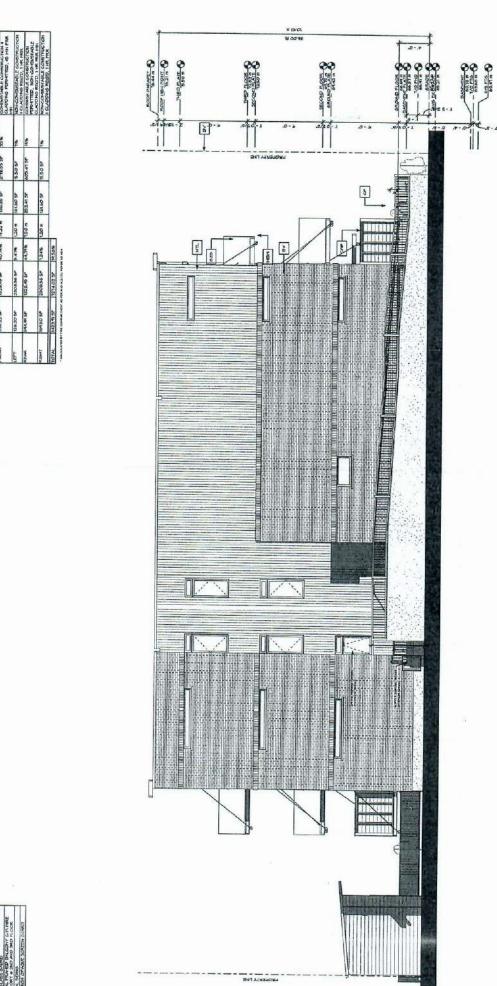




ROOF PLAN
370 ATHLONE AVE

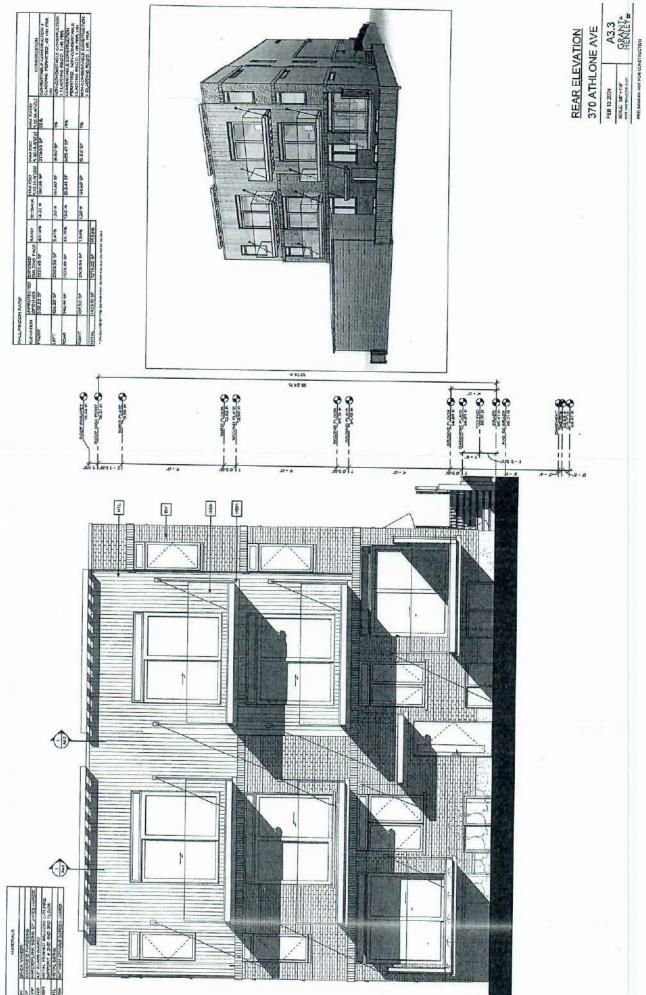
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FEB 13 2024	SOME MERCENATUR	PROFILINGAL LAND CONTRACTOR

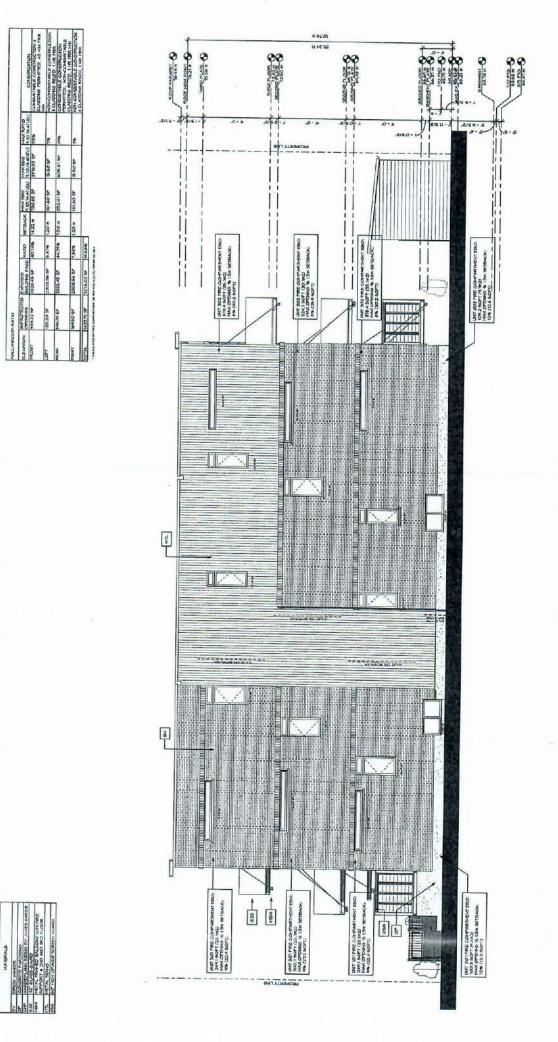




LEFT ELEVATION

A3.2 紹松校



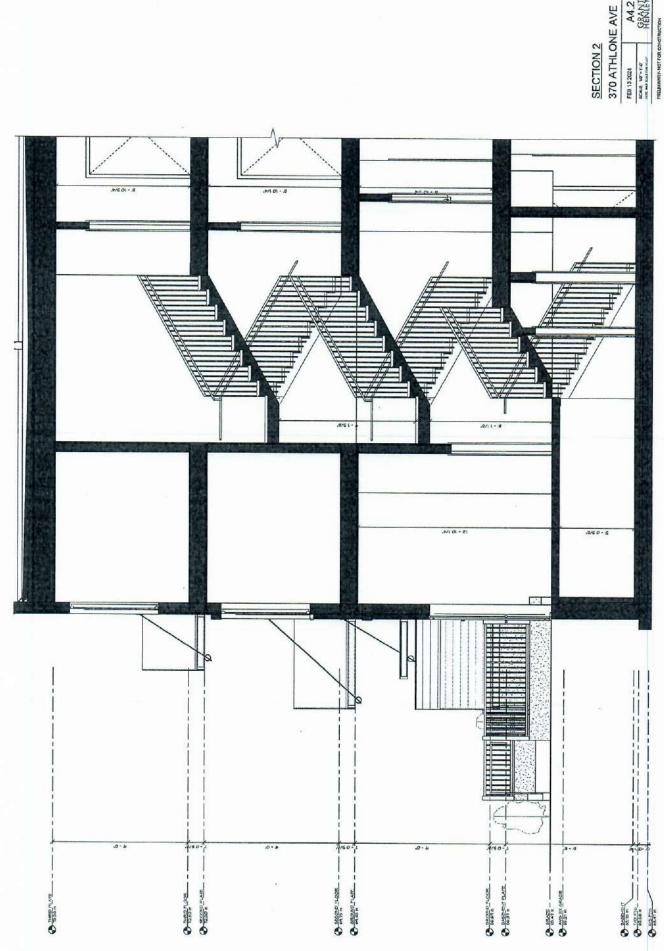


RIGHT ELEVATION

.+/C OL - .E ◆ Constant 0-4 O SCONDINGE O BASTELL FLARE O SEET IN LOOK S ROOF PASAMET S THED FLOOR O KAND TOOK C SECOND PLATE

A4.1 GRANY≛

SECTION 1
370 ATHLONE AVE
FEB 132026
FEB 132



ATTACHMENT 2: WATER BOUNDARY CONDITIONS E-MAIL

Mineault-Guitard, Alexandre

From:

Whelan, Amy <amy.whelan@ottawa.ca>

Sent:

Thursday, May 16, 2024 1:49 PM

To:

TL MaK

Cc:

Mineault-Guitard, Alexandre

Subject:

RE: 370 Athlone Avenue - Water Boundary Conditions Request

Hi Tony,

Water resources team has confirmed that the hydrants identified in the multi-hydrant analysis can provide the fire flow of 13,000L/min. You may use this email as confirmation from the City of Ottawa that the hydrants you identified in the multi-hydrant analysis can provide the required fire flow. Please use the results from the initial boundary condition request for the serviceability report.

The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 370 Athlone Avenue (zone 1W) assumed to be connected to the 152mm watermain on Athlone Avenue (see attached PDF for location).

Minimum HGL: 108.7 m Maximum HGL: 114.9 m

Available Fire Flow at 20 (psi): 86.0 L/s, assuming ground elevation of 65.2 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.

Kind regards,

Amy

From: TL MaK <tlmakecl@bellnet.ca>

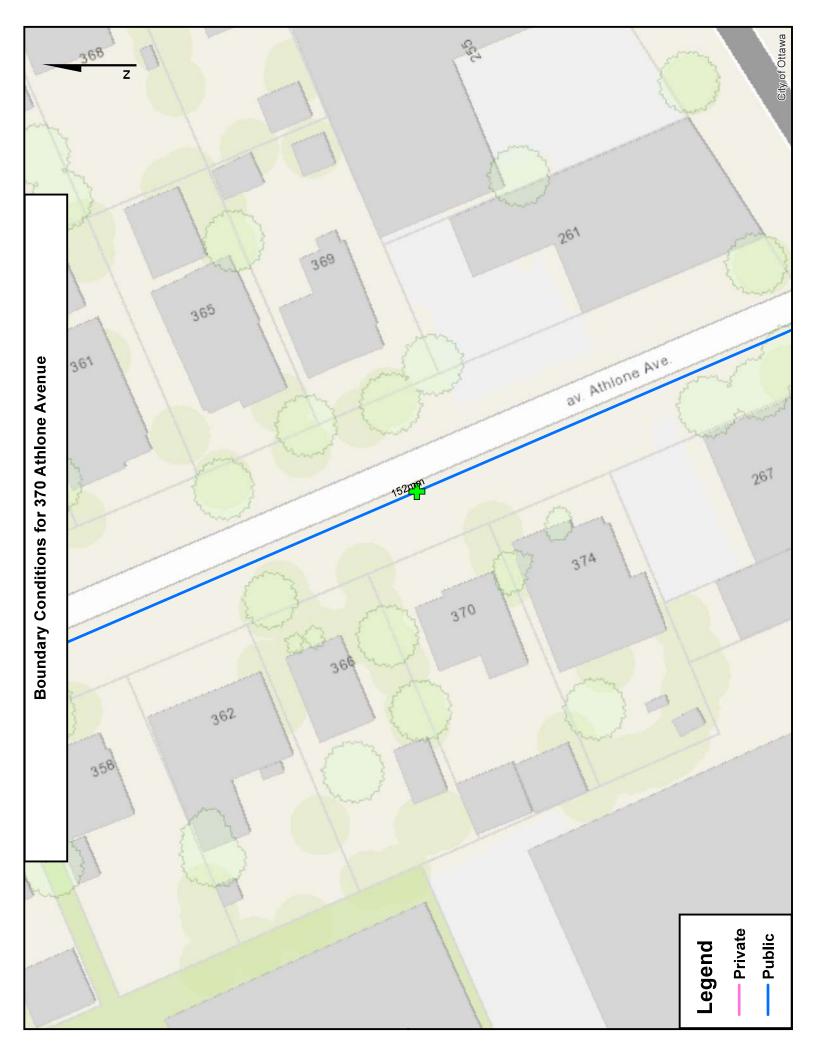
Sent: May 15, 2024 2:19 PM

To: Whelan, Amy <amy.whelan@ottawa.ca>

Cc: 'Mineault-Guitard, Alexandre' < Alexandre. Mineault-Guitard@stantec.com>

Subject: RE: 370 Athlone Avenue - Water Boundary Conditions Request

CAUTION: This email originated from an External Sender. Please do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the source.



ATTACHMENT 3: FIRE FLOW CALCULATION - FUS



FUS Fire Flow Calculation - Long Method

Calculations based on: "Water Supply for Public Fire Protection" by Fire Underwriters' Survey, 2020

Stantec Project #: 163401084

Project Name: 370 Athelone Ave. - Potable Water Serviceability AssessmentFire Flow Calculation #: 1

Date: March 11, 2024 Building Type/Description/Name: Residential

Data Inputted by: Hamidreza Mohabbat, MASc.

Data reviewed by: Alexandre Mineault-Guitard, P.Eng.

Notes: Calculations based on the updated plans (received on Feb 13, 2024)

			derwriters Survey Determination of	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY.							
Step	Task	Term	Options	Multiplier Associated with Option	Choose:	Value Used	Unit	Total Fir Flow (L/min)			
				Framing Materi	al						
			Type V - Wood Frame	1.5				3 0 10 10 10			
	Choose Frame Used		Type IV-A - Mass Timber	3.0	0.8			i			
1	for Construction of		Type IV-B - Mass Timber	0.9				1 1 1 1 1 1			
	Unit	Coefficient related to type of construction (C)	Type IV-C - Mass Timber	1	I lyne V - Wood Ernma	1.5	m				
		hype or consuction (C)	Type IV-D - Mass Timber	1.5	Type t - Wood Frame	1.0	m				
			Type III - Ordinary construction	1				13 11 19			
			Type II - Non-combustible construction	0.8							
			Type I - Fire resistive construction	0.6				Jan. J			
12	Choose Type of Housing (if TH,			Floor Space Are	a						
2	Enter Number of	Type of Housing	Single Family	1	Other (Comm, Ind, Apt			1 100			
	Units Per TH Block)	Type of mousing	Townhouse - indicate # of units	0	etc.)	16	Units				
2.2	# of Storeys	Number of Elegation	Other (Comm, Ind, Apt etc.)	16	10/1100/00			All the			
		THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.	toreys in the Unit (do not include basement		3	3	Storeys	4			
3	Enter Ground Floor	Average Floor Ar	loor Area (A) based on total floor area of all floors for one unit (non-fire	2,555			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Area of One Unit		re	sistive construction):	Square Feet (ft2)	2,555	Area in	15.41			
3.1	Obtain Total Effective Building Area	Square Met Total Effective Building Area (# of Storeys x # of Units (if single family or townhouse) x Average Floor Area): 712 (m²)									
4	Obtain Required Fire Flow without Reductions		Required Fire Flow (without reductions or increases per FUS) (F = 220 ° C ° √A) Round to nearest 1,000 L/min								
5	Apply Factors Affecting Burning		Reductions/Increases Due to Factors Affecting Burning								
			Non-combustible	ormoung Burning		41212					
	Choose	Occupancy Content	Limited combustible								
5.1		Hazard Reduction or	Combustible	-0.15	Limited combustible	-0.15	N/A	7.000			
	Building Contents	Surcharge	Free burning	0.15	ENTITOR CONTIDUOSIDIO	-0.15	DIA	7,650			
			Rapid burning	0.25							
		Adequate Sprinkler conforms to NFPA13 -0.3									
	Choose Reduction Due to Presence of	Opinical Reduction	None	0	None	0	N/A	0			
5.2		Water Supply Credit	Water supply is standard for sprinkler and fire dept, hose line	-0.1	Water supply is not	0	N/A	. 0			
	Sprinklers		Water supply is not standard or N/A	0	standard or N/A		INIA	U			
- 1		Con the	Sprinkler system is fully supervised	-0.1	Sprinkler not fully	100	2003				
		Credit	Sprinkler not fully supervised or N/A	0	supervised or N/A	0	N/A	0			
			Adequate sprinkler for exposures conforms	to NFPA13			2000				
- 1		NFPA13	None for exposures	TOTAL TOTAL	None for exposures		N/A				
5.3	Choose Presence of Sprinklers for Exposures within	Water supply is standard for sprinkler and fire dept. hose line Water supply of exposures Water supply is not		Water supply is not standard or N/A for		N/A					
	30m	N/10-40	Water supply is not standard or N/A for exp	osures	exposures	0	IN/A	0			
		Sprinkler Supervision	Sprinkler system of exposures is fully super	vised	Sprinkler not fully						
_			Sprinkler not fully supervised or N/A for exp	osures	supervised or N/A for exposures		N/A				
	Choose Separation	100 C 100 YEST 100 P	Front Yard	20.1 to 30.1m	0.1						
5.4	Distance Between		Right Side	0.25	0.75		15275566				
	Units		Rear Yard	0.15	0.75	m	5,738				
-			Left Side	0 to 3.0m	0.25						
	Obtain D		Total Required Fire Flow, rou	nded to nearest	1,000 L/min, with ma	x/min limi	ts applied:	13,000			
6	Obtain Required Fire Flow, Duration				Total Required Fire	Flow (abo	ove) in L/s:	217			
	& Volume				Required Durati			2.75			
					Required Volum	AND RESIDENCE					
					rioquired votat	WO OF LINE	riow (mr)	2,145			

ATTACHMENT 4: FIRE FLOW CALCULATION - OFM



OFM Fire Flow Calculation

Calculations based on Fire Protection Water Supply Guideline for Part 3 in the Ontario Building Code by the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM 1999)

Stantec Project #: 163401084

Project Name: 370 Athelone Ave. - Potable Water Serviceability
Date: January 13, 2025

Data inputted by: Melissa Nelson, P.Eng. Data reviewed by: Alexandre Mineault-Guitard, P.Eng. Fire Flow Calculation #: 1
Building Type/Description/Name: Residential

Wood frame; multi-unit 3 storeys building with a basement 50% below grade. Gross floor area of 8,670 sqf. Not sprinklered. Calculations based on the updated plans (received on Feb 13, 2024)

		Office of t	on Feb 13, 2024) he Fire Marshal Determination of Required	Fire Protection	Water Supr	olv		
Step	Task	Term	Options	Multiplier Associated with Option	Choose:	Value Used	Unit	
1_	Enter Number of		General Building De	etails				
1.1	Storeys		Number of Floors/Storeys in the Ur	4	4	Storeys		
1.2	Choose Type of Housing (if TH, Enter Number of Units Per TH Block)	Type of Housing	Single Family Townhouse - indicate # of units Other (Comm, Ind, Apt etc.)	0 0	Other (Comm, Ind, Apt etc.)	16	Units	
1.3	Choose Presence of Sprinklers			Sprinklers?	None	None	N/A	
1.4	Choose Presence of Firewalls		Fi	rewall separations?	None	None	N/A	
1.5	Choose Presence of			Stand-pipe system?	None	None	N/A	
2	Stand-Pipe System	_	Determining Water Supply 0		HOLIG	NONE	INA	
				Construction				
2.1	Choose Type of Construction		Type of Construction	Non-combustible construction + fire separations + fire- resistance ratings in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of OBC Non-combustible construction + fire separations + no fire-resistance rating Combustible construction + fire separations + fire- resistance ratings in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of	Type I	Type IV	N/A	N/A
			OBC Combustible construction + fire separations + no fire-	Type IV				
			resistance rating		-			
			A-2, B-1, B-2, B-3, C, D	Classification 23				
2.2	Choose Classification	Occupancy	A-4, F-3		40 D4 D0			
		Classification	A-1, A-3 E, F-2	28 32	C	A-2, B-1, B-2, B-3, C, D	N/A	
		(OBC)	F-1	39 53	4	20,0,0		
2.3	Water Supply			03		-	100405	
	Coefficient (K)		Water Supply Coefficient K			23	N/A	
3			Determining Building Vo					
	Enter Ground Floor		Floor	Space Area	2.521			
3,1	Area of One Unit		Avera	234	Area in Square Meter (m²)			
			Buildi	ing Height				
3,2	Building Height (h)			Bottom Elevation :	63.8 Meters (m) 76.4	12.7	Height in Meters (m)	
2.0				1,520,700,50,700,700,3	Meters (m)		Value a la Matau C. I	
3.3	Building Volume (V)		Building Volume V = A * h			2,970	Volume in Meters Cub (m³)	
4			Determining Spatial Coef	fficient S)	
			North Side Property Line to Street Centroline (Street Facing) Total Exposure Distance	1.5 0 1.5	0.50			
4.1	Choose Exposure Distances from	Exposure Distance from Building to	East Side Property Line to Street Centreline (Street Facing) Total Exposure Distance	4.5 9.7 14.2	0.00	1.25	Distance in Meters (m	
	Building to Property Line		Property Line in Meters (m)	South Side Property Line to Street Centreline (Street Facing) Total Exposure Distance West Side	1.5 0 1.5 7.5	0.50	,.20	S. Starton M. Micros S (II
				0.25				
			Property Line to Street Centreline (Street Facing) Total Exposure Distance	7.5				
4.2	Total Spatial Coefficient		Total Exposure Distance		-	2.00	N/Δ	
4.2			Total Exposure Distance Total Spatial Coefficient S _{tot} = 1 + Σ S	S,	Fire Flow	2.00	N/A	
	Total Spatial Coefficient		Total Exposure Distance Total Spatial Coefficient Stat = 1 + 2 S Determining Required Minimum Supply of	S, of Water Q and	Fire Flow	(SPROWAY)		
5	Total Spatial Coefficient Obtain Required Fire		Total Exposure Distance Total Spatial Coefficient Stat = 1 + 2 S Determining Required Minimum Supply of Minimum Supply of Water, rounded to	S, of Water Q and nearest 1,000 L;	Q = K"V"S tot	137,000	L	
	Total Spatial Coefficient		Total Exposure Distance Total Spatial Coefficient Stat = 1 + 2 S Determining Required Minimum Supply of	of Water Q and nearest 1,000 L; or Supply Flow I	$Q = K^*V^*S_{tot}$ Rate (L/min)	137,000 4,500	L	

ATTACHMENT 5: FIGURE 1 - FUS EXPOSURE DISTANCES



ATTACHMENT 6: SUPPORTING HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS



Supporting Hydraulic Calculations

Stantec Project #: 163401084

Project Name: 370 Athelone Avenue

Date: May 16, 2024

Data inputted by: Alexandre Mineault-Guitard, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. Data reviewed by: Alexandre Mineault-Guitard, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

Boundary Conditions provided by the City:

Scenario 1: Peak Hour (Min HGL): 108.7 m;

Scenario 2: Average Day (Max HGL): 114.9 m; and

Scenario 3: Maximum Day plus Fire Flow: 79.3 m.

Sample Calculations

HGL(m) = hp + hz

(1)

where: hp = Pressure Head (m); and hz = Elevation Head (m), estimated from topography.

For Scenario 1, we have:

HGL(m) = 108.7 and hz (m) = 65.2.

Rearranging Equation 1, we can calculate the Pressure Head (hp) as follow:

hp(m) = HGL - hz \therefore hp = 108.7 - 65.2 m = 43.5 m.

To convert from Pressure Head (m) to a pressure value (kPa), the following equation can be used:

P(kPa) = (p * g * hp) / 1000 (2)

where: ρ = density of water = 1000 kg/m³; and g = gravitational acceleration = 9.81 m/s².

Using Equation 2, we can calculate the Pressure Head (hp) as follow:

P (kPa) = (1000 * 9.81 * 43.5) / 1000

∴ P = 426 kPa.

Considering that 1 kPa = 0.145 psi, the pressure under Scenario 1 is equal to:

P = 62 psi.

Applying the same procedures, the pressures under Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 are calculated as follows: Scenario 2: P = 71 psi; and Scenario 3: P = 20 psi.

To summarize:

Scenario 1: Minimum Pressure under Peak Hour Demand: 426 kPa (62 psi)

Scenario 2: Maximum Pressure under Average Day Demand: 487 kPa (71 psi)

Scenario 3: Minimum Pressure under Maximum Day + Fire Flow Demand: 138 kPa (20 psi)

ATTACHMENT 7: FIGURE 2 - HYDRANT SPACING

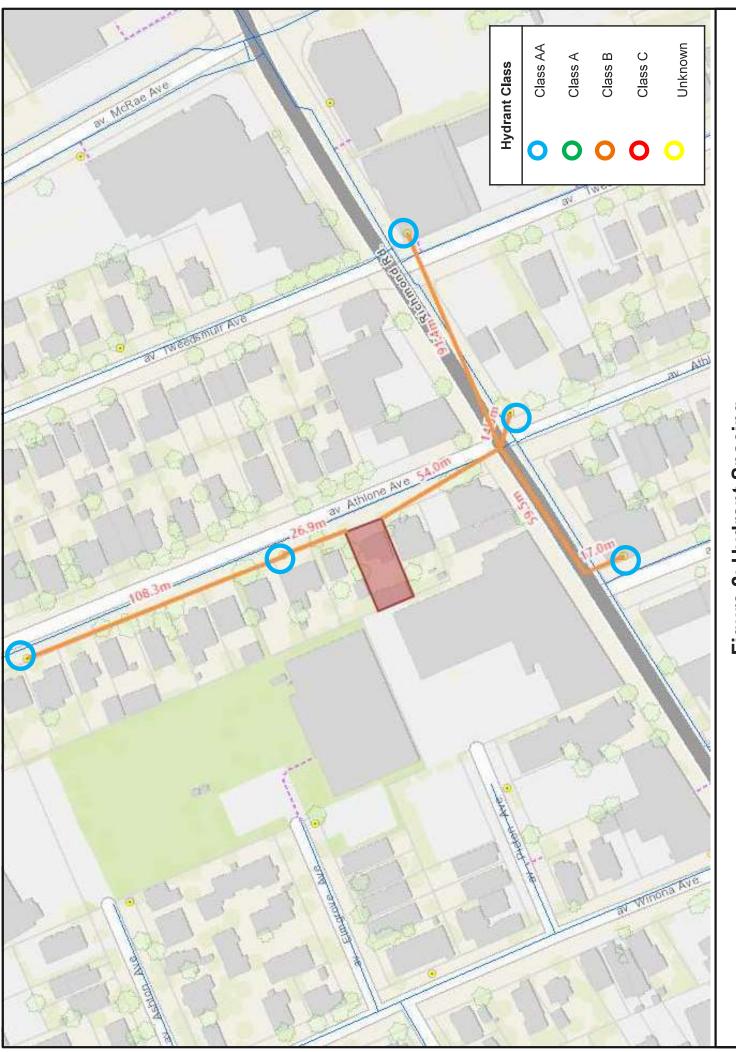


Figure 2: Hydrant Spacing

Source: geoOttawa 2024; Contains information licensed under the Open Government License – City of Ottawa.

PROPOSED

THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

LOT 75

R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

CITY OF OTTAWA

APPENDIX E

CITY OF OTTAWA

SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET

SHEET No. 1 OF 1

	1000's	Actual	velocity at O(d)		1.					T		T								Ī			SHEET NO.	100	
	population in 1000's -0-8 - aren in hectares	wall flow	(m/s)		9				1	-													SHE		
		PROPOSED SEWER	(1,7a) n =6:013	İ	19.8																		D.	APARTIMENT.	TAWA
	(where P / 1s) (N) (Where A D(1) (L/s)	Grade C	a a	İ	unin							T		T				1					AVGNUE	25	270
	0(p) = PqM (L/s) K 0(p) = PqM (L/s) K 0(l) = IA (L/s) where A 0(d) = 0(p) + 0(l) (L/s)	Type	plpe		PVC				Ī							ŀ							LONG	1000	1010
	$M = 1 + \frac{14}{4 + 1}$ $O(p) = \frac{PqM}{86.4}$ $O(1) = 1A (0)$	Pipe	siza (mm)		120											1							NEW YEAR	Y	二四
SHEEL	5x *C	Length	Ē	i	12.0		-		-	+						1							3%	N	NA S
	P	Penk	(F/s)		0.32																		PROJECT	50,102	RAIDE
DESIGN	222	Posk	(L/s)		0.02																		_		
	2.1 ppu 1.4 ppu		(t/s)	1	0.03		T			1								-					JE MILL	Trad	MKY 2004
EWER	X " " "	Peaking	-		3.69		T		1	Ť		1		T									1.	SKED	
SE	DENSITY BEDROOM BEDROOM		2	1			T	Ħ	T		İ	1		1									DESIGN	CHECKED	DATE
ARY		M	Pop. Che		75.7	H	t		1			T		+		1						1			1
SANITARY		<	7	1	0.05		†	Ħ	T			1		1	ŀ	1	H.			T	T			0	かくつつ
	р (s	INDIVIDUAL	Pop. The		25.20	H	T	H	T	1		†	H	+		95 ES	EER	L DE	88		1		.	A 000	200
	110w (22)L/csp 110w (22)L/hs. v (L/s) n (L/s)		10		SAMITARY SEMER SEMER		Ī						BSSTRones.	000 E33/01/2		3	THE BANK	1111		TO STATE OF	Sandarana Control			(L10#	3
	q = average daily per capita flow (201, cap, d) = unit of peak extransous flow (221, ha. s) Q (p) = peak population flow (1/s) Q (i) = peak extransous flow (1/s) Q (d) = peak design flow	LOCATION	FROM		SITE									0000	100	1000	C		No. of Street, or other parts of the street, or other parts of the	PON.	No. of				
	q = average daily per capita flow (2) = unit of peak extraneous flow (2) M = peaking factor Q (p) = peak population flow (1/s) Q (i) = peak extraneous flow (1/s) Q (d) = peak design flow		STREET	240	ATHLONIE																				

PROPOSED

THREE (3) STOREY APARTMENT BUILDING SITE

LOT 75

R-PLAN 263

370 ATHLONE AVENUE

CITY OF OTTAWA

APPENDIX F

DEVELOPMENT SERVICING STUDY CHECKLIST SUMMARY





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





×	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)
×	
×	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.



PLANNING AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT URBANISME ET GESTION DE LA (ROISSANCE

L	Inclusion of hydraulic analysis including hydraulic grade line elevations.
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	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