

**FUNCTIONAL SERVICING AND
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
REPORT**

**10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
ESTATE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

TOWN OF CALEDON

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1.0 Introduction

C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. (Crozier) was retained by Carringwood Homes (Owner) to prepare a Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Report in support of the Zoning By-Law Amendment Application for the estate residential development located at 10249 Hunsden Sideroad (the Site) in the Town of Caledon. The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the proposed development is feasible from a functional servicing and stormwater management perspective and conforms with the requirements of the Town of Caledon (Town), Region of Peel (Region), and the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA).

This report has been completed in accordance with the guidelines and Development Application Review Team meeting notes dated October 21, 2021. The relevant background studies and reports include:

- Region of Peel 2020 Water Master Plan
- Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria (June 2010)
- Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards (March 2023)
- Region of Peel As-Constructed Drawings (Drawing No. 61336-D) (October 2016)
- Town of Caledon As-Constructed Drawings (Drawing No. 70320-D & 70321-D) (August 2017)
- Flato Developments Inc. Residential Subdivision, Mount Pleasant Road Functional Servicing Report and Drawings prepared by Urbantech (January 2017)
- Geotechnical Report prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd. (April 2022)
- Ministry of Transportation Drainage Management Manual (1997)
- Ministry of Environment Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (March 2003)
- Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority Stormwater Technical Design (December 2013)
- Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2017)
- CVC/TRCA Low Impact Development SWM Planning Design Guide (Version 1.0, 2010)

This report has been prepared to support the second submission of the Zoning By-Law Amendment Application and Planning Justification Report prepared by GSAI (November 2023) for the proposed estate residential development.

2.0 Site Description

The Site encompasses an area of 20.37 ha with a developable area of approximately 9.97 ha. The Site currently consists of an existing detached residential building and accessory buildings, vacant grassed agricultural fields, and forested areas. The Site, located in an agricultural area within the Oak Ridges Moraine in the Town of Caledon, is bounded by Hunsden Sideroad to the north, natural heritage woodlot to the south, agricultural lands to the east, and detached residential dwellings to the west.

According to the Draft Plan of Subdivision (Mackitecture, dated October 26, 2023), it is understood that the Site will consist of the following elements:

- Fourteen (14) single detached residential lots with associated on-site sewage systems.
- Internal 18.0 m municipal right-of-way with access to Hunsden Sideroad and the future residential development along Stinson Street to the west of the Site.
- Designated Natural Heritage System Lands, Open Space, and a 20.0 m Natural Heritage System buffer.

3.0 Water Servicing

The Region of Peel is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the public watermain system surrounding the property. The existing and proposed water servicing are discussed in the following sections.

3.1 Existing Water Servicing

The existing water servicing infrastructure close to the Site include:

- A 300 mm diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) municipal watermain located on the east side of Mount Pleasant Road which reduces to a 200 mm diameter PVC municipal watermain at the Mount Pleasant Road and Hunsden Sideroad intersection (Region of Peel As-Constructed Drawing (61336-D), October 2016).
- A 300 mm diameter PVC municipal watermain located on the east side of Stinson Street (Flato Palgrave Mansions Inc. As-Constructed Drawing (Sheet 70320-D), August 2017).
- One (1) municipal hydrant located west of the Site within the cul-de-sac at northern extent of Stinson Street (Flato Palgrave Mansions Inc. As-Constructed Drawing (Sheet 70321-D), August 2017).
- The proposed development is located within the Water Pressure Zone 8 supply system.

The existing residential dwelling at 10249 Hunsden Sideroad is assumed to be serviced by a private well based on the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks Well Mapping Records. The as-constructed drawings for the water servicing infrastructure are provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Domestic Water Demand Calculations

The domestic water demand for the proposed residential development was calculated with reference to the Region of Peel 2020 Water Master Plan and the Region of Peel Linear Watermain Design Criteria (March 2023). The Region of Peel design criteria requires an average daily water demand of 270 L/capita/day for residential uses. A unit-based population density of six (6) persons per unit, based on similar developments in the Town of Caledon, was used along with the peaking factors outlined in the Region of Peel 2020 Water Master Plan to obtain the estimated maximum daily demand and peak hourly demand for the proposed development.

Table 1 summarizes the overall domestic water demand for the Site. Appendix B contains the detailed domestic water demand calculations.

Table 1: Proposed Domestic Water Demand

Standard	Type	Average Daily Water Demand (L/s)	Maximum Daily Water Demand (L/s)	Peak Hourly Water Demand (L/s)
Region of Peel	Residential	0.3	0.5	0.8

Note: References to design guidelines are provided in the detailed domestic water demand calculations in Appendix B.

Using the Region of Peel design criteria for domestic water demand, the estimated average daily demand, maximum daily demand, and peak hourly demand for the proposed development are 0.3 L/s, 0.5 L/s, and 0.8 L/s, respectively.

3.3 Fire Flow Calculations

The Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) method was used to estimate the preliminary fire flow requirements for the proposed residential development. This calculation is based on the building type assumption of wood frame construction. The estimated fire flow requirement is used to estimate the watermain size required to service the development.

Table 2 summarizes the estimated fire flow demand and duration necessary to meet fire protection for the proposed development. Appendix B contains the Fire Underwriters Survey calculations.

Table 2: Proposed Fire Flow Demand

Method	Total Effective Floor Area (m ²)	Fire Flow (L/s)	Duration (hrs)
Fire Underwriters Survey	886	183	2.25

Note: Proposed Fire Flow Demand is based on the building located in Lot 2 due to the building's proximity to adjacent lot structures.

Based on the fire flow calculations and total effective floor area of 886 m², the required fire flow for the development was calculated to be 183 L/s for a duration of 2.25 hours.

It should be noted that the fire flows determined from the FUS method is a conservative estimate for comparison purposes only. The Mechanical Engineer for the development will complete the required analysis for fire protection and the Architect will design fire separation methods per the determined fire flow rate to meet municipally available flows and pressures. Based on the estimated peak hourly domestic water demand (0.8 L/s) and fire flow demand (183 L/s) summarized in Table 1 and Table 2, the total design flow for the internal water distribution system is approximately 184 L/s.

A contractor has been retained to conduct a hydrant flow test to determine the existing available pressures and flows within the municipal watermain on Stinson Street. These results will be used to confirm that the existing system has the capacity to service the proposed development.

3.4 Proposed Water Servicing

A 150 mm diameter PVC watermain is proposed to service the Site with a 50 mm diameter copper watermain looped at the cul-de-sac, with opportunities to extend further east for future residential development. The proposed watermain is located within the proposed municipal right-of-way and will connect to the existing 300 mm PVC watermain along Stinson Street, southwest of the Site. All residential lots will be serviced with domestic water services connecting to the proposed internal watermain. The Preliminary Grading and Servicing Plan (Drawing C102) illustrates the location and design of the proposed watermain.

As shown on the Preliminary Site Grading and Servicing Plan (Drawing C102), the proposed 150 mm PVC watermain will be extended along Hunsden Sideroad to provide municipal water to Block 14. A flushing hydrant is proposed at Block 14 to ensure water does not become stagnant in the watermain.

Hydrants are proposed throughout the development with a maximum spacing of 150 m in accordance with Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria (June 2010) and a maximum distance of 90 m to the perimeter of each building in accordance with the Ontario Building Code.

4.0 Sanitary Servicing

The Site is in a rural area that does not currently have sanitary services available, and the surrounding properties are serviced via private septic systems. Similarly, private septic systems are proposed to provide sanitary servicing for the development as the Town of Caledon does not have plans to provide sanitary servicing in this area in the near future.

4.1 Sanitary Design Calculations

The Ontario Building Code (OBC) was referenced to estimate the sanitary design flows generated by the proposed estate residential development. The proposed development will consist of fourteen (14) residential dwellings per the Draft Plan of Subdivision (Mackitecture, dated October 26, 2023). A daily unit flow rate of 2,000 L/d day was utilized to determine the total daily design sanitary sewage flow of 28,000 L/d from the proposed development.

Table 3 summarizes the design parameters and estimated design flows for the Site with supporting calculations provided in Appendix B.

Table 3: Sanitary Design Parameters and Daily Design Sewage Flow

Zoning/Use	Classification (per OBC 8.2.1.3.B.)	Units	Daily Unit Flow (L/d)	Total Flow (L/d)
Residential Dwellings	Table 8.2.1.3.A "OBC 2016, Four-bedroom Dwelling"	14	2,000	28,000

4.2 Proposed Sanitary Servicing

All fourteen (14) lots located within the development will be serviced with private on-site sewage systems. The details, size, and location of the on-site sewage systems will be determined once individual house designs and building permits are prepared.

The individual lot design and Site grading have conservatively allowed an on-site sewage footprint area of 600 m² for a conventional on-site sewage absorption bed and minimum setback requirements, as shown on the Preliminary Site Grading and Servicing Plan (Drawing C102). The size and layout of each on-site sewage system will be completed during the building permit application phase for each lot to demonstrate that the proper separations are met.

5.0 Drainage Conditions

The drainage conditions for the Site in both pre-development and post-development conditions are outlined in the following sections.

5.1 Existing Drainage Conditions

According to the topographic survey (J.D. Barnes Limited, April 4, 2022), the Site currently consists of an existing detached residential dwelling and accessory buildings, vacant grassed agricultural fields, and forested areas. The Site generally slopes from east to west, drains from back to front, and is separated into three (3) catchments as shown on the Pre-development Drainage Plan (Figure 1).

Most of the runoff from the Site drains towards the Hunsden Sideroad ditch where it is directed to an existing 1000 mm CSP culvert beneath Hunsden Sideroad (Outlet A). Under existing conditions, the catchment areas that are directed towards Outlet A consist of primarily woodlot and cultivated lands (Catchments 101 and 102). The southwestern portion of the Site also consists primarily of woodlot and cultivated lands (Catchment 103) and drains uncontrolled to Flato Development Inc.'s (Flato's) residential subdivision to the southwest via sheet flow (Outlet B). The receiver of most of the runoff from the Site is the tributary of Beeton Creek located approximately 150 m north of Hunsden Sideroad.

Within Catchment 101, there is an existing ditch that runs south to north which directs runoff to Outlet A. According to a Scoped Environmental Impact Study (EIS) prepared by GEI (November 2023), the existing ditch on the Site is not classified as a Headwater Drainage Feature.

Table 4 describes the pre-development catchment areas and Figure 1 illustrates their configuration and the overall drainage direction.

Table 4: Pre-Development Catchment Areas' Imperviousness and Drainage Outlet

Catchment ID	Land-Use Description	Impervious Area (ha)	Pervious Area (ha)	Percent Impervious (%)	Outlet
101	Existing residential dwelling, woodlot, and cultivated lands	0.04	10.93	0.3	Outlet A - Hunsden Sideroad Culvert (Beeton Creek Tributary)
102	Existing cultivated lands and woodlot	-	4.83	0.0	
103	Existing cultivated lands and woodlot	-	4.57	0.0	Outlet B - Neighbouring Residential Properties (Southwest)
	Total Area (ha) =	20.37			

5.2 Proposed Drainage Conditions

Based on the Draft Plan of Subdivision (Mackitecture, dated October 26, 2023), the proposed development will consist of fourteen (14) single detached residential lots, a paved internal roadway, landscaped, and natural heritage areas. Access to the Site will be provided from the proposed entrances on Hunsden Sideroad and Stinson Street.

5.2.1 Grading Compliance with Town of Caledon Official Plan Policies 7.1.9.3 and 7.1.9.37

According to the Town of Caledon Official Plan Policies 7.1.9.3 and 7.1.9.37, the Site has been graded to accommodate the proposed buildings, associated driveways, sufficient area for individual leaching beds, and amenity space. Lot Grading will be accommodated within the Structure Envelope but some grading outside of the envelope (e.g., along the lot line) is necessary for stormwater management purposes. This grading will ensure that runoff from multiple lots is adequately conveyed to a proper outlet.

5.2.2 Post-development Drainage Catchment Areas

The proposed Site grading divides the Site into five (5) post-development drainage catchment areas with two outlets, as shown on the Post-Development Drainage Plan (Figure 2):

- Catchment 201 (A = 12.40 ha) consists of uncontrolled drainage from proposed building footprints, rear yards, and natural heritage woodlots. Runoff generated within this catchment is directed to the existing ditch upstream of Hunsden Sideroad and eventually to the 1000 mm CSP culvert on Hunsden Sideroad, mimicking the pre-development drainage conditions (Outlet A).

A portion of Catchment 201 and a small external drainage area is directed towards a low area to the south of Lot 8 illustrated on Figure 2. Conveying these flows through the proposed development (via a ditch) would present conflicts with the proposed infrastructure, so it is proposed to route these flows around the proposed development via a 600 mm diameter storm sewer as illustrated on the Preliminary Grading and Servicing Plan (C102). The storm sewer outlets at the limits of the Natural Heritage System and will be directed to the existing ditch within the catchment. Flow modelling and pipe capacity calculations to convey these flows around the proposed development are provided in Appendix C.

- Catchment 202 (A = 3.47 ha) consists of drainage from the internal roadway (Street 'A') and proposed residential lots. Runoff within the roadway and front yards are directed to roadside bioswales prior to being directed to the Hunsden Sideroad ditch. Runoff generated in the rear yards of Blocks 1-5 is directed to rear yard swales which will direct the runoff to the Hunsden Sideroad ditch and eventually the 1000 mm CSP culvert on Hunsden Sideroad. (Outlet A)
- Catchment 203 (A = 1.73 ha) consists of drainage from the internal roadway (Street 'A' cul-de-sac and Street 'B') and proposed residential lots. Runoff generated within this catchment is conveyed to roadside bioswales prior to being directed through Block 18 to Catchment 201. The runoff will then drain to the existing ditch within Catchment 201 and towards the Hunsden Sideroad 1000 mm CSP culvert. (Outlet A)
- Catchment 204 (A = 0.62 ha) consists of drainage from the internal roadway (Street 'B') and proposed residential lots. Runoff generated within this catchment is conveyed to roadside bioswales prior to being directed to the existing residential development and Stinson Street to the southwest. (Outlet B)

- Catchment 205 (A = 2.15 ha) consists of uncontrolled drainage from natural heritage woodlots and landscaped areas. Runoff generated within this catchment drains overland to Flato's residential development southwest of the development, mimicking the pre-development drainage conditions. (Outlet B)

The drainage from Catchments 204 and 205 have been accounted for in External Catchments 2, 3, and 4 identified in the Functional Servicing Report and Drawing 302 prepared by Urbantech for Flato's residential subdivision (January 2017). Since the post-development peak flows directed to Outlet B will be controlled to match, or be less than pre-development conditions, it is assumed that the existing subdivision infrastructure has sufficient capacity to receive the drainage from the proposed development. Excerpts from the adjacent Functional Servicing Report and Drawing 302 are provided in Appendix A for reference. Table 5 provides details of the catchment areas and runoff coefficients for the post-development conditions.

Table 5: Post-Development Catchment Areas' Imperviousness and Drainage Outlet

Catchment ID	Description	Impervious Area (ha)	Pervious Area (ha)	Percent Impervious (%)	Outlet
201	Woodlot and residential lots	0.36	12.04	2.9	Outlet A - Hunsden Sideroad Culvert (Beeton Creek Tributary)
202	Internal roadway and residential lots	0.53	2.94	15.4	
203	Internal roadway and residential lots	0.33	1.40	19.2	
204	Internal roadway and residential lot	0.09	0.53	14.0	Outlet B – Flato's Residential Subdivision
205	Woodlot and landscaped areas	-	2.15	0.0	
Total Area (ha) =		20.37			

6.0 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management and Site drainage for the proposed development must adhere to the policies and standards of the Town of Caledon, Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA), Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, and Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MOE). It is important to note that efforts have been made to preserve and maintain the rural character of the property and passive stormwater management practices have been incorporated throughout the design.

The stormwater management criteria for the development have been summarized below:

Water Quality Control

Provide at least 80% removal of Total Suspended Solids in accordance with "Enhanced Protection" in Table 3.2 (Ministry of the Environment, Planning, and Stormwater Management Manual, 2003).

Water Balance and Erosion Control

Retain stormwater on-site to achieve an equivalent annual volume of infiltration as pre-development conditions, according to Section 3.2 of the MOE Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (March 2003).

Retain the stormwater volume of a 5 mm rainwater event over the area of the proposed development, according to NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide (December 2013).

Water Quantity Control

According to the Town of Caledon Development Standards Manual (2019), water quantity controls are required for the Site. The water quantity requirements include controlling the post-development peak flow event to the pre-development peak flow event for design storms up to and including the 100-year event.

Upon development, all runoff generated within the internal roadway or runoff that mixes with the roadway runoff will be conveyed to proposed roadside bioswales for quantity and quality control. The bioswales have been designed based on a hydraulic conductivity of 18 mm/hr which was derived from:

- The percolation rate of 10^{-4} cm/sec provided in the Geotechnical Report prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd. (April 2022).
- Figure C1 of CVC/TRCA Low Impact Development SWM Planning Design Guide (Version 1.0, 2010).
- A conservative safety factor of 2.5.

Details of the bioswale design are outlined in Section 6.2 with calculations provided in Appendix C.

6.1 Visual OTTHYMO (VO) Model Set-up and Hydrologic Parameters

The NVCA, Town of Caledon, and Ministry of Transportation guidelines were referenced to determine the hydrologic parameters for the various catchment areas within the Site. The topographic survey (J.D. Barnes Limited, April 4, 2022) for the Site was referenced to review the land cover and drainage patterns under the existing Site conditions. The Geotechnical Investigation prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd. (April 2022) was reviewed to determine the on-site soil conditions.

Based on the above, the hydrologic parameters for the pre-development and post-development conditions were determined and are summarized in Tables 6 and 7. The detailed hydrologic parameter sheets for each catchment area are provided in Appendix C.

Visual OTTHYMO (VO) was used to simulate pre-development and post-development runoff conditions. The Town of Caledon's intensity-duration frequency (IDF) curves were used to derive a 25 mm, 4-hour Chicago, and 24-hour SCS Type II design storms. The 25 mm design storm was used to size the quality controls for the Site and the 4-hour Chicago and 24-hour SCS Type II design storms were used to model the stormwater quantity controls for the Site.

Table 6: Pre-Development Hydrologic Parameters

Catchment Characteristics	101	102	103
Drainage Area (ha), Total Area = 20.37 ha	10.97	4.83	4.57
Total Imperviousness (%)	0.32	0	0
Hydrologic Soil Type	Sandy Silt - B		
Composite Curve Number (CN) ¹	56.1	57.8	57.0
Initial Abstraction (mm)	8.99	7.25	8.00
Time to peak (hrs)	0.38	0.27	0.14

1. Composite Curve Numbers (CN) have been adjusted using the Modified Curve Number (CN*) method in VO and the total 100-year precipitation volume.

Table 7: Post-Development Hydrologic Parameters

Catchment Characteristics	201	202	203	204	205
Drainage Area (ha) Total Area = 20.37 ha	12.40	3.47	1.73	0.62	2.15
Total Imperviousness (%)	2.88	15.39	19.25	13.98	0
Hydrologic Soil Type	Sandy Silt - B				
Composite Curve Number (CN) ¹	57.9	66.7	68.1	66.2	61.0
Initial Abstraction (mm)	8.39	4.54	4.42	4.58	5.00
Time to peak (hrs)	0.53	0.54	0.40	0.21	0.16

1. Composite Curve Numbers (CN) have been adjusted using the Modified Curve Number (CN*) method in VO and the total 100-year precipitation volume.

6.2 Stormwater Quality Control

Stormwater quality controls for the proposed development will be achieved by retaining, treating, and infiltrating runoff in roadside bioswale systems. The bioswale systems will capture road runoff and water that mixes with the road runoff (e.g., front lot drainage). Runoff from the remainder of the site consists of natural heritage and landscaped areas and is therefore not subject to water quality treatment requirements.

The bioswale systems were sized based on the more conservative of the following 2 conditions:

- the runoff generated during the 25 mm design storm; or
- Table 3.2 of the MOE Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual to achieve "Enhanced Protection".

The 25 mm design storm was extrapolated from the Town of Caledon's 2-year design storm IDF parameters and used in the VO model.

Table 8 summarizes the water quality storage requirements generated by each condition and the storage provided within the bioswale systems on each side of the roadway.

Table 8: Provided Water Quality Storage to Achieve Enhanced Water Quality Protection

Catchment	25 mm Runoff Required Treatment Volume (m ³)	MOE Table 3.2 Enhanced Water Quality Storage Requirements (m ³)	Provided Treatment Volume ² (m ³)		Total Provided Treatment Volume (m ³)
			Street 'A' East Ditch	Street 'A' West Ditch	
201	N/A – Uncontrolled Natural Heritage Area				
202¹	46	47	39.5	39.5	79
203	47	43	27	27	54
			Street 'B' North Ditch	Street 'B' South Ditch	
204	15	16	11	11	22
205	N/A – Uncontrolled Natural Heritage Area				
Total	110 m³				155 m³

1. Catchment 202's treatment only includes road and front lot runoff draining to the roadside bioswales. Runoff generated in the rear lot areas in Catchment 202 are clean and do not require treatment.

2. The provided treatment volume is assumed to be equally distributed between the roadside ditches on either side of the proposed internal roadway.

At a minimum, a total of 110 m³ of runoff is required to be treated and infiltrated to remove 80% of TSS and achieve “Enhanced Protection”. The proposed bioswale systems exceed this requirement and will have the capacity to treat and infiltrate a total of 155 m³ of runoff.

The roadside bioswale systems consists of five (5) main elements including:

- Curb gutter outlets;
- Roadside ditches;
- Rock check dams;
- Weir control structures;
- Filter media and gravel storage;

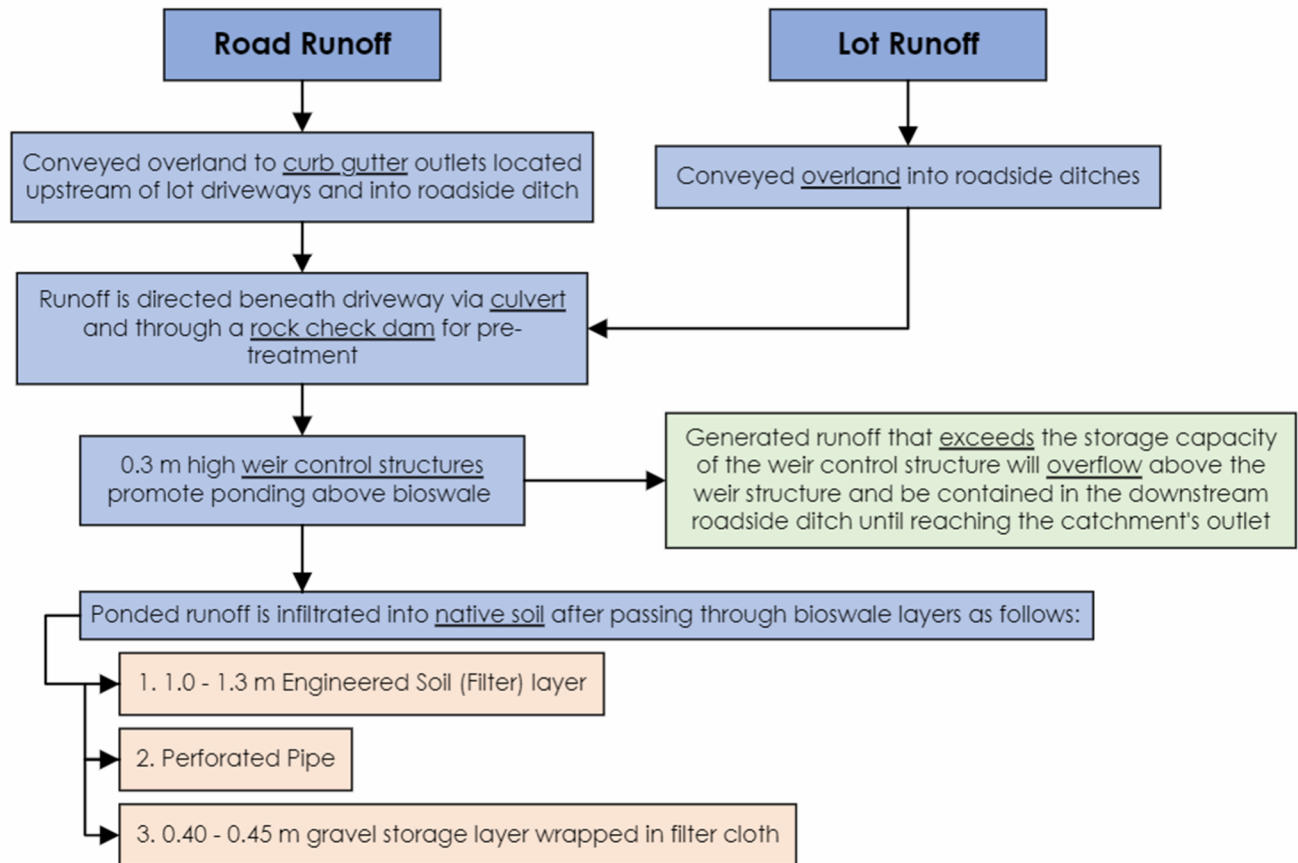
The bioswale systems will accept road runoff via curb gutter outlets located upstream of each lot driveway. From each curb gutter outlet, the runoff will be collected by roadside ditches and conveyed via a culvert beneath each driveway. From the culvert, the runoff will pass through a rock check dam for pre-treatment and to reduce the runoff velocity.

To allow for the runoff to infiltrate into the bioswale filter media located beneath the roadside ditches, the runoff will be retained behind small weir control structures spaced according to the slope of the swale. The ponded runoff behind the weir control structures will infiltrate into the bioswale filter media in accordance with the CVC/TRCA Low Impact Development SWM Planning Design Guide (Version 1.0, 2010).

The bioswale systems' treatment capacity is governed by the surface ponding volume created by the weir control structures. The gravel storage layer has been conservatively sized to provide storage that is greater than, or equal to, the surface storage provided by the weir control structures. Design calculations for the bioswale, weir control structure storage, and drawdown are provided in Appendix C. A flowchart summarizing the bioswale function is provided on Page 12 and additional details are provided on Drawing C102, C103, and C104.

Water quality controls are not provided for Catchments 201 or 205. Catchment 201 will remain relatively unchanged between pre-development and post-development conditions with no directly connected impervious areas. Catchment 205 will remain unchanged between pre-development and post-development conditions producing only clean runoff from landscaped and woodlot areas.

Bioswale System Flowchart



6.3 Water Balance and Erosion Control

According to the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide, the runoff generated during a 5 mm rainwater event over the area of the proposed development is required to be retained to achieve erosion control. As presented in Section 6.2, the roadside bioswales will provide water quality storage that exceeds the volume necessary to retain, treat, and infiltrate the 25 mm rainfall event, far exceeding the minimum erosion requirement.

Additionally, it is assumed that the water balance requirements will be met since the stormwater management design relies so heavily on infiltration and because so much of the Site will remain pervious (large natural heritage area with buffer, and large residential lots). A detailed water balance calculation according to Oak Ridges Moraine and MOE requirements will be provided following zoning approvals.

6.4 Stormwater Quantity Controls

Governing Design Storm – 4-hour Chicago vs. 24-hour SCS Type II Storm

The 4-hour Chicago and 24-hour SCS Type II storm distributions were simulated in VO where the storm distribution that produced the greatest storage requirement would be the governing storm for the quantity control design. For this exercise, the bioswale storage volumes were not included and the preliminary storage requirements were calculated for each design storm frequency individually (i.e., a stage-storage system was not used).

The results of flow modelling and preliminary storage volumes are presented in Table 9.

**Table 9: Preliminary Storage Volume Requirements
(4-hour Chicago vs. 24-hour SCS Type II Design Storms)**

Storm	Pre-Dev. Peak Flow Rate ¹ (L/s)	Post-Dev. Uncontrolled Peak Flow Rate ² (L/s)	Total Preliminary Storage Volume Required (m ³)
2-year 4-hour Chicago	101	113	65
5-year 4-hour Chicago	241	255	106
10-year 4-hour Chicago	369	379	75
25-year 4-hour Chicago	566	572	75
50-year 4-hour Chicago	726	725	No Control Required
100-year 4-hour Chicago	915	905	No Control Required
24-hour SCS Type II			
2-year 24-hour SCS Type II	129	134	30
5-year 24-hour SCS Type II	304	301	No Control Required
10-year 24-hour SCS Type II	391	384	No Control Required
25-year 24-hour SCS Type II	547	528	No Control Required
50-year 24-hour SCS Type II	653	626	No Control Required
100-year 24-hour SCS Type II	781	743	No Control Required

1. Includes runoff directed to Outlet A – Hunsden Sideroad Culvert (Catchments 101 and 102). Runoff directed to Outlet B (Catchment 103) did not require quantity controls.

2. Includes runoff from Catchments 201, 202, and 203 directed to Outlet A. Runoff directed to Outlet B from Catchments 204 and 205 did not require quantity controls.

The maximum storage required for the 4-hour Chicago storm distribution was 106 m³ during the 5-year storm event whereas, the maximum storage required for the 24-hour SCS Type II storm distribution was 30 m³ during the 2-year storm event. Therefore, **the 4-hour Chicago storm distribution** was determined to be the governing storm to complete the quantity control design.

6.4.1 Drainage Outlet A – Hunsden Sideroad Culvert

The VO model was run using the 2-year to 100-year 4-hour Chicago design storms to determine the water quantity controls required for the catchments draining to the 1000 mm CSP culvert beneath Hunsden Sideroad (Outlet A). A total of 133 m³ of water quality storage was included in the model as active storage from Catchments 202 (79 m³) and 203 (54 m³) as presented in Table 8.

The results of the model, including the pre-development and post-development flow rates and storage requirements, are presented in Table 10. The VO model schematics, full modelling results, and output files are provided in Appendix C.

**Table 10: Peak Flows and Water Quantity Storage Requirements
(Discharge towards Outlet A – Hunsden Sideroad Culvert)**

Storm	Pre-Dev. Peak Flow Rate ¹ (L/s)	Post-Dev. Peak Flow Rate ² (L/s)	Water Quality Storage Provided ³ (m ³)	Water Quantity Storage Required (m ³)
2-yr	101	84	133	0
5-yr	241	218		
10-yr	369	326		
25-yr	566	495		
50-yr	726	629		
100-yr	915	786		

1. Includes runoff from Catchments 101 and 102.

2. Includes runoff from Catchments 201 (Uncontrolled), 202, and 203 with Catchments 202 and 203 subject to full-buildout conditions with weir control structures.

3. Water quality storage provided in Catchments 202 and 203. Table 8 provides the water quality storage breakdown within each catchment.

The VO results summarized in Table 10 indicate that for the 2-year to 100-year 4-hour Chicago design storms, the post-development peak flow rates are less than the pre-development peak flow rates directed to Outlet A, when accounting the storage volumes provided in the bioswale system. Therefore, no quantity controls are required in Catchments 201, 202, and 203 beyond the 133 m³ of water quality storage provided.

As mentioned in Section 6.2, water quality storage will be provided in the bioswale systems by retaining runoff behind weir control structures in Catchments 202 and 203. The water quality storage volumes for each catchment have been designed to retain the runoff volume equal to, or greater than, what is generated during the 25 mm rainfall event. During storms where the runoff volume exceeds that of the weir control structures, the runoff will overflow the weirs and be conveyed towards Outlet A. In the roadside ditches, overflow will be directed over the weir control structures and be directed downstream within the roadside ditch as shown on the Preliminary Grading and Servicing Plan (C102).

The 450 mm diameter driveway culverts and roadside ditches within the proposed development were sized based on the estimated 100-year peak flows within Catchments 202 and 203. For simplicity, the peak flows within each roadside ditch were assumed to be half of the 100-year peak flows from Catchments 202 and 203. Supporting calculations showing the capacity of the driveway culverts and roadside ditches above the weir control structures are provided in Appendix C.

Two (2) new culverts are proposed to maintain the flow conveyance within the Hunsden Sideroad ditch beneath Street 'A' and the driveway of Lot 14. Additionally, an investigation will be completed into the conveyance capacity of the existing 1000 mm CSP culvert located beneath Hunsden Sideroad at Outlet A and the 400 mm diameter driveway culvert at 10201 Hunsden Sideroad. However, we expect the culverts' conveyance conditions to be the same, or improved, from the pre-development conditions as the post-development peak flows are less than the pre-development peak flows. Hydraulic calculations will be provided following zoning approvals.

6.4.2 Drainage Outlet B – Flato's Residential Subdivision

Catchments 204 and 205 are directed towards Flato's residential subdivision (Outlet B) and consist of residential lots, internal roadway, landscape, and woodlot runoff from the southwestern extents of the proposed development. Catchment 205 will remain unchanged under post development conditions and will continue to drain uncontrolled.

The VO model was used to determine the pre-development and post-development peak flows directed to Flato's residential subdivision and the required flood storage required for Catchment 204. A total of 22 m³ of water quality storage was included in the model as active storage from Catchment 204 as presented in Table 8.

The results of the model, including the pre-development and post-development flow rates and storage requirements, are presented in Table 11. The VO model schematics, full modelling results, and output files are provided in Appendix C.

The VO results in Table 11 indicate that for the 2-year to 100-year design storms the post-development peak flow rates are less than the pre-development peak flow rates directed to Outlet B. Therefore, no additional water quantity controls are required in Catchment 204 beyond the 22 m³ of water quality storage provided.

As mentioned in Section 6.2, water quality storage will be provided in the bioswale systems by retaining runoff behind weir control structures in Catchment 204. During storms where the runoff volume exceeds what is provided in the weir control structures, the runoff will overflow the weirs and be conveyed downstream within the roadside ditch towards Outlet B. The roadside ditches have been designed to have the capacity to convey the 100-year post-development peak flow within Catchment 204. Supporting Flowmaster calculations presenting the modelled capacity of the roadside ditches are provided in Appendix C.

**Table 11: Peak Flows and Water Quantity Storage Requirements
(Discharge towards Outlet B – Flato’s Residential Subdivision)**

Storm	Pre-Dev. Peak Flow Rate¹ (L/s)	Post-Dev. Peak Flow Rate² (L/s)	Water Quality Storage Provided³ (m³)	Additional Flood Storage Volume Provided³ (m³)
2-yr	50	34	22	0
5-yr	116	70		
10-yr	177	104		
25-yr	267	151		
50-yr	341	190		
100-yr	428	235		

1. Includes runoff from Catchment 103.

2. Includes runoff from Catchments 204 and 205 with Catchment 204 subject to full-buildout conditions with weir control structures.

3. Water quality storage provided in Catchment 204. Table 8 provides the water quality storage breakdown within each catchment of the Site.

7.0 Erosion and Sediment Controls During Construction

Erosion and sediment controls will be implemented prior to the commencement of any site servicing works for the development and will be maintained throughout construction until the Site is stabilized or as directed by the Site Engineer and/or Town of Caledon.

Controls will be inspected after each significant rainfall event and maintained in proper working condition. A Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Drawing C101) has been prepared for the development outlining the site-specific erosion and sediment controls. This plan includes silt fencing, a mud mat, and more robust measures, such as check dams, in areas of concentrated flow.

Further details on the erosion and control measures have been summarized below:

Sediment Control Silt Fence

Sediment Control Silt Fence will be installed on the perimeter of the Site to intercept sheet flow. Additional Sediment Control Silt Fence may be added based on field decisions by the Site Engineer and Owner prior to, during, and following construction.

Mud Mat

A rock mud mat will be installed at the entrance to the Site off Hunsden Sideroad. The rock mud mat will help to prevent mud tracking. All construction traffic will be restricted to the construction entrance as indicated on the Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Drawing C101).

Rock Check Dams

Rock check dams installed according to OPSD 219.210 should be installed in the proposed swale to protect from erosion conveyance during construction.

8.0 Compatibility with Sub-consultant Designs

8.1 Environmental Impact Study (GEI Consultants)

The servicing and stormwater management design for the proposed development has been designed considering the recommendations outlined in EIS prepared by GEI (November 2023) including:

- The confirmation that the existing ditch to the south of the Hunsden Sideroad is not classified as a Headwater Drainage Feature and no environmental management recommendations are required (Page 15).
- The finding that no negative impacts to potential fish habitats are anticipated (Page 18).
- The recommendation that there is no E22 designation present on the Subject Lands (Page 22).
- Providing erosion and sedimentation controls during construction (Page 28).
- Providing water quality, quantity, and erosion control to minimize potential post-construction impacts on the surrounding environment (Page 29).

8.2 Landscape (BTi Landscape Architecture)

The Landscape Plan prepared by BTi (November 2023) has been incorporated into the proposed civil design to accommodate the proposed tree preservation and planting areas. Most of trees identified for preservation can be saved. In some cases, additional tree hoarding measures may be necessary to compensate for proposed changes to grades.

8.3 Streetlighting System (RTG Systems Inc.)

The Streetlighting System Plan prepared by RTG has been incorporated into the proposed civil design including the streetlight poles and preliminary joint utility trench locations. Access to transformers can be accommodated using small driveways, with no appreciable impact to the bioswale design.

9.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

This report was prepared in support of the Zoning By-Law Amendment Application for the property located at 10249 Hunsden Sideroad in the Town of Caledon. The proposed development can be serviced for water, sanitary, and stormwater management in accordance with the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, and Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority requirements and standards. Our conclusions and recommendations include:

Proposed Water Services

1. The domestic peak hourly water demand for the proposed development is 0.8 L/s. The design fire flow is 183 L/s for 2.25 hours.
2. Water servicing for the proposed development will be met by installing and connecting a 150 mm diameter PVC watermain to the existing 300 mm diameter PVC watermain on Stinson Street. The proposed 150 mm diameter PVC watermain will be looped throughout the development and provide municipal water servicing to each residential lot including an extension along Hunsden Sideroad to service Lot 14.

Proposed Sanitary Services

1. Peak sanitary flow for each unit is 2,000 L/d, totaling 28,000 L/d for the fourteen (14) units in the proposed development.
2. Sanitary servicing for the proposed development will consist of private individual lot on-site sewage systems.

Stormwater Management

1. A passive stormwater management approach is proposed to preserve and maintain the rural character of the property using bioswale systems.
2. Water quality controls, erosion protection, and water balance for the proposed development will be provided by roadside bioswale systems. The roadside bioswale systems will provide water quality treatment that exceeds the "Enhanced Protection" criteria by retaining, treating, and infiltrating runoff volume equal to, or greater than, the runoff volume generated during a 25 mm rainfall event. The water quality storage provided in the bioswale systems provides active storage to simultaneously provide the necessary quantity controls for the Site.
3. No additional water quantity storage is required beyond what is provided in the roadside bioswale systems. The post-development peak flows are less than pre-development peak flows at both Outlet A and B for the 2-year to 100-year design storm events when accounting the storage in the bioswale system.
4. A portion of runoff generated in Catchment 201 and a small external drainage area directed towards a low area to the south of Lots 7 and 8 will be conveyed with a proposed storm sewer around the proposed development. This flow routing will maintain the existing drainage outlet for the captured flows within Catchment 201.

Compatibility with Sub-Consultant Designs

Sub-consultant plans (landscape, ecology and electrical) have been reviewed and confirmed to be compatible with the civil design. Some minor refinement may be necessary following zoning approvals, but all grading, servicing, and stormwater management practices may be implemented in conjunction with the sub-consultant designs.

Based on the above conclusions, we recommend the approval of the Zoning By-Law Amendment Application from the perspective of functional servicing and stormwater management.

Respectfully submitted,

C.F. CROZIER & ASSOCIATES INC.



James Fletcher
Engineering Intern, Land Development

JKF/dd

C.F. CROZIER & ASSOCIATES INC.

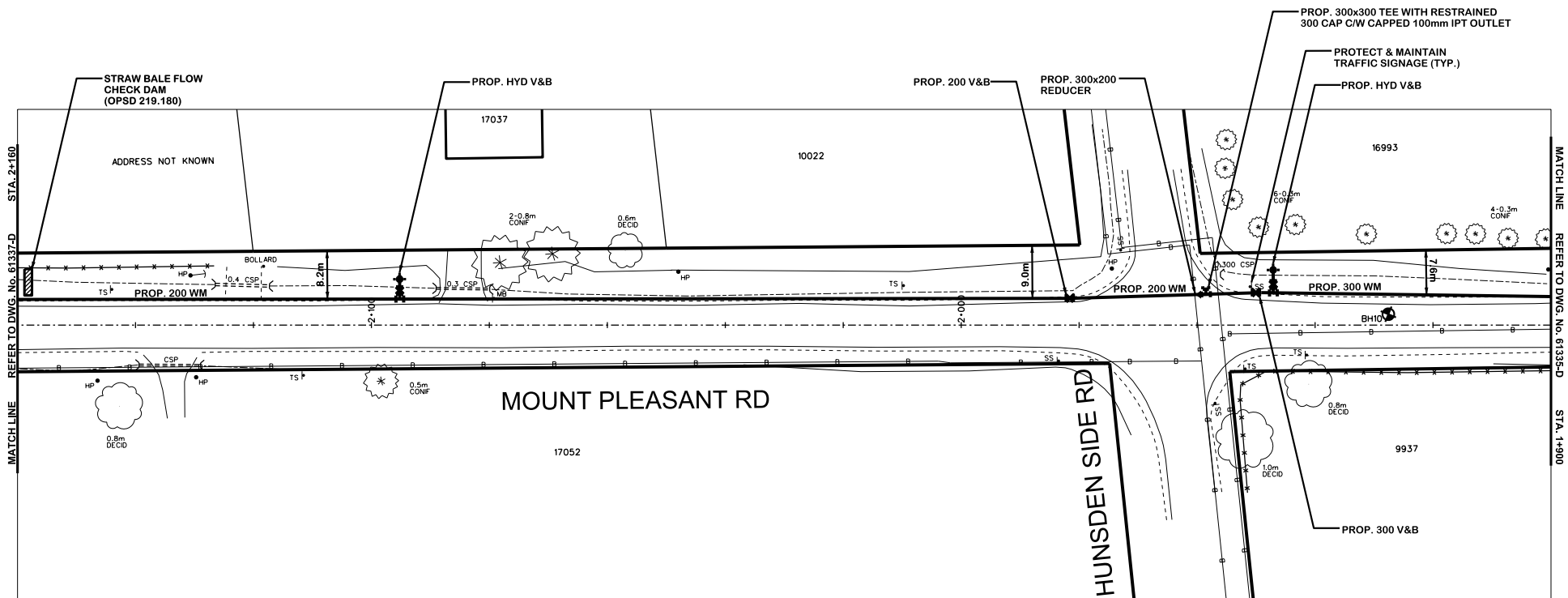


Tony Elias, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

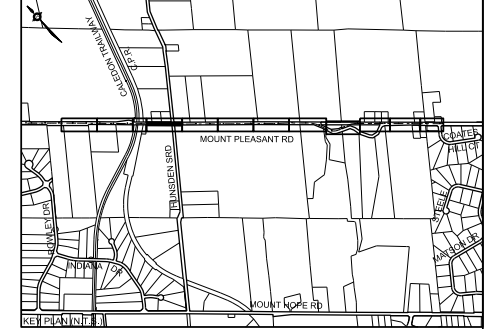
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APPENDIX A

As-Constructed Drawings & Background Material



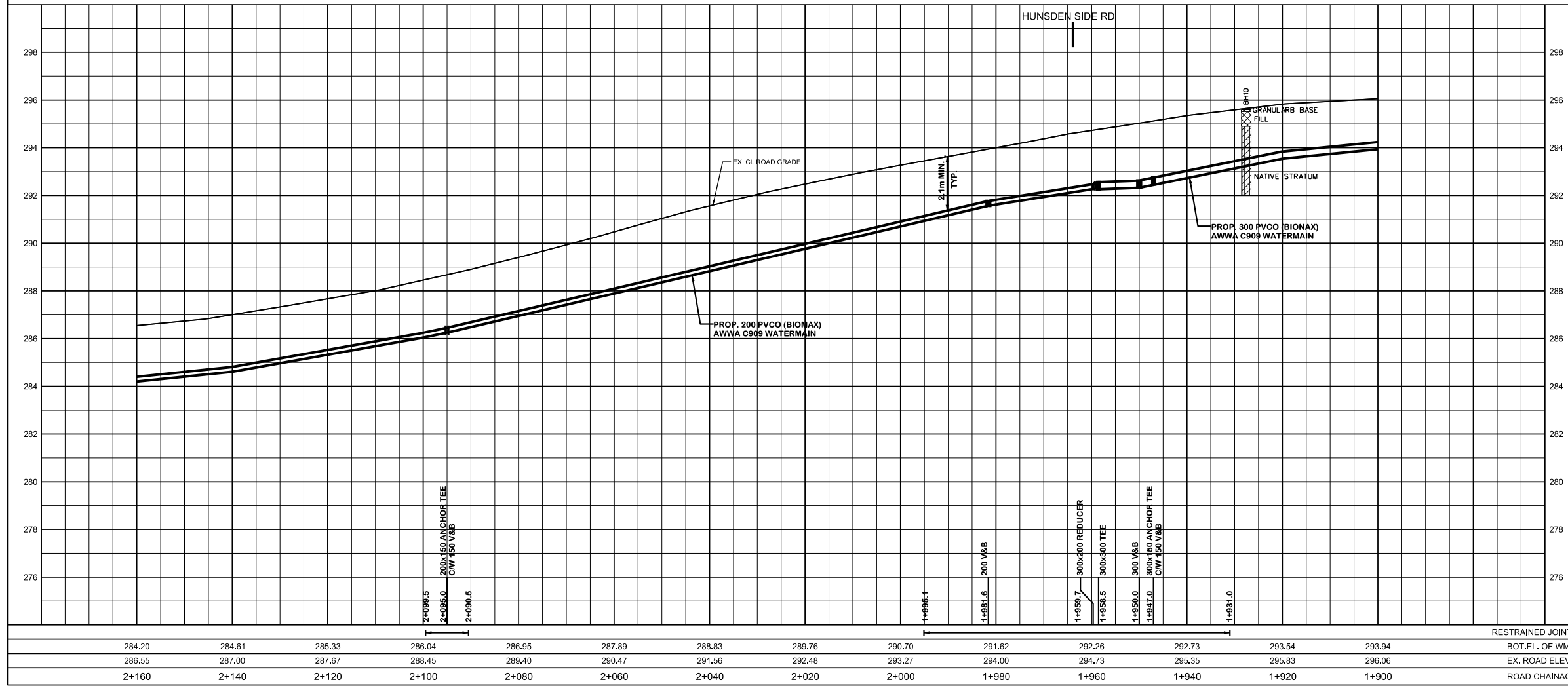
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SAN SEWERS	OCT. 01, 2016	M.T.	GAS MAINS	MAY 13, 2016	M.T.
STORM SEWERS	OCT. 01, 2016	M.T.	BELL UIG CABLE	MAY 26, 2016	M.T.
WATERMANS	OCT. 01, 2016	M.T.	HYDRO UIG CABLE		
TRANSIT			HYDRO ONE	MAY 25, 2016	M.T.
PARKS & REC.			CTV	MAY 30, 2016	M.T.
ONT. CLEAN WATER			COMMUNIC. CABLES		



NOTE:
1. FOR GENERAL NOTES, DETAILS AND LEGEND SEE DWG. 61340-D

WATERMAIN
VALVES - CLOW CANADA 309
HYDRANTS - HUNTER WITH
WATERMAIN - PVC0 PEX BIONAX

THIS DRAWING TO BE USED FOR WATERMAIN CONSTRUCTION ONLY

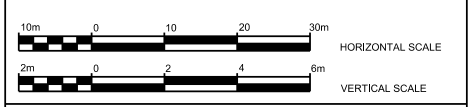


General Notes
All Driveways Are ASPHALT Unless Otherwise Noted
All Water And Sanitary Service Locations Are Approximate And Must Be Located Accurately In The Field
All Horizontal And Vertical Bends Are In Degrees
All Pipes Size In mm
20C Existing Water Service, Size In mm
WS25 Proposed Water Service, Size In mm
B.M. No. Description Location
The Contractor Is Responsible For Locating And Protecting All Existing Utilities Prior To And During Construction. Location Of Existing Utilities Approximate Only. To Be Verified In Field By Contractor.

Designed by: Chkd.
Approved by: _____

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR
48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL	CABLE TELEVISION/FIBROPTIC PROVIDERS:
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA WORKS DEPT.	BELL CANADA
CITY OF BRAMPTON WORKS DEPT.	ENERSOURCE TELECOM
TOWN OF CALEDON WORKS DEPT.	HYDRO ONE TELECOM
BELL CANADA	ROGERS CABLE
ENBRIDGE INCORPORATED-GAS DISTRIBUTION	ALLSTREAM
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION	PSN (PUBLIC SECTOR NETWORK)
ONTARIO CLEAN WATER AGENCY	FUTUREWAY (FCI BROADBAND)
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS	
ENERSOURCE, HYDRO MISSISSAUGA	
HYDRO ONE BRAMPTON	

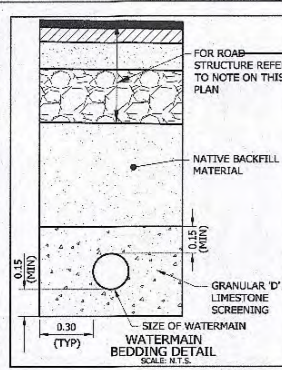


Region of Peel
Working for you

MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD
(FROM COATES HILL CRT TO 17294 MT, PLEASANT RD)
PROP. 200/300mm WATERMAIN

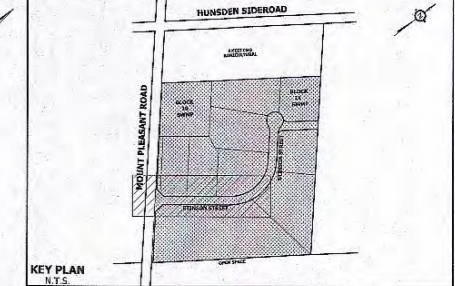
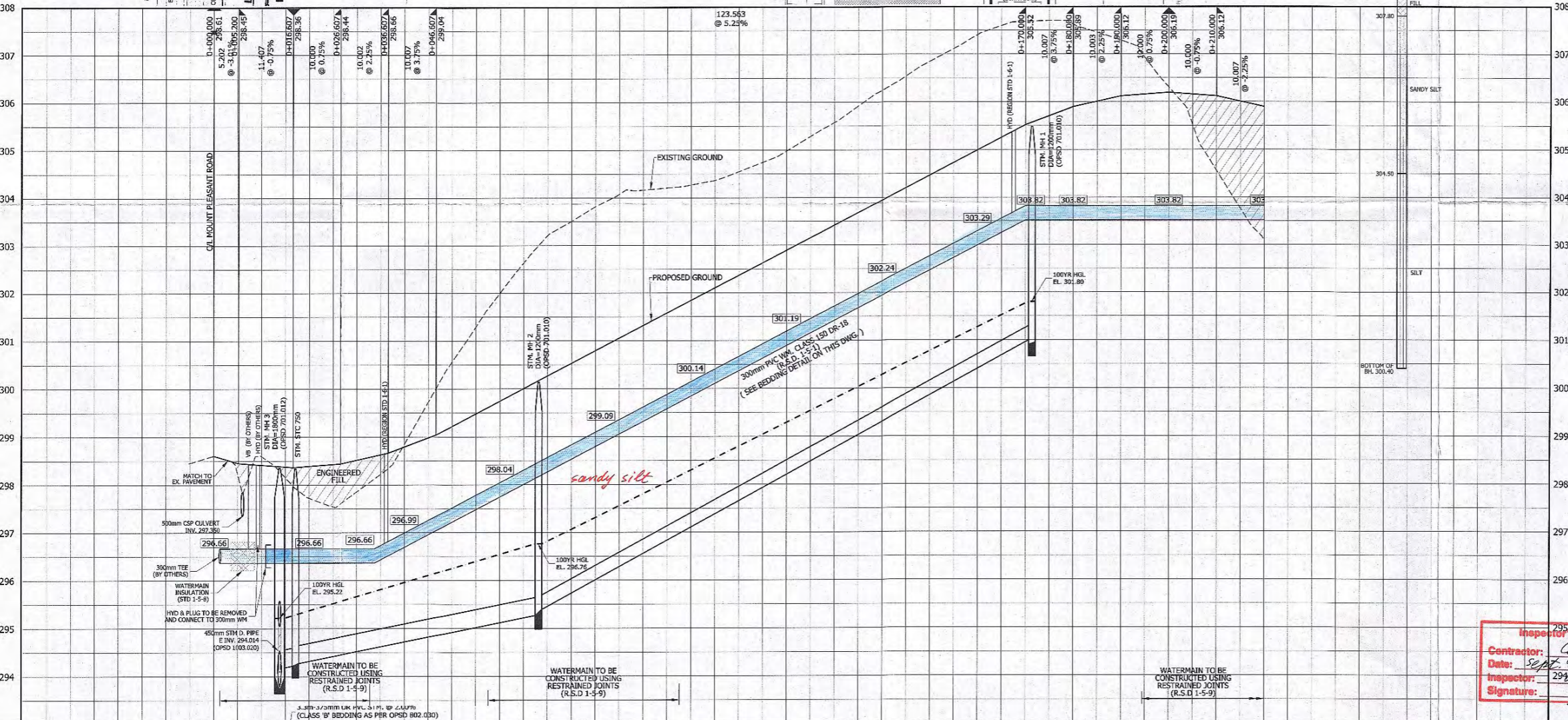
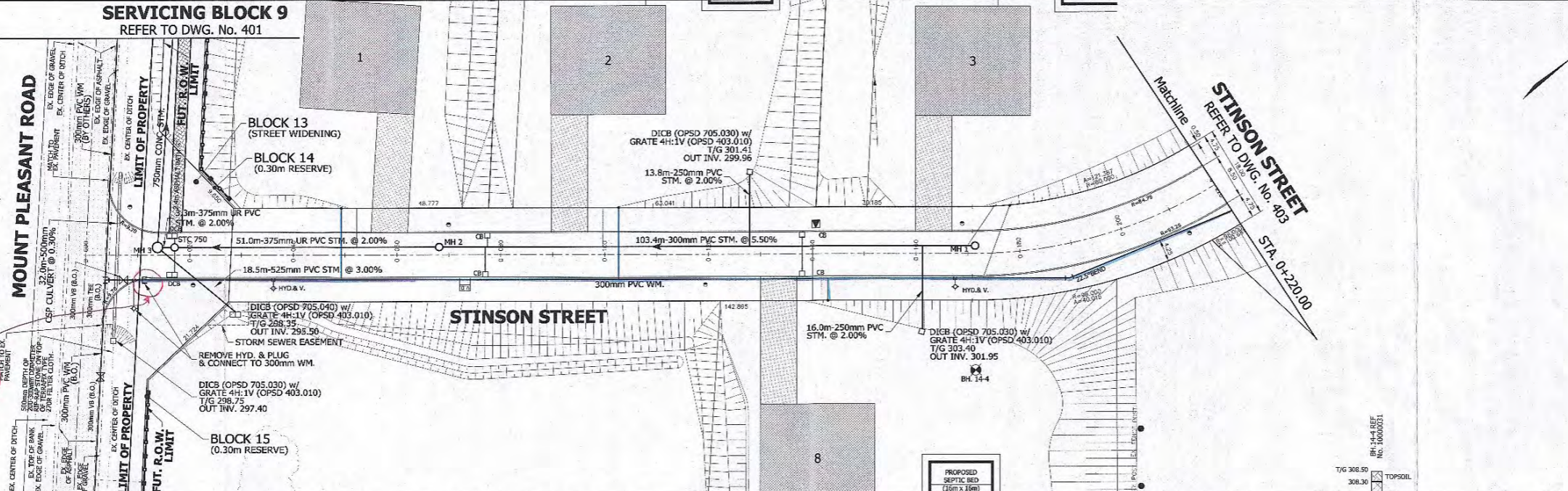
STA. 1+900 TO STA. 2+160

CAD Area	Area	C-44/C-55	Project No.	17-1381-S
Checked by	Drawn by	M.T.	Plan No.	61336-D
Date	OCT. 2016	Sheet	9 of 12	



SERVICING BLOCK 9

REFER TO DWG. No. 401



- KEY PLAN**
- LEGEND**
- STORM SEWER AND MANHOLE
- SANITARY SEWER AND MANHOLE
- WATERMAIN
- WATER SERVICE CONNECTION
- SINGLE STORM SERVICE CONNECTION
- SINGLE/REARLOT CATCH-BASIN
- DOUBLE CATCH-BASIN
- ⊕ HYDRANT & VALVE
- ⊕ VALVE AND BOX
- COMMUNITY MAIL BOX
- ⊕ STREET LIGHT
- ⊕ TRANSFORMER
- DRIVEWAY
- MINIMUM USF ELEVATION
- - - 100 YEAR HGL (SHOWN WHEN ABOVE PIPE OBVERT)
- 4:1 SLOPE (MAXIMUM)
- 1.8m SOLID WOOD PRIVACY FENCE (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS)
- POST AND RAIL WOOD FENCE (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS)
- 5.8m CHAIN LINK FENCE (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS)
- MASONRY COLUMN (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR DETAILS)
- WATERMAIN OBVERT

INSPECTION

WATERMAINS
 SHOP DRAWINGS
 SANITARY SEWERS

ROADWORK
 STORM SEWERS
 TRAFFIC

DATE: JUN 05 2020

07
TECHNICAL ANALYST

PAVEMENT STRUCTURES
20.0m URBAN/RURAL
40mm H.3 ASPHALT SURFACE COURSE
65mm H.8 ASPHALT BINDER COURSE
150mm GRANULAR 'A' OR 19mm CRUSHER RUN LESTONE BASE
300mm GRANULAR 'B' TYPE 1 OR 50mm CRUSHER RUN LESTONE TYPE 2 SUB-BASE

BENCHMARK
ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE GEODETIC AND ARE REFERRED TO M.T.O. STATION No. 0681573803 HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 272.961 METRES.



Andrew Volynsky
Professional Engineer
This approval constitutes a general review and does not certify dimensional accuracy of the as-proposed works by a professional Engineer of the Province of Ontario.
Date: _____
Approved By: _____
Print Name: _____

Inspector's Drawings

Contractor: Con-Drain
Date: SEPT 4, 2020
Inspector: Andrew Volynsky
Signature: _____

STORM SEWER INVERT																								
PROPOSED/EXISTING CENTERLINE ELEVATION	296.606	296.606	298.300	297.223	298.791	296.651	299.742	302.599	300.752	300.817	301.842	304.271	302.892	304.899	303.943	302.268	304.992	307.424	305.892	307.624	306.182	306.327	305.892	302.104
CENTERLINE CHAINAGE	0+000	0+020	0+040	0+060	0+080	0+100	0+120	0+140	0+160	0+180	0+200	0+220												

FLATO PALGRAVE MANSIONS INC.

STINSON STREET
(STA. 0+000.000 TO STA. 0+220.000)

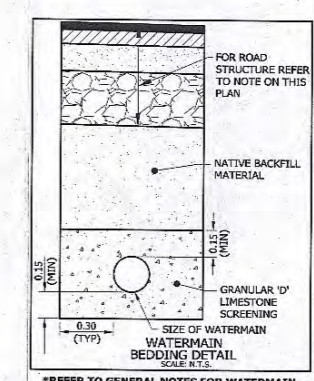
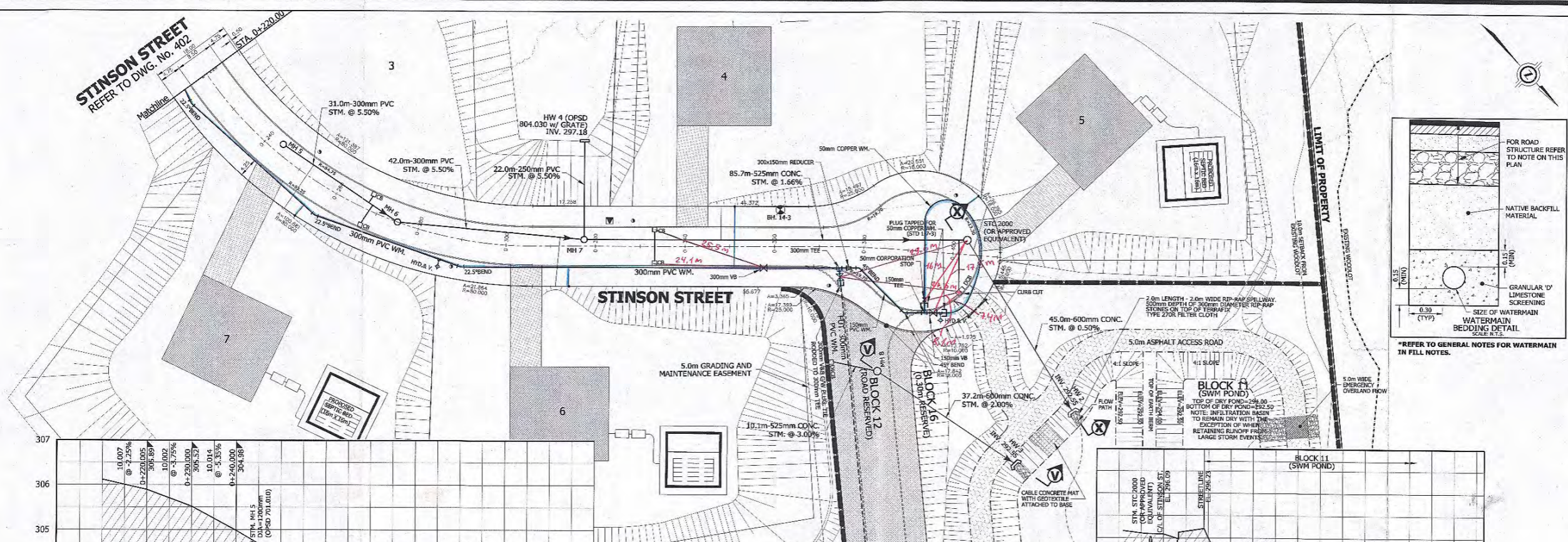
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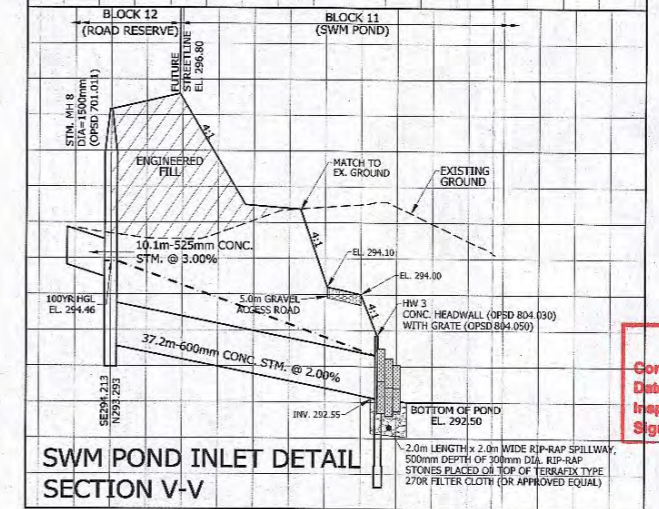
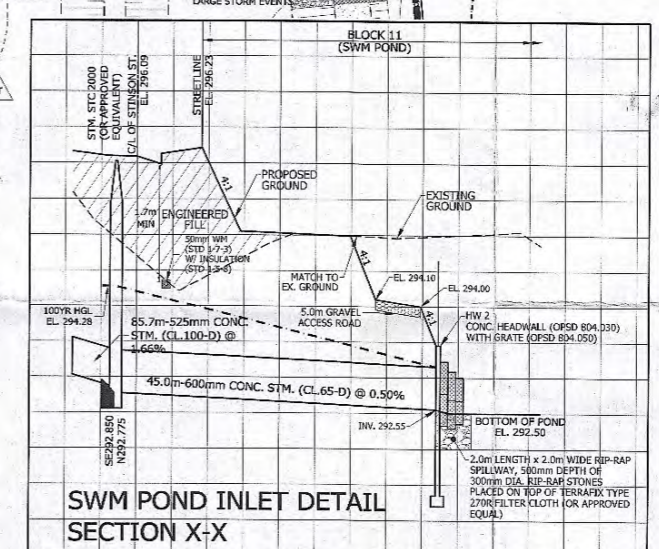
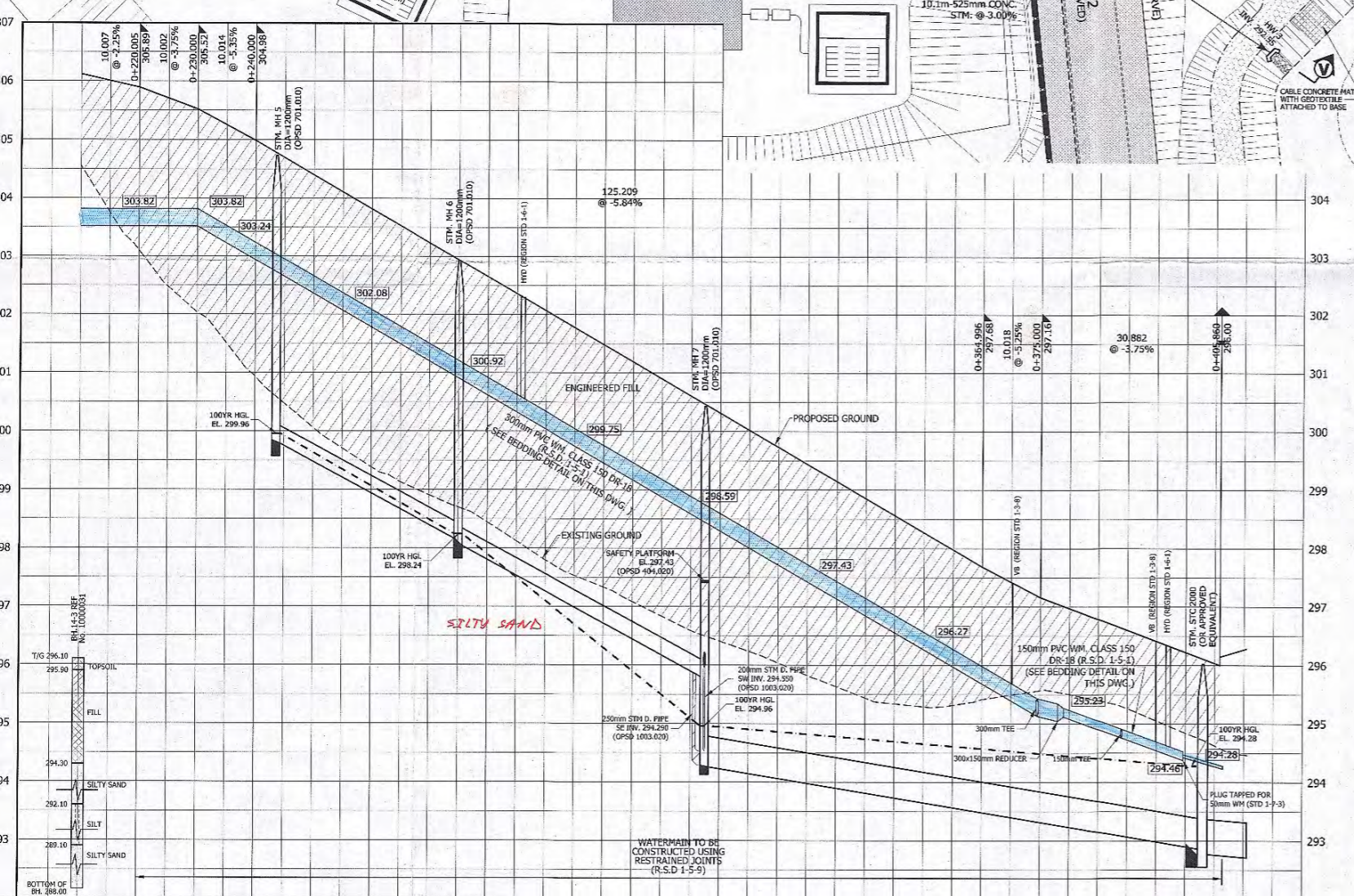
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STINSON STREET
REFER TO DWG. No. 402



- KEY PLAN**
1:5
- LEGEND**
- STORM SEWER AND MANHOLE
 - SANITARY SEWER AND MANHOLE
 - WATERMAIN
 - WATER SERVICE CONNECTION
 - SINGLE/REARLOT CATCHBASIN
 - SINGLE/REARLOT CATCHBASIN
 - DOUBLE CATCHBASIN
 - HYDRANT & VALVE
 - VALVE AND BOX
 - COMMUNITY MAIL BOX
 - STREET LIGHT
 - TRANSFORMER
 - DRIVEWAY
 - MINIMUM USF ELEVATION
 - 100 YEAR HGL (SHOWN WHEN ABOVE PIPE OBVERT)
 - 4:1 SLOPE (MAXIMUM)
 - 1.8m SOLID WOOD PRIVACY FENCE (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS)
 - POST AND RAIL WOOD FENCE (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS)
 - 1.5m CHAIN LINK FENCE (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS)
 - MASONRY COLUMN (REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR DETAILS)
 - 294.73 WATERMAIN OBVERT



INSPECTION

WATERMAINS ROADWORK

SHOP DRAWINGS STORM SEWERS

SANITARY SEWERS TRAFFIC

DATE: JUN 05 2020 07 TECHNICAL ANALYST

PAVEMENT STRUCTURES
20.0m URBAN/RURAL
40mm H.2 ASPHALT SURFACE COURSE
65mm H.3 ASPHALT BINDER COURSE
150mm GRANULAR 'A' OR 100mm CRUSHER RUN LIMESTONE BASE
300mm GRANULAR 'B' TYPE 1 OR 50mm CRUSHER RUN LIMESTONE TYPE 2 SUB-BASE

BENCHMARK
ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE GEODETIC AND ARE REFERRED TO M.T.O. STATION No. 0081975003 HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 272.961 METRES.

NO.	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	STARTED	STOPPED	IMPROVED	CONSTRUCTION	DATE	NO.



Inspector's Drawings
Contractor: *Con-Queen*
Date: *Sept. 4, 2020*
Inspector: *Wayne Volynets*
Signature: _____



TOWN FILE No. 211-90033 PROJECT 13-399 PRINT Name: _____

STORM SEWER INVERT	PROPOSED/EXISTING CENTERLINE ELEVATION	CENTERLINE CHAINAGE
	305.882 305.104	0+220
	304.982 300.994	0+240
	303.814 299.388	0+260
	302.646 298.443	0+280
	301.478 297.232	0+300
	300.310 296.068	0+320
	299.142 295.637	0+340
	297.974 295.216	0+360
	296.806 294.862	0+380
	295.638 294.508	0+400
	294.470 294.142	0+420
	293.302 292.974	0+440

FLATO PALGRAVE MANSIONS INC.

STINSON STREET
(STA. 0+220.000 TO STA. 0+411.000)

REGION FILE No. T-500296

DESIGNED BY: S.D.B. LTD. DATE: JULY 2017 CONTRACT NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____

DRAWN BY: J.S. CHECKED BY: J.D. DRAWING NO. _____

SCALE: H 1:50 V 1:50 DATE: AUGUST 2017

403 7031-D

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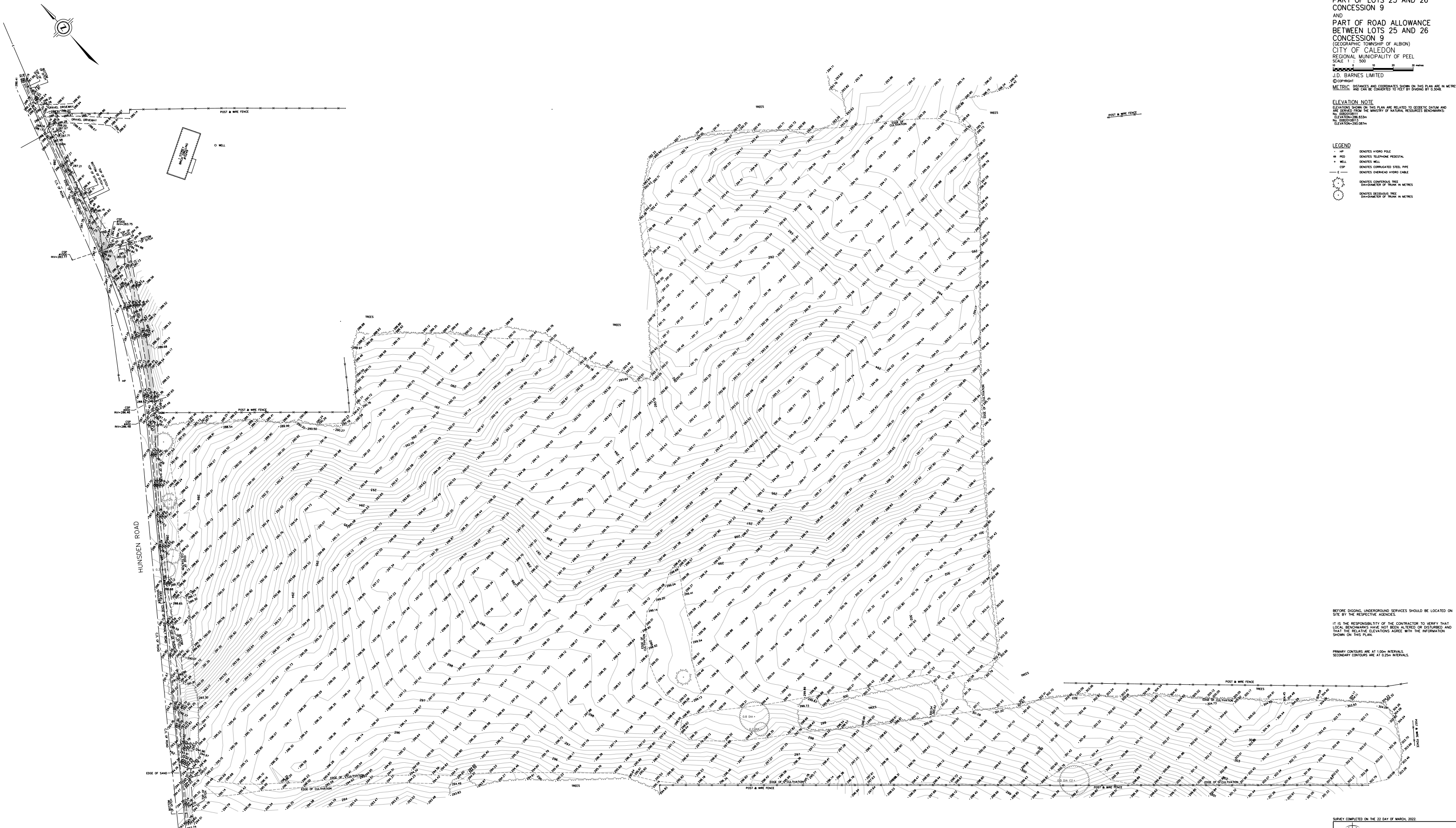
TOPOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF
 PART OF LOTS 25 AND 26
 CONCESSION 9
 AND
 PART OF ROAD ALLOWANCE
 BETWEEN LOTS 25 AND 26
 CONCESSION 9
 (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ALBION)
 CITY OF CALEDON
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 SCALE: 1:500
 J.D. BARNES LIMITED
 © COPYRIGHT
 METRIC DISTANCES AND COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES
 AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

ELEVATION NOTE
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE RELATED TO GEODETIC DATUM AND
 ARE DERIVED FROM THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES BENCHMARKS:
 NO. 000010811
 TELEVISION 296.83m
 NO. 000010813
 ELEVATION 292.09m

LEGEND

- HP DENOTES HYDRO POLE
- TP DENOTES TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
- WELL DENOTES WELL
- CSP DENOTES CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE
- O DENOTES OVERHEAD HYDRO CABLE
- DENOTES CONIFEROUS TREE
- DENOTES DECIDUOUS TREE

(Note: Diameter of trunk in metres is indicated for trees)



BEFORE DIGGING, UNDERGROUND SERVICES SHOULD BE LOCATED ON
 SITE BY THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES.
 IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THAT
 LOCAL BENCHMARKS HAVE NOT BEEN ALTERED OR DISTURBED, AND
 THAT THE RELATIVE ELEVATIONS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION
 SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.
 PRIMARY CONTOURS ARE AT 1.00m INTERVALS
 SECONDARY CONTOURS ARE AT 0.25m INTERVALS

SURVEY COMPLETED ON THE 22 DAY OF MARCH, 2022

J.D. BARNES LIMITED
 SURVEYING & MAPPING
 LAND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS
 40 WHEELBARROW WAY, SUITE 1, MILTON, ON L7T 1C1
 T: (905) 270-8100 F: (905) 270-8109 www.jdbarnes.com

DRAWN BY: AA	CHECKED BY: CS	REFERENCE NO.:
FILE: C:\22-30-839\2022\22-30-839-02.dwg	SHEET: 04/04/2022	DATE: 22-30-839-00
PLOTED: 4/4/2022		



Soil Engineers Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

GEOTECHNICAL • ENVIRONMENTAL • HYDROGEOLOGICAL • BUILDING SCIENCE

90 WEST BEAVER CREEK ROAD, SUITE 100, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO L4B 1E7 · TEL: (416) 754-8515 · FAX: (905) 881-8335

BARRIE
TEL: (705) 721-7863
FAX: (705) 721-7864

MISSISSAUGA
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A REPORT TO CARRINGWOOD HOMES

A GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

HUNSDEN SIDEROAD

TOWN OF CALEDON

REFERENCE NO. 2202-S079

APRIL 2022

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1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with written authorization dated February 17, 2022 from Mr. Robert Fernicola, President of Woodbridge Crossing Ltd., on behalf of Carringwood Homes, a geotechnical investigation was conducted on a parcel of land on the south side of Hunsden Sideroad, approximately 350 m east of Mount Pleasant Road in the Town of Caledon, for a proposed Residential Development.

The purpose of the investigation was to reveal the subsurface conditions and determine the engineering properties of the disclosed soils. The geotechnical findings and resulting recommendations are presented in this Report.

2.0 **SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Town of Caledon is situated on Peel-Markham till plain where the drift dominates the soil stratigraphy. In places, lacustrine sand, silt, clay and drift which have been reworked by the water action of Peel Ponding (glacial lake) have modified the drift stratigraphy.

The property, approximately 20 hectares in area, consists of a residential lot fronting Hunsden Sideroad, farm field and a wood lot. The grading within the property is relatively flat, generally descends towards Hunsden Sideroad.

At the time of the report preparation, detailed design for the proposed development is not available, however, it is understood that the property will be developed into a residential subdivision with a block reserved for a stormwater management facility.

3.0 **FIELD WORK**

The field work, consisting of six (6) sampled boreholes extending to a depth of 6.6 to 9.6 m from the prevailing ground surface, was performed on March 9 and 10, 2022, at the locations shown on the Borehole and Monitoring Well Location Plan, Drawing No. 1.

The boreholes were advanced at intervals to the sampling depths by a track-mounted, continuous-flight power-auger machine equipped for soil sampling. Standard Penetration Tests, using the procedures described on the enclosed “List of Abbreviations and Terms”, were performed at the sampling depths. The results are recorded as the Standard Penetration Resistance (or ‘N’ values) of the subsoil. The relative density of the non-cohesive strata and the consistency of the cohesive strata are inferred from the ‘N’ values. Split-spoon samples were recovered for soil classification and laboratory testing.



Monitoring wells, 50 mm in diameter, were installed at all borehole locations to facilitate a hydrogeological assessment by others. The depth and details of wells are shown on the corresponding Borehole Logs.

The fieldwork was supervised and the findings were recorded by a Geotechnical Technician. The ground elevation at each borehole location was obtained using a hand-held Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) equipment.

4.0 **SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS**

The boreholes were completed in the farm field. The investigation has disclosed that beneath the topsoil, the site is generally underlain by a deposit of silt, with strata of sand in places.

Detailed descriptions of the subsurface conditions are presented on the Borehole Logs, comprising Figures 1 to 6, inclusive. The revealed stratigraphy is plotted on the Subsurface Profile, Drawing No. 2. The engineering properties of the disclosed soils are discussed herein.

4.1 **Topsoil** (All Boreholes)

The revealed topsoil is 15 cm to 30 cm in thickness. Thicker topsoil layer may be contacted in areas beyond the borehole locations, especially near the treed or low-lying areas.

4.2 **Silt** (All Boreholes)

A silt deposit was contacted throughout the property, with sand deposit either above or beneath the silt. It consists of some sand to being sandy, with a trace of gravel. Grain size analyses were performed on three representative samples of the silt; the result is illustrated on Figure 7.

The recorded 'N' values of the silt ranges from 5 to 64 blows per 30 cm of penetration, indicating that the deposit is loose to very dense in relative density. The loose condition is generally restricted to the weathered zone, extending to a depth of up to 1.2 m from grade.

The silt is generally moist, as disclosed by the natural water content values ranging from 10% to 25%. The silt deposit is wet in Boreholes 5 and 6, likely derived from perched groundwater. The engineering properties of the silt deposit are presented below:



- High frost susceptibility and high soil adfreezing potential.
- High water erodibility. In excavation, the fine particles are susceptible to migration through small openings under seepage pressure.
- Relatively low permeability, with estimated permeability of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} cm/sec, or percolation time of 12 to 20 min/cm.
- In excavation, the silt will run with water seepage and boil under a piezometric head of 0.3 m.
- Poor pavement-supportive material, with an estimated CBR value of 3% to 7%.
- Moderate corrosivity to buried metal, with an estimated electrical resistivity of 5000 ohm·cm.

4.3 **Sand** (Boreholes 1, 4 and 6)

The sand was encountered in Boreholes 1, 4 and 6. It is fine-grained to well-graded, with a variable amount of silt and gravel. Grain size analysis was performed on two representative samples of the sand. The results are plotted on Figures 8 and 9.

The obtained 'N' values ranges from 12 to 76 blows per 30 cm of penetration, indicating the sand is compact to very dense in relative density. The moisture contents of the sand ranges from 1% to 16%, indicating dry to very moist condition. The high-water content value is likely due to the higher silt content in the sand, as sample examination indicates that the sand is generally in a dry to moist condition.

The engineering properties of the sand deposit are listed below:

- Moderate to moderately high frost susceptibility.
- High water erodibility, it is susceptible to migration through small opening under seepage pressure.
- Pervious to relatively pervious, with an estimated coefficient of permeability and percolation times of 10^{-2} to 10^{-4} cm/sec and 4 to 12 min/cm, respectively.
- In excavation, the sand will slough to its angle of repose, run with water seepage and boil under a piezometric head of 0.4 m.
- Fair pavement-supportive material, with an estimated CBR value of 8%.
- Low to moderately low corrosivity to buried metal, with an estimated electrical resistivity of 5000 to 6000 ohm·cm.



4.4 **Compaction Characteristics of the Revealed Soils**

The obtainable degree of compaction is primarily dependent on the soil moisture and, to a lesser extent, on the type of compactor used and the effort applied. As a general guide, the typical water content values of the revealed soils for Standard Proctor compaction are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Estimated Water Content for Compaction of On-Site Material

Soil Type	Determined Natural Water Content (%)	Water Content (%) for Standard Proctor Compaction	
		100% (optimum)	Range for 95% or +
Sand	1 to 16 (median 6)	10	7 to 13
Silt	10 to 25 (median 19)	12	8 to 15

The above values show that the in-situ soils are either too dry or too wet for 95% or + Standard Proctor compaction. The weathered soils near the ground surface and portions of the sand and silt are on the wet side of the optimum or too wet and will require aeration prior to compaction. Aeration can be achieved by spreading the wet soil thinly on the ground in the dry and warm weather. The weathered soil must also be screened, segregated the topsoil and organics, before aeration for reuse as structural backfill.

When compacting the tills on the dry side of the optimum, the compactive energy will frequently bridge over the chunks in the soil and be transmitted laterally into the soil mantle. Therefore, the lifts must be limited to 20 cm or less (before compaction).

5.0 **GROUNDWATER CONDITION**

All boreholes remained dry upon completion of the fieldwork. Water seepage was encountered in Boreholes 1, 5 and 6, at a depth of 9.1 m, 1.4 m and 3.0 m from grade, respectively, or El. 300.1 to 286.9 m.

Groundwater yield, if encountered, from the silt and sand will likely, be moderate to appreciable. Perched groundwater may occur at shallow depths during wet seasons.

6.0 **DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The investigation revealed that beneath the topsoil, the site is underlain by a loose to very dense, generally compact silt deposit. In places, compact to very dense sand was also contacted. The upper zone of the soil, extending to 1.2 m from grade, is generally weathered.



All boreholes remained dry and upon completion of borehole drilling with groundwater seepage detected in 3 of the boreholes. During wet seasons, perched groundwater may occur at shallow depths and will be subject to seasonal fluctuation. If encountered, the groundwater yield from the silt and sand will be moderate appreciable. Additional water level in the monitoring wells will be recorded by others.

The conceptual site plan indicates that the site will be developed into a residential subdivision provided with municipal road. The lots will be serviced privately with individual septic systems for sewage. The geotechnical findings warranting special consideration for the proposed project are presented below:

1. The topsoil must be removed for site development. It can only be re-used for landscaping in designated areas only.
2. The site can be re-graded with an engineered fill for development. The weathered soils must be sub-excavated, sorted free of topsoil and organics before reuse for engineered fill or structural backfill.
3. The engineered fill and sound native soils are suitable for supporting the proposed structures, underground services and road pavement.
4. The footing subgrade must be inspected by a geotechnical engineer or a senior geotechnical technician to assess its suitability for supporting the structures at the designed bearing pressures.
5. Backfill of any trenches and house foundation should consist of on-site excavated material, free of organics, or imported granular material or inorganic earth fill.
6. If the proposed stormwater management pond is a retention pond, an impermeable clay liner must be provided.

The recommendations appropriate for the project described in Section 2.0 are presented herein. One must be aware that the subsurface conditions may vary between boreholes. Should any subsurface variance become apparent during construction, a geotechnical engineer must be consulted to determine whether the following recommendations require revision.

6.1 **Site Preparation**

The site can be re-graded with an engineered fill for development. The requirements for the engineered fill are presented below:

1. The topsoil must be removed; any disturbed soils and weathered soils must be subexcavated and further assessed of their suitability for engineered fill.



2. The native soil subgrade must be inspected and proof-rolled prior to any fill placement.
3. Inorganic soils must be used for the fill, and they must be uniformly compacted in lifts 20 cm thick to 98% or + of the maximum Standard Proctor dry density (SPDD) up to the proposed finished grade. The soil moisture must be properly controlled near the optimum. If the foundations are to be built soon after the fill placement, the densification process for the engineered fill must be increased to 100% SPDD.
4. If the engineered fill is compacted with the moisture content on the wet side of the optimum, the underground services and pavement construction should not begin until the pore pressure within the fill mantle has completely dissipated. This must be further assessed at the time of the engineered fill construction.
5. If imported fill is to be used, it should be inorganic soils, free of any deleterious material with environmental issue (contamination). Any potential imported earth fill from off-site must be reviewed for geotechnical and environmental quality by the appropriate personnel as authorized by the developer or agency, before it is hauled to the site.
6. The engineered fill must not be placed during the period where freezing ambient temperatures occur either persistently or intermittently. This is to ensure that the fill is free of frozen soils, ice and snow.
7. The fill operation must be fully supervised and monitored by a technician under the direction of a geotechnical engineer.
8. The engineered fill envelope and finished elevations must be clearly and accurately defined in the field, and they must be precisely documented.
9. Foundations founded on engineered fill must be reinforced in the footings and in the upper section of the foundation walls. It should be designed by a structural engineer to properly distribute the stress induced by the abrupt differential settlement (about 20 mm) in engineered fill.
10. Any excavation carried out in certified engineered fill must be reported to the geotechnical consultant who supervised the fill placement in order to document the locations of excavation and/or to supervise reinstatement of the excavated areas to engineered fill status. If construction on the engineered fill does not commence within a period of 2 years from the date of certification, the condition of the engineered fill must be assessed for re-certification.
11. The footing and underground services subgrade must be inspected by the geotechnical consulting firm that supervised the engineered fill placement. This is to ensure that the foundations and service pipes are placed within the engineered fill envelope, and the integrity of the fill has not been compromised by interim construction, environmental degradation and/or disturbance by the footing excavation.



6.2 **Foundations**

The proposed structures can be supported on conventional spread and strip footings, founded on the undisturbed native soil below the weathered soils, or on engineered fill. The recommended soil bearing pressures for the design of conventional footings are provided:

- Maximum Bearing Pressure at Serviceability Limit State (SLS) = 150 kPa
- Factored Bearing Pressure at Ultimate Limit State (ULS) = 240 kPa

The total and differential settlements of structures designing for the bearing pressure at SLS are estimated within 25 mm and 20 mm, respectively.

The foundation subgrade should be inspected by the geotechnical engineer or a senior geotechnical technician to ensure that the revealed conditions are compatible with the foundation design requirements.

Foundations exposed to weathering or in unheated areas should have at least 1.4 m of earth cover for protection against frost action.

If groundwater seepage is encountered in excavation, the foundation must be poured immediately after subgrade inspection or the subgrade should be protected by a mud-slab of lean concrete immediately after exposure. This will prevent construction disturbance and costly rectification of the bearing subsoil.

The building foundations should meet the requirements specified in the latest Ontario Building Code and the structures should be designed to resist an earthquake force using Site Classification 'D' (stiff soil).

6.3 **Basement Structures**

The basement structure should be provided with a drainage system (Drawing No. 3) at the wall base and damp-proofing of the perimeter walls. The subdrains should be encased in a fabric filter to protect them against blockage by silting.

The perimeter walls should be designed to sustain a lateral earth pressure calculated using the soil parameters stated in Section 6.10. Any applicable surcharge loads adjacent to the basement must also be considered in the wall design.



The basement floor subgrade should consist of sound native soil or well compacted inorganic earth fill. The floor slab should be constructed on a granular base, at least 15 cm thick, consisting of 19-mm Crusher-Run Clearstone, or equivalent.

The exterior gradient beside the basement structure must be graded to direct runoff away from the structures.

6.4 **Garages and Driveways**

The on-site soils are mostly frost susceptible and the ground will be subject to frost heaving during cold weather.

The driveway at the entrance to the garage must be backfilled with non-frost-susceptible granular material, with a frost taper at a slope flatter than 1 vertical:1 horizontal. In areas where frost susceptible material is present beneath the garage floor slab, the subgrade should be insulated with 50-mm Styrofoam, or its thermal equivalent.

6.5 **Underground Services**

The underground services should be founded on sound native soil or properly compacted inorganic earth fill. Where incompetent or weathered soil is encountered, it should be subexcavated and replaced with the bedding material, compacted to at least 98% SPDD.

A Class 'B' bedding is recommended for the underground services construction. It should consist of compacted 19-mm Crusher-Run Limestone, or equivalent, as approved by a geotechnical engineer.

A soil cover of at least two times the diameter of the pipe should be in place at all times after pipe installation, to prevent pipe floatation when the trench is deluged with water derived from precipitation.

6.6 **Backfilling in Trenches and Excavated Areas**

The backfill in service trenches should be compacted to at least 98% SPDD, particularly in the zone within 1.0 m below the pavement. The material should be compacted with the water content at 2% to 3% drier than the optimum.

Selected on site inorganic soils are suitable for use as trench backfill. Wet soils will require aeration prior to its use as structural backfill.



In normal construction practice, the problem areas of pavement settlement largely occur adjacent to manholes, services crossings, foundation walls and columns, it is recommended that a sand backfill should be used.

The narrow trenches for services crossings should be cut at 1 vertical:2 horizontal so that the backfill in the trenches can be effectively compacted. Otherwise, soil arching in the trenches will prevent achievement of the proper compaction. In confined areas where the desired slope cannot be achieved or the operation of a proper kneading-type roller cannot be facilitated, imported sand fill, which can be appropriately compacted by using a smaller vibratory compactor, must be used.

One must be aware of the possible consequences during trench backfilling and exercise caution as described below:

- To backfill a trench, one must be aware that future settlement is to be expected, unless the sides is flattened to 2 Horizontal (H):1 vertical (V), and the lifts of the fill and its moisture content are stringently controlled; i.e., lifts should be no more than 20 cm (or less if the backfilling conditions dictate) and uniformly compacted to achieve at least 98% SPDD, with the moisture content on the wet side of the optimum.
- It is often difficult to achieve uniform compaction of the backfill in the lower vertical section of a trench which is an open cut or is stabilized by a trench box, particularly in the sector close to the trench walls or the sides of the box. These sectors must be backfilled with sand and the compaction must be carried out diligently prior to the placement of the backfill above this sector, i.e., in the upper sloped trench section. This measure is necessary in order to prevent consolidation of inadvertent voids and loose backfill which will compromise the compaction of the backfill in the upper section.
- In areas where groundwater movement is expected in the pipe bedding or trench backfill mantle, anti-seepage collars (OPSS 802.095) should be provided.
- When construction is carried out in freezing weather, frozen soil layers may inadvertently be mixed with the structural trench backfill. Should the in situ soils have a water content on the dry side of the optimum, it would be impossible to wet the soils due to the freezing condition, rendering difficulties in obtaining uniform and proper compaction. Furthermore, the freezing condition will prevent wetting of the backfill or when it is required, such as when the trench box is removed. The above will invariably cause backfill settlement in the next few years.
- In areas where the underground services construction is carried out during winter months, prolonged exposure of the trench walls will result in frost heave within the soil mantle of the walls. This may result in some settlement as the frost recedes, and repair costs will be incurred prior to final surfacing of the new pavement.



6.7 Septic System

For normal in-ground septic tile bed construction, the limitations are that the bottom of the absorption trenches, or the surface of a filter medium be located a minimum of 0.5 m above the highest groundwater level, and 0.9 m above rock or soils with a percolation time exceeding 50 min/cm. The soil in the treatment zone should possess acceptable effluent absorption properties expressed in a percolation time of between 1 min/cm and 50 min/cm.

As shown in the soil report, the predominant *in situ* soils consist of silt and sand which are relatively pervious and suitable for in-ground septic tile bed construction.

The estimated percolation time ('T') for the design of the septic tile bed is presented in Section 4.2 and 4.3 of this report. A detailed design of the septic tile bed system can be obtained from the 1997 Ontario Building Code, published by the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In order to enhance an efficient bed operation, the following requirements should be incorporated in the septic tile bed construction:

1. Grading of the surrounding areas should be such that it directs surface runoff away from the tile bed area.
2. The bed should be located in an unshaded area.
3. The fissured pattern of the underlying soil should not be disturbed, as this would reduce its capacity for in-ground effluent absorption.
4. In the low areas, the septic tile bed should be elevated so that surface runoff will not pond.

6.8 Pavement Design

The pavement design for local road meeting the Town of Caledon standards is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 - Pavement Design

Course	Thickness (mm)	Specifications
Asphalt Surface	40	OPSS HL3
Asphalt Binder	80	OPSS HL-8
Granular Base	150	20-mm Crusher-Run Limestone
Granular Sub-base	300	50-mm Crusher-Run Limestone



In preparation of pavement subgrade, all topsoil and compressible material should be removed. The final subgrade must be proof-rolled using a heavy roller or loaded dump truck. Any soft spot identified must be rectified by subexcavation and replacing with selected dry inorganic material. The subgrade within 1.0 m below the underside of the granular sub-base must be compacted to at least 98% SPDD, with the water content at 2% to 3% drier than its optimum.

All the granular bases should be compacted in 150 to 200 mm lifts to 100% SPDD.

The pavement subgrade will suffer a strength regression if water is allowed to saturate the mantle. The following measures should, therefore, be incorporated in the construction procedures and road design:

- The subgrade should be properly crowned and smooth-rolled to allow interim precipitation to be properly drained prior to pavement construction.
- Lot areas adjacent to the roads should be properly graded to prevent ponding of large amounts of water. Otherwise, the water will seep into the subgrade mantle and induce a regression of the subgrade strength, with costly consequences for the pavement construction.

The roadside ditches should be at least 1.5 m below the crown of the finished pavement, and the sides should be graded to 2.5H:1V or flatter for stability.

In order to prevent rainwash erosion, the sides must be sodded. The wet perimeter of the open ditches should be protected against flow erosion by using the measures given in Table 3.

Table 3 - Protection Against Flow Erosion

Drainage Flow (m/sec)	Protective Measures Against Flow Erosion
0.6 or less	Not Required
0.6 to 1.5	Sodded Gutter
1.5 to 2.1	Cobbled Gutter
2.1 to 4.5	30 cm Paving Stone
4.5 +	Gabion Mat on Geotextile Backing



6.9 **Stormwater Management Facility** (Borehole 6)

A stormwater management facility is proposed in the vicinity of Borehole 6. Based on the borehole findings, the subsoil consists of silt overlying sand. Due to the relatively previous nature of the sand and silt, a clay liner will be necessary if the facility is to consist of a retention pond. The liner thickness will depend on the invert of the facilities and the groundwater conditions in the vicinity. The thickness of the liner must be further assessed once the stormwater management design is available.

The side slopes of the stormwater management facility should be maintained at a stable slope not steeper than 3H to 1V above the wet perimeter, and flatter than 4H to 1V below the wet perimeter. The final slopes must be vegetated and/or sodded to prevent runoff erosion.

If an earth berm is to be constructed in the retention facility, topsoil and badly weathered soils must be removed and the subgrade must be proof-rolled. The berm should consist of inorganic clayey soils, compacted to 98% SPDD. The final surface of the berm should be graded and vegetated properly as recommended above.

The foundation of control structures should extend into the sound native soils below the frost depth or scouring depth, whichever is greater. A Maximum Allowable Soil Pressure (SLS) of 150 kPa and a Factored Ultimate Soil Bearing Pressure (ULS) of 240 kPa are recommended for the design of control structures.

6.10 **Soil Parameters**

The recommended soil parameters for the project design are given in Table 4.

Table 4 - Soil Parameters

<u>Unit Weight and Bulk Factor</u>	Bulk Unit Weight γ (kN/m³)	Estimated Bulk Factor	
		<u>Loose</u>	<u>Compacted</u>
Silt	21.0	1.25	1.00
Sand	20.0	1.25	1.00
<u>Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficients</u>	Active K_a	At Rest K₀	Passive K_p
Silt	0.33	0.43	3.00
Sand	0.30	0.46	3.39

**Table 4 - Soil Parameters (Cont'd)**

<u>Coefficients of Friction</u>	
Between Concrete and Granular Base	0.50
Between Concrete and Sound Native Soils	0.35
<u>Maximum Allowable Soil Pressure (SLS) For Thrust Block Design</u>	
Engineered Fill and Sound Native Soils	75 kPa

6.11 Excavation

Excavation should be carried out in accordance with Ontario Regulation 213/91. The types of soils are classified in Table 5.

Table 5 - Classification of Soils for Excavation

Material	Type
Weathered soils, drained Sand and Silt	3
Wet Sand and Silt	4

In open excavation, the sides of excavation may suffer localized sloughing or side collapse; therefore, a stable backing slope or excavation protection will be required for stability.

Continuous groundwater is not anticipated within the depth of the investigation. Any excavation extending into the wet sand and silt, if any, will require extensive dewatering from closely spaced sump wells or well points.

Prospective contractors may be asked to assess the subsurface conditions by digging test pits to the intended depth of trench excavation. These test pits should be allowed to remain open for a few hours to assess the trenching conditions and the dewatering scheme for excavation.

7.0 LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

This report was prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd. for the account of Carringwood Homes and for review by the designated consultants, contractors, financial institutions, and government agencies. The material in the report reflects the judgment of Kelvin Hung, P.Eng., and Bernard Lee, P.Eng., in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation.



Use of the report is subject to the conditions and limitations of the contractual agreement. Any use which a Third Party makes of this report, and/or any reliance on decisions to be made based on it is the responsibility of such Third Parties. Soil Engineers Ltd. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any Third Party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

SOIL ENGINEERS LTD

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Bernard Lee, P.Eng.
KH/BL:dd



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

The abbreviations and terms commonly employed on the borehole logs and figures, and in the text of the report, are as follows:

SAMPLE TYPES

AS	Auger sample
CS	Chunk sample
DO	Drive open (split spoon)
DS	Denison type sample
FS	Foil sample
RC	Rock core (with size and percentage recovery)
ST	Slotted tube
TO	Thin-walled, open
TP	Thin-walled, piston
WS	Wash sample

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Cohesionless Soils:

<u>'N'</u> (blows/ft)	<u>Relative Density</u>
0 to 4	very loose
4 to 10	loose
10 to 30	compact
30 to 50	dense
over 50	very dense

Cohesive Soils:

PENETRATION RESISTANCE

Dynamic Cone Penetration Resistance:

A continuous profile showing the number of blows for each foot of penetration of a 2-inch diameter, 90° point cone driven by a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches.

Plotted as '—●—'

Undrained Shear Strength (ksf)

less than 0.25
0.25 to 0.50
0.50 to 1.0
1.0 to 2.0
2.0 to 4.0
over 4.0

'N' (blows/ft)

0 to 2
2 to 4
4 to 8
8 to 16
16 to 32
over 32

Consistency

very soft
soft
firm
stiff
very stiff
hard

Standard Penetration Resistance or 'N' Value:

The number of blows of a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches required to advance a 2-inch O.D. drive open sampler one foot into undisturbed soil.

Plotted as '○'

Method of Determination of Undrained Shear Strength of Cohesive Soils:

x 0.0 Field vane test in borehole; the number denotes the sensitivity to remoulding

△ Laboratory vane test

□ Compression test in laboratory

For a saturated cohesive soil, the undrained shear strength is taken as one half of the undrained compressive strength

WH	Sampler advanced by static weight
PH	Sampler advanced by hydraulic pressure
PM	Sampler advanced by manual pressure
NP	No penetration

METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

1 ft = 0.3048 metres
1lb = 0.454 kg

1 inch = 25.4 mm
1ksf = 47.88 kPa



Soil Engineers Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

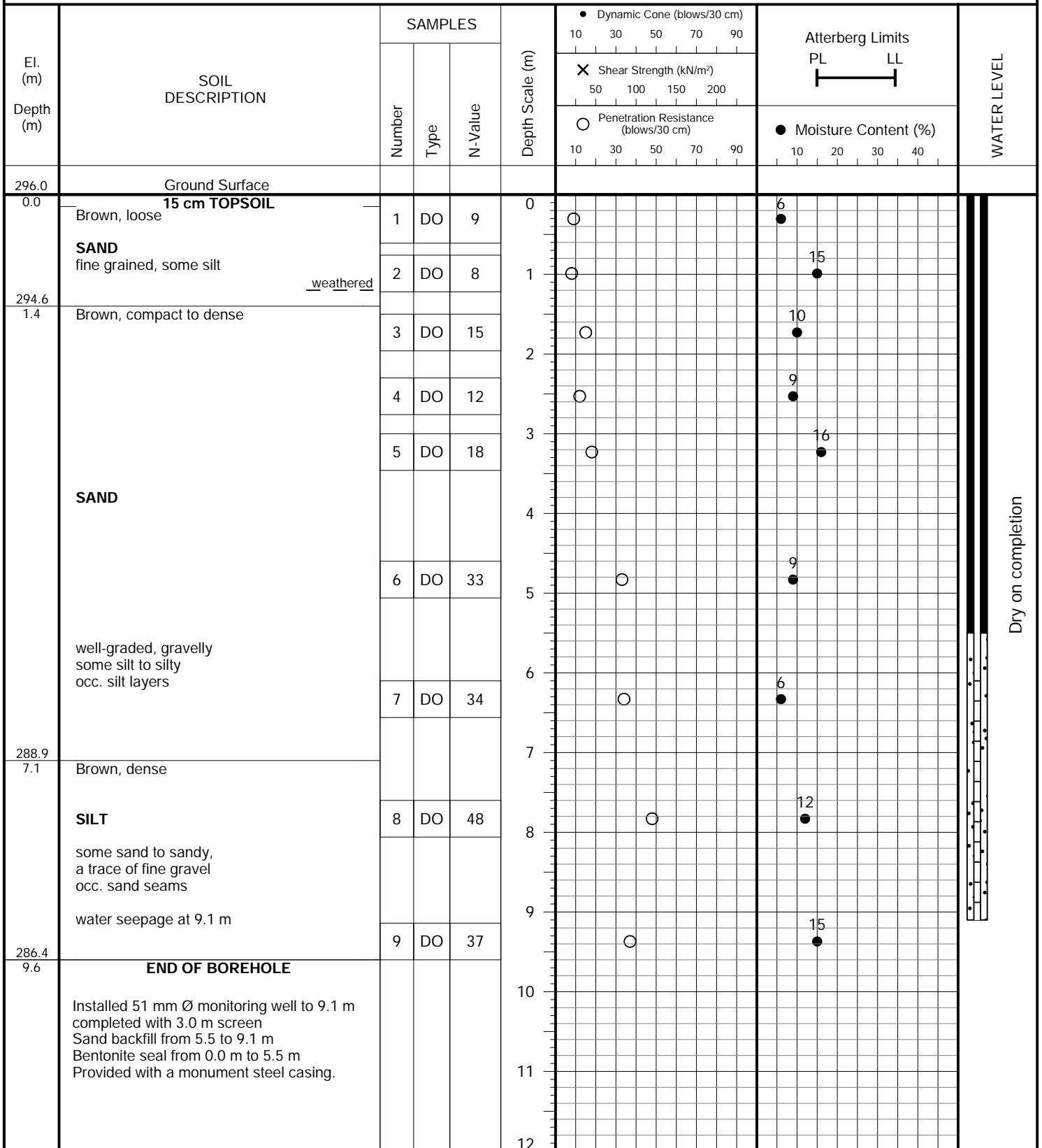
GEOTECHNICAL • ENVIRONMENTAL • HYDROGEOLOGICAL • BUILDING SCIENCE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

DRILLING DATE: March 9, 2022

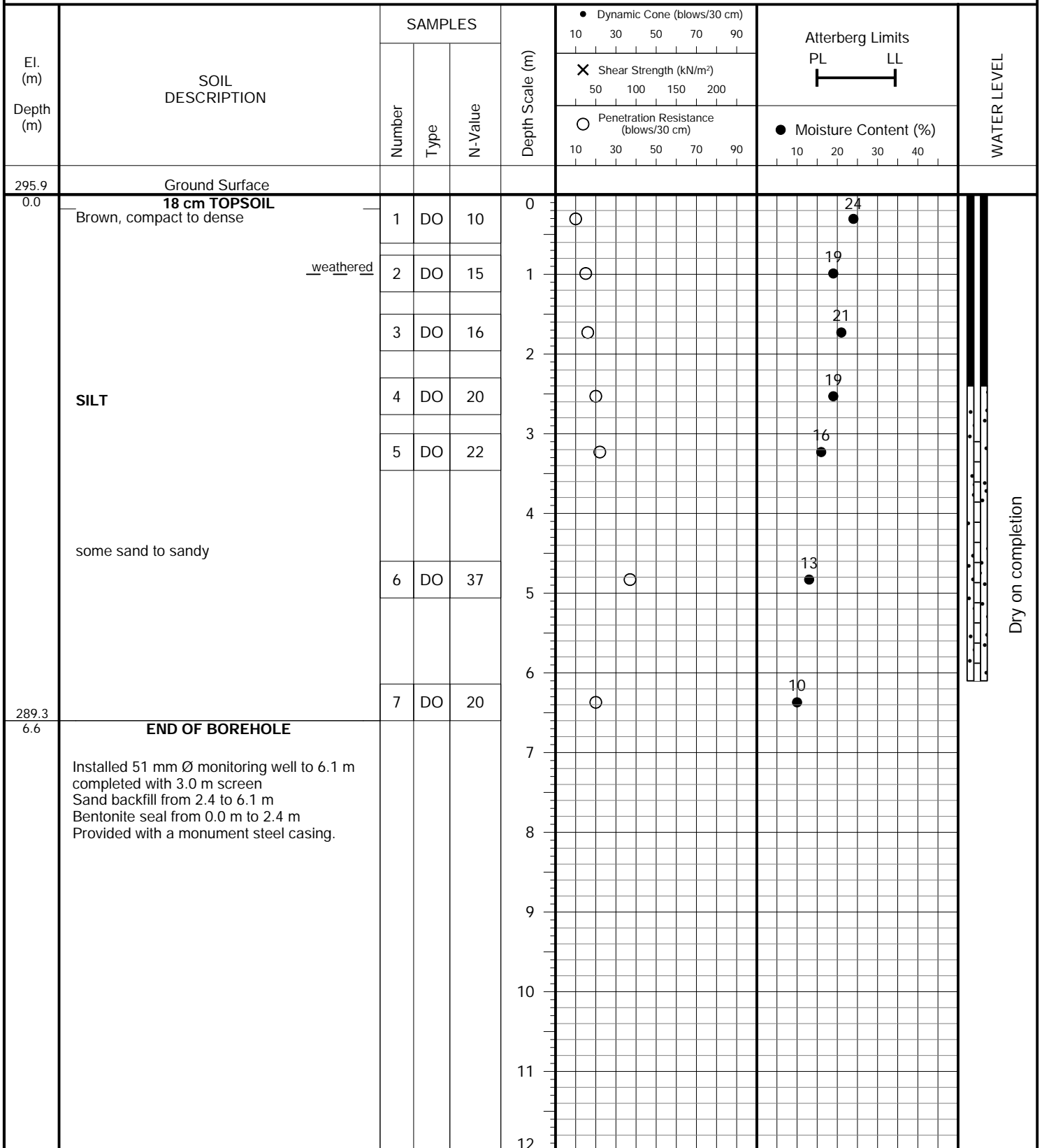


PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

DRILLING DATE: March 10, 2022

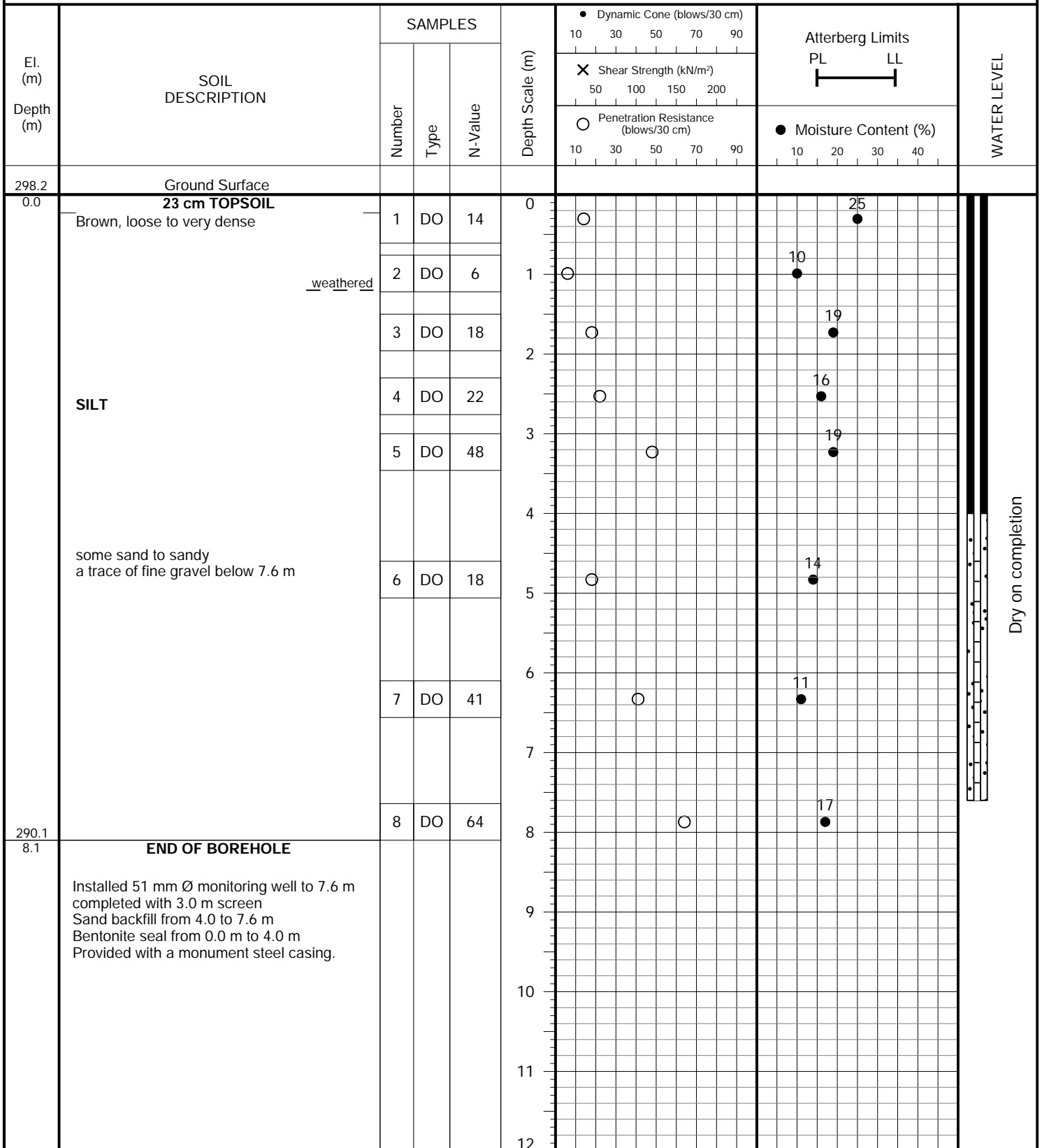


PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

DRILLING DATE: March 9, 2022

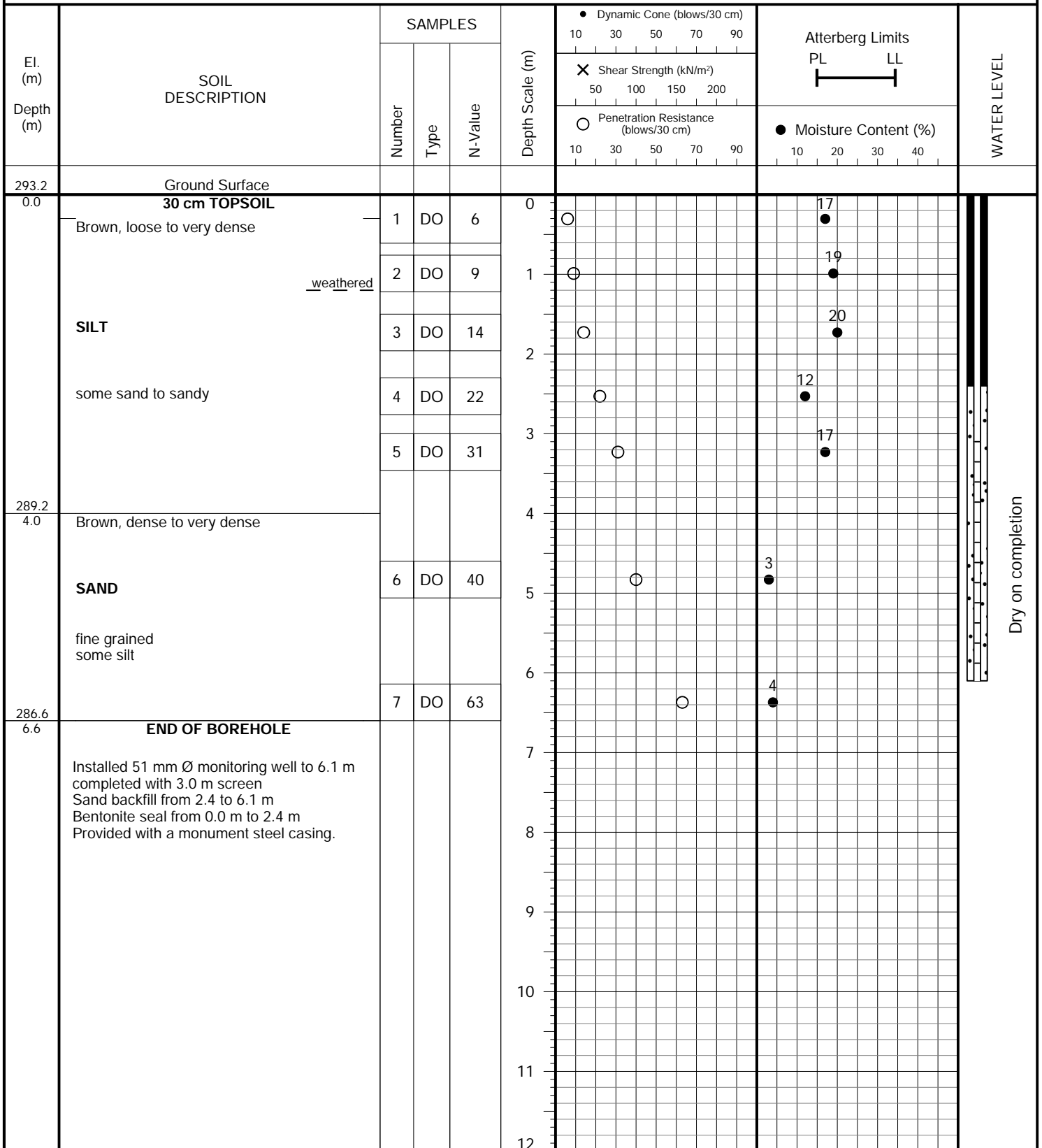


PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

DRILLING DATE: March 10, 2022

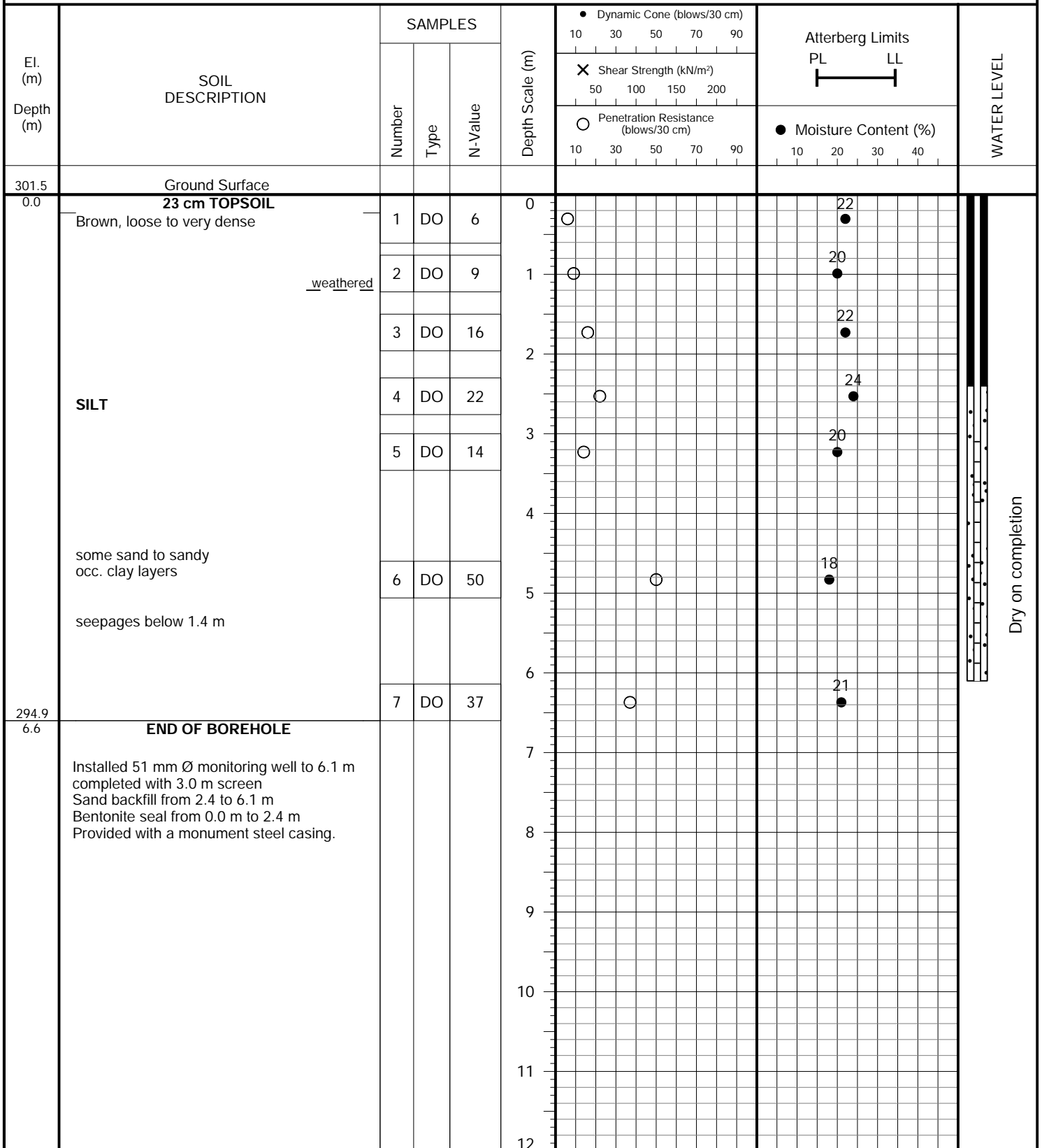


PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

DRILLING DATE: March 10, 2022

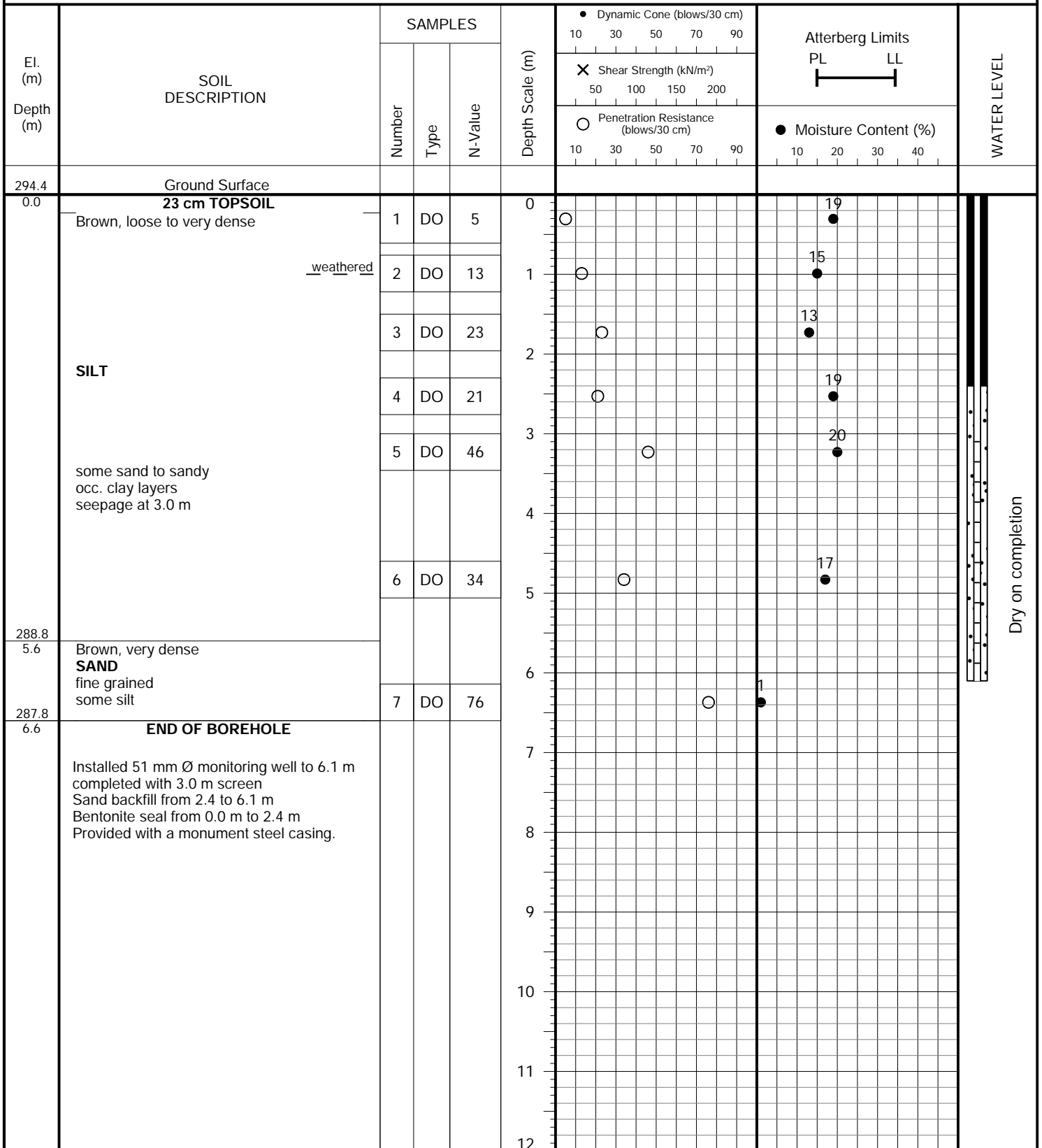


PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

DRILLING DATE: March 10, 2022

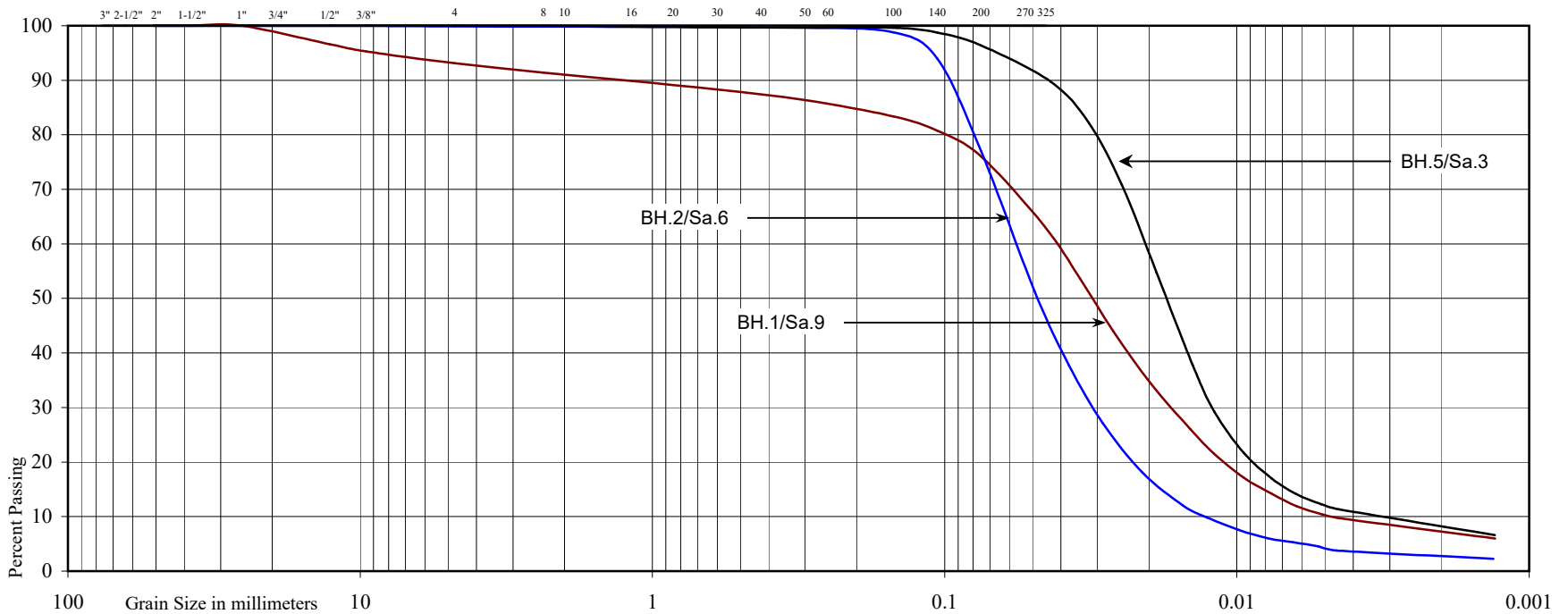


U.S. BUREAU OF SOILS CLASSIFICATION

GRAVEL			SAND				SILT	CLAY
COARSE		FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	V. FINE		

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT & CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



Project: Proposed Residential Development
 Location: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

Borehole No:	1	2	5
Sample No:	9	6	3
Depth (m):	1.0	4.8	1.8
Elevation (m):	295.0	291.1	299.7

BH./Sa.	1/9	2/6	5/3
Liquid Limit (%) =	-	-	-
Plastic Limit (%) =	-	-	-
Plasticity Index (%) =	-	-	-
Moisture Content (%) =	15	13	22
Estimated Permeability			
(cm./sec.) =	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻⁵

Classification of Sample [& Group Symbol]:	SILT some sand to sandy, a trace of fine gravel
--	--

Figure: 7

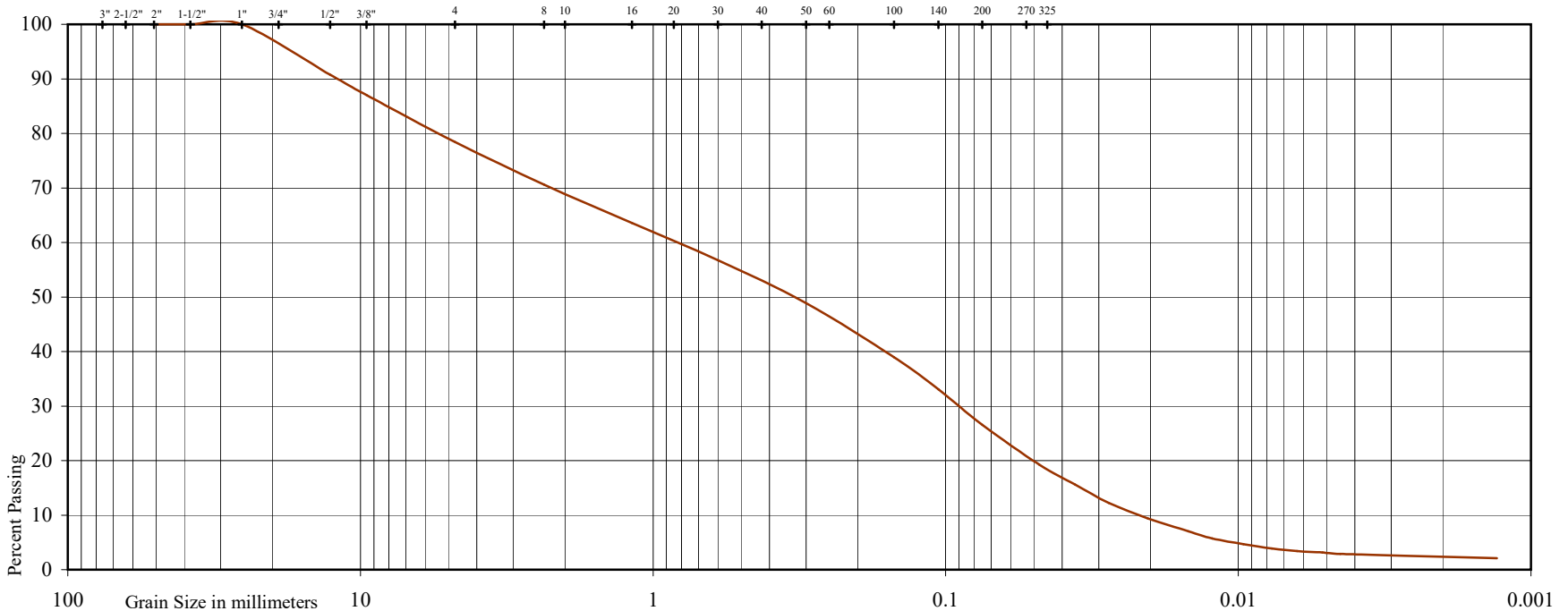


U.S. BUREAU OF SOILS CLASSIFICATION

GRAVEL		SAND				SILT	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	V. FINE		

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT & CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



Project: Proposed Residential Development
 Location: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)
 Borehole No: 1
 Sample No: 5
 Depth (m): 3.2
 Elevation (m): 292.8

Liquid Limit (%) = -
 Plastic Limit (%) = -
 Plasticity Index (%) = -
 Moisture Content (%) = 16
 Estimated Permeability
 (cm./sec.) = 10⁻⁴

Classification of Sample [& Group Symbol]:	SAND well-graded, gravelly, some silt to silty
--	---

Figure: 8

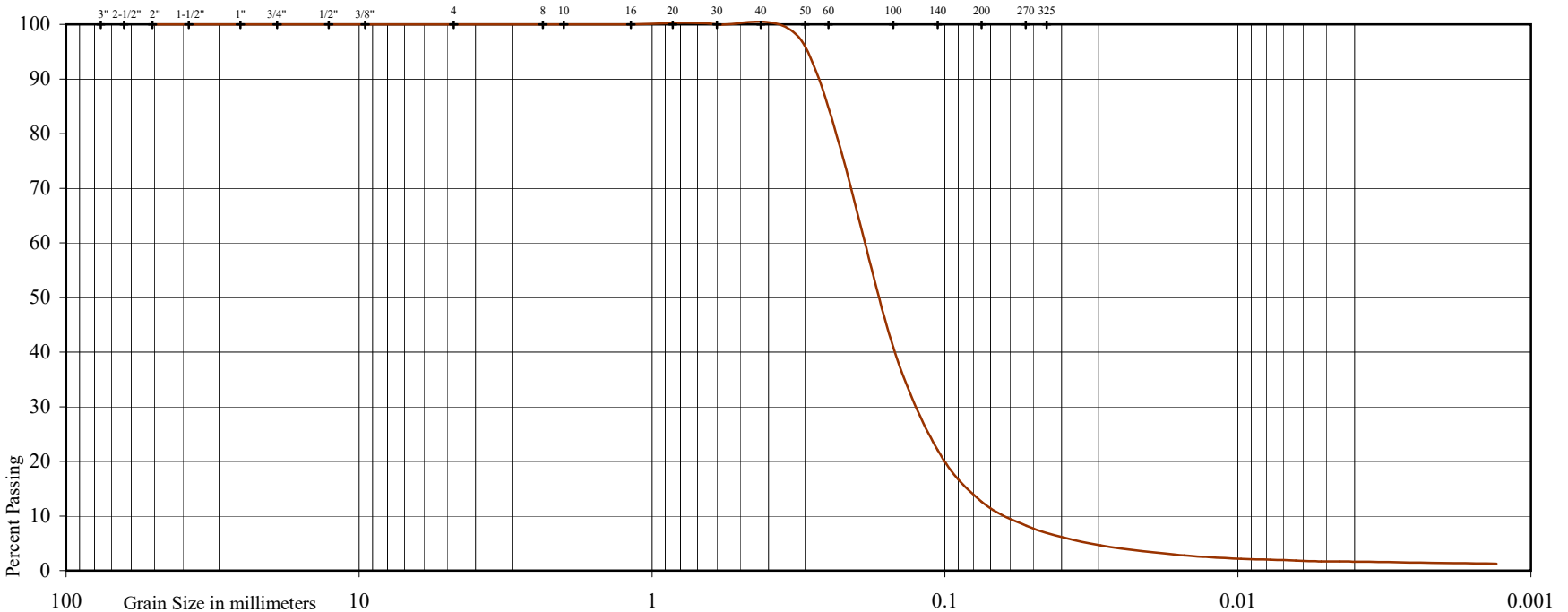


U.S. BUREAU OF SOILS CLASSIFICATION

GRAVEL			SAND				SILT	CLAY
COARSE	FINE		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	V. FINE		

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT & CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



Project: Proposed Residential Development

Location: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

Borehole No: 4

Sample No: 6

Depth (m): 4.8

Elevation (m): 288.4

Liquid Limit (%) = -

Plastic Limit (%) = -

Plasticity Index (%) = -

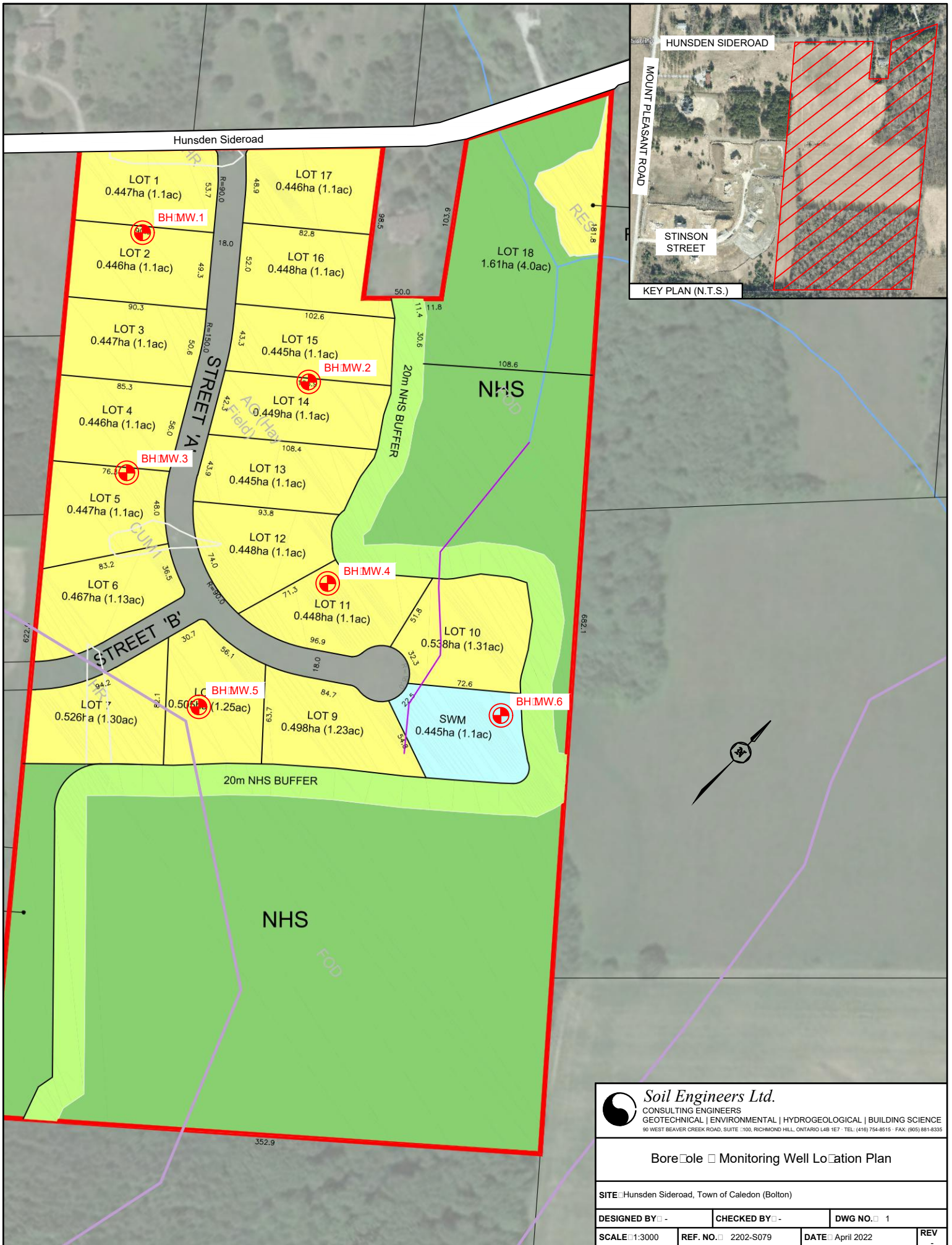
Moisture Content (%) = 3


Estimated Permeability

(cm./sec.) = 10^{-2}

Classification of Sample [& Group Symbol]: SAND
fine-grained, some silt

Figure: 9



 Soil Engineers Ltd. CONSULTING ENGINEERS GEOTECHNICAL ENVIRONMENTAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL BUILDING SCIENCE <small>90 WEST BEAVER CREEK ROAD, SUITE 100, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO L4B 1E7 TEL: (416) 754-8515 FAX: (905) 881-8335</small>			
Borehole Monitoring Well Location Plan			
SITE: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)			
DESIGNED BY: -	CHECKED BY: -	DWG NO. 1	
SCALE: 1:3000	REF. NO. 2202-S079	DATE: April 2022	REV: -



Soil Engineers Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

GEOTECHNICAL | ENVIRONMENTAL | HYDROGEOLOGICAL | BUILDING SCIENCE

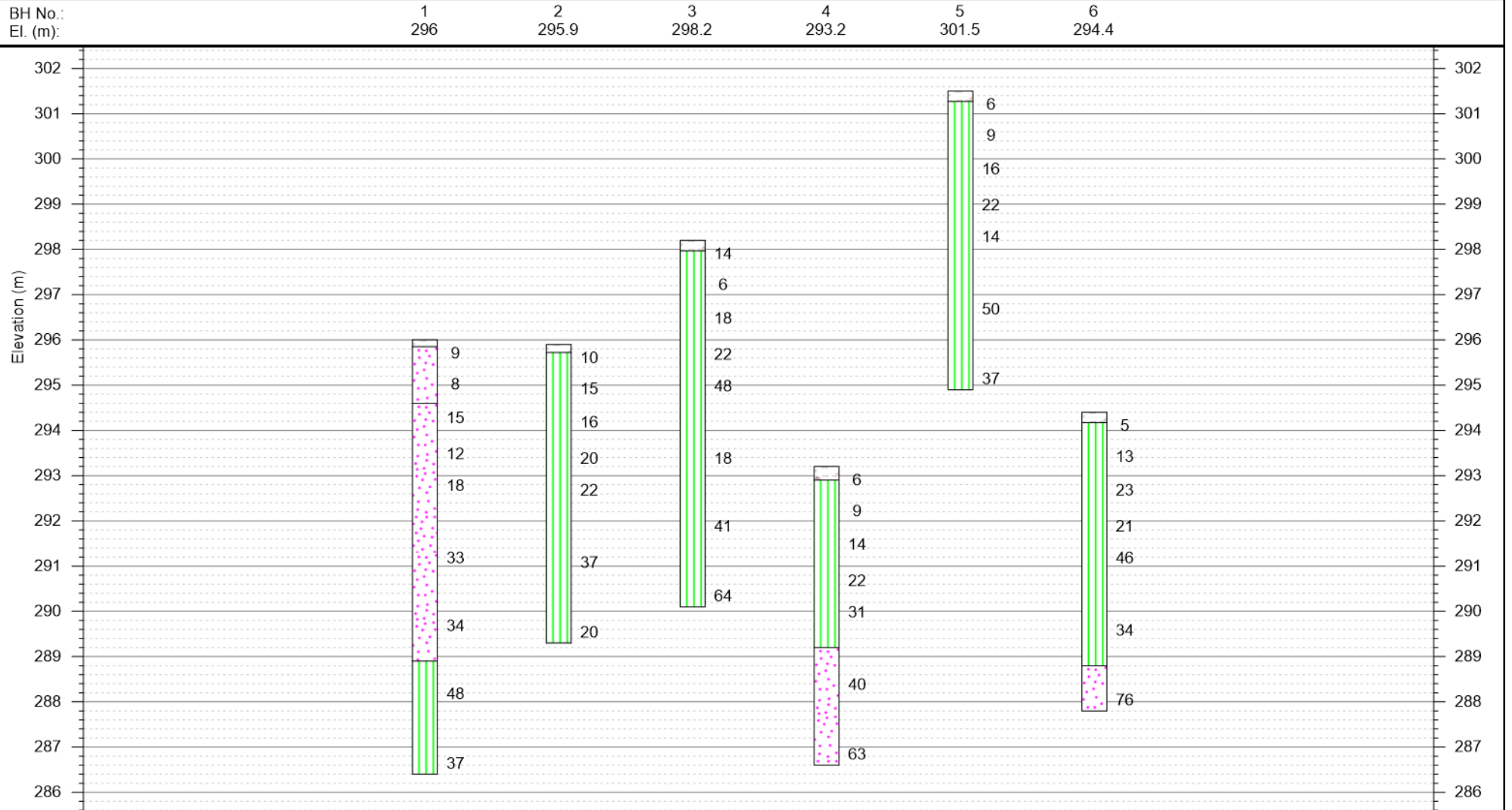
SUBSURFACE PROFILE

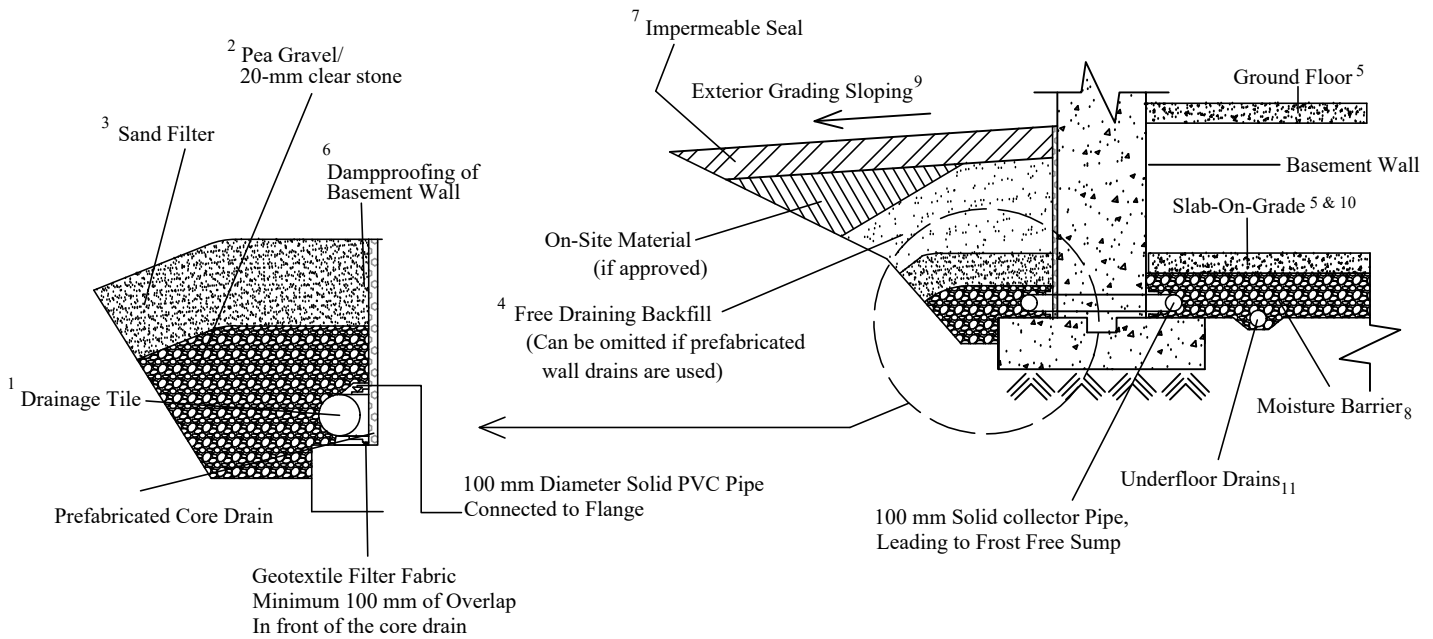
DRAWING NO. 2

SCALE: AS SHOWN

JOB NO.: 2202-S079
REPORT DATE: April 2022
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development
PROJECT LOCATION: Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)

LEGEND






NOTES:

1. **Drainage tile:** consists of 100 mm (4") diameter weeping tile or equivalent perforated pipe leading to a positive sump or outlet.
Invert to be at minimum of 150 mm (6") below underside of basement floor slab.
2. **Pea gravel:** at 150 mm (6") on the top and sides of drain. If drain is not placed on concrete footing, provide 100 mm (4") of pea gravel below drain.
The pea gravel may be replaced by 19 mm clear stone provided that the drain is covered by a porous geotextile membrane of Terrafix 270R or equivalent.
3. **Filter material:** consists of C.S.A. fine concrete aggregate. A minimum of 300 mm (12") on the top and sides of gravel.
This may be replaced by an approved porous geotextile membrane of Terrafix 270R or equivalent.
4. **Free-draining backfill:** OPSS Granular 'B' or equivalent, compacted to 95% to 98% (maximum) Standard Proctor dry density.
Do not compact closer than 1.8 m (6') from wall with heavy equipment.
This may be replaced by on-site material if prefabricated wall drains (Miradrain) extending from the finished grade to the bottom of the basement wall are used.
5. **Do not backfill** until the wall is supported by the basement floor slab and ground floor framing, or adequate bracing.
6. **Dampproofing** of the basement wall is required before backfilling
7. **Impermeable backfill seal** of compacted clay, clayey silt or equivalent. If the original soil in the vicinity is a free-draining sand, the seal may be omitted.
8. **Moisture barrier:** 19-mm clear stone or compacted OPSS Granular 'A', or equivalent. The thickness of this layer should be 150 mm (6") minimum.
9. **Exterior Grade:** slope away from basement wall on all the sides of the building.
10. **Slab-On-Grade** should not be structurally connected to walls or foundations.
11. **Underfloor drains*** should be placed in parallel rows at 6 to 8 m (20'-25') centre, on 100 mm (4") of pea gravel with 150 mm (6") of pea gravel on top and sides. The invert should be at least 300 mm (12") below the underside of the floor slab.
The drains should be connected to positive sumps or outlets. Do not connect the underfloor drains to the perimeter drains.

* Underfloor drains can be deleted where not required.

 Soil Engineers Ltd. CONSULTING ENGINEERS GEOTECHNICAL ENVIRONMENTAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL BUILDING SCIENCE <small>90 WEST BEAVER CREEK, SUITE 100, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO · TEL: (416) 754-8515 · FAX: (416) 754-8516</small>				
Details of Perimeter Drainage System				
SITE Hunsden Sideroad, Town of Caledon (Bolton)				
DESIGNED BY	K.L.	CHECKED BY	B.S.	DWG NO. 3
SCALE	N.T.S.	REF. NO.	2202-S079	DATE April 2022
				REV -



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FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORT

Including:

Landform Conservation Plan (Section 2)

Soil and Drainage Map (Section 3)

Slope Map (Section 2 & 4)

Stormwater Management and Grading Plans (Sections 4 & 5)

**Flato Developments Inc.
Residential Subdivision
Mount Pleasant Road**

Town of Caledon

Regional Municipality of Peel

Prepared for

Flato Developments Inc.

Project #: 13-399

January 2017

Urbantech Consulting, A Division of Leighton-Zec Ltd.

25 Royal Crest Court, Suite 201 Markham, Ontario L3R 9X4

TEL: 905.946.9461 FAX: 905.946.9595

www.urbantech.com

subside over 24 hours prior to the following peak; therefore there is no “overlapping” of peaks.

Although control of the Regulatory storm is not required by NVCA or the Town, the Timmins storm distribution was simulated (Regional event).

As requested by the agencies, a back-to-back 100-year event was generated using both the Chicago and SCS distributions with consecutive rainfall information (i.e. no gap between the events). It is noted that the back-to-back 100-year event is very conservative, as it has a low frequency of occurrence and typical facilities / infrastructure are not required to accommodate a back-to-back event. The Town and NVCA criteria only require control of the 2-year to 100-year storm with respect to quantity control. Therefore, this storm is not intended for use as a design storm, but for analysis only.

Detailed model parameters for the existing and proposed simulations are included in **Appendix B**.

5.2 EXISTING DRAINAGE

The subject site is located within the Nottawasaga Watershed (Innisfill Creek Subwatershed) within Region of Peel. There is no watercourse located near the subject lands.

The site is generally defined as a rectangular shaped parcel that slopes from the south to the north. From the ridgeline, drainage is split towards the east and west. Based on existing topography, an external drainage area of 14.67ha from the southeast area drains through the east parcel of the subject site (drainage area of 6.71ha), and ultimately drains to the northeast direction. An external drainage area of 20.35ha from the southwest area drains into the west parcel of the subject site (drainage area of 6.07ha). To the north of the site, there is an external drainage area of 0.44ha that drains into the site. A portion of the adjacent Mt. Pleasant Road west of the site (approximately 0.80ha) drains eastwardly into the subject lands.

The existing drainage details are presented on **DWG. STM-1**. For modelling purposes, the site has been discretized into the drainage areas indicated in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-2 Existing Drainage Areas

Area ID	Outlet ID	Drainage Area [ha]
EXT1 (external to site)	Outlet 1	20.35
EXT3 (external to site)	Outlet 1	0.80
EXT4 (external to site)	Outlet 1	0.44
INT1 (internal to site)	Outlet 1	6.07
EXT2 (external to site)	Outlet 2	14.67
INT2 (internal to site)	Outlet 2	6.71
Total Area		49.04

At the northwest corner of the site, there is a natural depression area (kame) with a ponding depth of approximately 1.56m that receives runoff from the west external drainage area and the internal drainage from the west parcel of the site (refer to Outlet 1 on **DWG. STM-1**). There is no defined outlet for the depression, aside from the adjacent Mount Pleasant Road ROW, which would only overtop in the event that the existing ponding area overflows. No standing water was observed in this location during site visits and no records of overtopping have been recorded by Town of Caledon Works Staff.

The ponding area is assumed to drain via infiltration / evapotranspiration. For modelling purposes, a 90m long spillway weir was placed at the top of pond to represent the low-point in the ROW along the depression area. The existing depression has a capacity of approximately 5352³.

Drainage from the east parcels of the subject site is not contained and drains as sheet flow toward the existing ditch south of Caledon Trailway Path.

Table 5-3 Stage-Storage-Discharge Relationship for Existing Depression at Outlet 1

Elevation (m)	Area (m ²)	Cumulative Volume (m ³)	Discharge (m ³ /s)
291.50	317	0	0
291.75	866	148	0
292.00	1470	440	0
292.25	3243	1029	0
292.50	4386	1983	0
292.75	5719	3246	0
293.00	7165	4857	0

No discharge below elevation 293.00m

293.01	8358	4934	0.14	Discharge based on broad-crested weir equation $Q=1.5Lh^{3/2}$ with $L=90m^*$
293.02	8358	5018	0.38	
293.03	8358	5101	0.70	
293.04	8358	5185	1.08	
293.05	8358	5268	1.51	
293.06	8358	5352	1.98	

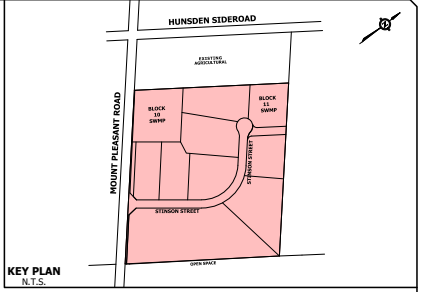
* For modelling purposes only – no flow is released from the existing depression under the 2-year to 100-year and Timmins events.

The following table indicates the existing Chicago storm and SCS storm results for the 2-100-year events, as well as a comparison to the Innisfil Creeks watershed flow equations / linear regression parameters provided in Table 2.1 of the NVCA Development Review Guidelines (2006). It is noted that the infiltration rates on site are such that the runoff from frequent events is completely infiltrated prior to arriving at the site outlets. A conservative value for the infiltration rate of 60mm/hr was selected for the model simulation, which is considerably lower than the observed values in excess of 100mm/hr to 200mm/hr (geometric mean of 176 mm/hour).

To verify that model results were representative of the site, the Innisfil Creeks subwatershed flows from the NVCA regression analysis were calculated for each return period event. The subwatershed unit flow rates have fairly good agreement with the modelled existing conditions SCS and Chicago storm flows for the frequent return period events, however the less frequent modelled events result in higher flows than the linear regression predictions. This discrepancy is likely due to the following:

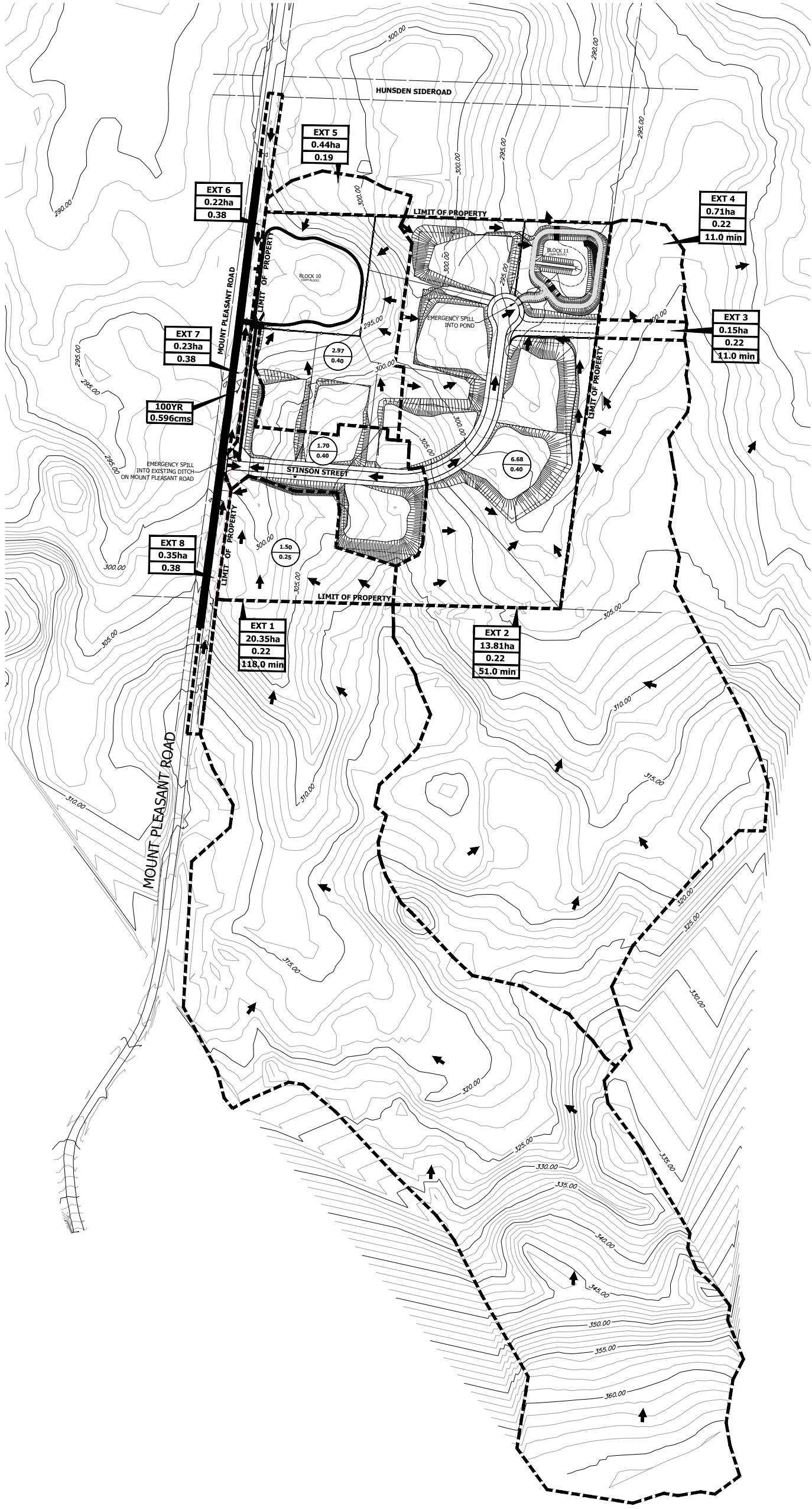
- Use of event-based modelling / defined storm distributions in the SSA model versus continuous simulation of Innisfil Creek watershed – typically, event based models arrive at higher flow estimates than continuous models
- Position within the watershed and size relative to watershed – the Innisfil Creek linear regression equation may not be accurate for all locations within the watershed, nor representative of smaller areas with shorter times to peak.
- The subject lands are relatively steep and may not be representative of “typical” / average slope parameters within the watershed.

As further verification of results, the total runoff volume results vs. total site area were computed to confirm if the fraction of runoff volume is consistent with typical ranges of runoff coefficient (‘C’). It was found that the computed C values range from 0.04 to 0.10, which is close to the lowest typical values recommended by NVCA. Given the high infiltration rates characteristic of the Oak Ridges Moraine, it follows that the resulting C values are lower than typical C values.



LEGEND

- MAJOR SYSTEM DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
- OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE
- EXT. 1**
 - EXTERNAL AREA CAPTURE ID
 - 3.36 ha
 - 0.38
- EXT. 1**
 - EXTERNAL AREA CAPTURE ID
 - 20.35ha
 - 0.19
 - 118.0 min
- INTERNAL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA
 - 6.68
 - 0.40
- 100YR**
 - 100 YEAR FLOW
 - 0.596cms



BENCHMARK
ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE GEODETIC AND ARE REFERRED TO
M.T.O. STATION No. 00819758063
HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 272,961 METRES.

DATE	BY

TOWN OF CALEDON

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
LONDON
10089992
DATE: _____

This approval constitutes a general review and does not certify dimensional accuracy. This approval is subject to further certification of the "as recorded" works by a Professional Engineer of the Province of Ontario.

Approved By: _____
Print Name: _____

TOWN FILE No. 211-00034C PROJECT 13-399

urbantech

FLATO PALGRAVE MANSIONS INC.

**STORM DRAINAGE PLAN
MAJOR SYSTEM**

REGION FILE No. T-00034C

SURVEYED BY: S.D.B. LTD.	DATE: JULY 2017	CONTRACT NO.
DRAWN BY: D.V.	CHECKED BY: J.O.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: J.O.	CHECKED BY: J.O.	SHEET NO.
SCALE: 1:2000	DATE: NOVEMBER 2017	302

APPENDIX B

Water and Sanitary Servicing Calculations



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 952-6305

Created By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Date: 2022-06-23
Updated: 2023-11-01

Domestic Water Demand

Total Site Area:	20.37	ha	
Developable Site Area:	9.97	ha	
Number of units:	14		
Unit Population Density:	6	persons/unit	
Population	84	persons	(unit based)

Notes & References

Site areas and unit numbers obtained from Draft Plan of Subdivision prepared by Mackitecture dated October 26, 2023

Population Density per unit assumed based on size of houses and past jobs of similar subdivision design.

Note: this assumption is more conservative than the Single Detached Population density (4.2 persons/unit) shown in Table 2-2 of the Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards dated March 29, 2023.

Design Parameters

Average Demand (L/capita/d)
270

Region of Peel 2020 Water Master Plan, Section 2.2 - Design Criteria – Demands Projections

Water Demand:

Average Daily Demand = 22,680 L/day
0.3 L/s

Peaking Factors

Max Day = 1.8
 Peak Hour = 3.0

Region of Peel 2020 Water Master Plan, Section 2.2 - Design Criteria – Demands Projections

Average Day = 0.3 L/s
 Max Day = **0.5 L/s**
 Peak Hour = **0.8 L/s**

Max Day = Average Day Demand * Max Day
 Peak Hour = Average Day Demand * Peak Hour

Municipality	Average Daily Water Demand (L/s)	Max Day Demand (L/s)	Peak Hourly Demand (L/s)
Region of Peel	0.3	0.5	0.8

Fire Flow Determination Per Fire Underwriters Survey (2020)

Water Supply for Public Fire Protection - 2020
Fire Underwriters Survey
Part II - Guide for Determination of Fire Flows for Public Fire Protection in Canada

An estimate of fire flow required for a given area may be determined by the formula:

$$\mathbf{RFF = 220 * C * \sqrt{A}}$$

where:

- RFF** = the required fire flow in litres per minute (L/min)
- C** = the construction coefficient is related to the type of construction of the building
 - = 1.5 for Type V Wood Frame Construction
 - = 0.8 for Type IV-A Mass Timber Construction
 - = 0.9 for Type IV-B Mass Timber Construction
 - = 1.0 for Type IV-C Mass Timber Construction
 - = 1.5 for Type IV-D Mass Timber Construction
 - = 1.0 for Type III Ordinary Construction
 - = 0.8 for Type II Non-combustible Construction
 - = 0.6 for Type I Fire Resistant Construction
- A** = the total effective floor area (effective building area) in square metres (excluding basements at least 50 percent below grade) in the building considered

STEP A: Construction Coefficient (C) 1.5 Type V Wood Frame Construction Assumed

STEP B: Total Effective Floor Area Proposed Building

Residential Estate Lots; Floor Area = 443 m²; assumed two (2) above ground floors and one (1) basement below grade
 Building on Lot 2 taken as the critical building to determine fire flow due to the building's proximity to adjacent lot structures.

Yes/No/Unknown

Is basement at least 50% below grade?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, basement floor area excluded
Vertical openings protected?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	*For consideration for effective area calculations

Calculate Effective Floor Area based on the highlighted cell

-C value from 1.0 to 1.5: 100% of all floor areas are used

-C value below 1 and vertical openings are not protected: Consider two largest floors plus 50% of all floor above to a max of eight

-C value below 1 and vertical openings are protected: Consider single largest floor plus 25% of the two immediately adjoining floors

*A building may be subdivided if there is a vertical firewall with a fire-resistance rating greater than 2 hours, and meets the requirements of the National Building Code.

Floors Above Grade	Total Floor Area (m ²)	% of Area Considered	Effective Floor Area (m ²)
Basement	443	0%	0.0
Ground Floor	443	100%	443.0
Level 2	443	100%	443.0
Total	11,000		886.0

Total Effective Floor Area 886 m²

STEP C: **Therefore RFF =** **10,000** **L/min (rounded to nearest 1000 L/min)**

STEP D: Occupancy Contents Adjustment Factor

The required fire flow may be reduced by as much as -25% for occupancies having contents with very low fire hazard or may be increased by up to 25% surcharge for occupancies having a high fire hazard.

Occupancy and Contents Adjustment Factor	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	0%
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

*Refer to Table 3 for recommended Occupancy and Contents Charges by major occupancy examples.

Type of Occupancy	Adjustment Factor
Residential Occupancy	Limited Combustible -15%
Total Reduction % -1,500 L/min (reduction)	
RFF = 8,500 L/min (not rounded)	

Note: The RFF flow 8500 L/min is used in Step E and F.

Fire Flow Determination Per Fire Underwriters Survey (2020)

STEP E: Automatic Sprinkler Protection

Sprinklers - The required fire flow may be reduced by up to 50% for complete automatic sprinkler protection depending upon adequacy of system.

	Yes/No/Unknown	*Possible Reduction Available	Actual Reduction Provided
Automatic sprinkler protection designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13?	No	-30%	0%
Water supply is standard for both the system and Fire Department hose lines?	No	-10%	0%
Fully supervised system?	No	-10%	0%

*Reduction available assumes complete building coverage
 *30% reduction typical for building requiring sprinkler system

Total Reduction % 0% (reduction)
Total Reduced Flow 0 L/min (reduction, not rounded)

STEP F: Exposure Adjustment Charge

Exposure - A percentage of water for the exposures should be added to the required fire flow for the subject building to provide adequate flow rates for hose streams used to reduce the spreading of fire from the subject building to exposed risks. The required fire flow of a subject building may be increased depending on the severity of exposed risks to the subject building and the distance between the exposed risks and the subject building. This charge considers the usage of water supplies to prevent exposed risks from igniting or being damaged during a major fire incident in the subject building.

Separation Distance	Maximum Exposure Adjustment Charge
0 to 3m	25%
3.1 to 10m	20%
10.1 to 20m	15%
20.1 to 30m	10%
Greater than 30m	0%

*If a vertical fire wall is properly constructed and has a rating of no less than 2 hours, then the boundary can be treated as protected with no exposure charge
 *The maximum exposure adjustment charge to be applied to a subject building is 75%
 *The distance in metres from the subject building facing wall to the exposed building facing wall, measured to the nearest metre, between the nearest points of the buildings. Where either the subject building or the exposed building is at a diagonal to the other building, the shortest distance should be increased by 3 metres and this adjusted value used as exposure distance.

Exposed buildings	Distance	Surcharge Factor	Surcharge (L/min)	
North	Lot 12 & 13	101.5	0%	0
East	Lot 3	20.8	10%	850
South	None	N/A	0%	0
West	Lot 1	17.8	15%	1275

Total Reduced Flow 2,125 L/min Surcharge (not rounded)

STEP G: Final Required Fire Flow

Step D - Occupancy Adjusted Fire Flow Demand 8,500 L/min
 Step E - Sprinkler (Reduction) 0 L/min
 Step F - Exposure Charge 2,125 L/min

Final Fire Flow: 10,625 L/min
11,000 L/min (rounded to nearest 1000L/min)
 or 183 L/s
 or 2,904 USGPM
Required duration: 2.25 hours
 *Interpolated from Table 1 for Duration

Table 1 - FUS 2020

Required Duration of Fire Flow	
Flow Required (L/min)	Duration (hours)
2,000 or less	1.00
3,000	1.25
4,000	1.50
5,000	1.75
6,000	2.00
8,000	2.00
10,000	2.00
12,000	2.50
14,000	3.00
16,000	3.50
18,000	4.00
20,000	4.50
22,000	5.00
24,000	5.50
26,000	6.00
28,000	6.50
30,000	7.00
32,000	7.50
34,000	8.00
36,000	8.50
38,000	9.00
40,000 and over	9.50

*Interpolate for intermediate figures



ONSITE SEWAGE SYSTEM CALCULATION SHEET

Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad 2023-11-01
 Project Number: 952-6305 Designed By: BP/JF
 Checked By: TE/HL

Name	Area m ²	BUILDING OCCUPANCY	Establishment Per Table 8.2.1.3.A. of OBC	Unit Flow (L/day)	Number of Units	Total Flow (L/day)
Residential Estate Dwelling	-	Dwelling	Per bedrooms (assumed 4 bedroom)	2000	1	2,000
					Total Daily Sewage Design Flow:	2,000

Soils Information
 Based on Geotechnical Investigation prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd. dated April 2022
 Native Percolation time, T = 20 min/cm (4 min/cm - 20 min/cm)

Conventional System - Filter Bed				Minimum Septic Tank Size
Surface Area =	26.7 m ²	(Q/75)		6,000 L
Base Area =	47.1 m ²	(QT/850)		

APPENDIX C

Stormwater Servicing Calculations

Worksheet for Storm Sewer Bypass

Project Description

Friction Method	Manning Formula
Solve For	Normal Depth

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient	0.013	
Channel Slope	0.00400	m/m
Diameter	0.60	m
Discharge	0.263	m ³ /s

Results

Normal Depth	0.362	m
Flow Area	0.18	m ²
Wetted Perimeter	1.07	m
Hydraulic Radius	0.167	m
Top Width	0.59	m
Critical Depth	0.33	m
Percent Full	60.3	%
Critical Slope	0.00517	m/m
Velocity	1.48	m/s
Velocity Head	0.11	m
Specific Energy	0.47	m
Froude Number	0.86	
Maximum Discharge	0.42	m ³ /s
Discharge Full	0.39	m ³ /s
Slope Full	0.00183	m/m
Flow Type	SubCritical	

GVF Input Data

Downstream Depth	0.000	m
Length	0.00	m
Number Of Steps	0	

GVF Output Data

Upstream Depth	0.000	m
Profile Description		
Profile Headloss	0.00	m
Average End Depth Over Rise	0.00	%
Normal Depth Over Rise	60.32	%
Downstream Velocity	Infinity	m/s

Worksheet for Storm Sewer Bypass

GVF Output Data

Upstream Velocity	Infinity	m/s
Normal Depth	0.362	m
Critical Depth	0.33	m
Channel Slope	0.00400	m/m
Critical Slope	0.00517	m/m



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME Portion of Catchment 201 & External Area
 D.A. AREA 4.08

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Post Development Drainage Area: Portion of Catchment 201 & External Area
 Modelled in VO for Storm Sewer Bypass Sizing

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	4.08
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				4.08

Impervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		House		SWMF		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B											0.00	0.00
Subtotal												
Pervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B	4.08	55									4.08	224.27
Subtotal												
							Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area		4.08	
									Total Impervious Area		0.00	
									% Impervious		0.00%	
									Composite Curve Number		55.0	
									Total Area Check		4.08	

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Initial Abstraction				Composite Runoff Coefficient								
Landuse	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area			
Woodland	10	4.08	40.78	0.21	4.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.86
Meadow	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawn	5	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Cultivated	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impervious	2	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Composite		4.0777	10.00	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.21

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	259.0	19.73	7.62%	2.3	0.63	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.40	0.27

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.27 Appropriate Method: Airport

 ** SIMULATION:6 - 100yr 4hr 10min Chicago (Caledon IDF) **

Portion of Catchment 201 & External Area is represented by 206

CALIB			
NASHYD (0206)	Area (ha)=	4.08	Curve Number (CN)= 56.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	10.00	# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.27	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.577

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.263 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.815
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.254

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.



LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDE

Version 1.0

2010



NOTICE

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**APPENDIX C – SITE EVALUATION AND SOIL TESTING PROTOCOL
FOR STORMWATER INFILTRATION**

For the purpose of designing the infiltration BMP, hydraulic conductivity values (typically in centimetres per second) generated from permeameter or infiltrometer tests must be converted into infiltration rates (typically in millimetres per hour). **It is critical to note that hydraulic conductivity and infiltration rate are two different concepts and that conversion from one parameter to another cannot be done through unit conversion.** Particularly for fine grained soils, there is no consistent relationship due to the many factors involved. Table C1 and Figure C1 describes approximate relationships between hydraulic conductivity, percolation time and infiltration rate. Measured hydraulic conductivity values can be converted to infiltration rates using the approximate relationship described in Figure C1.

Table C1: Approximate relationships between hydraulic conductivity, percolation time and infiltration rate

Hydraulic Conductivity, K_{fs} (centimetres/second)	Percolation Time, T (minutes/centimetre)	Infiltration Rate, 1/T (millimetres/hour)
0.1	2	300
0.01	4	150
0.001	8	75
0.0001	12	50
0.00001	20	30
0.000001	50	12

Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (OMMAH). 1997. Supplementary Guidelines to the Ontario Building Code 1997. SG-6 Percolation Time and Soil Descriptions. Toronto, Ontario.

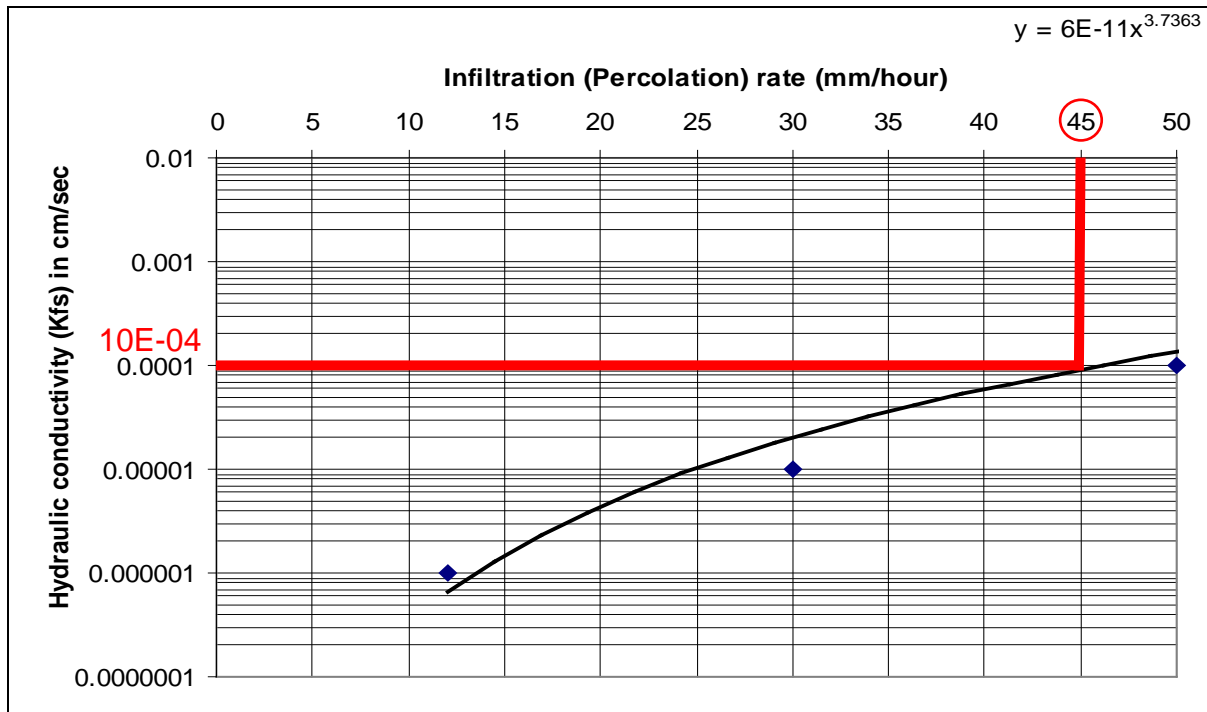
Following testing, the test pits should be refilled with the original soil and the surface replaced with the original topsoil.

The results and locations of all test pits, soil borings and infiltration tests should be included in documents submitted to commenting and approval agencies in support of the development proposal.

C2.4 Step 4. Design Considerations

The infiltration rate used to design an infiltration BMP must incorporate a safety correction factor that compensates for potential reductions in soil permeability due to compaction or smearing during construction, gradual accumulation of fine sediments over the lifespan of the BMP and uncertainty in measured values when less permeable soil horizons exist within 1.5 metres below the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP.

Figure C1: Approximate relationship between infiltration rate and hydraulic conductivity



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (OMMAH). 1997. Supplementary Guidelines to the Ontario Building Code 1997. SG-6 Percolation Time and Soil Descriptions. Toronto, Ontario.

The measured infiltration rate (in millimetres per hour) at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP must be divided by a safety correction factor selected from Table C2 to calculate the design infiltration rate. To select a safety correction factor from Table C2, calculate the ratio of the mean (geometric) measured infiltration rate at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP to the rate in the least permeable soil horizon within 1.5 metres below the bottom of the BMP. Based on this ratio, a safety correction factor is selected from Table C2. For example, where the mean infiltration rate measured at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP is 30 mm/h, and the mean infiltration rate measured in an underlying soil horizon within 1.5 metres of the bottom is 12 mm/h, the ratio would be 2.5, the safety correction factor would be 3.5, and the design infiltration rate would be 8.6 mm/h. Where the soil horizon is continuous within 1.5 metres below the proposed bottom of the BMP, the mean infiltration rate measured at the bottom elevation of the BMP should be divided by a safety correction factor of 2.5 to calculate the design infiltration rate.

Table C2: Safety correction factors for calculating design infiltration rates

Ratio of Mean Measured Infiltration Rates ¹	Safety Correction Factor ²
≤ 1	2.5
1.1 to 4.0	3.5
4.1 to 8.0	4.5
8.1 to 16.0	6.5
16.1 or greater	8.5

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2004. Conservation Practice Standards. Site Evaluation for Stormwater Infiltration (1002). Madison, WI.

Notes:

1. Ratio is determined by dividing the geometric mean measured infiltration rate at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP by the geometric mean measured infiltration rate of the least permeable soil horizon within 1.5 metres below the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP.
2. The design infiltration rate is calculated by dividing the geometric mean measured infiltration rate at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP by the safety correction factor.

The design infiltration rate should be used to determine the maximum depth of the water storage component of the BMP, based on the desired drawdown period (typically 48 hours to fully drain the BMP; see Chapter 4 for guidance regarding the design of specific infiltration BMP types). Based on the calculated design infiltration rate, assumptions regarding the bottom elevation of the BMP may need to be reconsidered and further infiltration testing may be warranted.



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 101
 D.A. AREA 10.97

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Pre Development Drainage Area: Catchment 101

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	10.97
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				10.97

Impervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		Building		SWMF		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B					0.01	98	0.02	98			0.04	3.49	
Subtotal											0.01	0.02	
Pervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B	7.35	55							3.59	58	10.93	612.16	
Subtotal											7.35	3.59	
											Composite Area Calculations	Total Pervious Area	10.93
												Total Impervious Area	0.04
												% Impervious	0.32%
												Composite Curve Number	56.1
												Total Area Check	10.97

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	7.35	73.47	0.21	7.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.54
Meadow	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	16	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawn	5	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivated	7	3.59	25.11	0.25	3.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.90
Impervious	2	0.04	0.07	0.90	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
Composite		10.97	8.99	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.23

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	356.3	14.5	4.07%	2.3	0.46	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.56	0.38

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.38 | Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 102
 D.A. AREA 4.83

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Pre Development Drainage Area: Catchment 102

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	4.83
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				4.83

Impervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		Building		SWMF		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B												0	0
Subtotal												0	0
Pervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B	0.40	55							4.43	58	4.83	278.93	
Subtotal												0.40	4.43
										Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area	4.83
												Total Impervious Area	0
												% Impervious	0.00%
												Composite Curve Number	57.8
												Total Area Check	4.83

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	0.40	4.02	0.21	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08
Meadow	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	16	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawn	5	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivated	7	4.43	31.00	0.25	4.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.11
Impervious	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite		4.83	7.25	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.25

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	184.1	7.5	4.07%	2.3	0.46	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.40	0.27

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.27 | Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 103
 D.A. AREA 4.57

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Pre Development Drainage Area: Catchment 103

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	4.57
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				4.57

Impervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		Building		SWMF		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B												0	0
Subtotal												0	0
Pervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B	1.52	55							3.05	58	4.57	260.49	
Subtotal												1.52	3.05
										Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area	4.57
												Total Impervious Area	0
												% Impervious	0.00%
												Composite Curve Number	57.0
												Total Area Check	4.57

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	1.52	15.23	0.21	1.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32
Meadow	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	16	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawn	5	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivated	7	3.05	21.33	0.25	3.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.76
Impervious	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite		4.57	8.00	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.24

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	90	9	10.00%	2.3	0.73	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.21	0.14

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.14 | Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 201
 D.A. AREA 12.40

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
Post Development Drainage Area: Catchment 201

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	12.40
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				12.40

Impervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		House		SWMF		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B					0.09	98	0.27	98			0.36	34.98
Subtotal											0.09	0.27
Pervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B	8.62	55					3.43	61			12.04	682.93
Subtotal											8.62	3.43
					Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area				12.04	
							Total Impervious Area				0.36	
							% Impervious				2.88%	
							Composite Curve Number				57.9	
Total Area Check											12.40	

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	8.62	86.16	0.21	8.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.81
Meadow	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	16	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawn	5	3.43	17.14	0.12	3.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.41
Cultivated	7	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impervious	2	0.36	0.71	0.90	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32
Composite		12.4	8.39	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.20

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	420.0	8.33	1.98%	2.3	0.32	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.18	0.80	0.53

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.53 | Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 202
 D.A. AREA 3.47

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Post Development Drainage Area: Catchment 202

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	3.47
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				3.47

Impervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		House		SWMF		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B	0.21	98			0.11	98	0.22	98			0.53	52.32
Subtotal	0.21				0.11		0.22					
Pervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B							2.94	61			2.94	179.10
Subtotal							2.94					
							Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area		2.94	
									Total Impervious Area		0.53	
									% Impervious		15.39%	
									Composite Curve Number		66.7	
									Total Area Check		3.47	

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meadow	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wetland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lawn	5	2.94	14.68	0.12	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	
Cultivated	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Impervious	2	0.53	1.07	0.90	0.53	0	0	0	0	0	0.48	
Composite		3.47	4.54	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.24

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	420	7	1.67%	2.3	0.30	0.39	0.26	0.26	0.32	0.21	0.81	0.54

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.54 Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 203
 D.A. AREA 1.73

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Post Development Drainage Area: Catchment 203

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	1.73
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				1.73

Impervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		House		SWMF		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B	0.20	98			0.04	98	0.10	98			0.33	32.64
Subtotal	0.20				0.04		0.10					
Pervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B							1.40	61			1.40	85.21
Subtotal							1.40					
							Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area		1.40	
									Total Impervious Area		0.33	
									% Impervious		19.25%	
									Composite Curve Number		68.1	
							Total Area Check				1.73	

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meadow	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wetland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lawn	5	1.40	6.98	0.12	1.40	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	
Cultivated	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Impervious	2	0.33	0.67	0.90	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0.30	
Composite		1.73	4.42	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.27

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	220	3.08	1.40%	2.3	0.27	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.60	0.40

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.40 | Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 204
 D.A. AREA 0.62

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Post Development Drainage Area: Catchment 204

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	0.62
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				0.62

Impervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		House		SWMF		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B	0.05	98					0.03	98			0.09	8.49
Subtotal	0.05						0.03					
Pervious Landuses Present:												
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals	
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN
B							0.53	61			0.53	32.53
Subtotal							0.53					
							Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area		0.53	
									Total Impervious Area		0.09	
									% Impervious		13.98%	
									Composite Curve Number		66.2	
									Total Area Check		0.62	

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meadow	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wetland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lawn	5	0.53	2.67	0.12	0.53	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	
Cultivated	7	0	0	0.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Impervious	2	0.09	0.17	0.90	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	
Composite		0.62	4.58	Composite Runoff Coefficient							0.23	

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	91.88	2.77	3.01%	2.3	0.40	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.32	0.21

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.21 | Appropriate Method: Airport



Project Name: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
 Project Number: 0952-6305
 Created By: JF/HL
 Reviewed By: TE

D.A. NAME 205
 D.A. AREA 2.15

Hydrologic Parameters: CALIB NASHYD Command
 Pre Development Drainage Area: Catchment 205

Curve Number Calculation

Soil Types Present:				
Type	ID	Hydrologic	% Area	Area
Sandy Silt	B	B	100	2.15
				0
				0
				0
Total Area				2.15

Impervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Roadway		Sidewalk		Driveway		House		SWMF		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B												0.00	0.00
Subtotal											0.00	0.00	
Pervious Landuses Present:													
Soils	Woodland		Meadow		Wetland		Lawn		Cultivated		Subtotals		
	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area	CN	Area (ha)	CN	Area	CN	Area	A*CN	
B							2.15	61			2.15	131.17	
Subtotal											2.15	131.17	
							Composite Area Calculations		Total Pervious Area		2.15		
									Total Impervious Area		0.00		
									% Impervious		0.00%		
									Composite Curve Number		61.0		
Total Area Check											2.15		

Initial Abstraction and Tp Calculations

Landuse	Initial Abstraction			Composite Runoff Coefficient								
	IA (mm)	Area (ha)	A * IA	Sandy Silt		0		0		0		A*RC
				RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	RC	Area	
Woodland	10	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meadow	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	16	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawn	5	2.15	10.75	0.12	2.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.26
Cultivated	7	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impervious	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite		2.15	5.00	Composite Runoff Coefficient								0.12

Time to Peak Inputs						Uplands			Bransby Williams		Airport	
Flow Path Description	Length (m)	Drop (m)	Slope (%)	V/S ^{0.5}	Velocity (m/s)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	TOTAL Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)	Tc (hr)	Tp (hr)
Overland	90	9	10.00%	2.3	0.73	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.24	0.16

Appropriate calculated time to peak: 0.16 Appropriate Method: Airport



Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Catchment 202 Water Quality Storage Requirements

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Catchment 202 Water Quality Storage Requirements

Bioswale Catchment Area (ha): 1.88
Imperviousness Level (%): 23
Portion of Catchment 202 (Front yards of Lots 1-5 & 12-13 and Street A)

MOE Table 3.2

Storage Volume for enhanced 80% long term SS removal (m³/ha): 25
Design Storage Volume per MOE Table 3.2 (m³): 47 = Bioswale Catchment Area * 25

VO Results Volume:

25 mm Runoff (mm): 2.47
Design Storage Volume per VO Results (m³): 46

Design Storage Required (m³): 47

Design Storage Provided (m³): 79

See Weir Control Sizing Calculation Sheet



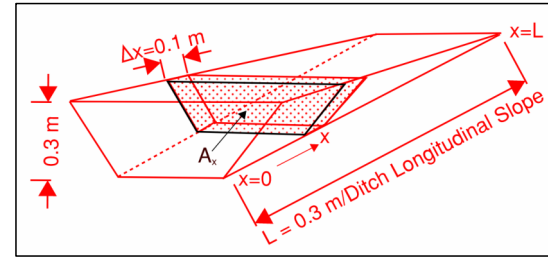
Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Bioswale Control Weir Sizing

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Bioswale Weir Control Sizing - Street 'A' Catchment 202

Ditch Bottom Width = 0.5 m
 Ditch Top Width = 3.75 m
 Roadside Ditch Side Slope = 3:1
 Lot Line Ditch Slope = 2:1
 Ditch Height = 0.65 m
 Proposed Control Weir Height = 0.30 m

Road Segment Length = 260 m
 Proposed Longitudinal Ditch Slope = 3%
 Control Weir Spacing = 10 m
 Number of Control Weir Ponding Areas = 51
 Weir Control Ponding Storage per Area (V) = 1.55 m³/area
Surface Ponding Volume Provided = 79 m³



$$V = \int_{x=0}^{x=L} dV \cong A_{x=\Delta x} \Delta x + A_{x=2\Delta x} \Delta x + A_{x=3\Delta x} \Delta x + \dots + A_{x=L} \Delta x$$

where $\Delta x = 0.1 \text{ m}$ and $A_x = \text{Cross sectional area of retained water @ } x$

> Required Storage = **47 m³**



Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Bioswale Sizing

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Roadside Bioswale Sizing - Steep 'A' Catchment 202

Parameter	Value	Units	Comment
Provided Bioswale Design Parameters			
Surface Ponding Volume Provided Behind Weir Control Structures =	79	m³	
Percolation Rate =	45.0	mm/hr	Percolation rate based on percolation rate of 10 ⁻⁴ cm/sec per Geotechnical Report (Soil Engineers Ltd., April 2022) and Figure C1 of CVC & TRCA's Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Version 1.0, 2010)
Safety Correction Factor =	2.50		
Design Percolation Rate (P) =	18.00	mm/hr	
LID Length =	499	m	Road is 260 m long with Bioswales proposed on both sides minus 7 proposed driveway entrances (3 m wide ea.), Length = 2 * 260 m - 7 * 3 m = Length * width
LID Width =	1.0	m	
Provided footprint (A) =	499	m²	
Gravel Storage Depth =	0.40	m	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> $A = 1000 * V / [P * n * t]$ Equation 4.3 (MOE SWM Planning and Design Manual, 2003) </div>
Void Space Ratio (n) =	0.40		
Total Bioswale Gravel Storage Volume Provided (V) =	80	m³	≥ Surface Ponding Storage = 79 m³
Infiltration Rate =	3.6	m³/hr	
Retention Time (t) =	22	hours	

NOTES:

1. Surface storage and filter media storage not included in bioswale volume calculation to be conservative.



Project: Hunsden Rd, Caledon
Project No.: 1273-4435
Designed By: HL/JF
Checked By: TE
Date: 2023-11-01

DRAWDOWN TIME CALCULATIONS - Catchment 202

Known Parameters

	Comments
Surface Area of the Filter (m ²) - A : 499	See Bioswale Sizing Sheet for Area Calculation
Depth of the controlling filter medium (m) - d : 1.0	
Coefficient of permeability of the controlling filter media (mm/hr) - k : 45	
Safety Factor - SF : 2.5	
Operating head of water on the filter (m) - h : 0.15	Average depth in Weir Wall Storage Areas
Design Storage Required (m³): 47	See Water Quality Storage Requirement Sheet
Design Storage Provided (m³) - V: 79	See Weir Control Sizing Calculation Sheet

Drawdown Time Calculations

Design drawdown time (hr): 7.6

Typical Values for k

Sand	45	mm/hr
Peat	25	mm/hr
Leaf Compost	110	mm/hr

$$A = 1000 * V * d / [k / SF * (h + d) * t]$$

Equation 4.12 Drainage Manual (MOE, 2003)



Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Catchment 203 Water Quality Storage Requirements

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Catchment 203 Water Quality Storage Requirements

Bioswale Catchment Area (ha): 1.73 Catchment 203
Imperviousness Level (%): 19

MOE Table 3.2

Storage Volume for enhanced 80% long term SS removal (m³/ha): 25
Design Storage Volume per MOE Table 3.2 (m³): 43 = Bioswale Catchment Area * 25

VO Results Volume:

25 mm Runoff (mm): 2.69
Design Storage Volume per VO Results (m³): 47

Design Storage Required (m³): 47

Design Storage Provided (m³): 54

See Weir Control Sizing Calculation Sheet

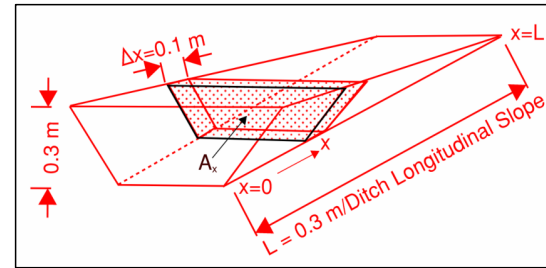


Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Bioswale Control Weir Sizing

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Bioswale Weir Control Sizing - Steet 'A' Catchment 203

Ditch Bottom Width = 0.5 m
 Ditch Top Width = 3.75 m
 Roadside Ditch Side Slope = 3:1
 Lot Line Ditch Slope = 2:1
 Ditch Height = 0.65 m
 Proposed Control Weir Height = 0.30 m



Road Segment Length = 180 m
 Proposed Longitudinal Ditch Slope = 2%
 Control Weir Spacing = 15 m
 Number of Control Weir Ponding Areas = 24
 Weir Control Ponding Storage per Area (V) = 2.27 m³/area
Surface Ponding Volume Provided = 54 m³

$$V = \int_{x=0}^{x=L} dV \cong A_{x=\Delta x} \Delta x + A_{x=2\Delta x} \Delta x + A_{x=3\Delta x} \Delta x + \dots + A_{x=L} \Delta x$$

where $\Delta x = 0.1 \text{ m}$ and $A_x = \text{Cross sectional area of retained water @ } x$

> Required Storage = **47 m³**



Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Bioswale Sizing

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Roadside Bioswale Sizing - Steet 'A' Catchment 203

Parameter	Value	Units	Comment
Provided Bioswale Design Parameters			
Surface Ponding Volume Provided Behind Weir Control Structures =	54	m³	
Percolation Rate =	45.0	mm/hr	Percolation rate based on percolation rate of 10 ⁻⁴ cm/sec per Geotechnical Report (Soil Engineers Ltd., April 2022) and Figure C1 of CVC & TRCA's Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Version 1.0, 2010)
Safety Correction Factor =	2.50		
Design Percolation Rate (P) =	18.00	mm/hr	
LID Length =	405	m	Road is 210 m long with Bioswales proposed on both sides minus 5 proposed driveway entrances (3 m wide ea.), Length = 2 * 210 m - 5 * 3 m = Length * width
LID Width =	1.0	m	
Provided footprint (A) =	405	m²	
Gravel Storage Depth =	0.40	m	A = 1000 * V / [P*n* t] Equation 4.3 (MOE SWM Planning and Design Manual, 2003)
Void Space Ratio (n) =	0.40		
Total Bioswale Gravel Storage Volume Provided (V) =	65	m³	≥ Surface Ponding Storage = 54 m³
Infiltration Rate =	2.9	m³/hr	
Retention Time (t) =	22	hours	

NOTES:

1. Surface storage and filter media storage not included in bioswale volume calculation to be conservative.



Project: Hunsden Rd, Caledon
Project No.: 1273-4435
Designed By: HL/JF
Checked By: TE
Date: 2023-11-01

DRAWDOWN TIME CALCULATIONS - Catchment 203

Known Parameters

	Comments
Surface Area of the Filter (m ²) - A : 405	See Bioswale Sizing Sheet for Area Calculation
Depth of the controlling filter medium (m) - d : 1.0	
Coefficient of permeability of the controlling filter media (mm/hr) - k : 45	
Safety Factor - SF : 2.5	
Operating head of water on the filter (m) - h : 0.15	Average depth in Weir Wall Storage Areas
Design Storage Required (m³): 47	See Water Quality Storage Requirement Sheet
Design Storage Provided (m³) - V: 54	See Weir Control Sizing Calculation Sheet

Drawdown Time Calculations

Design drawdown time (hr): 6.4

Typical Values for k

Sand	45	mm/hr
Peat	25	mm/hr
Leaf Compost	110	mm/hr

$$A = 1000 * V * d / [k / SF * (h + d) * t]$$

Equation 4.12 Drainage Manual (MOE, 2003)



Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Catchment 204 Water Quality Storage Requirements

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Catchment 204 Water Quality Storage Requirements

Bioswale Catchment Area (ha): 0.62 Catchment 204
Imperviousness Level (%): 14

MOE Table 3.2

Storage Volume for enhanced 80% long term SS removal (m³/ha): 25
Design Storage Volume per MOE Table 3.2 (m³): 16 = Bioswale Catchment Area * 25

VO Results Volume:

25 mm Runoff (mm): 2.45
Design Storage Volume per VO Results (m³): 15

Design Storage Required (m³): 16

Design Storage Provided (m³): 22

See Weir Control Sizing Calculation Sheet

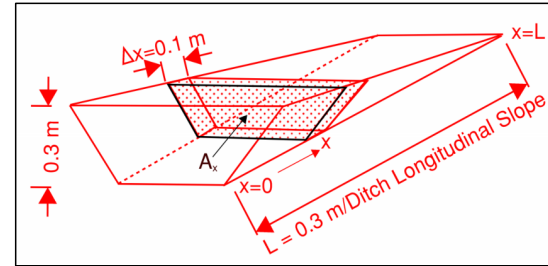


Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Bioswale Control Weir Sizing

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Bioswale Weir Control Sizing - Steet 'A' Catchment 204

Ditch Bottom Width = 0.5 m
 Ditch Top Width = 3.75 m
 Roadside Ditch Side Slope = 3:1
 Lot Line Ditch Slope = 2:1
 Ditch Height = 0.65 m
 Proposed Control Weir Height = 0.30 m



Road Segment Length = 64
 Proposed Longitudinal Ditch Slope = 1%
 Control Weir Spacing = 25 m
 Number of Control Weir Ponding Areas = 5
 Weir Control Ponding Storage per Area (V) = 4.44 m³/area
Surface Ponding Volume Provided = 22 m³

$$V = \int_{x=0}^{x=L} dV \cong A_{x=\Delta x}\Delta x + A_{x=2\Delta x}\Delta x + A_{x=3\Delta x}\Delta x + \dots + A_{x=L}\Delta x$$

where $\Delta x = 0.1 \text{ m}$ and $A_x = \text{Cross sectional area of retained water @ } x$

> Required Storage = 16 m³



Project: 10249 Hunsden Sideroad
Project No.: 0952-6305
Description: Bioswale Sizing

Date: 2023-11-01
Revised: /
Designed By: JF
Checked By: HL/TE

Roadside Bioswale Sizing - Steep 'A' Catchment 204

Parameter	Value	Units	Comment
Provided Bioswale Design Parameters			
Surface Ponding Volume Provided Behind Weir Control Structures =	22	m ³	
Percolation Rate =	45.0	mm/hr	Percolation rate based on percolation rate of 10 ⁻⁴ cm/sec per Geotechnical Report (Soil Engineers Ltd., April 2022) and Figure C1 of CVC & TRCA's Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Version 1.0, 2010)
Safety Correction Factor =	2.50		
Design Percolation Rate (P) =	18.00	mm/hr	
LID Length =	128	m	Road is 64 m long with Bioswales proposed on both sides. No driveways are proposed within Catchment 204, Length = 2 * 64 m = Length * width
LID Width =	1.0	m	
Provided footprint (A) =	128	m ²	
Gravel Storage Depth =	0.45	m	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> $A = 1000 * V / [P * n * t]$ Equation 4.3 (MOE SWM Planning and Design Manual, 2003) </div>
Void Space Ratio (n) =	0.40		
Total Bioswale Gravel Storage Volume Provided (V) =	23	m ³	≥ Surface Ponding Storage = 22 m ³
Infiltration Rate =	0.9	m ³ /hr	
Retention Time (t) =	25	hours	

NOTES:

1. Surface storage and filter media storage not included in bioswale volume calculation to be conservative.



Project: Hunsden Rd, Caledon
Project No.: 1273-4435
Designed By: HL/JF
Checked By: TE
Date: 2023-11-01

DRAWDOWN TIME CALCULATIONS - Catchment 204

Known Parameters

	Comments
Surface Area of the Filter (m ²) - A : 128	See Bioswale Sizing Sheet for Area Calculation
Depth of the controlling filter medium (m) - d : 1.0	
Coefficient of permeability of the controlling filter media (mm/hr) - k : 45	
Safety Factor - SF : 2.5	
Operating head of water on the filter (m) - h : 0.15	Average depth in Weir Wall Storage Areas
Design Storage Required (m³): 17	See Water Quality Storage Requirement Sheet
Design Storage Provided (m³) - V: 22	See Weir Control Sizing Calculation Sheet

Drawdown Time Calculations

Design drawdown time (hr): 8.3

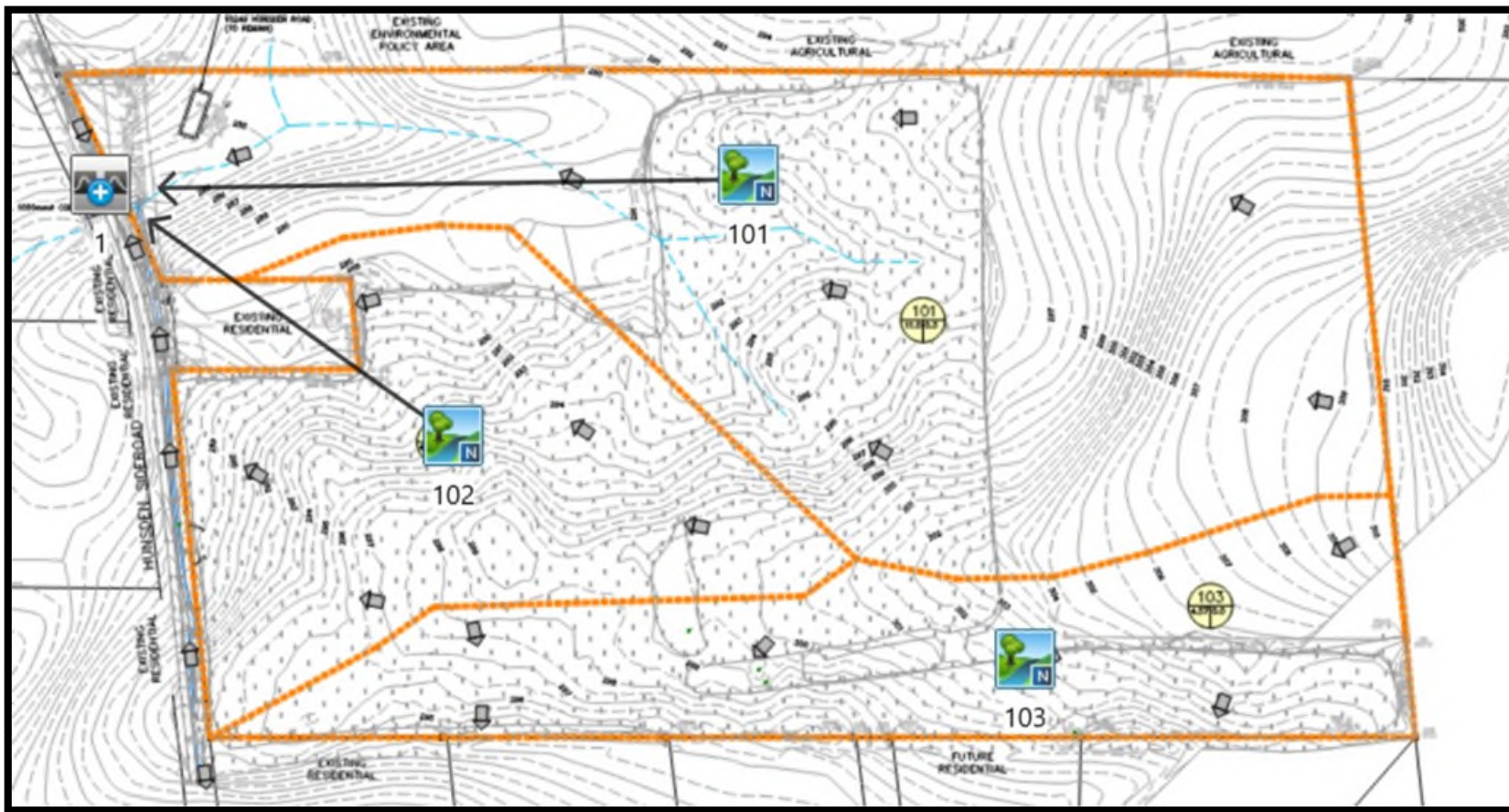
Typical Values for k

Sand	45	mm/hr
Peat	25	mm/hr
Leaf Compost	110	mm/hr

$$A = 1000 * V * d / [k / SF * (h + d) * t]$$

Equation 4.12 Drainage Manual (MOE, 2003)

Pre-development VO Modelling Results



```

=====
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U AAAAA L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

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000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
000 T T H H Y M M 000

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
 Output filename: C:\Users\jflletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\ed4345e1-
 Summary filename: C:\Users\jflletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\ed4345e1-

DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:14:59

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION : 1- 2yr 4hr 10min Chicago (Cal) **

```

-----
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=1070.000
| Ptotal= 34.22 mm | B= 7.850
| | C= 0.876
-----
used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C

Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 0.33

```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.00	1.53	1.00	19.60	2.00	4.48	3.00	1.89
0.17	1.81	1.17	85.72	2.17	3.65	3.17	1.73
0.33	2.22	1.33	26.59	2.33	3.08	3.33	1.59
0.50	2.87	1.50	12.64	2.50	2.66	3.50	1.47
0.67	4.06	1.67	7.99	2.67	2.34	3.67	1.37
0.83	6.86	1.83	5.76	2.83	2.10	3.83	1.29

```

-----
| CALIB |
| NASHYD ( 0103) | Area (ha)= 4.57 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 8.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
| | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.14
-----

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.247

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.050 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 3.132
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.092

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB	Area (ha)= 10.97	Curve Number (CN)= 56.0
NASHYD (0101)	Ia (mm)= 8.99	# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.38	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.103

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.063 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 2.831
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.083

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB	Area (ha)= 4.83	Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
NASHYD (0102)	Ia (mm)= 7.25	# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.27	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.683

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.041 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 3.325
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.097

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

0.083	2.35	1.083	30.47	2.083	7.17	3.08	2.93
0.167	2.35	1.167	30.47	2.167	7.17	3.17	2.93
0.250	2.80	1.250	109.68	2.250	5.81	3.25	2.67
0.333	2.80	1.333	109.68	2.333	5.81	3.33	2.67
0.417	3.46	1.417	40.71	2.417	4.87	3.42	2.45
0.500	3.46	1.500	40.71	2.500	4.87	3.50	2.45
0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.247

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.116 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 7.350
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.148

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB							
NASHYD (0101)	Area (ha)=	10.97	Curve Number (CN)=	56.0			
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	8.99	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00			
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.38					

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.35	1.083	30.47	2.083	7.17	3.08	2.93
0.167	2.35	1.167	30.47	2.167	7.17	3.17	2.93
0.250	2.80	1.250	109.68	2.250	5.81	3.25	2.67
0.333	2.80	1.333	109.68	2.333	5.81	3.33	2.67
0.417	3.46	1.417	40.71	2.417	4.87	3.42	2.45
0.500	3.46	1.500	40.71	2.500	4.87	3.50	2.45
0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.103

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.154 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.851
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.138

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB							
NASHYD (0102)	Area (ha)=	4.83	Curve Number (CN)=	57.0			
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	7.25	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00			
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.27					

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.35	1.083	30.47	2.083	7.17	3.08	2.93
0.167	2.35	1.167	30.47	2.167	7.17	3.17	2.93
0.250	2.80	1.250	109.68	2.250	5.81	3.25	2.67
0.333	2.80	1.333	109.68	2.333	5.81	3.33	2.67
0.417	3.46	1.417	40.71	2.417	4.87	3.42	2.45
0.500	3.46	1.500	40.71	2.500	4.87	3.50	2.45
0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.683

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.094 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 7.646
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.154

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

Table with 5 columns: ID, AREA (ha), QPEAK (cms), TPEAK (hrs), R.V. (mm). Rows include sub-IDs 1, 2 and a total ID 3.

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
000 T T H H Y M M 000

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\vo2\voin.dat
Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\4f45401a-
Summary filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\4f45401a-

DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:14:59

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

** SIMULATION : 3 - 10yr 4hr 10min Chicago (C **

CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=2221.000
Ptotal= 58.62 mm | B= 12.000
C= 0.908
used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 0.33

Table with 8 columns: TIME hrs, RAIN mm/hr. Shows rainfall intensity at various time intervals from 0.00 to 0.83 hours.

CALIB
 NASHYD (0103)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 4.57 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.14

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.39	1.083	37.17	2.083	8.06	3.08	3.05
0.167	2.39	1.167	37.17	2.167	8.06	3.17	3.05
0.250	2.89	1.250	134.16	2.250	6.42	3.25	2.75
0.333	2.89	1.333	134.16	2.333	6.42	3.33	2.75
0.417	3.65	1.417	50.03	2.417	5.30	3.42	2.50
0.500	3.65	1.500	50.03	2.500	5.30	3.50	2.50
0.583	4.89	1.583	24.37	2.583	4.50	3.58	2.29
0.667	4.89	1.667	24.37	2.667	4.50	3.67	2.29
0.750	7.23	1.750	15.14	2.750	3.89	3.75	2.11
0.833	7.23	1.833	15.14	2.833	3.89	3.83	2.11
0.917	12.87	1.917	10.64	2.917	3.42	3.92	1.96
1.000	12.87	2.000	10.64	3.000	3.42	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.247

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.177 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.497
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.179

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB
 NASHYD (0101)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 10.97 Curve Number (CN)= 56.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.99 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.38

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.39	1.083	37.17	2.083	8.06	3.08	3.05
0.167	2.39	1.167	37.17	2.167	8.06	3.17	3.05
0.250	2.89	1.250	134.16	2.250	6.42	3.25	2.75
0.333	2.89	1.333	134.16	2.333	6.42	3.33	2.75
0.417	3.65	1.417	50.03	2.417	5.30	3.42	2.50
0.500	3.65	1.500	50.03	2.500	5.30	3.50	2.50
0.583	4.89	1.583	24.37	2.583	4.50	3.58	2.29
0.667	4.89	1.667	24.37	2.667	4.50	3.67	2.29
0.750	7.23	1.750	15.14	2.750	3.89	3.75	2.11
0.833	7.23	1.833	15.14	2.833	3.89	3.83	2.11
0.917	12.87	1.917	10.64	2.917	3.42	3.92	1.96
1.000	12.87	2.000	10.64	3.000	3.42	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.103

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.236 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.881
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.169

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB
 NASHYD (0102)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 4.83 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
 Ia (mm)= 7.25 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.27

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr

0.083	2.39	1.083	37.17	2.083	8.06	3.08	3.05
0.167	2.39	1.167	37.17	2.167	8.06	3.17	3.05
0.250	2.89	1.250	134.16	2.250	6.42	3.25	2.75
0.333	2.89	1.333	134.16	2.333	6.42	3.33	2.75
0.417	3.65	1.417	50.03	2.417	5.30	3.42	2.50
0.500	3.65	1.500	50.03	2.500	5.30	3.50	2.50
0.583	4.89	1.583	24.37	2.583	4.50	3.58	2.29
0.667	4.89	1.667	24.37	2.667	4.50	3.67	2.29
0.750	7.23	1.750	15.14	2.750	3.89	3.75	2.11
0.833	7.23	1.833	15.14	2.833	3.89	3.83	2.11
0.917	12.87	1.917	10.64	2.917	3.42	3.92	1.96
1.000	12.87	2.000	10.64	3.000	3.42	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.683

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.142 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.852
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.185

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

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-----
| ADD HYD ( 0001) |
| 1 + 2 = 3 |
-----
      AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)      (hrs)      (mm)
ID1= 1 ( 0101): 10.97  0.236  1.83  9.88
+ ID2= 2 ( 0102):  4.83  0.142  1.67 10.85
=====
ID = 3 ( 0001): 15.80  0.369  1.75 10.18
  
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

=====
V  V  I  SSSSS  U  U  A  L  (v 6.2.2015)
V  V  I  SS  U  U  A  A  L
V  V  I  SS  U  U  AAAAA  L
V  V  I  SS  U  U  A  A  L
VV  I  SSSSS  UUUUU  A  A  LLLLL
      000  TTTTT  TTTTT  H  H  Y  Y  M  M  000  TM
      O  O  T  T  H  H  Y  Y  MM  MM  O  O
      O  O  T  T  H  H  Y  M  M  O  O
      000  T  T  H  H  Y  M  M  000
  
```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

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 Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\f8eda0d9-
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DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:14:59

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

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*****
** SIMULATION : 4 - 25yr 4hr 10min Chicago (C **
*****
  
```

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-----
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=3158.000
| Ptotal= 71.59 mm | B= 15.000
| | C= 0.933
-----
used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C

Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 0.33
  
```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.00	2.68	1.00	47.76	2.00	10.11	3.00	3.51
0.17	3.31	1.17	156.47	2.17	7.92	3.17	3.13
0.33	4.28	1.33	63.86	2.33	6.44	3.33	2.81
0.50	5.90	1.50	31.72	2.50	5.38	3.50	2.55
0.67	9.00	1.67	19.56	2.67	4.59	3.67	2.33
0.83	16.53	1.83	13.56	2.83	3.99	3.83	2.15

CALIB
 NASHYD (0103)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 4.57 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.14

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.247

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.267 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 15.726
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.220

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB
 NASHYD (0101)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 10.97 Curve Number (CN)= 56.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.99 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.38

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.103

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.365 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.945
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.209

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| CALIB          |
| NASHYD ( 0102) |
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min |
|-----

```

```

Area (ha)= 4.83 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
Ia (mm)= 7.25 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.27

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.683

```

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.214 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.163
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.226

```

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0001) |
| 1 + 2 = 3 |
|-----

```

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
ID1= 1 (0101):	10.97	0.365	1.83	14.94
+ ID2= 2 (0102):	4.83	0.214	1.67	16.16
=====				
ID = 3 (0001):	15.80	0.566	1.75	15.32

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

=====
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U AAAAA L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

```

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\vo2\voin.dat
Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\45082d52-
Summary filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\45082d52-

```

DATE: 11-13-2023

TIME: 09:14:59

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

** SIMULATION : 5 - 50yr 4hr 10min Chicago (C **

 CHICAGO STORM
 Ptotal= 80.32 mm

IDF curve parameters: A=3886.000
 B= 16.000
 C= 0.950
 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
 Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
 Storm time step = 10.00 min
 Time to peak ratio = 0.33

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.00	2.76	1.00	54.62	2.00	11.20	3.00	3.68
0.17	3.46	1.17	176.19	2.17	8.68	3.17	3.25
0.33	4.54	1.33	73.10	2.33	6.99	3.33	2.91
0.50	6.37	1.50	36.22	2.50	5.78	3.50	2.62
0.67	9.92	1.67	22.14	2.67	4.89	3.67	2.38
0.83	18.63	1.83	15.18	2.83	4.21	3.83	2.18

 CALIB
 NASHYD (0103)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 4.57 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.14

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25
0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.247

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.341 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.668
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.245

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

 CALIB
 NASHYD (0101)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 10.97 Curve Number (CN)= 56.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.99 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.38

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25
0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.103

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.469 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.779
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.234

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB
NASHYD (0102)
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min
Area (ha)= 4.83
Ia (mm)= 7.25
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.27
Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

Table with 8 columns: TIME (hrs), RAIN (mm/hr), TIME (hrs), RAIN (mm/hr), TIME (hrs), RAIN (mm/hr), TIME (hrs), RAIN (mm/hr). Shows transformed hyetograph data.

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.683

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.274 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.160
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.251

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)
1 + 2 = 3
ID1= 1 (0101): AREA 10.97 QPEAK 0.469 TPEAK 1.83 R.V. 18.78
+ ID2= 2 (0102): AREA 4.83 QPEAK 0.274 TPEAK 1.67 R.V. 20.16
ID = 3 (0001): AREA 15.80 QPEAK 0.726 TPEAK 1.75 R.V. 19.20

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U AAAAA L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
000 T T H H Y M M 000

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\17292c27-
Summary filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\17292c27-

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION : 6 - 100yr 4hr 10min Chicago (**

 CHICAGO STORM
 Ptotal= 89.87 mm

IDF curve parameters: A=4688.000
 B= 17.000
 C= 0.962
 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C

Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
 Storm time step = 10.00 min
 Time to peak ratio = 0.33

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.00	2.89	1.00	62.12	2.00	12.48	3.00	3.91
0.17	3.67	1.17	196.54	2.17	9.60	3.17	3.44
0.33	4.88	1.33	83.09	2.33	7.66	3.33	3.05
0.50	6.96	1.50	41.25	2.50	6.29	3.50	2.73
0.67	11.02	1.67	25.07	2.67	5.28	3.67	2.47
0.83	21.03	1.83	17.06	2.83	4.51	3.83	2.24

 CALIB
 NASHYD (0103)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 4.57 Curve Number (CN)= 57.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.14

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.247

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.428 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.325
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.271

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

 CALIB
 NASHYD (0101)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 10.97 Curve Number (CN)= 56.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.99 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.38

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
-------------	---------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	---------------

0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.103

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.592 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.321
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.260

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB							
NASHYD (0102)	Area (ha)=	4.83	Curve Number (CN)=	57.0			
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	7.25	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00			
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.27					

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

--- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ---							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.683

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.343 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.667
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.876
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.277

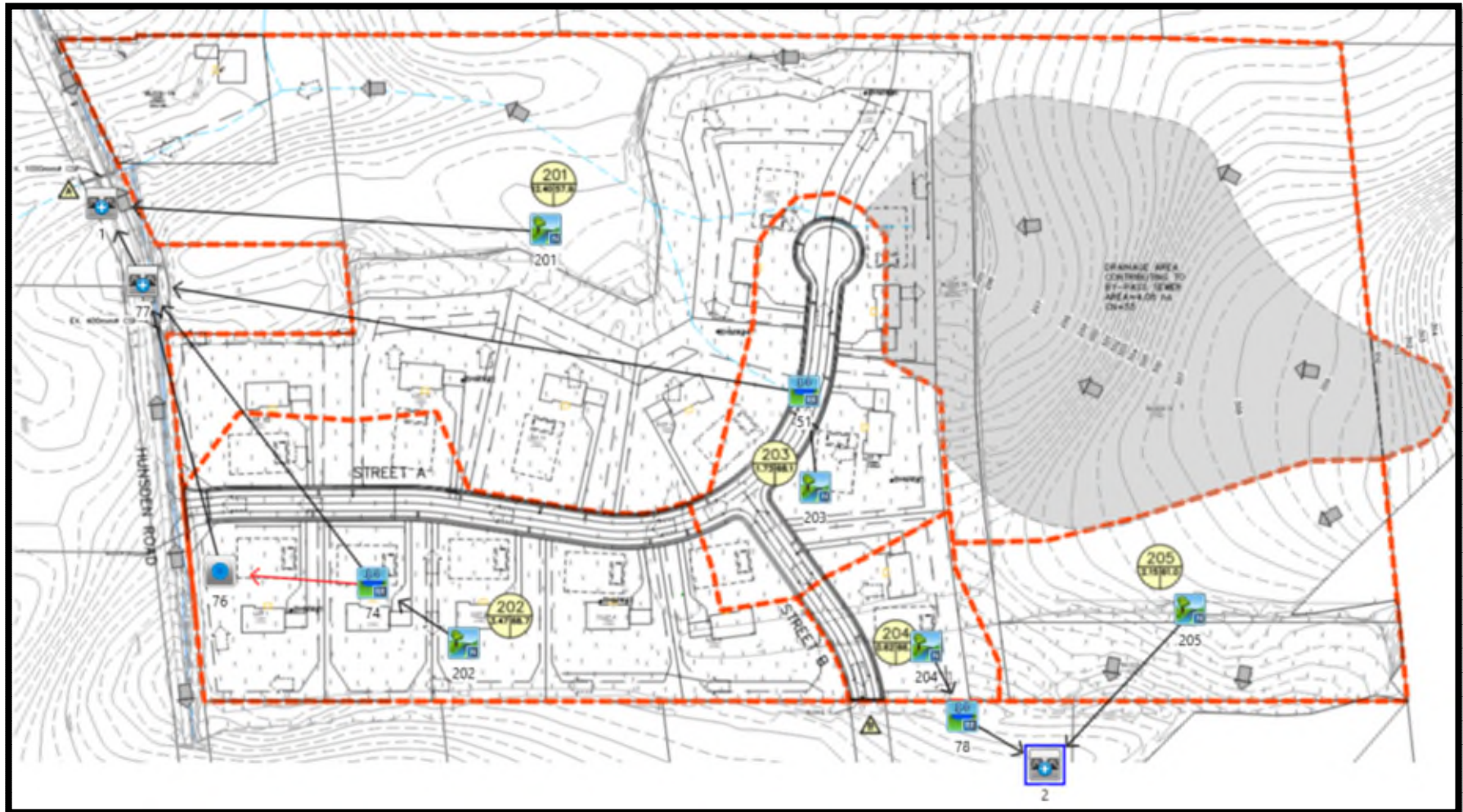
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)				
1 + 2 = 3	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
ID1= 1 (0101):	10.97	0.592	1.83	23.32
+ ID2= 2 (0102):	4.83	0.343	1.67	24.88
ID = 3 (0001):	15.80	0.915	1.75	23.80

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

FINISH

Post-development VO Modelling Results



```

=====
V   V   I   SSSSS U   U   A   L           (v 6.2.2015)
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A A   L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   AAAAA L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A   A   L
VV    I   SSSSS UUUUU A   A   LLLLL

```

```

    000   TTTTT TTTTT H   H   Y   Y   M   M   000   TM
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   Y   MM  MM  O   O
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   O   O
    000   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   000

```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
 Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\160ca4b0-c844526a-88fb-45d7-95f6-5b3c033c9171\4096aaff
 Summary filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\160ca4b0-

DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:09:01

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION : 0 - 25mm Design Storm (Caledo **

```

-----
| READ STORM | Filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Temp\
| Ptotal= 25.00 mm | c844526a-88fb-45d7-95f6-5b3c033c9171\4096aaff
| | Comments: 25mm 4hr 10min Chicago (Caledon IDF)
-----

```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	1.12	1.00	14.32	2.00	3.27	3.00	1.38
0.17	1.32	1.17	62.63	2.17	2.67	3.17	1.26
0.33	1.62	1.33	19.43	2.33	2.25	3.33	1.16
0.50	2.09	1.50	9.24	2.50	1.95	3.50	1.08
0.67	2.96	1.67	5.84	2.67	1.71	3.67	1.00
0.83	5.02	1.83	4.21	2.83	1.53	3.83	0.94

```

-----
| CALIB |
| NASHYD ( 0201) | Area (ha)= 12.40 Curve Number (CN)= 58.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 8.39 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
| | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.53
-----

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.12	1.083	14.32	2.083	3.27	3.08	1.38
0.167	1.12	1.167	14.32	2.167	3.27	3.17	1.38
0.250	1.32	1.250	62.63	2.250	2.67	3.25	1.26
0.333	1.32	1.333	62.63	2.333	2.67	3.33	1.26
0.417	1.62	1.417	19.43	2.417	2.25	3.42	1.16
0.500	1.62	1.500	19.43	2.500	2.25	3.50	1.16
0.583	2.09	1.583	9.24	2.583	1.95	3.58	1.08
0.667	2.09	1.667	9.24	2.667	1.95	3.67	1.08
0.750	2.96	1.750	5.84	2.750	1.71	3.75	1.00
0.833	2.96	1.833	5.84	2.833	1.71	3.83	1.00
0.917	5.02	1.917	4.21	2.917	1.53	3.92	0.94
1.000	5.02	2.000	4.21	3.000	1.53	4.00	0.94

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.027 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 1.376
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.055

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

 CALIB
 NASHYD (0202) | Area (ha)= 3.47 | Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.54 | # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.54

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.12	1.083	14.32	2.083	3.27	3.08	1.38
0.167	1.12	1.167	14.32	2.167	3.27	3.17	1.38
0.250	1.32	1.250	62.63	2.250	2.67	3.25	1.26
0.333	1.32	1.333	62.63	2.333	2.67	3.33	1.26
0.417	1.62	1.417	19.43	2.417	2.25	3.42	1.16
0.500	1.62	1.500	19.43	2.500	2.25	3.50	1.16
0.583	2.09	1.583	9.24	2.583	1.95	3.58	1.08
0.667	2.09	1.667	9.24	2.667	1.95	3.67	1.08
0.750	2.96	1.750	5.84	2.750	1.71	3.75	1.00
0.833	2.96	1.833	5.84	2.833	1.71	3.83	1.00
0.917	5.02	1.917	4.21	2.917	1.53	3.92	0.94
1.000	5.02	2.000	4.21	3.000	1.53	4.00	0.94

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.014 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 2.467
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.099

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

 RESERVOIR(0074) | OVERFLOW IS ON
 IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |
DT= 5.0 min

	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.014	2.00	2.47
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.762	0.000	4.17	0.20
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	2.708	0.003	4.17	0.20

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 19
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 1.58
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 23.75

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.69
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=130.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0079

Junction Command(0076)

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 3(0074)	2.71	0.00	4.17	0.20
OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076)	2.71	0.00	4.17	0.20

 CALIB
 NASHYD (0203) | Area (ha)= 1.73 | Curve Number (CN)= 65.0
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.42 | # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.40

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.12	1.083	14.32	2.083	3.27	3.08	1.38
0.167	1.12	1.167	14.32	2.167	3.27	3.17	1.38
0.250	1.32	1.250	62.63	2.250	2.67	3.25	1.26
0.333	1.32	1.333	62.63	2.333	2.67	3.33	1.26
0.417	1.62	1.417	19.43	2.417	2.25	3.42	1.16
0.500	1.62	1.500	19.43	2.500	2.25	3.50	1.16
0.583	2.09	1.583	9.24	2.583	1.95	3.58	1.08
0.667	2.09	1.667	9.24	2.667	1.95	3.67	1.08
0.750	2.96	1.750	5.84	2.750	1.71	3.75	1.00
0.833	2.96	1.833	5.84	2.833	1.71	3.83	1.00
0.917	5.02	1.917	4.21	2.917	1.53	3.92	0.94
1.000	5.02	2.000	4.21	3.000	1.53	4.00	0.94

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.165

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.010 (i)

TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 2.691

TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.000

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.108

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0051)	OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2----> OUT= 1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
DT= 5.0 min	(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0054

	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0203)	1.730	0.010	1.83	2.69
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0051)	1.730	0.000	5.08	0.06
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 0.00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 0.00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.88
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=195.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0046

ADD HYD (0077)	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 1 (0051):	1.73	0.000	5.08	0.06
+ ID2= 2 (0074):	0.76	0.000	4.17	0.20
=====				
ID = 3 (0077):	2.49	0.000	5.08	0.10

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0077)	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
3 + 2 = 1	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 3 (0077):	2.49	0.000	5.08	0.10
+ ID2= 2 (0076):	2.71	0.003	4.17	0.20
=====				
ID = 1 (0077):	5.20	0.003	4.17	0.15

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 1 (0201):	12.40	0.027	2.08	1.38
+ ID2= 2 (0077):	5.20	0.003	4.17	0.15
=====				

ID = 3 (0001): 17.60 0.027 2.08 1.01

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

CALIB NASHYD (0204) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha)= 0.62 Ia (mm)= 4.58 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.21	Curve Number (CN)= 63.0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
--	--	--

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.12	1.083	14.32	2.083	3.27	3.08	1.38
0.167	1.12	1.167	14.32	2.167	3.27	3.17	1.38
0.250	1.32	1.250	62.63	2.250	2.67	3.25	1.26
0.333	1.32	1.333	62.63	2.333	2.67	3.33	1.26
0.417	1.62	1.417	19.43	2.417	2.25	3.42	1.16
0.500	1.62	1.500	19.43	2.500	2.25	3.50	1.16
0.583	2.09	1.583	9.24	2.583	1.95	3.58	1.08
0.667	2.09	1.667	9.24	2.667	1.95	3.67	1.08
0.750	2.96	1.750	5.84	2.750	1.71	3.75	1.00
0.833	2.96	1.833	5.84	2.833	1.71	3.83	1.00
0.917	5.02	1.917	4.21	2.917	1.53	3.92	0.94
1.000	5.02	2.000	4.21	3.000	1.53	4.00	0.94

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.005 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 2.454
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.098

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0078) IN= 2----> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min	OVERFLOW IS ON		
OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0204)	0.620	0.005	1.58	2.45
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0078)	0.620	0.000	4.42	0.10
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 0.00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 0.00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 1.46
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=170.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0015

CALIB NASHYD (0205) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha)= 2.15 Ia (mm)= 5.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.13	Curve Number (CN)= 59.0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
--	--	--

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.12	1.083	14.32	2.083	3.27	3.08	1.38
0.167	1.12	1.167	14.32	2.167	3.27	3.17	1.38
0.250	1.32	1.250	62.63	2.250	2.67	3.25	1.26
0.333	1.32	1.333	62.63	2.333	2.67	3.33	1.26
0.417	1.62	1.417	19.43	2.417	2.25	3.42	1.16
0.500	1.62	1.500	19.43	2.500	2.25	3.50	1.16
0.583	2.09	1.583	9.24	2.583	1.95	3.58	1.08
0.667	2.09	1.667	9.24	2.667	1.95	3.67	1.08
0.750	2.96	1.750	5.84	2.750	1.71	3.75	1.00
0.833	2.96	1.833	5.84	2.833	1.71	3.83	1.00

0.917 5.02 | 1.917 4.21 | 2.917 1.53 | 3.92 0.94
 1.000 5.02 | 2.000 4.21 | 3.000 1.53 | 4.00 0.94

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.016 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.500
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 2.015
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.081

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0002) |
| 1 + 2 = 3 |
-----
          AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.
          (ha)      (cms)      (hrs)      (mm)
ID1= 1 ( 0205):  2.15  0.016  1.50  2.02
+ ID2= 2 ( 0078):  0.62  0.000  4.42  0.10
-----
ID = 3 ( 0002):  2.77  0.016  1.50  1.59
  
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

FINISH

```

=====
V  V  I  SSSSS  U  U  A  L          (v 6.2.2015)
V  V  I  SS    U  U  A  A  L
V  V  I  SS    U  U  AAAAA L
V  V  I  SS    U  U  A  A  L
VV   I  SSSSS  UUUUU  A  A  LLLLL

  000  TTTTT  TTTTT  H  H  Y  Y  M  M  000  TM
O  O  T  T  H  H  Y  Y  MM MM  O  O
O  O  T  T  H  H  Y  M  M  O  O
  000  T  T  H  H  Y  M  M  000
  
```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
 Output filename: C:\Users\jflletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\4a71a45f-
 Summary filename: C:\Users\jflletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\4a71a45f-

DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:09:01

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

```

*****
** SIMULATION : 1- 2yr 4hr 10min Chicago (Cal) **
*****
  
```

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-----
| CHICAGO STORM |
| Ptotal= 34.22 mm |
-----
IDF curve parameters: A=1070.000
                      B= 7.850
                      C= 0.876
used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C

Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 0.33
  
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	1.53	1.00	19.60	2.00	4.48	3.00	1.89
0.17	1.81	1.17	85.72	2.17	3.65	3.17	1.73
0.33	2.22	1.33	26.59	2.33	3.08	3.33	1.59

0.50	2.87	1.50	12.64	2.50	2.66	3.50	1.47
0.67	4.06	1.67	7.99	2.67	2.34	3.67	1.37
0.83	6.86	1.83	5.76	2.83	2.10	3.83	1.29

CALIB							
NASHYD (0201)	Area (ha)=	12.40	Curve Number (CN)=	58.0			
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	8.39	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00			
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.53					

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.065 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 3.180
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.093

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB							
NASHYD (0202)	Area (ha)=	3.47	Curve Number (CN)=	63.0			
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	4.54	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00			
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.54					

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.030 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.924
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.144

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0074)	OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.030	2.00	4.92
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.066	0.000	2.33	2.67
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	3.404	0.025	2.33	2.67

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 44
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.67
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 53.66

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.34
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 20.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0078

Junction Command(0076)

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 3(0074)	3.40	0.03	2.33	2.67
OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076)	3.40	0.03	2.33	2.67

CALIB				
NASHYD (0203)	Area (ha)=	1.73	Curve Number (CN)=	65.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	4.42	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.40		

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.165

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.020 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.329
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.156

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0051)	OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min				
	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0054

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0203)	1.730	0.020	1.83	5.33
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0051)	0.065	0.000	2.33	2.23
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	1.665	0.012	2.33	2.23

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 35
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 2.92
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 49.30

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.51
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 30.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0054

ADD HYD (0077)				
1 + 2 = 3				
	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
ID1= 1 (0051):	0.07	0.000	2.33	2.23
+ ID2= 2 (0074):	0.07	0.000	2.33	2.67
=====				
ID = 3 (0077):	0.13	0.000	2.33	2.45

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0077)				
3 + 2 = 1				
	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
ID1= 3 (0077):	0.13	0.000	2.33	2.45
+ ID2= 2 (0076):	3.40	0.025	2.33	2.67
=====				
ID = 1 (0077):	3.54	0.025	2.33	2.66

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)				
1 + 2 = 3				
	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
ID1= 1 (0201):	12.40	0.065	2.00	3.18
+ ID2= 2 (0077):	3.54	0.025	2.33	2.66
=====				
ID = 3 (0001):	15.94	0.084	2.33	3.07

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

CALIB				
NASHYD (0204)	Area (ha)=	0.62	Curve Number (CN)=	63.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	4.58	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.21		

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.009 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.904
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.143

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0078)				
IN= 2---> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min				
OVERFLOW IS ON				
	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022
	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0204)	0.620	0.009	1.58	4.90
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0078)	0.082	0.000	2.33	1.39

OVERFLOW:ID= 3 (0003) 0.538 0.002 2.33 1.39

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 26
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 2.17
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 44.07

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 1.06
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0022

| CALIB |
| NASHYD (0205) | Area (ha)= 2.15 Curve Number (CN)= 59.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

| U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.13

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	1.53	1.083	19.60	2.083	4.48	3.08	1.89
0.167	1.53	1.167	19.60	2.167	4.48	3.17	1.89
0.250	1.81	1.250	85.72	2.250	3.65	3.25	1.73
0.333	1.81	1.333	85.72	2.333	3.65	3.33	1.73
0.417	2.22	1.417	26.59	2.417	3.08	3.42	1.59
0.500	2.22	1.500	26.59	2.500	3.08	3.50	1.59
0.583	2.87	1.583	12.64	2.583	2.66	3.58	1.47
0.667	2.87	1.667	12.64	2.667	2.66	3.67	1.47
0.750	4.06	1.750	7.99	2.750	2.34	3.75	1.37
0.833	4.06	1.833	7.99	2.833	2.34	3.83	1.37
0.917	6.86	1.917	5.76	2.917	2.10	3.92	1.29
1.000	6.86	2.000	5.76	3.000	2.10	4.00	1.29

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.034 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.417
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.108
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 34.218
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.120

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

| ADD HYD (0002) |
1 + 2 = 3

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
ID1= 1 (0205):	2.15	0.034	1.42	4.11
+ ID2= 2 (0078):	0.08	0.000	2.33	1.39
=====				
ID = 3 (0002):	2.23	0.034	1.42	4.01

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
Output filename: C:\Users\j\letcher\AppData\Local\Civica\H5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\65abffec-
Summary filename: C:\Users\j\letcher\AppData\Local\Civica\H5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\65abffec-

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION : 2 - 5yr 4hr 10min Chicago (Ca **

CHICAGO STORM
 Ptotal= 49.55 mm

IDF curve parameters: A=1593.000
 B= 11.000
 C= 0.879
 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
 Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
 Storm time step = 10.00 min
 Time to peak ratio = 0.33

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	2.35	1.00	30.47	2.00	7.17	3.00	2.93
0.17	2.80	1.17	109.68	2.17	5.81	3.17	2.67
0.33	3.46	1.33	40.71	2.33	4.87	3.33	2.45
0.50	4.52	1.50	20.28	2.50	4.19	3.50	2.26
0.67	6.48	1.67	12.91	2.67	3.67	3.67	2.10
0.83	11.07	1.83	9.28	2.83	3.26	3.83	1.96

CALIB
 NASHYD (0201)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 12.40 Curve Number (CN)= 58.0
 Ia (mm)= 8.39 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.53

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.35	1.083	30.47	2.083	7.17	3.08	2.93
0.167	2.35	1.167	30.47	2.167	7.17	3.17	2.93
0.250	2.80	1.250	109.68	2.250	5.81	3.25	2.67
0.333	2.80	1.333	109.68	2.333	5.81	3.33	2.67
0.417	3.46	1.417	40.71	2.417	4.87	3.42	2.45
0.500	3.46	1.500	40.71	2.500	4.87	3.50	2.45
0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.156 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 7.527
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.152

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB
 NASHYD (0202)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 3.47 Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
 Ia (mm)= 4.54 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.54

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.35	1.083	30.47	2.083	7.17	3.08	2.93

0.167	2.35	1.167	30.47	2.167	7.17	3.17	2.93
0.250	2.80	1.250	109.68	2.250	5.81	3.25	2.67
0.333	2.80	1.333	109.68	2.333	5.81	3.33	2.67
0.417	3.46	1.417	40.71	2.417	4.87	3.42	2.45
0.500	3.46	1.500	40.71	2.500	4.87	3.50	2.45
0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.062 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.433
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.211

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0074)		OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1					
DT= 5.0 min					
	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079	
	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.062	2.00	10.43	
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.023	0.000	1.92	8.26	
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	3.447	0.062	2.00	8.26	
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 52					
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.33					
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 61.18					
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.16					
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = -5.00					
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0076					

| Junction Command(0076) |

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 3(0074)	3.45	0.06	2.00	8.26
OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076)	3.45	0.06	2.00	8.26

CALIB		Area (ha)= 1.73		Curve Number (CN)= 65.0	
NASHYD (0203)		Ia (mm)= 4.42	# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00		
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min		U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.40			

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.35	1.083	30.47	2.083	7.17	3.08	2.93
0.167	2.35	1.167	30.47	2.167	7.17	3.17	2.93
0.250	2.80	1.250	109.68	2.250	5.81	3.25	2.67
0.333	2.80	1.333	109.68	2.333	5.81	3.33	2.67
0.417	3.46	1.417	40.71	2.417	4.87	3.42	2.45
0.500	3.46	1.500	40.71	2.500	4.87	3.50	2.45
0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.165

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.040 (i)

TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.197
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.226

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| RESERVOIR( 0051) | OVERFLOW IS ON
| IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |
| DT= 5.0 min      |
-----
      OUTFLOW   STORAGE | OUTFLOW   STORAGE
      (cms)     (ha.m.) | (cms)     (ha.m.)
      0.0000    0.0000 | 0.0001    0.0054

      AREA      QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 ( 0203) 1.730   0.040   1.83   11.20
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 ( 0051) 0.019   0.000   1.83   8.57
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 ( 0003) 1.711   0.054   1.83   8.57

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 44
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.67
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 59.46

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.25
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 0.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0054
  
```

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0077) |
| 1 + 2 = 3       |
-----
      AREA      QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
  ID1= 1 ( 0051): 0.02   0.000   1.83   8.57
+ ID2= 2 ( 0074): 0.02   0.000   1.92   8.26
=====
  ID = 3 ( 0077): 0.04   0.000   1.92   8.40
  
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0077) |
| 3 + 2 = 1       |
-----
      AREA      QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
  ID1= 3 ( 0077): 0.04   0.000   1.92   8.40
+ ID2= 2 ( 0076): 3.45   0.062   2.00   8.26
=====
  ID = 1 ( 0077): 3.49   0.062   2.00   8.26
  
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0001) |
| 1 + 2 = 3       |
-----
      AREA      QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
  ID1= 1 ( 0201): 12.40  0.156   2.00   7.53
+ ID2= 2 ( 0077): 3.49   0.062   2.00   8.26
=====
  ID = 3 ( 0001): 15.89  0.218   2.00   7.69
  
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| CALIB          |
| NASHYD ( 0204) | Area (ha)= 0.62 Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.58 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
|                  | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.21
-----
  
```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----
      TIME    RAIN | TIME    RAIN | TIME    RAIN | TIME    RAIN
      hrs    mm/hr | hrs    mm/hr | hrs    mm/hr | hrs    mm/hr
0.083    2.35 | 1.083   30.47 | 2.083   7.17 | 3.08    2.93
0.167    2.35 | 1.167   30.47 | 2.167   7.17 | 3.17    2.93
0.250    2.80 | 1.250  109.68 | 2.250   5.81 | 3.25    2.67
0.333    2.80 | 1.333  109.68 | 2.333   5.81 | 3.33    2.67
0.417    3.46 | 1.417   40.71 | 2.417   4.87 | 3.42    2.45
0.500    3.46 | 1.500   40.71 | 2.500   4.87 | 3.50    2.45
  
```

0.583	4.52	1.583	20.28	2.583	4.19	3.58	2.26
0.667	4.52	1.667	20.28	2.667	4.19	3.67	2.26
0.750	6.48	1.750	12.91	2.750	3.67	3.75	2.10
0.833	6.48	1.833	12.91	2.833	3.67	3.83	2.10
0.917	11.07	1.917	9.28	2.917	3.26	3.92	1.96
1.000	11.07	2.000	9.28	3.000	3.26	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.019 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.401
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.210

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| RESERVOIR( 0078) | OVERFLOW IS ON
| IN= 2----> OUT= 1 |
| DT= 5.0 min      |
-----
| OUTFLOW          | STORAGE          | OUTFLOW          | STORAGE          |
| (cms)            | (ha.m.)         | (cms)            | (ha.m.)         |
| 0.0000          | 0.0000         | 0.0001          | 0.0022         |
  
```

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0204)	0.620	0.019	1.58	10.40
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0078)	0.018	0.000	1.67	7.10
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	0.602	0.018	1.67	7.10

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 35
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 2.92
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 58.33

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.52
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 5.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0021

```

-----
| CALIB           |
| NASHYD ( 0205) | Area (ha)= 2.15 Curve Number (CN)= 59.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
|                   | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.13
-----
  
```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----
| TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN |
| hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr |
| 0.083 2.35 | 1.083 30.47 | 2.083 7.17 | 3.08 2.93 |
| 0.167 2.35 | 1.167 30.47 | 2.167 7.17 | 3.17 2.93 |
| 0.250 2.80 | 1.250 109.68 | 2.250 5.81 | 3.25 2.67 |
| 0.333 2.80 | 1.333 109.68 | 2.333 5.81 | 3.33 2.67 |
| 0.417 3.46 | 1.417 40.71 | 2.417 4.87 | 3.42 2.45 |
| 0.500 3.46 | 1.500 40.71 | 2.500 4.87 | 3.50 2.45 |
| 0.583 4.52 | 1.583 20.28 | 2.583 4.19 | 3.58 2.26 |
| 0.667 4.52 | 1.667 20.28 | 2.667 4.19 | 3.67 2.26 |
| 0.750 6.48 | 1.750 12.91 | 2.750 3.67 | 3.75 2.10 |
| 0.833 6.48 | 1.833 12.91 | 2.833 3.67 | 3.83 2.10 |
| 0.917 11.07 | 1.917 9.28 | 2.917 3.26 | 3.92 1.96 |
| 1.000 11.07 | 2.000 9.28 | 3.000 3.26 | 4.00 1.96 |
  
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.070 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.417
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.890
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 49.553
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.179

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0002) |
| 1 + 2 = 3       |
-----
| ID1= 1 ( 0205): | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
|                   | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| + ID2= 2 ( 0078): | 2.15 0.070 1.42 8.89
|                   | 0.02 0.000 1.67 7.10
=====
  
```

ID = 3 (0002): 2.17 0.070 1.42 8.88

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

=====
V   V   I   SSSSS U   U   A   L           (v 6.2.2015)
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A A   L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   AAAAA L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A   A   L
VV    I   SSSSS UUUUU A   A   LLLLL

```

```

    000   TTTTT   TTTTT   H   H   Y   Y   M   M   000   TM
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   Y   MM MM O   O
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   O   O
    000   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   000

```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\vo2\voin.dat
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DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:09:01

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

```

*****
** SIMULATION : 3 - 10yr 4hr 10min Chicago (C **
*****

```

```

-----
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=2221.000
| Ptotal= 58.62 mm | B= 12.000
| | C= 0.908
| | used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
| |
| | Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
| | Storm time step = 10.00 min
| | Time to peak ratio = 0.33
| |

```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.00	2.39	1.00	37.17	2.00	8.06	3.00	3.05
0.17	2.89	1.17	134.16	2.17	6.42	3.17	2.75
0.33	3.65	1.33	50.03	2.33	5.30	3.33	2.50
0.50	4.89	1.50	24.37	2.50	4.50	3.50	2.29
0.67	7.23	1.67	15.14	2.67	3.89	3.67	2.11
0.83	12.87	1.83	10.64	2.83	3.42	3.83	1.96

```

-----
| CALIB |
| NASHYD ( 0201) | Area (ha)= 12.40 Curve Number (CN)= 58.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 8.39 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
| | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.53
| |

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.39	1.083	37.17	2.083	8.06	3.08	3.05
0.167	2.39	1.167	37.17	2.167	8.06	3.17	3.05
0.250	2.89	1.250	134.16	2.250	6.42	3.25	2.75
0.333	2.89	1.333	134.16	2.333	6.42	3.33	2.75
0.417	3.65	1.417	50.03	2.417	5.30	3.42	2.50
0.500	3.65	1.500	50.03	2.500	5.30	3.50	2.50
0.583	4.89	1.583	24.37	2.583	4.50	3.58	2.29
0.667	4.89	1.667	24.37	2.667	4.50	3.67	2.29

0.750	7.23	1.750	15.14	2.750	3.89	3.75	2.11
0.833	7.23	1.833	15.14	2.833	3.89	3.83	2.11
0.917	12.87	1.917	10.64	2.917	3.42	3.92	1.96
1.000	12.87	2.000	10.64	3.000	3.42	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.237 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.773
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.184

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB
 NASHYD (0202) | Area (ha)= 3.47 Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.54 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.54

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.39	1.083	37.17	2.083	8.06	3.08	3.05
0.167	2.39	1.167	37.17	2.167	8.06	3.17	3.05
0.250	2.89	1.250	134.16	2.250	6.42	3.25	2.75
0.333	2.89	1.333	134.16	2.333	6.42	3.33	2.75
0.417	3.65	1.417	50.03	2.417	5.30	3.42	2.50
0.500	3.65	1.500	50.03	2.500	5.30	3.50	2.50
0.583	4.89	1.583	24.37	2.583	4.50	3.58	2.29
0.667	4.89	1.667	24.37	2.667	4.50	3.67	2.29
0.750	7.23	1.750	15.14	2.750	3.89	3.75	2.11
0.833	7.23	1.833	15.14	2.833	3.89	3.83	2.11
0.917	12.87	1.917	10.64	2.917	3.42	3.92	1.96
1.000	12.87	2.000	10.64	3.000	3.42	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.090 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.386
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.245

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0074) | OVERFLOW IS ON
 IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |
 DT= 5.0 min |

OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079

	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.090	2.00	14.39
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.016	0.000	1.83	12.12
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	3.454	0.090	2.00	12.12

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 53
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.42
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 62.35

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.11
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=-10.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0079

| Junction Command(0076) |

	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 3(0074)	3.45	0.09	2.00	12.12
OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076)	3.45	0.09	2.00	12.12


```

-----
| CALIB |
| NASHYD ( 0203) | Area (ha)= 1.73 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.42 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
|-----|
| U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.40 |

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

-----
          ----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----
          TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
          hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
0.083 2.39 | 1.083 37.17 | 2.083 8.06 | 3.08 3.05
0.167 2.39 | 1.167 37.17 | 2.167 8.06 | 3.17 3.05
0.250 2.89 | 1.250 134.16 | 2.250 6.42 | 3.25 2.75
0.333 2.89 | 1.333 134.16 | 2.333 6.42 | 3.33 2.75
0.417 3.65 | 1.417 50.03 | 2.417 5.30 | 3.42 2.50
0.500 3.65 | 1.500 50.03 | 2.500 5.30 | 3.50 2.50
0.583 4.89 | 1.583 24.37 | 2.583 4.50 | 3.58 2.29
0.667 4.89 | 1.667 24.37 | 2.667 4.50 | 3.67 2.29
0.750 7.23 | 1.750 15.14 | 2.750 3.89 | 3.75 2.11
0.833 7.23 | 1.833 15.14 | 2.833 3.89 | 3.83 2.11
0.917 12.87 | 1.917 10.64 | 2.917 3.42 | 3.92 1.96
1.000 12.87 | 2.000 10.64 | 3.000 3.42 | 4.00 1.96

```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.165

```

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.058 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 15.378
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.262

```

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| RESERVOIR( 0051) |
| IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |
| DT= 5.0 min |
|-----|
          OVERFLOW IS ON
          OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
          0.0000 0.0000 | 0.0001 0.0054

```

```

          AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
          (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 ( 0203) 1.730 0.058 1.83 15.38
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 ( 0051) 0.013 0.000 1.75 12.27
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 ( 0003) 1.717 0.058 1.83 12.27

```

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 45
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.75
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 60.81

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.17
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -5.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0054

```

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0077) |
| 1 + 2 = 3 |
|-----|
          AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
          (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
ID1= 1 ( 0051): 0.01 0.000 1.75 12.27
+ ID2= 2 ( 0074): 0.02 0.000 1.83 12.12
=====
ID = 3 ( 0077): 0.03 0.000 1.83 12.18

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0077) |
| 3 + 2 = 1 |
|-----|
          AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
          (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
ID1= 3 ( 0077): 0.03 0.000 1.83 12.18
+ ID2= 2 ( 0076): 3.45 0.090 2.00 12.12
=====
ID = 1 ( 0077): 3.48 0.090 2.00 12.12

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0001) |
| 1 + 2 = 3 |
-----
      AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)      (hrs)      (mm)
ID1= 1 ( 0201):  12.40  0.237  2.00  10.77
+ ID2= 2 ( 0077):   3.48  0.090  2.00  12.12
=====
ID = 3 ( 0001):  15.88  0.326  2.00  11.07

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| CALIB |
| NASHYD ( 0204) | Area (ha)= 0.62 Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.58 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
-----
      U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.21

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

-----
      ---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----
      TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
      hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
0.083 2.39 | 1.083 37.17 | 2.083 8.06 | 3.08 3.05
0.167 2.39 | 1.167 37.17 | 2.167 8.06 | 3.17 3.05
0.250 2.89 | 1.250 134.16 | 2.250 6.42 | 3.25 2.75
0.333 2.89 | 1.333 134.16 | 2.333 6.42 | 3.33 2.75
0.417 3.65 | 1.417 50.03 | 2.417 5.30 | 3.42 2.50
0.500 3.65 | 1.500 50.03 | 2.500 5.30 | 3.50 2.50
0.583 4.89 | 1.583 24.37 | 2.583 4.50 | 3.58 2.29
0.667 4.89 | 1.667 24.37 | 2.667 4.50 | 3.67 2.29
0.750 7.23 | 1.750 15.14 | 2.750 3.89 | 3.75 2.11
0.833 7.23 | 1.833 15.14 | 2.833 3.89 | 3.83 2.11
0.917 12.87 | 1.917 10.64 | 2.917 3.42 | 3.92 1.96
1.000 12.87 | 2.000 10.64 | 3.000 3.42 | 4.00 1.96

```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.028 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.345
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.245

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| RESERVOIR( 0078) |
| IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |
| DT= 5.0 min |
-----
      OVERFLOW IS ON
      OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
      (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
      0.0000 0.0000 | 0.0001 0.0022

```

```

      AREA      QPEAK      TPEAK      R.V.
      (ha)      (cms)      (hrs)      (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 ( 0204)  0.620  0.028  1.58  14.35
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 ( 0078)  0.012  0.000  1.58  10.81
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 ( 0003)  0.608  0.028  1.58  10.81

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 37
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.08
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 61.67

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.35
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 0.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0022

```

-----
| CALIB |
| NASHYD ( 0205) | Area (ha)= 2.15 Curve Number (CN)= 59.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
-----
      U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.13

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

-----
      ---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----
      TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
      hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
0.083 2.39 | 1.083 37.17 | 2.083 8.06 | 3.08 3.05
0.167 2.39 | 1.167 37.17 | 2.167 8.06 | 3.17 3.05
0.250 2.89 | 1.250 134.16 | 2.250 6.42 | 3.25 2.75

```

0.333	2.89	1.333	134.16	2.333	6.42	3.33	2.75
0.417	3.65	1.417	50.03	2.417	5.30	3.42	2.50
0.500	3.65	1.500	50.03	2.500	5.30	3.50	2.50
0.583	4.89	1.583	24.37	2.583	4.50	3.58	2.29
0.667	4.89	1.667	24.37	2.667	4.50	3.67	2.29
0.750	7.23	1.750	15.14	2.750	3.89	3.75	2.11
0.833	7.23	1.833	15.14	2.833	3.89	3.83	2.11
0.917	12.87	1.917	10.64	2.917	3.42	3.92	1.96
1.000	12.87	2.000	10.64	3.000	3.42	4.00	1.96

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.104 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.417
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.368
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 58.616
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.211

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0002)	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
1 + 2 = 3				
ID1= 1 (0205):	2.15	0.104	1.42	12.37
+ ID2= 2 (0078):	0.01	0.000	1.58	10.81
ID = 3 (0002):	2.16	0.104	1.42	12.36

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

```

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OOO TTTT TTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
 Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\6d4af7f3-
 Summary filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\6d4af7f3-

DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:09:01

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION : 4 - 25yr 4hr 10min Chicago (C **

CHICAGO STORM	IDF curve parameters: A=3158.000
Ptotal= 71.59 mm	B= 15.000
	C= 0.933
	used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
	Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
	Storm time step = 10.00 min
	Time to peak ratio = 0.33

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
----------	------------	----------	------------	----------	------------	----------	------------

0.00	2.68	1.00	47.76	2.00	10.11	3.00	3.51
0.17	3.31	1.17	156.47	2.17	7.92	3.17	3.13
0.33	4.28	1.33	63.86	2.33	6.44	3.33	2.81
0.50	5.90	1.50	31.72	2.50	5.38	3.50	2.55
0.67	9.00	1.67	19.56	2.67	4.59	3.67	2.33
0.83	16.53	1.83	13.56	2.83	3.99	3.83	2.15

```

-----
CALIB
NASHYD ( 0201) | Area (ha)= 12.40 Curve Number (CN)= 58.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 8.39 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
-----
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.53

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.363 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.161
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.226

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
CALIB
NASHYD ( 0202) | Area (ha)= 3.47 Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 4.54 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
-----
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.54

```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.132 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.790
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.290

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
RESERVOIR( 0074) | OVERFLOW IS ON
IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |

```

DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.132	2.00	20.79
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.011	0.000	1.75	18.52
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	3.459	0.132	2.00	18.52

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 55
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.58
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 63.95

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.08
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = -15.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0079

Junction Command(0076)

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 3(0074)	3.46	0.13	2.00	18.52
OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076)	3.46	0.13	2.00	18.52

CALIB	Area (ha)=	1.73	Curve Number (CN)=	65.0
NASHYD (0203)	Ia (mm)=	4.42	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.40		

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = 0.165

PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.085 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 22.120
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 71.589
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.309

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0051)	OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
DT= 5.0 min	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0054

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0203)	1.730	0.085	1.83	22.12
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0051)	0.009	0.000	1.67	19.01
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	1.721	0.085	1.83	19.01

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 47
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.92
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 62.67

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.12

TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED

(min)=-10.00
(ha.m.)= 0.0054

ADD HYD (0077)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1=	1 (0051):	0.01	0.000	1.67	19.01
+	ID2= 2 (0074):	0.01	0.000	1.75	18.52
=====					
ID =	3 (0077):	0.02	0.000	1.75	18.74

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0077)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
3 + 2 = 1		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1=	3 (0077):	0.02	0.000	1.75	18.74
+	ID2= 2 (0076):	3.46	0.132	2.00	18.52
=====					
ID =	1 (0077):	3.48	0.132	2.00	18.52

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1=	1 (0201):	12.40	0.363	2.00	16.16
+	ID2= 2 (0077):	3.48	0.132	2.00	18.52
=====					
ID =	3 (0001):	15.88	0.495	2.00	16.68

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

CALIB					
NASHYD (0204)	Area (ha)=	0.62	Curve Number (CN)=	63.0	
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	4.58	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00	
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.21			

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.041 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.737
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.290

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0078)	OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2----> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min				
	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022
	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.

		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW :	ID= 2 (0204)	0.620	0.041	1.58	20.74
OUTFLOW:	ID= 1 (0078)	0.008	0.000	1.50	17.46
OVERFLOW:	ID= 3 (0003)	0.612	0.041	1.58	17.46

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 38
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.17
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 62.30

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.24
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -5.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0020

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-----
| CALIB                                     |
| NASHYD ( 0205) | Area (ha)= 2.15   Curve Number (CN)= 59.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00   # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
|-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.13
  
```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

```

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

```

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.68	1.083	47.76	2.083	10.11	3.08	3.51
0.167	2.68	1.167	47.76	2.167	10.11	3.17	3.51
0.250	3.31	1.250	156.47	2.250	7.92	3.25	3.13
0.333	3.31	1.333	156.47	2.333	7.92	3.33	3.13
0.417	4.28	1.417	63.86	2.417	6.44	3.42	2.81
0.500	4.28	1.500	63.86	2.500	6.44	3.50	2.81
0.583	5.90	1.583	31.72	2.583	5.38	3.58	2.55
0.667	5.90	1.667	31.72	2.667	5.38	3.67	2.55
0.750	9.00	1.750	19.56	2.750	4.59	3.75	2.33
0.833	9.00	1.833	19.56	2.833	4.59	3.83	2.33
0.917	16.53	1.917	13.56	2.917	3.99	3.92	2.15
1.000	16.53	2.000	13.56	3.000	3.99	4.00	2.15

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.150 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.417
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.059
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.589
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.252

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| ADD HYD ( 0002) |
| 1 + 2 = 3 |
|-----|
| ID1= 1 ( 0205): | AREA (ha) | QPEAK (cms) | TPEAK (hrs) | R.V. (mm) |
| + ID2= 2 ( 0078): | 2.15 | 0.150 | 1.42 | 18.06 |
|=====|
| ID = 3 ( 0002): | 0.01 | 0.000 | 1.50 | 17.46 |
|=====|
| ID = 3 ( 0002): | 2.16 | 0.150 | 1.42 | 18.06 |
  
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

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=====
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U AAAAA L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO
  
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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
 Output filename: C:\Users\jlfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\vh5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\147914be-

DATE: 11-13-2023

TIME: 09:09:00

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION : 5 - 50yr 4hr 10min Chicago (C **

```

-----
| CHICAGO STORM          | IDF curve parameters: A=3886.000
| Ptotal= 80.32 mm      | B= 16.000
                        | C= 0.950
                        | used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
                        |
                        | Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
                        | Storm time step   = 10.00 min
                        | Time to peak ratio = 0.33
  
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	2.76	1.00	54.62	2.00	11.20	3.00	3.68
0.17	3.46	1.17	176.19	2.17	8.68	3.17	3.25
0.33	4.54	1.33	73.10	2.33	6.99	3.33	2.91
0.50	6.37	1.50	36.22	2.50	5.78	3.50	2.62
0.67	9.92	1.67	22.14	2.67	4.89	3.67	2.38
0.83	18.63	1.83	15.18	2.83	4.21	3.83	2.18

```

-----
| CALIB                  |
| NASHYD ( 0201)        | Area (ha)= 12.40 Curve Number (CN)= 58.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min     | Ia (mm)= 8.39 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
                        | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.53
  
```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25
0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.464 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.221
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.252

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

-----
| CALIB                  |
| NASHYD ( 0202)        | Area (ha)= 3.47 Curve Number (CN)= 63.0
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min     | Ia (mm)= 4.54 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
                        | U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.54
  
```

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25
0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.165 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.526
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.318

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0074)
 IN= 2---> OUT= 1
 DT= 5.0 min

OVERFLOW IS ON

OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)
0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.165	2.00	25.53
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.009	0.000	1.67	23.26
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	3.461	0.165	2.00	23.26

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 57
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.75
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 65.52

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.06
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=-20.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0079

Junction Command(0076)

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 3(0074)	3.46	0.16	2.00	23.26
OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076)	3.46	0.16	2.00	23.26

CALIB
 NASHYD (0203)
 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 1.73 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0
 Ia (mm)= 4.42 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.40

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25
0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.165

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.106 (i)

TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.084

TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.337

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0051)		OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1		OUTFLOW		STORAGE	
DT= 5.0 min		(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0054
		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW :	ID= 2 (0203)	1.730	0.106	1.83	27.08
OUTFLOW:	ID= 1 (0051)	0.007	0.000	1.58	24.46
OVERFLOW:	ID= 3 (0003)	1.723	0.106	1.83	24.46
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 48					
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.00					
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 64.00					
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.09					
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = -15.00					
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0054					

ADD HYD (0077)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1=	1 (0051):	0.01	0.000	1.58	24.46
+ ID2=	2 (0074):	0.01	0.000	1.67	23.26
=====					
ID =	3 (0077):	0.02	0.000	1.67	23.79

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0077)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
3 + 2 = 1		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1=	3 (0077):	0.02	0.000	1.67	23.79
+ ID2=	2 (0076):	3.46	0.165	2.00	23.26
=====					
ID =	1 (0077):	3.48	0.165	2.00	23.26

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1=	1 (0201):	12.40	0.464	2.00	20.22
+ ID2=	2 (0077):	3.48	0.165	2.00	23.26
=====					
ID =	3 (0001):	15.88	0.629	2.00	20.89

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

CALIB		Area	(ha)=	Curve Number	(CN)=
NASHYD	(0204)	0.62		63.0	
ID= 1	DT= 5.0 min	Ia	(mm)=	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00
		U.H. Tp	(hrs)=		
		0.21			

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25

0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.051 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.464
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.317

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0078)		OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1					
DT= 5.0 min					
		OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
		(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022
		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0204)		0.620	0.051	1.58	25.46
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0078)		0.006	0.000	1.50	21.93
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)		0.614	0.051	1.58	21.93
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 38					
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.17					
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 62.30					
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.19					
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -5.00					
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0022					

CALIB					
NASHYD (0205)		Area (ha)= 2.15	Curve Number (CN)= 59.0		
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min		Ia (mm)= 5.00	# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00		
		U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.13			

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.76	1.083	54.62	2.083	11.20	3.08	3.68
0.167	2.76	1.167	54.62	2.167	11.20	3.17	3.68
0.250	3.46	1.250	176.19	2.250	8.68	3.25	3.25
0.333	3.46	1.333	176.19	2.333	8.68	3.33	3.25
0.417	4.54	1.417	73.10	2.417	6.99	3.42	2.91
0.500	4.54	1.500	73.10	2.500	6.99	3.50	2.91
0.583	6.37	1.583	36.22	2.583	5.78	3.58	2.62
0.667	6.37	1.667	36.22	2.667	5.78	3.67	2.62
0.750	9.92	1.750	22.14	2.750	4.89	3.75	2.38
0.833	9.92	1.833	22.14	2.833	4.89	3.83	2.38
0.917	18.63	1.917	15.18	2.917	4.21	3.92	2.18
1.000	18.63	2.000	15.18	3.000	4.21	4.00	2.18

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.190 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.417
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.304
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.320
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.278

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0002)					
1 + 2 = 3		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)

```

ID1= 1 ( 0205):    2.15  0.190   1.42   22.30
+ ID2= 2 ( 0078):    0.01  0.000   1.50   21.93
=====
ID = 3 ( 0002):    2.16  0.190   1.42   22.30

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

V   V   I   SSSSS   U   U   A   L           (v 6.2.2015)
V   V   I   SS     U   U   A A   L
V   V   I   SS     U   U   AAAAA L
V   V   I   SS     U   U   A   A   L
VV    I   SSSSS   UUUUU   A   A   LLLLL

```

```

000   TTTTT   TTTTT   H   H   Y   Y   M   M   000   TM
O   O   T     T     H   H   Y Y   MM MM   O   O
O   O   T     T     H   H   Y   M   M   O   O
000   T     T     H   H   Y   M   M   000

```

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***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****

```

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
Output filename: C:\Users\jfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\7e9698eb-
Summary filename: C:\Users\jfletcher\AppData\Local\Civica\XH5\62082276-f617-4be2-807a-c20b5723c417\7e9698eb-

```

DATE: 11-13-2023 TIME: 09:09:01

USER:

COMMENTS: _____

```

*****
** SIMULATION : 6 - 100yr 4hr 10min Chicago ( **
*****

```

CHICAGO STORM
Ptotal= 89.87 mm

IDF curve parameters: A=4688.000
B= 17.000
C= 0.962
used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 0.33

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.00	2.89	1.00	62.12	2.00	12.48	3.00	3.91
0.17	3.67	1.17	196.54	2.17	9.60	3.17	3.44
0.33	4.88	1.33	83.09	2.33	7.66	3.33	3.05
0.50	6.96	1.50	41.25	2.50	6.29	3.50	2.73
0.67	11.02	1.67	25.07	2.67	5.28	3.67	2.47
0.83	21.03	1.83	17.06	2.83	4.51	3.83	2.24

CALIB
NASHYD (0201)
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min

Area (ha)= 12.40 Curve Number (CN)= 58.0
Ia (mm)= 8.39 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.53

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----

TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05

0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.894

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.583 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.013
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.278

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB							
NASHYD (0202)	Area (ha)=	3.47	Curve Number (CN)=	63.0			
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	4.54	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00			
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.54					

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

----- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH -----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.245

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.203 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.048
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.345

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0074)	OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2---> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min				
	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0079
	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202)	3.470	0.203	2.00	31.05
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0074)	0.007	0.000	1.58	29.75
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	3.463	0.203	2.00	29.75

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 58
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.83
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 66.67

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 0.05
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = -25.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0079

| Junction Command(0076) |

AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)

INFLOW : ID= 3(0074) 3.46 0.20 2.00 29.75
 OUTFLOW: ID= 2(0076) 3.46 0.20 2.00 29.75

CALIB NASHYD (0203) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha)= 1.73 Ia (mm)= 4.42 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.40	Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
--	--	--

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.165

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.131 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.833
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.853
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.366

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0051) IN= 2---> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min	OVERFLOW IS ON								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>OUTFLOW (cms)</th> <th>STORAGE (ha.m.)</th> <th>OUTFLOW (cms)</th> <th>STORAGE (ha.m.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.0000</td> <td>0.0000</td> <td>0.0001</td> <td>0.0054</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0054
OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms)	STORAGE (ha.m.)						
0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0054						

	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0203)	1.730	0.131	1.83	32.85
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0051)	0.006	0.000	1.58	29.74
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	1.724	0.131	1.83	29.74

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 48
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 4.00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 64.00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.08
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=-15.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0054

ADD HYD (0077) 1 + 2 = 3	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>AREA (ha)</th> <th>QPEAK (cms)</th> <th>TPEAK (hrs)</th> <th>R.V. (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ID1= 1 (0051):</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1.58</td> <td>29.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ ID2= 2 (0074):</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1.58</td> <td>29.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ID = 3 (0077):</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1.58</td> <td>29.75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	ID1= 1 (0051):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.74	+ ID2= 2 (0074):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.75					ID = 3 (0077):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.75
AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)																					
ID1= 1 (0051):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.74																				
+ ID2= 2 (0074):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.75																				
ID = 3 (0077):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.75																				

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0077) 3 + 2 = 1	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>AREA (ha)</th> <th>QPEAK (cms)</th> <th>TPEAK (hrs)</th> <th>R.V. (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ID1= 3 (0077):</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1.58</td> <td>29.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ ID2= 2 (0076):</td> <td>3.46</td> <td>0.203</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>29.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ID = 1 (0077):</td> <td>3.48</td> <td>0.203</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>29.75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	ID1= 3 (0077):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.75	+ ID2= 2 (0076):	3.46	0.203	2.00	29.75					ID = 1 (0077):	3.48	0.203	2.00	29.75
AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)																					
ID1= 3 (0077):	0.01	0.000	1.58	29.75																				
+ ID2= 2 (0076):	3.46	0.203	2.00	29.75																				
ID = 1 (0077):	3.48	0.203	2.00	29.75																				

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0001)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1 + 2 = 3		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 1 (0201):		12.40	0.583	2.00	25.01
+ ID2= 2 (0077):		3.48	0.203	2.00	29.75
=====					
ID = 3 (0001):		15.88	0.786	2.00	26.05

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

CALIB NASHYD (0204)		Area (ha)=	0.62	Curve Number (CN)=	63.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min		Ia (mm)=	4.58	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00
		U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.21		

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.113

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.063 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.583
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 30.976
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.345

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0078)		OVERFLOW IS ON			
IN= 2----> OUT= 1					
DT= 5.0 min		OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
		(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022

	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0204)	0.620	0.063	1.58	30.98
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0078)	0.005	0.000	1.42	28.81
OVERFLOW: ID= 3 (0003)	0.615	0.064	1.42	28.81

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATION OVERFLOW = 39
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOW (HOURS) = 3.25
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 63.93

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 0.16
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=-10.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0022

CALIB NASHYD (0205)		Area (ha)=	2.15	Curve Number (CN)=	59.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min		Ia (mm)=	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N)=	3.00
		U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.13		

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

---- TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH ----							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr

0.083	2.89	1.083	62.12	2.083	12.48	3.08	3.91
0.167	2.89	1.167	62.12	2.167	12.48	3.17	3.91
0.250	3.67	1.250	196.54	2.250	9.60	3.25	3.44
0.333	3.67	1.333	196.54	2.333	9.60	3.33	3.44
0.417	4.88	1.417	83.09	2.417	7.66	3.42	3.05
0.500	4.88	1.500	83.09	2.500	7.66	3.50	3.05
0.583	6.96	1.583	41.25	2.583	6.29	3.58	2.73
0.667	6.96	1.667	41.25	2.667	6.29	3.67	2.73
0.750	11.02	1.750	25.07	2.750	5.28	3.75	2.47
0.833	11.02	1.833	25.07	2.833	5.28	3.83	2.47
0.917	21.03	1.917	17.06	2.917	4.51	3.92	2.24
1.000	21.03	2.000	17.06	3.000	4.51	4.00	2.24

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.632

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.235 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.417
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.284
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 89.870
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.304

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

ADD HYD (0002)	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
1 + 2 = 3				
ID1= 1 (0205):	2.15	0.235	1.42	27.28
+ ID2= 2 (0078):	0.00	0.000	1.42	28.81
=====				
ID = 3 (0002):	2.15	0.235	1.42	27.29

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

Worksheet for Catchment 202 Driveway Culverts

Project Description

Friction Method Manning Formula
Solve For Normal Depth

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient 0.013
Channel Slope 0.03000 m/m
Diameter 0.45 m
Discharge 0.102 m³/s

=1/2 of 100-year Peak Flow = 1/2*0.203
= 0.102 m³/s

Assumed drainage within catchment is split 50/50 into each roadside ditch.

Note: Maximum Discharge is still greater than total 100-year peak flow within the catchment (0.530 > 0.203 m³/s)

Results

Normal Depth 0.139 m
Flow Area 0.04 m²
Wetted Perimeter 0.53 m
Hydraulic Radius 0.079 m
Top Width 0.42 m
Critical Depth 0.22 m
Percent Full 30.8 %
Critical Slope 0.00536 m/m
Velocity 2.45 m/s
Velocity Head 0.31 m
Specific Energy 0.44 m
Froude Number 2.47
Maximum Discharge 0.53 m³/s
Discharge Full 0.49 m³/s
Slope Full 0.00128 m/m
Flow Type SuperCritical

GVF Input Data

Downstream Depth 0.000 m
Length 0.00 m
Number Of Steps 0

GVF Output Data

Upstream Depth 0.000 m
Profile Description
Profile Headloss 0.00 m
Average End Depth Over Rise 0.00 %
Normal Depth Over Rise 30.84 %
Downstream Velocity Infinity m/s

Worksheet for Catchment 202 Driveway Culverts

GVF Output Data

Upstream Velocity	Infinity	m/s
Normal Depth	0.139	m
Critical Depth	0.22	m
Channel Slope	0.03000	m/m
Critical Slope	0.00536	m/m

Worksheet for Catchment 203 Driveway Culverts

Project Description

Friction Method Manning Formula
Solve For Normal Depth

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient 0.013
Channel Slope 0.02000 m/m
Diameter 0.45 m
Discharge 0.065 m³/s

= 1/2 of 100-year Peak Flow = 1/2 * 0.131
= 0.065 m³/s

Results

Normal Depth 0.122 m
Flow Area 0.03 m²
Wetted Perimeter 0.49 m
Hydraulic Radius 0.071 m
Top Width 0.40 m
Critical Depth 0.18 m
Percent Full 27.2 %
Critical Slope 0.00503 m/m
Velocity 1.86 m/s
Velocity Head 0.18 m
Specific Energy 0.30 m
Froude Number 2.01
Maximum Discharge 0.43 m³/s
Discharge Full 0.40 m³/s
Slope Full 0.00052 m/m
Flow Type SuperCritical

Assumed drainage within catchment is split 50/50 into each roadside ditch.

Note: Maximum Discharge is still greater than total 100-year peak flow within the catchment (0.430 > 0.131 m³/s)

GVF Input Data

Downstream Depth 0.000 m
Length 0.00 m
Number Of Steps 0

GVF Output Data

Upstream Depth 0.000 m
Profile Description
Profile Headloss 0.00 m
Average End Depth Over Rise 0.00 %
Normal Depth Over Rise 27.15 %
Downstream Velocity Infinity m/s

Worksheet for Catchment 203 Driveway Culverts

GVF Output Data

Upstream Velocity	Infinity	m/s
Normal Depth	0.122	m
Critical Depth	0.18	m
Channel Slope	0.02000	m/m
Critical Slope	0.00503	m/m

Worksheet for Trapezoidal Swale Above Weir Control Structure

Project Description

Friction Method Manning Formula
Solve For Discharge

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient	0.035	
Channel Slope	0.01000	m/m
Normal Depth	0.350	m
Left Side Slope	3.00	m/m (H:V)
Right Side Slope	2.00	m/m (H:V)
Bottom Width	2.00	m

Results

Discharge	1.167	m ³ /s
Flow Area	1.01	m ²
Wetted Perimeter	3.89	m
Hydraulic Radius	0.259	m
Top Width	3.75	m
Critical Depth	0.29	m
Critical Slope	0.02056	m/m
Velocity	1.16	m/s
Velocity Head	0.07	m
Specific Energy	0.42	m
Froude Number	0.72	
Flow Type	Subcritical	

>> 100-year Peak Flows for each catchment

Peak Flows for each Catchment:
Catchment 202 = 0.203 m³/s
Catchment 203 = 0.131 m³/s
Catchment 204 = 0.063 m³/s

GVF Input Data

Downstream Depth	0.000	m
Length	0.00	m
Number Of Steps	0	

GVF Output Data

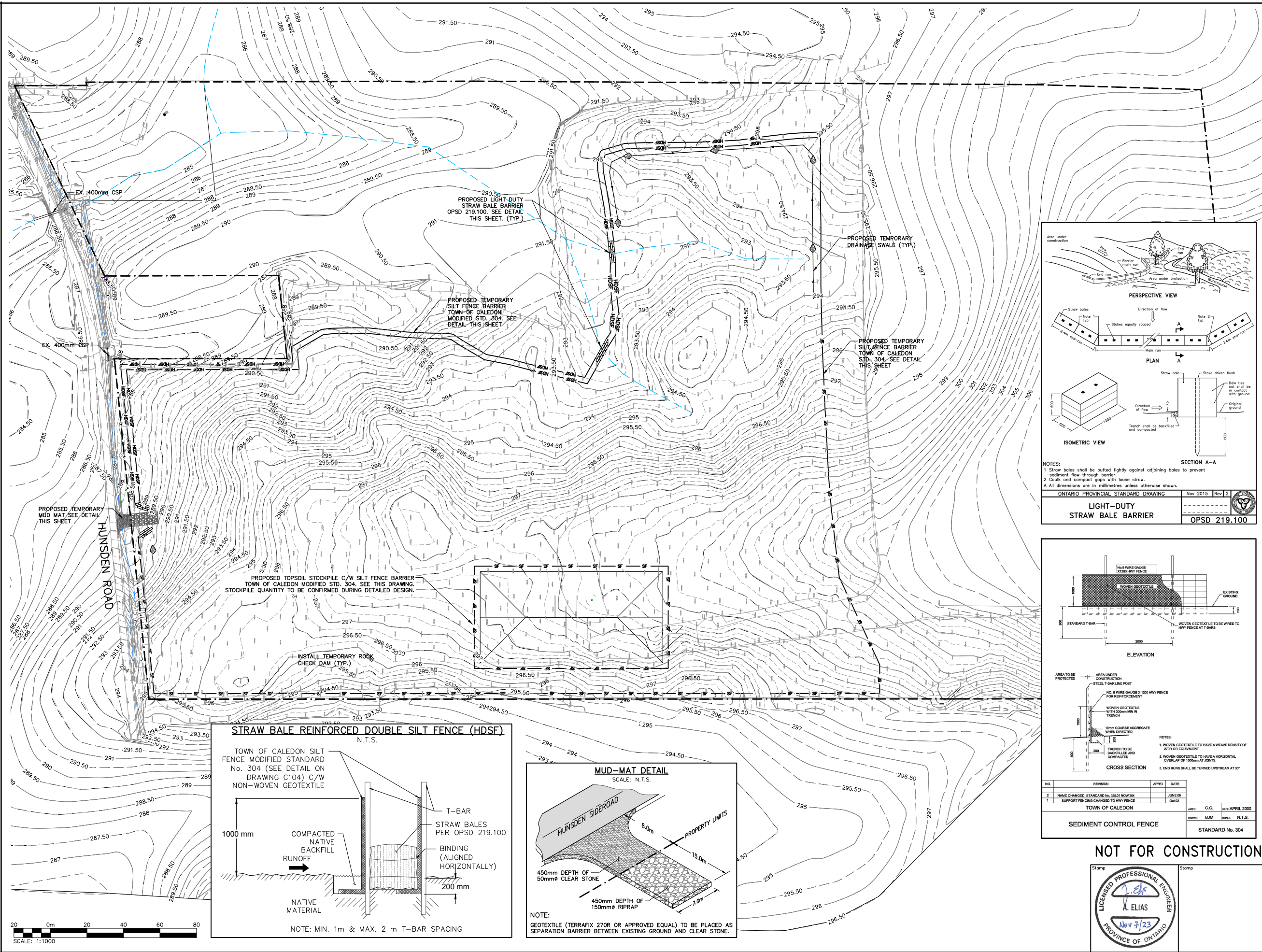
Upstream Depth	0.000	m
Profile Description		
Profile Headloss	0.00	m
Downstream Velocity	Infinity	m/s
Upstream Velocity	Infinity	m/s
Normal Depth	0.350	m
Critical Depth	0.29	m
Channel Slope	0.01000	m/m

Worksheet for Trapezoidal Swale Above Weir Control Structure

GVF Output Data

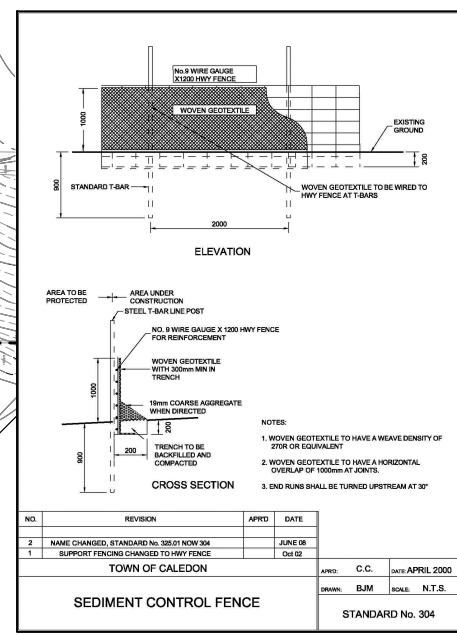
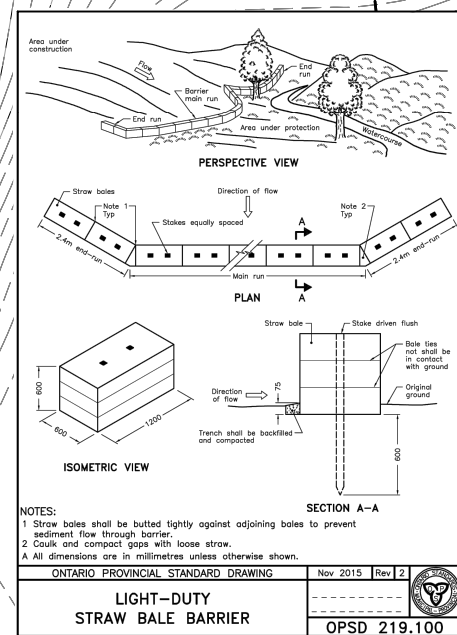
Critical Slope 0.02056 m/m

DRAWINGS



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- - - EXISTING CONTOUR (0.5m)
- - - EXISTING CONTOUR (1.0m)
- - - EXISTING DITCH
- - - EXISTING GRADE
- ▨ MUD-MAT; SEE DETAIL MODIFIED
- SF SILT FENCE (T.O.C. STD. DWG. No. 304) - SEE DETAIL ON C104
- HDSF HEAVY DUTY SILT FENCE (STRAW BALE REINFORCED DOUBLE SILT FENCE) - SEE DETAIL ON THIS DRAWING
- ◊ ROCK FLOW CHECK DAM; OPSD 219.210



NOTE:

ESC MEASURES TO RESPECT EXISTING VEGETATION AND AVOID IMPACTS WHERE POSSIBLE. SEE ARBORIST/TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION PLAN FOR DETAILS ON TREES TO BE PRESERVED.

No.	ISSUE / REVISION	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR SECOND SUBMISSION (ZBA)	2023/NOV/07
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No. ISSUE / REVISION YYY/MM/DD

ELEVATION NOTE:

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SITE BENCHMARK:

No. 0082010811
ELEVATION = 286.833m
No. 0082010813
ELEVATION = 290.087

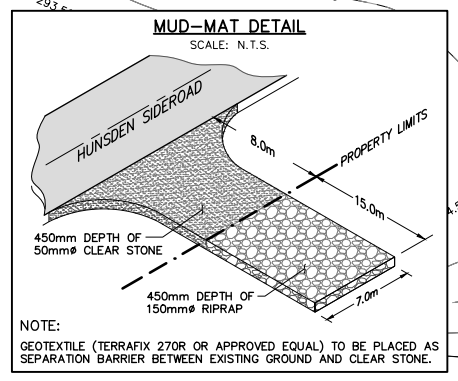
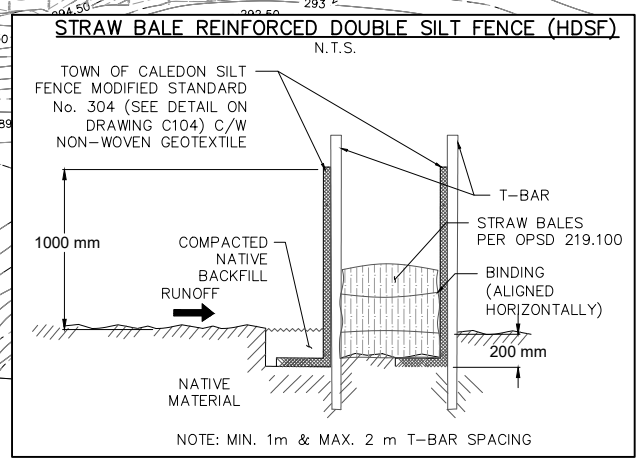
SURVEY NOTES:

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Project

10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
TOWN OF CALEDON

Drawing

PRELIMINARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Stamp

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
A. ELIAS
Nov 7/23
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

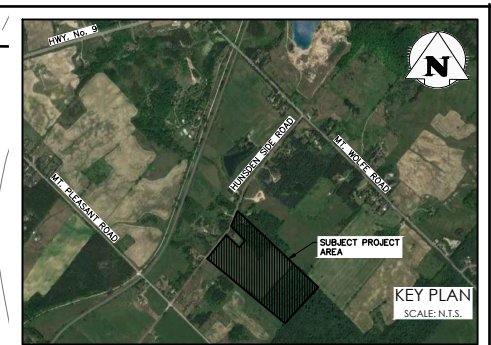
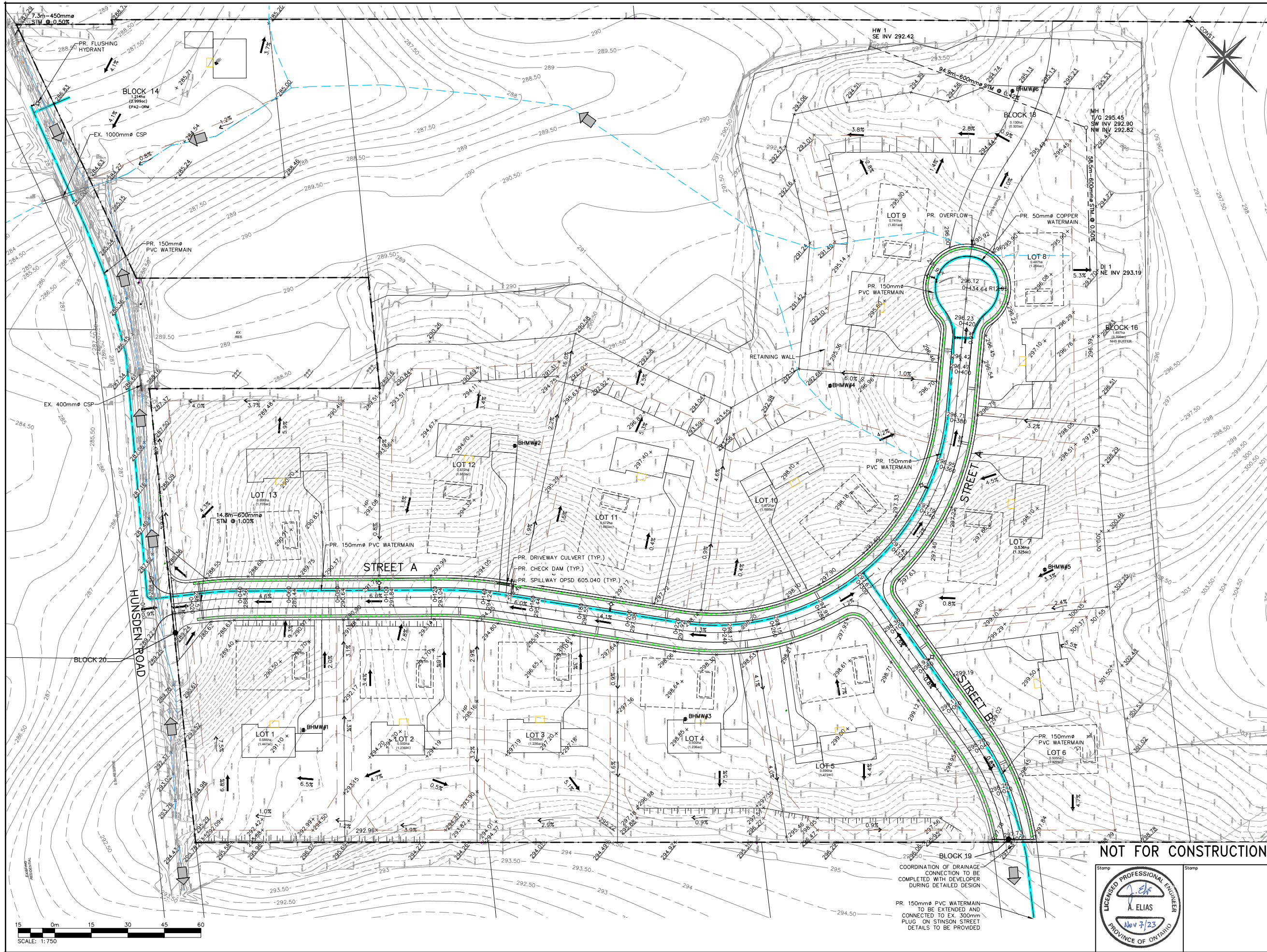
Stamp

2800 HIGH POINT DRIVE
SUITE 100
MILTON, ON L9T 6P4
905-875-0026 T
905-875-4915 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn D.G. Design T.E. Project No. 952-6305

Check J.F. Check T.E. Scale 1:1000 Dwg. C101

1:9000952 - Harwood - Hunsdan Sideroad - Sheets (3/305, C101, 2023-11-10 3:35:24 PM, c101.dwg)



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING CONTOUR (0.5m)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (1.0m)
- EXISTING DITCH
- EXISTING FENCE
- EXISTING GRADE
- PROPOSED GRADE
- PROPOSED GRADE (TO MATCH EXISTING)
- PROPOSED MINOR FLOW DIRECTION
- PROPOSED GRASSED SWALE
- BOREHOLE MONITORING WELL
- PROPOSED SLOPE (3:1 MAX.)
- EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT & GATE VALVE
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN & GATE VALVE
- PR. BIOSWALE
- PR. BUILDING ENVELOPE
- SANITARY SEPTIC BED TO BE DESIGNED BY OTHERS
- LOT STRUCTURAL ENVELOPE

1	ISSUED FOR SECOND SUBMISSION (ZBA)	2023/NOV/07
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No. 00820108113
ELEVATION = 290.087

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Project
**10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
TOWN OF CALEDON**

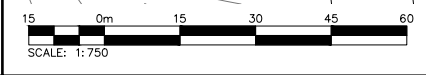
Drawing
**PRELIMINARY SITE
GRADING & SERVICING PLAN**

Stamp
CROZIER CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2800 HIGH POINT DRIVE
SUITE 100
MILTON, ON L9T 6P4
905-875-0026 T
905-875-4915 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn: D.G. Design: T.E. Project No: **952-6305**
Check: J.F. Check: T.E. Scale: 1:750 Dwg: **C 102**

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Stamp
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
A. ELIAS
Nov 7/23
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



PR. 150mm PVC WATERMAIN TO BE EXTENDED AND CONNECTED TO EX. 300mm PLUG ON STINSON STREET. DETAILS TO BE PROVIDED

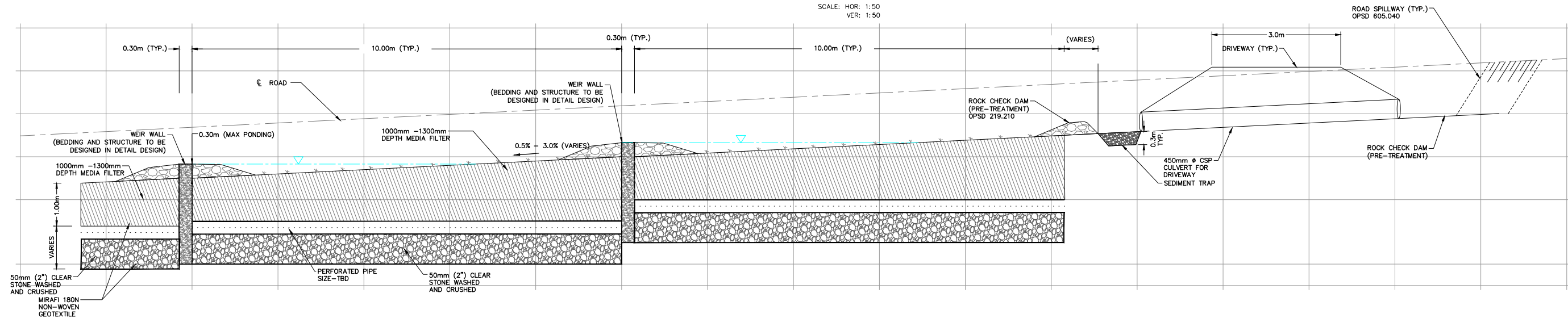
COORDINATION OF DRAINAGE CONNECTION TO BE COMPLETED WITH DEVELOPER DURING DETAILED DESIGN

I:\900952 - Harwood\6305 - 10249 Hunsden Sideroad\CAD\Civil_Sheets\6305_C102.dwg, C102, 2023-11-10 3:35:29 PM, c.grauer



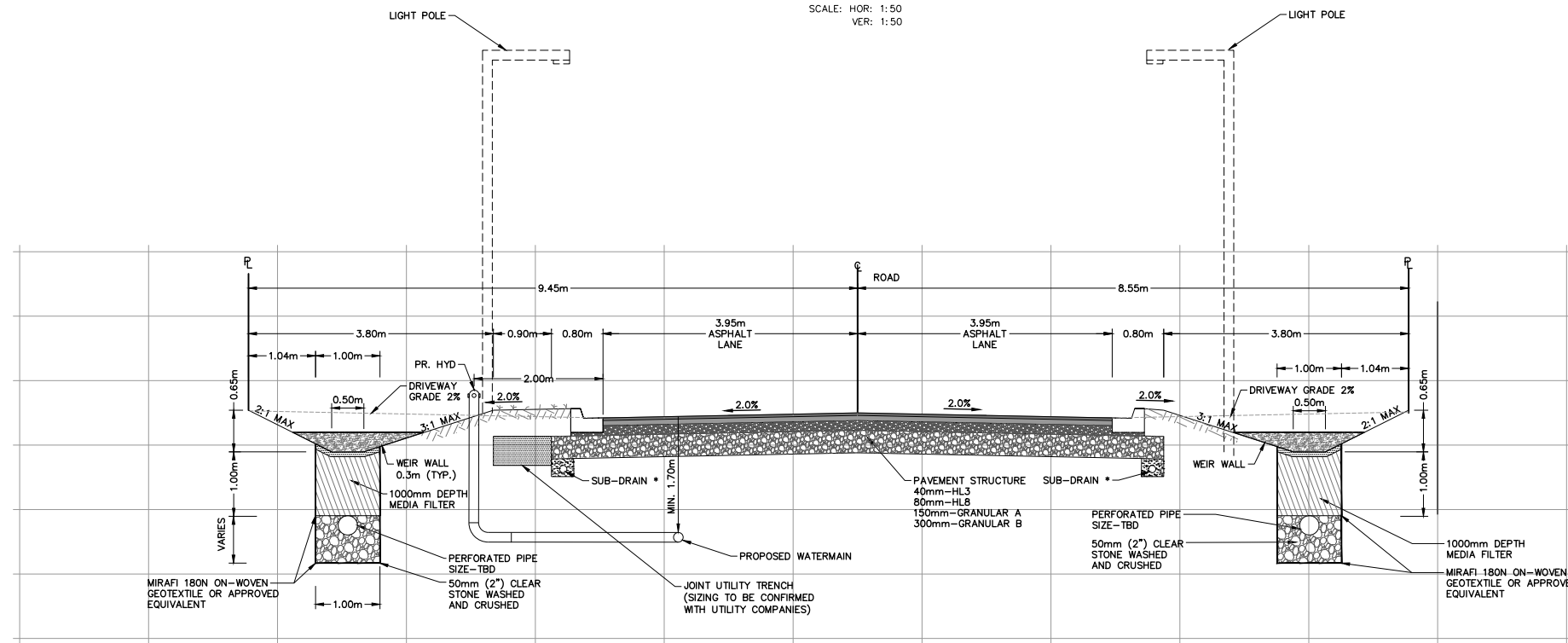
TYPICAL ROADSIDE BIOSWALE SECTION

SCALE: HOR: 1:50
VER: 1:50



TYPICAL 18.0m R.O.W. ROAD SECTION

SCALE: HOR: 1:50
VER: 1:50



* SUB-DRAIN MAY OUTLET TO PERFORATED PIPE IN BIOSWALE

1	ISSUED FOR SECOND SUBMISSION (ZBA)	2023/NOV/07
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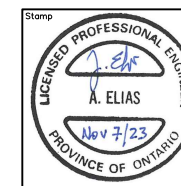
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Project
10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
TOWN OF CALEDON

Drawing
SECTIONS AND DETAILS

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

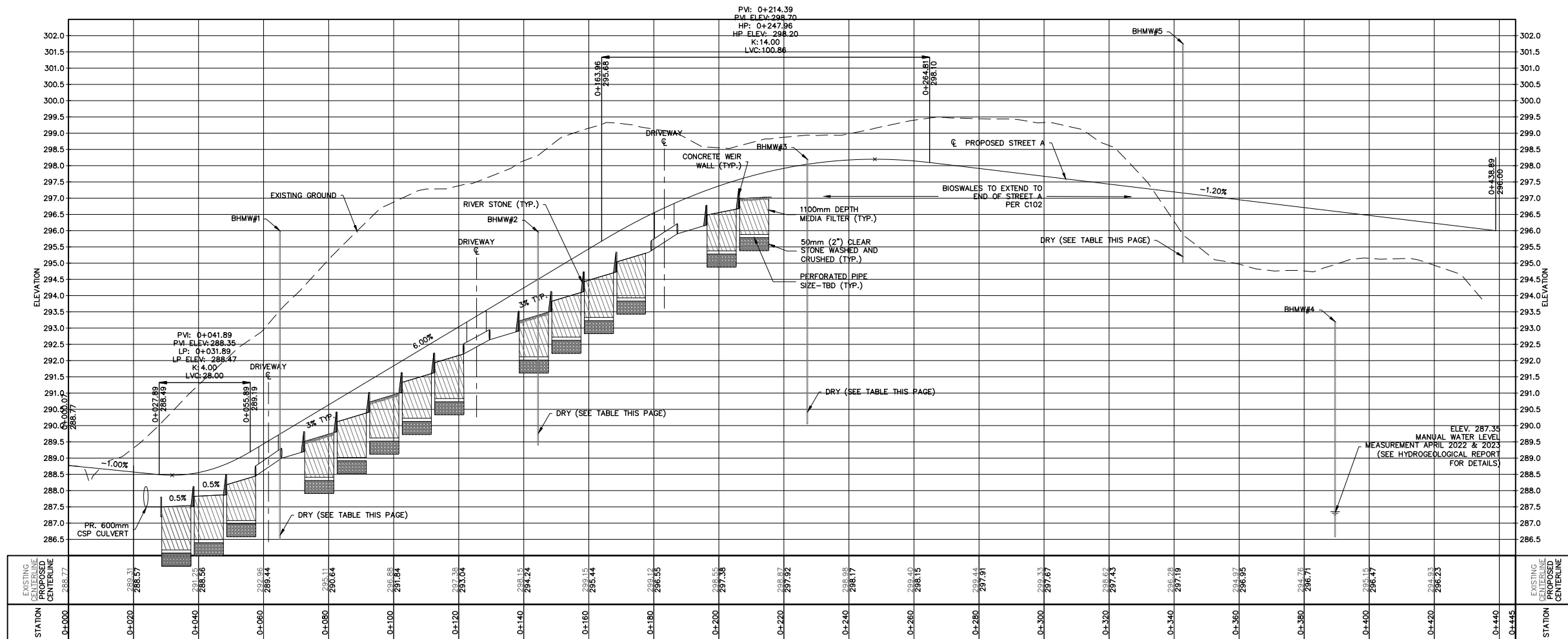


CROZIER CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2800 HIGH POINT DRIVE
SUITE 100
MILTON, ON L9T 6P4
905-875-0026 T
905-875-4915 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

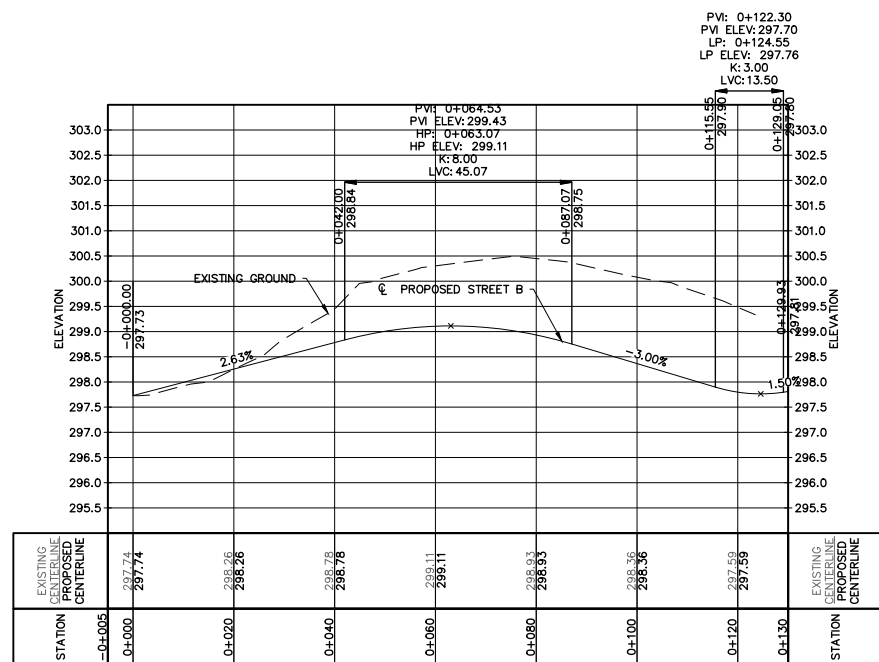
Drawn	D.G.	Design	T.E.	Project No.	952-6305
Check	J.F.	Check	T.E.	Scale	AS SHOWN
					Dwg. C 103

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STREET A

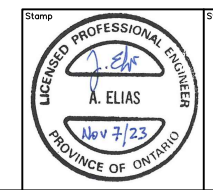


STREET B



Monitoring Well	04-Apr-22			28-Apr-23			11-Oct-23		
	Measured Level (m)	Corrected Water Level (mbsgl)	Groundwater Elevation (msgl)	Measured Level (m)	Corrected Water Level (mbsgl)	Groundwater Elevation (msgl)	Measured Level (m)	Corrected Water Level (mbsgl)	Groundwater Elevation (msgl)
MW1	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-
MW2	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-
MW3	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-
MW4	6.55	5.85	287.35	6.55	5.85	287.35	6.67	5.97	287.23
MW5	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-	DRY	-	-
MW6	DRY	-	-	6.71	6.01	288.39	DRY	-	-
MIN	6.55	5.85	287.35	6.55	5.85	287.35	6.67	5.97	287.23
MAX	6.55	5.85	287.35	6.71	6.01	288.39	6.67	5.97	287.23
A.V.D.	6.55	5.85	287.35	6.63	5.93	287.97	6.67	5.97	287.23

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



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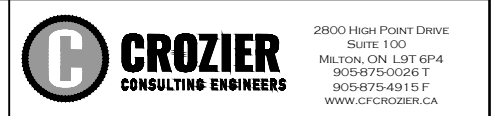
SITE BENCHMARK:
No. 00820108111
ELEVATION = 286.833m
No. 00820108113
ELEVATION = 290.087

SURVEY NOTES:
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Project
**10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
TOWN OF CALEDON**

Drawing
**PRELIMINARY SITE
ROAD & BIO-SWALE PROFILES**



Drawn	D.G.	Design	T.E.	Project No.	952-6305
Check	J.F.	Check	T.E. <td>Scale</td> <td>1:750</td>	Scale	1:750
				Dwg.	C 104



FIGURES



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING CONTOUR (0.5m)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (1.0m)
- EXISTING DITCH
- EXISTING GRADE
- EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
- EXISTING STORM DRAINAGE CATCHMENT
- CATCHMENT I.D.
AREA (ha) | CURVE NUMBER
- STORMWATER OUTLET ID

1	ISSUED FOR SECOND SUBMISSION (ZBA)	2023/NOV/07
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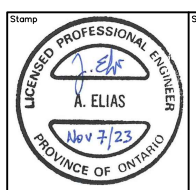
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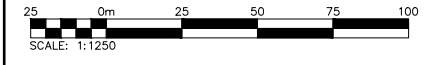
Project
**10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
TOWN OF CALEDON**

Drawing
PRE-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN

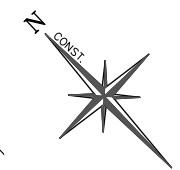
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



Drawn	D.G.	Design	T.E.	Project No.	952-6305
Check	J.F.	Check	T.E.	Scale	1:1250
				Dwg.	FIG1



I:\900\952 - Harwood\3305 - 10249 Hunsden Sideroad\CAD\Civil\Sheets\3305_FIG1-PRE-DRN.dwg, FIG1, 2023-11-10 3:36:00 PM, dpaue



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING CONTOUR (0.5m)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (1.0m)
- EXISTING DITCH
- EXISTING GRADE
- PROPOSED MAJOR OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
- BOREHOLE MONITORING WELL
- EXISTING MAJOR OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
- MODELED CATCHMENT AREA
- CATCHMENT I.D.
AREA (ha) | CURVE NUMBER (CN)
- STORMWATER OUTLET ID
- PR. BUILDING ENVELOPE

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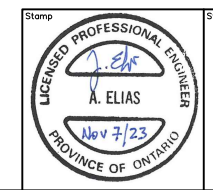
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Project
**10249 HUNSDEN SIDEROAD
TOWN OF CALEDON**

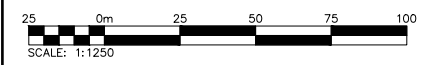
Drawing
**POST DEVELOPMENT
DRAINAGE PLAN**

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



CROZIER CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2800 HIGH POINT DRIVE
SUITE 100
MILTON, ON L9T 6P4
905-875-0026 T
905-875-4915 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn	D.G.	Design	T.E.	Project No.	952-6305	
Check	J.F.	Check	T.E.	Scale	1:1250	
					Dwg.	FIG2



I:\900\952 - Harwood\3305 - 10249 Hunsden Sideroad\CAD\Civil_Sheets\3305_FIG2-POST-DRN.dwg, FIG2, 2023-11-10 3:36:18 PM, cjbauer