

**PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING AND
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT**

for

HALL'S LAKE ESTATES

Report Prepared for:

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Prepared by:



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Reference: 11-167

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Calder Engineering Ltd. has been retained by Riteland Development Corporation to complete a Preliminary Engineering and Stormwater Management Report for the proposed Hall's Lake Estates residential development in the Palgrave area of the Town of Caledon. The report is supporting documentation for the respective subdivision Draft Plan application and has been prepared to meet requirements of sections 7.1.18.7 and 7.1.18.8 of the Town of Caledon Official Plan.

The site location is shown in Figure 1.1. The site is bounded by Mount Wolfe Road to the west, an unopened road allowance and agricultural land to the north, an unopened road allowance and open space to the east, and a single family home and agricultural lands to the south. The legal description of the property is Part of Lot 20, Concession 10, former Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

The overall site comprises 56.12 hectares (ha). It is proposed to develop the site with 28 estate residential lots using a combined rural and urban road cross-section, individual private septic systems for sewage disposal, and municipal water. Drainage and storm water would be managed with the application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices.

The objective of this report is to describe preliminary road grades, proposed methods for site sanitary and water servicing, plan for drainage and stormwater management, site grading, and other proposed facilities. The information provided herein is preliminary and subject to detailed design. Detailed design of the road system, site sanitary and water services, and drainage and stormwater management infrastructure would be undertaken following Draft Plan Approval.

This Preliminary Engineering and Stormwater Management Report, prepared by Calder Engineering Ltd., supercedes the Function Servicing and Stormwater Management Report prepared by Calder Engineering Ltd. (2013), Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Report prepared by C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. (2010), and Functional Engineering Design Report prepared by LGI Consulting Engineers Inc. (2006).

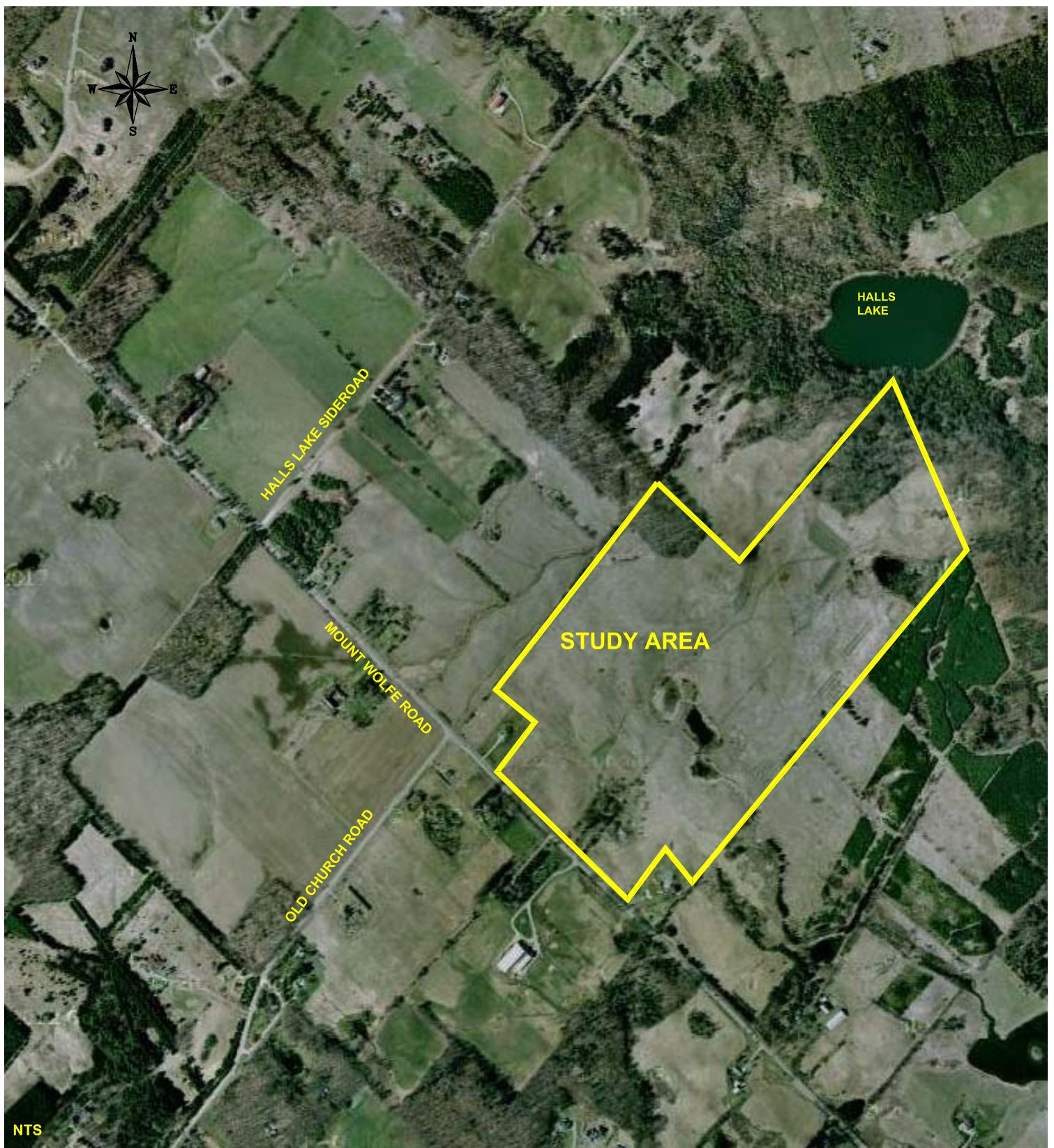


FIGURE 1.1
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES STUDY AREA LOCATION

Reference: Aerial Image from Google Earth



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2.0 STUDY AREA

2.1 General

The site is located in the Palgrave area of the Town of Caledon and is bounded by Mount Wolfe Road to the west, an unopened road allowance and agricultural land to the north, an unopened road allowance and open space to the east, and a single family home and agricultural lands to the south. The legal description of the property is Part of Lot 20, Concession 10, former Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

The overall site comprises 56.12 ha. It is proposed to develop the site with 28 estate residential lots using a combined rural and urban road cross-section, individual private septic systems for sewage disposal, and municipal water. Drainage and storm water would be managed with the application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices. A Site Plan showing the proposed lot pattern and road alignment is shown on Figure 2.1.

2.2 Physiography and Landform

As reported by SAAR Environmental Limited (2010), the site is part of the Palgrave Moraine, an ice-contact stratified area of sands, gravel, and silts that originated as kame outwash deposits. The Palgrave Moraine is a strip of hummocky topography 5 to 7 kilometres in width extending from Caledon East to the Palgrave and Mount Wolfe area, and then east to King City (White, 1975).

2.3 Topography

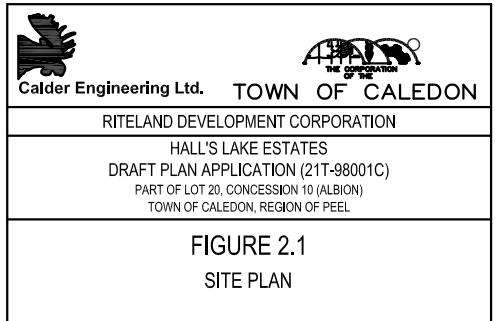
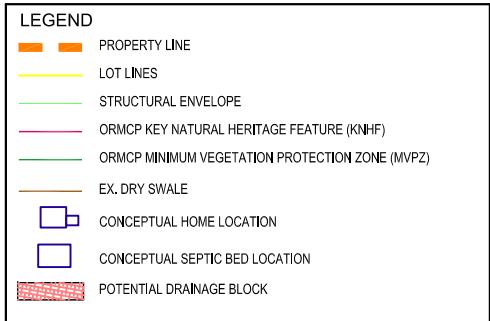
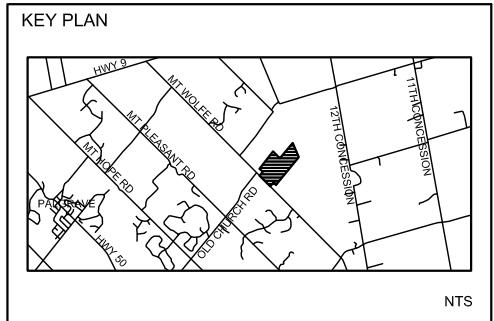
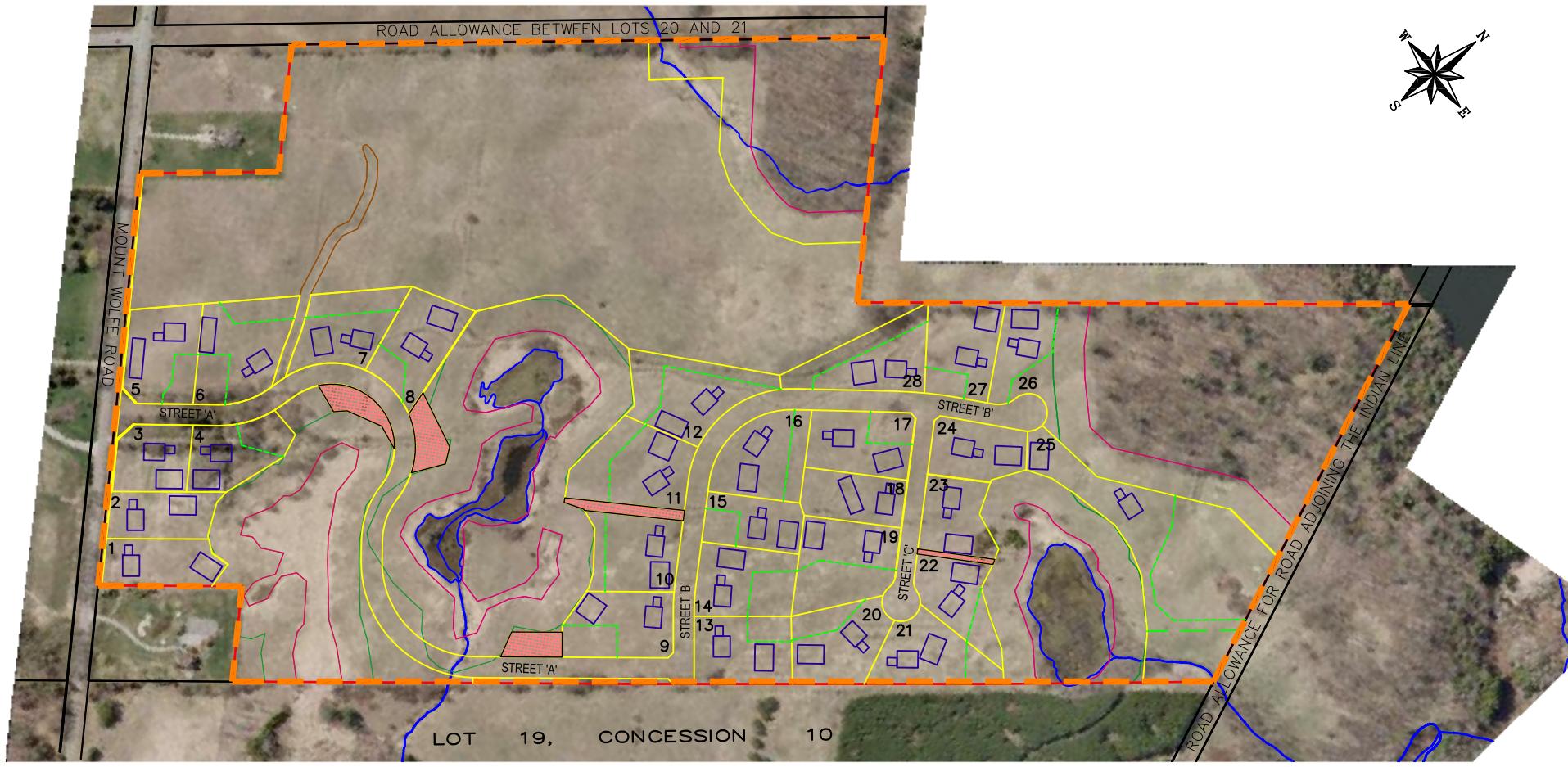
The site comprises hummocky terrain consisting of hills, two low-lying wetland areas, and a northwest to southeast trending topographic ridge which divides drainage. Lands to the south and west of the ridge drain to the Humber River Watershed. Lands to the north and east of the ridge drain to Hall's Lake and the Hall's Creek lowlands which are part of the Holland River Watershed.

The highest point in the surrounding area is Mount Wolfe which is approximately at elevation 367 metres. The highest elevation on the site occurs in the northwest corner of the property (approximately 330 metres) and the lowest elevation in the eastern extremity adjacent the Hall's Creek lowlands (approximately 280 metres).

2.4 Pre-Development Drainage Patterns and Land Uses

As described in Section 2.3, a portion of the site drains southward towards a tributary of the Humber River Watershed, and a portion of the site drains to the southeast which is part of the Holland River Watershed. As such, the site falls within the jurisdiction of two conservation authorities: the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) and the Toronto Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). It is the understanding of Calder Engineering Ltd. that the Toronto Region Conservation Authority has agreed to review documentation related to the subdivision Draft Plan application on behalf of both conservation authorities.

The pre-development drainage patterns have been broken down into 10 catchments as shown in Figure 2.2a. Catchments 1 to 6 drain to a tributary of the Humber River (Humber River Watershed), and Catchments 7 to 10 drain towards Hall's Lake and the Hall's Creek



lowlands (Holland River Watershed). Shown in Figure 2.2b is the external drainage area that makes up part of Catchment 4.

The land was historically cleared and farmed, however, over the past number of years the land has been occasionally plowed but not been actively farmed. For this project, the existing land use has been considered and modeled primarily as a grassland meadow.

There are two wetland areas on the site: one is located in Catchment 3 and is designated as Wetland No. 35, and the other is located in Catchment 8 and is designated as Wetland No. 36. These wetlands are part of the provincially significant Hall Lake-Kennifick Wetland Complex. An intermittent dry swale drains through Catchment 2. The lower segment of this swale is considered part of Wetland No. 51 associated with the provincially significant Hall Lake-Kennifick Wetland Complex.

2.5 Surficial Soils

A geotechnical investigation was performed by Soil Engineers Limited (2015) comprising 10 boreholes ranging from 4.7 to 5.0 metres in depth. The boreholes locations and borehole logs are provided in Appendix B. Generally, the site consists of an approximately 250 to 400 millimetre layer of topsoil, which overlays silty clay or silty sand till.

It is indicated in the geotechnical investigation that the silty clay till is practically impervious with an estimated coefficient of permeability of 10^{-6} centimetres per second (cm/s) and the silty sand till has a moderate to relatively low permeability with an estimated coefficient of permeability in the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} cm/s. The silty sand till dominates soil stratigraphy along the southern boundary of the site.

The presence of groundwater was detected at two of the ten boreholes: Borehole 2 at a depth of 0.6 metres and Borehole 8 at a depth of 2.4 metres. The observed groundwater was attributed to precipitation trapped in the fissures of weathered soil, and in the sand and silt layers laminated in the tills. The colour of the soil remained brown to the maximum investigated depth, indicating that the soils have oxidized and the permanent groundwater regime lies below the maximum investigated depth of approximately 5 metres.

Based on these findings, it is assumed that the site soils could be classified as either Hydrologic Soil Group B or C with CN values ranging from 65 to 70.

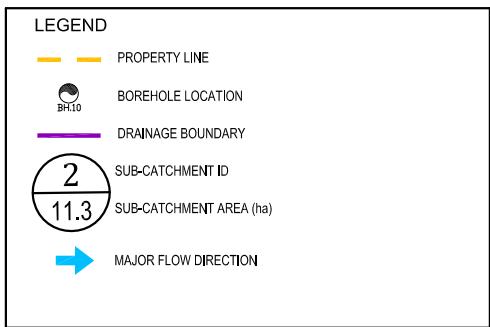
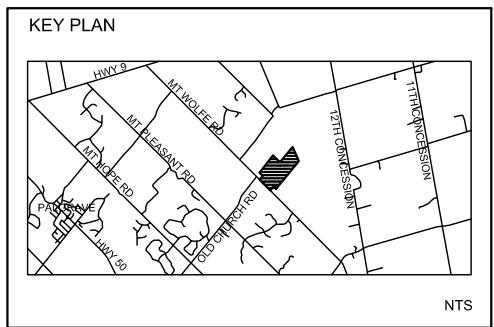
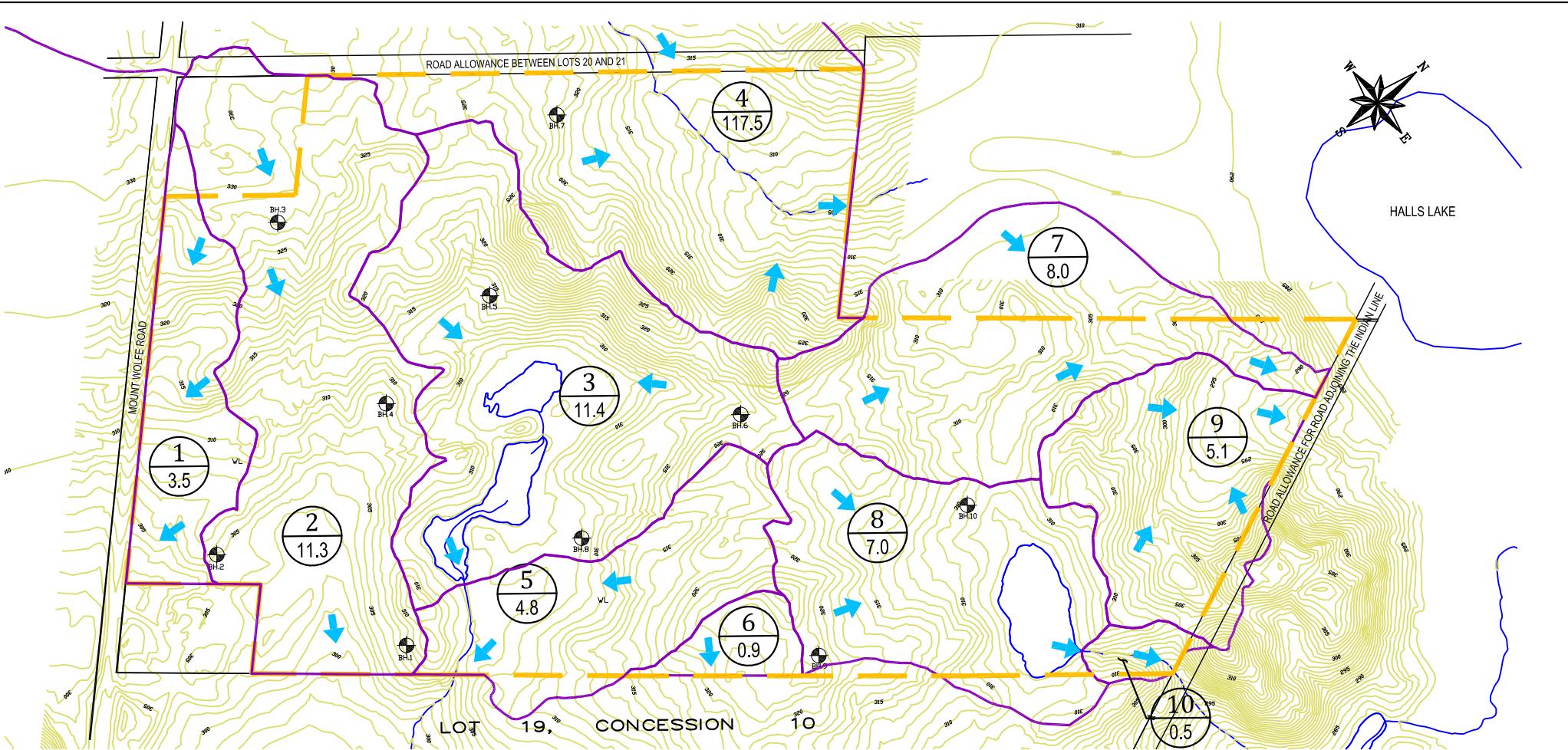
2.6 Geology

A description of site geology has been provided by LGI Consulting Engineers Inc. (2006), SAAR Environmental Limited (2010), and White (1975).

2.7 Hydrogeology and Groundwater

A description of site hydrogeology and groundwater has been provided by Calder Engineering Ltd. (2015) and LGI Consulting Engineers Inc. (2006). The subject lands are located in the headwater regions of the Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay watersheds and more specifically, the headwaters of the Humber River and Holland River.

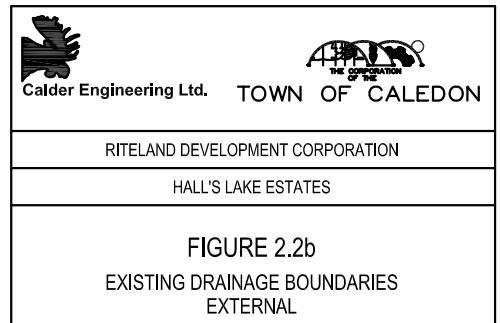
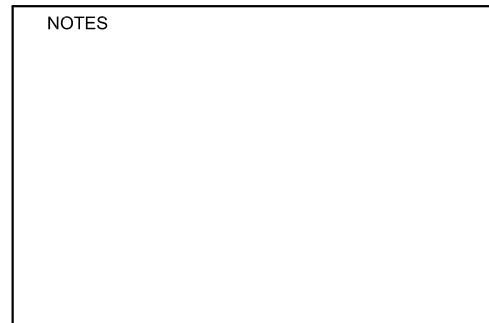
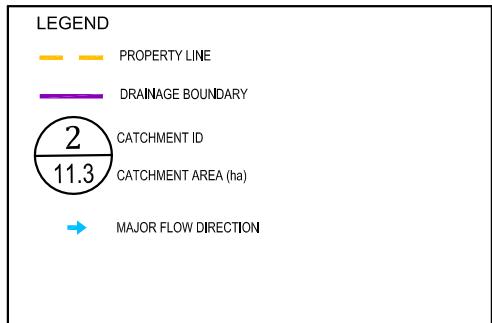
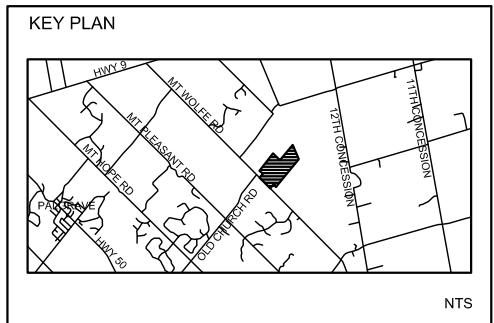
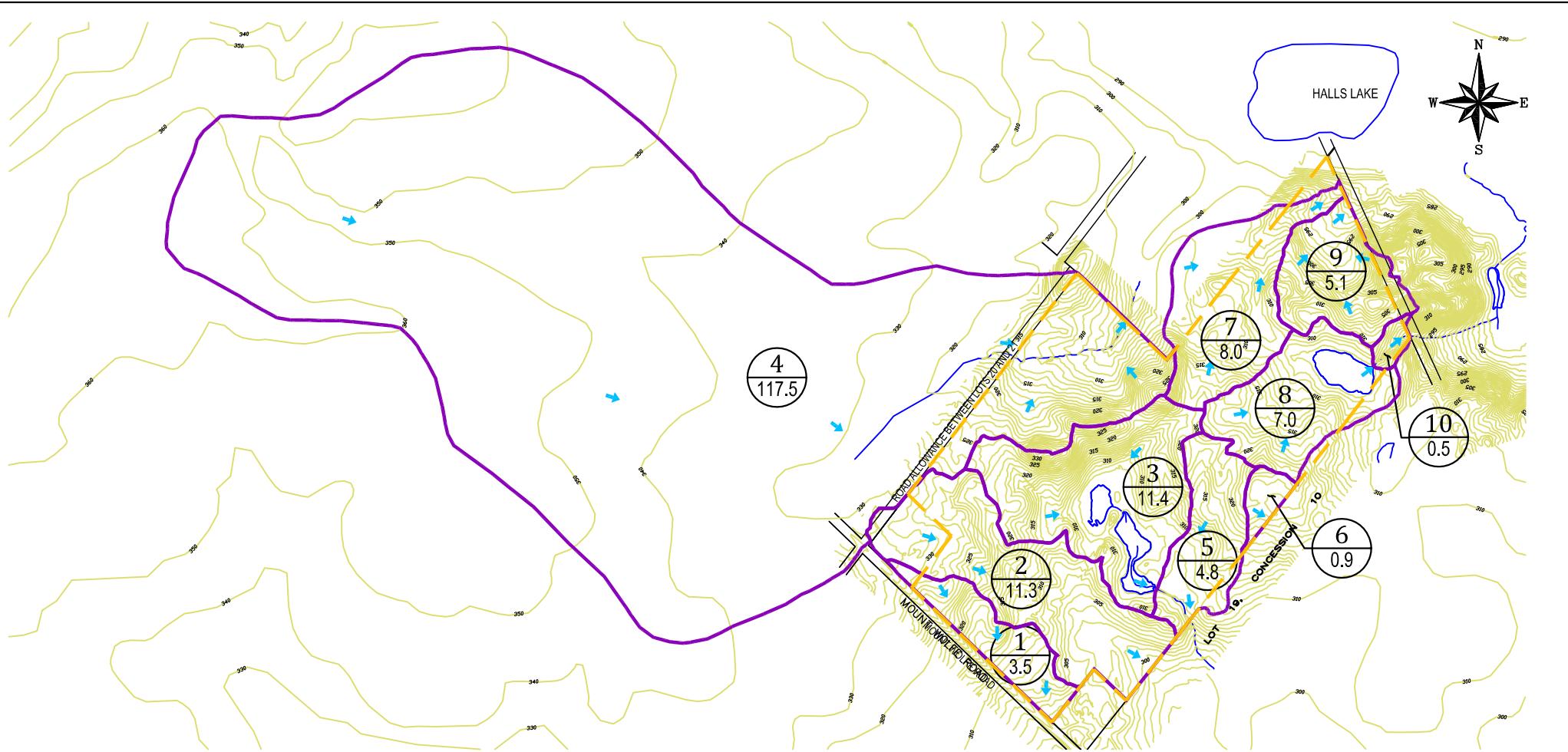
Locally, the site is located partially in the physiographic areas of the Mount Wolfe South Slopes and Hall's Lake Lowlands. The Mount Wolfe South Slopes are considered regional



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FIGURE 2.2a
EXISTING DRAINAGE BOUNDARIES SITE



groundwater recharge areas and the Hall's Lake Lowlands represent an area of groundwater discharge for local unconfined aquifers.

Groundwater flow can generally be described in terms of shallow and deep systems. Shallow groundwater flow on the site will follow surface topography and flow down slope. The ridge on the site forms a local divide for groundwater flow. To the north of the ridge, shallow groundwater will flow northeasterly towards the Hall's Lake and the Hall's Creek lowlands. South of the ridge, shallow groundwater will flow southward to the low lying areas on the south half of the site and off-site to topographic lows.

Flow direction in the deeper confined aquifer(s) and regional groundwater system has not been assessed. Description of the geology and groundwater resources at a regional scale has been provided by Toronto and Region Conservation (2008).

2.8 Environmental Features

A description of environmental features on the site has been provided by Savanta Inc. (2014) and SAAR Environmental Limited (2010). As reported by SAAR Environmental Limited, the site supports three types of key natural heritage features:

- Provincially Significant Wetlands;
- Significant Woodlands; and
- Riparian Valley.

Two wetland features have been identified on the project site that are part of the provincially significant Hall Lake-Kennifick Wetland Complex. These features were staked and surveyed in November 2007. Site walks in 2013 by Savanta Inc. have indicated that the wetland feature boundaries are similar to what was previously established.

Further to the above, correspondence received from the Ministry of Natural Resources dated March 16th, 2009 confirms that wetland boundaries and vegetation communities for two wetland features are associated with wetlands numbers 35 and 36 of the provincially significant Hall Lake-Kennifick Wetland Complex. In addition, it was identified in this correspondence that part of the dry swale in the western part of the site is associated with Wetland No. 51 of this complex. This correspondence is provided in Appendix C. Discussion of these wetland features has been provided by SAAR Environmental Limited (2010) and Savanta Inc. (2014).

2.9 Background Studies and Reports

The following background documents and reports have been prepared as supporting information for the subdivision Draft Plan application and should be reviewed in conjunction with this report:

- Draft Plan of Subdivision prepared by KLM Planning Partners Inc. (Appendix A);
- Technical Supporting Maps prepared by Calder Engineering Ltd. illustrating site physical conditions and environmental constraints;

- Natural Heritage Evaluation, Hall's Lake, dated December 2010 and prepared by SAAR Environmental Limited;
- Oak Ridges Moraine Natural Heritage Evaluation – Proposed Hall's Lake Estates Subdivision, Town of Caledon, dated January 2014 and prepared by Savanta Inc.
- A Soil Investigation for Proposed Residential Development, Mount Wolfe Road and Hall's Lake Sideroad, Town of Caledon, dated January 2015 and prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd.;
- Scoped Hydrogeology Report for Hall's Lake Estates, dated February 2015 and prepared by Calder Engineering Ltd.; and
- Functional Engineering Design Report for the proposed Hall's Lake Estates Subdivision, dated February 2006, prepared by LGI Consulting Engineers Inc.

The latter Functional Engineering Design Report prepared LGI Consulting Engineers Inc., although for a different version of the Draft Plan, contains a detailed summary of the project history and original planning context, and site physical conditions including topography and drainage, soils, geology, and hydrogeology and groundwater.

3.0 DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

3.1 Minor and Major Drainage Systems

The minor and major drainage system for the subdivision will consist of both the proposed road system and grassed swales. As much as practical the existing natural drainage patterns will be maintained. The drainage system will be designed to manage storm water for up to the 100-year design storm consistent with Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies, and Guidelines (2009).

3.2 Stormwater Management Plan

Lot level controls and Low Impact Development (LID) practices will be implemented, wherever feasible, to reduce the volume of runoff and provide, as far as practical, a natural hydrologic response. These measures are as follows:

- recharge of residential roof and driveway storm water by direction to grassed and naturalized areas to promote filtering and natural infiltration;
- discharge of foundation drain water to rear and side lot areas;
- by lot grading, direction of structure envelope drainage, via sheet flow, towards grassed and naturalized areas versus the road right of way; and
- application of grassed swales for road drainage versus a piped storm sewer system.

In addition to the above, sufficient on-line linear storage will be provided to limit peak flows from the site to pre-development levels for up to the 100-year return period.

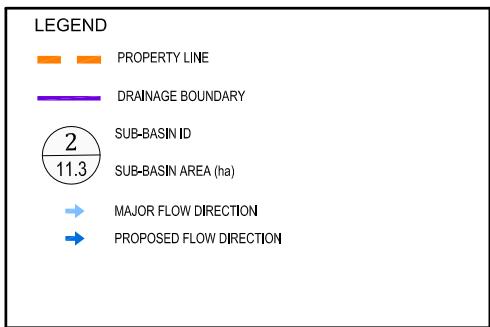
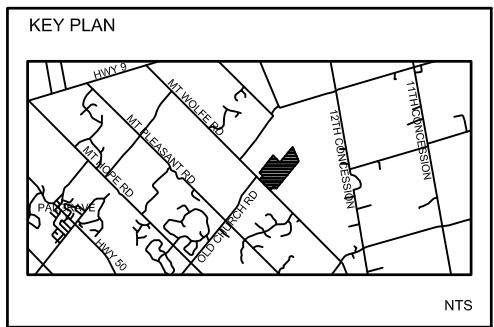
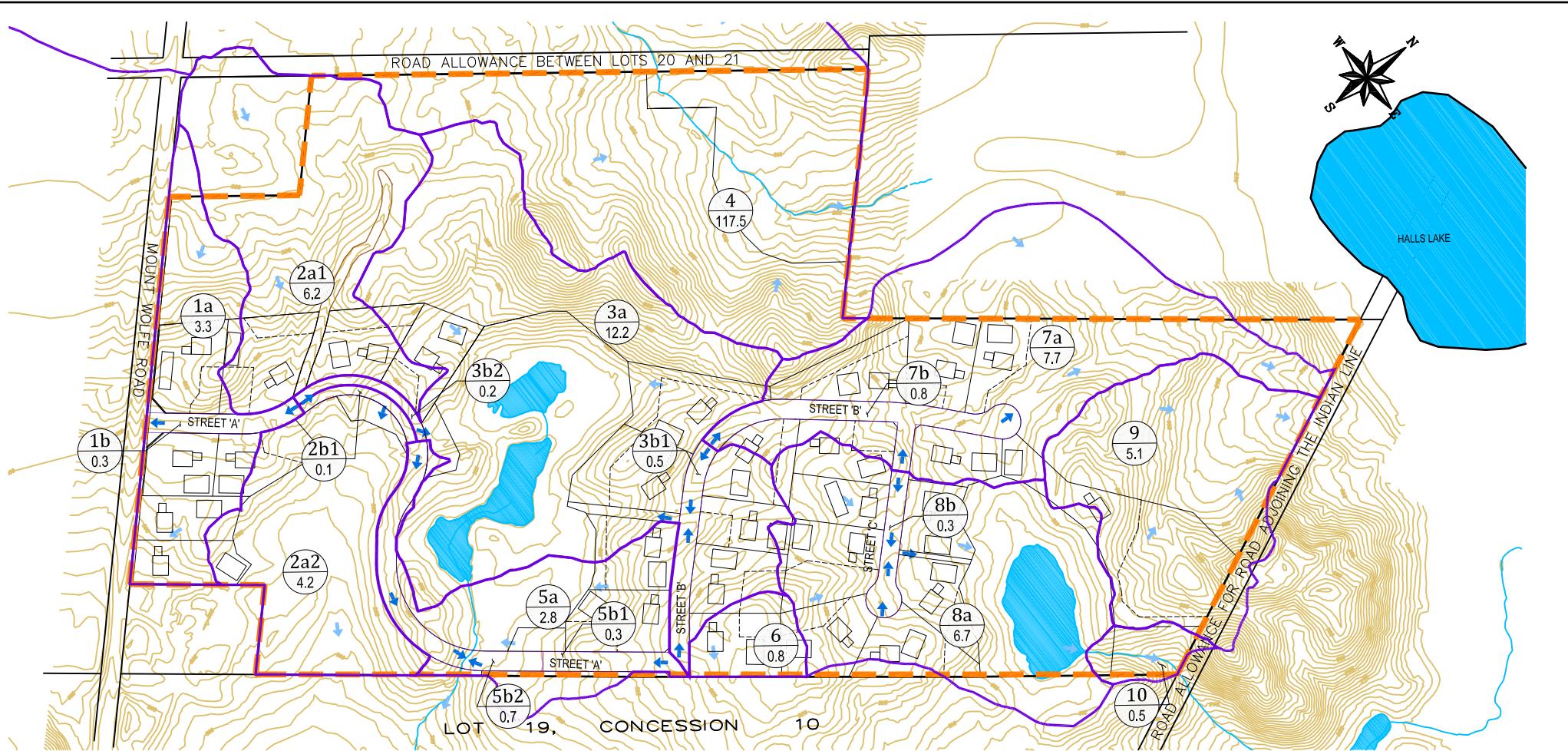
3.2.1 Contributing Drainage Area

The subject site was delineated into 10 catchments. Catchment area delineation is shown in Figure 2.2a. The catchments were further broken down into sub-basins, with identification numbers followed by "a" or "b". Sub-basin identification numbers followed by a "b" represent the road allowance areas, and sub-basin identification numbers followed by "a" represent the remaining area within the catchment. Sub-basin delineation is shown in Figure 3.1.

3.2.2 Stormwater Management Criteria

Per the Town of Caledon Official Plan (2008), the following stormwater management criteria are specified:

- estate residential plans of subdivision will be required to minimize the amount of stormwater draining from the site and adhere to the zero increase of stormwater runoff principle in a manner acceptable to the Town of Caledon and the Conservation Authority (e.g., post-development flows will be less than or equal to pre-development flows);



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WHERE THE CATCHMENT IS DIVIDED INTO SUB-BASINS, THE ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY IS CONTAINED IN SUB-BASINS LABELED WITH 'b' AND THE REMAINING CATCHMENT AREA IS LABELED WITH 'a'

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FIGURE 3.1
PROPOSED DRAINAGE BOUNDARIES

- wherever possible, the 100-year design storm water runoff will be detained and recharged to the groundwater aquifers or slowly released from the site in an environmentally acceptable manner; and
- during detail design, a sediment and erosion control plan is to be prepared which conforms to the Town's latest guidelines.

In addition, Toronto and Region Conservation stormwater management criteria are as follows:

- Quantity Control – control of 2 to 100-year post-development peak flows to pre-development peak flows based on applicable Unit Flow Equations
- Quality Control – enhance level of treatment (Level 1)
- Erosion Control – 25 millimetres of storm runoff detained and released over a 48 hour period
- Water Balance – retention of storm runoff from the first 5 mm of rainfall on the site through infiltration, evapotranspiration, and/or reuse

3.2.3 Hydrologic Modelling Approach

A hydrologic model (SWMHYMO Version 4.07 dated July 1999) was set up to reflect the existing (pre-development) condition provided in Figure 2.2a and Figure 2.2b, and post-development condition shown in Figure 3.1. Available soils, land use, and topographic information was used to calculate SWMHYMO parameters, including curve number (CN), time to peak (tp), and catchment slope. Due to the estate residential nature of the subdivision and large associated open space blocks, the catchments typically had a total imperviousness (TIMP) of less than 20% and were modeled using the Calibrate NASHYD command. The time to peak was calculated using the Airport method. The AES 6 hour and 12 hour duration storms were applied to determine the critical storm duration for the study area. Based on this analysis, the AES 6 hour duration storm was determined to be the critical design storm and applied.

For this report, it was assumed that only areas within the proposed road allowance would require control to pre-development flow rates. These sub-basins, labeled with "b", were modeled using the STANDHYD command in SWMHYMO. The remaining sub-basins, will drain typically by sheet flow to grassed or naturalized areas. The change in percent imperviousness in these basins would only be associated with houses and driveways, and typically be less than 5 percent. Furthermore, only the areas within lot structure envelopes, would be subject to grading.

Summarized in Table 3.1 for each sub-basin "b" is drainage area, drainage outlet, and receiver. The road allowance areas comprise 3.15 hectares which represents approximately 5.6 percent of the overall site. As the road allowance includes both paved and grassed areas, the increase in percent impervious associated with the proposed road network will be less than 5%.

TABLE 3.1
SUMMARY OF SUB-BASIN "b" CHARACTERISTICS

Sub-basin	Drainage Area (ha)	Outlet	Receiver
1b	0.32	Mount Wolfe Road Ditch	Humber River Tributary, Humber River Watershed
2b1	0.14	Catchment 2 and Dry Swale (Part Wetland No. 51)	Humber River Tributary, Humber River Watershed
3b1	0.45	Catchment 3 and Wetland No. 35	Humber River Tributary, Humber River Watershed
3b2	0.16	Catchment 3 and Wetland No. 35	Humber River Tributary, Humber River Watershed
5b1	0.28	Catchment 5 and unnamed tributary from Wetland No. 35	Humber River Tributary, Humber River Watershed
5b2	0.69	Catchment 5 and unnamed tributary from Wetland No. 35	Humber River Tributary, Humber River Watershed
7b	0.79	Catchment 7 and unnamed intermittent tributary to Hall's Lake	Hall's Lake, Holland River Watershed
8b	0.31	Catchment 8 and Wetland No. 36	Hall's Creek, Holland River Watershed
Total:	3.15		

Note:

1. Units: ha – hectares.
2. Refer to Figure 3.1 for sub-basin delineation.

The TRCA Humber River unit flow rate equations were used to calculate pre-development peak flow rates for the site and were used as target flow rates to be managed under post-development conditions. The unit flow rates were calculated using Equation C for Sub-basin 10 from Table E.1: Summary of Unit Flow Relationships, Humber River Watershed, Appendix A of the Toronto and Region Conservation document entitled Stormwater Management Criteria (2012).

The storage volume requirement to control calculated pre-development flow rates was estimated using the COMPUTE VOLUME command in SWMHYMO. Based on the hydrologic modeling, the pre-development peak flow rates established for the site drainage areas and determined storage volumes are summarized in Table 3.2 for the 100-year design event. Estimated pre-development peak flow rates and storage volumes for the 2-year through 50-year design events are summarized in Appendix C.

TABLE 3.2
SUMMARY OF PRE-DEVELOPMENT FLOW RATES
AND STORAGE VOLUME REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 100-YEAR DESIGN EVENT

Sub-basin	Drainage Area (ha)	Unit Flow Rate (cms)	Storage Volume Required (cu.m)
1b	0.32	0.005	81
2b1	0.14	0.002	38
3b1	0.45	0.007	133
3b2	0.16	0.003	43
5b1	0.28	0.004	84
5b2	0.69	0.010	209
7b	0.79	0.011	241
8b	0.31	0.005	87

Note:

1. Units: ha - hectares; cms - cubic meters per second; cu.m - cubic meters.
2. Unit Flow Rate calculated using Equation C for Sub-basin 10 from Table E.1: Summary of Unit Flow Relationships, Humber River Watershed, Appendix A of the Toronto and Region Conservation document entitled Stormwater Management Criteria (2012).
3. Refer to Figure 3.1 for sub-basin delineation.
4. Refer to Appendix C for estimated 2-year through 50-year pre-development peak flow rates and storage volumes.

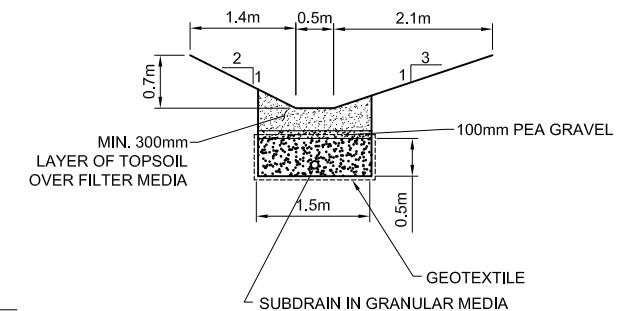
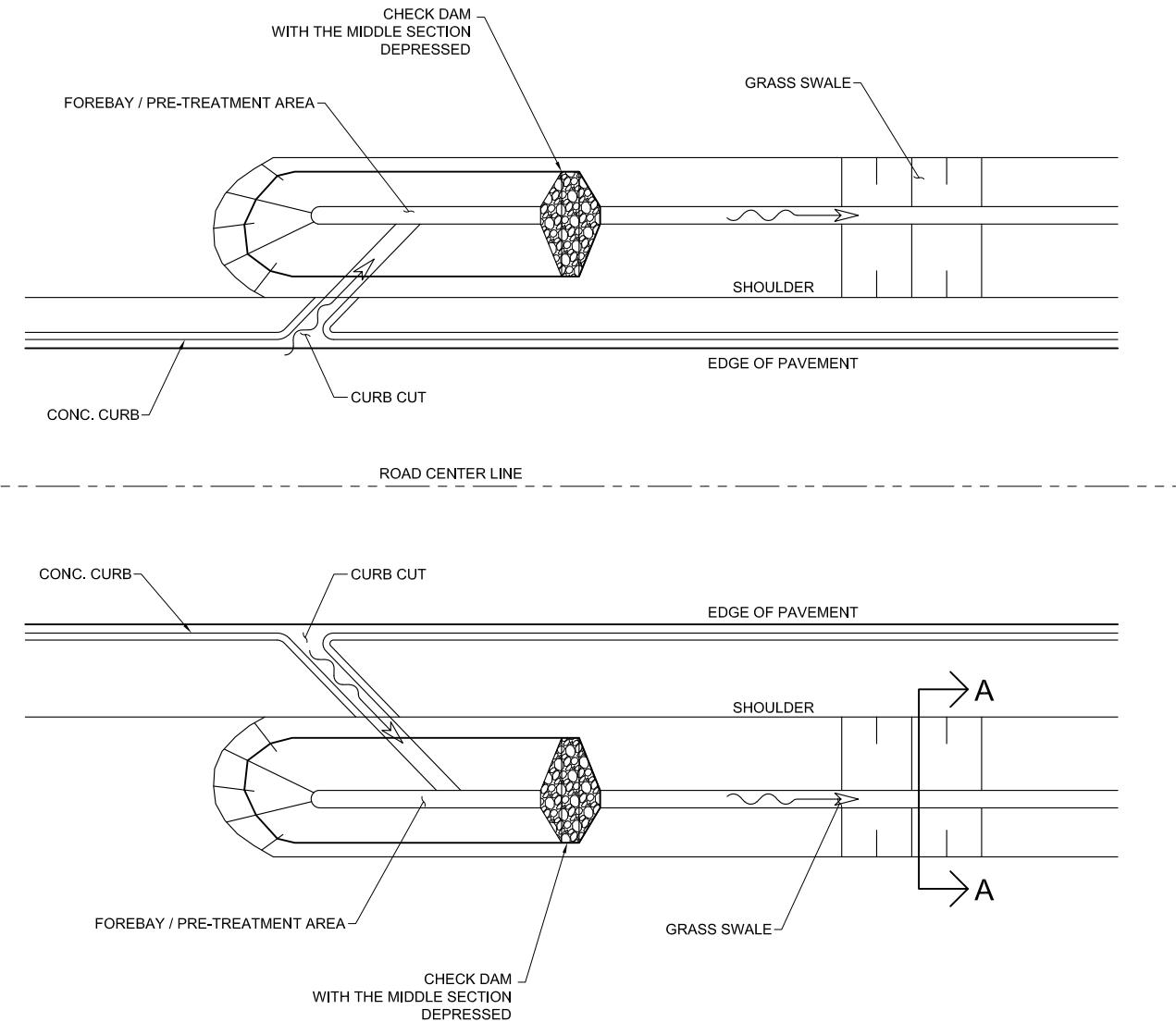
A summary of model parameters are provided in Appendix C, Table C.1 and Table C.2. The SWMHYMO input and output files are provided in Appendix C.

3.3 Grassed Swales

3.3.1 Grassed Swale Design – Storage Volumes

Grassed swales are proposed to be provided with a subdrain, and granular and filter media to provide filtration and management of the frequent small rainfall events. At this stage, storage has been provided to manage up to the first 15 millimetres of rainfall from the road right of way in the underlying granular media. Peak flow control would also be provided through a combination of storage in the granular media and on-line storage in the grassed swale system. Refer to Figure 3.2 and Appendix C, Table C.10 for a sketch of typical cross-section of proposed grassed swales. Detailed design of the grassed swales would be undertaken following Draft Plan approval.

Summarized in Table 3.3 is available storage in the grassed swale filtration trenches and required storage for the estimated 100-year 6 hour storm event. Storage calculations are provided in Table C.10, Appendix C. As shown, sufficient storage has been provided to manage up to the 100-year design event. Notwithstanding this, and given the potential for freezing conditions to limit effectiveness of storage, linear on-line storage will also be provided in the grassed swale system. The preliminary location of grassed swales is shown in Figure 3.3. It should be noted that filtration trench storage volumes do not include storage volume in either the subdrain or overlying filtration media.



SECTION A-A

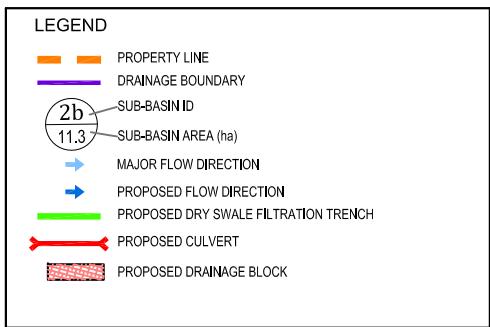
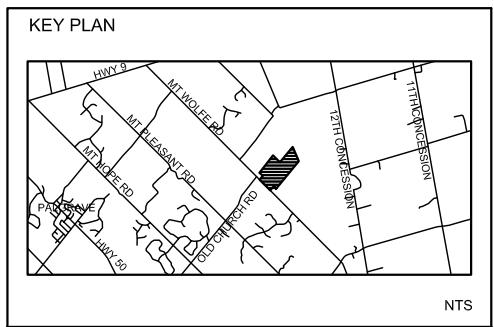
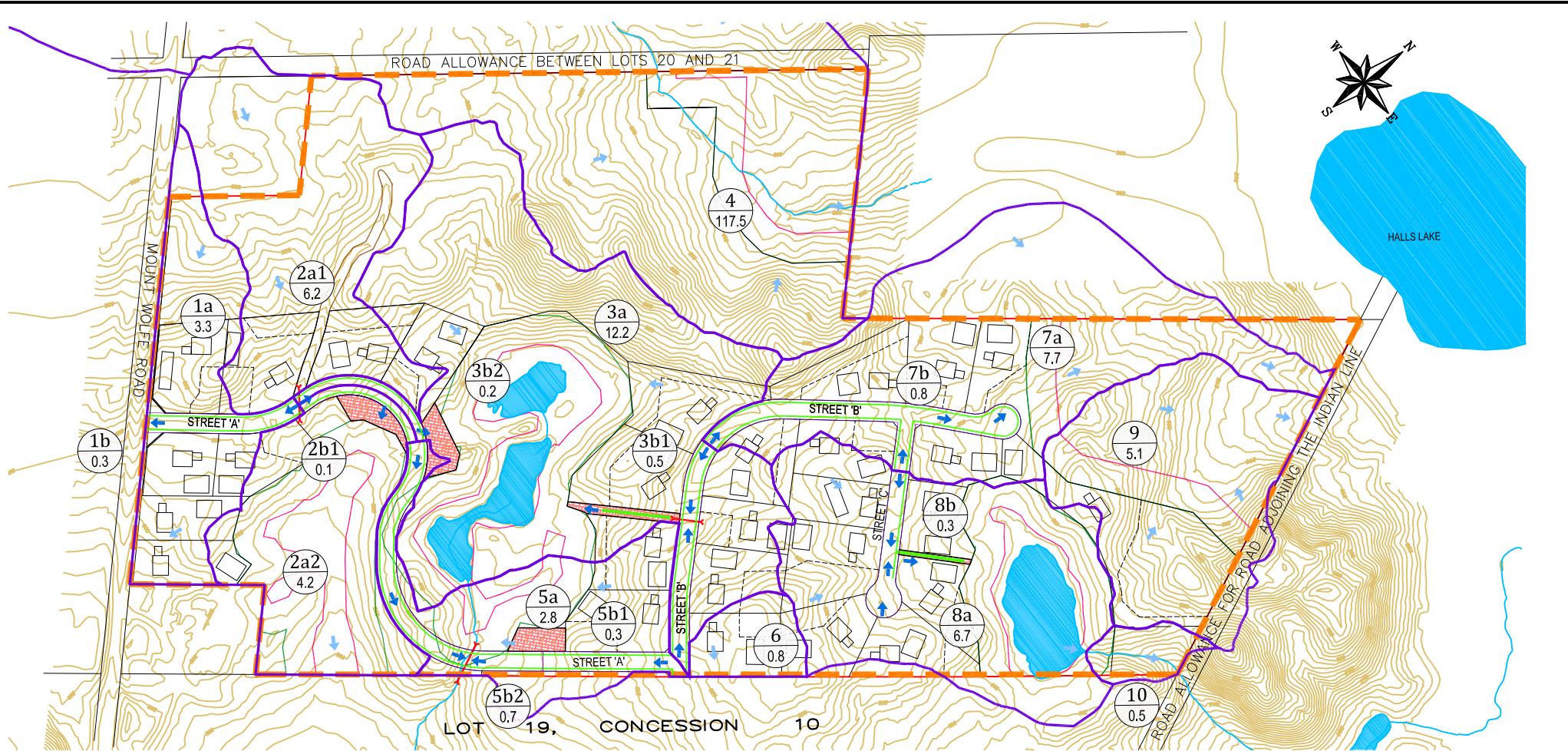
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IS CONCEPTUAL AND SUBJECT TO
DETAILED DESIGN

SCALE: N.T.S.

FIGURE 3.2
GRASS SWALE PLAN VIEW AND TYPICAL SECTION



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NOTES

WHERE THE CATCHMENT IS DIVIDED INTO SUB-BASINS, THE ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY IS CONTAINED IN SUB-BASINS LABELED WITH 'b' AND THE REMAINING CATCHMENT AREA IS LABELED WITH 'a'

 Calder Engineering Ltd.  TOWN OF CALEDON
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION (21T-98001C)
PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 10 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL

FIGURE 3.3
PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE 3.3
ESTIMATED STORAGE VOLUMES FOR GRASSED SWALE FILTRATION TRENCHES

Sub-Basin/ROW Area	Storage Volume Required (cu.m)	Storage Volume Provided (cu.m)
1b	81	114
2b1	38	48
3b1	133	166
3b2	43	62
5b1	84	95
5b2	209	249
7b	241	274
8b ⁴	87	100

Notes:

1. Units: cu.m-cubic meters.
2. Storage Volume Required is estimated volume generated from a 100-year 6 hour storm.
3. Storage Volume Provided does not include storage in the subdrain pipe or storage available above ground in the dry swale or roadway.
4. Storage Volume Provided for "8b" includes filtration trench perpendicular to Street C.
5. The estimated storage volumes are preliminary and subject to detailed design.

3.3.2 Grassed Swale Design – Peak Flow Control

Summarized in Table 3.4 are estimated pre-development and post-development peak flow rates from the road allowance areas for the 100-year design event. As shown, peak flow will be maintained below pre-development levels. Peak flow control will be achieved by conveyance of surface and subsurface flow in the grassed swales to enlarged linear swale sections and release from these areas via a small diameter pipe outlet. The enlarged linear swale sections will be located either within the road allowance or the designated storm drainage blocks. This is shown conceptually in Figure 3.2 with general locations shown in Figure 3.3.

For the 2-year through 50-year design events, it is anticipated that over control will be achieved due to volume of storage provided, slow release rate through filtration and granular media, and secondary end-of-pipe control with enlarge swale sections. Release of flow from the filtration trenches to subdrains has been estimated at 1 litre per second per 100 metres of subdrain per Table VI of the Drainage Guide for Ontario (Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1986) and assumption of a sandy loam filtration media. Detailed design of the grassed swales and associated outlet works would be undertaken following Draft Plan approval.

3.3.3 Grassed Swale Design – Pre-treatment

A pre-treatment forebay will be provided for the grassed swales. Storm water from the road portion of the road allowance will be directed by curb outlets to pre-treatment forebays prior to entering the section with subdrains and filtration media. A checkdam type design will be used to separate the pre-treatment forebay from the filtration section of the grassed swale.

4.0 SITE FEATURES BASED WATER BALANCE

As summarized in Section 2.8, two wetland features and an intermittent swale feature have been identified on the project site that are part of the provincially significant Hall Lake-Kennifick Wetland Complex. These features were staked and surveyed in November 2007. Current site walks in 2013 by environmental consultants for the Project (Savanta) have indicated that the feature boundaries are similar to what was previously established.

A features based water balance will be undertaken in two stages. The first stage will involve monitoring and baseline data collection to establish the current hydrologic and ecological conditions. The second stage will involve detailed technical analyses and assessment.

4.1 Pre-Consultation

In support of the features based water balance, a pre-consultation meeting was held on May 31st, 2013 with staff of the Town of Caledon and Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. In the meeting there was general agreement with the proposed two stage approach as outlined below.

For the Draft Plan Approval application, the following was proposed to be provided for the features based water balance:

- an outline of the proposed monitoring program
- a summary of preliminary hydrologic information collected to-date (instrumentation was installed in May 2013 in the two wetland features)
- a discussion on the ecological function of the wetland features based on the information collected to-date
- an outline of the proposed technical (modelling and analyses) approach that will be used to assess impact of the proposed development
- a discussion of stormwater management and Low Impact Development techniques that will be evaluated and considered
- an outline of the proposed stormwater management and drainage system for the project

The submission of results of the monitoring program, data evaluation and discussion, detailed technical analyses, and coordination of hydrologic and ecologic aspects was proposed be made a Condition of Draft Plan Approval. This condition would be addressed by submission of a detailed technical report for review and approval by the Authority and Town of Caledon that includes:

- a summary of baseline monitoring and environmental inventory programs conducted as part of the project, including data presentation, evaluation, and discussion
- plans illustrating how the proposed drainage system will tie into surrounding drainage systems and features, and proposed stormwater management techniques

- a summary of proposed stormwater management techniques, including Low Impact Development approaches, that will be used to manage storm water and mitigate the impacts of the development on the quality and quantity of surface and ground water, and how they relate to terrestrial and aquatic species and their habitat, in addition to natural features and systems
- a summary of proposed stormwater management techniques, including Low Impact Development approaches, that will be used to maintain the pre-development water balance and infiltration levels to the greatest extent feasible and consistent with current Authority Guidelines
- proposed construction phasing and erosion and sediment controls
- location and description of all outlets and other facilities, grading, site alterations or development which may require an Authority permit
- plans illustrating development constraint mapping and environmental buffers
- site grading plans
- an outline of potential mitigation measures and contingency planning

4.2 Monitoring Program

With respect to monitoring, continuous water level recorders have been installed in the two wetland features to monitor water level fluctuations, identify wetland hydroperiods, and provide information for water balance computations. Two nested piezometers will be installed in the westerly swale feature (e.g., Part of Wetland No. 51) to monitor both surface and groundwater levels (i.e., this is an intermittent drainage feature that is seasonally dry). Manual water level measurements for Wetland No. 51 will be made on a monthly basis, excluding winter months. It is anticipated that the hydrologic monitoring program will extend for a three year period.

4.2.1 Surface Water Monitoring Installations

Two continuous water level monitoring installations have been installed: one in Wetland No. 35 and one in Wetland No. 36. Each installation comprises an automatic water level and temperature recording device with integral datalogger, and steel equipment enclosure. The supplied equipment is HOBO Water Level Data Logger instrumentation.

The HOBO Water Level Data Logger instrumentation measures absolute pressure and therefore compensation is required for atmospheric pressure fluctuations. Barometric pressure compensation is achieved using an additional HOBO Water Level Data Logger, installed out of the water at the site, to measure barometric pressure.

Summarized in Table 4.1 is information related to the water level monitoring locations.

TABLE 4.1
SUMMARY OF WATER LEVEL MONITORING INSTALLATIONS

Location	Northing	Easting	Installed Equipment
Wetland No. 35	4,867,840	598,992	HOBO Water Level Data Logger
Wetland No. 36	4,868,197	599,380	HOBO Water Level Data Logger

Note:

1. Northing and easting coordinates are referenced to Grid - UTM Zone 17: Datum - NAD 84.
2. Units: m – metres.

A third water level monitoring installation is planned to be installed prior to the spring melt of 2014. Two nested piezometers will be installed in the westerly swale feature to monitor both surface and groundwater levels (i.e., this is an intermittent drainage feature that is seasonally dry). Manual water level measurements will be made on a monthly basis, excluding winter months.

4.2.2 Installation and Programming

The water level and barometric pressure monitoring installations were installed by staff of Calder Engineering Ltd. on May 16th, 2013 and programmed to record information on a 15 minute basis.

4.2.3 Monitoring Period

It is anticipated that the hydrologic monitoring program will extend for a three year period.

4.3 Preliminary Hydrologic Monitoring Information Collected To-Date

Illustrated on Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 is water level and water temperature information collected to-date for the wetland features. Also provided on Figure 4.1 is daily rainfall from the Toronto Pearson Climate Station. Summarized on the figures are monthly mean values for water level and water temperature, and respective minimum and maximum values.

4.4 Wetland Ecological Function

With respect to ecology, the ecological land classification and a number of vegetation and wildlife surveys have been completed and summarized by SAAR Environmental Limited (2010). This information will be reviewed and compiled, and discussed to establish the ecological form and function of the wetland features.

Ecologically, the wetlands function by providing baseflow and hydrologic connections to downstream wetlands and surface water features. The wetland features, specifically Wetland No. 35 and Wetland No. 36, have submergent and emergent wetland vegetation communities. Wetland No. 51 (part on the site), is seasonally wet, and dominated by narrow leaved and robust emergent vegetation. It has been reported that the wetlands and vegetation communities supports turtles, breeding amphibians, and waterfowl staging/breeding (Varga, 2009).

4.5 Preliminary Desktop Water Balance Assessment

A preliminary “desktop” water balance assessment was undertaken consistent with the Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (Ministry of the Environment, 2003). The water balance was completed on an annual basis. Soils and land use information were used to calculate weighted evapotranspiration values and weighted water surplus quantities. Per the methodology, a weighted infiltration factor was calculated and surplus quantities were then split into runoff and infiltration components for existing and proposed conditions. Additional information on the water balance calculations and computational details are provided in Appendix C.

4.5.1 Pre-Development Water Balance Quantities

The results of the annual water balance analysis for existing conditions are presented in Table 4.3.

4.5.2 Post-Development Water Balance Quantities

Four scenarios were modeled for the post-development condition. These were as follows:

- “No Infiltration BMP’s”
- “With Roof Infiltration BMP’s”
- “With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP’s”
- “With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP’s”

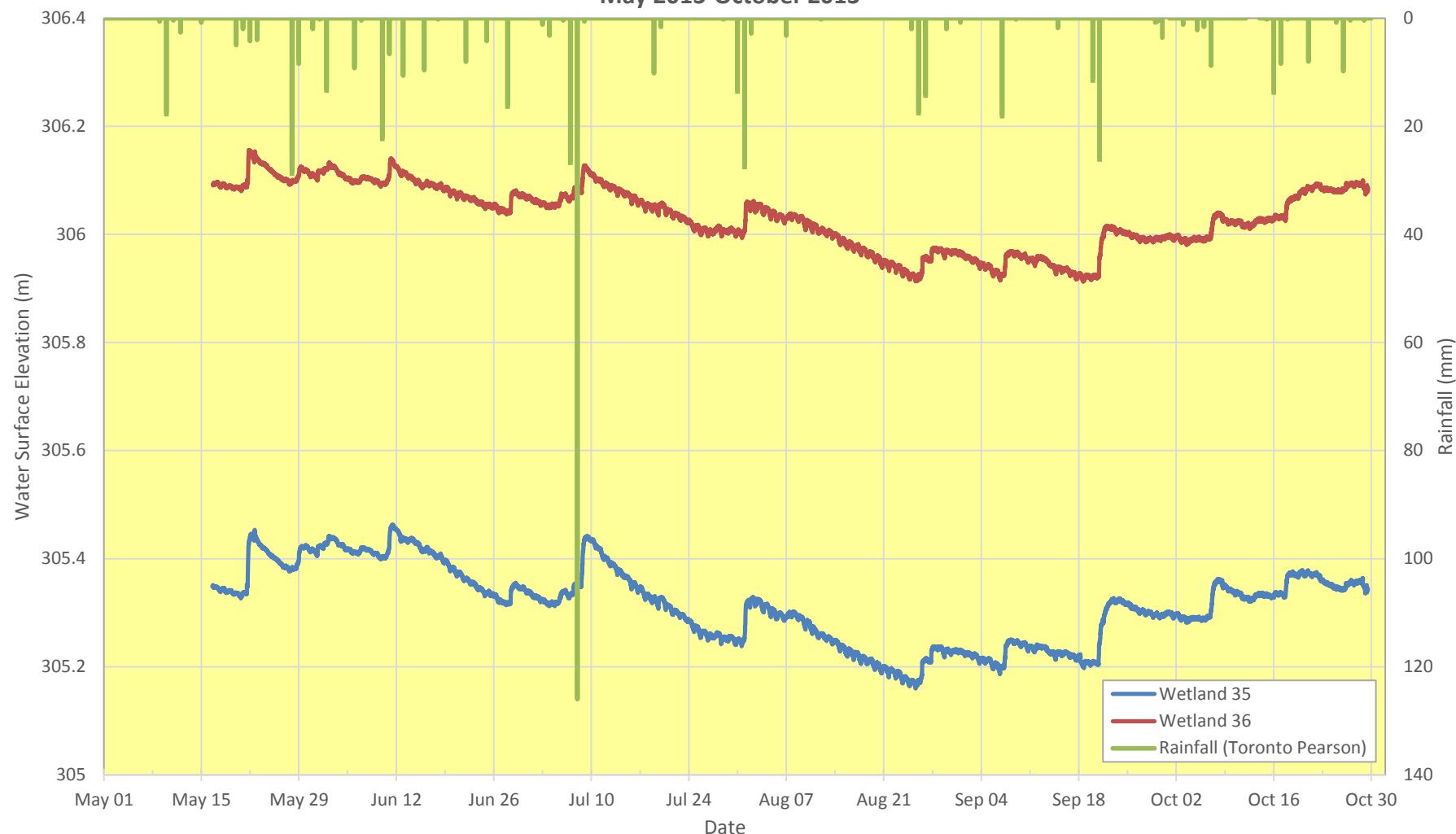
The results of the water balance analysis for proposed conditions are summarized in Table 4.3. As shown in Table 4.3, pre-development water balance conditions can be achieved by application of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) and Low Impact Development (LID) practices. Calculations and computational details are presented in Tables C.3 to C.9, Appendix C.

4.5.3 Site Infiltration Considerations

In an effort to minimize the impact of development on the future water balance for the site, Best Management Practices (BMP’s) and Low Impact Development (LID) practices will be promoted and incorporated. Accordingly, the following proposed BMP’s and LID practices are proposed for implementation where feasible:

- recharge of residential roof and driveway storm water by direction to grassed and naturalized areas to promote filtering and natural infiltration;
- discharge of foundation drain water to rear and side lot areas;
- by lot grading, direction of structure envelope drainage, via sheet flow, towards grassed and naturalized areas versus the road right of way;
- application of grassed swales for road drainage versus a piped storm sewer system; and
- maintenance of natural drainage patterns.

FIGURE 4.1: Hall's Lake Estates - Wetland Monitoring Water Levels
May 2013-October 2013



WETLAND NO. 35 WATER SURFACE (m) STATISTICS

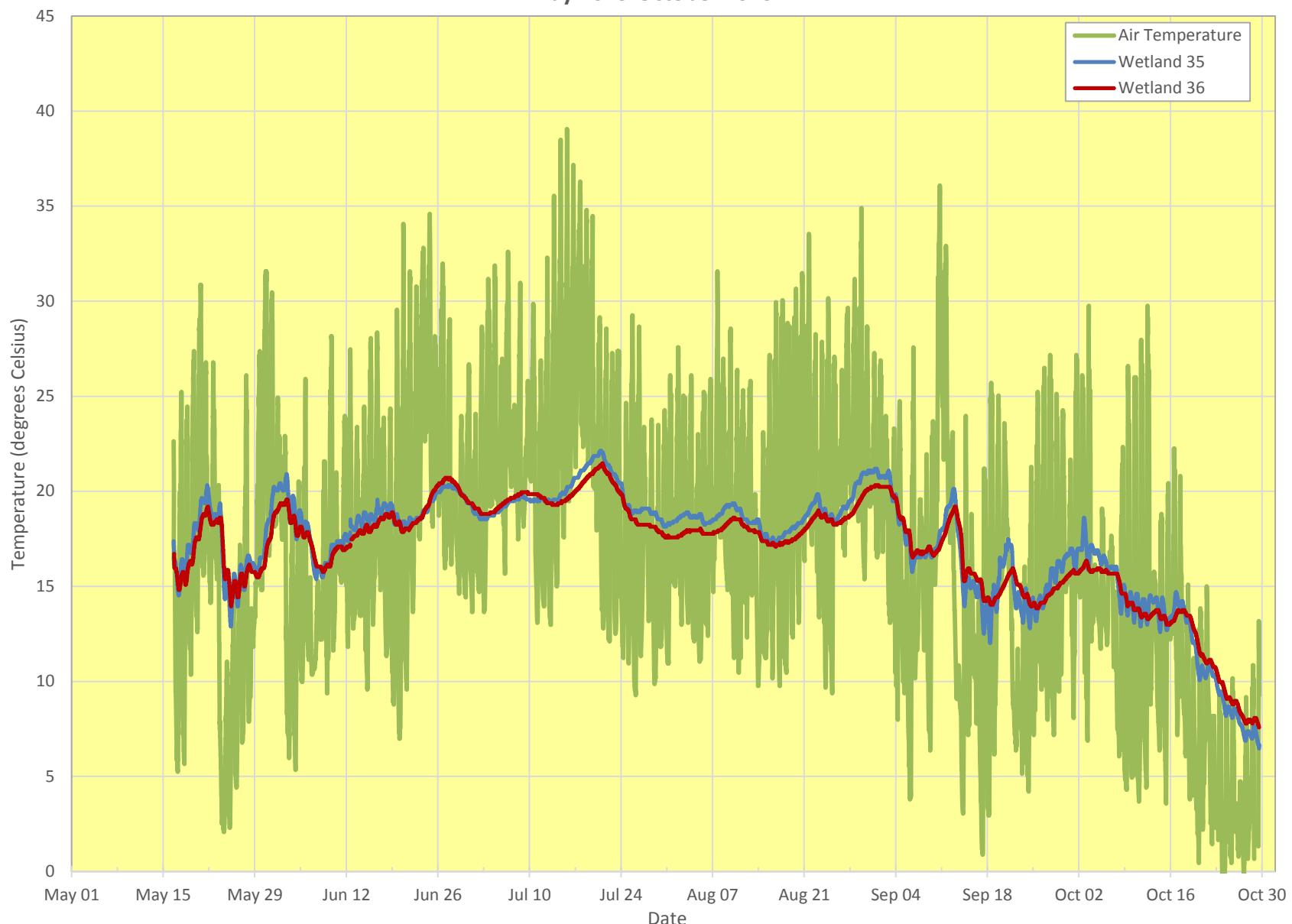
Month	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	305.39	305.39	305.33	305.24	305.25	305.34
Min	305.33	305.31	305.24	305.16	305.19	305.28
Max	305.45	305.46	305.44	305.33	305.33	305.38

WETLAND NO. 36 WATER SURFACE (m) STATISTICS

Month	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	306.11	306.09	306.05	305.99	305.96	306.04
Min	306.08	306.04	305.99	305.91	305.91	305.98
Max	306.16	306.14	306.13	306.06	306.02	306.10

FIGURE 4.2: Hall's Lake Estates - Wetland Monitoring Water Temperatures

May 2013-October 2013



As far as practical, drainage from the lot areas will be conveyed to grassed and naturalized areas, and not drain to the road or storm sewer system.

TABLE 4.3
SITE WATER BALANCE QUANTITIES
COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONDITIONS
FOR HALLS LAKE ESTATES SUBDIVISION

Condition	Precipitation (m ³)	Evapo- transpiration (m ³)	Runoff (m ³)	Infiltration (m ³)	% of Existing Infiltration
CATCHMENT 1					
Existing	32,736	19,452	4,999	9,285	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	32,736	17,306	8,169	8,260	89.0
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	32,736	18,314	6,621	8,801	94.8
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	32,736	18,636	6,127	8,974	96.6
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	32,736	19,345	5,037	9,354	100.7
CATCHMENT 2					
Existing	104,116	60,033	15,429	28,654	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	104,116	57,632	18,976	27,504	96.0
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	104,116	58,035	18,356	27,724	96.8
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	104,116	58,164	18,159	27,794	97.0
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	104,116	59,913	15,471	28,732	100.3
CATCHMENT 3					
Existing	107,345	61,895	15,908	29,543	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	107,345	60,088	18,577	28,680	97.1
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	107,345	60,742	17,572	29,031	98.3
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	107,345	60,935	17,276	29,135	98.6
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	107,345	61,805	15,939	29,601	100.2

CATCHMENT 5					
Existing	46,521	27,022	6,825	12,674	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	46,521	24,368	10,723	11,430	90.2
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	46,521	25,275	9,330	11,916	94.0
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	46,521	25,565	8,885	12,072	95.2
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	46,521	26,871	6,877	12,772	100.8
CATCHMENT 7					
Existing	75,712	43,978	11,107	20,628	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	75,712	40,864	15,681	19,167	92.9
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	75,712	41,871	14,134	19,707	95.5
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	75,712	42,193	13,639	19,880	96.4
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	75,712	43,801	11,169	20,742	100.6
CATCHMENT 8					
Existing	66,398	38,285	9,840	18,273	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	66,398	35473	13,994	16,931	92.7
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	66,398	36,883	11,827	17,688	96.8
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	66,398	37,334	11,134	17,930	98.1
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	66,398	38,144	9,889	18,364	100.5
CATCHMENT 9					
Existing	48,171	27,980	7,067	13,124	100.0
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	48,171	27,688	7,4962	12,987	99.0
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	48,171	27,861	7,231	13,080	99.7
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	48,171	27,964	7,073	13,135	100.1
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, and Road Infiltration BMP's)	48,171	27,964	7,073	13,135	100.1

Note:

1. Units: m³ - cubic meters.
2. The "% of Existing Infiltration" column represents a percentage of infiltration relative to the existing infiltration. As such, a percentage value greater than 100 infers that the proposed condition would enhance existing infiltration conditions.
3. Refer to Figure 2.2a for Catchment delineation under existing conditions, and Figure 3.1 for Sub-basin delineation under proposed conditions.

4.6 Features Based Water Balance Modeling Approach

A features based water balance will be conducted consistent with Section 6 of the Toronto and Region Conservation document entitled Stormwater Management Criteria (2012). It will assess the potential impact to hydrologic and ecological functions of the natural features, and identify mitigation measures for the post-development scenario, if required.

At this stage, it is anticipated that a continuous hydrologic modeling approach will be applied to assess pre and post-development hydrologic regime and hydroperiod of site wetland features. The modeling will incorporate results of the baseline monitoring program.

4.7 Contingency and Mitigation Planning

At this stage, it is anticipated that a Contingency and Mitigation Plan would be implemented and carried through to assumption of the Subdivision. This would include on-going water level and environmental monitoring of the wetland features, and annual reporting. The Contingency and Mitigation Plan would identify procedures and processes that the Owner should follow in the event that identified critical water level elevations in wetland features are exceeded or vegetation communities are identified as being impacted during the course of routine monitoring.

The Contingency and Mitigation Plan would be developed at the detailed engineering design stage following Draft Plan approval

5.0 MINOR AND MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM DESIGN

The minor and major drainage system will consist of both the proposed road system and grassed swales. As much as practical, the existing natural drainage patterns will be maintained. The drainage system will be designed to manage storm water for up to the 100-year design storm consistent with Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies, and Guidelines (2009) and Toronto and Region Conservation stormwater management criteria.

The road system will drain to grassed swales which will subsequently drain to natural low points. The grassed swales would be designed in general conformance with LID-12 Fact Sheet as described in the Credit Valley Conservation Authority/Toronto and Region Conservation Authority SWM Design Guideline Manual. A copy of the LID-12 Fact sheet is provided in Appendix D.

The grassed swales would be provided with a subdrain and granular media to provide filtration and management of the frequent small rainfall events. At this stage, storage has been provided to manage up to the first 15 millimetres of rainfall from the road right of way in the underlying granular media. Peak flow control would also be provided through a combination of storage in the granular media and on-line storage in the grassed swale system.

Should any storm sewer sections be required within the road right-of-way, they would be designed to collect and convey the 2-year peak flow. Road crossings on Street 'A' for the dry swale and stream would be sized to convey the 100-year design event and not result in flooding of private property under the Regional Flood.

6.0 DRAINAGE SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Listed below are operation and maintenance considerations for the drainage system and stormwater management features.

1. Construction of the drainage works, specifically Low Impact Development (LID) practices, be scheduled and phased to ensure integrity is not compromised during construction.
2. Drainage works and stormwater management features be inspected on a routine basis to verify they are functioning as intended.
3. The grassed swale system be maintained on a routine basis to remove any accumulated trash, mow grass, and remove woody material. It is anticipated that significant portions of the system will be maintained by the adjacent private property owners.
4. The grassed swale system be inspected on a routine basis and any identified erosion, gullies, rills, or bare spots repaired.
5. Signage be posted indicating natural or environmental protection areas, and that they are not to be disturbed or altered without authorization from the Town of Caledon or Toronto Region Conservation Authority.

7.0 SANITARY AND WATER SERVICING PLAN

7.1 Sanitary Servicing Plan

Sanitary servicing for the proposed subdivision will be by individual on-site sewage disposal systems (e.g., septic systems). Subject to detailed design, it is anticipated that the on-site sewage disposal systems would comprise a septic tank(s) sized at twice the daily design flow, effluent filter, tertiary treatment unit, area bed, and ancillary piping, pumping system(s), and controls. A tertiary treatment unit is anticipated to be required to fit the respective area bed within the lot structure envelope in conjunction with the dwelling and driveway features. Alternative tertiary treatment units can be found in Supplementary Standard SB-5, Approved Treatment Units, of the Ontario Building Code. The requirement for a tertiary treatment unit would be determined following Draft Plan approval and in conjunction with the Building Permit application process.

Illustrated on Figure 2.1 is the respective lot layout for the subdivision with the proposed structure envelopes, and preliminary sitings of the dwellings and area beds. As shown, the area beds have been sited on lands within structure envelopes where the slope is less than 10%. It should be noted that the maximum slope for siting of area or leaching beds, per the Ontario Building Code, is 25% (e.g., 4 horizontal to 1 vertical).

The septic system area bed sizes shown on Figure 2.1 are based on the following assumptions:

- the lots will be serviced with an area bed of 450 square metres; and
- in-situ soil percolation rate or 'T' time is greater than 50 minutes per centimeter.

With a typical tertiary treatment system, an area bed with a size of 450 square metres and in-situ soil percolation rate or 'T' time of greater than 50 minutes per centimeter can accommodate a maximum daily design flow of 3,600 litres per day.

By way of example, a maximum daily design flow of 3,600 litres per day is representative of an approximately 360 square metre (3,875 square foot) home with four bedrooms. This is consistent with the size of homes anticipated for the proposed subdivision.

It is anticipated that the on-site sewage disposal systems would be preliminary designed and sited at the detailed engineering design stage following Draft Plan approval, with detailed engineering design being undertaken at the Building Permit application stage and reflect site specific soil conditions and house designs. Detailed design of the on-site sewage disposal systems would be in general conformance with the Ontario Building Code.

7.2 Water Servicing Plan

7.2.1 Water Demand

The proposed subdivision comprises 28 estate lots. The estimated water demand is summarized in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1
ESTIMATED WATER DEMAND
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES

Population Type	Number of Units	Population Density	Average Consumption Rate (L/cap/day)	Subdivision Average Day Consumption (L/day)	Subdivision Max. Day Consumption (L/day)	Subdivision Peak Hour Consumption (L/hour)
Residential	28	2.7	280	21,280	42,560	2,660

Note:

1. Units: L/cap/day – litres per capita per day; L/day – litres per day; L/hour – litres per hour.
2. Consumption values determined by rounding the total subdivision population to 76 people.

7.2.2 Water Supply and Distribution

It is proposed that Hall's Lake Estates be serviced by municipal water. There is an existing 300 millimetre diameter watermain approximately 1 kilometre south of the subdivision at the intersection of Mount Wolfe Road and Bruno Ridge Drive. It is proposed that the Hall's Lake Estate subdivision will be serviced by municipal water by connecting to the existing watermain at Bruno Ridge Drive. Subject to detailed design, it is anticipated that the external watermain along Mount Wolfe Road and internal watermain for Street 'A' will be 300 millimetres in diameter, and the internal watermains for the cul-de-sacs (streets 'B' and 'C') will be 200 millimetres in diameter. The proposed watermain servicing layout is shown in Figure 7.1. The watermains would be complete with required appurtenances such as valving, hydrants, check valves, and vacuum breaker/air release chambers. The water distribution system would be designed, supplied, and installed in general conformance with the Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications and Procedures Manual (2012).

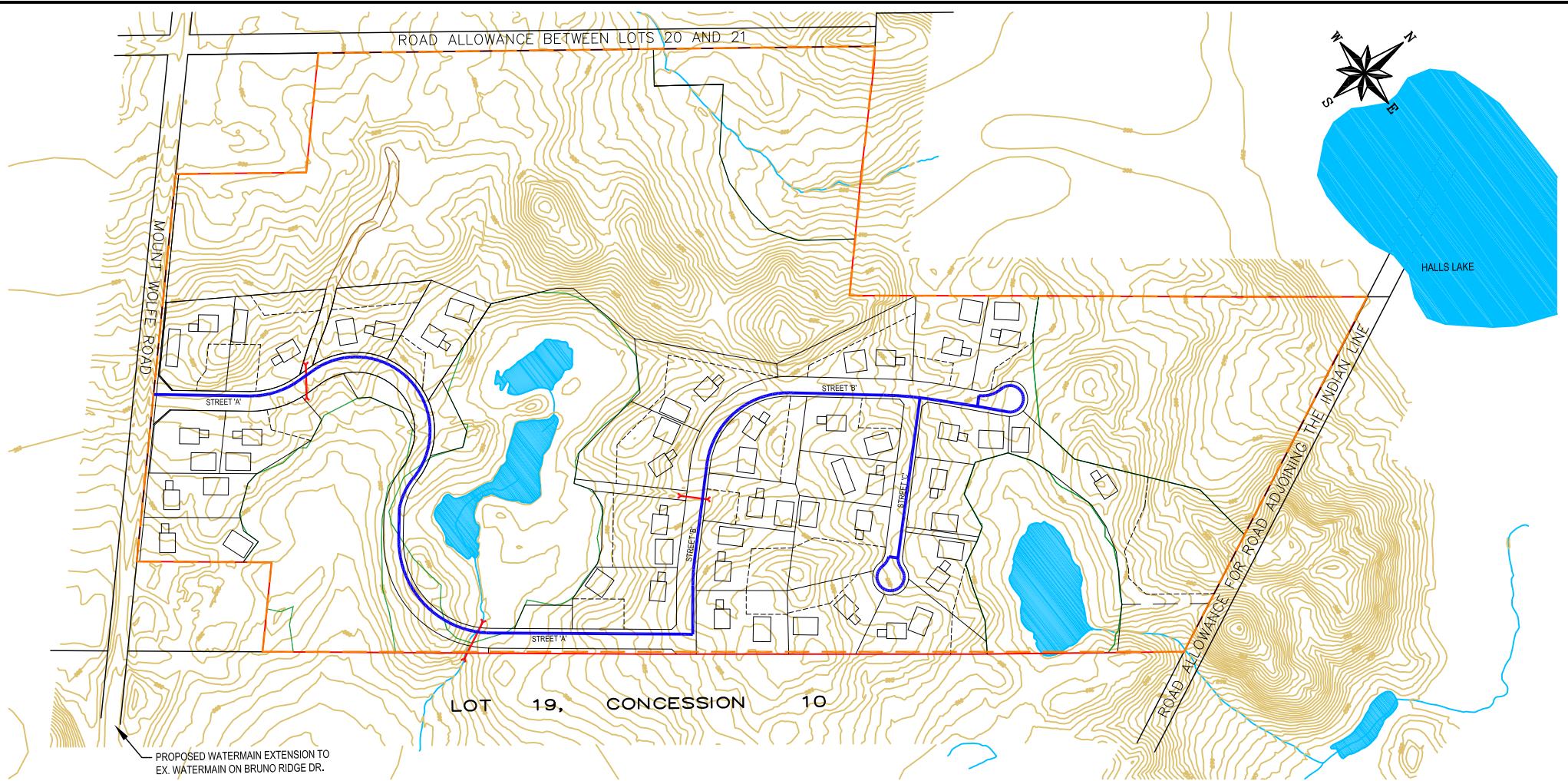
Pressure testing of the existing watermain at the intersection of Mount Wolfe Road and Bruno Ridge Drive was conducted at 10:15 AM on September 7th, 2011. The results were as follows:

- Static Pressure – 75 pounds per square inch (psi)
- Residual Pressure at 1,353 USGPM (307,300 L/hour) – 60 psi

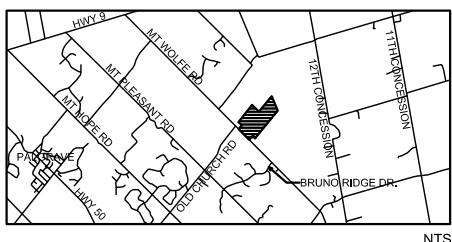
These results are shown graphically in Appendix E. The elevation of the fire hydrant used for pressure testing was surveyed by Calder Engineering Ltd. and determined to be at elevation 287.52 metres.

The lots and potential building locations associated with the proposed subdivision vary in elevation. Subject to detailed building siting and lot layout, main floor elevations are anticipated to be as follows:

- lots 1 to 8 – elevation 300 to 315 metres
- lots 9 to 12 – elevation 312 to 316 metres
- lots 13 to 15 – elevation 320 to 322 metres
- lots 16 to 21 – elevation 316 to 319 metres
- lots 22 to 28 – elevation 310 to 315 metres



KEY PLAN



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED CULVERT
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN

NOTES



Calder Engineering Ltd. TOWN OF CALEDON

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FIGURE 7.1
PROPOSED WATERMAIN SERVICING

Based on a static pressure of 75 psi at elevation 287.52 metres, desk top calculations indicate that a pressure of 40 psi could be achieved up to approximately elevation 317.5 metres. The minimum Region of Peel operating pressure is 40 psi.

This suggests that the operating pressure for several lots may fall to in the order of 30 psi and individual booster systems would be required to increase pressure accordingly. Therefore, it is proposed that individual private booster or constant pressure systems be implemented where the main floor elevation is at elevation 317 metres or greater. Appropriate clauses to this effect would be placed in the Owner's agreements of purchase and sale.

Hydraulic water distribution system modeling is required to confirm if minimum pressure requirements are met under fire flow conditions on Street 'C' and parts of Street 'A'. Should the minimum pressure requirements under fire flow conditions not be met, then dry hydrants with applicable storage would be provided.

In addition, to the above, it will be pursued with the Town of Caledon to restrict siting of the dwellings in the lot structure envelopes such that the main floor elevation is below a specific elevation (e.g., identification of maximum house elevations), through the zoning by-law.

7.2.3 Water Services

All water services will be single service connections that are supplied and installed in general conformance with the Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications and Procedures Manual (2012). Subject to detailed design it is proposed that the water service size be 37.5 millimetres.

7.2.4 Private Booster or Constant Pressure Systems

Further to Section 7.2.2, packaged systems are commercially available to provide either boosted or constant water pressure. The systems typically utilize variable frequency drives to control pumps to either boost or maintain line pressure in conjunction with water use. The systems are installed on the private water service and connect to a small pressure tank that feeds the dwelling. As water demand increases, an inline unit will pump faster keeping the pressure from dropping due to increased water demand.

Review of specifications for commercially available units indicate a minimum incoming pressure requirement of 3 psi.

8.0 ROADWAY AND GRADING

8.1 General Description and Location

Access to the proposed Halls Lake Estates Subdivision will be from Mount Wolfe Road. The internal road layout is shown in Figure 2.1. As shown in Figure 2.1, the road network comprises three streets designated as 'A', 'B', and 'C'. Street 'A' starts at Mount Wolfe Road and extends eastward, winds between site wetland features and associated 30 metre minimum vegetation protection zone (MVPZ), and then terminates at an intersection with Street 'B'. The Street 'A'/Street 'B' intersection provides for potential future connection to lands to the south. Both Street 'B' and Street 'C' terminate with cul-de-sacs.

The proposed road will comprise a combined rural and urban road cross-section. The right of way width for Street 'A' and Street 'B' would be 20 metres, and for Street 'C' would be 18 metres. The pavement width would be 7.9 metres consistent with Town of Caledon Standard No. 202.

The proposed rural and urban cross-section would comprise a curbed road with open grass swales and ditches to better reflect the rural setting, accept drainage from adjacent lots where applicable, control the rate of flow through incorporation of linear on-line storage, and encourage filtration for water quality benefit. Within the road right of way, driveway culverts would be provided for the lots and also, if required, to access infrastructure such as fire hydrants and transformers. Where possible, the utilities and services would be located along one side of the road. Drainage from the paved section of road to the grass swales would be via curb outlets.

Subject to detailed design, the paved section of the road may not be curbed in the lower flat areas in vicinity of the watercourse and dry swale crossings.

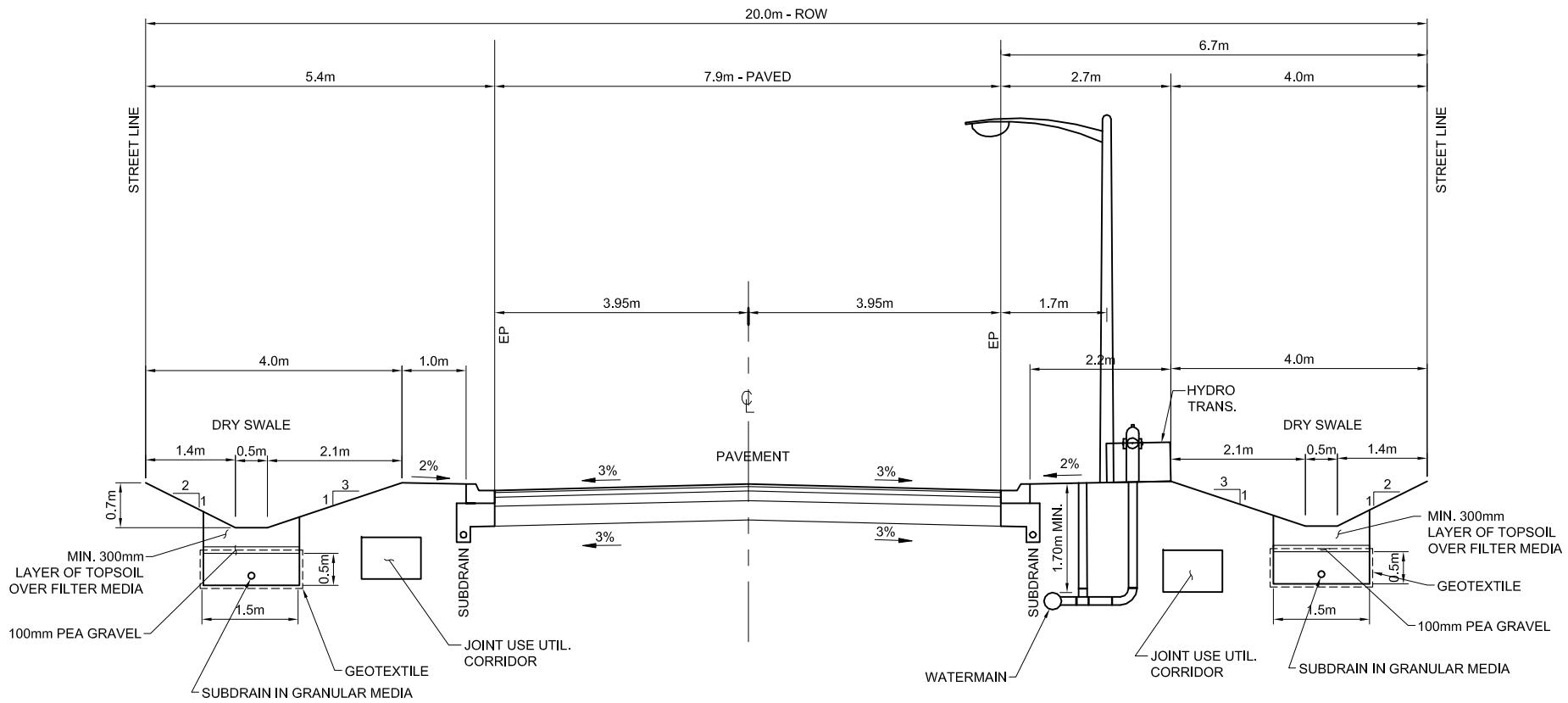
8.2 Road Design

The proposed road alignment and preliminary road grades are shown on the preliminary engineering drawings provided in Appendix F. Design of the road in both plan and profile would be in conformance with Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies, and Guidelines. A schematic of the typical road cross-section is provided in Figure 8.1.

It should be noted that one section of Street 'A' has a horizontal radius of 70 metres versus the Town of Caledon minimum standard of 90 metres. It is indicated in the 1984 MEA Municipal Works Design Manual that local streets may be designed for tighter curves than a 90 metre radius with an appropriate reduction in posted speed. In this regard, the required design speed for the 70 metre radius section would be in the range of 35 to 40 kilometres per hour (km/h). Traffic calming measures can also be incorporated to assist.

8.3 Natural Features Encroachment

The proposed road alignment follows along part of the MVPZ of Wetland No. 51 and encroaches into the MVPZ associated with Wetland No. 35. Summarized in Table 8.1 and in Table 8.2 are statistics related to encroachment into the environmental buffer associated with the two wetland features (e.g., MVPZ).



SCALE: N.T.S.

FIGURE 8.1
HALLS LAKE ESTATES TYPICAL ROAD CROSS-SECTION



Calder Engineering Ltd.

TABLE 8.1
SUMMARY OF NATURAL FEATURES ENCROACHMENT BY FEATURE LENGTH

Feature	Shoreline Perimeter (m)	Linear Encroachment (m)	Percent Encroachment
Wetland No. 51	682	0	0%
Wetland No. 35	1,180	176	14.9%
Totals:	1,862	176	9.4%

Note:

1. Units: m – metres.
2. Linear encroachment is perimeter length of MVPZ affected: no encroachment into feature only MVPZ.

TABLE 8.2
SUMMARY OF NATURAL FEATURES ENCROACHMENT BY AREA

Feature	MVPZ Area (sq.m)	Encroachment Area (sq.m)	Percent Encroachment
Wetland No. 51	30,022	0	0%
Wetland No. 35	54,688	2,122	3.9%
Totals:	84,710	2,122	2.5%

Note:

1. Units: sq.m – square metres.
2. MVPZ – Minimum Vegetation Protection Zone (30 metre vegetated buffer from natural feature).

Per 7.1.9.29 of the Town of Caledon Official Plan (2008), a buffer of vegetation, a minimum of 30 metres wide over at least 90 percent of the shore frontage, will normally be required around every pond and stream and its inlet water courses to minimize the impacts of development. If the existing buffer of natural vegetation covers less than 90 percent of the shore frontage, rehabilitative plantings will be required to the satisfaction of the Town and Conservation Authority in order to achieve this standard. Rehabilitation plantings will normally qualify as a credit towards environmental bonus lots and will be included on the Environmental Management/Reforestation Plan.

As shown in Table 8.1 and Table 8.2, the road alignment results in an encroachment of 9.4% relative to shoreline perimeter and an encroachment of 2.5% relative to area of the environmental buffer (e.g., MVPZ). Based on this information, the proposed encroachment is in general compliance with provisions of the Town of Caledon Official Plan.

9.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

9.1 General

An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared during the detailed design phase following Draft Plan Approval. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan would be prepared consistent with the Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies & Guidelines (2009) and the Erosion & Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction prepared by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities (2006).

For project construction, the key items will be limiting construction activities to defined working areas, managing water from dewatering activities, and managing surface runoff. Summarized in Table 9.1 are general procedures and mitigation measures to be implemented to avoid impacts.

TABLE 9.1
GENERAL PROCEDURES AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL

Principle No.	Description
1.	Prepare a typical Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the project construction outside of stream crossings and water bodies.
2.	Install temporary sediment controls prior to the start of construction per the typical details on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.
3.	Delineate the working area prior to the start of construction and confine operations to the defined area.
4.	Enclose temporary topsoil and subsoil stockpile areas with sediment control fence.
5.	Maintain construction accesses, working areas, and temporary material storage areas in good repair.
6.	Operate machinery in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the environment: - protect entrances at machinery access points (e.g., using swamp mats, log mats, or rock pads), and establish single site entry and exit points. - construction equipment and machinery to arrive on site in a clean condition and be maintained free of fluid leaks. - no equipment operation on the streambed and in flowing water. - wash, refuel and service machinery and store fuel and other materials in designated areas away from water bodies. - keep an emergency spill kit on site in case of fluid leaks or spills.
7.	Inspect, maintain, and repair sediment controls until completion of construction and site restoration.
8.	Keep additional erosion and sediment control materials, such as sediment control fencing and clearstone, on-site for emergencies and repairs.
9.	Remove and dispose temporary sediment controls following completion of construction and site restoration.
10.	Vegetate any disturbed areas by planting and seeding preferably with native grasses and cover such areas with mulch to prevent soil erosion and to help seeds germinate. If there is insufficient time remaining in the growing season, the site should be stabilized (e.g., cover exposed areas with mulch, straw, or erosion control blankets to keep the soil in place and prevent erosion) and vegetated the following growing season.

Note:

1. The information in this table is for general construction outside of stream crossings and water bodies.

The erosion and sediment controls comprise management actions and measures to be implemented prior to any land grading or construction activities on the site. Consistent with the Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies & Guidelines (2009), erosion and temporary sediment controls would be inspected on a weekly basis and after each rain event 10 millimetres or greater or a significant snow melt. These inspections would ensure that the controls are in proper working condition and maintained. A permanent record of these inspections is required to be forwarded to the Town of Caledon Public Works and Engineering Department within five days of the inspection.

All disturbed ground left inactive, including topsoil stockpiles, would be stabilized by seeding, sodding, mulching or covering, or equivalent control measures. The period of time of inactivity shall not exceed 30 days, unless otherwise authorized by the Project Manager.

9.2 Stream and Dry Swale Crossings

For the purpose of this document, the terms "Dam and Pump" and "Flume" temporary stream crossings means crossing techniques that allows watercourse crossing installation to be carried out "in-the-dry" while diverting the natural flow around the site during construction. Natural flow is maintained downstream by installing dams up and downstream of the site, and conveying all of the natural upstream flow into a flume, or pumping it around the isolated area. General procedures and mitigation measures for Dam and Pump and Flume temporary stream crossings are outlined in Table 9.2.

In general, if the watercourse crossing can be completed in less than one working day and the stream flow is low (e.g., can be managed by available pumping capacity), the Dam and Pump approach can be applied. Otherwise, stream flow would have to be bypassed by use of a flume.

**TABLE 9.2
GENERAL PROCEDURES AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR (I) DAM AND PUMP AND
(II) FLUME TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSINGS**

Principle No.	Description
General	General conformance with procedures and mitigation measures identified in Table 9.1.
Dam and Pump Temporary Stream Crossing	
1.	Prepare a typical Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Dam and Pump temporary stream crossings. Typical mitigation measures include: - enclose temporary topsoil and subsoil stockpile areas with sediment control fence. - maintain workings areas and construction accesses in good repair. - procedures for trench dewatering. - keep additional erosion and sediment control materials, such as silt fencing and clearstone readily available on-site for emergencies. - stabilize all disturbed areas and exposed soil on completion of construction. - remove and dispose temporary sediment controls following completion of construction and site restoration.

2.	Implement pumping system operational Best Management Practices, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure the pumping system is sized to accommodate expected stream high flows during the construction period. - ensure pumping system intakes are operated and maintained in a manner that prevents streambed disturbance and the pumping of streambed sediments, and fish mortality. - keep an emergency spill kit on site in case of fluid leaks or spills. - protect pump discharge area(s) to prevent erosion and the release of suspended sediments downstream (e.g., anchor pipe discharge and direct flow on to a rock pad), and remove this material when the works have been completed.
3.	Stabilize the streambed and restore the original channel shape, bottom gradient, and substrate to the pre-construction condition.
4.	Ensure banks are stabilized, restored to original shape, adequately protected from erosion and re-vegetated, preferably with native species.

Flume Temporary Stream Crossing

1.	Prepare a typical Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Flume temporary stream crossings. Typical mitigation measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enclose temporary topsoil and subsoil stockpile areas with sediment control fence. - procedures for trench dewatering. - maintain working areas and construction accesses in good repair. - keep additional erosion and sediment control materials, such as silt fencing and clearstone on-site for emergencies. - stabilize all disturbed areas and exposed soil on completion of construction. - remove and dispose temporary sediment controls following completion of construction and site restoration.
2.	Time stream watercourse crossing construction to protect sensitive fish life stages.
3.	Use dams made of non-earthen material, such as water inflated portable dams, pea gravel bags, concrete blocks, steel or wood wall, clean rock, sheet pile or other appropriate designs, to separate the dewatered work site from flowing water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if granular material is used to build dams, use clean or washed material that is adequately sized (i.e., moderately sized rock and not sand or gravel) to withstand anticipated flows during the construction and if necessary, line the outside face of dams with semi-impermeable material to reduce water volumes to be managed. - material to build these dams should not be taken from the stream banks and bed of any water body. - design dams to accommodate any expected high flows of the watercourse during the construction period
4.	Before dewatering and starting construction, relocate any trapped fish from within the isolated work area to the main water body.
5.	Pump sediment laden dewatering discharge into a vegetated area or settling basin, and prevent sediment and other deleterious substances from entering any water body.
6.	Remove accumulated sediment and excess spoil from the isolated area before removing dams. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if minor rutting is likely to occur, stream bank and bed protection methods (e.g., swamp mats, log mats, or rock pads) should be used provided they do not constrict flows or block fish passage. - grading of the stream banks for the approaches should not occur.
7.	Stabilize the streambed and restore the original channel shape, bottom gradient and substrate to pre-construction condition before removing dams.
8.	Ensure banks are stabilized, restored to original shape, adequately protected from erosion and re-vegetated, preferably with native species.
9.	If rock is used to stabilize banks, it should be clean, free of fine materials, and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock should be

	placed at the original stream bank grade to ensure there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
10.	Gradually remove the downstream dam first, to equalize water levels inside and outside of the isolated area and to allow suspended sediments to settle.
11.	During the final removal of dams, restore the original channel shape, bottom gradient and substrate at these locations.

9.3 Topsoil Management Plan

Consistent with the Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies & Guidelines (2009), all stockpiles containing more than 100 cubic metres of material shall be located a minimum of 10 metres away from the roadway, drainage channels, or an occupied residential lot. The maximum side-slopes for topsoil stockpiles shall be 1.5 horizontal to 1.0 vertical. Location of topsoil stockpiles on lands to be dedicated to the public is prohibited. Topsoil stockpiles shall be located, where possible, on private lands between houses and on rear yards.

The Geotechnical Report for the project prepared by Soil Engineers Ltd. (2006) has identified a 250 to 400 mm layer of topsoil across the site. Construction of site services will involve stripping and stockpiling of topsoil associated with the road right of way and a strip along the right of way to facilitate grading. The lots would not be graded until house construction.

Based on an assumed average topsoil depth of 300 mm, it is estimated that the volume of topsoil to be managed during the site servicing phase is 14,200 cubic metres. The estimated 14,200 cubic metres of topsoil would be managed as follows:

- 14,200 cubic metres stripped from the road right-of-way plus an average width of 5 metres and stockpiled
- 10,200 cubic metres of topsoil removed from the stockpiles and placed on the boulevard areas
- the remaining 4,000 cubic metres of topsoil from the stockpiles spread on the lots as lot and house construction progresses.

At this stage, it is anticipated that no topsoil will be either exported from the site or imported to the site.

Each estate lot, within the structure envelope, will be individually graded based on house design and orientation, and driveway and septic system design. Topsoil would remain on the property during grading. Once house, driveway, septic system construction, and lot grading is completed, the topsoil would be spread and seeded. Any lots with a topsoil deficit could have material supplemented from the topsoil stockpiles.

The location of topsoil stockpiles would be determined following Draft Plan approval at the detailed design stage. For erosion and sediment control planning, it would be specified that any stockpiles remaining at the end of the season will be hydroseeded with a native seed mixture and closed off with full perimeter siltation fencing.

9.4 Emergency Contact Information

As part of the erosion and sediment control planning process, a copy of emergency contact numbers would be kept on-site and readily available. An example emergency contact list is provided in Table 9.1. The applicable contacts would be confirmed at the detailed design stage following Draft Plan approval and information provided on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

**TABLE 9.1
EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST**

Name/Agency	Phone Number
Town of Caledon	(905) 584-2272
Toronto and Region Conservation	(416) 661-6600
Ministry of Environment Spills Reporting	(416) 325-3000
Toronto Water 24 hour Spills Reporting	(416) 338-8888
Owner – Riteland Development Corporation	(416) 674-0521
Project Engineer – Calder Engineering Ltd.	(905) 857-7600

10.0 UTILITY SERVICES

It is proposed that private gas and communication utilities will be provided for Hall's Lake Estates by connection to existing utilities in vicinity of the intersection of Mount Wolfe Road and Bruno Ridge Drive. Bruno Ridge Drive is located approximately 1 kilometre south of the Hall's Lake Estates. Electrical power to the site will be provided by connection to existing power line infrastructure on Mount Wolfe Road.

11.0 SUMMARY

1. Calder Engineering Ltd. has been retained by Riteland Development Corporation to complete a Preliminary Engineering and Stormwater Management Report for the proposed Hall's Lake Estates residential development in the Palgrave area of the Town of Caledon. The report is supporting documentation for the respective subdivision Draft Plan application and has been prepared to meet requirements of sections 7.1.18.7 and 7.1.18.8 of the Town of Caledon Official Plan.
2. The overall site comprises 56.12 ha. It is proposed to develop the site with 28 estate residential lots using a combined rural and urban road cross-section, individual private septic systems for sewage disposal, and municipal water. Drainage and storm water will be managed with the application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices.
3. The site generally drains southward towards a tributary of the Humber River Watershed. However, a portion drains to the southeast and is part of the Holland River Watershed. As such, the site falls within the jurisdiction of two conservation authorities: the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRC) and the Toronto Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). It is the understanding of Calder Engineering Ltd. that the Toronto Region Conservation Authority has agreed to review documentation related to the subdivision Draft Plan application on behalf of both conservation authorities.
4. The minor and major drainage system for the subdivision will consist of both the proposed road system and grassed swales. As much as practical the existing natural drainage patterns will be maintained. The drainage system will be designed to manage storm water for up to the 100-year design storm consistent with Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies, and Guidelines (2009).
5. Lot level controls and Low Impact Development (LID) practices will be implemented, wherever feasible, to reduce the volume of runoff and provide, as far as practical, a natural hydrologic response. These measures are as follows:
 - recharge of residential roof and driveway storm water by direction to grassed and naturalized areas to promote filtering and natural infiltration;
 - discharge of foundation drain water to rear and side lot areas;
 - by lot grading, direction of structure envelope drainage, via sheet flow, towards grassed and naturalized areas versus the road right of way;
 - application of grassed swales for road drainage versus a piped storm sewer system; and
 - maintenance of natural drainage patterns.
6. In support of the features based water balance, a pre-consultation meeting was held on May 31st, 2013 with staff of the Town of Caledon and Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. Based on the meeting, the features based water balance will be undertaken in two stages. The first stage will involve monitoring and baseline data collection to

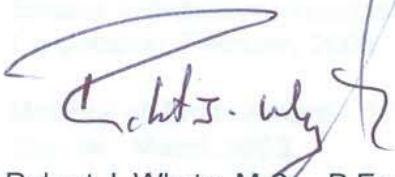
establish the current hydrologic and ecological conditions. This stage would be initiated at the Draft Plan application stage: hydrologic monitoring was started in May 2013. The second stage will involve detailed technical analyses and assessment, and be completed at the detailed design stage following Draft Plan approval.

7. As previously noted, the road system will drain to grassed swales which will subsequently drain to natural low points. The grassed swales would be designed in general conformance with LID-12 Fact Sheet as described in the Credit Valley Conservation Authority/Toronto and Region Conservation Authority SWM Design Guideline Manual. The grassed swales would be provided with a subdrain and granular media to provide filtration and management of the frequent small (e.g., less than 5 millimetre) rainfall events. At this stage, storage has been provided to manage up to the first 15 millimetres of rainfall from the road right of way in the underlying granular media. Peak flow control would also be provided through a combination of storage in the granular media and on-line linear storage in the grassed swale system.
8. Sanitary servicing for the proposed subdivision will be by individual on-site sewage disposal systems (e.g., septic systems). Subject to detailed design, it is anticipated that the on-site sewage disposal systems would comprise a septic tank(s) sized at twice the daily design flow, effluent filter, tertiary treatment unit, area bed, and ancillary piping, pumping system(s), and controls. A tertiary treatment unit is anticipated required to fit the respective area bed within the lot structure envelope in conjunction with the dwelling and driveway features.
9. It is proposed that Halls Lake Estates Subdivision be serviced by municipal water. There is an existing 300 millimetre diameter watermain approximately 1 kilometre south of the subdivision at the intersection of Mount Wolfe Road and Bruno Ridge Drive. It is proposed that the Halls Lake Estate subdivision will be serviced by municipal water by connecting to the existing watermain at Bruno Ridge Drive.
10. With respect to water servicing, there is the potential that the operating pressure for several lots may fall to in the order of 30 psi and individual private booster systems would be required to increase pressure accordingly. The minimum Region of Peel operating pressure is 40 psi. Therefore, it is proposed that individual private booster or constant pressure systems be implemented where the main floor elevation is at elevation 312 metres or greater. In addition to the above, it will be pursued with the Town of Caledon to restrict siting of the dwellings in the lot structure envelopes such that the main floor elevation is below a specific elevation (e.g., identification of maximum house elevations), through the zoning by-law.
11. Hydraulic water distribution system modeling is required to confirm if minimum pressure requirements are met under fire flow conditions on Street 'C' and parts of Street 'A'. Should the minimum pressure requirements under fire flow conditions not be met, then dry hydrants with applicable storage would be provided.

12. Considerations were provided for erosion and sediment control planning. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared during the detailed design phase following Draft Plan Approval. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan would be prepared consistent with the Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies & Guidelines (2009) and the Erosion & Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction prepared by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities (2006).

Respectfully submitted,

CALDER ENGINEERING LTD.



Robert J. Whyte, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Project Manager



Engineering Services Division
Riteland Development Corporation
1000 - 10th Street East
Guelph, Ontario N1H 1Z1
519-825-1000 • Fax: 519-825-1001
E-mail: info@riteland.ca

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- Calder Engineering Ltd. 2013. Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Report for Hall's Lake Estates. Report prepared for Riteland Development Corporation, November 2013.
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APPENDIX A

DRAFT PLAN

DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION

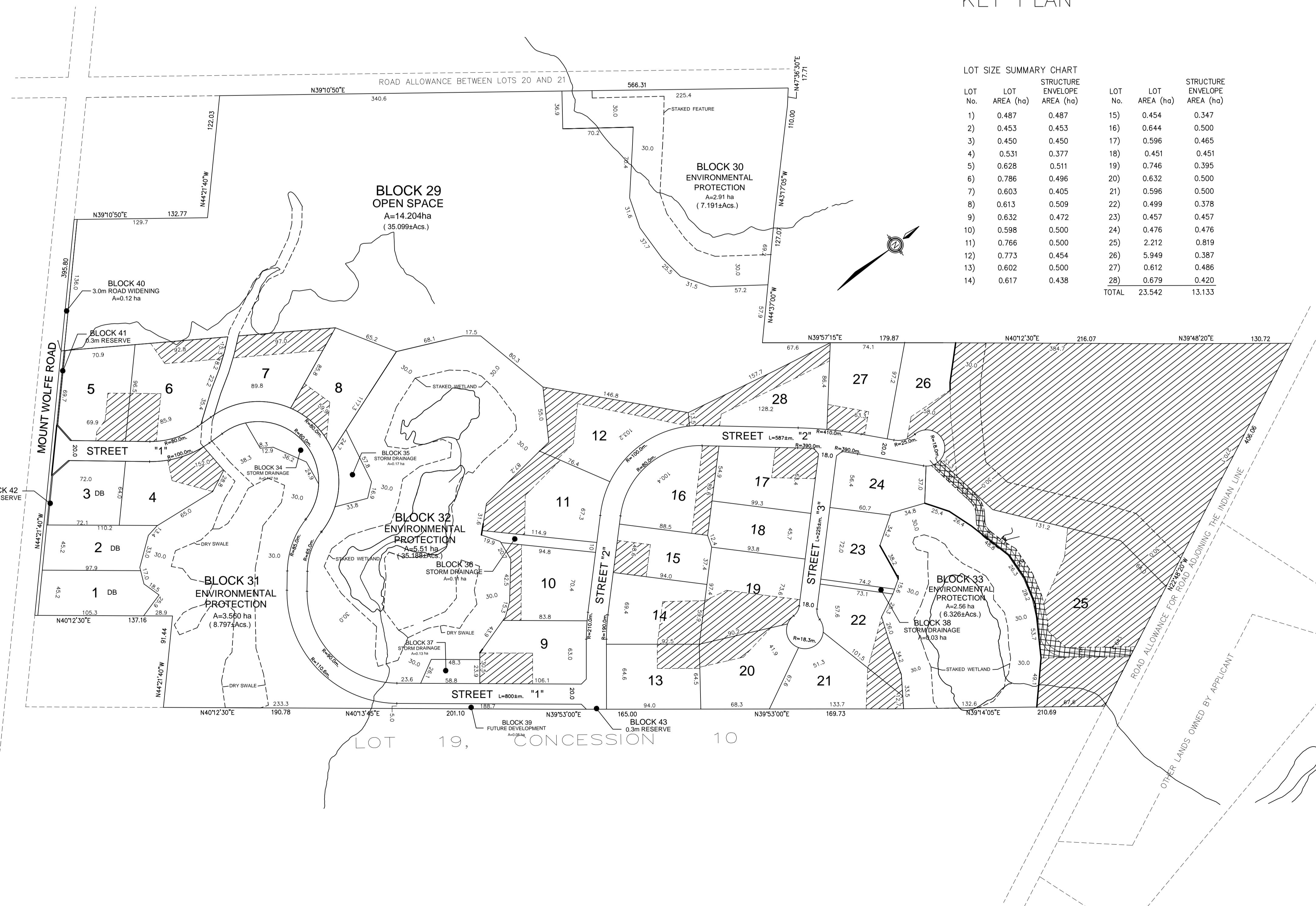
PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 10

(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ALBION)

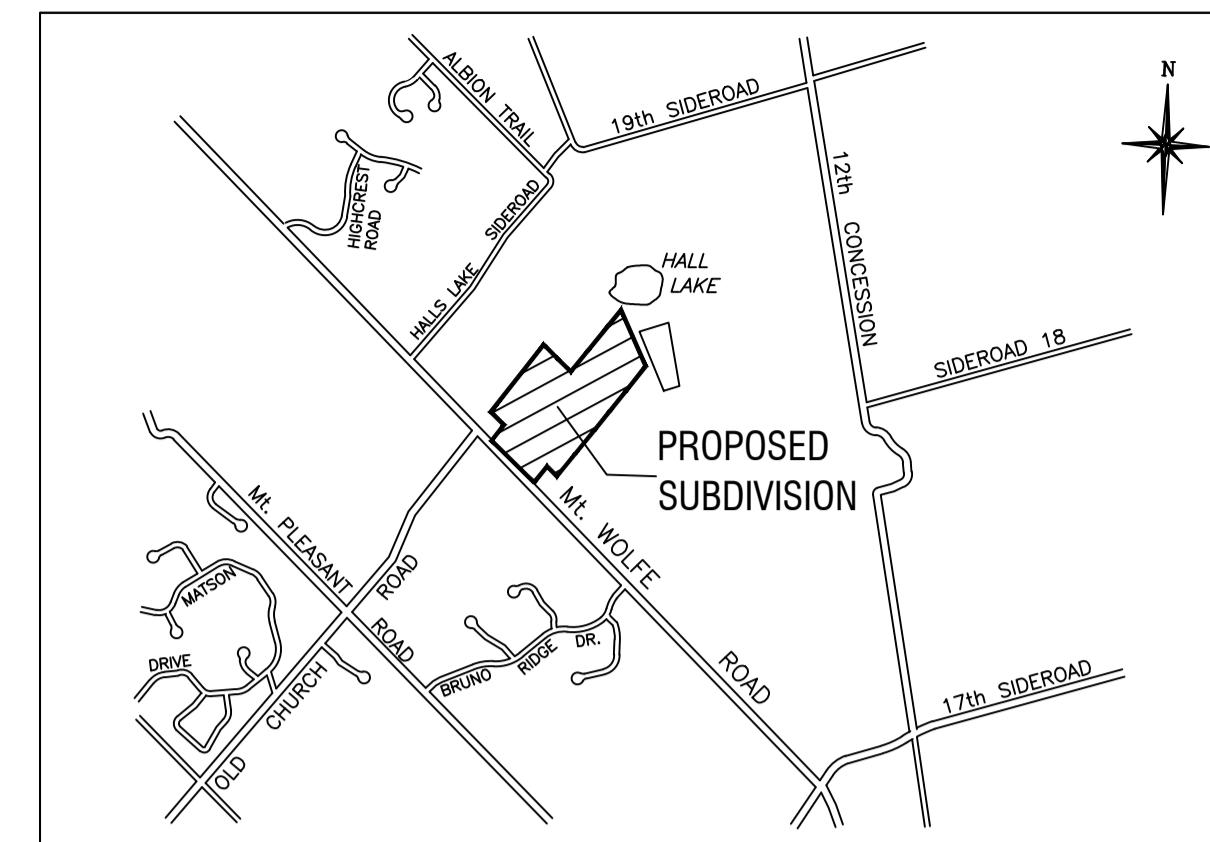
TOWN OF CALEDON

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

SCALE 1:2000



DRAFT PLAN T-



KEY PLAN

SECTION 51, PLANNING ACT, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- A. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- B. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- C. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- D. SEE SCHEDULE OF LAND USE
- E. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- F. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- G. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- H. MUNICIPAL PIPED WATER AVAILABLE AT TIME OF DEVELOPMENT
- I. CLAY-LOAM
- J. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
- K. GARBAGE COLLECTION, FIRE PROTECTION
- L. AS SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

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

DATE -----, 2015

TED VAN LANKVELD OLS

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

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

OWNER

RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORP.

1862 ALBION RD.
REXDALE, ONTARIO
M9W 5T2

ANTONIO FERRARA A.S.O.

SCHEDULE OF LAND USE

TOTAL AREA OF LAND TO BE SUBDIVIDED = 56.263±Ha. (139.029±Acs)

DETACHED DWELLINGS	BLOCKS	LOTS	UNITS	±Ha.	±Acs.
LOTS 1-28	28	28	23.542	58.174	
MIN. LOT FRONTAGE=15.3m. MIN. LOT AREA=4490sq.m.					
SUBTOTAL	28	28	23.542	58.174	
BLOCK 29 - OPEN SPACE	1			14.204	35.099
BLOCKS 30-33 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	4			14.540	35.929
BLOCKS 34-38 - STORM DRAINAGE	5			0.587	1.451
BLOCK 39 - FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	1			0.080	0.198
BLOCK 40 - ROAD WIDENING	1			0.120	0.297
BLOCKS 41-43 - 0.3m. RESERVE	3			0.010	0.025
STREETS				3.180	7.857
20.0m. WIDE TOTAL LENGTH=13874m. AREA= 2.774±Ha.					
18.0m. WIDE TOTAL LENGTH= 225±m. AREA= 0.406±Ha.					
TOTAL LENGTH=1612±m. AREA= 3.180±Ha.					
TOTAL	15	28	28	56.263	139.029

NATURAL AREA

EASEMENT TO OTHER LANDS OWNED BY APPLICANT

DB DENSITY BONUS

PROJECT No. P-2520

SCALE 1:2000 FEB. 4, 2015
(2520DES1) X-REF: (2520MAS & 2520TOPO)

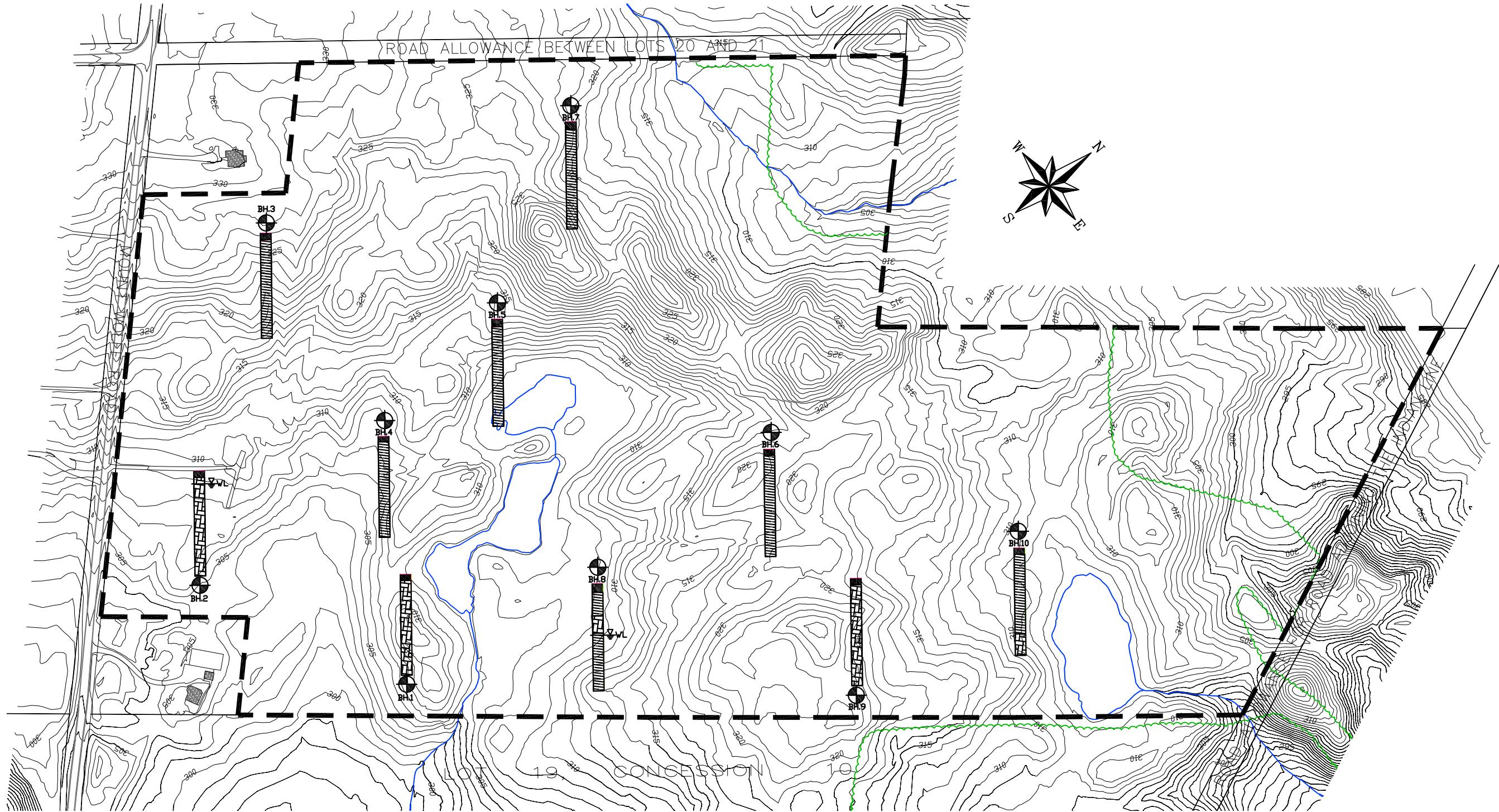
KLM DWG. No. - 15:1
PLANNING PARTNERS INC. 64 JARDIN DRIVE - UNIT 1B, CONCORD, ONTARIO L4K 3P3
TEL: (905)669-4055 FAX: (905)669-0097 design@klmplanning.com

Planning • Design • Development

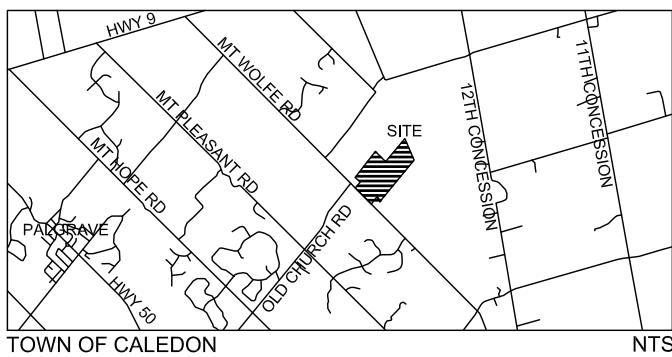
NOTE — ELEVATIONS RELATED TO
CANADIAN GEODETIC DATUM

APPENDIX B

GEOTECHNICAL DOCUMENTS



KEY PLAN



LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY		BOREHOLE LOCATION
		TOPSOIL
		SILTY CLAY TILL
		SILTY SAND TILL

NOTES

1. CONTOURS AND SPOT ELEVATIONS FROM FIRST BASE SOLUTIONS INC. TOPOGRAPHY DEVELOPED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY TAKEN IN THE SPRING OF 2009.
2. MAJOR CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 5m, MINOR CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 1m.
3. BOREHOLE RECORDS ADAPTED FROM "A SOIL INVESTIGATION FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, MOUNT WOLFE ROAD AND HALL'S LAKE SIDEROAD" BY SOIL ENGINEERS LTD. AND DATED 2015.
4. FEATURE LOCATIONS (e.g. TREELINES, BUILDINGS, ETC.) ARE APPROXIMATE.
5. IF NO OBSERVED WATER LEVEL SHOWN, THE BOREHOLE WAS DRY ON COMPLETION.

100m 0 100m 200m
SCALE 1:4000



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TOWN OF CALEDON

RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

HALL'S LAKE ESTATES

DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION (21T-98001C)

PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 10 (ALBION)

TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL

MAP 4A

SOIL AND SOIL CLASSIFICATION MAP - BOREHOLES

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 1

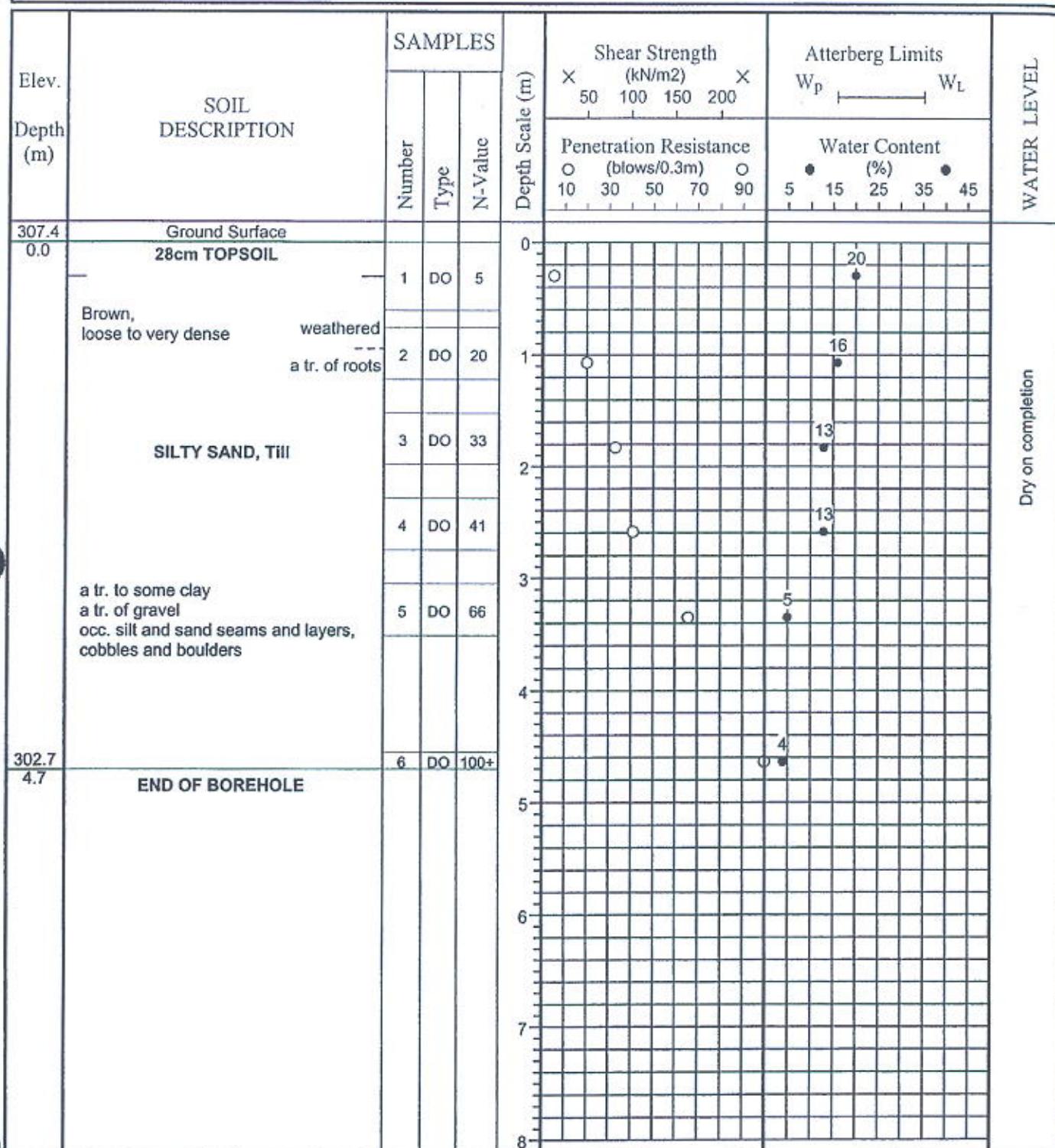
FIGURE NO.: 1

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006



Soil Engineers Ltd.

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 2

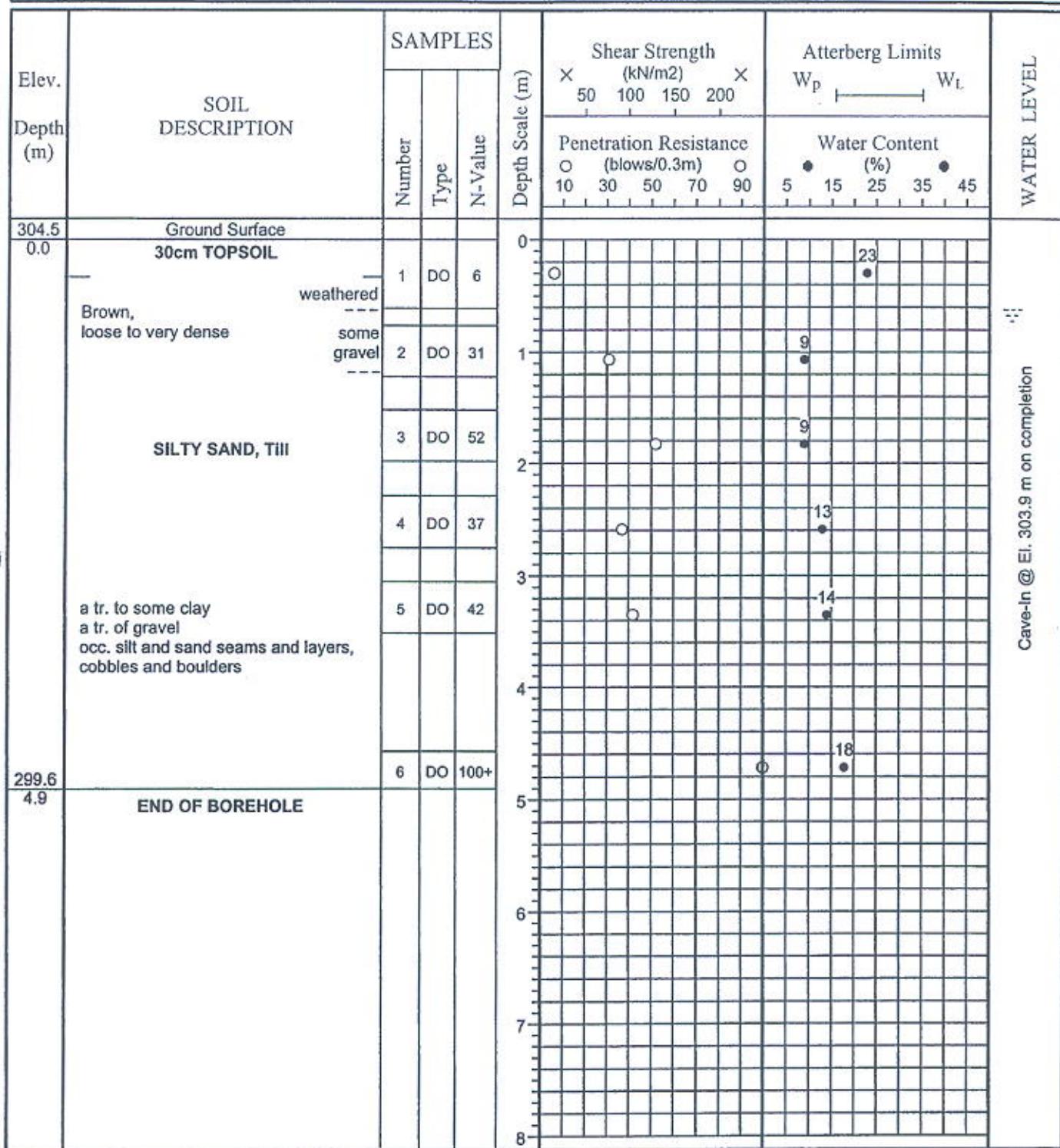
FIGURE NO.: 2

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006

***Soil Engineers Ltd.***

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 3

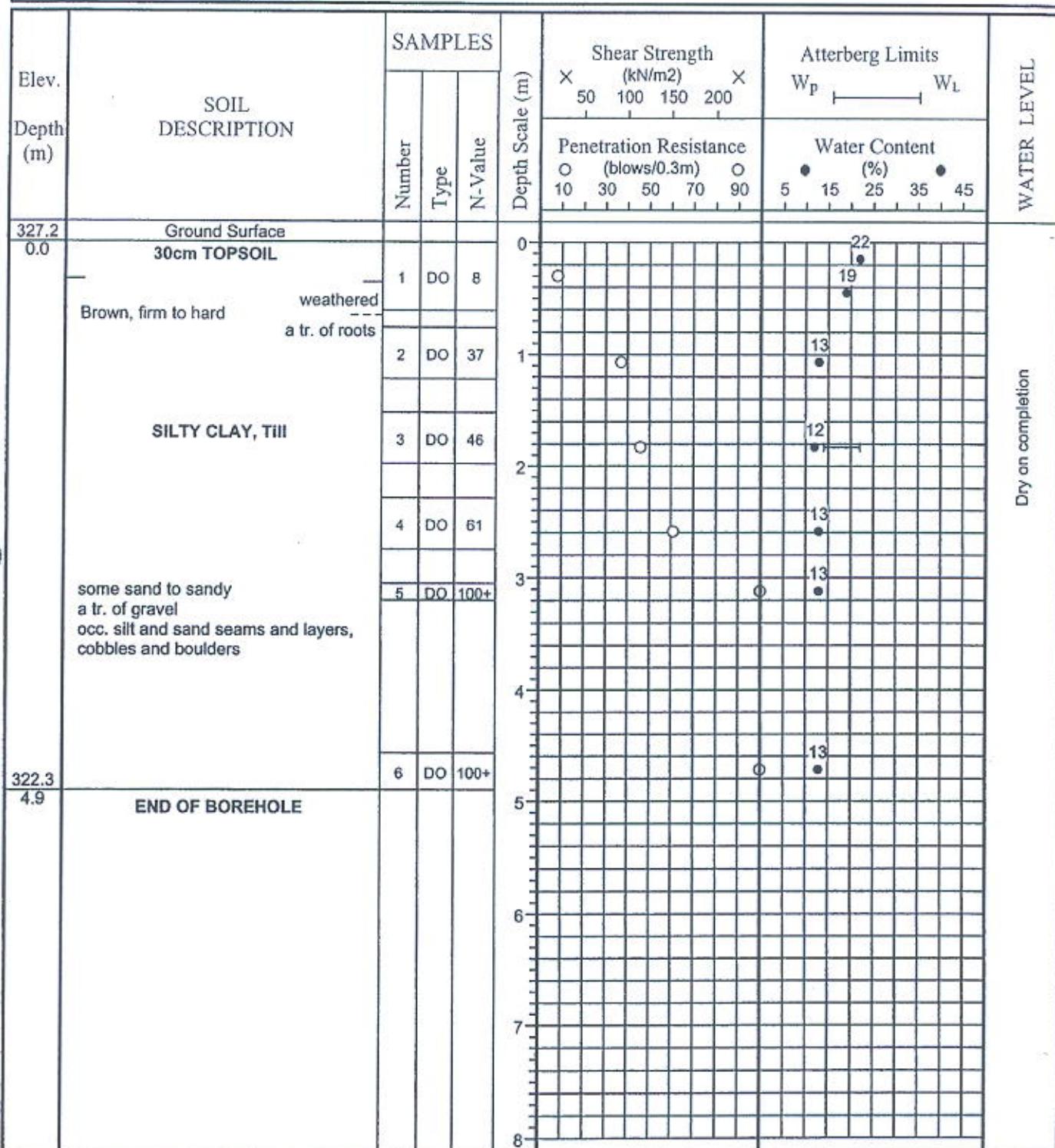
FIGURE NO.: 3

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006

***Soil Engineers Ltd.***

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 4

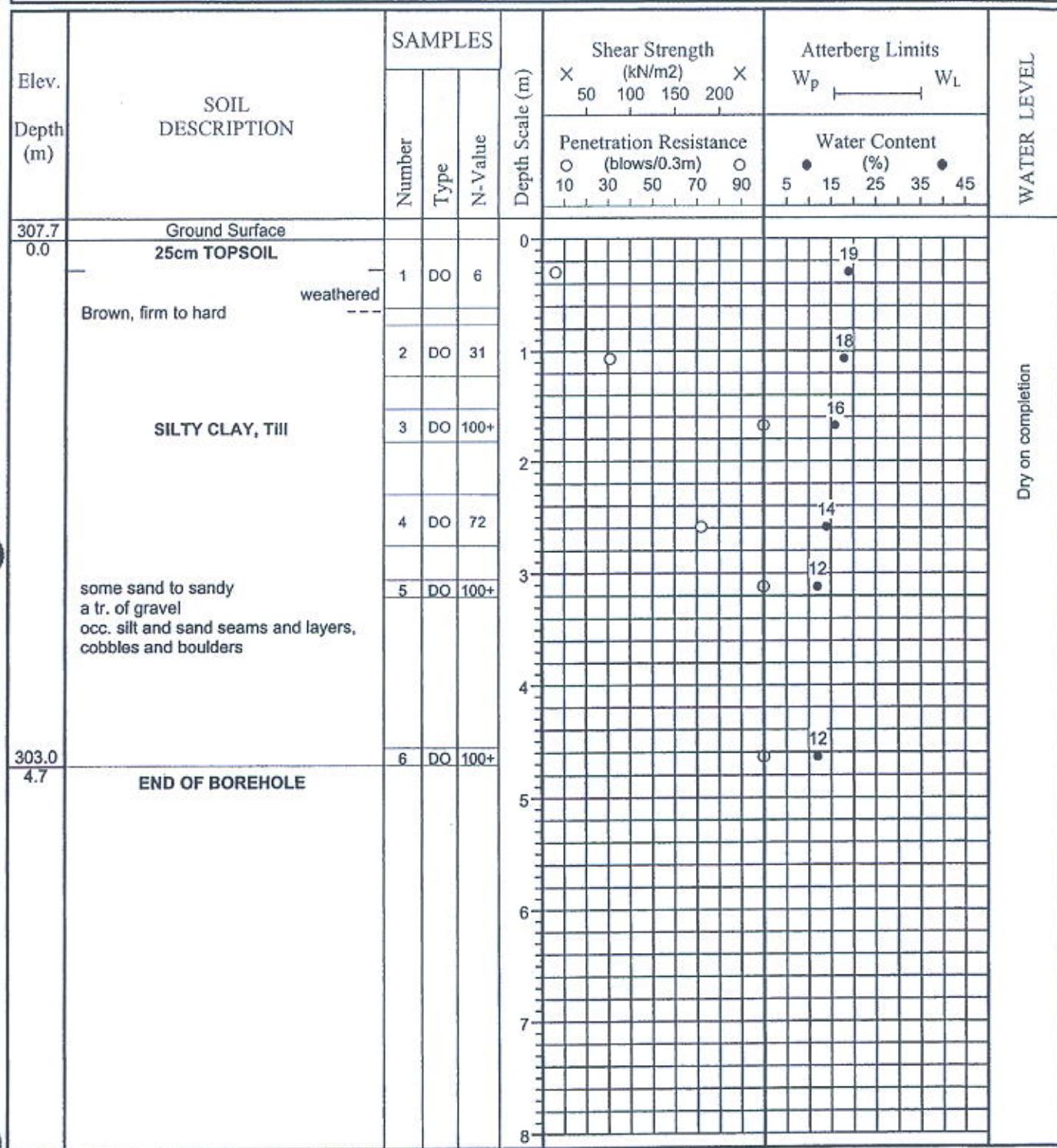
FIGURE NO.: 4

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006

***Soil Engineers Ltd.***

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 5

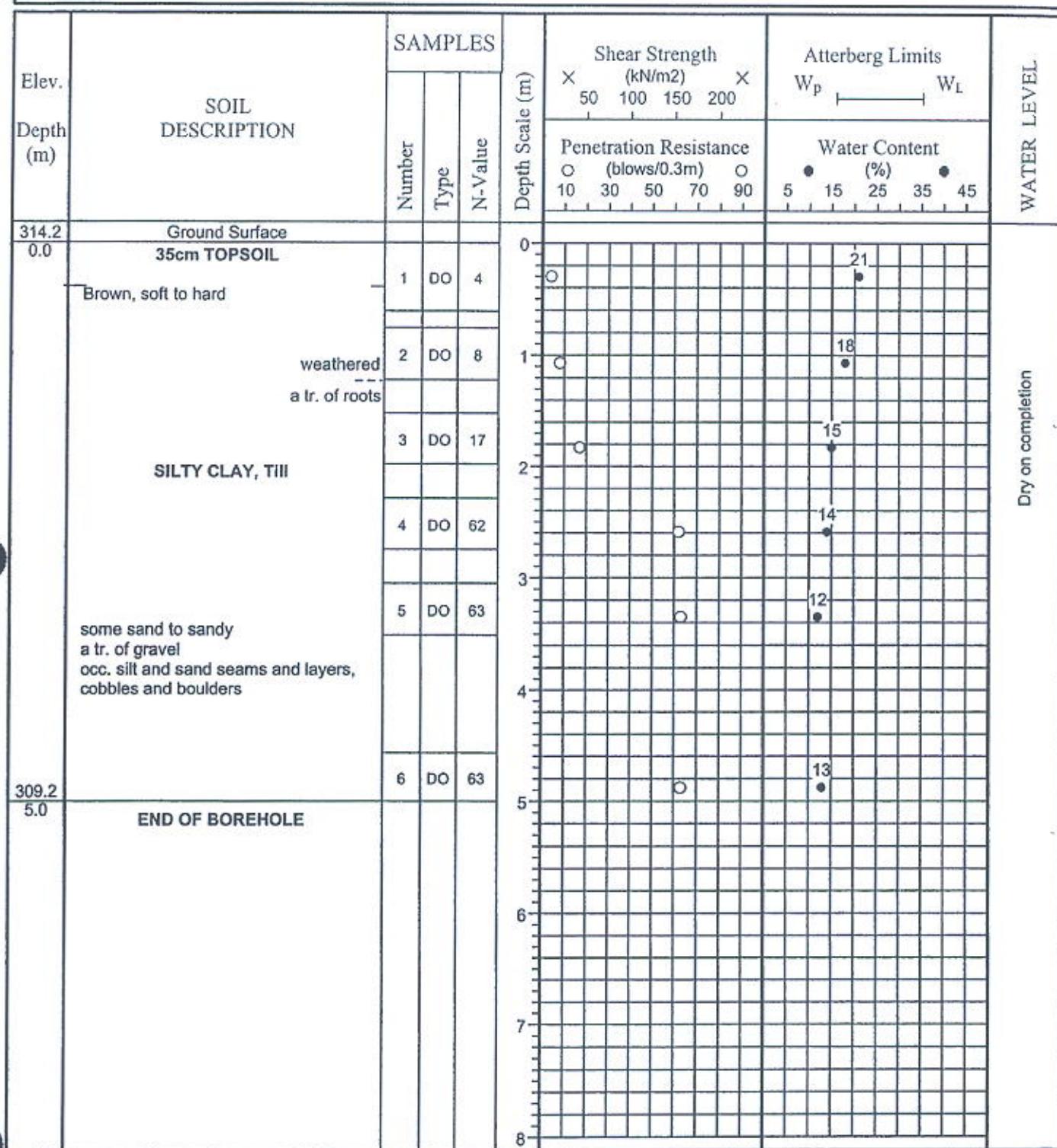
FIGURE NO.: 5

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006



Soil Engineers Ltd.

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 6

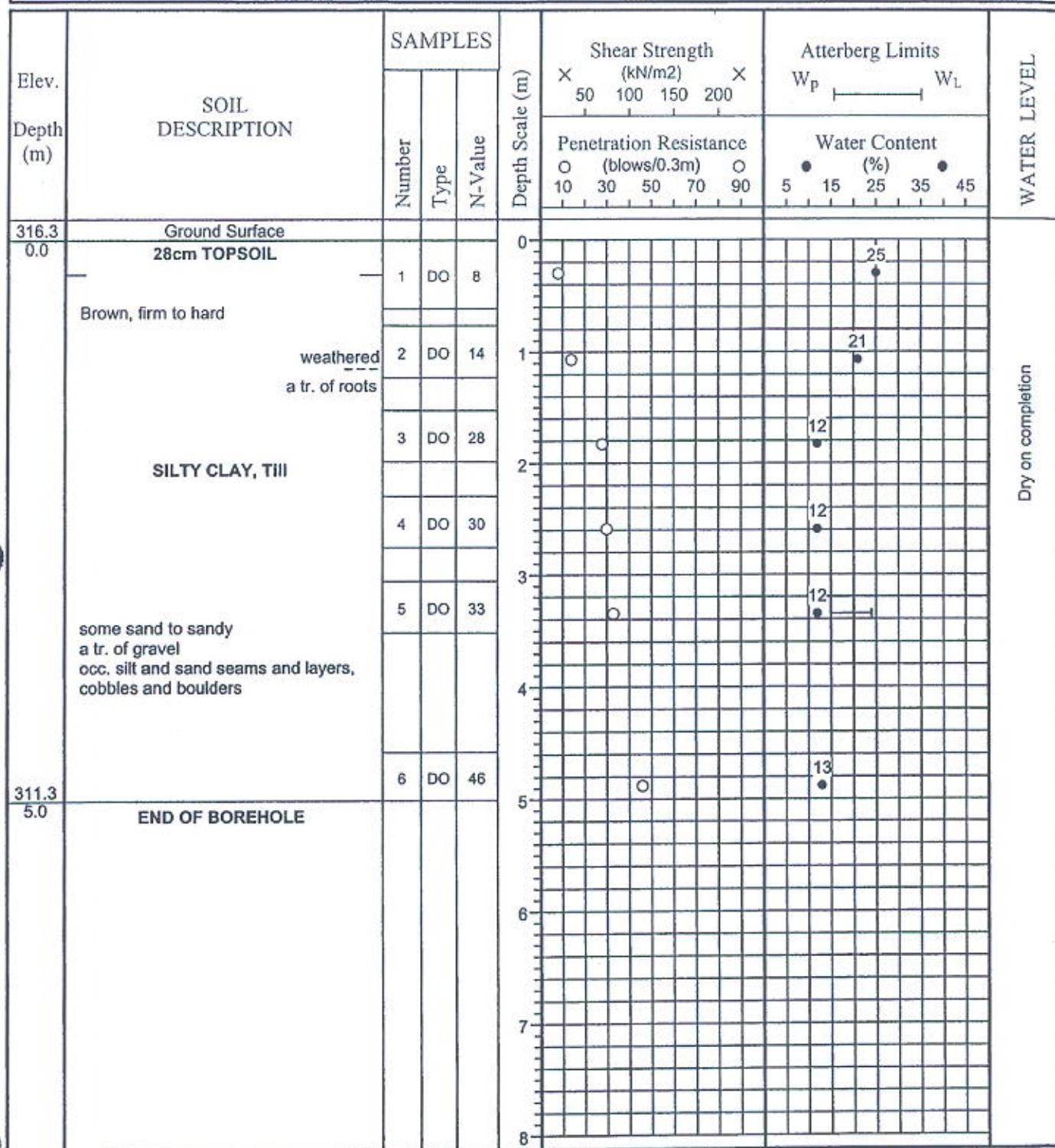
FIGURE NO.: 6

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006

***Soil Engineers Ltd.***

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 7

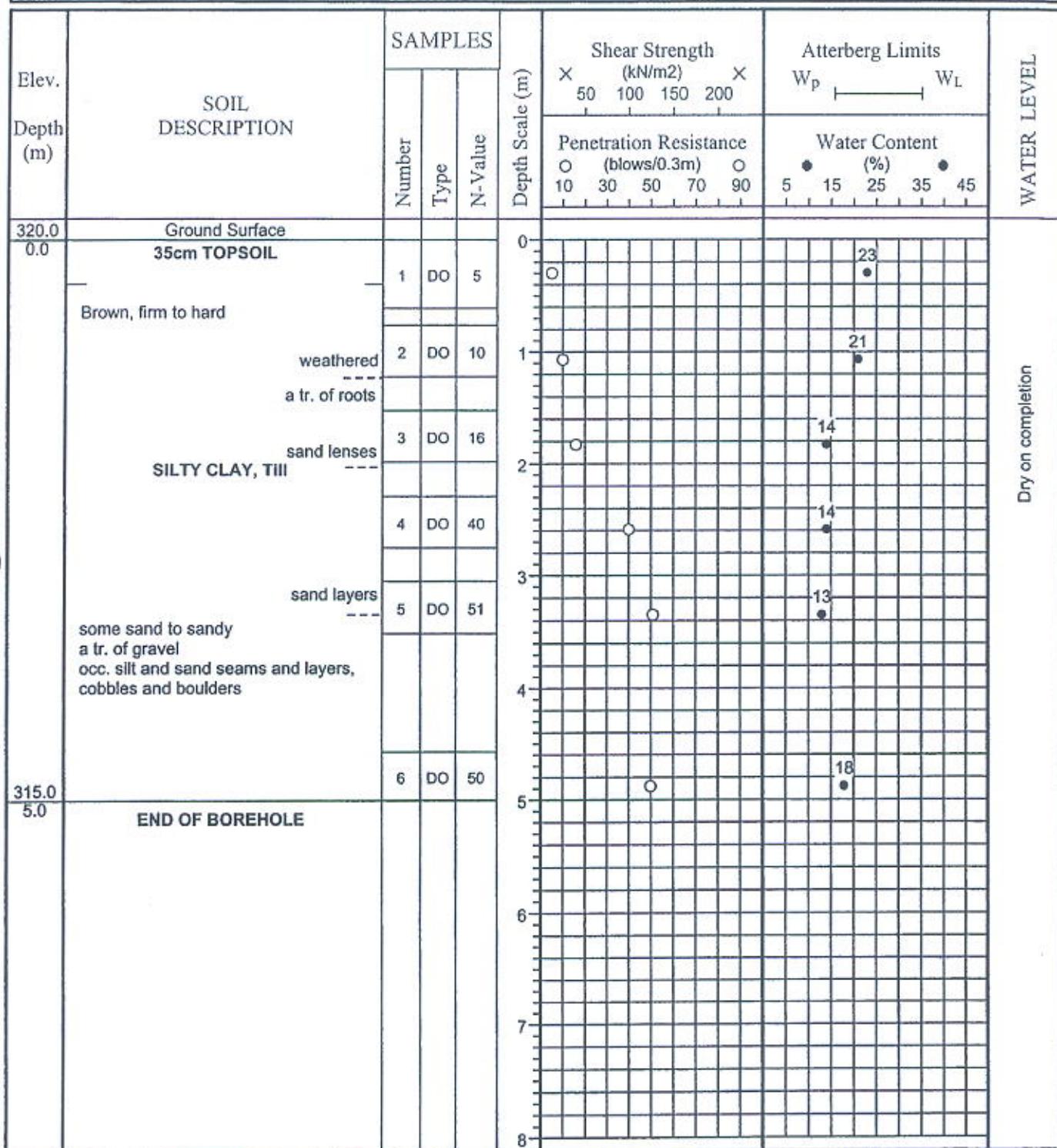
FIGURE NO.: 7

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006

*Soil Engineers Ltd.*

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 8

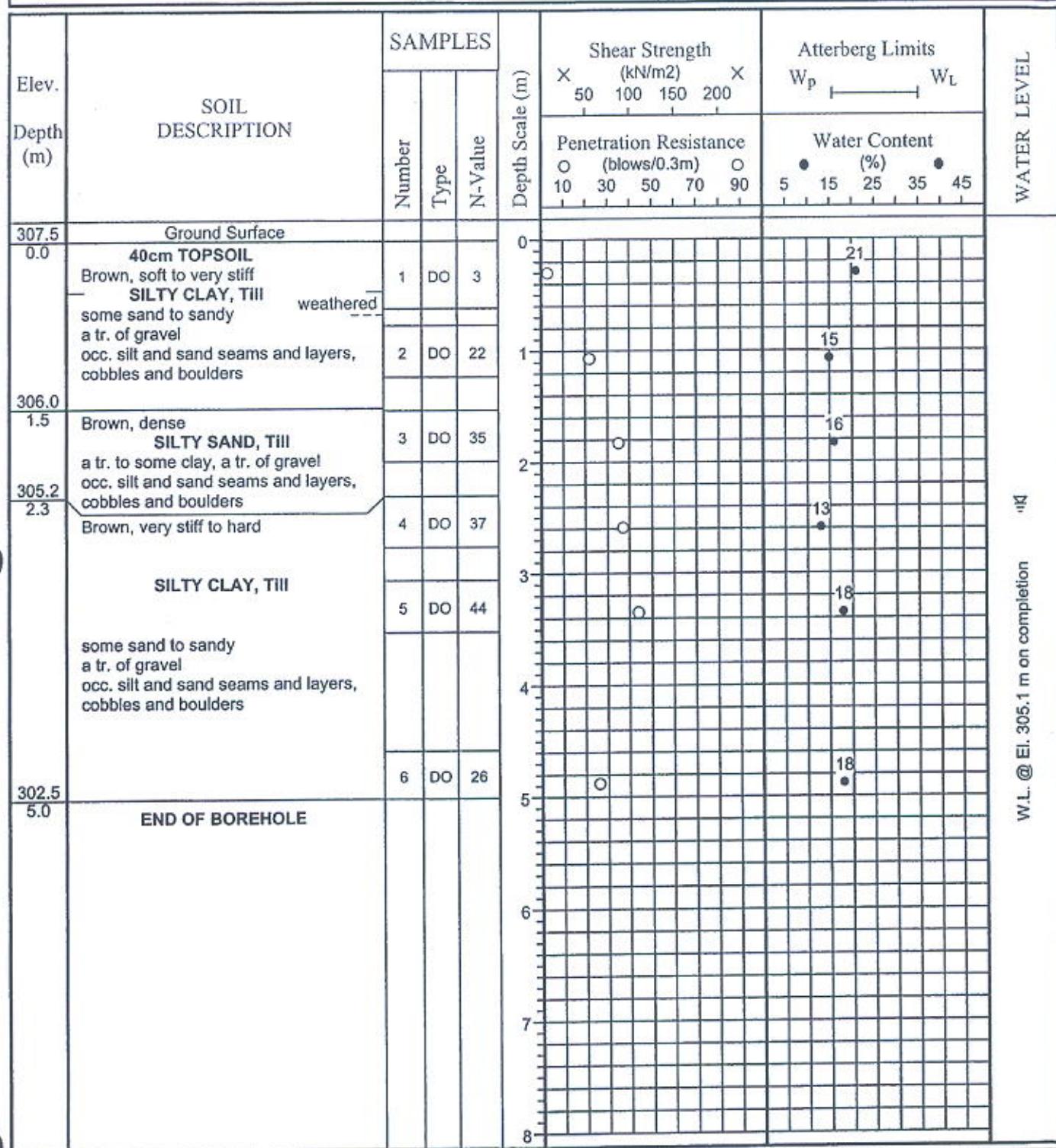
FIGURE NO.: 8

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006



Soil Engineers Ltd.

JOB NO.: 0511-S088

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO.: 9

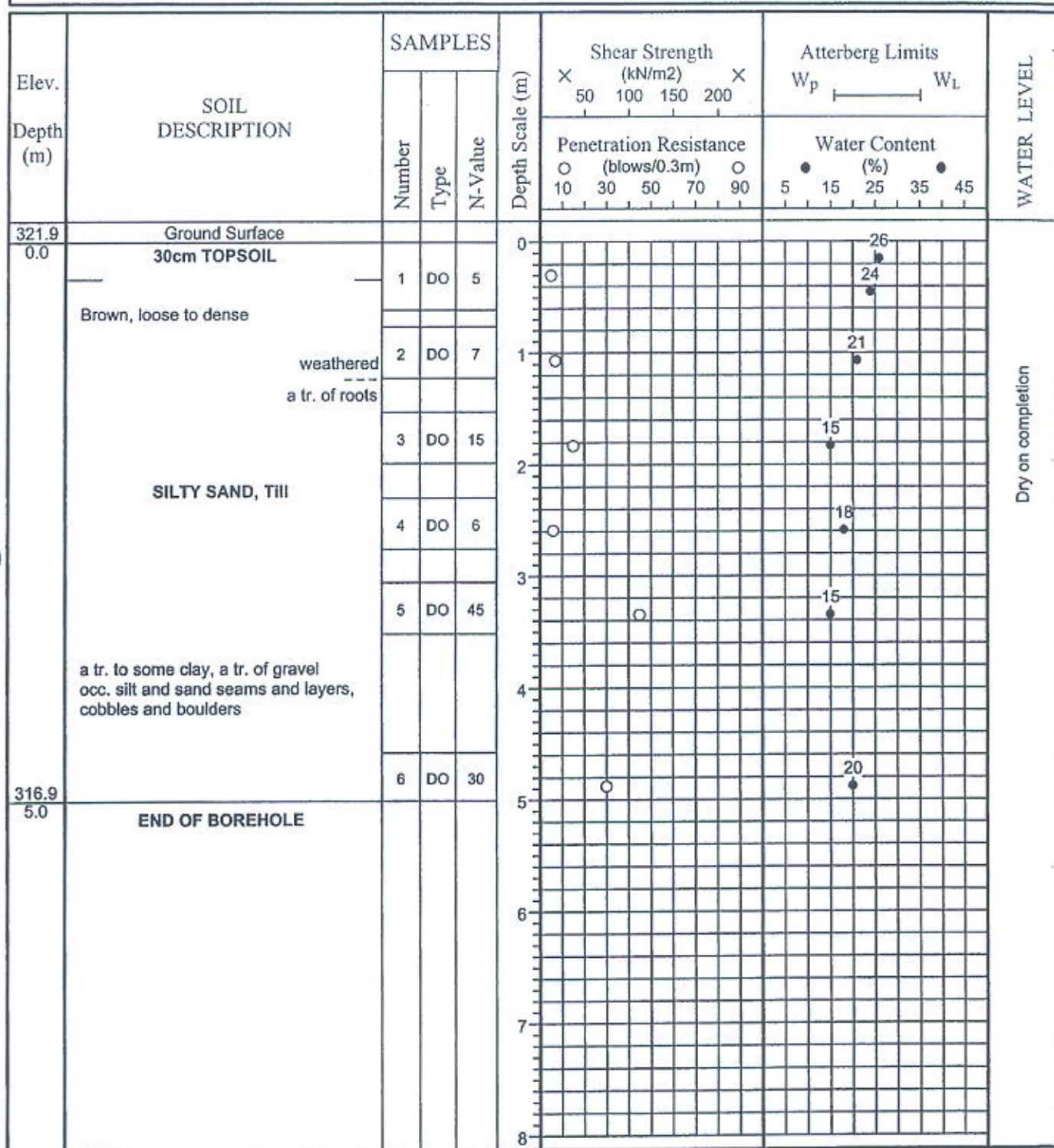
FIGURE NO.: 9

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006



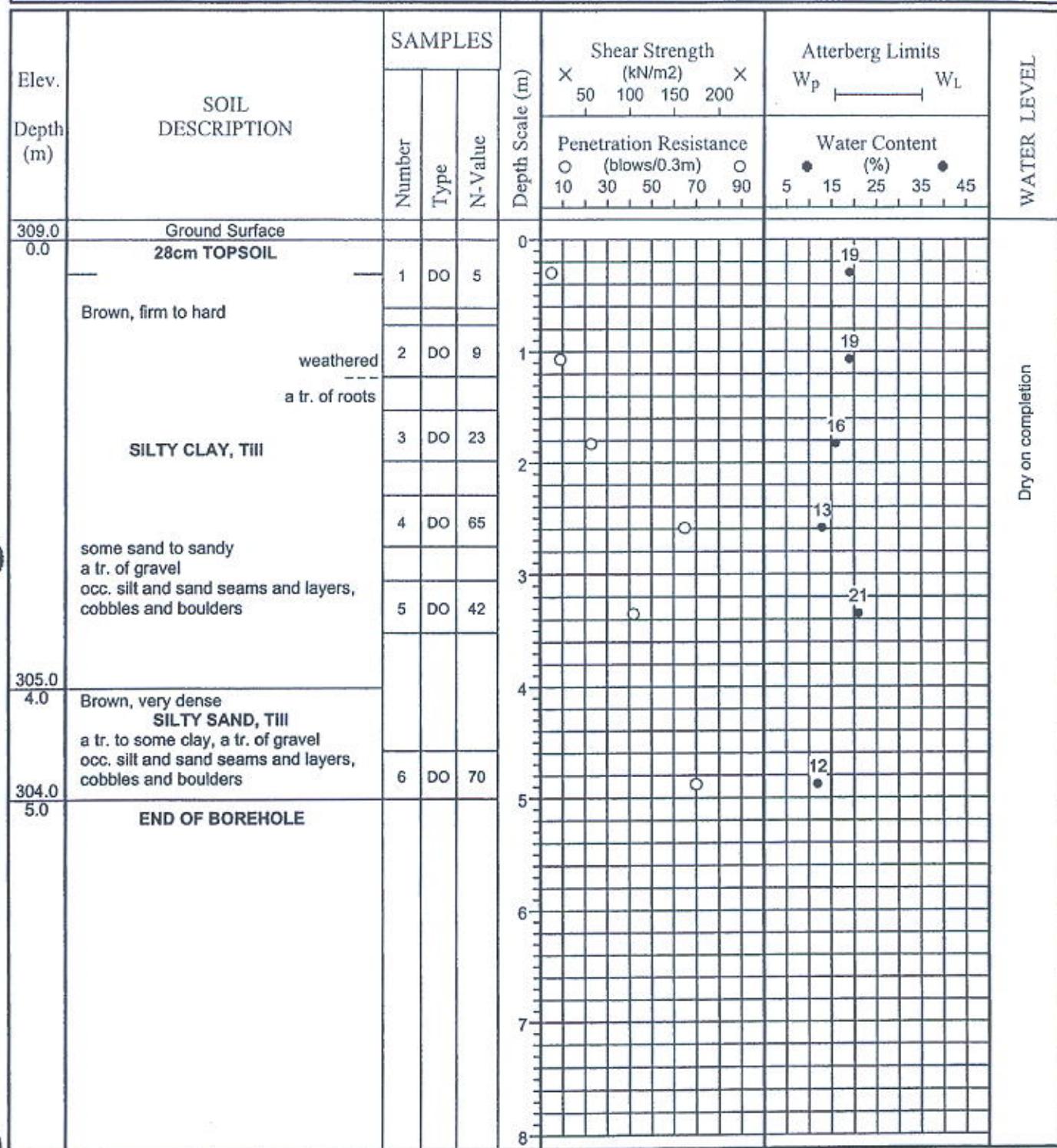
Soil Engineers Ltd.

JOB DESCRIPTION: Proposed Residential Development

JOB LOCATION: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad
Town of Caledon

METHOD OF BORING: Flight-Auger

DATE: January 6, 2006

***Soil Engineers Ltd.***



Soil Engineers Ltd.

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

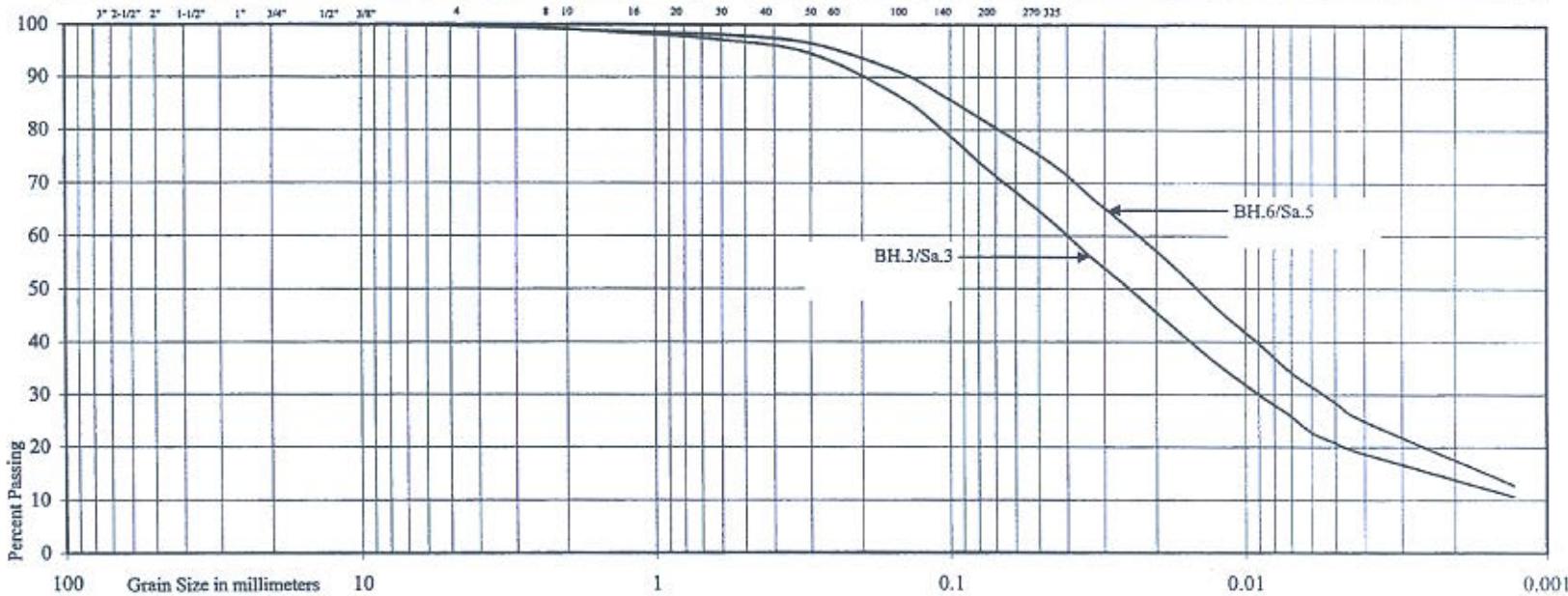
Reference No: 0511-S088

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: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad, Town of Caledon

Borehole No: 3 6

Sample No: 3 5

Depth (m): 1.8 3.4

Elevation (m): 325.4 312.9

Classification of Sample [& Group Symbol]: SILTY CLAY, Till

some sand to sandy, a tr. of gravel

BH./Sa.	3/3	6/5
Liquid Limit (%) =	22	24
Plastic Limit (%) =	14	15
Plasticity Index (%) =	9	9
Moisture Content (%) =	12	12
Estimated Permeability (cm./sec.) =	10^{-6}	10^{-6}

Figure: 11



Soil Engineers Ltd.

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

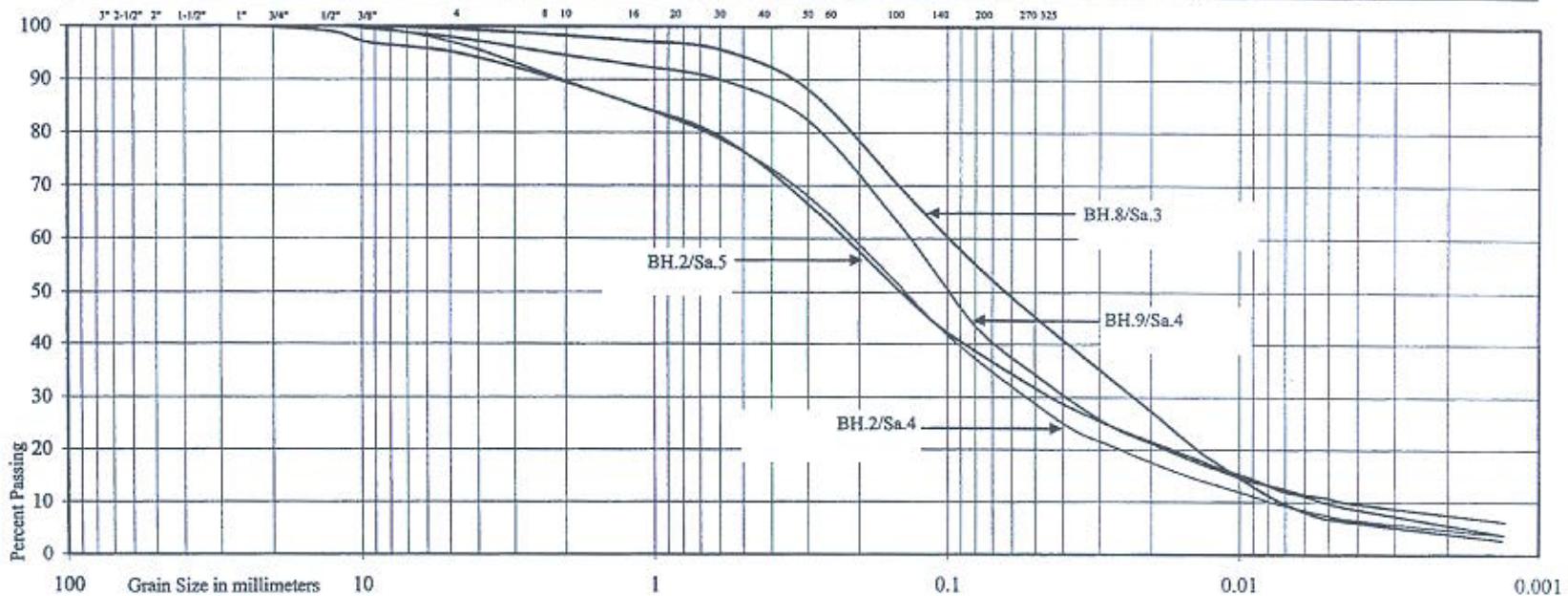
Reference No: 0511-S088

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		SILT	CLAY



Project: Proposed Residential Development
 Location: Mount Wolfe Rd./Hall's Lake Sideroad, Town of Caledon
 Borehole No: 2 2 8 9
 Sample No: 4 5 3 4
 Depth (m): 2.6 3.4 1.8 2.6
 Elevation (m): 301.9 301.1 305.7 319.3

	BH/Sa. 2/4	2/5	8/3	9/4
Liquid Limit (%) =	-	-	-	-
Plastic Limit (%) =	-	-	-	-
Plasticity Index (%) =	-	-	-	-
Moisture Content (%) =	13	14	16	18
Estimated Permeability (cm./sec.) =	10^{-4}	10^{-5}	10^{-4}	10^{-5}

Classification of Sample [& Group Symbol]: SILTY SAND, Till
 a tr. to some clay, a tr. of gravel

Figure: 12

APPENDIX C

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS

- TRCA HUMBER RIVER STORMWATER MANAGEMENT QUANTITY CONTROL RELEASE RATES
- HYDROLOGY MODEL PARAMETERS
- SWMHYMO MODEL INPUT/OUTPUT FILES

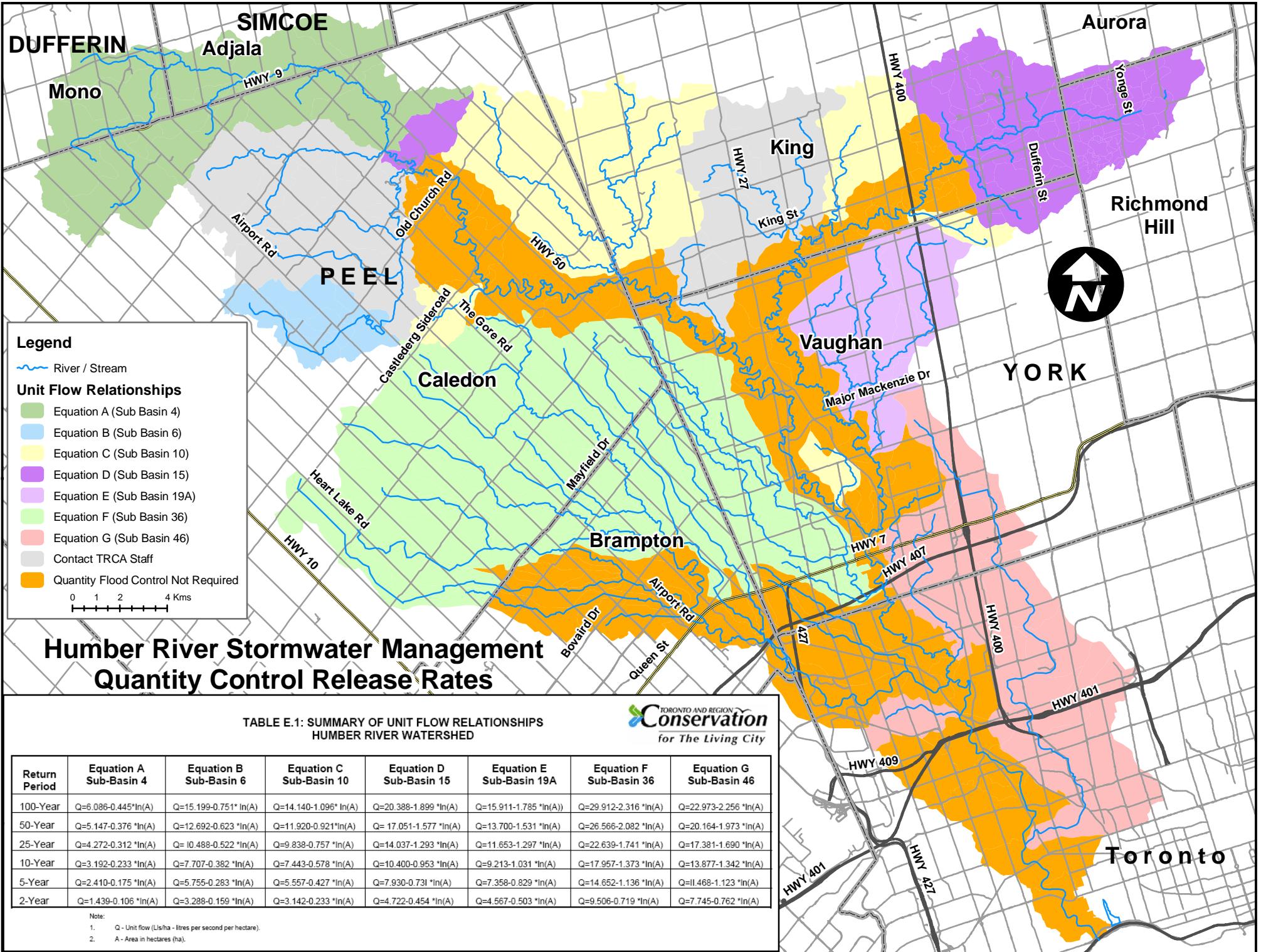


Table C.1
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES - SWMHYMO PARAMETERS
EXISTING CONDITIONS

NASHYD PARAMETERS

Catchment	NHYD	DT min	Area ha	DWF cms	CN/C Group	CN/C	IA mm	N	TP hrs	Runoff	
										Coeff. C	Slope (%)
1	A1	1	3.5	0	BC	65	10	3	0.37	0.20	6.62
2	A2	1	11.3	0	BC	65	10	3	0.49	0.20	4.89
3	A3	1	11.4	0	C	70	12	3	0.30	0.15	6.83
4	A4	1	117.5	0	C	70	10	3	1.01	0.20	2.93
5	A5	1	4.1	0	C	70	10	3	0.39	0.15	4.46
6	A6	1	0.9	0	BC	65	10	3	0.16	0.15	4.74
7	A7	1	8.1	0	C	70	10	3	0.44	0.20	5.55
8	A8	1	7.0	0	C	70	10	3	0.33	0.15	5.26
9	A9	1	5.1	0	C	70	10	3	0.23	0.20	10.51
10	A10	1	0.5	0	C	70	12	3	0.16	0.20	6.49

Notes:

1. Assumed pasture with good drainage , in B to BC soil category -> CN range 61 to 74

Reference: MTO Design Chart 1.09: Soil/Land Use Curve Numbers

2. Time to Peak (TP) was calculated using Airport Method. TP=2/3 of Time of Concentration.

Table C.2
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES - SWMHYMO PARAMETERS
PROPOSED CONDITIONS

NASHYD PARAMETERS

Sub-Basin	NHYD ID	DT min	Area ha	DWF cms	CN/C Group	CN	IA mm	N	Weighted	
									TP hrs	TP hrs
1a	1A	1	3.28	0	BC	68	10	3	0.17	
2a1	2A1	1	6.15	0	BC	66	10	3	0.35	
2a2	2A2	1	4.15	0	BC	65	10	3	0.32	
3a	3A	1	12.19	0	C	71	12	3	0.54	
4a	4A	1	117.51	0	C	70	10	3	1.01	
5a	5A	1	2.79	0	C	71	10	3	0.38	
6a	6A	1	0.82	0	BC	67	10	3	0.23	
7a	7A	1	7.72	0	C	71	10	3	0.44	
8a	8A	1	6.68	0	C	72	10	3	0.33	
9a	9A	1	5.12	0	C	70	10	3	0.23	
10a	10A	1	0.54	0	C	70	12	3	0.16	

STANDHYD PARAMETERS

Sub-Basin	NHYD ID	Area ha	CN	TIMP	XIMP	IAPer mm	SLPP %	LGP m	MNP	SCP min	IAimp mm	SLPI %	LGI m	MNI	SCI min
1b	1B	0.32	65	0.44	0	10	0.9%	5	0.25	0	0.7	0.9%	160.0	0.013	0
2b1	2B1	0.14	65	0.46	0	10	2.5%	5	0.25	0	0.7	2.5%	150.0	0.013	0
3b1	3B1	0.45	70	0.44	0	10	2.0%	5	0.25	0	0.7	2.0%	225.0	0.013	0
3b2	3B2	0.16	70	0.40	0	10	2.5%	5	0.25	0	0.7	2.5%	150.0	0.013	0
5b1	5B1	0.28	70	0.43	0	10	5.5%	5	0.25	0	0.7	5.5%	140.0	0.013	0
5b2	5B2	0.69	70	0.44	0	10	0.8%	5	0.25	0	0.7	0.8%	350.0	0.013	0
7b	7B	0.79	70	0.43	0	10	2.2%	5	0.25	0	0.7	2.2%	385.0	0.013	0
8b	8B	0.31	70	0.41	0	10	1.4%	5	0.25	0	0.7	1.4%	145.0	0.013	0

Table C.2.1
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES - WEIGHTED CN VALUES
PROPOSED CONDITIONS

NASHYD PARAMETERS

Catchment	NHYD	total Nashyd area (ha)	total Nashyd area (sq.m)	Pervious Grassed (sq.m)	Impervious Roof/driveway (sq.m)	Pervious CN	Impervious CN	Weighted CN
1A	1A	3.28	32,759	30,178	2,581	65	98	68
2A1	2A1	6.15	61,550	60,517	1,032	65	98	66
2A2	2A2	4.15	41,510	41,510	0	65	98	65
3A	3A	12.19	121,886	119,047	2,839	70	98	71
4A	4A	117.51	1,175,064	1,175,064	0	70	98	70
5A	5A	2.79	27,924	26,892	1,032	70	98	71
6A	6A	0.82	8,220	7,704	516	65	98	67
7A	7A	7.72	77,235	74,912	2,323	70	98	71
8A	8A	6.68	66,848	63,234	3,614	70	98	72
9A	9A	5.12	51,246	50,711	535	70	98	70
10A	10A	0.54	5,367	5,367	0	70	98	70

Notes:

1. Assumed pasture with good drainage , in B to BC soil category -> CN range 61 to 74

Reference: MTO Design Chart 1.09: Soil/Land Use Curve Numbers

2. Units: ha-hectares; sq.m-square meters.

Table C.2.2
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES - TIME TO PEAK CALCULATIONS

Bransby Williams Method

$$T_c = \frac{0.057L}{S^{0.2}A^{0.1}}$$

Where; T_c = Time of Concentration (min.)
 L = Length of watershed (m)
 S = slope of watershed (%)
 A = watershed area (ha.)

Kirpich Formula

$$T_c = \frac{0.06628L^{0.77}}{S^{0.385}}$$

Where; T_c = Time of Concentration (hr.)
 L = Length of watershed (km)
 S = slope of watershed (m/m)

Watt & Chow

$$T_c = 0.0293(L/S)^{0.5, 0.79}$$

Where; T_c = Time of Concentration (min.)
 L = Length of watershed (m)
 S = slope of watershed (m/m)

Airport Method

$$T_c = \frac{3.26(1.1-C)L^{0.5}}{S^{0.33}}$$

Where; T_c = Time of Concentration (min.)
 C = Runoff Coefficient
 L = Length of watershed (m)
 S = slope of watershed (%)

Catchment	Catchment					T _c				T _p = $\frac{2}{3}T_c$							
						Bransby Williams (min.)	Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (min.)	Airport Method (min.)	Bransby Willian (hr.)	Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (hr.)	Airport Method (hr.)	Airport Method (min)			
EXISTING CONDITIONS (NASHYD)																	
1.0	34,876	3.5	452.89	0.20	6.62	16	0.3	0.1	10.7	0.2	33.46	0.56	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.37	22.3
2.0	112,913	11.3	634.33	0.20	4.89	21	0.3	0.1	15.8	0.3	43.78	0.73	0.23	0.15	0.18	0.49	29.2
3.0	114,197	11.4	278.15	0.15	6.83	8	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.1	27.40	0.46	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.30	18.3
4.0	1,175,064	117.5	1948.07	0.20	2.93	56	0.9	0.4	46.9	0.8	90.86	1.51	0.62	0.43	0.52	1.01	60.6
5.0	40,506	4.1	336.47	0.15	4.46	12	0.2	0.1	9.9	0.2	34.69	0.58	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.39	23.1
6.0	9,079	0.9	63.3	0.15	4.74	3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	14.75	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.16	9.8
7.0	80,545	8.1	567.51	0.20	5.55	19	0.3	0.1	13.8	0.2	39.70	0.66	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.44	26.5
8.0	69,951	7.0	275.61	0.15	5.26	9	0.2	0.1	7.9	0.1	29.73	0.50	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.33	19.8
9.0	51,246	5.1	237.9	0.20	10.51	7	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	20.82	0.35	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.23	13.9
10.0	5,367	0.5	84.81	0.20	6.49	4	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	14.58	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.16	9.7

Notes:

- assumed Pasture land, and between sand/silt loam
- Runoff coeff < 0.4 therefore used airport method

Catchment	Catchment					T _c				T _p = $\frac{2}{3}T_c$							
						Bransby Williams (min.)	Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (min.)	Airport Method (min.)	Bransby Willian (hr.)	Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (hr.)	Airport Method (hr.)	Airport Method (min)			
PROPOSED CONDITIONS (NASHYD)																	
1A	32,759	3.3	97	0.20	7.19	3	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	15.10	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.17	10.1
2A1	61,550	6.2	342	0.20	5.26	12	0.2	0.1	9.4	0.2	31.37	0.52	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.35	20.9
2A2	41,510	4.2	256	0.20	4.30	9	0.2	0.1	8.1	0.1	29.00	0.48	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.32	19.3
3A	121,886	12.2	557	0.15	3.41	19	0.3	0.2	16.4	0.3	48.77	0.81	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.54	32.5
4A	1,175,064	117.5	1,948	0.20	2.93	56	0.9	0.4	46.9	0.8	90.86	1.51	0.62	0.43	0.52	1.01	60.6
5A	27,924	2.8	321	0.15	4.36	12	0.2	0.1	9.7	0.2	34.16	0.57	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.38	22.8
6A	8,220	0.8	124	0.15	4.84	5	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.1	20.48	0.34	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.23	13.7
7A	77,235	7.7	568	0.20	5.55	19	0.3	0.1	13.8	0.2	39.70	0.66	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.44	26.5
8A	66,848	6.7	276	0.15	5.26	9	0.2	0.1	7.9	0.1	29.73	0.50	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.33	19.8
9A	51,246	5.1	238	0.20	10.51	7	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	20.82	0.35	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.23	13.9
10A	5,367	0.5	85	0.20	6.49	4	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	14.58	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.16	9.7

```

2 Metric units
***** Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
## Date : 10-01-2012
## Modeler : [ MVS ]
## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
## License # : 3375279
***** Existing Conditions
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START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
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READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=["100Y6.STM"]
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W W W MM MM H H Y Y MM MM O O 9 9 9 9
SSSS W W W M M M HHHHH Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSS W W M M H H Y M M OOO 9 9 9 =====
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
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*****
***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver/4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfaa.com *****
*****
```

```
*****
***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
***** Bolton SERIAL #: 3375279 *****
*****
```

```
*****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points : 15000 *****
*****
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*****
***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
***** DATE: 2012-10-03 TIME: 13:44:55 RUN COUNTER: 000100 *****
* Input filename: C:\PROGRA-1\SWMHYMO\Projects\Hall\hall-ex.dat *
* Output filename: C:\PROGRA-1\SWMHYMO\Projects\Hall\hall-ex.out *
* Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-1\SWMHYMO\Projects\Hall\hall-ex.sum *
* User comments:
* 1:
* 2:
* 3: *
```

```
001:0001-
## Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
## Date : 10-01-2012
## Modeller : [ MYS ]
## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
## License # : 3375279
## Existing Conditions
| START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-1\SWMHYMO\Projects\Hall\
--- Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-1\SWMHYMO\Projects\Hall\
TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
NRUN = 001
NSTORM= 0
```

```
001:0002-
| READ STORM | Filename: C:\PROGRA-1\SWMHYMO\Projects\Hall\100Y6.
Ptotal= 80.31 mm Comments: 100yr/6hr
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN |
hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr |
.25 .000 | 2.00 27.300 | 3.75 11.240 | 5.50 1.610 |
.50 1.610 | 2.25 27.300 | 4.00 6.420 | 5.75 1.610 |
.75 1.610 | 2.50 73.880 | 4.25 6.420 | 6.00 1.610 |
1.00 1.610 | 2.75 73.880 | 4.50 3.210 | 6.25 1.610 |
1.25 1.610 | 3.00 20.880 | 4.75 3.210 | 6.50 1.610 |
1.50 9.640 | 3.25 20.880 | 5.00 1.610 | 6.75 1.610 |
1.75 9.640 | 3.50 11.240 | 5.25 1.610 |
```

```
001:0003-
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
| 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .370
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .361
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .161 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.033
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.872
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .297
```

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

001:0004-
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 11.30 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
| 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .490
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .881
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .443 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.217
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.872
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .297
```

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

001:0005-
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 11.40 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 03:A3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .300
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.451
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .657 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.933
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.338
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
```

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .328

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

```
001:0006-
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 04:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .390
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .470

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .251 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.050
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344

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

001:0007-

```
| ADD HYD (A3+A5) | ID: NYHYD AREA (ha) 11.40
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ID1 03:A3 | .657 2.93 26.34 .000
| +ID2 04:A5 | 4.80 .251 3.05 27.59 .000
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
SUM 05:A3+A5 16.20 .900 2.97 26.71 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0008-

```
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 03: A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 3.463 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.917
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344

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

001:0009-

```
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .90 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
| 04: A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .215
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .062 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.872
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .297

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

001:0010-

```
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 8.10 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 06: A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .703
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .394 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.117
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344

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

001:0011-

```
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.00 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 07: A8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .810
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .402 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.967
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344

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

001:0012-

```
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 08: A10 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .119
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .039 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.338
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .328

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

001:0013-

```
| ADD HYD (A8+A10) | ID: NYHYD AREA (ha) 7.00
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ID1 07: A8 | .402 2.97 27.59 .000
| +ID2 08: A10 | .50 .039 2.80 26.34 .000
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
SUM 09:A8+A10 7.50 .431 2.95 27.51 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0014-----
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 5.10 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 07: A9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
----- U.H. Tp(hr)= .230

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .847
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .355 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
RUNOFF COEFICIENT = .344

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

001:0015-----
FINISH

WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
Simulation ended on 2012-10-03 at 13:44:55
=====

(C:\...\hallP2.dat)

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S WWW MM MM H H Y Y MM MM O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M H HHHHH Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 # 375279
00009> StormWater Management HYdrologic Model 999 999 =====
0010>
0011> ***** SWMHYMO Ver 4.05 *****
0012> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
0013> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
0014> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89.*****
0015> *****
0016> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
0017> Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
0018> Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
0019> E-Mail: swmhymos@fsa.com *****
0020> *****
0021> *****
0022> *****
0023> *****
0024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
0025> *****
0026> *****
0027> *****
0028> *****
0029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
0030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0033> *****
0034> *****
0035> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0036> *****
0037> ***** DATE: 2015-02-12 TIME: 14:49:51 RUN COUNTER: 000105 *
0038> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP2.dat *
0040> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP2.out *
0042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP2.sum *
0043> * User comments:
0044> * 1:
0045> * 2:
0046> * 3:
0047> *****
0048> *****
0049> *****
0050> 001:0001--
0051> #####
0052> ## Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [11-167]
0053> ## Date : 2015-02-12
0054> ## Modeler : [MYS]
0055> ## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
0056> ## License # : 3375279
0057> ## Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
0058> ##
0060> *****
0061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0062> Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0063> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
0064> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
0065> NRUN = 001
0066> NSTORM= 0
0067> -----
0068> 001:0002--
0069> -----
0070> | READ STORM | Filename: 2yr/6hr
0071> Ptot= 36.00 mm Comments: 2yr/6hr
0072> -----
0073> | TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN |
0074> | hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr |
0075> | .25 .000 2.00 12.240 3.75 5.040 5.50 .720 |
0076> | .50 .720 2.25 12.240 4.00 2.880 5.75 .720 |
0077> | .75 .720 2.50 33.120 4.25 2.800 6.00 .720 |
0078> | 1.00 .720 2.25 33.120 4.50 1.440 6.25 .720 |
0079> | 1.25 .720 3.00 9.360 4.75 1.440 .720 |
0080> | 1.50 4.320 3.25 9.360 5.00 .720 |
0081> | 1.75 4.320 3.50 5.040 5.25 .720 |
0082> -----
0083> 001:0003--
0084> -----
0085> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.28 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
0086> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0087> -----
0088> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170 |
0089> -----
0090> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .737
0091> -----
0092> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .040 (i)
0093> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
0094> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.645
0095> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
0096> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .129
0097> -----
0098> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0099> -----
0100> -----
0101> 001:0004--
0102> -----
0103> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .32
0104> | 02:1B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0105> -----
0106> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)|
0107> | Surface Area (ha)= .14 .18
0108> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0109> | Average Slope (%)= .90 .90
0110> | Length (m)= 160.00 5.00
0111> | Mannings n = .013 .250
0112> -----
0113> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 19.63
0114> over (min)= 5.00 10.00
0115> Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.44 (iii) 10.38 (ii)
0116> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
0117> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .22 .11
0118> -----
0119> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .008 (iii)
0120> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.63 2.82 2.817
0121> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 8.63 8.656
0122> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
0123> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .24 .240
0124> -----
0125> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0126> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0127> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0128> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0129> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0130> -----
0131> -----
0132> 001:0005--
0133> -----
0134> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0135> | ID:02 (1B) | DISCHARGE TIME

00136> ----- (cms) (hrs)
00137> START CONTROLLING AT .000 2.053
00138> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .008 2.817
00139> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 4.422
00140> -----
00141> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0020
00142> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0028
00143> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.7309
00144> -----
00145> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00146> peak to .001 (cms).
00147> -----
00148> -----
00149> 001:0006--
00150> | ADD HYD (1A+1B) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00151> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00152> ID1 01:1A 3.28 .040 2.83 4.65 .000
00153> +ID2 02:1B .32 .008 2.82 8.66 .000
00154> -----
00155> SUM 03:1A+1B 3.60 .048 2.83 5.00 .000
00156> -----
00157> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00158> -----
00159> -----
00160> -----
00161> 001:0007--
00162> -----
00163> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.15 Curve Number (CN)=66.00
00164> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00165> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350 |
00166> -----
00167> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .671
00168> -----
00169> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .047 (i)
00170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.100
00171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.310
00172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .120
00174> -----
00175> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00176> -----
00177> -----
00178> 001:0008--
00179> -----
00180> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00181> | 02:2A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00182> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .320 |
00183> -----
00184> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .495
00185> -----
00186> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .032 (i)
00187> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.050
00188> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.152
00189> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00190> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .115
00191> -----
00192> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00193> -----
00194> -----
00195> 001:0009--
00196> -----
00197> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .14
00198> | 04:2B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 46.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00199> -----
00200> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)|
00201> | Surface Area (ha)= .06 .08
00202> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00203> | Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00204> | Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00205> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00206> -----
00207> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 21.82
00208> over (min)= 4.00 7.00
00209> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.85 (iii) 7.34 (ii)
00210> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
00211> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .30 .16
00212> -----
00213> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .004 (iii)
00214> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.50 2.78 2.783
00215> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 8.96 8.982
00216> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00217> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .25 .249
00218> -----
00219> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
00220> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00221> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00222> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00223> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00224> -----
00225> -----
00226> 001:0010--
00227> -----
00228> | COMPUTE VOLUME |
00229> | ID:04 (2B1) | DISCHARGE TIME
00230> | (hrs) (hrs) |
00231> START CONTROLLING AT .000 2.091
00232> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .004 2.783
00233> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 3.529
00234> -----
00235> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0006
00236> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0013
00237> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 50.3711
00238> -----
00239> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00240> peak to .001 (cms).
00241> -----
00242> -----
00243> 001:0011--
00244> -----
00245> -----
00246> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00247> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00248> ID1 01:2A1 6.15 .047 3.10 4.31 .000
00249> +ID2 02:2A2 4.15 .032 3.05 4.15 .000
00250> +ID3 04:2B1 .14 .004 2.78 8.98 .000
00251> -----
00252> SUM 05:2A1+2A2+2B 10.44 .081 3.07 4.31 .000
00253> -----
00254> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00255> -----
00256> 001:0012--
00257> -----
00258> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.19 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00259> | 01:3A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00260> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .540 |
00261> -----
00262> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .862
00263> -----
00264> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .079 (i)
00265> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.483
00266> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.509
00267> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00268> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .125
00269> -----
00270> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00271>
00272>-----
00273> 001:0013-----
00274>-----
00275> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .45
00276> | 02:3B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00277>-----
00278> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00279> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .25
00280> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00281> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00282> Length (m)= 225.00 5.00
00283> Mannings n = .013 .250
00284>
00285> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 23.34
00286> over (min) 5.00 9.00
00287> Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.25 (ii) 8.88 (ii)
00288> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 9.00
00289> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .22 .13
00290>-----
00291> | *TOTALS*
00292> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .013 (iii)
00293> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.65 2.80 2.800
00294> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.20 10.11 10.131
00295> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00296> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .28 .281
00297>-----
00298> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00299> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00300> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00301> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00302> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00303>-----
00304> 001:0014-----
00305>-----
00306> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00307> | ID:02 (3B1) |
00308> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00309> .000 2.058
00310> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .013 2.800
00311> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 4.238
00312>
00313> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0031
00314> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0046
00315> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 69.0352
00316>
00317> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00318> peak to .002 (cms).
00319>
00320>-----
00321> 001:0015-----
00322>-----
00323> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00324> | 03:3B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00325>-----
00326> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00327> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .10
00328> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00329> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00330> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00331> Mannings n = .013 .250
00332>
00333> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 20.91
00334> over (min) 4.00 7.00
00335> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.85 (ii) 7.40 (ii)
00336> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
00337> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .30 .16
00338>-----
00339> | *TOTALS*
00340> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .005 (iii)
00341> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.50 2.78 2.783
00342> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 9.43 9.459
00343> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00344> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .26 .263
00345>
00346> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00347> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00348> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00349> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00350> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00351>
00352>-----
00353> 001:0016-----
00354>-----
00355> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00356> | ID:03 (3B2) |
00357> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00358> .000 2.113
00359> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .005 2.783
00360> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 3.842
00361>
00362> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0009
00363> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0015
00364> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 58.7360
00365>
00366> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00367> peak to .001 (cms).
00368>
00369>-----
00370> 001:0017-----
00371>-----
00372> | ADD HYD (3A+3B1+3B2) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00373> | ID1 01:3A (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00374> +ID2 02:3B1 .45 .013 2.80 10.13 .000
00375> +ID3 03:3B2 .16 .005 2.78 9.46 .000
00376>=====-----
00377> SUM 04:3A+3B1+3B2 12.80 .084 3.42 4.77 .000
00378>
00379> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00380>
00381>
00382>-----
00383> 001:0018-----
00384>-----
00385> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.79 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00386> | 01:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00387> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .380
00388>
00389> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .280
00390>
00391> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .025 (i)
00392> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167
00393> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.210
00394> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00395> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .145
00396>-----
00397> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00398>
00399>-----
00400>-----
00401> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .28
00402> | 03:5B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00403>-----
00404> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00405> Surface Area (ha)= .12 .16

00406>-----
00407> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00408> Average Slope (%)= 5.50 5.50
00409> Length (m)= 140.00 5.00
00410> Mannings n = .013 .250
00411> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 23.31
00412> over (min) 3.00 6.00
00413> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 5.60 (ii)
00414> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00415> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .39 .20
00416>
00417> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .009 (iii)
00418> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.48 2.77 2.767
00419> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 9.93 9.957
00420> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00421> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .28 .277
00422>
00423> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00424> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00425> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00426> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00427> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00428>
00429>-----
00430> 001:0020-----
00431>
00432> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00433> | ID:03 (5B1) |
00434> START CONTROLLING AT .000 2.035
00435> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .009 2.767
00436> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 4.337
00437>
00438>
00439> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0021
00440> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0028
00441> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 74.1342
00442>
00443> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00444> peak to .001 (cms).
00445>
00446>
00447>-----
00448>-----
00449> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .69
00450> | 06:5B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00451>
00452> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00453> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .39
00454> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00455> Average Slope (%)= .80 .80
00456> Length (m)= 350.00 5.00
00457> Mannings n = .013 .250
00458>
00459> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 21.99
00460> over (min) 9.00 14.00
00461> Storage Coeff. (min)= 9.01 (ii) 13.90 (ii)
00462> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 9.00 14.00
00463> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .13 .08
00464>
00465> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .017 (iii)
00466> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.88 2.883
00467> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 10.11 10.131
00468> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00469> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .28 .281
00470>
00471> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00472> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00473> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00474> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00475> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00476>
00477>-----
00478>-----
00479>
00480> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00481> | ID:06 (5B2) |
00482> START CONTROLLING AT .000 2.065
00483> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .017 2.883
00484> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 4.664
00485>
00486>
00487> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0053
00488> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0070
00489> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 76.4753
00490>
00491> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00492> peak to .002 (cms).
00493>
00494>
00495>-----
00496>
00497> | ADD HYD (3s+5s) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00498> | ID1 04:3A+3B1+3B2 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00499> +ID2 01:5A .279 .084 3.42 4.77 .000
00500> +ID3 03:5B1 .28 .009 2.77 9.96 .000
00501> +ID4 06:5B2 .69 .017 2.88 10.13 .000
00502>
00503>=====-----
00504> SUM 02:3s+5s 16.56 .121 3.32 5.15 .000
00505>
00506> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00507>
00508>
00509>-----
00510> 001:0024-----
00511>-----
00512> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00513> | 01:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00514> U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
00515>
00516> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
00517>
00518> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .605 (i)
00519> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 4.117
00520> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.013
00521> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00522> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .139
00523>
00524> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00525>
00526>-----
00527>
00528>-----
00529> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .82 Curve Number (CN)=67.00
00530> | 02: 6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00531> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00532>
00533> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .136
00534>
00535> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .008 (i)
00536> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.900
00537> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.473
00538> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00539> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .124
00540>
00541> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00541>
00542>-----
00543> 001:0026-----
00544>-----
00545> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.72 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00546> | 04: 7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00547> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
00548>
00549> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .670
00550>
00551> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .065 (i)
00552> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.300
00553> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.210
00554> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00555> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .145
00556>
00557> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00558>
00559>
00560> 001:0027-----
00561>-----
00562> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .79
00563> | 06:7B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00564>-----
00565> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00566> Surface Area (ha)= .34 .45
00567> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00568> Average Slope (%)= 2.20 2.20
00569> Length (m)= 385.00 5.00
00570> Mannings n = .013 .250
00571> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 22.05
00572> over (min)= 7.00 11.00
00573> Storage Coeff. (min)= 7.04 (ii) 10.65 (ii)
00574> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 7.00 11.00
00575> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .16 .11
00576>
00577> *TOTALS*
00578> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .021 (iii)
00579> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.83 2.833
00580> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 9.93 9.957
00581> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00582> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .28 .277
00583>
00584> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00585> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00586> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00587> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00588> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00589>
00590>
00591> 001:0028-----
00592>-----
00593> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00594> | ID:06 (7B) | (cms) (hrs)
00595>-----
00596> START CONTROLLING AT .000 2.072
00597> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .021 2.833
00598> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 4.404
00599>
00600> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0057
00601> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0079
00602> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.8871
00603>
00604> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00605> peak to .003 (cms).
00606>
00607>
00608> 001:0029-----
00609>
00610> | ADD HYD (7A+7B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00611>----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00612> | ID1 04: 7A | 7.72 .065 3.30 5.21 .000
00613> | +ID2 06:7B | .79 .021 2.83 9.96 .000
00614>-----
00615> | SUM 08:7A+7B | 8.51 .076 3.25 5.65 .000
00616>
00617> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 001:0030-----
00621>-----
00622> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.68 Curve Number (CN)=72.00
00623> | 04: 8A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00624> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
00625>
00626> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .773
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .067 (i)
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.050
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.418
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .150
00633>
00634> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00635>
00636>
00637> 001:0031-----
00638>-----
00639> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .31
00640> | 06:8B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 41.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00641>-----
00642> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00643> Surface Area (ha)= .13 .18
00644> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00645> Average Slope (%)= 1.40 1.40
00646> Length (m)= 145.00 5.00
00647> Mannings n = .013 .250
00648>
00649> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 21.12
00650> over (min)= 4.00 9.00
00651> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.49 (ii) 8.69 (ii)
00652> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 9.00
00653> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .27 .13
00654>
00655> *TOTALS*
00656> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .009 (iii)
00657> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.57 2.80 2.800
00658> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 9.60 9.621
00659> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00660> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .27 .267
00661>
00662> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00663> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00664> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00665> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00666> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00667>
00668> 001:0032-----
00669>
00670> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00671> | ID:06 (8B) | (cms) (hrs)
00672>-----
00673> START CONTROLLING AT .000 2.067
00674> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .009 2.800
00675> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 4.421

```

00001> 2      Metric units
00002> *#***** Project Name: [Hall's Lake]    Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
00003> *# Date : 2015-02-12
00004> *# Modeler : [ MYS ]
00005> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00006> *# License # : 3375279
00007> *# Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
00010> *#***** START           TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00011> *#***** [5Y6.STM]
00012> *%
00013> *%
00014> READ STORM        STORM_FILENAME=[5Y6.STM"]
00015> *%
00016> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "IA" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 3.28 ](ha),
00017> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00018> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00019> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00020> *%
00021> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "1B " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.32 ](ha),
00022> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00023> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00024> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.9 ](%),
00025> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00026> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.9 ](%),
00027> LGI=[ 160 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *%
00030> COMPUTE VOLUME    ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00031> *%
00032> ADD HYD          IDsum=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "1A+1B" ], IDs to add=[1+2 ]
00033> *%
00034> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "2A1" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 6.15 ](ha),
00035> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 66 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00036> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.35 ]hrs,
00037> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00038> *%
00039> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "2A2" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 4.15 ](ha),
00040> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 65 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00041> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.32 ]hrs,
00042> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00043> *%
00044> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "2B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.14 ](ha),
00045> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.46 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00046> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00047> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00048> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00049> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00050> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00051> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00052> *%
00053> COMPUTE VOLUME    ID=[ 4 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.001](cms)
00054> *%
00055> ADD HYD          IDsum=[ 5 ], NHYD=[ "2A1+2A2+2B1" ], IDs to add=[1+2+4]
00056> *%
00057> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "3A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 12.19 ](ha),
00058> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 12 ](mm),
00059> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.54 ]hrs,
00060> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00061> *%
00062> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.45 ](ha),
00063> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00064> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00065> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.0 ](%),
00066> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00067> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.0 ](%),
00068> LGI=[ 225 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00069> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00070> *%
00071> COMPUTE VOLUME    ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[ -10 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.003 ](cms)
00072> *%
00073> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "3B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.16 ](ha),
00074> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.40 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00075> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00076> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00077> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00078> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00079> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00080> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00081> *%
00082> COMPUTE VOLUME    ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[ -100 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.001 ](cms)
00083> *%
00084> ADD HYD          IDsum=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "3A+3B1+3B2" ], IDs to add=[1+2+3 ]
00085> *%
00086> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "5A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.79 ](ha),
00087> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00088> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.38 ]hrs,
00089> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00090> *%
00091> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "5B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.28 ](ha),
00092> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00093> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00094> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 5.5 ](%),
00095> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00096> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 5.5 ](%),
00097> LGI=[ 140 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00098> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00099> *%
00100> COMPUTE VOLUME    ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[ -100 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00101> *%
00102> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "5B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.69 ](ha),
00103> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00104> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00105> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.8 ](%),
00106> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00107> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.8 ](%),
00108> LGI=[ 350 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00109> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00110> *%
00111> COMPUTE VOLUME    ID=[ 6 ], STRATE=[ -100 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.004](cms)
00112> *%
00113> ADD HYD          IDsum=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3S+5a" ], IDs to add=[4+1+3+6]
00114> *%
00115> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "4" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 117.5 ](ha),
00116> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00117> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 1.01 ]hrs,
00118> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00119> *%
00120> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "6" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.82 ](ha),
00121> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 67 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00122> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.23 ]hrs,
00123> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00124> *%
00125> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "7A " ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 7.72 ](ha),
00126> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00127> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.44 ]hrs,
00128> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00129> *%
00130> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "7B " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.79 ](ha),
00131> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00132> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00133> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.2 ](%),
00134> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00135> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.2 ](%),

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S WWW MM MM H H Y Y MM MM O O # 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 # 375279
00009> StormWater Management HYdrologic Model 999 999 =====
0010>
0011> ***** SWMHYMO Ver 4.05 *****
0012> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
0013> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
0014> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
0015> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
0016> Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
0017> Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
0018> E-Mail: swmhymos@fsa.com *****
0019>
0020> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
0021> Bolton SERIAL#=375279 *****
0022>
0023> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0024> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
0025> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0026> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0027> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0028> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0029> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0030> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0031> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0032> *****
0033> *****
0034> *****
0035> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0036> *****
0037> ***** DATE: 2015-02-12 TIME: 14:47:50 RUN COUNTER: 000104 *
0038> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP5.dat *
0040> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP5.out *
0042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP5.sum *
0043> * User comments: *
0044> * 1:
0045> * 2:
0046> * 3:
0047> *****
0048> *****
0049> *****
0050> 001:0001--
0051> ##### Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [11-167]
0052> ## Date : 2015-02-12
0053> ## Modeler : [MYS]
0054> ## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
0055> ## License # : 3375279
0056> ## Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
0057> ##
0058> *****
0059> *****
0060> *****
0061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0062> Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0063> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
0064> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
0065> NRUN = 001
0066> NSTORM= 0
0067>
0068> 001:0002--
0069>
0070> | READ STORM | Filename: 5yr/6hr
0071> Ptot= 47.81 mm Comments: 5yr/6hr
0072>
0073> | TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN |
0074> | hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr |
0075> | .25 .000 2.00 16.250 3.75 6.690 5.50 .960 |
0076> | .50 .960 2.25 16.250 4.00 3.820 5.75 .960 |
0077> | .75 .960 2.50 43.980 4.25 3.020 6.00 .960 |
0078> | 1.00 .960 2.25 43.980 4.50 1.910 6.25 .960 |
0079> | 1.25 .960 3.00 12.430 4.75 .910 .960 |
0080> | 1.50 5.740 3.25 12.430 5.00 .960 |
0081> | 1.75 5.740 3.50 6.690 5.25 .960 |
0082>
0083> 001:0003--
0084>
0085> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.28 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
0086> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0087> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
0088>
0089> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .737
0090>
0091> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .082 (i)
0092> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
0093> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.086
0094> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
0095> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .190
0096>
0097> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0098>
0099> 001:0004--
0100>
0101> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .32 Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0102> | 02:1B DT= 1.00 |
0103>
0104> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
0105> Surface Area (ha)= .14 .18
0106> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0107> Average Slope (%)= .90 .90
0108> Length (m)= 160.00 5.00
0109> Manning's n = .013 .250
0110>
0111> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 33.83
0112> over (min)= 5.00 9.00
0113> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.86 (iii) 8.83 (ii)
0114> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 9.00
0115> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .23 .13
0116>
0117> *TOTALS*
0118> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .014 (iii)
0119> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.80 2.800
0120> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 14.98 15.016
0121> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
0122> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .31 .314
0123>
0124> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0125> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0126> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0127> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0128> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0129>
0130>
0131> 001:0005--
0132>
0133>
0134> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0135> | ID:02 (1B) | DISCHARGE TIME
00136> ----- (cms) (hrs)
00137> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.947
00138> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .014 2.800
00139> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 4.229
00140>
00141> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0034
00142> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0048
00143> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 69.7568
00144>
00145> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00146> peak to .002 (cms).
00147>
00148>
00149> 001:0006--
00150> | ADD HYD (1A+1B) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00151> | ID: 1A DT= 1.00 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00152> ID1 01:1A 3.28 .082 2.82 9.09 .000
00153> +ID2 02:1B .32 .014 2.80 15.02 .000
00154> =====
00155> SUM 03:1A+1B 3.60 .096 2.82 9.61 .000
00156>
00157>
00158> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00159>
00160>
00161> 001:0007--
00162>
00163> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.15 Curve Number (CN)=66.00
00164> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00165> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
00166>
00167> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .671
00168>
00169> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .098 (i)
00170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.050
00171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.476
00172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .177
00174>
00175> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00176>
00177>
00178> 001:0008--
00179>
00180> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00181> | 02:2A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00182> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .320
00183>
00184> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .495
00185>
00186> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .067 (i)
00187> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.000
00188> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.189
00189> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00190> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .171
00191>
00192> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00193>
00194>
00195> 001:0009--
00196>
00197> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .14
00198> | 04:2B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 46.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00199>
00200> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00201> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .08
00202> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00203> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00204> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00205> Manning's n = .013 .250
00206>
00207> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 37.11
00208> over (min)= 3.00 6.00
00209> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.44 (ii) 6.26 (ii)
00210> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00211> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .35 .18
00212>
00213> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .007 (iii)
00214> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00215> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 15.46 15.488
00216> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00217> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .32 .324
00218>
00219> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
00220> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00221> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00222> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00223> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00224>
00225>
00226> 001:0010--
00227>
00228> | COMPUTE VOLUME |
00229> | ID:04 (2B1) | DISCHARGE TIME
00230> | | (cms) (hrs)
00231> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.917
00232> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .007 2.767
00233> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 3.944
00234>
00235> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0015
00236> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0022
00237> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 66.9801
00238>
00239> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00240> peak to .001 (cms).
00241>
00242>
00243> 001:0011--
00244>
00245>
00246> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00247> | ID: 2A1 DT= 1.00 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00248> ID1 01:2A1 6.15 .098 3.05 8.48 .000
00249> +ID2 02:2A2 4.15 .067 3.00 8.19 .000
00250> +ID3 04:2B1 .14 .007 2.77 15.49 .000
00251> =====
00252> SUM 05:2A1+2A2+2B 10.44 .168 3.02 8.46 .000
00253>
00254> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00255>
00256> 001:0012--
00257>
00258> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.19 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00259> | 01:3A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00260> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .540
00261>
00262> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .862
00263>
00264> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .167 (i)
00265> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.400
00266> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.189
00267> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00268> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .192
00269>
00270> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00271>
00272>-----
00273> 001:0013-----
00274>-----
00275> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .45
00276> | 02:3B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00277>-----
00278> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00279> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .25
00280> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00281> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00282> Length (m)= 225.00 5.00
00283> Manning's n = .013 .250
00284>
00285> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 39.30
00286> over (min) 5.00 8.00
00287> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.69 (ii) 7.63 (ii)
00288> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 8.00
00289> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .24 .15
00290>-----
00291> | *TOTALS*
00292> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .024 (iii)
00293> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.78 2.783
00294> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 17.25 17.285
00295> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00296> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .36 .362
00297>-----
00298> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00299> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00300> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00301> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00302> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00303>-----
00304> 001:0014-----
00305>-----
00306> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00307> | ID:02 (3B1) |
00308> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00309> .000 1.936
00310> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .024 2.783
00311> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 4.289
00312>
00313> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0056
00314> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0078
00315> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.2158
00316>
00317> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00318> peak to .003 (cms).
00319>
00320>-----
00321> 001:0015-----
00322>-----
00323> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00324> | 03:3B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00325>-----
00326> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00327> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .10
00328> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00329> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00330> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00331> Manning's n = .013 .250
00332>
00333> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 35.51
00334> over (min) 3.00 6.00
00335> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.44 (ii) 6.31 (ii)
00336> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00337> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .35 .18
00338>-----
00339> | *TOTALS*
00340> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .008 (iii)
00341> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00342> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 16.30 16.335
00343> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00344> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .34 .342
00345>
00346> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00347> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00348> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00349> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00350> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00351>
00352>-----
00353> 001:0016-----
00354>-----
00355> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00356> | ID:03 (3B2) |
00357> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00358> .000 1.945
00359> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .008 2.767
00360> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 4.290
00361>
00362> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0019
00363> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0026
00364> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.7949
00365>
00366> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00367> peak to .001 (cms).
00368>
00369>-----
00370> 001:0017-----
00371>-----
00372> | ADD HYD (3A+3B1+3B2) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00373> | ID1 01:3A (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00374> +ID2 02:3B1 .45 .024 2.78 17.29 .000
00375> +ID3 03:3B2 .16 .008 2.77 16.34 .000
00376>=====-----
00377> SUM 04:3A+3B1+3B2 12.80 .178 3.35 9.56 .000
00378>
00379> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00380>
00381>
00382>-----
00383> 001:0018-----
00384>-----
00385> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.79 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00386> | 01:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00387> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .380
00388>
00389> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .280
00390>
00391> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .051 (i)
00392> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.100
00393> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.099
00394> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00395> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .211
00396>-----
00397> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00398>
00399>-----
00400>-----
00401> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .28
00402> | 03:5B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00403>-----
00404> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00405> Surface Area (ha)= .12 .16

00406>-----
00407> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00408> Average Slope (%)= 5.50 5.50
00409> Length (m)= 140.00 5.00
00410> Manning's n = .013 .250
00411> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 39.11
00412> over (min) 3.00 5.00
00413> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.60 (ii) 4.78 (ii)
00414> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
00415> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .41 .23
00416>
00417> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .016 (iii)
00418> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.73 2.75 2.750
00419> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 17.01 17.041
00420> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00421> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .36 .356
00422>
00423> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00424> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00425> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00426> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00427> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00428>
00429>-----
00430> 001:0020-----
00431>
00432> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00433> | ID:03 (5B1) |
00434> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.920
00435> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .016 2.750
00436> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 3.958
00437>
00438>
00439> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0033
00440> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0048
00441> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 69.5204
00442>
00443> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00444> peak to .002 (cms).
00445>
00446>
00447>-----
00448>-----
00449> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .69
00450> | 06:5B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00451>
00452> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00453> Surface Area (ha)= .30 .30
00454> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00455> Average Slope (%)= .80 .80
00456> Length (m)= 350.00 5.00
00457> Manning's n = .013 .250
00458>
00459> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 37.88
00460> over (min) 8.00 12.00
00461> Storage Coeff. (min)= 8.05 (ii) 11.98 (ii)
00462> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 8.00 12.00
00463> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .14 .09
00464>
00465> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .031 (iii)
00466> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.83 2.833
00467> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 17.25 17.285
00468> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00469> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .36 .362
00470>
00471> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00472> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00473> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00474> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00475> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00476>
00477>-----
00478>-----
00479>
00480> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00481> | ID:06 (5B2) |
00482> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.958
00483> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .031 2.833
00484> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 4.448
00485>
00486>
00487> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0088
00488> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0119
00489> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 73.9998
00490>
00491> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00492> peak to .004 (cms).
00493>
00494>
00495>-----
00496>
00497> | ADD HYD (3s+5s) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00498> | ID1 04:3A+3B1+3B2 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00499> +ID2 01:5A .27 .051 3.35 9.56 .000
00500> +ID3 03:5B1 .28 .016 2.75 17.04 .000
00501> +ID4 06:5B2 .69 .031 2.83 17.29 .000
00502>
00503>=====-----
00504> SUM 02:3s+5s 16.56 .246 3.28 10.10 .000
00505>
00506> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00507>
00508>
00509>-----
00510>-----
00511> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00512> | 01:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00513> U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
00514>
00515> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
00516>
00517> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.196 (i)
00518> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 4.017
00519> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.747
00520> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00521> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .204
00522>
00523> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00524>
00525>
00526>-----
00527>
00528> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .82 Curve Number (CN)=67.00
00529> | 02: 6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00530> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00531>
00532> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .136
00533>
00534> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .017 (i)
00535> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00536> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.775
00537> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00538> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .184
00539>
00540> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

00541>
00542>-----
00543> 001:0026-----
00544>-----CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.72 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00545> 04: 7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00546>-----U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
00547>
00548> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .670
00549>
00550>
00551> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .131 (i)
00552> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.200
00553> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.099
00554> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00555> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .211
00556>
00557> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00558>
00559>
00560> 001:0027-----
00561>-----CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .79
00562> 06:7B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.()%= .10
00563>
00564> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00565> Surface Area (ha)= .34 .45
00566> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00567> Average Slope (%)= 2.20 2.20
00568> Length (m)= 385.00 5.00
00569> Mannings n = .013 .250
00570>
00571> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 37.78
00572> over (min)= 6.00 9.00
00573> Storage Coeff. (min)= 6.29 (ii) 9.20 (ii)
00574> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 9.00
00575> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .18 .12
00576>
00577> *TOTALS*
00578> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 .039 (iii)
00579> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.80 2.800
00580> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 17.01 17.041
00581> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00582> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .36 .356
00583>
00584> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00585> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00586> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00587> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00588> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00589>
00590>
00591> 001:0028-----
00592>-----COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00593> ID:06 (7B) | (cms) (hrs)
00594>-----START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.939
00595> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .039 2.800
00596> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 4.438
00597>
00598> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0103
00599> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0135
00600> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 76.5524
00601>
00602> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00603> peak to .004 (cms).
00604>
00605>
00606>
00607>
00608> 001:0029-----
00609>
00610> | ADD HYD (7A+7B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00611>----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00612> ID1 04: 7A 7.72 .131 3.20 10.10 .000
00613> +ID2 06:7B .79 .039 2.80 17.04 .000
00614>=====
00615> SUM 08:7A+7B 8.51 .149 3.17 10.74 .000
00616>
00617> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 001:0030-----
00621>-----CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.68 Curve Number (CN)=72.00
00622> 04: 8A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00623>-----U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
00624>
00625>
00626> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .773
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .138 (i)
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.017
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 10.466
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .219
00633>
00634> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00635>
00636>
00637> 001:0031-----
00638>-----CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .31
00639> 06:8B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 41.00 Dir. Conn.()%= .10
00640>
00641> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00642> Surface Area (ha)= .13 .18
00643> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00644> Average Slope (%)= 1.40 1.40
00645> Length (m)= 145.00 5.00
00646> Mannings n = .013 .250
00647>
00648>
00649> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 36.24
00650> over (min)= 4.00 7.00
00651> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.01 (ii) 7.39 (ii)
00652> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
00653> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .16
00654>
00655> *TOTALS*
00656> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .016 (iii)
00657> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00658> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 16.54 16.566
00659> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00660> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .35 .346
00661>
00662> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00663> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00664> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00665> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00666> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00667>
00668> 001:0032-----
00669>
00670>-----COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00671> ID:06 (8B) | (cms) (hrs)
00672>-----START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.948
00673> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .016 2.767
00674> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 4.286
00675>

```

```

00001> 2      Metric units
00002> *#***** Project Name: [Hall's Lake]    Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
00003> *# Date : 2015-02-12
00004> *# Modeler : [ MYS ]
00005> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00006> *# License # : 3375279
00007> *# Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
00010> *#***** START          TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00012> *%
00013> *% [10Y6.STM]
00014> READ STORM        STORM_FILENAME=[10Y6.STM"]
00015> *%
00016> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "IA" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 3.28 ](ha),
00017> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00018> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00019> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00020> *%
00021> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "IB " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.32 ](ha),
00022> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00023> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00024> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.9 ](%),
00025> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00026> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.9 ](%),
00027> LGI=[ 160 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *%
00030> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.003](cms)
00031> *%
00032> ADD HYD           IDsum=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "IA+IB" ], IDs to add=[1+2 ]
00033> *%
00034> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "2A1" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 6.15 ](ha),
00035> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 66 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00036> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.35 ]hrs,
00037> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00038> *%
00039> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "2A2" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 14.15 ](ha),
00040> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 65 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00041> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.32 ]hrs,
00042> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00043> *%
00044> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.14 ](ha),
00045> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.46 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00046> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00047> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00048> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00049> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00050> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00051> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00052> *%
00053> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 4 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.001](cms)
00054> *%
00055> ADD HYD           IDsum=[ 5 ], NHYD=[ "2A1+2A2+B1" ], IDs to add=[1+2+4]
00056> *%
00057> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "3A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 12.19 ](ha),
00058> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 12 ](mm),
00059> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.54 ]hrs,
00060> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00061> *%
00062> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.45 ](ha),
00063> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00064> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00065> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.0 ](%),
00066> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00067> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.0 ](%),
00068> LGI=[ 225 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00069> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00070> *%
00071> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.004](cms)
00072> *%
00073> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "3B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.16 ](ha),
00074> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.40 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00075> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00076> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00077> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00078> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00079> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00080> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00081> *%
00082> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.001](cms)
00083> *%
00084> ADD HYD           IDsum=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "3A+3B1+3B2" ], IDs to add=[1+2+3]
00085> *%
00086> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "5A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.79 ](ha),
00087> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00088> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.38 ]hrs,
00089> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00090> *%
00091> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "5B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.28 ](ha),
00092> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00093> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00094> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 5.5 ](%),
00095> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00096> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 5.5 ](%),
00097> LGI=[ 140 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00098> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00099> *%
00100> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00101> *%
00102> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "5B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.69 ](ha),
00103> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00104> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00105> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.8 ](%),
00106> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00107> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.8 ](%),
00108> LGI=[ 350 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00109> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00110> *%
00111> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 6 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.005](cms)
00112> *%
00113> ADD HYD           IDsum=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3S+5a" ], IDs to add=[4+1+3+6]
00114> *%
00115> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "4" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 117.5 ](ha),
00116> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00117> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 1.01 ]hrs,
00118> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00119> *%
00120> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "6" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.82 ](ha),
00121> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 67 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00122> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.23 ]hrs,
00123> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00124> *%
00125> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "7A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 7.72 ](ha),
00126> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00127> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.44 ]hrs,
00128> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00129> *%
00130> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "7B " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.79 ](ha),
00131> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00132> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00133> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.2 ](%),
00134> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00135> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.2 ](%),

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S WWW M M MM H H Y Y MM MM O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M HHHHH Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> # 375279
00009> StormWater Management HYdrologic Model 999 999 =====
0010>
0011> ***** SWMHYMO Ver 4.05 *****
0012> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
0013> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
0014> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89.*****
0015> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
0016> Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884
0017> Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858
0018> E-Mail: swmhymos@jfsa.com
0019>
0020> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
0021> Bolton SERIAL#=375279
0022>
0023> *****
0024> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0025> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0026> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0027>
0028> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0029> *****
0030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0033>
0034>
0035> *****
0036> ***** DATE: 2015-02-12 TIME: 14:46:15 RUN COUNTER: 00102 *
0037> *****
0038> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP10.dat *
0040> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP10.out *
0041> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP10.sum *
0042> * User comments:
0043> * 1:
0044> * 2:
0045> * 3:
0046> * 4:
0047> * 5:
0048> * 6:
0049> * 7:
0050> 001:0001--
0051> ##### Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [11-167]
0052> ## Date : 2015-02-12
0053> ## Modeler : [MYS]
0054> ## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
0055> ## License # : 3375279
0056> ## Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
0057> #####
0060>
0061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0062> Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0063> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
0064> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
0065> NRUN = 001
0066> NSTORM= 0
0067>
0068> 001:0002--
0069>
0070> | READ STORM | Filename: 10yr/6hr
0071> | Ptotal 55.69 mm | Comments: 10yr/6hr
0072>
0073> | TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN |
0074> | hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr |
0075> | .25 .000 2.00 18.940 3.75 7.800 5.50 1.110 |
0076> | .50 1.110 2.25 18.940 4.00 4.460 5.75 1.110 |
0077> | .75 1.110 2.50 51.310 4.25 4.460 6.00 1.110 |
0078> | 1.00 1.110 2.75 51.240 4.50 2.230 6.25 1.110 |
0079> | 1.25 1.110 3.00 14.480 4.75 2.230 |
0080> | 1.50 6.680 3.25 14.480 5.00 1.110 |
0081> | 1.75 6.680 3.50 7.800 5.25 1.110 |
0082>
0083> 001:0003--
0084>
0085> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.28 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
0086> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0087> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
0088>
0089> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .737
0090>
0091> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .116 (i)
0092> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
0093> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.635
0094> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
0095> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .227
0096>
0097> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0098>
0099> 001:0004--
0100>
0101> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .32 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0102> | 02:1B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00
0103>
0104> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
0105> Surface Area (ha)= .14 .18
0106> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0107> Average Slope (%)= .90 .90
0108> Length (m)= 160.00 5.00
0109> Manning's n = .013 .250
0110>
0111> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 44.59
0112> over (min)= 5.00 8.00
0113> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.57 (iii) 8.13 (iii)
0114> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 8.00
0115> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .24 .14
0116>
0117> *TOTALS*
0118> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .019 (iii)
0119> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.62 2.78 2.783
0120> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 19.79 19.825
0121> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
0122> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .36 .356
0123>
0124> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0125> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0126> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0127> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0128> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0129>
0130>
0131> 001:0005--
0132>
0133>
0134> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0135> | ID:02 (1B) | DISCHARGE TIME
00136> ----- (cms) (hrs)
00137> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.900
00138> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .019 2.783
00139> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 3.972
00140>
00141> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0042
00142> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0063
00143> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 66.1553
00144>
00145> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00146> peak to .003 (cms).
00147>
00148>
00149> 001:0006--
00150>
00151> | ADD HYD (1A+1B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00152> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00153> ID1 01:1A .328 .116 2.82 12.64 .000
00154> +ID2 02:1B .32 .019 2.78 19.83 .000
00155> =====
00156> SUM 03:1A+1B .360 .134 2.82 13.27 .000
00157>
00158> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00159>
00160>
00161> 001:0007--
00162>
00163> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.15 Curve Number (CN)=66.00
00164> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00165> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
00166>
00167> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .671
00168>
00169> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .140 (i)
00170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.033
00171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.825
00172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .212
00174>
00175> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00176>
00177>
00178> 001:0008--
00179>
00180> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00181> | 02:2A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00182> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .320
00183>
00184> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .495
00185>
00186> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .096 (i)
00187> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.983
00188> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.441
00189> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00190> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .205
00191>
00192> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00193>
00194>
00195> 001:0009--
00196>
00197> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .14
00198> | 04:2B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 46.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00199>
00200> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00201> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .08
00202> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00203> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00204> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00205> Manning's n = .013 .250
00206>
00207> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 48.22
00208> over (min)= 3.00 6.00
00209> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.23 (iii) 5.77 (ii)
00210> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00211> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .36 .19
00212>
00213> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .009 (iii)
00214> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.53 2.77 2.767
00215> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 20.36 20.391
00216> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00217> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .37 .366
00218>
00219> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
00220> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00221> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00222> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00223> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00224>
00225>
00226> 001:0010--
00227>
00228> | COMPUTE VOLUME |
00229> | ID:04 (2B1) | DISCHARGE TIME
00230> | (hrs) (cms) (hrs)
00231> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.837
00232> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .009 2.767
00233> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 4.312
00234>
00235> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0021
00236> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0029
00237> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 74.3697
00238>
00239> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00240> peak to .001 (cms).
00241>
00242>
00243> 001:0011--
00244>
00245>
00246> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00247> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00248> ID1 01:2A1 .615 .140 3.03 11.83 .000
00249> +ID2 02:2A2 .415 .096 2.98 11.44 .000
00250> +ID3 04:2B1 .14 .009 2.77 20.39 .000
00251> =====
00252> SUM 05:2A1+2A2+2B 10.44 .239 3.02 11.79 .000
00253>
00254> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00255>
00256> 001:0012--
00257>
00258> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.19 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00259> | 01:3A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00260> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .540
00261>
00262> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .862
00263>
00264> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .240 (i)
00265> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.367
00266> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.947
00267> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00268> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .232
00269>
00270> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00271>
00272>-----
00273> 001:0013-----
00274>-----
00275> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .45
00276> | 02:3B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00277>-----
00278> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00279> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .25
00280> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00281> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00282> Length (m)= 225.00 5.00
00283> Mannings n = .013 .250
00284>
00285> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 51.12
00286> over (min) 4.00 7.00
00287> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.41 (ii) 7.06 (ii)
00288> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
00289> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .27 .16
00290>-----
00291> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .032 (iii)
00292> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.63 2.77 2.767
00293> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 22.58 22.610
00294> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00295> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .41 .406
00296>
00297> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00298> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00299> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00300> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00301> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00302>
00303>-----
00304> 001:0014-----
00305>-----
00306> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00307> | ID:02 (3B1) |
00308> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00309> .000 1.883
00310> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .032 2.767
00311> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 4.101
00312>
00313> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0072
00314> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0102
00315> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.0471
00316>
00317> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00318> peak to .004 (cms).
00319>
00320>-----
00321> 001:0015-----
00322>-----
00323> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00324> | 03:3B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00325>-----
00326> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00327> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .10
00328> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00329> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00330> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00331> Mannings n = .013 .250
00332>
00333> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 46.01
00334> over (min) 3.00 6.00
00335> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.23 (ii) 5.82 (ii)
00336> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00337> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .36 .19
00338>-----
00339> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .011 (iii)
00340> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.53 2.77 2.767
00341> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 21.45 21.487
00342> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00343> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .39 .386
00344>
00345> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00346> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00347> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00348> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00349> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00350>
00351>-----
00352> 001:0016-----
00353>-----
00354> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00355> | ID:03 (3B2) |
00356> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00357> .000 1.885
00358> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .011 2.767
00359> STOP CONTROLLING AT .001 4.364
00360>
00361> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0027
00362> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0034
00363> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 77.5151
00364>
00365> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00366> peak to .001 (cms).
00367>
00368>-----
00369> 001:0017-----
00370>-----
00371> | ADD HYD (3A+3B1+3B2) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00372>-----
00373> | ID1 01:3A | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00374> | +ID2 02:3B1 | .45 .032 2.77 22.61 .000
00375> | +ID3 03:3B2 | .16 .011 2.77 21.49 .000
00376>-----
00377> SUM 04:3A+3B1+3B2 12.80 .254 3.32 13.39 .000
00378>
00379> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00380>
00381>-----
00382> 001:0018-----
00383>
00384> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.79 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00385> | 01:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00386> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .380
00387>
00388> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .280
00389>
00390> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .072 (i)
00391> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.067
00392> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.970
00393> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00394> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .251
00395>
00396> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00397>
00398>-----
00399> 001:0019-----
00400>
00401> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .28
00402> | 03:5B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00403>-----
00404> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00405> Surface Area (ha)= .12 .16

00406>-----
00407> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00408> | Average Slope (%)= 5.50 5.50
00409> | Length (m)= 140.00 5.00
00410> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00411> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 50.78
00412> over (min) 2.00 4.00
00413> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.45 (ii) 4.41 (ii)
00414> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 4.00
00415> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .49 .26
00416>
00417> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .021 (iii)
00418> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.52 2.75 2.750
00419> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 22.29 22.321
00420> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00421> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .40 .401
00422>
00423> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00424> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00425> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00426> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00427> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00428>
00429>-----
00430> 001:0020-----
00431>
00432> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00433> | ID:03 (5B1) |
00434> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.838
00435> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .021 2.750
00436> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 4.307
00437>
00438>
00439> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0048
00440> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0063
00441> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 76.4300
00442>
00443> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00444> peak to .002 (cms).
00445>
00446>-----
00447> 001:0021-----
00448>-----
00449> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .69
00450> | 06:5B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00451>
00452> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00453> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .39
00454> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00455> Average Slope (%)= .80 .80
00456> Length (m)= 350.00 5.00
00457> Mannings n = .013 .250
00458>
00459> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 49.51
00460> over (min) 8.00 11.00
00461> Storage Coeff. (min)= 7.57 (ii) 11.10 (ii)
00462> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 8.00 11.00
00463> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .15 .10
00464>
00465> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 .042 (iii)
00466> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.82 2.817
00467> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 22.58 22.610
00468> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00469> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .41 .406
00470>
00471> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00472> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00473> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00474> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00475> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00476>
00477>-----
00478> 001:0022-----
00479>
00480> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00481> | ID:06 (5B2) |
00482> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.904
00483> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .042 2.817
00484> STOP CONTROLLING AT .005 4.430
00485>
00486>
00487> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0117
00488> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0156
00489> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 75.0714
00490>
00491> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00492> peak to .005 (cms).
00493>
00494>-----
00495> 001:0023-----
00496>
00497> | ADD HYD (3s+5s) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00498>-----
00499> | ID1 04:3A+3B1+3B2 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00500> | +ID2 01:5A | 12.80 .254 3.32 13.39 .000
00501> | +ID3 03:5B1 | .27 .072 3.07 13.97 .000
00502> | +ID4 06:5B2 | .28 .021 2.75 22.32 .000
00503>-----
00504> SUM 02:3s+5s 16.56 .347 3.27 14.03 .000
00505>
00506> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00507>
00508>-----
00509> 001:0024-----
00510>
00511>-----
00512> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00513> | 01:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00514> U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
00515>
00516> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
00517>
00518> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.670 (i)
00519> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.983
00520> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.508
00521> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00522> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .243
00523>
00524> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00525>
00526> 001:0025-----
00527>
00528>-----
00529> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .82 Curve Number (CN)=67.00
00530> | 02: 6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00531> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00532>
00533> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .136
00534>
00535> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .024 (i)
00536> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00537> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.222
00538> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00539> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .219
00540>

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

00541>
00542>-----
00543> 001:0026-----
00544>-----
00545> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.72 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00546> | 04: 7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00547> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
00548>
00549> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .670
00550>
00551> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .184 (i)
00552> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167
00553> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.970
00554> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00555> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .251
00556>
00557> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00558>
00559>
00560> 001:0027-----
00561>-----
00562> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .79
00563> | 06:7B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00564>
00565> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00566> Surface Area (ha)= .34 .45
00567> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00568> Average Slope (%)= 2.20 2.20
00569> Length (m)= 385.00 5.00
00570> Mannings n = .013 .250
00571> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 48.89
00572> over (min)= 6.00 9.00
00573> Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.92 (ii) 8.54 (iii)
00574> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 9.00
00575> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .19 .13
00576>
00577> *TOTALS*
00578> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .05 .052 (iii)
00579> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.78 2.783
00580> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 22.29 22.321
00581> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00582> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .40 .401
00583>
00584> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00585> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00586> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00587> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00588> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00589>
00590>
00591> 001:0028-----
00592>-----
00593> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00594> | ID:06 (7B) | (cms) (hrs)
00595>-----
00596> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.896
00597> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .052 2.783
00598> STOP CONTROLLING AT .006 4.361
00599>
00600> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0131
00601> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0176
00602> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 74.5169
00603>
00604> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00605> peak to .006 (cms).
00606>
00607>
00608> 001:0029-----
00609>
00610> | ADD HYD (7A+7B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00611> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00612> | ID1 04: 7A | 7.72 .184 3.17 13.97 .000
00613> | +ID2 06:7B | .79 .052 2.78 22.32 .000
00614> -----
00615> | SUM 08:7A+7B | 8.51 .208 3.13 14.74 .000
00616>
00617> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 001:0030-----
00621>-----
00622> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.68 Curve Number (CN)=72.00
00623> | 04: 8A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00624> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
00625>
00626> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .773
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .195 (i)
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.000
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.450
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .259
00633>
00634> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00635>
00636>
00637> 001:0031-----
00638>-----
00639> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .31
00640> | 06:8B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 41.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00641>
00642> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00643> Surface Area (ha)= .13 .18
00644> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00645> Average Slope (%)= 1.40 1.40
00646> Length (m)= 145.00 5.00
00647> Mannings n = .013 .250
00648>
00649> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 46.93
00650> over (min)= 4.00 7.00
00651> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.77 (ii) 6.82 (iii)
00652> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
00653> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .30 .16
00654>
00655> *TOTALS*
00656> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .021 (iii)
00657> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.57 2.77 2.767
00658> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 21.73 21.760
00659> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00660> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .39 .391
00661>
00662> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00663> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00664> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00665> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00666> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00667>
00668> 001:0032-----
00669>
00670> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00671> | ID:06 (8B) | (cms) (hrs)
00672>-----
00673> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.902
00674> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .021 2.767
00675> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 3.965

00676>
00677> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0046
00678> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0067
00679> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 68.0517
00680>
00681> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00682> peak to .003 (cms).
00683>
00684>
00685> 001:0033-----
00686> | ADD HYD (8A+8B) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00687> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00688> | ID1 04: 8A | 6.68 .195 3.00 14.45 .000
00689> | +ID2 06:8B | .31 .021 2.77 21.76 .000
00690> -----
00691> | SUM 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .205 2.98 14.77 .000
00692>
00693>
00694> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00695>
00696>
00697> 001:0034-----
00698> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .54 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00699> | 03: 10A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00700> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00701>
00702> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00703>
00704> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .019 (i)
00705> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00706> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.512
00708> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00709> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .225
00710>
00711> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00712>
00713>
00714> 001:0035-----
00715>
00716> | ADD HYD (8+10) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00717> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00718> | ID1 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .205 2.98 14.77 .000
00719> | +ID2 03: 10A | .54 .019 2.82 12.51 .000
00720> -----
00721> | SUM 06:8+10 | 7.53 .220 2.95 14.61 .000
00722>
00723>
00724> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00725>
00726> 001:0036-----
00727>
00728> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 5.12 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00729> | 04: A9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00730> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00731>
00732> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .850
00733>
00734> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .169 (i)
00735> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00736> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.508
00737> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00738> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .243
00739>
00740> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00741>
00742>
00743> 001:0037-----
00744> FINISH
00745>
00746> *****
00747> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00748> -----
00749> Simulation ended on 2015-02-12 at 14:46:16
00750>
00751>
00752>

```

00001> 2      Metric units
00002> *#***** Project Name: [Hall's Lake]    Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
00003> *# Date : 2015-02-12
00004> *# Modeler : [ MYS ]
00005> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00006> *# License # : 3375279
00007> *# Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
00010> *#***** START           TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00012> *%
00013> *% [25Y6.STM]
00014> READ STORM        STORM_FILENAME=[25Y6.STM"]
00015> *%
00016> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "IA" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 3.28 ](ha),
00017> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00018> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00019> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00020> *%
00021> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "IB " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.32 ](ha),
00022> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00023> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00024> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.9 ](%),
00025> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00026> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.9 ](%),
00027> LGI=[ 160 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *%
00030> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.003](cms)
00031> *%
00032> ADD HYD            IDsum=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "IA+IB" ], IDs to add=[1+2 ]
00033> *%
00034> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "2A1" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 6.15 ](ha),
00035> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 66 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00036> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.35 ]hrs,
00037> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00038> *%
00039> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "2A2" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 14.15 ](ha),
00040> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 65 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00041> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.32 ]hrs,
00042> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00043> *%
00044> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.14 ](ha),
00045> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.46 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00046> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00047> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00048> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00049> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00050> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00051> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00052> *%
00053> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 4 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00054> *%
00055> ADD HYD            IDsum=[ 5 ], NHYD=[ "2A1+2A2+B1" ], IDs to add=[1+2+4]
00056> *%
00057> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "3A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 12.19 ](ha),
00058> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 12 ](mm),
00059> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.54 ]hrs,
00060> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00061> *%
00062> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.45 ](ha),
00063> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00064> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00065> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.0 ](%),
00066> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00067> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.0 ](%),
00068> LGI=[ 225 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00069> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00070> *%
00071> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.005](cms)
00072> *%
00073> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "3B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.16 ](ha),
00074> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.40 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00075> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00076> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00077> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00078> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00079> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00080> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00081> *%
00082> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00083> *%
00084> ADD HYD            IDsum=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "3A+3B1+3B2" ], IDs to add=[1+2+3]
00085> *%
00086> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "5A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.79 ](ha),
00087> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00088> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.38 ]hrs,
00089> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00090> *%
00091> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "5B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.28 ](ha),
00092> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00093> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00094> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 5.5 ](%),
00095> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00096> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 5.5 ](%),
00097> LGI=[ 140 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00098> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00099> *%
00100> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.003](cms)
00101> *%
00102> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "5B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.69 ](ha),
00103> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00104> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00105> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.8 ](%),
00106> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00107> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.8 ](%),
00108> LGI=[ 350 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00109> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00110> *%
00111> COMPUTE VOLUME     ID=[ 6 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.007](cms)
00112> *%
00113> ADD HYD            IDsum=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3S+5a" ], IDs to add=[4+1+3+6]
00114> *%
00115> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "4" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 117.5 ](ha),
00116> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00117> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 1.01 ]hrs,
00118> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00119> *%
00120> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "6" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.82 ](ha),
00121> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 67 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00122> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.23 ]hrs,
00123> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00124> *%
00125> CALIB NASHYD      ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "7A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 7.72 ](ha),
00126> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00127> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.44 ]hrs,
00128> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00129> *%
00130> CALIB STANDHYD    ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "7B " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.79 ](ha),
00131> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00132> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00133> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.2 ](%),
00134> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00135> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.2 ](%),

```

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S WWW MM MM H H Y Y MM M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M HHHHH Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Sept 2011
00006> S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 9 9 =====
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 # 375279
00008> StormWater Management HYdrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
0011> **** SWMHYMO Ver.4.05 ****
0012> **** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model ****
0013> **** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors ****
0014> **** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. ****
0015> **** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. ****
0016> Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 ****
0017> Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 ****
0018> E-Mail: swmhymos@fsa.com ****
0021> ****
0022>
0023> **** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. ****
0024> **** Bolton SERIAL#=375279 ****
0025>
0027>
0028> **** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS ****
0029> **** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 ****
0030> **** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 ****
0032> **** Max. number of flow points : 105408 ****
0033>
0034>
0035> **** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T ****
0036> ****
0037> **** DATE: 2015-02-12 TIME: 14:39:53 RUN COUNTER: 001000 ****
0038> *
0039> ****
0040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP25.dat *
0041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP25.out *
0042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP25.sum *
0043> * User comments: *
0044> * 1:
0045> * 2:
0046> * 3:
0047> ****
0048> ****
0049> ****
0050> 001:0001-
0051> ## Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
0052> ## Date : 2015-02-12
0053> ## Modeler : [ MYS ]
0054> ## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
0055> ## License # : 3375279
0056> ## Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
0057> ## ****
0060>
0061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0062> Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0063> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
0064> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
0065> NRUN = 001
0066> NSTORM= 0
0067>
0068> 001:0002-
0069>
0070> | READ STORM | Filename: 25yr/6hr
0071> | Ptotal 65.59 mm | Comments: 25yr/6hr
0072>
0073> | TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN |
0074> | hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm hr hrs mm hr |
0075> | .25 .000 2.00 22.300 3.75 9.180 5.50 1.310 |
0076> | .50 1.310 2.25 22.300 4.00 5.250 5.75 1.310 |
0077> | .75 1.310 2.50 60.350 4.25 6.00 6.00 1.310 |
0078> | 1.00 1.310 2.75 60.350 4.50 2.620 6.25 1.310 |
0079> | 1.25 1.310 3.00 17.060 4.75 2.620 |
0080> | 1.50 7.870 3.25 17.060 5.00 1.310 |
0081> | 1.75 7.870 3.50 9.180 5.25 1.310 |
0082>
0083> 001:0003-
0084> CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.28 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
0085> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0086> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
0087>
0088> 0090> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .737
0089>
0090> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .164 (i)
0091> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
0092> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.646
0093> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
0094> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .269
0095>
0096> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0097>
0098> 001:0004-
0099>
0100> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .32 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0101> | 02:1B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00
0102>
0103> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
0104> Surface Area (ha)= .14 .18
0105> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0106> Average Slope (%)= .90 .90
0107> Length (m)= 160.00 5.00
0108> Manning's n = .013 .250
0109>
0110> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 59.02
0111> over (min)= 4.00 7.00
0112> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.28 (iii) 7.46 (iii)
0113> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
0114> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .27 .15
0115>
0116> *TOTALS*
0117> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .026 (iii)
0118> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.72 2.77 2.767
0119> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 26.33 26.369
0120> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
0121> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .40 .402
0122>
0123> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0124> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0125> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0126> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0127> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0128>
0129> 001:0005-
0130>
0131> COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0132> | ID:02 (1B ) | DISCHARGE TIME
0133>
0134> 00135> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NYHD
0135> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | AREA QPEAK TPPEAK R.V. DWF
0136> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
0137> | START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.817
0138> | INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .026 2.767
0139> | STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 4.306
0140> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0062
0141> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0084
0142> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 73.7899
0143>
0144> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
0145> peak to .003 (cms).
0146>
0147>
0148>
0149> 001:0006-
0150> | ADD HYD (1A+1B ) | ID: NYHY
0151> | AREA QPEAK TPPEAK R.V. DWF
0152> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
0153> | ID1 01:1A 3.28 .164 2.82 17.65 .000
0154> | +ID2 02:1B .32 .026 2.77 26.37 .000
0155> =====
0156> | SUM 03:1A+1B 3.60 .188 2.80 18.42 .000
0157>
0158> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
0159>
0160>
0161> 001:0007-
0162>
0163> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.15 Curve Number (CN)=66.00
0164> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0165> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
0166>
0167> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .671
0168>
0169> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .200 (i)
0170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.017
0171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.575
0172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
0173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .253
0174>
0175> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0176>
0177>
0178> 001:0008-
0179>
0180> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
0181> | 02:2A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0182> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .320
0183>
0184> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .495
0185>
0186> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .137 (i)
0187> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.982
0188> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.065
0189> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
0190> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .245
0191>
0192> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0193>
0194>
0195> 001:0009-
0196>
0197> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .14
0198> | 04:2B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 46.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0199>
0200> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
0201> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .08
0202> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0203> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
0204> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
0205> Manning's n = .013 .250
0206>
0207> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 63.48
0208> over (min)= 3.00 5.00
0209> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.03 (iii) 5.30 (ii)
0210> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
0211> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .38 .22
0212>
0213> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .012 (iii)
0214> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.65 2.75 2.750
0215> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 27.01 27.046
0216> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
0217> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .41 .412
0218>
0219> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0220> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0221> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0222> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0223> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0224>
0225>
0226> 001:0010-
0227>
0228> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0229> | ID:04 (2B1 ) | DISCHARGE TIME
0230>
0231> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.805
0232> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .012 2.750
0233> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 3.832
0234>
0235> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0024
0236> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0038
0237> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 64.5197
0238>
0239> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
0240> peak to .002 (cms).
0241>
0242>
0243> 001:0011-
0244>
0245>
0246> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NYHD
0247> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | AREA QPEAK TPPEAK R.V. DWF
0248> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
0249> | ID1 01:2A1 6.15 .200 3.02 16.58 .000
0250> | +ID2 02:2A2 4.15 .137 2.98 16.06 .000
0251> | +ID3 04:2B1 .14 .012 2.75 27.05 .000
0252> =====
0253> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
0254>
0255>
0256> 001:0012-
0257>
0258> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.19 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
0259> | 01:3A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0260> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .540
0261>
0262> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .862
0263>
0264> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .344 (i)
0265> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.333
0266> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.253
0267> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
0268> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .278
0269>
0270> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

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00271>
00272>-----
00273> 001:0013-----
00274>-----
00275> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .45
00276> | 02:3B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00277>-----
00278> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00279> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .25
00280> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00281> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00282> Length (m)= 225.00 5.00
00283> Mannings n = .013 .250
00284>
00285> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 66.26
00286> over (min) 4.00 7.00
00287> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.13 (ii) 6.52 (ii)
00288> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
00289> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .28 .17
00290>-----
00291> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 .042 (iii)
00292> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.65 2.77 2.767
00293> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 29.73 29.771
00294> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00295> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .45 .454
00296>
00297> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00298> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00299> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00300> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00301> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00302>
00303>-----
00304> 001:0014-----
00305>-----
00306> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00307> | ID:02 (3B1) |
00308> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00309> .000 1.816
00310> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .042 2.767
00311> STOP CONTROLLING AT .005 4.100
00312>
00313> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0097
00314> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0134
00315> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.2386
00316>
00317> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00318> peak to .005 (cms).
00319>
00320>-----
00321> 001:0015-----
00322>-----
00323> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00324> | 03:3B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00325>-----
00326> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00327> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .10
00328> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00329> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00330> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00331> Mannings n = .013 .250
00332>
00333> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 60.31
00334> over (min) 3.00 5.00
00335> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.03 (ii) 5.35 (ii)
00336> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
00337> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .38 .22
00338>-----
00339> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .015 (iii)
00340> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.63 2.75 2.750
00341> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 28.41 28.447
00342> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00343> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .43 .434
00344>
00345> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00346> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00347> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00348> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00349> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00350>
00351>-----
00352> 001:0016-----
00353>-----
00354> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00355> | ID:03 (3B2) |
00356> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00357> .000 1.824
00358> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .015 2.750
00359> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 3.897
00360>
00361> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0031
00362> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0046
00363> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 68.6398
00364>
00365> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00366> peak to .002 (cms).
00367>
00368>-----
00369> 001:0017-----
00370>-----
00371> | ADD HYD (3A+3B1+3B2) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00372> | ID1 01:3A (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00373> .12.19 .344 3.33 18.25 .000
00374> +ID2 02:3B1 .45 .042 2.77 29.77 .000
00375> +ID3 03:3B2 .16 .015 2.75 28.45 .000
00376>=====-----
00377> SUM 04:3A+3B1+3B2 12.80 .362 3.30 18.79 .000
00378>
00379> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00380>
00381>-----
00382> 001:0018-----
00383>
00384> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.79 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00385> | 01:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00386> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .380
00387>
00388> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .280
00389>
00390> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .102 (i)
00391> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.050
00392> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.394
00393> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00394> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .296
00395>
00396> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00397>
00398>-----
00399> 001:0019-----
00400>
00401> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .28
00402> | 03:5B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00403>-----
00404> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00405> Surface Area (ha)= .12 .16

00406> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00407> Average Slope (%)= 5.50 5.50
00408> Length (m)= 140.00 5.00
00409> Mannings n = .013 .250
00410>
00411> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 65.73
00412> over (min) 2.00 4.00
00413> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.29 (ii) 4.06 (ii)
00414> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 4.00
00415> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .51 .28
00416>
00417> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .028 (iii)
00418> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.55 2.75 2.750
00419> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 29.40 29.431
00420> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00421> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .45 .449
00422>
00423> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00424> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00425> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00426> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00427> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00428>
00429>-----
00430> 001:0020-----
00431>
00432> | COMPUTE VOLUME |
00433> | ID:03 (5B1) | DISCHARGE TIME
00434> | ID:03 (5B1) | (cms) (hrs)
00435> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.801
00436> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .028 2.750
00437> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 4.017
00438>
00439> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0060
00440> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0082
00441> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.8817
00442>
00443> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00444> peak to .003 (cms).
00445>
00446>
00447> 001:0021-----
00448>-----
00449> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .69
00450> | 06:5B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00451>
00452> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00453> Surface Area (ha)= .30 .30
00454> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00455> Average Slope (%)= .80 .80
00456> Length (m)= 350.00 5.00
00457> Mannings n = .013 .250
00458>
00459> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 64.90
00460> over (min) 7.00 10.00
00461> Storage Coeff. (min)= 7.09 (ii) 10.26 (ii)
00462> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 7.00 10.00
00463> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .16 .11
00464>
00465> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .06 .058 (iii)
00466> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.80 2.800
00467> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 29.73 29.771
00468> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00469> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .45 .454
00470>
00471> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00472> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00473> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00474> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00475> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00476>
00477>-----
00478> 001:0022-----
00479>
00480> | COMPUTE VOLUME |
00481> | ID:06 (5B2) | DISCHARGE TIME
00482> | ID:06 (5B2) | (cms) (hrs)
00483> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.832
00484> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .058 2.800
00485> STOP CONTROLLING AT .007 4.360
00486>
00487> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0152
00488> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0205
00489> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 74.2125
00490>
00491> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00492> peak to .007 (cms).
00493>
00494>
00495> 001:0023-----
00496>
00497> | ADD HYD (3s+5s) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00498> | ID1 04:3A+3B1+3B2 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00499> 12.80 .362 3.30 18.79 .000
00500> +ID2 01:5A .279 .102 3.05 19.39 .000
00501> +ID3 03:5B1 .28 .028 2.75 29.43 .000
00502> +ID4 06:5B2 .69 .058 2.80 29.77 .000
00503> =====
00504> SUM 02:3s+5s 16.56 .490 3.25 19.53 .000
00505>
00506> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00507>
00508>
00509> 001:0024-----
00510>
00511> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00512> | 01:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00513> U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
00514>
00515> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
00516>
00517> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.341 (i)
00518> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.950
00519> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.792
00520> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00521> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .287
00522>
00523> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00524>
00525>
00526> 001:0025-----
00527>
00528> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .82 Curve Number (CN)=67.00
00529> | 02: 6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00530> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00531>
00532> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .136
00533>
00534> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .035 (i)
00535> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00536> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.102
00537> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00538> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .261
00539>
00540> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00541>
00542>-----
00543> 001:0026-----
00544>-----
00545> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.72 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00546> | 04: 7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00547> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
00548>
00549> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .670
00550>
00551> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .260 (i)
00552> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.150
00553> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.394
00554> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00555> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .296
00556>
00557> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00558>
00559>
00560> 001:0027-----
00561>-----
00562> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .79
00563> | 06:7B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00564>
00565> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00566> Surface Area (ha)= .34 .45
00567> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00568> Average Slope (%)= 2.20 2.20
00569> Length (m)= 385.00 5.00
00570> Mannings n = .013 .250
00571> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 64.03
00572> over (min)= 6.00 8.00
00573> Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.54 (ii) 7.90 (ii)
00574> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 8.00
00575> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .20 .14
00576>
00577> *TOTALS*
00578> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .07 .070 (iii)
00579> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.78 2.783
00580> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 29.39 29.431
00581> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00582> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .45 .449
00583>
00584> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00585> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00586> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00587> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00588> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00589>
00590>
00591> 001:0028-----
00592>-----
00593> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00594> | ID:06 (7B) | (cms) (hrs)
00595>-----
00596> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.825
00597> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .070 2.783
00598> STOP CONTROLLING AT .008 4.319
00599>
00600> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0173
00601> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0233
00602> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 74.5161
00603>
00604> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00605> peak to .008 (cms).
00606>
00607>
00608> 001:0029-----
00609>
00610> | ADD HYD (7A+7B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00611> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00612> | ID1 04: 7A | 7.72 .260 3.15 19.39 .000
00613> | +ID2 06:7B | .79 .070 2.78 29.43 .000
00614> -----
00615> | SUM 08:7A+7B | 8.51 .290 3.12 20.33 .000
00616>
00617> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 001:0030-----
00621>-----
00622> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.68 Curve Number (CN)=72.00
00623> | 04: 8A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00624> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
00625>
00626> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .773
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .275 (i)
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.983
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.019
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .305
00633>
00634> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00635>
00636>
00637> 001:0031-----
00638>-----
00639> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .31
00640> | 06:8B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 41.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00641>
00642> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00643> Surface Area (ha)= .13 .18
00644> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00645> Average Slope (%)= 1.40 1.40
00646> Length (m)= 145.00 5.00
00647> Mannings n = .013 .250
00648>
00649> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 61.50
00650> over (min)= 4.00 6.00
00651> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.53 (ii) 6.27 (ii)
00652> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 6.00
00653> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .31 .18
00654>
00655> *TOTALS*
00656> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .028 (iii)
00657> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.65 2.77 2.767
00658> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 28.73 28.770
00659> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00660> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .44 .439
00661>
00662> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00663> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00664> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00665> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00666> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00667>
00668> 001:0032-----
00669>
00670> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00671> | ID:06 (8B) | (cms) (hrs)
00672>-----
00673> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.820
00674> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .028 2.767
00675> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 4.310

00676>
00677> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0067
00678> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0089
00679> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 75.2959
00680>
00681> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00682> peak to .003 (cms).
00683>
00684>
00685> 001:0033-----
00686> | ADD HYD (8A+8B) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00687> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00688> | ID1 04: 8A | 6.68 .275 2.98 20.02 .000
00689> | +ID2 06:8B | .31 .028 2.77 28.77 .000
00690> -----
00691> | SUM 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .288 2.97 20.41 .000
00692>
00693>
00694> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00695>
00696>
00697> 001:0034-----
00698> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .54 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00699> | 03: 10A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00700> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00701>
00702> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00703>
00704> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .028 (i)
00705> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00706> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.678
00708> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00709> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .270
00710>
00711> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00712>
00713>
00714> 001:0035-----
00715>
00716> | ADD HYD (8+10) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00717> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00718> | ID1 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .288 2.97 20.41 .000
00719> | +ID2 03: 10A | .54 .028 2.82 17.68 .000
00720> -----
00721> | SUM 06:8+10 | 7.53 .310 2.93 20.21 .000
00722>
00723>
00724> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00725>
00726> 001:0036-----
00727>
00728> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 5.12 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00729> | 04: A9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00730> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00731>
00732> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .850
00733>
00734> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .239 (i)
00735> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00736> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.792
00737> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00738> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .287
00739>
00740> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00741>
00742>
00743> 001:0037-----
00744> FINISH
00745>
00746> *****
00747> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00748> -----
00749> Simulation ended on 2015-02-12 at 14:39:54
00750>
00751>
00752>

```

00001> 2      Metric units
00002> *#***** Project Name: [Hall's Lake]    Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
00003> *# Date : 2015-02-12
00004> *# Modeler : [ MYS ]
00005> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00006> *# License # : 3375279
00007> *# Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
00010> *#***** START
00011> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00012> *%
00013> *%
00014> READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=[50Y6.STM"]
00015> *%
00016> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "IA" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 3.28 ](ha),
00017> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00018> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00019> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00020> *%
00021> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "IB " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.32 ](ha),
00022> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00023> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00024> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.9 ](%),
00025> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00026> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.9 ](%),
00027> LGI=[ 160 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *%
00030> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.004](cms)
00031> *%
00032> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "IA+IB" ], IDs to add=[1+2 ]
00033> *%
00034> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "2A1" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 6.15 ](ha),
00035> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 66 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00036> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.35 ]hrs,
00037> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00038> *%
00039> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "2A2" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 14.15 ](ha),
00040> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 65 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00041> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.32 ]hrs,
00042> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00043> *%
00044> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.14 ](ha),
00045> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.46 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00046> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00047> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00048> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00049> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00050> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00051> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00052> *%
00053> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 4 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00054> *%
00055> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 5 ], NHYD=[ "2A1+2A2+B1" ], IDs to add=[1+2+4]
00056> *%
00057> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "3A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 12.19 ](ha),
00058> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 12 ](mm),
00059> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.54 ]hrs,
00060> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00061> *%
00062> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.45 ](ha),
00063> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00064> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00065> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.0 ](%),
00066> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00067> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.0 ](%),
00068> LGI=[ 225 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00069> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00070> *%
00071> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[ -10 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.006 ](cms)
00072> *%
00073> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "3B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.16 ](ha),
00074> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.40 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00075> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00076> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00077> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00078> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00079> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00080> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00081> *%
00082> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[ -100 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.002 ](cms)
00083> *%
00084> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "3A+3B1+3B2" ], IDs to add=[1+2+3 ]
00085> *%
00086> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "5A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.79 ](ha),
00087> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00088> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.38 ]hrs,
00089> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00090> *%
00091> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "5B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.28 ](ha),
00092> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00093> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00094> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 5.5 ](%),
00095> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00096> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 5.5 ](%),
00097> LGI=[ 140 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00098> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00099> *%
00100> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.004](cms)
00101> *%
00102> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "5B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.69 ](ha),
00103> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00104> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00105> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.8 ](%),
00106> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00107> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.8 ](%),
00108> LGI=[ 350 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00109> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00110> *%
00111> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 6 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.009](cms)
00112> *%
00113> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3S+5a" ], IDs to add=[4+1+3+6]
00114> *%
00115> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "4" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 117.5 ](ha),
00116> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00117> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 1.01 ]hrs,
00118> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00119> *%
00120> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "6" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.82 ](ha),
00121> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 67 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00122> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.23 ]hrs,
00123> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00124> *%
00125> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "7A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 7.72 ](ha),
00126> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00127> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.44 ]hrs,
00128> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00129> *%
00130> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "7B " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.79 ](ha),
00131> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00132> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00133> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.2 ](%),
00134> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00135> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.2 ](%),

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S WWW M M MM H H Y Y MM MM O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M HHHHH Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> # 375279
00009> StormWater Management HYdrologic Model 999 999 =====
0010>
0011> ***** SWMHYMO Ver 4.05 *****
0012> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
0013> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
0014> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89.*****
0015> *****
0016> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
0017> Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
0018> Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
0019> E-Mail: swmhymos@fsa.com *****
0020> *****
0021> *****
0022> *****
0023> *****
0024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
0025> *****
0026> *****
0027> *****
0028> *****
0029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
0030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0033> *****
0034> *****
0035> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0036> *****
0037> *****
0038> * DATE: 2015-02-12 TIME: 14:37:50 RUN COUNTER: 000098 *
0039> *****
0040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP50.dat *
0041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP50.out *
0042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP50.sum *
0043> * User comments:
0044> * 1:
0045> * 2:
0046> * 3:
0047> *****
0048> *****
0049> *****
0050> 001:0001--
0051> ##### Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [11-167]
0052> ## Date : 2015-02-12
0053> ## Modeler : [MYS]
0054> ## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
0055> ## License # : 3375279
0056> ## Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
0057> ##
0058> *****
0059> *****
0060> *****
0061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0062> Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0063> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
0064> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
0065> NRUN = 001
0066> NSTORM= 0
0067> -----
0068> 001:0002--
0069> -----
0070> | READ STORM | Filename: 50yr/6hr
0071> | Pttotal= 73.00 mm | Comments: 50yr/6hr
0072> -----
0073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN |
0074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr |
0075> | .25 .00 | 2.00 24.820 | 3.75 10.220 | 5.50 1.460 |
0076> | .50 1.460 | 2.25 24.820 | 4.00 5.840 | 5.75 1.460 |
0077> | .75 1.460 | 2.50 67.00 | 4.25 6.00 | 6.00 1.460 |
0078> | 1.00 1.460 | 2.75 17.160 | 4.50 2.220 | 6.25 1.460 |
0079> | 1.25 1.460 | 3.00 18.980 | 4.75 2.220 |
0080> | 1.50 8.760 | 3.25 18.980 | 5.00 1.460 |
0081> | 1.75 8.760 | 3.50 10.220 | 5.25 1.460 |
0082> -----
0083> 001:0003--
0084> -----
0085> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.28 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
0086> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0087> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
0088> -----
0089> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .737
0090>
0091> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .202 (i)
0092> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
0093> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.744
0094> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
0095> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
0096>
0097> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0098>
0099> -----
0100> 001:0004--
0101> -----
0102> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .32
0103> | 02:1B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0104> -----
0105> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)|
0106> |-----|
0107> | Surface Area (ha)= .14 .18
0108> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0109> | Average Slope (%)= .90 .90
0110> | Length (m)= 160.00 5.00
0111> | Mannings n = .013 .250
0112>
0113> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 70.00
0114> over (min)= 4.00 7.00
0115> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.10 (iii) 7.07 (ii)
0116> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
0117> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .28 .16
0118> *TOTALS*
0119> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .031 (iii)
0120> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
0121> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 31.53 31.569
0122> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
0123> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .43 .432
0124>
0125> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0126> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0127> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0128> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0129> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0130>
0131> -----
0132> 001:0005--
0133> -----
0134> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0135> | ID:02 (1B) |-----|

00136> ----- (cms) (hrs)
00137> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.795
00138> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .031 2.767
00139> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 4.035
00140>
00141> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0071
00142> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0101
00143> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 70.4660
00144>
00145> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00146> peak to .004 (cms).
00147>
00148>
00149> 001:0006--
00150> | ADD HYD (1A+1B) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00151> |-----| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00152> ID1 01:1A 3.28 .202 2.82 21.74 .000
00153> +ID2 02:1B .32 .031 2.77 31.57 .000
00154> -----
00155> SUM 03:1A+1B 3.60 .232 2.80 22.62 .000
00156>
00157> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00158>
00159>
00160>
00161> 001:0007--
00162>
00163> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.15 Curve Number (CN)=66.00
00164> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00165> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
00166>
00167> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .671
00168>
00169> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .249 (i)
00170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.000
00171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.475
00172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .280
00174>
00175> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00176>
00177>
00178> 001:0008--
00179>
00180> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00181> | 02:2A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00182> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .320
00183>
00184> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .495
00185>
00186> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .171 (i)
00187> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.967
00188> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.868
00189> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00190> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .272
00191>
00192> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00193>
00194>
00195> 001:0009--
00196>
00197> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .14
00198> | 04:2B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 46.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00199>
00200> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)|
00201> |-----|
00202> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .08
00203> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00204> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00205> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00206> Mannings n = .013 .250
00207> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 75.08
00208> over (min)= 3.00 5.00
00209> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.90 (ii) 5.03 (ii)
00210> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
00211> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .39 .23
00212>
00213> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .015 (iii)
00214> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.75 2.75
00215> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 32.28 32.325
00216> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00217> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .44 .443
00218>
00219> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
00220> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00221> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00222> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00223> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00224>
00225>
00226> 001:0010--
00227>
00228> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00229> | ID:04 (2B1) |-----| (cms) (hrs)
00230> |-----|
00231> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.776
00232> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .015 2.750
00233> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 3.880
00234>
00235> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0031
00236> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0045
00237> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 68.3991
00238>
00239> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00240> peak to .002 (cms).
00241>
00242>
00243> 001:0011--
00244>
00245> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00246> |-----| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00247> ID1 01:2A1 6.15 .249 3.00 20.47 .000
00248> +ID2 02:2A2 4.15 .271 2.97 19.87 .000
00249> +ID3 04:2B1 .14 .015 2.75 32.32 .000
00250> -----
00251> SUM 05:2A1+2A2+2B 10.44 .425 2.98 20.39 .000
00252>
00253> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00254>
00255>
00256> 001:0012--
00257>
00258> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.19 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00259> | 01:3A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00260> |-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .540
00261>
00262> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .862
00263>
00264> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .429 (i)
00265> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.317
00266> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.586
00267> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00268> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .309
00269>
00270> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00271>
00272>-----
00273> 001:0013-----
00274>-----
00275> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .45
00276> | 02:3B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00277>-----
00278> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00279> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .25
00280> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00281> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00282> Length (m)= 225.00 5.00
00283> Mannings n = .013 .250
00284>
00285> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 78.43
00286> over (min) 4.00 6.00
00287> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.96 (ii) 6.19 (ii)
00288> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 6.00
00289> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .18
00290>-----
00291> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .05 .050 (iii)
00292> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00293> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 35.37 35.406
00294> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00295> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .48 .485
00296>
00297> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00298> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00299> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00300> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00301> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00302>
00303>-----
00304> 001:0014-----
00305>-----
00306> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00307> | ID:02 (3B1) |
00308> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00309> .000 1.787
00310> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .050 2.767
00311> STOP CONTROLLING AT .006 4.016
00312>
00313> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0115
00314> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0159
00315> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.9008
00316>
00317> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00318> peak to .006 (cms).
00319>
00320>-----
00321> 001:0015-----
00322>-----
00323> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00324> | 03:3B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00325>-----
00326> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00327> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .10
00328> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00329> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00330> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00331> Mannings n = .013 .250
00332>
00333> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 71.12
00334> over (min) 3.00 5.00
00335> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.90 (ii) 5.07 (ii)
00336> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
00337> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .39 .22
00338>-----
00339> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .018 (iii)
00340> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.75 2.750
00341> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 33.91 33.944
00342> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00343> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46 .465
00344>
00345> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00346> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00347> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00348> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00349> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00350>
00351>-----
00352> 001:0016-----
00353>-----
00354> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00355> | ID:03 (3B2) |
00356> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00357> .000 1.794
00358> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .018 2.750
00359> STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 4.019
00360>
00361> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0039
00362> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0054
00363> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.4923
00364>
00365> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00366> peak to .002 (cms).
00367>
00368>-----
00369> 001:0017-----
00370>-----
00371> | ADD HYD (3A+3B1+3B2) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00372> | ID1 01:3A (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00373> +ID2 02:3B1 .429 .32 22.59 .000
00374> +ID3 03:3B2 .45 .050 2.77 35.41 .000
00375> -----
00376> SUM 04:3A+3B1+3B2 12.19 .429 3.32 22.59 .000
00377>-----
00378>-----
00379> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00380>
00381>-----
00382> 001:0018-----
00383>
00384> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.79 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00385> | 01:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00386> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .380
00387>
00388> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .280
00389>
00390> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .127 (i)
00391> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.050
00392> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.802
00393> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00394> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .326
00395>
00396> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00397>
00398>-----
00399> 001:0019-----
00400>
00401> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .28
00402> | 03:5B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00403>-----
00404> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00405> Surface Area (ha)= .12 .16

00406>-----
00407> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00408> | Average Slope (%)= 5.50 5.50
00409> | Length (m)= 140.00 5.00
00410> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00411> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 77.27
00412> over (min) 2.00 4.00
00413> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.20 (ii) 3.86 (ii)
00414> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 4.00
00415> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .53 .29
00416>
00417> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .033 (iii)
00418> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.75 2.750
00419> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 34.99 35.032
00420> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00421> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .48 .480
00422>
00423> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00424> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00425> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00426> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00427> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00428>
00429>-----
00430> 001:0020-----
00431>
00432> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00433> | ID:03 (5B1) |
00434> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.777
00435> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .033 2.750
00436> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 3.872
00437>
00438>
00439> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0069
00440> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0098
00441> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 70.4663
00442>
00443> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00444> peak to .004 (cms).
00445>
00446>
00447> 001:0021-----
00448>-----
00449> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .69
00450> | 06:5B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00451>
00452> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00453> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .30
00454> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00455> Average Slope (%)= .80 .80
00456> Length (m)= 350.00 5.00
00457> Mannings n = .013 .250
00458>
00459> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 76.50
00460> over (min) 7.00 10.00
00461> Storage Coeff. (min)= 6.79 (ii) 9.76 (ii)
00462> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 7.00 10.00
00463> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .17 .12
00464>
00465> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .07 .069 (iii)
00466> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.80 2.800
00467> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 35.37 35.406
00468> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00469> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .48 .485
00470>
00471> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00472> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00473> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00474> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00475> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00476>
00477>-----
00478> 001:0022-----
00479>
00480> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00481> | ID:06 (5B2) |
00482> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.833
00483> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .069 2.800
00484> STOP CONTROLLING AT .009 4.252
00485>
00486>
00487> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0177
00488> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0244
00489> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 72.5166
00490>
00491> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00492> peak to .009 (cms).
00493>
00494>
00495> 001:0023-----
00496>
00497> | ADD HYD (3s+5s) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00498> | ID1 04:3A+3B1+3B2 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00499> +ID2 01:5A .12.80 .451 3.28 23.18 .000
00500> +ID3 03:5B1 .27 .127 3.05 23.80 .000
00501> +ID3 03:5B1 .28 .033 2.75 35.03 .000
00502> +ID4 06:5B2 .69 .069 2.80 35.41 .000
00503> =====
00504> SUM 02:3s+5s 16.56 .607 3.23 23.99 .000
00505>
00506> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00507>
00508>-----
00509> 001:0024-----
00510>
00511> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00512> | 01:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00513> U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
00514>
00515> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
00516>
00517> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.888 (i)
00518> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.933
00519> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.095
00520> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00521> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .316
00522>
00523> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00524>
00525>
00526> 001:0025-----
00527>
00528> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .82 Curve Number (CN)=67.00
00529> | 02: 6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00530> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00531>
00532> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .136
00533>
00534> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .043 (i)
00535> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00536> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.099
00537> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00538> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .289
00539>
00540> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00541>
00542>-----
00543> 001:0026-----
00544>-----
00545> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.72 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00546> | 04: 7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00547> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
00548>
00549> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .670
00550>
00551> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .323 (i)
00552> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.133
00553> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.802
00554> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00555> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .326
00556>
00557> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00558>
00559>
00560> 001:0027-----
00561>-----
00562> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .79
00563> | 06:7B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00564>-----
00565> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00566> Surface Area (ha)= .34 .45
00567> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00568> Average Slope (%)= 2.20 2.20
00569> Length (m)= 385.00 5.00
00570> Mannings n = .013 .250
00571> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 75.45
00572> over (min)= 5.00 8.00
00573> Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.31 (ii) 7.51 (ii)
00574> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 8.00
00575> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .22 .15
00576>
00577> *TOTALS*
00578> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .08 .084 (iii)
00579> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00580> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 34.99 35.032
00581> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00582> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .48 .480
00583>
00584> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00585> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00586> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00587> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00588> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00589>
00590>
00591> 001:0028-----
00592>-----
00593> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00594> | ID:06 (7B) | (cms) (hrs)
00595>-----
00596> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.801
00597> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .084 2.767
00598> STOP CONTROLLING AT .010 4.192
00599>
00600> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0202
00601> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0277
00602> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 73.1368
00603>
00604> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00605> peak to .010 (cms).
00606>
00607>
00608> 001:0029-----
00609>
00610> | ADD HYD (7A+7B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00611>----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00612> | ID1 04: 7A | 7.72 .323 3.13 23.80 .000
00613> | +ID2 06:7B | .79 .084 2.77 35.03 .000
00614>-----
00615> | SUM 08:7A+7B | 8.51 .357 3.10 24.84 .000
00616>
00617> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 001:0030-----
00621>-----
00622> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.68 Curve Number (CN)=72.00
00623> | 04: 8A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00624> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
00625>
00626> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .773
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .341 (i)
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.967
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.534
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00633>
00634> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00635>
00636>
00637> 001:0031-----
00638>-----
00639> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .31
00640> | 06:8B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 41.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00641>-----
00642> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00643> Surface Area (ha)= .13 .18
00644> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00645> Average Slope (%)= 1.40 1.40
00646> Length (m)= 145.00 5.00
00647> Mannings n = .013 .250
00648>
00649> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 72.51
00650> over (min)= 3.00 6.00
00651> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.38 (ii) 5.95 (iii)
00652> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00653> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .35 .19
00654>
00655> *TOTALS*
00656> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .034 (iii)
00657> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00658> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 34.26 34.301
00659> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00660> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .47 .470
00661>
00662> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00663> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00664> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00665> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00666> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00667>
00668> 001:0032-----
00669>
00670> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00671> | ID:06 (8B) | (cms) (hrs)
00672>-----
00673> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.797
00674> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .034 2.767
00675> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 4.026

00676>
00677> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0076
00678> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0106
00679> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.9417
00680>
00681> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00682> peak to .004 (cms).
00683>
00684>
00685> 001:0033-----
00686> | ADD HYD (8A+8B) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00687>----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00688> | ID1 04: 8A | 6.68 .341 2.97 24.53 .000
00689> | +ID2 06:8B | .31 .034 2.77 34.30 .000
00690>-----
00691> | SUM 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .356 2.95 24.97 .000
00692>
00693>
00694> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00695>
00696>
00697> 001:0034-----
00698> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .54 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00699> | 03: 10A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00700> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00701>
00702> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00703>
00704> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .035 (i)
00705> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00706> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.906
00708> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00709> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .300
00710>
00711> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00712>
00713>
00714> 001:0035-----
00715>
00716> | ADD HYD (8+10) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00717>----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00718> | ID1 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .356 2.95 24.97 .000
00719> | +ID2 03: 10A | .54 .035 2.80 21.91 .000
00720>-----
00721> | SUM 06:8+10 | 7.53 .383 2.93 24.75 .000
00722>
00723>
00724> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00725>
00726> 001:0036-----
00727>
00728> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 5.12 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00729> | 04: A9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00730> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00731>
00732> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .850
00733>
00734> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .296 (i)
00735> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00736> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.095
00737> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00738> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .316
00739>
00740> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00741>
00742>
00743> 001:0037-----
00744> FINISH
00745>
00746> *****
00747> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00748> -----
00749> Simulation ended on 2015-02-12 at 14:37:50
00750>
00751>
00752>

```

00001> 2      Metric units
00002> *#***** Project Name: [Hall's Lake]    Project Number: [ 11-167 ]
00003> *# Date : 2015-02-12
00004> *# Modeler : [ MYS ]
00005> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00006> *# License # : 3375279
00007> *# Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
00010> *#***** START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00011> *#***** [100Y6.STM]
00012> *%
00013> *%
00014> READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=[100Y6.STM"]
00015> *%
00016> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "IA" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 3.28 ](ha),
00017> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00018> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00019> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00020> *%
00021> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "IB " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.32 ](ha),
00022> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00023> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00024> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.9 ](%),
00025> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00026> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.9 ](%),
00027> LGI=[ 160 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *%
00030> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.005](cms)
00031> *%
00032> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "IA+IB" ], IDs to add=[1+2 ]
00033> *%
00034> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "2A1" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 6.15 ](ha),
00035> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 66 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00036> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.35 ]hrs,
00037> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00038> *%
00039> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "2A2" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 14.15 ](ha),
00040> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 65 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00041> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.32 ]hrs,
00042> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00043> *%
00044> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.14 ](ha),
00045> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.46 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00046> SCS curve number CN=[ 65 ],
00047> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00048> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00049> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00050> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00051> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00052> *%
00053> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 4 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.002](cms)
00054> *%
00055> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 5 ], NHYD=[ "2A1+2A2+B1" ], IDs to add=[1+2+4]
00056> *%
00057> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "3A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 12.19 ](ha),
00058> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 12 ](mm),
00059> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.54 ]hrs,
00060> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00061> *%
00062> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.45 ](ha),
00063> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00064> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00065> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.0 ](%),
00066> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00067> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.0 ](%),
00068> LGI=[ 225 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00069> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00070> *%
00071> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 2 ], STRATE=[ -10 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.007 ](cms)
00072> *%
00073> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "3B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.16 ](ha),
00074> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.40 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00075> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00076> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.5 ](%),
00077> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00078> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.5 ](%),
00079> LGI=[ 150 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00080> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00081> *%
00082> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[ -100 ](cms), RELRATE=[0.003 ](cms)
00083> *%
00084> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "3A+3B1+3B2" ], IDs to add=[1+2+3 ]
00085> *%
00086> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "5A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.79 ](ha),
00087> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00088> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.38 ]hrs,
00089> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00090> *%
00091> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[ "5B1" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.28 ](ha),
00092> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00093> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00094> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 5.5 ](%),
00095> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00096> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 5.5 ](%),
00097> LGI=[ 140 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00098> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00099> *%
00100> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.004](cms)
00101> *%
00102> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "5B2" ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.69 ](ha),
00103> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.44 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00104> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00105> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 0.8 ](%),
00106> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00107> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 0.8 ](%),
00108> LGI=[ 350 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](min)
00109> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00110> *%
00111> COMPUTE VOLUME ID=[ 6 ], STRATE=[-100](cms), RELRATE=[0.010](cms)
00112> *%
00113> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "3S+5a" ], IDs to add=[4+1+3+6]
00114> *%
00115> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[ "4" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 117.5 ](ha),
00116> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00117> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 1.01 ]hrs,
00118> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00119> *%
00120> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[ "6" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.82 ](ha),
00121> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 67 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00122> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.23 ]hrs,
00123> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00124> *%
00125> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[ "7A" ], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 7.72 ](ha),
00126> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 71 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00127> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.44 ]hrs,
00128> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00129> *%
00130> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 6 ], NHYD=[ "7B " ], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.79 ](ha),
00131> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00132> SCS curve number CN=[ 70 ],
00133> Previous surfaces: IAper=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 2.2 ](%),
00134> LGP=[ 5 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ](min)
00135> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 2.2 ](%),

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S WWW MM MM H H Y Y MM MM O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M HHHHH Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> # 375279
00009> StormWater Management HYdrologic Model 999 999 =====
0010>
0011> ***** SWMHYMO Ver 4.05 *****
0012> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
0013> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
0014> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89.*****
0015> *****
0016> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
0017> Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884
0018> Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858
0019> E-Mail: swmhymos@fsa.com
0020> *****
0021> *****
0022>
0023> *****
0024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
0025> *****
0026> *****
0027>
0028> *****
0029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
0030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
0031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
0032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
0033> *****
0034>
0035> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
0036> *****
0037> ***** DATE: 2015-02-12 TIME: 14:30:10 RUN COUNTER: 00095 *
0038> *
0039> *****
0040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP100.dat *
0041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP100.out *
0042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\hallP100.sum *
0043> * User comments:
0044> * 1:
0045> * 2:
0046> * 3:
0047> *****
0048>
0049>
0050> 001:0001--
0051> #####
0052> ## Project Name: [Hall's Lake] Project Number: [11-167]
0053> ## Date : 2015-02-12
0054> ## Modeler : [MYS]
0055> ## Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
0056> ## License # : 3375279
0057> ## Proposed Conditions - Revised February 2015
0058> ##
0060>
0061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0062> Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA~2\SWMHYMO\PROJECTS\Hall115\
0063> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
0064> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
0065> NRUN = 001
0066> NSTORM= 0
0067>
0068> 001:0002--
0069>
0070> | READ STORM | Filename: 100yr/6hr
0071> Ptotals 80.31 mm Comments: 100yr/6hr
0072>
0073> | TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN |
0074> | hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr |
0075> | .25 .000 2.00 27.300 3.75 11.240 5.50 1.610 |
0076> | .50 1.00 2.25 20.00 4.00 6.420 5.75 1.610 |
0077> | .75 1.610 2.50 13.880 4.25 6.420 6.00 1.610 |
0078> | 1.00 1.610 2.25 73.880 4.50 3.110 6.25 1.610 |
0079> | 1.25 1.610 3.00 20.880 4.75 3.210 |
0080> | 1.50 9.640 3.25 20.880 5.00 1.610 |
0081> | 1.75 9.640 3.50 11.240 5.25 1.610 |
0082>
0083> 001:0003--
0084>
0085> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 3.28 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
0086> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0087> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
0088>
0089> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .737
0090>
0091> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .243 (i)
0092> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
0093> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.040
0094> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
0095> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .324
0096>
0097> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0098>
0099>
0100> 001:0004--
0101>
0102> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .32
0103> | 02:1B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
0104>
0105> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
0106> Surface Area (ha)= .14 .18
0107> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
0108> Average Slope (%)= .90 .90
0109> Length (m)= 160.00 5.00
0110> Manning's n = .013 .250
0111> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 81.17
0112> over (min)= 4.00 7.00
0113> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.95 (iii) 6.75 (ii)
0114> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 7.00
0115> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .17
0116>
0117> *TOTALS*
0118> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 .036 (iii)
0119> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.73 2.77 2.767
0120> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 36.87 36.910
0121> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
0122> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46 .460
0123>
0124> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
0125> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
0126> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
0127> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
0128> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0129>
0130>
0131> 001:0005--
0132>
0133>
0134> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
0135> | ID:02 (1B) | DISCHARGE TIME
00136> ----- (cms) (hrs)
00137> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.773
00138> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .036 2.767
00139> STOP CONTROLLING AT .005 3.950
00140>
00141> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0081
00142> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0118
00143> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 68.9917
00144>
00145> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00146> peak to .005 (cms).
00147>
00148>
00149> 001:0006--
00150>
00151> | ADD HYD (1A+1B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00152> | | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00153> | ID1 01:1A 3.28 .243 2.82 26.04 .000
00154> | +ID2 02:1B .32 .036 2.77 36.91 .000
00155> =====
00156> SUM 03:1A+1B 3.60 .278 2.80 27.01 .000
00157>
00158> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00159>
00160>
00161> 001:0007--
00162>
00163> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.15 Curve Number (CN)=66.00
00164> | 01:2A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00165> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
00166>
00167> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .671
00168>
00169> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .301 (i)
00170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.000
00171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.575
00172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .306
00174>
00175> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00176>
00177>
00178> 001:0008--
00179>
00180> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)=65.00
00181> | 02:2A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00182> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .320
00183>
00184> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .495
00185>
00186> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .207 (i)
00187> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.967
00188> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.872
00189> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00190> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .297
00191>
00192> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00193>
00194>
00195> 001:0009--
00196>
00197> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .14
00198> | 04:2B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 46.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00199>
00200> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00201> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .08
00202> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00203> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00204> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00205> Manning's n = .013 .250
00206>
00207> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 86.84
00208> over (min)= 3.00 5.00
00209> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.79 (ii) 4.80 (ii)
00210> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
00211> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .40 .23
00212>
00213> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .017 (iii)
00214> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.72 2.75 2.750
00215> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 37.70 37.740
00216> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00217> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .47 .470
00218>
00219> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
00220> CN* = 65.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00221> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00222> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00223> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00224>
00225>
00226> 001:0010--
00227>
00228> | COMPUTE VOLUME |
00229> | ID:04 (2B1) | DISCHARGE TIME
00230> | | (cms) (hrs)
00231> | START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.763
00232> | INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .017 2.750
00233> | STOP CONTROLLING AT .002 3.954
00234>
00235> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0038
00236> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0053
00237> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.5294
00238>
00239> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00240> peak to .002 (cms).
00241>
00242>
00243> 001:0011--
00244>
00245> | ADD HYD (2A1+2A2+2B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00246> | | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00247> | ID1 01:2A1 6.15 .301 3.00 24.58 .000
00248> | +ID2 02:2A2 4.15 .207 2.97 23.87 .000
00249> | +ID3 04:2B1 .14 .017 2.75 37.74 .000
00250> =====
00251> SUM 05:2A1+2A2+2B 10.44 .515 2.98 24.47 .000
00252>
00253> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00254>
00255>
00256> 001:0012--
00257>
00258> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.19 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00259> | 01:3A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00260> | | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .540
00261>
00262> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .862
00263>
00264> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .519 (i)
00265> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.300
00266> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.120
00267> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00268> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .338
00269>
00270> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00271> 00272> 00273> 001:0013-----
00274>-----
00275> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .45
00276> | 02:3B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00277>-----
00278> IMPERVIOUS PERVERIOUS (i)
00279> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .25
00280> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00281> Average Slope (%)= 2.00 2.00
00282> Length (m)= 225.00 5.00
00283> Mannings n = .013 .250
00284>
00285> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 90.25
00286> over (min) 4.00 6.00
00287> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.81 (ii) 5.92 (ii)
00288> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 6.00
00289> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .19
00290>-----
00291> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .06 .058 (iii)
00292> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.73 2.75 2.750
00293> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 41.12 41.156
00294> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00295> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .51 .512
00296>
00297> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00298> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00299> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00300> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00301> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00302>
00303>-----
00304> 001:0014-----
00305>-----
00306> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00307> | ID:02 (3B1) |
00308> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00309> .000 1.760
00310> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .058 2.750
00311> STOP CONTROLLING AT .007 3.980
00312>
00313> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0133
00314> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0185
00315> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.7836
00316>
00317> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00318> peak to .007 (cms).
00319>
00320>-----
00321> 001:0015-----
00322>-----
00323> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00324> | 03:3B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00325>-----
00326> IMPERVIOUS PERVERIOUS (i)
00327> Surface Area (ha)= .06 .10
00328> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00329> Average Slope (%)= 2.50 2.50
00330> Length (m)= 150.00 5.00
00331> Mannings n = .013 .250
00332>
00333> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 82.03
00334> over (min) 3.00 5.00
00335> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.79 (ii) 4.85 (ii)
00336> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 5.00
00337> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .40 .23
00338>-----
00339> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .021 (iii)
00340> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.72 2.75 2.750
00341> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 39.53 39.566
00342> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00343> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .49 .493
00344>
00345> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00346> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00347> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00348> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00349> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00350>
00351>-----
00352> 001:0016-----
00353>-----
00354> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00355> | ID:03 (3B2) |
00356> START CONTROLLING AT (cms) (hrs)
00357> .000 1.778
00358> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .021 2.750
00359> STOP CONTROLLING AT .003 3.844
00360>
00361> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0043
00362> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0063
00363> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 67.4406
00364>
00365> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00366> peak to .003 (cms).
00367>
00368>-----
00369> 001:0017-----
00370>-----
00371> | ADD HYD (3A+3B1+3B2) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00372>-----
00373> | ID1 01:3A | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00374> | +ID2 02:3B1 | .45 .058 2.75 41.16 .000
00375> | +ID3 03:3B2 | .16 .021 2.75 39.57 .000
00376>-----
00377> SUM 04:3A+3B1+3B2 12.80 .544 3.28 27.77 .000
00378>
00379> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00380>
00381>-----
00382> 001:0018-----
00383>
00384> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.79 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00385> | 01:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00386> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .380
00387>
00388> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .280
00389>
00390> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .153 (i)
00391> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.033
00392> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.401
00393> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00394> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .354
00395>
00396> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00397>
00398>-----
00399> 001:0019-----
00400>
00401> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .28
00402> | 03:5B1 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00403>
00404> IMPERVIOUS PERVERIOUS (i)
00405> Surface Area (ha)= .12 .16

00406>-----
00407> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00408> Average Slope (%)= 5.50 5.50
00409> Length (m)= 140.00 5.00
00410> Mannings n = .013 .250
00411> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 88.90
00412> over (min) 2.00 4.00
00413> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.12 (ii) 3.68 (ii)
00414> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 4.00
00415> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .54 .30
00416>
00417> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 .038 (iii)
00418> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.70 2.75 2.750
00419> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 40.71 40.750
00420> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00421> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .51 .507
00422>
00423> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00424> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00425> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00426> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00427> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00428>
00429>-----
00430> 001:0020-----
00431>
00432> | COMPUTE VOLUME | ID:03 (5B1)| DISCHARGE TIME
00433>-----
00434> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.748
00435> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .038 2.750
00436> STOP CONTROLLING AT .004 3.967
00437>
00438>-----
00439> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0084
00440> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0114
00441> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 73.4736
00442>
00443> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00444> peak to .004 (cms).
00445>
00446>-----
00447> 001:0021-----
00448>
00449> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .69
00450> | 06:5B2 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 44.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00451>
00452> IMPERVIOUS PERVERIOUS (i)
00453> Surface Area (ha)= .20 .39
00454> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00455> Average Slope (%)= .80 .80
00456> Length (m)= 350.00 5.00
00457> Mannings n = .013 .250
00458>
00459> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 88.73
00460> over (min) 7.00 9.00
00461> Storage Coeff. (min)= 6.54 (ii) 9.34 (ii)
00462> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 7.00 9.00
00463> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .17 .12
00464>
00465> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .08 .082 (iii)
00466> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.78 2.783
00467> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 41.12 41.156
00468> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00469> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .51 .512
00470>
00471> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00472> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00473> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00474> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00475> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00476>
00477>-----
00478> 001:0022-----
00479>
00480> | COMPUTE VOLUME | ID:06 (5B2)| DISCHARGE TIME
00481>-----
00482> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.779
00483> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .082 2.783
00484> STOP CONTROLLING AT .010 4.272
00485>
00486>
00487> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0209
00488> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)=.0284
00489> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 73.6621
00490>
00491> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00492> peak to .010 (cms).
00493>
00494>-----
00495> 001:0023-----
00496>
00497> | ADD HYD (3s+5s) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00498>-----
00499> | ID1 04:3A+3B1+3B2 | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00500> | +ID2 01:5A | 12.80 .544 3.28 27.77 .000
00501> | +ID3 03:5B1 | .27 .153 3.03 28.40 .000
00502> | +ID4 06:5B2 | .28 .038 2.75 40.75 .000
00503>-----
00504> SUM 02:3s+5s 16.56 .729 3.22 28.65 .000
00505>
00506> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00507>
00508>-----
00509> 001:0024-----
00510>
00511> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 117.50 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00512> | 01:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00513> U.H. Tp(hrs)= 1.010
00514>
00515> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 4.443
00516>
00517> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 3.463 (i)
00518> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.917
00519> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
00520> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00521> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344
00522>
00523> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00524>
00525>-----
00526> 001:0025-----
00527>
00528> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .82 Curve Number (CN)=67.00
00529> | 02: 6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00530> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00531>
00532> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .136
00533>
00534> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .052 (i)
00535> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00536> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.297
00537> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00538> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .315
00539>
00540> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

00541>
00542>-----
00543> 001:0026-----
00544>-----
00545> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 7.72 Curve Number (CN)=71.00
00546> | 04: 7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00547> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .440
00548>
00549> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .670
00550>
00551> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .388 (i)
00552> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.117
00553> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.402
00554> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00555> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .354
00556>
00557> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00558>
00559>
00560> 001:0027-----
00561>-----
00562> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .79
00563> | 06:7B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00564>
00565> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00566> Surface Area (ha)= .34 .45
00567> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00568> Average Slope (%)= 2.20 2.20
00569> Length (m)= 385.00 5.00
00570> Mannings n = .013 .250
00571>
00572> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 87.46
00573> over (min)= 5.00 7.00
00574> Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.11 (ii) 7.19 (ii)
00575> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 7.00
00576> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .22 .16
00577> *TOTALS*
00578> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .10 .098 (iii)
00579> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.77 2.767
00580> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 40.71 40.750
00581> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00582> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .51 .507
00583>
00584> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00585> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00586> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00587> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00588> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00589>
00590>
00591> 001:0028-----
00592>-----
00593> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00594> | ID:06 (7B) | (cms) (hrs)
00595>-----
00596> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.771
00597> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .098 2.767
00598> STOP CONTROLLING AT .011 4.273
00599>
00600> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0241
00601> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0322
00602> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 74.7739
00603>
00604> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00605> peak to .011 (cms).
00606>
00607>
00608> 001:0029-----
00609>
00610> | ADD HYD (7A+7B) | ID: NYHD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00611> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00612> | ID1 04: 7A | 7.72 .388 3.12 28.40 .000
00613> | +ID2 06:7B | .79 .098 2.77 40.75 .000
00614> -----
00615> | SUM 08:7A+7B | 8.51 .427 3.08 29.55 .000
00616>
00617> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 001:0030-----
00621>-----
00622> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 6.68 Curve Number (CN)=72.00
00623> | 04: 8A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00624> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .330
00625>
00626> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .773
00627>
00628> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .409 (i)
00629> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.967
00630> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 29.236
00631> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00632> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .364
00633>
00634> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00635>
00636>
00637> 001:0031-----
00638>-----
00639> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .31
00640> | 06:8B DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 41.00 Dir. Conn. (%)= .10
00641>
00642> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00643> Surface Area (ha)= .13 .18
00644> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00645> Average Slope (%)= 1.40 1.40
00646> Length (m)= 145.00 5.00
00647> Mannings n = .013 .250
00648>
00649> Max.eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 83.62
00650> over (min)= 3.00 6.00
00651> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.26 (ii) 5.68 (iii)
00652> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 6.00
00653> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .36 .20
00654> *TOTALS*
00655> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 .039 (iii)
00656> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.72 2.75 2.750
00657> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 39.91 39.954
00658> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00659> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .50 .498
00660>
00661> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
00662> CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00663> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00664> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00665> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00666>
00667>
00668> 001:0032-----
00669>
00670> | COMPUTE VOLUME | DISCHARGE TIME
00671> | ID:06 (8B) | (cms) (hrs)
00672>-----
00673> START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.776
00674> INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT .039 2.750
00675> STOP CONTROLLING AT .005 3.933

00676>
00677> REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0087
00678> TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= .0124
00679> % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 70.4454
00680>
00681> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow
00682> peak to .005 (cms).
00683>
00684>
00685> 001:0033-----
00686> | ADD HYD (8A+8B) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00687> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00688> | ID1 04: 8A | 6.68 .409 2.97 29.24 .000
00689> | +ID2 06:8B | .31 .039 2.75 39.95 .000
00690> -----
00691> | SUM 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .427 2.95 29.71 .000
00692>
00693>
00694> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00695>
00696>
00697> 001:0034-----
00698> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .54 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00699> | 03: 10A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 12.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00700> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00701>
00702> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .129
00703>
00704> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .042 (i)
00705> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00706> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.338
00708> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00709> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .328
00710>
00711> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00712>
00713>
00714> 001:0035-----
00715>-----
00716> | ADD HYD (8+10) | ID: NYHY AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00717> ----- (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00718> | ID1 09:8A+8B | 6.99 .427 2.95 29.71 .000
00719> | +ID2 03: 10A | .54 .042 2.80 26.34 .000
00720> -----
00721> | SUM 06:8+10 | 7.53 .460 2.92 29.47 .000
00722>
00723>
00724> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00725>
00726> 001:0036-----
00727>
00728> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 5.12 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00729> | 04: A9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00730> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .230
00731>
00732> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .850
00733>
00734> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .356 (i)
00735> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00736> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
00737> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00738> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344
00739>
00740> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00741>
00742>
00743> 001:0037-----
00744> FINISH
00745>
00746> *****
00747> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00748> -----
00749> Simulation ended on 2015-02-12 at 14:30:10
00750>
00751>
00752>

WATER BALANCE CALCULATIONS

TABLE C.3
Hall's Lake Estates- Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 1

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L	
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's		Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's		TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
			Pervious Area	Infiltration BMP's	Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	Infiltration (m³)		
Existing	3.6	Area (ha)	3.59	0.00	0.00						
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65						
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940						
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	531	33,736	19,452	14,284	4,999	9,285	100.0
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	409						
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	266						
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	3.6	Runoff (mm)	139	940	143						
		Area (ha)	3.19	0.40	0.00						
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65						
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940						
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	33,736	17,306	16,430	8,169	8,260	89.0
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425						
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	3.6	Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276						
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149						
		Area (ha)	3.19	0.20	0.20						
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65						
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940						
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	33,736	18,314	15,422	6,621	8,801	94.8
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	3.6	Surplus (mm)	398	940	425						
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276						
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149						
		Area (ha)	3.19	0.14	0.26						
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65						
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940						
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	3.6	Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	33,736	18,636	15,100	6,127	8,974	96.6
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425						
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276						
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149						
		Area (ha)	3.19	0.00	0.40						
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65						
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	3.6	Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940						
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	33,736	19,345	14,391	5,037	9,354	100.7
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425						
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276						
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149						

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty sand - therefore used BC values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area
 Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003
 Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003
 Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003
 Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration
 Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor
 Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
 Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
 Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
 Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
 Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

TABLE C.4
Hall's Lake Estates - Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 2

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Pervious Area	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's	Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's	TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
						Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	
Existing	11.1	Area (ha)	11.08	0.00	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	531	104,116	60,033	44,083	15,429	28,654
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	409					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	266					
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	11.1	Runoff (mm)	139	940	143					
		Area (ha)	10.63	0.44	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	104,116	57,632	46,484	18,976	27,508
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	11.1	Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	10.63	0.36	0.08					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	104,116	58,035	46,081	18,356	27,724
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	11.1	Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	10.63	0.34	0.10					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	11.1	Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	104,116	58,164	45,952	18,159	27,794
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	10.63	0.00	0.44					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	104,116	59,913	44,203	15,471	28,732
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty sand - therefore used BC values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area

Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration

Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor

Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

TABLE C.5
Hall's Lake Estates- Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 3

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Pervious Area	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's	Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's	TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
						Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	
Existing	11.4	Area (ha)	11.42	0.00	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	531	107,345	61,895	45,450	15,908	29,543
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	409					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	266					
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	11.4	Runoff (mm)	139	940	143					
		Area (ha)	11.09	0.33	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	107,345	60,088	47,257	18,577	28,680
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	11.4	Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	11.09	0.21	0.13					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	107,345	60,742	46,603	17,572	29,031
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	11.4	Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	11.09	0.17	0.16					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	11.4	Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	107,345	60,935	46,410	17,276	29,135
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	11.09	0.00	0.33					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty sand - therefore used BC values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area

Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration

Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor

Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

TABLE C.6
Hall's Lake Estates- Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 5

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Pervious Area	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's	Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's	TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
						Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	
Existing	4.9	Area (ha)	4.95	0.00	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	531	46,521	27,022	19,499	6,825	12,674
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	409					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	266					
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	4.9	Area (ha)	4.46	0.49	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	46,521	24,368	22,153	10,723	11,430
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	4.9	Area (ha)	4.46	0.31	0.18					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	46,521	25,275	21,246	9,330	11,916
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	4.9	Area (ha)	4.46	0.25	0.23					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	46,521	25,565	20,956	8,885	12,072
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	4.9	Area (ha)	4.46	0.00	0.49					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	46,521	26,871	19,650	6,877	12,772
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty clay - therefore used C values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area

Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration

Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor

Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)

Column H:

Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)

Column I:

Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)

Column J:

Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)

Column K:

Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

TABLE C.7
Hall's Lake Estates- Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 7

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Pervious Area	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's	Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's	TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
						Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	
Existing	8.1	Area (ha)	8.05	0.00	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	531	75,712	43,978	31,735	11,107	20,628
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	409					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	266					
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	8.1	Runoff (mm)	138	940	143					
		Area (ha)	7.48	0.57	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	75,712	40,864	34,849	15,681	19,167
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	8.1	Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					
		Area (ha)	7.48	0.37	0.20					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	75,712	41,871	33,841	14,134	19,707
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	8.1	Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					
		Area (ha)	7.48	0.31	0.26					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	8.1	Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	75,712	42,193	33,519	13,639	19,880
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					
		Area (ha)	7.48	0.00	0.57					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	75,712	43,801	31,911	11,169	20,742
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty clay - therefore used C values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area
Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003
Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003
Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003
Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration
Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor
Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
Column H:
Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
Column I:
Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
Column J:
Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)
Column K:
Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

TABLE C.8
Hall's Lake Estates- Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 8

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Pervious Area	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's	Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's	TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
						Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	
Existing	7.1	Area (ha)	7.06	0.00	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	531	66,398	38,285	28,113	9,840	18,273
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	409					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	266					
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	7.1	Runoff (mm)	139	940	143					
		Area (ha)	6.54	0.52	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	66,398	35,473	30,925	13,994	16,931
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	7.1	Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	6.54	0.24	0.27					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	66,398	36,883	29,515	11,827	17,688
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	7.1	Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	6.54	0.16	0.36					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	7.1	Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	66,398	37,334	29,064	11,134	17,930
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					
		Area (ha)	6.54	0.00	0.52					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	542	0	515	66,398	38,144	28,253	9,889	18,364
		Surplus (mm)	398	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	259	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	139	940	149					

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty sand - therefore used BC values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area
Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003
Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003
Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003
Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration
Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor
Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)
Column H:
Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)
Column I:
Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)
Column J:
Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)
Column K:
Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/ Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

TABLE C.9
Hall's Lake Estates - Site Water Balance Calculations (Annual)
For Catchment 9

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K	Column L
Condition	Site Area (ha)	Water Balance Components	Pervious Area	Impervious Area Without Infiltration BMP's	Impervious Area With Infiltration BMP's	TOTAL SITE VOLUMES				Percent of Existing Infiltration (%)
						Precipitation (m³)	Evapotranspiration (m³)	Surplus (m³)	Runoff (m³)	
Existing	5.1	Area (ha)	5.12	0.00	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	531	48,171	27,980	20,191	7,067	13,124
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	409					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	266					
Proposed (No Infiltration BMP's)	5.1	Runoff (mm)	138	940	143					
		Area (ha)	5.07	0.05	0.00					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	48,171	27,688	20,483	7,496	12,987
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
Proposed (With Roof Infiltration BMP's)	5.1	Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					
		Area (ha)	5.07	0.02	0.03					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
		Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	48,171	27,861	20,311	7,231	13,080
Proposed (With Roof and Driveway Infiltration BMP's)	5.1	Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					
		Area (ha)	5.07	0.00	0.05					
		Infiltration Factor	0.65	0.00	0.65					
		Precipitation (mm)	940	940	940					
Proposed (With Roof, Driveway, & Road Infiltration BMP's)	5.1	Evapotranspiration (mm)	546	0	515	48,171	27,964	20,208	7,073	13,135
		Surplus (mm)	394	940	425					
		Infiltration (mm)	256	0	276					
		Runoff (mm)	138	940	149					

Notes:

1. Site water balance calculations based on methodology per *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (MOE, March 2003).

Site area represents area within development limits

Soil Type classified as silty clay - therefore used C values from Table 3.1 of BMP

Column C:

Area (ha)= Represents pervious area

Infiltration Factor= 0.1 (topo) + 0.4 (soils) + 0.15 (cover) -->Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Precipitation (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Evapotranspiration (mm)= Table 3.1 BMP 2003

Surplus (mm)= Precipitation - Evapotranspiration

Infiltration (mm)= Area x infiltration factor

Runoff (mm)= Surplus - Infiltration

Column G:

Precipitation= (Precipitation x Pervious area) + (Precipitation x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Precipitation x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column H: Evapotranspiration= (Evapotranspiration x Pervious area) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Evapotranspiration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column I: Surplus= (Surplus x Pervious area) + (Surplus x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Surplus x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column J: Runoff= (Runoff x Pervious area) + (Runoff x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Runoff x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column K: Infiltration (Infiltration x Pervious area) + (Infiltration x impervious area w/o Infiltration BMP) + (Infiltration x impervious area w Infiltration BMP)

Column L:

Percent of Existing Infiltration= (Infiltration vol./Existing infiltration vol.)/100

**LID-DRY SWALE FILTRATION TRENCH
STORAGE VOLUME CALCULATIONS**

TABLE C.10

HALL'S LAKE ESTATES - DRY SWALE FILTRATION TRENCH STORAGE VOLUMES AND ESTIMATED INFLOW RATES

VOLUME IN DRY SWALE FILTRATION TRENCH (UNDERGROUND STORAGE)

n= 0.4

Sub-Basin	Storage Volume Required (cu.m)	Filtration Trench Volume Provided (cu.m)	North/West			South/East			North/West	South/East	TOTAL Filtration Trench Length (m)	TOTAL Filtration Trench Inflow Rate (L/s)
			Filtration Trench Length (m)	Filtration Trench depth (m)	Filtration Trench Width (m)	Filtration Trench Length (m)	Filtration Trench depth (m)	Filtration Trench Width (m)	Filtration Trench Volume (cu.m)	Filtration Trench Volume (cu.m)		
1B	81	114	152	0.6	1.5	166	0.6	1.5	55	60	318	3.2
2B1	38	48	0	0.6	1.5	132	0.6	1.5	0	48	132	1.3
3B1	133	166	225	0.6	1.5	235	0.6	1.5	81	85	460	4.6
3B2	43	62	172	0.6	1.5	0	0.6	1.5	62	0	172	1.7
5B1	84	95	128	0.6	1.5	135	0.6	1.5	46	49	263	2.6
5B2	209	249	333	0.6	1.5	360	0.6	1.5	120	130	693	6.9
7B	241	274	353	0.6	1.5	409	0.6	1.5	127	147	762	7.6
8B ⁶	87	100	0	0.6	2.5	167	0.6	2.5	0	100	167	1.7

Notes:

1. Total Filtration Trench Volume does not include storage volume in 4" subdrain pipe and overlaying filtration media.

2. Filtration Trench gravel material (3/4 inch clearstone and pea stone) -> Void ratio n = 0.4

3. Roadway width = 7.9m paved

4. Assumed swale dimensions:

Base Width= 0.5m

inner side slope= 3H:1V

outer side slope= 2H:1V

main swale depth= 0.7m

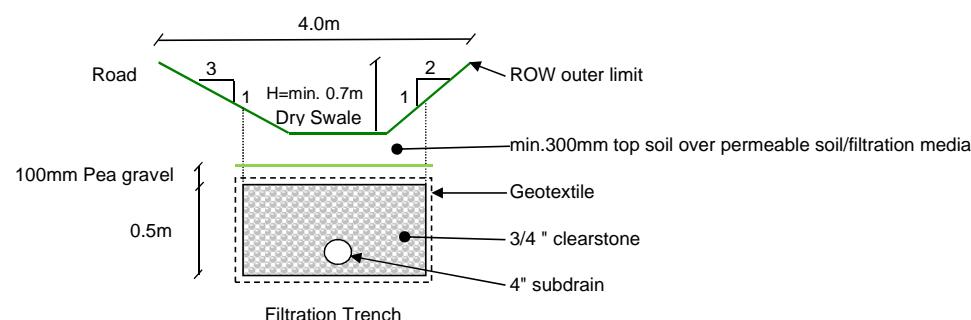
cul-de-sac swale depth= 0.7m

5. Refer to Figure 3.2 for proposed dry swale filtration trench locations.

6. Volume Provided is for filtration trench on east side of Street C, and filtration trench perpendicular to Street C.

7. Filtration Trench infiltration rate assumed as 1.0 L/s per 100m of subdrain per Table IV of Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Road Drainage Guide for Ontario.

SKETCH C1: Grassed Dry Swale (typ.)

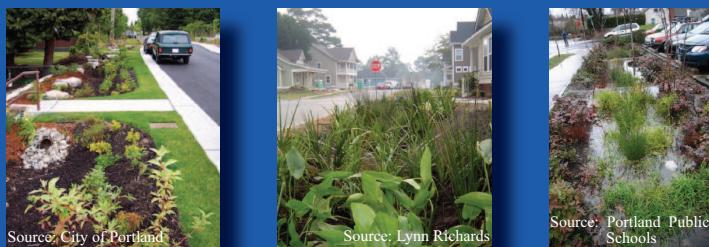


APPENDIX D

LID CONCEPT DETAILS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

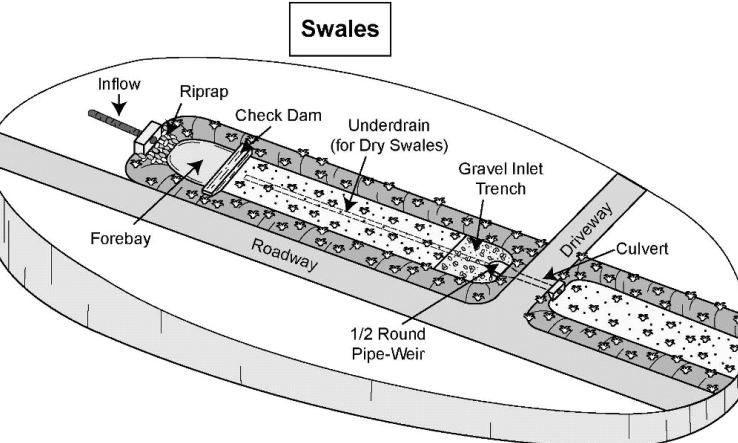
A dry swale can be thought of as an enhanced grass swale that incorporates an engineered filter media bed and optional perforated pipe underdrain or a bioretention cell configured as a linear open channel. They can also be referred to as infiltration swales or bio-swales. Dry swales are similar to enhanced grass swales in terms of the design of their surface geometry, slope, check dams and pretreatment devices. They are similar to bioretention cells in terms of the design of the filter media bed, gravel storage layer and optional underdrain. In general, they are open channels designed to convey, treat and attenuate stormwater runoff. Vegetation or aggregate material on the surface of the swale slows the runoff water to allow sedimentation, filtration through the root zone and engineered soil bed, evapotranspiration, and infiltration into the underlying native soil.



DESIGN GUIDANCE

GEOMETRY AND SITE LAYOUT

- SHAPE:** A parabolic shape is preferable for aesthetic, maintenance and hydraulic reasons. However, design may be simplified with a trapezoidal cross-section as long as the engineered soil (filter media) bed boundaries lay in the flat bottom areas. Swale length between culverts should be 5 metres or greater.
- BOTTOM WIDTH:** For the trapezoidal cross section, the bottom width should be between 0.75 and 2 metres. When greater widths are desired, bioretention cell designs should be used.
- SIDE SLOPES:** Should be no steeper than 3:1 for maintenance considerations (mowing). Flatter slopes are encouraged where adequate space is available to provide pretreatment for sheet flows entering the swale.
- LONGITUDINAL SLOPE:** Should be as gradual as possible to permit the temporary ponding of the water quality storage requirement. Should be designed with longitudinal slopes generally ranging from 0.5 to 4%, and no greater than 6%. On slopes steeper than 3%, check dams should be used. Check dam spacing should be based on the slope and desired ponding volume. They should be spaced far enough apart to allow access for maintenance equipment (e.g., mowers).



ABILITY TO MEET SWM OBJECTIVES

BMP	Water Balance Benefit	Water Quality Improvement	Stream Channel Erosion Control Benefit
Dry swale with no underdrain or full infiltration	Yes	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - based on available storage volume and soil infiltration rate
Dry swale with underdrain or partial infiltration	Partial - based on available storage volume beneath the underdrain and soil infiltration rate	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - based on available storage volume beneath the underdrain and soil infiltration rate
Dry swale with underdrain and impermeable liner or no infiltration	Partial - some volume reduction through evapotranspiration	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - some volume reduction through evapotranspiration

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Dry swales require routine inspection and maintenance of the landscaping as well as periodic inspection for less frequent maintenance needs or remedial maintenance. Generally, routine maintenance will be the same as for any other landscaped area; weeding, pruning, and litter removal. Regular watering may be required during the first two years until vegetation is established.

For the first two years following construction the facility should be inspected at least quarterly and after every major storm event (> 25 mm). Subsequently, inspections should be conducted in the spring and fall of each year and after major storm events. Inspect for vegetation density (at least 80% coverage), damage by foot or vehicular traffic, channelization, accumulation of debris, trash and sediment, and structural damage to pretreatment devices.

Trash and debris should be removed from pretreatment devices, the dry swale surface and inlet and outlets at least twice annually. Other maintenance activities include reapplying mulch, pruning, weeding replacing dead vegetation and repairing eroded areas as needed. Remove accumulated sediment on the dry swale surface when dry and exceeding 25 mm depth.

CONVEYANCE AND OVERFLOW

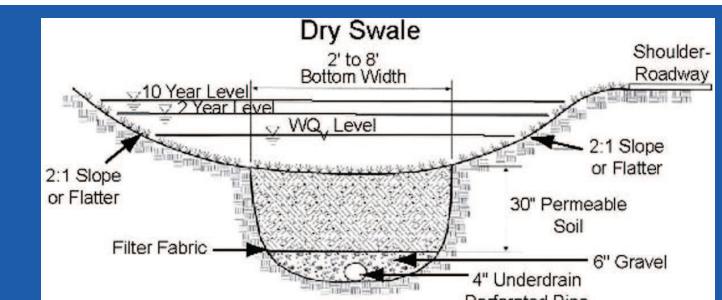
Should be designed for a maximum velocity of 0.5 m/s or less for a 4 hour 25 mm Chicago storm event. The swale should also convey the locally required design storm (usually the 10 year storm) at non-erosive velocities with freeboard provided above the required design storm water level.

MONITORING WELLS

A capped vertical standpipe consisting of an anchored 100 to 150 millimetre diameter perforated pipe with a lockable cap installed to the bottom of the facility at the furthest downgradient end is recommended for monitoring the length of time required to fully drain the facility between storms.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Material	Specification	Quantity
Filter Media Composition	<p>Filter Media Soil Mixture to contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 to 88% sand • 8 to 12% soil fines • 3 to 5% organic matter (leaf compost) <p>Other Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phosphorus soil test index (P-Index) value between 10 to 30 ppm • Cationic exchange capacity (CEC) greater than 10 meq/100 g • Free of stones, stumps, roots and other large debris • pH between 5.5 to 7.5 • Infiltration rate greater than 25 mm/hr. 	Volumetric computation based on surface area and depth used in design computations
Geotextile	<p>Material specifications should conform to Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) 1860 for Class II geotextile fabrics.</p> <p>Should be woven monofilament or non-woven needle punched fabrics. Woven slit film and non-woven heat bonded fabrics should not be used as they are prone to clogging.</p> <p>For further guidance see CVC/TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide, Table 4.9.4.</p>	Strip over the perforated pipe underdrain (if present) between the filter media bed and gravel storage layer (stone reservoir).
Gravel	Washed 50 mm diameter clear stone with void space ratio of 0.4 should be used to surround the underdrain.	Volumetric computation based on depth.
Underdrain (optional)	<p>Perforated HDPE or equivalent material, minimum 100 mm dia., 200 mm dia. recommended.</p> <p>Set pipe invert at least 100 mm above bottom of the gravel layer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perforated pipe for length of dry swale. • Non-perforated pipe to connect with storm drain system. • One or more caps. • T's for underdrain
Check Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be constructed of a non-erosive material such as wood, gabions, riprap, or concrete and underlain with filter fabric. • Wood used should consist of pressure treated logs or timbers, or water-resistant tree species such as cedar, hemlock, swamp oak or locust. 	Computation of check dam material needed based on surface area and depth used in design computations
Mulch or Matting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shredded hardwood bark mulch • Where flow velocities dictate, use erosion and sediment control matting - coconut fiber or equivalent. 	Mulch - A 75 mm layer on the surface of the filter bed. Matting - based on filter bed area.



SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Available Space
Footprints are 5 to 15% of their contributing drainage area. Swale length between culverts should be 5m or greater.

Site Topography
Longitudinal slopes ranging from 0.5 to 4%. On slopes steeper than 3%, check dams should be used.

Drainage Area and Runoff Volume to Site
Typically treat drainage areas of two hectares or less. Typical ratios of impervious drainage area to treatment facility area range from 5:1 to 15:1.

Soil
Dry swales can be located over any soil type, but hydrologic soil group A and B soils are best for achieving water balance benefits. Facilities should be located in portions of the site with the highest native soil infiltration rates. Where infiltration rates are less than 15 mm/hr (hydraulic conductivity less than 1x10-6 cm/s) an underdrain is required. Native soil infiltration rate at the proposed facility location and depth should be confirmed through measurement of hydraulic conductivity under field saturated conditions.

Wellhead Protection
Facilities receiving road or parking lot runoff should not be located within two (2) year time-of-travel wellhead protection areas.

Water Table
The bottom of the swale should be separated from the seasonally high water table or top of bedrock elevation by at least one (1) metre to prevent groundwater contamination.

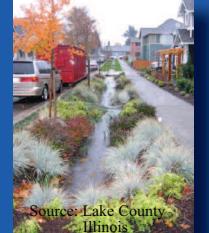
Pollution Hot Spot Runoff
To protect groundwater from possible contamination, runoff from pollution hot spots should not be treated dry swales designed for full or partial infiltration. Facilities designed with an impermeable liner (filtration only facilities) can be used to treat runoff from pollution hot spots.

Setback from Buildings
Should be set back four (4) metres from building foundations unless an impermeable liner and underdrain system is used.

Proximity to Underground Utilities
Designers should consult local utility design guidance for the horizontal and vertical clearance between storm drains, ditches, and surface water bodies.

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Ideally, dry swale sites should remain outside the limit of disturbance until construction of the swale begins to prevent soil compaction by heavy equipment. Dry swale locations should never be used as the site of sediment basins during construction, as the concentration of fines will prevent post-construction infiltration. To prevent clogging, stormwater should be diverted away from the practice until the drainage area is fully stabilized.



DRY SWALES
CVC/TRCA LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDE - FACT SHEET

APPENDIX E

WATER SUPPLY PRESSURE TESTING

WATER SUPPLY GRAPH

STATIC PRESSURE 75 PSI

NAME: _____

BRUNO RIDGE DRIVE TEST

1353 GPM AT 60 PSI

LOCATION OF TEST: BRUNO RIDGE DR. & MT. WOLFE RD.

DATE : SEPTEMBER 7, 2011

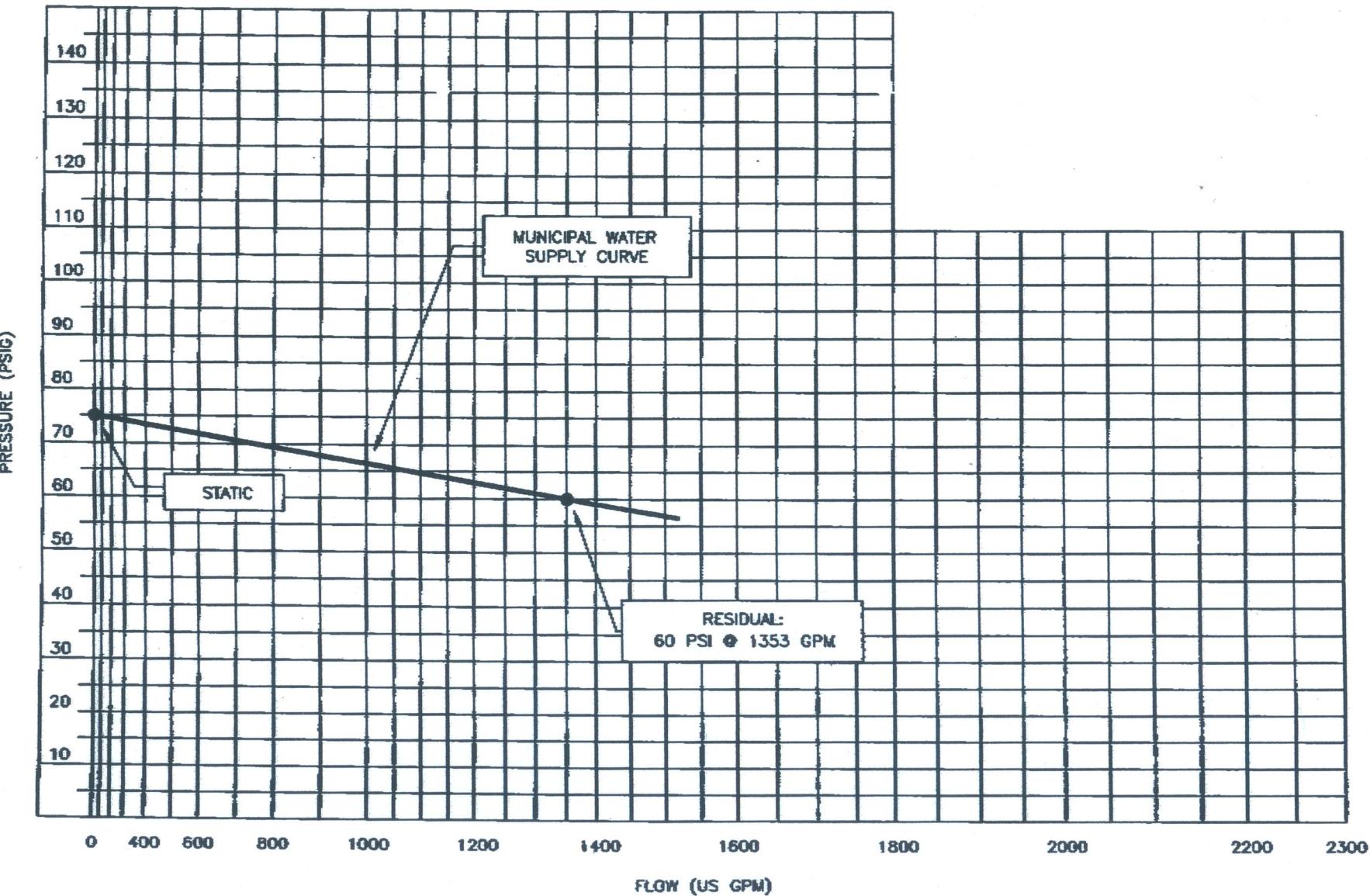
GPM AT PSI

CITY: _____

CALEDON, ONT.

TIME : 10:15 A.M.

BY : CESAN MECH. LTD.



APPENDIX F

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

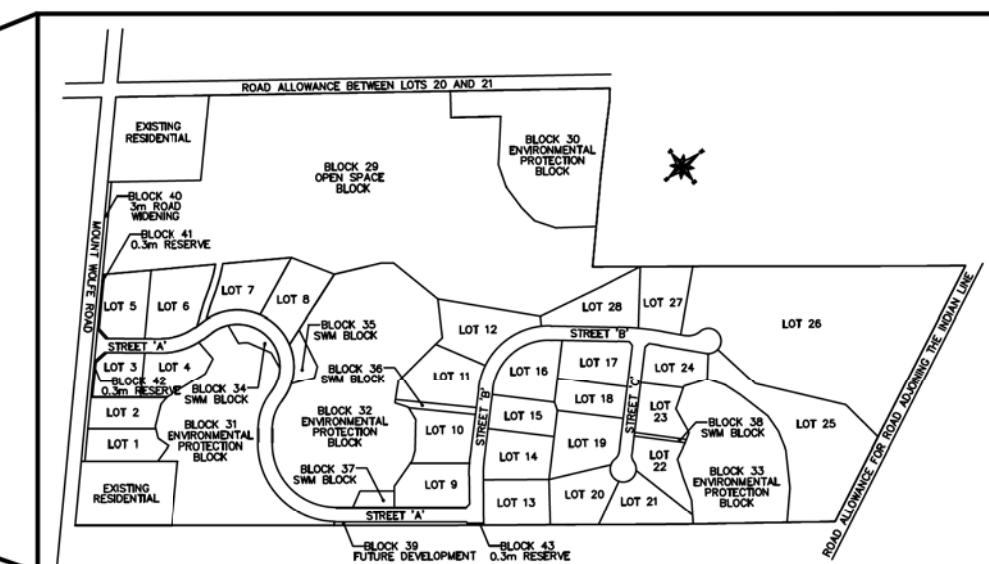
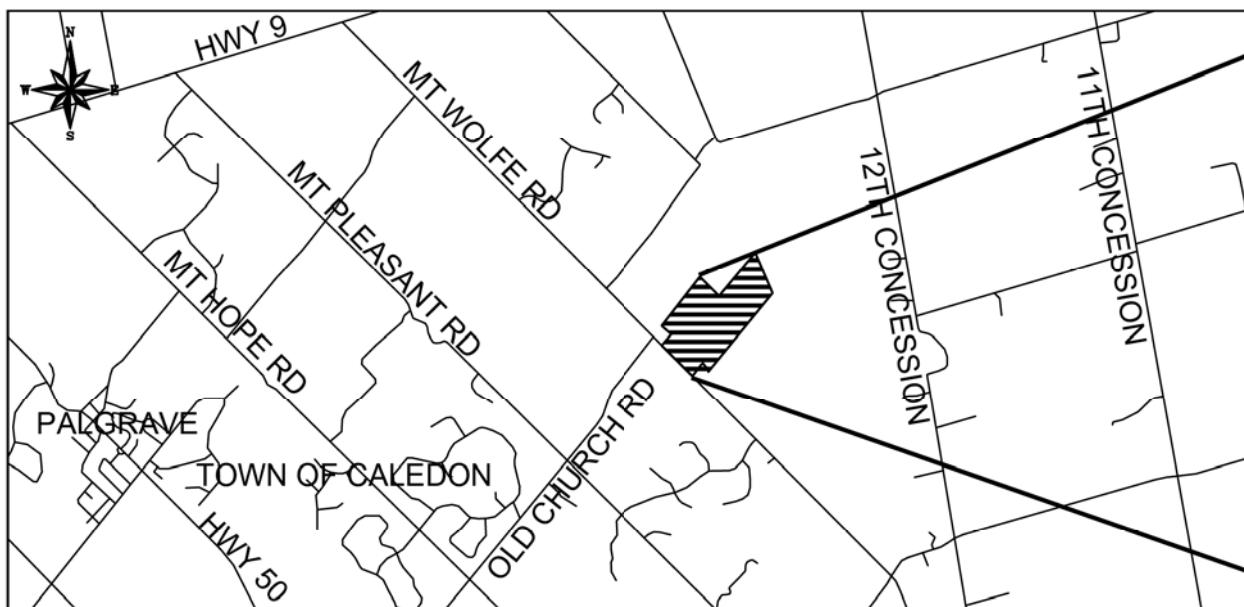
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES

DRAFT PLAN 21T-98001C

PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 10 (ALBION)

TOWN OF CALEDON

REGION OF PEEL



LIST OF DRAWINGS

GENERAL PLANS

GENERAL PLAN (1 OF 2) 11-167-A-1

GENERAL PLAN (2 OF 2) 11-167-A-2

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/GRADING PLANS

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/GRADING PLAN (1 OF 2) 11-167-A-3

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/GRADING PLAN (2 OF 2) 11-167-A-4

PLAN AND PROFILES

STREET 'A' (STA. 0+000 TO STA. 0+400) 11-167-A-5

STREET 'A' (STA. 0+400 TO STA. 0+800) 11-167-A-6

STREET 'B' (STA. 0+000 TO STA. 0+300) 11-167-A-7

STREET 'B' (STA. 0+300 TO STA. 0+565) 11-167-A-8

STREET 'C' (STA. 0+000 TO STA. 0+205) 11-167-A-9

PRELIMINARY LOT GRADING PLANS

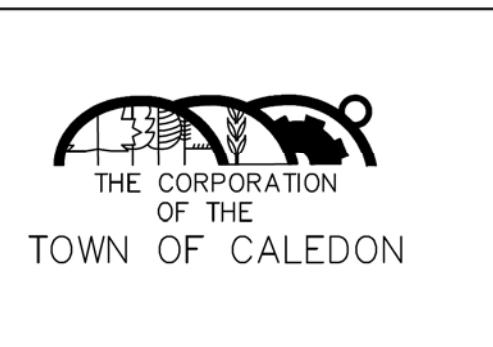
LOT 6 - GRADING PLAN

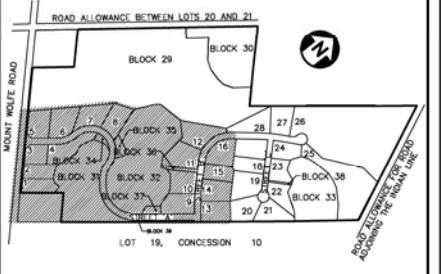
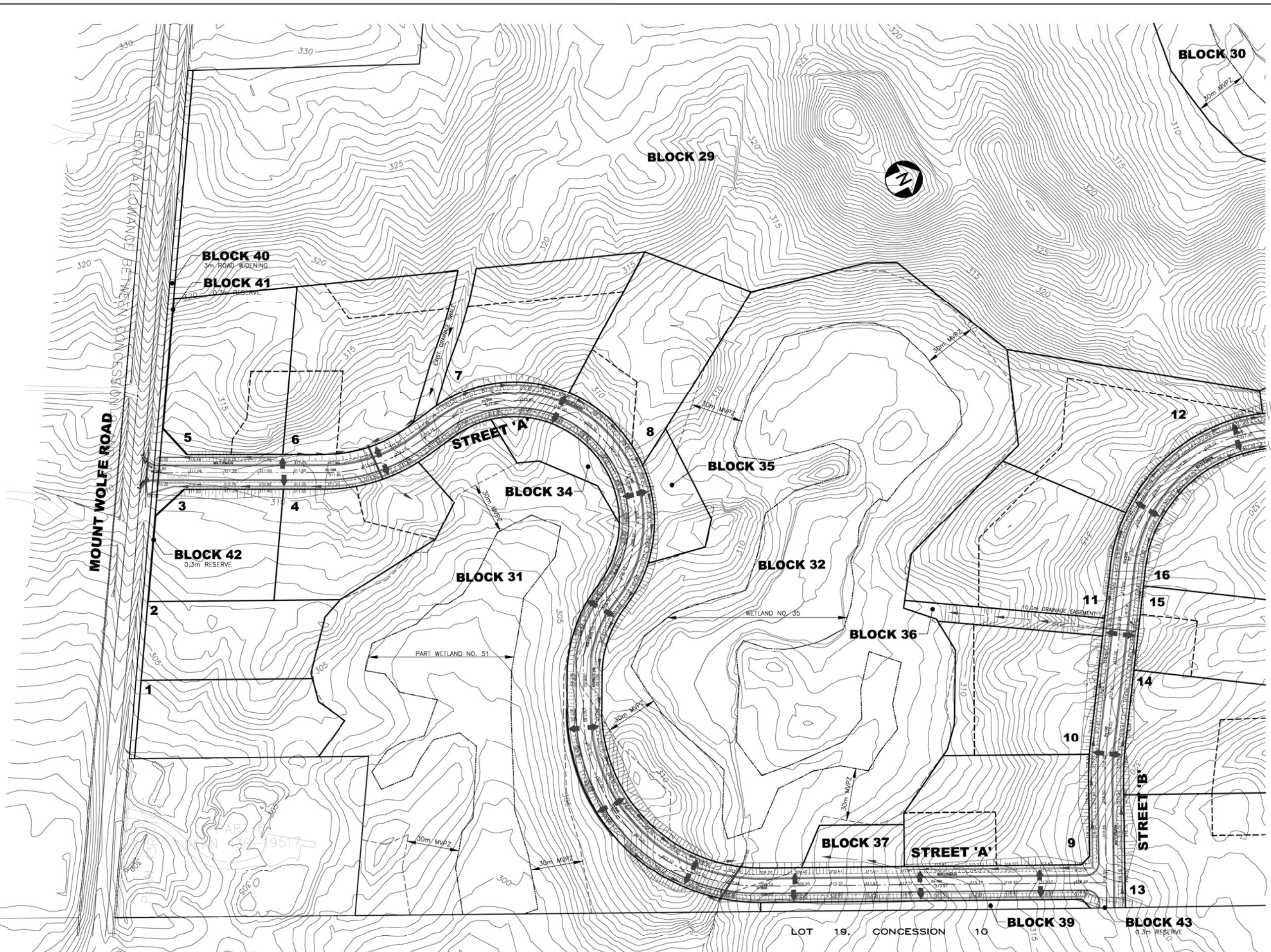
LOT 9 - GRADING PLAN

LOT 11 - GRADING PLAN

LOT 25 - GRADING PLAN

LOT 28 - GRADING PLAN





GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- - - STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- - - - 30m MVPZ
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROVED
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	R/W	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	R/W	

DESIGNED BY:	APPROVED BY:
--------------	--------------

BENCH MARK:


Calder Engineering Ltd.
T 905-857-7600 E calder@caldereng.com W www.caldereng.com

REGION OF PEEL

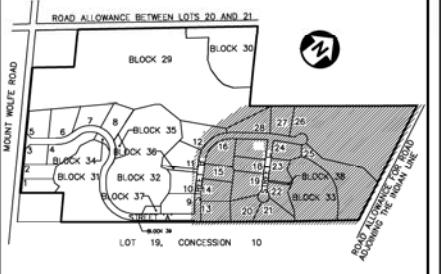


CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

TITLE:
**GENERAL PLAN
1 OF 2**

Surveyed by:	Designed by: D. HAY	Scale: Hor. 1:1000	File:
Drawn by: D. HAY	Drawn by: D. HAY	Drawing No.:	Sheet No.:
Chk'd by: R.J. WHYTE	Date: 2013	11-167-A-1	



GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- - - STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- - - 30m MVPZ

- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROVED
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	R/W	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	R/W	

DESIGNED BY: APPROVED BY:

BENCH MARK:



REGION OF PEEL



TOWN OF CALEDON

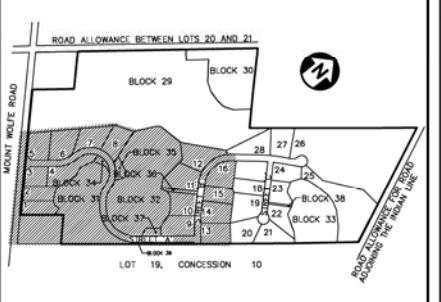
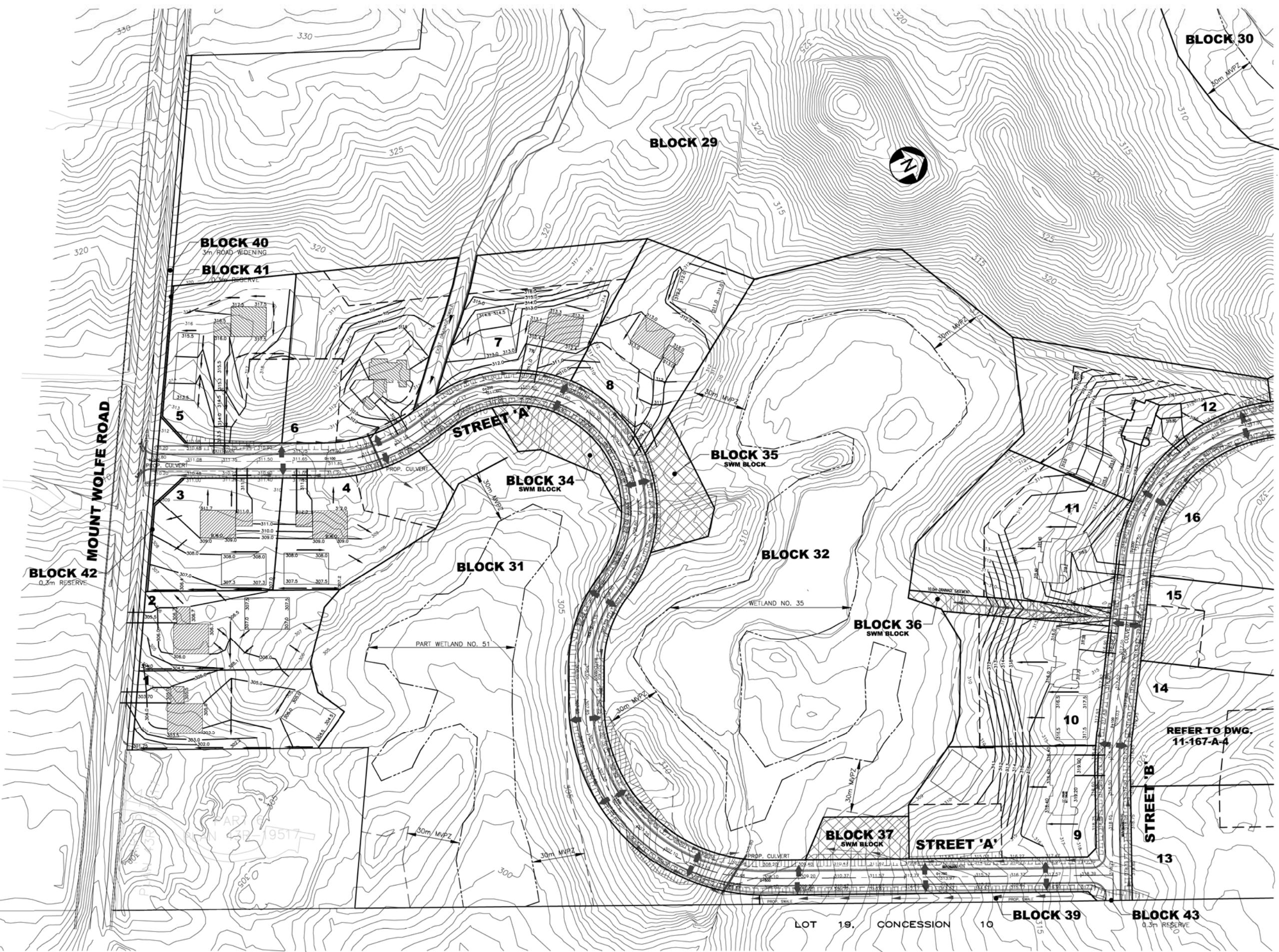
CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

TITLE:

GENERAL PLAN 2 OF 2

Surveyed by:	Designed by: D. HAY	Scale: Hor. 1:1000	File:
Drawn by: D. HAY	Drawn by: D. HAY		Drawing No.:
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE	Date: 2013		Sheet No.:
		11-167-A-2	



GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY
AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

—— LOT LINES
 - - - - - STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
 - - - - - KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
 - - - - - 30m MVPZ
 — PROPOSED WATERMAIN
 CURE OUTLETS
 — PROPOSED DRY SWALE FILTRATION TRENCH
 PROPOSED SWM BLOCK

DESIGNED BY: _____

BENCH MARK:



Calder Engineering Ltd.
T 905-857-7600 E calder@caldereng.com W www.caldereng.com

REGION OF PEEL



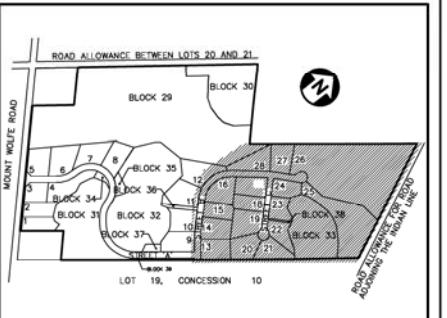
THE CORPORATION
OF THE
TOWN OF CALDON

**RITELAND DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

PROJECT:
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)

TITLE:
**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/
GRADING PLAN**
1 OF 2

Surveyed by:	Scale: Hor. 1:1000	File	
Designed by: D. HAY		Drawing No.	Sheet No.
Drawn by: D. HAY		11-167-A-3	
Chk'd by: R.J. WHYTE	Date: 2013		



GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:	
—	LOT LINES
- - -	STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- - - -	KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- - - - -	30m MVPZ
—	PROPOSED WATERMAIN
→	CURB OUTLETS
→	PROPOSED DRY SWALE FILTRATION TRENCH
□	PROPOSED SWM BLOCK

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROVED
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	R/W	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	R/W	

DESIGNED BY:	APPROVED BY:
--------------	--------------

BENCH MARK:
-



REGION OF PEEL



TOWN OF CALEDON

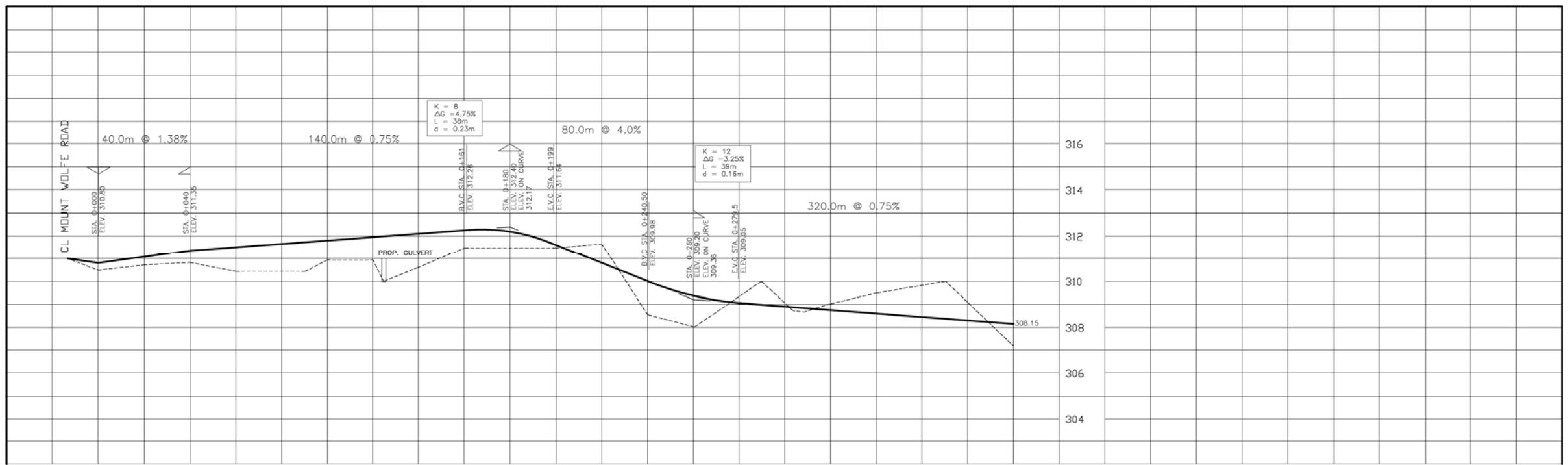
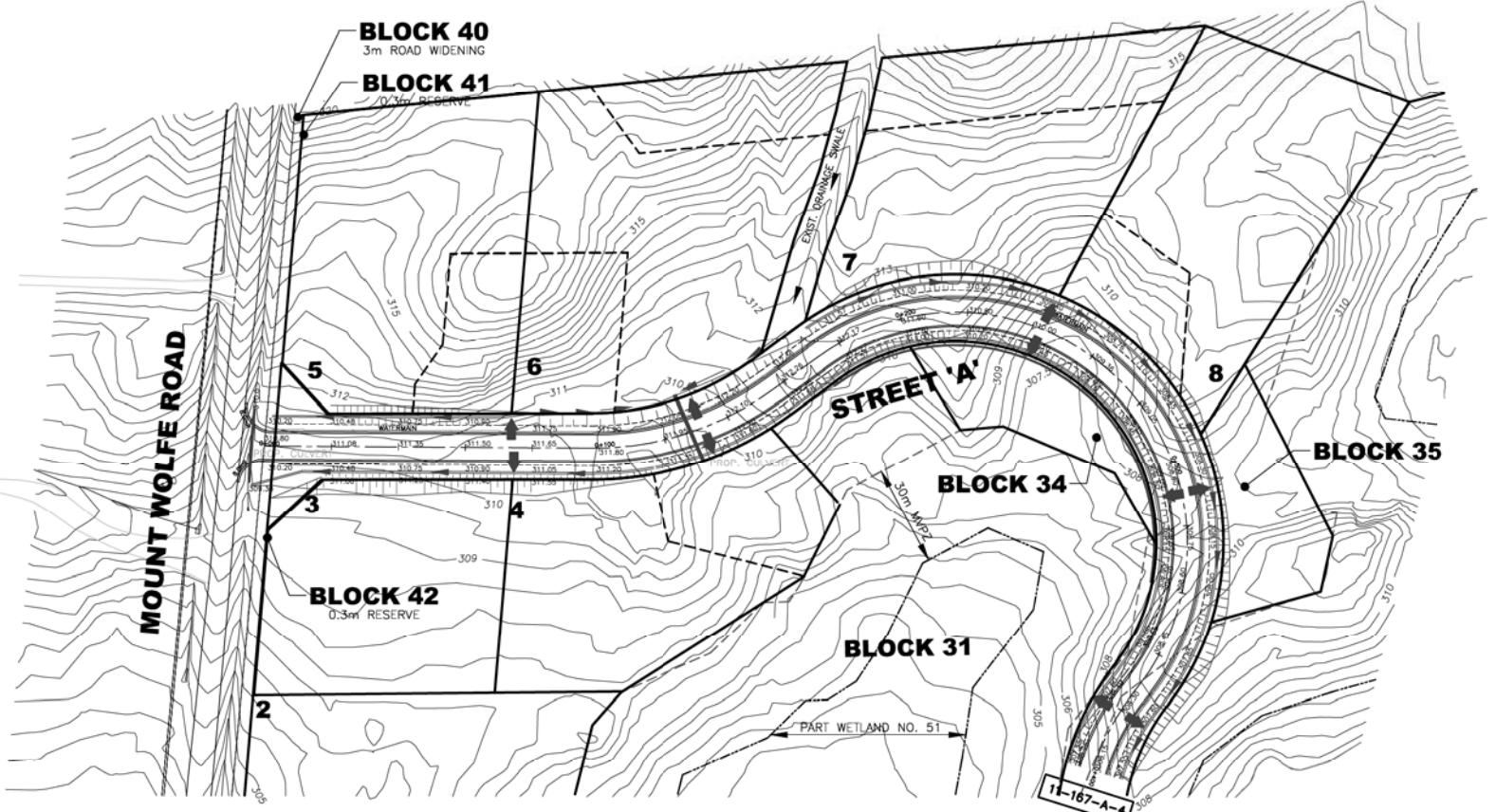
CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

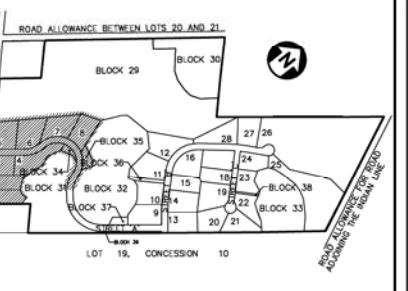
TITLE:
**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/
GRADING PLAN**
2 OF 2

Surveyed by:	Designed by:	Scale: Hor. 1:1000	File:
D. HAY	D. HAY		Drawing No.
Drawn by:	Drawn by:		Sheet No.
D. HAY	D. HAY		
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE	Date: 2013		

11-167-A-4



SWALE INVERT		SWALE INVERT
PROPOSED RD. GRADE	0+000	PROPOSED RD. GRADE
CHAINAGE	0+000	CHAINAGE



GENERAL NOTES:

- THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- 30m MVPZ
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROVED
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	RW	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	RW	

DESIGNED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____

BENCH MARK: _____


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REGION OF PEEL



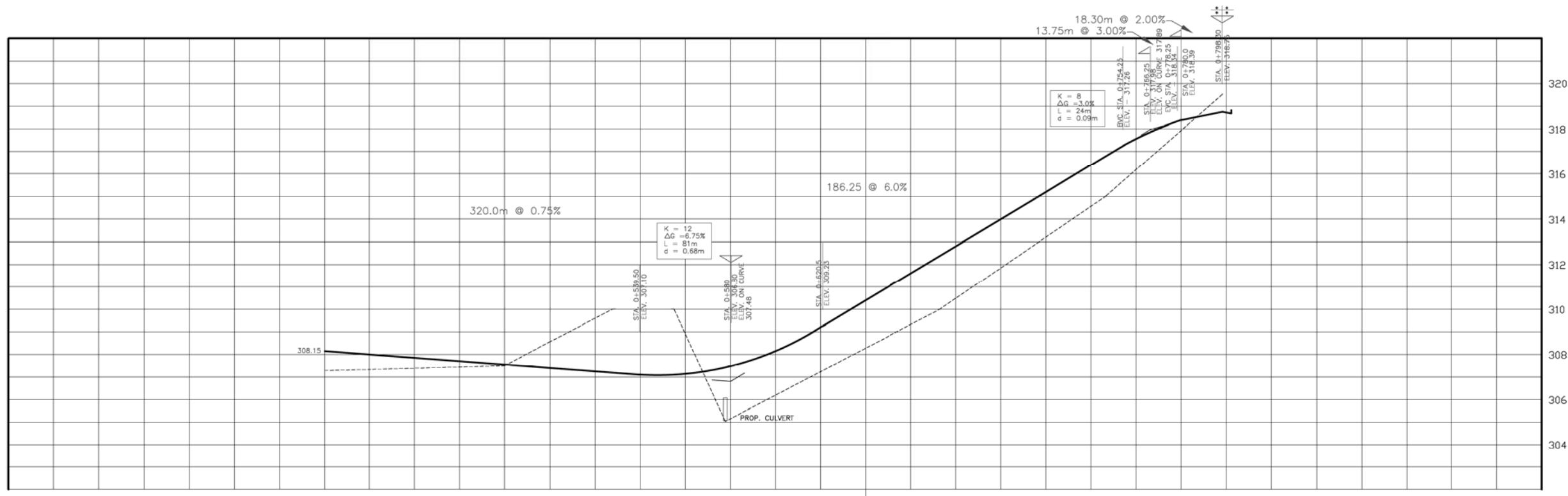
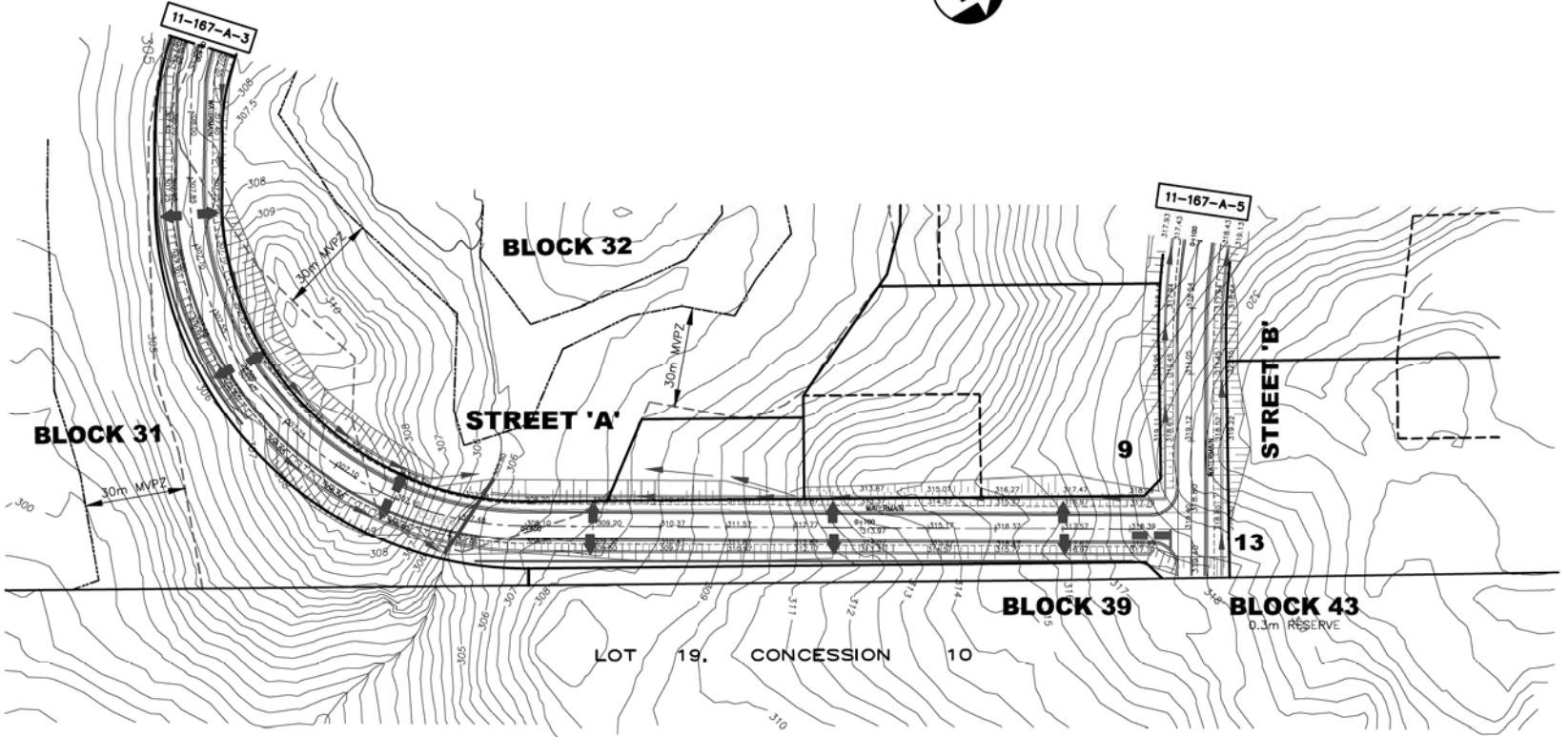
TOWN OF CALEDON

CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

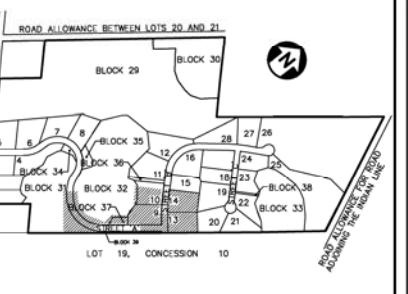
PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

TITLE:
**STREET 'A'
STA. 0+000 TO STA. 0+400**

Surveyed by: _____	Scale: Hor. 1:1000
Designed by: D. HAY	Vert. 1:100
Drawn by: D. HAY	Drawing No. _____
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE	Sheet No. _____
Date: 2013	
11-167-A-5	



SWALE INVERT			SWALE INVERT
PROPOSED RD. GRADE			PROPOSED RD. GRADE
CHAINAGE	0+400	0+500	0+600
			0+700
			0+800



GENERAL NOTES:

- THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- 30m MVPZ
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROVED
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	R/W	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	R/W	

DESIGNED BY: APPROVED BY:

BENCH MARK:

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T 905-857-7600 E calder@caldereng.com W www.caldereng.com

REGION OF PEEL



TOWN OF CALEDON

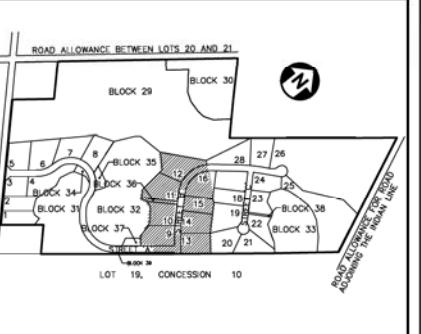
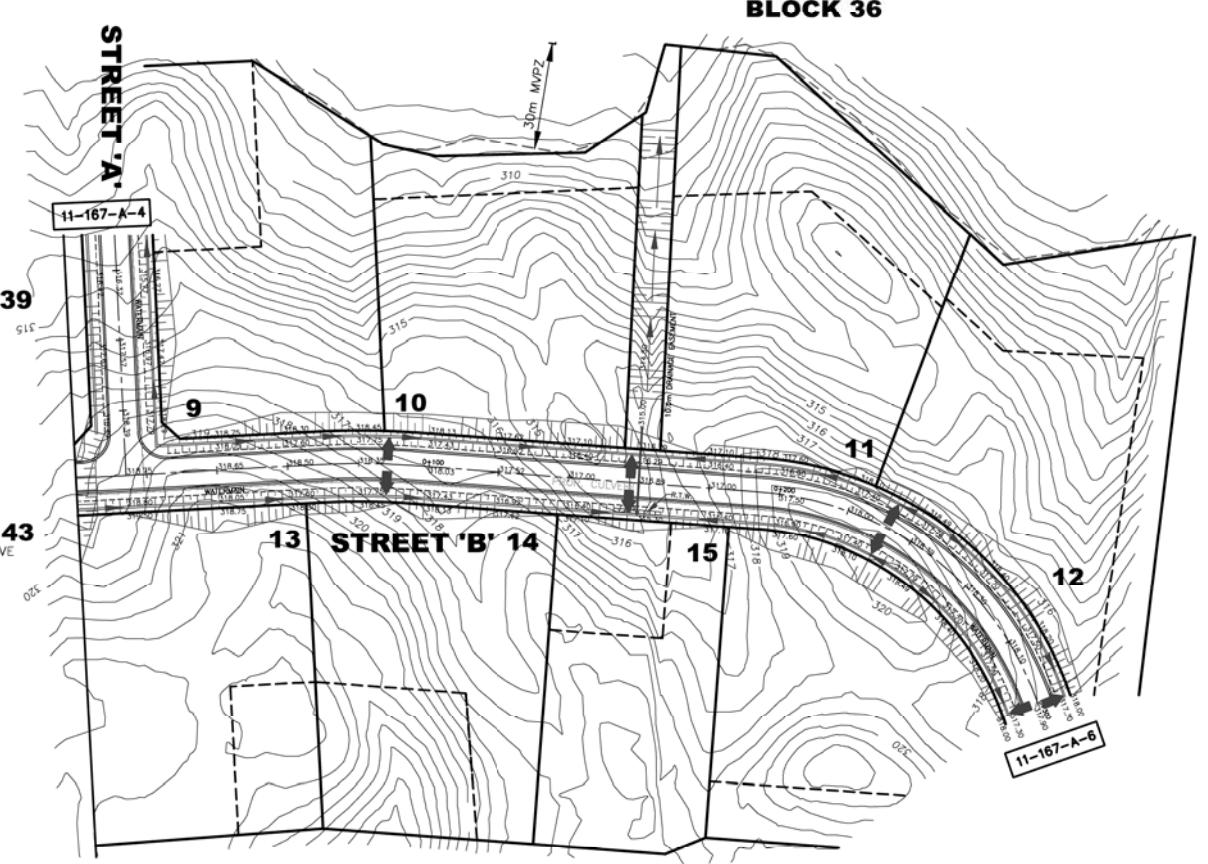
CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

TITLE:
**STREET 'A'
STA. 0+400 TO STA. 0+800**

Surveyed by: D. HAY Scale: Hor. 1:1000 File: Drawing No. Sheet No.
Designed by: D. HAY Ver. 1:100 Date: 2013 11-167-A-6
Drawn by: D. HAY
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE
Date: 2013

LOT 19, CONCESSION 10



GENERAL NOTES:

- THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- 30m MVPZ
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS-CHECKED	TOWN APPROVED
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	R/W	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	R/W	

DESIGNED BY: APPROVED BY:

BENCH MARK:



REGION OF PEEL



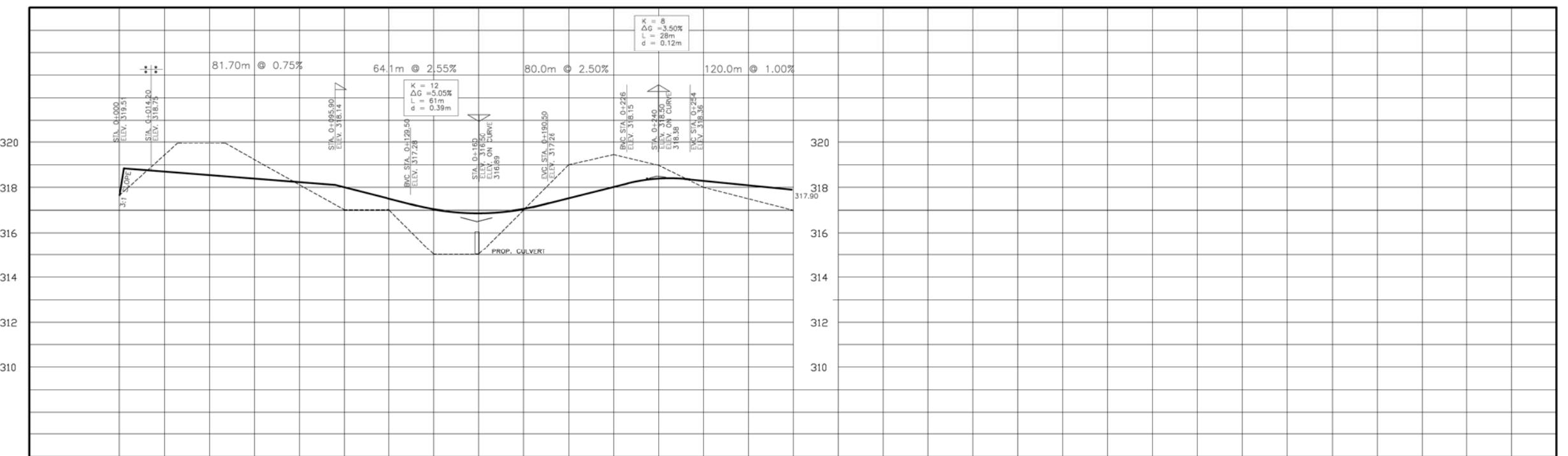
TOWN OF CALEDON

CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

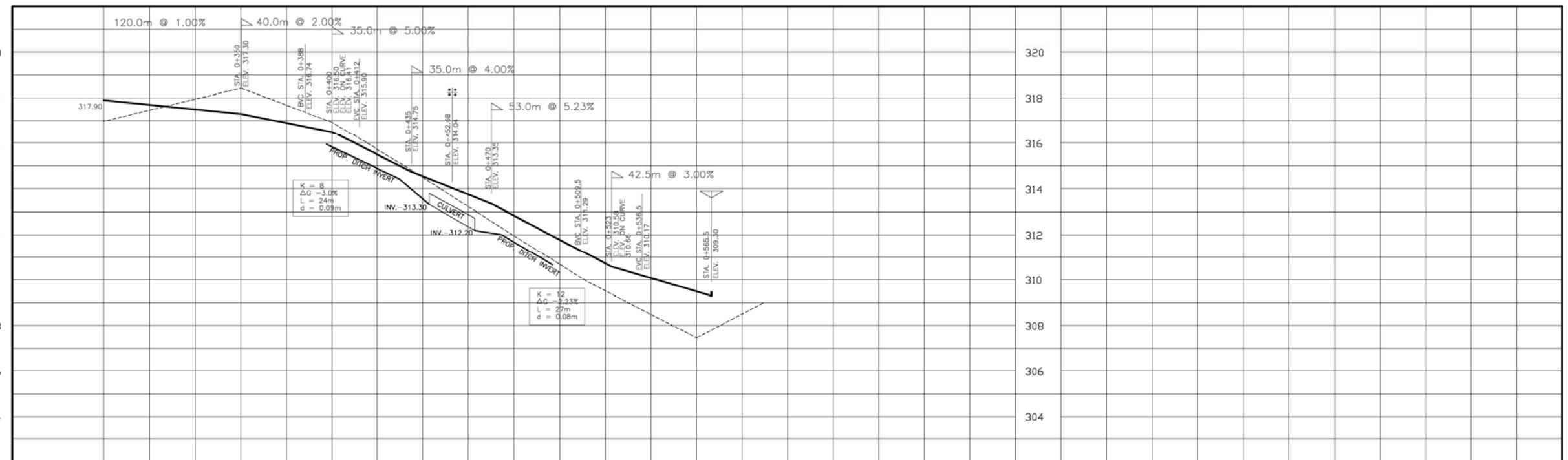
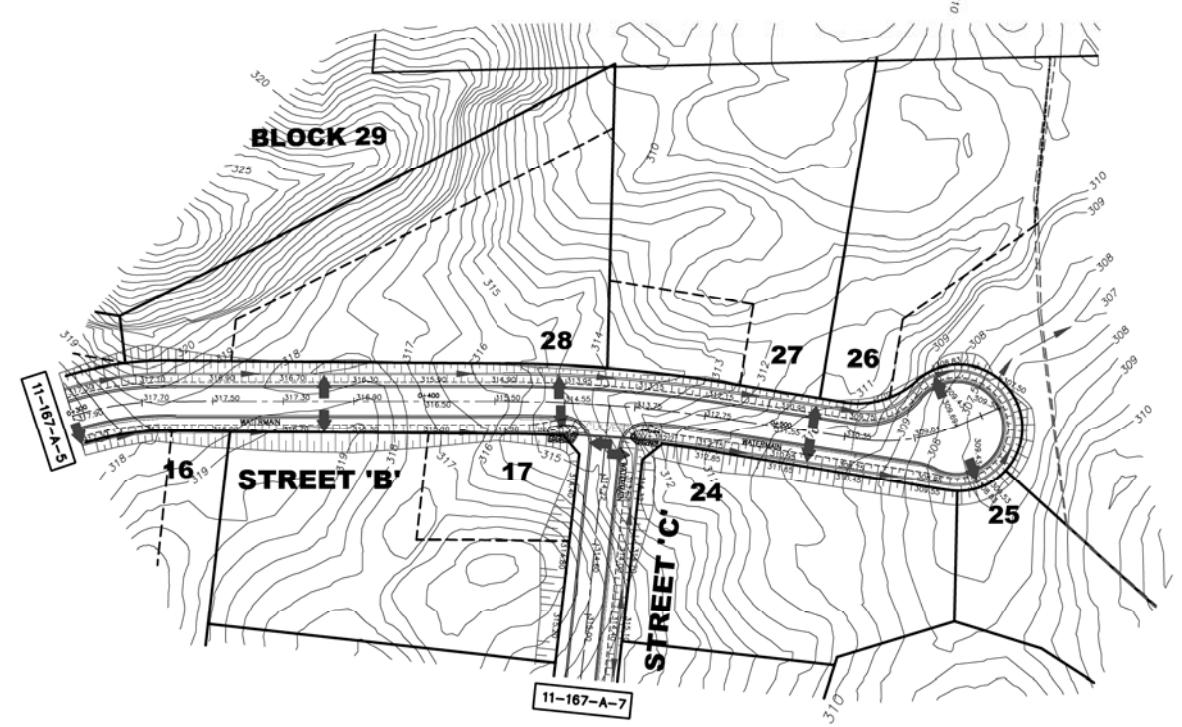
PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

TITLE:
**STREET 'B'
STA. 0+000 TO STA. 0+300**

Designed by: D. HAY	Scale: Hor. 1:1000	File No.
Drawn by: D. HAY	Vert. 1:100	Drawing No.
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE	Date: 2013	Sheet No.
11-167-A-7		



SWALE INVERT			SWALE INVERT
PROPOSED RD. GRADE	318.15	318.05	PROPOSED RD. GRADE
CHAINAGE	0+000	0+100	CHAINAGE



NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROV'D
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	RW	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	RW	

DESIGNED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____

BENCH MARK:



REGION OF PEEL



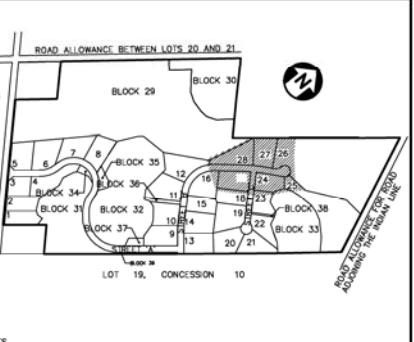
TOWN OF CALEDON

CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT:
**HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
(DP 21T-98001C)**

TITLE:
**STREET 'B'
STA. 0+300 TO STA. 0+565**

Surveyed by: D. HAY	Scale: Hor. 1:1000 File: _____
Designed by: D. HAY	Vert. 1:100 Drawing No. _____
Drawn by: D. HAY	Sheet No. _____
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE	Date: 2013
11-167-A-8	

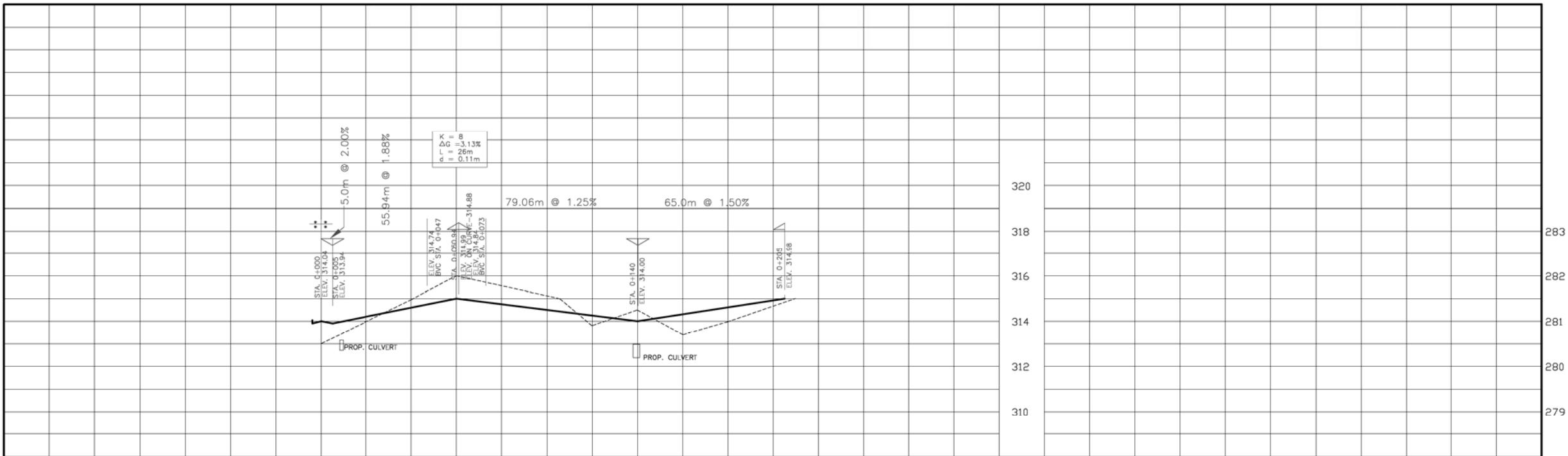
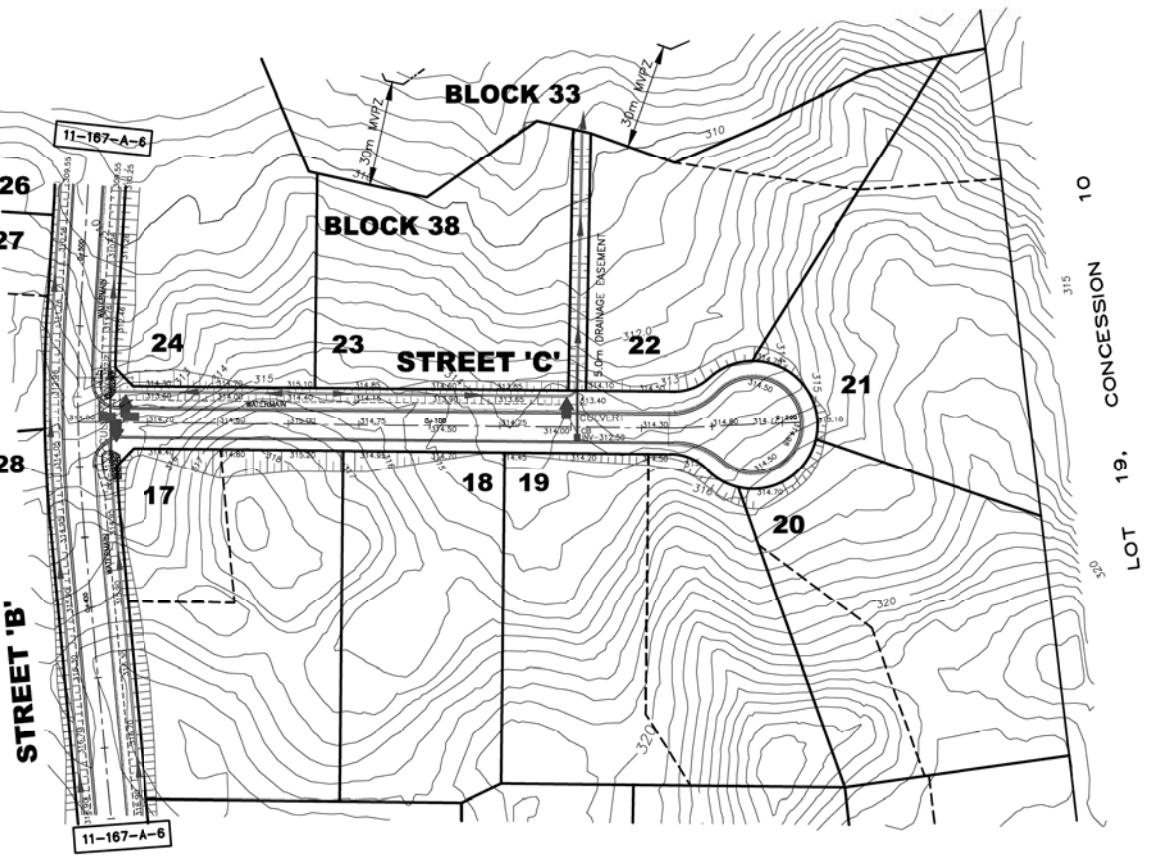


GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- 30m MVPZ
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

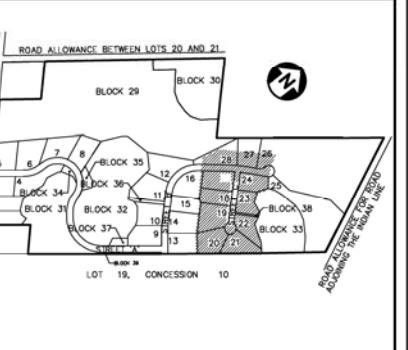


STORM INVERT		STORM INVERT
PROPOSED RD. GRADE		PROPOSED RD. GRADE
€ CHAINAGE	0+000	€ CHAINAGE

0+000 314.00 313.40 313.60 314.00 314.50 314.40 314.75 314.15 314.50 314.25 313.65 313.40 313.60 313.70 313.30 314.60 314.00 314.30

0+100 314.00 314.40 314.60 314.50 314.25 313.65 313.70 314.60 314.00 314.30

0+200 314.00 314.40 314.60 314.50 314.25 313.65 313.70 314.60 314.00 314.30



GENERAL NOTES:

- THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

LEGEND:

- LOT LINES
- STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- 30m MVPZ
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN
- CURB OUTLETS
- PROPOSED SWALE

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CONS. CHECKED	TOWN APPROV'D
1	DH	2013/11/06	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION	R/W	
2	DH	2015/02/11	DRAFT PLAN APPLICATION RESPONSE	R/W	

DESIGNED BY: APPROVED BY:

BENCH MARK:


Calder Engineering Ltd.
T 905-857-7600 E calder@caldereng.com W www.caldereng.com

REGION OF PEEL


TOWN OF CALEDON

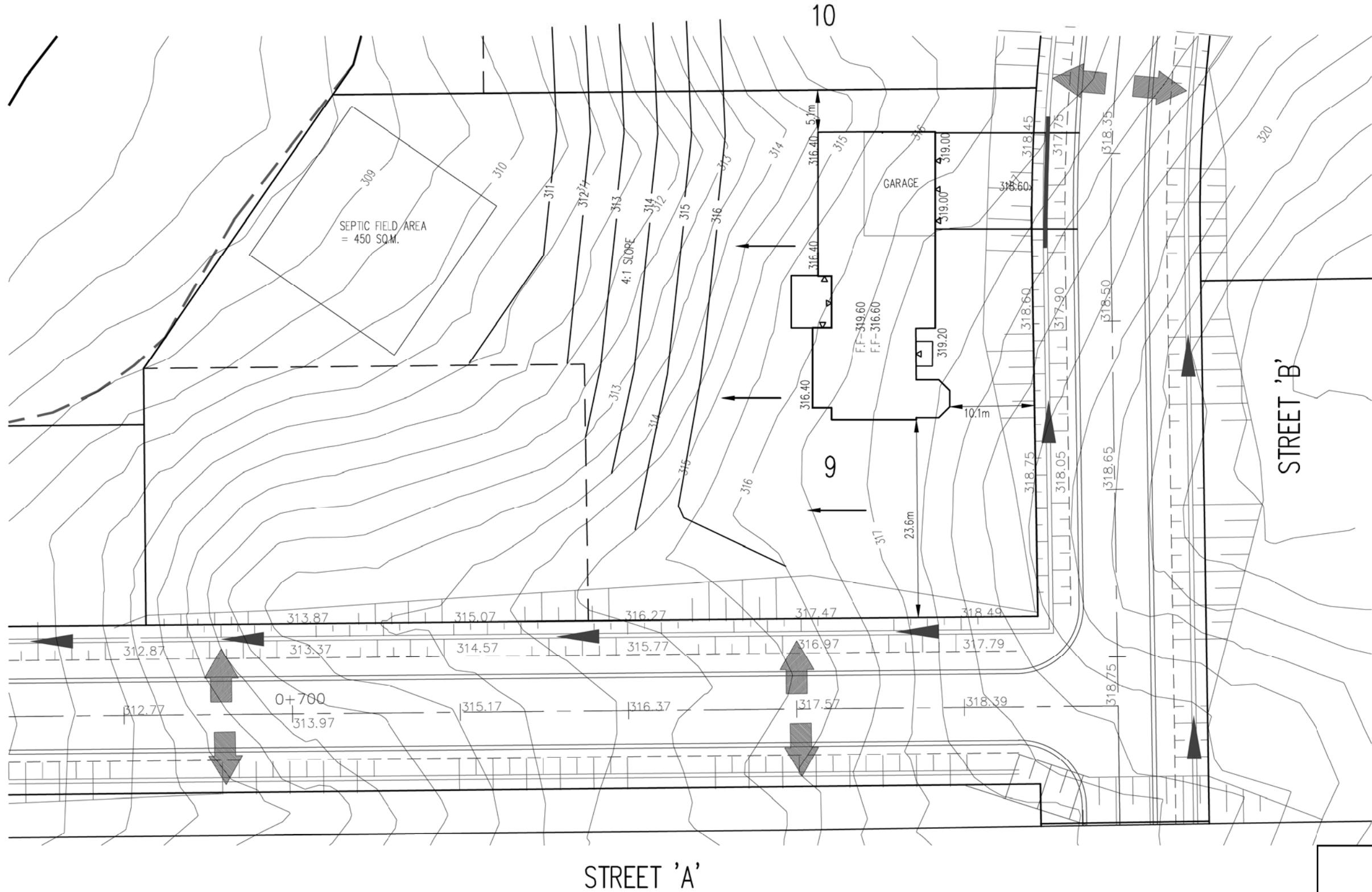
CLIENT:
RITELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT:
HALL'S LAKE ESTATES (DP 21T-98001C)

TITLE:
**STREET 'C'
STA. 0+000 TO STA. 0+205**

Surveyed by: D. HAY Scale: Hor. 1:1000 File: Drawing No. Sheet No.
Designed by: D. HAY Drawn by: D. HAY Date: 2013 11-167-A-9
Chkd by: R.J. WHYTE
Date: 2013





HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
LOT 9 – GRADING PLAN

LOT AREA = 6,320 SQ.M.
STRUCTURAL ENVELOPE = 4,720 SQ.M.

Calder Engineering Ltd.

SCALE 1:500



10

HALL'S LAKE ESTATES LOT 11 – GRADING PLAN

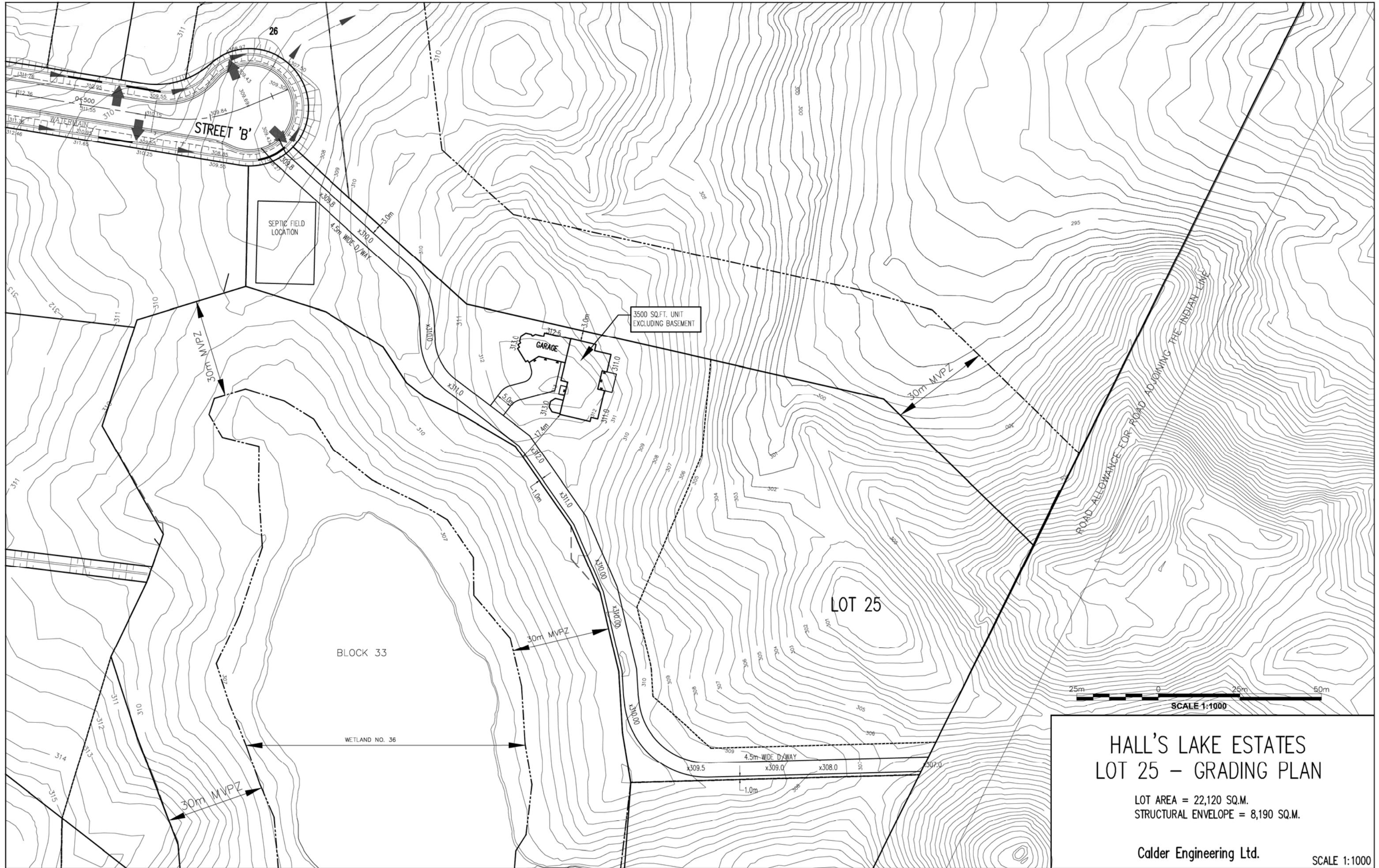
LOT AREA = 7660 SQ.M.
STRUCTURAL ENVELOPE = 5,000 SQ.M.

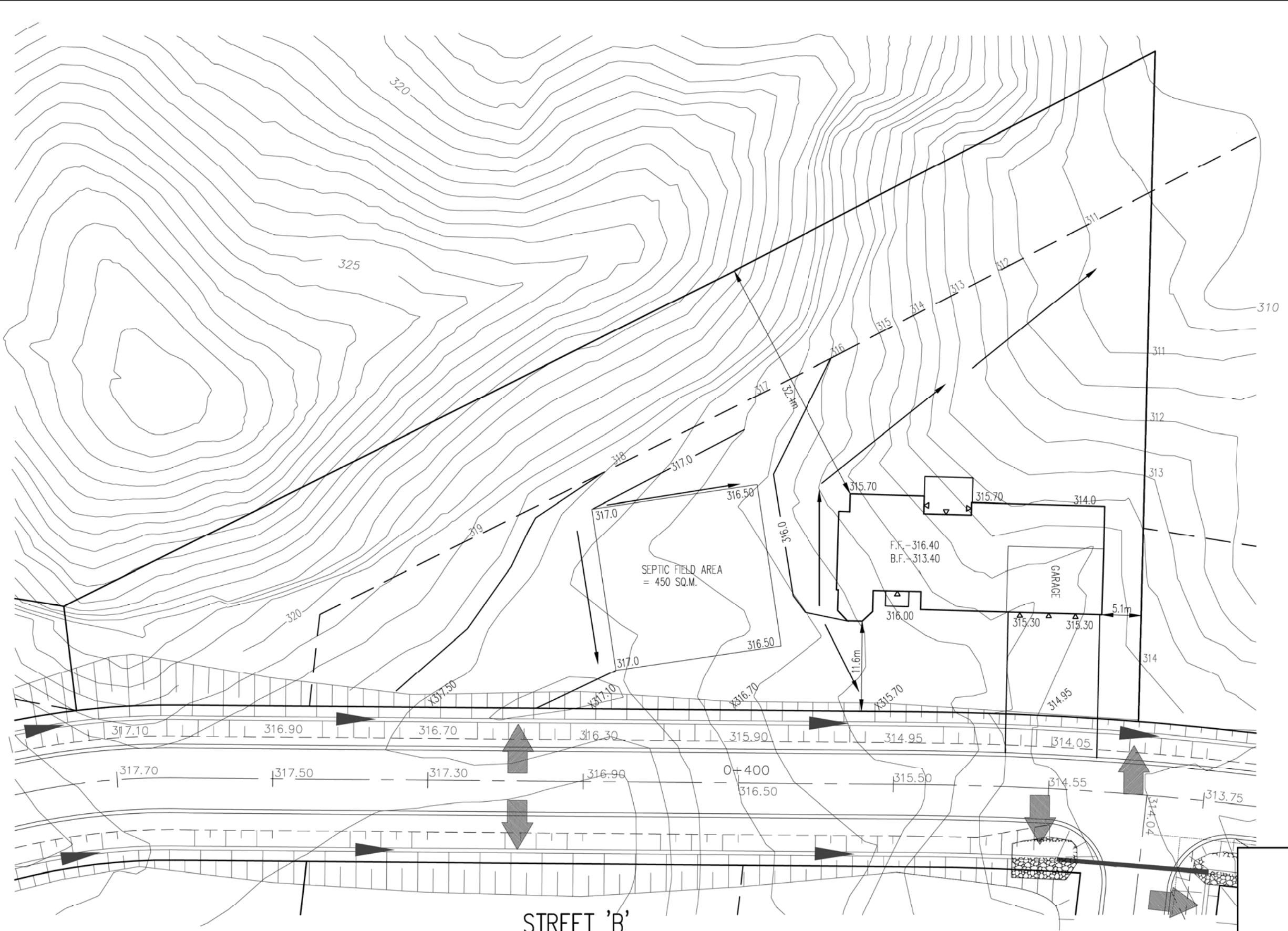
Calder Engineering Ltd.

SCALE 1:500

10m 0 10m 20m
SCALE 1:500







HALL'S LAKE ESTATES
LOT 28 – GRADING PLAN

LOT AREA = 6,790 SQ.M.
STRUCTURAL ENVELOPE = 4,200 SQ.M.

Calder Engineering Ltd.

SCALE 1:500