

**PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING AND
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT**

for

LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION

Report Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:



December 2020

Reference: 16-168



Table of Contents

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 STUDY AREA.....	2
2.1 General.....	2
2.2 Physiography and Landform.....	2
2.3 Topography.....	2
2.4 Pre-Development Land Uses and Drainage Patterns.....	3
2.5 Surficial Soils.....	4
2.6 Geology.....	5
2.7 Hydrogeology and Groundwater.....	5
3.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT.....	7
3.1 Planning Context.....	7
3.2 Stormwater Management Criteria.....	8
3.3 Stormwater Management Performance Objectives.....	9
3.4 Stormwater Management Strategy.....	9
3.5 Stormwater Management Assessment – Quantity Control.....	10
3.5.1 Hydrologic Modelling Approach.....	10
3.5.2 Bioretention Area.....	15
3.6 Stormwater Management Assessment – Quality Control.....	16
3.6.1 Total Suspended Solids Removal Assessment.....	16
3.7 Stormwater Management Assessment – Water Balance.....	18
3.8 Review and Discussion of Low Impact Development (LID) Options.....	18
4.0 ADAPTIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	20
4.1 Monitoring.....	20
4.2 Indicators and Triggers.....	21
4.3 Management Framework and Contingency Planning.....	21
4.4 Mitigation Measures and Contingency Planning.....	22
4.4.1 MVPZ Encroachment.....	22
4.4.2 Erosion and Sediment Control.....	23
4.4.3 Maintenance of Wetland Water Levels and Water Balance.....	24
4.4.4 Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality.....	24
4.4.5 Maintenance of Groundwater Levels and Groundwater Quality.....	25
5.0 MINOR AND MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM DESIGN.....	27
6.0 DRAINAGE SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS.....	29
7.0 SANITARY AND WATER SERVICING PLAN.....	31
7.1 Sanitary Servicing Plan.....	31
7.2 Water Servicing Plan.....	32
7.2.1 Water Demand.....	32
7.2.2 Water Supply and Distribution.....	32
7.2.3 Water Services.....	33
8.0 ROADWAY AND GRADING.....	34

8.1	General Description and Location	34
8.2	Road Design	34
9.0	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL	35
9.1	General.....	35
9.2	Topsoil Management Plan	36
9.3	Emergency Contact Information	37
10.0	UTILITY SERVICES	38
11.0	SUMMARY	39
	REFERENCES.....	42

APPENDICES

- Appendix A – Draft Plan
- Appendix B – Geotechnical Documents
- Appendix C – Stormwater Management Supporting Calculations and Documentation
- Appendix D – LID Concept Details
- Appendix E – Preliminary Engineering Drawings 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 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 and rural residential development to the east, estate and rural residential development to the north, agricultural land to the west, and agricultural land and rural residential development to the south. The legal description of the property is Part 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



2.0 STUDY AREA

2.1 General

The site is bounded by Mount Pleasant Road and estate and rural residential development to the east, estate and rural residential development to the north, agricultural land to the west, and agricultural land and rural residential development to the south. The legal description of the property is Part 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 the five lots on the eastern part of the site. The five lots would be located on a cul-de-sac named Doherty Lane. The three lots on the western part of the site would be accessed from Diamondwood Drive. The proposed Draft Plan is provided in Appendix A.

2.2 Physiography and Landform

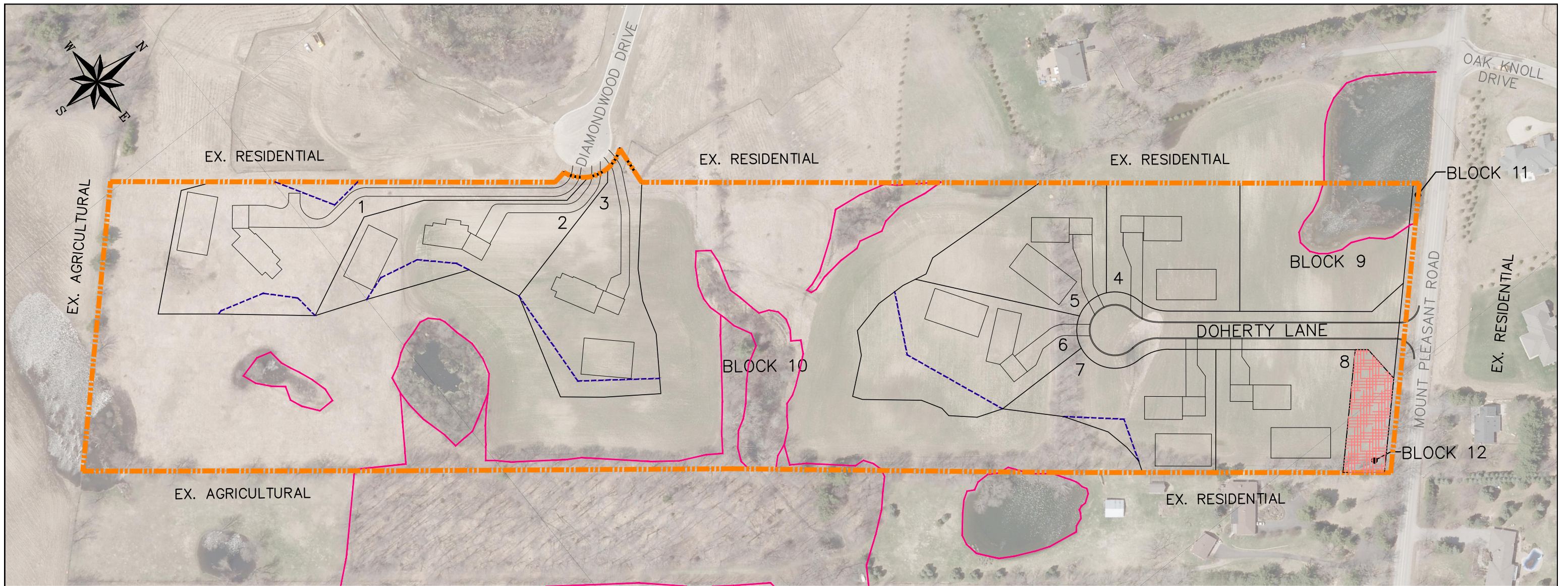
The property is located within the physiographic region referred to as the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The Oak Ridges Moraine is a prominent physiographic feature in south-central Ontario forming a west to east trending ridge that is approximately 160 kilometres (km) long and 2 to 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.

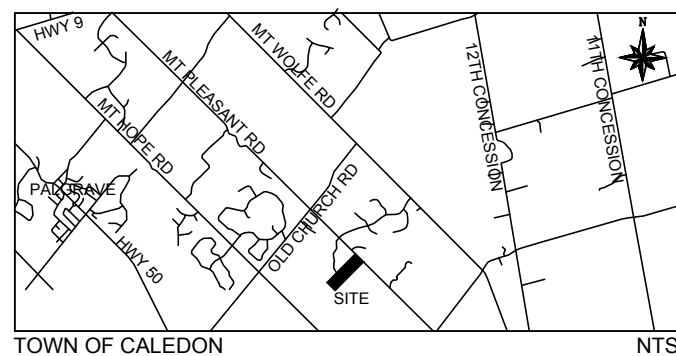
Additional information on local geology, landform, hydrology, and hydrogeology has been provided by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017, 2019).

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

- SITE BOUNDARY
- 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



LAURELPARK INC.
LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
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 a 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 Key Natural Heritage Features and associated minimum vegetation protection zones.

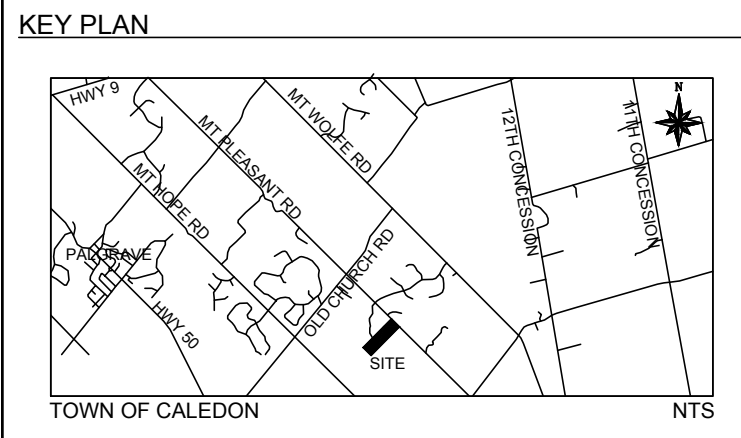
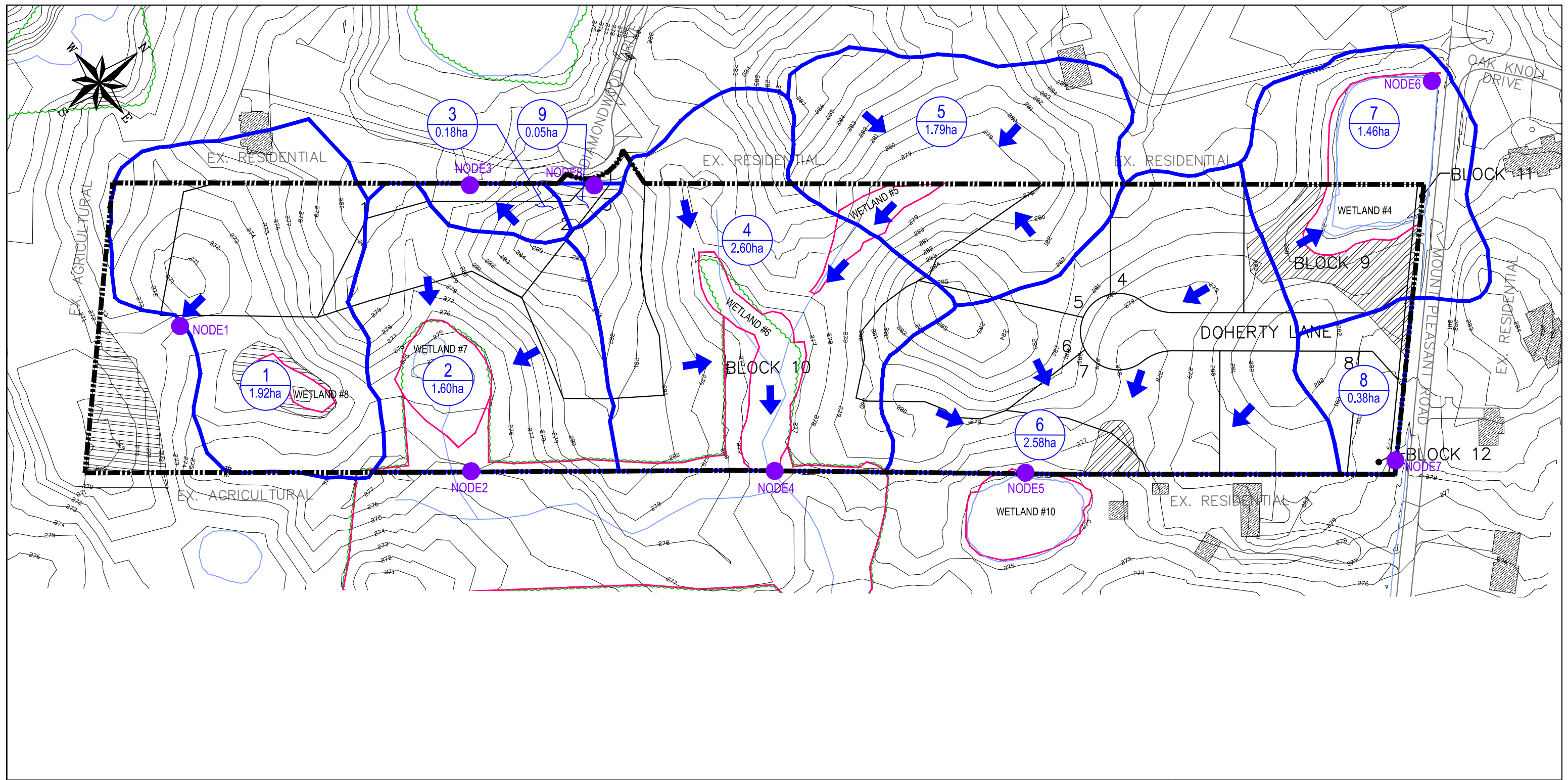
Section 7.1.9.40 of the PERSCP specifies that roads in estate residential developments should follow the topography of the site and Section 7.1.9.41 specifies that the depth of cut for local streets and structure envelopes in future estate residential plans of subdivision will normally be restricted to 1 to 2 metres. The Doherty Lane horizontal and vertical road alignment and proposed grading for lots 4 through 8 do not result in a depth of cut greater than 2 metres from the existing ground surface. In this regard, the only area where this occurs on the project (i.e., depth of cut greater than 2 metres) is a small localized area on Lots 2 and 3. This has been proposed to suit design driveways to Lots 1 and 2, provide a gentler transition to natural grades that currently exist, and meet Town of Caledon grading standards.

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 and 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 several small external drainage areas conveying flow to the site (i.e., part of sub-basins 1, 4, and 5). Summarized in Table 2.1 are pre-development sub-basin characteristics.



LEGEND

	SITE BOUNDARY		FLOW NODE
	STREAM OR WATER BODY		ORMCP KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
	MAJOR CONTOUR (1m INTERVALS)		
	DRAINAGE BOUNDARY		
	SUB-CATCHMENT ID		
	SUB-CATCHMENT AREA (ha)		
	MAJOR FLOW DIRECTION		
	E22 AREAS		

NOTES

1. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WOROBEK RAIKES SURVING 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
SCALE 1:2000

 Calder Engineering Ltd. <small>T 905-857-7600 W www.caldereng.com</small>	 TOWN OF CALEDON
	LAURELPARK INC. LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION) TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL
FIGURE 2.2 EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS	

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 2	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
3	0.18	drainage easement to the north across lots 8 and 9 on adjacent Diamondwood Subdivision to Conservation Area (Block 20, Plan 43M-1787)	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.

The surficial soils are identified in the Soil Survey of Peel County (Hoffman and Richards, 1953) as Pontypool Sandy Loam (Psl). Notwithstanding, site investigations indicate the soils are better described as a clayey silt/silt with occasional pockets of sandy silt.

In February 2020, a test pit was excavated in the southeast corner of the site and soil sample collected and submitted for analysis. This work was completed by Calder Engineering Ltd. (2020) and was undertaken to provide information on soil and groundwater conditions in the proposed location of stormwater management facilities. Supporting documentation is provided in Appendix B.

From the test pit excavated in 2020 and soil sample analysis, the following information was obtained:

- soil in location of the test pit can be characterized as sand and silt with trace clay and trace gravel;
- per above, under the Unified Soil Classification System the soil material can be classified as ML (inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, clayey silts with slight plasticity);
- per the Ontario Building Code, an ML classified soil has been assigned a Coefficient of Permeability of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} centimetres per second and a Percolation Time in the range of 20 to 50 minutes per centimetre; and
- the surveyed groundwater level in the test pit was elevation 278.2 metres.

Based on soil colouration observed in the test pit, it is inferred the typical groundwater elevation is likely in the order 1 to 2 metres below the ground surface with groundwater level rising during wet weather conditions to less than 1 metres from the ground surface.

2.6 Geology

The regional and local geology in the study area have been discussed by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017, 2019). 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 conducted by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017, 2019) 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 a gain in the order of 10%. 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 are 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 Manual (2019), 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)
- 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 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 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, as far as practical, 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;
- use of an oil/grit separator where road drainage is to a bioretention area; and
- use of a bioretention area to temporarily detain and slowly release storm water to meet applicable stormwater management criteria.

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. Additionally, the use of 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. Where road drainage is directed to the bioretention area, pre-treatment is also provided by an oil/grit separator.

The proposed bioretention area, located in the southeast corner of the site (Draft Plan Block 12), is a hybrid between a traditional “bioretention area” and a “dry” pond as the drainage area serviced of 1.81 hectares is larger than maximum recommended drainage area of approximately 0.8 hectares 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. Consistent with the respective design guide, the ratio of impervious drainage area to bioretention cell area of 6.0:1 is within the recommended range of 5:1 to 15:1.

With respect to the proposed bioretention area, factors considered to ensure the proposed facility functions 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.

Design characteristics of the proposed bioretention area are further discussed in Section 3.5.2.

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

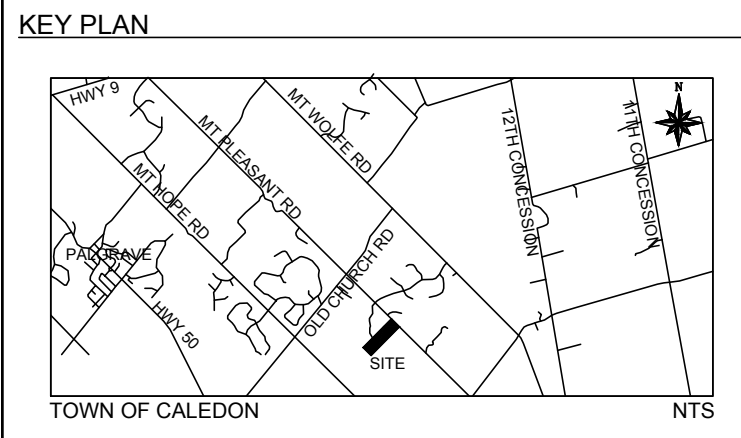
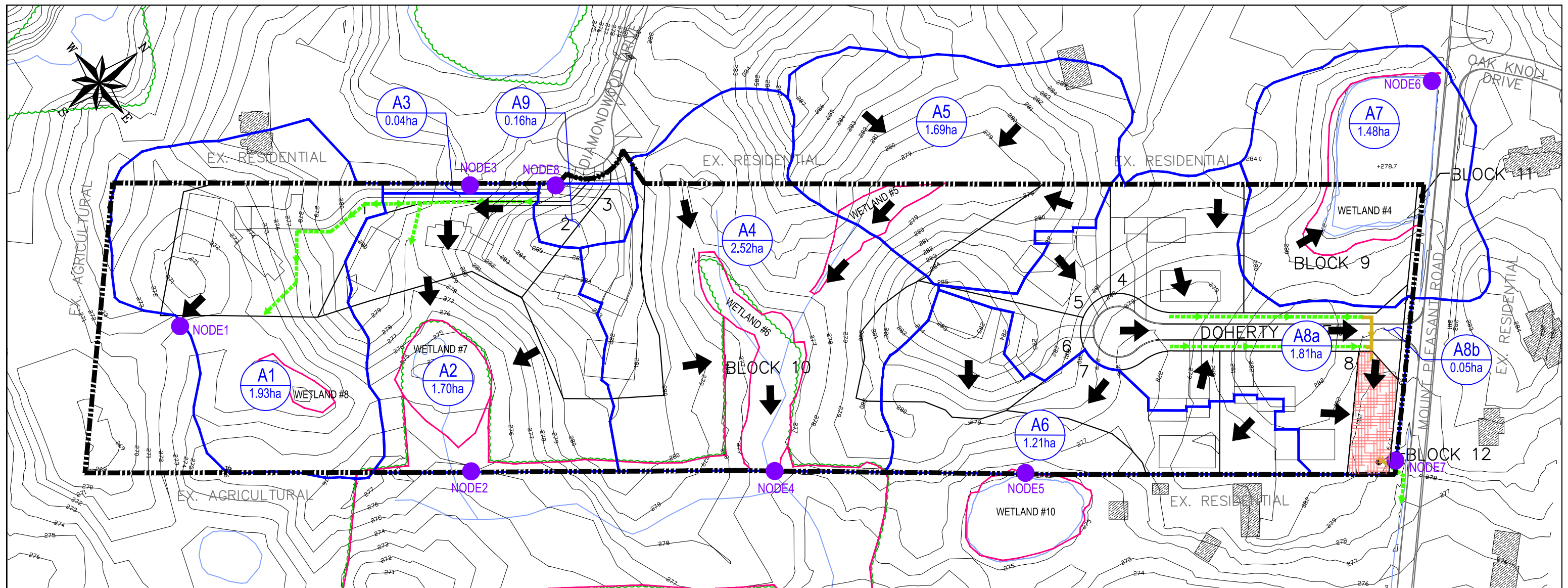
- monitoring to gain additional information on site natural features and groundwater conditions;
- identification of indicators to assess effectiveness of the stormwater management strategy;
- identification of triggers to initiate review of the stormwater management strategy; and
- development of contingency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

The adaptive management approach is outlined in Section 4.0 and provides a mechanism to refine the stormwater management strategy as more information becomes available and, in the event, other design considerations are identified.

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. Based on this analysis, the AES 6-hour duration storm was determined to be the critical design storm and applied to estimate peak flows.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE		PROPOSED SWM BLOCK
	STREAM OR WATER BODY		PROP. SWALE
	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
			NODE1

NOTES

1. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WOROBEK RAIKES SURVYING 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
SCALE 1:2000

Calder Engineering Ltd. T 905-857-7600 W www.caldereng.com	TOWN OF CALEDON
LAURELPARK INC.	
LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION) TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL	
FIGURE 3.1 PROPOSED DRAINAGE PATTERNS	

For this project, it was determined that only Sub-basin A8a containing the Doherty Lane road allowance would require control to pre-development flow rates. Under post-development conditions, majority of the road allowance falls within Sub-basin A8a. A small (0.05 hectare area) associated with the subdivision entrance adjacent Mount Pleasant Road drains directly to the road side ditch on Mount Pleasant Road (i.e., Sub-basin A8b). Sub-basin A8a and Sub-basin A8b were 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 (i.e., from Doherty Lane). However, there are three areas where lot drainage will report to a road allowance (e.g., sub-basins A8a, A8b, and A9). Sub-basin A9 which is 0.16 hectares drains via sheet flow to Diamondwood Drive. Sub-basin A9 comprises predominately the front yard grassed area associated with Lot 3; it also includes a portion of the driveways to Lots 1 and Lot 2.

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	1.93	site wetland feature	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A2	1.70	dry swale in Sub-basin A2	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A3	0.04	drainage easement to the north across lots 8 and 9 on adjacent Diamondwood Subdivision to Conservation Area (Block 20, Plan 43M-1787)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A4	2.52	dry swale on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A5	1.69	dry swale on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A6	1.21	wetland feature on property to the south	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A7	1.48	existing pond and Mount Pleasant Road ditch (draining north)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A8a	1.81	Mount Pleasant Road ditch (draining south) via Block 13	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A8b	0.05	Mount Pleasant Road ditch (draining south)	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
A9	0.16	Diamondwood Drive	Cold Creek Tributary, Humber River Watershed
Total:	12.59		

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 12 of the Draft Plan and will receive drainage from Sub-basin A8a, 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 BIORETENTION AREA TARGET 100-YEAR RELEASE RATE

Storm Drainage Block	Sub-basin	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Impervious Drainage Area (ha)	100-Year Target Release Rate (cms)	100-Year Storage Volume (cu.m)
Block 12	A8a	1.81	0.40	0.0058	663

Note:

1. Units: ha - hectares; cms - cubic meters per second; cu.m - cubic meters.
2. The 100-Year Target Release 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). Drainage area used is 0.38 hectares per the existing condition drainage area (to Node 7).
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 requirement.

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.

Peak flows were estimated at eight 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 (i.e., Sub-basin A9 draining to Diamondwood Drive).

With respect to Node 8, this flow node is associated with Sub-basin A9 (refer to Figure 3.1) and represents drainage from a 0.16 hectare area to the Diamondwood Drive cul-de-sac. Review of engineering drawings for the Diamondwood Subdivision indicate that a corresponding 0.26 hectare drainage area with a runoff coefficient of 0.25 was accounted for in the respective subdivision drainage system design. For comparison purposes, the product of drainage area (A) and runoff coefficient (C) can be compared (i.e., AC) which represents the land use component of the Rational Method peak flow estimation formula. The AC associated with the external area drainage design for the Diamondwood Subdivision was 0.065 (i.e., 0.26 X 0.25) and the AC associated with the same external area as proposed with the Laurelpark Subdivision is 0.064 (i.e., 0.16 X 0.40). Therefore, as the proposed AC is less for the Laurelpark Subdivision, the drainage from Sub-basin A9 to Node 8 can be considered accommodated in the Diamondwood Subdivision drainage design.

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	0.028
2	0.033	0.030
3	0.004	0.001
4	0.059	0.056
5	0.034	0.019
6	0.044	0.041
7	0.006	0.003
8	0.001	0.005
5-Year Return Period		
1	0.071	0.056
2	0.064	0.059
3	0.007	0.003
4	0.119	0.114
5	0.069	0.038
6	0.081	0.075
7	0.013	0.005
8	0.002	0.009
10-Year Return Period		
1	0.098	0.079
2	0.088	0.081
3	0.010	0.003
4	0.168	0.159
5	0.096	0.054

6	0.108	0.101
7	0.018	0.006
8	0.003	0.012
25-Year Return Period		
1	0.134	0.110
2	0.120	0.112
3	0.013	0.004
4	0.235	0.224
5	0.135	0.074
6	0.143	0.135
7	0.025	0.007
8	0.004	0.015
50-Year Return Period		
1	0.164	0.135
2	0.146	0.137
3	0.016	0.005
4	0.290	0.277
5	0.166	0.091
6	0.170	0.162
7	0.030	0.008
8	0.005	0.015
100-Year Return Period		
1	0.194	0.161
2	0.172	0.162
3	0.019	0.006
4	0.348	0.331
5	0.198	0.108
6	0.198	0.189
7	0.036	0.009
8	0.006	0.021

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. Also included in Appendix C is the Storm Drainage Area Plan (Drawing 027-D-1, Revision 4 dated March 15, 2007 prepared by G & M Technical Services Ltd.) associated

with the Diamondwood Subdivision illustrating the external area from the Laurelpark Subdivision considered in the Diamondwood Drive drainage design.

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:

- designed to provide filtration of storm water;
- pre-treatment of storm water provided by a combination of grassed swales and an oil/grit separator;
- provision of a filter bed surface with a mixture of sand, fines, and organic material;
- provision of a subdrain in the filter bed media;
- subject to further groundwater monitoring and detailed design, provision of a geosynthetic liner to minimize risk of groundwater inflow into the filter bed media of the bioretention area;
- 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 filtration and evapotranspiration; and
- naturalized landscaping.

Summarized in Table 3.4 are characteristics of the bioretention area. As previously noted, pre-treatment of storm water prior to discharge to the bioretention area would be achieved with the grassed swale conveyance system associated with Doherty Lane and an oil/grit separator. In regards to the above and for sizing of Block 12, the volumetric contribution associated with the soil media has not been taken into account. Therefore, the proposed bioretention area has been provided with sufficient storage volume to provide peak flow control without reliance on volumetric storage available in the underlying filter media, pea gravel, and clear stone (i.e., if the bottom of the pond is frozen it will still work). It is anticipated the bioretention area will function as a typical “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)	Maximum Operating Depth (m)
Block 12	646	750	665	<0.2	0.76

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 for the proposed bioretention area will comprise the following:

- perforated pipe outlet set in a perforated corrugated steel pipe (CSP) riser encased with clear stone; and
- an emergency spillway.

With respect to the perforated pipe outlet in the perforated CSP riser, the perforated pipe would be 450 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 clear stone). 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.

With respect to soil and groundwater conditions in the proposed bioretention area location, no borehole or test pit information is available in either the geotechnical investigation completed by Terraprobe Inc. (2017) or groundwater monitoring completed by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017, 2019). In February 2020, a test pit in location of the bioretention area was excavated and soil sample collected and submitted for analysis. This work was completed by Calder Engineering Ltd. and supporting documentation is provided in Appendix B. From the excavated test pit and soil sample analysis, the following information was obtained:

- soil in location of the proposed bioretention area can be characterized as sand and silt with trace clay and trace gravel;
- per above, under the Unified Soil Classification System the soil material can be classified as ML (inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, clayey silts with slight plasticity);
- per the Ontario Building Code, an ML classified soil has been assigned a Coefficient of Permeability of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} centimetres per second and a Percolation Time in the range of 20 to 50 minutes per centimetre; and
- the surveyed groundwater level in the test pit was elevation 278.2 metres.

Based on soil colouration observed in the test pit, it is inferred the typical groundwater elevation is likely in the order 1 to 2 metres below the ground surface with groundwater level rising during wet weather conditions to less than 1 metres from the ground surface. Further groundwater monitoring in location of the proposed bioretention area, during the detailed design phase, is recommended to obtain information for the purpose of design. Notwithstanding, at this stage, a geosynthetic liner has been shown on the preliminary engineering drawings to minimize the risk of groundwater seepage into the bioretention area filter media during wet weather conditions and potentially associated elevated groundwater levels. It is noted that the native soil has a low Coefficient of Permeability and the associated rate of seepage would be low.

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 enhanced 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 treatment train components and assumed average annual TSS removal rate. Provided in Table 3.6 are computations for the site average annual TSS removal. For instance, Sub-basin A1 would include treatment train components 1 and 2 per Table 3.5 resulting in an effective TSS removal of 88.0%. Based on this approach, the calculated average annual TSS removal rate for the site is 86.8%. This indicates an enhanced level of treatment can be achieved with the proposed stormwater management approach.

TABLE 3.5: SUMMARY OF TREATMENT TRAIN COMPONENTS AND ASSUMED AVERAGE ANNUAL TSS REMOVAL RATE

Treatment Train Component	Treatment Train Type No.	Average Annual TSS Removal Rate²
In-line Filter System	1	40%
Grassed Swale	2	80%
Roadside Ditch	3	30%
Oil/Grit Separator	4	50%
Bioretention Area	5	60%

Note:

1. TSS – Total Suspended Solids.
2. For assumed average annual TSS removal rates, refer to Table 5 in the Wet Weather Flow Management Guidelines (City of Toronto, 2006).

TABLE 3.6: ESTIMATION OF SITE AVERAGE ANNUAL TSS REMOVAL

Sub-basin	Treatment Train Components	Drainage Area (ha)	Percent of Site Area	Effective TSS Removal	Overall TSS Removal
A1	1,2	1.93	15.3%	88%	13.5%
A2	1,2	1.70	13.5%	88%	11.9%
A3	3	0.04	0.3%	30%	0.1%
A4	1,2	2.52	20.0%	88%	17.6%
A5	1,2	1.69	13.4%	88%	11.8%
A6	1,2	1.21	9.6%	88%	8.5%
A7	1,2	1.48	11.8%	88%	10.3%
A8a	3,4,5	1.81	14.4%	86%	12.4%
A8b	3	0.05	0.4%	30%	0.1%
A9	1,3	0.16	1.3%	58%	0.7%
Totals:	-	12.59	100%		86.9%

Note:

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

3.7 Stormwater Management Assessment – Water Balance

The water balance related stormwater management criterion is retention of storm runoff from the first 5 millimetres (mm) of rainfall on the site through infiltration/filtration, evapotranspiration, and/or reuse. This is proposed to be achieved through the use of granular media in the base of the bioretention area.

The estimated impervious area of the site is 7,977 square metres. This represents the surfaces of the road (Tivoli Court), driveways, and roofs. A 5 mm rainfall depth over this area represents 39.9 cubic metres. Approximately 239.4 cubic metres of storage will be provided in the base of the bioretention area. 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. Design assumptions and summary computations are provided in Attachment C.

In addition to the above, 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.

3.8 Review and Discussion of Low Impact Development (LID) Options

A review was completed of Low Impact Development (LID) options for the proposed Laurelpark Subdivision and opportunities for integration with the stormwater management planning. A comprehensive discussion of LID's has been provided by Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation (2010) in the Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide.

The proposed stormwater management plan for the Laurelpark Subdivision incorporates the following transport/conveyance controls and end-of-pipe management techniques:

- grassed swales
- oil/grit separator
- bioretention area

With respect to lot level controls, as far as practical, preliminary lot grading designs have directed storm water over grassed areas to adjacent open space areas versus the road network.

In general, due to the presence of low permeability soils on the site (i.e., soils with an infiltration rate greater than 15 millimetres per hour), the application of infiltration type LID's is limited (i.e., soak-away pits, infiltration trenches). Applicable LID's include grassed swales and lengthening of flow paths, vegetated filter strips, and encouragement of rain water harvesting and application of rain gardens and soft versus hard landscaping (i.e., permeable pavers).

In addition, the re-vegetation of agricultural areas, specifically the restoration of the MVPZ areas and lot areas outside of the structure envelopes, and provision of a dense vegetation cover will result in localized areas on the project site with increased infiltration and evapotranspiration (relative to existing conditions). Where storm water from the lots is directed to MVPZ areas and lots areas outside of the structure envelopes, implicitly, these respective areas will act as vegetated filter strips.

For lot level controls, from a planning and implementation perspective, there are limitations on lot coverage and percent imperviousness that is/will be enacted by Town of Caledon Official Plan zoning provisions, the zoning by-law for the project, and the ORMCP. It will be important also, during the site plan/building permit application stage, that intent of lot grading, as shown of the preliminary grading plans and amended during the detailed design phase, is retained and LID's such as grassed swales and vegetated filter strips are incorporated where applicable.

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	2 sampling rounds to establish baseline conditions	Wetland Features ²
Surface Water – Wetland Water Levels	Continuous Monitoring	Wetland Features ²
Groundwater – Baseline Water Quality	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
Municipal Services Construction Phase		
Surface Water – Wetland Water Levels	Continuous Monitoring	Wetland Features ²
Groundwater – Water Quality	Pre and Post installation of site municipal 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 Municipal Services Construction Phase		
Surface Water – Water Quality	Annual sampling following installation of site municipal services to 4 years post construction	Wetland Features ²
Surface Water – Wetland Water Levels	Continuous Monitoring to 4 years post construction of municipal services	Wetland Features ²
Groundwater – Groundwater Levels - Site	Continuous Monitoring to 4 years post construction of municipal services	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. As a minimum, existing monitoring wells 4, 5, and 8.
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

Information from the monitoring program would be reviewed annually 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.

The indicators and threshold values or triggers for implementation of mitigation measures would be determined at the detailed design stage based on review of additional collected baseline information.

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, in conjunction with the monitoring program outlined in Table 4.1 for the Municipal Services Construction Phase and Post Municipal Services Construction Phase, 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.

4.4 Mitigation Measures and Contingency Planning

As part of the adaptive stormwater management strategy, mitigation measures and contingency plans are proposed for MVPZ encroachment, erosion and sediment control, maintenance of wetland water levels and water balance, maintenance of wetland water quality, and maintenance of groundwater levels and groundwater quality. It is expected these mitigation measures and contingency plans would be updated at the detailed design stage, and, as required, as part of the annual performance reporting associated with the Municipal Services Construction Phase and Post Municipal Services Construction Phase as outlined in Table 4.1.

4.4.1 MVPZ Encroachment

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

Construction Phase

- installation and maintenance of sediment control fencing and other protective measures as specified on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- monitoring of the limit of clearing activities to minimize the extent of disturbed areas
- installation of project fencing as shown on the engineering plans (e.g., along lot lines which abut open spaces areas)
- routine inspection and maintenance of sediment control fencing and other protective measures

Post Services Construction to Assumption

- retaining of sediment control measures in-place until vegetal cover is fully established

- naturalization plantings in areas on lots outside of lot structure envelopes
- inspection of land uses to ensure compliance with the applicable zoning by-laws and that no grading is undertaken outside of approved lot structure envelopes

Contingency Plan

With respect to MVPZ encroachment, contingency measures would be active and adaptive and involve on-going inspection, maintenance, and re-evaluation of both protective barriers and site conditions. This could result in increased frequency of inspections and maintenance, and specification of alternative control measures.

4.4.2 Erosion and Sediment Control

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

Construction Phase

- implementation of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as specified on the engineering drawings
- routine inspection and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls
- stabilization of disturbed surfaces as soon as practical

Post Services Construction to Assumption

- implementation of individual lot Erosion and Sediment Control Plans during the home construction phase through the Site Plan/Building Permit application process
- management of mud tracking onto the municipal right-of-way during home construction
- retaining of sediment control measures in-place until vegetal cover is fully established

Contingency Plan

With respect to erosion and sediment control, contingency measures would be active and adaptive and involve on-going inspection, maintenance, and re-evaluation of both proposed erosion and sediment control measures and site conditions. This could result in increased frequency of inspections and maintenance, and specification of alternative control measures.

Notwithstanding the above, even with correctly installed sediment controls, extreme storm events could result in sediment control fencing failure, overflow, or bypass, and other problems which could result in the flow of sediment laden water to either the wetlands or watercourses. In this case, actions could be prescribed to be taken to install temporary measures to control sediment as soon as practical. Additional sediment control materials can be prescribed to be kept on-site during the construction phase for this purpose. If sedimentation results from a construction-related activity, the activity should be prescribed to be stopped until the situation has been assessed and addressed.

4.4.3 Maintenance of Wetland Water Levels and Water Balance

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

Construction Phase

- during construction of site services, installation of trench plugs if groundwater seepage is encountered
- annual review of recorded wetland water levels

Post Services Construction to Assumption

- annual review of recorded wetland water levels
- advising and encouraging application of LIDs on private property such as rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, and grassed swales
- design of lot grading to maximize passive infiltration of stormwater

Contingency Plan

With respect to maintenance of wetland water levels and water balance, contingency measures would be active and adaptive and involve on-going monitoring and data review, and re-evaluation of the stormwater management plan. This could result in additional monitoring, increased frequency of data review, and specification of alternative stormwater management measures.

4.4.4 Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

Construction Phase

- implementation of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- routine inspection and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls
- management of dewatering during trenching and excavation activities to ensure water is discharged in conformance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and any applicable permits
- stabilization of disturbed surfaces as soon as practical
- spill management – requirement for contractor spill contingency plans that outline reporting procedures, clean-up procedures, and appropriate spill management materials and equipment to be maintained at the work site

Post Services Construction to Assumption

- if elevated concentration(s) of water quality parameters are observed, inspection of on-site sewage disposal systems to ensure they are functioning as intended and no illicit connections or discharges are present
- if elevated concentration(s) of water quality parameters are observed, inspection of land uses to ensure compliance with the applicable zoning by-laws and that no uses are present that could potentially impact groundwater quality (e.g., intensive urban horticulture and nutrient or pesticide use, chemical storage or handling)
- advising and encouraging application of LIDs on private property such as rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, and grasses swales
- spill management (during house construction) – requirement for contractor spill contingency plans that outline reporting procedures, clean-up procedures, and appropriate spill management materials and equipment to be maintained at the work site

Contingency Plan

With maintenance of wetland water quality, contingency measures would be active and adaptive and involve on-going inspection, maintenance, and re-evaluation of both proposed control measures and site conditions. This could result in increased frequency of inspections, additional water quality sampling and reporting, and specification of alternative control measures.

Notwithstanding the above, even with correctly installed sediment controls, extreme storm events could result in sediment control fencing failure, overflow, or bypass, and other problems which could result in the flow of sediment laden water to wetlands. In this case, actions could be prescribed to be taken to install temporary measures to control sediment as soon as practical. Additional sediment control materials can be prescribed to be kept on-site during the construction phase for this purpose. If sedimentation results from a construction-related activity, the activity should be prescribed to be stopped until the situation has been assessed and addressed.

4.4.5 Maintenance of Groundwater Levels and Groundwater Quality

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

Construction Phase

- during installation of services, trench plugs be installed if water seepage is observed
- during construction of the bioretention area, if elevated groundwater levels are encountered, either implementation of measures to increase the vertical separation distance between surface and groundwater systems to limit potential hydraulic connectivity or placement of a semi-impermeable barrier in areas of concern

- spill management – requirement for contractor spill contingency plans that outline reporting procedures, clean-up procedures, and appropriate spill management materials and equipment to be maintained at the work site

Post Services Construction to Assumption

- if elevated concentration(s) of water quality parameters are observed, inspection of on-site sewage disposal systems to ensure they are functioning as intended and no illicit connections or discharges are present
- if elevated concentration(s) of water quality parameters are observed, inspection of land uses to ensure compliance with the applicable zoning by-laws and that no uses are present that could potentially impact groundwater quality (e.g., intensive urban horticulture and nutrient or pesticide use, chemical storage or handling)
- spill management (during house construction) – requirement for contractor spill contingency plans that outline reporting procedures, clean-up procedures, and appropriate spill management materials and equipment to be maintained at the work site

Contingency Plan

With respect to maintenance of groundwater levels and groundwater quality, contingency measures would be active and adaptive and involve on-going inspection, maintenance, and re-evaluation of both proposed erosion and sediment control measures and site conditions. This could result in additional monitoring, increased frequency of data review, and specification of alternative stormwater management measures.

5.0 MINOR AND MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM DESIGN

The minor and major drainage system will consist of 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 Manual (2019) 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. Storm sewers are only proposed at the east end of Doherty Lane to collect storm water from grassed swales along each side of the road, and convey storm water to the proposed oil/grit separator and bioretention area.

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 Doherty Lane 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.2 (Appendix E). The results of design calculations for grassed swales indicate for the 100-year design event that flow depths will range from 0.21 to 0.26 metres and flow velocities will range from 0.73 to 0.85 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)
Doherty Lane Grassed Swales					
Road Cross-Section	100-year	Grassed Swale	V-shaped with 4H:1V side slopes	1.686	0.235–N.Side 0.125–S.Side
Doherty Lane Storm Sewers					
MH1 to OGS	5-year	Storm Sewer	375 mm	0.124	0.109
OGS to Block 12	5-Year	Storm Sewer	450 mm	0.202	0.165

Note:

1. Units: cms – cubic metres per second; m – metres; mm – millimetres.
2. Design calculations for storm sewers and grassed swales are provided in Appendix E (Table E.1 and Table E.2).
3. Storm sewer sizes are preliminary and subject to detailed design.
4. MH1 – Maintenance Hole 1.
5. OGS – oil/grit separator.

In addition, the ditch topography along the west side of Mount Pleasant was surveyed and hydraulic computations undertaken to confirm the respective ditch has capacity to accommodate flow from the proposed subdivision. As previously described, the proposed bioretention area will drain to the Mount Pleasant ditch in vicinity of Node 7 as shown on Figure 3.1.

Based on the topographic survey, the Mount Pleasant ditch is typically v-shaped with 2 horizontal to 1 vertical sides slopes, nominal depth of 0.35 metres, and at a 3.8 percent slope. The hydraulic capacity of this ditch section is 0.411 cubic metres per second (cms). The computed 100-year peak flow to the ditch immediately downstream of Node 7 is 0.078 cms. Therefore, the Mount Pleasant ditch can accommodate the projected peak flows from the site. Supporting computations are provided in Appendix E (Table E.3).

Hydraulic computation of outlet velocity associated with the proposed bioretention area outlet structure was undertaken (i.e., outlet pipe to the ditch along Mount Pleasant). The respective outlet velocity under the 100-year design event was computed to be approximately 1 metre per second. To minimize risk of erosion, the minimum nominal size of rip rap required is 50 millimetres. Subject to detailed design, it is anticipated that minimum size of rip rap specified will be in the order of 100 millimetres to 150 millimetres with possibly larger sized rip rap extending from the outlet headwall downstream for a metre. Supporting computations are provided in Appendix E (Table E.4).

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 the respective design guide.

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 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 Manual (2019).

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 pre-treatment 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 pre-treatment devices, bioretention area surface, and inlets and outlets.	At least twice annually. More frequently if desired for aesthetic reasons.
Remove accumulated sediment from pre-treatment 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 if applicable.
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 pre-treatment device or measures are properly functioning.
Ponding for more than 48 hours.	Check outlet piping 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, the site water balance has been considered, proposed services are shallow in depth and will not impact the local and regional groundwater regime, and an adaptive stormwater management approach is proposed.

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 dispersal 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-4 and 16-168-A-5 (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. Supporting nutrient loading computations have been provided by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. (2017, 2019).

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 contact area of 500 square metres or less (an area of 500 square metres is shown on the engineering plans provided in Appendix E); 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 contact area of 500 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 4,000 litres per day.

By way of example, a maximum daily design flow of 4,000 litres per day is representative of an approximately 400 square metre (4,306 square foot) home with four bedrooms. This is consistent with the size of homes anticipated for the proposed subdivision.

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 FOR THE 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 Doherty Lane of the Laurelpark Subdivision be serviced by a 150-millimetre diameter

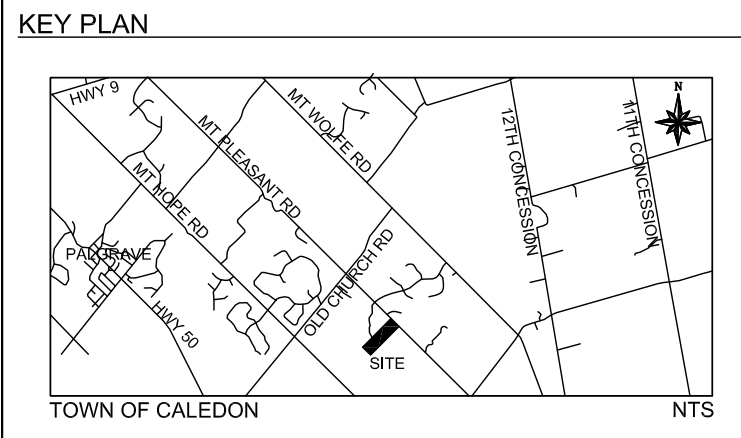
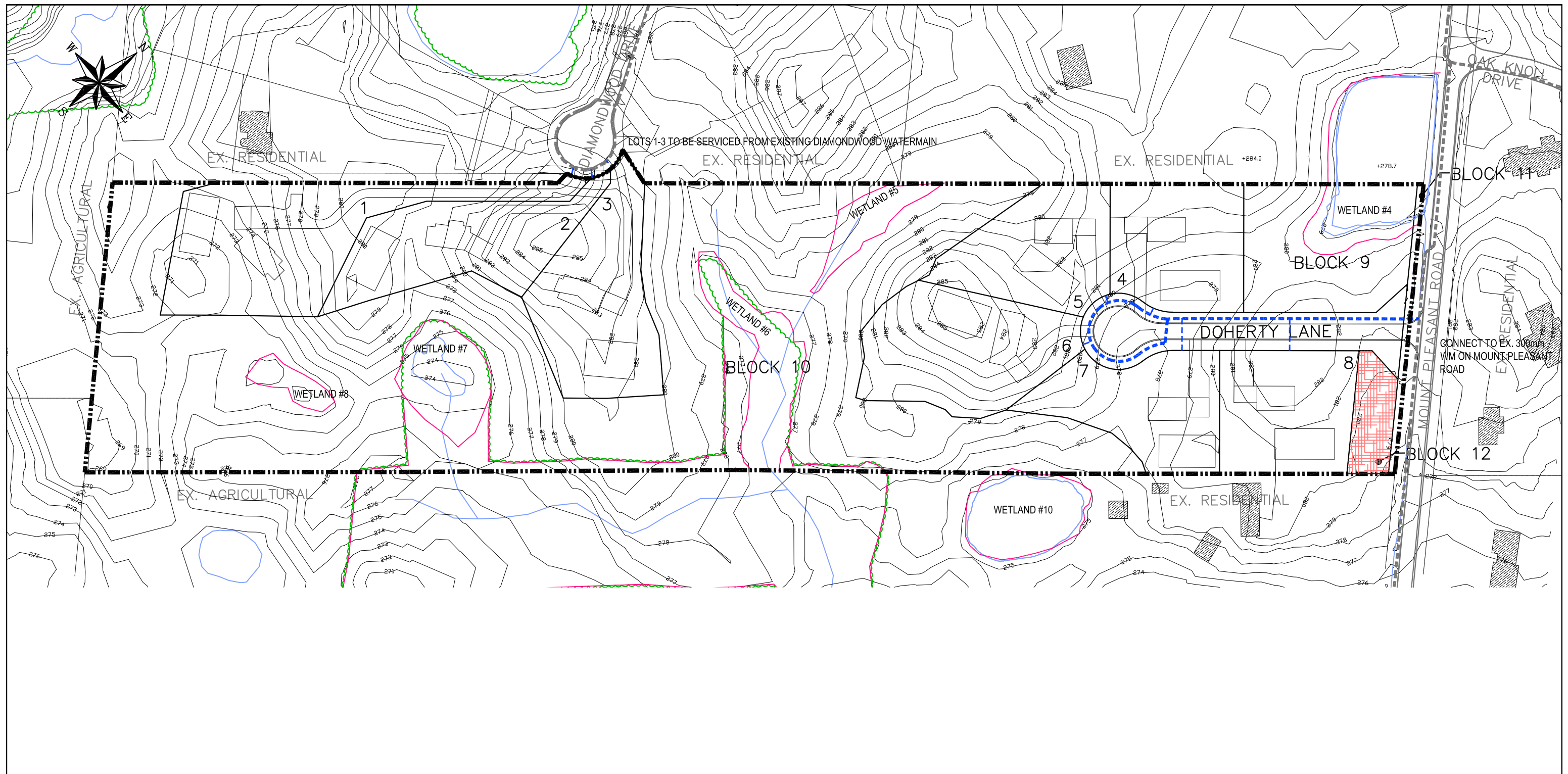
watermain connected to the 300-millimetre watermain on Mount Pleasant Road. The Doherty Lane watermain would be complete with required appurtenances such as valving and hydrants. A schematic of the water servicing plan is provided in Figure 7.1.

On the western portion of the site, the water services for lots 1, 2, and 3 would be connected to the existing 50-millimetre diameter watermain associated with the Diamondwood Drive cul-de-sac. Each lot would have a separate water service.

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
	MAJOR CONTOUR (1m INTERVALS)
	LOT/BLOCK LINES
	PROPOSED SWM BLOCK
	PROPOSED WATERMAIN
	EXISTING WATERMAIN
	PROPOSED WATER SERVICE c/w WATER BOX

NOTES

1. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WOROBEK RAIKES SURVING 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. <small>T 905-857-7600 W www.caldereng.com</small>	 TOWN OF CALEDON
	LAURELPARK INC. LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION) TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL
FIGURE 7.1 PROPOSED WATERMAIN SERVICING	

8.0 ROADWAY AND GRADING

8.1 General Description and Location

Access to the subdivision would be from Mount Pleasant Road for the five lots on the eastern part of the site. The five lots would be located on a cul-de-sac named Doherty Lane. The three lots on the western part of the site would be accessed from Diamondwood Drive with individual driveways. The internal road layout is shown in Figure 2.1, and preliminary road and driveway profiles and cross-sections provided are provided in Appendix E.

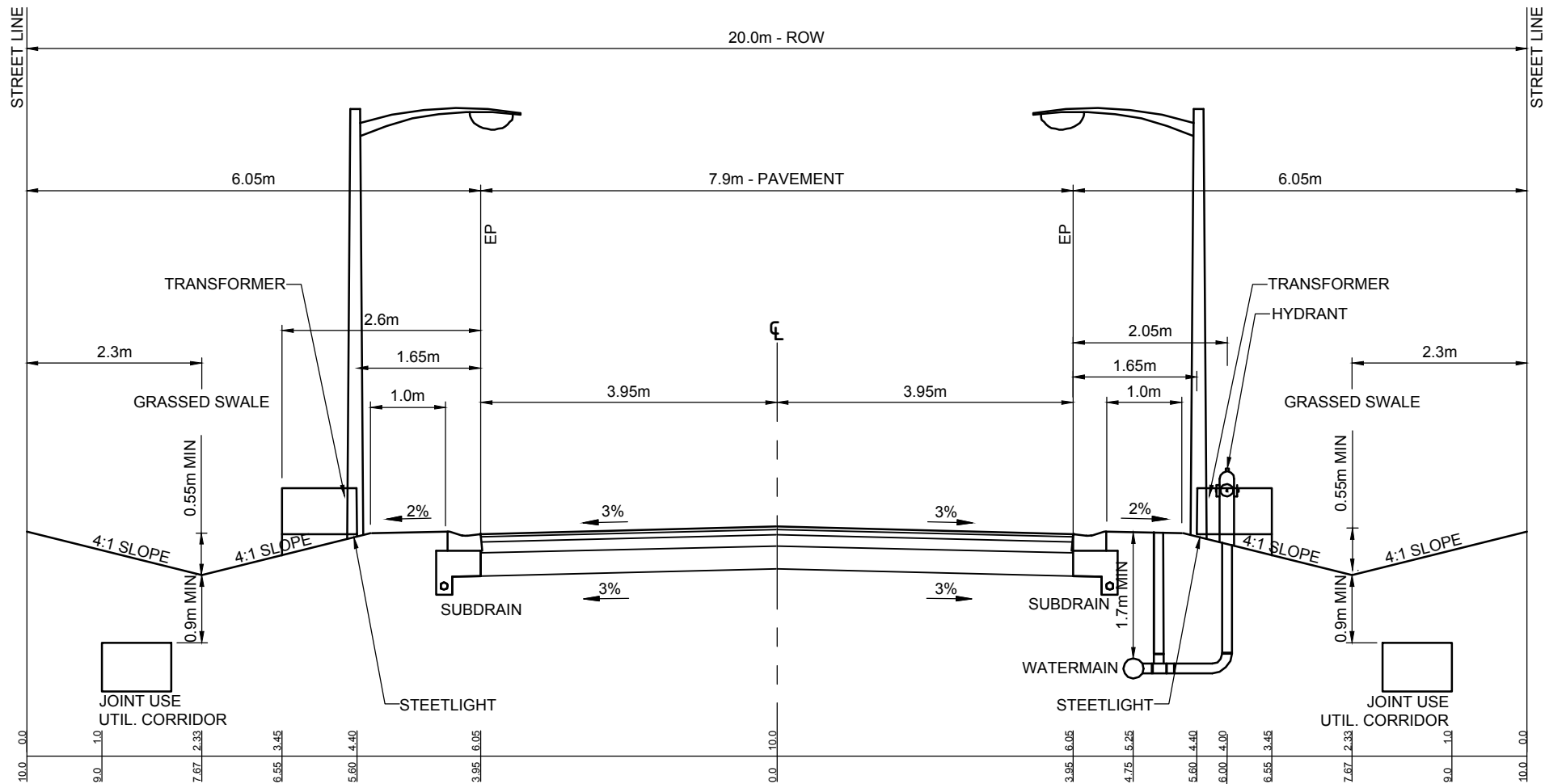
For lots 1, 2, and 3, driveway design, including provision for fire department access, would be undertaken at the Site Plan and Build Permit application stages. At this stage (Draft Plan approval), only the driveway for Lot 1 is expected to exceed 90 metres in length from a public thoroughfare: a turnaround around area has been included for Lot 1.

Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 would be located on Doherty Lane. The proposed road associated with Doherty Lane will comprise a combined rural and urban road cross-section. The right of way width for Doherty Lane would be 20 metres. The pavement width would be 7.9 metres consistent with Town of Caledon Standard No. 202.

The cross section of Doherty Lane (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.

8.2 Road Design

The proposed road horizontal alignment, vertical profile, 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 Manual (2019). Vertical curves have been incorporated in the preliminary road design for Doherty Lane and driveways for lots 1, 2, and 3. A schematic of the typical road cross-section for Doherty Lane is provided in Figure 8.1.



NOTES

1. CROSS SECTION ORIENTED LOOKING WEST INTO THE SUBDIVISION.
2. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN.

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 Manual (2019) 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. A preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the project is provided in Appendix E.

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 clear stone, 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 Manual (2019), 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 Finance and Infrastructure 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 Manual (2019), 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 3.0 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.

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 on each side and stockpiled
- 1,500 cubic metres of topsoil removed from the stockpiles and placed on the boulevard and bioretention area
- 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 stockpile.

The location of topsoil stockpile(s) 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 sediment control fence.

9.3 Emergency Contact Information

As part of the erosion and sediment control planning process, emergency contact numbers would be provided on the project engineering drawings, and a contact list kept on-site and be readily available. An example emergency contact list is provided in Table 9.1. The applicable contacts would be confirmed and updated, as required, at the detailed design and construction stages.

TABLE 9.1: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Name/Agency	Phone Number
Town of Caledon – Finance and Infrastructure	(905) 584-2272
Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	(416) 661-6600
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Spills Reporting	(416) 325-3000
Owner – Laurelpark Inc.	(905) 822-2615
Project Engineer – Calder Engineering Ltd.	(905) 857-7600

10.0 UTILITY SERVICES

It is proposed that 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 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 and 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;
- use of an oil/grit separator where road drainage is to a bioretention area; and
- use of a bioretention area to temporarily detain and slowly release storm water to meet applicable stormwater management criteria.

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. Where road drainage is directed to a bioretention area, pre-treatment is provided by a combination of grassed swales and an oil/grit separator.

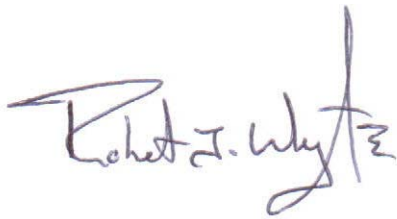
6. Hydrologic modelling and “desk-top” assessments were performed to develop and evaluate the proposed Stormwater Management Plan. Based on the respective technical analyses, proposed stormwater management criteria for quantity control, quality control, erosion control, and water balance can be achieved.
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 Manual (2019) 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 Doherty Lane of the Laurelpark Subdivision be serviced by a 150-millimetre diameter watermain connected to the 300-millimetre watermain on Mount

Pleasant Road. The Doherty Lane watermain would be complete with required appurtenances such as valving and hydrants. On the western portion of the site, the water services for lots 1, 2, and 3 would be connected to the existing 50-millimetre diameter watermain associated with the Diamondwood Drive cul-de-sac. Each lot would have a separate water service. 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).

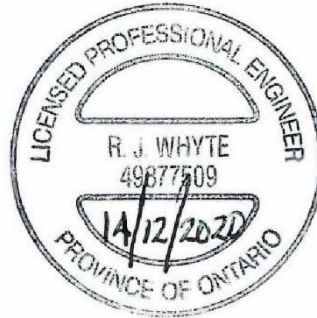
10. Considerations are provided for erosion and sediment control planning and a preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prepared for the project. Erosion and sediment control planning would be undertaken consistent with the Town of Caledon Development Standards Manual (2019) and the Erosion & Sediment 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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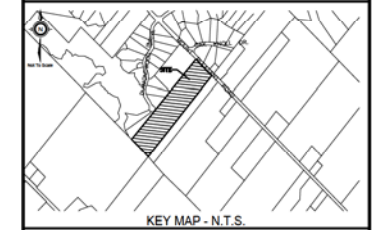
APPENDIX A
DRAFT PLAN

DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION

LAURELPARK ESTATES

PLAN OF SURVEY OF
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

PIN 14333-0428



BENCHMARK
AN ELEVATION OF 283.85m

INFORMATION REQUIRED
UNDER SECTION 51 (17) OF THE PLANNING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13 AS AMENDED

- (a) - AS SHOWN
- (b) - AS SHOWN
- (c) - AS SHOWN
- (d) - AS LISTED BELOW
- (e) - AS SHOWN
- (f) - AS SHOWN
- (g) - AS SHOWN
- (h) - MUNICIPAL WATER
- (i) - GLACIAL TILL
- (j) - AS SHOWN
- (k) - SEPTIC SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS
- (l) - 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
PETER T. RAIKES, BSc, CLS, O.L.S.
EPILETT WOROBEC RAIKES SURVEYING INC.
Ontario Land Surveyors

DATE

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

SIGNED
MARK CROWE
LAURELPARK INC.

DATE

LOTS/BLKS	LAND USE	AREA	POTENTIAL # OF UNITS	
			MIN	MAX
LOTS 1-8	ESTATE RESIDENTIAL	4.242	8	8
BLKS 9 & 10	OPEN SPACE	5.552		
BLK 11	ROAD WIDENING	0.048		
BLK 12	SWM POND	0.128		
ROW		0.410		
TOTAL		10.381	8	8

#	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
9	2020-12-01	AM	REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN PER CALDER REVISIONS
8	2020-09-28	BC	REVISION TO OWNER CERTIFICATE
7	2020-02-18	BC	REVISIONS TO PIN
6	2020-02-06	BC	REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN PER CALDER REVISIONS
5	2018-03-18	BC	REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN
4	2018-10-16	BC	REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN PER CALDER REVISIONS
3	2018-08-09	BC	REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN
2	2018-03-26	BC	REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN PER CITY COMMENTS
1	2017-06-13	GD	DRAFT PLAN FOR SUBMISSION

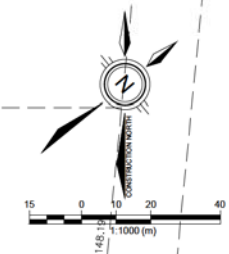
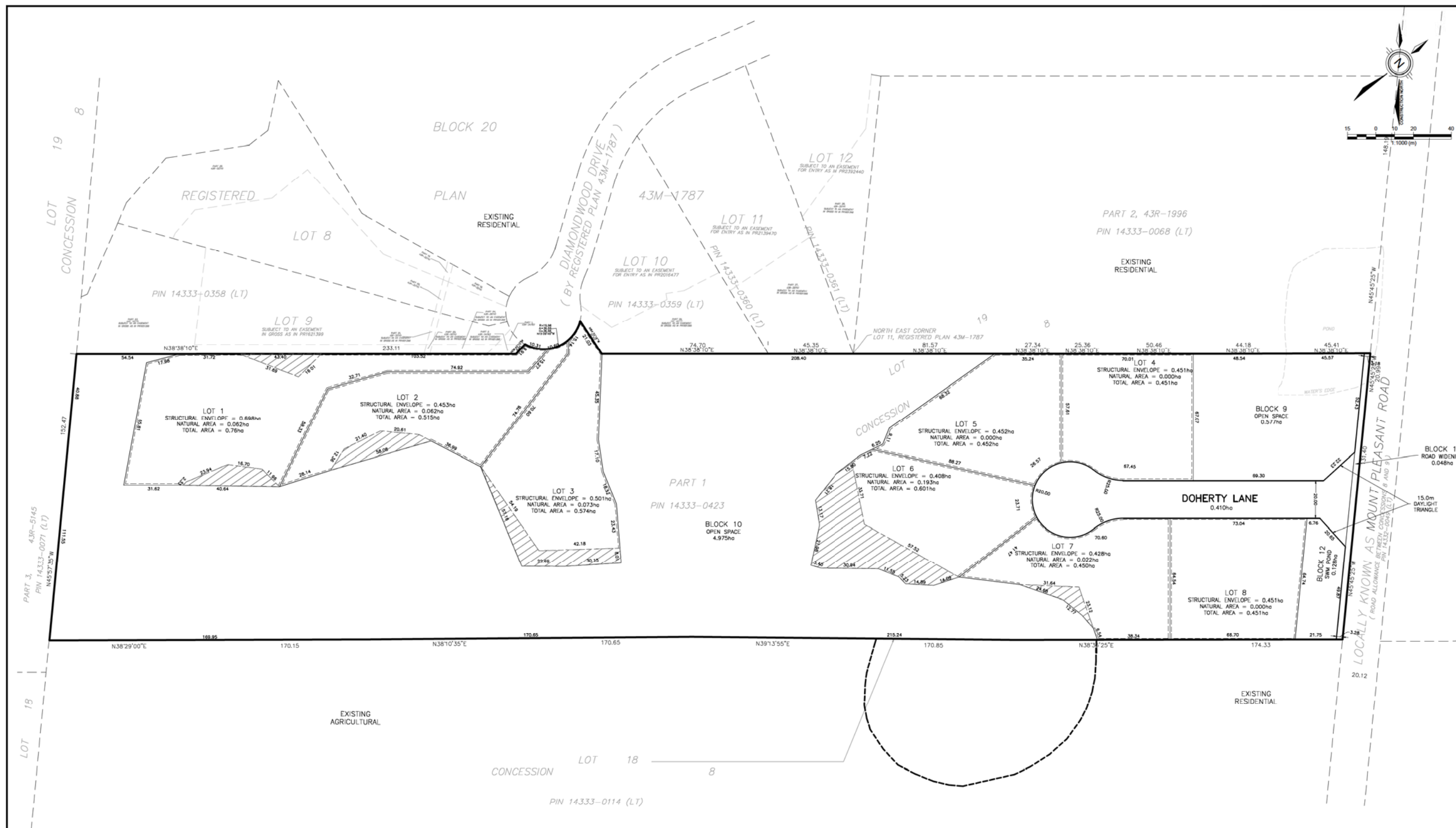
APPROVALS

APPROVED: _____ DATE: _____

DESIGNED BY: _____ GD DATE: 2018-03-26
DRAWN BY: _____ BC FILE NUMBER: 39690
CHECKED BY: _____ SA/ SHEET NUMBER: DP1

LOT BREAKDOWN			
LOT #	STRUCTURAL ENVELOPE AREA (ha) (developable land)	NATURAL AREA (ha) (Protected/Restoration Area)	TOTAL LOT AREA (ha)
1	0.698	0.062	0.760
2	0.453	0.062	0.515
3	0.501	0.073	0.574
4	0.451	0.000	0.451
5	0.452	0.000	0.452
6	0.408	0.193	0.601
7	0.428	0.022	0.450
8	0.451	0.000	0.451

PROTECTED/RESTORATION AREAS
TOTAL AREA = 0.488ha

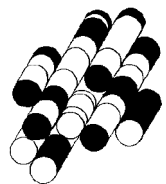


IBI GROUP
200 East Wing-360 James Street North
Hamilton ON L8L 1H5 Canada
tel 905 546 1010 fax 905 546 1011
ibigroup.com

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

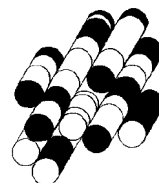
MH	mechanical sieve and hydrometer analysis		Unstabilized water level
w, w _c	water content		1 st water level measurement
w _L , LL	liquid limit		2 nd water level measurement
w _P , PL	plastic limit		Most recent water level measurement
I _P , PI	plasticity index		Undrained shear strength from field vane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

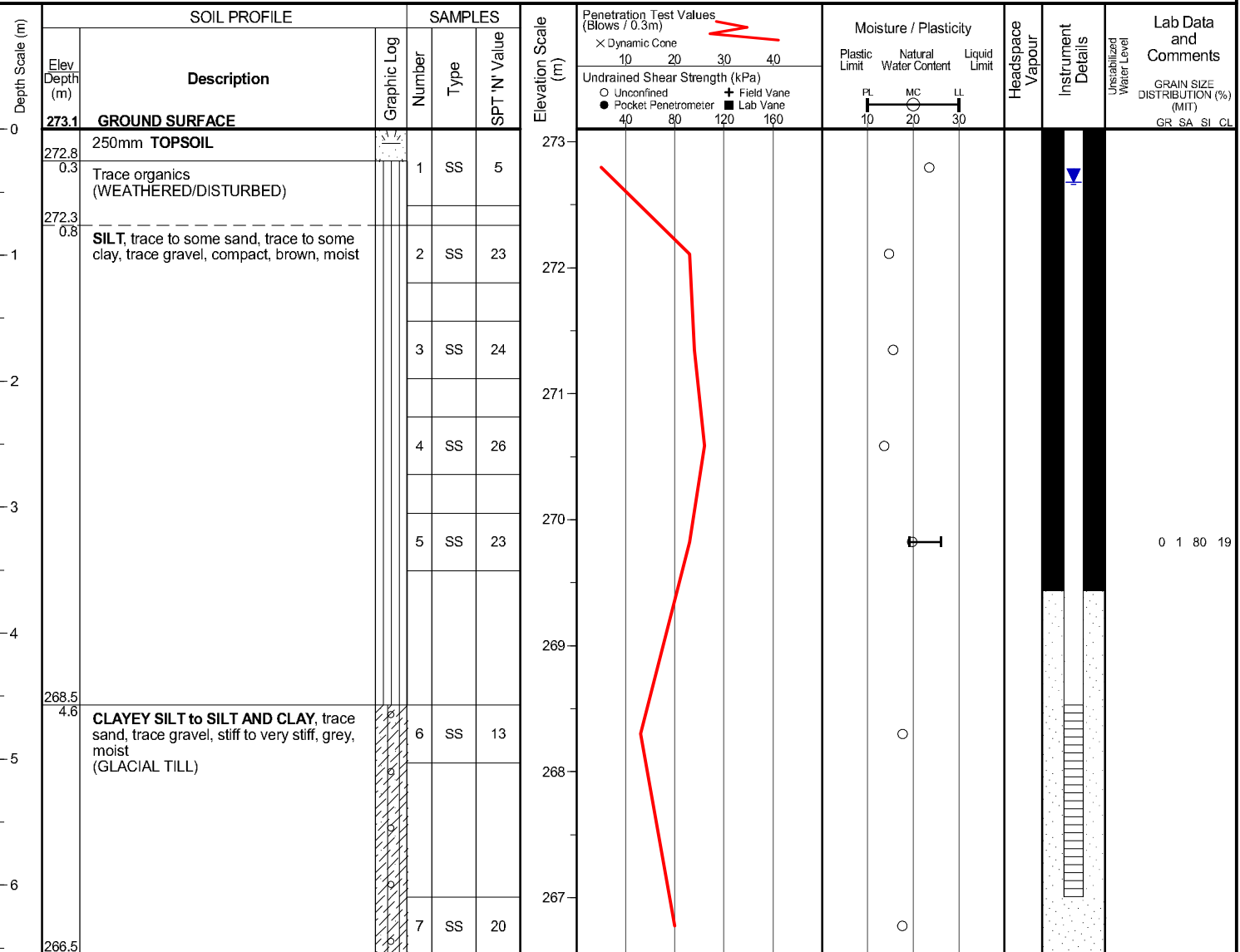




Client : Laurelpark Inc.
 Project : Palgrave Estates II
 Location : Caledon, Ontario

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.

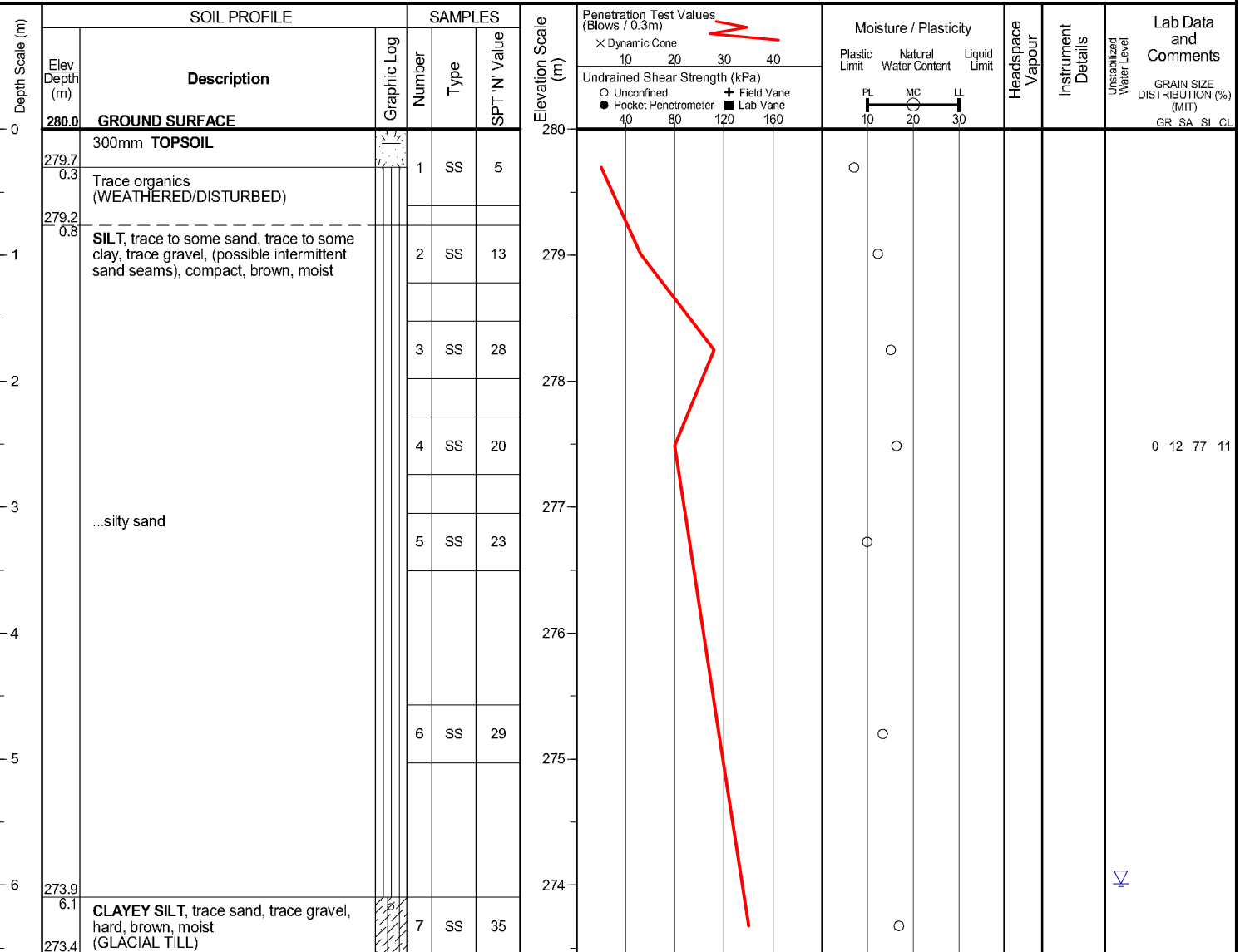
WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
 May 24, 2013 0.4 272.7



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



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

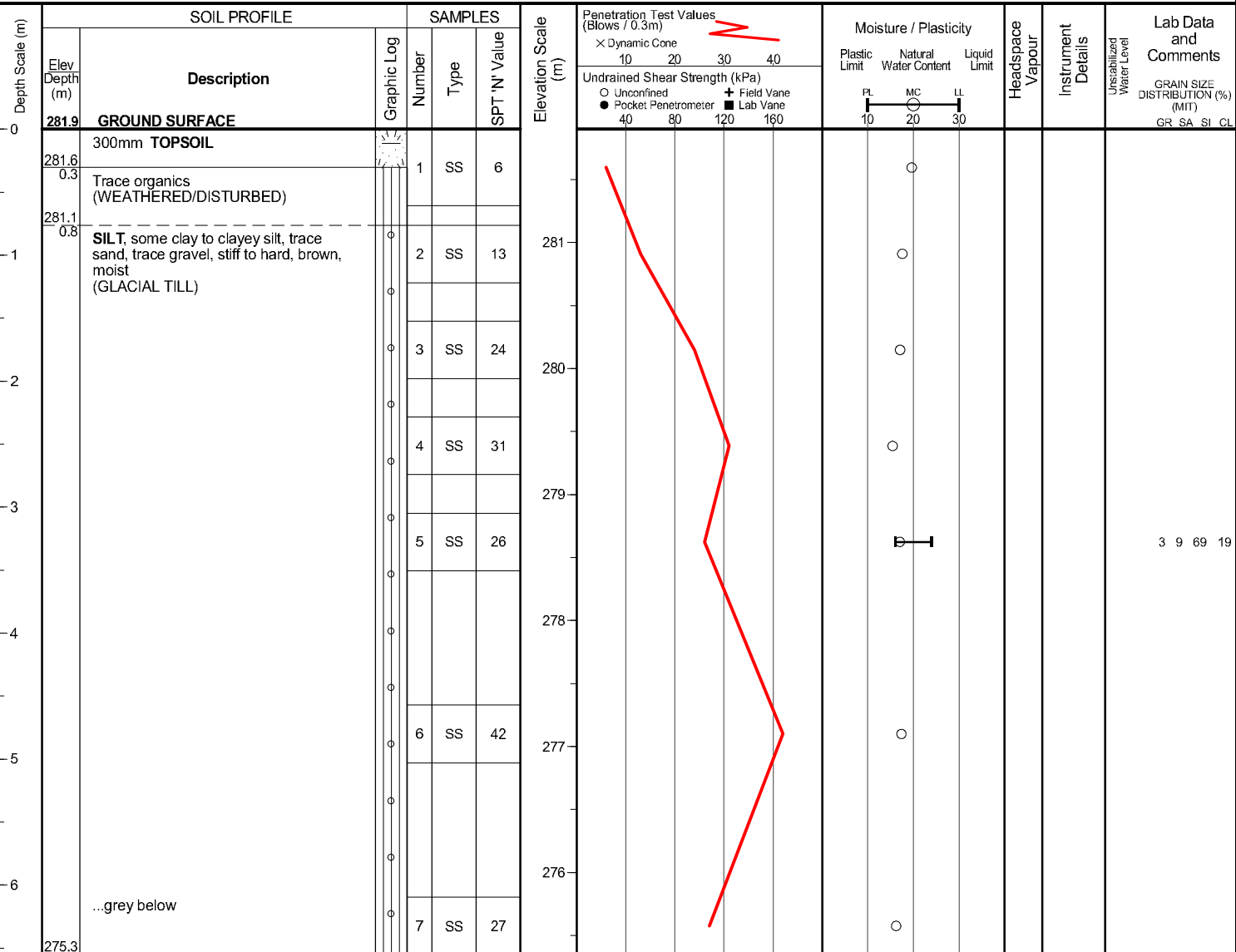
Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.



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

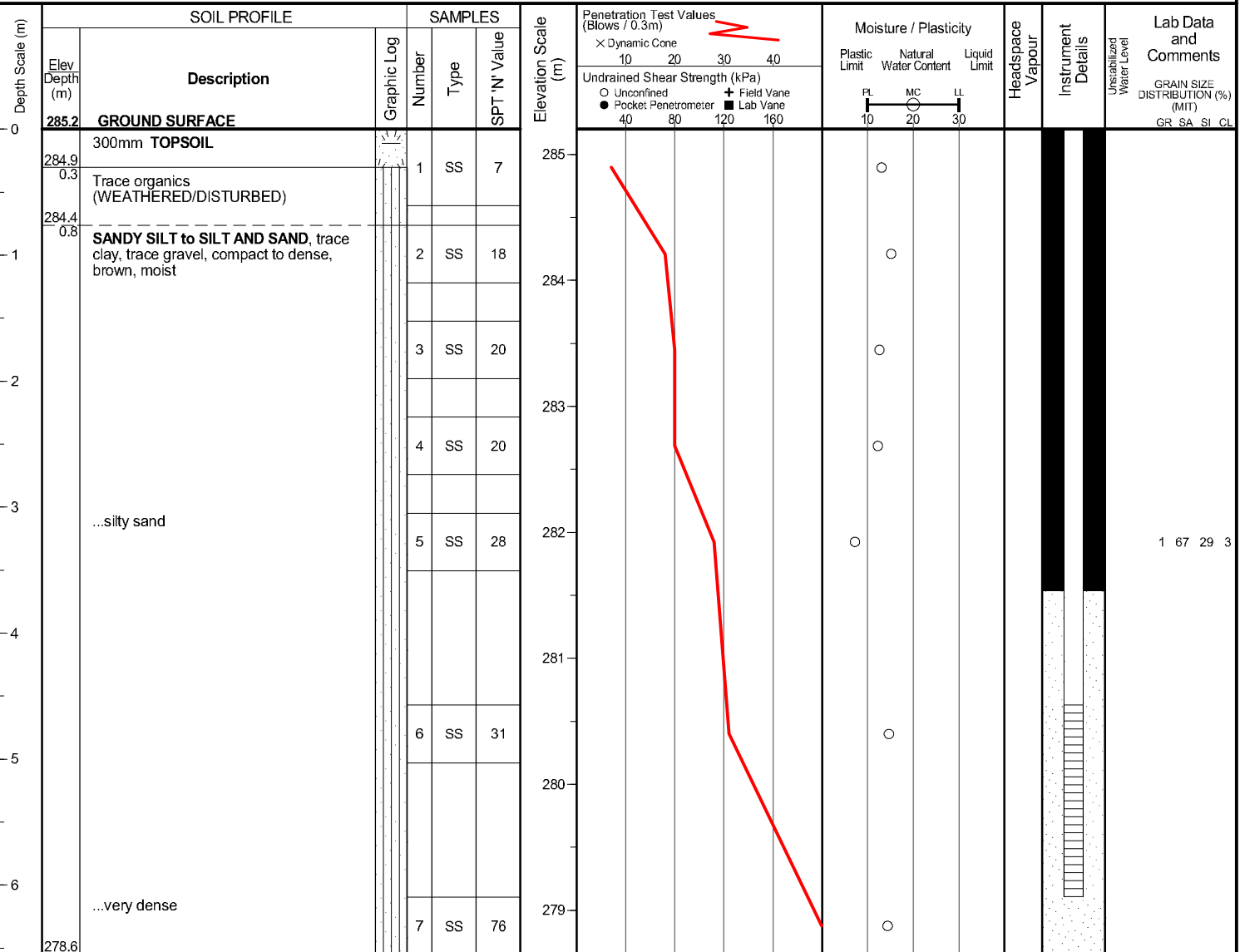
Borehole was dry and open upon
 completion of drilling.



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								
1	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								
2		...grey below		5	SS	32	275							
3				6	SS	49	274							
4				7	SS	70	273							
5							272							
6		...very dense												
6.6	271.4	END OF BOREHOLE												0 11 79 10

END OF BOREHOLE

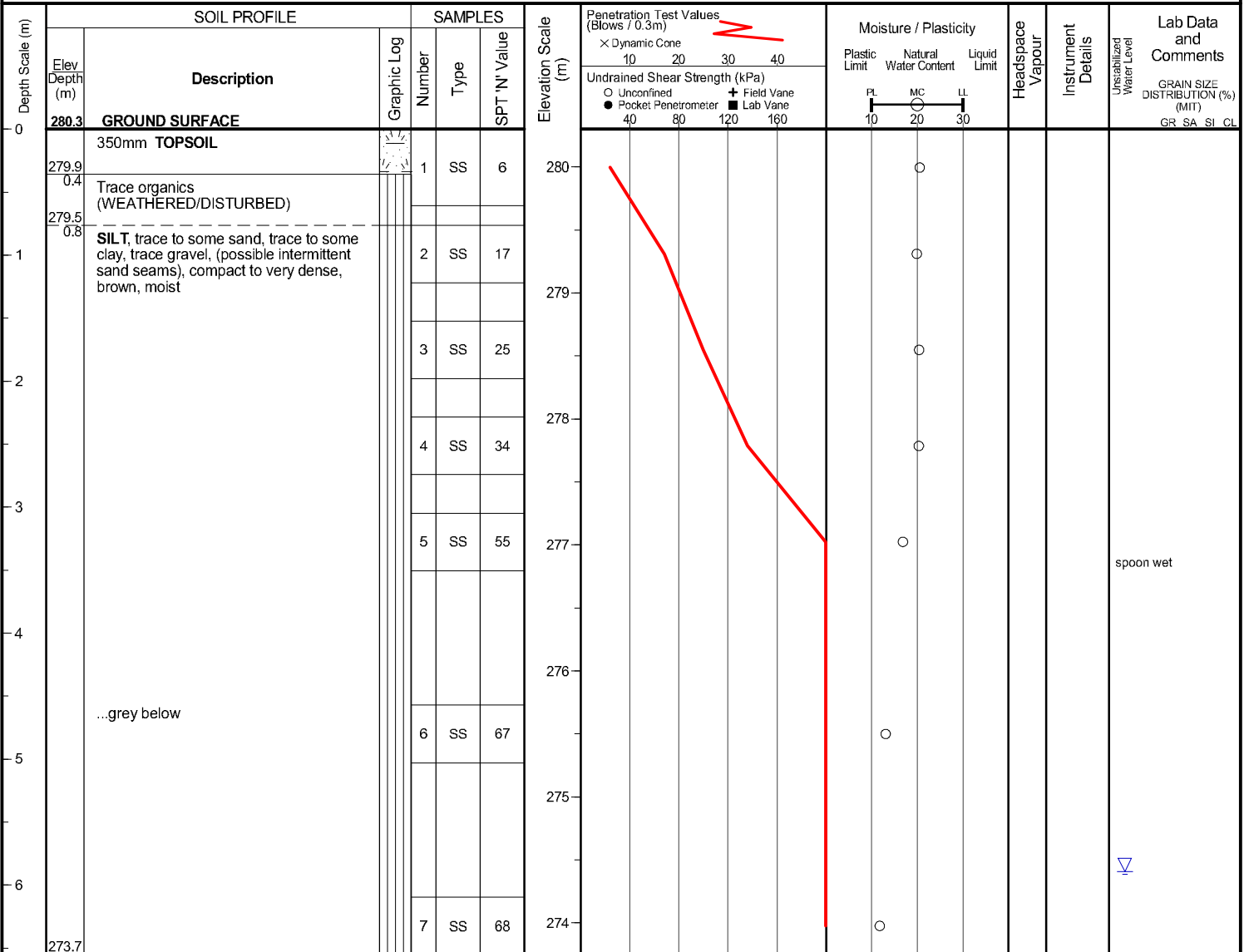
Unstabilized water level measured at 1.2m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.



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



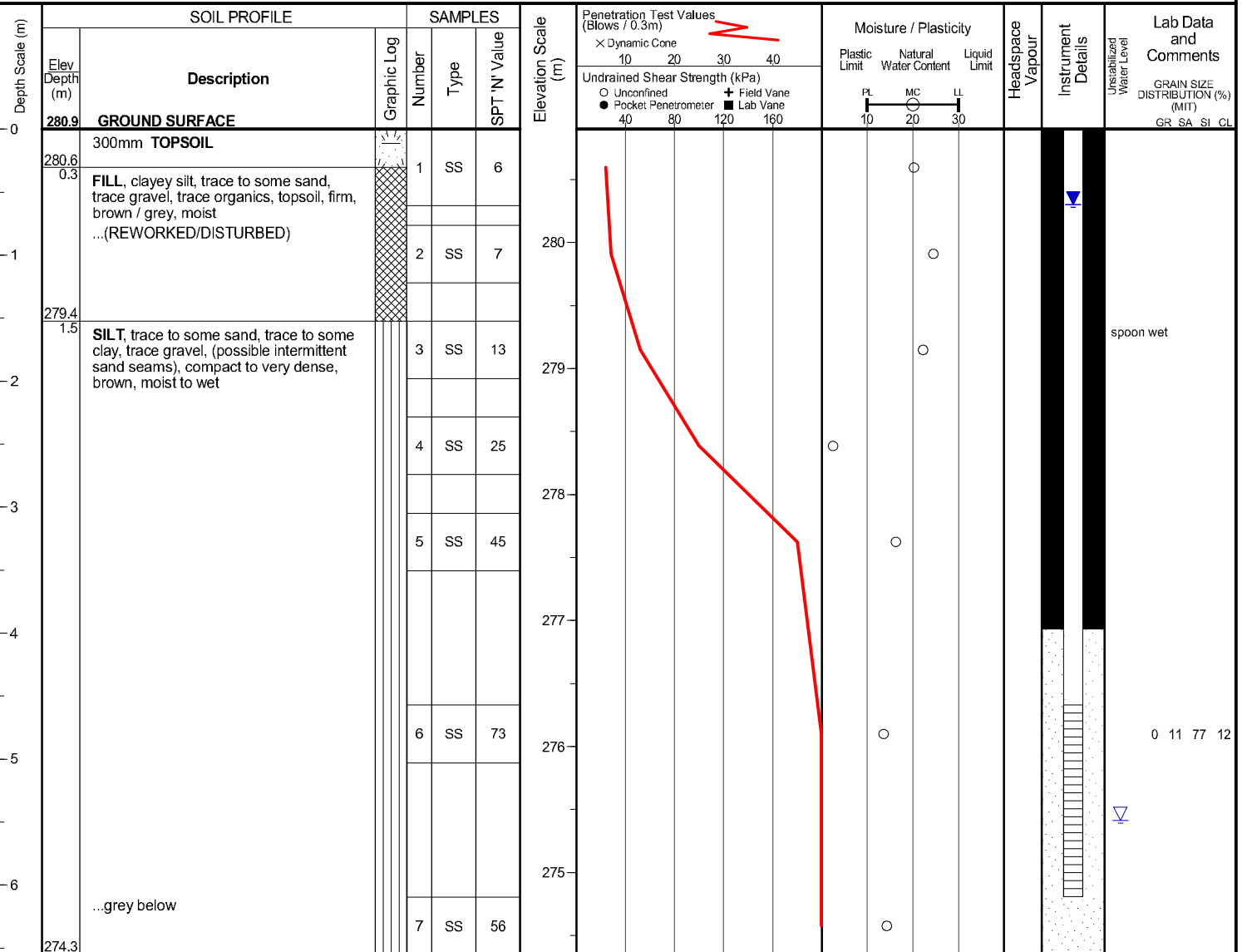
END OF BOREHOLE

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.

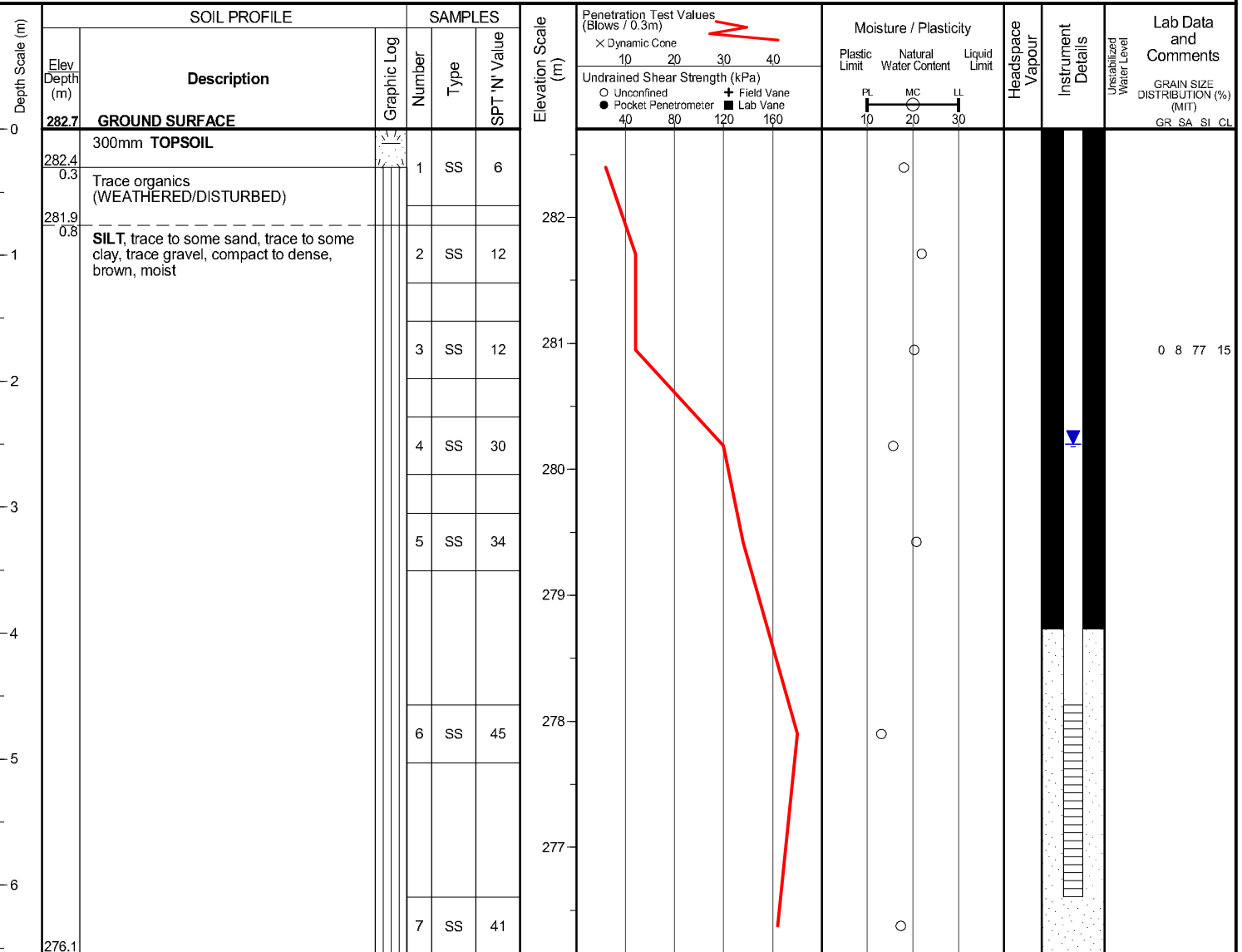
WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
 May 24, 2013 0.6 280.3



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.

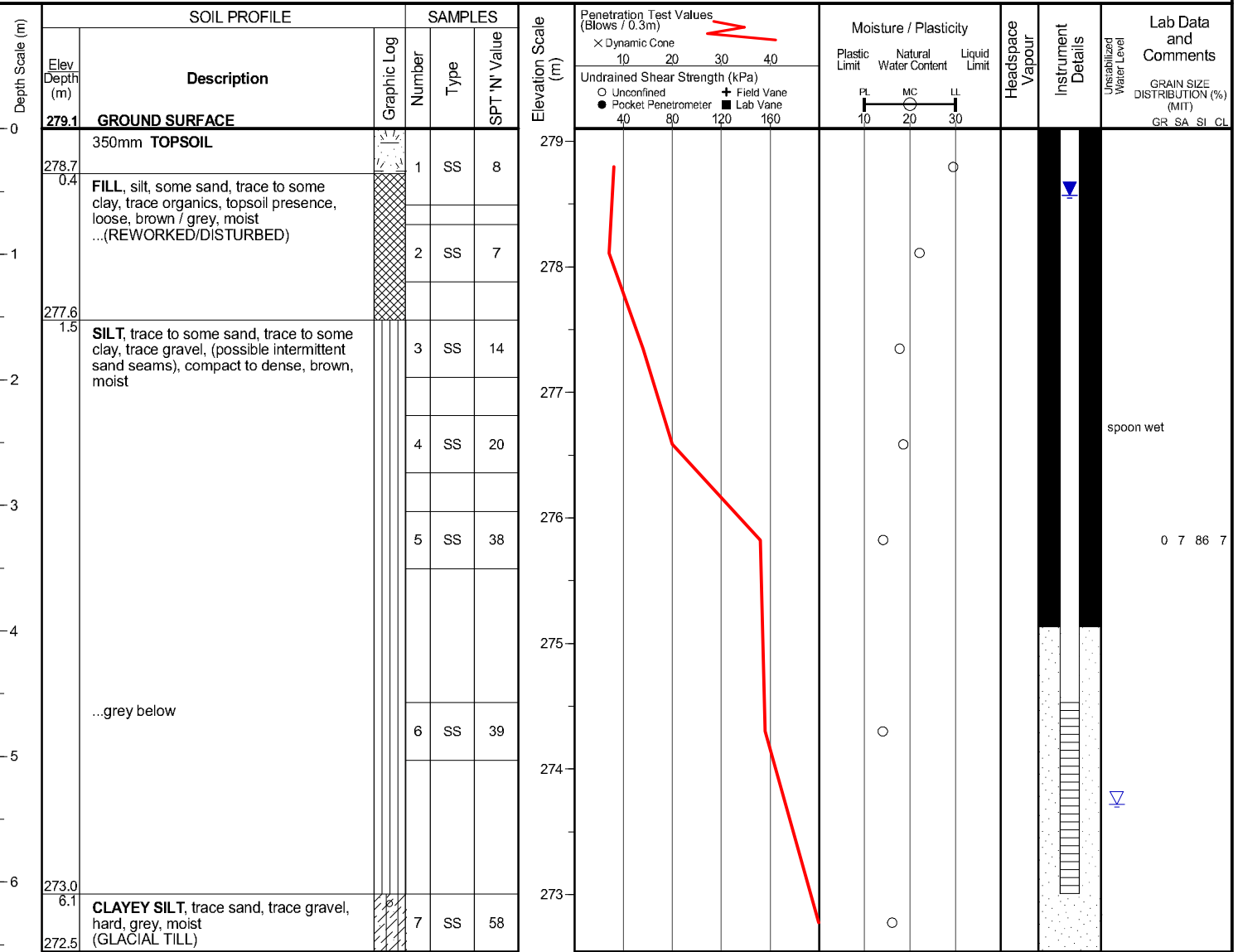
WATER LEVEL READINGS
 Date: May 24, 2013 Water Depth (m): 2.5 Elevation (m): 280.2



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



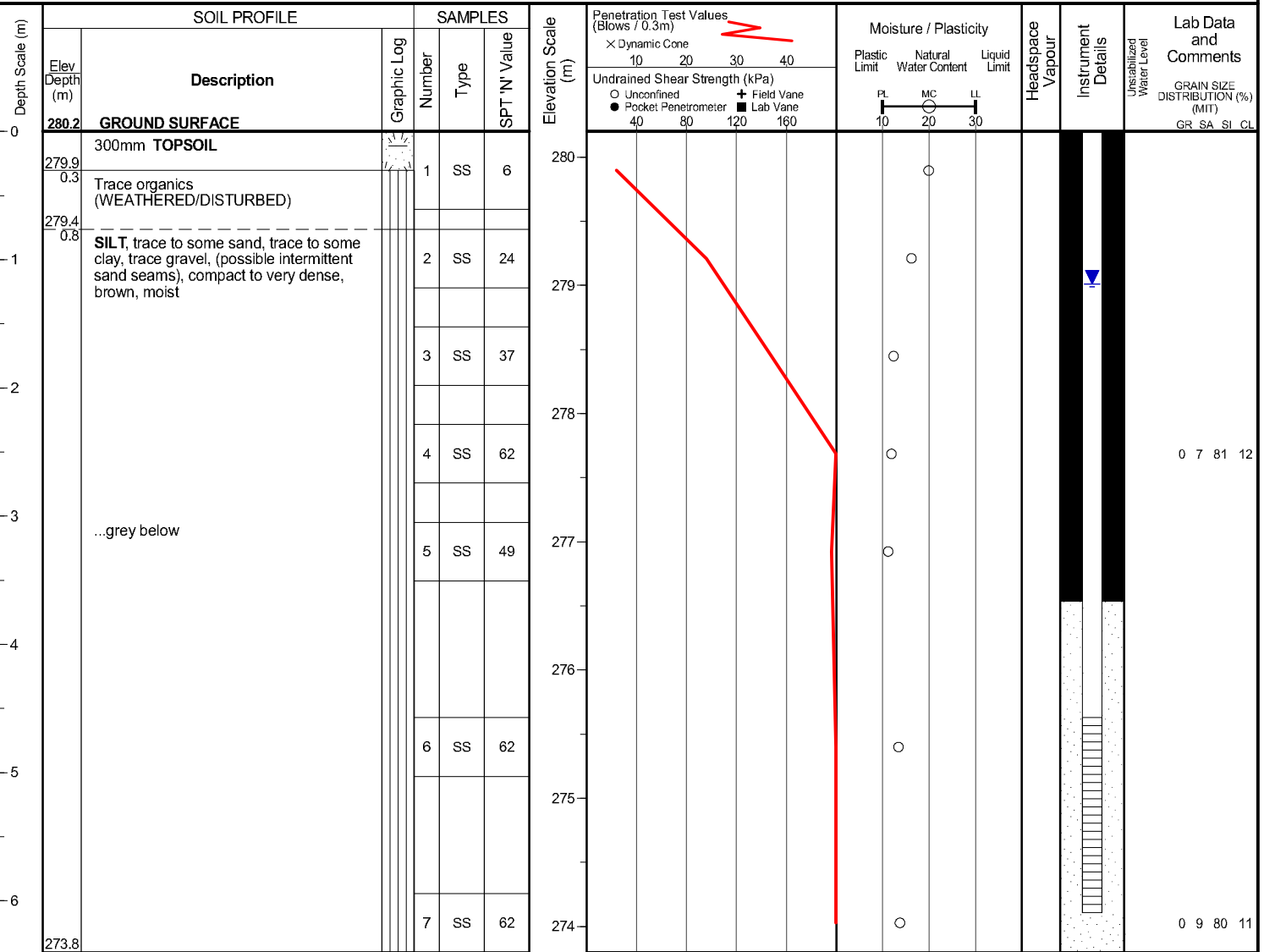
Unstabilized water level measured at 5.4m below ground surface; borehole was open upon completion of drilling.

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

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	285.3	GROUND SURFACE													
		350mm TOPSOIL													
0.4	284.9	Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	SS	4	285								
0.8	284.5	SANDY SILT to SILT AND SAND , trace clay, trace gravel, compact to very dense, brown, moist		2	SS	26	284								
				3	SS	20	283								0 36 57 7
				4	SS	24	282								
				5	SS	41	281								
				6	SS	67	280								
				7	SS	43	279								
6.6	278.7														

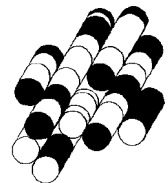
END OF BOREHOLE

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) 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			
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		SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel, compact, brown / grey, moist										
1.0												
1.5				2	GS							
2.0												
		...wet below										
2.4		END OF TEST PIT		3	GS							

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

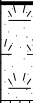




Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	1.9	
8/23/2013	1.7	

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												
		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											

▽ ...at 0.8m, water seepage

SEEPAGE MEASUREMENTS

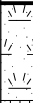



Time	Water Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
8/19/2013	0.8	
8/23/2013	0.6	

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

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) Elevation Datum : N/A
 Rig type : BACKHOE

Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE		Graphic Log	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		Number	Type			Plastic Limit	Natural Water Content	Liquid Limit			
0.0	GROUND SURFACE						40 80 120 160	PL 10	MC 20	LL 30			
		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					40 80 120 160	10	20	30			
0.4		Trace organics (WEATHERED/DISTURBED)		1	GS								
0.7		SAND , trace to some silt, trace clay, compact to dense, brown, moist		2	GS								
1.4		SILT , some sand to sandy, trace clay, very dense, brown, wet		3	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			
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			4	GS							

END OF TEST PIT

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

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

...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: 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				3	GS								...at 1.7m, water seepage
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 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					
0.6		CLAYEY SILT , trace to some sand, trace gravel, stiff, brown / grey, moist								
1.0		...wet		2	GS					
1.5		SILT , trace to some sand, trace to some clay, compact to dense, brown / grey, moist		3	GS					
1.5		...wet		4	GS					
2.0		END OF TEST PIT								...at 1.4m, water seepage

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

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

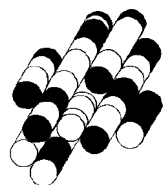
Elevation Datum : N/A

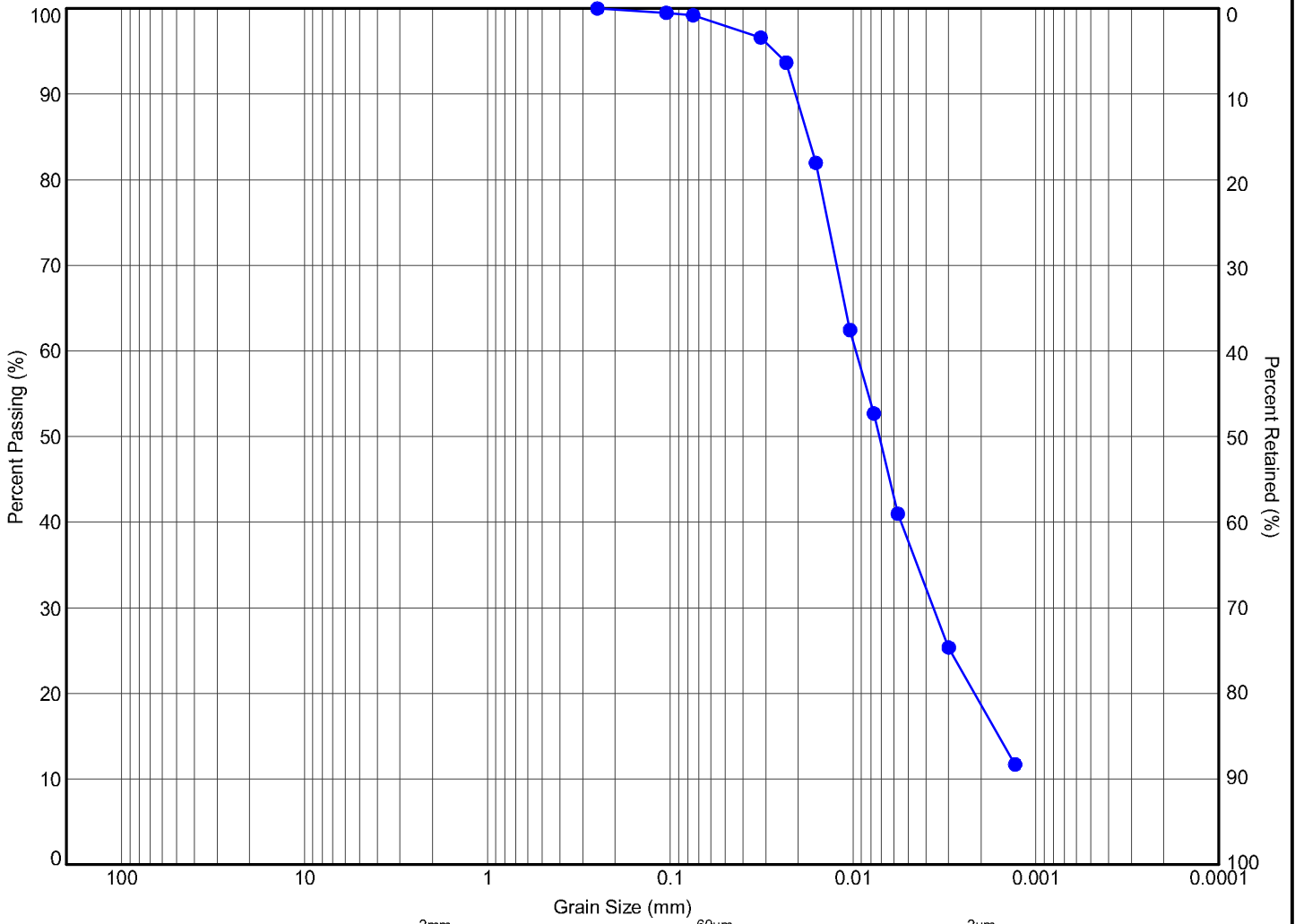
Depth Scale (m)	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa) ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer + Field Vane ■ Lab Vane	Moisture / Plasticity Plastic Limit Natural Water Content Liquid Limit PL MC LL	Headspace Vapour	Unstabilized Water Level	Lab Data and Comments GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) (MIT) GR SA SI CL
	Elev Depth (m)	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type						
0.0		GROUND SURFACE									
		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

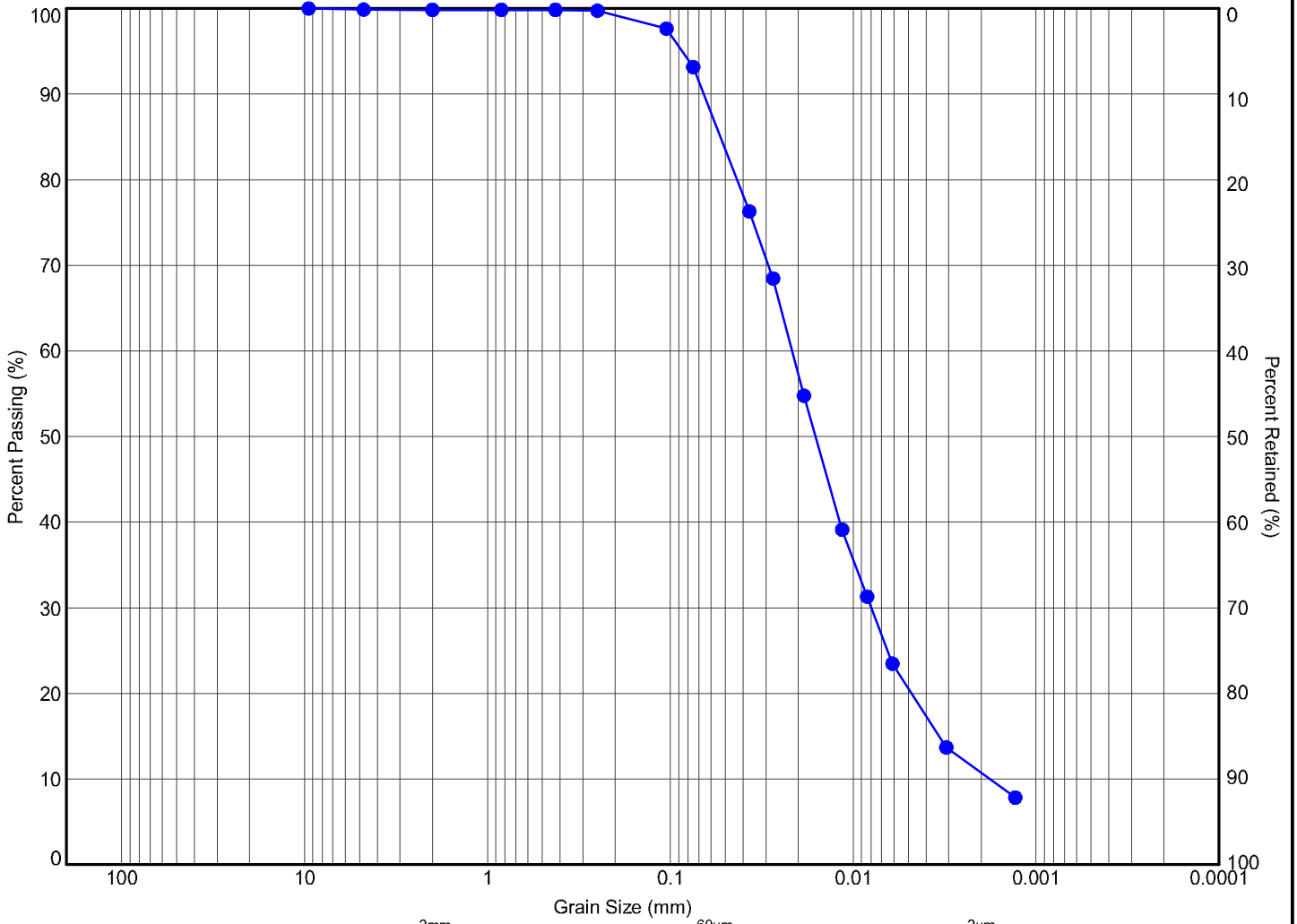
11 Indell Lane, Brampton Ontario L6T 3Y3
(905) 796-2650

Title:

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

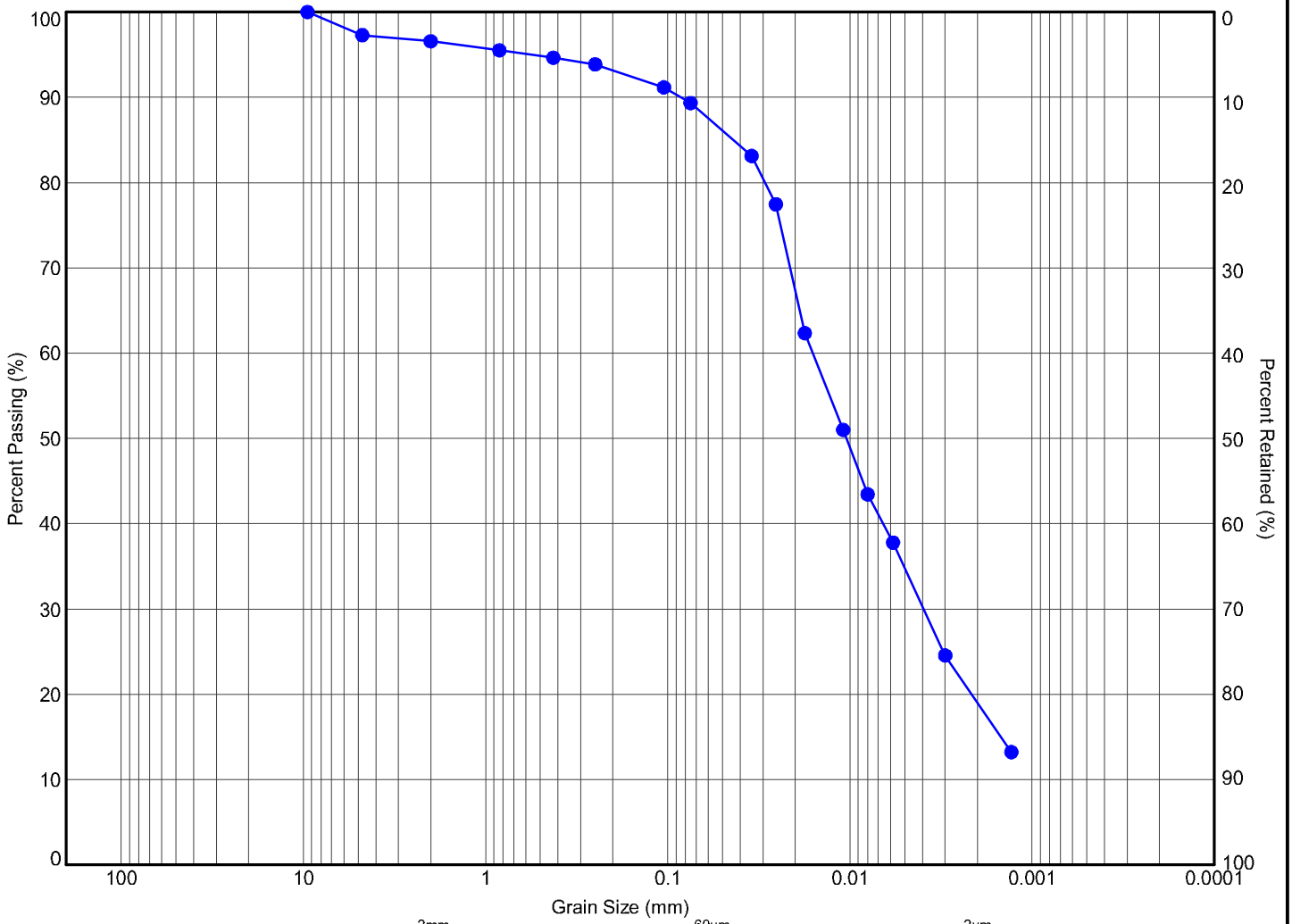
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11-13-3052



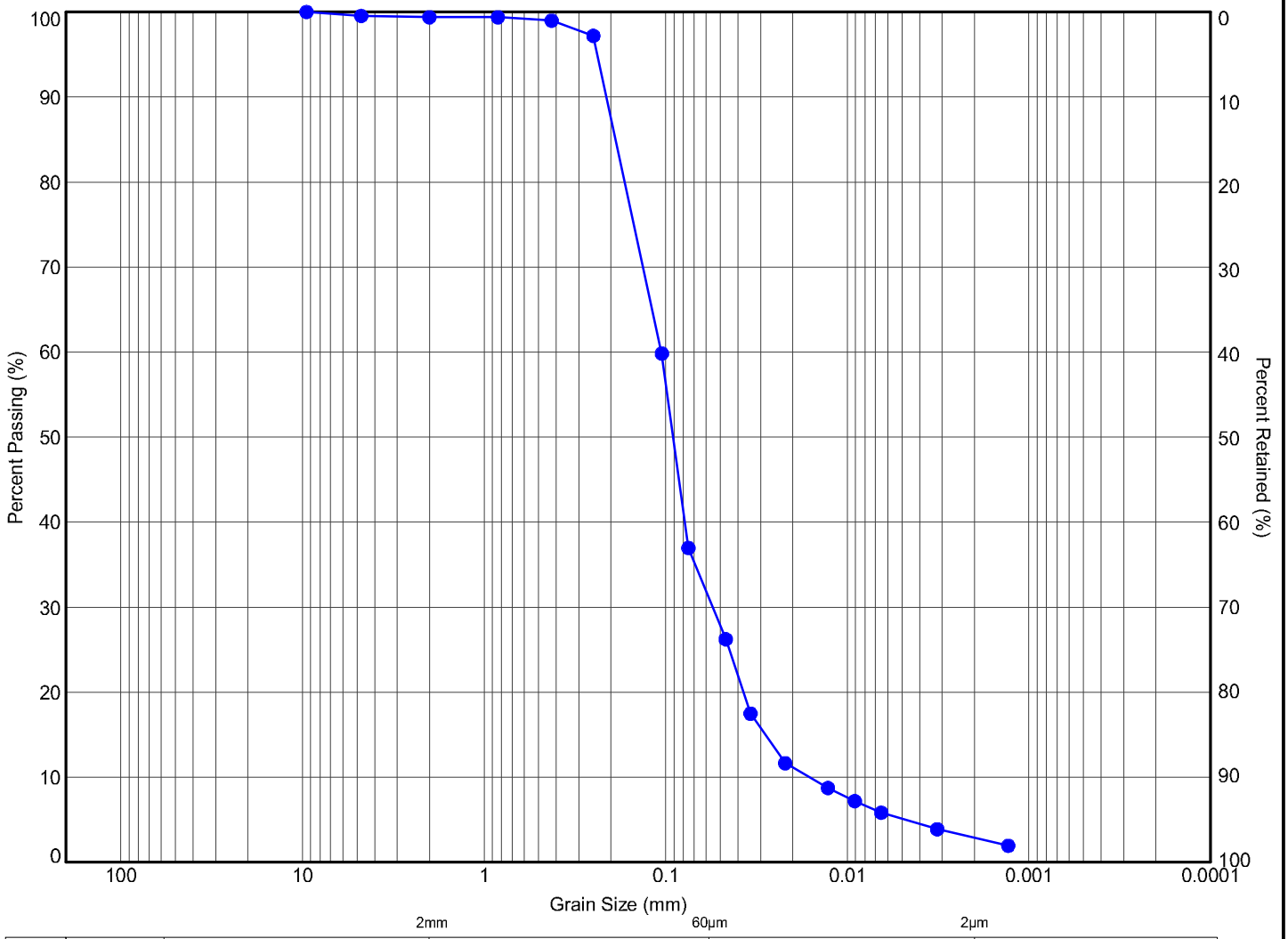
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

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 (%)	<i>(Fines, %)</i>	
● 4	SS5	3.3	278.6	3	9	69	19		



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

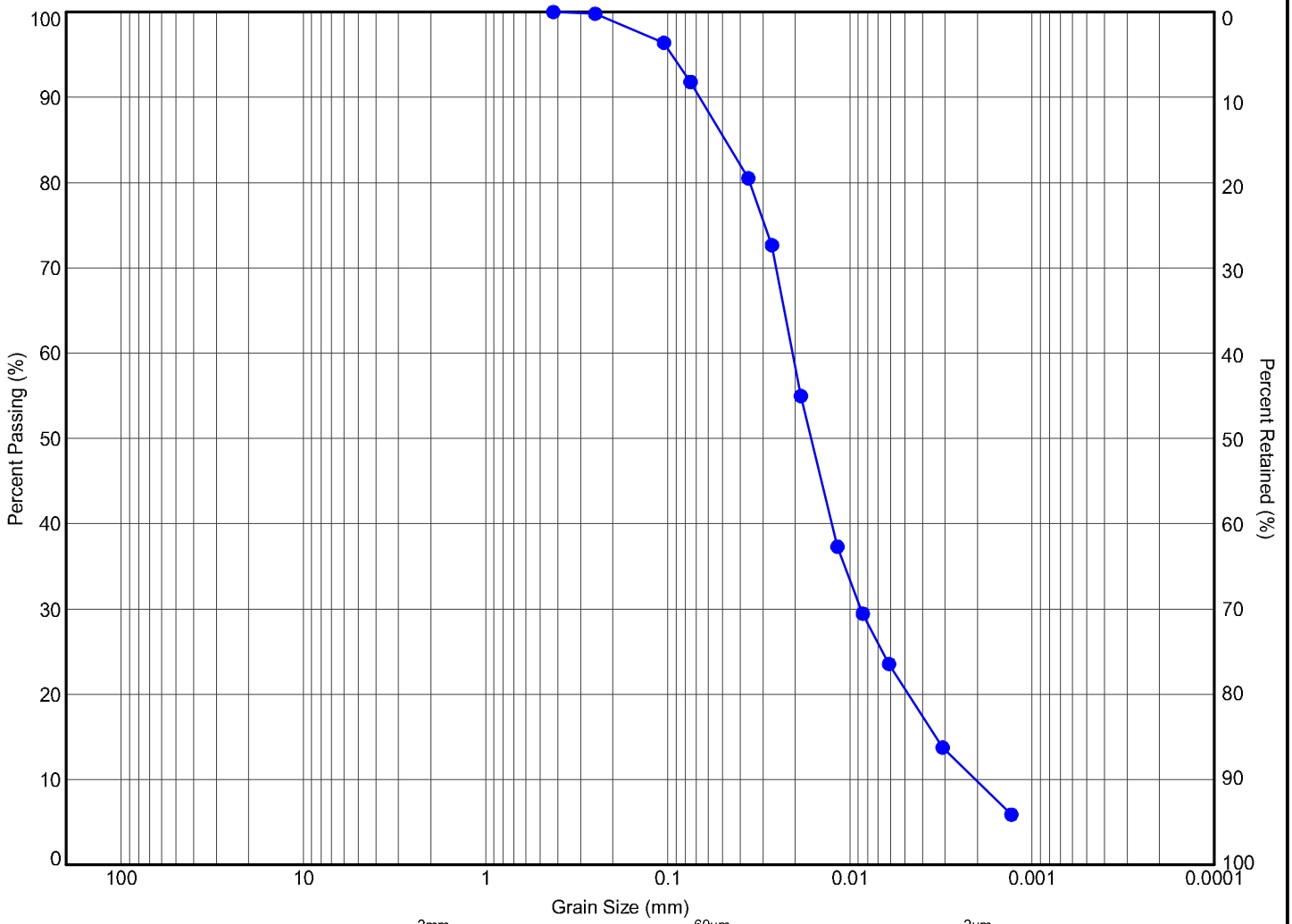
MIT SYSTEM								
Hole ID	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	(Fines, %)
● 5	SS5	3.3	281.9	1	67	29	3	



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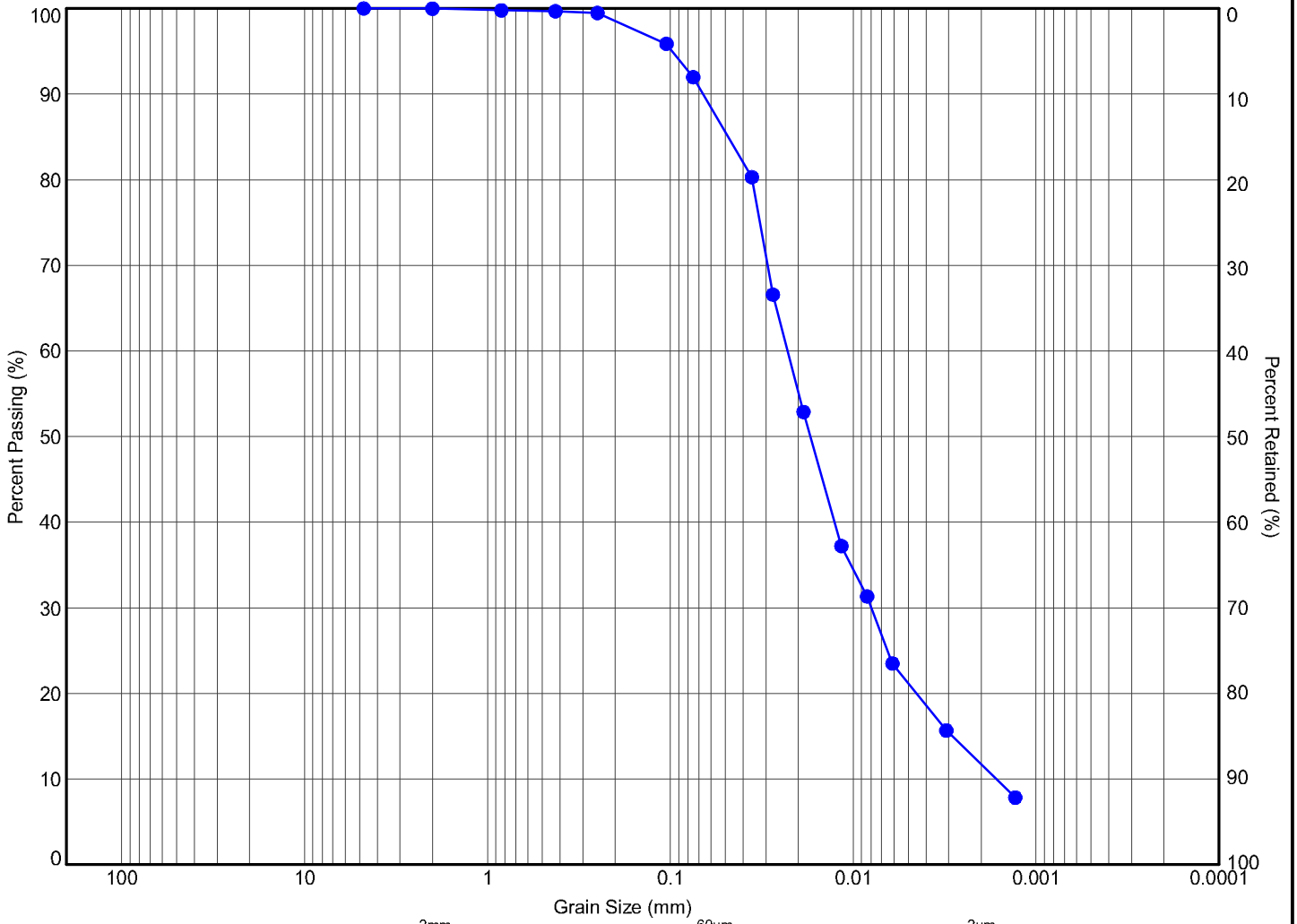
Title: **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SILTY SAND, TRACE CLAY, TRACE GRAVEL**

File No.: **11-13-3052**



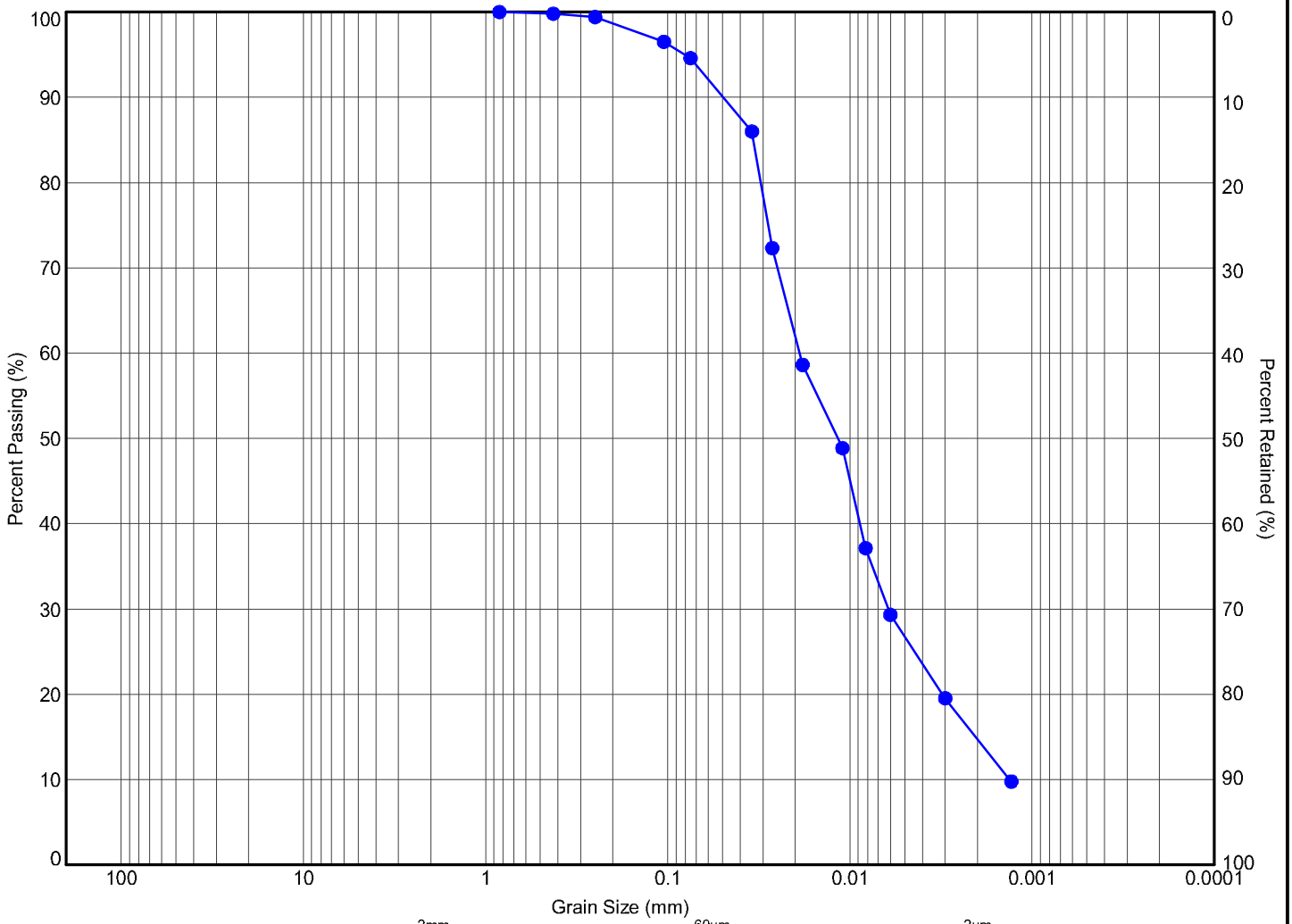
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

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



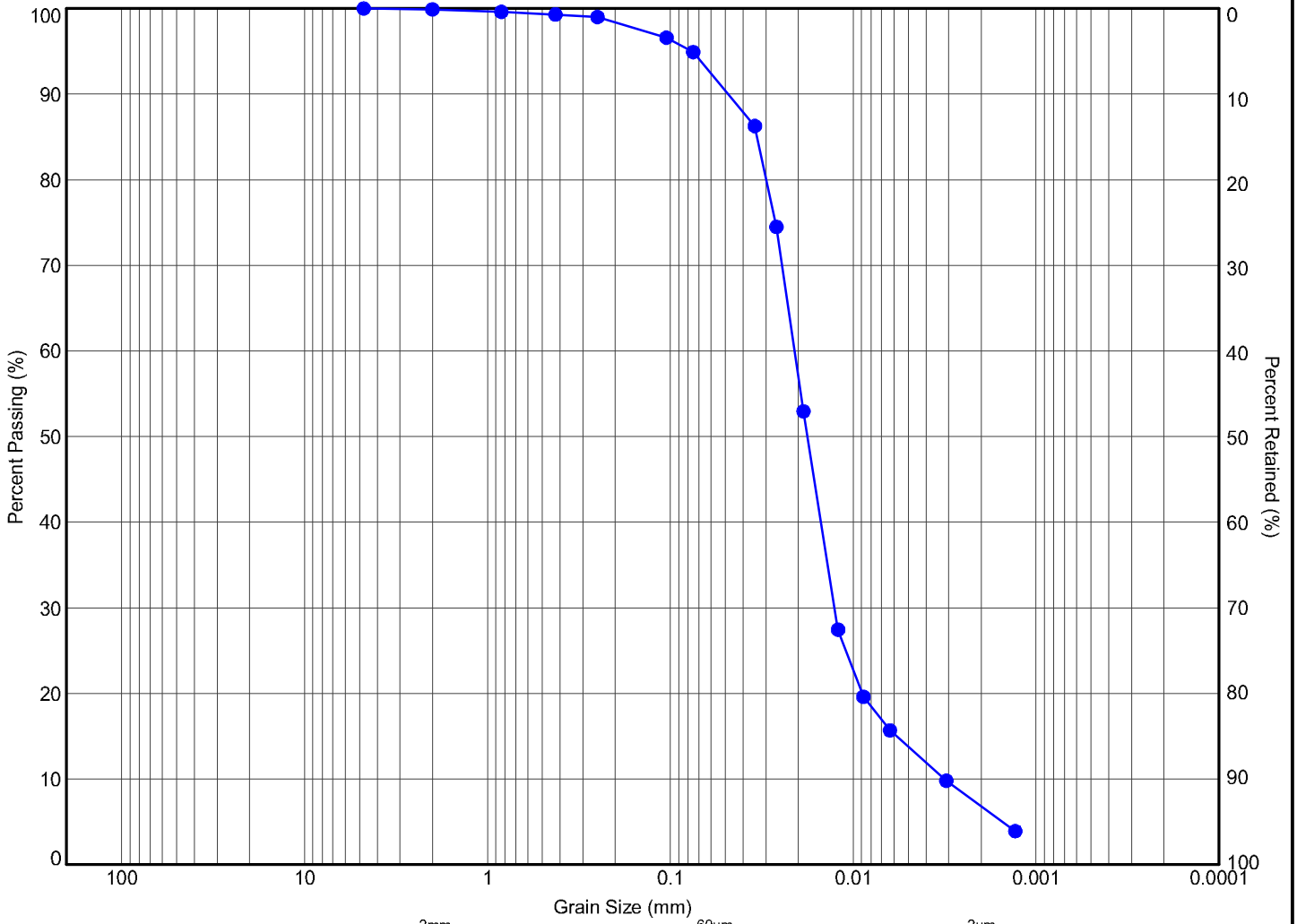
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

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



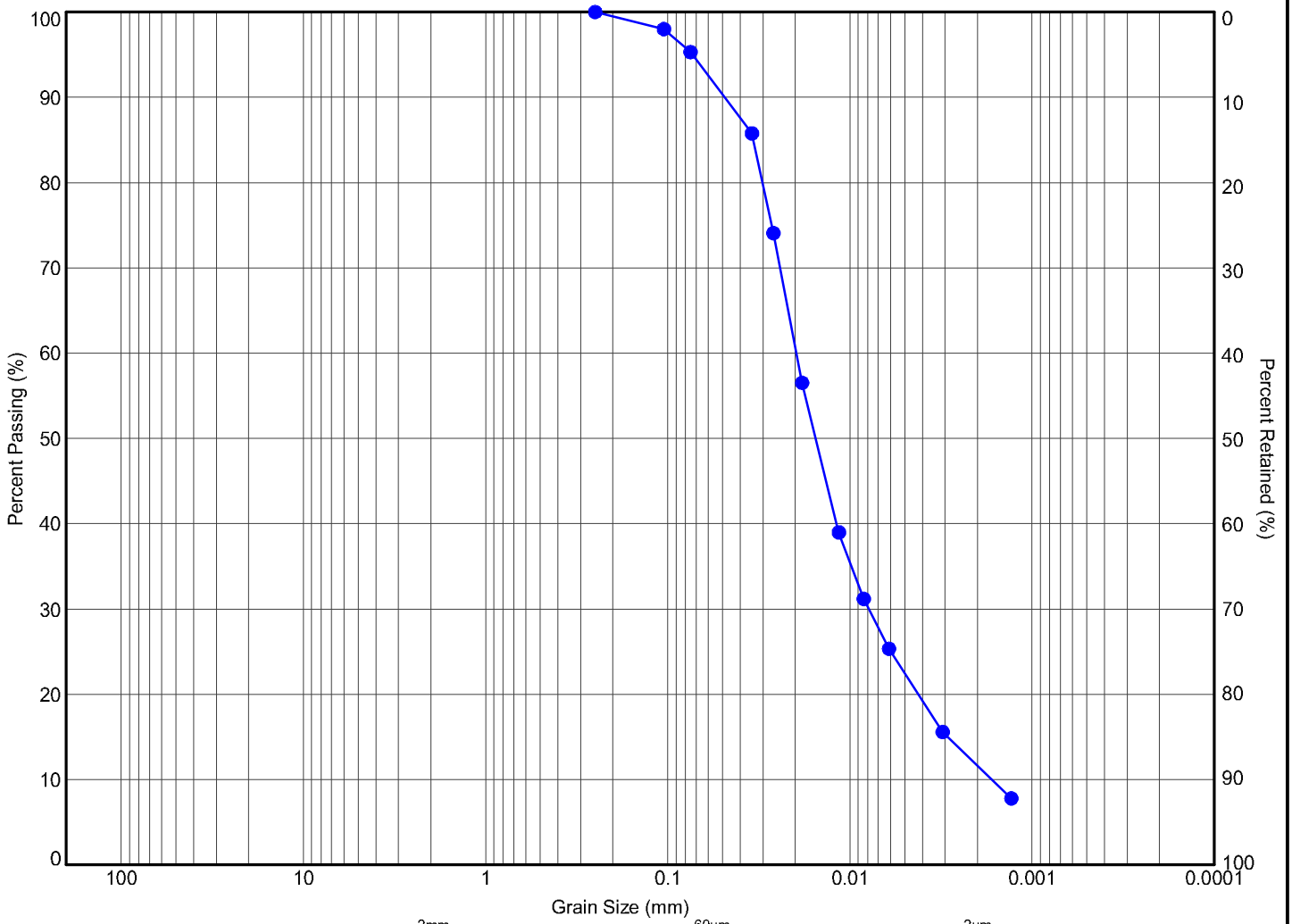
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

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



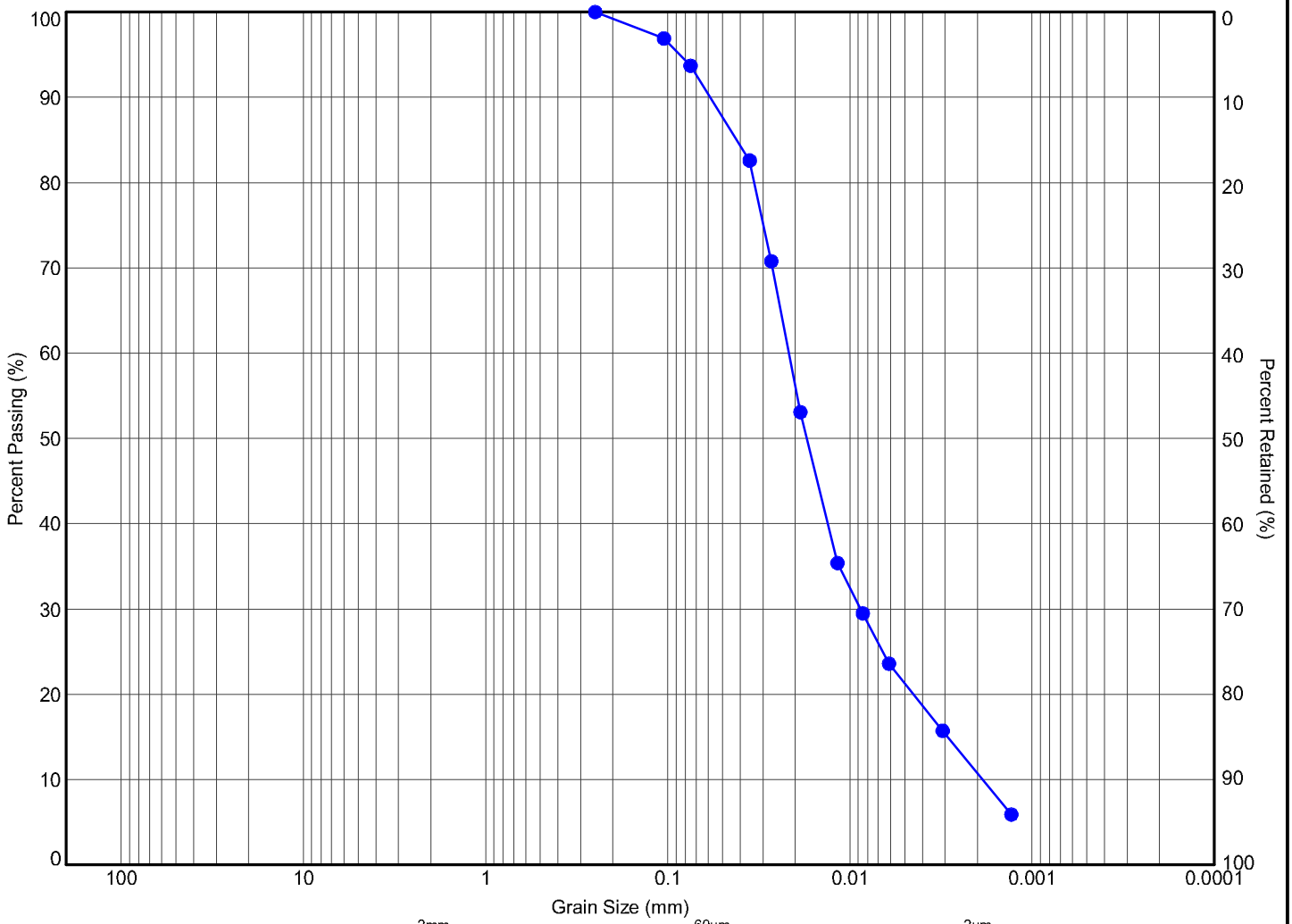
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

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



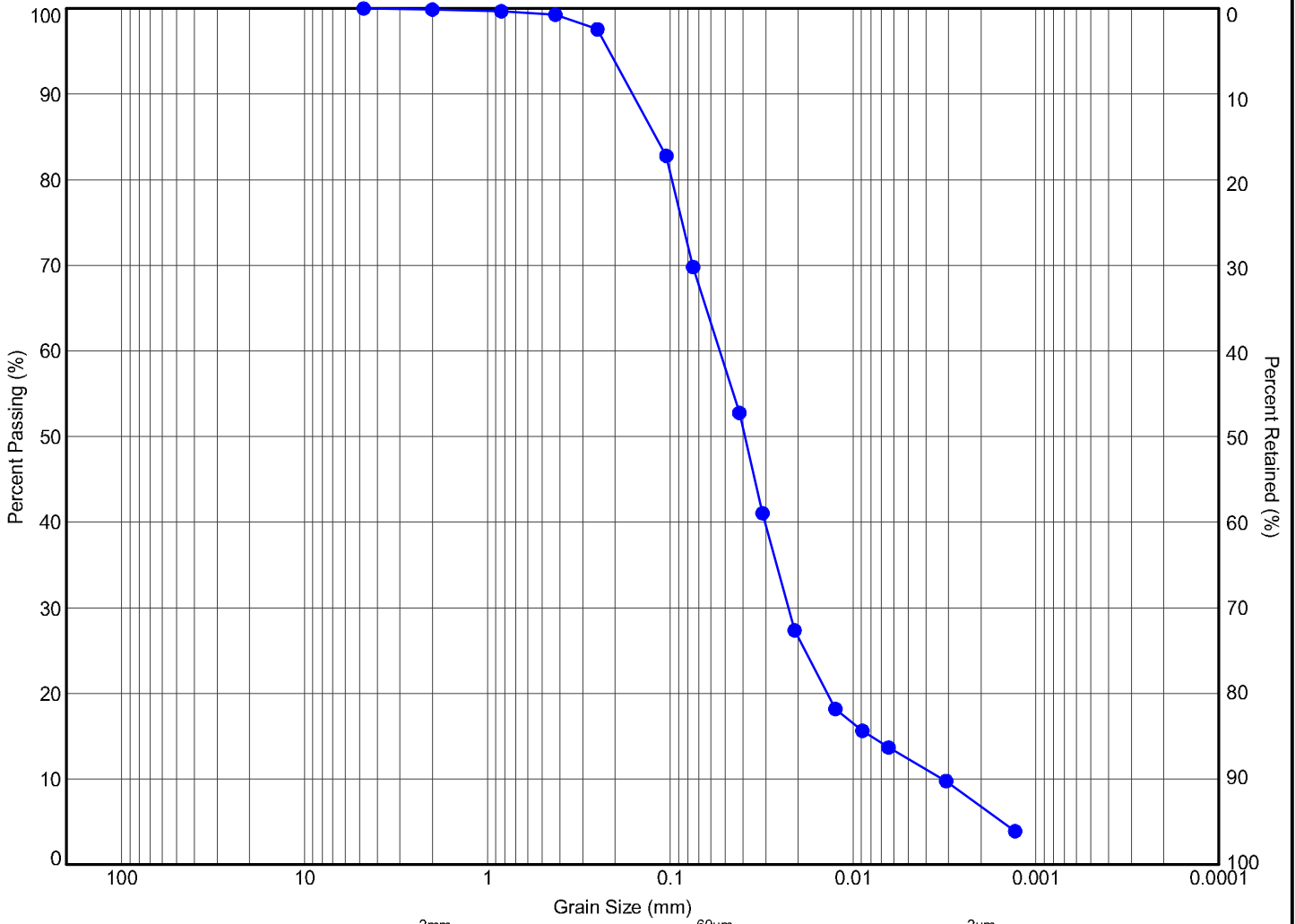
MIT SYSTEM	COBBLES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT	CLAY
		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		

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 (%)	(Fines, %)	
● 12	SS3	1.8	283.5	0	36	57	7		



Terraprobe

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Title:

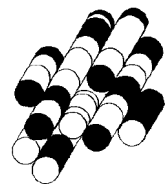
**GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SILT AND SAND, TRACE CLAY**

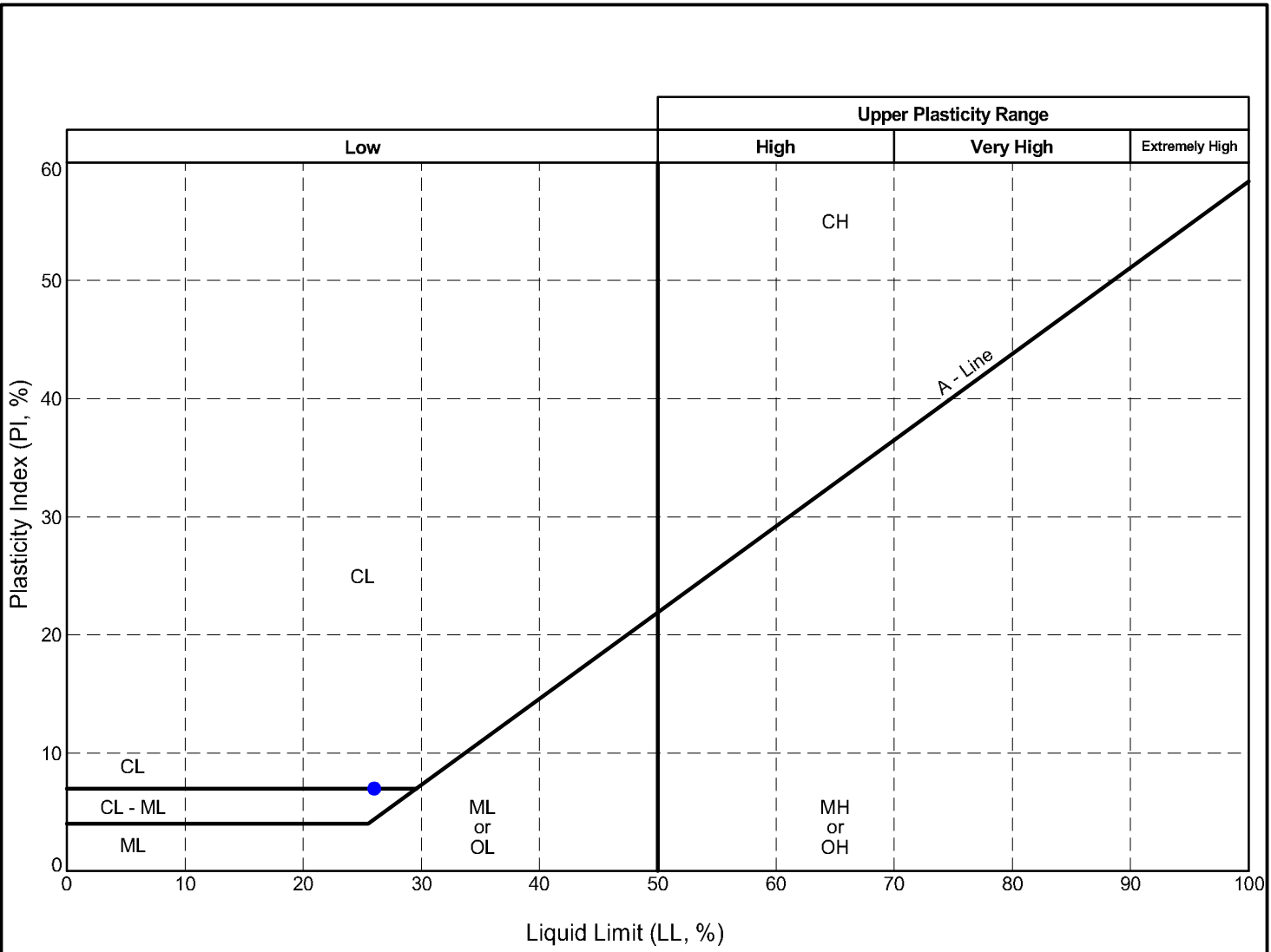
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11-13-3052

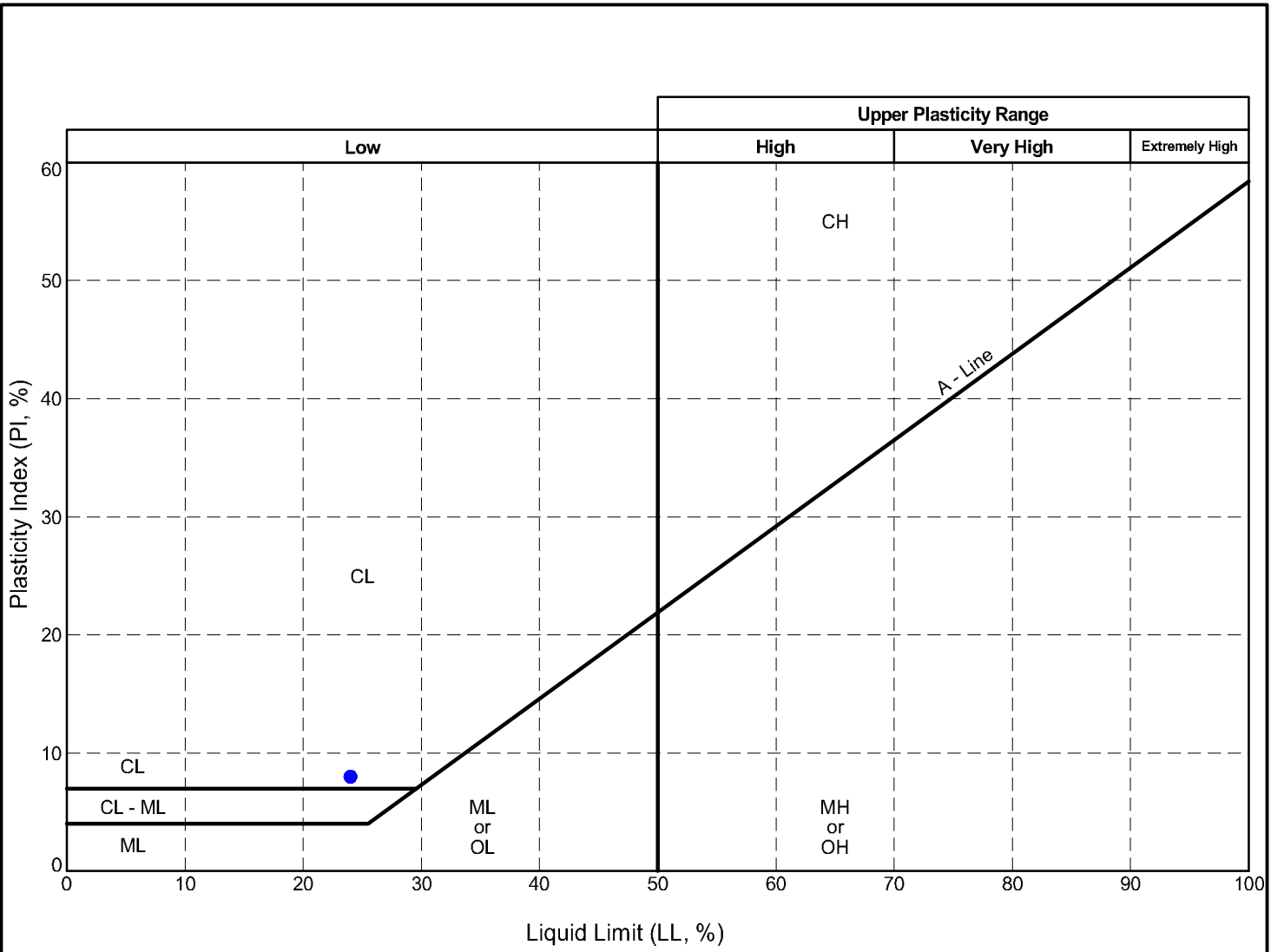
ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS

TERRAPROBE INC.





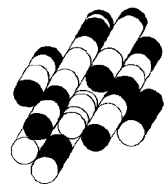
Borehole	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	Description
● 1	SS5	3.3	269.8	26	19	7	SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, SLIGHT OR LOW COMPRESSIBILITY

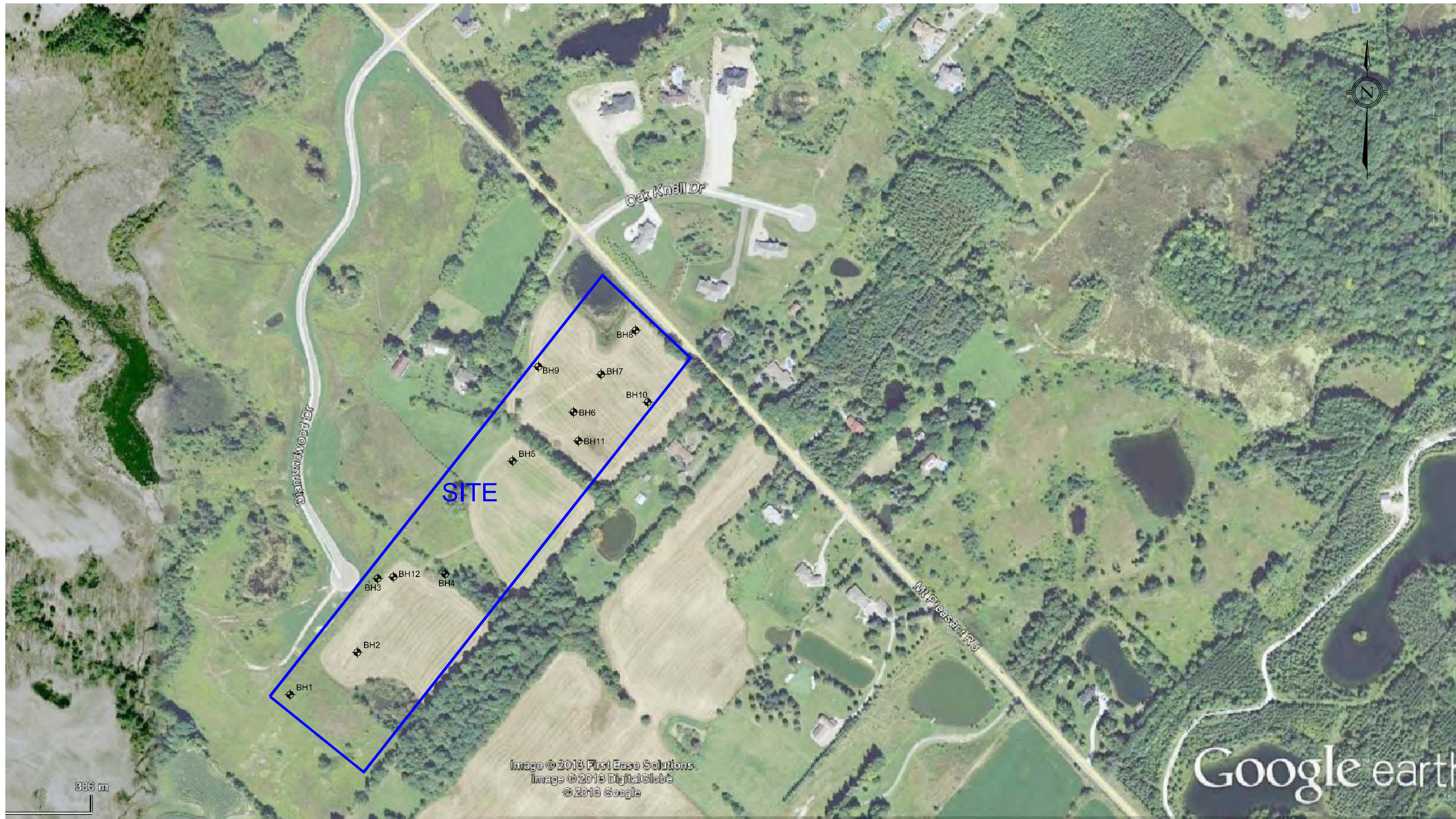


Borehole	Sample	Depth (m)	Elev. (m)	LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	Description
● 4	SS5	3.3	278.6	24	16	8	SLIGHTLY PLASTIC

FIGURES

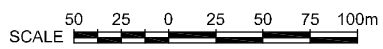
TERRAPROBE INC.





LEGEND	
	Borehole Location

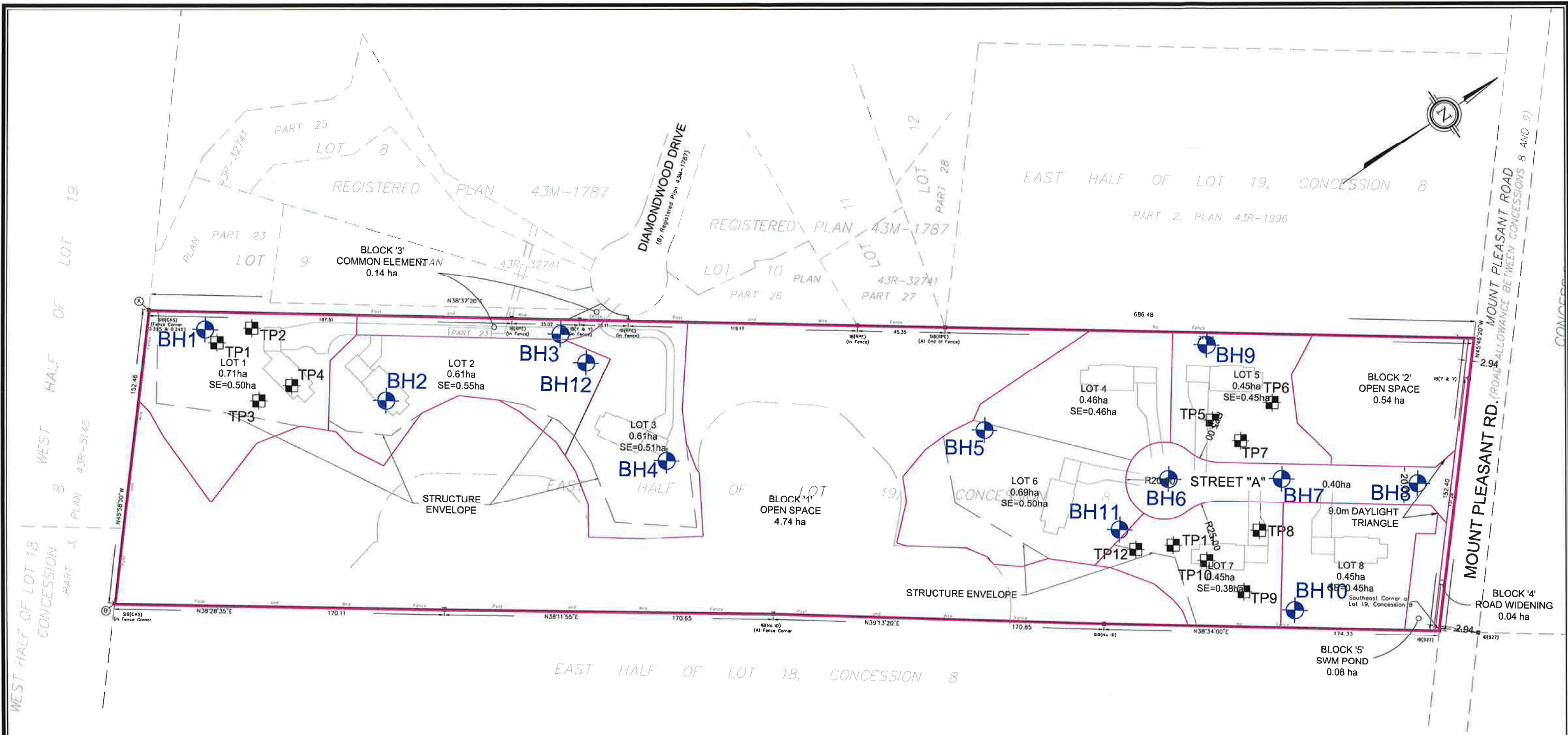
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	Google Earth 2013



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 Tel: (905) 796-2650 Fax: (905) 796-2250

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

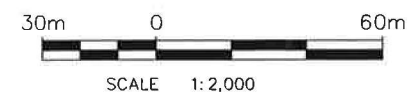
FIGURE:
1A



REFERENCE
 Drawing provided in digital format by Laurelpark Inc., drawing file x39680_Laurelpark_DP_20170509.dwg, 124821 SKETCH To Vienna, July 17, 2012.dwg. received June 21, 2017 by email.

LEGEND

- Test Pit Locations
- Borehole Locations
- Property Boundary



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

Title:
BOREHOLE AND TEST PIT LOCATION PLAN

File No. 11-13-3052

FIGURE :
2



April 29, 2020

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

Attention: Ms. Carmen N. Jandu, MCIP, RPP

**Reference: Test Pit Excavation and Soil Analysis
Proposed Bioretention Area Location
Laurelpark Subdivision
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel**

Dear Ms. Jandu:

A test pit was excavated in the southeast corner of the site on February 21, 2020, and soil sample collected and submitted for analysis. This work was completed by Calder Engineering Ltd. and was undertaken to provide information on soil and groundwater conditions in the proposed location of stormwater management facilities in the Laurelpark Subdivision.

The test pit was excavated by Headwaters Construction Ltd. with a Kubota excavator. The collected soil sample was submitted to Terraprobe Inc. for soil classification and grain size analysis. The soil sample was collected at a depth of approximately one metre from the ground surface. Attached are the following:

- Drawing 16-168-06 illustrating test pit location and test pit log
- photographs of the test pit (Figure 1 and Figure 2)
- soil analysis report from Terraprobe Inc. dated March 4, 2020

Reference coordinates for the test pit location (Grid: UTM Zone 17; Datum: NAD83) are as follows:

- Northing – 4,865,882
- Easting – 598,486

From the test pit and soil sample analysis, the following information was obtained:

- soil in location of the test pit can be characterized as sand and silt with trace clay and trace gravel;
- per above, under the Unified Soil Classification System the soil material can be classified as ML (inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, clayey silts with slight plasticity);



Laurelpark Inc.

2

April 29, 2020

- per the Ontario Building Code, an ML classified soil has been assigned a Coefficient of Permeability of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} centimetres per second and a Percolation Time in the range of 20 to 50 minutes per centimetre; and
- the surveyed groundwater level in the test pit was approximately elevation 278.2 metres.

The information provided herein is based on site conditions at the time of the site investigation conducted on February 21, 2020 and is to the best of my knowledge as of this date. Should you have any questions regarding the information contained herein, please contact myself at (905) 857-7600.

Yours Sincerely,

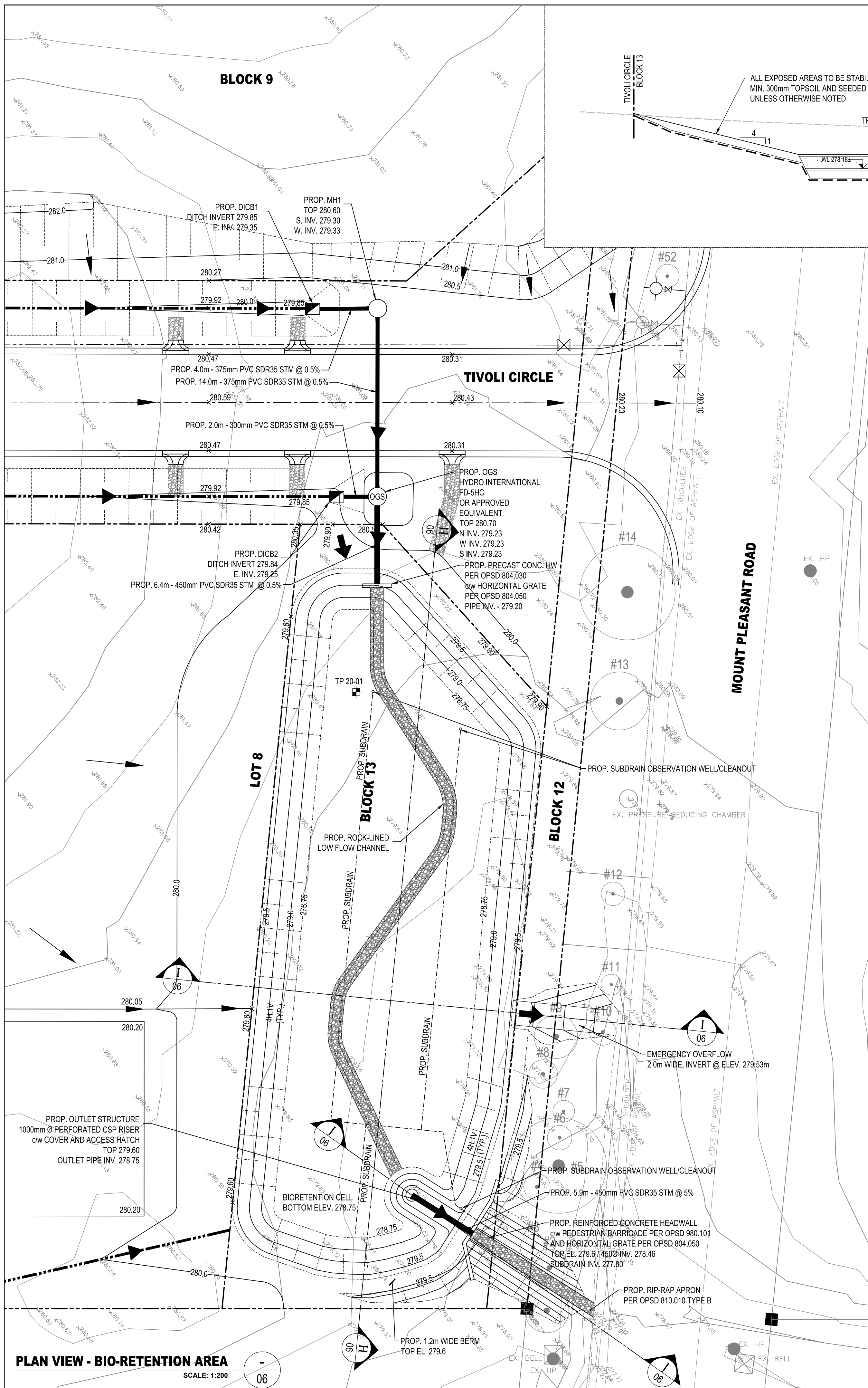
CALDER ENGINEERING LTD.

A handwritten signature in purple ink that reads "Robert J. Whyte".

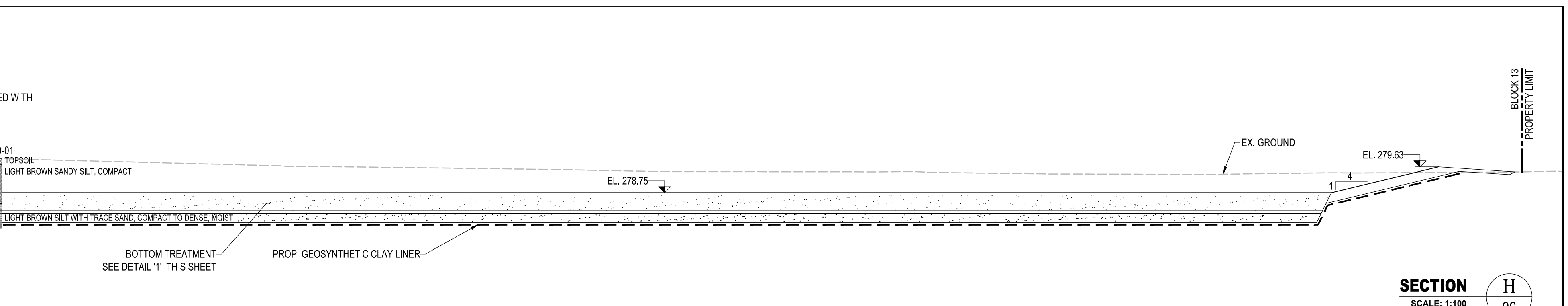
Robert Whyte, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Project Manager



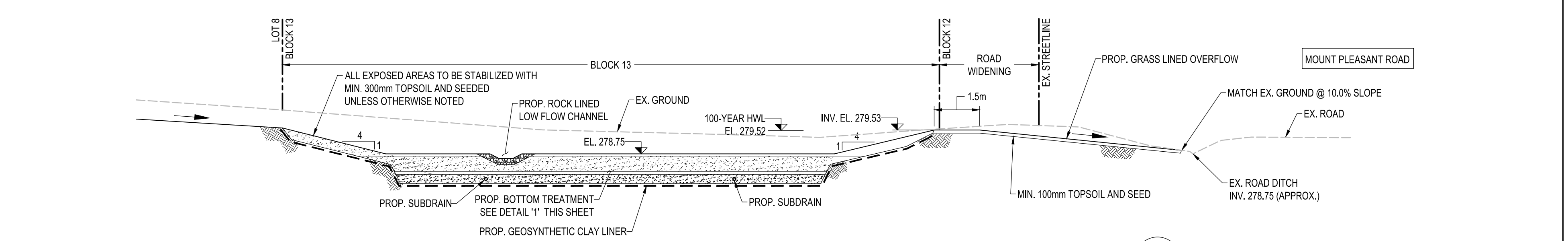
RJW/rw



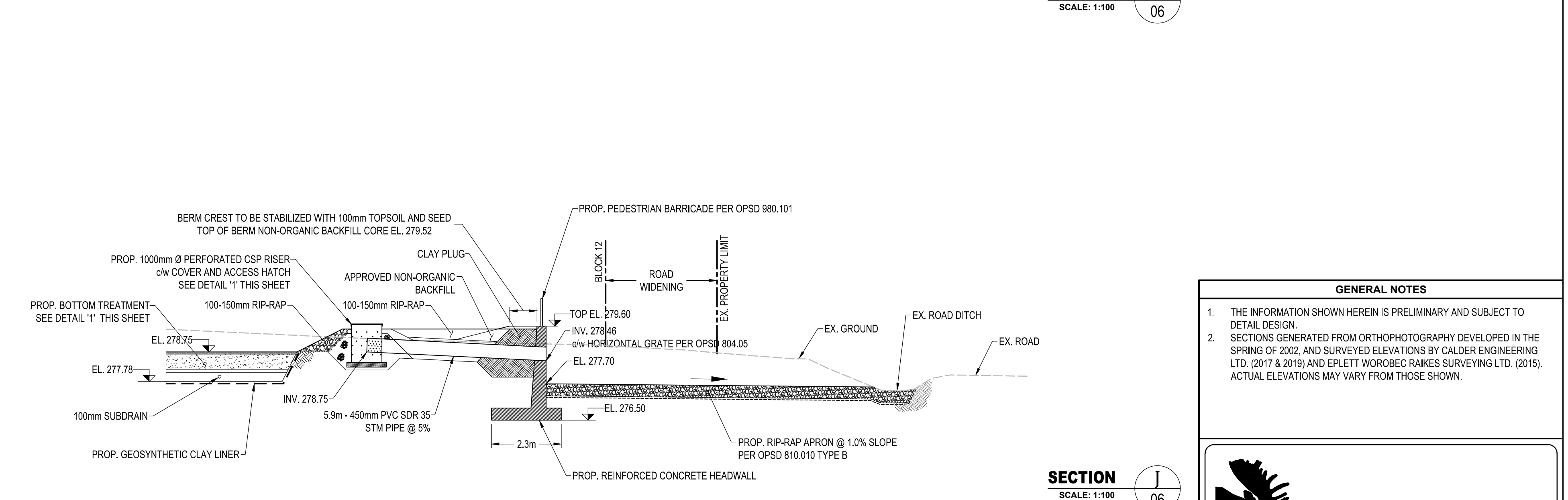
PLAN VIEW - BIO-RETENTION AREA
SCALE: 1:200



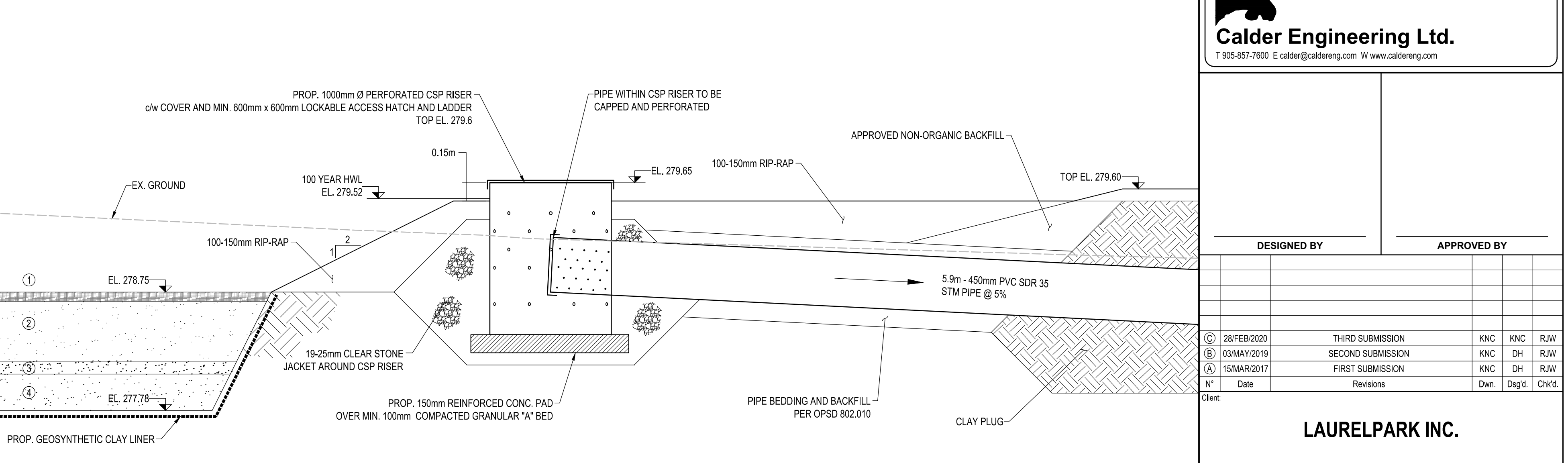
SECTION H
SCALE: 1:100



SECTION I
SCALE: 1:100



SECTION J
SCALE: 1:100



DETAIL - OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURE
SCALE: 1:25

- ① 75mm LAYER OF SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH
- ② 500mm LAYER OF BIOFILTER FILTER MEDIA
- ③ 100mm LAYER OF PEA GRAVEL
- ④ 300mm LAYER OF WASHED 50mm CLEARSTONE
- ⑤ 100mm DIAMETER SUBDRAIN

- BIOFILTER FILTER MEDIA NOTES:**
1. SOIL MIXTURE TO CONTAIN (BY WEIGHT):
 - 85 TO 88% SAND
 - 8 TO 12% SOIL FINES
 - 3 TO 5% ORGANIC MATTER (LEAF COMPOST)
 2. PHOSPHORUS SOIL TEST INDEX (P-INDEX) VALUE: 10-30 PPM
 3. CATIONIC EXCHANGE CAPACITY: GREATER THAN 10 meq/100g
 4. FILTER MEDIA TO BE FREE OF STONES, STUMPS, ROOTS AND OTHER LARGE DEBRIS
 5. pH: 5.5 TO 7.5
 6. INFILTRATION RATE: GREATER THAN 25mm/hr

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAIL DESIGN.
2. SECTIONS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WOROBEC RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.

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

DESIGNED BY		APPROVED BY	

LAURELPARK INC.

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

Title Name: **BIORETENTION FACILITY**
PLAN VIEW AND SECTIONS

Client:	28/FEB/2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
	03/MAY/2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW
	15/MAR/2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW
N°	Date	Revisions	Dwn.	Disg'd.	Chk'd.

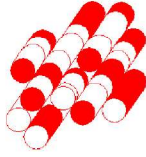
Drawing N°: **16-168-06** Sheet N°: **6 OF 10** Rev. N°: **(C)**
Scale: **AS NOTED**



FIGURE 2: Laurelpark Subdivision – Test Pit 20-01 – Soil Profile (February 21, 2020)



FIGURE 3: Laurelpark Subdivision – Test Pit 20-01 – Bottom of Test Pit (February 21, 2020)



Terraprobe

Consulting Geotechnical & Environmental Engineering
Construction Materials Inspection & Testing

March 4, 2020

File No. 1-20-0076-24

Brampton Office

Calder Engineering Ltd.
6440 King Street
Caledon, Ontario
L7C 0S1

Attention: Mr. Robert Whyte, rwhyte@caldereng.com

**RE: ESTIMATION OF SOIL PERCOLATION RATE
SUBMITTED SOIL SAMPLE
LAUREL PARK SUBDIVISION
CALEDON, ONTARIO**

Dear Sir:

As requested, Terraprobe Inc. has performed grain size distribution analysis on the soil sample delivered to our laboratory on February 25, 2020. Terraprobe Inc. is providing the attached estimated percolation rate ('T-Time') for the soil received. The sample was identified as from the above noted site.

A grain distribution curve was plotted for the submitted sample (Lab No. 1050) and is enclosed with this letter. The results indicated *Sand and Silt, trace clay, trace gravel*. Based on the grain distribution, this material merits classification as ML under the Unified Soil Classification System. The Supplementary Standard to the Ontario Building Code 2012 document *Percolation Time and Soil Descriptions* (SB-6) assigns percolation rates of 20-50 min/cm for soils within the ML classification. Based on the sand and silt content represented by the grain size distribution curve, a percolation rate of 42 min / cm is considered appropriate for this sample.

Terraprobe Inc.

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

Hamilton – Niagara
903 Barton Street, Unit 22
Stoney Creek, Ontario L8E
(905) 643-7560 Fax: 643-7559

Central Ontario
220 Bayview Drive, Unit 25
Barrie, Ontario L4N 4Y8
(705) 739-8355 Fax: 739-8369

Northern Ontario
1012 Kelly Lake Rd., Unit 1
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P4
(705) 670-0460 Fax: 670-0558

www.terraprobe.ca

It should be noted that Terraprobe Inc. did not conduct a field investigation in conjunction with the collection of this sample, or witness the collection of the sample tested. Terraprobe Inc. assumes no responsibility for the application of the above noted percolation rate ('T- Time') for use in design of an on- site sewage disposal system. The design of on-site sewage system must be conducted by a qualified professional with due regard for a number of site-specific conditions in addition to the percolation rate of the soil.

Terraprobe Inc. does not present the estimate percolation rate given in this report as a warranty of performance for the soil tested. The client or any third party using this information as a basis for the tile field design assumes all risk associated with their evaluation of this report and all other criteria used in the design of any private disposal system.

We trust this information is sufficient for your present purposes. Should you have any questions concerning this or any related matter, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at our Brampton office.

Respectfully submitted,
Terraprobe Inc.,



Gary Liou, M.Sc., P.Eng.



Brampton Office

Enclosure: T-Time Analysis Test Report



T-TIME ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

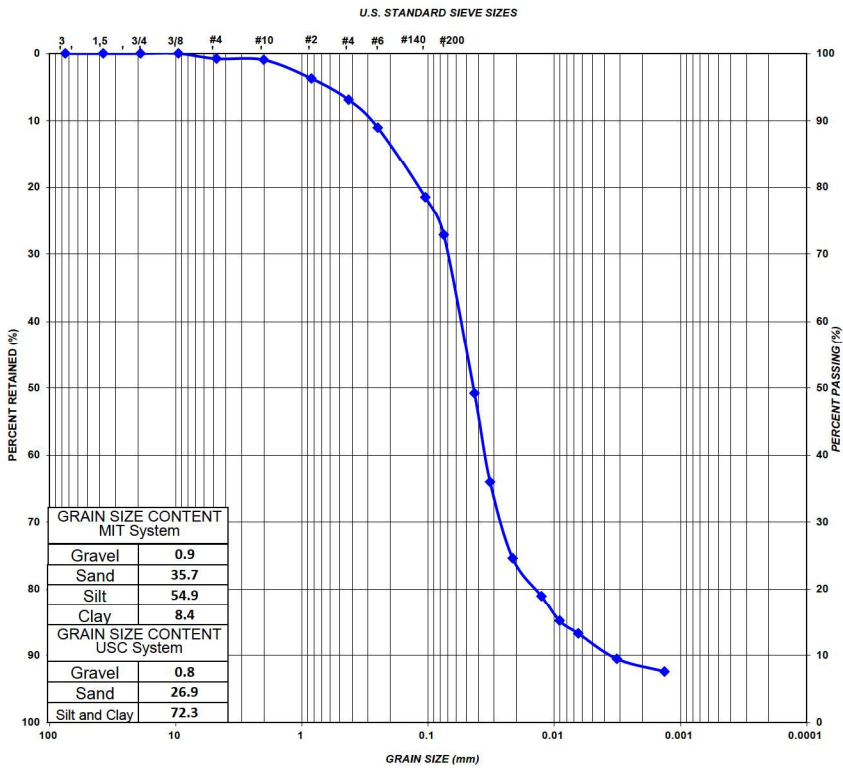
PROJECT: **Laurel Park Subdivision (16-168)**
 LOCATION: **Caledon, On.**
 CLIENT: **Calder Engineering**
 CONTACT: **Robert Whyte**
 SOIL SAMPLE: **1**

FILE NO.: **1-20-0076-24**
 LAB NO.: **1050**
 SAMPLE DATE: **Feb 25, 2020**
 SAMPLED BY: **Client**

MIT DESCRIPTION: **SAND AND SILT, trace clay, trace gravel**
 USC SYMBOL: **ML**

** To be read in conjunction with cover letter only **
Estimated rate of Percolation = 42 min/cm

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Plot Data

75.0000	100.0000
37.5000	100.0000
19.0000	100.0000
9.5000	100.0000
4.7500	99.2292
2.0000	99.0575
0.8400	96.2838
0.4250	93.1140
0.2500	88.9536
0.1050	78.4535
0.0750	72.8072
0.0429	49.1860
0.0322	35.9436
0.0213	24.5930
0.0126	18.9177
0.0090	15.1342
0.0064	13.2424
0.0032	9.4588
0.0013	7.5671

System	Size (mm)	Percent Passing	Percentage of fraction	Terraprobe Composition	
Gravel	2.00	99.06	0.9	Trace	0.8
Sand	0.060	63.39	35.7	And	26.9
Silt	0.002	8.45	54.9	And	72.3
Clay			8.4	Trace	
			100.0		

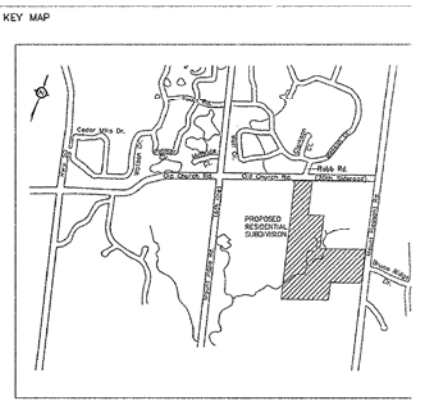
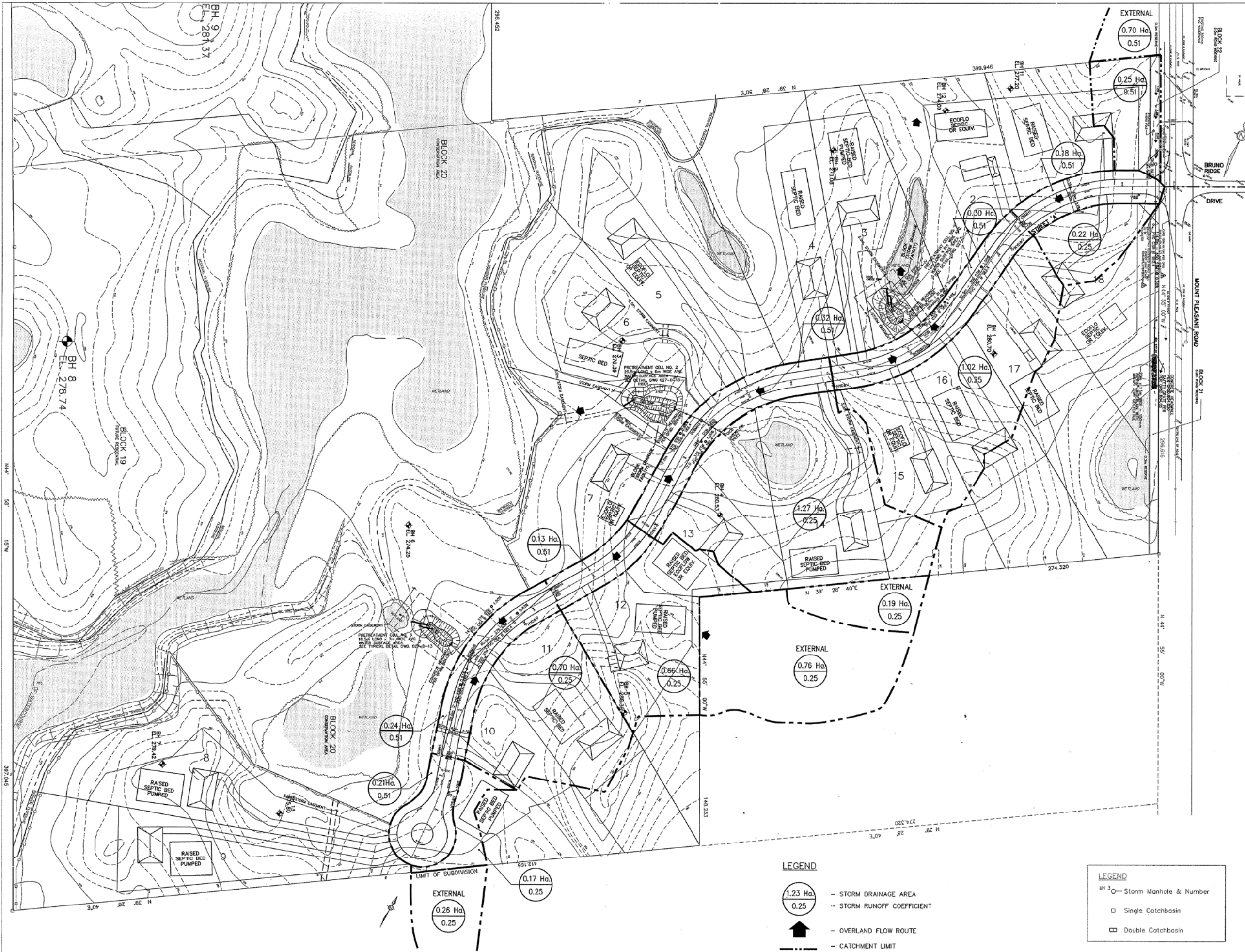
SAND AND SILT, trace clay, trace gravel

GRAIN SIZE CONTENT MIT System	
Gravel	0.9
Sand	35.7
Silt	54.9
Clay	8.4
GRAIN SIZE CONTENT USC System	
Gravel	0.8
Sand	26.9
Silt and Clay	72.3

MIT SYSTEM	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	CLAY
	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		
UNIFIED SYSTEM	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY	

APPENDIX C

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION



GENERAL NOTES

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	CHKD.
1.	P.E.	FEB 2/05	SECOND SUBMISSION	
2.	P.E.	MAR 28/05	FINAL SUBMISSION	
3.	P.E.	APR 4/06	STORM BLOCKS & EASEMENTS ADDED	
4.	P.E.	MAY 15/07	ISSUED FOR TENDER.	sfh

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

THIS APPROVAL CONSTITUTES A GENERAL REVIEW AND DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

THIS APPROVAL IS SUBJECT TO THE FURTHER APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD AND THE ENGINEER OF RECORD OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DATE: 11/10/06 APPROVED BY: [Signature]

C.A. DANIELL, C.E.T.
DIRECTOR
PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

BENCH MARK: MTO BM 758064 ELEV. 297.373

BROWN BUILDING (PALGRAVE PUBLIC SCHOOL) ON WEST SIDE OF REG. ROAD 50, 10.8 KM NORTH OF C.T. OF REG. ROAD 50 AND KING ST. IN THE TOWN OF CALEDON (EASTON), 34 KM SOUTH OF C.T. OF REG. ROAD 50 AND HWY. 8 & 37th WEST OF CENTRE LINE OF REG. ROAD 50. TABLE IS SET HORIZONTALLY IN EAST FACE OF CONCRETE FOUNDATION, 3 M. NORTH OF EAST ENTRANCE, 5m. SOUTH OF NORTHEAST CORNER AND 90cm. BELOW BRICKWORK.



PROJECT NAME: **REDNEX SUBDIVISION**

CONSULTANT: **G & M TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD.**
1029 QUEEN STREET EAST
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4M 1K3
TEL: 416-778-6553 FAX: 416-778-7955

REGION OF PEEL 21T-76010

TOWN OF CALEDON

GENERAL PLAN
STORM DRAINAGE AREA PLAN

LEGEND

1.23 Ha - STORM DRAINAGE AREA
0.25 - STORM RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

↑ - OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE
- - - - - CATCHMENT LIMIT

LEGEND

WH 3 - Storm Manhole & Number

□ Single Catchbasin
▣ Double Catchbasin

FOR STORM DRAINAGE AREAS ONLY

SCALE: HORIZ. 1 : 1000 PROJECT No. 027
DESIGNED BY: P.E. DRAWN BY: P.E. DRAWING No.
CHECKED BY: D.M. DATE: JULY 2004 027-D-1

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	1.93	0	BC	75	10	3	0.22
A2	A2	1	1.70	0	BC	78	10	3	0.20
A4	A4	1	2.52	0	BC	70	10	3	0.17
A5	A5	1	1.69	0	BC	68	10	3	0.14
A6	A6	1	1.21	0	BC	76	10	3	0.20
A7	A7	1	1.48	0	BC	81	10	3	0.09

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	0.04	75	0.43	0.001	10	4.0%	15	0.25	0	0.7	5.0%	90	0.013	0
A8a	A8a	1.81	75	0.22	0.001	10	3.0%	40	0.25	0	0.7	4.0%	164	0.013	0
A8b	A8b	0.05	75	0.44	0.430	10	20.0%	10	0.25	0	0.7	2.2%	15	0.013	0
A9	A9	0.16	75	0.24	0.001	10	20.0%	10	0.25	0	0.7	6.0%	50	0.013	0

Table C.1.3
LAURELPARK, WEIGHTED CN VALUES

NASHYD PARAMETERS

EXISTING CONDITIONS:

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	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	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	0	75	100	98	75
9.0	9.0	0.05	536	536	0	0	75	100	98	75

PROPOSED CONDITIONS:

Catchment	NHYD	total area (ha)	total area (sq.m)	Pervious Grassed (sq.m)	Pervious Rehabilitation (sq.m)	Wetland (sq.m)	Impervious (sq.m)	Pervious CN	Pervious CN (rehabilitation)	Wetland CN	Impervious CN	Weighted CN
A1	A1	1.93	19,254	12,489	5,140	603	1,021	75	66	100	98	75
A2	A2	1.70	16,986	10,855	2,914	2,179	1,037	75	66	100	98	78
A3	A3	0.04	427	244	0	0	183	75	66	100	98	
A4	A4	2.52	25,250	15,622	6,292	2,924	412	66	66	100	98	70
A5	A5	1.69	16,940	15,776	315	669	181	66	66	100	98	68
A6	A6	1.21	12,051	11,490	0	0	561	75	66	100	98	76
A7	A7	1.48	14,750	6,725	3,340	4,685	0	75	66	100	98	81
A8a	A8a	1.81	18,109	13,958	153	0	3,998	75	66	100	98	
A8b	A8b	0.05	451	250	0	0	201	75	66	100	98	
A9	A9	0.16	1,600	1,216	0	0	384	75	66	100	98	81

Notes:

- Assumed row crop with good drainage in BC soil category -> CN range 75 to 8.
Proposed condition, lawn: 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
- Units: ha-hectares; sq.m-square meters

Table C.1.4
LAURELPARK, TIME TO PEAK CALCULATIONS

Bransby Williams Method

Kirpich Formula

Watt & Chow

Airport Method

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

$$T_c = \frac{0.06628L^{0.777}}{S^{0.385}}$$

$$T_c = 0.0293(L/S^{0.5})^{0.777}$$

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

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

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

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

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 (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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 (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	1.93	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	1.70	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	2.52	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	1.69	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	1.21	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	1.48	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

**TABLE C.2
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 12	A8a	1.81	0.001	0.001	134	278.94	0.002	0.002	248	279.08	0.003	0.002	334	279.18

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 12	A8a	1.81	0.004	0.003	453	279.31	0.005	0.003	548	279.41	0.006	0.004	646	279.51

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

TABLE C.3
Laurel Park
Outlet Calculations for Bioretention Area

For 40mm Orifice:

$$Q = C_d \cdot A \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot H}$$

Where: $C_d = 0.62$

A = Area of orifice (sq.m) $\{3.14r^2\}$

g = gravity (m/s)

H = Head above orifice invert (m)

For broad crested weir

$$Q = cLH(3/2)$$

C = 1.6

L = top width of the trapezoid

H = head above invert

B 2
R 4

Drainage From: A8

Orifice Diameter = 0.04 m

Elev. (m)	Q - 40mm orifice cms	Weir flow cms	Total Q cms	Comments
278.75	0.0000		0.0000	base elev; pipe invert
278.80	0.0008		0.0008	
278.90	0.0013		0.0013	
279.00	0.0017		0.0017	
279.10	0.0020		0.0020	
279.20	0.0023		0.0023	
279.30	0.0026		0.0026	
279.40	0.0028		0.0028	
279.41	0.0028		0.0028	
279.45	0.0029		0.0029	
279.50	0.0030		0.0030	
279.52	0.0030	0.0000	0.0030	Spillway invert
279.53	0.0030	0.0033	0.0064	
279.60	0.0032	0.0956	0.0988	

(TRCA Existing Conditions)

Unit flow rates:	
100 year	0.0058
50 year	0.0049
25 year	0.0040
10 year	0.0031
5 year	0.0023
2 year	0.0013

SWM Block:

Drainage From: A8

Route Reservoir

Elev. (m)	Total Q cms	Storage (ha-m)	Storage (cu.m)	
278.75	0.0000	0.000	0.0	Base of pond, outlet pipe invert
278.80	0.0008	0.003	33.9	
278.90	0.0013	0.011	105.2	
279.00	0.0017	0.018	181.6	
279.10	0.0020	0.026	263.1	
279.20	0.0023	0.035	349.9	
279.30	0.0026	0.044	442.1	
279.40	0.0028	0.054	539.7	
279.50	0.0030	0.064	643.0	
279.52	0.0030	0.066	664.4	
279.53	0.0064	0.068	675.3	Spillway invert
279.60	0.0988	0.075	750.0	Perimeter Crest Elevation

```
00001> 2 Metric units
00002> #*****
00003> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00004> # Date : [2018-11-30]
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> *$-----
00013> *$-----
00014> READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=[*100Y6.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* ], IDs 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>
00087>
00088>
00089>
00090>
00091>
00092>
00093>
00094>
00095>
00096>
00097>
00098>
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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 W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS 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 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> ***** Orlawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWHMYO 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: swmhyom@fsa.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> *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: [ ] *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> *****
00049> *****
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00052> # Date: [2018-11-30] TIME: [ 16:16:31 ] RUN COUNTER: 000921 *
00053> # Modeller: [ ]
00054> # Company: Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License #: 3375279
00056> *****
00057> *****
00058> *****
00059> *****
00060> *****
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00062> | PZERO = 00 hrs on 0 | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00063> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC) |
00064> | NRUN = 001 |
00065> | NSTORM= 0 |
00066> *****
00067> *****
00068> 001:0002-----
00069> *****
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 2yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 36.00 mm | Comments: 2yr/6hr
00072> *****
00073> | TIME | | | | | | | | | |
00074> | 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.

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00136> -----
00137>
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> *****
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)= .025 (i)
00165> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00166> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.645
00167> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00168> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .129
00169> *****
00170> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00171> *****
00172> -----
00173> *****
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> *****
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 2018-11-30 at 16:16:31
00264> *****
00265> *****
00266> *****

```

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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 W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS 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 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> ***** Orlawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
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> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00019> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.Com *****
00020> *****
00021> *****
00022> *****
00023> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00024> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00025> *****
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> *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: [ ] *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> *****
00049> *****
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00052> # Date : [2018-11-30] TIME: 16:15:54 RUN COUNTER: 000919 *
00053> # Modeller : [ MYS ]
00054> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License # : 3375279
00056> # *****
00057> # Existing Conditions *****
00058> # *****
00059> # *****
00060> # *****
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00062> |-----| Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00063> | PZERO = 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 | 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.

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00136> -----
00137> *****
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> *****
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)= .050 (i)
00165> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00166> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.086
00167> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00168> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .190
00169> # *****
00170> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00171> # *****
00172> # *****
00173> # *****
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 .070 2.82 9.75 .000
00178> | ID2 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> # *****
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 2018-11-30 at 16:15:54
00264> *****
00265> # *****
00266> # *****

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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 W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS 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> ***** Oclawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
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> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00019> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.Com *****
00020> *****
00021> *****
00022> *****
00023> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00024> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00025> *****
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> *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: [ ] *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> *****
00049> *****
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00052> # Date : [2018-11-30]
00053> # Modeller : [ MYS ]
00054> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License # : 3375279
00056> *****
00057> *****
00058> # Existing Conditions
00059> *****
00060> *****
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00062> |-----| Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00063> | PZERO = 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 |
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.

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00136> -----
00137> *****
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)= .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> *****
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)= .070 (i)
00165> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00166> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.635
00167> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00168> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .227
00169> *****
00170> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00171> *****
00172> *****
00173> *****
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 .099 2.82 13.51 .000
00178> | ID2 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> *****
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 2018-11-30 at 16:15:18
00264> *****
00265> *****
00266> *****

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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 W M M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS 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> ***** Orlawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
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> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00019> ***** E-Mail: swmhyom@jfsa.Com *****
00020> *****
00021> *****
00022> *****
00023> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00024> ***** Bolton SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00025> *****
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: 2018-11-30 TIME: 16:14:36 RUN COUNTER: 000915 *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> *****
00049> *****
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00052> # Date : [2018-11-30]
00053> # Modeller : [ MYS ]
00054> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License # : 3375279
00056> *****
00057> ***** Existing Conditions *****
00058> *****
00059> *****
00060> *****
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00062> |-----| Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00063> | PZERO = 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 | | | | | | | | | |
00074> | hrs mm/hr | 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.

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00136> *****
00137> *****
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> *****
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 .139 2.82 18.79 .000
00178> | ID2 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> *****
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 2018-11-30 at 16:14:36
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 W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W M M M HHHH Y M M M O # 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M M H H Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y M M OOO 9 9 9 -----
00008> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 *****
00010> -----
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWHMYMO 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> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00019> ***** E-Mail: swmhyom@jfsa.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> *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.sum *
00043> * User comments: [] *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> -----
00049> -----
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [16-168]
00052> # Date : [2018-11-30] TIME: 16:14:02 RUN COUNTER: 000914 *
00053> # Modeller : [MYS]
00054> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License # : 3375279
00056> *****
00057> *****
00058> *****
00059> *****
00060> -----
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00062> | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SWHMYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
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 | 6.25 1.460
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> -----
00137> -----
00138> 001:0006-----
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> -----
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) = .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> -----
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 .171 2.82 23.09 .000
00178> | *ID2 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> -----
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 2018-11-30 at 16:14:03
00264> -----
00265> -----
00266> -----

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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 W M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS 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 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> ***** Orlawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
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> ***** Orlawa, 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> *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\L-ex.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\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 : [2018-11-30] TIME: 16:13:07 RUN COUNTER: 000913 *
00054> # Modeller : [ MYS ]
00055> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> # License # : 3375279
00057> *****
00058> # Existing Conditions
00059> *****
00060>
00061> | START | Project dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00062> | PZERO = 00 hrs on 0 | Rainfall dir.: C:\PROGRA-2\SMWHYMO\PROJECTS\L2018\
00063> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC) |
00064> | NRUN = 001 |
00065> | NSTORM= 0 |
00066>
00067>
00068> 001:0002-----
00069>
00070> | READ STORM | Filename: 100yr/6hr
00071> | Ptotal= 80.31 mm | Comments: 100yr/6hr
00072>
00073> | TIME | | | | | | | | | |
00074> | hrs mm/hr | 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.

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00136>
00137>
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)= .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>
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)= .144 (i)
00165> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00166> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.040
00167> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00168> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .324
00169>
00170> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00171>
00172>
00173>
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 .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>
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 2018-11-30 at 16:13:07
00264> *****
00265>
00266>

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00001> 2 Metric units
00002> #*****
00003> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00004> # Date : [2020-12-09]
00005> # Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00006> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00007> # License # : 3375279
00008> #*****
00009> # Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00010> * overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00011> * updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00012> * updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00013> * Filename: L-P.dat
00014> #*****
00015> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
00016> *%
00017> *%-----|
00018> READ STORM | STORM_FILENAME=[*100y6.STM*] |
00019> *%-----|
00020> # Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00021> *%-----|
00022> CALIB NASHYD | ID=[ 1 ], NHYD=[*A1*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.93 ](ha),
00023> | DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 75 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00024> | N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.22 ]hrs,
00025> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00026> *%-----|
00027> # Node 2: Flow from Basin 2
00028> *%-----|
00029> CALIB NASHYD | ID=[ 2 ], NHYD=[*A2*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.70 ](ha),
00030> | DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 78 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00031> | N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.20 ]hrs,
00032> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00033> *%-----|
00034> # Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00035> *%-----|
00036> CALIB STANDHYD | ID=[ 3 ], NHYD=[*A3*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.04 ](ha),
00037> | XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.43 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[ 2 ],
00038> | SCS curve number CN=[ 75 ],
00039> | Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 4 ](%),
00040> | LGP=[ 15 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ]
00041> | Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 5 ](%),
00042> | LGI=[ 90 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ]
00043> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00044> *%-----|
00045> # Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00046> *%-----|
00047> CALIB NASHYD | ID=[ 4 ], NHYD=[*A4*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 2.52 ](ha),
00048> | DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 70 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00049> | N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.17 ]hrs,
00050> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00051> *%-----|
00052> CALIB NASHYD | ID=[ 5 ], NHYD=[*A5*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.69 ](ha),
00053> | DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 68 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00054> | N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.14 ]hrs,
00055> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00056> *%-----|
00057> ADD HYD | IDsum=[ 6 ], NHYD=[*N4*], IDa to add=[ 4+5 ]
00058> *%-----|
00059> # Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00060> *%-----|
00061> CALIB NASHYD | ID=[ 7 ], NHYD=[*A6*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.21 ](ha),
00062> | DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 76 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00063> | N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.20 ]hrs,
00064> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00065> *%-----|
00066> # Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00067> *%-----|
00068> CALIB NASHYD | ID=[ 8 ], NHYD=[*A7*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.48 ](ha),
00069> | DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 81 ], IA=[ 10 ](mm),
00070> | N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.09 ]hrs,
00071> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00072> *%-----|
00073> # Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00074> *%-----|
00075> CALIB STANDHYD | ID=[ 9 ], NHYD=[*A8*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 1.86 ](ha),
00076> | XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.22 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[ 2 ],
00077> | SCS curve number CN=[ 75 ],
00078> | Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 3.0 ](%),
00079> | LGP=[ 40 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ]
00080> | Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 3 ](%),
00081> | LGI=[ 164 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ]
00082> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00083> *%-----|
00084> ROUTE RESERVOIR | IDout=[ 1 ], NHYD=[*SWM-out* ], IDin=[ 9 ],
00085> | RDT=[ 1 ](min),
00086> | TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00087> | (cms) - (ha-m)
00088> | [ 0.0, 0.000 ]
00089> | [ 0.0008, 0.003 ]
00090> | [ 0.0013, 0.011 ]
00091> | [ 0.0017, 0.018 ]
00092> | [ 0.0020, 0.026 ]
00093> | [ 0.0023, 0.035 ]
00094> | [ 0.0026, 0.044 ]
00095> | [ 0.0028, 0.054 ]
00096> | [ 0.0030, 0.064 ]
00097> | [ 0.0030, 0.066 ]
00098> | [ 0.0064, 0.068 ]
00099> | [ 0.0988, 0.075 ]
00100> | [ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
00101> | IDovf=[ 2 ], NHYDovf=[*SWM-OVF* ]
00102> *%-----|
00103> *%-----|
00104> # Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00105> *%-----|
00106> CALIB STANDHYD | ID=[ 5 ], NHYD=[*A9*], DT=[ 1 ](min), AREA=[ 0.16 ](ha),
00107> | XIMP=[ 0.001 ], TIMP=[ 0.24 ], DWF=[ 0 ](cms), LOSS=[ 2 ],
00108> | SCS curve number CN=[ 75 ],
00109> | Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[ 10 ](mm), SLPP=[ 20 ](%),
00110> | LGP=[ 10 ](m), MNP=[ 0.25 ], SCP=[ 0 ]
00111> | Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[ 0.7 ](mm), SLPI=[ 6 ](%),
00112> | LGI=[ 50 ](m), MNI=[ 0.013 ], SCI=[ 0 ]
00113> | RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
00114> *%-----|
00115> FINISH
00116>
00117>
00118>
00119>
00120>
00121>
00122>
00123>
00124>
00125>
00126>
00127>

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00128>
00129>
00130>
00131>
00132>
00133>
00134>
00135>
00136>
00137>

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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 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 O O 9 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMMHYMO 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> ***** Licensed user: Calder Engineering Ltd. *****
00024> ***** SERIAL#:3375279 *****
00025> *****
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> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2020-12-09 TIME: 09:39:20 RUN COUNTER: 000373 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00052> # Date : [2020-12-09]
00053> # Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00054> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License # : 3375279
00056> # Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00057> # overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00058> # updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00059> # updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00060> # File name: L-P.dat
00061> # *****
00062> # START | Project dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00063> | Rainfall dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00064> |
00065> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00066> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00067> | NRUN = 001
00068> | NSTORM= 0
00069> |
00070> |
00071> |
00072> 001:0002-----
00073>
00074> | READ STORM | Filename: 2yr/6hr
00075> | Ptotal= 36.00 mm | Comments: 2yr/6hr
00076> |
00077> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00078> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00079> | .25 .000 | 2.00 12.240 | 3.75 5.040 | 5.50 .720
00080> | .50 .720 | 2.25 12.240 | 4.00 2.880 | 5.75 .720
00081> | .75 .720 | 2.50 33.120 | 4.25 2.880 | 6.00 .720
00082> | 1.00 .720 | 2.75 33.120 | 4.50 1.440 | 6.25 .720
00083> | 1.25 .720 | 3.00 9.360 | 4.75 1.440
00084> | 1.50 4.320 | 3.25 9.360 | 5.00 .720
00085> | 1.75 4.320 | 3.50 5.040 | 5.25 .720
00086> |
00087> |
00088> 001:0003-----
00089> # Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00090>
00091> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.93 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00092> | 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00093> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00094>
00095> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .335
00096>
00097> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .028 (i)
00098> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.883
00099> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.108
00100> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00101> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .170
00102>
00103> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00104>
00105>
00106> 001:0004-----
00107> # Node 2: Flow From Basin 2
00108>
00109> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00110> | 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00111> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00112>
00113> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .325
00114>
00115> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .030 (i)
00116> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00117> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.923
00118> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00119> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .192
00120>
00121> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00122>
00123>
00124> 001:0005-----
00125> # Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00126>
00127> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .04

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00128> 03: A3 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00129>
00130> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00131> Surface Area (ha)= .02
00132> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00133> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00134> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00135> Mannings n = .013 .250
00136>
00137> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 26.87
00138> over (min) = 2.00 8.00
00139> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.30 (ii) 7.69 (ii)
00140> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 8.00
00141> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .54 .15
00142>
00143> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .001 (iii)
00144> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.37 2.78 2.783
00145> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 11.68 11.699
00146> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00147> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .32 .325
00148>
00149> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00150> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00151> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00152> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00153> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0006-----
00157> # Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00158>
00159> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.52 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00160> | 04:A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00161> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00162>
00163> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .566
00164>
00165> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .034 (i)
00166> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00167> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.013
00168> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00169> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .139
00170>
00171> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00172>
00173>
00174> 001:0007-----
00175>
00176> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.69 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00177> | 05:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00178> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00179>
00180> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .461
00181>
00182> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .023 (i)
00183> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00184> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 4.645
00185> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00186> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .129
00187>
00188> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00189>
00190>
00191> 001:0008-----
00192>
00193> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00194> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00195> | ID1 04:A4 2.52 .034 2.83 5.01 .000
00196> | +ID2 05:A5 1.69 .023 2.82 4.64 .000
00197> |
00198> | SUM 06:N4 4.21 .056 2.82 4.86 .000
00199> |
00200> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0009-----
00204> # Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.21 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00207> | 07:A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .231
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .019 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.364
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .177
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0010-----
00222> # Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.48 Curve Number (CN)=81.00
00225> | 08:A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .628
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .041 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 7.899
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.000
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .219
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0011-----
00240> # Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00241>
00242> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.86
00243> | 09:A8 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 22.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00244>
00245> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00246> Surface Area (ha)= .41 1.45
00247> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00248> Average Slope (%)= 3.00 3.00
00249> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00250> Mannings n = .013 .250
00251>
00252> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 33.12 12.52
00253> over (min) = 4.00 18.00
00254> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.85 (ii) 18.20 (ii)

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00255> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 18.00
00256> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .06
00257> *TOTALS*
00258> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .03 .033 (iii)
00259> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.65 2.97 2.967
00260> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 8.43 8.455
00261> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00262> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .23 .235
00263>
00264> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00265> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00266> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00267> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00268> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00269>
-----
00270>
00271> 001:0012-----
00272>
00273> ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00274> | IN>09:(A8 )
00275> | OUT<01:(SWM-ou) |
00276> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00277> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
00278> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
00279> .000 .0000E+00 .003 .4400E-01
00280> .001 .3000E-02 .003 .5400E-01
00281> .001 .1100E-01 .003 .6400E-01
00282> .002 .1800E-01 .003 .6600E-01
00283> .002 .2600E-01 .006 .6800E-01
00284> .002 .3500E-01 .099 .7500E-01
00285>
00286> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00287> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00288> INFLOW >09: (A8 ) 1.86 .033 2.967 8.455
00289> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-ou) 1.86 .001 6.500 8.455
00290> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV) .00 .000 .000 .000
00291>
00292> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00293> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00294> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00295>
00296> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 4.449
00297> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 212.00
00298> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1381E-01
00299>
-----
00300>
00301> 001:0013-----
00302> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00303>
00304> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00305> | 05:A9 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 24.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00306> -----
00307> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00308> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .12
00309> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00310> Average Slope (%)= 6.00 20.00
00311> Length (m)= 50.00 10.00
00312> Mannings n = .013 .250
00313>
00314> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 33.12 15.99
00315> over (min) 2.00 5.00
00316> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.53 (ii) 4.74 (ii)
00317> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00
00318> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .66 .23
00319>
00320> *TOTALS*
00321> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .005 (iii)
00322> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.38 2.77 2.767
00323> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.30 8.69 8.713
00324> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 36.00 36.00 36.000
00325> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .24 .242
00326>
00327> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00328> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00329> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00330> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00331> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00332>
-----
00333> 001:0014-----
00334> FINISH
00335>
-----
00336> *****
00337> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00338>
00339> Simulation ended on 2020-12-09 at 09:39:20
00340> *****
00341>

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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 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 O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMMHYMO 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> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2020-12-09 TIME: 09:39:44 RUN COUNTER: 000374 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.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 : [2020-12-09]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *# *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00059> * overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00060> * updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00061> * updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00062> * Filename: L-P.dat
00063> *# *****
00064>
00065> | START | Project dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00066> | Rainfall dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00067> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00068> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00069> | NRUN = 001
00070> | NSTORM= 0
00071>
00072> 001:0002-----
00073>
00074> | READ STORM | Filename: 5yr/6hr
00075> | Ptotal= 47.81 mm | Comments: 5yr/6hr
00076>
00077> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00078> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00079> | .25 .000 | 2.00 16.250 | 3.75 6.690 | 5.50 .960
00080> | .50 .960 | 2.25 16.250 | 4.00 3.820 | 5.75 .960
00081> | .75 .960 | 2.50 43.980 | 4.25 3.820 | 6.00 .960
00082> | 1.00 .960 | 2.75 43.980 | 4.50 1.910 | 6.25 .960
00083> | 1.25 .960 | 3.00 12.430 | 4.75 1.910
00084> | 1.50 5.740 | 3.25 12.430 | 5.00 .960
00085> | 1.75 5.740 | 3.50 6.690 | 5.25 .960
00086>
00087>
00088> 001:0003-----
00089> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00090>
00091> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.93 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00092> | 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00093> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00094>
00095> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .335
00096>
00097> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .056 (i)
00098> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00099> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.672
00100> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00101> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .244
00102>
00103> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00104>
00105>
00106> 001:0004-----
00107> *# Node 2: Flow From Basin 2
00108>
00109> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00110> | 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00111> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00112>
00113> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .325
00114>
00115> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .059 (i)
00116> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00117> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.061
00118> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00119> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .273
00120>
00121> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00122>
00123>
00124> 001:0005-----
00125> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00126>
00127> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .04

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00128> | 03: A3 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00129>
00130> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00131> Surface Area (ha)= .02
00132> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00133> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00134> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00135> Mannings n = .013 .250
00136>
00137> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 44.51
00138> over (min)= 2.00 6.00
00139> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.06 (ii) 6.45 (ii)
00140> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 6.00
00141> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .57 .18
00142>
00143> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .003 (iii)
00144> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.70 2.77 2.767
00145> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 19.61 19.635
00146> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00147> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .41 .411
00148>
00149> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00150> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00151> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00152> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00153> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0006-----
00157> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00158>
00159> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.52 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00160> | 04:A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00161> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00162>
00163> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .566
00164>
00165> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .068 (i)
00166> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00167> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.747
00168> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00169> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .204
00170>
00171> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00172>
00173>
00174> 001:0007-----
00175>
00176> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.69 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00177> | 05:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00178> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00179>
00180> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .461
00181>
00182> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .046 (i)
00183> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00184> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.086
00185> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00186> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .190
00187>
00188> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00189>
00190>
00191> 001:0008-----
00192>
00193> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00194> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00195> | ID1 04:A4 2.52 .068 2.82 9.75 .000
00196> | +ID2 05:A5 1.69 .046 2.80 9.09 .000
00197> | *****
00198> | SUM 06:N4 4.21 .114 2.82 9.48 .000
00199>
00200> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0009-----
00204> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.21 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00207> | 07:A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .231
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .038 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.113
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .253
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0010-----
00222> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.48 Curve Number (CN)=81.00
00225> | 08:A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .628
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .075 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.679
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.810
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .307
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0011-----
00240> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00241>
00242> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.86
00243> | 09:A8 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 22.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00244>
00245> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00246> Surface Area (ha)= .41 1.45
00247> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00248> Average Slope (%)= 3.00 3.00
00249> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00250> Mannings n = .013 .250
00251>
00252> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.98 23.48
00253> over (min)= 3.00 15.00
00254> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.43 (ii) 14.59 (ii)

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00255> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 15.00
00256> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .34 .08
00257> *TOTALS*
00258> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .07 .067 (iii)
00259> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.88 2.883
00260> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 15.08 15.113
00261> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00262> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .32 .316
00263>
00264> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
00265> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00266> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00267> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00268> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00269>
-----
00270>
00271> 001:0012-----
00272>
00273> ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00274> | IN>09:(A8 ) |
00275> | OUT<01:(SWM-ou) |
00276> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00277> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
00278> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
00279> .000 .0000E+00 .003 .4400E-01
00280> .001 .3000E-02 .003 .5400E-01
00281> .001 .1100E-01 .003 .6400E-01
00282> .002 .1800E-01 .003 .6600E-01
00283> .002 .2600E-01 .006 .6800E-01
00284> .002 .3500E-01 .099 .7500E-01
00285>
00286> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00287> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00288> INFLOW >09: (A8 ) 1.86 .067 2.883 15.113
00289> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-ou) 1.86 .002 6.500 15.112
00290> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV) .00 .000 .000 .000
00291>
00292> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00293> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00294> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00295>
00296> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 2.941
00297> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 217.00
00298> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= .2546E-01
00299>
-----
00300>
00301> 001:0013-----
00302> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00303>
00304> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00305> | 05:A9 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 24.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00306>
00307> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00308> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .12
00309> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00310> Average Slope (%)= 6.00 20.00
00311> Length (m)= 50.00 10.00
00312> Mannings n = .013 .250
00313>
00314> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 43.98 27.71
00315> over (min) 1.00 4.00
00316> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.37 (ii) 3.94 (ii)
00317> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 4.00
00318> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .89 .29
00319>
00320> *TOTALS*
00321> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .009 (iii)
00322> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.70 2.75 2.750
00323> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.11 15.45 15.481
00324> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.81 47.81 47.810
00325> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .32 .324
00326>
00327> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
00328> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00329> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00330> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00331> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00332>
-----
00333> 001:0014-----
00334> FINISH
00335>
-----
00336> *****
00337> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00338>
00339> Simulation ended on 2020-12-09 at 09:39:44
00340> *****
00341>

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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 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 O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMMHYMO 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> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2020-12-09 TIME: 09:40:05 RUN COUNTER: 000375 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.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 : [2020-12-09]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00059> * overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00060> * updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00061> * updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00062> * Filename: L-P.dat
00063> *****
00064>
00065> | START | Project dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00066> | Rainfall dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00067> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00068> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00069> | NRUN = 001
00070> | NSTORM= 0
00071> *****
00072> 001:0002-----
00073>
00074> | READ STORM | Filename: 10yr/6hr
00075> | Ptotal= 55.69 mm | Comments: 10yr/6hr
00076>
00077> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00078> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00079> | .25 .000 | 2.00 18.940 | 3.75 7.800 | 5.50 1.110
00080> | .50 1.110 | 2.25 18.940 | 4.00 4.460 | 5.75 1.110
00081> | .75 1.110 | 2.50 51.240 | 4.25 4.460 | 6.00 1.110
00082> | 1.00 1.110 | 2.75 51.240 | 4.50 2.230 | 6.25 1.110
00083> | 1.25 1.110 | 3.00 14.480 | 4.75 2.230
00084> | 1.50 6.680 | 3.25 14.480 | 5.00 1.110
00085> | 1.75 6.680 | 3.50 7.800 | 5.25 1.110
00086>
00087>
00088> 001:0003-----
00089> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00090>
00091> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.93 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00092> | 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00093> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00094>
00095> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .335
00096>
00097> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .079 (i)
00098> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.867
00099> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.014
00100> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00101> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .288
00102>
00103> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00104>
00105>
00106> 001:0004-----
00107> *# Node 2: Flow From Basin 2
00108>
00109> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00110> | 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00111> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00112>
00113> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .325
00114>
00115> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .081 (i)
00116> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00117> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.792
00118> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00119> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .319
00120>
00121> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00122>
00123>
00124> 001:0005-----
00125> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00126>
00127> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .04

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00128> 03: A3 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00129>
00130> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00131> Surface Area (ha)= .02
00132> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00133> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00134> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00135> Mannings n = .013 .250
00136>
00137> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 56.68
00138> over (min) 2.00 6.00
00139> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.93 (ii) 5.93 (ii)
00140> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 6.00
00141> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .59 .19
00142>
00143> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .003 (iii)
00144> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.52 2.77 2.767
00145> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 25.42 25.448
00146> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00147> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46 .457
00148>
00149> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00150> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00151> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00152> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00153> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0006-----
00157> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00158>
00159> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.52 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00160> | 04:A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00161> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00162>
00163> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .566
00164>
00165> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .096 (i)
00166> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00167> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.508
00168> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00169> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .243
00170>
00171> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00172>
00173>
00174> 001:0007-----
00175>
00176> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.69 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00177> | 05:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00178> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00179>
00180> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .461
00181>
00182> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .064 (i)
00183> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00184> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.635
00185> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00186> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .227
00187>
00188> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00189>
00190>
00191> 001:0008-----
00192>
00193> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00194> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00195> | ID1 04:A4 2.52 .096 2.82 13.51 .000
00196> | +ID2 05:A5 1.69 .064 2.80 12.64 .000
00197> | *****
00198> | SUM 06:N4 4.21 .159 2.80 13.16 .000
00199>
00200> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0009-----
00204> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.21 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00207> | 07:A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .231
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .054 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.581
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0010-----
00222> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.48 Curve Number (CN)=81.00
00225> | 08:A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .628
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .101 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.831
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.690
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .356
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0011-----
00240> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00241>
00242> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.86
00243> | 09:A8 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 22.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00244>
00245> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00246> Surface Area (ha)= .41 1.45
00247> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00248> Average Slope (%)= 3.00 3.00
00249> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00250> Mannings n = .013 .250
00251>
00252> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 51.24 31.83
00253> over (min) 3.00 13.00
00254> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.23 (ii) 13.11 (ii)

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00255> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 13.00
00256> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .36 .09
00257> *TOTALS*
00258> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .10 .095 (iii)
00259> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.62 2.85 2.850
00260> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 20.11 20.149
00261> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00262> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .36 .362
00263>
00264> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00265> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00266> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00267> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00268> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00269>
-----
00270>
00271> 001:0012-----
00272>
00273> ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00274> | IN>09:(A8 ) |
00275> | OUT<01:(SWM-ou) |
00276> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00277> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
00278> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
00279> .000 .0000E+00 .003 .4400E-01
00280> .001 .3000E-02 .003 .5400E-01
00281> .001 .1100E-01 .003 .6400E-01
00282> .002 .1800E-01 .003 .6600E-01
00283> .002 .2600E-01 .006 .6800E-01
00284> .002 .3500E-01 .099 .7500E-01
00285>
00286> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00287> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00288> INFLOW >09: (A8 ) 1.86 .095 2.850 20.149
00289> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-ou) 1.86 .002 6.483 20.148
00290> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV) .00 .000 .000 .000
00291>
00292> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00293> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00294> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00295>
00296> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 2.388
00297> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 218.00
00298> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3440E-01
00299>
-----
00300>
00301> 001:0013-----
00302> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00303>
00304> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00305> | 05:A9 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 24.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00306>
00307> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00308> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .12
00309> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00310> Average Slope (%)= 6.00 20.00
00311> Length (m)= 50.00 10.00
00312> Mannings n = .013 .250
00313>
00314> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 51.24 36.14
00315> over (min) 1.00 4.00
00316> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.29 (ii) 3.60 (ii)
00317> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 4.00
00318> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .92 .30
00319>
00320> *TOTALS*
00321> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .012 (iii)
00322> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.50 2.75 2.750
00323> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.99 20.55 20.586
00324> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 55.69 55.69 55.690
00325> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .37 .370
00326>
00327> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00328> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00329> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00330> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00331> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00332>
-----
00333> 001:0014-----
00334> FINISH
00335>
00336> *****
00337> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00338>
00339> Simulation ended on 2020-12-09 at 09:40:06
00340> *****
00341>

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M 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 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 H Y Y M 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> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMMHYMO 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> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.Com *****
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> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2020-12-09 TIME: 09:40:27 RUN COUNTER: 000376 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.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 : [2020-12-09]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00059> * overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00060> * updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00061> * updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00062> * Filename: L-P.dat
00063> *****
00064>
00065> | START | Project dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00066> | Rainfall dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00067> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00068> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00069> | NRUN = 001
00070> | NSTORM= 0
00071>
00072> 001:0002-----
00073>
00074> | READ STORM | Filename: 25yr/6hr
00075> | Ptotal= 65.59 mm | Comments: 25yr/6hr
00076>
00077> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00078> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00079> | .25 .000 | 2.00 22.300 | 3.75 9.180 | 5.50 1.310
00080> | .50 1.310 | 2.25 22.300 | 4.00 5.250 | 5.75 1.310
00081> | .75 1.310 | 2.50 60.350 | 4.25 5.250 | 6.00 1.310
00082> | 1.00 1.310 | 2.75 60.350 | 4.50 2.620 | 6.25 1.310
00083> | 1.25 1.310 | 3.00 17.060 | 4.75 2.620
00084> | 1.50 7.870 | 3.25 17.060 | 5.00 1.310
00085> | 1.75 7.870 | 3.50 9.180 | 5.25 1.310
00086>
00087>
00088> 001:0003-----
00089> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00090>
00091> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.93 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00092> | 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00093> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00094>
00095> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .335
00096>
00097> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .110 (i)
00098> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00099> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.033
00100> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00101> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .336
00102>
00103> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00104>
00105>
00106> 001:0004-----
00107> *# Node 2: Flow From Basin 2
00108>
00109> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00110> | 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00111> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00112>
00113> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .325
00114>
00115> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .112 (i)
00116> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00117> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.288
00118> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00119> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .370
00120>
00121> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00122>
00123>
00124> 001:0005-----
00125> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00126>
00127> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .04

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00128> 03: A3 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00129>
00130> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00131> Surface Area (ha)= .02
00132> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00133> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00134> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00135> Mannings n = .013 .250
00136>
00137> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 72.87
00138> over (min) 2.00 5.00
00139> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.81 (ii) 5.42 (ii)
00140> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00
00141> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .61 .21
00142>
00143> *TOTALS*
00144> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .00 .004 (iii)
00145> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.53 2.75 2.750
00146> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 33.15 33.177
00147> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00148> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .51 .506
00149>
00150> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00151> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00152> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00153> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00154> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00155>
00156> 001:0006-----
00157> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00158>
00159> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.52 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00160> | 04:A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00161> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00162>
00163> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .566
00164>
00165> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .134 (i)
00166> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00167> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.792
00168> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00169> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .287
00170>
00171> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00172>
00173>
00174> 001:0007-----
00175>
00176> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.69 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00177> | 05:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00178> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00179>
00180> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .461
00181>
00182> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .090 (i)
00183> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.800
00184> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.646
00185> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00186> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .269
00187>
00188> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00189>
00190>
00191> 001:0008-----
00192>
00193> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00194> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00195> | ID1 04:A4 2.52 .134 2.82 18.79 .000
00196> | +ID2 05:A5 1.69 .090 2.80 17.65 .000
00197> |
00198> | SUM 06:N4 4.21 .224 2.80 18.33 .000
00199>
00200> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0009-----
00204> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.21 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00207> | 07:A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .231
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .074 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.755
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .347
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0010-----
00222> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.48 Curve Number (CN)=81.00
00225> | 08:A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .628
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .135 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.832
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.590
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .409
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0011-----
00240> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00241>
00242> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.86
00243> | 09:A8 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 22.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00244>
00245> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00246> Surface Area (ha)= .41 1.45
00247> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00248> Average Slope (%)= 3.00 3.00
00249> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00250> Mannings n = .013 .250
00251>
00252> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 60.35 42.58
00253> over (min) 3.00 12.00
00254> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.03 (ii) 11.82 (ii)

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00255> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 12.00
00256> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .37 .10
00257> *TOTALS*
00258> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .13 .134 (iii)
00259> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.62 2.83 2.833
00260> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 26.95 26.988
00261> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00262> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .41 .411
00263>
00264> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00265> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00266> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00267> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00268> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00269>
-----
00270>
00271> 001:0012-----
00272>
00273> ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00274> | IN>09:(A8 ) |
00275> | OUT<01:(SWM-ou) |
00276> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00277> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
00278> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
00279> .000 .0000E+00 .003 .4400E-01
00280> .001 .3000E-02 .003 .5400E-01
00281> .001 .1100E-01 .003 .6400E-01
00282> .002 .1800E-01 .003 .6600E-01
00283> .002 .2600E-01 .006 .6800E-01
00284> .002 .3500E-01 .099 .7500E-01
00285>
00286> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00287> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00288> INFLOW >09: (A8 ) 1.86 .134 2.833 26.988
00289> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-ou) 1.86 .003 6.483 26.987
00290> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV) .00 .000 .000 .000
00291>
00292> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00293> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00294> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00295>
00296> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 1.981
00297> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 219.00
00298> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.4660E-01
00299>
-----
00300>
00301> 001:0013-----
00302> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00303>
00304> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00305> | 05:A9 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 24.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00306>
00307> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00308> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .12
00309> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00310> Average Slope (%)= 6.00 20.00
00311> Length (m)= 50.00 10.00
00312> Mannings n = .013 .250
00313>
00314> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 60.35 47.60
00315> over (min) 1.00 3.00
00316> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.21 (ii) 3.28 (ii)
00317> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 3.00
00318> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .96 .35
00319>
00320> *TOTALS*
00321> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .015 (iii)
00322> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.50 2.75 2.750
00323> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 64.89 27.47 27.506
00324> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.59 65.59 65.590
00325> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .42 .419
00326>
00327> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00328> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00329> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00330> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00331> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00332>
-----
00333> 001:0014-----
00334> FINISH
00335>
00336> *****
00337> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00338>
00339> Simulation ended on 2020-12-09 at 09:40:27
00340> *****
00341>

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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 O O 9 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 O O 9 9 9 9 =====
00008> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMMHYMO 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> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2020-12-09 TIME: 09:40:50 RUN COUNTER: 000377 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.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 : [2020-12-09]
00054> *# Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00055> *# Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00056> *# License # : 3375279
00057> *****
00058> *# Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00059> * overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00060> * updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00061> * updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00062> * Filename: L-P.dat
00063> *****
00064>
00065> | START | Project dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00066> | Rainfall dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00067> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00068> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00069> | NRUN = 001
00070> | NSTORM= 0
00071> *****
00072> 001:0002-----
00073>
00074> | READ STORM | Filename: 50yr/6hr
00075> | Ptotal= 73.00 mm | Comments: 50yr/6hr
00076>
00077> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00078> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00079> | .25 .000 | 2.00 24.820 | 3.75 10.220 | 5.50 1.460
00080> | .50 1.460 | 2.25 24.820 | 4.00 5.840 | 5.75 1.460
00081> | .75 1.460 | 2.50 67.160 | 4.25 5.840 | 6.00 1.460
00082> | 1.00 1.460 | 2.75 67.160 | 4.50 2.920 | 6.25 1.460
00083> | 1.25 1.460 | 3.00 18.980 | 4.75 2.920
00084> | 1.50 8.760 | 3.25 18.980 | 5.00 1.460
00085> | 1.75 8.760 | 3.50 10.220 | 5.25 1.460
00086>
00087>
00088> 001:0003-----
00089> *# Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00090>
00091> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.93 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00092> | 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00093> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00094>
00095> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .335
00096>
00097> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .135 (i)
00098> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00099> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.878
00100> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00101> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .368
00102>
00103> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00104>
00105>
00106> 001:0004-----
00107> *# Node 2: Flow From Basin 2
00108>
00109> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00110> | 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00111> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00112>
00113> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .325
00114>
00115> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .137 (i)
00116> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00117> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.478
00118> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00119> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .404
00120>
00121> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00122>
00123>
00124> 001:0005-----
00125> *# Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00126>
00127> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .04

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00128> | 03: A3 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00129>
00130> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00131> Surface Area (ha)= .02
00132> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00133> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00134> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00135> Mannings n = .013 .250
00136>
00137> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 84.96
00138> over (min) = 2.00 5.00
00139> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (ii) 5.13 (ii)
00140> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00
00141> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .63 .22
00142>
00143> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .005 (iii)
00144> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.75 2.750
00145> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 39.17 39.206
00146> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00147> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .54 .537
00148>
00149> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00150> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00151> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00152> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00153> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0006-----
00157> *# Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00158>
00159> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.52 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00160> | 04:A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00161> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00162>
00163> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .566
00164>
00165> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .166 (i)
00166> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00167> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.095
00168> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00169> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .316
00170>
00171> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00172>
00173>
00174> 001:0007-----
00175>
00176> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.69 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00177> | 05:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00178> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00179>
00180> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .461
00181>
00182> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .111 (i)
00183> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00184> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.744
00185> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00186> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .298
00187>
00188> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00189>
00190>
00191> 001:0008-----
00192>
00193> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00194> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00195> | ID1 04:A4 2.52 .166 2.82 23.09 .000
00196> | +ID2 05:A5 1.69 .111 2.78 21.74 .000
00197> | *****
00198> | SUM 06:N4 4.21 .277 2.80 22.55 .000
00199>
00200> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0009-----
00204> *# Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.21 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00207> | 07:A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .231
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .091 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.714
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .380
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0010-----
00222> *# Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.48 Curve Number (CN)=81.00
00225> | 08:A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .628
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .162 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.379
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .444
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0011-----
00240> *# Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00241>
00242> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.86
00243> | 09:A8 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 22.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00244>
00245> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00246> Surface Area (ha)= .41 1.45
00247> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00248> Average Slope (%)= 3.00 3.00
00249> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00250> Mannings n = .013 .250
00251>
00252> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 67.16 51.12
00253> over (min) = 3.00 11.00
00254> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.90 (ii) 11.07 (ii)

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00255> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 11.00
00256> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .38 .10
00257> *TOTALS*
00258> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .17 .165 (iii)
00259> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.82 2.817
00260> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 32.37 32.409
00261> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00262> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .44 .444
00263>
00264> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00265> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00266> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00267> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00268> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00269>
-----
00270>
00271> 001:0012-----
00272>
00273> ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00274> | IN>09:(A8 ) |
00275> | OUT<01:(SWM-ou) |
00276> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00277> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
00278> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
00279> .000 .0000E+00 .003 .4400E-01
00280> .001 .3000E-02 .003 .5400E-01
00281> .001 .1100E-01 .003 .6400E-01
00282> .002 .1800E-01 .003 .6600E-01
00283> .002 .2600E-01 .006 .6800E-01
00284> .002 .3500E-01 .099 .7500E-01
00285>
00286> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00287> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00288> INFLOW >09: (A8 ) 1.86 .165 2.817 32.409
00289> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-ou) 1.86 .003 6.483 32.408
00290> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV) .00 .000 .000 .000
00291>
00292> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00293> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00294> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00295>
00296> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 1.722
00297> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 220.00
00298> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.5637E-01
00299>
-----
00300>
00301> 001:0013-----
00302> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00303>
00304> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00305> | 05:A9 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 24.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00306>
00307> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00308> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .12
00309> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00310> Average Slope (%)= 6.00 20.00
00311> Length (m)= 50.00 10.00
00312> Mannings n = .013 .250
00313>
00314> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 67.16 56.25
00315> over (min) 1.00 3.00
00316> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.15 (ii) 3.09 (ii)
00317> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 3.00
00318> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .99 .37
00319>
00320> *TOTALS*
00321> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .018 (iii)
00322> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.75 2.75 2.750
00323> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.30 32.94 32.983
00324> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.00 73.00 73.000
00325> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .45 .452
00326>
00327> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00328> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00329> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00330> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00331> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00332>
-----
00333> 001:0014-----
00334> FINISH
00335>
00336> *****
00337> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00338>
00339> Simulation ended on 2020-12-09 at 09:40:50
00340> *****
00341>

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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 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> 9 9 9 9 # 3375279
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMMHYMO 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> ***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfsa.Com *****
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> ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T *****
00037> *****
00038> * DATE: 2020-12-09 TIME: 09:41:15 RUN COUNTER: 000378 *
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.dat *
00041> * Output filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.out *
00042> * Summary filename: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\2020\L-P.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048>
00049>
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> # Project Name: [Laurel Park] Project Number: [ 16-168 ]
00052> # Date : [2020-12-09]
00053> # Modeller : [ MYS, KC ]
00054> # Company : Calder Engineering Ltd.
00055> # License # : 3375279
00056> # Proposed Conditions: bottom at 278.75, pipe invert at 278.75
00057> # overflow at 279.52 and top of berm at 279.62
00058> # updated with revised drainage areas and pond design February 2020
00059> # updated with minor changes to drainage areas at west side of property
00060> # File name: L-P.dat
00061> # *****
00062> # START | Project dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00063> | Rainfall dir.: C:\USERS\CALDER\DOCUME-1\SWMMHY-1\16-168\20
00064> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00065> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00066> | NRUN = 001
00067> | NSTORM= 0
00068>
00069>
00070>
00071>
00072> 001:0002-----
00073>
00074> | READ STORM | Filename: 100yr/6hr
00075> | Ptotal= 80.31 mm | Comments: 100yr/6hr
00076>
00077> | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00078> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00079> | .25 .000 | 2.00 27.300 | 3.75 11.240 | 5.50 1.610
00080> | .50 1.610 | 2.25 27.300 | 4.00 6.420 | 5.75 1.610
00081> | .75 1.610 | 2.50 73.880 | 4.25 6.420 | 6.00 1.610
00082> | 1.00 1.610 | 2.75 73.880 | 4.50 3.210 | 6.25 1.610
00083> | 1.25 1.610 | 3.00 20.880 | 4.75 3.210
00084> | 1.50 9.640 | 3.25 20.880 | 5.00 1.610
00085> | 1.75 9.640 | 3.50 11.240 | 5.25 1.610
00086>
00087>
00088> 001:0003-----
00089> # Node 1: Flow from Basin 1
00090>
00091> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.93 Curve Number (CN)=75.00
00092> | 01:A1 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00093> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .220
00094>
00095> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .335
00096>
00097> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .161 (i)
00098> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.850
00099> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.898
00100> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00101> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .397
00102>
00103> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00104>
00105>
00106> 001:0004-----
00107> # Node 2: Flow From Basin 2
00108>
00109> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.70 Curve Number (CN)=78.00
00110> | 02:A2 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00111> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00112>
00113> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .325
00114>
00115> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .162 (i)
00116> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00117> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.825
00118> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00119> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .434
00120>
00121> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00122>
00123>
00124> 001:0005-----
00125> # Node 3: Flow from Basin 3
00126>
00127> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .04

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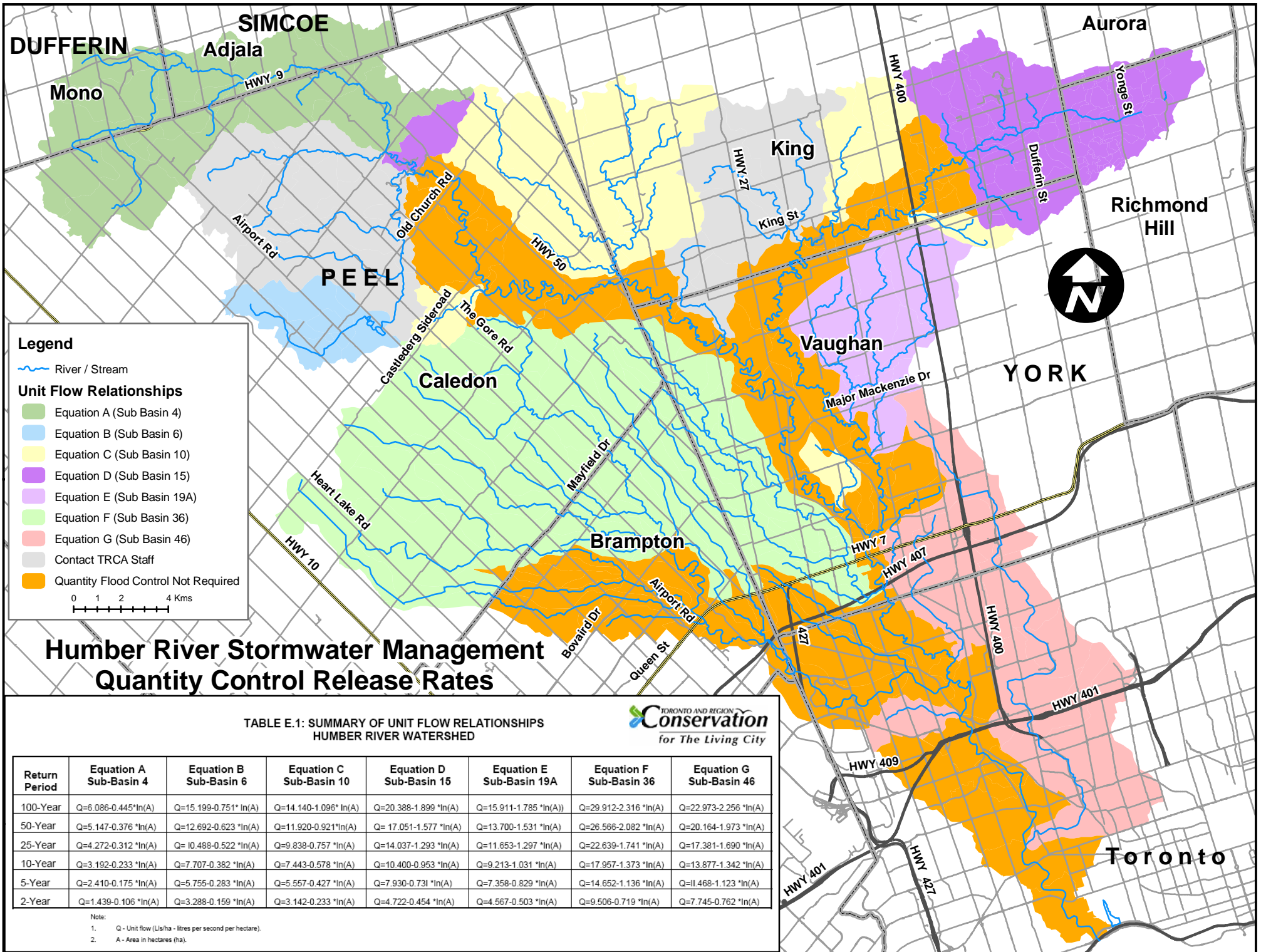
00128> 03: A3 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 43.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00129>
00130> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00131> Surface Area (ha)= .02
00132> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00133> Average Slope (%)= 5.00 4.00
00134> Length (m)= 90.00 15.00
00135> Mannings n = .013 .250
00136>
00137> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 97.03
00138> over (min)= 2.00 5.00
00139> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.67 (ii) 4.89 (ii)
00140> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 5.00
00141> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .64 .23
00142>
00143> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .01 .006 (iii)
00144> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.70 2.75 2.750
00145> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 45.28 45.317
00146> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00147> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .56 .564
00148>
00149> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00150> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00151> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00152> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00153> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00154>
00155>
00156> 001:0006-----
00157> # Node 4: Flow from Basin 4 + 5
00158>
00159> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 2.52 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
00160> | 04:A4 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00161> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .170
00162>
00163> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .566
00164>
00165> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .198 (i)
00166> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.817
00167> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.591
00168> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00169> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .344
00170>
00171> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00172>
00173>
00174> 001:0007-----
00175>
00176> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.69 Curve Number (CN)=68.00
00177> | 05:A5 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00178> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .140
00179>
00180> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .461
00181>
00182> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .133 (i)
00183> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.783
00184> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.040
00185> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00186> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .324
00187>
00188> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00189>
00190>
00191> 001:0008-----
00192>
00193> | ADD HYD (N4 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
00194> | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
00195> | ID1 04:A4 | 2.52 | .198 | 2.82 | 27.59 | .000
00196> | +ID2 05:A5 | 1.69 | .133 | 2.78 | 26.04 | .000
00197> | *****
00198> | SUM 06:N4 | 4.21 | .331 | 2.80 | 26.97 | .000
00199>
00200> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00201>
00202>
00203> 001:0009-----
00204> # Node 5: Flow from Basin 6
00205>
00206> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.21 Curve Number (CN)=76.00
00207> | 07:A6 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00208> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .200
00209>
00210> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .231
00211>
00212> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .108 (i)
00213> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833
00214> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.842
00215> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00216> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .409
00217>
00218> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00219>
00220>
00221> 001:0010-----
00222> # Node 6: Flow from Basin 7
00223>
00224> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 1.48 Curve Number (CN)=81.00
00225> | 08:A7 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 10.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00226> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .090
00227>
00228> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .628
00229>
00230> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .189 (i)
00231> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.767
00232> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 38.059
00233> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.310
00234> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .474
00235>
00236> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00237>
00238>
00239> 001:0011-----
00240> # Node 7: Flow from Basin 8
00241>
00242> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.86
00243> | 09:A8 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 22.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00244>
00245> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00246> Surface Area (ha)= .41 1.45
00247> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00248> Average Slope (%)= 3.00 3.00
00249> Length (m)= 164.00 40.00
00250> Mannings n = .013 .250
00251>
00252> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 73.88 59.81
00253> over (min)= 3.00 10.00
00254> Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.79 (ii) 10.47 (ii)

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00255> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 3.00 10.00
00256> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .39 .11
00257> *TOTALS*
00258> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .20 .198 (iii)
00259> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.72 2.80 2.800
00260> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 37.92 37.966
00261> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00262> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .47 .473
00263>
00264> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
00265> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00266> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00267> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00268> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00269>
-----
00270>
00271> 001:0012-----
00272>
00273> ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00274> | IN>09:(A8 ) |
00275> | OUT<01:(SWM-ou) |
00276> ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00277> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
00278> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
00279> .000 .0000E+00 .003 .4400E-01
00280> .001 .3000E-02 .003 .5400E-01
00281> .001 .1100E-01 .003 .6400E-01
00282> .002 .1800E-01 .003 .6600E-01
00283> .002 .2600E-01 .006 .6800E-01
00284> .002 .3500E-01 .099 .7500E-01
00285>
00286> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00287> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00288> INFLOW >09: (A8 ) 1.86 .198 2.800 37.966
00289> OUTFLOW<01: (SWM-ou) 1.86 .004 6.433 37.965
00290> OVERFLOW<02: (SWM-OV) .00 .000 .000 .000
00291>
00292> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00293> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00294> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00295>
00296> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 1.827
00297> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 218.00
00298> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.6637E-01
00299>
-----
00300>
00301> 001:0013-----
00302> *# Node 8: Flow from Basin 9
00303>
00304> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .16
00305> | 05:A9 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(%)= 24.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= .10
00306> -----
00307> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00308> Surface Area (ha)= .04 .12
00309> Dep. Storage (mm)= .70 10.00
00310> Average Slope (%)= 6.00 20.00
00311> Length (m)= 50.00 10.00
00312> Mannings n = .013 .250
00313>
00314> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 73.88 64.97
00315> over (min) 1.00 3.00
00316> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.11 (ii) 2.94 (ii)
00317> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 3.00
00318> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 1.01 .38
00319>
00320> *TOTALS*
00321> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .00 .02 .021 (iii)
00322> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.68 2.75 2.750
00323> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 79.61 38.55 38.590
00324> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 80.31 80.31 80.310
00325> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .48 .481
00326>
00327> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
00328> CN* = 75.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00329> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00330> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00331> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00332>
-----
00333> 001:0014-----
00334> FINISH
00335>
-----
00336> *****
00337> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
00338>
00339> Simulation ended on 2020-12-09 at 09:41:15
00340> *****
00341>

```



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).

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.

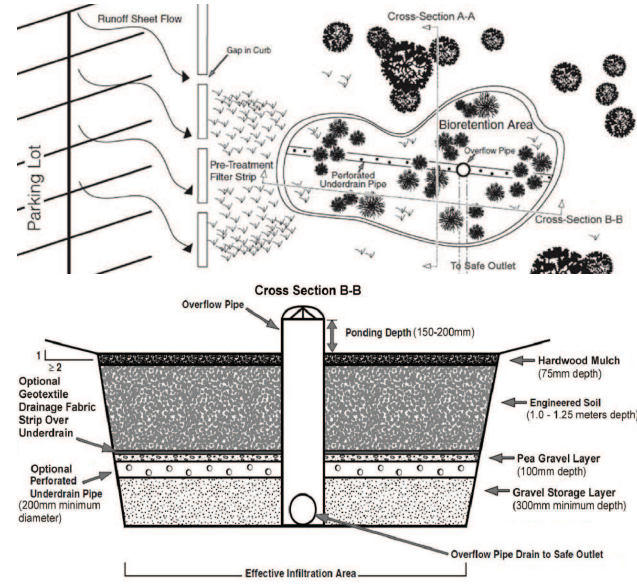
FILTER MEDIA

- 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.

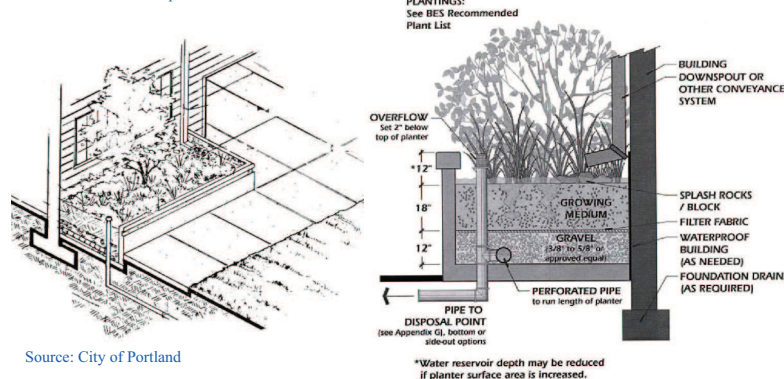
CONVEYANCE AND OVERFLOW

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

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING DRAWINGS AND CALCULATIONS

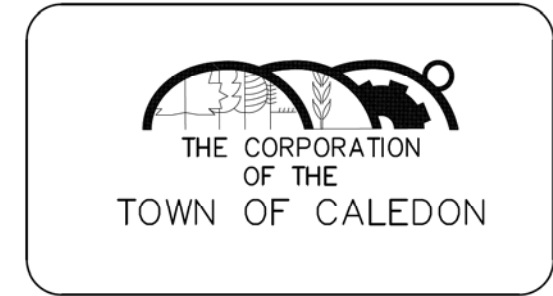
LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION - PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

DRAFT PLAN 21T-17006C

PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)

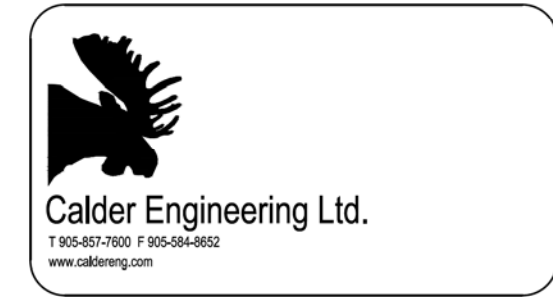
TOWN OF CALEDON

REGION OF PEEL



LIST OF TOWN INFRASTRUCTURE

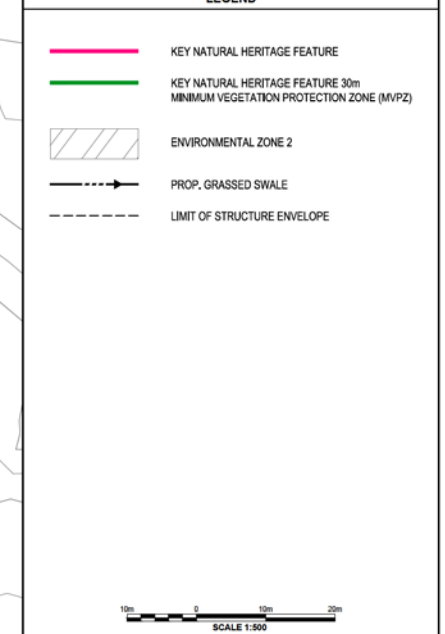
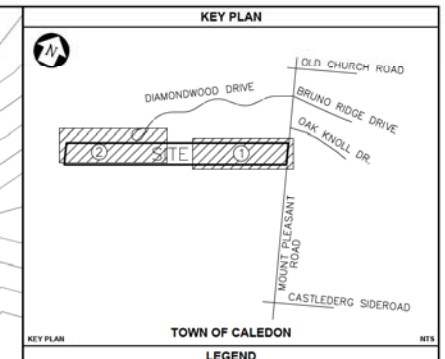
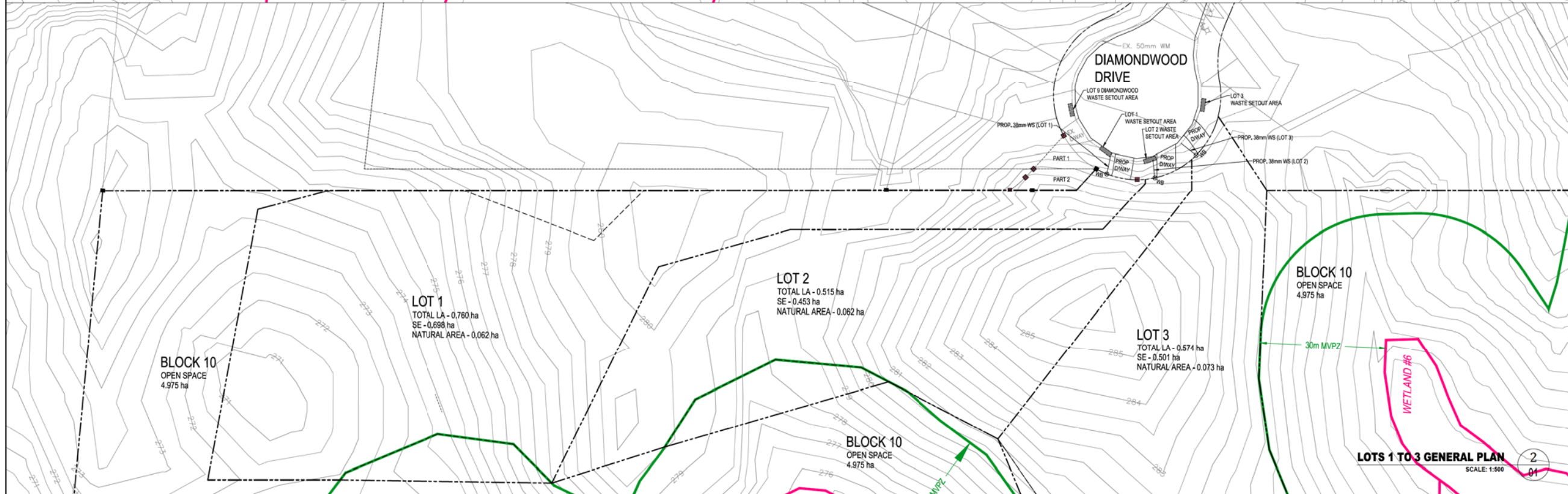
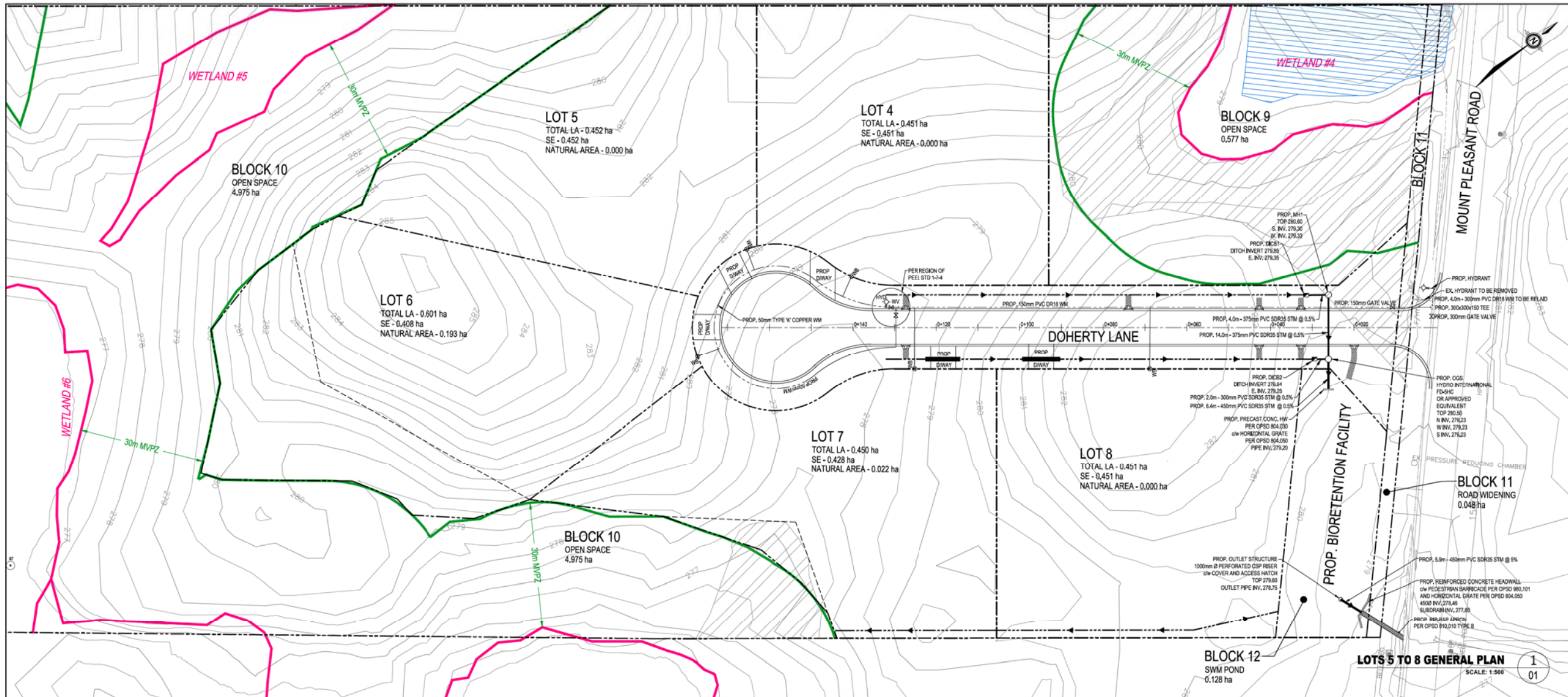
LENGTH OF ROAD	171m
LENGTH OF STORM SEWER	32.3m
NUMBER OF MANHOLES	1
NUMBER OF CATCH BASINS	2
NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTS	TBD
NUMBER OF OGS UNITS	1
NUMBER OF BIORETENTION FACILITIES	1



LIST OF DRAWINGS

TITLE	DRAWING	SHEET
GENERAL PLAN	16-168-01	1
PLAN AND PROFILE - DOHERTY LANE	16-168-02	2
PLAN AND PROFILE - LOTS 1 AND 2 SHARED DRIVEWAY	16-168-03	3
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 2	16-168-04	4
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 2	16-168-05	5
BIORETENTION FACILITY PLAN VIEW AND SECTIONS	16-168-06	6
LOTS 1 & 2 DRIVEWAY SECTIONS	16-168-07	7
LOTS 1 TO 3 DRIVEWAY PROFILES	16-168-08	8
PRELIMINARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 2	16-168-09	9
PRELIMINARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 2	16-168-10	10

ISSUED FOR DRAFT PLAN APPROVAL
REVISION D, DECEMBER 14, 2020



GENERAL NOTES

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- CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WORRECK RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
- EZZ ZONE LIMITS INFERRED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC. DATED NOVEMBER 2016.

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DESIGNED BY	APPROVED BY

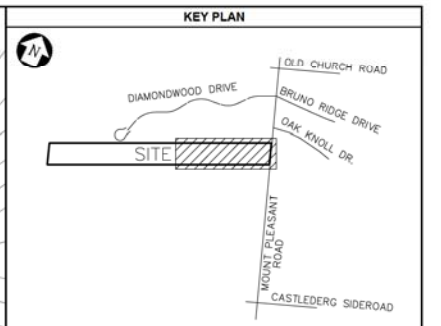
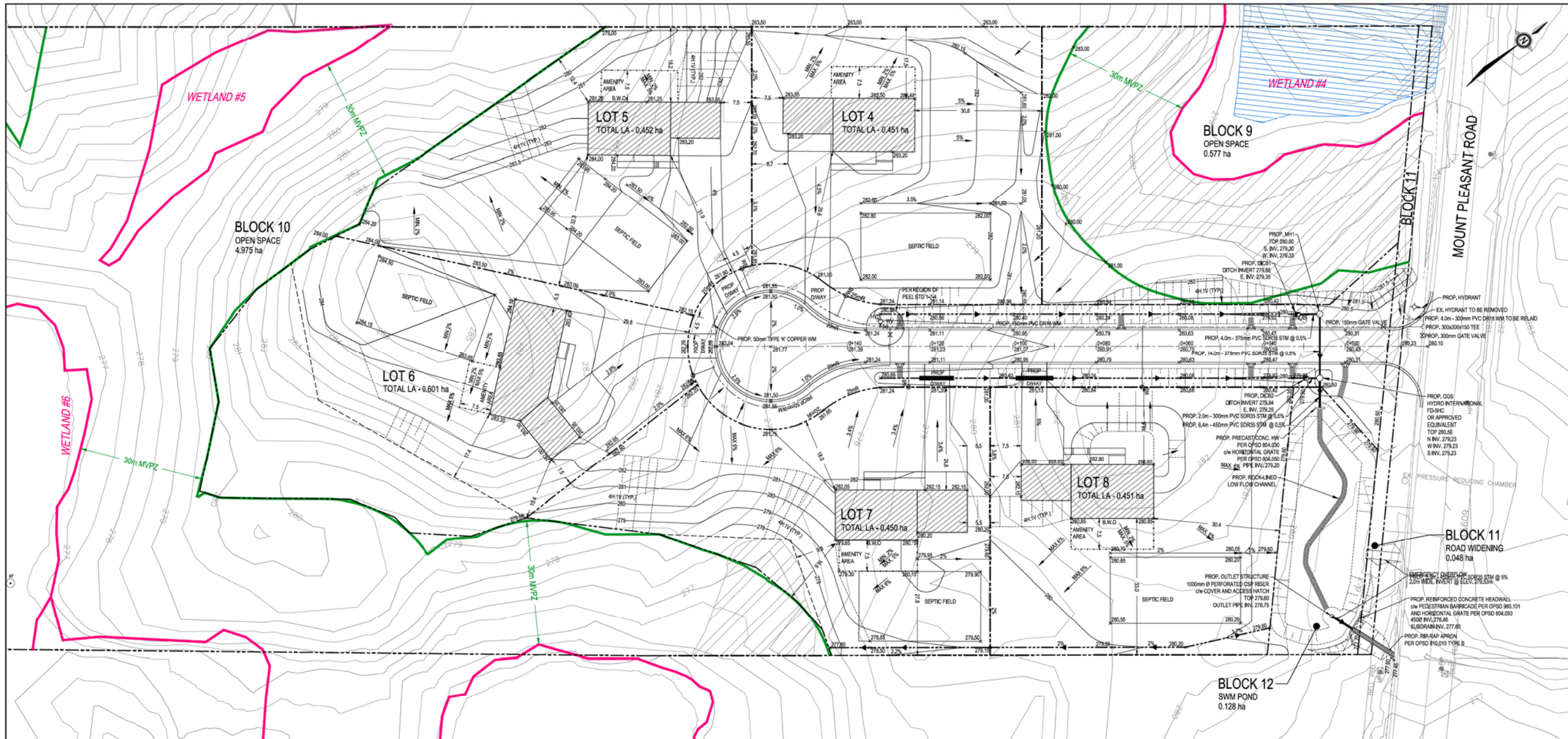
Date	Revisions	Drawn	Checked	Rev. No.
14/DEC/2020	FOURTH SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
28/FEB/2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
03/MAY/2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
15/MAR/2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW

LAURELPARK INC.

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

GENERAL PLAN

Sheet No: 1 OF 10
Scale: 1:500



LEGEND

- 279.90 PROP. ELEVATION
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
- ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2
- PROP. GRASSED SWALE
- LIMIT OF STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- MIN. 56 sq.m. BACKYARD AMENITY AREA (CONCEPT PLAN)

GENERAL NOTES

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3. EZZ ZONE LIMITS INFERRED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC. DATED NOVEMBER 2016.

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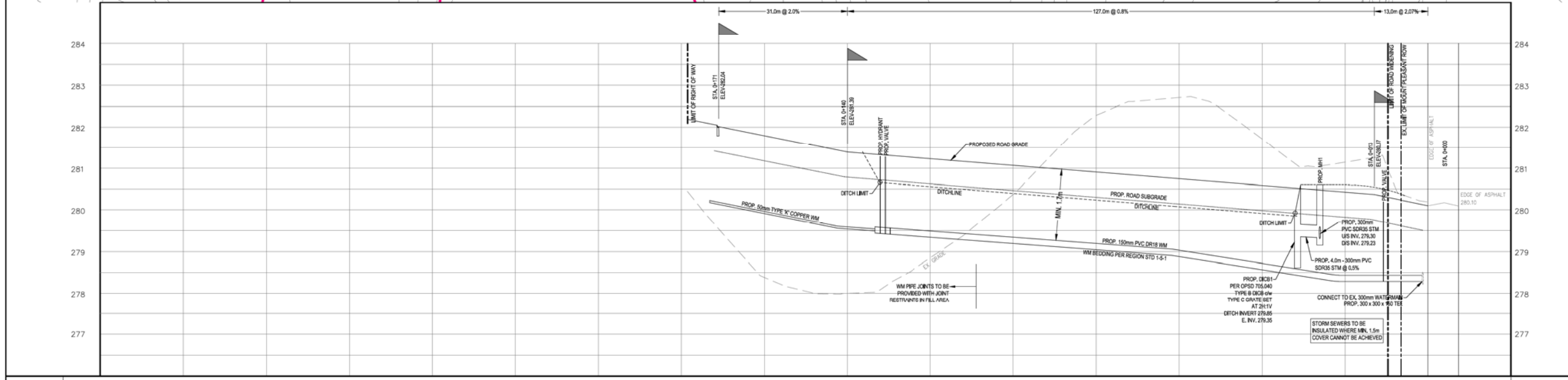
APPROVED BY

LAURELPARK INC.

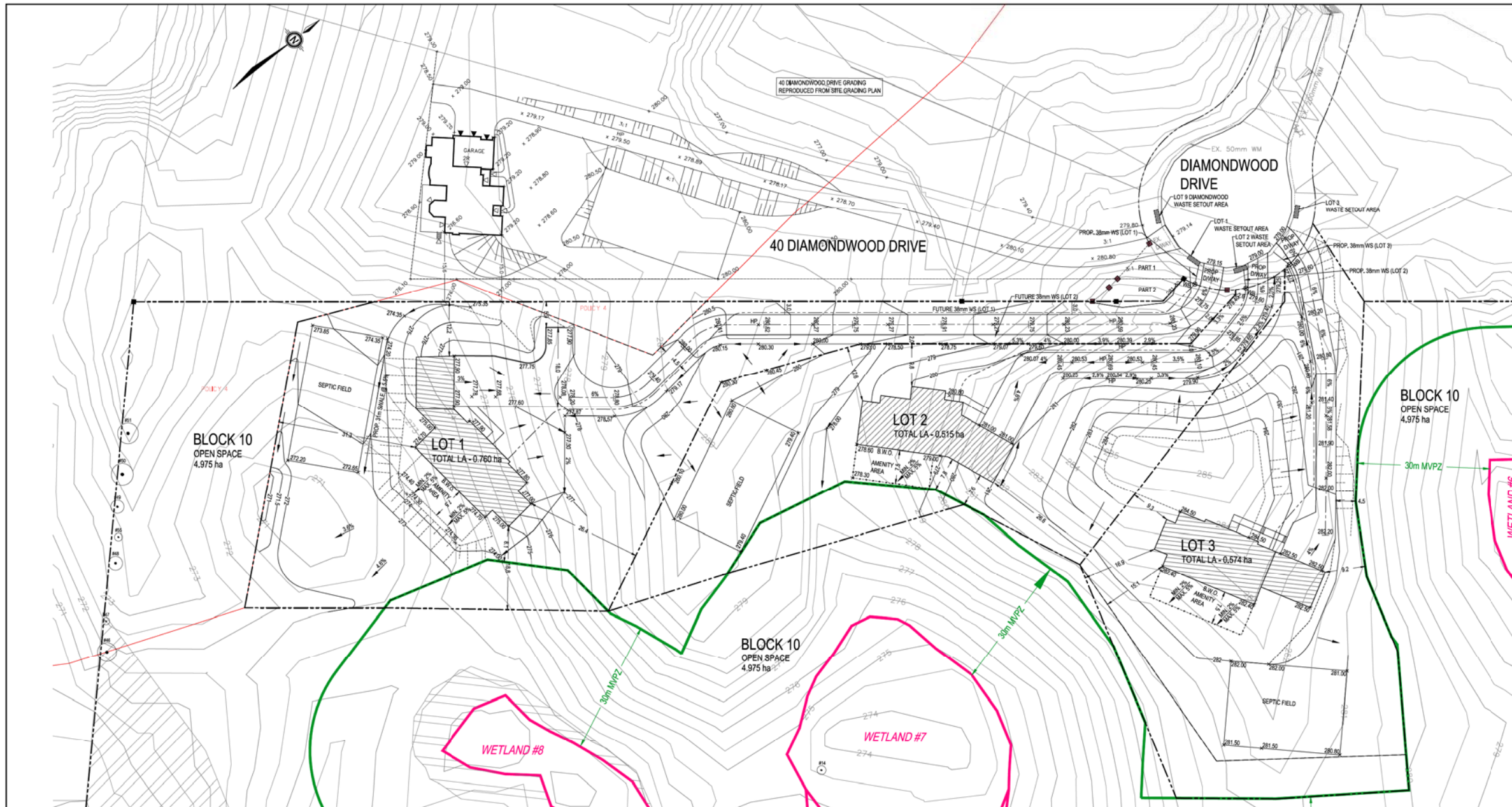
Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
 PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
 TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

Title Name: **PLAN AND PROFILE**
DOHERTY LANE

Drawing N°: **16-168-02** Sheet N°: 2 OF 10 Rev. N°:
 Scale: H 1:500 V 1:50



STORM SEWER INVERT	PROPOSED ROAD GRADE	CHAINAGE	STORM SEWER INVERT	PROPOSED ROAD GRADE	CHAINAGE
		0+180			0+000



KEY PLAN

TOWN OF CALEDON

LEGEND

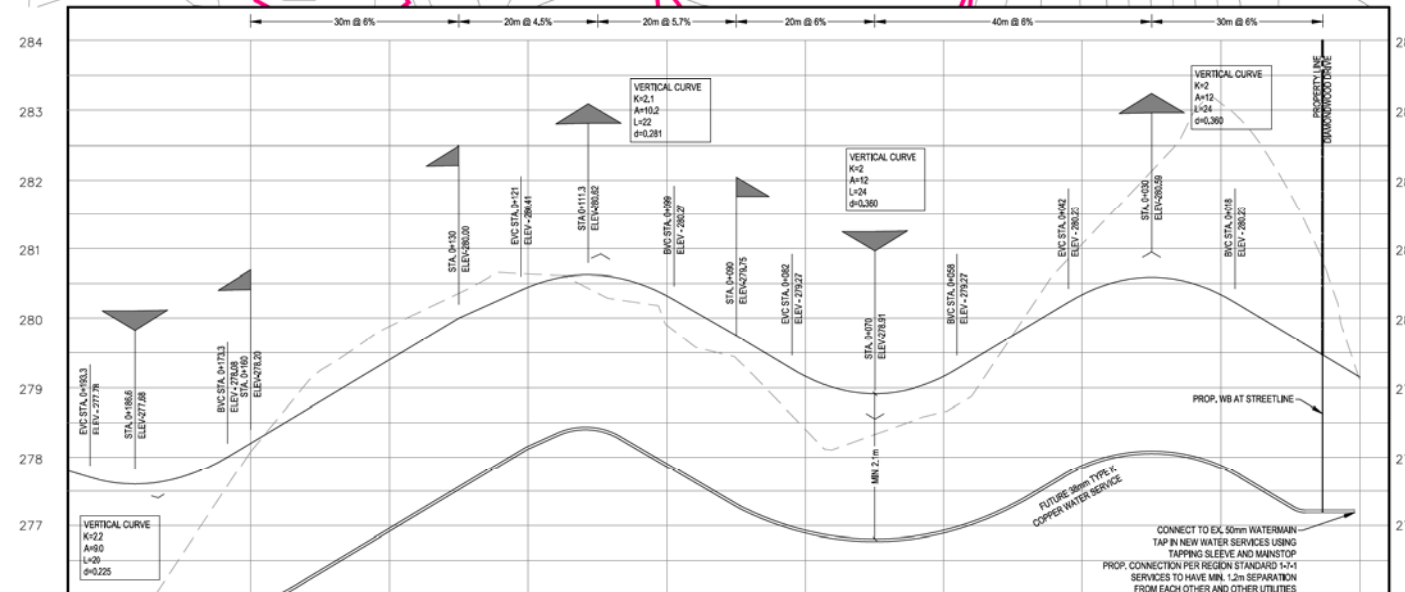
- 279.90 PROP. ELEVATION
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
- ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2
- PROP. GRASSED SWALE
- LIMIT OF STRUCTURE ENVELOPE
- MIN. 56 sq.m. BACKYARD AMENITY AREA (CONCEPT PLAN)

SCALE 1:500

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- EZ2 ZONE LIMITS INFERRED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC. DATED NOVEMBER 2016.

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STORM SEWER INVERT	277.00	277.50	278.00	278.50	279.00	279.50	280.00	280.50	281.00	281.50	282.00	282.50	283.00	283.50	284.00
PROPOSED ROAD GRADE	277.00	277.50	278.00	278.50	279.00	279.50	280.00	280.50	281.00	281.50	282.00	282.50	283.00	283.50	284.00
CHAINAGE	0+180	0+160	0+140	0+120	0+100	0+080	0+060	0+040	0+020	0+000					

DESIGNED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____

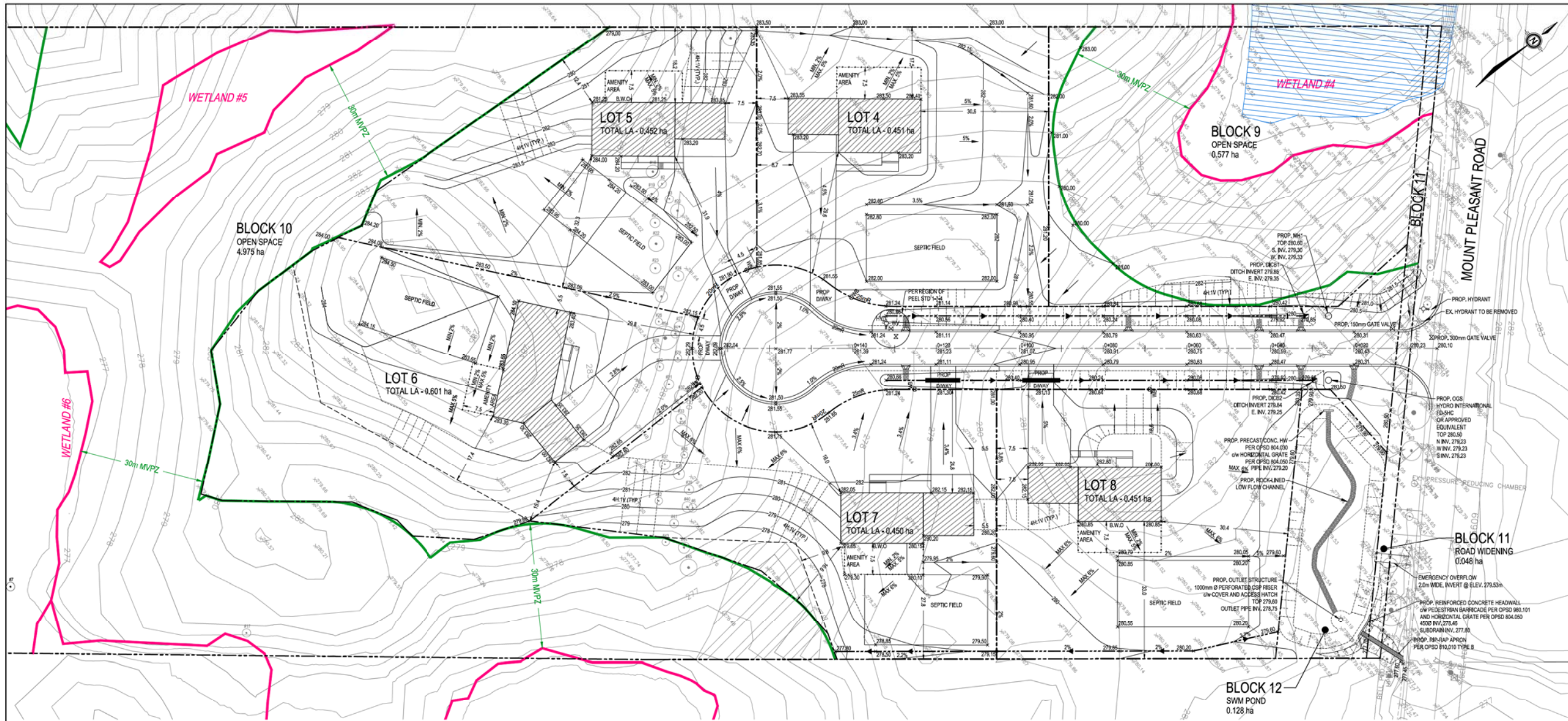
Date	Revisions	Des.	Dgt.	Chk'd.
14DEC2020	FOURTH SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
28FEB2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
03MAY2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
15MAR2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW

Client: **LAURELPARK INC.**

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

File Name: **PLAN AND PROFILE
LOT 1 DRIVEWAY CONCEPT**

Sheet N°: **3 OF 10** Rev. N°: **(D)**
 Drawing N°: **16-168-03** Scale: **H 1:500 V 1:50**



KEY PLAN

TOWN OF CALEDON

LEGEND

- EX. ELEVATION
- PROP. ELEVATION
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
- ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2
- MIN. 56 sq.m. BACKYARD AMENITY AREA (CONCEPT PLAN)

SCALE 1:500

LOT COVERAGE (sq. m.)					
	LOT 4	LOT 5	LOT 6	LOT 7	LOT 8
BLDG	360	360	448	360	360
SEPTIC	501	501	500	501	501
DWAY	263	260	261	206	161
AMENITY	152	138	86	142	149

LOT GRADING ASSUMPTIONS					
	LOT 4	LOT 5	LOT 6	LOT 7	LOT 8
FFE	283.65	284.32	283.58	282.69	283.79
BFE	280.91	281.58	280.84	279.55	281.05
GFE	283.25 (2R)	283.25 (6R)	283.40 (1R)	282.20 (3R)	282.10 (9R)

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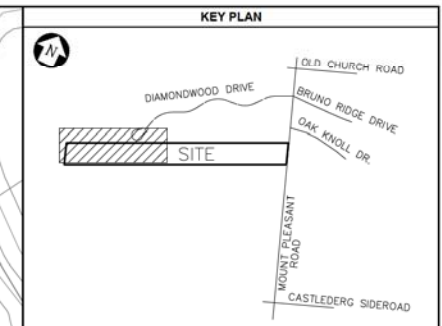
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14DEC2020	FOURTH SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
28FEB2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
03MAY2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
15MAR2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW

LAURELPARK INC.

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
 PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
 TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

Title Name: **PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN**
 SHEET 1 OF 2

Drawing N°: **16-168-04** Sheet N°: 4 OF 10 Rev. N°: **D**
 Scale: 1:500



LEGEND

- EX ELEVATION
- PROP. ELEVATION
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MNPZ)
- ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2
- MIN. 56 sq.m. BACKYARD AMENITY AREA (CONCEPT PLAN)

SCALE 1:500

LOT COVERAGE (sq.m.)

	LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3
BLDG	448	400	428
SEPTIC	500	500	503
DWAY	1051	430	379
AMENITY	152	132	168

LOT GRADING ASSUMPTIONS

	LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3
FFE	278.13	281.59	285.44
BFE	275.39	278.85	282.70
GFE	277.95 (1R)	281.05 (3R)	282.55 (1R)
ASSUMED 9 (2.74m) CEILINGS			

- GENERAL NOTES**
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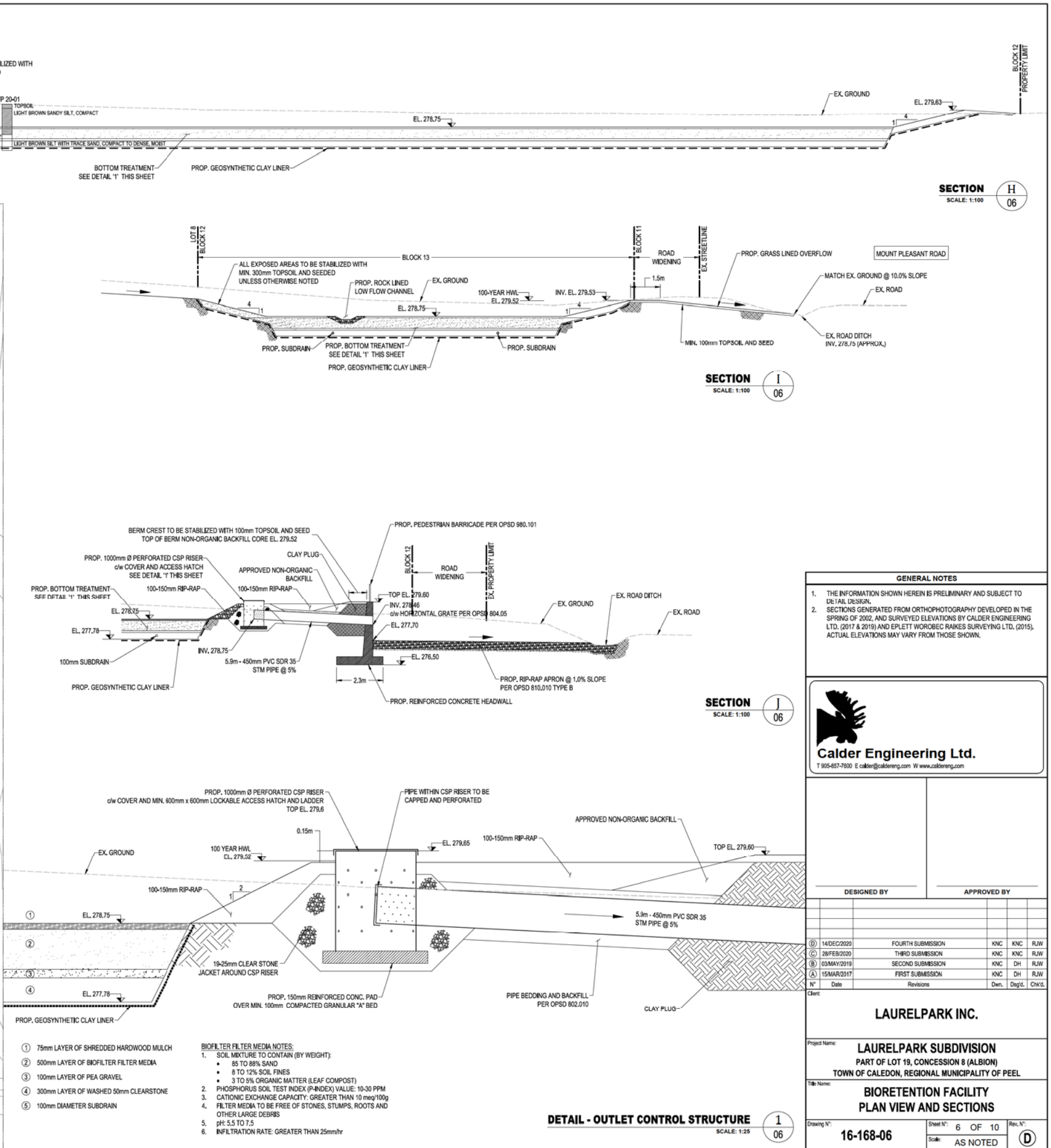
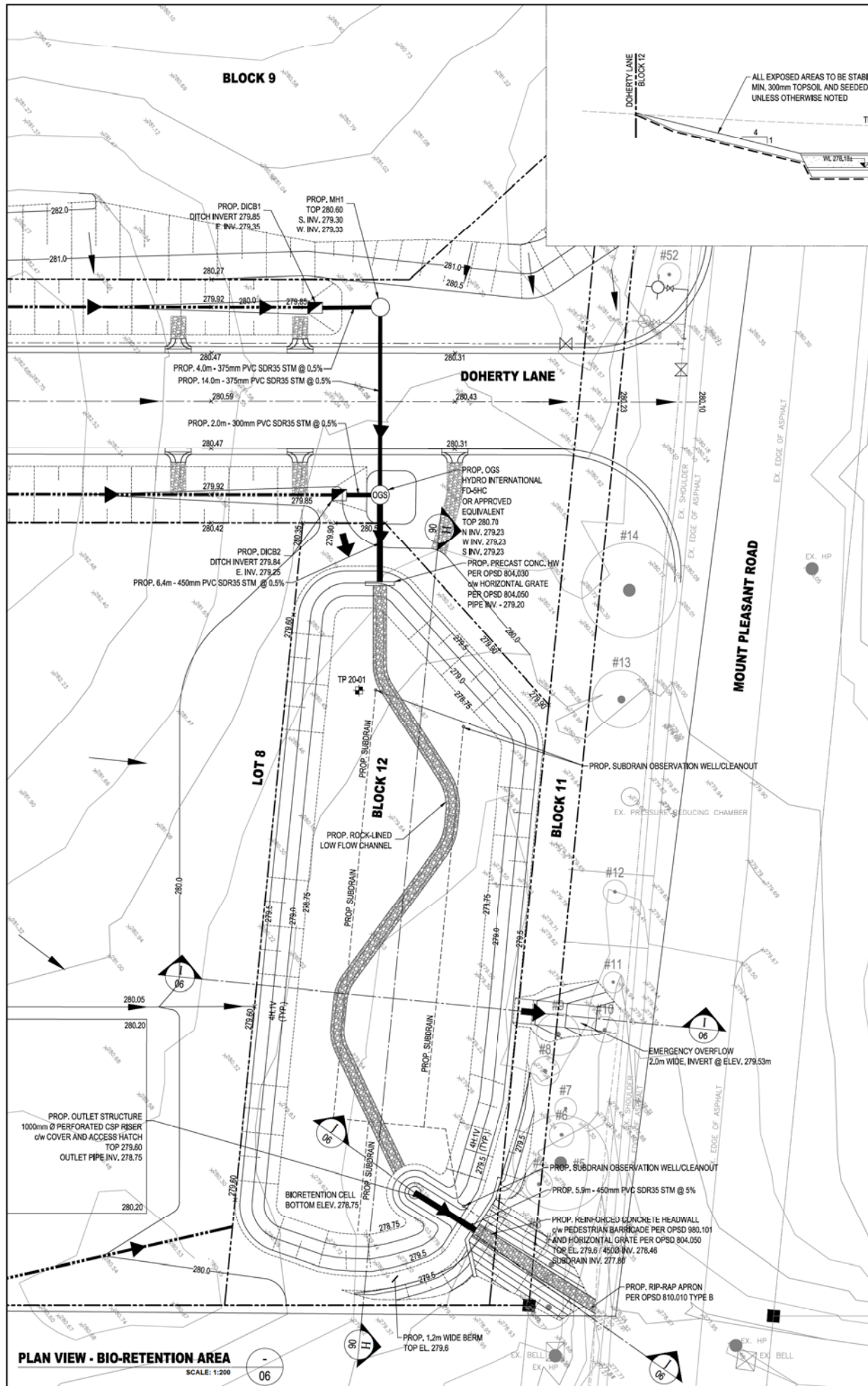
Date	Revisions	Drawn	Checked	Checked
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28/FEB/2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
03/MAY/2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
15/MAR/2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW

Client: **LAURELPARK INC.**

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

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

Drawing N°: **16-168-05** Sheet N°: **5 OF 10** Rev. N°: **D**
 Scale: **1:500**



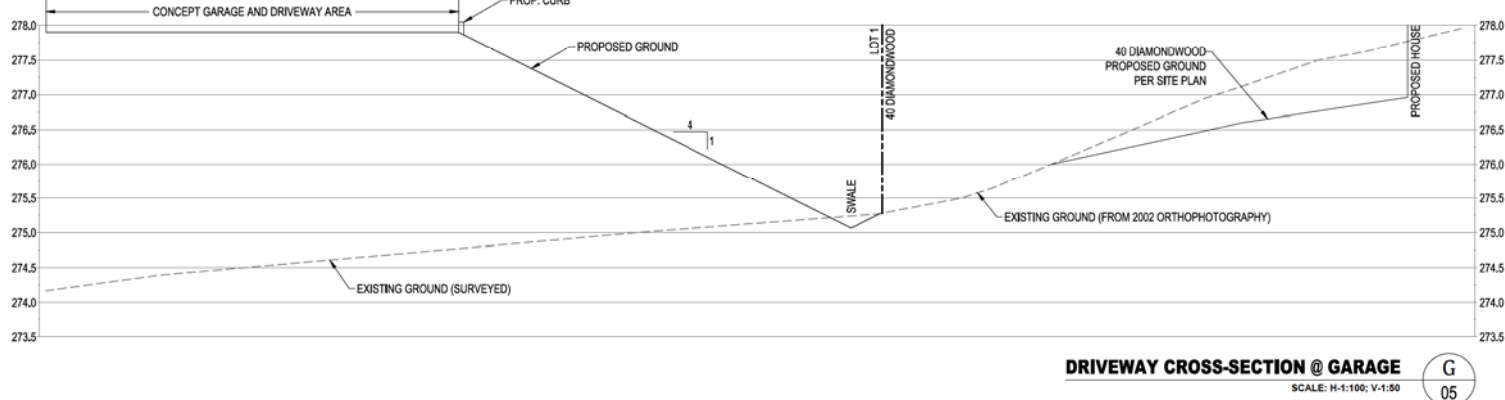
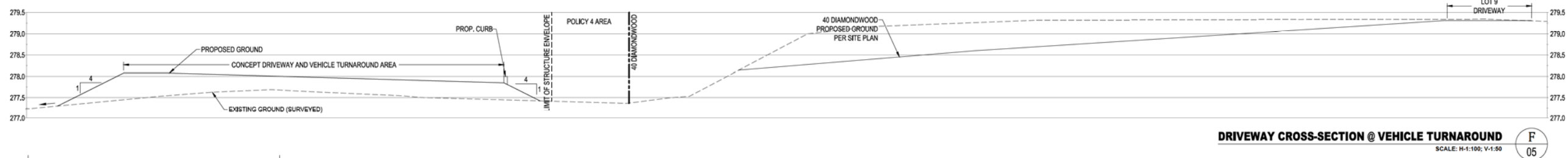
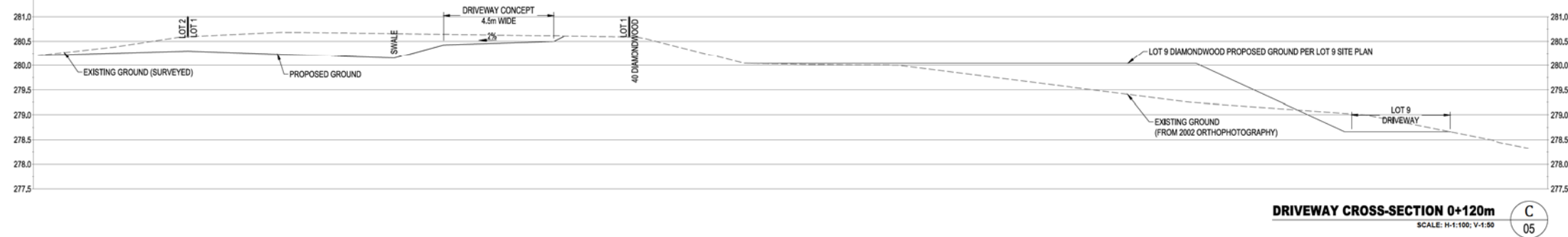
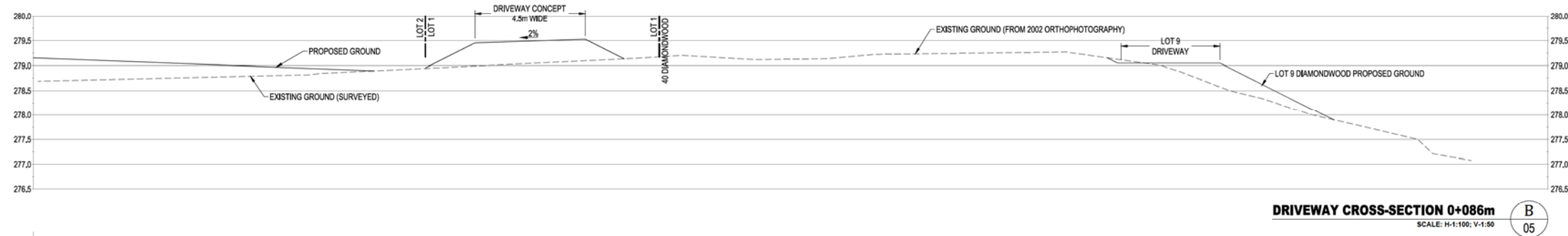
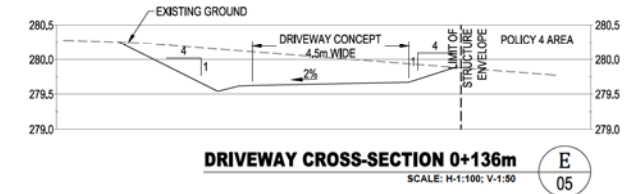
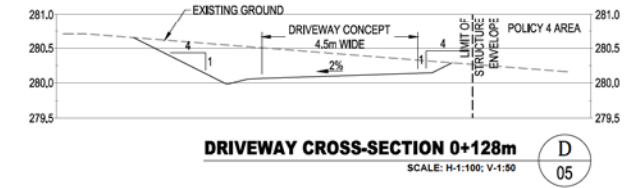
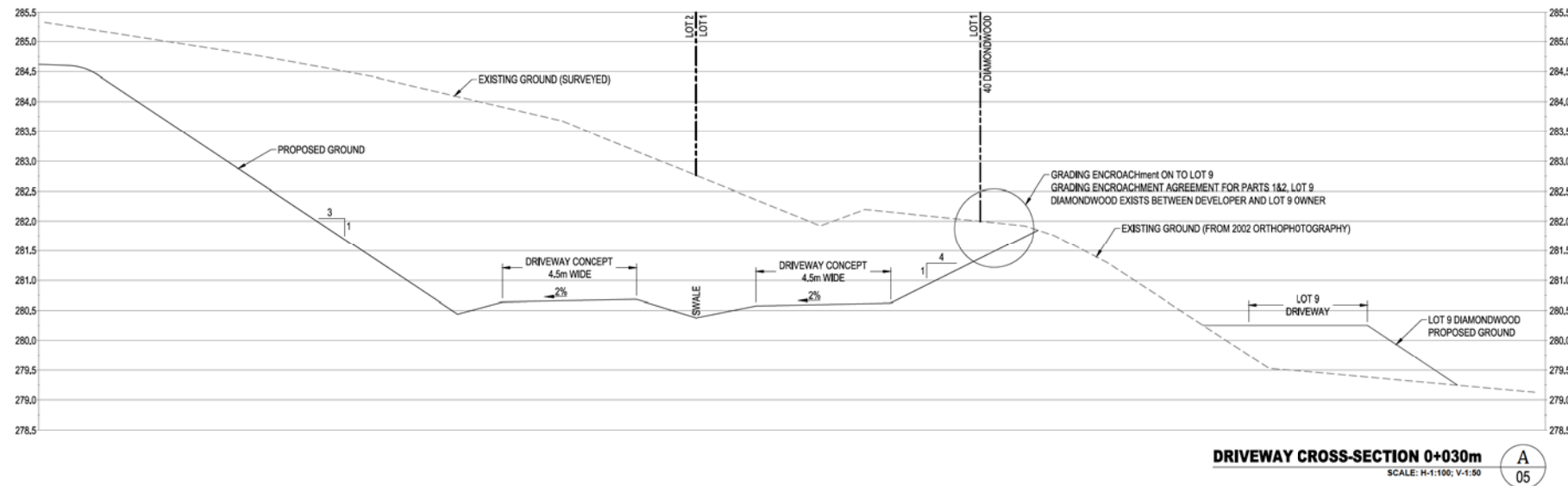
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LAURELPARK INC.			
Project Name: LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION			
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)			
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEI			
Title Name: BIORETENTION FACILITY			
PLAN VIEW AND SECTIONS			
Client:	Date:	Revisions:	Dwn. Deg'd. Chk'd.
Sheet N°:	6 OF 10	Rev. N°:	
Scale:	AS NOTED		
16-168-06		06	



- GENERAL NOTES**
1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAIL DESIGN.
 2. SITE SECTIONS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WOROBEK RAIKES SURVEYING LTD. (2015). ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.
 3. LOT 9 DIAMONDWOOD SECTIONS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002 AND THE PROPOSED GRADING PLAN FOR LOT 9 DIAMONDWOOD RECEIVED IN DIGITAL FORMAT. ACTUAL ELEVATIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN.

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DESIGNED BY		APPROVED BY		

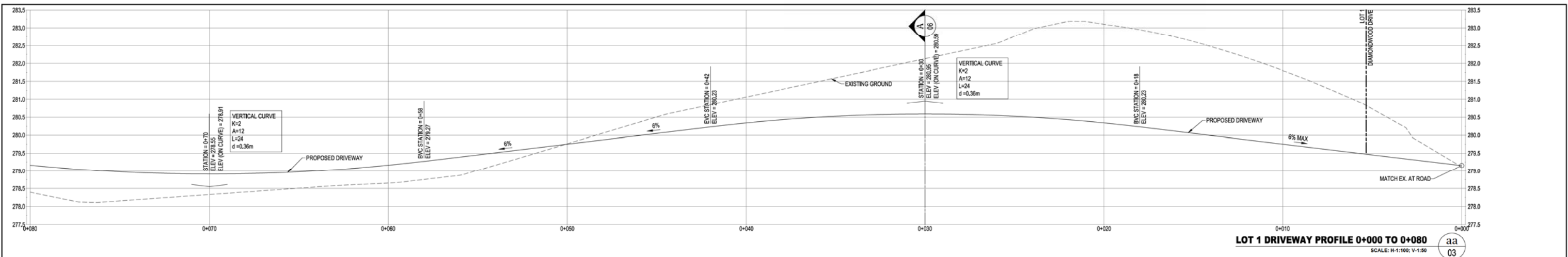
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③	28FEB2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
②	03MAY2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
①	15MAR2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW

Client: **LAURELPARK INC.**

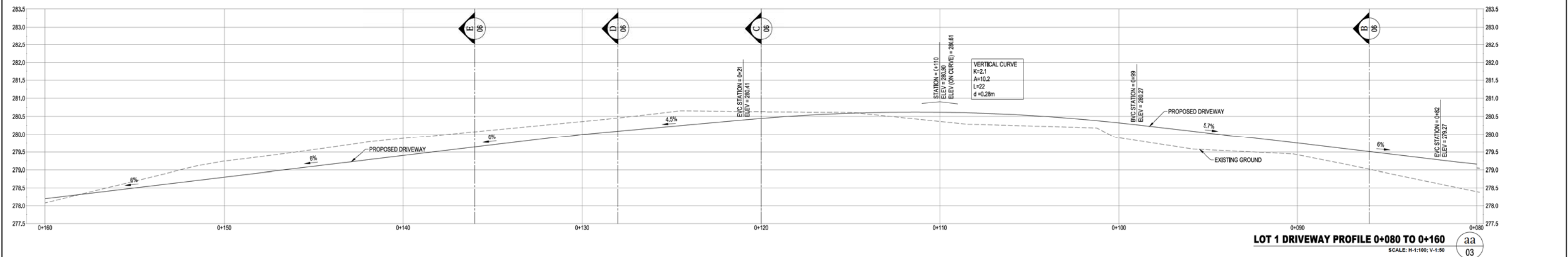
Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

Title Name: **LOT 1 & 2 DRIVEWAY SECTIONS**

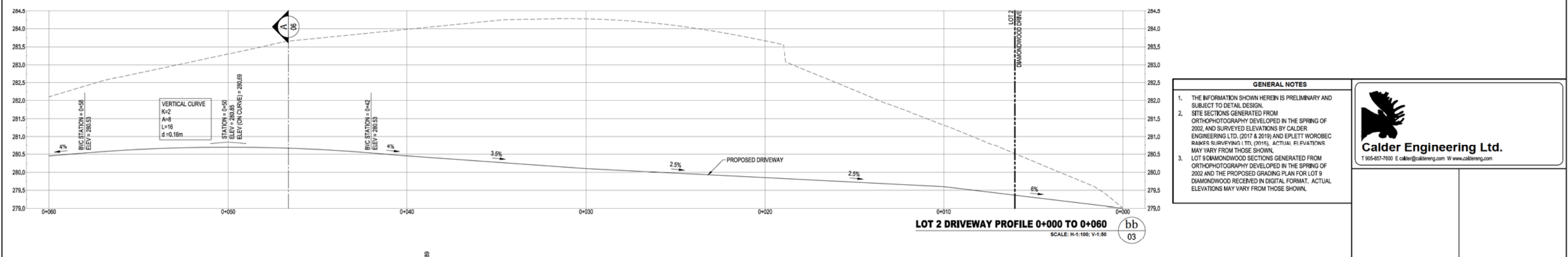
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Scale: **AS NOTED**



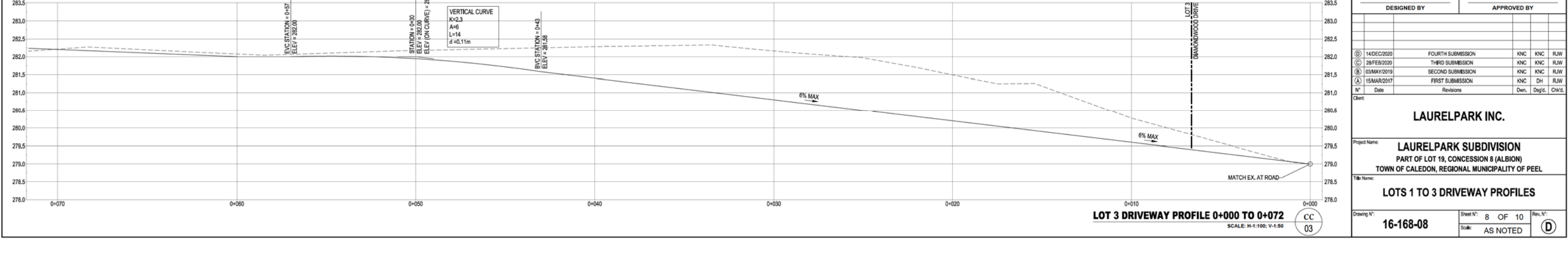
LOT 1 DRIVEWAY PROFILE 0+000 TO 0+080
SCALE: H-1:100; V-1:50



LOT 1 DRIVEWAY PROFILE 0+080 TO 0+160
SCALE: H-1:100; V-1:50



LOT 2 DRIVEWAY PROFILE 0+000 TO 0+060
SCALE: H-1:100; V-1:50

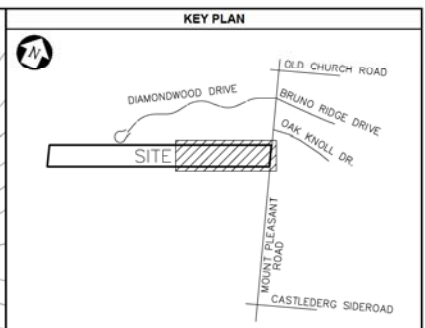
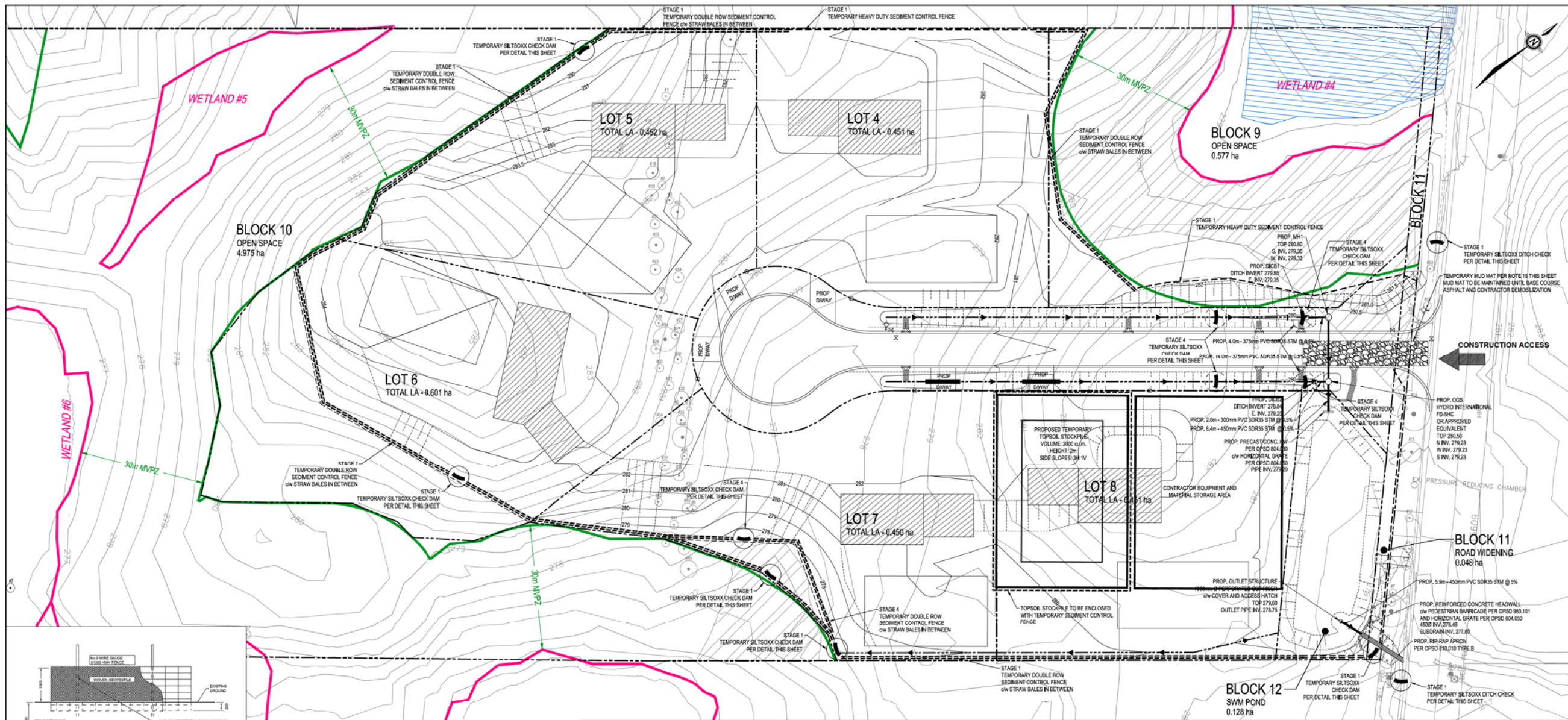


LOT 3 DRIVEWAY PROFILE 0+000 TO 0+072
SCALE: H-1:100; V-1:50

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DESIGNED BY		APPROVED BY			
①	14/DEC/2020	FOURTH SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
②	28/FEB/2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
③	03/MAY/2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
④	15/MAR/2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW
N°	Date	Revisions	Des.	Dsg'd.	CHK'd.
Client: LAURELPARK INC.					
Project Name: LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION) TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL					
Title Name: LOTS 1 TO 3 DRIVEWAY PROFILES					
Drawing N°: 16-168-08		Sheet N°: 8 OF 10		Rev. N°: D	
Scale: AS NOTED					

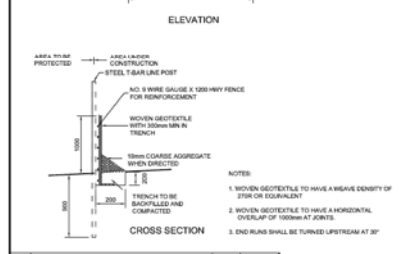
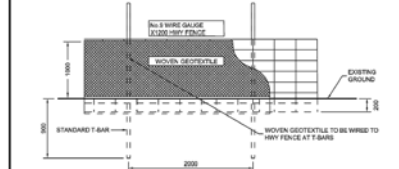


TOWN OF CALEDON
LEGEND

- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
- ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2
- SILTSOXX DITCH CHECK PER DETAIL THIS SHEET - 450mm
- SILTSOXX DITCH CHECK PER DETAIL THIS SHEET - 300mm
- HEAVY DUTY SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE PER MODIFIED TOWN OF CALEDON STANDARD DRAWING 304
- DOUBLE ROW HEAVY DUTY SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE c/w STRAW BALES IN BETWEEN
- PROPOSED MUD MAT

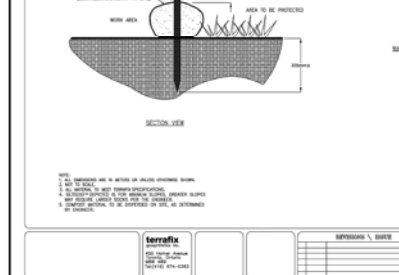
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- EZZ ZONE LIMITS INFERRED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC. DATED NOVEMBER 2016.

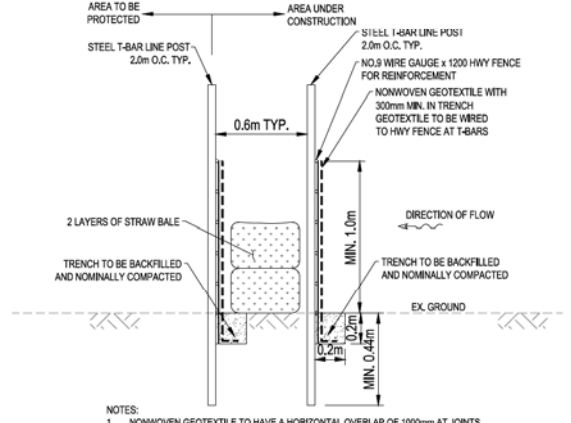


NO.	REVISION	APPROVED	DATE
1	NAME CHANGED - STANDARD NO. 304 TO NEW 304		JUNE 18
2	SUPPORT FENCING CHANGED TO HEAVY FENCE		OCT 18

SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE
STANDARD No. 304



ALL REFERENCES TO "WOVEN" GEOTEXTILE IN STANDARD NO.304 SHALL BE REPLACED WITH NON WOVEN



DOUBLE SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE WITH STRAW BALES DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

NAME/AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
TOWN OF CALEDON - FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE	905-584-2272
TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION	416-661-6500
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT SPILLS REPORTING	416-325-3000
OWNER - LAURELPARK INC.	905-822-2615
PROJECT ENGINEER - CALDER ENGINEERING LTD.	905-857-7600

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO, AND MAINTAINED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASES, TO PREVENT ENTRY OF SEDIMENT INTO THE WATER. ALL DAMAGED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHOULD BE REPAIRED AND/OR REPLACED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF INSPECTION.
- DISTURBED AREAS TO BE MINIMIZED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, AND TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED OR RESTORED AS THE WORK PROGRESSES.
- ALL IN-WATER AND NEAR WATER WORKS TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE DRY WITH APPROPRIATE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS.
- THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRATEGIES OUTLINED ON THE PLANS ARE NOT STATIC AND MAY NEED TO BE UPGRADED/AMENDED AS SITE CONDITIONS CHANGE TO MINIMIZE SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF FROM LEAVING THE WORK AREAS. IF THE PRESCRIBED MEASURES ON THE PLANS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING THE RELEASE OF A DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE, INCLUDING SEDIMENT, THEN ALTERNATIVE MEASURES MUST BE IMPLEMENTED IMMEDIATELY TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS. TRCA ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. ADDITIONAL ESC MEASURES TO BE KEPT ON SITE AND USED AS NECESSARY.
- AN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR TO ATTEND THE SITE TO INSPECT ALL NEW CONTROLS, AS WELL AS ON A REGULAR BASIS, OR FOLLOWING RAIN/SNOWMELT EVENT, TO MONITOR ALL WORKS, AND IN PARTICULAR WORKS RELATED TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, DEWATERING OR UNWATERING, RESTORATION AND IN-WATER OR NEAR WATER WORKS, SHOULD CONCERNS ARISE ON SITE THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR SHALL CONTACT THE TRCA ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AS WELL AS THE PROPONENT.
- ALL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES, TO BE CONTROLLED TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, DEBRIS, RUBBLE, CONCRETE OR OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES INTO THE WATER. VEHICULAR REFUELLING AND MAINTENANCE TO BE CONDUCTED A MINIMUM OF 30 METRES FROM THE WATER.
- THE PROPONENT/CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR THE WEATHER SEVERAL DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE ONSET OF THE PROJECT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORKS TO BE CONDUCTED DURING FAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS. SHOULD AN UNEXPECTED STORM ARISE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL UNFIXED ITEMS FROM THE REGIONAL STORM FLOOD PLAN THAT WOULD HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CAUSE A SPILL OR AN OBSTRUCTION TO FLOW, E.G. FUEL TANKS, PORTA-POTTIES, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, ETC.
- ALL DEWATERING/UNWATERING SHALL BE TREATED AND RELEASED TO THE ENVIRONMENT AT LEAST 30 METRES FROM A WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND AND ALLOWED TO DRAIN THROUGH A WELL-VEGETATED AREA. NO DEWATERING EFFLUENT SHALL BE SENT DIRECTLY TO ANY WATERCOURSE, WETLAND OR FOREST, OR ALLOWED TO DRAIN ONTO DISTURBED SOILS WITHIN THE WORK AREA. THESE CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MONITORED FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND MAINTAINED OR REVISED

CONSTRUCTION PHASING

- IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT, TRCA RECOMMENDS THAT TREE REMOVALS BE COMPLETED BETWEEN AUGUST 1 AND APRIL 1.
- TO PROTECT LOCAL FISH POPULATIONS DURING THEIR SPawning, NURSERY AND MIGRATORY PERIODS, IN-WATER NEAR WATER ACTIVITIES MAY ONLY OCCUR DURING THE FOLLOWING TIME PERIOD (TRCA TO CONFIRM TIMING WINDOW DURING REVIEW OF FIRST SUBMISSION).
- FISH AND WILDLIFE STRANDED WITHIN THE WORK AREA SHALL BE CAPTURED AND RELEASED LIVE IN SUITABLE HABITAT UPSTREAM OF THE WORK AREA UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A QUALIFIED AQUATIC BIOLOGIST. A PERMIT FROM THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES IS REQUIRED.
- PLEASE NOTIFY THE TRCA AT 416-661-6000 48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION.
- AN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR TO BE ON SITE, AND PROVIDE ADVICE, TO ENSURE THAT ACTIVITIES THAT COULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ARE EFFECTIVELY MITIGATED AS CONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR SHALL NOTIFY THE TRCA ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AND PROJECT MANAGER IF AN ISSUE ARISES.
- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS
- MUD MAT TO BE PROVIDED ON SITE AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES EXIT THE SITE. MUD MAT(S) SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 5m WIDE, 30m LONG AND 0.45m DEEP. THE MUD MAT(S) SHALL CONSIST OF 50-100mm CLEAR STONE MATERIAL OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT EXCEPT FOR THE FIRST 15m WHICH SHALL BE 50mm CLEAR STONE. CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE ALL VEHICLES LEAVE THE SITE VIA THE MUD MAT AND THAT THE MUD MAT IS MAINTAINED IN A MANNER TO MAXIMIZE EFFECTIVENESS AT ALL TIMES.
- TOPSOIL AND MATERIAL STOCKPILES TO BE ENCLOSED WITH SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE. SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE FOR STOCKPILES TO BE TERRAFLEX TERRAFENCE OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
- REMOVE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROLS FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION AND SITE STABILIZATION AND REINSTATE AFFECTED AREAS TO EXISTING CONDITIONS OR BETTER. TIMING OF REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROLS TO BE APPROVED BY TOWN STAFF.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCING ON LOTS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL BUILDER HOME CONSTRUCTION AND THEN EITHER BE MAINTAINED, REMOVED OR AUGMENTED. SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE TO BE REMOVED BY BUILDER ON COMPLETION OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND LOT RESTORATION.

CONSTRUCTION PHASING

- INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE, SILTSOXX DITCH CHECKS (450mm) AND SITE ENTRANCE MUD MATS.
- BIORETENTION AREA PREGRADING AND BIORETENTION AREA OUTLET CONSTRUCTION (TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL PONDS).
- TOPSOIL STRIPPING AND STOCKPILING. ENCLOSE STOCKPILES WITH SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE.
- PREGRADING OF ROADS, BOULEVARDS, LOTS, AND BIORETENTION AREA. INSTALLATION OF SILTSOXX DITCH CHECKS (300mm) IN DITCHES. INSTALLATION OF LIGHT DUTY SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCING AT STRUCTURE ENVELOPE LIMITS AS NOTED.
- PREGRADED AREAS TO BE STABILIZED BY HYDROSEEDING c/w APPLICATION OF STRAW MULCH PER OPSS 804 TO A DEPTH OF 25mm TO 50mm IF DURATION BETWEEN STAGE 4 AND STAGE 7 EXCEEDS 30 DAYS.
- CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES.
- ROAD AND UTILITY CONSTRUCTION, CURB INSTALLATION, AND ASPHALT SURFACING.
- REMOVE AND DISPOSE SILTSOXX DITCH CHECKS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. BOULEVARD FINE GRADING, TOPSOIL PLACEMENT, AND RESTORATION / SEEDING.
- BIORETENTION AREA SEDIMENT CLEANOUT, FILTER MEDIA PLACEMENT, FINE GRADING, LOW FLOW CHANNEL AND OUTLET FILTER STRIP INSTALLATION, TOPSOIL PLACEMENT AND RESTORATION / SEEDING.
- INSTALLATION OF LANDSCAPING AND BUFFER PLANTINGS.
- BUILDER HOME CONSTRUCTION: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO BE SPECIFIED ON A LOT BY LOT BASIS IN CONJUNCTION WITH SITE PLANS PREPARED AS PART OF BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION STAGE.

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

DESIGNED BY	APPROVED BY

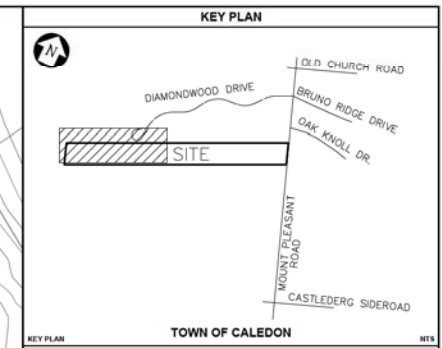
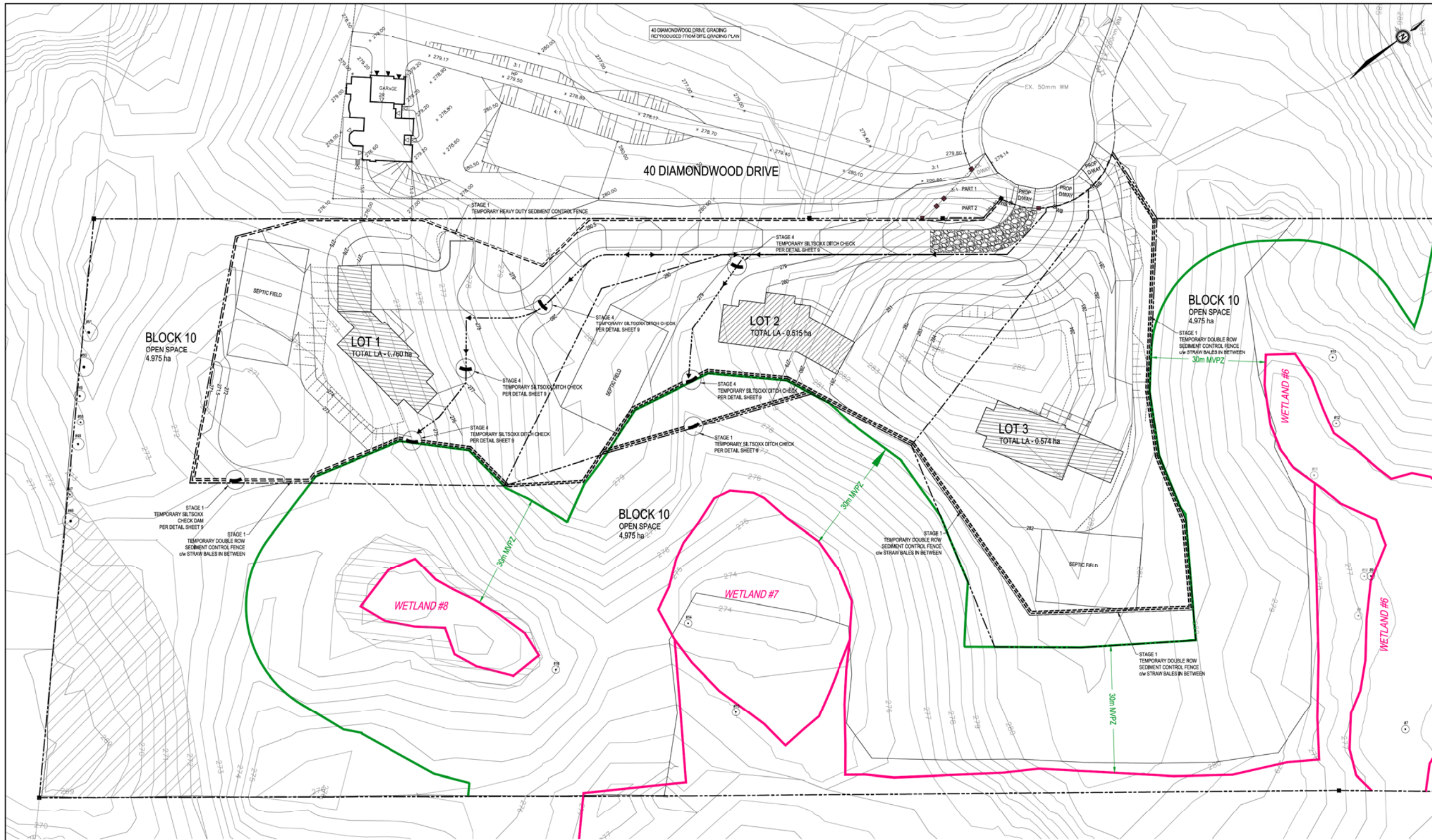
NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	DES.	CHKD.
1	14DEC2020	FOURTH SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC / RW
2	28FEB2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC / RW
3	03MAY2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC / RW
4	15MAR2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH / RW

Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

Title Name: **PRELIMINARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN**
SHEET 1 OF 2

Drawing No: **16-168-09** Sheet No: 9 OF 10 Rev. No: **D**

Scale: 1:500



LEGEND

- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE
- KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 30m MINIMUM VEGETATION PROTECTION ZONE (MVPZ)
- ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE 2
- SILTSOXX DITCH CHECK PER DETAIL THIS SHEET - 450mm
- SILTSOXX DITCH CHECK PER DETAIL THIS SHEET - 300mm
- HEAVY DUTY SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE PER MODIFIED TOWN OF CALEDON STANDARD DRAWING 304
- DOUBLE ROW HEAVY DUTY SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE c/w STRAW BALES IN BETWEEN
- PROPOSED MUD MAT

SCALE 1:500

- GENERAL NOTES**
1. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO DETAIL DESIGN.
 2. CONTOURS GENERATED FROM ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPED IN THE SPRING OF 2002, AND SURVEYED ELEVATIONS BY CALDER ENGINEERING LTD. (2017 & 2019) AND EPLETT WOROBEC RAIKES 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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DESIGNED BY	APPROVED BY

#	Date	Revisions	Dwn.	Dgtd.	Chk'd.
④	14DEC2020	FOURTH SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
③	28FEB2020	THIRD SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
②	03MAY2019	SECOND SUBMISSION	KNC	KNC	RJW
①	15MAR2017	FIRST SUBMISSION	KNC	DH	RJW

LAURELPARK INC.



Project Name: **LAURELPARK SUBDIVISION**
 PART OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 8 (ALBION)
 TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

Title Name: **PRELIMINARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN**
 SHEET 2 OF 2

Drawing N°: **16-168-10** Sheet N°: 10 OF 10 Rev. N°: **D**
 Scale: 1:500

TABLE E.2 100-YEAR STORM DESIGN SHEET - DOHERTY LANE GRASSED SWALES

Location			Drainage Area				Runoff			Swale Flow						
Street	From STA	To STA	Area (ha)	C	A x C	Acc. A 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
Doherty Lane (North)	0+135	0+033	0.938	0.46	0.431	0.431	10.00	196.54	235.48	102.3	N	0.80	1,686.0	0.85	0.26	14.0%
Doherty Lane (South)	0+135	0+033	0.499	0.46	0.229	0.229	10.00	196.54	125.26	102.3	S	0.80	1,686.0	0.73	0.21	7.4%

Notes	CONSULTANT: Calder Engineering Ltd. PROJECT: Laurelpark Subdivision PROJECT NO: 16-168 LOCATION: Town of Caledon															
Manning's n = 0.040 $I = \frac{A}{(t_c + B)^c}$ where: A= 4688 B= 17 C= 0.9624																

Notes:
 1. Refer to below triangular swale rating curve for hydraulic capacity, flow velocity, and flow depth calculations.

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): 0.800% 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	0.096	0.000	0.082	0.009	0.080	0.005	0.435	sub-critical
0.020	0.2	0.153	0.002	0.165	0.018	0.160	0.010	0.488	sub-critical
0.030	0.7	0.200	0.004	0.247	0.027	0.240	0.015	0.522	sub-critical
0.040	1.6	0.243	0.006	0.330	0.036	0.320	0.020	0.548	sub-critical
0.050	2.8	0.282	0.010	0.412	0.045	0.400	0.025	0.569	sub-critical
0.060	4.6	0.318	0.014	0.495	0.054	0.480	0.030	0.586	sub-critical
0.070	6.9	0.353	0.020	0.577	0.063	0.560	0.035	0.602	sub-critical
0.080	9.9	0.385	0.026	0.660	0.072	0.640	0.040	0.615	sub-critical
0.090	13.5	0.417	0.032	0.742	0.080	0.720	0.045	0.627	sub-critical
0.100	17.9	0.447	0.040	0.825	0.089	0.800	0.050	0.638	sub-critical
0.150	52.7	0.586	0.060	1.237	0.134	1.200	0.075	0.683	sub-critical
0.200	113.6	0.710	0.160	1.649	0.179	1.600	0.100	0.717	sub-critical
0.250	205.9	0.824	0.250	2.062	0.224	2.000	0.125	0.744	sub-critical
0.300	334.9	0.930	0.360	2.474	0.268	2.400	0.150	0.767	sub-critical
0.350	505.1	1.031	0.460	2.886	0.313	2.800	0.175	0.787	sub-critical
0.400	721.2	1.127	0.640	3.298	0.358	3.200	0.200	0.804	sub-critical
0.450	987.3	1.219	0.810	3.711	0.402	3.600	0.225	0.820	sub-critical
0.500	1,307.6	1.308	1.000	4.123	0.447	4.000	0.250	0.835	sub-critical
0.550	1,686.0	1.393	1.210	4.535	0.492	4.400	0.275	0.848	sub-critical

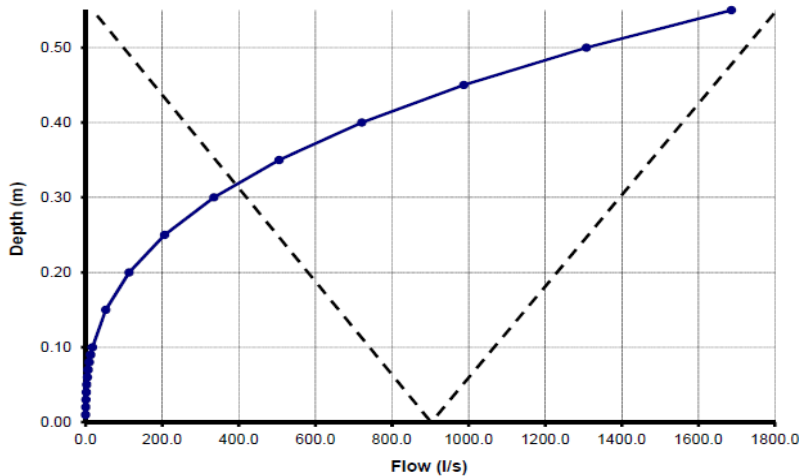


TABLE E.1: 5-YEAR STORM DESIGN SHEET

Location			Drainage Area				Runoff			Pipe Flow						
Street	From MH	To MH	Area (ha)	C	A x C	Acc. A 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 Capacity
Doherty Lane	DICB1	MH1	0.94	0.46	0.431	0.431	15.00	90.91	108.92	4.0	0.375	0.50	124.0	1.1	0.06	87.9%
Doherty Lane	MH1	OGS			0.000	0.431	15.06	90.72	108.70	14.0	0.375	0.50	124.0	1.1	0.21	87.7%
Doherty Lane	DICB2	OGS	0.499	0.46	0.229	0.229	15.00	90.91	57.94	2.0	0.300	0.50	68.4	1.0	0.03	84.7%
Block 12	OGS	Block 12			0.000	0.661	15.27	90.09	165.36	6.4	0.450	0.50	201.6	1.3	0.08	82.0%

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.4 BIORETENTION AREA OUTLET STRUCTURE - OUTLET VELOCITY CALCULATIONS

Rating Curve for Circular Pipe

Project:

Mannings Equation:

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

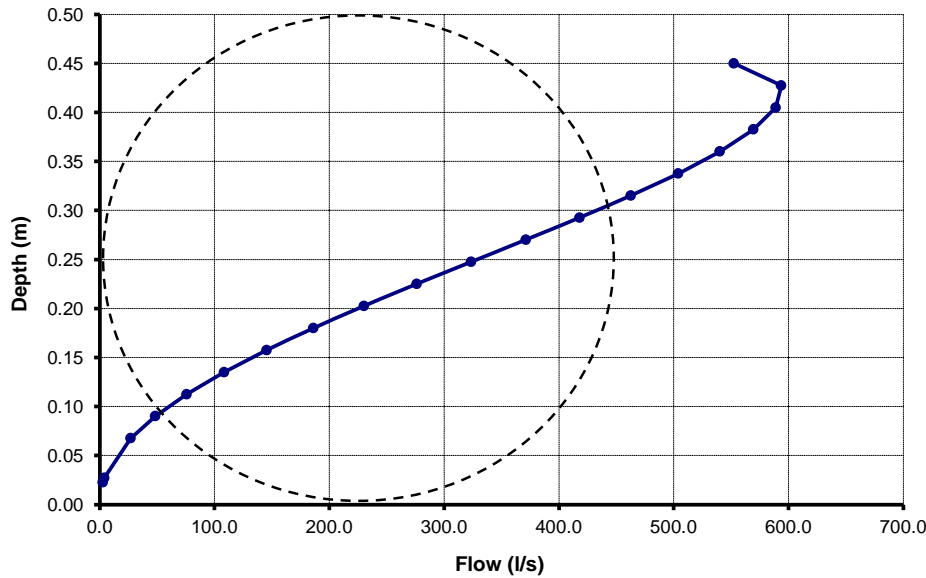
Diameter (d): 0.450 m

Slope (s): 5.000%

Roughness (n): 0.015

Full Pipe Flow = 0.553 m³/s

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
0.023	2.653	0.892	0.003	0.203	0.015	0.196	0.015	2.314	super-critical
0.027	4.000	1.011	0.004	0.224	0.018	0.215	0.018	2.379	super-critical
0.068	26.855	1.795	0.015	0.358	0.042	0.321	0.047	2.656	super-critical
0.090	48.380	2.137	0.023	0.417	0.054	0.360	0.063	2.720	super-critical
0.113	75.678	2.434	0.031	0.471	0.066	0.390	0.080	2.751	super-critical
0.135	108.190	2.696	0.040	0.522	0.077	0.412	0.097	2.760	super-critical
0.158	145.266	2.928	0.050	0.570	0.087	0.429	0.116	2.750	super-critical
0.180	186.176	3.134	0.059	0.616	0.096	0.441	0.135	2.726	super-critical
0.203	230.121	3.315	0.069	0.662	0.105	0.448	0.155	2.688	super-critical
0.225	276.237	3.474	0.080	0.707	0.112	0.450	0.177	2.638	super-critical
0.248	323.591	3.610	0.090	0.752	0.119	0.448	0.200	2.576	super-critical
0.270	371.176	3.725	0.100	0.797	0.125	0.441	0.226	2.502	super-critical
0.293	417.898	3.819	0.109	0.844	0.130	0.429	0.255	2.415	super-critical
0.315	462.555	3.890	0.119	0.892	0.133	0.412	0.288	2.313	super-critical
0.338	503.792	3.937	0.128	0.942	0.136	0.390	0.328	2.194	super-critical
0.360	540.029	3.959	0.136	0.996	0.137	0.360	0.379	2.054	super-critical
0.383	569.295	3.951	0.144	1.056	0.136	0.321	0.448	1.884	super-critical
0.405	588.829	3.906	0.151	1.124	0.134	0.270	0.558	1.669	super-critical
0.428	593.644	3.804	0.156	1.211	0.129	0.196	0.796	1.361	super-critical
0.450	552.474	3.474	0.159	1.414	0.113	0.000	-	-	super-critical



100-Year Design Flow:

4 Litres per second

Outlet Velocity:

1.01 metres per second

Min. Required Rip Rap Size:

50 millimetres (approx. minimum nominal size per U.S. Department of Transportation, Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 11, Hydraulic Design Chart 712-1)

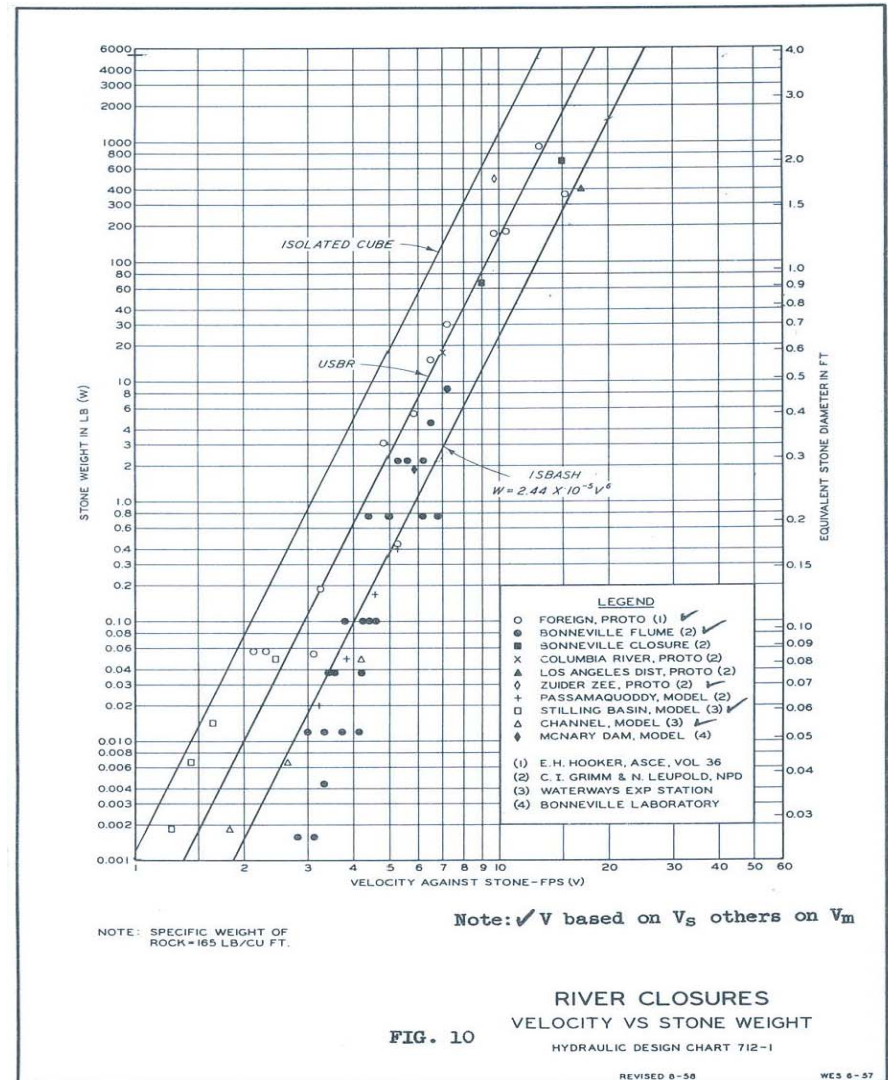


FIG. 10



RIVER CLOSURES
VELOCITY VS STONE WEIGHT
HYDRAULIC DESIGN CHART 712-1

REVISED 6-58

WES 6-57

TABLE E.3 100-YEAR STORM DESIGN SHEET - MOUNT PLEASANT DITCH

Location			Drainage Area				Runoff			Pipe Flow						
Street	From MH	To MH	Area (ha)	C	A x C	Acc. A x C	Tc (min)	I (mm/hr)	Q _c (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 Capacity
from Bioretention Area									9.00	←-controlled flow: SWMHYMO output for 100-Year design event						
from u/s area to ditch at outlet			0.15	0.90	0.135	0.135	10.00	196.54	73.70							
Mount Pleasant Ditch									82.70							

Notes: Manning's n = 0.04 $I = \frac{A}{(t_c + B)^C}$ where: A= 4688 B= 17 C= 0.9624 IDF information from Town of Caledon Standard 104	CONSULTANT: Calder Engineering Ltd. PROJECT: Laurelpark PROJECT NO: 16-168 LOCATION: Town of Caledon Prepared for: 	Prepared by: 
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Notes:
1. Estimated capacity of Mount Pleasant ditch is 411 litres per second (L/s) or 0.411 cubic metres per second (cms).

