

#### Stylux Caledon Inc.

## **Functional Servicing Report**

**April 2020** 

#### **Submitted by:**

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**Project Number: 2185** 

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

				Page
1.0		INTRO	ODUCTION	1
	1.1	Pur	pose of the Report	1
	1.2	-	dy Area	
	1.3	Bac	kground Servicing Information	2
2.0			MWATER MANAGEMENT	
	2.1		mwater Runoff Control Criteria	
	2.2		owable Release Rate	
	2.3		sting Drainage	
	2.4		t Management Practices	
		2.4.1	Lot Level Controls	
		2.4.2	Conveyance Controls	
		2.4.3	End-of-Pipe Controls	6
		2.4.4	Selection of Low Impact Development Practices	
	2.5	Prop	posed Storm Drainage	
		2.5.1	Quantity Control	8
		2.5.2	Quality Control	8
		2.5.3	Erosion Control	9
		2.5.4	Water Balance	9
	2.6	Stor	m Servicing	9
3.0		SANI	TARY SERVICING	11
	3.1	Exis	sting Sanitary Sewer System	11
	3.2		posed Sanitary Sewer System	11
4.0		WAT	ER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION	12
	4.1		sting Water Distribution	12
	4.2	Prop	posed Water System	12
5.0		SITE	GRADING	13
	5.1	Exis	sting Grading Conditions	13
	5.2		posed Grading Concept	
6.0		RIGH	T-OF-WAYS AND SIDEWALKS	14
7.0		EROS	SION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION	15
8.0		UTIL	ITY CONSIDERATIONS	16
90		SUM	MARY	17

April 2020

#### **LIST OF TABLES**

Stormwater Runoff Control Criteria
Recommended Stormwater LID Practices
Comparison of Allowable Release Rates and Proposed Release Rates
Rainfall Intensity Parameters

#### **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2.1	Existing Storm Drainage Plan
Figure 2.2	Proposed Storm Drainage Plan
Figure 3.1	Proposed Sanitary Drainage Plan
Figure 4.1	Proposed Water Distribution Plan
Figure 5.1	Preliminary Grading Plan
Figure 6.1	Sidewalk Location Plan
Figure 7.1	Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

#### LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Draft Plan
Appendix B	Relevant Excerpts
Appendix C	Stormwater Management Calculations
Appendix D	Right-of-Way Concepts

#### **SUBMISSION HISTORY**

Submission	Date	In Support Of	Distributed To
1 st	April 2020	Draft Plan of	Town of Caledon, and Client
		Subdivision and	
		Rezoning	

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

SCS Consulting Group Ltd. has been retained by Stylux Caledon Inc. to prepare a Functional Servicing (FSR) Report for a proposed residential development located at Old Church Road and Marilyn Street in the Town of Caledon.

#### 1.1 Purpose of the Report

The Functional Servicing Report has been prepared in support of the draft plan of subdivision and rezoning application for the proposed development. The Draft Plan is provided in **Appendix A**.

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the proposed development can be graded and serviced in accordance with the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) development criteria.

It is important to outline that the grading and servicing designs for the proposed development will be provided such that there is allowance for potential future development of the adjacent lands to the west. Should the lands to the west become developed, the extension of the proposed municipal right-of-way (ROW) and laneway will be required. At such time, the proposed temporary laneway will be decommissioned to accommodate the future road and laneway extensions. The decommissioning of the proposed laneway will also result in the creation of additional single detached and townhouse dwellings. For the purpose of this report, the potential future development has been identified as "future development" on the draft plan.

#### 1.2 Study Area

The subject lands are comprised of existing single detached dwellings and a private road (i.e. Russell Mason Court) located within the Humber River watershed in the Town of Caledon. As shown on **Figure 1.1**, the study area is bound by:

- Existing residential development to the north;
- Old Church Road to the south;
- Existing residential development to the east; and
- Future development and Marilyn Street to the west.

All existing infrastructure and utilities within the existing Russell Mason Court will require removal and disposal as part of this proposed development.

The proposed development is approximately 1.78 ha in size and consists of single detached and townhouse dwellings, and municipal right-of-ways (refer to the Draft Plan in **Appendix A**). Access to the proposed development is proposed off of Old Church Road.

April 2020

#### 1.3 Background Servicing Information

The following drawings have been referenced for the purpose of completing the design for the proposed development (relevant excerpts are included in **Appendix B**):

- Preliminary Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Report, Old Church Road Caledon, prepared by Golder Associates dated Feb 25, 2020;
- Marilyn Street Sanitary Sewers STA. 0+000 to STA. 0+240 Plan No. 22721-D, prepared by KMK Consultants Limited dated May 1, 1996;
- Old Church Road (from Innis Lake Rd to Marilyn St.) Prop. 400mm Watermain STA. 0+920 to STA. 1+120 Plan No. 43328-D, prepared by Region of Peel dated October 2013;
- Old Church Road (From Old Church Rd to Old Church Rd) Prop. 150mm/300mm/400 mm Watermain STA. 0+000 to STA. 0+260 Plan No. 43329-D, prepared by Region of Peel dated October 2013.

#### 2.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1 Stormwater Runoff Control Criteria

The following stormwater runoff control criteria have been established based on the Town of Caledon design criteria (2009) and the MECP Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003). The stormwater runoff criteria are summarized below in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Stormwater Runoff Control Criteria

Criteria	Control Measure
Quantity Control	Control proposed peak flows to Old Church Road storm sewer to the 10 year existing runoff for storms up to and including the 100 year storm event.
Quality Control	Provide MECP Enhanced (Level 1) Protection for 80% TSS Removal.
Erosion Control	The minimum erosion control requirement for all watercourses within the TRCA jurisdiction is retention of the first 5 mm of every rainfall event.
Water Budget	Maintain existing groundwater recharge rates and appropriate distribution, ensuring the protection of related hydrology ecologic functions. At a minimum retain the equivalent of 5 mm of rainfall over the proposed development if feasible.

#### 2.2 Allowable Release Rate

Runoff from storms up to and including the 100 year storm event are proposed to be controlled to the runoff produced from a 10 year storm event from an area of 2.31 ha with an existing runoff coefficient of 0.39. The allowable release rate to Old Church Road considers the drainage from the proposed development (Catchment 101, **Figure 2.1**) and the existing external drainage to the northwest (Catchment 202, **Figure 2.1**). The rational method was used to determine the target release rates from the site based on Intensity-Duration-Frequency (IDF) rainfall curves from the Town of Caledon Design Standards. Supporting calculations are provided in **Appendix** C. The allowable release rate is 333.3 L/s based on an area of 2.31 ha and an existing runoff coefficient of 0.39.

If the westerly external lands (Catchment 201, **Figure 2.1**) become developed into future residential development, the allowable release rate will be revised to account for the additional 0.34 ha of external drainage from Catchment 201.

#### 2.3 Existing Drainage

The majority of the existing lands (Catchment 101, 1.53 ha, Figure 2.1) drains southeast to Old Church Road via overland flow and via ditches along Marilyn Street (west) to an existing ditch inlet catchbasin which outlets to the existing 675 mm diameter storm sewer on Old Church Road. An external drainage area (Catchment 202, 0.78 ha, Figure 2.1) drains via overland flow through Catchment 101 to Old Church Road. The lands adjacent to Catchment

101 (Catchment 201, 0.34 ha, **Figure 2.1**) drain to Old Church Road via the existing Marilyn Street (west) storm sewers and overland flow. The remainder of the existing lands (Catchment 102, 0.14 ha, **Figure 2.1**) drains northeast to the adjacent existing residential dwellings and ultimately to Old Church Road via Marilyn Street (east).

#### 2.4 Best Management Practices

In accordance with the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003), a review of stormwater management best practices was completed using a treatment train approach, which evaluated lot level, conveyance system and end-of-pipe alternatives. The potential best management practices were evaluated based on the stormwater management objectives listed in **Table 2.1**.

The following site characteristics were taken into consideration:

- Developable area of 1.78 ha consisting of single detached residential dwelling development and high density townhouse dwellings;
- The general soil type found through the preliminary geotechnical report are silty sand to sandy silt;
- Groundwater depth was typically found at 6.1 m to 7.3 m below existing ground surface;
- $\rightarrow$  Estimated hydraulic conductivity values range from  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  m/s.

Per the Town of Caledon engineering standards, the Town of Caledon does not support the use of the following infiltration measures: reduced lot grading, roof leader and sump pump discharge to soakaway pits, rear yard ponding, vegetative swales, soakaway pits, pervious pipe and pervious catchbasin systems and therefore, will not be recommended. The following are examples of lot level, conveyance and end-of-pipe controls that were evaluated for use in the proposed development.

#### 2.4.1 Lot Level Controls

Lot-level controls are at-source measures that reduce runoff prior to stormwater entering the conveyance system. These controls are proposed on private properties. Incorporating controls that do not require maintenance can be an effective method in the treatment train approach to SWM. The following lot level controls have been evaluated for use in the proposed development:

**Increased Topsoil Depth** – An increase in the restored topsoil depth on lots can be used to promote lot level infiltration and evapotranspiration. Increased topsoil depth will contribute to lot level quality and water balance control. A minimum depth of 0.3 m is proposed.

Passive Landscaping/Bio-Retention – Planting of gardens and other vegetation designed to minimize local runoff or use rainwater as a watering source can be used to reduce rainwater runoff by increasing evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration. By promoting infiltration through passive landscaping, water quality and quantity control is provided for the volume of water retained. Passive landscaping can provide significant SWM benefits as part of the overall treatment train approach for the proposed development. Bio-retention is proposed within the municipal right-of-way (ROW), a conceptual detail is included in Appendix E.

**Roof Runoff to Soak-away Pits** – Directing roof runoff to subsurface soak-away pits can be used to promote infiltration. By promoting infiltration water quality and quantity control is provided for the volume of water retained. Infiltration of roof runoff can provides a significant SWM benefits as part of the overall treatment train approach for the proposed development. As discussed above, soak-away pits are not endorsed by the Town of Caledon.

**Roof Runoff to Retention Cisterns** – Directing roof runoff to rainwater retention cisterns (i.e. rain barrels or greywater re-use) will contribute to water quality and water balance control. The retained rainwater can be harvested for re-use such as irrigation and/or greywater use. A typical rain barrels ranges in size from 190 to 400 liters. Rain barrels are recommended and will be explored at the detailed design stage.

**Green Roofs** – Best suited for flat roofs, greenroofs provide rainwater retention in the growing medium where it is evaporated, evapo-transpirated, or slowly drains away after the rainfall event. The proposed development will have peaked roofs and are thereby not suitable.

Rooftop and/or Parking Lot Detention Storage – Often employed with large rooftop or parking lot footprints, flow attenuation for quantity or extended detention control can be provided via a flow restriction with stormwater storage provided via ponding either on rooftops or parking lots. The proposed development does not have flat rooftops or parking lots, therefore this is not suitable.

**Roof overflow to Grassed Areas** – Directing roof leaders to grassed areas will contribute to water quality and water balance control by encouraging stormwater retention. Roof leaders are proposed to be directed to grassed areas where there is grass, however, if there is no grass, roof leaders should be connected to the storm sewer to eliminate the hazard of ice accumulation.

**Pervious Pavement** – By encouraging infiltration and filtration, pervious pavement can contribute to water quality, balance and erosion control. The Town of Caledon does not endorse previous pavement on municipal roads.

**Vegetated Filter Strip** – At source filtration and infiltration may be encouraged through the use of vegetated filter strips by directing sheet flow from impermeable areas to the strip prior to being collected via the storm system. Vegetated filter strips are best suited to parking lot areas with landscaped borders or islands. There is not an opportunity within the proposed development, therefore vegetated filter strips are not suitable.

A summary of the suitability of potential lot level controls for the proposed development is provided in **Table 2.2**.

#### 2.4.2 Conveyance Controls

Conveyance controls provide treatment of stormwater during the transport of runoff from individual lots to the receiving watercourse or end-of-pipe facility and present opportunities to distribute stormwater management techniques throughout a development. The following conveyance controls have been evaluated for use in the proposed development:

**Grassed Swales** – A grassed swale will promote infiltration, filtration, and evapotranspiration, contributing to water quality and quantity control. Grassed swales need an unimpeded and relatively wide stretch of landscaped area, such as within a wide boulevard with no driveways, to function properly. Grassed swales are proposed at the individual lot grading level and located in the rear yards of proposed lots.

**Exfiltration at Rear Lot Catchbasins** – Where rear lot catchbasins are required due to grading constraints, a perforated pipe system could be incorporated into the rear lot catchbasin design to promote infiltration of 'clean' stormwater runoff. By promoting infiltration, water quality and quantity control is provided for the volume of water retained. As discussed, exfiltration at rear lot catchbasins are not endorsed by the Town of Caledon.

Catchbasin Exfiltration Trenches – Long infiltration trenches designed for infiltration of stormwater runoff can be incorporated with the storm sewer design. Catchbasin exfiltration trenches allow for infiltration of runoff from the storm sewer into a gravel storage trench. Pre-treatment is recommended prior to draining into the catchbasin exfiltration trenches. Catchbasins with extra deep sumps and skimming devices to trap trash, coarse sediment and floatables in the catchbasin can be incorporated. Due to the size of the proposed storage solution, catchbasin exfiltration trenches are not recommended due to the space constraints.

A summary of the suitability of potential conveyance controls for the proposed developments is provided in **Table 2.2**.

#### 2.4.3 End-of-Pipe Controls

Stormwater management facilities at the end-of-pipe receive stormwater flows from a conveyance system and provide treatment of stormwater prior to discharging flows to the receiving watercourse. While lot level and conveyance system controls are valuable components of the overall SWM plan, on their own they are not sufficient to meet the quantity and quality control objectives for the proposed development. The following end-of-pipe controls have been evaluated for use in the proposed development:

**Stormwater Detention Facility** – To meet quantity erosion control targets, stormwater runoff storage and attenuation through the use of flow restrictors can be used to control stormwater release rates. To accommodate the reduced release rate, stormwater detention facilities are required to store stormwater runoff. Stormwater storage is proposed be provided by large storm sewers (superpipe) and controlled with flow restrictors prior to discharging to the receiving infrastructure.

Wet Ponds, Wetlands, Dry Ponds – Sized in accordance with the MECP criteria, these endof-pipe facilities can provide water quality, quantity, and erosion control treatment. Due to the size of the proposed development, an end-of-pipe wet pond is not feasible.

#### **Manufactured Treatment Device**

A properly sized manufactured treatment device (MTD) can provide MECP Enhanced (Level 1) treatment and contribute to the treatment train approach for water quality control. The MTD unit specified is required to have ETV certification. Based on ETV certification, an OGS sized per ETV particle size distribution can provide 60% TSS removal. The lot level

• • • Project No. 2185 Page 6

and conveyance controls will work in conjunction with the MTD to provide overall Enhanced quality control.

#### 2.4.4 Selection of Low Impact Development Practices

**Table 2.2** summarizes the suitability of the various stormwater management controls identified for the proposed development.

**Table 2.2 - Recommended Stormwater LID Practices** 

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	FEASIBLE (Yes/No)	RECOMMENDED (Yes/No)
Increased Topsoil Depth	Yes	Yes
Passive Landscaping/Bio-Retention	Yes	Yes
Roof Leader to Soak-away Pits*	Yes	No
Roof Runoff to Retention Cisterns	Yes	Yes
Green Roofs	No	No
Rooftop and/or Parking Lot Detention Storage	No	No
Roof overflow to Grassed Areas	Yes	Yes
Pervious Pavement*	Yes	No
Vegetated Filter Strips	No	No
Grassed Swales	Yes	Yes
Exfiltration at Rear Lot Catchbasins*	Yes	No
Catchbasin Exfiltration Trenches	No	No
Stormwater Detention Facility	Yes	Yes
Wet Ponds, Wetlands, Dry Ponds	No	No
Manufactured Treatment Device	Yes	Yes

<sup>\*</sup>Note, Town of Caledon does not support these LID practices.

At the detailed design stage, a water balance evaluation will be incorporated into the detailed stormwater management report that discusses the selection of LIDs and quantifies the proposed rainwater retention volume.

#### 2.5 Proposed Storm Drainage

The proposed major and minor system flow patterns and drainage areas are shown on **Figure 2.2**. As illustrated, the proposed development will convey runoff to Old Church Road.

Major and minor system flows from the majority of the proposed development will be captured via a proposed internal storm sewer system (Catchment 301, Figure 2.2) and detained on-site in an underground storage system consisting of superpipes. Drainage from the remainder of the proposed development (Catchment 303, Figure 2.2) will be conveyed uncontrolled to Old Church Road. External drainage from Catchment 202 (Figure 2.2), will continue to drain through the proposed development.

Should the potential future development be developed, the drainage from Catchment FUT1 (**Figure 2.2**) will drain uncontrolled to the proposed development and be controlled within the underground storage system consisting of superpipes. Until the development redevelops, the drainage from Catchment FUT1 will continue to drain to Marilyn Street (west).

At the detailed design stage, an interim scenario will be assessed to ensure existing drainage from the potential future development is still maintained should the parcel not develop in parallel.

#### 2.5.1 Quantity Control

The proposed 100 year piped release rate from the proposed development will be controlled to the existing 10 year peak runoff rate to Old Church Road via an orifice tube located on the downstream face of the control manhole (**Figure 2.2**). The size and length of the superpipe required to detain 653 m<sup>3</sup> of storage is shown schematically on **Figure 2.2** as 149 m of 3.7 m wide by 1.2 m high concrete box culvert superpipe. The required storage volume and subsequent size and length of the required superpipe will be further refined at the detailed design stage.

Proposed release rates and required storage volumes were calculated using the modified rational method and the IDF rainfall curves from the Town of Caledon Design Standards. Calculations are included in **Appendix C**.

**Table 2.3** provides a comparison of the allowable release rate to the proposed 100 year released rate for the proposed development to Old Church Road.

Table 2.3: Comparison of Allowable Release Rates and Proposed Release Rates

Allowable Release Rate to Storm Sewer (L/s)	Controlled Site Release Rate (L/s)	Uncontrolled Site Release Rate (L/s)	Total Proposed Site Release Rate (L/s)
333.3	254.8	78.5	333.3

Should Catchment FUT1 be developed and contribute runoff into the proposed development, the 3.7 m by 1.2 m concrete box culvert superpipe will need to be extended.

#### 2.5.2 Quality Control

Quality control will be provided by a treatment train of Low Impact Development (LID) techniques which will include additional topsoil depth on all grassed areas, passive landscaping, roof overflow to grassed areas and an end-of-pipe manufactured treatment device (MTD).

• • • Project No. 2185 Page 8

The MTD will be sized for a minimum of 60% TSS removal per ETV standards. It is recognized that OGS units are only credited for 60% TSS removal. Therefore, treatment of 20% net TSS removal is required by the LID's. Alternatively, should LID's not be endorsed by the municipality, a MTD that is credited with 80% TSS removal, such as a Jellyfish Unit, could be provided.

#### 2.5.3 Erosion Control

The erosion control criteria is to provide a minimum of 24 hour extended detention of the runoff from a 25 mm rainfall event. However, since the proposed development is less than 2.0 ha, the proposed development is too small to practically detain this runoff volume over 24 hours. Therefore the minimum criteria as identified in **Table 2.1** will be provided through the detention of the first 5 mm of rainfall over impervious surfaces.

#### 2.5.4 Water Balance

The water balance criteria is a best efforts approach to retain the equivalent of 5 mm of rainfall over impervious surfaces within the proposed development. Through the on-site retention measures as described in **Table 2.2** above, best efforts has been provided to retain the required volume of 31.9 m<sup>3</sup>. Per **Figure 2.2**, proposed LID's are to include rear yard infiltration trenches.

#### 2.6 Storm Servicing

The storm sewer system (minor system) with be designed for the 10 year return storm per the Town of Caledon standards.

The storm sewer system will typically be designed with grades between 0.5% and 2%. Throughout the proposed development, if feasible, the storm sewer system will be constructed at a minimum depth of 2.75 m to collect foundation drains. Proposed Blocks 13, 14 and 19 will connect to the existing sewer along Old Church Road. All lots connected to the internal storm sewer system will be sump pumps due to connection to superpipe.

The storm sewer system will be designed in accordance with the Town of Caledon and MECP guidelines, including the following:

- Pipes to be sized to accommodate runoff from a 10 year storm event
- Minimum Pipe Size: 300 mm diameter
- → Maximum Flow Velocity: 4.0 m/s
- → Minimum Flow Velocity: 0.75 m/s
- Minimum Pipe Depth: 1.0 m below basement floor elevation if foundation drains are connected; minimum frost cover of 1.5 m if no foundation drains are connected.

The following rainfall intensity will be calculated as follows, where 'i' is the rainfall intensity (mm/hour) and A, B, and C are as per **Table 2.4**:

April 2020

**Table 2.4: Rainfall Intensity Parameters** 

Return Period Storm	A	В	C
10 Year	2221	12	0.9080
100 Year	4688	17	0.9624

\*Note: Based on Intensity formula of  $I = A/(t + B)^{\circ}C$ , with a Tc of 10 min

#### 3.0 SANITARY SERVICING

#### 3.1 Existing Sanitary Sewer System

As indicated on Drawing 43328-D (**Appendix B**), the existing 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer along Old Church Road flows to the west.

The existing sanitary system is illustrated in **Figure 3.1**.

#### 3.2 Proposed Sanitary Sewer System

The preliminary layout for the proposed sanitary sewer system within the proposed development is provided on **Figure 3.1**. The proposed sanitary sewer system is proposed to connect to the existing 250 mm diameter PVC sanitary sewer on Old Church Road at the south entrance of the proposed development. Every effort will be made such that the connection is made to the existing sanitary manhole (No.309219). However, if this is not possible, a new manhole will be installed on the existing 250 mm diameter sewer. The existing sanitary sewer has approximately 5.6 m of cover at the proposed service connection, which is sufficient to service the proposed development

The sanitary sewers within the proposed development will have slopes ranging between 0.5% and 2% (typically) and will be provided at 3 m to 5 m deep.

The sanitary sewer system will be designed in accordance with the Region of Peel and MECP criteria, including but not limited to:

- Residential Sanitary Generation Rate: 302.8 l/c/d
- Population Density: 50 people/hectare (single detached), 175 people/hectare (row dwellings)
- → Peaking Factor: Harmon
- → Infiltration Rate: 0.2 L/s/ha
- Minimum Pipe Size: 250 mm diameter
- → Minimum Pipe Cover: 2.5 m
- Minimum Actual Velocity: 0.75 m/s
- → Maximum Velocity: 3.5 m/s

Proposed Blocks 13, 14 and 19 will connect to the existing 250 mm diameter sewer along Old Church Road. Due to the depth of the existing sewer (i.e. approximately 6 metres), risers will be required for the individual connections.

Through discussions with the Region, it is anticipated that the existing sanitary sewer downstream of the proposed development will have sufficient capacity for the proposed development.

#### 4.0 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

#### 4.1 Existing Water Distribution

As indicated on Drawing 43328-D (**Appendix B**), there is an existing 300 mm diameter PVC and a 400 mm diameter PVC watermain along Old Church Road.

The existing watermain system is illustrated in Figure 4.1.

#### 4.2 Proposed Water System

The preliminary layout for the proposed watermain system is provided on **Figure 4.1**. The proposed watermain system will connect to the existing 300 mm diameter watermain on Old Church Road.

The watermain system will be designed in accordance with the Region of Peel and MECP criteria including:

- Residential water usage rate: 280 1/c/d
- Population Density: 3.2 people/unit (single detached)
- Minimum Pipe Size: 150 mm diameter
- → Minimum Pipe Depth: 1.7 m
- → Maximum Hydrant Spacing: 150 m (single detached)

Proposed Blocks 13, 14 and 19 will connect to the existing 300 mm watermain along Old Church Road.

The proposed watermain system will be subject to the Region of Peel's confirmation for sufficient capacity in the existing distribution system. However, it is anticipated that the existing system will have sufficient capacity for the proposed development.

#### 5.0 SITE GRADING

#### 5.1 Existing Grading Conditions

The subject lands comprises of existing residential single dwelling homes. The topography is relatively flat with the ground surface elevations through the study area ranging from approximately 295.0 m to 296.5 m.

#### 5.2 Proposed Grading Concept

In general, the proposed development will be graded in a manner which will satisfy the following goals:

- Satisfy the Town of Caledon lot and road grading criteria including:
  - Minimum Road Grade: 0.5%
  - Maximum Road Grade: 6.0%
  - Minimum Lot Grade: 2%
  - Maximum Lot Grade: 5%
- Provide continuous road grades for overland flow conveyance;
- Minimize the need for retaining walls;
- Minimize the volume of earth to be moved and minimize cut/fill differential;
- Minimize the need for rear lot catchbasins; and
- Achieve the stormwater management objectives required for the site.

A temporary laneway is proposed at the western boundary of the proposed development and temporary sloping will be required to match to existing.

A preliminary grading plan is provided on **Figure 5.1**.

At the detailed design stage, the preliminary grading will be subject to a more in-depth analysis in an attempt to minimize the cut and fill volumes, and minimize slopes and walls.

April 2020

#### 6.0 RIGHT-OF-WAYS AND SIDEWALKS

A standard 8.0 m Town of Caledon right-of-way (ROW) and a modified 18.0 m Town of Caledon ROW are proposed for the development. The proposed ROW cross-sections are provided in **Appendix D**. A temporary 6.0 m wide temporary asphalt laneway (with asphalt curb) is also proposed to allow for traffic flow.

The proposed sidewalk location plan is provided on **Figure 6.1**. For the areas where sidewalk will be provided along one side of the street, sidewalks will be typically be located on north or east side of the boulevard or the boulevard side where the larger number of frontages can be serviced.

April 2020

### 7.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION

During the detailed design stage, standard erosion and sediment control measures will be designed, including but not limited to perimeter controls, a construction access, inlet control devices, check dams and temporary sediment control devices. These measures will be designed and constructed as per the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction" document (December 2006). A preliminary erosion and sediment control plan is shown on **Figure 7.1**. A detailed erosion and sediment control plan will be prepared for review and approval by the Town of Caledon prior to any site grading being undertaken. This plan will address phasing, inspection and monitoring aspects of erosion and sediment control. All reasonable measures will be taken to ensure sediment loading to the adjacent infrastructure is minimized both during and following construction.

April 2020

#### 8.0 UTILITY CONSIDERATIONS

External utility infrastructure is not anticipated to be required as the proposed development is located within an existing community.

All utility requirements and relocations will be confirmed at the detailed design stage.

#### 9.0 SUMMARY

This Functional Servicing Report has been prepared in support of the Draft Plan of Subdivision and Zoning By-law Amendment applications for the proposed development in the Town of Caledon. This report outlines the means by which the proposed development can be graded and serviced in accordance with the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks design criteria and policies.

#### General Information

- The existing land use consists of existing residential single dwelling homes;
- The site is located in the Humber River Watershed; and
- The proposed development consists of single dwelling homes, townhomes, a municipal right-of-way and laneway, and a temporary laneway.

#### Stormwater Management and Storm Servicing

- Quantity Control: Quantity control will be provided a superpipe system to control proposed runoff rates in the 2 through 100 year storm events;
- Quality Control: MECP Enhanced (Level 1) water quality protection can be provided through the use of a treatment train approach of low impact development techniques and a manufactured treatment device;
- Erosion Control: The runoff volume from a 5 mm rainfall event will be retained via low impact development;
- Water Budget: A best efforts approach to maintain existing recharge and at a minimum retain the equivalent of 5 mm over the proposed development;
- Storm Servicing:
  - Storm runoff will be conveyed by storm sewers designed in accordance with the Town of Caledon and MECP criteria; and
  - Storm sewers will generally be designed for the 10 year storm event.
- Existing external drainage will be accommodated through the proposed development.

#### Sanitary Sewage Disposal

The existing 250 mm diameter municipal sanitary sewer on Old Church Road has sufficient capacity for the proposed development.

#### Water Supply

- There are existing 300 mm and 400 mm diameter watermains on Old Church Road
- The proposed development is proposed to be serviced with a proposed watermain system connecting to the existing 300 mm diameter watermain on Old Church Road.

#### Site Grading

- The site grading has been developed to match to the existing surrounding grades, and provide conveyance of stormwater runoff, including external drainage; and
- The lot grading will be subject to further grading design at the architectural design stage prior to the building permit applications.

April 2020

#### Right-of-Ways and Sidewalks

- Standard Town of Caledon right-of-ways are proposed, as well as a temporary asphalt laneway; and
- Sidewalks are proposed on one side of the local right-of-way.

#### Erosion and Sediment Control during Construction

An erosion and sediment control plan will be prepared at the detailed engineering stage, in accordance with the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction" document (December 2006).

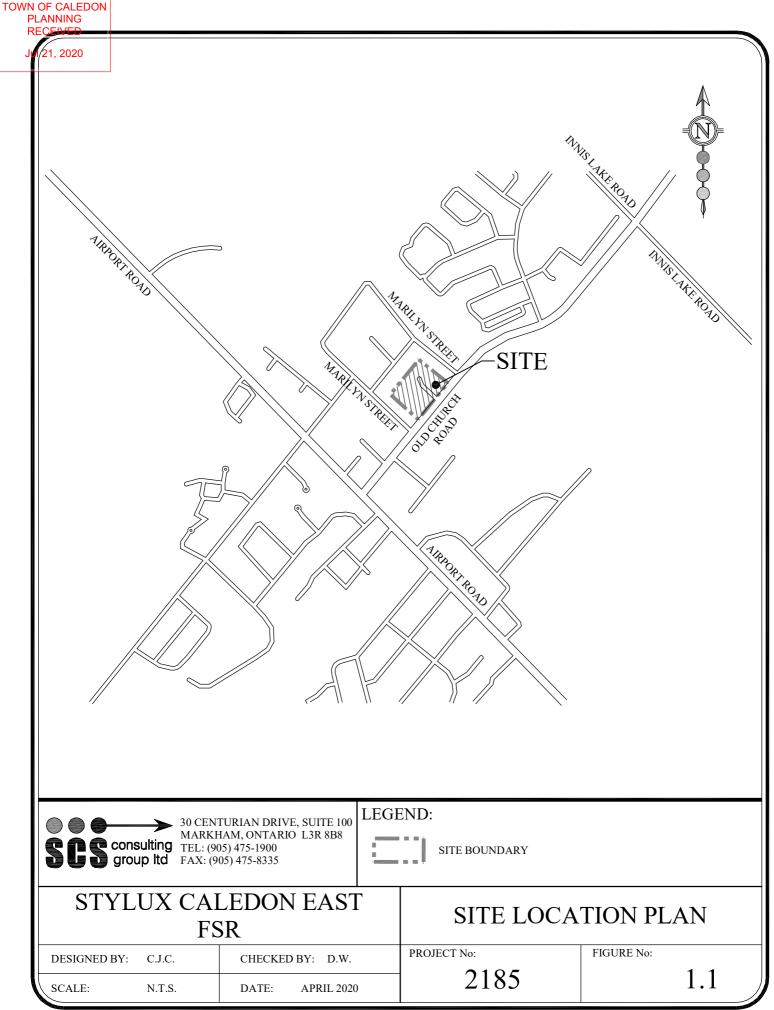
Respectfully Submitted:

**SCS Consulting Group Ltd.** 

Paige Turchet, P.Eng. pturchet@scsconsultinggroup.com

Douglas Woo, P.Eng. dwoo@scsconsultinggroup.com

P:\2185 Stylux Caledon East\Design\Reports\FSP\2185 - Functional Servicing Report.docx



0.78ha LOT 202 0.35 LOT 49 REGISTEI ED 1' RESERVE -(REGISTERED PLAN 519) LOT 4 PIN 14336-0173 STREET 0.34ha STORAGE SPELTER
STED GRAVEL MARILYN TO MARILYN 0.29 201 1.53ha STREET (EAST) 101 0.41 0.14ha 102 0.34 COURT RUSSEL MASON LEGEND: DRAINAGE AREA (HECTARES) 1.63ha 🕏 101 0.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT CATCHMENT ID EXTERNAL STORM DRAINAGE AREA 0.34ha (HECTARES) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 201 | 0.29 OLD CHURCH ROAD CATCHMENT ID OVERLAND FLOW EX. 600 mmØ STM EX. 600 mmØ STM EX. 675 mmØ STM MINOR SYSTEM -STORM SEWER STYLUX CALEDON EAST **EXISTING** LEGEND: PROPOSED DRAINAGE STYLUX CALEDON INC. BOUNDARY **FSR** STORM DRAINAGE PLAN EXTERNAL DRAINAGE SITE BOUNDARY BOUNDARY PROJECT No: FIGURE No: 30 CENTURIAN DRIVE, SUITE 100 DESIGNED BY: P.A.T CHECKED BY: D.W. EXISTING MARKHAM, ONTARIO L3R 8B8 consulting TEL: (905) 475-1900 FAX: (905) 475-8335 CONTOUR EXISTING STORM 2185 SEWER AND ELEVATION SCALE: 1:750 DATE: APRIL 2020

PROPOSED STORM TRUNK SEWER

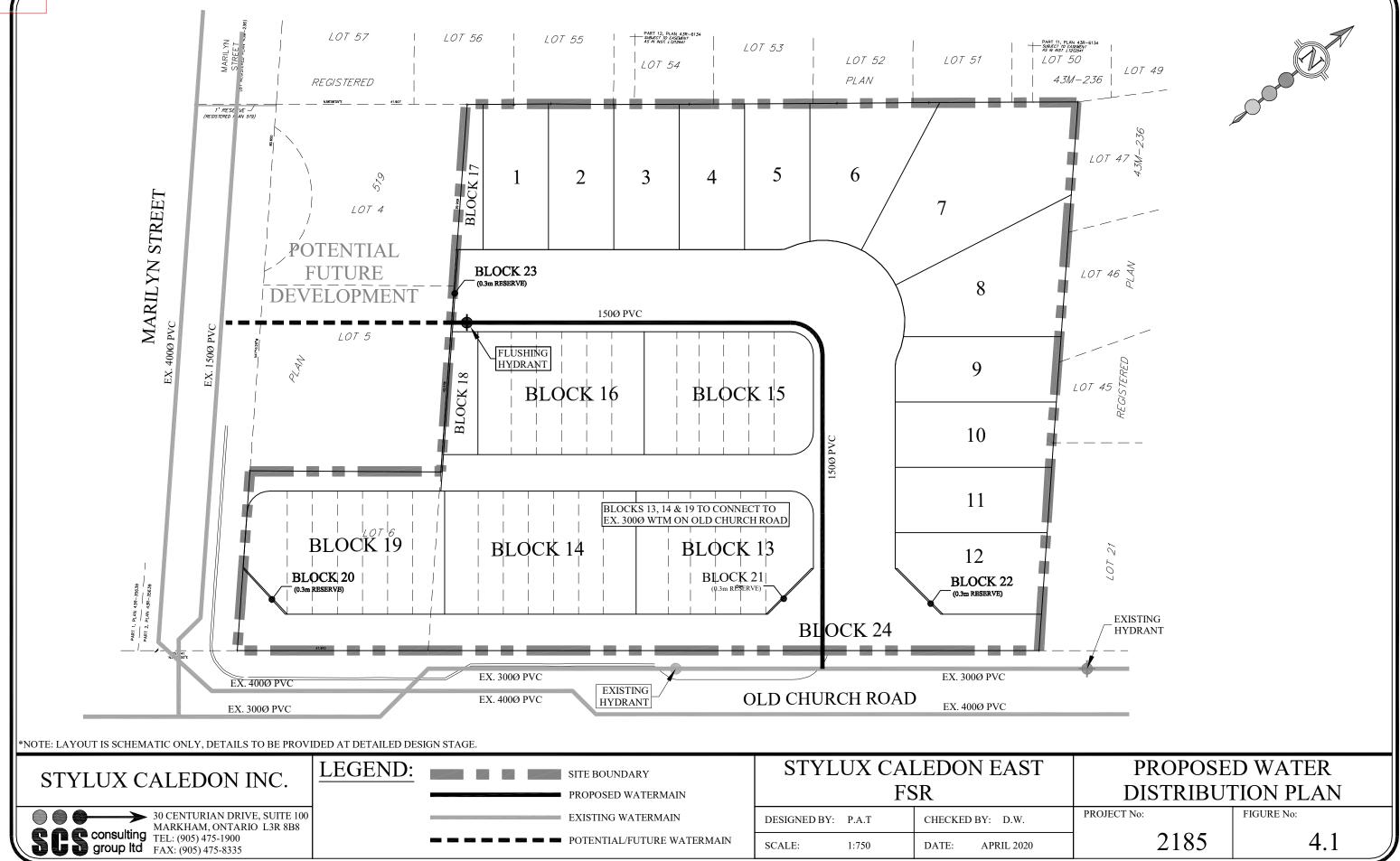
SCALE:

1:750

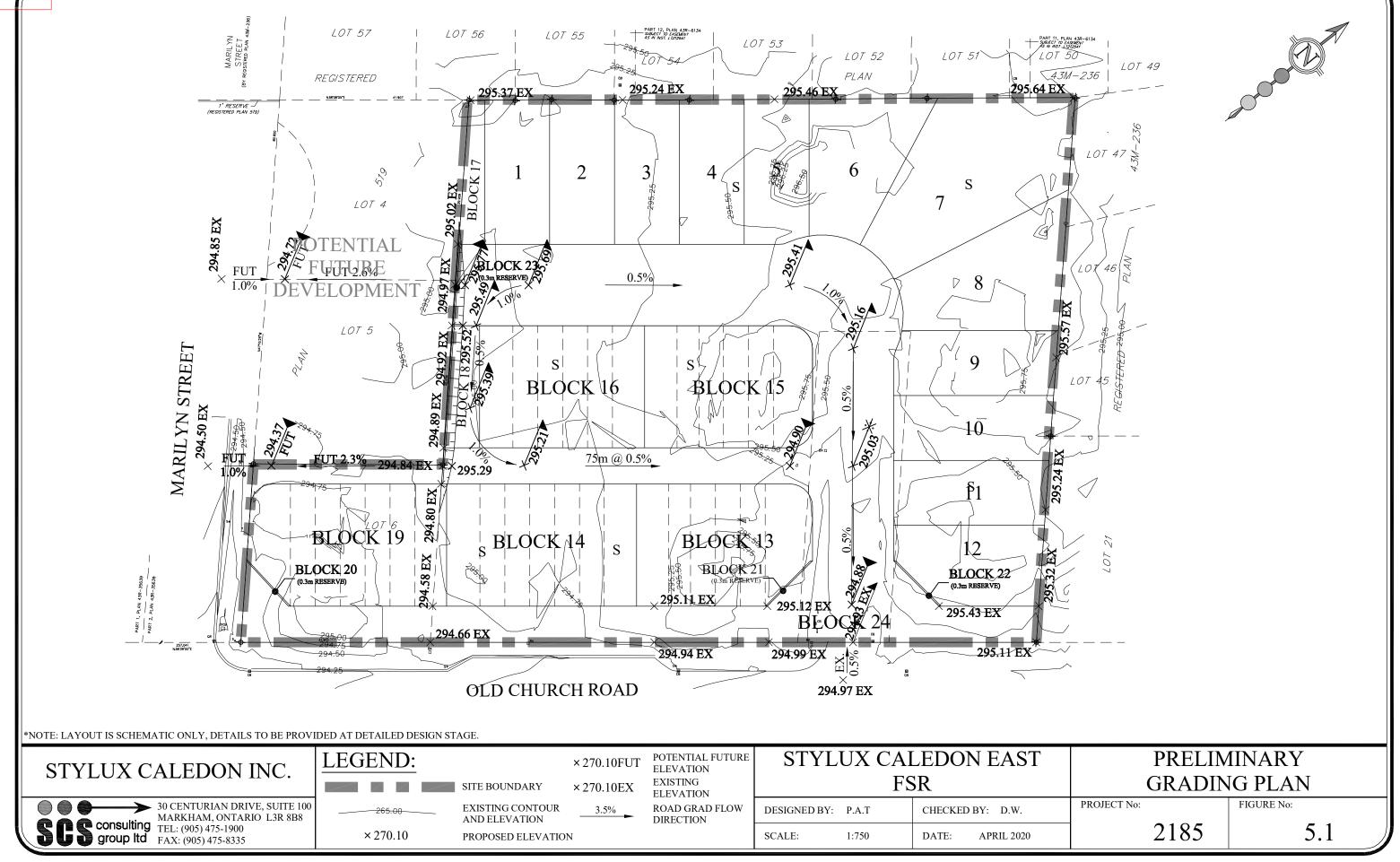
DATE:

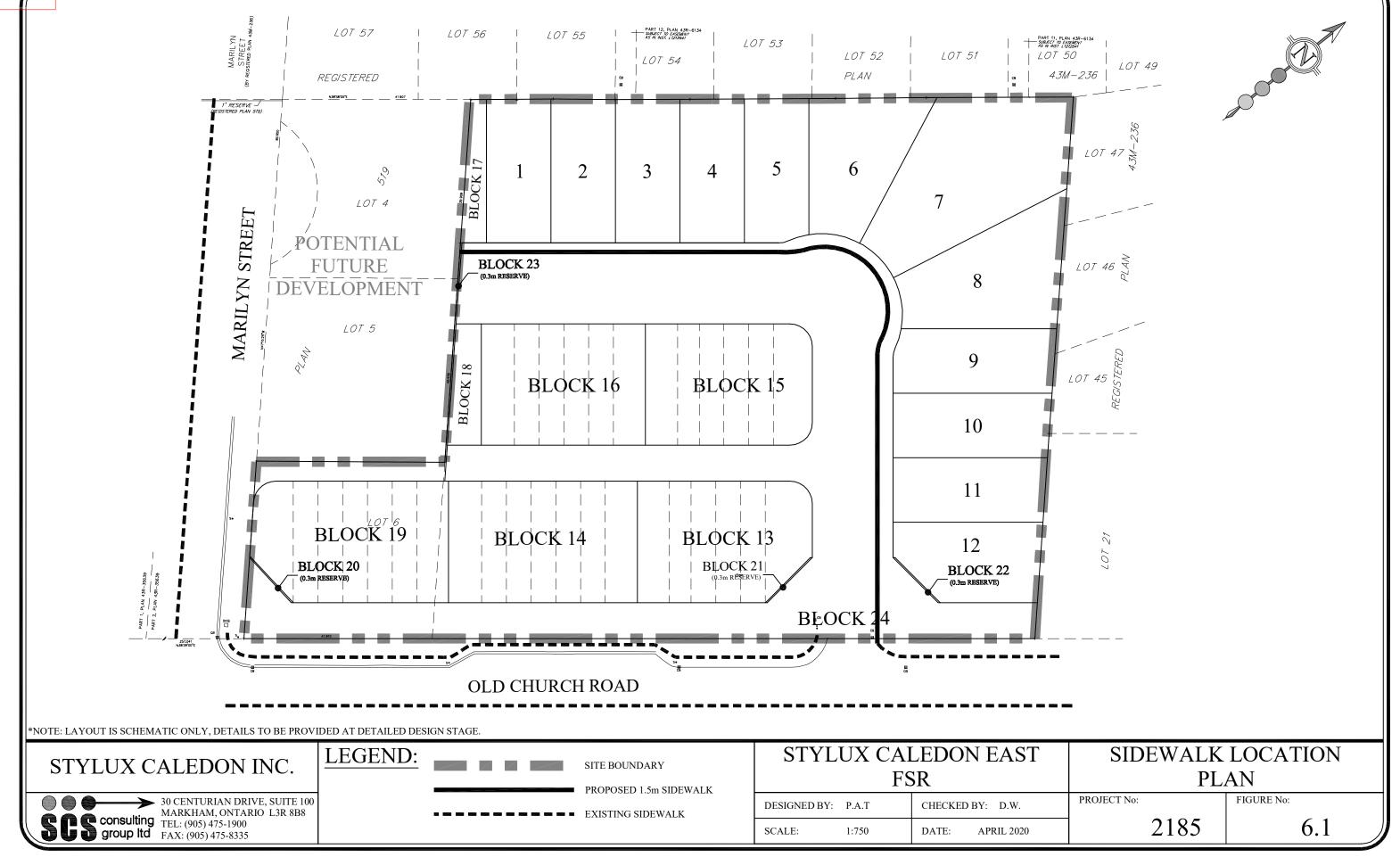
group ltd FAX: (905) 475-8335

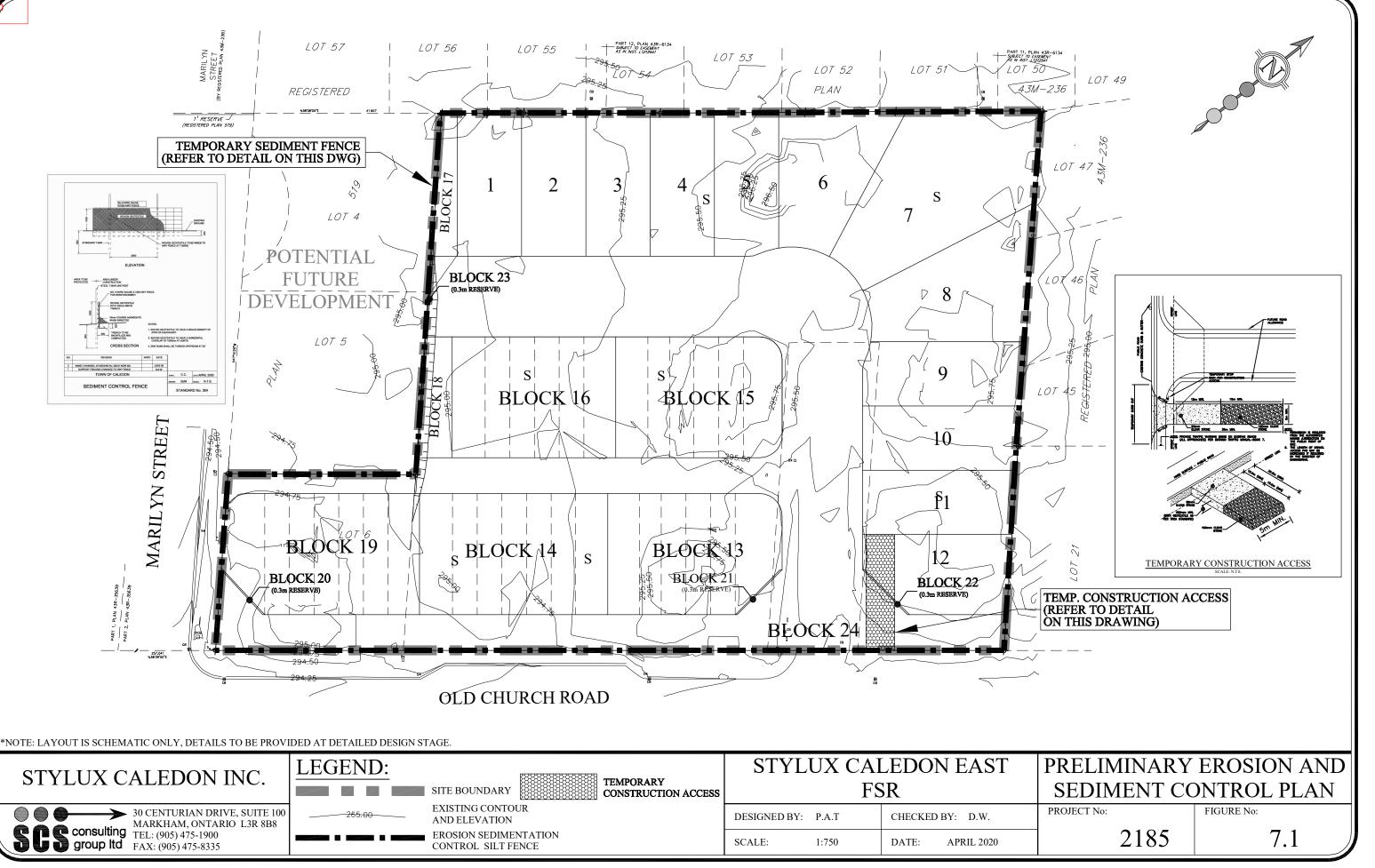
APRIL 2020



Jul 21, 2





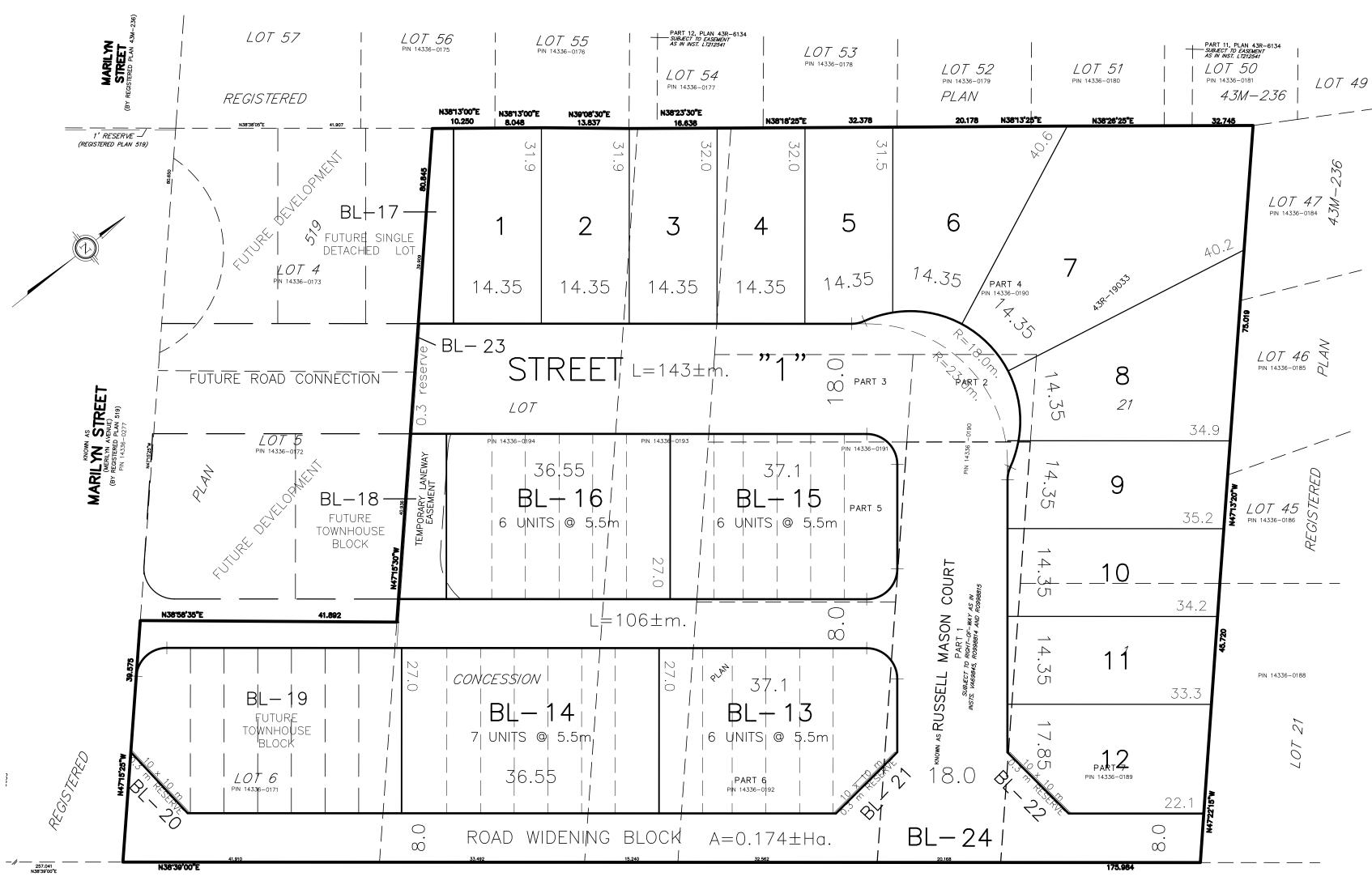


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# APPENDIX A DRAFT PLAN



DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION LOT 6, REGISTERED PLAN 519 AND PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ALBION) TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL



# DRAFT PLAN T— WALKER RD E MILES DR PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OLD CHURCH RD OLD CHURCH RD

**KEY PLAN** 

## SECTION 51, PLANNING ACT, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
B. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
C. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
D. SEE SCHEDULE OF LAND USE
E. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
F. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
G. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
H. MUNICIPAL PIPED WATER AVAILABLE

H. MUNICIPAL PIPED WATER AVAILABLE AT TIME OF DEVELOPMENT
I. CLAY—LOAM
J. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN

K. SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS, GARBAGE COLLECTION, FIRE PROTECTION
L. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN

#### SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND TO BE SUBDIMDED AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE ADJACENT LAND ARE ACCURATELY AND CORRECTLY SHOWN.

IOLDING JONES VANDERVEEN INC

DATE ----, 2019

GARY B. VANDERVEEN

#### OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

I AUTHORIZE KLM PLANNING PARTNERS INC. TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT THIS DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION TO THE TOWN OF CALEDON FOR APPROVAL

NER

#### STYLUX CALEDON INC.

40 VOGELL ROAD UNIT 51 RICHMOND HILL, ONT L4B 3N6

MUHAMMAD USMAN A.S.O.

#### SCHEDULE OF LAND USE

TOTAL AREA OF LAND TO BE SUBDMDED = 1.775±Hg. (4.386±Aco)

DETACHED DWELLINGS	BLOCKS	LOTS	UNITS	±Ha.	±Ace.
LOTS 1-12 Min. LOT FRONTAGE-14.3m. Min LOT AREA-443.3eq.m.		12	12	0.688	1.700
TOWNHOUSE DWELLINGS					
LOTS 13-16 MM. FRONTAGE 5.5m.	4		25	0.410	1.013
SUBTOTAL	4	12	37	1.096	2.713
BLOCKS 17-19 - FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	3			0.145	0.358
BLOCKS 20-23 - 0.3m. RESERVE	4			0.003	0.008
BLOCK 24 - ROAD WIDENING	1			0.174	0.430
STREET AND LANEWAY				0.355	0.877
18.0m. WIDE TOTAL LENGTH= 151±m. AREA= 0.270±Hd. 8.0m. WIDE TOTAL LENGTH= 106±m. AREA= 0.085±Hd.					
TOTAL LENGTH= 257±m. AREA= 0.322±Ha.					
TOTAL	12	12	37	1,775	4,386

NOTE - ELEVATIONS RELATED TO CANADIAN GEODETIC DATUM



KNOWN AS **OLD CHURCH ROAD**ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN LOTS 20 AND 21, CONCESSION 1

PIN 14336-0405

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# APPENDIX B RELEVANT EXCERPTS





#### **REPORT**

## Preliminary Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Investigation Report

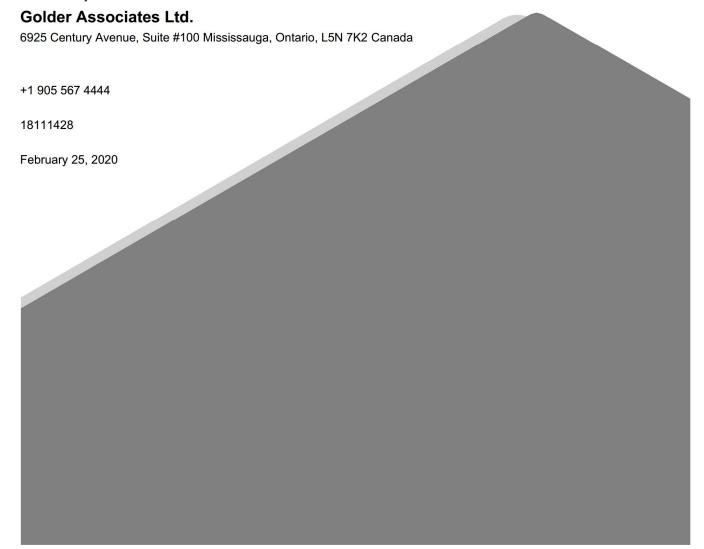
Proposed Residential Development at Old Church Road, Caledon East, Ontario

Submitted to:

#### Stylux Caledon Inc.

40 Vogell Road, Suite 51 Richmond Hill, ON L4B 3N6

Submitted by:



February 25, 2020 18111428

#### 4.1 Topsoil

Topsoil materials were encountered in Borehole BH19-4 with an approximate thickness of about 150 mm.

Materials identified as topsoil in this report were classified based on visual and textural evidence as no other testing for organic content or other nutrients was carried out. As such, the ability for these materials to support vegetation has not been assessed.

#### 4.2 (SM) Surficial Fill Materials - Silty Sand

A non-cohesive silty sand fill was encountered in Boreholes BH19-1 and BH19-3 at existing ground surface and BH19-4 below the topsoil layer. The existing surficial fill material consists of various amounts of gravel, some to mixed organics, plastic fines, and rootlets and is generally brown to dark brown in colour. The thickness of the fill material ranges from about 0.3 m to 0.6 m.

The SPT 'N' values measured in this fill layer ranged from about blows 19 to 36 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a compact to dense compactness.

The natural water content measured on the silty sand fill layer ranged from about 14 per cent to 27 per cent.

#### 4.3 (SM/ML) Silty Sand to Sandy Silt

A non-cohesive silty sand to sandy silt deposit was encountered at ground surface at BH19-2 and BH19-5 and underneath the fill/topsoil in Boreholes BH19-1, BH19-3 and BH19-4 and ranged from about 4.4 m to 9.8 m in thickness. BH19-1, BH19-2, BH19-3 and BH19-4 terminated within this deposit. The silty sand to sandy silt deposit consists of various amount of gravel with periodic silt seams and is light brown to grey in color. Cobbles and/or boulders are inferred to be present in borehole BH19-1 by auger grinding at a depth of about 5.8 m below ground surface.

The SPT 'N' values of this non-cohesive deposit ranged from about 3 blows to 53 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a compactness ranging from very loose to very dense, but generally was found to be compact throughout the deposit.

The natural water content measured within this deposit ranged from about 3 per cent to about 19 per cent, but generally was found to be less then 10 per cent.

The results of grain size distribution test carried out on four samples of the silty sand are shown on Figure B1-A.

The results of grain size distribution test carried out on three samples of the sandy silt to sand and silt are shown on Figure B2.

#### 4.4 Gravelly Sand

A non-cohesive gravelly sand was encountered underneath the non-cohesive silty sand at borehole BH19-5 at a depth of about 7.0 m below existing ground surface. Borehole BH19-5 was terminated within this deposit.

The SPT 'N' value of this deposit was measured to be 9 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a loose, compactness.

The result of a grain size distribution test carried out on a sample of this deposit is presented in Figure B3.



February 25, 2020 18111428

The water content of selected samples ranged from about 8.2 per cent.

#### 4.5 Groundwater Levels

Groundwater observations were carried out in the open boreholes during and upon completion of drilling. Subsequent water level measurements in the monitoring wells installed at Boreholes BH19-1, BH19-2 and BH19-4 were also carried out. The shallow groundwater levels measured in the monitoring wells on selected dates are summarized as follows:

Table 1: Groundwater Level Measurements

Dambala		Measurements Upon Completion of Drilling		Measurements in Monitoring Wells			
Borehole No.	Approximate Groundwater Depth (mbgs)	Date	Approximate Groundwater Depth (mbgs)	Date	Approximate Groundwater Depth (mbgs)	Date	
BH19-1	7.2	March 26, 2019	7.2	April 3, 2019	7.3	April 17, 2019	
BH19-2	6.1	March 25, 2019	6.6	April 3, 2019	6.8	April 17, 2019	
BH19-3	Dry (>4.4)	March 25, 2019	No monitoring		g well installed		
BH19-4	7.0	March 25, 2019	7.3	April 3, 2019	7.3	April 17, 2019	
BH19-5	Dry (>8.2)	March 26, 2019	No monitoring well installed				

Note:

mbgs = meters below ground surface.

It should be noted that the groundwater level in the area is subject to seasonal fluctuations and precipitation events and should be expected to be higher during wet periods of the year.

#### 4.6 Hydraulic Testing

To estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the soils adjacent to the screened interval in the monitoring wells installed in Boreholes BH19-1, BH19-2 and BH19-4, single-well response tests were carried out by Golder on April 3, 2019. The tests were carried out by rapidly purging a known volume of water with a dedicated Waterra tube and footvalve and monitoring the subsequent water level recovery.

The Bouwer-Rice (1976) method was applied to rising head test data using the unconfined solution. The data was analyzed using the AQTESOLV for Windows version 4.50 Professional software. The estimated hydraulic conductivity values obtained from the rising head tests are summarized in the table below. A summary of the single-well response test data and the AQTESOLV printouts are provided in Appendix C.



February 25, 2020 18111428

Monitoring Well ID	Screened Interval Depth (mbgs)	Groundwater Condition	Screened Stratigraphy	Est. Hydraulic Conductivity (m/s)
BH19-1	6.1 to 9.1	Unconfined	SILTY SAND	1 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
BH19-2 4.6 to 7.6 L		Unconfined	SILTY SAND / sandy SILT	5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
BH19-4	6.1 to 9.1	Unconfined	SILTY SAND / SAND and SILT	1 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>

Notes:

mbgs = meters below ground surface

m/s = metres per second

The estimated hydraulic conductivity values are considered reasonable for the units tested.

#### 5.0 GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING DISCUSSION

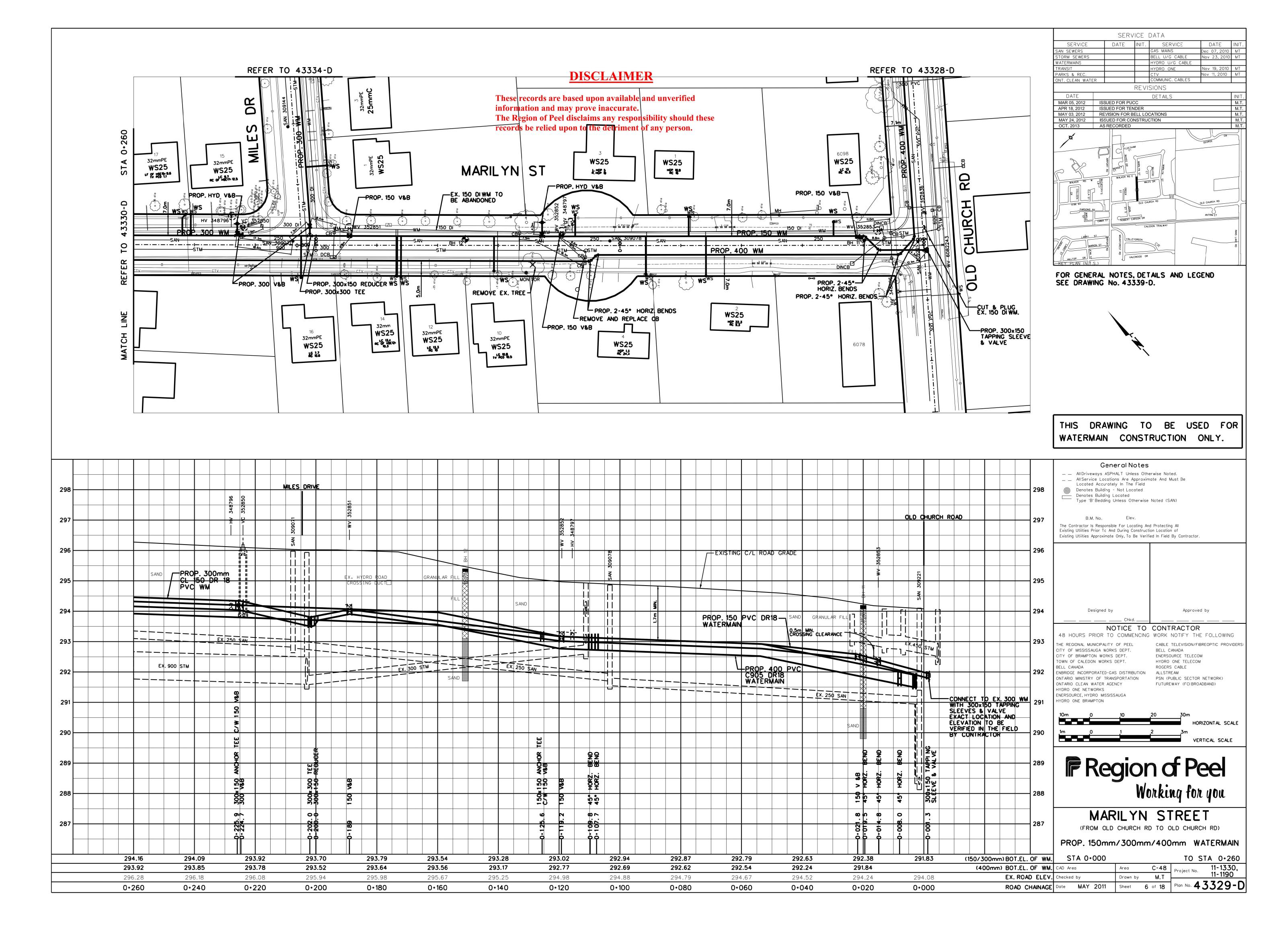
This section of the report provides preliminary geotechnical engineering recommendations on the geotechnical aspects of the proposed development based on our interpretation of the limited borehole information and on our understanding of the project scope and requirements. The information in this portion of the report is provided for the guidance of the design engineers and professionals. Where comments are made on construction, they are provided only in order to highlight aspects of construction which could affect the design of the project. Contractors bidding on or undertaking any work at the site should examine the factual results of the investigation, satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the information for construction and make their own interpretation of the factual data as it affects their proposed construction techniques, schedule, equipment capabilities, costs, sequencing and the like.

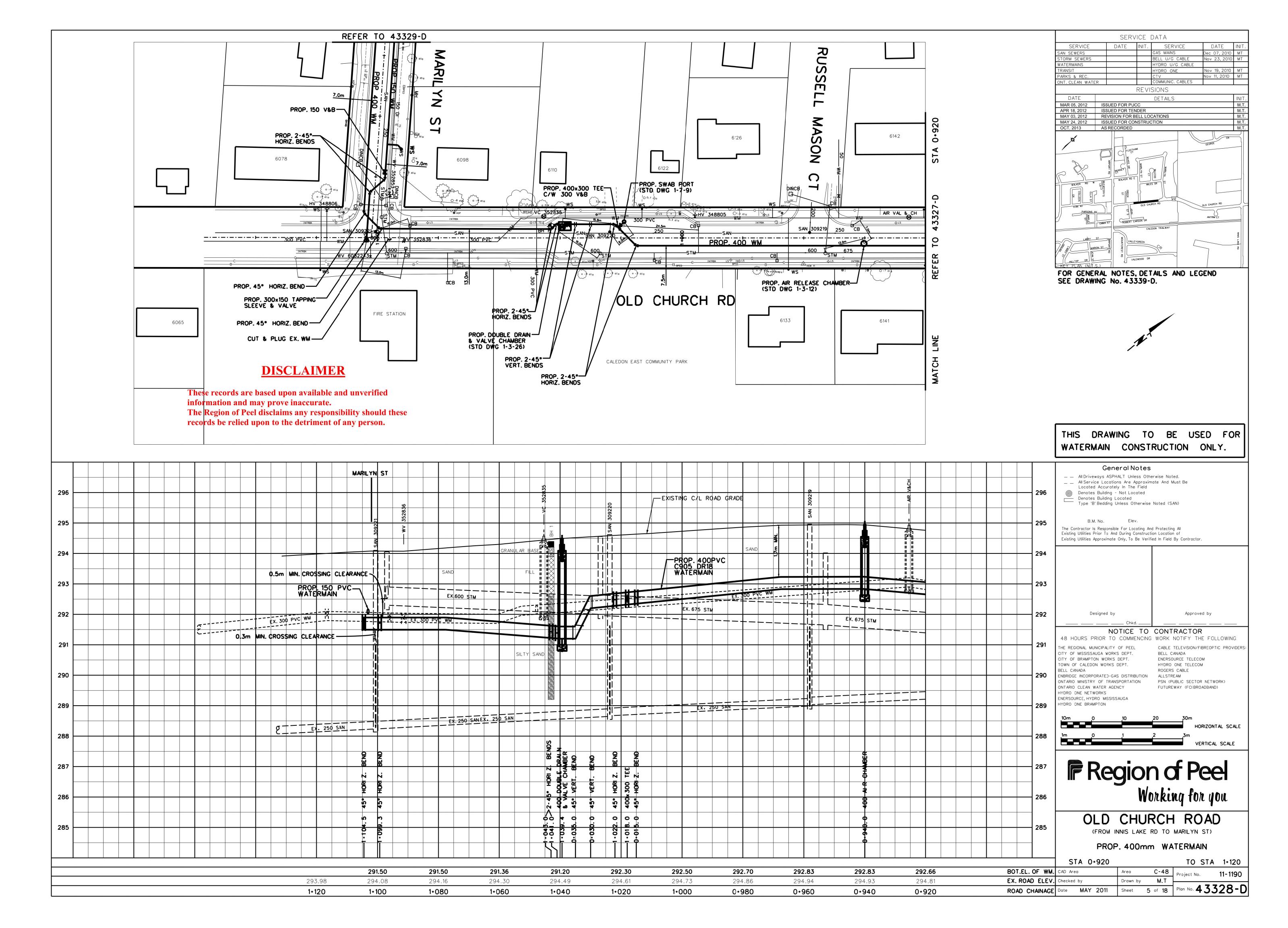
This report addresses only the geotechnical (physical) aspects of the subsurface conditions at this site. The geoenvironmental (chemical) aspects, including the consequences of possible surface and/or subsurface contamination resulting from previous activities or uses of the site and/or resulting from the introduction onto the site of materials from off-site sources, are outside of the terms of reference for this report.

Based on the results of this preliminary investigation, the subsurface soil conditions encountered at the site are considered to generally be suitable for the proposed residential development which is understood to comprise of residential houses with one underground basement level, underground services and paved driveways, roads or laneway. However, at the time of preparation of this report, proposed design grades (i.e., finished floor, pavement subgrade and utility invert levels) were not available for the proposed development. The following engineering recommendations regarding the geotechnical design aspects of the project including underground services, pavements and building foundations should be considered as preliminary only and should be reviewed when the final design grades and utility invert levels have been finalized to confirm that they are still applicable.



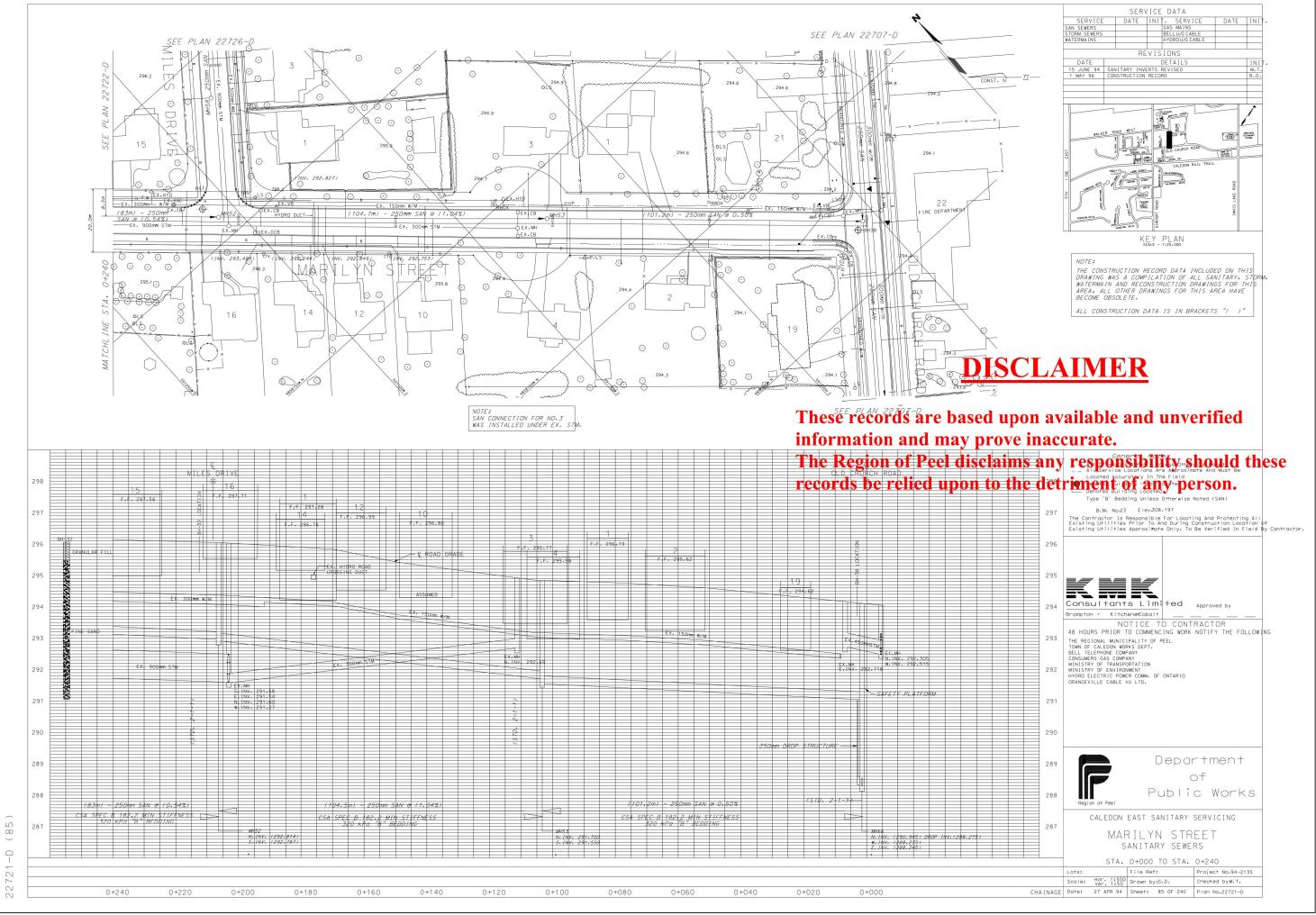


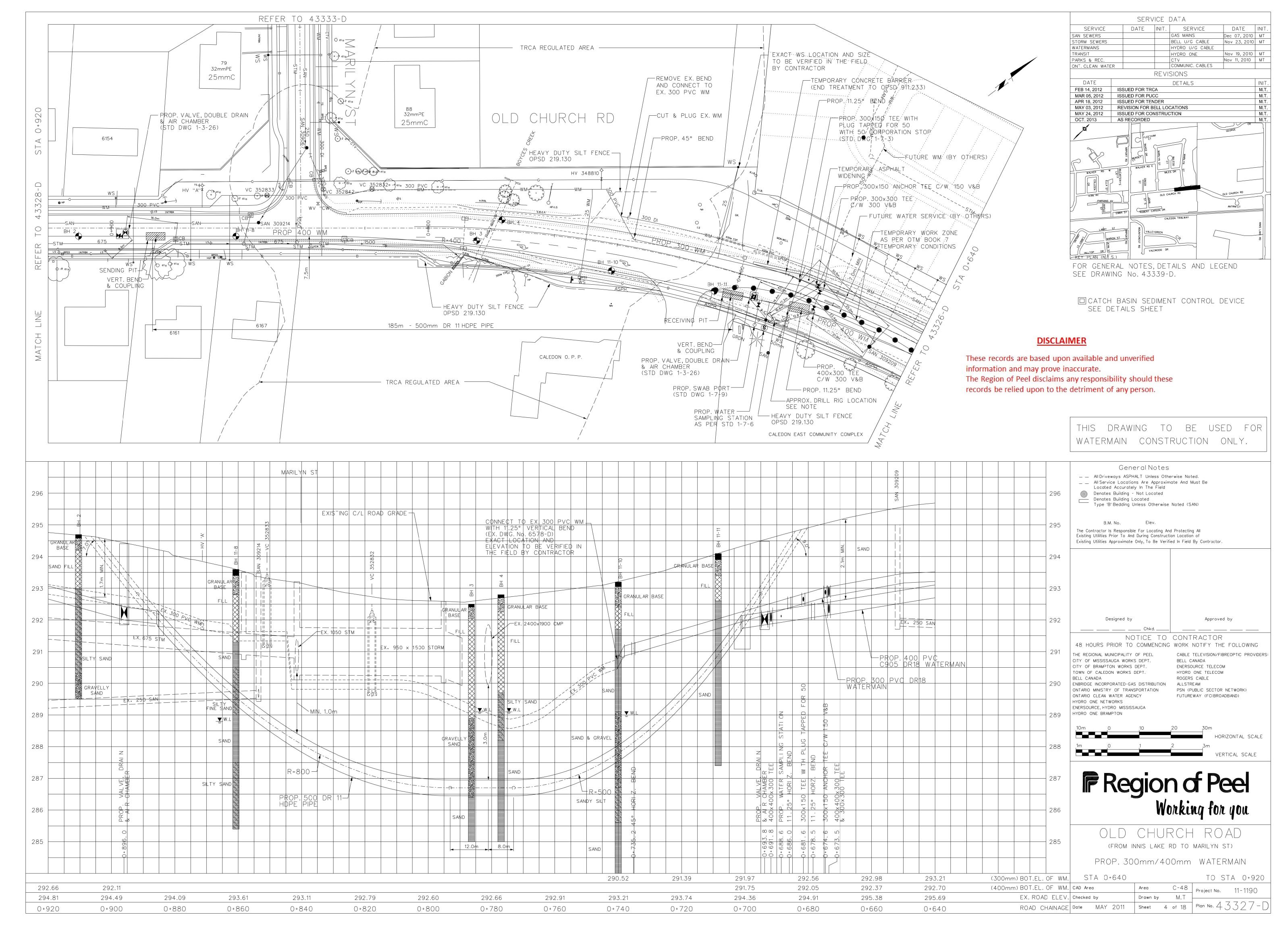




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Jul 21, 2020





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# APPENDIX C STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CALCULATIONS





# **EXISTING WEIGHTED RUNOFF COEFFICIENT**

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020

Designer Initials: P.A.T.

Catchment	Catchment 101 Runoff		Old Church Road Weighted Runoff
	Coefficient	Area (ha)	Coefficient
Asphalt	0.90	0.24	0.14
Rooftops	0.90	0.10	0.06
Gravel	0.40	0.07	0.02
Grass	0.25	1.11	0.18
TOTAL		1.53	0.41

Catchment	Catchment 102		Outlets to: North Outlet		
	Runoff	Weighted Runoff			
	Coefficient	Area (ha)	Coefficient		
Rooftops	0.90	0.02	0.12		
Grass	0.25	0.12	0.22		
TOTAL		0.14	0.34		

Catchment	202	Outlets to:	Old Church Road
	Runoff		Weighted Runoff
	Coefficient	Area (ha)	Coefficient
Asphalt	0.90	0.02	0.02
Rooftops	0.90	0.10	0.12
Grass	0.25	0.66	0.21
TOTAL		0.78	0.35

#### **Old Church Road Total**

		Weighted Runoff		
Catchment	Coefficient	Area	Coefficient	
101	0.41	1.53	0.27	
202	0.35	0.78	0.12	
TOTAL		2.31	0.39	

#### **North Outlet Total**

North	utiet i Otai				
	102	0.34	0.14	0.34	
	TOTAL		0.14	0.34	

### **Overall Total**

	Runoff		Weighted Runoff	
Catchment	Coefficient	Area	Coefficient	
101	0.41	1.53	0.25	
102	0.34	0.14	0.02	
202	0.35	0.78	0.11	
TOTA	\L	2.45	0.38	



# **ALLOWABLE RELEASE RATE**

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020

Designer Initials: P.A.T.

10 Year storm **a =** 2221 IDF Parameters\* **t** = 10 min **b** = 12 c = 0.908Runoff Coefficient: **C1 =** 0.39 **C2** = 0.34

Allowable Release Rate Calculation						
Outlet	Area	time	Intensity	Flow		
ID		t	i=a/(t+b)^c	Q=CiA/360		
	ha	min	mm/hr	l/s		
Old Church Road	2.310	10.00	134.16	333.3		
North Outlet	0.140	10.00	134.16	17.5		

\* a,b,c's per Town of Caledon

Proposed Development Including Ext. Drainage to Old Church Road (Catchment 101+202) = 333.3



# PROPOSED WEIGHTED RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020 Designer Initials: P.A.T.

Catchment 301		Outlets to:	Old Church Road
Runoff			Weighted Runoff
	Coefficient	Area (ha)	Coefficient
18.0 m ROW 0.60		0.37	0.14
8.0 m ROW	0.74	0.08	0.04
Single Dwelling Lots	0.62	0.71	0.28
Townhouse Dwellings 0.75		0.39	0.19
TOTAL		1.56	0.65

Catchment	303	Outlets to:	Old Church Road
Runoff			Weighted Runoff
	Coefficient	Area (ha)	Coefficient
Townhouse Dwellings	0.75	0.15	0.75
TOTAL		0.15	0.75

Catchment	202 Runoff Coefficient	Outlets to: Area (ha)	Old Church Road Weighted Runoff Coefficient
Asphalt	0.90	0.02	0.02
Rooftops	0.90	0.10	0.12
Grass	0.25	0.66	0.21
TOTAL		0.78	0.35
<b>Old Church Road Total</b>			
301	0.65	1.56	0.41
303	0.75	0.15	0.05
202	0.35	0.78	0.11
TOTAL		2.49	0.46



#### **SUMMARY**

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020 Designer Initials: P.A.T.

						100	Year				
Catchment ID	Routing		Runoff Coef.	Area (ha)	Release Rate (L/s) <sup>2</sup>	Storage Required (m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Storage Available (m³)	Draw Down Time (mins) <sup>5</sup>	Orifice Size (mm)	Orifice Release Rate (L/s)	Uncontrolled Release Rate (L/s)
301	is routed through		0.82	1.56	254.8	653.1	654.1	0	281.28	254.8	
303	is routed through		0.94	0.15	78.5	0.0	0.0	0	uncontrolled	-	78.5
202	is routed through	301	0.44	0.78	191.5	0.0	0.0	0	uncontrolled	-	191.5
					•					•	
Total				2.49	333.3	653.1	654.1	-	-	-	

Old Church Road Allowable Release Rate 333.3 L/s
Old Church Road Proposed Release Rate 333.3 L/s

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Per Modified Rational Calculations (attached)



# **MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD**

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020

Designer Initials: P.A.T.

Area ID: 301

> Area = 1.560 ha "C" = 0.82 AC= 1.2760 Tc = **10.0** min

Time Increment = **2.0** min

Release Rate = **254.80** l/s Town of Caledon 100 Year

**653.1** m<sup>3</sup> Max.Storage = a= 4688 b= 17 c= 0.9624

# NOTE: Catchment 202 is routed through Catchment 301

Time	Rainfall	Storm	Runoff	Released	Storage	
	Intensity	Runoff 1	Volume	Volume	Volume	
(min)	(mm/hr)	(l/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> )	
10.0	196.5	884.65	530.8	152.9	377.9	
12.0	183.5	825.85	594.6	168.2	426.4	
14.0	172.1	774.51	650.6	183.5	467.1	
16.0	162.0	729.28	700.1	198.7	501.4	
18.0	153.1	689.13	744.3	214.0	530.2	
20.0	145.1	653.25	783.9	229.3	554.6	
22.0	138.0	620.97	819.7	244.6	575.1	
24.0	131.5	591.79	852.2	259.9	592.3	
26.0	125.6	565.28	881.8	275.2	606.7	
28.0	120.2	541.08	909.0	290.5	618.5	
30.0	115.3	518.90	934.0	305.8	628.3	
32.0	110.7	498.51	957.1	321.0	636.1	
34.0	106.6	479.68	978.5	336.3	642.2	
36.0	102.7	462.24	998.4	351.6	646.8	
38.0	99.1	446.06	1017.0	366.9	650.1	
40.0	95.7	430.98	1034.4	382.2	652.2	
42.0	92.6	416.91	1050.6	397.5	653.1	<<<<
44.0	89.7	403.75	1065.9	412.8	653.1	
46.0	87.0	391.41	1080.3	428.1	652.2	
48.0	84.4	379.81	1093.9	443.4	650.5	
50.0	82.0	368.89	1106.7	458.6	648.0	
52.0	79.7	358.60	1118.8	473.9	644.9	
54.0	77.5	348.87	1130.3	489.2	641.1	
56.0	75.5	339.67	1141.3	504.5	636.8	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Storm Runoff from Catchment 202 has been added to the storm runoff of Catchment 301



# **MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD**

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020

Designer Initials: P.A.T.

Area ID: 303

> **0.150** ha Area = "C" = 0.94 0.1406 AC= Tc = **10.0** min

Time Increment = **2.0** min

Release Rate = **78.50** l/s Town of Caledon 100 Year

**0.0** m<sup>3</sup> Max.Storage = a= 4688 b= 17

C= 0.9624

Time	Rainfall	Storm	Runoff	Released	Storage
	Intensity	Runoff	Volume	Volume	Volume
(min)	(mm/hr)	(l/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> )
10.0	196.5	76.83	46.1	47.1	-1.0
12.0	183.5	71.73	51.6	51.8	-0.2
14.0	172.1	67.27	56.5	56.5	0.0
16.0	162.0	63.34	60.8	61.2	-0.4
18.0	153.1	59.85	64.6	65.9	-1.3
20.0	145.1	56.74	68.1	70.7	-2.6
22.0	138.0	53.93	71.2	75.4	-4.2
24.0	131.5	51.40	74.0	80.1	-6.1
26.0	125.6	49.10	76.6	84.8	-8.2
28.0	120.2	46.99	79.0	89.5	-10.5
30.0	115.3	45.07	81.1	94.2	-13.1
32.0	110.7	43.30	83.1	98.9	-15.8
34.0	106.6	41.66	85.0	103.6	-18.6
36.0	102.7	40.15	86.7	108.3	-21.6
38.0	99.1	38.74	88.3	113.0	-24.7
40.0	95.7	37.43	89.8	117.8	-27.9
42.0	92.6	36.21	91.2	122.5	-31.2
44.0	89.7	35.07	92.6	127.2	-34.6
46.0	87.0	33.99	93.8	131.9	-38.1
48.0	84.4	32.99	95.0	136.6	-41.6
50.0	82.0	32.04	96.1	141.3	-45.2
52.0	79.7	31.14	97.2	146.0	-48.8
54.0	77.5	30.30	98.2	150.7	-52.5
56.0	75.5	29.50	99.1	155.4	-56.3

<<<<



# **MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD**

Stylux Caledon East Project Number: 2185 Date: April 2020

Designer Initials: P.A.T.

Area ID: 202

> **0.780** ha Area = "C" = 0.44 AC= 0.3431

Tc = **10.0** min Time Increment = **2.0** min

Release Rate = **191.49** l/s Town of Caledon 100 Year

**0.0** m<sup>3</sup> Max.Storage = a= 4688 b= 17

c= 0.9624

<<<<

# NOTE: Catchment 202 is routed through Catchment 301

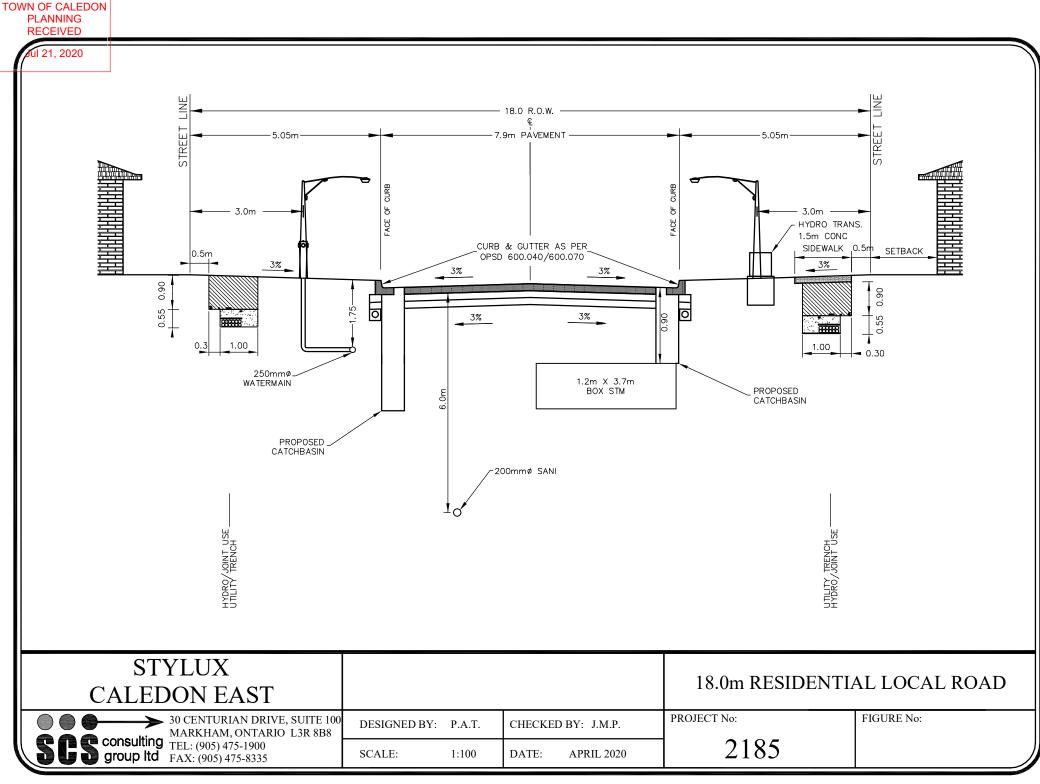
Time	Rainfall	Storm	Runoff	Released	Storage
	Intensity	Runoff <sup>1</sup>	Volume	Volume	Volume
(min)	(mm/hr)	(l/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> )
10.0	196.5	187.47	112.5	114.9	-2.4
12.0	183.5	175.01	126.0	126.4	-0.4
14.0	172.1	164.13	137.9	137.9	0.0
16.0	162.0	154.55	148.4	149.4	-1.0
18.0	153.1	146.04	157.7	160.8	-3.1
20.0	145.1	138.43	166.1	172.3	-6.2
22.0	138.0	131.59	173.7	183.8	-10.1
24.0	131.5	125.41	180.6	195.3	-14.7
26.0	125.6	119.79	186.9	206.8	-19.9
28.0	120.2	114.66	192.6	218.3	-25.7
30.0	115.3	109.96	197.9	229.8	-31.8
32.0	110.7	105.64	202.8	241.3	-38.4
34.0	106.6	101.65	207.4	252.8	-45.4
36.0	102.7	97.96	211.6	264.3	-52.7
38.0	99.1	94.53	215.5	275.7	-60.2
40.0	95.7	91.33	219.2	287.2	-68.0
42.0	92.6	88.35	222.6	298.7	-76.1
44.0	89.7	85.56	225.9	310.2	-84.3
46.0	87.0	82.95	228.9	321.7	-92.8
48.0	84.4	80.49	231.8	333.2	-101.4
50.0	82.0	78.17	234.5	344.7	-110.2
52.0	79.7	75.99	237.1	356.2	-119.1
54.0	77.5	73.93	239.5	367.7	-128.1
56.0	75.5	71.98	241.9	379.1	-137.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Storm Runoff from Catchment 202 has been added to the storm runoff of Catchment 301

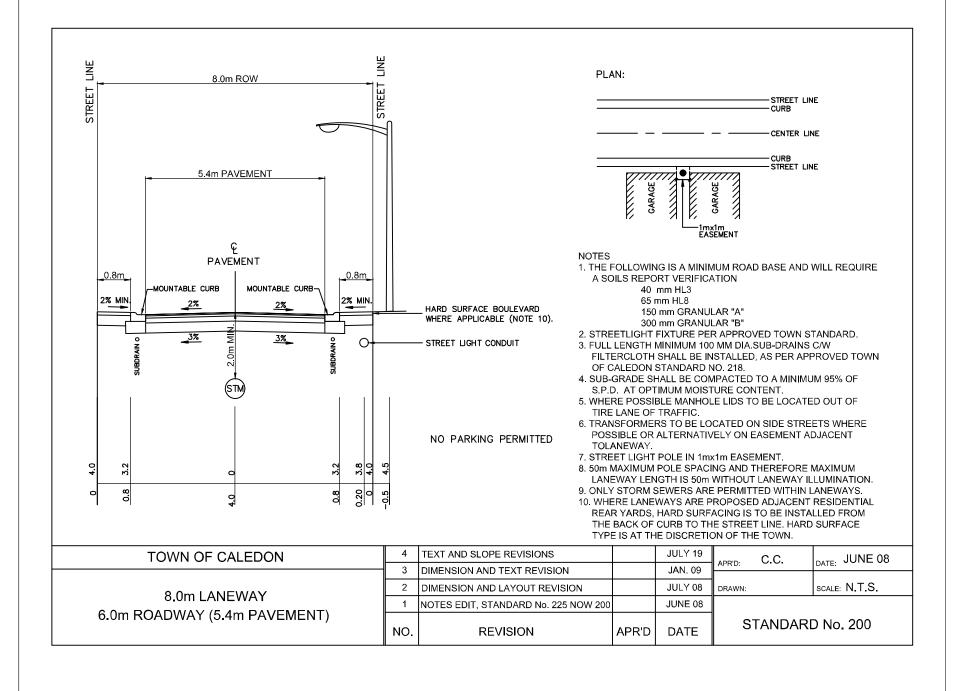
TOWN OF CALEDON PLANNING RECEIVED Jul 21, 2020

# APPENDIX D RIGHT-OF-WAY CONCEPTS









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