

**PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING AND
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT**

for

LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION

Final Report Prepared for:

Laurelpark Inc.
2458 Dundas Street West, Unit 9
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 1R8

Prepared by:



June 2017

Reference: 16-168



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- Appendix A – Draft Plan
- Appendix B – Geotechnical Documents
- Appendix C – Stormwater Management Supporting Calculations and Documentation
- Appendix D – LID Concept Details
- Appendix E – Engineering Drawings (select sheets) and Calculations

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Calder Engineering Ltd. has been retained by Laurelpark Inc. to complete a Preliminary Engineering and Stormwater Management Report for the proposed Laurelpark Subdivision residential development in the Palgrave Estate Residential Community 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 and applicable sections of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (Ontario Regulation 140/02).

The site location is shown in Figure 1.1. The site is bounded by Mount Pleasant Road and estate residential development to the east, estate and rural residential development to the north, agricultural land to the west, and rural residential land to the south. The legal description of the property is Part of the East Half of Lot 19, Concession 8, former Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

The overall site comprises approximately 10.38 hectares or 25.64 acres. It is proposed to develop the site with 8 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 using an adaptive stormwater management approach and application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices. The objective of the adaptive stormwater management approach is to provide the framework and process for meeting Town of Caledon and Conservation Authority stormwater management criteria, and protection of site environmental features.

The objective of this report is to describe proposed road grades, methods for site sanitary and water servicing, plan for drainage and stormwater management, site grading, and other proposed servicing infrastructure. 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.



FIGURE 1.1
STUDY AREA LOCATION

Reference: Aerial Image from Google Earth (2016)



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2.0 STUDY AREA

2.1 General

The site is bounded by Mount Pleasant Road and estate residential development to the east, estate and rural residential development to the north, agricultural land to the west, and rural residential land to the south. The legal description of the property is Part of the East Half of Lot 19, Concession 8, former Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

The overall site comprises approximately 10.38 hectares (ha). It is proposed to develop the site with 8 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 using an adaptive stormwater management approach and application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices. The objective of the adaptive stormwater management approach is to provide the framework and process for meeting Town of Caledon and Conservation Authority stormwater management criteria, and protection of site environmental features.

Illustrated on Figure 2.1 is the proposed lot pattern and road alignment. Access to the subdivision would be from Mount Pleasant Road for lots in the eastern part of the site and from Diamondwood Drive for lots in the western part of the site. The proposed Draft Plan is provided in Appendix A.

2.2 Physiography and Landform

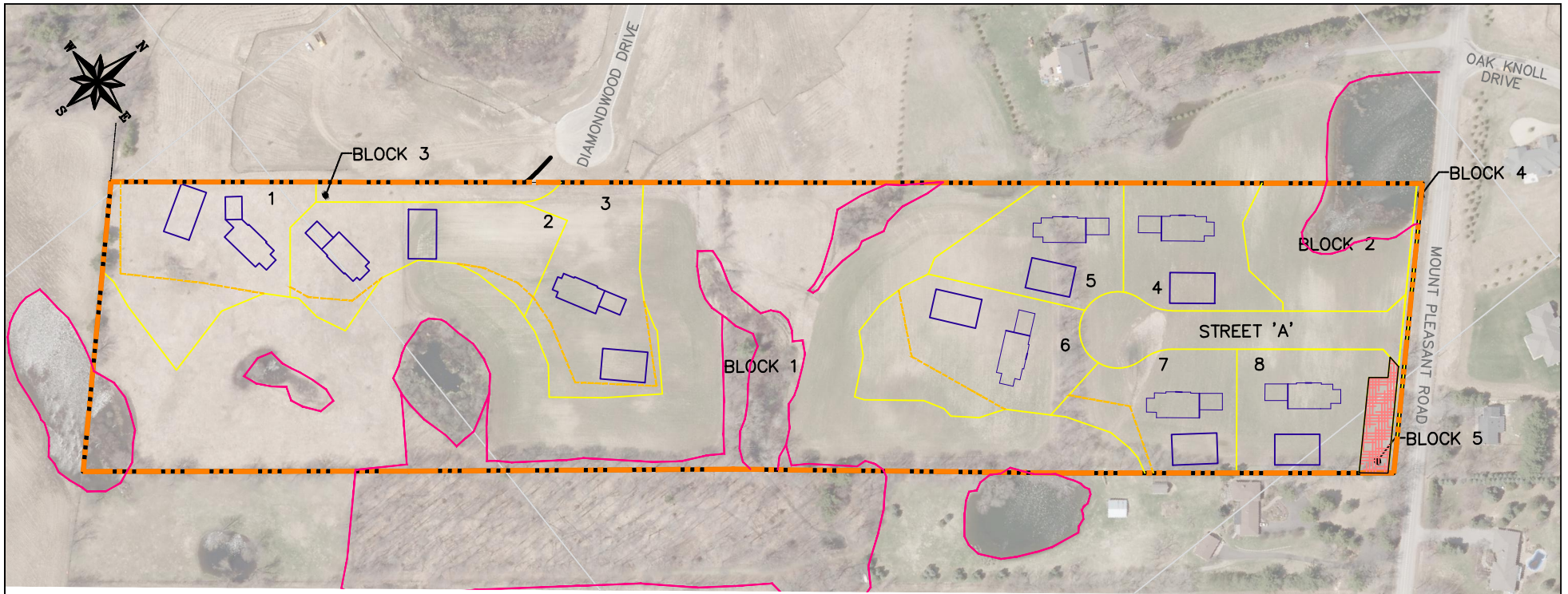
The property is located within the physiographic region referred to as the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The Oak Ridges Moraine is a prominent physiographic feature in south-central Ontario forming a west to east trending ridge that is approximately 160 kilometres (km) long and 2 to 11 km wide. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent Talbot River, the Oak Ridges Moraine consists of several distinct sections. The subject property is located within the Albion Hills area of the Town of Caledon. The Albion Hills typically consist of deep beds of evenly graded fine sand, however, in the vicinity of the property, the physiographic setting consists of a Till Moraine.

The key geological units found within the property are the Thorncliffe Formation, the Northern Till, the Oak Ridges Moraine sediments, and the Halton Till. The property is located on the southern flanks of Mount Wolfe, which is an inlier of the Northern Till, which extends up through the younger deposits of the Oak Ridges Moraine.

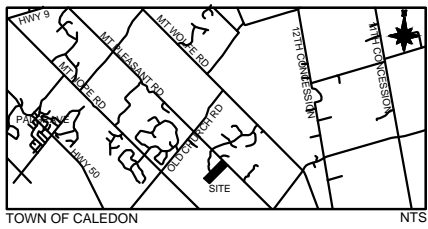
Additional information on local geology, landform, hydrology, and hydrogeology has been provided by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017a).

2.3 Topography

The site topography is undulating and hummocky with moderate to steep slopes. Areas with identified seasonal groundwater levels within a metre of the ground surface (i.e., designated as Environmental Zone 2 areas per the Town of Caledon Official Plan) and wetland features are typically located in the topographic lows.



KEY PLAN



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED LOT/BLOCK LINE
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- ORMCP KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- CONCEPTUAL HOUSE LOCATION
- CONCEPTUAL SEPTIC LOCATION
- PROPOSED SWM BLOCK
- PROPOSED LOT/BLOCK NUMBER

NOTES

1. IMAGE SOURCE: FIRST BASE SOLUTIONS, 2002. IMAGE PLACEMENT IS APPROXIMATE AND NOT ORTHORECTIFIED



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TOWN OF CALEDON

LAURELPARK INC.

LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION
 PART OF EAST HALF OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8
 TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL

FIGURE 2.1
 PROPOSED LOT PATTERN AND ROAD ALIGNMENT

The highest elevation on the site occurs on two small hills within the property (each at approximate elevation 285.5 metres) and the lowest elevation occurs in the southwest corner of the property (approximate elevation 269.5 metres).

The Palgrave Estates Residential Community Secondary Plan (PERCSP) contains policies for development within the Palgrave Estates area which apply to this proposed subdivision. Specific references to topography and slopes within the secondary plan are discussed below.

Section 7.1.9.11 of the PERSCP specifies that structure envelopes will generally be restricted to areas with slopes of 10 per cent or less and may include areas with 11 to 15 per cent slope and occasionally greater than a 15 percent slope in order to permit the advantageous siting of a house designed for steep slopes. Additionally, all structure envelopes must include a well-drained area with slopes of 10 percent or less for a sewage disposal system. Consistent with this policy, all proposed lots have an appropriate area for sewage disposal system (discussed further in Section 7.1 of this report) and generally include gentler slopes within the structure envelope.

Section 7.1.9.23 of the PERSCP specifies that the continuity and integrity of the lowland open space system must be maintained in estate residential plans of subdivision. The proposed subdivision is in general conformance with this policy based the siting of lots away from the lowland areas and out of the Key Natural Heritage Features and associated minimum vegetation protection zones.

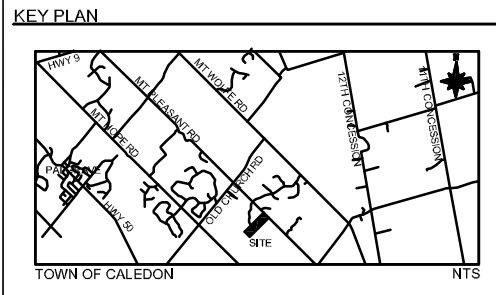
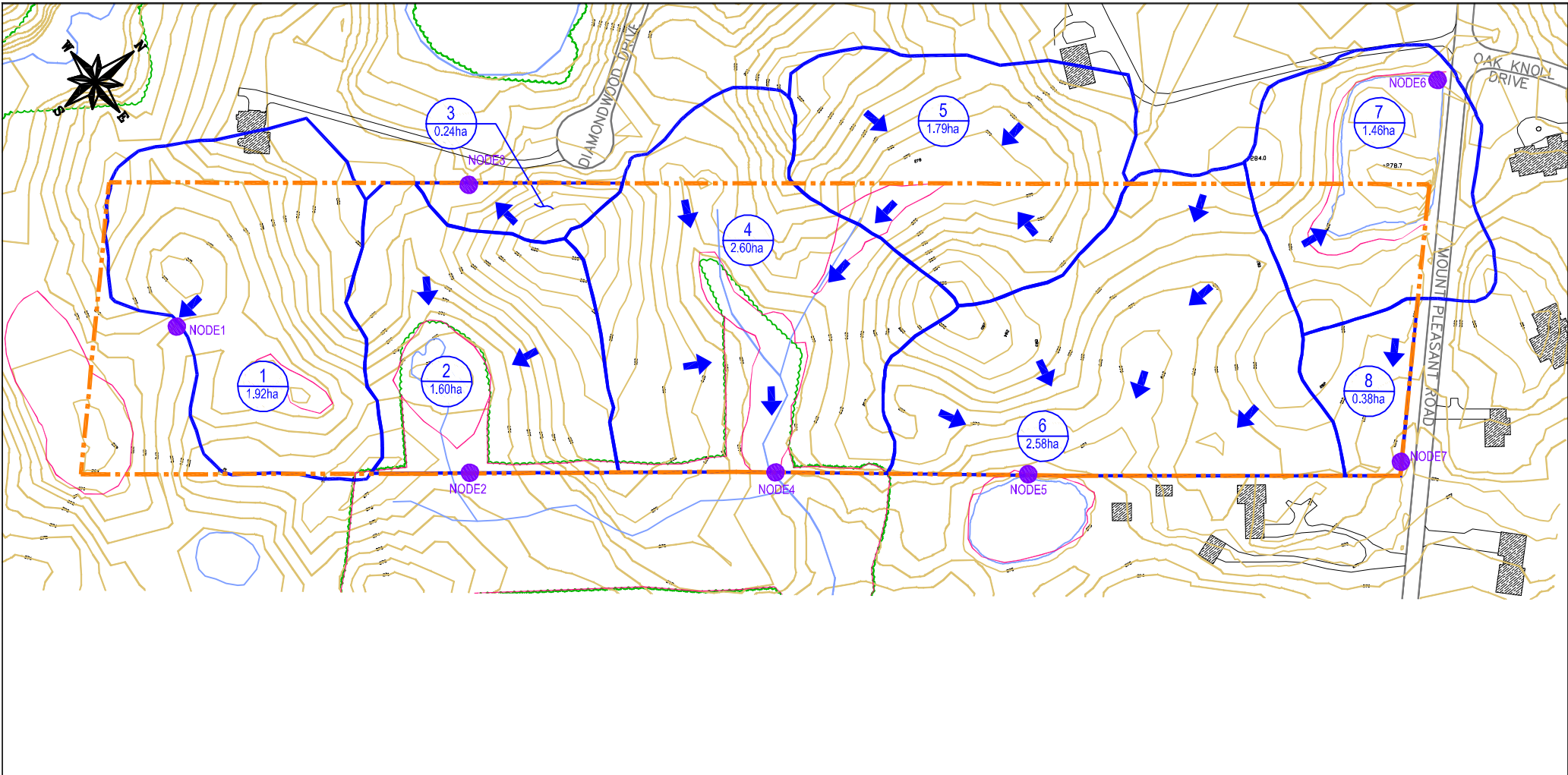
Section 7.1.9.40 of the PERSCP specifies that roads in estate residential developments should follow the topography of the site and Section 7.1.9.41 specifies that the depth of cut for local streets and structure envelopes in future estate residential plans of subdivision will normally be restricted to 1 to 2 metres. The Street A alignment and lot grading for lots 4 through 8 does not result in a depth of cut greater than 2 metres from the existing ground surface. With exception of a very small area associated the driveway access to lots 2 and 3 where the cut is approximately 2.5 metres, the lot grading for lots 1 through 3 does not result in a depth of cut greater than 2 metres from the existing ground surface.

2.4 Pre-Development Land Uses and Drainage Patterns

The land was historically cleared and farmed. Currently, portions of the lands are planted with agricultural crops. The remaining areas are either cultural meadows or wetland and hedgerow features. There are no buildings or structures on the property.

The site is part of the Humber River Watershed. Surface flow on the site is typically via sheet flow to the topographic lows and then off-site via either intermittent or ephemeral drainage features. A portion of the site drains northward and a portion drains southward: both to tributaries of Cold Creek which is part of the Humber River Watershed. Cold Creek is a tributary of the main branch of the Humber River. The site falls within the jurisdiction of the Toronto Region Conservation Authority.

The pre-development drainage patterns have been broken down into the 9 sub-basins shown in Figure 2.2. Sub-basins 3, 7 and 9 drain to the north, and sub-basins 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 drain to the south. There are no external drainage areas conveying flow to the site. Summarized in Table 2.1 are pre-development sub-basin characteristics.



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- STREAM OR WATER BODY
- MAJOR CONTOUR (1m INTERVALS)
- ORMCP KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- DRAINAGE BOUNDARY
- SUB-CATCHMENT ID
SUB-CATCHMENT AREA (ha)
- MAJOR FLOW DIRECTION
- FLOW NODE

NOTES

- CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002 AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017) AND EPLETT WOROBEC RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
- CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 1m.
- FEATURE LOCATIONS (e.g. TREELINES, BUILDINGS, ETC.) ARE APPROXIMATE.

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FIGURE 2.2 EXISTING DRAINAGE BOUNDARIES	

TABLE 2.1
SUMMARY OF PRE-DEVELOPMENT SUB-BASIN CHARACTERISTICS

Sub-basin	Drainage Area (ha)	Outlet	Receiver
1	1.92	site wetland feature	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
2	1.60	dry swale in Sub-basin A2	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
3	0.18	Diamondwood Drive	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
4	2.60	dry swale on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
5	1.79	dry swale on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
6	2.58	pond feature on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
7	1.46	Existing Pond and Mount Pleasant Road Ditch (draining north)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
8	0.38	Mount Pleasant Road Ditch (draining south)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
9	0.05	Diamondwood Drive	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
Total:	12.56		

Note:

1. Units: ha – hectares.
2. Refer to Figure 2.2 for sub-basin delineation.

2.5 Surficial Soils

A geotechnical investigation was performed by Terraprobe Inc. (2017) comprising 12 boreholes extending to a depth of approximately 6.5 metres. In addition, 12 test pits were excavated across the site. The borehole and test pit locations, and respective logs are provided in Appendix B. Generally, the site consists of an approximately 250 to 400 millimetre layer of topsoil which overlays typically a native clayey silt/silt soil. In vicinity of two boreholes, a native sandy silt was encountered.

It is indicated in the geotechnical investigation that the native clayey-silt/silt is practically impervious with an estimated coefficient of permeability of 10^{-6} centimetres per second (cm/s) and the native sandy silt 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 sandy silt soil was encountered at boreholes 5 and 12 which are located in vicinity of the two high points on the site.

2.6 Geology

The regional and local geology in the study area have been discussed by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017a). With respect to regional geology, the key geological units found within the study area are the Thorncliffe Formation, the Northern Till, the Oak Ridges Moraine sediments, and the Halton Till. The subject property is located on the southern flanks of Mount Wolfe, which is an inlier of the Northern Till, which extends up through the younger deposits of the Oak Ridges Moraine.

With respect to local geology, it is stated by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. that surficial geology is quite consistent across the subject property. The underlying deposits within

the upper 6.6 metres of overburden are primarily silty in nature, with some sand and trace clay found in sporadic deposits across the subject property.

2.7 Hydrogeology and Groundwater

To comply with requirements of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (Ontario Regulation 140/02) and the Town of Caledon Palgrave Estates Residential Community Secondary Plan, a hydrogeologic assessment has been prepared by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017a) to determine and describe the hydrogeologic and hydrologic functions of sensitive features. The evaluation focused on the nature of the interaction between the ground water system and the surface water system. The evaluation examined the effect of the proposed development and site alteration on the ground and surface water regimes through the completion of pre and post water balance assessments and RUP evaluation.

It is reported by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. that data compiled during the long-term monitoring program provides sufficient evidence that impacts to surface/ground water quality and quantity will be minimal following construction of the proposed estate residential subdivision. Therefore, it is recommended by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. that no changes to the proposed Draft Plan are recommended (i.e., lot density).

It is concluded by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. that the present hydrologic and hydrogeologic conditions upon the subject property will not experience a significant change due to do the proposed development. By incorporating the criteria as described by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc., pre-development infiltration will experience an approximate gain of 11%. This gain in infiltration will have no negative impact on the local ground water regime and associated natural features. In addition, it is stated that the proposed development adheres to the requirements of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, and that no negative post-construction impacts are predicted to occur to the quality/quantity of surface and ground water, ground water recharge, or natural sensitive features.

3.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

3.1 Planning Context

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2014, under Section 3 of the Planning Act, provides that planning for stormwater management shall:

- minimize, or where possible, prevent increase in contaminant loads
- minimize changes in water balance and erosion
- not increase risks to human health and safety and property damage
- maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces
- promote stormwater management best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, and low impact development

A stormwater management plan is required under Sections 45 (1) and 46 (3) of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (ORMCP). In the ORMCP, planning, design, and construction practices are discussed in Section 45 (2) and stormwater management plan criteria are discussed in Section 46 (1). The Town of Caledon is the approval authority for these respective components of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan.

In addition to the specific sections of the ORMCP, the Town of Caledon Official Plan provides policies for the Oak Ridges Moraine under Section 7.10 - Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan. In Section 7.10.6.8.1, specified are the requirement for a stormwater management plan as detailed in Section 7.10.6.9. Section 7.6.10.9.1 details objectives of a stormwater management plan and Section 7.10.6.9.2 suggests the application of a 'treatment train' approach to controlling stormwater.

The Palgrave Estates Residential Community Secondary Plan (PERCSP) contains additional policies for stormwater management, specifically:

- Section 7.1.8.9 – estate residential plans will be required to minimize the amount of stormwater draining from the site and adhere to the zero increase in stormwater runoff principle in a manner acceptable to the Town and TRCA
- Section 7.1.8.10 – wherever possible the 100-year design stormwater runoff will be detained and recharged to the groundwater aquifers or slowly released from the site in an environmentally acceptable manner.

The Regional Municipality of Peel Official Plan (Section 2.2.10.5.20) directs the Town of Caledon to require stormwater management plans for applications for development and site alteration in the Protected Countryside, specifically that:

- planning, design and construction practices will minimize vegetation removal, grading and soil compaction, sediment erosion and impervious surfaces
- where appropriate, an integrated treatment approach shall be used to minimize stormwater management flows and structures through such measures as lot level controls and conveyance techniques such as grass swales

- applicable recommendations, standards or targets within watershed plans and water budgets are complied with

The policies associated with these documents have been incorporated into the criteria and objectives of the stormwater management plan proposed for the Laurelpark Subdivision and identified in subsequent sections of this report.

Drainage and storm water is proposed to be managed using an adaptive stormwater management approach and application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices. The objective of the adaptive stormwater management approach is to provide the framework and process for meeting applicable planning policies, and Town of Caledon and Conservation Authority stormwater management criteria and protection of site environmental features. The approach includes:

- establishment of stormwater management criteria
- establishment of performance objectives
- outline of a stormwater management strategy
- monitoring to gain additional information on site natural features and groundwater conditions
- identification of indicators to assess effectiveness of the stormwater management strategy
- identification of triggers to initiate review of the stormwater management strategy
- development of contingency plans and adaptive management measures to offset any identified impacts

3.2 Stormwater Management Criteria

Stormwater management criteria are proposed that are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (2014), ORMCP (Ontario Regulation 140/02), and current municipal and Conservation Authority criteria and guidelines, and are intended to avoid impacts to site natural features and local groundwater resources.

Per the Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies, and Guidelines (2009), the following stormwater management criteria are specified:

- Quantity Control – peak flows are controlled to pre-development levels;
- Quality Control – water quality treatment in conformance with Provincial requirements as outlined in the Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (Ministry of the Environment, 2003); and
- Erosion Control – erosion protection be provided in accordance with the policies of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

In addition, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 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 – enhanced level of treatment (Level 1)
- Erosion Control – storm runoff from a 25 millimetre design storm be 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

3.3 Stormwater Management Performance Objectives

In addition to the stormwater management criteria outlined in Section 3.2, the following performance objectives, consistent with the PPS (2014), ORMCP (Ontario Regulation 140/02), and Town of Caledon Official Plan are proposed to minimize impact the site and adjacent natural features and groundwater conditions:

- minimize impact to wetland water balances
- minimize impact to wetland water levels
- minimize impact to wetland hydro-periods
- minimize impact to wetland ecology
- minimize impact to groundwater levels and quality

3.4 Stormwater Management Strategy

Consistent with Section 7.10.6.9.2 of the Town of Caledon Official Plan, the proposed stormwater management strategy comprises a “treatment train” approach utilizing a combination of lot level controls and Low Impact Development (LID) measures to minimize potential increases in volume of runoff and provide, as far as practical, a natural hydrologic response. Measures are proposed to be undertaken at the source, and conveyance and end of pipe locations, and 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;
- as far as practical, application of grassed swales for road drainage versus a piped storm sewer system;
- minimization of road drainage to the wetland features;
- use of a bioretention area to temporarily detain and slowly release storm water to meet applicable stormwater management criteria; and
- use of filter strips and level spreaders to diffusely discharge storm water.

The use of grassed swales versus a piped storm sewer system is proposed to encourage passive infiltration of storm water, provide linear storage in the conveyance system to dampen hydrologic response, and provide pre-treatment of storm water prior to discharge to the bioretention area. Additionally, grassed swales rather than a pipe sewer system is consistent with the PPS (2014) by maximizing the extent and function of pervious areas and promoting stormwater management best practices.

The respective bioretention area proposed is a hybrid between a traditional “bioretention area” and a “dry” pond as the drainage area serviced is slightly larger than recommended in the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation, 2010). The intent is to provide similar design features and function as a bioretention area. Inclusion of a low impact development facility such as a bioretention area is consistent with PPS (2014). This approach is considered reasonable as the impervious area serviced (e.g., area that will generate the majority of storm water from the frequent short duration events) either meets or slightly exceeds that minimum recommended drainage area. With respect to the proposed bioretention area, factors considered to ensure the proposed facilities function as intended are as follows:

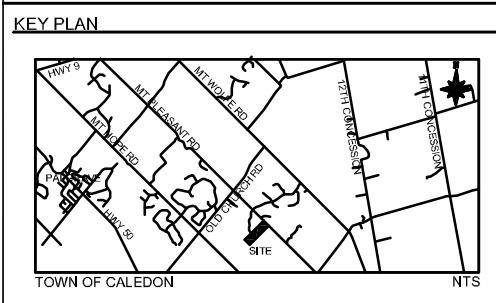
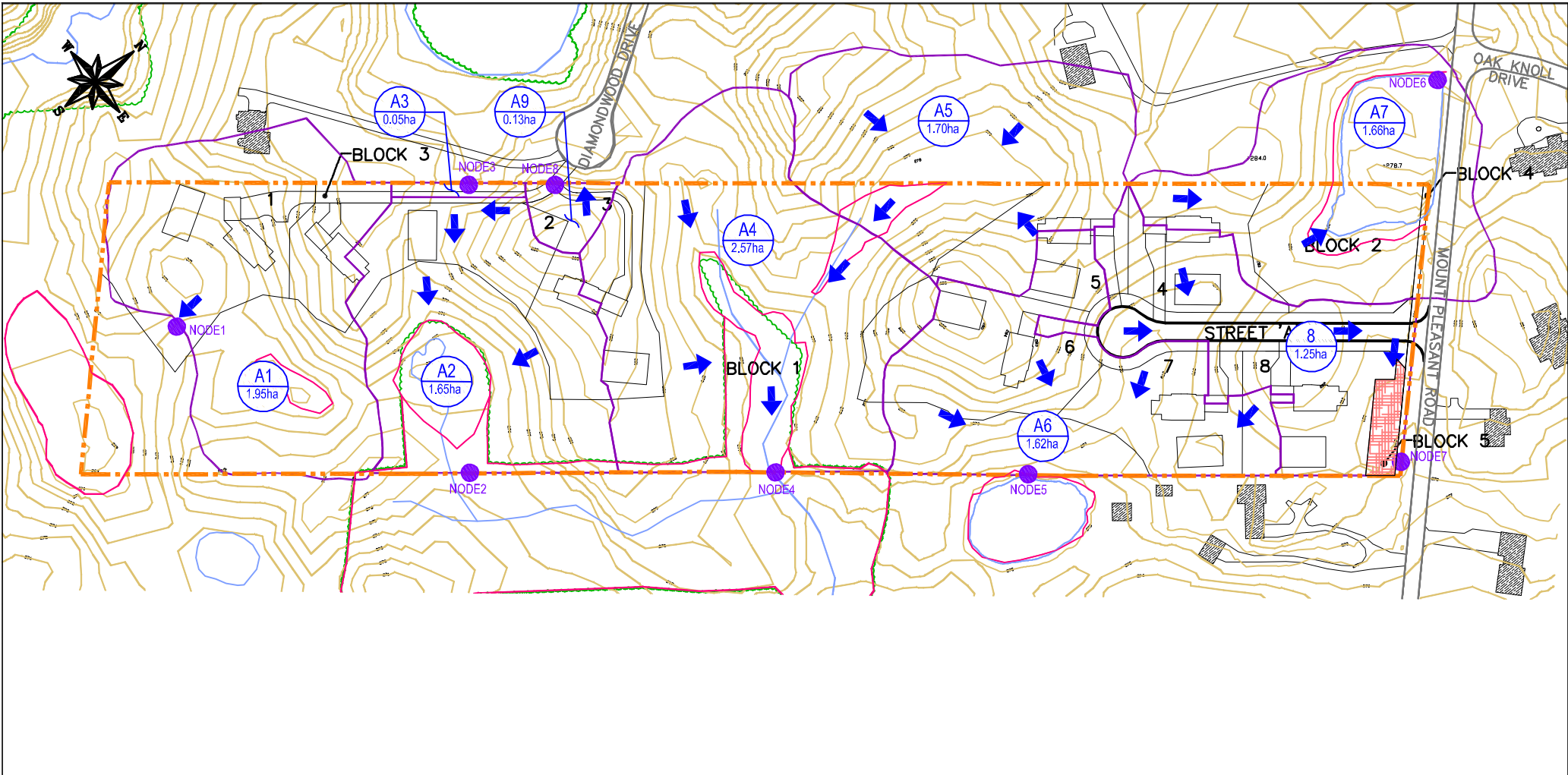
- depth and duration of water pooling after a storm event;
- soil media and volumetric capacity;
- subsurface soil hydraulic conductivity; and
- proximity to the seasonal high-water table.

In regards to the above and for sizing of Block 5, the volumetric contribution associated with the soil media has not been accounted for in the hydrologic computations. This is a conservative approach to sizing of the bioretention area.

In addition to the above, an adaptive approach is proposed whereby the stormwater management strategy includes:

- monitoring to gain additional information on site natural features and groundwater conditions;
- identification of indicators to assess effectiveness of the stormwater management strategy;
- identification of triggers to initiate review of the stormwater management strategy; and
- development of contingency plans and adaptive management measures to offset any identified impacts.

The adaptive approach is outlined in Section 4 and will provide the opportunity to refine the stormwater management strategy as more information becomes available and in the event other design considerations are identified.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE		PROPOSED SWM BLOCK
	STREAM OR WATER BODY		
	MAJOR CONTOUR (1m INTERVALS)		
	LOT/BLOCK LINES		
	ORMCP KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE		
	PROPOSED DRAINAGE BOUNDARY		
	PROPOSED SUB-CATCHMENT ID		
	PROPOSED SUB-CATCHMENT AREA (ha)		
	MAJOR FLOW DIRECTION		
	FLOW NODE		

NOTES

1. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002 AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017) AND EPLETT WOROBEC RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
2. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 1m.
3. FEATURE LOCATIONS (e.g. TREELINES, BUILDINGS, ETC.) ARE APPROXIMATE.

50m 0 50m 100m

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FIGURE 3.1 PROPOSED DRAINAGE BOUNDARIES	

3.5 Stormwater Management Assessment – Quantity Control

3.5.1 Hydrologic Modelling Approach

A hydrologic modelling approach was used to determine and evaluate measures for quantity (peak flow) control. A hydrologic model (SWMHYMO Version 4.07 dated July 1999) was set up to reflect the existing (pre-development) condition shown in Figure 2.2 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 under post-development conditions. The time to peak was calculated using the Airport method. The Atmospheric Environment Service (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 project, it was assumed that only sub-basins containing the proposed road allowance would require control to pre-development flow rates. Under post-development conditions, the road allowance falls totally within Sub-basin A8. Sub-basin 8 was modeled using the STANDHYD command in SWMHYMO. With the proposed stormwater management strategy, an effort has been made to separate lot drainage, as far as practical, from road drainage. However, there are two areas where lot drainage will report to a road allowance (e.g., sub-basins A8 and A9).

The remaining sub-basins (e.g., sub-basins A1 through A7), will drain typically by sheet flow in a diffuse manner 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. As far as practical, residential roof and driveway storm water will be directed to grassed and naturalized areas to promote filtering and natural infiltration.

Summarized in Table 3.1 are post-development sub-basin characteristics.

**TABLE 3.1
SUMMARY OF POST-DEVELOPMENT SUB-BASIN CHARACTERISTICS**

Sub-basin	Drainage Area (ha)	Outlet	Receiver
A1	1.95	site wetland feature	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A2	1.65	dry swale in Sub-basin A2	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A3	0.05	Lot 9 Diamondwood Drainage Easement	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A4	2.57	dry swale on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A5	1.70	dry swale on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A6	1.62	wetland feature on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A7	1.66	Existing Pond and Mount Pleasant Road Ditch (draining north)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed

A8	1.25	Mount Pleasant Road Ditch (draining south)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A9	0.13	Diamondwood Drive	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
Total:	12.58		

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).

One bioretention area is proposed for peak flow control. The location is shown in Figure 3.1. The bioretention area associated with Block 5 will receive drainage from Sub-basin A8, temporarily detain and release storm water to the ditch on Mount Pleasant Road. This ditch drains south along Mount Pleasant Road and ultimately discharges to a tributary of Cold Creek.

For preliminary design, the storage volume estimated to control to calculated pre-development flow rates was estimated using the COMPUTE VOLUME command in SWMHYMO. Summarized in Table 3.2 is the post-development target release rate for the 100-year design event and estimated storage volume requirements. Estimated pre-development peak flow rates and storage volumes for the 2-year through 100-year design events are summarized in Appendix C. This information was used to develop stage-storage-discharge characteristics and to prepare the concept design for the proposed bioretention area. The bioretention area was sized to provide quantity control for up to the 100-year design event; this is consistent with the PERCSP Section 7.1.8.10.

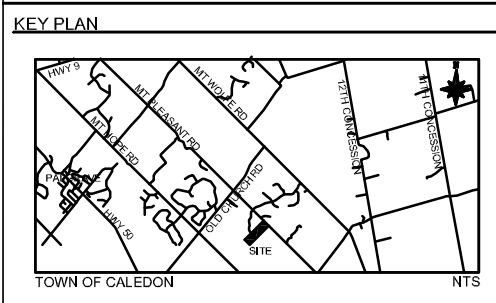
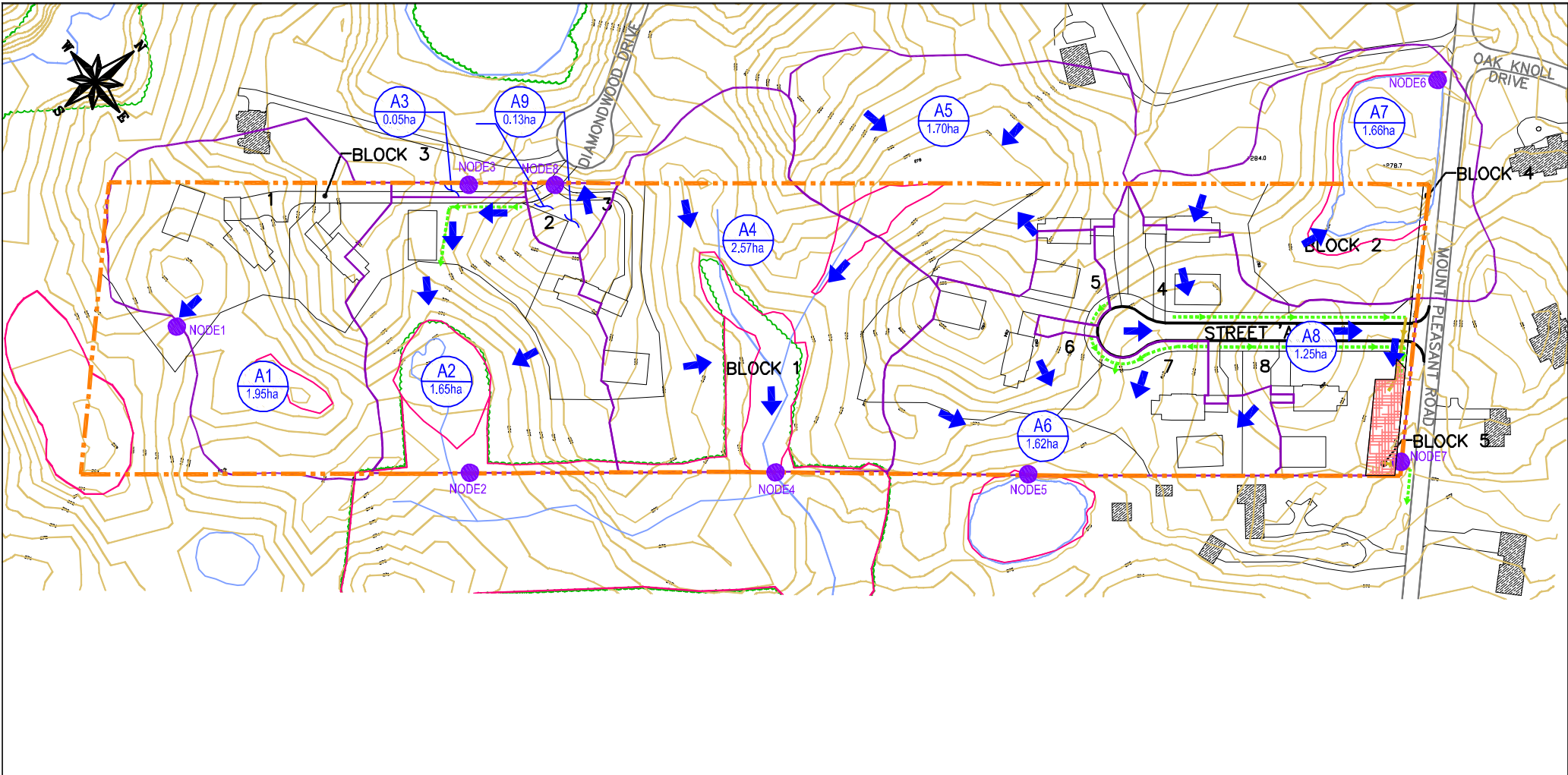
TABLE 3.2
SUMMARY OF POST-DEVELOPMENT TARGET RELEASE RATE

Storm Drainage Block	Sub-basin	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Impervious Drainage Area (ha)	100-Year Unit Flow Rate (cms)	100-Year Storage Volume (cu.m)
Block 5	A8	1.25	0.39	0.017	450

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 and location of Storm Drainage Block (e.g., bioretention area).
4. Refer to Appendix C for estimated 2-year through 100-year pre-development peak flow rates and storage volumes.

Design characteristics of the bioretention area are described in Section 3.5.2. Operating characteristics for the 2-year through 100-year design events are summarized in Appendix C. These results were obtained by incorporating the bioretention area as a reservoir element in the SWMHYMO model.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE		PROPOSED SWM BLOCK
	STREAM OR WATER BODY		PROP. DITCH
	MAJOR CONTOUR (1m INTERVALS)		PROP. STM SEWER
	LOT/BLOCK LINES		
	ORMCP KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE		
	PROPOSED DRAINAGE BOUNDARY		
	PROPOSED SUB-CATCHMENT ID		
	PROPOSED SUB-CATCHMENT AREA (ha)		
	MAJOR FLOW DIRECTION		
	FLOW NODE		

NOTES

1. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002 AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017) AND EPLETT WOROBEC RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
2. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 1m.
3. FEATURE LOCATIONS (e.g. TREELINES, BUILDINGS, ETC.) ARE APPROXIMATE.

50m 0 50m 100m

 Calder Engineering Ltd. T 905-667-7600 W www.caldereng.com	 TOWN OF CALEDON
FIGURE 3.2 PROPOSED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	

Peak flows were estimated at seven locations where surface water discharges from the site. These locations have been denoted as nodes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 and are shown on Figure 2.2 and Figure 3.1. The peak flow estimates for post-development conditions include the storage effect of the proposed bioretention area. Summarized in Table 3.3 are estimated pre-development and post-development peak flows at nodes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. As shown in Table 3.3, peak flows can be controlled to pre-development levels with the proposed stormwater management approach. The exception is Node 8: drainage to the existing pond.

**TABLE 3.3
SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED PEAK FLOWS FROM THE PROJECT SITE**

Node	Pre-Development Peak Flow (cms)	Post-Development Peak Flow (cms)
2-Year Return Period		
1	0.036	0.032
2	0.033	0.030
3	0.004	0.002
4	0.059	0.057
5	0.034	0.027
6	0.044	0.050
7	0.006	0.002
8	0.001	0.003
5-Year Return Period		
1	0.071	0.064
2	0.064	0.059
3	0.007	0.004
4	0.119	0.115
5	0.069	0.054
6	0.081	0.092
7	0.013	0.003
8	0.002	0.005
10-Year Return Period		
1	0.098	0.089
2	0.088	0.082
3	0.010	0.005
4	0.168	0.162
5	0.096	0.074
6	0.108	0.123
7	0.018	0.003
8	0.003	0.007

25-Year Return Period		
1	0.134	0.123
2	0.120	0.113
3	0.013	0.006
4	0.235	0.227
5	0.135	0.103
6	0.143	0.103
7	0.025	0.004
8	0.004	0.010
50-Year Return Period		
1	0.164	0.151
2	0.146	0.138
3	0.016	0.007
4	0.290	0.280
5	0.166	0.126
6	0.170	0.194
7	0.030	0.007
8	0.005	0.012
100-Year Return Period		
1	0.194	0.179
2	0.172	0.163
3	0.019	0.008
4	0.348	0.336
5	0.198	0.150
6	0.198	0.225
7	0.036	0.013
8	0.006	0.014

Note:

1. Units: cms – cubic metres per second.
2. Refer to Figure 2.2 and Figure 3.1 for location of flow nodes.
3. Pre-development peak flows are based on hydrologic modelling using SWMHYMO.

A summary of model parameters and SWMHYMO input and output files are provided in Appendix C.

3.5.2 Bioretention Area

The bioretention area has been designed in general conformance with guidelines provided in the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Credit

Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation, 2010). Key design characteristics of the bioretention area are as follows:

- provision of a filter bed surface with a mixture of sand, fines, and organic material;
- shallow depth of flooding (e.g., 0.10 to 0.20 metres) to contain and slowly release storm water during and following small rainfall events via infiltration and evapotranspiration;
- naturalized landscaping; and
- outlet works comprising a multizone treatment filterstrip to diffusely discharge to the environment.

Summarized in Table 3.4 are characteristics of the bioretention area. Pretreatment of storm water prior to discharge to the bioretention area would be achieved with the grassed swale conveyance system. In regards to the above and for sizing of Block 5, the volumetric contribution associated with the soil media has not been taken into account. It is anticipated the bioretention area will function as a dry pond during winter conditions and the spring snowmelt.

**TABLE 3.4
SUMMARY OF BIORETENTION AREA CHARACTERISTICS**

Bioretention Area	Storage Volume Required for 100-Year Peak Flow Control (cu.m)	Storage Volume Provided in Bioretention Area (cu.m)	Filter Bed Footprint (sq.m)	Typical Operating Depth (m)
Block 5	507	594	90	1.7

Note:

1. Units: cu.m - cubic meters; sq.m – square metres; m – metres.
2. Storage volume provided is maximum available storage in bioretention area for water quantity/quality control and excludes any storage in the underlying soil media.

Subject to detailed design, the outlet works will comprise the following:

- perforated pipe outlet set in a perforated corrugated steel pipe (CSP) riser encased with clearstone;
- concrete headwall with a V-notch shaped weir for peak flow control and act as an emergency spillway; and
- pretreatment multizone filterstrip.

With respect to the perforated pipe outlet in the perforated CSP riser, the perforated pipe would be 250 mm diameter with an AASHTO Class II perforation. This perforation pattern would represent 15 slots with a nominal inlet area similar to that of a 40-mm orifice. It is recognized that the Town of Caledon minimum orifice size is 75 mm, however, a smaller size is required to meet the respective unit flow release rates. The proposed smaller effective 40 mm orifice size has been provided with triple protection from clogging (e.g., perforated pipe outlet set in a perforated corrugated steel pipe (CSP) riser encased with clearstone). Routine and annual

inspection and maintenance considerations are discussed in Section 6.0. The respective stage-storage-discharge information for the bioretention area is provided in Appendix C.

3.6 Stormwater Management Assessment – Quality Control

3.6.1 Total Suspended Solids Removal Assessment

The stormwater management criteria for quality control is to achieve an enhanced level of treatment (Level 1) consistent with the Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (Ministry of the Environment, 2003). Typically, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is used as the parameter to evaluate water quality and the long-term average removal rate to achieve an enhance level of treatment (Level 1) is 80%.

A “desk-top” accounting approach was used to calculate a nominal average annual TSS removal over the site. This approach was used to account for the various “treatment train” elements. The site was partitioned according to surface condition and an effective average annual TSS removal rate assumed for each surface condition based on flow path and “treatment train” component(s). The effective average annual TSS removal rate was assumed based on information provided in the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation, 2010) and Wet Weather Flow Management Guidelines (City of Toronto, 2006). With this approach, each TSS removal value is multiplied by respective percent of site total area to determine the TSS removal rate for each surface condition. The sum of all TSS removal rates for each surface condition is equal to the TSS removal over the site.

Summarized in Table 3.5 are the various types of surface conditions, flow paths and “treatment train” components, and assumed average annual TSS removal rate. Provided in Table 3.6 are computations for the site average annual TSS removal. Based on this approach, the calculated nominal average annual TSS removal rate for the site is 84.8%. This indicates an enhanced level of treatment can be achieved with the proposed stormwater management approach.

**TABLE 3.5
SUMMARY OF SURFACE CONDITIONS, TREATMENT TRAIN COMPONENTS AND
ASSUMED AVERAGE ANNUAL TSS REMOVAL RATE**

Surface Condition and Flow Path	Surface Condition Type	Average Annual TSS Removal Rate
Lot and natural areas draining diffusely to the environmental and not to road areas	1	85%
Lot areas draining to Diamondwood Drive	2	80%
Road areas draining to grassed swales and bioretention area	3	85%
Road areas draining to grassed swales	4	40%

Note:

1. Units: TSS – Total Suspended Solids.

TABLE 3.6
ESTIMATION OF SITE AVERAGE ANNUAL TSS REMOVAL

Sub-basin	Surface Condition Type	Drainage Area (ha)	Percent of Site Area	Effective TSS Removal	Overall TSS Removal
A1	1	1.95	15.5%	85%	13.2%
A2	1	1.65	13.1%	85%	11.1%
A3	4	0.05	0.4%	40%	0.2%
A4	1	2.57	20.4%	85%	17.4%
A5	1	1.70	13.5%	85%	11.5%
A6	1	1.62	12.9%	85%	10.9%
A7	1	1.66	13.2%	85%	11.2%
A8	3	1.25	9.9%	85%	8.4%
A9	2	0.13	1.0%	80%	0.8%
Totals:	-	12.58	100%		84.8%

Note:

1. Units: ha – hectares; TSS – Total Suspended Solids.

3.7 Stormwater Management Assessment – Water Balance

The water balance related stormwater management criteria is retention of storm runoff from the first 5 millimetres (mm) of rainfall on the site through infiltration, evapotranspiration, and/or reuse. This is proposed to be achieved through the use of a combination of source, conveyance, and end-of-pipe measures. As far as practical, storm water from the lots will be separated from storm water from the road and directed via grading and sheet flow to grassed and naturalized areas. In addition, drainage from Street A will be, as far as practical, directed to grassed swales and subsequently to a proposed bioretention area. Drainage from the shared condo driveway will be, as far as practical, directed to enhanced swales and grassed areas on Lots 1, 2 and 3. These elements will provide retention of storm water on-site by infiltration and evapotranspiration.

A “desk-top” accounting approach was used to calculate the typical depth of rainfall that would be retained on-site. This approach was used to account for the various “treatment train” elements. The site was partitioned according to surface condition and an effective initial abstraction assumed for each surface condition based on flow path and “treatment train” component(s). The effective initial abstraction was assumed based on information provided in the Wet Weather Flow Management Guidelines (City of Toronto, 2006). With this approach, each initial abstraction value is multiplied by respective percent of site total area to determine the initial abstraction value for each surface condition. The sum of all initial abstraction values for each surface condition is equal to the initial abstraction of the site as a whole.

Summarized in Table 3.8 are the various types of surface conditions, flow paths and “treatment train” components, and assumed initial abstraction. Provided in Table 3.9 are computations for the site initial abstraction. Based on this approach, the calculated site initial abstraction is 11.4 mm. This indicates retention of storm water from the first 5 mm of rainfall on the site can be achieved with the proposed stormwater management approach.

**TABLE 3.8
SUMMARY OF SURFACE CONDITIONS, TREATMENT TRAIN COMPONENTS AND
ASSUMED INITIAL ABSTRACTION**

Surface Condition and Flow Path	Surface Condition Type	Initial Abstraction (mm)
Lot and natural areas draining diffusely to the environmental and not to road areas	1	12.0
Lot areas draining to Diamondwood Drive	2	9.0
Road areas draining to grassed swales and bioretention area	3	6.5
Road areas draining to grassed swales	4	3.5

Note:

- Units: mm – millimetres.

**TABLE 3.9
SITE WATER BALANCE COMPUTATIONS AND ESTIMATION OF OVERALL INITIAL
ABSTRACTION**

Sub-basin	Surface Condition Type	Drainage Area (ha)	Percent of Site Area	Effective Initial Abstraction (mm)	Overall Initial Abstraction (mm)
A1	1	1.95	15.5%	12.0	1.9
A2	1	1.65	13.1%	12.0	1.6
A3	4	0.05	0.4%	3.5	0.01
A4	1	2.57	20.4%	12.0	2.5
A5	1	1.70	13.5%	12.0	1.6
A6	1	1.62	12.9%	12.0	1.5
A7	1	1.66	13.2%	12.0	1.6
A8	3	1.25	9.9%	6.5	0.6
A9	2	0.13	1.0%	9.0	0.1
Totals:	-	12.58	100%	-	11.4

Note:

- Units: ha – hectares; mm – millimetres.
- Sub-basins 4 and 9 have been excluded from the analysis as there is either no or negligible development proposed.

3.8 Stormwater Management Assessment – Erosion Control

The erosion control related stormwater management criteria is that storm runoff from a 25 millimetre design storm be detained and released over a 48-hour period. This is proposed to be achieved through the use of extended detention in the bioretention area.

Retention time was estimated for the 25-mm design storm for the bioretention area. The results are summarized in Table 3.10. Retention time is computed based on the storage volume in the bioretention area used for the 25-mm design storm and assumed average release rate. The average release rate was assumed as 25% of the peak release rate. As shown in Table 3.10, projected retention time for runoff from the 25-mm design storm exceeds

48 hours. This indicates that stormwater management criteria for erosion control site can be achieved with the proposed stormwater management approach.

TABLE 3.10
SUMMARY OF BIORETENTION AREA RELEASE RATES FOR THE 25 MILLIMETRE
DESIGN EVENT

Storm Drainage Block	Sub-basin	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Peak Release Rate (cms)	Assumed Average Release Rate (cms)	Storage Volume Used (cu.m)	Retention Time (hr)
Block 5	A8	1.25	0.001	0.00025	66.5	74

Note:

1. Units: ha - hectares; cms - cubic meters per second; cu.m - cubic meters; hr – hours.
2. Refer to Figure 3.1 for sub-basin delineation.
3. Refer to Appendix C for estimated 2-year through 100-year post-development peak flow rates and storage volumes.

4.0 ADAPTIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Monitoring

The adaptive stormwater management approach includes monitoring to collect additional information on site natural features and groundwater conditions, and assess the effectiveness of the proposed stormwater management strategy. The monitoring program would continue through the design phase, servicing construction phase, and for a term post-construction of services. It is anticipated that the monitoring program would be refined and updated as part of the adaptive stormwater management approach. Summarized in Table 4.1 is the proposed monitoring program.

**TABLE 4.1
ADAPTIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING PROGRAM**

Category and Type of Monitoring	Description	Location
Design Phase		
Surface Water – Baseline Water Quality Sampling	2 sampling rounds to establish baseline conditions	Wetland Features ²
Surface Water – Wetland Water Levels	Continuous Monitoring	Wetland Features ²
Groundwater – Baseline Water Quality Sampling	2 sampling rounds to establish baseline conditions	Private Wells in 500 m Radius including select Site Monitoring Wells
Groundwater – Groundwater Levels - Site	Continuous Monitoring	Select Site Monitoring Wells ³
Construction Phase		
Surface Water – Wetland Water Levels	Continuous Monitoring	Wetland Features ²
Groundwater – Water Quality Sampling	Pre and Post installation of site services	Private Wells in 500 m Radius including select Site Monitoring Wells
Groundwater – Groundwater Levels - Site	Continuous Monitoring	Site Monitoring Wells ³
Erosion and Sediment Controls	Routine Inspection	per Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Post Services Construction		
Surface Water – Water Quality Sampling	annual sampling following installation of site services to 3 years post construction	Wetland Features ²
Surface Water – Wetland Water Levels	Continuous Monitoring to 3 years post construction	Wetland Features ²
Groundwater – Water Quality Sampling	Annually to 3 years post construction	Private Wells in 500 m Radius
Groundwater – Groundwater Levels - Site	Continuous Monitoring to 3 years post construction	Existing Monitoring Wells ³
Erosion and Sediment Controls	Routine Inspection	per Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
LID Features	Annual Inspection, Review of Functionality, and Performance Reporting ^{4,5}	-

Note:

1. Units: m – metres.
2. Wetland Features – select features to be determined.
3. Existing Monitoring Wells – select wells to be determined.
4. Performance Reporting is to include a summary and review of collected monitoring information.

5. Inspection and maintenance considerations for bioretention area are identified in Section 4.5.3 of the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation, 2010). Inspection and maintenance considerations for other types of LIDs are also identified in this document.

4.2 Indicators and Triggers

The below indicators are proposed to assess effectiveness of the proposed stormwater management strategy:

Surface Water

- water quality
- wetland water levels
- wetland water balance
- erosion

Groundwater

- water levels
- water quality

Terrestrial/Wetland Resources

- vegetation extents and flora/fauna present
- wildlife and amphibian present

Information from the monitoring program would be reviewed to identify change in water quality from baseline levels, and change in trends of wetland and groundwater levels. Identified changes would trigger an action plan comprising notification, review, and follow-up additional monitoring/assessment, and implementation of adaptive management measures, as required.

4.3 Management Framework and Contingency Planning

As part of the adaptive stormwater management strategy, an administration and contingency planning framework is proposed to be established. This framework would include:

- notification
- performance reporting
- process for implementing potential future adaptive stormwater management measures

Notification would comprise informing the Town of Caledon, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, and Regional Municipality of Peel of any identified change in water quality from baseline levels or change in trends of wetland and groundwater levels.

Performance reporting would comprise provision of a report on annual basis containing the following information:

- a summary and interpretation of monitoring data and the performance of the Stormwater Management Plan based on established design criteria and performance objectives;

- an evaluation of the Stormwater Management Plan's performance and ability to meet established design criteria and performance objectives, and its effect (if any) on the site wetland features and water balance;
- a description of any operating problems encountered and corrective actions taken during the reporting period and the need for further investigations in the following reporting period for Stormwater Management Plan refinements or ways of improving to meet established design criteria and performance objectives;
- any need for modifications of the monitoring program and/or the Stormwater Management Plan;
- a summary of any complaints received during the reporting period and any steps taken to address the complaints; and
- any other information that is deemed to have been obtained and is relevant for inclusion in the reports from time to time.

5.0 MINOR AND MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM DESIGN

The minor and major drainage system will consist of 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. Peak flows up to the 100-year design level would be contained within the municipal road right-of-way and bioretention area prior to release to the environment.

Summarized in Table 5.1 are site drainage conveyance features and design criteria. As shown in Table 5.1, drainage conveyance features have been sized to convey design peak flows. Supporting engineering drawings and design calculations are provided in Appendix E.

Design calculations were also undertaken for grassed swales along the road right-of-way to ensure the following:

- that flooding of private property will not occur under the 100-year design event; and
- that ditch average flow velocity will not exceed the maximum permissible average flow velocity that would result in erosion in a grassed channel.

The design calculations for grassed swales are provided in Table E.3 (Appendix E). The results of design calculations for grassed swales indicate for the 100-year design event that flow depths will range from 0.12 to 0.22 metres and flow velocities will range from 0.73 to 1.03 metres per second. The minimum grassed swale depth is 0.55 metres, therefore, the 100-year design event will be contained within the road right-of-way. Per the Ministry of Transportation Drainage Manual (1997), the maximum permissible average velocity for a grassed channel (erosion resistant soil) is in the order of 1.5 metres per second, therefore, the maximum permissible average flow velocity for grassed channels is not exceeded.

**TABLE 5.1
SUMMARY OF DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS**

Drainage Feature	Design Criteria	Type	Size	Hydraulic Capacity (cms)	Design Peak Flow (cms)
Grassed Swales					
Road Cross-Section	100-year	Grassed Swale	V shaped with 4H:1V side slopes	Varies with slope	Varies with Location
Road Crossings					
Street to Block 5	100-year	Storm Sewer	450 mm	0.202	0.122
Block 5	100-Year	Storm Sewer	450 mm	0.202	0.120

Note:

1. Units: cms – cubic metres per second; m – metres; mm – millimetres.
2. Design calculations for grassed swales and storm sewers are provided in Appendix E (tables E.1, E.2, E.3).

6.0 DRAINAGE SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Listed below are operation and maintenance considerations for the drainage system and stormwater management features. Inspection and maintenance considerations for bioretention area are identified in Section 4.5.3 of the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide (Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation, 2010). Inspection and maintenance considerations for other types of LIDs are also identified in this document.

1. Construction of the drainage works, specifically Low Impact Development (LID) features be scheduled and phased to ensure integrity is not compromised during construction.
2. Drainage works, stormwater management measures, and LID features be inspected on a routine basis to verify they are functioning as intended. This could include periodic inspections after major storm events to determine whether corrective actions are required. For the first two years following construction the LID features should be inspected quarterly and after major storm events. Subsequently, inspections should be conducted in the spring and fall of each year and after major storm events.
3. The grassed swales 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. With respect to the bioretention area, summarized in Table 6.1 are suggested routine inspection and maintenance activities, and annual spring inspection and maintenance activities. This information is adapted from Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation (2010).
6. 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.

In addition to the above, operation and maintenance considerations for stormwater management facilities are outlined in the Town of Caledon Development Standards, Policies, and Guidelines (2009).

**TABLE 6.1
BIORETENTION AREA INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES**

Activity/Inspection Item	Schedule/Corrective Action
Routine Inspection and Maintenance Activities	
Inspect for vegetation density, damage by foot or vehicular traffic, channelization, accumulation of debris, trash and sediment, and structural damage to either pretreatment devices or outlet works.	After every major storm event, quarterly for first two years, and twice annually thereafter.
Regular watering may be required during the first two years until vegetation established.	As needed for the first two years of operation.

Remove trash and debris from pretreatment devices, bioretention area surface, and inlets and outlets.	At least twice annually. More frequently if desired for aesthetic reasons.
Remove accumulated sediment from pretreatment devices and inlet/outlet areas, remove accumulated sediment on bioretention area surface, trim trees and shrubs, replace vegetation and remove invasive growth, repair eroded or sparsely vegetated areas.	Annually or as needed.
Annual Inspection Items and Corrective Actions	
Vegetation health, diversity, and density.	Remove dead and diseased plants, add reinforcement planting to maintain desired vegetation density, prune woody matter, check soil pH for specific vegetation, add mulch to maintain 25 mm layer.
Sediment build-up and clogging of inlets/outlets.	Remove sand that may accumulate at the inlets/outlets or on the surface following snow melt, examine the contributing drainage area for bare soil and stabilize accordingly, check that pretreatment device or measures are properly functioning.
Ponding for more than 48 hours.	Check underdrain for clogging and flush out, apply core aeration or deep tilling, mix amendments into the soil, remove and replace top 75 mm of bioretention soil.

7.0 SANITARY AND WATER SERVICING PLAN

The proposed Laurelpark subdivision will be serviced with municipal water and private on-site sewage disposal systems. Consistent with Section 44 (4) of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (ORMCP), the construction of partial services is permitted within the Palgrave Estates Residential Community. Section 43 of the ORMCP requires that water and sewage services maintain the ecological integrity of hydrological features and key natural heritage features, maintain quantity and quality of groundwater and surface water, maintain stream baseflows, comply with the applicable watershed plan and water budget and conservation plan, that the water use projected for the development will be sustainable, and that water and service trenches be planned designed and constructed so as to keep disruption of natural groundwater flow to a minimum.

The Regional Municipality of Peel Official Plan requires that proposals for water infrastructure within or crossing areas designated as Protected Countryside demonstrate that:

- servicing can be provided in a manner that does not negatively impact ecological features and functions, quality and quantity of ground and surface water, including stream baseflow, and is sufficient to accommodate the proposed use;
- applicable recommendations, standards or targets within watershed plans and water budgets are reflected; and
- any sewage and water servicing installation is planned, designed and constructed to minimize surface and groundwater disruption.

The sanitary and water servicing plan for the proposed Laurelpark subdivision is consistent with these policies. For instance, proposed services are shallow in depth and will not impact the local and regional groundwater regime.

7.1 Sanitary Servicing Plan

Consistent with Section 7.1.8.1 of the Town of Caledon Official Plan, sanitary servicing for the proposed subdivision will be by individual on-site sewage disposal systems (e.g., septic systems) conforming to the Ontario Building Code. Subject to detailed design at the Building Permit application stage, 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, dispersal 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.

Illustrated on drawings 16-168-A-1 and 16-168-A-2 (Appendix E) are preliminary grading plans for the subdivision with preliminary sitings of the dwellings and dispersal beds. As shown, the dispersal beds have been sited on lands within structure envelopes where the slope is less than 10% consistent with Section 7.1.9.11 of the Town of Caledon Official Plan. It should be noted that the maximum slope for siting of dispersal or leaching beds, per the Ontario Building Code, is 25% (i.e., 4 horizontal to 1 vertical). Section 7.1.9.32 of the PERCSP identifies that sewage disposal systems will be normally located a minimum of 30 metres from any pond or

stream to minimize nutrient enrichment. Proposed preliminary sitings for dispersal beds associated with sewage disposal systems are consistent with this policy.

The septic system dispersal bed sizes shown on the grade control plans are based on the following assumptions:

- the lots will be serviced with a dispersal bed of 400 square metres; and
- in-situ soil percolation rate or `T` time is greater than 50 minutes per centimeter.

With a typical tertiary treatment system, a dispersal bed with a size of 400 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 3,200 litres per day.

By way of example, a maximum daily design flow of 3,200 litres per day is representative of an approximately 320 square metre (3,444 square foot) home with four bedrooms. This is consistent with the size of homes anticipated for the proposed subdivision.

It is anticipated detailed engineering design of the on-site sewage disposal will be 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 8 estate residential lots. The estimated water demand is summarized in Table 7.1.

**TABLE 7.1
ESTIMATED WATER DEMAND
LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**

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	8	2.7	280	6,048	12,096	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 22 people.

7.2.2 Water Supply and Distribution

The Laurelpark Subdivision will be serviced by municipal water. There is an existing 300 millimetre diameter watermain located on the west side of Mount Pleasant Road and a 50 millimetre watermain on the Diamondwood Drive cul-de-sac. It is proposed that lots 4 through 8 on Street 'A' of the Laurelpark Subdivision will be serviced by a 150 millimetre diameter watermain that would be connected to the 300 millimetre watermain on Mount Pleasant Road.

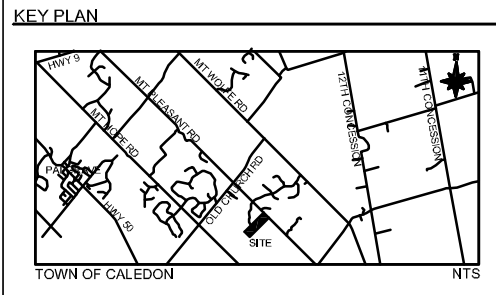
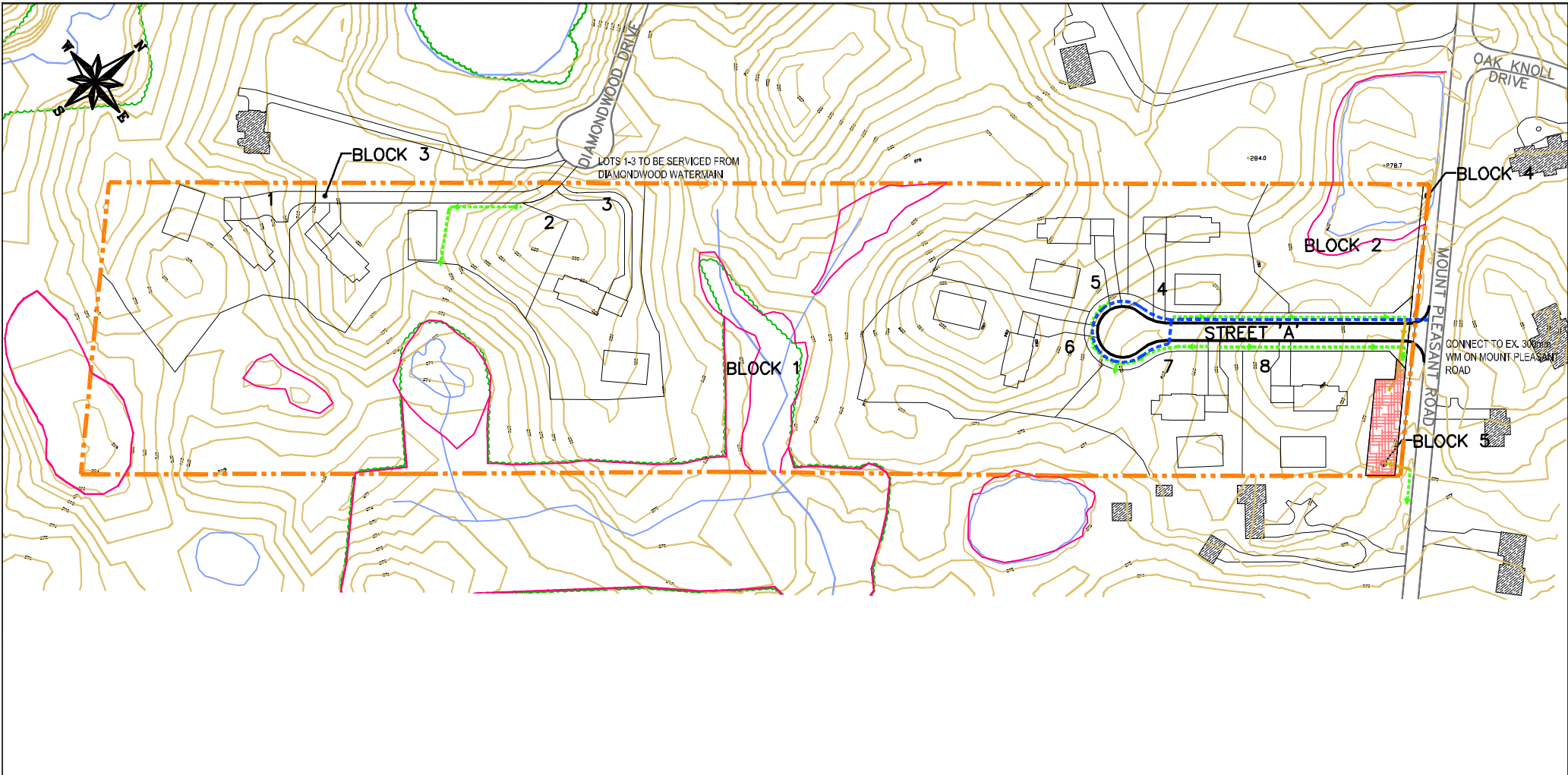
The Street 'A' watermain would be complete with required appurtenances such as valving and hydrants. A schematic of the water serving plan is provided in Figure 7.1.

The water services for lots 1, 2, and 3 would be connected to the existing 50 millimetre diameter watermain on Diamondwood Drive.

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, Linear Infrastructure, Watermain Design Criteria (2010).

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, Linear Infrastructure, Watermain Design Criteria (2010). The minimum water service size will be 25 millimetres (mm) consistent with Region of Peel design criteria.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	PROPOSED DITCH
	PROPOSED STORM SEWER
	PROPOSED WATERMAIN
	PROPOSED SWM BLOCK

- NOTES**
1. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002 AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017) AND EPLETT WOROBEC RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
 2. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 1m.
 3. FEATURE LOCATIONS (e.g. TREELINES, BUILDINGS, ETC.) ARE APPROXIMATE.



 Calder Engineering Ltd. <small>T. 905-657-7600 W. www.caldereng.com</small>	 TOWN OF CALEDON
FIGURE 7.1 PROPOSED WATERMAIN SERVICING	

8.0 ROADWAY AND GRADING

8.1 General Description and Location

Access to the Laurelpark Subdivision would be from Mount Pleasant Road for lots in the eastern part of the site (i.e., lots 4-8) and from Diamondwood Drive for lots in the western part of the site (i.e., lots 1-3). The internal road layout is shown in Figure 2.1 and the preliminary grading plans provided in Appendix E. As shown in Figure 2.1, the road network comprises one street designated as Street 'A'. Street 'A' is a cul-de-sac which starts at Mount Pleasant Road and extends approximately 170 metres west.

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

The cross section of Street A (refer to Figure 8.1) would comprise a curbed road with grass swales to better reflect the rural setting, accept drainage from adjacent lots where applicable, encourage passive infiltration of storm water, provide linear storage in the conveyance system to dampen hydrologic response, and provide pre-treatment of storm water prior to discharge to the bioretention area. Within the road right of way, where applicable, 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.

Lots 1, 2, and 3 are proposed to be accessed by a common driveway off Diamondwood Drive.

8.2 Road Design

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

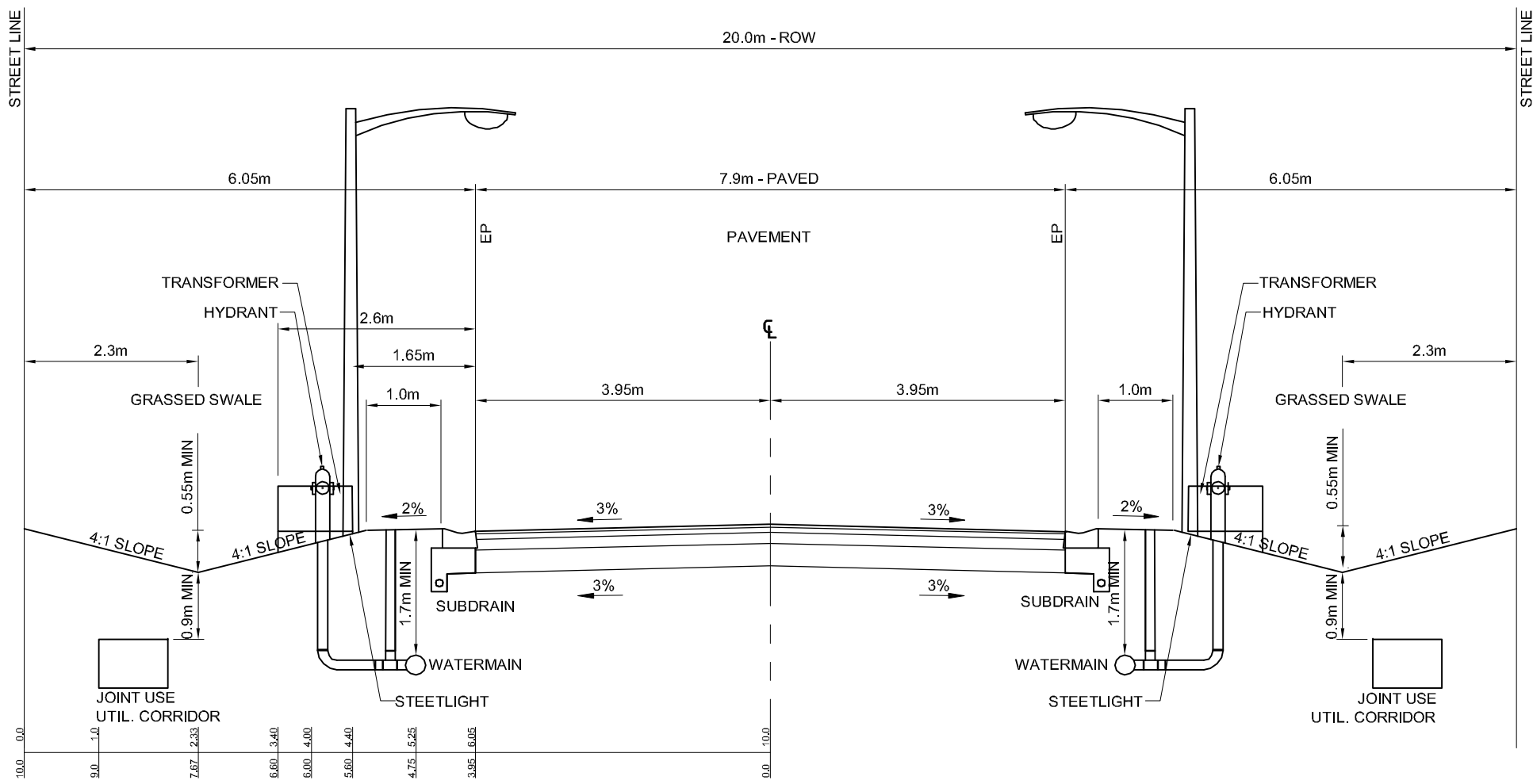


FIGURE 8.1
LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION - PROPOSED TYPICAL 20.0m ROW ROAD CROSS SECTION
 SCALE: N.T.S.

9.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

9.1 General

An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared at the detailed design stage 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

The erosion and sediment controls will 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 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 Terraprobe Inc. (2017) 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 2,000 cubic metres. The estimated 2,000 cubic metres of topsoil would be managed as follows:

- 2,000 cubic metres stripped from the road right-of-way plus an average width of 5 metres and stockpiled
- 1,500 cubic metres of topsoil removed from the stockpiles and placed on the boulevard areas
- the remaining 500 cubic metres of topsoil from the stockpiles spread on the lots as lot and house construction progresses.

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.

9.3 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 construction stage.

**TABLE 9.1
EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST**

Name/Agency	Phone Number
Town of Caledon – Public Works	(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 – Laurelpark Inc.	(905) 822-2615
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 the Laurelpark Subdivision by connection to existing utilities either (i) in vicinity of the intersection of Oak Knoll Drive and Mount Pleasant Road, (ii) along Mount Pleasant Road, or (iii) available from Diamondwood Drive. Oak Knoll Drive is located approximately 130 metres north of the proposed entrance to the Laurelpark Subdivision.

Electrical power to the site will be provided by connection to existing power line infrastructure either on Mount Pleasant Road or Diamondwood Drive.

11.0 SUMMARY

1. Calder Engineering Ltd. has been retained by Laurelpark Inc. to complete a Preliminary Engineering and Stormwater Management Report for the proposed Laurelpark Subdivision residential development in the Palgrave Estate Residential Community 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 and applicable sections of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (Ontario Regulation 140/02).
2. The overall site comprises approximately 10.38 hectares or 25.64 acres. It is proposed to develop the site with 8 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 using an adaptive stormwater management approach and application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices. The objective of the adaptive stormwater management approach is to provide the framework and process for meeting Town of Caledon and Conservation Authority stormwater management criteria, and protection of site environmental features.
3. The site is part of the Humber River Watershed. Surface flow on the site is typically via sheet flow to the topographic lows and then off-site via either intermittent or ephemeral drainage features. A portion of the site drains northward and a portion drains southward: both to tributaries of Cold Creek which is part of the Humber River Watershed. Cold Creek is a tributary of the main branch of the Humber River. The site falls within the jurisdiction of the Toronto Region Conservation Authority.
4. Drainage and storm water would be managed using an adaptive stormwater management approach and application of Low Impact Development (LID) practices. The objective of the adaptive stormwater management approach is to provide the framework and process for meeting Town of Caledon and Conservation Authority stormwater management criteria and protection of site environmental features. The approach includes:
 - establishment of stormwater management criteria
 - establishment of performance objectives
 - outline of a stormwater management strategy
 - monitoring to gain additional information on site natural features and groundwater conditions
 - identification of indicators to assess effectiveness of the stormwater management strategy
 - identification of triggers to initiate review of the stormwater management strategy
 - development of contingency plans and adaptive management measures to offset any identified impacts

5. The proposed stormwater management strategy comprises a “treatment train” approach utilizing a combination of lot level controls and Low Impact Development (LID) measures to minimize potential increases in volume of runoff and provide, as far as practical, a natural hydrologic response. Measures are proposed to be undertaken at the source, and conveyance and end of pipe locations, and 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;
 - as far as practical, application of grassed swales for road drainage versus a piped storm sewer system;
 - minimization of road drainage to the wetland features;
 - use of a bioretention area to temporarily detain and slowly release storm water to meet applicable stormwater management criteria; and
 - use of filter strips and level spreaders to diffusely discharge storm water.

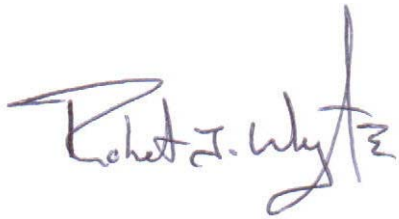
The use of grassed swales versus a piped storm sewer system is proposed to encourage passive infiltration of storm water, provide linear storage in the conveyance system to dampen hydrologic response, and provide pre-treatment of storm water prior to discharge to the proposed bioretention area.

6. Hydrologic modelling and “desk-top” assessments were performed to develop and evaluate the proposed Stormwater Management Plan. Based on the respective technical analyses, proposed stormwater management criteria for quantity control, quality control, erosion control, and water balance can be achieved.
7. The minor and major drainage system will consist of both the proposed road system, grassed swales, and storm sewers. 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. Peak flows up to the 100-year design level would be contained within the municipal road right-of-way, and a bioretention area prior to release to the environment.
8. Sanitary servicing for the proposed subdivision will be by individual on-site sewage disposal systems (e.g., septic systems). Subject to detailed design at the Building Permit application stage, 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, dispersal bed, and ancillary piping, pumping system(s), and controls. A tertiary treatment unit is anticipated required to fit the respective dispersal bed within the lot structure envelope in conjunction with the dwelling and driveway features.

9. The Laurelpark Subdivision will be serviced by municipal water. There is an existing 300 millimetre diameter watermain located on the west side of Mount Pleasant Road and a 50 millimetre watermain on the Diamondwood Drive cul-de-sac. It is proposed that lots 4 through 8 on Street 'A' of the Laurelpark Subdivision will be serviced by a 150 millimetre diameter watermain that would be connected to the 300 millimetre watermain on Mount Pleasant Road. The Street 'A' watermain would be complete with required appurtenances such as valving and hydrants. The water services for lots 1, 2, and 3 would be connected to the existing 50 millimetre diameter watermain on Diamondwood Drive. 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, Linear Infrastructure, Watermain Design Criteria (2010).
10. Considerations are provided for erosion and sediment control planning. Erosion and Sediment Control Plans have been 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



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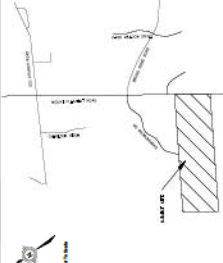
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APPENDIX A

DRAFT PLAN

DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION LAURELPARK ESTATES

SKETCH OF
PART OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT
19, CONCESSION 8,
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL



BENCHMARK
KEY MAP - N.T.S.

INFORMATION REQUIRED
UNDER SECTIONS 1(1) OF THE PLANNING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, c.P13 AS AMENDED

- 91) - AS SHOWN
- 92) - AS SHOWN
- 93) - AS LISTED BELOW
- 94) - AS SHOWN
- 95) - AS SHOWN
- 96) - AS SHOWN
- 97) - AS SHOWN
- 98) - AS SHOWN
- 99) - AS SHOWN
- 100) - AS SHOWN
- 101) - SEPTIC SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS
- 102) - NONE

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LANDS TO BE
SUBDIVIDED ON THIS PLAN AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE
ADJACENT LANDS ARE ACCURATELY AND CORRECTLY SHOWN.

SIGNED _____
DATE _____

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE
I HEREBY CERTIFY TO THE FILING OF THIS PLAN BY GROUP, IN
DRAFT FORM.

SIGNED _____
DATE _____

MARK CURVE
HARBOUR VIEW INVESTMENTS LIMITED

LAND USE SCHEDULE

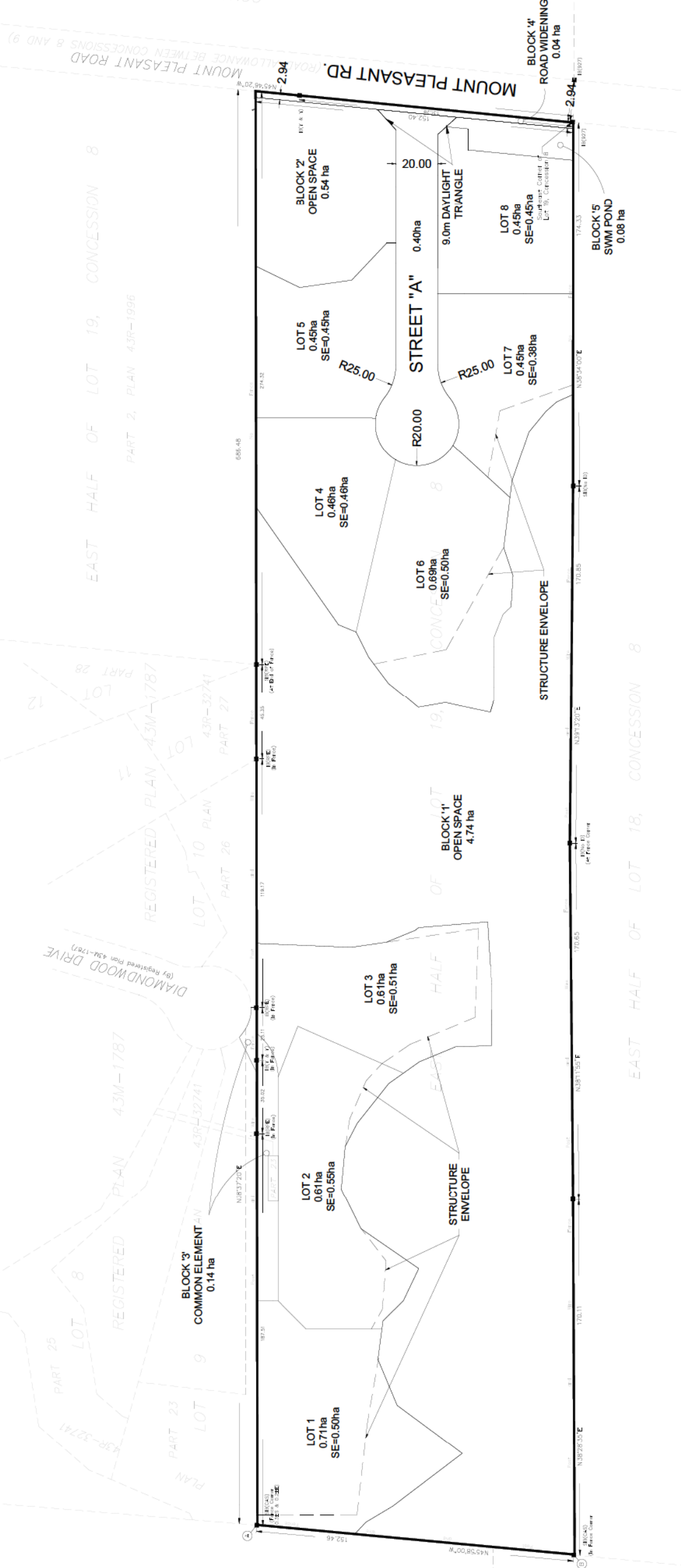
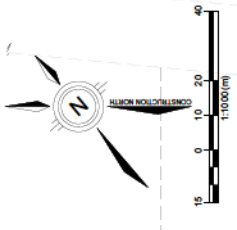
LOT/BLK	LAND USE	AREA		POTENTIAL POPULATION
		ha	sq ft	
LOTS 1-8	ESTATE RESIDENTIAL	4.44	8	8
BLKS 1-2	OPEN SPACE	5.28		
BLK. 3	COMMONWEALTH	0.14		
BLK. 4	ROAD WIDENING	0.04		
BLK. 5	SWM	0.08		
TOTAL		10.38	8	8

APPROVALS

#	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED BY: _____
CHECKED BY: _____
DATE: _____
20170113

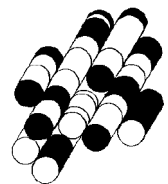
IBI GROUP
308 - 30 Eglinton Avenue West
Mississauga ON L5R 3E7 Canada
tel 905 890 3550 fax 905 890 7081
ibigroup.com



APPENDIX B
GEOTECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX

TERRAPROBE INC.





SAMPLING METHODS		PENETRATION RESISTANCE
AS	auger sample	<p>Standard Penetration Test (SPT) resistance ('N' values) is defined as the number of blows by a hammer weighing 63.6 kg (140 lb.) falling freely for a distance of 0.76 m (30 in.) required to advance a standard 50 mm (2 in.) diameter split spoon sampler for a distance of 0.3 m (12 in.).</p> <p>Dynamic Cone Test (DCT) resistance is defined as the number of blows by a hammer weighing 63.6 kg (140 lb.) falling freely for a distance of 0.76 m (30 in.) required to advance a conical steel point of 50 mm (2 in.) diameter and with 60° sides on 'A' size drill rods for a distance of 0.3 m (12 in.)."</p>
CORE	cored sample	
DP	direct push	
FV	field vane	
GS	grab sample	
SS	split spoon	
ST	shelby tube	
WS	wash sample	

COHESIONLESS SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS			COMPOSITION	
Compactness	'N' value	Consistency	'N' value	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)	Term (e.g)	% by weight
very loose	< 4	very soft	< 2	< 12	<i>trace</i> silt	< 10
loose	4 – 10	soft	2 – 4	12 – 25	<i>some</i> silt	10 – 20
compact	10 – 30	firm	4 – 8	25 – 50	silty	20 – 35
dense	30 – 50	stiff	8 – 15	50 – 100	sand <i>and</i> silt	> 35
very dense	> 50	very stiff	15 – 30	100 – 200		
		hard	> 30	> 200		

TESTS AND SYMBOLS

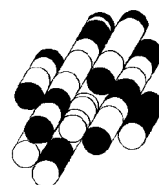
MH	mechanical sieve and hydrometer analysis	∇	Unstabilized water level
w, w _c	water content	∇	1 st water level measurement
w _L , LL	liquid limit	∇	2 nd water level measurement
w _P , PL	plastic limit	∇	Most recent water level measurement
I _P , PI	plasticity index		
k	coefficient of permeability	3.0+	Undrained shear strength from field vane (with sensitivity)
γ	soil unit weight, bulk	C _c	compression index
G _s	specific gravity	c _v	coefficient of consolidation
φ'	internal friction angle	m _v	coefficient of compressibility
c'	effective cohesion	e	void ratio
c _u	undrained shear strength		

FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTIONS

Damp	refers to a soil sample that does not exhibit any observable pore water from field/hand inspection.
Moist	refers to a soil sample that exhibits evidence of existing pore water (e.g. sample feels cool, cohesive soil is at plastic limit) but does not have visible pore water
Wet	refers to a soil sample that has visible pore water

BOREHOLE LOGS

TERRAPROBE INC.

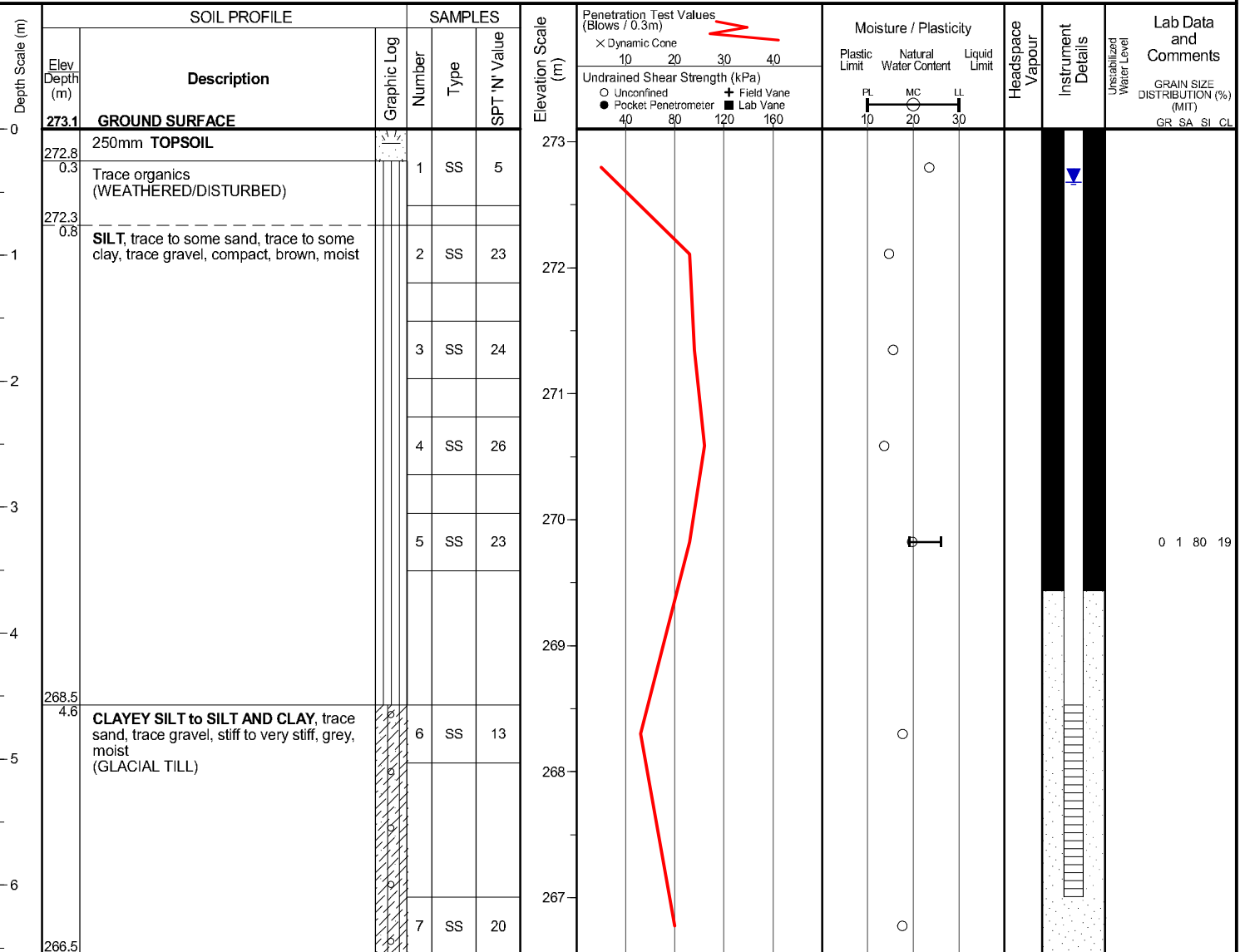




Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598025, N: 4865443 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date: May 24, 2013 Water Depth (m): 0.4 Elevation (m): 272.7

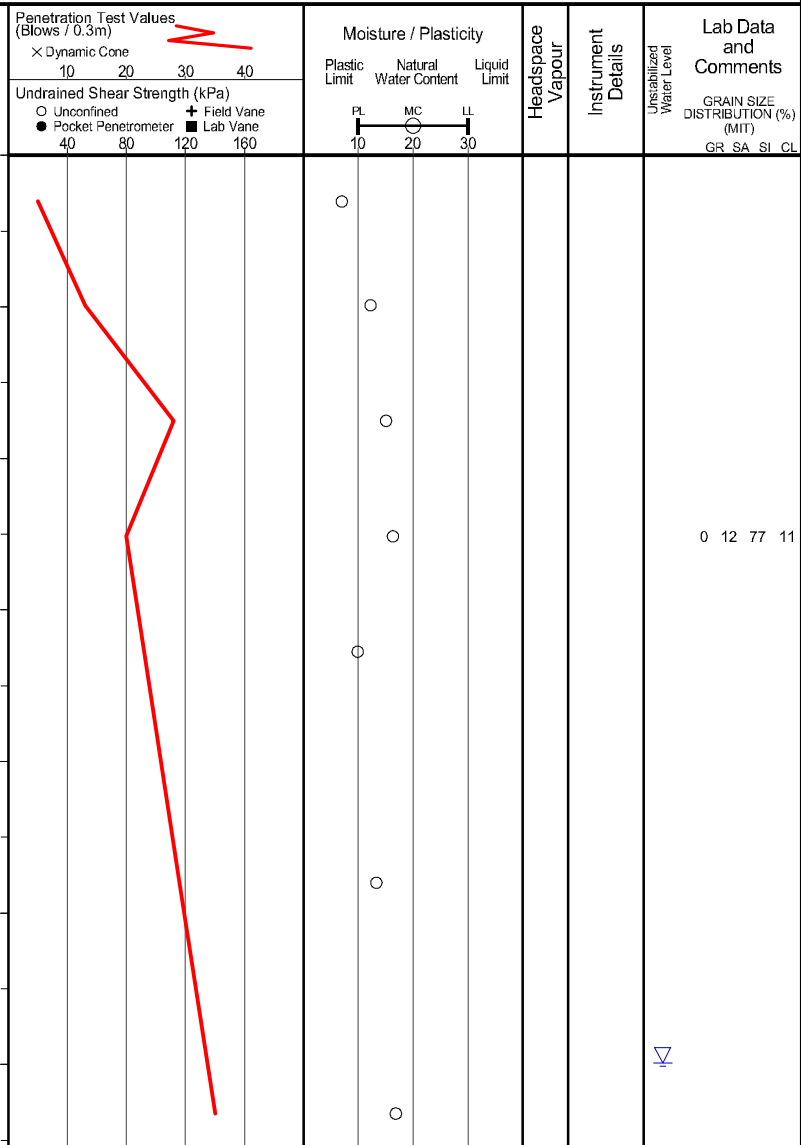


Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598111, N: 4865495 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			Elevation Scale (m)	Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m)	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Instrument Details	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev. Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value			Dynamic Cone	Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content			
0	280.0	GROUND SURFACE					280	10 20 30 40	PL MC LL	10 20 30				
	279.7	300mm TOPSOIL												
	0.3	Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	SS	5								
	279.2	SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, (possible intermittent sand seams), compact, brown, moist		2	SS	13	279							
	0.8													
1				3	SS	28								
2				4	SS	20								
3		...silty sand		5	SS	23								
4				6	SS	29								
5														
6	273.9	CLAYEY SILT , trace sand, trace gravel, hard, brown, moist (GLACIAL TILL)		7	SS	35	274							
	6.1													
	273.4	END OF BOREHOLE												
	6.6													



END OF BOREHOLE

Unstabilized water level measured at 6.0m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 295137, N: 4865588 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			Elevation Scale (m)	Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m)	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Instrument Details	Lab Data and Comments	
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value			Dynamic Cone	Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content				Liquid Limit
0	281.9	GROUND SURFACE													
		400mm TOPSOIL		1	SS	4									
	281.5	Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)													
	281.1	SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, compact to dense, brown, moist		2	SS	28									
		...silty sand below		3	SS	23									
				4	SS	17									
				5	SS	25									
				6	SS	39									
		...some clay		7	SS	48									
	275.3	END OF BOREHOLE													

END OF BOREHOLE

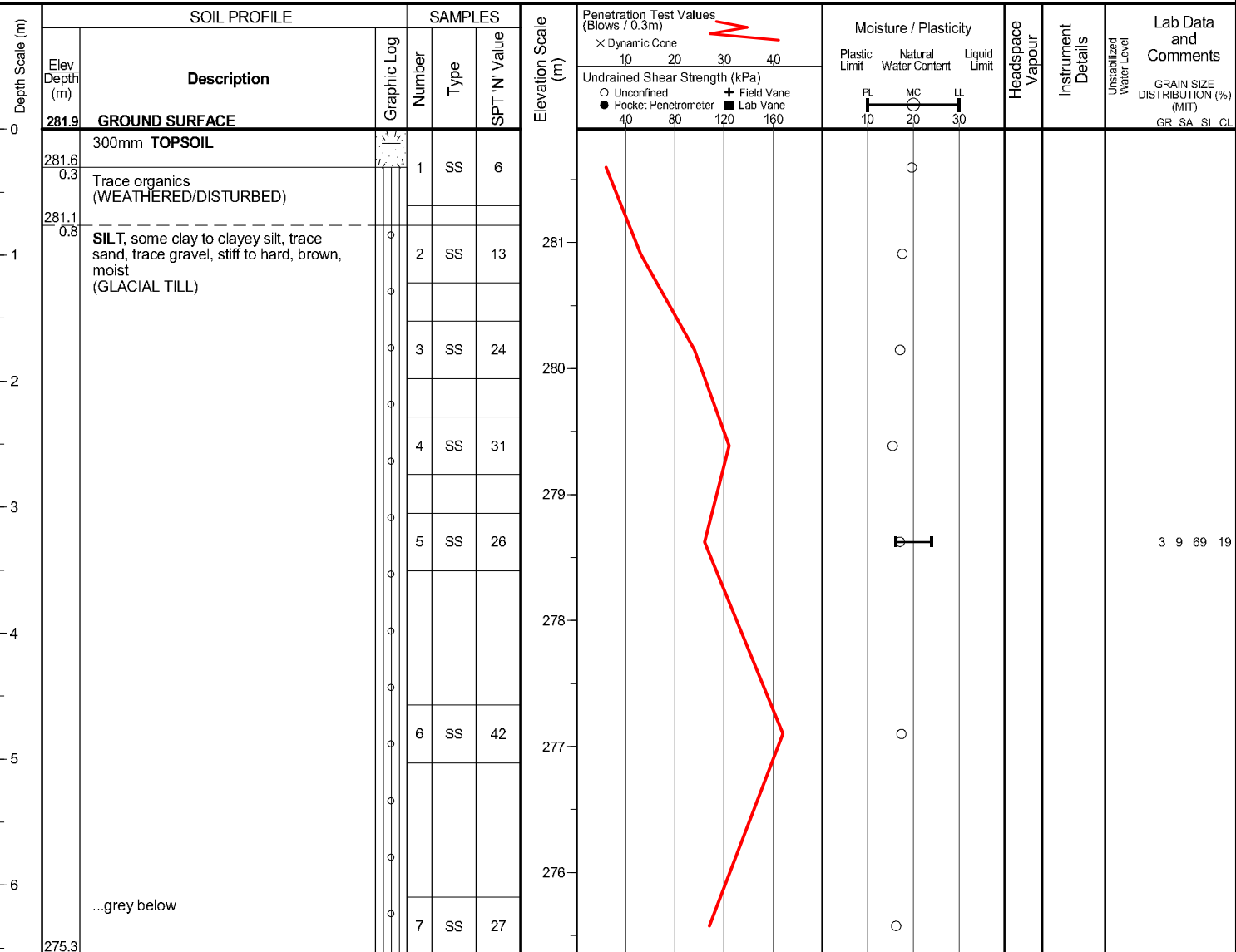
Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598223, N: 4865593 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



END OF BOREHOLE

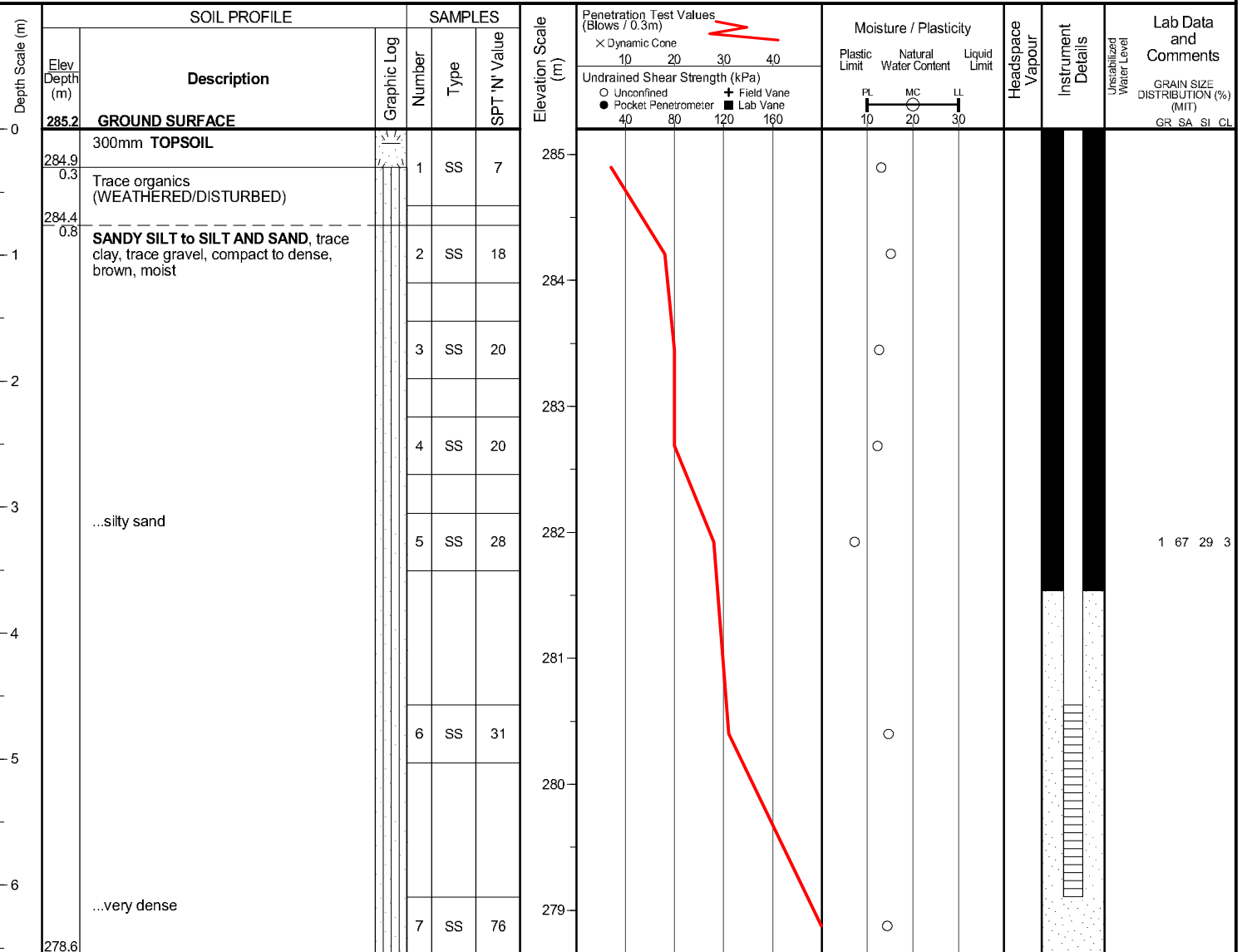
Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598309, N: 4865735 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date: May 24, 2013 Water Depth (m): dry Elevation (m): n/a



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598386, N: 4865796 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			Elevation Scale (m)	Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m)	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Instrument Details	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev. Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value			Dynamic Cone	Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content			
0	278.0	GROUND SURFACE					278	10 20 30 40	PL MC LL	10 20 30				
	277.7	300mm TOPSOIL		1	SS	5	277							
	0.3	FILL , clayey silt, trace to some sand, trace gravel, trace organics, topsoil, firm, brown / grey, moist ...(REWORKED/DISTURBED)		2	SS	6								
	276.5	SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, (possible intermittent sand seams), compact to dense, brown, moist		3	SS	31	276							
	1.5			4	SS	18								
		...grey below		5	SS	32	275							
				6	SS	49	274							
		...very dense		7	SS	70	273							
	271.4						272							
	6.6													0 11 79 10

END OF BOREHOLE

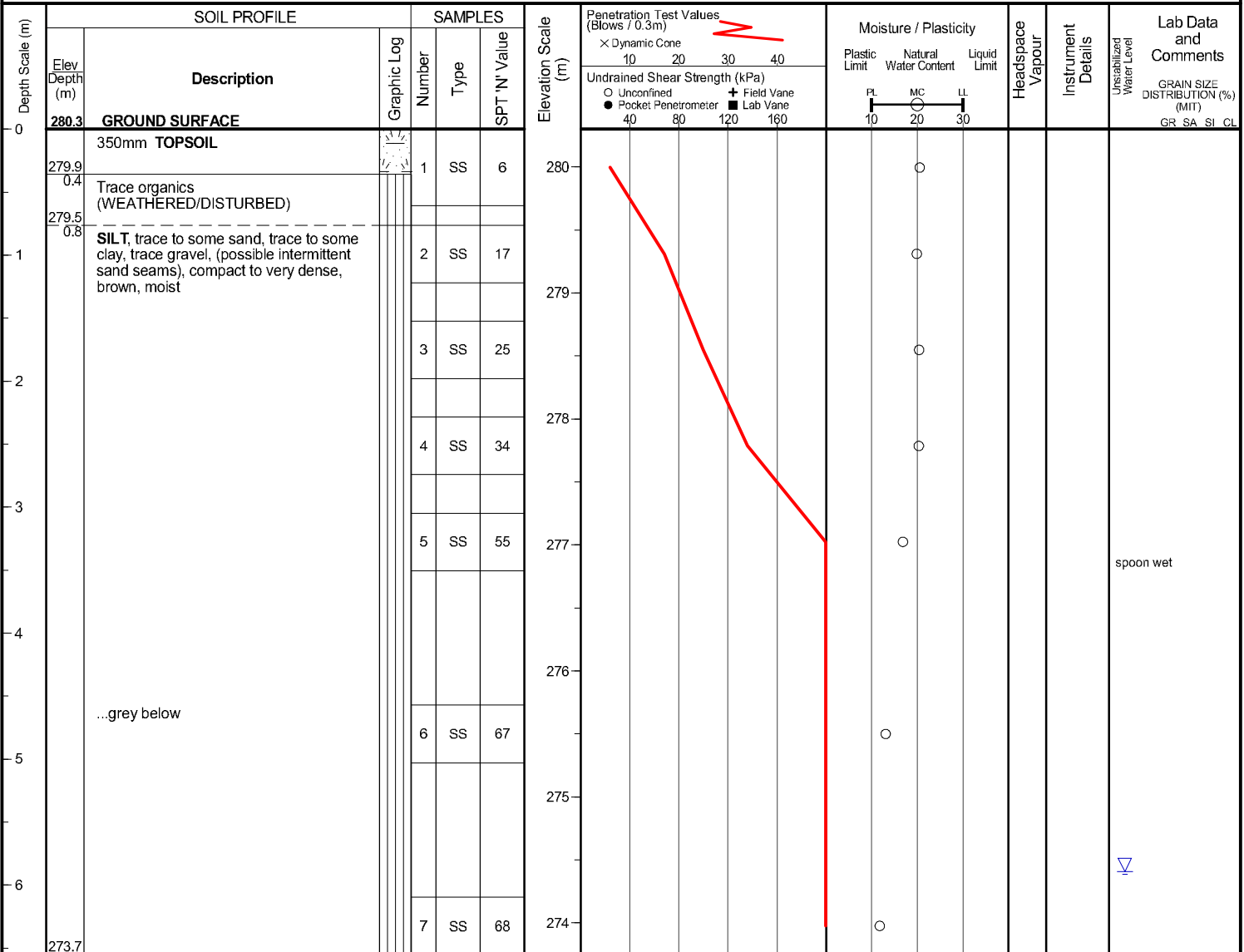
Unstabilized water level measured at 1.2m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598421, N: 4865843 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



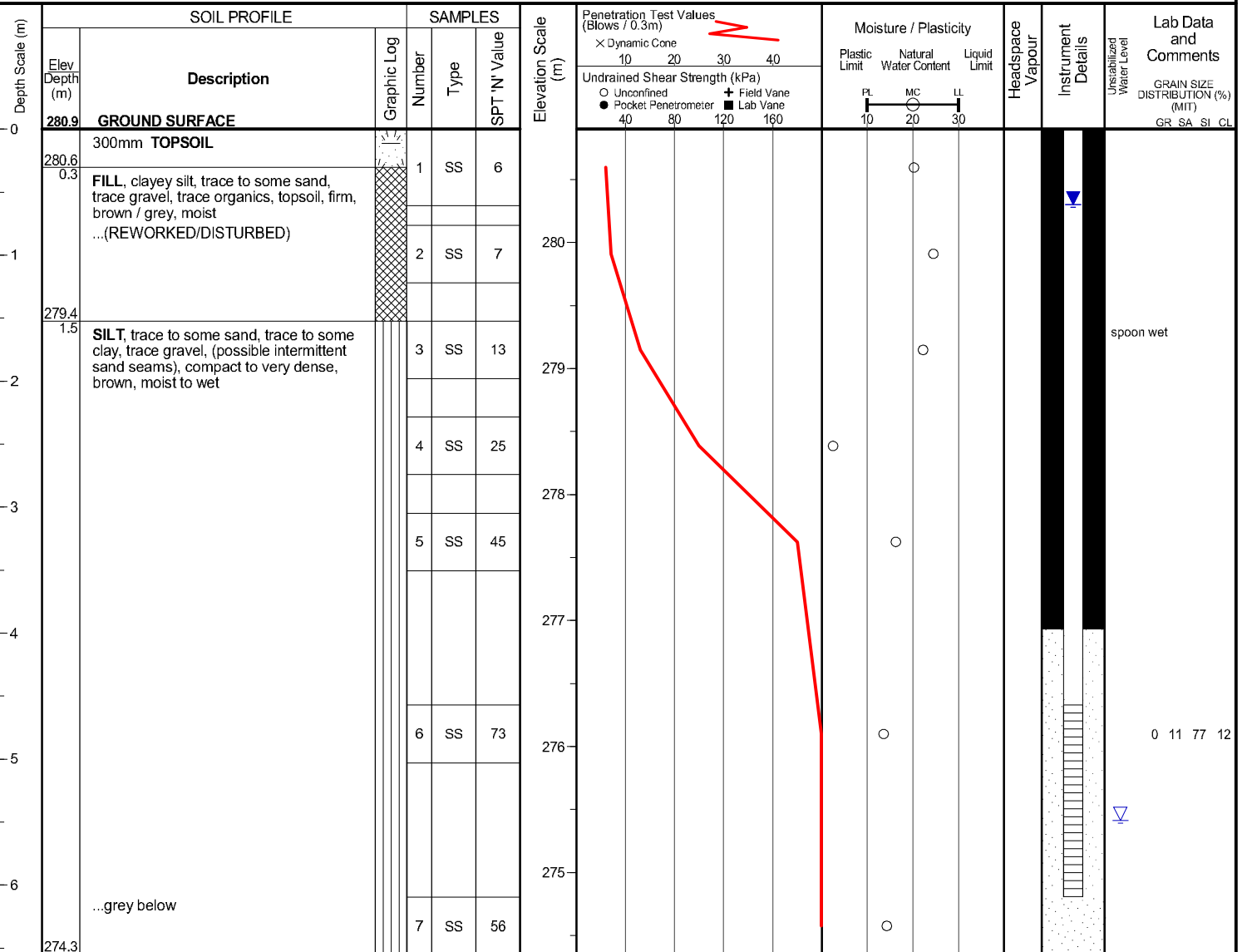
END OF BOREHOLE

Unstabilized water level measured at 5.9m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.

Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598465, N: 4865898 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



END OF BOREHOLE

Unstabilized water level measured at 5.5m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.

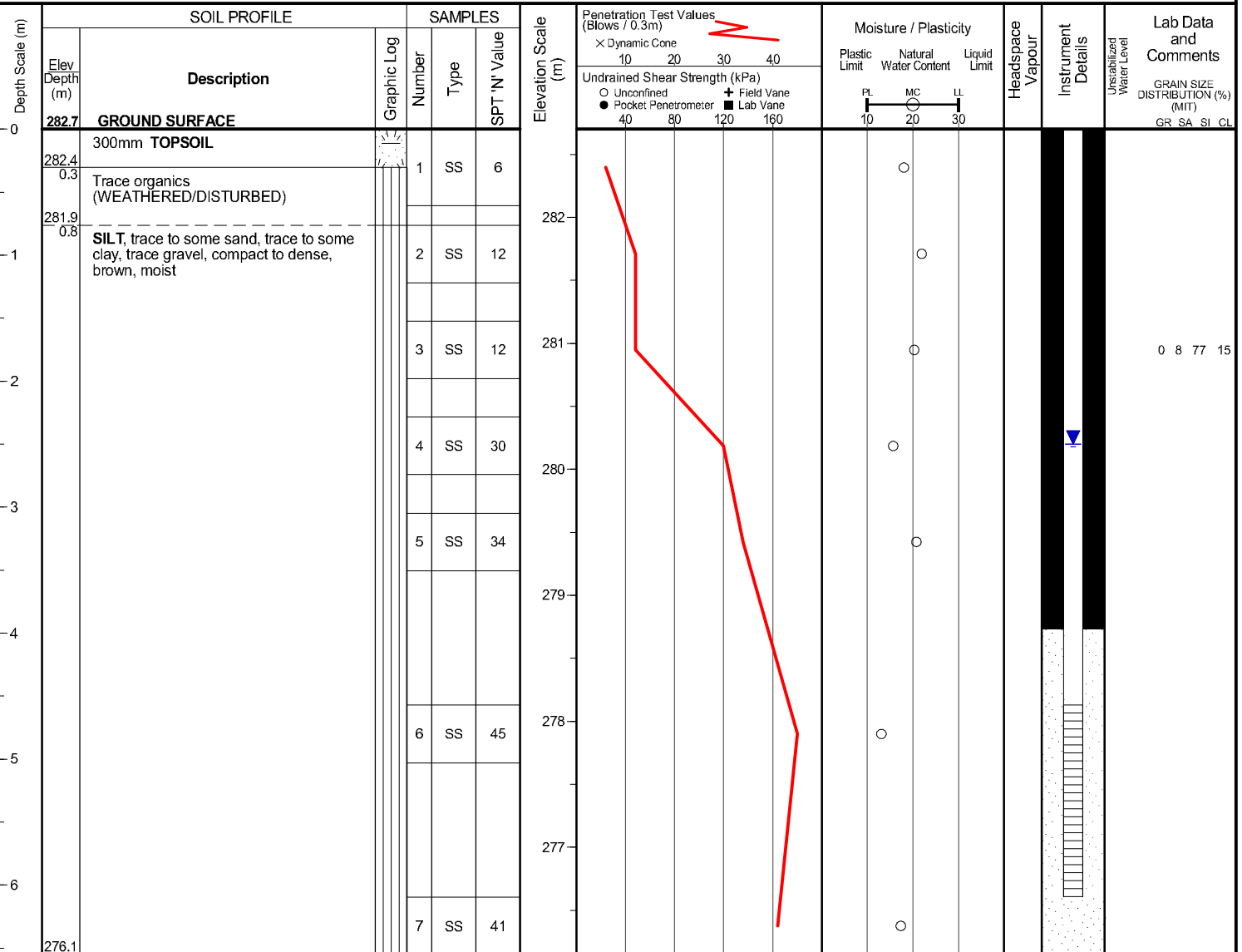
WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
 May 24, 2013 0.6 280.3



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598343, N: 4865854 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

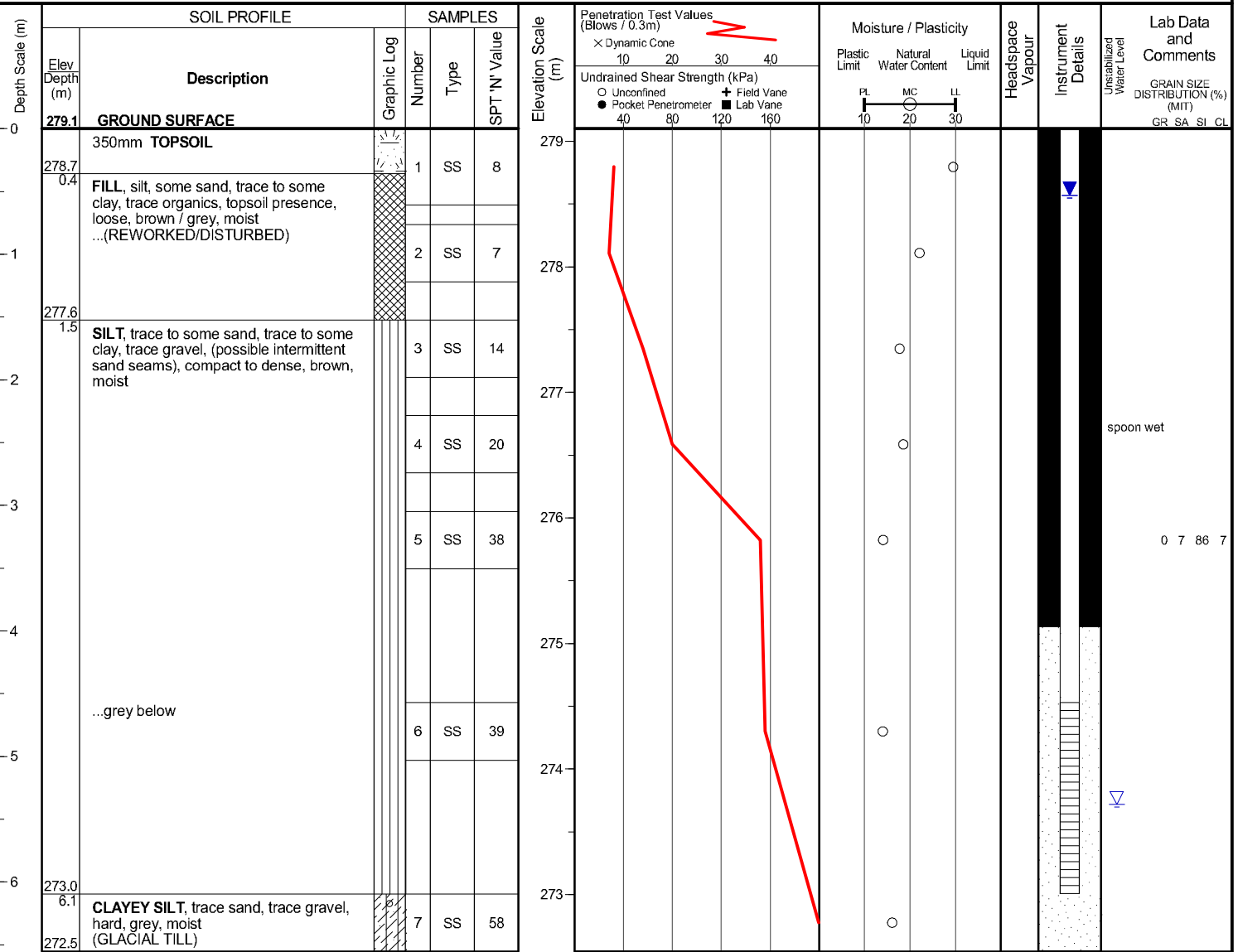
WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
 May 24, 2013 2.5 280.2



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598480, N: 4865808 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



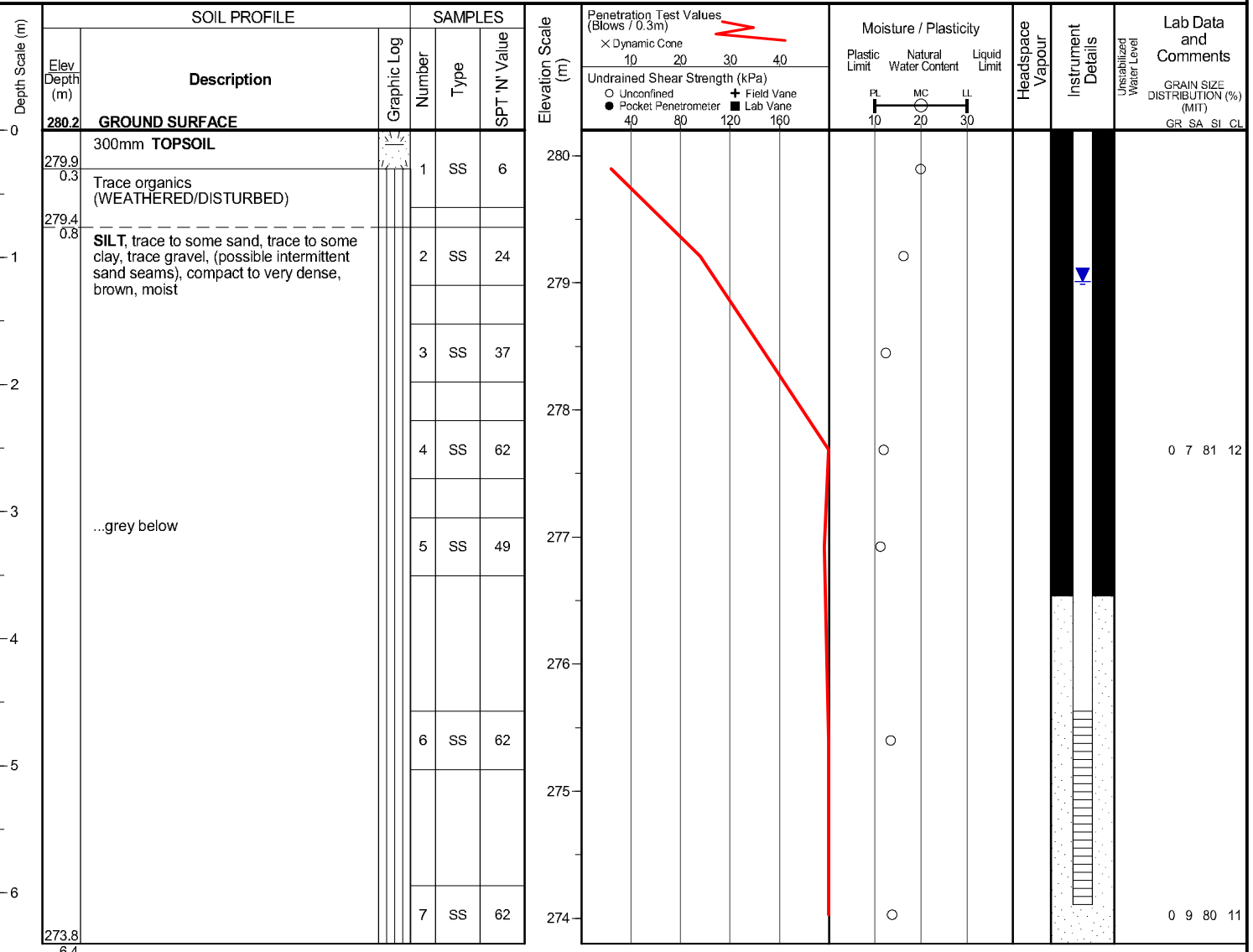
Unstabilized water level measured at 5.4m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.

WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
 May 24, 2013 0.5 278.6

Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598392, N: 4865760 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

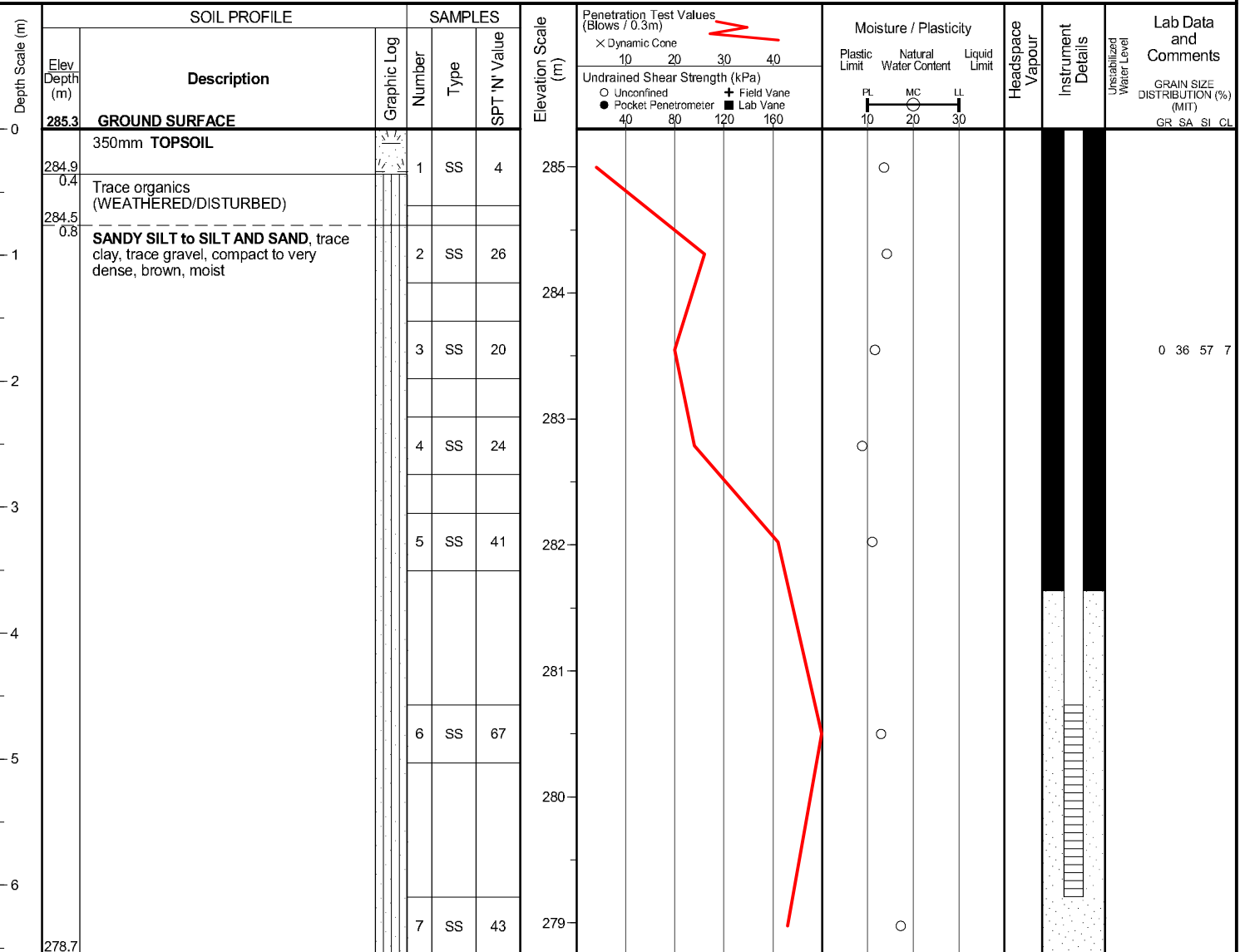
WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
 May 24, 2013 1.2 279.0



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No.: 11-13-3052
 Date started : May 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598168, N: 4865581 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic (NAD83)
 Rig type : track-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers



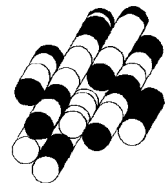
END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date: May 24, 2013 Water Depth (m): dry Elevation (m): n/a

TEST PIT LOGS

TERRAPROBE INC.





Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598036, N: 4865443 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Elevation Datum : N/A

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number			Type	Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content			
0.0		GROUND SURFACE 300mm TOPSOIL										
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS							
0.5		SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, compact, brown / grey, moist										
2.0		...wet below		2	GS							
2.4		END OF TEST PIT		3	GS							

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

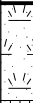




Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	1.9	
8/23/2013	1.7	

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.3m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598040, N: 4865462 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : N/A
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE						40 80 120 160	PL 10	MC 20	LL 30			
		250mm TOPSOIL											
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.5		SILT, trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, compact, brown / grey, moist											
				2	GS								
1.2		SANDY SILT, trace clay, compact, brown / grey, moist											
				3	GS								
1.7		SILTY SAND, trace clay, dense, brown / grey, wet											
				4	GS								
2.4	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	2.2	
8/23/2013	2.0	

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.3m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

...at 1.7m, water seepage





Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598073, N: 4865443 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Elevation Datum : N/A

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE						40 80 120 160	PL 10	MC 20	LL 30			
		300mm TOPSOIL											
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.5		SILTY SAND , trace clay, trace organics, very loose, dark brown, moist / wet		2	GS								
0.9		SAND , trace silt, trace clay, trace organics, very loose, brown, wet		3	GS								
1.5		CLAYEY SILT , some sand, stiff, grey, moist wet		4	GS								
2.0	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	0.8	
8/23/2013	0.6	

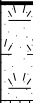



Unstabilized water level measured at 0.8m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

▽ ...at 0.8m, water seepage

Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 15, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598076, N: 4865460 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : N/A
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE												
		250mm TOPSOIL											
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.5		SILT, trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, compact, brown / grey, moist											
				2	GS								
1.7		SILTY SAND, trace clay, compact, brown, wet											
				3	GS								
2.4	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	1.8	
8/23/2013	1.7	

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.3m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

...at 1.8m, water seepage





Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 19, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598376, N: 4865832 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Elevation Datum : N/A

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE												
		350mm TOPSOIL											
0.4		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.6		SANDY SILT to SAND, trace to some clay, trace gravel, (intermittent sand seams), compact to dense, brown / grey, moist											
1.5				2	GS								
1.8		SILT, some sand to sandy, trace clay (intermittent sand seams), compact, wet		3	GS								
2.0	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS
 Time 8/23/2013 Water Depth (m) 1.9 Elevation (m)

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.0m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

...at 1.8m, water seepage



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 19, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598387, N: 4865862 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Elevation Datum : N/A

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE												
		350mm TOPSOIL											
0.4		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.7		SAND, trace to some silt, trace clay, compact to dense, brown, moist											
1.4		SILT, some sand to sandy, trace clay, very dense, brown, wet		2	GS								
2.0	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS
 Time 8/23/2013 Water Depth (m) 1.5 Elevation (m)

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.0m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

...at 1.3m, water seepage



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 19, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598393, N: 4865838 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Elevation Datum : N/A

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0		GROUND SURFACE 300mm TOPSOIL					40 80 120 160	PL 10	MC 20	LL 30			
0.5	0.5	Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
1.0	0.7	SANDY SILT, trace clay, trace gravel, compact to dense, brown / grey, moist											
1.5	1.4	SANDY SILT to SAND, trace clay, compact, brown / grey, wet		2	GS								
2.0	1.9	SILT, trace to some sand, trace to some clay, dense, brown / grey, wet		3	GS								
	2.0	END OF TEST PIT		4	GS								...at 1.4m, water seepage

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS
 Time 8/23/2013
 Water Depth (m) 1.4
 Elevation (m)

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.0m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598436, N: 4865818 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : N/A
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE												
		250mm TOPSOIL											
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)											
0.6		SILT, trace to some sand, trace to some clay, (intermittent sand seams), compact to dense, brown / grey, moist		1	GS								
1.7		SILT, trace to some sand, trace to some clay, (intermittent sand seams), compact to dense, brown / grey, wet		2	GS								
2.1												...at 1.7m, water seepage	
2.5				3	GS								
2.5	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	2.2	
8/23/2013	2.1	

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.1m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598456, N: 4865792 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : N/A
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE												
		200mm TOPSOIL											
0.2		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)											
0.5				1	GS								
0.6		SILT, trace to some sand, trace clay, (intermittent sand seams), compact to dense, brown, moist											
1.0													
1.5													
2.0		...wet											
2.1	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	2.0	
8/23/2013	2.0	

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.0m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 19, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598432, N: 4865786 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Elevation Datum : N/A

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity Plastic Limit Natural Water Content Liquid Limit PL MC LL	Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) (MIT) GR SA SI CL
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type						
0.0		GROUND SURFACE 300mm TOPSOIL									
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS						
0.5		CLAYEY SILT , trace to some sand, very stiff, brown / grey, moist									
1.8		SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, compact to dense, brown / grey, moist to wet		3	GS						
2.1		END OF TEST PIT									

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/23/2013	1.9	

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.0m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.





...at 1.8m, water seepage



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 19, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598415, N: 4865777 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : N/A
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE						40 80 120 160	PL 10	MC 20	LL 30			
		300mm TOPSOIL											
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.6		CLAYEY SILT , trace to some sand, trace gravel, stiff, brown / grey, moist											
		...wet		2	GS								
				3	GS								
1.5		SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, compact to dense, brown / grey, moist											
		...wet		4	GS								
2.0	END OF TEST PIT												

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS
 Time 8/23/2013 Water Depth (m) 1.5 Elevation (m)

Unstabilized water level measured at 2.0m below grade; test pit was open upon completion of excavation.

...at 1.4m, water seepage



Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

Project No. : 11-13-3052
 Date excavated : August 16, 2013
 Sheet No. : 1 of 1

Position : E: 598405, N: 4865760 (UTM 17T)
 Rig type : BACKHOE

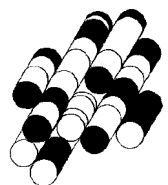
Elevation Datum : N/A

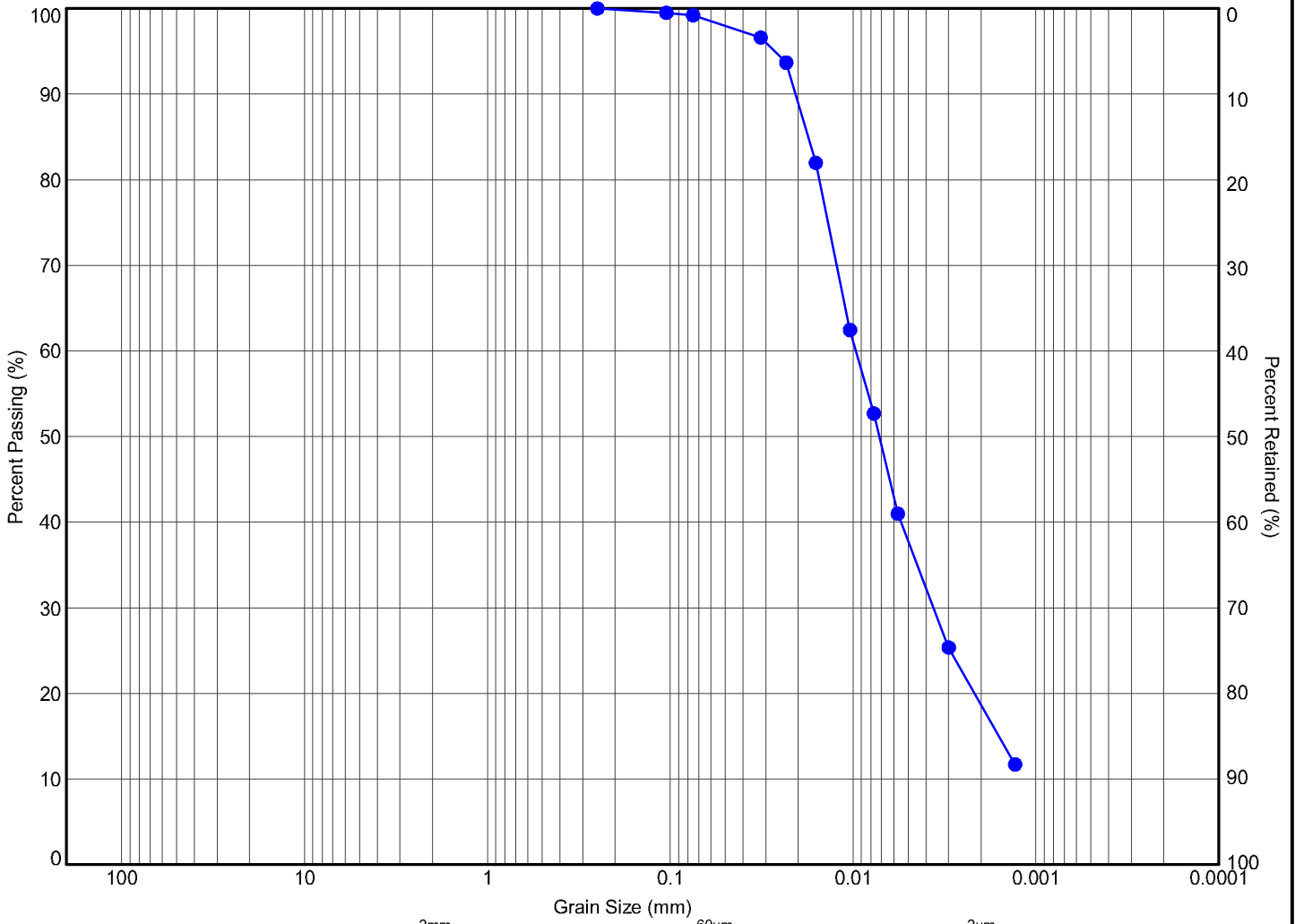
Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity			Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0		GROUND SURFACE					40 80 120 160	PL 10	MC 20	LL 30			
		250mm TOPSOIL											
0.3		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)											
0.7		SANDY SILT , (intermittent sand seams), compact to dense, brown, moist ...intermittent sand seams		1	GS								
1.6		SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some gravel, compact to dense, brown / grey, moist		2	GS								
2.0				3	GS								
2.2		END OF TEST PIT											

Test pit was dry and open upon completion of excavation.

SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

TERRAPROBE INC.





MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	<i>(Fines, %)</i>	
● 1	SS5	3.3	269.8	0	1	80	19		



Terraprobe

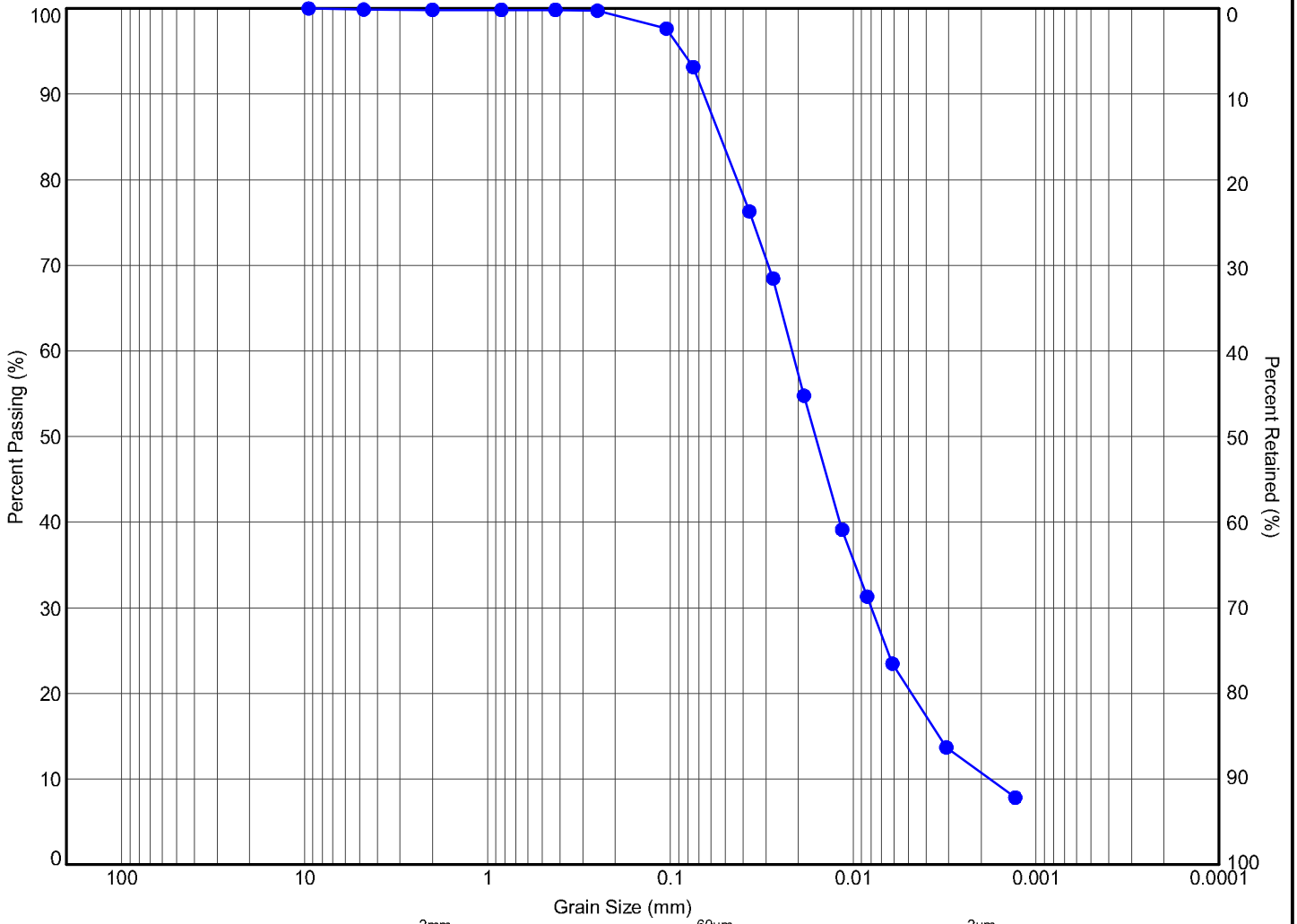
11 Indell Lane, Brampton Ontario L6T 3Y3
(905) 796-2650

Title:

**GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SILT, SOME CLAY, TRACE SAND**

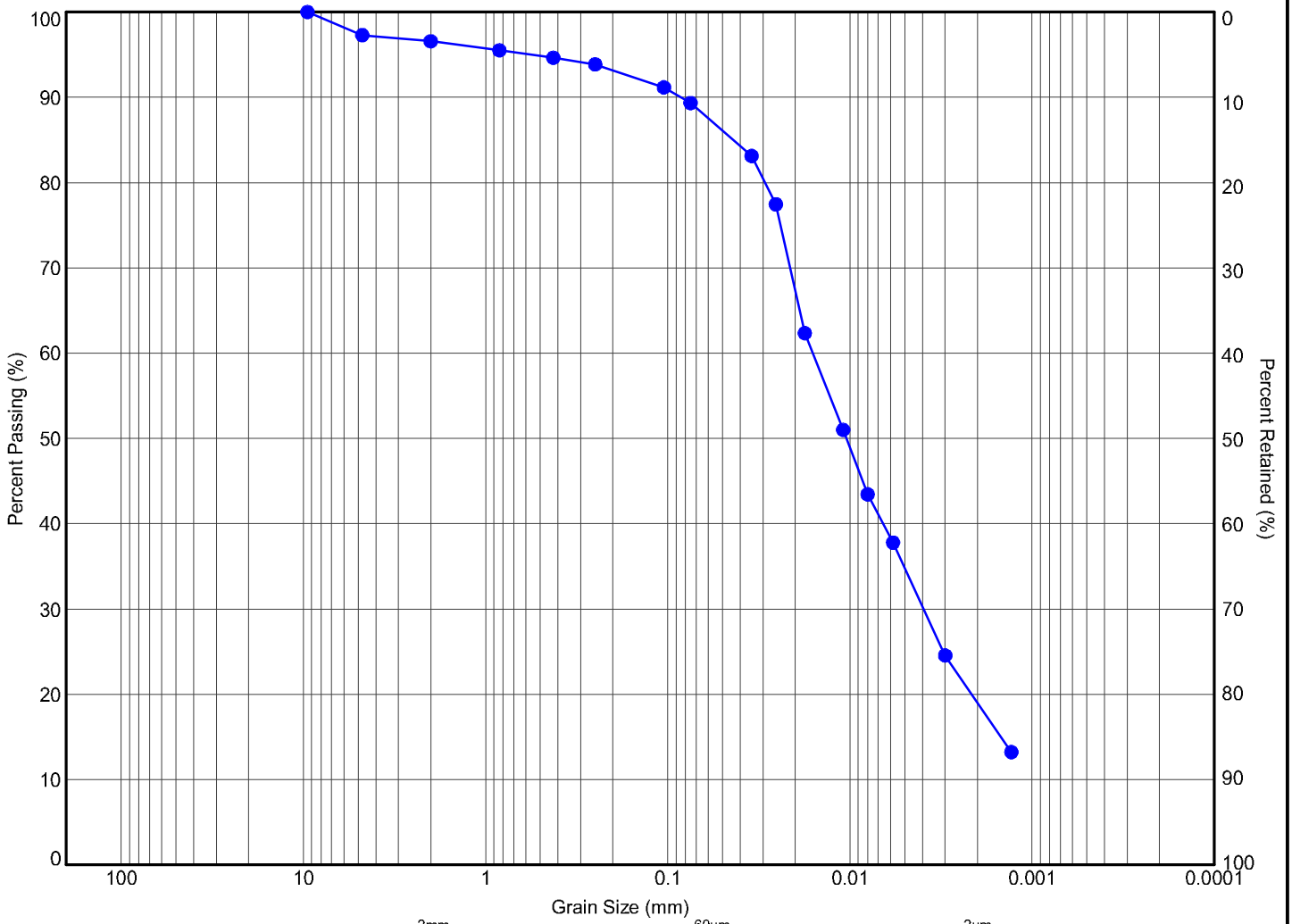
File No.:

11-13-3052



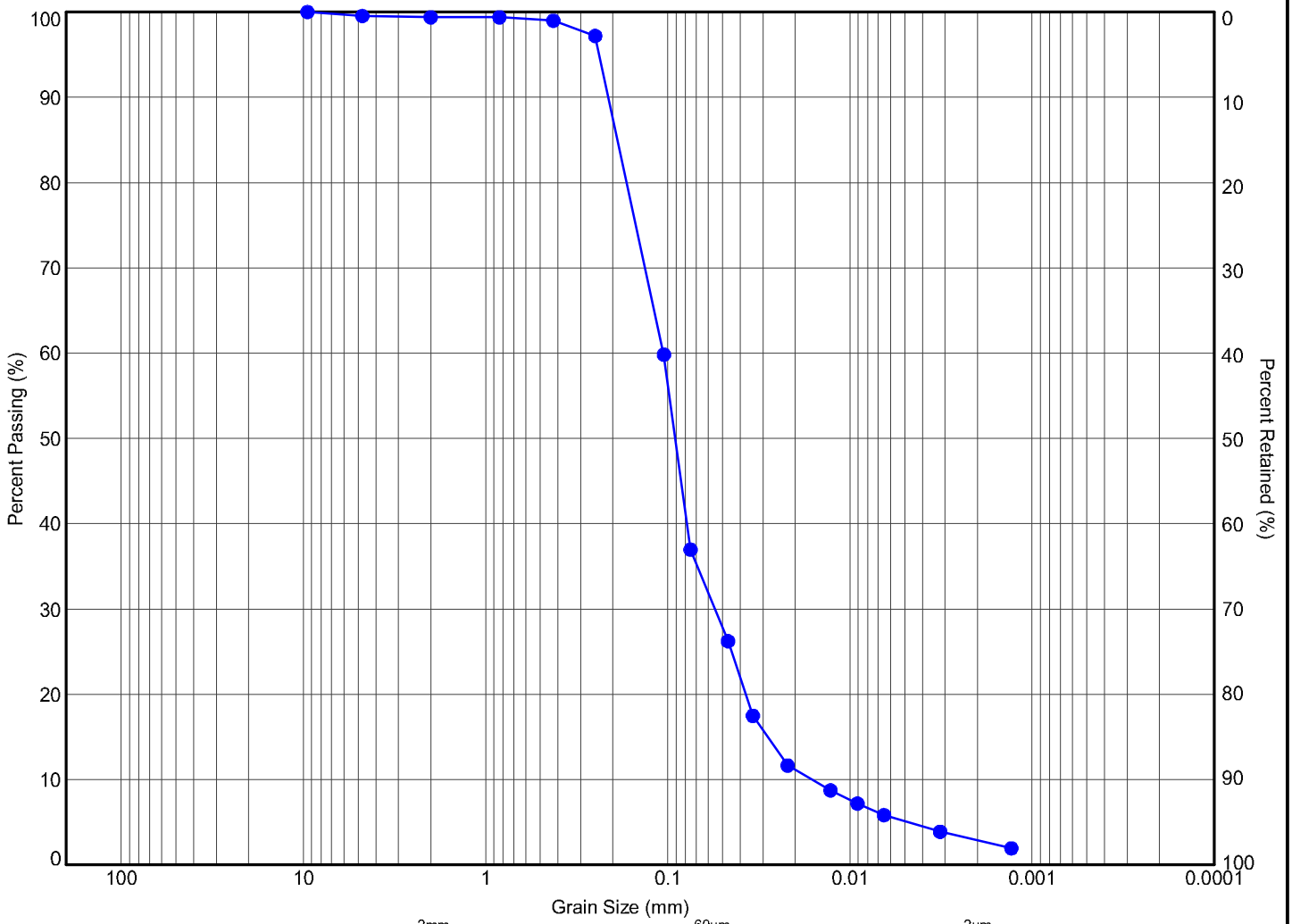
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)	
● 2	SS4	2.5	277.5	0	12	77	11		



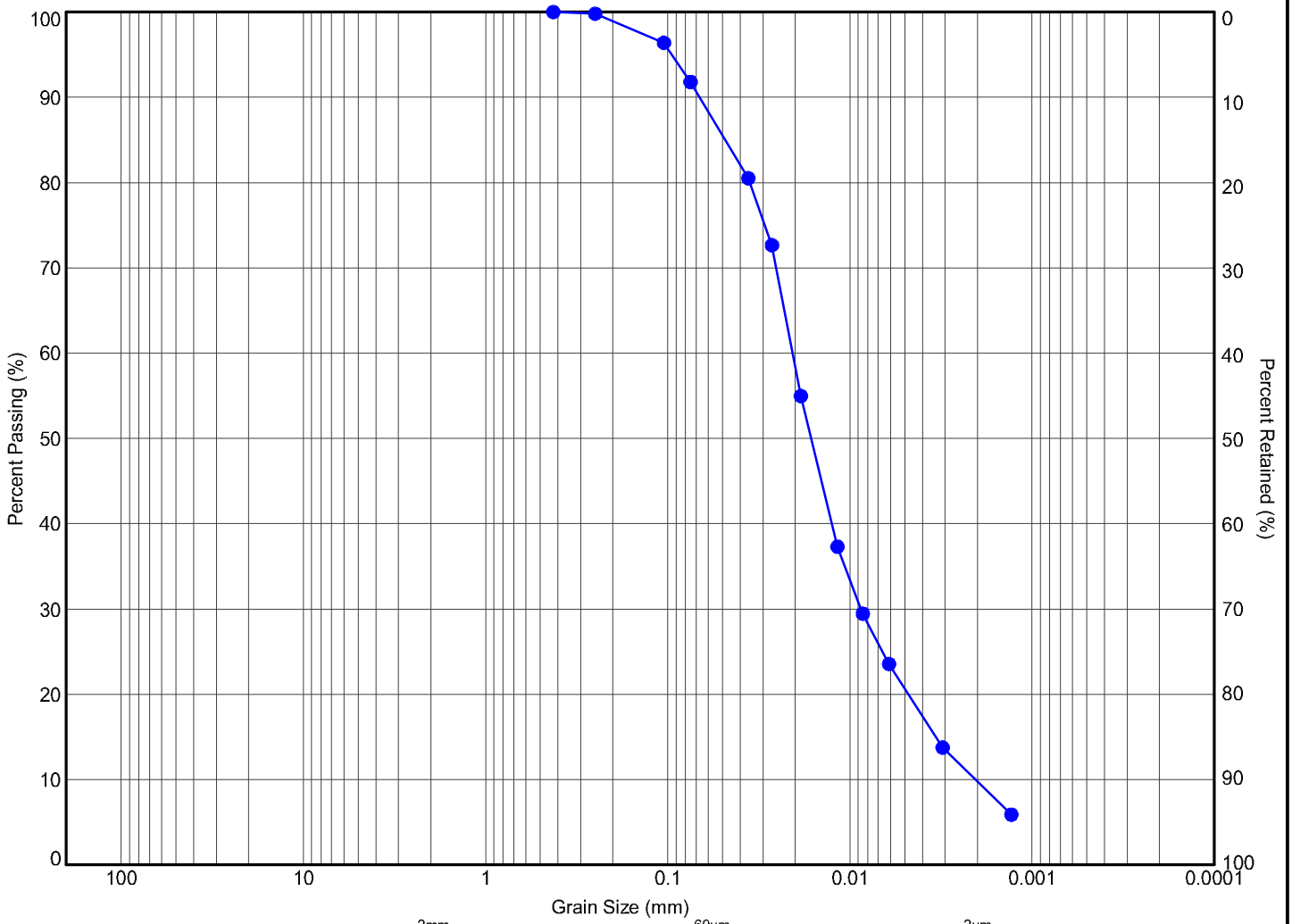
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM								
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)
● 4	SS5	3.3	278.6	3	9	69	19	



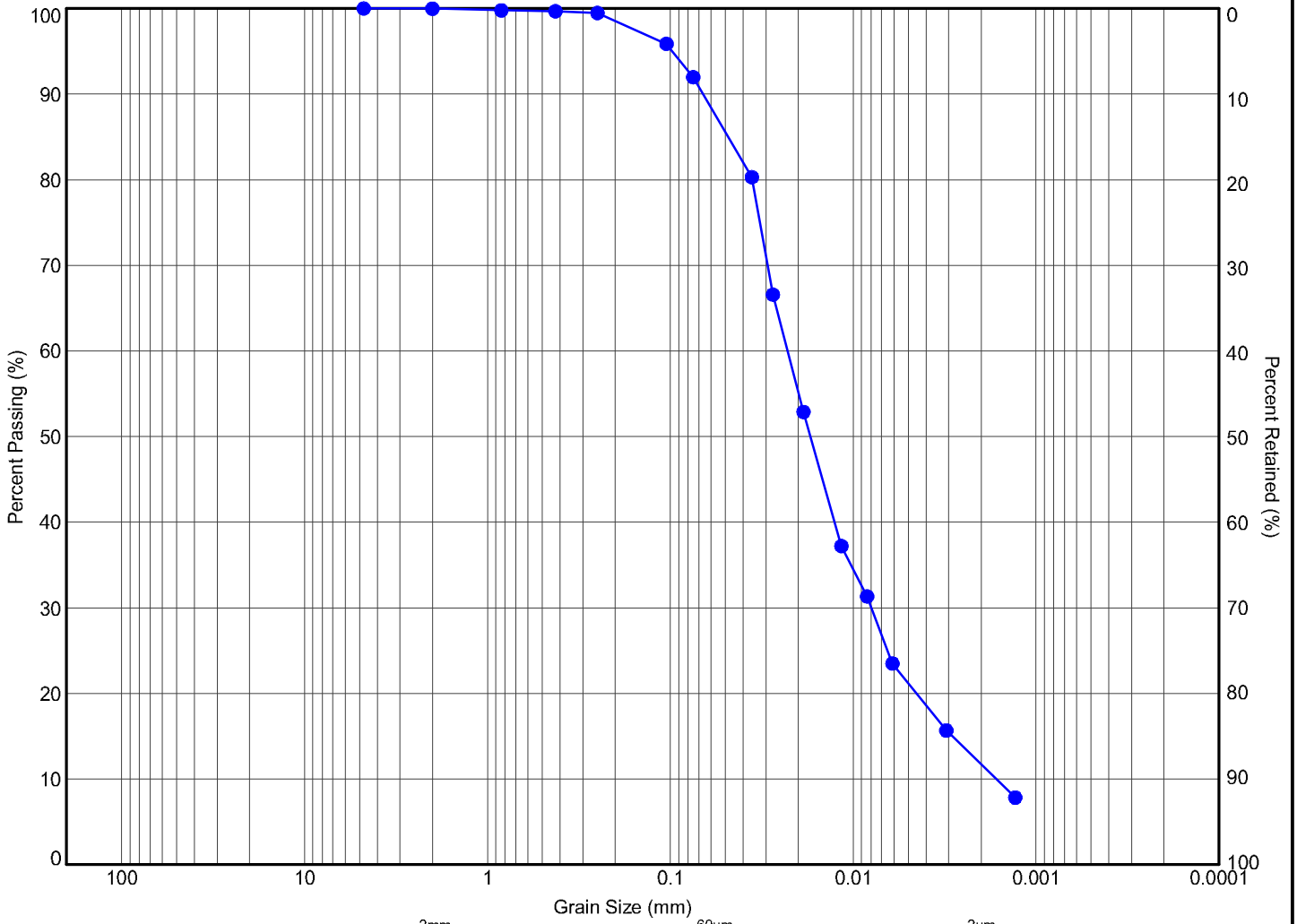
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM								
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)
● 5	SS5	3.3	281.9	1	67	29	3	



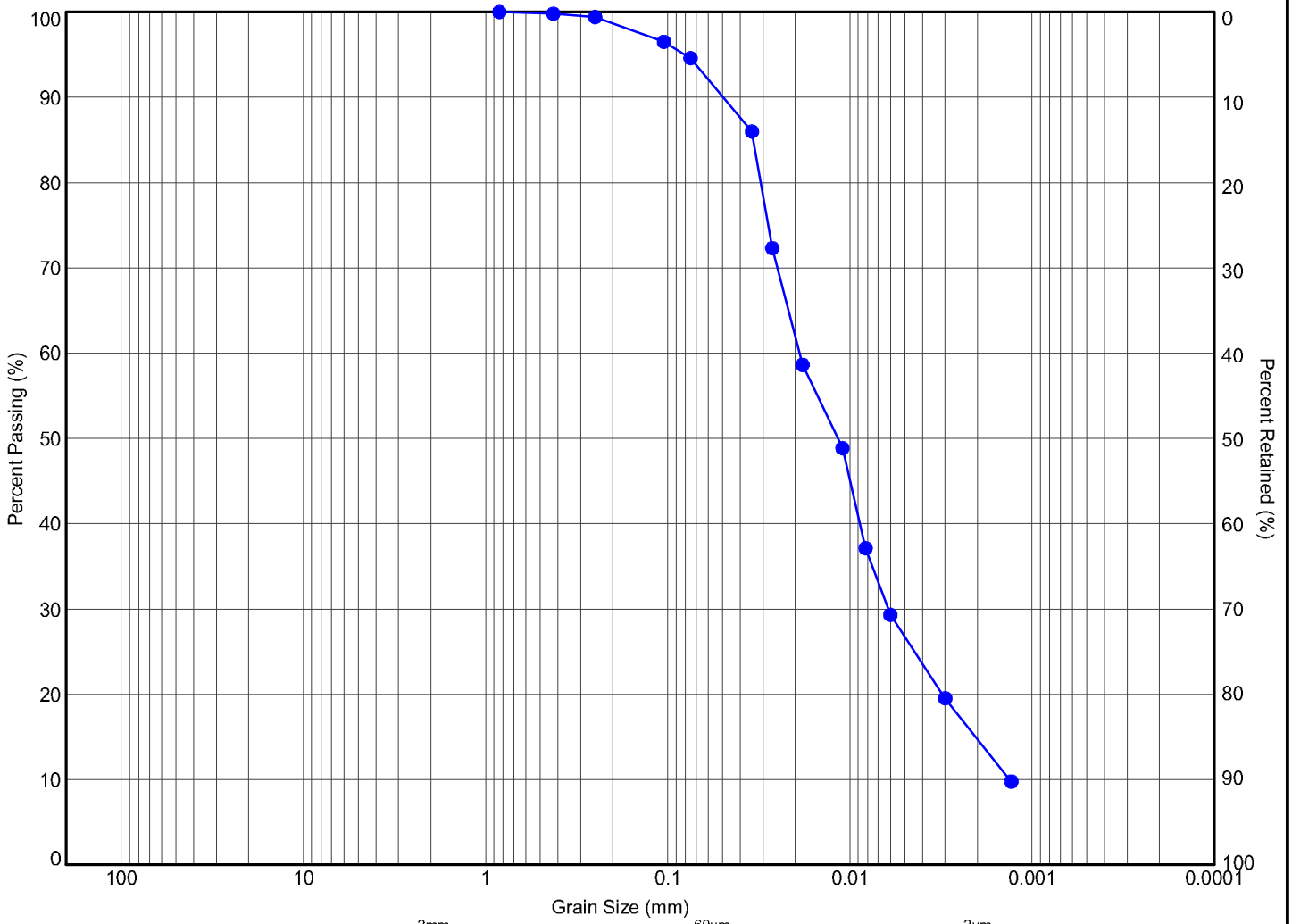
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	<i>(Fines, %)</i>	
● 6	SS7	6.3	271.7	0	11	79	10		



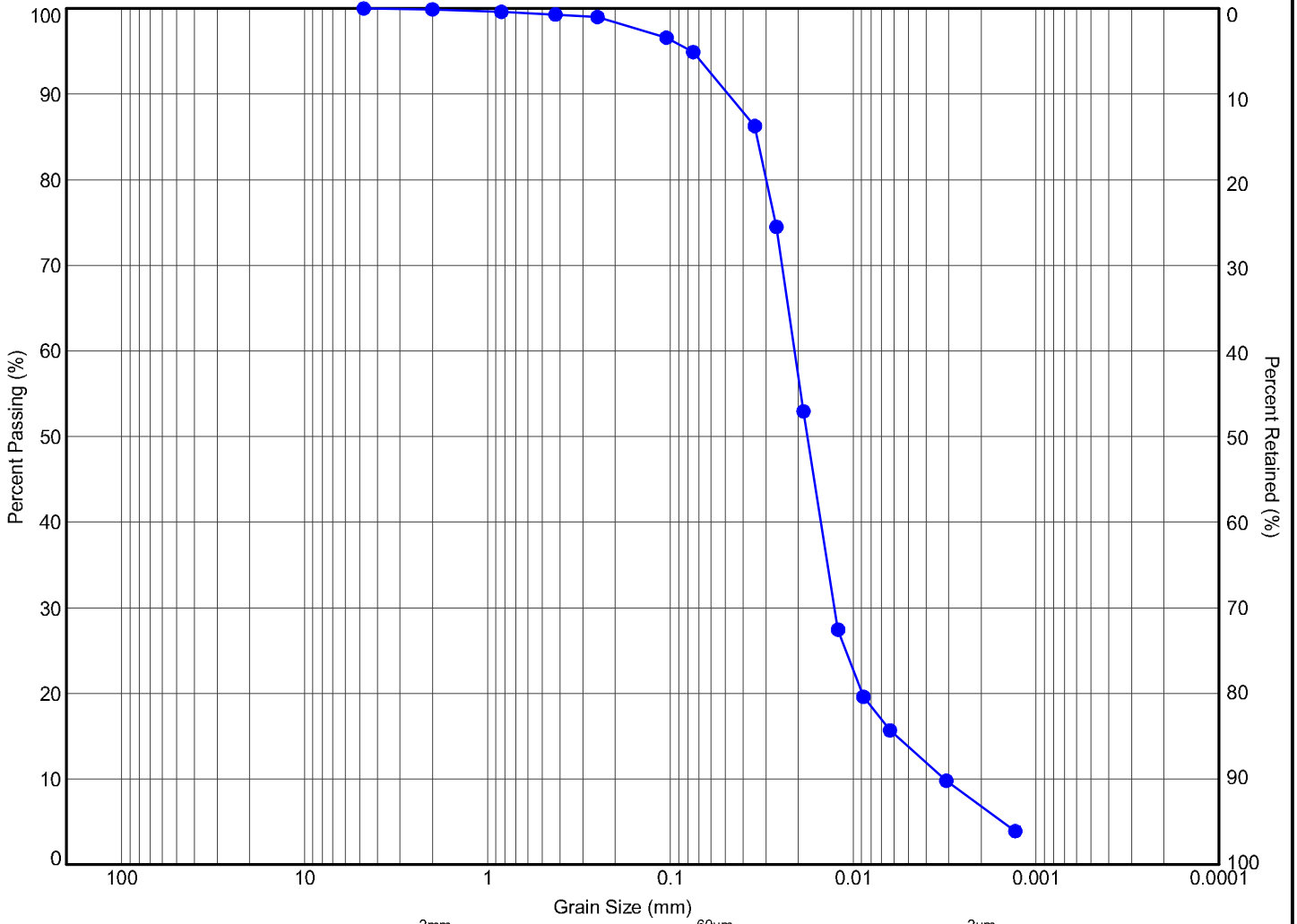
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)	
● 8	SS6	4.8	276.1	0	11	77	12		



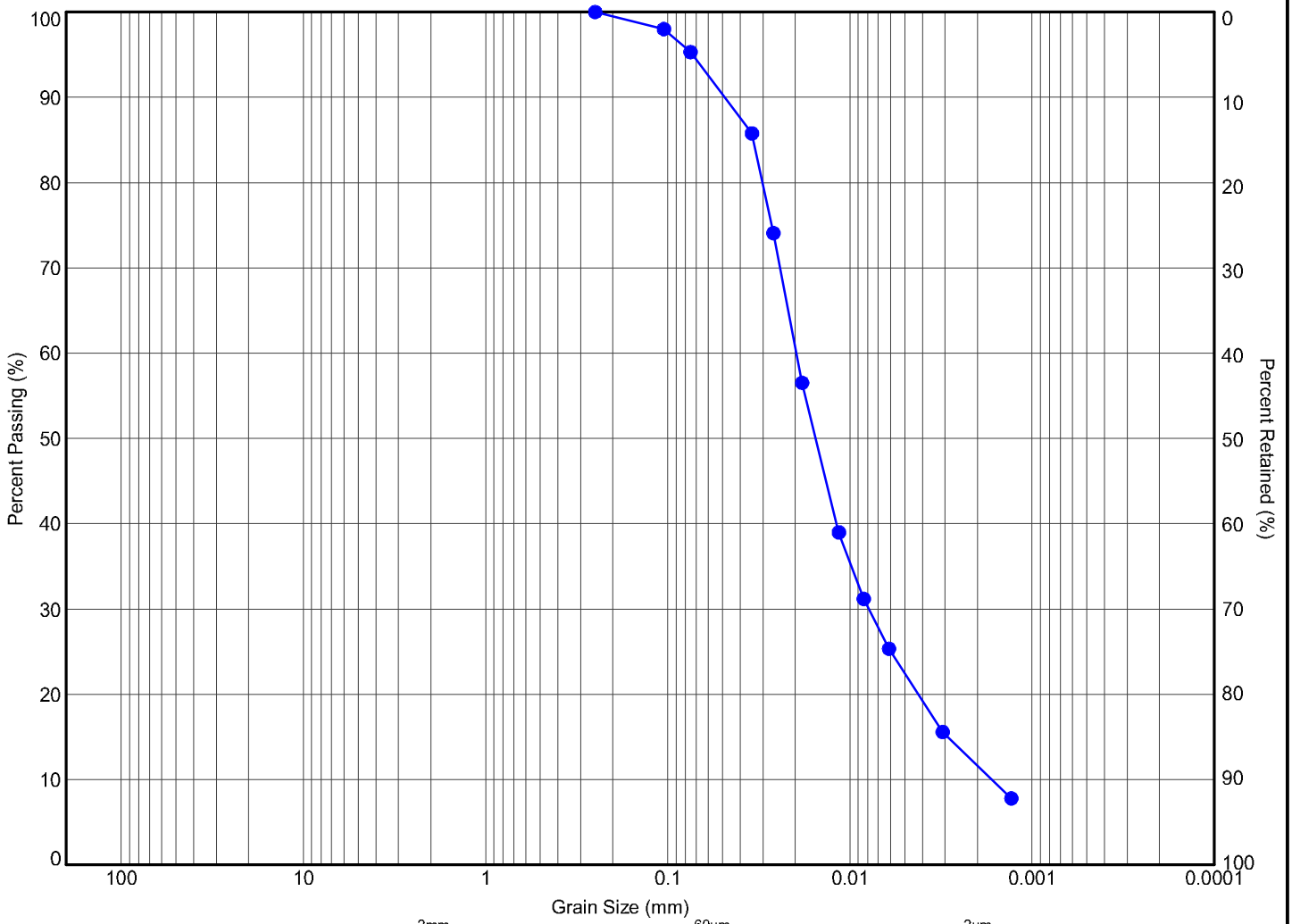
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM								
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)
● 9	SS3	1.8	280.9	0	8	77	15	



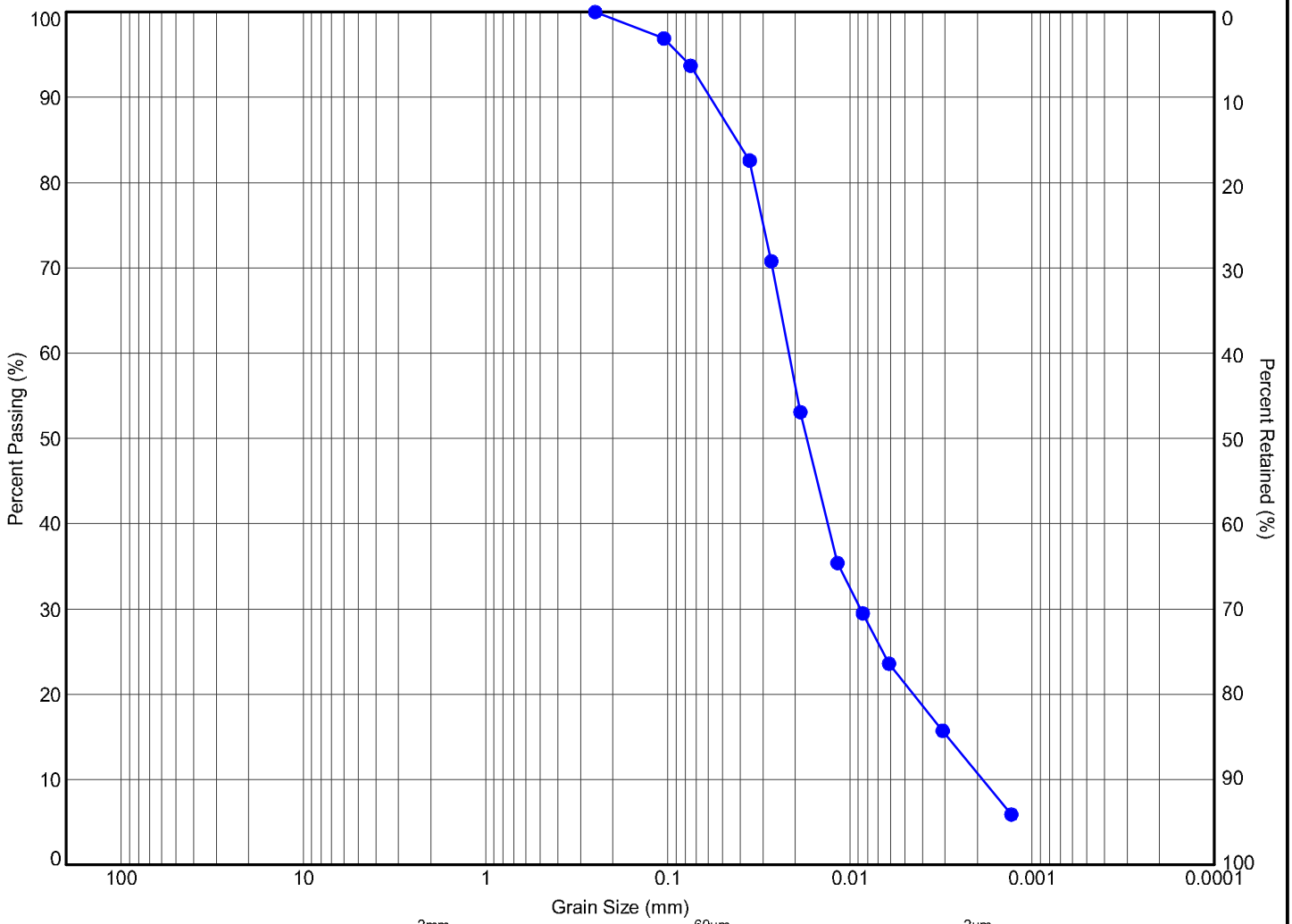
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)	
● 10	SS5	3.3	275.8	0	7	86	7		



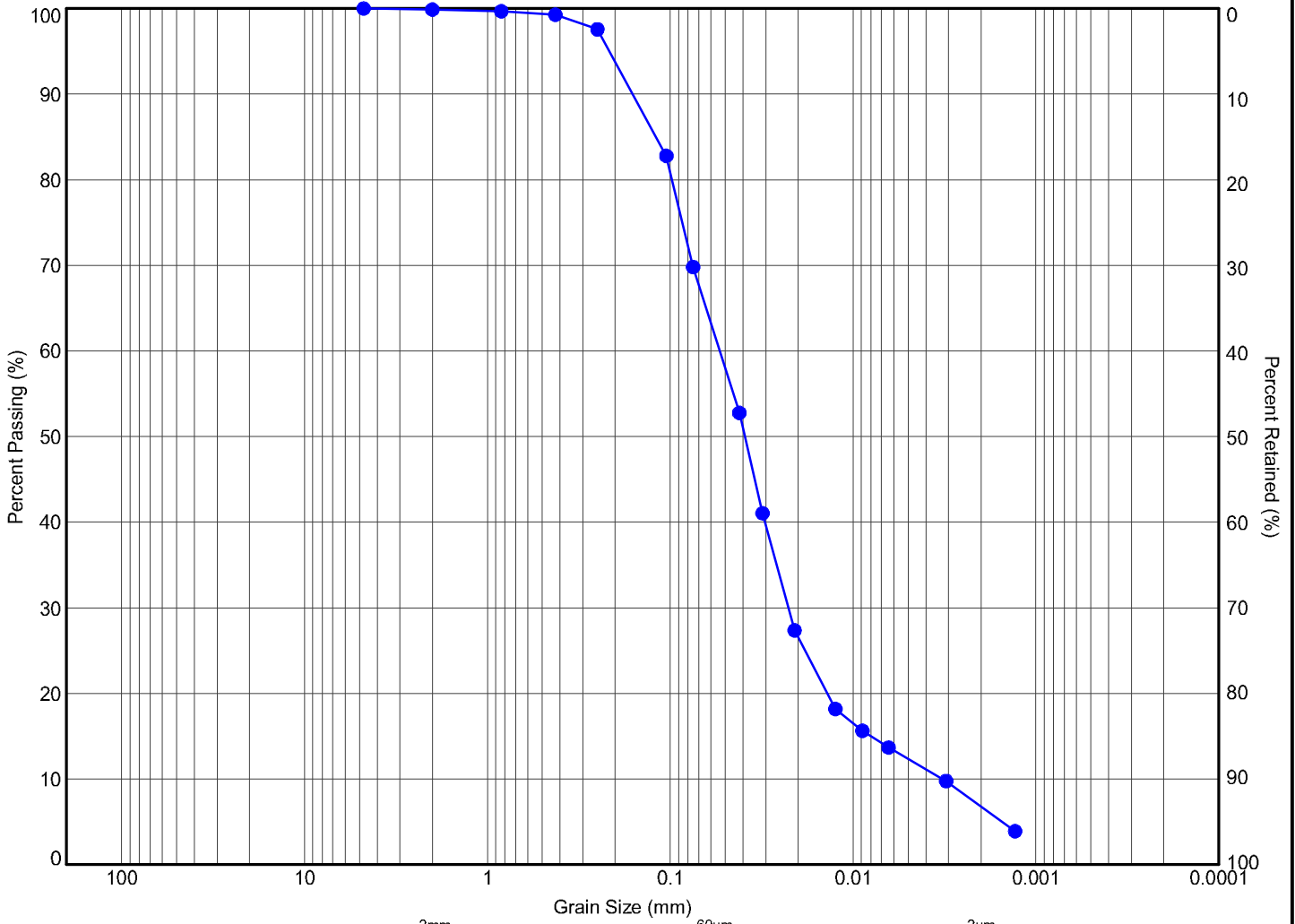
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	<i>(Fines, %)</i>	
● 11	SS4	2.5	277.7	0	7	81	12		



MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	<i>(Fines, %)</i>	
● 11	SS7	6.2	274.0	0	9	80	11		



MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

MIT SYSTEM									
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	<i>(Fines, %)</i>	
● 12	SS3	1.8	283.5	0	36	57	7		



Terraprobe

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(905) 796-2650

Title:

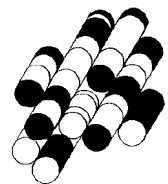
**GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SILT AND SAND, TRACE CLAY**

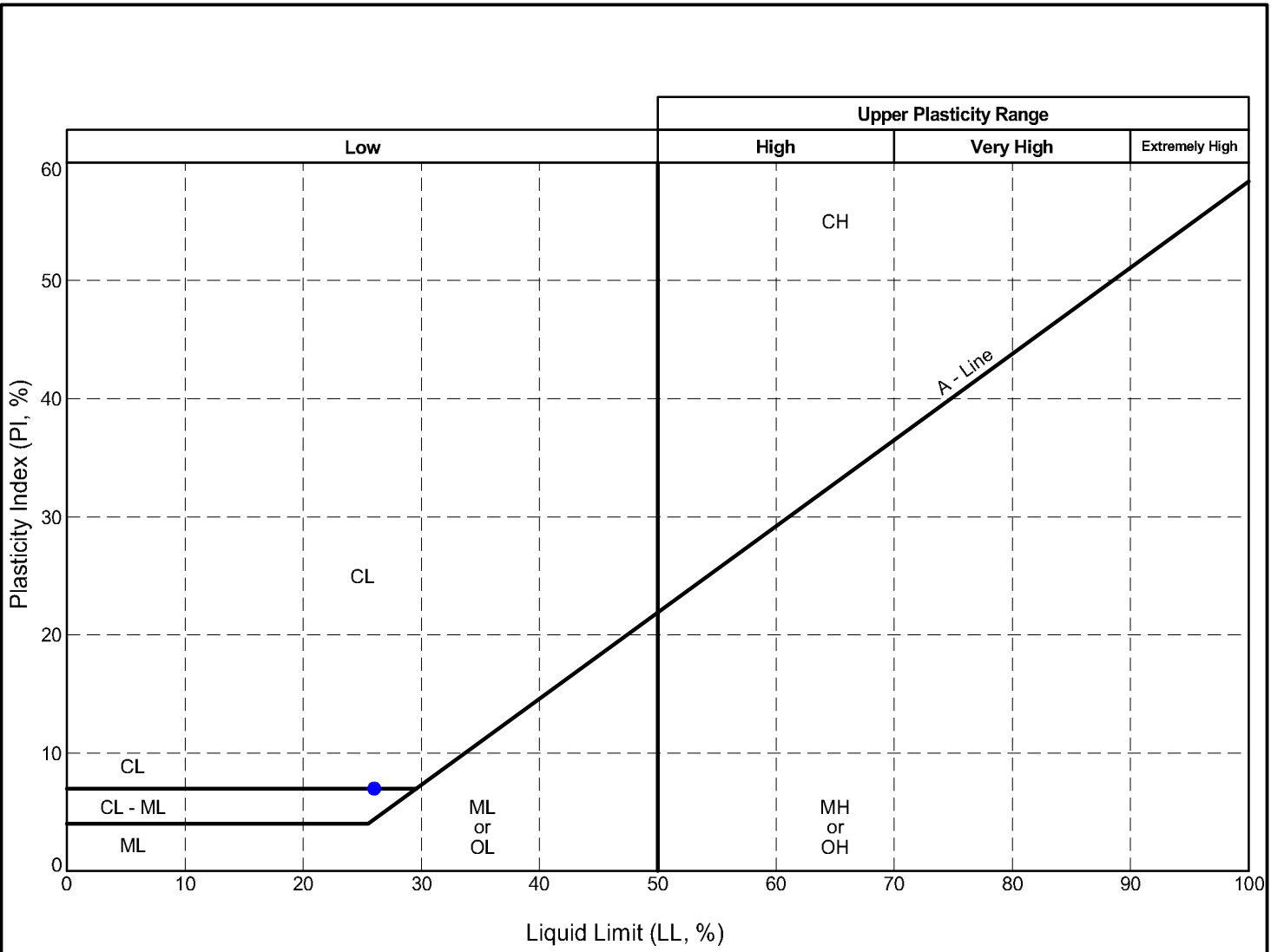
File No.:

11-13-3052

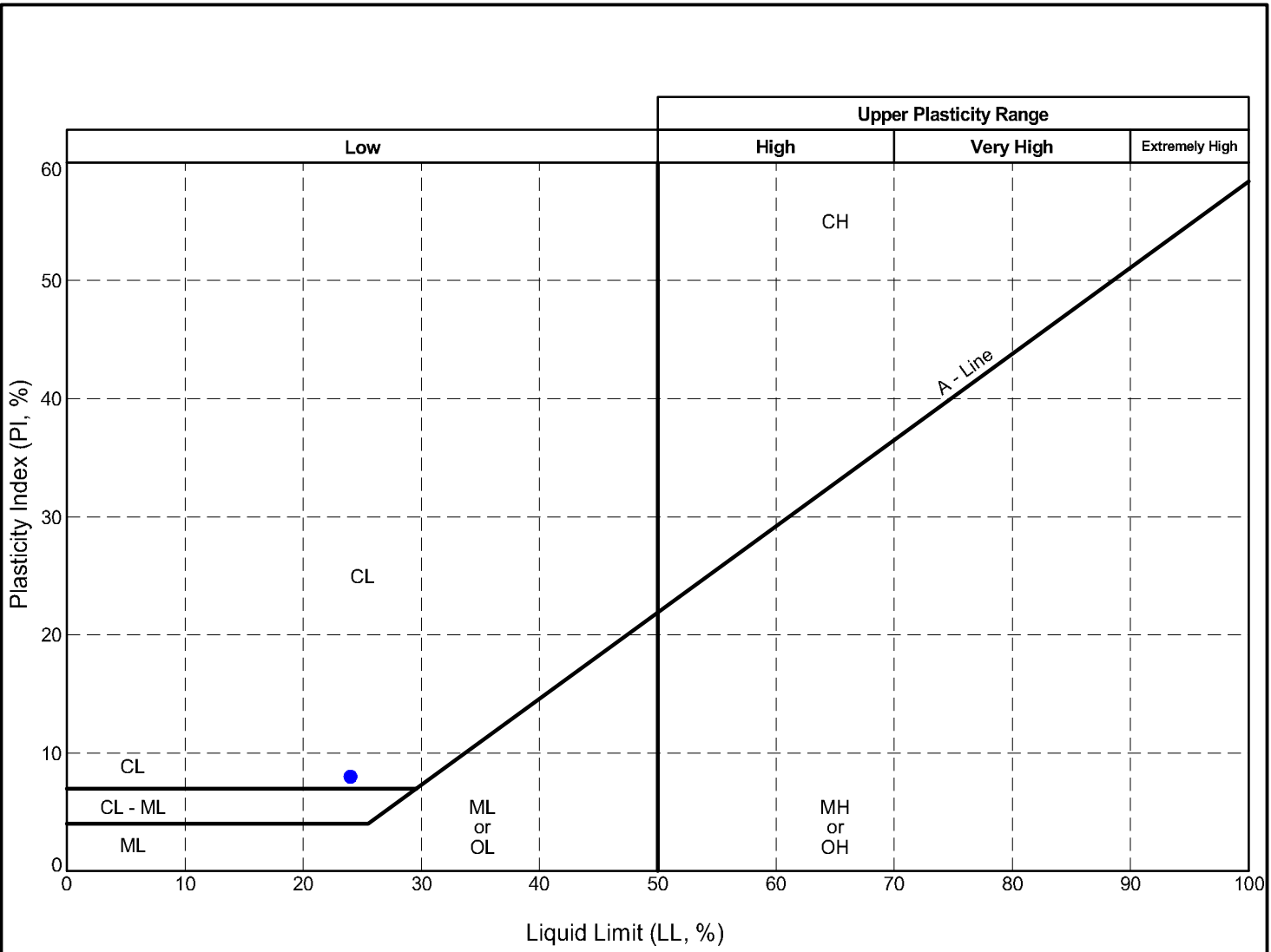
ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS

TERRAPROBE INC.





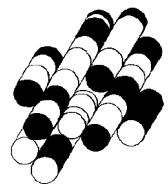
Borehole	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	Description
● 1	SS5	3.3	269.8	26	19	7	SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, SLIGHT OR LOW COMPRESSIBILITY

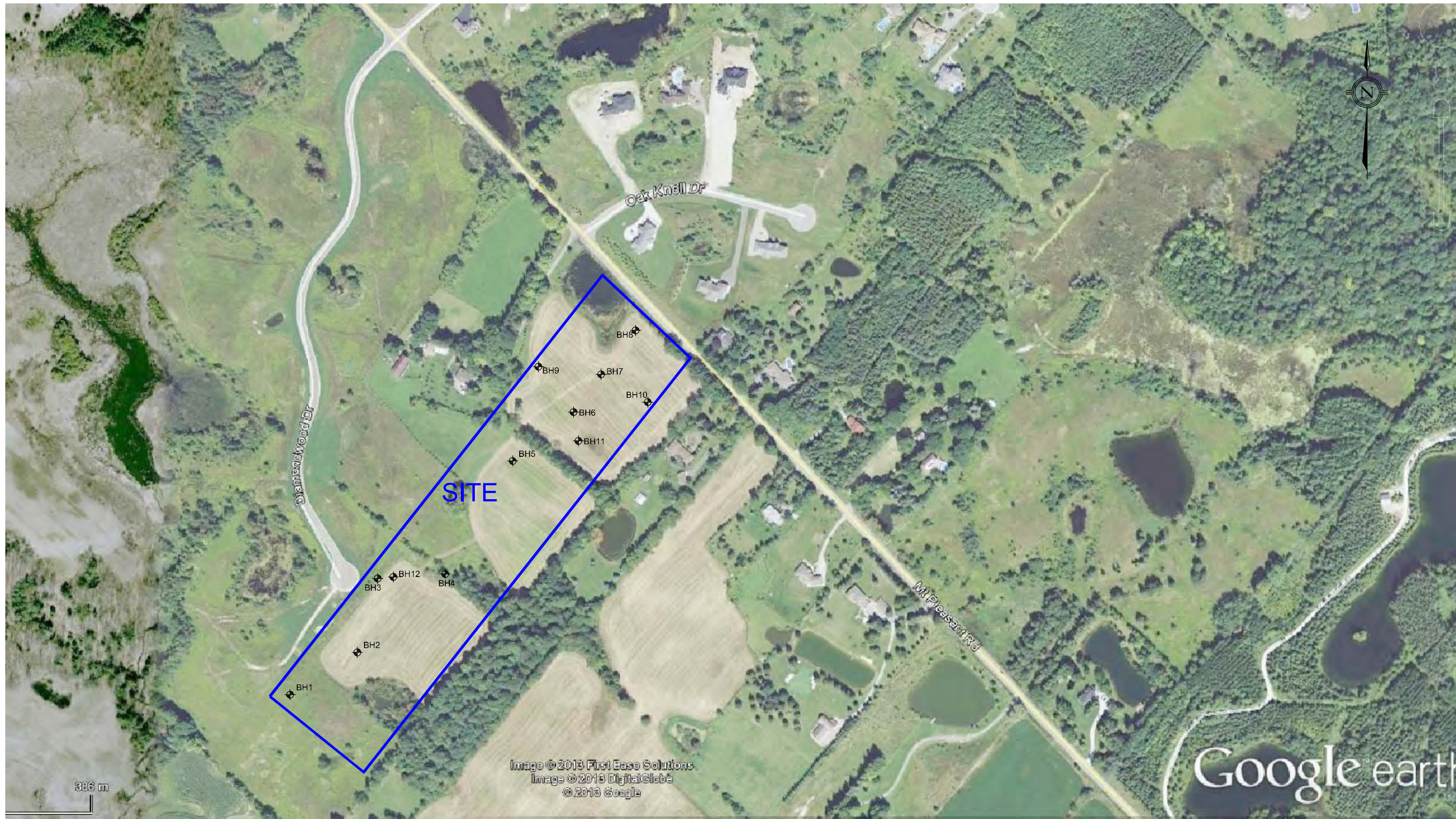


Borehole	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	Description
● 4	SS5	3.3	278.6	24	16	8	SLIGHTLY PLASTIC

FIGURES

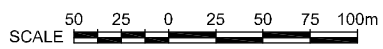
TERRAPROBE INC.





LEGEND	
	Borehole Location

REFERENCE	
	Google Earth 2013



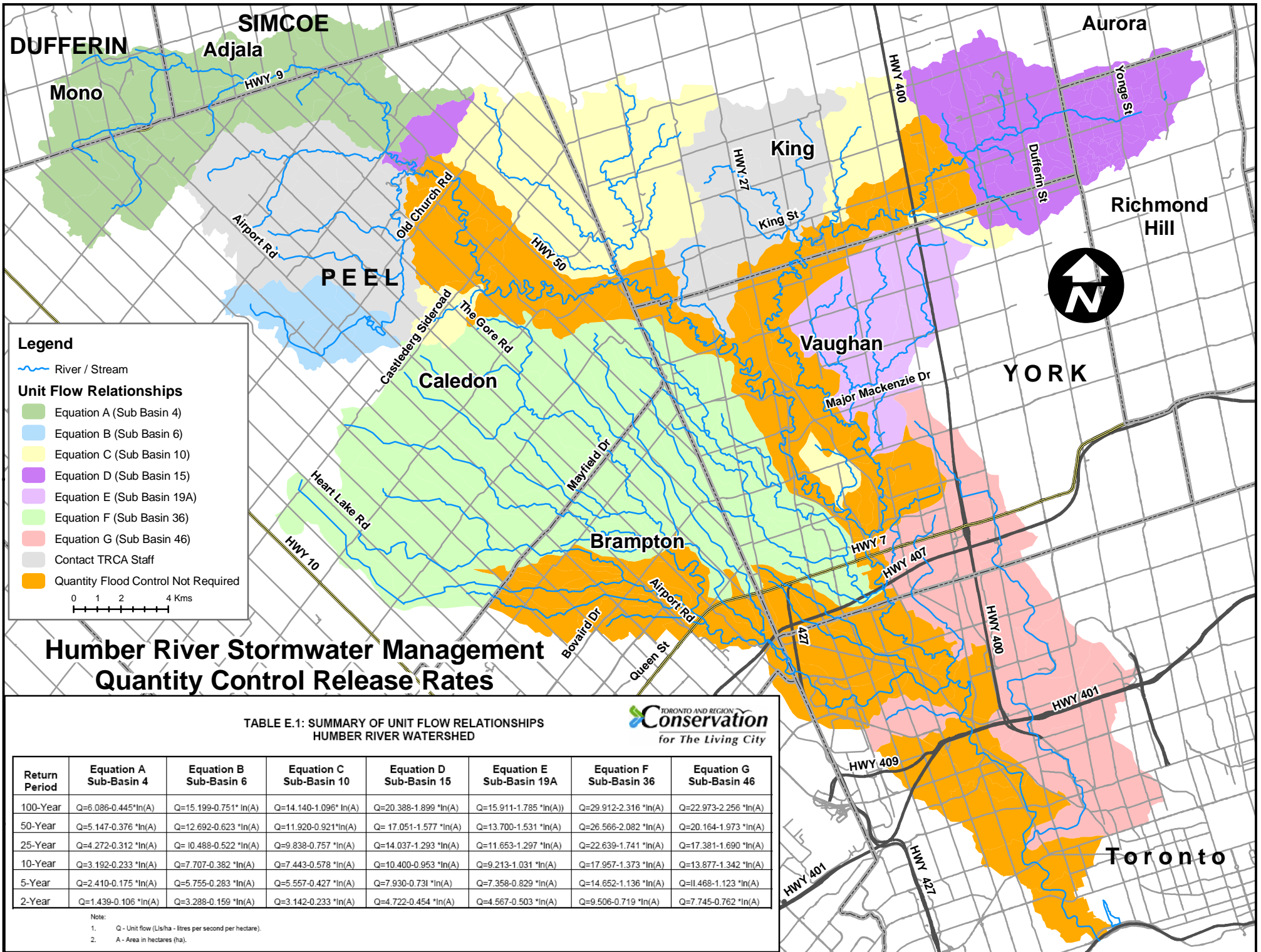
Terraprobe
 11 Indell Lane, Brampton, Ontario, L6T 3Y3
 Tel: (905) 796-2650 Fax: (905) 796-2250

Title:	AERIAL PHOTO
File No.	11-13-3052

FIGURE:
1A

APPENDIX C

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS



Legend

- River / Stream
- Unit Flow Relationships**
 - Equation A (Sub Basin 4)
 - Equation B (Sub Basin 6)
 - Equation C (Sub Basin 10)
 - Equation D (Sub Basin 15)
 - Equation E (Sub Basin 19A)
 - Equation F (Sub Basin 36)
 - Equation G (Sub Basin 46)
 - Contact TRCA Staff
 - Quantity Flood Control Not Required

0 1 2 4 Kms

Humber River Stormwater Management Quantity Control Release Rates

TABLE E.1: SUMMARY OF UNIT FLOW RELATIONSHIPS
HUMBER RIVER WATERSHED



Return Period	Equation A Sub-Basin 4	Equation B Sub-Basin 6	Equation C Sub-Basin 10	Equation D Sub-Basin 15	Equation E Sub-Basin 19A	Equation F Sub-Basin 36	Equation G Sub-Basin 46
100-Year	$Q=6.086-0.445 * \ln(A)$	$Q=15.199-0.751 * \ln(A)$	$Q=14.140-1.096 * \ln(A)$	$Q=20.388-1.899 * \ln(A)$	$Q=15.911-1.785 * \ln(A)$	$Q=29.912-2.316 * \ln(A)$	$Q=22.973-2.256 * \ln(A)$
50-Year	$Q=5.147-0.376 * \ln(A)$	$Q=12.692-0.623 * \ln(A)$	$Q=11.920-0.921 * \ln(A)$	$Q=17.051-1.577 * \ln(A)$	$Q=13.700-1.531 * \ln(A)$	$Q=26.566-2.082 * \ln(A)$	$Q=20.164-1.973 * \ln(A)$
25-Year	$Q=4.272-0.312 * \ln(A)$	$Q=10.488-0.522 * \ln(A)$	$Q=9.838-0.757 * \ln(A)$	$Q=14.037-1.293 * \ln(A)$	$Q=11.653-1.297 * \ln(A)$	$Q=22.639-1.741 * \ln(A)$	$Q=17.381-1.690 * \ln(A)$
10-Year	$Q=3.192-0.233 * \ln(A)$	$Q=7.707-0.382 * \ln(A)$	$Q=7.443-0.578 * \ln(A)$	$Q=10.400-0.953 * \ln(A)$	$Q=9.213-1.031 * \ln(A)$	$Q=17.957-1.373 * \ln(A)$	$Q=13.877-1.342 * \ln(A)$
5-Year	$Q=2.410-0.175 * \ln(A)$	$Q=5.755-0.283 * \ln(A)$	$Q=5.557-0.427 * \ln(A)$	$Q=7.930-0.731 * \ln(A)$	$Q=7.358-0.829 * \ln(A)$	$Q=14.652-1.136 * \ln(A)$	$Q=11.468-1.123 * \ln(A)$
2-Year	$Q=1.439-0.106 * \ln(A)$	$Q=3.288-0.159 * \ln(A)$	$Q=3.142-0.233 * \ln(A)$	$Q=4.722-0.454 * \ln(A)$	$Q=4.567-0.503 * \ln(A)$	$Q=9.506-0.719 * \ln(A)$	$Q=7.745-0.762 * \ln(A)$

Note:
 1. Q - Unit flow (L/s/ha - litres per second per hectare).
 2. A - Area in hectares (ha).

Table C.1.1
LAURELPARK, SWMHYMO PARAMETERS
EXISTING CONDITIONS

NASHYD PARAMETERS

Catchment	NHYD	DT min	Area ha	DWF cms	CNC/ Group	CNC	IA mm	N	TP hrs	Runoff	
										Coeff. C	Slope (%)
1	1	1	1.92	0	BC	76	10	3	0.14	0.35	10.00
2	2	1	1.60	0	BC	78	10	3	0.14	0.35	13.22
3	3	1	0.18	0	BC	75	10	3	0.09	0.35	13.21
4	4	1	2.60	0	BC	70	10	3	0.17	0.35	11.84
5	5	1	1.79	0	BC	68	10	3	0.13	0.35	12.03
6	6	1	2.58	0	BC	75	10	3	0.26	0.28	4.12
7	7	1	1.46	0	BC	83	10	3	0.09	0.35	9.22
8	8	1	0.38	0	BC	75	10	3	0.16	0.28	4.91
9	9	2	0.05	0	BC	75	10	3	0.06	0.36	15.51

Notes:

1. Assumed row crop with good drainage in BC soil category ->
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.1.2
LAURELPARK, WEIGHTED CN VALUES
PROPOSED CONDITIONS:

NASHYD PARAMETERS

Sub-Basin	NHYD ID	DT min	Area ha	DWF cms	CNC/ Group	Weighted	IA mm	N	TP hrs
						CN			
A1	A1	1	1.95	0	BC	78	10	3	0.22
A2	A2	1	1.65	0	BC	79	10	3	0.20
A4	A4	1	2.57	0	BC	70	10	3	0.17
A5	A5	1	1.70	0	BC	68	10	3	0.14
A6	A6	1	1.62	0	BC	77	10	3	0.20
A7	A7	1	1.66	0	BC	83	10	3	0.09
A9	A9	1	0.13	1	BC	75	10	3	0.07

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
A3	A3	0.05	84	0.39	0.001	10	4.0%	15	0.25	0	0.7	5.0%	90	0.013	0
A8	A8	1.25	82	0.31	0.001	10	3.0%	40	0.25	0	0.7	4.0%	164	0.013	0

Table C.1.3**LAURELPARK, WEIGHTED CN VALUES
EXISTING CONDITIONS:****NASHYD PARAMETERS**

Catchment	NHYD	total Nashyd area (ha)	total Nashyd area (sq.m)	Pervious Grassed (sq.m)	Pond/ Wetland (sq.m)	Impervious (sq.m)	Pervious CN	Wetland CN	Impervious CN	Weighted CN
1.0	1.0	1.92	19,243	18,481	603	159	75	100	98	76
2.0	2.0	1.60	16,018	13,839	2,179	0	75	100	98	78
3.0	3.0	0.18	1,791	1,791		0	75	100	98	75
4.0	4.0	2.60	26,040	23,116	2,924	0	66	100	98	70
5.0	5.0	1.79	17,886	17,057	669	161	66	100	98	68
6.0	6.0	2.58	25,823	25,823		0	75	100	98	75
7.0	7.0	1.46	14,598	9,793	4,685	120	75	100	98	83
8.0	8.0	0.38	3,832	3,832		0	75	100	98	75
9.0	9.0	0.05	536	536		0	75	100	98	75

PROPOSED CONDITIONS:

Catchment	NHYD	total area (ha)	total area (sq.m)	Pervious Grassed (sq.m)	Pond/ Wetland (sq.m)	Impervious (sq.m)	Pervious CN	Wetland CN	Impervious CN	Weighted CN
A1	A1	1.95	19,507	17,168	603	1,736	75	100	98	78
A2	A2	1.65	16,465	13,748	2,179	537	75	100	98	79
A3	A3	0.05	523	320		203	75	100	98	84
A4	A4	2.57	25,696	22,288	2,924	484	66	100	98	70
A5	A5	1.70	17,044	16,000	669	375	66	100	98	68
A6	A6	1.62	16,182	15,117		1,065	75	100	98	77
A7	A7	1.66	16,620	11,469	4,685	466	75	100	98	83
A8	A8	1.25	12,453	8,553		3,900	75	100	98	82
A9	A9	0.13	1,295	1,295		0	75	100	98	75

Notes:

1. Assumed row crop with good drainage in BC soil category -> CN range 75 to 8.
Reference: MTO Design Chart 1.09: Soil/Land Use Curve Number
2. Units: ha-hectares; sq.m-square meters

Table C.1.4
LAURELPARK, 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								$T_p = 2/3 T_c$							
	Area (sq.m)	Area (ha.)	Length (m)	Runoff Coeff. C	Slope (%)	Bransby Williams (min.) (hr.)		Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (min.) (hr.)		Airport Method (min.) (hr.)		Bransby Williams (hr.)		Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (hr.)		Airport Method (hr.)	Airport Method (min)	Catchment	
EXISTING CONDITIONS (NASHYD)																					
1.0	19,243	1.92	123.16	0.35	10.00	4	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	12.69	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.14	8.5	1.0			
2.0	16,018	1.60	136.02	0.35	13.22	4	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.1	12.16	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.14	8.1	2.0			
3.0	1,791	0.18	55.83	0.35	13.21	2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.80	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.09	5.2	3.0			
4.0	26,040	2.60	193.39	0.35	11.84	6	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.1	15.04	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.17	10.0	4.0			
5.0	17,886	1.79	117.37	0.35	12.03	4	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	11.66	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.13	7.8	5.0			
6.0	25,823	2.58	194.36	0.28	4.12	8	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.1	23.36	0.39	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.26	15.6	6.0			
7.0	14,598	1.46	48.79	0.35	9.22	2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.20	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	5.5	7.0			
8.0	3,832	0.38	81.41	0.28	4.91	4	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	14.26	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.16	9.5	8.0			
9.0	536	0.05	25.79	0.36	15.51	1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.96	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	3.3	9.0			

- Notes:
1. Assumed row crops land, good drainage, silt loam and hilly
2. Runoff coeff < 0.4 therefore used airport method

Catchment	Catchment					T_c								$T_p = 2/3 T_c$							
	Area (sq.m)	Area (ha.)	Length (m)	Runoff Coeff. C	Slope (%)	Bransby Williams (min.) (hr.)		Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (min.) (hr.)		Airport Method (min.) (hr.)		Bransby Williams (hr.)		Kirpich (hr.)	Watt & Chow (hr.)		Airport Method (hr.)	Airport Method (min)	Catchment	
PROPOSED CONDITIONS (NASHYD): Bioretention areas																					
A1	19,507	1.95	151.55	0.28	4.55	6	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.1	19.96	0.33	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.22	13.3	A1			
A2	16,465	1.65	141.87	0.28	5.42	5	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.1	18.23	0.30	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.20	12.2	A2			
A4	25,696	2.57	191.20	0.35	11.18	6	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.1	15.24	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.17	10.2	A4			
A5	17,044	1.70	139.08	0.35	12.03	5	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	12.69	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.14	8.5	A5			
A6	16,182	1.62	145.69	0.28	5.49	6	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.1	18.39	0.31	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.20	12.3	A6			
A7	16,620	1.66	48.79	0.35	9.22	2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.20	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	5.5	A7			
A9	1,295	0.13	35.83	0.35	14.79	1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.02	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.07	4.0	A9			

**TABLE C.3
SUMMARY OF PRE-DEVELOPMENT FLOW RATES, OUTLET FLOW RATES, STORAGE VOLUME USED,
AND ASSOCIATED WATER LEVEL FOR THE 2 TO 100-YEAR DESIGN STORM**

SWM Block / Discharge Point	Sub-basin	Drainage Area (ha)	2 Year Return Period				5 Year Return Period				10 Year Return Period			
			Unit Flow Rate	Outlet Flow Rate	Storage Volume Used	Water Level Based on Vol. Used	Unit Flow Rate	Outlet Flow Rate	Storage Volume Used	Water Level Based on Vol. Used	Unit Flow Rate	Outlet Flow Rate	Storage Volume Used	Water Level Based on Vol. Used
			(cms)	(cms)	(cu.m)	(m)	(cms)	(cms)	(cu.m)	(m)	(cms)	(cms)	(cu.m)	(m)
SWM Block 41	8A	1.25	0.004	0.002	132	278.37	0.007	0.003	228	278.69	0.009	0.003	299	278.90

SWM Block / Discharge Point	Sub-basin	Drainage Area (ha)	25 Year Return Period				50 Year Return Period				100 Year Return Period			
			Unit Flow Rate	Outlet Flow Rate	Storage Volume Used	Water Level Based on Vol. Used	Unit Flow Rate	Outlet Flow Rate	Storage Volume Used	Water Level Based on Vol. Used	Unit Flow Rate	Outlet Flow Rate	Storage Volume Used	Water Level Based on Vol. Used
			(cms)	(cms)	(cu.m)	(m)	(cms)	(cms)	(cu.m)	(m)	(cms)	(cms)	(cu.m)	(m)
SWM Block 41	8A	1.25	0.012	0.004	394	279.14	0.015	0.007	457	279.28	0.017	0.013	507	279.37

Return Period	Unit Flow Equation (l/s/ha)
100-year	$Q = 14.140 - 1.096 * \ln(A)$
50-Year	$Q = 11.920 - 0.921 * \ln(A)$
25-year	$Q = 9.838 - 0.757 * \ln(A)$
10-year	$Q = 7.443 - 0.578 * \ln(A)$
5-Year	$Q = 5.557 - 0.427 * \ln(A)$
2-Year	$Q = 3.142 - 0.233 * \ln(A)$

Notes:

- Unit flow equation taken from Table E.1 Summary of Unit Flow Rate Relationships, Humber River Watershed, Equation C Sub-Basin 11, where Q=unit flow rate in l/s/ha, and A=area in hectares.
- units: ha-hectares; cms-cubic meters per second; cu.m-cubic meters

Laurel Park
Outlet Calculations for Bioretention Area

For 40mm Orifice:
 $Q=Cd*A*\sqrt{2*g*H}$
 Where: Cd = 0.62
 A=Area of orifice (sq.m) {3.14r^2}
 g=gravity (m/s)
 H= Head above orifice invert (m)

For 22.5 degree V-Notch Weir
 $Q=987.8*H^{2.5}$
 Where: H=Head on weir (m)
 Q=flow over weir (cmh)

Drainage From: A7

Orifice Diameter= 0.04 m

Elev. (m)	Q - 40mm orifice cms	Q- 22.5 V- notch cms	Total Q cms	Comments
277.7	0	0	0	
278.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	Base elev. / pipe invert
278.25	0.0017	0.0000	0.0017	
278.50	0.0024	0.0000	0.0024	
278.80	0.0031	0.0000	0.0031	
279.00	0.0034	0.0000	0.0034	
279.10	0.0036	0.0000	0.0036	V-notch weir invert
279.20	0.0038	0.0009	0.0046	
279.30	0.0039	0.0049	0.0088	
279.40	0.0041	0.0135	0.0176	
279.50	0.0042	0.0278	0.0320	Top of Berm (top of headwall)

Unit flow rates:	
100 year	0.0173
50 year	0.0146
25 year	0.0120
10 year	0.0091
5 year	0.0068
2 year	0.0038

SWM Block: Drainage From: A7

Route Reservoir

Elev. (m)	Total Q cms	Storage (ha-m)	Storage (cu.m)
277.7	0	0	0
278.00	0.0000	0.004	35.7
278.25	0.0017	0.008	84.1
278.50	0.0024	0.015	150.3
278.80	0.0031	0.025	253.4
279.00	0.0034	0.034	336.5
279.10	0.0036	0.038	382.3
279.20	0.0046	0.043	431.0
279.30	0.0088	0.048	482.5
279.40	0.0176	0.054	536.9
279.50	0.0320	0.059	594.2

Stage/Storage

Elev. (m)	Area (sq.m.)	Volume (cu.m)	accum. Volume (cu.m)
277.7	88	0	0
278	158	37	37
279	438	298	335
279.5	600	259	594

```
00001> 2 Metric units
00002> *#*****
00003> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00004> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00005> *# Modeller : [ MYS ]
00006> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00007> *# License # : 3375279
00008> *#*****
00009> *# Existing Conditions
00010> *#*****
00011> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00012> *# [2Y6.STM]
00013> *#-----|
00014> READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=[*2Y6.STM*]
00015> *#-----|
00016> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00017> *#-----|
00018> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[*1*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.92](ha),
00019> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 76 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00020> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.14 ]hrs,
00021> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00022> *#-----|
00023> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00024> *#-----|
00025> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[*2*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.60](ha),
00026> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 78 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00027> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.14 ]hrs,
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *#-----|
00030> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00031> *#-----|
00032> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[*3*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.18 ](ha),
00033> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[75 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00034> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.09 ]hrs,
00035> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00036> *#-----|
00037> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00038> *#-----|
00039> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[*4*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.60 ](ha),
00040> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00041> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00042> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00043> *#-----|
00044> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 5 ], NHYD=[*5*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.79 ](ha),
00045> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[68], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00046> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.13 ]hrs,
00047> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00048> *#-----|
00049> ADD HYD IDsum=[ 6 ], NHYD=[*N4*], IDa to add=[ 4+5 ]
00050> *#-----|
00051> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00052> *#-----|
00053> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 7 ], NHYD=[*6*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.58 ](ha),
00054> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[75], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00055> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.26 ]hrs,
00056> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00057> *#-----|
00058> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00059> *#-----|
00060> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 8 ], NHYD=[*7*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.46 ](ha),
00061> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[83], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00062> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.09 ]hrs,
00063> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00064> *#-----|
00065> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00066> *#-----|
00067> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 9 ], NHYD=[*8*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.38 ](ha),
00068> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[75], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00069> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.16 ]hrs,
00070> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00071> *#-----|
00072> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00073> *#-----|
00074> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[*9*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.05 ](ha),
00075> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[75], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00076> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.06 ]hrs,
00077> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00078> *#-----|
00079> FINISH
00080>
00081>
00082>
00083>
00084>
00085>
00086>
```

```

00001> 2      Metric units
00002> *#-----|-----|
00003> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park]      Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00004> *# Date       : [2017-06-29]
00005> *# Modeller   : [ MYS ]
00006> *# Company    : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00007> *# License #  : 3375279
00008> *#-----|-----|
00009> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00010> *#-----|-----|
00011> START      TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00012> *#          [2y6.STM]
00013> *#-----|-----|
00014> READ STORM  STORM_FILENAME=[*2y6.STM*]
00015> *#-----|-----|
00016> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00017> *#-----|-----|
00018> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[*1A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.95](ha),
00019> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 78 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00020> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.22 ]hrs,
00021> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00022> *#-----|-----|
00023> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00024> *#-----|-----|
00025> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[*2A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.65](ha),
00026> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 79 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00027> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.20 ]hrs,
00028> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00029> *#-----|-----|
00030> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00031> *#-----|-----|
00032> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[*3A*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.05 ](ha),
00033> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[0.39 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00034> SCS curve number CN=[ 84 ],
00035> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 4 ](%),
00036> LGP=[ 15 ](m), MNP=[0.25 ], SCP=[0 ](
00037> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLP=[ 5 ](%),
00038> LGI=[ 90](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ](
00039> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00040> *#-----|-----|
00041> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00042> *#-----|-----|
00043> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[*4A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 2.57 ](ha),
00044> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00045> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00046> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00047> *#-----|-----|
00048> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 5 ], NHYD=[*5A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.70 ](ha),
00049> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00050> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.14 ]hrs,
00051> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00052> *#-----|-----|
00053> ADD HYD     IDsum=[ 6 ], NHYD=[*M4*], IDs to add=[4+5 ]
00054> *#-----|-----|
00055> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00056> *#-----|-----|
00057> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 7 ], NHYD=[*6A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.62 ](ha),
00058> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[77 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00059> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.20 ]hrs,
00060> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00061> *#-----|-----|
00062> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00063> *#-----|-----|
00064> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 8 ], NHYD=[*7A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 1.66 ](ha),
00065> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[83 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00066> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.09 ]hrs,
00067> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00068> *#-----|-----|
00069> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00070> *#-----|-----|
00071> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[ 9 ], NHYD=[*8A*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.25 ](ha),
00072> XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[0.31 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[2],
00073> SCS curve number CN=[ 82 ],
00074> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 3.0 ](%),
00075> LGP=[ 40 ](m), MNP=[0.25 ], SCP=[0 ](
00076> Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLP=[ 4 ](%),
00077> LGI=[ 164](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ]
00078> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00079> *#-----|-----|
00080> ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[ 1 ], NHYD=[*SWM-out* ], IDin=[ 9 ],
00081> RDT=[ 1 ](min),
00082> TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00083> ( cms ) - ( ha-m )
00084> [ 0.0 , 0.004 ]
00085> [ 0.0017, 0.008 ]
00086> [ 0.0024, 0.015 ]
00087> [ 0.0031, 0.025 ]
00088> [ 0.0034, 0.034 ]
00089> [ 0.0036, 0.038 ]
00090> [ 0.0046, 0.043 ]
00091> [ 0.0088, 0.048 ]
00092> [ 0.0176, 0.054 ]
00093> [ 0.0320, 0.059 ]
00094> [ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
00095> IDovf=[ 2 ], NHYDovf=[*SWM-OVF* ]
00096> *#-----|-----|
00097> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00098> *#-----|-----|
00099> CALIB NASHYD ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[*9A*], DT=[ 1 ]min, AREA=[ 0.13 ](ha),
00100> DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[75 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00101> N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.07 ]hrs,
00102> RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00103> *#-----|-----|
00104> FINISH
00105>

```

```

00001>=====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H 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 Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 14:49:13 RUN COUNTER: 000785 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # *****
00052> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> # Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> # Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> # License # : 3375279
00057> # *****
00058> # Existing Conditions
00059> # *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | RAINFALL | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 2yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 36.00 mm | Comments: 2yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN |
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr |
00075> |.25 .000 | 2.00 12.240 | 3.75 5.040 | 5.50 .720 |
00076> |.50 .720 | 2.25 12.240 | 4.00 2.880 | 5.75 .720 |
00077> |.75 .720 | 2.50 33.120 | 4.25 2.880 | 6.00 .720 |
00078> |1.00 .720 | 2.75 33.120 | 4.50 1.440 | 6.25 .720 |
00079> |1.25 .720 | 3.00 9.360 | 4.75 1.440 | |
00080> |1.50 4.320 | 3.25 9.360 | 5.00 .720 | |
00081> |1.75 4.320 | 3.50 5.040 | 5.25 .720 | |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> # Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.92 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00088> | 01:1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .524
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .036 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.365
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .177
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> # Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.60 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00106> | 02:2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .437
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .033 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.923
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .192
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> # Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .18 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00124> | 03:3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00125> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00126>
00127> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .076
00128>
00129> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .004 (i)
00130> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00131> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.107
00132> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00133> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .170
00134>
00135> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00136>

```

```

00137> 001:0006-----
00138>
00139> # Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00140>
00141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.60 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00142> | 04:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00143> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00144>
00145> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .584
00146>
00147> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .035 (i)
00148> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00149> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.013
00150> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00151> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .139
00152>
00153> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0007-----
00157> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.79 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00158> | 05:5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00159> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00160>
00161> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .526
00162>
00163> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .025 (i)
00164> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00165> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.645
00166> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00167> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .129
00168>
00169> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00170>
00171>
00172>
00173> 001:0008-----
00174>
00175> | ADD HYD (N4) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00176> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00177> | ID1 04:4 2.60 .035 2.83 5.01 .000
00178> | +ID2 05:5 1.79 .025 2.80 4.64 .000
00179> | =====
00180> | SUM 06:N4 4.39 .059 2.82 4.86 .000
00181>
00182> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00183>
00184>
00185> 001:0009-----
00186> # Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00187>
00188> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.58 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00189> | 07:6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00190> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .260
00191>
00192> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .379
00193>
00194> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .034 (i)
00195> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.950
00196> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.108
00197> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00198> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .170
00199>
00200> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0010-----
00204> # Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.46 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00207> | 08:7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .620
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .044 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.664
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .241
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0011-----
00222> # Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .38 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00225> | 09:8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .091
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .006 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.108
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .170
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0012-----
00240> # Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00241>
00242> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .05 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00243> | 01:9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00244> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .060
00245>
00246> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .032
00247>
00248> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .001 (i)
00249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.105
00251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .170
00253>
00254> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00255>
00256>
00257> 001:0013-----
00258> FINISH
00259>
00260> *****
00261> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00262>
00263> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 14:49:14
00264> *****
00265>
00266>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.Com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 14:48:44 RUN COUNTER: 000784 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # *****
00052> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> # Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> # Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> # License # : 3375279
00057> # *****
00058> # Existing Conditions
00059> # *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 5yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 47.81 mm | Comments: 5yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> |.25 .000 | 2.00 16.250 | 3.75 6.690 | 5.50 .960
00076> |.50 .960 | 2.25 16.250 | 4.00 3.820 | 5.75 .960
00077> |.75 .960 | 2.50 43.980 | 4.25 3.820 | 6.00 .960
00078> |1.00 .960 | 2.75 43.980 | 4.50 1.910 | 6.25 .960
00079> |1.25 .960 | 3.00 12.430 | 4.75 1.910 |
00080> |1.50 5.740 | 3.25 12.430 | 5.00 .960 |
00081> |1.75 5.740 | 3.50 6.690 | 5.25 .960 |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> # Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.92 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00088> | 01:1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .524
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .071 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.113
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .253
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> # Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.60 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00106> | 02:2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .437
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .064 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.061
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .273
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> # Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .18 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00124> | 03:3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00125> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00126>
00127> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .076
00128>
00129> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .007 (i)
00130> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00131> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.671
00132> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00133> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .244
00134>
00135> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00136>

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00137> 001:0006-----
00138> 00139> # Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00140>
00141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.60 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00142> | 04:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00143> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00144>
00145> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .584
00146>
00147> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .070 (i)
00148> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00149> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.747
00150> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00151> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .204
00152>
00153> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0007-----
00157> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.79 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00158> | 05:5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00159> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00160>
00161> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .526
00162>
00163> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .050 (i)
00164> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00165> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.086
00166> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00167> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .190
00168>
00169> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00170>
00171>
00172>
00173> 001:0008-----
00174>
00175> | ADD HYD (N4) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00176> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00177> | IDI 04:4 2.60 .070 2.82 9.75 .000
00178> | +ID 05:5 1.79 .050 2.80 9.09 .000
00179> | =====
00180> | SUM 06:N4 4.39 .119 2.80 9.48 .000
00181>
00182> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00183>
00184>
00185> 001:0009-----
00186> # Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00187>
00188> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.58 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00189> | 07:6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00190> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .260
00191>
00192> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .379
00193>
00194> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .069 (i)
00195> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.917
00196> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.672
00197> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00198> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .244
00199>
00200> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0010-----
00204> # Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.46 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00207> | 08:7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .620
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .081 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 15.914
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .333
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0011-----
00222> # Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .38 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00225> | 09:8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .091
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .013 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.672
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .244
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0012-----
00240> # Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00241>
00242> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .05 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00243> | 01:9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00244> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .060
00245>
00246> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .032
00247>
00248> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .002 (i)
00249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.670
00251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .244
00253>
00254> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00255>
00256>
00257> 001:0013-----
00258> FINISH
00259>
00260> *****
00261> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00262>
00263> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 14:48:44
00264> *****
00265>
00266>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 =====
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 14:48:14 RUN COUNTER: 000783 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Existing Conditions
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 10yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 55.69 mm | Comments: 10yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> | .25 .000 | 2.00 18.940 | 3.75 7.800 | 5.50 1.110
00076> | .50 1.110 | 2.25 18.940 | 4.00 4.460 | 5.75 1.110
00077> | .75 1.110 | 2.50 51.240 | 4.25 4.460 | 6.00 1.110
00078> | 1.00 1.110 | 2.75 51.240 | 4.50 2.230 | 6.25 1.110
00079> | 1.25 1.110 | 3.00 14.480 | 4.75 2.230 |
00080> | 1.50 6.680 | 3.25 14.480 | 5.00 1.110 |
00081> | 1.75 6.680 | 3.50 7.800 | 5.25 1.110 |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.92 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00088> | 01:1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .524
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .098 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.581
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.60 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00106> | 02:2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .437
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .088 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.792
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .319
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .18 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00124> | 03:3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00125> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00126>
00127> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .076
00128>
00129> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .010 (i)
00130> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00131> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.013
00132> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00133> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .288
00134>
00135> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00136>

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00137> 001:0006-----
00138> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00139>
00140>
00141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.60 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00142> | 04:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00143> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00144>
00145> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .584
00146>
00147> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .099 (i)
00148> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00149> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.508
00150> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00151> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .243
00152>
00153> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0007-----
00157> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.79 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00158> | 05:5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00159> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00160>
00161> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .526
00162>
00163> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .070 (i)
00164> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00165> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.635
00166> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00167> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .227
00168>
00169> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00170>
00171>
00172>
00173> 001:0008-----
00174>
00175> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00176> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00177> | ID: 04:4 2.60 .099 2.82 13.51 .000
00178> | +ID: 05:5 1.79 .070 2.78 12.64 .000
00179> | =====
00180> | SUM 06:N4 4.39 .168 2.80 13.15 .000
00181>
00182> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00183>
00184>
00185> 001:0009-----
00186> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00187>
00188> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.58 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00189> | 07:6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00190> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .260
00191>
00192> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .379
00193>
00194> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .096 (i)
00195> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.900
00196> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.014
00197> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00198> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .288
00199>
00200> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0010-----
00204> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.46 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00207> | 08:7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .620
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .108 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.364
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .384
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0011-----
00222> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .38 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00225> | 09:8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .091
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .018 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.014
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .288
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0012-----
00240> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00241>
00242> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .05 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00243> | 01:9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00244> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .060
00245>
00246> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .032
00247>
00248> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .003 (i)
00249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.011
00251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .288
00253>
00254> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00255>
00256>
00257> 001:0013-----
00258> FINISH
00259>
00260> *****
00261> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00262>
00263> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 14:48:14
00264>
00265>
00266>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037>
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 14:47:32 RUN COUNTER: 000782 *
00039>
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.dat
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.out
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.sum
00043> * User comments:
00044> * 1:
00045> * 2:
00046> * 3:
00047>
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> #*
00052> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> # Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> # Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> # License # : 3375279
00057> #*
00058> # Existing Conditions
00059> #*
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 25yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 65.59 mm | Comments: 25yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> |.25 .000 | 2.00 22.300 | 3.75 9.180 | 5.50 1.310
00076> |.50 1.310 | 2.25 22.300 | 4.00 5.250 | 5.75 1.310
00077> |.75 1.310 | 2.50 60.350 | 4.25 5.250 | 6.00 1.310
00078> |1.00 1.310 | 2.75 60.350 | 4.50 2.620 | 6.25 1.310
00079> |1.25 1.310 | 3.00 17.060 | 4.75 2.620 |
00080> |1.50 7.870 | 3.25 17.060 | 5.00 1.310 |
00081> |1.75 7.870 | 3.50 9.180 | 5.25 1.310 |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> #* Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.92 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00088> | 01:1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .524
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .134 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.756
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .347
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> #* Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.60 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00106> | 02:2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .437
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .120 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.288
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .370
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> #* Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .18 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00124> | 03:3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00125> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00126>
00127> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .076
00128>
00129> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .013 (i)
00130> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00131> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.032
00132> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00133> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00134>
00135> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00136>

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00137> 001:0006-----
00138>
00139> #* Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00140>
00141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.60 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00142> | 04:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00143> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00144>
00145> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .584
00146>
00147> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .139 (i)
00148> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00149> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.792
00150> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00151> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .287
00152>
00153> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0007-----
00157>
00158> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.79 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00159> | 05:5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00160> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00161>
00162> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .526
00163>
00164> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .098 (i)
00165> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00166> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.646
00167> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00168> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .269
00169>
00170> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00171>
00172>
00173> 001:0008-----
00174>
00175> | ADD HYD (N4) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00176> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00177> | IDI 04:4 2.60 .139 2.82 18.79 .000
00178> | +ID 05:5 1.79 .098 2.78 17.65 .000
00179> | =====
00180> | SUM 06:N4 4.39 .235 2.80 18.32 .000
00181>
00182> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00183>
00184>
00185> 001:0009-----
00186> #* Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00187>
00188> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.58 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00189> | 07:6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00190> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .260
00191>
00192> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .379
00193>
00194> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .135 (i)
00195> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.900
00196> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.033
00197> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00198> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00199>
00200> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0010-----
00204> #* Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.46 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00207> | 08:7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .620
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .143 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.716
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .438
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0011-----
00222> #* Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .38 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00225> | 09:8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .091
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .025 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.032
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0012-----
00240> #* Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00241>
00242> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .05 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00243> | 01:9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00244> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .060
00245>
00246> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .032
00247>
00248> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .004 (i)
00249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.030
00251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00253>
00254> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00255>
00256>
00257> 001:0013-----
00258> FINISH
00259>
00260> *****
00261> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00262>
00263> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 14:47:32
00264>
00265>
00266>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 =====
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.Com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 14:46:54 RUN COUNTER: 000781 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> #*
00052> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> # Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> # Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> # License # : 3375279
00057> #*
00058> # Existing Conditions
00059> #*
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 50yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 73.00 mm | Comments: 50yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN |
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr |
00075> |.25 .000 | 2.00 24.820 | 3.75 10.220 | 5.50 1.460 |
00076> |.50 1.460 | 2.25 24.820 | 4.00 5.840 | 5.75 1.460 |
00077> |.75 1.460 | 2.50 67.160 | 4.25 5.840 | 6.00 1.460 |
00078> |1.00 1.460 | 2.75 67.160 | 4.50 2.920 | 6.25 1.460 |
00079> |1.25 1.460 | 3.00 18.980 | 4.75 2.920 |
00080> |1.50 8.760 | 3.25 18.980 | 5.00 1.460 |
00081> |1.75 8.760 | 3.50 10.220 | 5.25 1.460 |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> #* Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.92 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00088> | 01:1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .524
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .164 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.714
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .380
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> #* Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.60 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00106> | 02:2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .437
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .146 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 29.478
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .404
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> #* Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .18 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00124> | 03:3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00125> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00126>
00127> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .076
00128>
00129> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .016 (i)
00130> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00131> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.877
00132> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00133> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .368
00134>
00135> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00136>

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00137> 001:0006-----
00138> 00139> #* Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00140>
00141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.60 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00142> | 04:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00143> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00144>
00145> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .584
00146>
00147> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .171 (i)
00148> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00149> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.095
00150> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00151> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .316
00152>
00153> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0007-----
00157> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.79 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00158> | 05:5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00160> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00161>
00162> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .526
00163>
00164> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .120 (i)
00165> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00166> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.744
00167> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00168> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
00169>
00170> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00171>
00172>
00173> 001:0008-----
00174>
00175> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00176> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00177> | IDI 04:4 2.60 .171 2.82 23.09 .000
00178> | +ID 05:5 1.79 .120 2.78 21.74 .000
00179> | =====
00180> | SUM 06:N4 4.39 .290 2.80 22.54 .000
00181>
00182> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00183>
00184>
00185> 001:0009-----
00186> #* Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00187>
00188> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.58 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00189> | 07:6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00190> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .260
00191>
00192> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .379
00193>
00194> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .166 (i)
00195> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00196> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.878
00197> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00198> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .368
00199>
00200> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0010-----
00204> #* Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.46 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00207> | 08:7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .620
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .170 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.506
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .473
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0011-----
00222> #* Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .38 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00225> | 09:8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .091
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .030 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.877
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .368
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0012-----
00240> #* Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00241>
00242> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .05 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00243> | 01:9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00244> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .060
00245>
00246> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .032
00247>
00248> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .005 (i)
00249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.875
00251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .368
00253>
00254> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00255>
00256>
00257> 001:0013-----
00258> FINISH
00259>
00260> *****
00261> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00262>
00263> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 14:46:54
00264>
00265>
00266>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H 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 Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 =====
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 14:45:01 RUN COUNTER: 000779 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\l-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Existing Conditions
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 100yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 80.31 mm | Comments: 100yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> | .25 .000 | 2.00 27.300 | 3.75 11.240 | 5.50 1.610
00076> | .50 1.610 | 2.25 27.300 | 4.00 6.420 | 5.75 1.610
00077> | .75 1.610 | 2.50 73.880 | 4.25 6.420 | 6.00 1.610
00078> | 1.00 1.610 | 2.75 73.880 | 4.50 3.210 | 6.25 1.610
00079> | 1.25 1.610 | 3.00 20.880 | 4.75 3.210 |
00080> | 1.50 9.640 | 3.25 20.880 | 5.00 1.610 |
00081> | 1.75 9.640 | 3.50 11.240 | 5.25 1.610 |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.92 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00088> | 01:1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .524
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .194 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.842
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .409
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.60 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00106> | 02:2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .437
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .172 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.825
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .434
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .18 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00124> | 03:3 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00125> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00126>
00127> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .076
00128>
00129> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .019 (i)
00130> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00131> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.897
00132> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00133> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .397
00134>
00135> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00136>

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00137> 001:0006-----
00138> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 and 5
00139>
00140>
00141> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.60 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00142> | 04:4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00143> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00144>
00145> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .584
00146>
00147> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .205 (i)
00148> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00149> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
00150> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00151> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344
00152>
00153> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0007-----
00157> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.79 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00158> | 05:5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00159> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .130
00160>
00161> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .526
00162>
00163> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .144 (i)
00164> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00165> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.040
00166> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00167> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .324
00168>
00169> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00170>
00171>
00172>
00173> 001:0008-----
00174>
00175> | ADD HYD (N4) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00176> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00177> | IDI 04:4 2.60 .205 2.82 27.59 .000
00178> | +ID2 05:5 1.79 .144 2.78 26.04 .000
00179> | =====
00180> | SUM 06:N4 4.39 .348 2.80 26.96 .000
00181>
00182> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00183>
00184>
00185> 001:0009-----
00186> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00187>
00188> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.58 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00189> | 07:6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00190> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .260
00191>
00192> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .379
00193>
00194> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .198 (i)
00195> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00196> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.898
00197> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00198> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .397
00199>
00200> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0010-----
00204> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.46 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00207> | 08:7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .620
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .198 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 40.410
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .503
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0011-----
00222> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .38 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00225> | 09:8 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .160
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .091
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .036 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.898
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .397
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0012-----
00240> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00241>
00242> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .05 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00243> | 01:9 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00244> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .060
00245>
00246> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .032
00247>
00248> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .006 (i)
00249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.896
00251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .397
00253>
00254> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00255>
00256>
00257> 001:0013-----
00258> FINISH
00259>
00260> *****
00261> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00262>
00263> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 14:45:02
00264> *****
00265>
00266>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 9 =====
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymojfesa.Com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 16:17:14 RUN COUNTER: 000791 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067> *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 2yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 36.00 mm | Comments: 2yr/6hr
00072>
00073> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> .25 .000 | 2.00 12.240 | 3.75 5.040 | 5.50 .720
00076> .50 .720 | 2.25 12.240 | 4.00 2.880 | 5.75 .720
00077> .75 .720 | 2.50 33.120 | 4.25 2.880 | 6.00 .720
00078> 1.00 .720 | 2.75 33.120 | 4.50 1.440 | 6.25 .720
00079> 1.25 .720 | 3.00 9.360 | 4.75 1.440
00080> 1.50 4.320 | 3.25 9.360 | 5.00 .720
00081> 1.75 4.320 | 3.50 5.040 | 5.25 .720
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086> *****
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.95 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00088> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .339
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .032 (I)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.923
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .192
00098>
00099> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104> *****
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.65 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00106> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .030 (I)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 7.228
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .201
00116>
00117> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122> *****
00123> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .05
00124> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 39.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00125>
00126> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (I)
00127> Surface Area (ha)= .02 .03
00128> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00129> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00130> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00131> Mannings n = .013 .250
00132>
00133> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 32.83
00134> over (min) 2.00 7.00
00135> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.00 (ii) 7.27 (ii)
00136> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 7.00

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00137> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .54 .16
00138> *****
00139> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 *TOTALS*
00140> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.770 2.767 .002 (iii)
00141> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 15.04 15.056
00142> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00143> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .42 .418
00144>
00145> (I) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00146> CN* = 84.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00147> (II) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00148> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00149> (III) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00150>
00151> -----
00152> 001:0006-----
00153> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00154> *****
00155> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.57 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00156> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00157> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00158>
00159> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .577
00160>
00161> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .034 (I)
00162> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00163> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.013
00164> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00165> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .139
00166>
00167> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00168>
00169>
00170> 001:0007-----
00171> *****
00172> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00173> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00174> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00175>
00176> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .464
00177>
00178> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .023 (I)
00179> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00180> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.645
00181> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00182> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .129
00183>
00184> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00185>
00186>
00187> 001:0008-----
00188> *****
00189> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00190> | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | *****
00191> | ID1 04:4A | 2.57 .034 2.83 5.01 .000
00192> | +ID2 05:5A | 1.70 .023 2.82 4.64 .000
00193> | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | *****
00194> | SUM 06:N4 | 4.27 .057 2.82 4.87 .000
00195>
00196> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00197>
00198>
00199> 001:0009-----
00200> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00201> *****
00202> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.62 Curve Number (CN)=77.00
00203> | 07:6A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00204> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00205>
00206> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .309
00207>
00208> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .027 (I)
00209> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00210> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.636
00211> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00212> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .184
00213>
00214> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00215>
00216>
00217> 001:0010-----
00218> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00219> *****
00220> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.66 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00221> | 08:7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00222> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00223>
00224> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .704
00225>
00226> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .050 (I)
00227> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00228> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.664
00229> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00230> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .241
00231>
00232> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00233>
00234>
00235> 001:0011-----
00236> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00237> *****
00238> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.25
00239> | 09: 8A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 31.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00240>
00241> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (I)
00242> Surface Area (ha)= .39 .86
00243> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00244> Average Slope (%)= 4.00 3.00
00245> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00246> Mannings n = .013 .250
00247>
00248> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 22.50
00249> over (min) 4.00 15.00
00250> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.53 (ii) 14.88 (ii)
00251> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 15.00
00252> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .31 .08
00253>
00254> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .04 *TOTALS*
00255> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.62 2.90 .038 (iii)
00256> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 12.52 12.543
00257> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00258> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .35 .348
00259>
00260> (I) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00261> CN* = 82.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00262> (II) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00263> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00264> (III) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00265>
00266>
00267> 001:0012-----
00268> *****
00269> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00270> | IN-09:( 8A ) |
00271> | OUT-01:(SWM-ou) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
00272> | ***** | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE

```

```
00273>          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00274>          .000 .4000E-02 | .004 .3800E-01
00275>          .002 .8000E-02 | .005 .4300E-01
00276>          .002 .1500E-01 | .009 .4800E-01
00277>          .003 .2500E-01 | .018 .5400E-01
00278>          .003 .3400E-01 | .032 .5900E-01
00279>
00280> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
00281> -----
00282>          (ha)          (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
00283> INFLOW >09: ( 8A )    1.25    .038    2.900   12.543
00284> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-cu)  1.25    .002    5.233   9.343
00285> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-cv)  .00    .000    .000    .000
00286>
00287> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00288> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00289> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00290>
00291> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 5.884
00292> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 140.00
00293> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1319E-01
00294>
00295> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00296> -----
00297> 001:0013-----
00298> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00299> -----
00300> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .13 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00301> | 03:9A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00302> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
00303>
00304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .071
00305>
00306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .003 (i)
00307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.107
00309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .170
00311>
00312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00313>
00314> -----
00315> 001:0014-----
00316> FINISH
00317> -----
00318> *****
00319> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00320> -----
00321> 001:0012 ROUTE RESERVOIR
00322> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00323> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 16:17:14
00324> -----
00325>
00326>
```

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO          999 999  =====
00004> S W W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O          9 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O          9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO          9 9 9 9 9
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model          999 999  =====
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89 *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 16:16:37 RUN COUNTER: 000790 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | RAINFALL dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067> | *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 5yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 47.81 mm | Comments: 5yr/6hr
00072>
00073>
00074>
00075>
00076>
00077>
00078>
00079>
00080>
00081>
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086>
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.95 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00088> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .339
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .064 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.061
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .273
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104>
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.65 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00106> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .059 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.573
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .284
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122>
00123> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .05
00124> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 39.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00125>
00126>
00127>
00128>
00129>
00130>
00131>
00132>
00133>
00134>
00135>
00136>

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00137> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .56 .18
00138>
00139> *****
00140> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 *TOTALS*
00141> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.72 2.77 .004 (iii)
00142> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 24.41 24.434
00143> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00144> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .51 .511
00145>
00146> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00147> CN* = 84.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00148> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00149> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00150> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00151>
00152> -----
00153> 001:0006-----
00154> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00155>
00156> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.57 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00157> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00158> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00159>
00160> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .577
00161>
00162> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .070 (i)
00163> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00164> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.747
00165> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00166> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .204
00167>
00168> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00169>
00170> 001:0007-----
00171>
00172> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00173> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00174> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00175>
00176> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .464
00177>
00178> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .046 (i)
00179> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00180> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.086
00181> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00182> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .190
00183>
00184> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00185>
00186>
00187> 001:0008-----
00188>
00189> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00190> | ***** | *****
00191> | ID1 04:4A | 2.57 .070 2.82 9.75 .000
00192> | +ID2 05:5A | 1.70 .046 2.80 9.09 .000
00193> | ***** | *****
00194> | SUM 06:N4 | 4.27 .115 2.82 9.48 .000
00195>
00196> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00197>
00198>
00199> 001:0009-----
00200> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00201>
00202> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.62 Curve Number (CN)=77.00
00203> | 07:6A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00204> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00205>
00206> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .309
00207>
00208> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .054 (i)
00209> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00210> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.575
00211> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00212> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .263
00213>
00214> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00215>
00216>
00217> 001:0010-----
00218> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00219>
00220> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.66 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00221> | 08:7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00222> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00223>
00224> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .704
00225>
00226> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .092 (i)
00227> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00228> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 15.914
00229> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00230> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .333
00231>
00232> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00233>
00234>
00235> 001:0011-----
00236> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00237>
00238> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.25
00239> | 09: 8A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 31.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00240>
00241>
00242>
00243>
00244>
00245>
00246>
00247>
00248>
00249>
00250>
00251>
00252>
00253>
00254>
00255>
00256>
00257>
00258>
00259>
00260>
00261>
00262>
00263>
00264>
00265>
00266>
00267> 001:0012-----
00268>
00269> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00270> | IN-09:( 8A ) |
00271> | OUT-01:(SWM-ou) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
00272> | ***** | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE

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```
00273>          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00274>          .000 .4000E-02 | .004 .3800E-01
00275>          .002 .8000E-02 | .005 .4300E-01
00276>          .002 .1500E-01 | .009 .4800E-01
00277>          .003 .2500E-01 | .018 .5400E-01
00278>          .003 .3400E-01 | .032 .5900E-01
00279>
00280> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
00281> -----
00282>          (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
00283> INFLOW >09: ( 8A )    1.25   .070   2.833   21.094
00284> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-cu)  1.25   .003   5.267   17.893
00285> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-cv)  .00   .000   .000   .000
00286>
00287> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00288> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00289> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00290>
00291> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 4.176
00292> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 146.00
00293> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2277E-01
00294>
00295> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00296> -----
00297> 001:0013-----
00298> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00299> -----
00300> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .13 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00301> | 03:9A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00302> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
00303>
00304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .071
00305>
00306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .005 (i)
00307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.671
00309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .244
00311>
00312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00313>
00314> -----
00315> 001:0014-----
00316> FINISH
00317> -----
00318> *****
00319> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00320> -----
00321> 001:0012 ROUTE RESERVOIR
00322> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00323> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 16:16:37
00324> -----
00325>
00326>
```

```

00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 16:16:04 RUN COUNTER: 000789 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067> *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 10yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 55.69 mm | Comments: 10yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN |
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr |
00075> | .25 .000 | 2.00 18.940 | 3.75 7.800 | 5.50 1.110 |
00076> | .50 1.110 | 2.25 18.940 | 4.00 4.460 | 5.75 1.110 |
00077> | .75 1.110 | 2.50 51.240 | 4.25 4.460 | 6.00 1.110 |
00078> | 1.00 1.110 | 2.75 51.240 | 4.50 2.230 | 6.25 1.110 |
00079> | 1.25 1.110 | 3.00 14.480 | 4.75 2.230 |
00080> | 1.50 6.680 | 3.25 14.480 | 5.00 1.110 |
00081> | 1.75 6.680 | 3.50 7.800 | 5.25 1.110 |
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086> *****
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.95 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00088> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .339
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .089 (i)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.792
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .319
00098>
00099> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104> *****
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.65 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00106> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .082 (i)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.440
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .331
00116>
00117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122> *****
00123> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .05
00124> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 39.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00125>
00126> | IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (i)
00127> | Surface Area (ha)= .02 .03
00128> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00129> | Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00130> | Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00131> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00132>
00133> Max. eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 63.81
00134> over (min) 2.00 6.00
00135> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.93 (ii) 5.74 (ii)
00136> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 6.00

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00137> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .58 .19
00138>
00139> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 *TOTALS*
00140> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.52 2.75 .005 (iii)
00141> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 31.07 2.750
00142> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 31.095
00143> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .56 55.690
00144>
00145> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00146> CN* = 84.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00147> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00148> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00149> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00150>
00151> -----
00152> 001:0006-----
00153> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00154> *****
00155> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.57 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00156> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00157> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00158>
00159> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .577
00160>
00161> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .098 (i)
00162> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00163> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.508
00164> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00165> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .243
00166>
00167> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00168>
00169>
00170> 001:0007-----
00171> *****
00172> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00173> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00174> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00175>
00176> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .464
00177>
00178> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .065 (i)
00179> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00180> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.635
00181> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00182> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .227
00183>
00184> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00185>
00186>
00187> 001:0008-----
00188> *****
00189> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00190> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | 2.57 .098 2.82 13.51 .000
00191> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | 1.70 .065 2.80 12.64 .000
00192> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | 0.73 .000 2.80 12.64 .000
00193> | SUM 06:N4 | 4.27 .162 2.80 13.16 .000
00194>
00195> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00196>
00197>
00198>
00199> 001:0009-----
00200> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00201> *****
00202> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.62 Curve Number (CN)=77.00
00203> | 07:6A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00204> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00205>
00206> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .309
00207>
00208> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .074 (i)
00209> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00210> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.173
00211> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00212> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .308
00213>
00214> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00215>
00216>
00217> 001:0010-----
00218> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00219> *****
00220> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.66 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00221> | 08:7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00222> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00223>
00224> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .704
00225>
00226> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .123 (i)
00227> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00228> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.364
00229> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00230> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .384
00231>
00232> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00233>
00234>
00235> 001:0011-----
00236> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00237> *****
00238> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.25
00239> | 09: 8A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 31.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00240>
00241> | IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (i)
00242> | Surface Area (ha)= .39 .86
00243> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00244> | Average Slope (%)= 4.00 3.00
00245> | Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00246> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00247>
00248> Max. eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 49.14
00249> over (min) 3.00 11.00
00250> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.96 (ii) 11.27 (ii)
00251> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 11.00
00252> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .38 .10
00253>
00254> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .09 *TOTALS*
00255> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.58 2.82 .095 (iii)
00256> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 27.26 2.817
00257> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00258> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .49 55.690
00259>
00260> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00261> CN* = 82.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00262> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00263> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00264> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00265>
00266>
00267> 001:0012-----
00268> *****
00269> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00270> | IN-09:( 8A ) |
00271> | OUT-01:(SWM-ou) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
00272> | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE

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```
00273>          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00274>          .000 .4000E-02 | .004 .3800E-01
00275>          .002 .8000E-02 | .005 .4300E-01
00276>          .002 .1500E-01 | .009 .4800E-01
00277>          .003 .2500E-01 | .018 .5400E-01
00278>          .003 .3400E-01 | .032 .5900E-01
00279>
00280> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
00281> -----
00282>          (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
00283> INFLOW >09: ( 8A )    1.25   .095   2.817   27.290
00284> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-CU)  1.25   .003   5.417   24.090
00285> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-CV)  .00   .000   .000   .000
00286>
00287> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00288> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00289> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00290>
00291> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.451
00292> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 156.00
00293> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2990E-01
00294>
00295> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00296> -----
00297> 001:0013-----
00298> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00299> -----
00300> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .13 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00301> | 03:9A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00302> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
00303>
00304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .071
00305>
00306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .007 (i)
00307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.013
00309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .288
00311>
00312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00313>
00314> -----
00315> 001:0014-----
00316> FINISH
00317> -----
00318> *****
00319> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00320> -----
00321> 001:0012 ROUTE RESERVOIR
00322> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00323> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 16:16:04
00324> -----
00325>
00326>
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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00009>
00010> *****
00011> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00012> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00013> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00014> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00015> *****
00016> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00017> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00018> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00019> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
00020> *****
00021> *****
00022> *****
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027> *****
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034> *****
00035> *****
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 16:15:28 RUN COUNTER: 000788 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> *****
00049> *****
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00059> *# *****
00060> *****
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067> *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069> *****
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 25yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 65.59 mm | Comments: 25yr/6hr
00072> *****
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> | .25 .000 | 2.00 22.300 | 3.75 9.180 | 5.50 1.310
00076> | .50 1.310 | 2.25 22.300 | 4.00 5.250 | 5.75 1.310
00077> | .75 1.310 | 2.50 60.350 | 4.25 5.250 | 6.00 1.310
00078> | 1.00 1.310 | 2.75 60.350 | 4.50 2.620 | 6.25 1.310
00079> | 1.25 1.310 | 3.00 17.060 | 4.75 2.620
00080> | 1.50 7.870 | 3.25 17.060 | 5.00 1.310
00081> | 1.75 7.870 | 3.50 9.180 | 5.25 1.310
00082> *****
00083> *****
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086> *****
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.95 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00088> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00090> *****
00091> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .339
00092> *****
00093> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .123 (I)
00094> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00095> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.288
00096> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00097> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .370
00098> *****
00099> | (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100> *****
00101> *****
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104> *****
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.65 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00106> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00108> *****
00109> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
00110> *****
00111> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .113 (I)
00112> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00113> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.102
00114> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00115> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .383
00116> *****
00117> | (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118> *****
00119> *****
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122> *****
00123> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .05
00124> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 39.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00125> *****
00126> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (I)
00127> | Surface Area (ha)= .02 .03
00128> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00129> | Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00130> | Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00131> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00132> *****
00133> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 79.87
00134> | over (min) 2.00 5.00
00135> | Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.81 (ii) 5.29 (ii)
00136> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00

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00137> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .61 .22
00138> *****
00139> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 *TOTALS*
00140> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.53 2.75 .006 (iii)
00141> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 39.74 2.750
00142> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00143> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .61 .606
00144> *****
00145> | (I) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00146> | CN* = 84.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00147> | (II) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00148> | THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00149> | (III) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00150> *****
00151> -----
00152> | 01:0006-----
00153> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00154> *****
00155> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.57 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00156> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00157> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00158> *****
00159> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .577
00160> *****
00161> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .137 (I)
00162> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00163> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.792
00164> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00165> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .287
00166> *****
00167> | (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00168> *****
00169> *****
00170> 001:0007-----
00171> -----
00172> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00173> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00174> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00175> *****
00176> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .464
00177> *****
00178> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .091 (I)
00179> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00180> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.646
00181> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00182> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .269
00183> *****
00184> | (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00185> *****
00186> *****
00187> 001:0008-----
00188> *****
00189> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00190> | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | *****
00191> | ID1 04:4A | 2.57 .137 2.82 18.79 .000
00192> | +ID2 05:5A | 1.70 .091 2.80 17.65 .000
00193> | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | *****
00194> | SUM 06:N4 | 4.27 .227 2.80 18.34 .000
00195> *****
00196> | NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00197> *****
00198> *****
00199> 001:0009-----
00200> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00201> *****
00202> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.62 Curve Number (CN)=77.00
00203> | 07:6A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00204> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00205> *****
00206> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .309
00207> *****
00208> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .103 (I)
00209> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00210> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.507
00211> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00212> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .358
00213> *****
00214> | (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00215> *****
00216> *****
00217> 001:0010-----
00218> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00219> *****
00220> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.66 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00221> | 08:7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00222> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00223> *****
00224> | Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .704
00225> *****
00226> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .163 (I)
00227> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00228> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.716
00229> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00230> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .438
00231> *****
00232> | (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00233> *****
00234> *****
00235> 001:0011-----
00236> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00237> *****
00238> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.25
00239> | 09: 8A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 31.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00240> *****
00241> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (I)
00242> | Surface Area (ha)= .39 .86
00243> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00244> | Average Slope (%)= 4.00 3.00
00245> | Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00246> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00247> *****
00248> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 63.04
00249> | over (min) 3.00 10.00
00250> | Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.78 (ii) 10.29 (ii)
00251> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 10.00
00252> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .40 .11
00253> *****
00254> | PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .13 *TOTALS*
00255> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.63 2.80 .127 (iii)
00256> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 35.43 2.800
00257> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00258> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .54 .541
00259> *****
00260> | (I) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00261> | CN* = 82.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00262> | (II) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00263> | THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00264> | (III) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00265> *****
00266> *****
00267> 001:0012-----
00268> *****
00269> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00270> | IN-09:( 8A ) | *****
00271> | OUT-01:(SWM-ou) | *****
00272> | ***** | *****

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```
00273>          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00274>          .000 .4000E-02 | .004 .3800E-01
00275>          .002 .8000E-02 | .005 .4300E-01
00276>          .002 .1500E-01 | .009 .4800E-01
00277>          .003 .2500E-01 | .018 .5400E-01
00278>          .003 .3400E-01 | .032 .5900E-01
00279>
00280> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
00281> -----
00282>          (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
00283> INFLOW >09: ( 8A )    1.25    .127    2.800    35.461
00284> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-CU)  1.25    .004    5.583    32.261
00285> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-CV)  .00    .000    .000     .000
00286>
00287> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00288> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00289> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00290>
00291> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.062
00292> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 167.00
00293> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3937E-01
00294>
00295> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00296> -----
00297> 001:0013-----
00298> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00299> -----
00300> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .13 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00301> | 03:9A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00302> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
00303>
00304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .071
00305>
00306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .010 (i)
00307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.031
00309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00311>
00312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00313>
00314> -----
00315> 001:0014-----
00316> FINISH
00317> -----
00318> *****
00319> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00320> -----
00321> 001:0012 ROUTE RESERVOIR
00322> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00323> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 16:15:28
00324> -----
00325>
00326>
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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymoo@jfasa.Com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 16:14:42 RUN COUNTER: 000787 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067> *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 50yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 73.00 mm | Comments: 50yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> |.25 .000 | 2.00 24.820 | 3.75 10.220 | 5.50 1.460
00076> |.50 1.460 | 2.25 24.820 | 4.00 5.840 | 5.75 1.460
00077> |.75 1.460 | 2.50 67.160 | 4.25 5.840 | 6.00 1.460
00078> |1.00 1.460 | 2.75 67.160 | 4.50 2.920 | 6.25 1.460
00079> |1.25 1.460 | 3.00 18.980 | 4.75 2.920
00080> |1.50 8.760 | 3.25 18.980 | 5.00 1.460
00081> |1.75 8.760 | 3.50 10.220 | 5.25 1.460
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086> *****
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.95 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00088> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .339
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .151 (I)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 29.478
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .404
00098>
00099> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104> *****
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.65 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00106> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .138 (I)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 30.409
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .417
00116>
00117> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122> *****
00123> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .05
00124> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 39.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00125>
00126> | IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (I)
00127> | Surface Area (ha)= .02 .03
00128> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00129> | Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00130> | Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00131> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00132>
00133> Max. eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 91.68
00134> over (min) 2.00 5.00
00135> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (ii) 5.03 (ii)
00136> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00

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00137> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .62 .23
00138>
00139> ***** *TOTALS*
00140> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .007 (iii)
00141> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.75 2.750
00142> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 46.40 46.428
00143> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00144> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .64 .636
00145>
00146> (I) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00147> CN* = 84.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00148> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00149> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00150> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00151>
00152> -----
00153> 001:0006-----
00154> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00155>
00156> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.57 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00157> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00158> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00159>
00160> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .577
00161>
00162> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .169 (I)
00163> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00164> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.095
00165> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00166> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .316
00167>
00168> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00169>
00170> 001:0007-----
00171>
00172> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00173> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00174> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00175>
00176> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .464
00177>
00178> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .112 (I)
00179> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00180> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.744
00181> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00182> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
00183>
00184> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00185>
00186>
00187> 001:0008-----
00188>
00189> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00190> | ID1 04:4A | 2.57 .169 2.82 23.09 .000
00191> | +ID2 05:5A | 1.70 .112 2.78 21.74 .000
00192> | *****
00193> | SUM 06:N4 | 4.27 .280 2.80 22.56 .000
00194>
00195>
00196> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00197>
00198>
00199> 001:0009-----
00200> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00201>
00202> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.62 Curve Number (CN)=77.00
00203> | 07:6A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00204> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00205>
00206> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .309
00207>
00208> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .126 (I)
00209> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00210> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.580
00211> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00212> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .392
00213>
00214> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00215>
00216>
00217> 001:0010-----
00218> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00219>
00220> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.66 Curve Number (CN)=83.00
00221> | 08:7A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00222> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00223>
00224> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .704
00225>
00226> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .194 (I)
00227> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00228> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.506
00229> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00230> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .473
00231>
00232> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00233>
00234>
00235> 001:0011-----
00236> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00237>
00238> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.25
00239> | 09: 8A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 31.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00240>
00241> | IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (I)
00242> | Surface Area (ha)= .39 .86
00243> | Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00244> | Average Slope (%)= 4.00 3.00
00245> | Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00246> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00247>
00248> Max. eff. Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 73.31
00249> over (min) 3.00 10.00
00250> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.66 (ii) 9.74 (ii)
00251> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 10.00
00252> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .41 .12
00253>
00254> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .15 .150 (iii)
00255> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.78 2.783
00256> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 41.76 41.791
00257> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00258> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .57 .572
00259>
00260> (I) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00261> CN* = 82.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00262> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00263> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00264> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00265>
00266>
00267> 001:0012-----
00268>
00269> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00270> | IN-09:( 8A ) |
00271> | OUT-01:(SWM-ou) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
00272> | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE

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00273>          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00274>          .000 .4000E-02 | .004 .3800E-01
00275>          .002 .8000E-02 | .005 .4300E-01
00276>          .002 .1500E-01 | .009 .4800E-01
00277>          .003 .2500E-01 | .018 .5400E-01
00278>          .003 .3400E-01 | .032 .5900E-01
00279>
00280> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
00281> -----
00282>          (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
00283> INFLOW >09: ( 8A )    1.25    .150    2.783   41.791
00284> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-CU)  1.25    .007    4.950   38.591
00285> OUTFLOW<02: (SWM-CV)  .00    .000    .000    .000
00286>
00287> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00288> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00289> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00290>
00291> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 4.585
00292> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 130.00
00293> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.4574E-01
00294>
00295> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00296> -----
00297> 001:0013-----
00298> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00299> -----
00300> CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .13 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00301> | 03:9A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00302> ----- | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
00303>
00304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .071
00305>
00306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .012 (i)
00307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.877
00309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .368
00311>
00312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00313>
00314> -----
00315> 001:0014-----
00316> FINISH
00317> -----
00318> *****
00319> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00320> -----
00321> 001:0012 ROUTE RESERVOIR
00322> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00323> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 16:14:42
00324> -----
00325>
00326>
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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
00008> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00009>
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89 *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
00021>
00022>
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00025> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00026> *****
00027>
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034>
00035>
00036> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2017-06-29 TIME: 15:01:06 RUN COUNTER: 000786 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\L-PR.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *# *****
00052> *# Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00053> *# Date : [2017-06-29]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MJS ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions (Preliminary Concept)-Routing
00059> *# *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\Laurel\
00063> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00064> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00065> | NRUN = 001
00066> | NSTORM= 0
00067> *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 100yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 80.31 mm | Comments: 100yr/6hr
00072>
00073> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00074> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00075> .25 .000 | 2.00 27.300 | 3.75 11.240 | 5.50 1.610
00076> .50 1.610 | 2.25 27.300 | 4.00 6.420 | 5.75 1.610
00077> .75 1.610 | 2.50 73.880 | 4.25 6.420 | 6.00 1.610
00078> 1.00 1.610 | 2.75 73.880 | 4.50 3.210 | 6.25 1.610
00079> 1.25 1.610 | 3.00 20.880 | 4.75 3.210
00080> 1.50 9.640 | 3.25 20.880 | 5.00 1.610
00081> 1.75 9.640 | 3.50 11.240 | 5.25 1.610
00082>
00083>
00084> 001:0003-----
00085> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00086> *****
00087> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.95 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00088> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00089> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00090>
00091> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .339
00092>
00093> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .179 (I)
00094> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00095> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.825
00096> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00097> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .434
00098>
00099> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00100>
00101>
00102> 001:0004-----
00103> *# Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00104> *****
00105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.65 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00106> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00107> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00108>
00109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
00110>
00111> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .163 (I)
00112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.867
00114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .447
00116>
00117> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00118>
00119>
00120> 001:0005-----
00121> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00122> *****
00123> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .05
00124> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 39.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00125>
00126> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (I)
00127> Surface Area (ha)= .02 .03
00128> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00129> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00130> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00131> Mannings n = .013 .250
00132>
00133> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 103.33
00134> over (min) 2.00 5.00
00135> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.02 (ii) 4.81 (ii)
00136> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00

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00137> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .63 .23
00138>
00139> ***** *TOTALS*
00140> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .008 (iii)
00141> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.70 2.75 2.750
00142> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 53.07 53.100
00143> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00144> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .66 .661
00145>
00146> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00147> CN* = 84.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00148> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00149> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00150> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00151>
00152> -----
00153> 001:0006-----
00154> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00155> *****
00156> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.57 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00157> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00158> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00159>
00160> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .577
00161>
00162> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .202 (I)
00163> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00164> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
00165> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00166> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344
00167>
00168> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00169>
00170> 001:0007-----
00171> *****
00172> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00173> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00174> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00175>
00176> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .464
00177>
00178> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .134 (I)
00179> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00180> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.040
00181> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00182> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .324
00183>
00184> (I) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00185>
00186>
00187> 001:0008-----
00188> *****
00189> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00190> | 01:1A DT= 1.00 | 2.57 .202 2.82 27.59 .000
00191> | 02:2A DT= 1.00 | 1.70 .134 2.78 26.04 .000
00192> | 03: 3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00193> | 04:4A DT= 1.00 | 2.57 .202 2.82 27.59 .000
00194> | 05:5A DT= 1.00 | 1.70 .134 2.78 26.04 .000
00195> | 06:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00196> | 07:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00197> | 08:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00198> | 09:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00199> | 10:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00200> | 11:1A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00201> | 12:2A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00202> | 13:3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00203> | 14:4A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00204> | 15:5A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00205> | 16:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00206> | 17:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00207> | 18:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00208> | 19:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00209> | 20:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00210> | 21:1A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00211> | 22:2A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00212> | 23:3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00213> | 24:4A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00214> | 25:5A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00215> | 26:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00216> | 27:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00217> | 28:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00218> | 29:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00219> | 30:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00220> | 31:1A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00221> | 32:2A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00222> | 33:3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00223> | 34:4A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00224> | 35:5A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00225> | 36:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00226> | 37:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00227> | 38:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00228> | 39:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00229> | 40:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00230> | 41:1A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00231> | 42:2A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00232> | 43:3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00233> | 44:4A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00234> | 45:5A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00235> | 46:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00236> | 47:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00237> | 48:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00238> | 49:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00239> | 50:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00240> | 51:1A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00241> | 52:2A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00242> | 53:3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00243> | 54:4A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00244> | 55:5A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00245> | 56:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00246> | 57:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00247> | 58:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00248> | 59:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00249> | 60:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00250> | 61:1A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00251> | 62:2A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00252> | 63:3A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00253> | 64:4A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00254> | 65:5A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00255> | 66:6A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00256> | 67:7A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00257> | 68:8A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00258> | 69:9A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00259> | 70:0A DT= 1.00 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .000
00260>
00261> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00262> CN* = 82.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00263> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00264> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00265> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00266>
00267> 001:0012-----
00268> *****
00269> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00270> | IN-09:( 8A ) |
00271> | OUT-01:(SWM-ou) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
00272> | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE

```



```
00273>          (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00274>          .000 .4000E-02 | .004 .3800E-01
00275>          .002 .8000E-02 | .005 .4300E-01
00276>          .002 .1500E-01 | .009 .4800E-01
00277>          .003 .2500E-01 | .018 .5400E-01
00278>          .003 .3400E-01 | .032 .5900E-01
00279>
00280> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
00281> -----
00282>          (ha)      (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
00283> INFLOW >09: ( SA )    1.25    .176    2.783   48.176
00284> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-CU)  1.25    .013    4.517   44.976
00285> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV)  .00    .000    .000    .000
00286>
00287> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00288> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00289> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00290>
00291> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 7.285
00292> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 104.00
00293> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.5074E-01
00294>
00295> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00296> -----
00297> 001:0013-----
00298> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00299> -----
00300> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .13 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00301> | 03:9A DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00302> ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
00303>
00304> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .071
00305>
00306> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .014 (i)
00307> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.750
00308> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.897
00309> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00310> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .397
00311>
00312> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00313>
00314> -----
00315> 001:0014-----
00316> FINISH
00317> -----
00318> *****
00319> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00320> -----
00321> 001:0012 ROUTE RESERVOIR
00322> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00323> Simulation ended on 2017-06-29 at 15:01:06
00324> -----
00325>
00326>
```

APPENDIX D
LID CONCEPT DETAILS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

As a stormwater filter and infiltration practice, bioretention temporarily stores, treats and infiltrates runoff. Depending on native soil infiltration rate and physical constraints, the system may be designed without an underdrain for full infiltration, with an underdrain for partial infiltration, or with an impermeable liner and underdrain for filtration only (i.e., a biofilter). The primary component of the practice is the filter bed which is a mixture of sand, fines and organic material. Other elements include a mulch ground cover and plants adapted to the conditions of a stormwater practice. Bioretention is designed to capture small storm events or the water quality storage requirement. An overflow or bypass is necessary to pass large storm event flows. Bioretention can be adapted to fit into many different development contexts and provide a convenient area for snow storage and treatment.



DESIGN GUIDANCE

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Bioretention can be constructed over any soil type, but hydrologic soil group A and B are best for achieving water balance goals. If possible, bioretention should be sited in the areas of the development with the highest native soil infiltration rates. Bioretention in soils with infiltration rates less than 15 mm/hr will require an underdrain. Designers should verify the native soil infiltration rate at the proposed location and depth through measurement of hydraulic conductivity under field saturated conditions.

GEOMETRY & SITE LAYOUT

Key geometry and site layout factors include:

- The minimum footprint of the filter bed area is based on the drainage area. Typical drainage areas to bioretention are between 100 m² to 0.5 hectares. The maximum recommended drainage area is 0.8 hectares. Typical ratios of impervious drainage area to treatment facility area range from 5:1 to 15:1.
- Bioretention can be configured to fit into many locations and shapes. However, cells that are narrow may concentrate flow as it spreads throughout the cell and result in erosion.
- The filter bed surface should be level to encourage stormwater to spread out evenly over the surface.

PRE-TREATMENT

Pretreatment prevents premature clogging by capturing coarse sediment particles before they reach the filter bed. Where the runoff source area produces little sediment, such as roofs, bioretention can function effectively without pretreatment. To treat parking area or road runoff, a two-cell design that incorporates a forebay is recommended. Pretreatment practices that may be feasible, depending on the method of conveyance and the availability of space include:

- Two-cell design (channel flow):** Forebay ponding volume should account for 25% of the water quality storage requirement and be designed with a 2:1 length to width ratio.
- Vegetated filter strip (sheet flow):** Should be a minimum of three (3) metres in width. If smaller strips are used, more frequent maintenance of the filter bed can be anticipated.
- Gravel diaphragm (sheet flow):** A small trench filled with pea gravel, which is perpendicular to the flow path between the edge of the pavement and the bioretention practice will promote settling out of sediment and maintain sheet flow into the facility. A drop of 50-150 mm into the gravel diaphragm can be used to dissipate energy and promote settling.
- Rip rap and/or dense vegetation (channel flow):** Suitable for small bioretention cells with drainage areas less than 100 square metres.

GRAVEL STORAGE LAYER

- DEPTH:** Should be a minimum of 300 mm deep and sized to provide the required storage volume. Granular material should be 50 mm diameter clear stone.
- PEA GRAVEL CHOKING LAYER:** A 100 mm deep layer of pea gravel (3 to 10 mm diameter clear stone) should be placed on top of the coarse gravel storage layer as a choking layer separating it from the overlying filter media bed.

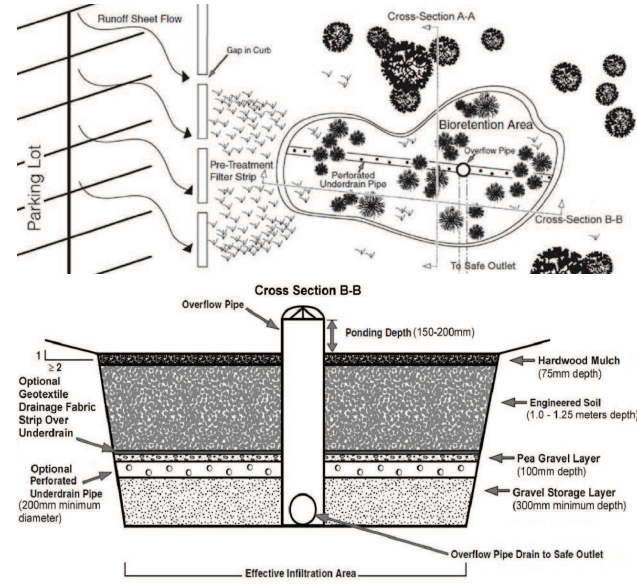
FILTER MEDIA

- COMPOSITION:** To ensure a consistent and homogeneous bed, filter media should come pre-mixed from an approved vendor.
- DEPTH:** Recommended depth is between 1.0 and 1.25 m. However in constrained applications, pollutant removal benefits may be achieved in beds as shallow as 500 mm. If trees are to be included in the design, bed depth must be at least 1.0 m.
- MULCH:** A 75 mm layer of mulch on the surface of the filter bed enhances plant survival, suppresses weed growth and pretreats runoff before it reaches the filter bed.

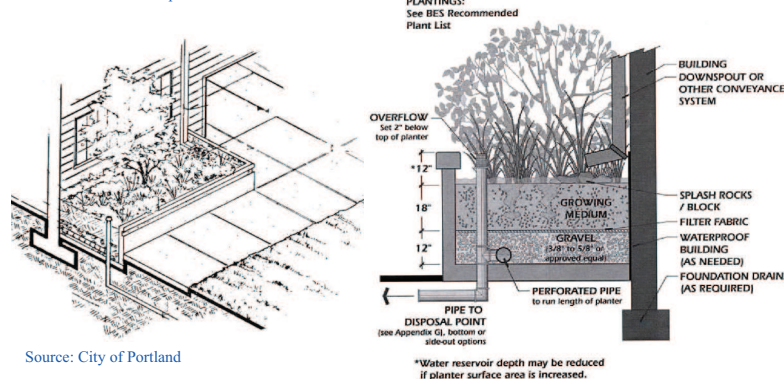
CONVEYANCE AND OVERFLOW

Bioretention can be designed to be inline or offline from the drainage system. In-line bioretention accepts all flow from a drainage area and conveys larger event flows through an overflow outlet. Overflow structures must be sized to safely convey larger storm events out of the facility. The invert of the overflow should be placed at the maximum water surface elevation of the bioretention area, which is typically 150-250 mm above the filter bed surface.

Offline bioretention practices use flow splitters or bypass channels that only allow the required water quality storage volume to enter the facility. This may be achieved with a pipe, weir, or curb opening sized for the target flow, but in conjunction, create a bypass channel so that higher flows do not pass over the surface of the filter bed. Using a weir or curb opening minimizes clogging and reduces maintenance frequency.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



Source: City of Portland

ABILITY TO MEET SWM OBJECTIVES

BMP	Water Balance Benefit	Water Quality Improvement	Stream Channel Erosion Control Benefits
Bioretention with no underdrain	Yes	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - based on available storage volume and infiltration rates
Bioretention with underdrain	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
Bioretention with underdrain and impermeable liner	Partial - some volume reduction through evapotranspiration	Yes - size for water quality storage requirement	Partial - some volume reduction through evapotranspiration

UNDERDRAIN

- Only needed where native soil infiltration rate is less than 15 mm/hr (hydraulic conductivity of less than 1x10⁻⁶ cm/s).
- Should consist of a perforated pipe embedded in the coarse gravel storage layer at least 100 mm above the bottom.
- A strip of geotextile filter fabric placed between the filter media and pea gravel choking layer over the perforated pipe is optional to help prevent fine soil particles from entering the underdrain.
- A vertical standpipe connected to the underdrain can be used as a cleanout and monitoring well.

MONITORING WELLS

A capped vertical stand pipe consisting of an anchored 100 to 150 mm diameter perforated pipe with a lockable cap installed to the bottom of the facility is recommended for monitoring drainage time between storms.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Material	Specification	Quantity
Filter Media Composition	Filter Media Soil Mixture to contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85 to 88% sand 8 to 12% soil fines 3 to 5% organic matter (leaf compost) Other Criteria: <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 	Recommended depth is between 1.0 and 1.25 metres.
Mulch Layer	Shredded hardwood bark mulch	A 75 mm layer on the surface of the filter bed
Geotextile	Material specifications should conform to Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) 1860 for Class II geotextile fabrics. 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. For further guidance see CVC/TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide, Table 4.5.5.	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 should be used to surround the underdrain and for the gravel storage layer Washed 3 to 10 mm diameter clear stone should be used for pea gravel choking layer.	Volume based on dimensions, assuming a void space ratio of 0.4.
Underdrain	Perforated HDPE or equivalent, minimum 100 mm diameter, 200 mm recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perforated pipe for length of cell. Non-perforated pipe as needed to connect with storm drain system. One or more caps. T's for underdrain configuration

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Ideally, bioretention sites should remain outside the limit of disturbance until construction of the bioretention begins to prevent soil compaction by heavy equipment. Locations should not be used as sediment basins during construction, as the concentration of fines will prevent post-construction infiltration. To prevent sediment from clogging the surface of a bioretention cell, stormwater should be diverted away from the bioretention until the drainage area is fully stabilized.

For further guidance regarding key steps during construction, see the CVC/TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide, Section 4.5.2 - Construction Considerations)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Bioretention requires 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 bioretention area 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 bioretention area surface when dry and exceeding 25 mm depth.

SITE CONSIDERATIONS

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

Available Space
Reserve open areas of about 10 to 20% of the size of the contributing drainage area.

Site Topography
Contributing slopes should be between 1 to 5%. The surface of the filter bed should be flat to allow flow to spread out. A stepped multi-cell design can also be used.

Available Head
If an underdrain is used, then 1 to 1.5 metres elevation difference is needed between the inflow point and the downstream storm drain invert.

Water Table
A minimum of one (1) metre separating the seasonally high water table or top of bedrock elevation and the bottom of the practice is necessary.

Soils
Bioretention 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.

Drainage Area & Runoff Volume
Typical contributing drainage areas are between 100 m² to 0.5 hectares. The maximum recommended contributing drainage area is 0.8 hectares. Typical ratios of impervious drainage area to treatment facility area range from 5:1 to 15:1.

Pollution Hot Spot Runoff
To protect groundwater from possible contamination, runoff from pollution hot spots should not be treated by bioretention facilities 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.

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

Overhead Wires
Check whether the future tree canopy height in the bioretention area will interfere with existing overhead phone and power lines.

Setback from Buildings
If an impermeable liner is used, no setback is needed. If not, a four (4) metre setback from building foundations should be applied.

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

BIORETENTION

APPENDIX E
ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

TABLE E.1 5 YEAR STORM DESIGN SHEET

Location			Drainage Area				Runoff			Pipe Flow						
Street	From MH	To MH	A (ha)	C	A x C	Acc. x C	Tc (min)	I (mm/hr)	Q (L/s)	Pipe Length (m)	Pipe Diameter (m)	Pipe Slope (%)	Full Flow Capacity (L/s)	Full Flow Velocity (m/s)	Time of flow (min.)	% full
Street A	DICB1	MH1	0.75	0.35	0.2625	0.2625	15.00	90.91	66.29	31.0	0.450	0.50	201.6	1.3	0.41	32.9%
Block 5	MH1	Block 5	0.00	0.00	0	0.2625	15.41	89.67	65.39	7.0	0.450	0.50	201.6	1.3	0.09	32.4%

Notes
 Manning's n = 0.013
 $I = \frac{A}{(t_c + B)^C}$
 where: A= 1593
 B= 11
 C= 0.8789

CONSULTANT: Calder Engineering Ltd.
 PROJECT: Laurelpark Subdiviison
 PROJECT NO: 16-168
 LOCATION: Town of Caledon

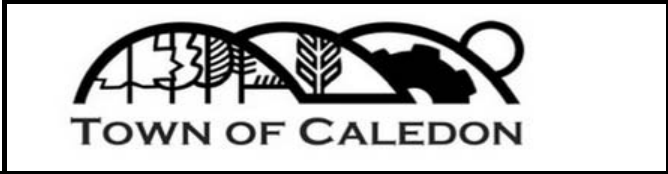


TABLE E.2 100 YEAR STORM DESIGN SHEET

Location			Drainage Area				Runoff			Pipe Flow						
Street	From MH	To MH	A (ha)	C	A x C	Acc. x C	Tc (min)	I (mm/hr)	Q (L/s)	Pipe Length (m)	Pipe Diameter (m)	Pipe Slope (%)	Full Flow Capacity (L/s)	Full Flow Velocity (m/s)	Time of flow (min.)	% full
Street A	DICB1	MH1	0.75	0.35	0.2625	0.2625	15.00	166.89	121.69	31.0	0.450	0.50	201.6	1.3	0.41	60.4%
Block 5	MH1	Block 5	0.00	0.00	0	0.2625	15.41	164.87	120.22	7.0	0.450	0.50	201.6	1.3	0.09	59.6%

Notes
Manning's n = 0.013
 $I = \frac{A}{(t_c + B)^C}$
where: A= 4688
B= 17
C= 0.9624

CONSULTANT: Calder Engineering Ltd.
PROJECT: Laurelpark Subdivision
PROJECT NO: 16-168
LOCATION: Town of Caledon

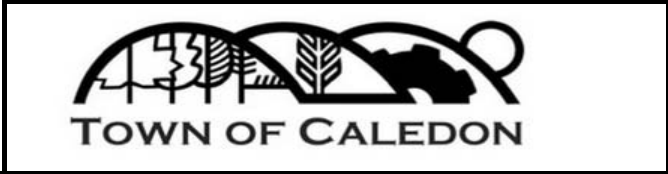




TABLE E.3 100 YEAR STORM DESIGN SHEET - ROAD GRASSED SWALES

Location			Drainage Area				Runoff			Pipe Flow						
Street	From STA	To STA	A (ha)	C	A x C	Acc. x C	Tc (min)	I (mm/hr)	Q (L/s)	Ditch Length (m)	Side of Road	Ditch Slope (%)	Full Flow Capacity (L/s)	Flow Velocity (m/s)	Flow Depth (m)	% Full Capacity
Street A (North)	0+130	0+060	0.750	0.35	0.263	0.263	10.00	196.54	143.31	70.0	N	0.75	1,632.5	0.73	0.22	8.8%
Street A (North)	0+060	0+012	0.750	0.35	0.263	0.263	10.00	196.54	143.31	48.0	N	1.85	2,563.9	1.03	0.19	5.6%
Street A (South)	0+107	0+060	0.250	0.35	0.088	0.088	10.00	196.54	47.77	47.0	S	0.75	1,632.5	0.56	0.15	2.9%
Street A (South)	0+060	0+012	0.250	0.35	0.088	0.088	10.00	196.54	47.77	48.0	S	1.85	2,563.9	0.78	0.12	1.9%

<p>Notes</p> <p>Manning's n = 0.040</p> $I = \frac{A}{(t_c + B)^c}$ <p>where: A= 4688 B= 17 C= 0.9624</p>	<p>CONSULTANT: Calder Engineering Ltd. PROJECT: Laurelpark Subdivision PROJECT NO: 16-168 LOCATION: Town of Caledon</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>

Rating Curve for Triangular Swale

Project: LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION

Mannings Equation:

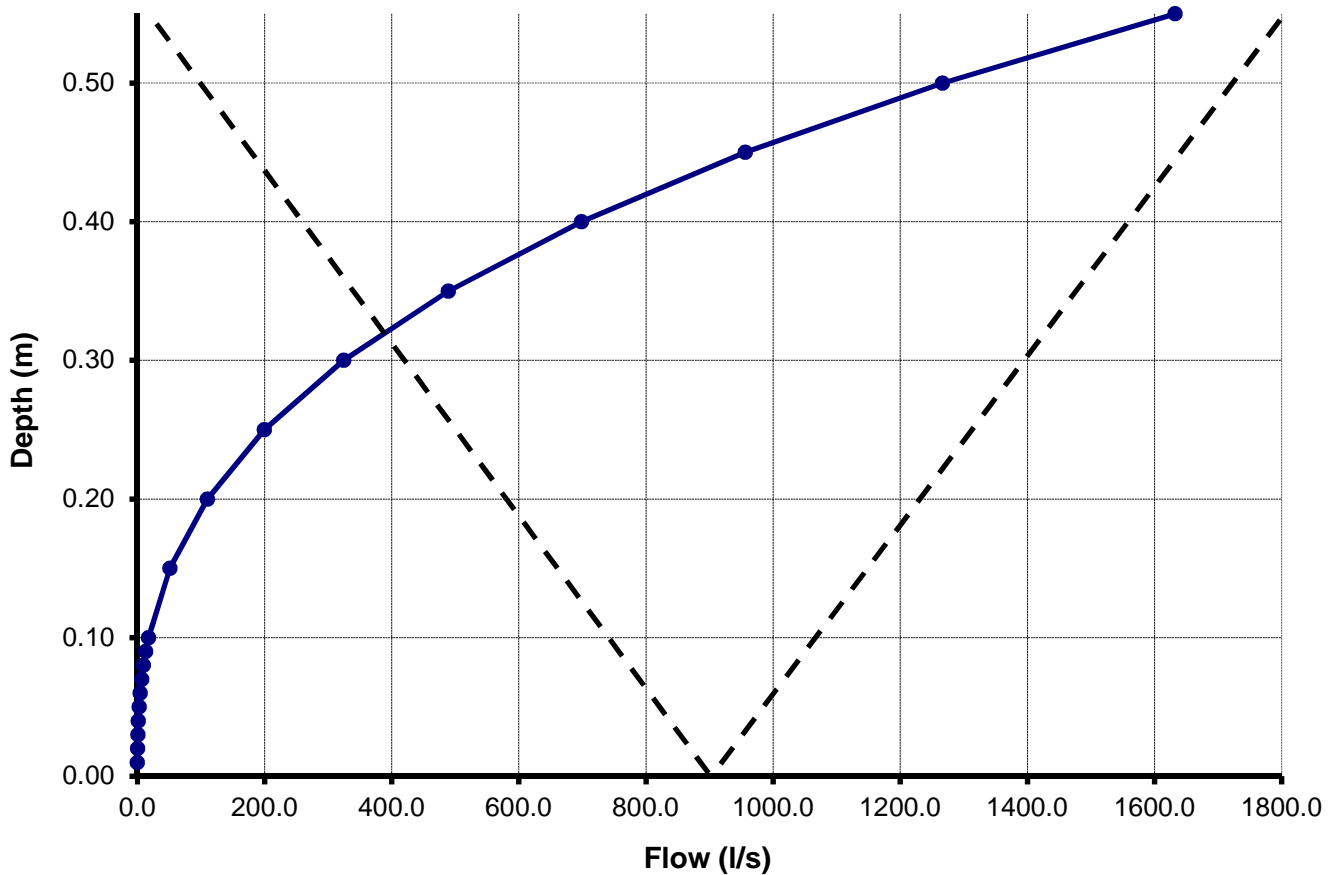
$$Q = (A * R^{0.667} * S^{0.5}) / n$$

Side Slope Factor (Z): 4 :1

Slope (s): 0.750%

Roughness (n): 0.040

Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Velocity (m/s)	Area A	Wet. Perim. P	Hydr. Rad. R	Top Width T	Hydr. Depth D	Froude No. F	Type of Flow
0.010	0.0	0.093	0.000	0.082	0.009	0.080	0.005	0.421	sub-critical
0.020	0.2	0.148	0.002	0.165	0.018	0.160	0.010	0.473	sub-critical
0.030	0.7	0.194	0.004	0.247	0.027	0.240	0.015	0.506	sub-critical
0.040	1.5	0.235	0.006	0.330	0.036	0.320	0.020	0.531	sub-critical
0.050	2.7	0.273	0.010	0.412	0.045	0.400	0.025	0.551	sub-critical
0.060	4.4	0.308	0.014	0.495	0.054	0.480	0.030	0.568	sub-critical
0.070	6.7	0.341	0.020	0.577	0.063	0.560	0.035	0.583	sub-critical
0.080	9.6	0.373	0.026	0.660	0.072	0.640	0.040	0.596	sub-critical
0.090	13.1	0.404	0.032	0.742	0.080	0.720	0.045	0.607	sub-critical
0.100	17.3	0.433	0.040	0.825	0.089	0.800	0.050	0.618	sub-critical
0.150	51.1	0.567	0.090	1.237	0.134	1.200	0.075	0.661	sub-critical
0.200	110.0	0.687	0.160	1.649	0.179	1.600	0.100	0.694	sub-critical
0.250	199.4	0.798	0.250	2.062	0.224	2.000	0.125	0.720	sub-critical
0.300	324.2	0.901	0.360	2.474	0.268	2.400	0.150	0.742	sub-critical
0.350	489.1	0.998	0.490	2.886	0.313	2.800	0.175	0.762	sub-critical
0.400	698.3	1.091	0.640	3.298	0.358	3.200	0.200	0.779	sub-critical
0.450	956.0	1.180	0.810	3.711	0.402	3.600	0.225	0.794	sub-critical
0.500	1,266.1	1.266	1.000	4.123	0.447	4.000	0.250	0.808	sub-critical
0.550	1,632.5	1.349	1.210	4.535	0.492	4.400	0.275	0.821	sub-critical



Rating Curve for Triangular Swale

Project: LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION

Mannings Equation:

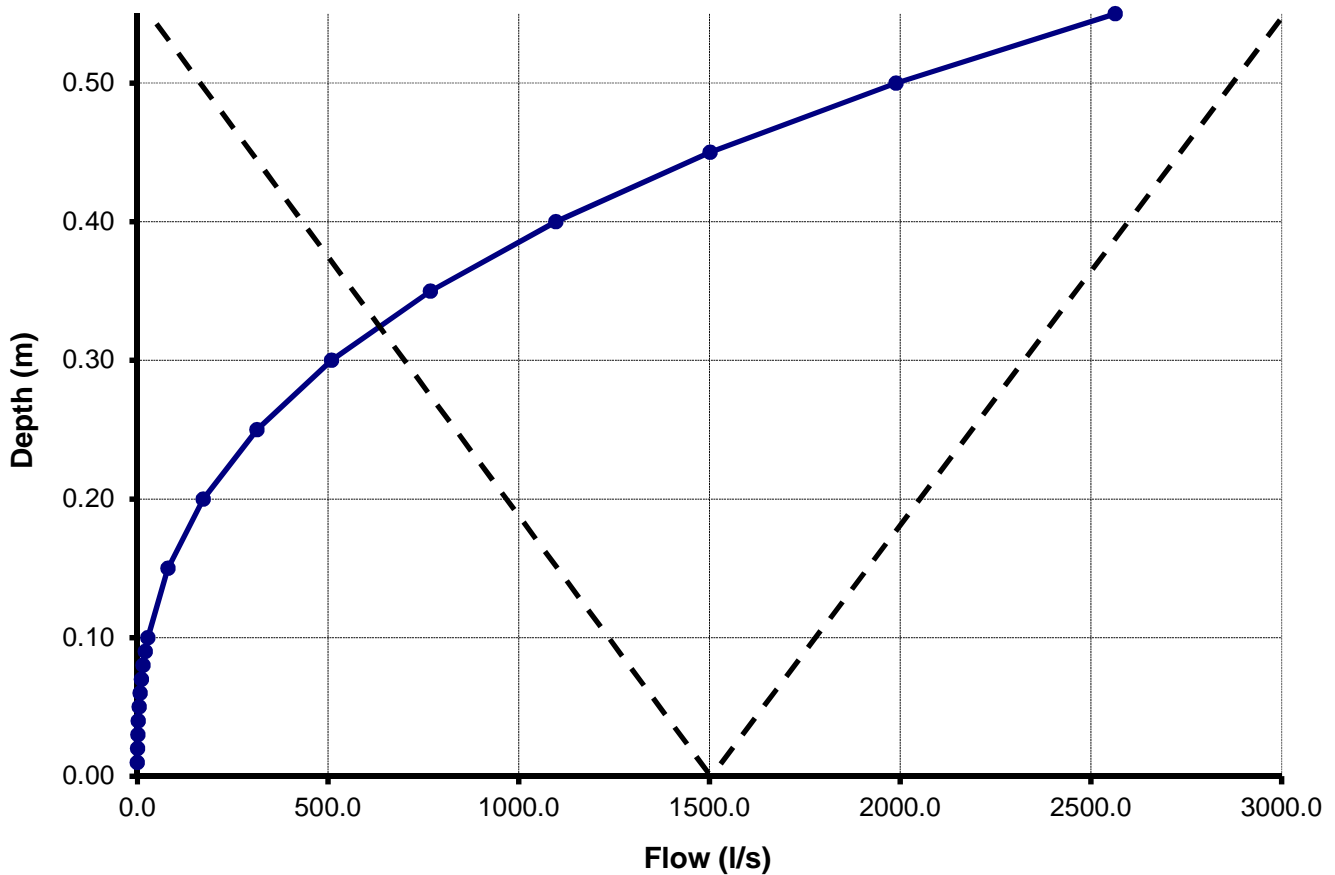
$$Q = (A * R^{0.667} * S^{0.5}) / n$$

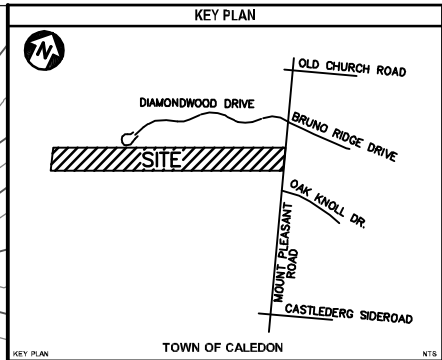
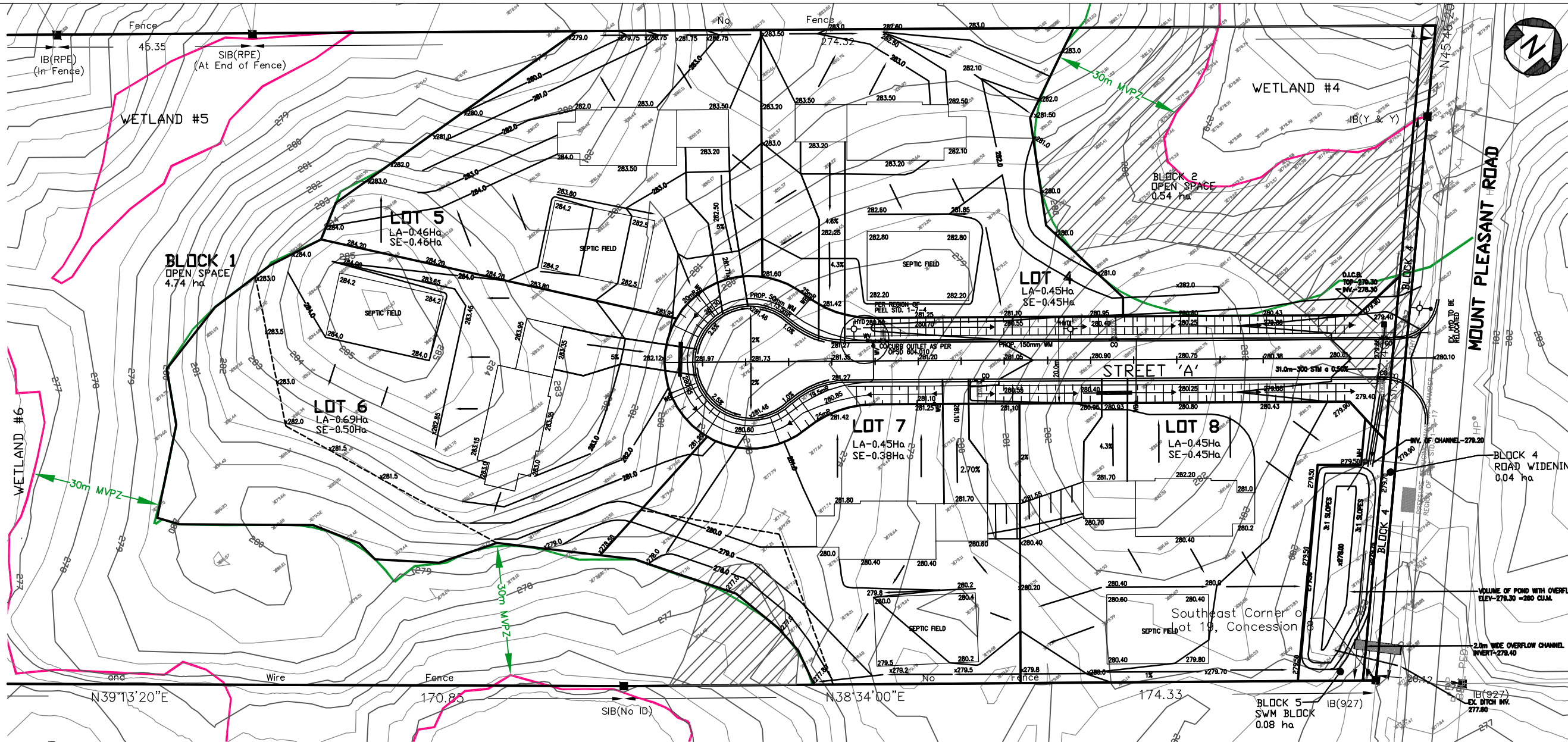
Side Slope Factor (Z): 4 :1

Slope (s): 1.850%

Roughness (n): 0.040

Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Velocity (m/s)	Area A	Wet. Perim. P	Hydr. Rad. R	Top Width T	Hydr. Depth D	Froude No. F	Type of Flow
0.010	0.1	0.146	0.000	0.082	0.009	0.080	0.005	0.661	sub-critical
0.020	0.4	0.233	0.002	0.165	0.018	0.160	0.010	0.742	sub-critical
0.030	1.1	0.305	0.004	0.247	0.027	0.240	0.015	0.794	sub-critical
0.040	2.4	0.369	0.006	0.330	0.036	0.320	0.020	0.833	sub-critical
0.050	4.3	0.428	0.010	0.412	0.045	0.400	0.025	0.865	sub-critical
0.060	7.0	0.484	0.014	0.495	0.054	0.480	0.030	0.892	sub-critical
0.070	10.5	0.536	0.020	0.577	0.063	0.560	0.035	0.915	sub-critical
0.080	15.0	0.586	0.026	0.660	0.072	0.640	0.040	0.936	sub-critical
0.090	20.5	0.634	0.032	0.742	0.080	0.720	0.045	0.954	sub-critical
0.100	27.2	0.680	0.040	0.825	0.089	0.800	0.050	0.971	sub-critical
0.150	80.2	0.891	0.090	1.237	0.134	1.200	0.075	1.039	super-critical
0.200	172.7	1.079	0.160	1.649	0.179	1.600	0.100	1.090	super-critical
0.250	313.2	1.253	0.250	2.062	0.224	2.000	0.125	1.131	super-critical
0.300	509.2	1.415	0.360	2.474	0.268	2.400	0.150	1.166	super-critical
0.350	768.2	1.568	0.490	2.886	0.313	2.800	0.175	1.196	super-critical
0.400	1,096.7	1.714	0.640	3.298	0.358	3.200	0.200	1.223	super-critical
0.450	1,501.4	1.854	0.810	3.711	0.402	3.600	0.225	1.248	super-critical
0.500	1,988.5	1.988	1.000	4.123	0.447	4.000	0.250	1.270	super-critical
0.550	2,563.9	2.119	1.210	4.535	0.492	4.400	0.275	1.290	super-critical



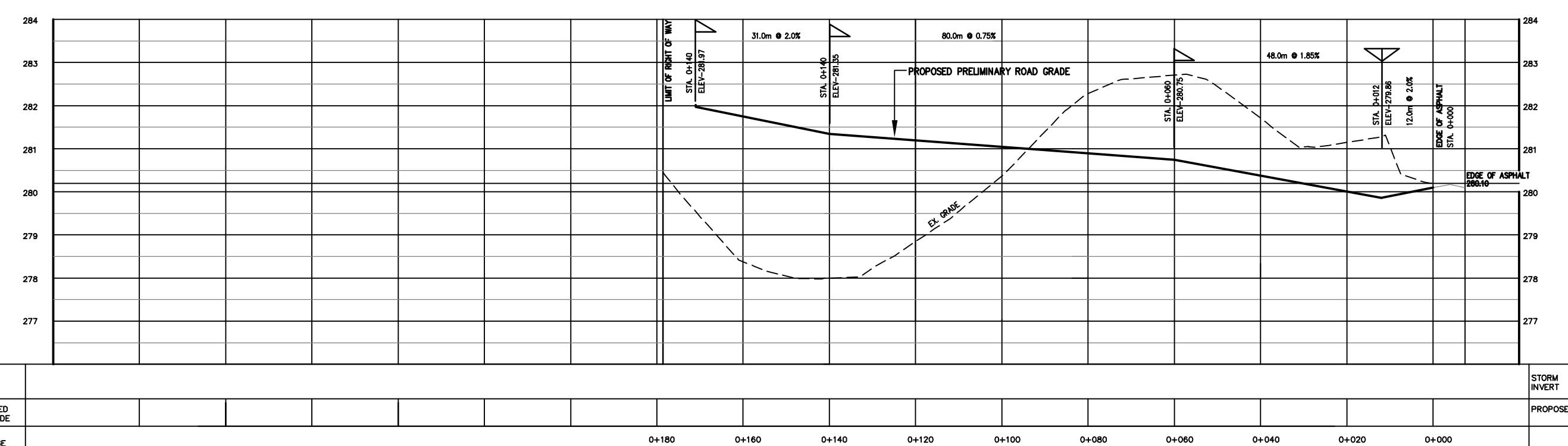


LEGEND

	EX. ELEVATION
	PROP. ELEVATION
	KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
	KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2

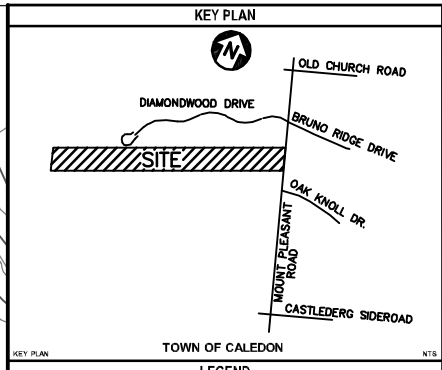
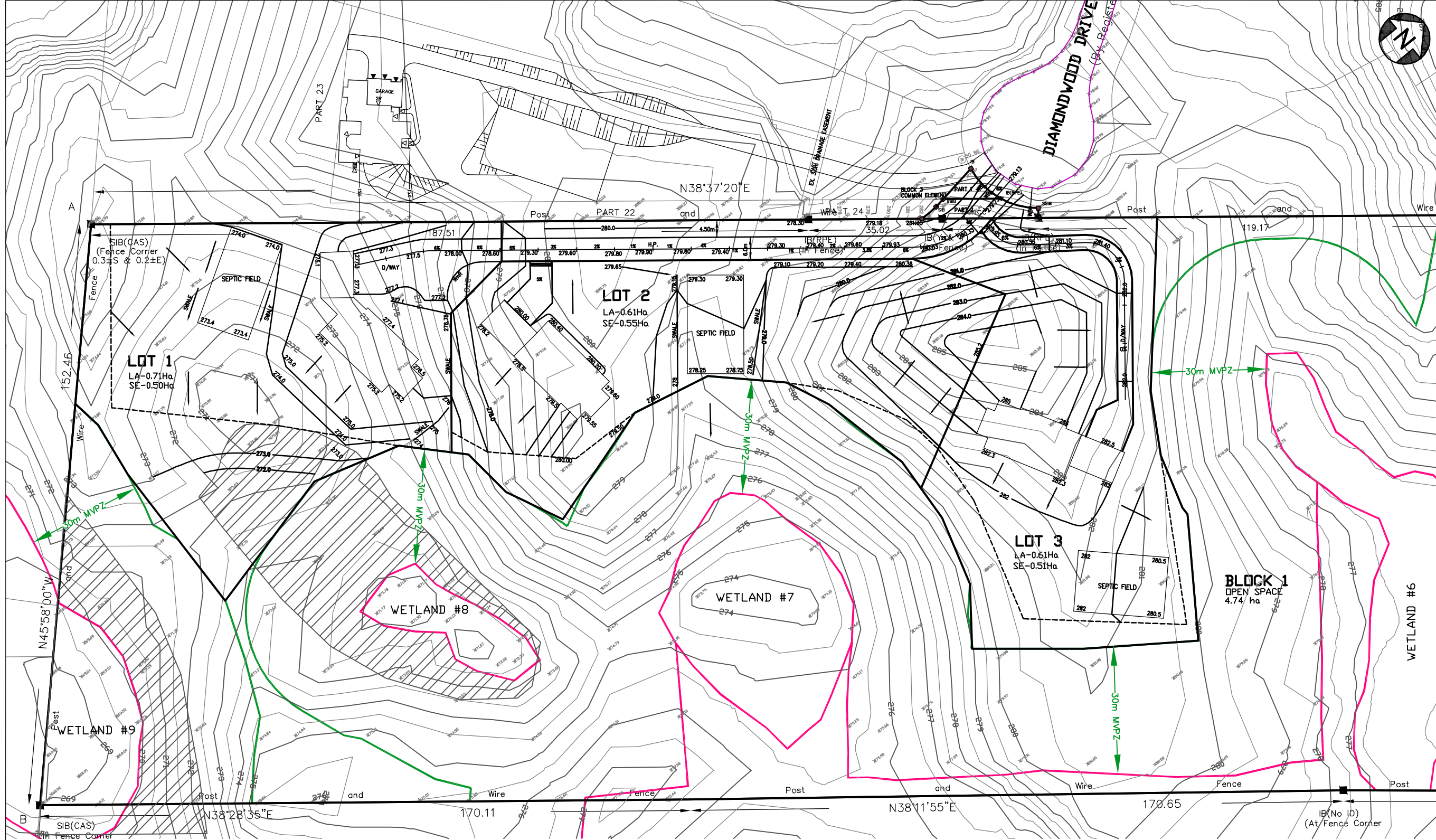
GENERAL NOTES

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAIL DESIGN.
2. CONTOURS GENERATED FOR ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002 AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017) AND EPLETT WROBEC RANKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
3. EZZ ZONE LIMITS INFERRED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC. DATED NOVEMBER 2016.



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

DESIGNED BY	APPROVED BY
PROJECT NAME	LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION PART OF EAST HALF OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL
TITLE	PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN SHEET 1 OF 2
DATE	15/MAR/2017
ISSUED FOR	ISSUED FOR GENERAL COORDINATION
RELATIONS	KNC DH RJW
OWN	OWN
DESIGN	DESIGN
CHECK	CHECK
CLEAR	
CLEARING NO.	16-168-A-1
SHEET NO.	1 OF 2
SCALE	H 1:500 V 1:50



LEGEND

(Symbol)	EX. ELEVATION
(Symbol)	PROP. ELEVATION
(Symbol)	KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
(Symbol)	KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
(Symbol)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2

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DESIGNED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____

Date	Revisions	Dwn.	Dis'd.	Chk'd.
15/MAR/2017	ISSUED FOR GENERAL COORDINATION	KNC	DH	RJV

LAURELPARK INC.

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
PART OF EAST HALF OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL

Tbl Name: **PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN**
SHEET 2 OF 2

Sheet No: **16-168-A-2** OF 2
Scale: 1:500