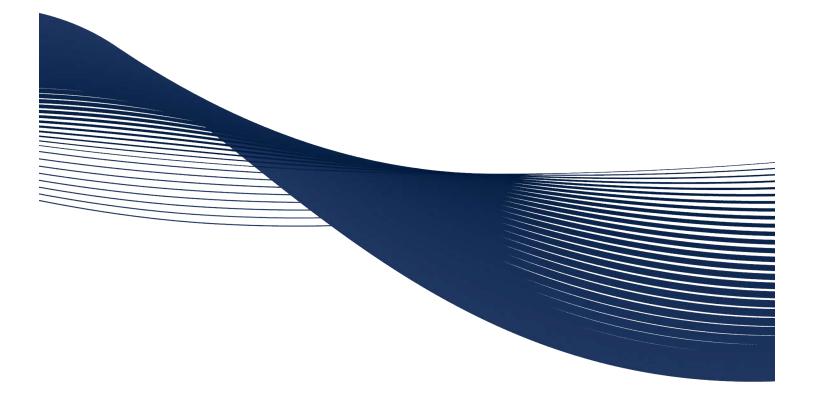
The Manors of Belfountain Corp.

FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORT

The Manors of Belfountain, Town of Caledon 2017-0701





March 2018

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1 Introduction

Cole Engineering Group Ltd. (COLE) was retained by Manors of Belfountain Corp., (the "Owner") to prepare a site specific Functional Servicing Report (FSR), for a proposed residential development on the property, in accordance with the Town of Caledon (the "Town") and the Regional Municipality of Peel (the "Region") development guidelines.

The purpose of this report is to provide site specific information for the Town's review with respect to the infrastructure required to support the proposed development as pertaining to storm drainage, sanitary servicing, water supply and site grading.

1.1 Background Documents

The following documents were reviewed in the preparation of this report:

- Engineering Design Criteria Town of Caledon, dated January 2009;
- Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual, prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Control, dated March, 2003;
- CVC Stormwater Management Criteria, Aug 2012;
- Depression Storage Areas, Falby Burnside Associates, DWG 9659 SWM2, dated Mar 1998;
- Memos and previous engineering work for the site, Burnside Associates, 2000 to 2012;
- Hydrogeological Investigation Report, Cole Engineering Group Ltd., 2018; and,
- Terraprobe Limited, 1990. *Hydrogeological Investigation, Proposed Residential Subdivision Part Lot 9 Concession 5 WHS*, Town of Caledon (Belfountain), Region of Peel.

2 Existing Site Conditions

The Site is approximately 70.28 hectares (ha) in area, Part of Lot 9, Concession 5 in Caledon, Ontario and is currently used for agricultural purposes.

It is generally bounded by Bush Street to the northwest, Shaws Creek Road to the southwest, Mississauga Road and Old Main Street to the north, and vacant lands to the southeast. The Belfountain Public School and several existing residential properties are located northwest of the Site. Refer to **Figure LP, Location Plan**, located in **Appendix A** for the proposed development location.

The topography of the site is hummocky with numerous depressions distributed across the site. Elevations of the site range from approximately 383 MASL to 407 MASL. Due to the hummocky, and rolling nature of the site, existing slopes range from relatively flat to approximately 20%. The agricultural portion of the site will also generally be the area of proposed development. A wooded area to the east, sloping down to Mississauga Road, will remain as Open Space.

Shaws Creek Road to the southwest is a gravel road with a rural cross section and ditch drainage with no specific drainage outlets for the ditches.



There is little to no stormwater runoff for the majority of the agricultural area of the site due to the hummocky topography and natural depressions which collect the majority of runoff. A narrow strip along the northern portion of the agricultural area has runoff to the adjacent properties to the north. There are catchment areas to the south that tend to convey surplus flow to the north, however similarly hummocky topography limits the total volume of runoff reaching the limit of the site.

Soils across the site are classified as sand to silty sand within hydrologic soil group A, providing excellent opportunities for infiltration and accounting for the existing condition of all runoff retained within the site and infiltrated.

The existing drainage pattern and depressions which currently collect runoff, are shown on **Figure ST**, **Pre-Development Drainage Area Plan**, located in **Appendix A**.

3 Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of 67 rural, individually serviced estates lots with an average lot size of 0.63ha. The layout is based on the **Draft Plan of Subdivision 21T-91015C**, located in **Appendix A**, dated December 5, 2017, prepared by Glen Schnarr & Associates Inc., **Figures GP-1, Functional Grading Plan and GP-2, Well Location Plan From High Nitrate Line**, located in **Appendix A**. Water supply will be provided by individual private wells and waste water servicing will be provided by individual septic systems with tertiary (Level IV) treatment. The stormwater management plan for the Site will rely on retention and infiltration to match existing conditions.

The internal road network of the site will have two road connections to the existing, Shaw's Creek Road, on the southwest side of the development.

The proposed road cross section is a standard paved rural road cross section with gravel shoulders and flat bottom ditches for stormwater infiltration as an LID (Low Impact Development) feature. The drawing showing the proposed Rural Road Cross Section in an 18m ROW, **Figure DET-1**, **18.00m ROW Rural Cross Section**, is located in **Appendix A**.

4 Site Grading

4.1 Existing Grades

The portion of the site intended for development consists of agricultural lands with hedgerows separating the existing fields. Topography is described as hummocky, with depressions within the site. Areas of the site on which lots are proposed, range from nearly flat to grades of over 20%.

A drainage divide runs east-west across the site with drainage north of the line generally being conveyed north and south of the line being conveyed to the south.

There are 17 existing, defined depressions, where storm runoff accumulates and infiltrates. It is these features that create the condition of almost no storm runoff from the site.

Slopes to the north of the drainage divide generally slope north. Runoff from these areas flows either to detention area D4 and is retained within the site, or flows to adjacent lands to the north. Existing drainage directions and detention areas are shown on **Figure ST-1**, **Pre-Development Drainage Area Plan**, located in **Appendix C**.



4.2 Proposed Grading

Proposed grading for the site conforms to the objective that hedgerows and topographic features are retained as much as possible to maintain the overall character of the site under guidelines for *Scenic Resource and Landform Conservation*. The proposed road and lot pattern has been successful in retaining the majority of hedgerows and natural topography as required for Niagara Escarpment Commission, landform preservation criteria. Grading of localized high areas and filling of some of the deepest depressions on the site is required to achieve consistent road grades, and also to provide platforms for houses and septic systems within some of the lots.

Lot sizes are large, averaging 0.62ha with frontages averaging, allowing alternatives for placement of the houses and septic systems within the lot. The large lot sizes also allow creation of grading platforms if needed, and the distance to blend into steeper existing grades and also retain hedgerow features. Slopes within the lots can generally be maintained to 4:1, however some existing slopes within the agricultural area exceed 4:1 in areas. Detailed lot grading for each individual lot will be developed at the detailed design stage to suit the character and features of each individual lot and retain desired features such as existing hedgerows and hummocky topography, while adhering to Town grading standards and achieving controlled drainage on the lot.

The proposed site grading is constrained by existing grades along the perimeter. Detailed grading design, to ensure smooth transitions between proposed and existing ground will be observed, and any drainage alteration will not have a negative effect on the neighbouring properties.

House siting within the lots were prepared by Baker Turner Inc. as part of their Development Plan. The sitings take into account grading constraints.

Proposed roadways within the development total 2,930 meters (m) and all but one 60m section of proposed road grades are under 1.2%, with one 60m section of road at 5.7% grade, which is below the Town maximum criteria of 6%. Profiles of the proposed roads are shown on **Figures PP-A** though **PP-D**, corresponding to Roads "A" though Road "D" respectively, located in **Appendix A**.

For overall grading, including cut and fill limits, refer to the **Figure GP-1**, **Functional Grading Plan**, located in **Appendix A**.

5 Stormwater Management

5.1 Stormwater Management Approach

Applying standards and criteria of the Town of Caledon and Credit Valley Conservation (CVC), the stormwater management approach for the proposed site will address the following:

- The site soils and site groundwater conditions are conducive to a Low Impact Development (LID) approach. Both Town of Caledon and CVC policies encourage lot level and conveyance controls endorsing LID principles;
- Provide enhance level quality and quantity for control of all storm runoff up to and including the 100-year event, with generally, no runoff leaving the site;
- Preference is given to source (lot level) Stormwater Management controls; and,
- Stormwater management infrastructure choices selected have the lowest lifecycle maintenance and replacement costs.



5.2 Existing Conditions

The predominant existing condition of the property is that there is generally no existing runoff from the site for up to the 100 year storm event, for the area of the site proposed for development. An exception is the area to the northeast of the proposed developed area, approximately the rear of proposed Lots 46 to 55, where existing grades slope down to the north within approximately 100m of the north property or limit of proposed development.

Runoff accumulating in Detention Area D4, may overflow runoff for large storms exceeding the 100-year event. Overflow would go to the adjacent properties to the north and east at approximately the rear of lots 19 to 21. For the purposes of this Report, it is assumed that there is generally no surplus discharge for storm events up to the 100 year storm event, but there may be some discharge for events exceeding the 100 year event.

The exception to principle that the majority of runoff will be contained within the site occurs at the rear of proposed lots 19-21 and 46-55. It is noted that post development runoff will be less than the predevelopment because the post-development catchment areas draining off the lots to the adjacent property are smaller than pre-development catchment areas because the proposed roadways intercept a portion of the pre-development areas. Post Development grading from most of the front of the lots will be conveyed to the road ROW. In addition, total flow and flow rates will be lower, as pre-development runoff is assumed from bare fields, and post development runoff is sheet flow from grassed lawns, which is lower.

There are five external catchment areas to the south of the site that may discharge surplus runoff onto the site. However the same hummocky topography exists to the south of the site, and there generally are no defined flow paths for most of the external area. Existing drainage and ponding areas are shown on **Figure ST-1**, **Pre-Development Drainage Area Plan**, and external areas are shown on **Figure ST-3**, **External Area Drainage Plan**, located in **Appendix C**.

5.3 Proposed Stormwater Management System

Infiltration measures will be utilized to ensure that pre-development infiltration on-site will be maintained post-development. There is essentially no significant runoff leaving the Site for up to the 100 year storm event.

Post development stormwater management strategy will utilize the following features:

- Detention and infiltration in roadside ditches;
- Detention and infiltration in rear or side yard detention swales;
- Detention storage will be created in ditches and swales through the use of check dams, and through the use of driveway culverts with orifice plates along the roadside ditches;
- Enhanced, rapid infiltration of runoff from storm events larger than approximately the 2 to 5 year storm event will be though Dry Wells located in the ditches and swales. Rapid infiltration reduces required storage volume;
- Runoff from storms smaller than the 2 year event will be infiltrated through the bottom of the roadside ditches and rear yard detention swales;
- Dry wells will have perched inlets so runoff from storm events smaller than the 5 year event will not enter;



- Use of Lot level LID features, such as soak-away pits for roof runoff to retain and infiltrate a minimum equivalent of 3mm depth from all impervious areas; and,
- Treatment of runoff will be though the vegetated ditches and swales.

Runoff from a storm event will be conveyed to the grassed roadside ditches or to a rear or side yard detention, infiltration swale. The ditches and swales will provide both infiltration and storage. In roadside ditches, driveway culverts with elevated orifice plates will detain runoff between ditch segments to enhance infiltration and provide quantity storage. Orifice plates are a contingency to provide conveyance for storm events larger than the 100 year event.

The runoff volume which can be stored in a ditch or swale segments varies with longitudinal slope, decreasing as slope increases. Typically the storage length for low slope sections will be on the order of 30m to 40m between driveway culverts and additional check dams in ditches or detention swales when distances between driveways are longer than 40m.

If runoff from a storm event exceeding the 100 year storm event, or the infiltrative and storage capacity of a particular roadside ditch, the stormwater will be conveyed downstream along the ditch or swale system.

Emergency overland flow, in the event of a blockage of drainage or extreme storm events, is provided including locating dwellings and design of finished grades to minimize potential property damage from flooding.

5.4 Enhanced Infiltration Ditches and Swales

The proposed enhanced ditches and swales will be used for detention of runoff, and provide infiltration for all runoff from storms less than the 2 year storm event. The general configuration is a 1m wide flat bottom, with 4:1 slide slopes to the property and 3:1 side slope to the shoulder of the road. The ditches and swales are conventionally constructed, with a minimum 100mm organic topsoil and sod. No subdrains or granular layers are needed as the sandy soils in the area have excellent infiltration characteristics.

Similar roadside ditches in sandy areas, with no outlet for ditches, with owner maintained front yards, have been observed to remain operational and continue to infiltrate runoff for more than 50 years.

5.5 Rapid Infiltration Dry Wells

A feature of the proposed stormwater management system is the use of enhanced infiltration techniques to rapidly and reliably infiltrate stormwater runoff. The proposed dry well network will effectively replicate the distributed infiltration pattern of depressions that was present on the site pre development. This distributed infiltration pattern, containing and infiltrating all runoff up to the 100-year event, will fully maintain the water balance to pre development levels.

Dry wells have been used where conditions are conducive to infiltration. They are a variation of standard infiltration practices and devices.

The developed area of the site is predominantly deep, sands extending 6m to 8m below the surface. The unsaturated zone within the proposed developed area is typically up to 6m below the surface.

The proposed dry well consists of a vertical perforated pipe extending approximately 3.6m deep, into a dug or drilled excavation backfilled with fine granular material, such as High Performance Bedding. The perforated vertical pipe proposed is 375mm diameter perforated drainage pipe, such Big "O" covered with a woven filter fabric sock. The surface inlet is a bottomless catchbasin and grate. The grate is perched



200mm above the surrounding bottom of ditch or swale so that runoff from the majority of annual storm events does not enter.

Figure DET-02, Infiltration Dry Well, in **Appendix B** shows the typical configuration of a Dry Well located just upstream of a driveway culvert used as a retention and control structure.

Surplus runoff exceeding the storage and infiltrative capacity of the ditches will enter the Dry Well, potentially, only once per year. Either for a rain on frozen ground event, or a summer storm event greater than the 2-year storm.

The purpose of limiting runoff entry to only large events is to provide treatment of runoff in the vegetated ditches and swales for the majority of runoff on an annual basis. It also reduces the potential for contaminants to enter the subsurface, and equally important, to ensure that the Dry Wells will retain their function for a very long time, since only clean water will enter the dry wells.

The system of surface detention and dry wells will typically consist of a surface storage ditch or swale, and one or more dry wells per storage segment. Segments are typically 20m to 40m long, approximately two storage, and infiltration segments per lot. The target rate of infiltration for each dry well is 30 L/s and is based on soil permeability found across much of the site. A report, **An Approach for Estimating Infiltration Rates for Stormwater Infiltration Dry Wells**, commenting on the potential infiltrative rates of dry wells is included in **Appendix B**. Soil hydraulic conductivity ranges from 1E-03 to 1E-04 m/s, resulting in infiltration rates of 37.3Ls to 3.67 L/s for a borehole radius of 300mm, representing a 600mm diameter borehole for installation of a 375mm perforated pipe backfilled with granular.

A design memo, **Infiltration Rate from Dry Wells**, calculating the infiltrative capacity of the proposed Dry Wells is included in **Appendix B**. Also included is a technical design approach document from Washington State Department of Transportation outlining design approach and testing results for Dry Wells they have installed.

5.6 Life Cycle Maintenance Costs

An important consideration for selection of infrastructure is cost and long term, life cycle costs. The primary method of storage and infiltration of runoff is through the roadside ditches with selected locations having rear year swale systems. Maintained, grassed infiltration swales in sandy soils have been demonstrated to have lifespans in excess of 50 years with no maintenance. The reason for this is there is because the grass is maintained as a residential lawn, there is limited accumulation of organic matter that typically occurs in an unmaintained ditch. Grass maintains surface porosity if any silt should accumulate.

The dry wells are designed so they are only needed for surplus runoff from greater than a 5 year storm event, and any runoff entering the Dry Wells is conveyed through the ditch or swale first, providing treatment. The result is the Dry Well system will have a very long life, with no expected maintenance for a period in excess of 50 years, other than periodic condition inspection.

5.7 Proposed Major Storm Drainage System

Generally, runoff from each lot will be stored and infiltrated in the roadside ditch or in rear yard detention swales adjacent to that lot, for up to the 100-year storm event resulting in little to no conveyance of runoff around the site. In the event of a very large storm event, individual retention / infiltration cells are designed to overflow and convey surplus runoff to cells downstream. If the storage and infiltration capacity of a large area is exceeded, the system is designed to convey surplus runoff to a ponding location or emergency overflow location. This can occur if a particular cell or cells have reduced storage volume



due to geometry or higher slope, or reduced infiltration capacity due to soil permeability within a particular area of the site.

Rear and side yard storages and infiltration swales all have overflow connections to a road or other overflow or designated ponding area. There are two ponding areas along the southeast side of the site, a woodlot buffer between Lots 9 and 40 and a park between Lots 42 and 60. Emergency overflow from Street A is conveyed to Shaw's Creek Road, and an emergency overflow between Lots 19 and 20 to the north to an existing ponding area. As noted, the overflow to Shaw's Creek Road and to the northwest between Lots 19 and 20 would only occur for a greater than 100 year storm event. Ponding areas and overland flow routes are illustrated on **Figure ST-2**, **Proposed Drainage Area Plan**, located in **Appendix C**.

5.8 Quantity Control

Quantity control of stormwater runoff is through use of ditch and swale detention cells, and rapid infiltration thought use of Infiltration Dry Wells. The infiltrative capacity of Dry Wells is similar to a discharge from a conventional stormwater pond. However in this case, the discharge is through infiltration and rate is controlled by the number and capacity of the Dry Wells.

As noted, overflows of the system for storm events greater than the 100-year event would consist of the surplus flow beyond the capacity of the system to control the 100 year event.

Storage volumes vary with the slope of the ditch. At a 500mm depth at the downstream check dam, or driveway culvert with orifice plate, sample volumes are provided in Table 5.1.

Ditch Slope (%)	Storage Volume at 500mm Depth, 20m Long Cell (m3)	Length of Water Surface Upstream of Checkdam or Driveway Culvert (m)
0.5	21.3	20
1.0	18.2	20
2.0	13.8	20
3.0	10.4	16.7
5.0	6.3	10.0

Table 5.1Ditch Storage Volume at 500mm Depth – Per 20m Detention Cell

Note that the storage volumes are per cell. A cascade of cells will multiply the volume of storage in the cascade. Typical lot frontages vary from 29.3m up to 97.0m, with the majority of frontages over 60.0m, providing an average of three detention cells per lot. In addition, there are areas of rear and side yard detention swales with similar detention volumes.

Detention ditches and swales have a depth of 200mm below the inlet to the Dry Well. The storage at this depth when there are two cells per lot, means that no runoff will enter the Dry Well for less than the 2-year or greater storm event, depending on storage available in the ditch or swale.



Ditch Slope (%)	Storage Volume at 200mm Depth, 20m Long Cell (m3)	Length of Water Surface Upstream of Checkdam (m)
0.5	4.2	20
1.0	3.2	20
2.0	1.6	20
3.0	1.1	6.7
5.0	0.6	4.0

Table 5.2 Summary Ditch Storage at Maximum 200mm Depth – Per 20m Detention Cell

5.9 Quality Control

Treatment of runoff from the lots will primarily be through detention, sedimentation and slow flow through the vegetated ditches and swales. Flow though vegetated swales is a well-known, effective and commonly used method for treating low flows.

The design used in the proposed development enhances the effectiveness of a vegetated swale by creating a series of detention areas with no flow between each area for the majority of storm events. The detention ditches and swales have a two stage design. An initial stage is storage and infiltration solely within the ditch to a depth of 200mm. As noted in the previous section, this depth of storage is sufficient to retain runoff from the 2-year storm event and will be fully infiltrated through the bottom of the ditch or swale, and not through the Infiltration Dry Wells.

This detained runoff will slowly infiltrate through the bottom of the ditch or swale, leaving any potential contaminates at the surface to break down or be retained. Given the small impervious area of an estate lot residential development, the contaminant loading of runoff will be low.

5.10 Stormwater Modeling

The pre development runoff for the development is effectively zero because of retention of all runoff within the identified 17 detention areas within the site. As such, pre-development stormwater modeling has not been presented.

The stormwater modeling for the proposed development has been developed so there is no runoff from the site for up to the 100-year storm event. The stormwater retention and infiltration measures are implemented on a lot by lot basis. There is more than sufficient storage and infiltration capacity on every lot within the development and adjacent roadway to retain and infiltrate all runoff from any selected lot. In the event of a storm greater than the 100-year event, or failure of a part of the system, surplus runoff be conveyed to adjacent, downstream retention and infiltration cells.

Modeling is based on a single lot, including half of the road right of way fronting the lot. This is an appropriate model as stormwater management will be implemented on a distributed basis throughout the development. The single lot model can be applied to every lot in the development and will work for every lot. It is based only on having storage and infiltration capacity along the road frontage with the assumption all runoff is from the lot is conveyed to the front. There are numerous rear and side yard detention and infiltration swales which add to the roadside ditch infiltration capacity. There is ample storage and infiltration capacity provided by the design to retain and infiltrate all runoff.



Subcatchments within the development are based on local grading, maintaining the hummocky character of the original site.

There is the capacity within the development and lot layout to provide additional capacity at all locations during the detailed design stage to accommodate localized adverse design conditions requiring additional storage or infiltration capacity.

During detailed design of the site, the individual lot model will be expanded to include multiple lots and catchment areas, rear and front. The individual catchment areas based on preliminary grading is shown on **Figure ST-1**, **Pre-Development Drainage Area Plan**, and **ST-2**, **Proposed Drainage Area Plan**, included in **Appendix C**.

Modelling using Visual OTTHYMO 5 was carried out for a single lot, including half the road ROW including asphalt.

Typical Lot

Area	=	0.63 ha
Area road ROW	=	0.07 ha
Total area	=	0.70 ha
Impervious area on Lot	=	0.06 ha
Impervious area ½ ROV	V=	0.06 ha
Percent impervious	=	17%

The one lot model was run with one and two Dry Wells per lot with an infiltration rate set to 30 L/s. This selected infiltration rate is based on a calculate rate of 37.3 L/s for a borehole with a 304mm radius. Infiltration through the bottom of the ditch was not taken into account. The results of the modeling indicates the required storage volume in the ditches or swales per lot. Results are presented in **Table 5.3**.

Storm Event	Peak Flow into Ditch (m ³ /s)	Storage Volume Required One Dry Well (m³)	Storage Volume Required Two Dry Wells (m³)
2 year, 6 hour SCS	0.006	2	1
5 year, 6 hour SCS	0.010	2	2
10 year, 6 hour SCS	0.014	5	2
25 year, 6 hour SCS	0.019	6	3
50 year, 6 hour SCS	0.024	8	4
100 year, 6 hour SCS	0.028	9	5
100 year, 24 hour SCS	0.064	44	13

Table 5.3 Reg	uired Storage Vo	olume per Lot
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The worst case is for the 100 year, 24 hour SCS storm which would require ditch and swale storage of 44 cubic meters if only one Dry Well per lot, with an infiltration capacity of 30 L/s were used. If two Dry Wells are used, then ditch storage required is reduced to $13m^3$. With the exception of one 60m section of road at 5.7% grade, all other road and ditch grades are less than 1.2%. As per Table 5.1, this provides over approximately 16m³ of storage per 20m long, ditch storage cell. For the single steeper segment of road, three cells at a grade of 5% provide 18.6m³ of storage which will provide sufficient storage capacity.



The individual lot model demonstrates there is sufficient storage and infiltration capacity within the road ROW only to achieve zero runoff for the site for the 100-year storm event. The final design will also utilize rear and side yard storage swales for substantially increased capacity per lot if needed.

The rear of Lots 19 to 22 and Lots 46 to 48 follow existing grading which slopes to the north and east onto adjacent properties. This will convey runoff onto those properties. The post development areas of these lots discharging onto adjacent property is smaller than pre development, and also the runoff coefficient is also reduced, going from agricultural bare ground or row crop, to grassed. To mitigate any potential future issues, a storage and infiltration swale will be located along the rear of this lots, to retain and infiltrate runoff.

5.11 External Catchment Areas

To the south of the site, four external catchment areas have been identified which may contribute runoff to the site. These catchments are forested to agricultural in use, and generally have the same hummocky topography as the site. Runoff from these catchments are conveyed generally as sheet flow with some areas of concentration because of topography.

Flow from these external catchments is intercepted through the use of detention and infiltration swales. Surplus runoff from large storm events, that exceeds the capacity of the swales and Dry Wells, is conveyed to two existing, natural ponding areas, one between Lots 9 and 40, and the other between Lots 42 and 60.

Surplus runoff from Catchment 100 is conveyed through swales to the natural ponding area between Lots 9 and 40. There is sufficient volume in the natural ponding area to accommodate runoff from the 100year storm event. Surplus runoff from Catchments 101, 102 and 103 will be conveyed by swale to the natural ponding area between lots 42 and 60. There is more than enough existing volume in this natural ponding area to retain runoff from the three external catchment areas. The two ponding areas will naturally infiltrate the accumulate runoff. Runoff from typical storm events is not expected to be conveyed to the ponding areas. The ponding areas would only receive runoff for 2-year or greater storm events.

A summary of output is provided in **Table 5.4**, and Visual OTTHYMO output is included in **Appendix C**

Table 5.4 External Catchment Area Flow Summary									
	Drainago	Number		100YR 6HR Storm		100YR 12HR Storm		100YR 24HR Storm	
Catchment ID	Drainage Area	e of Dry Wells	Peak Flow	Storage	Peak Flow	Storage	Peak Flow	Storage	
	[ha]	[-]	[L/s]	[m³]	[L/s]	[m³]	[L/s]	[m ³]	
100	3.31	4	0.4	843	0.6	1226	0.9	1738	
101	3.09	6	112.7	28.7	145.4	37.0	179.3	45.7	
102	7.19	0	0.8	1305	34.7	1618	95.3	1655	
103	13.55	10	1845	1755	239.1	2274	299.9	2852	

 Table 5.4
 External Catchment Area Flow Summary

2 Dry Wells per Lot with 10mm Initial Abstractions



6 Sanitary Servicing

6.1 Individual Septic Systems

There is no municipal sanitary system in the Belfountain area. The proposed development will be serviced through individual, private septic systems with tertiary treatment, meeting Ontario Building Code requirements. Hydrogeological reports indicate high permeability soil conditions and no groundwater approaching the surface, indicating that in-ground septic beds can be used.

Sloped sites can potentially use a Type B bed, which is a contour, or slope following trench type septic bed.

Proposed locations of Septic Systems are shown on **Figure GP-1**, **Functional Grading Plan**, included in **Appendix A**. Design of the individual septic systems will occur at the Building Permit stage for the individual site plans.

7 Water Servicing

7.1 Proposed Domestic Water Supply

Domestic water supply will be through the use of individual private wells for each lot. A hydrogeological report has been prepared by COLE addressing water supply.

Recommended locations for the wells within are lot include:

- Minimum clearance of 15m from the septic system, with 30m recommended clearance as a best practice;
- Minimum 30m to an adjacent well;
- Minimum 15m clearance to a stormwater infiltration Dry Well, with 30m recommended clearance as a best practice; and,
- 7m offset from the Elevated Nitrate Line as indicated in the Hydrogeological Report.

The report indicates there is sufficient water from each well in the development to simultaneously supply average domestic demand for each lot on continuous, long term, basis.

Ultraviolet water disinfection is recommended prior to distribution to the house.

7.2 Elevated Nitrate Level Line

An area of elevated nitrate in the groundwater has been identified at the east end of the site in the Hydrogeological Study. This limits location of water wells on five lots, 50 through 56. Figure 14, Line of Higher Nitrate Concentrations, included in Appendix A, from the COLE Hydrogeological Study, shows the nitrate line and offset line of the wells.

Recommendation from the Study is that water wells should be located a minimum of 7m west of the line of elevated nitrate in the groundwater. The high nitrate line is also 16m east of the property line at the ROW. This will locate the wells at 9m from the front property line, and approximately 11m from the roadside ditch.



In the area of Lots 50 through 56, infiltration Dry Wells will be located on the west side of the road, to provide greater than 15m clearance to any water well. Excess runoff accumulating in the ditch greater than a 200mm depth, will enter Ditch Inlet Catchbasins and be conveyed through a culvert under the road to an Infiltration Dry Well on the west side of the road. The location of water wells and relocated Infiltration Dry Wells is shown on **Figure GP-2**, **Well Location Plan From High Nitrate Line**, included in **Appendix A**.

8 Erosion and Sediment Control

An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be provided as part of the site alteration permit application. The plan will demonstrate how the construction activities will occur without impact to the protected areas, adjacent natural features, and agricultural lands. The plan will ensure that sediment control fencing is installed prior to grading, and that mud mats are utilized at locations where construction vehicles exit the site.

Within the site are 17 naturally occurring depressions within the agriculturally cultivated area that collect and infiltrate the majority of runoff within the site. These depressions will continue to collect and infiltrate the majority of runoff from the site during construction. During and after construction, sediment accumulations will be removed as necessary, and infiltration capability will be maintained. Vegetated areas and hedgerows will be protected with sediment traps to allow sedimentation of runoff, and detain runoff for infiltration. Slope breaks and other stabilization measures will be used to mitigate erosion along steep slopes. All temporary erosion and sediment control measures will be routinely inspected and repaired during construction. Temporary controls will not be removed until the areas they serve are stabilized or restored.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

The proposed site servicing presented in this Report is appropriate and feasible based on grading, stormwater management, and servicing. The design is the best choice to preserve landforms and hedgerows. Stormwater management is unique as almost all runoff up to the 100 year storm event, is retained and infiltrated on a site wide basis, mimicking pre development conditions and pre development water balance. The proposed detention and infiltration swales, supplemented for larger storm events by rapid infiltration Dry Wells, provides a reliable, low maintenance, and low life cycle cost alternative for stormwater management. The proposed design follows Town of Caledon and CVC design standards. The site is readily serviceable, and our recommendations are summarized as follow:

9.1 Grading

The proposed road and lot grading scheme follows the Town's Engineering Design Standards and respects the perimeter grades of the surrounding properties. The majority of topographic features and hedgerows can be maintained.

Emergency overland flow, in the event of a blockage of drainage or extreme storm events, is provided including locating dwellings and design of finished grades to minimize potential property damage from flooding.



9.2 Stormwater Management

Post development flow can be retained and infiltrated on site to maintain zero post development discharge for up to the 100 year storm event. This is accomplished through use of distributed ditch and swale storage and infiltration, and use of rapid infiltration Dry Wells as a secondary measure to infiltrate runoff from storms larger than the 2-year event.

9.3 Sanitary Servicing

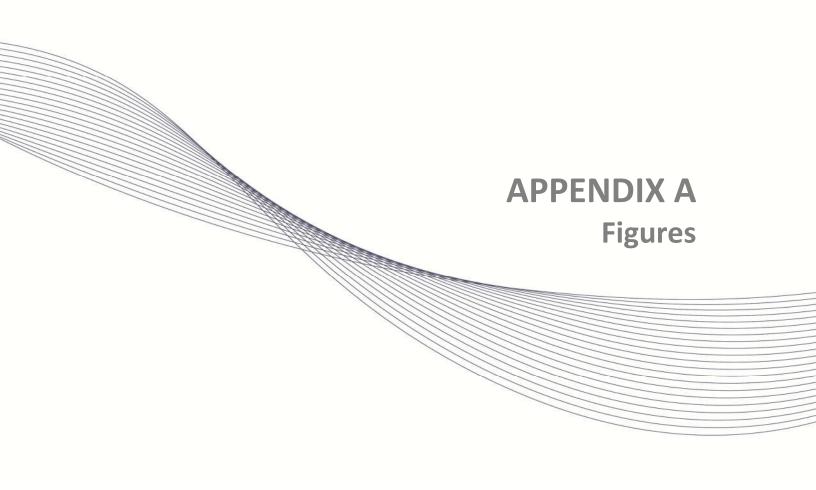
Sanitary servicing will be though the use of individual private septic systems employing tertiary treatment and in ground septic beds. There is sufficient room on the lots to accommodate septic beds and maintain setbacks from domestic water wells.

9.4 Domestic Water Supply

The subject site can be serviced by individual private drilled wells. There is sufficient area within the lots to maintain 30m clearing to septic beds and adjacent wells.

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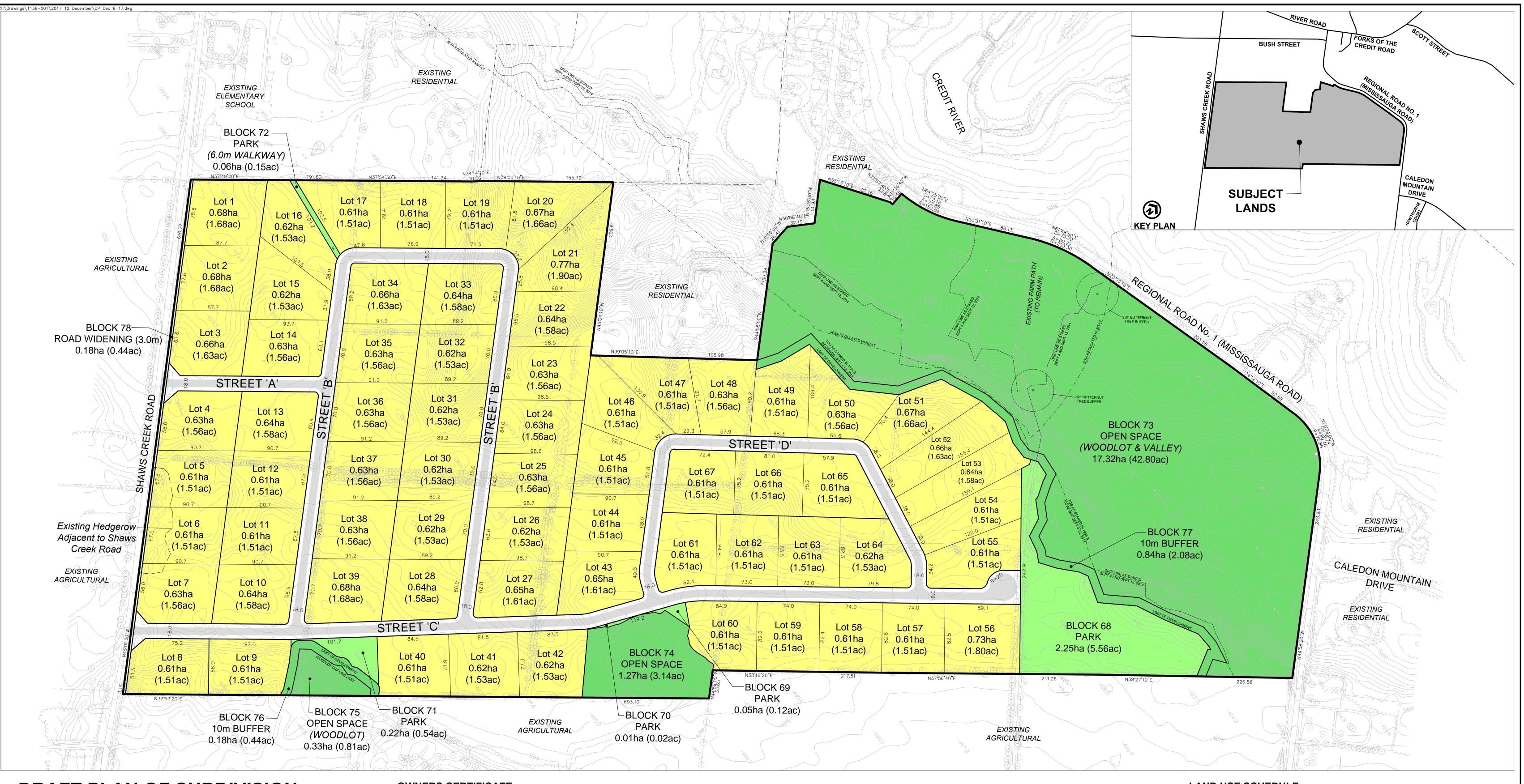


ENGINEERING

70 VALLEYWOOD DRIVE, MARKHAM, ON L3R 4T5 T:416.987.6161 / 905.940.6161 F:905.940.2064

TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

DATE:	JANUARY 2018	PROJECT No.	SD17-0701	
SCALE:	NTS	FIGURE No.	LP	
SCALE:	NIS	FIGURE No.	LP	



DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION MANORS OF BELFOUNTAIN CORP.

FILE # 21T-91015C

PART OF EAST HALF AND WEST HALF LOT 9, CONCESSION 5, W.H.S. (HAMLET OF BELFOUNTAIN), TOWN OF CALEDON **REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

OWNERS CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE GLEN SCHNARR & ASSOCIATES INC. TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT THIS DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION TO THE TOWN OF CALEDON FOR APPROVAL.

SIGNED

JOHN SPINA, ASO MANORS OF BELFOUNTAIN CORP.

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

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

SIGNED

ALISTER SANKEY, OLS DAVID B. SEARLES SURVEYING LTD. 4255 SHERWOODTOWNE BLVD. SUITE 206 MISSISSAUGA, ON, L4Z 1Y5 PHONE: 905-273-6840 EMAIL: info@dbsearles.ca

DATE: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(UNDER SECTION 51(17) OF THE PLANNING ACT) INFORMATION REQUIRED BY CLAUSES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, & J ARE SHOWN ON THE DRAFT AND KEY PLANS.

H) MUNICIPAL AND PIPED WATER TO BE PROVIDED I) SANDY LOAM AND CLAY LOAM K) SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS TO BE PROVIDED

NOTES

- Local to local radii 5.0
- Streets 'A' & 'C' to Shaws Creek Rd. daylight triangles 15.0 x 15.0
- Pavement illustration is diagrammatic only

DATE:

LAND USE SCHEDULE

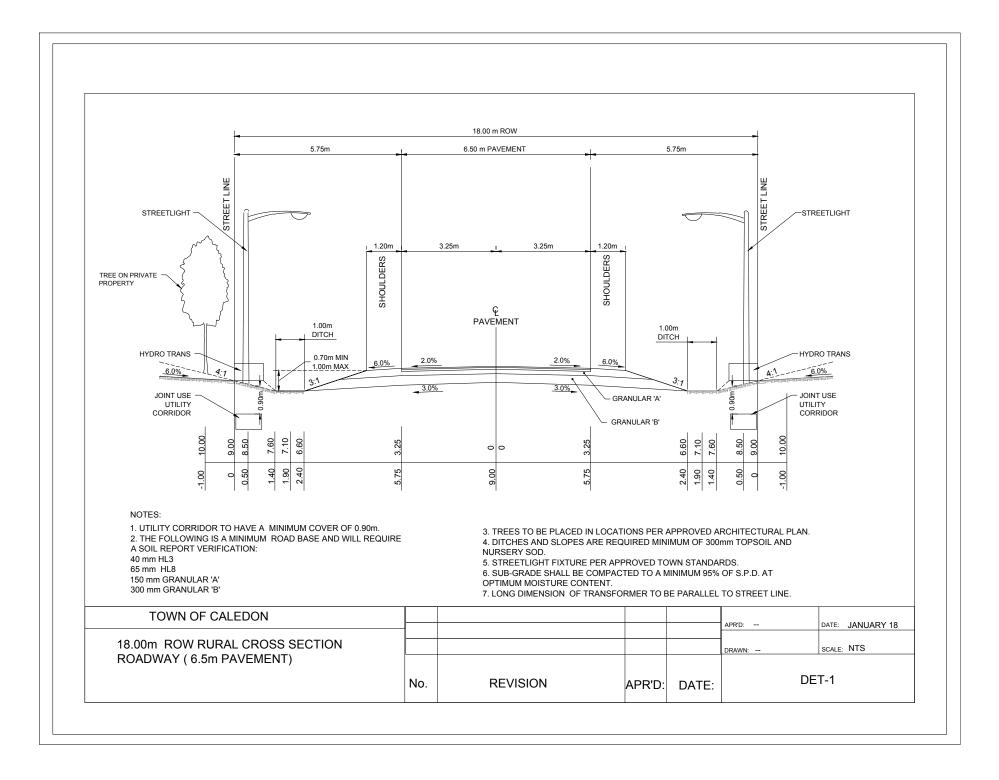
LAND USE	LOTS / BLOCKS	AREA (ha)	AREA (ac)	UNITS
ESTATE RESIDENTIAL	1-67	42.24	104.38	67
PARK	68-72	2.60	6.42	
OPEN SPACE	73-75	18.92	46.75	
10m BUFFER	76, 77	1.02	2.52	
ROAD WIDENING	78	0.18	0.44	
18.0m ROW - (2,886m LENGTH)		5.32	13.15	
TOTAL	78	70.28	173.67	67

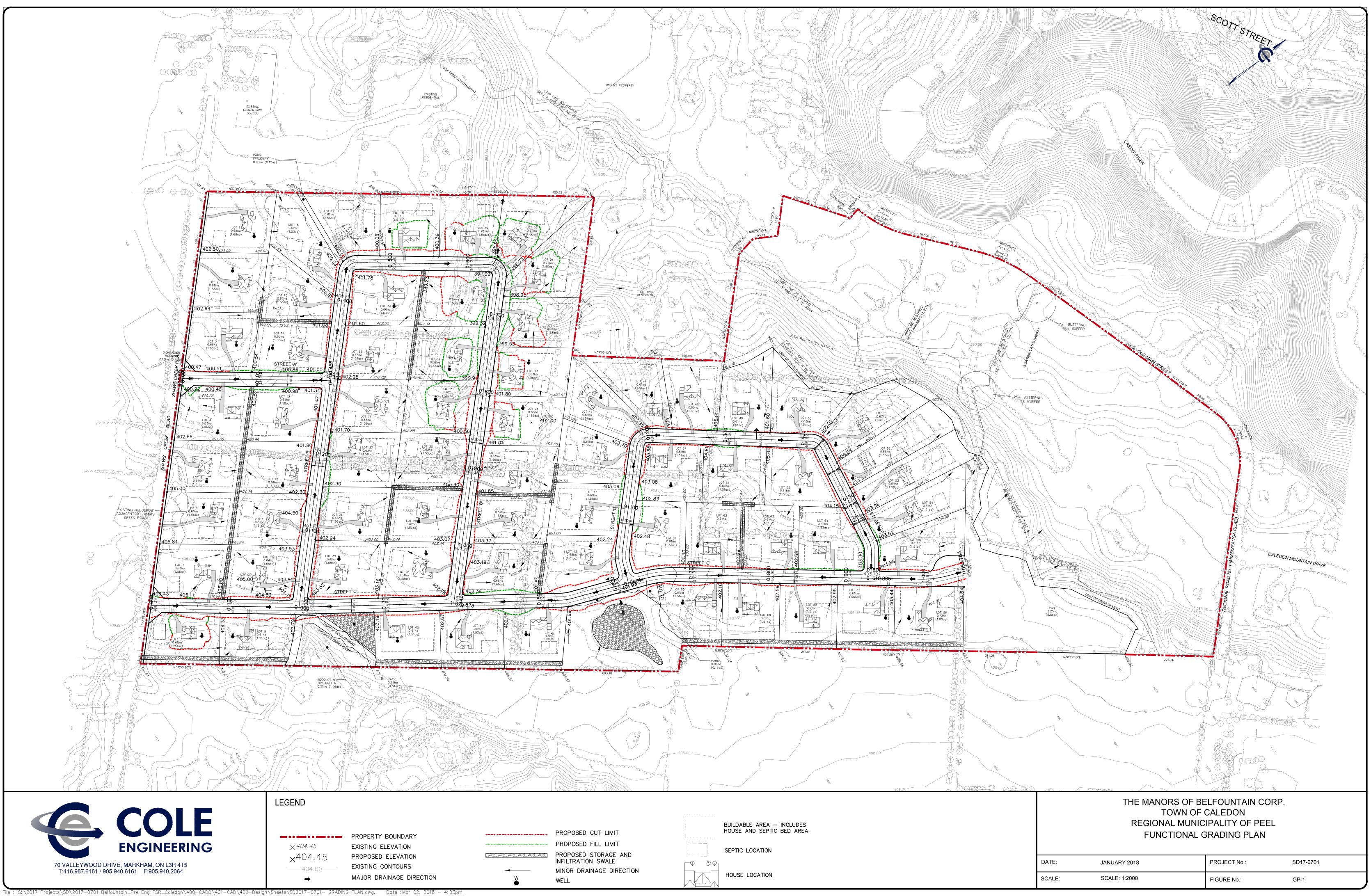


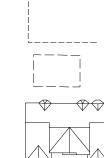
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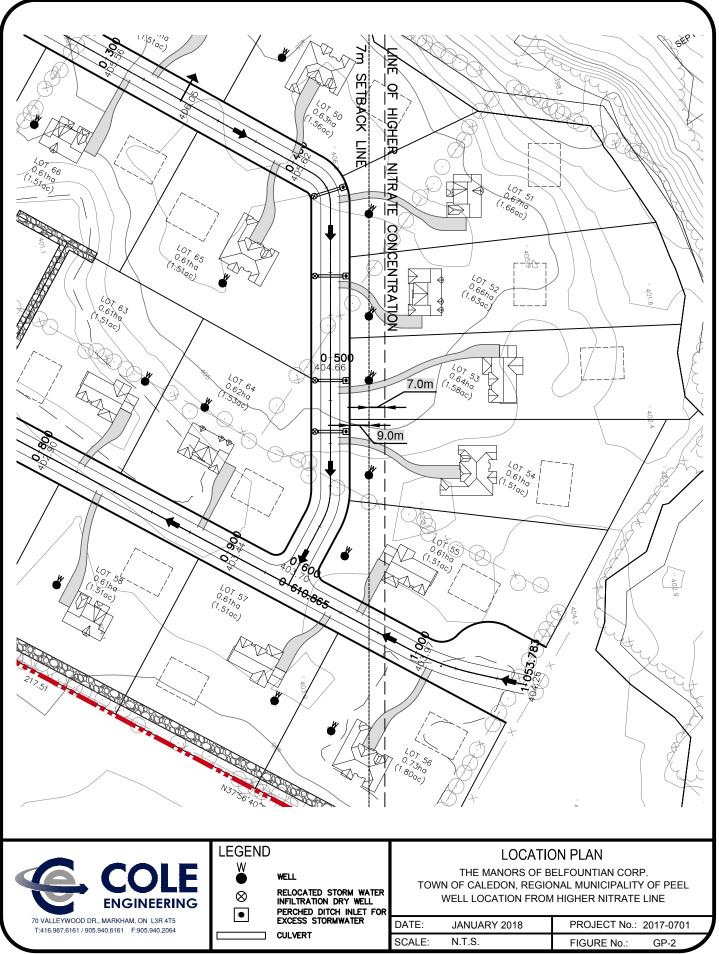


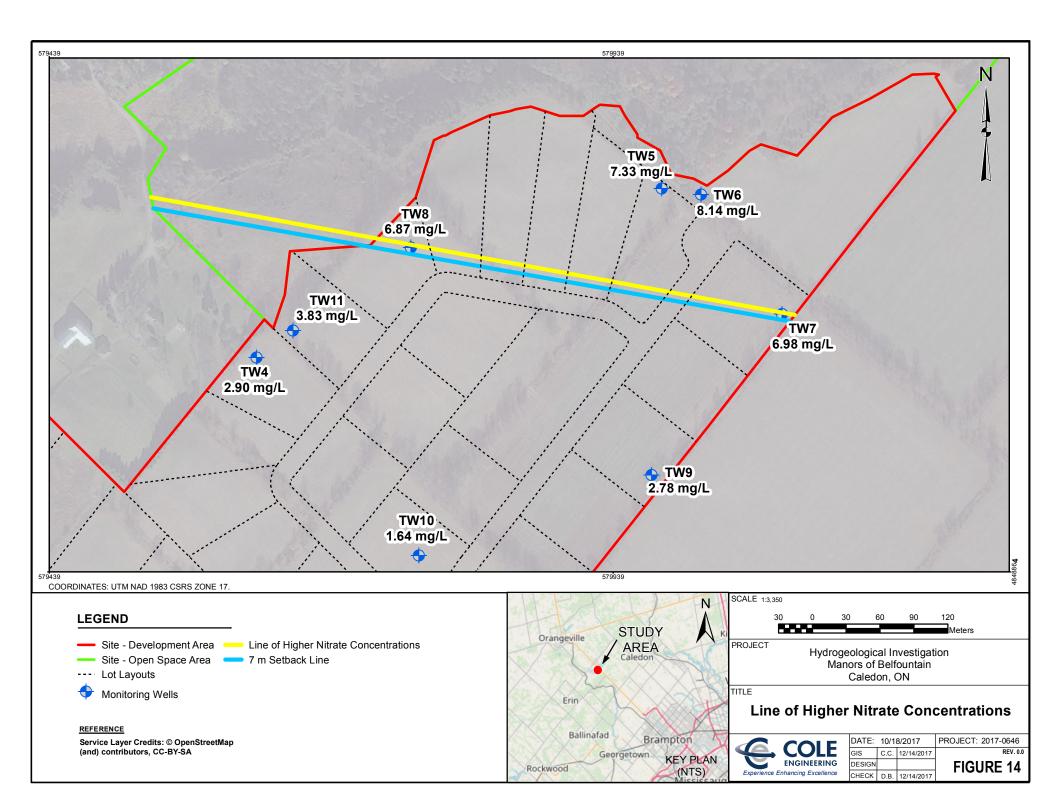
Glen Schnarr & Associates Inc. URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS, LAND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS SUITE 700 10 KINGSBRIDGE GARDEN CIRCLE, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, L5R 3K6 L (905) 568-8888 FAX (905) 568-8894 www.asai.ca

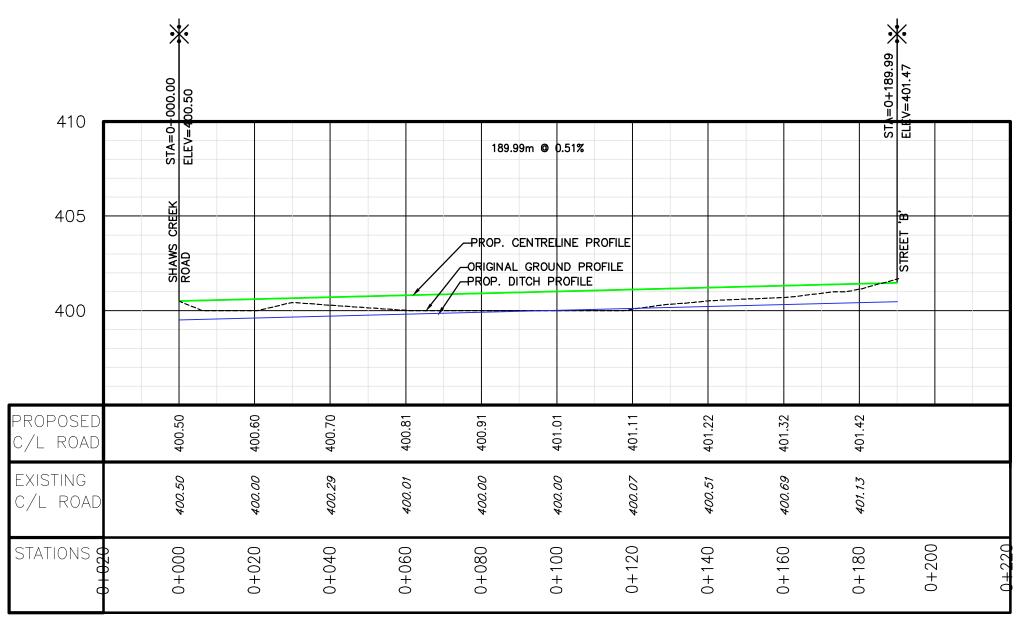














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- PROPOSED CENTRELINE PROFILE

---- ORIGINAL GROUND PROFILE

PROPOSED DITCH PROFILE

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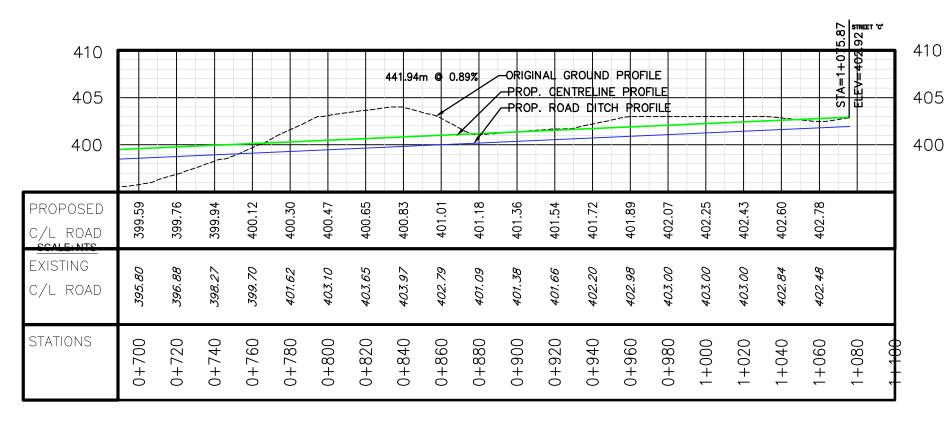
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EXISTING C/L ROAD	405.16	405.00	405.00	404.89	404.30	403.88	403.48	402.44	401.78	401.45	401.24	401.23	401.57	401.79	401.85	401.65	401.64	401.98	401.84	401.40	401.00	401.00	401.10	401.44	401.42	401.76	402.00	402.36
STATIONS C	0+000	0+020	0+040	0+060	0+080	0+100	0+120	0+140	0+160	0+180	0+200	0+220	0+240	0+260	0+280	0+300	0+320	0+340	0+360	0+380	0+400	0+420	0+440	0+460	0+480	0+500	0+520	0+540



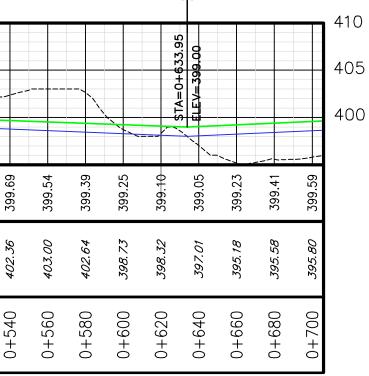


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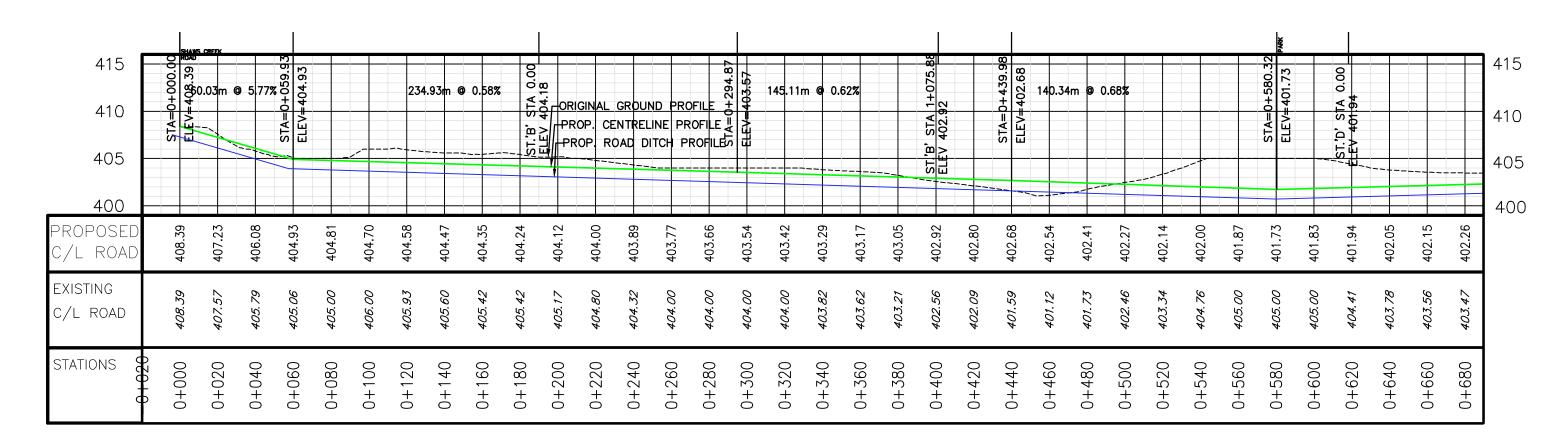
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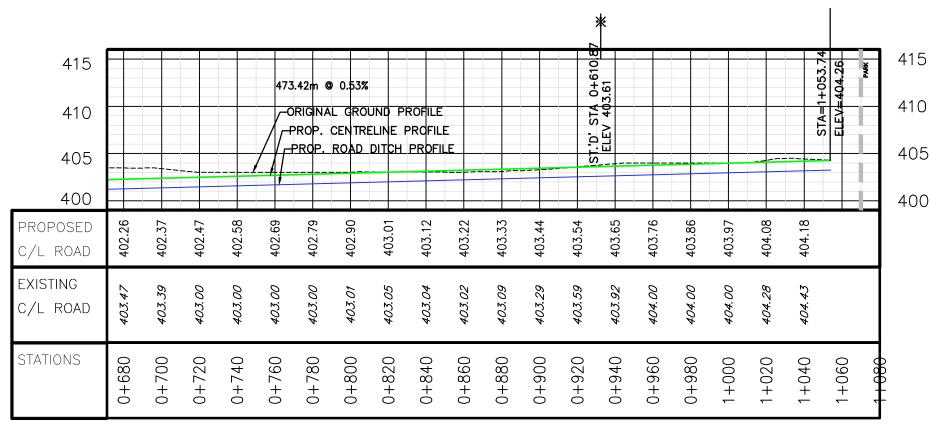
---- ORIGINAL GROUND PROFILE

PROPOSED ROAD DITCH PROFILE



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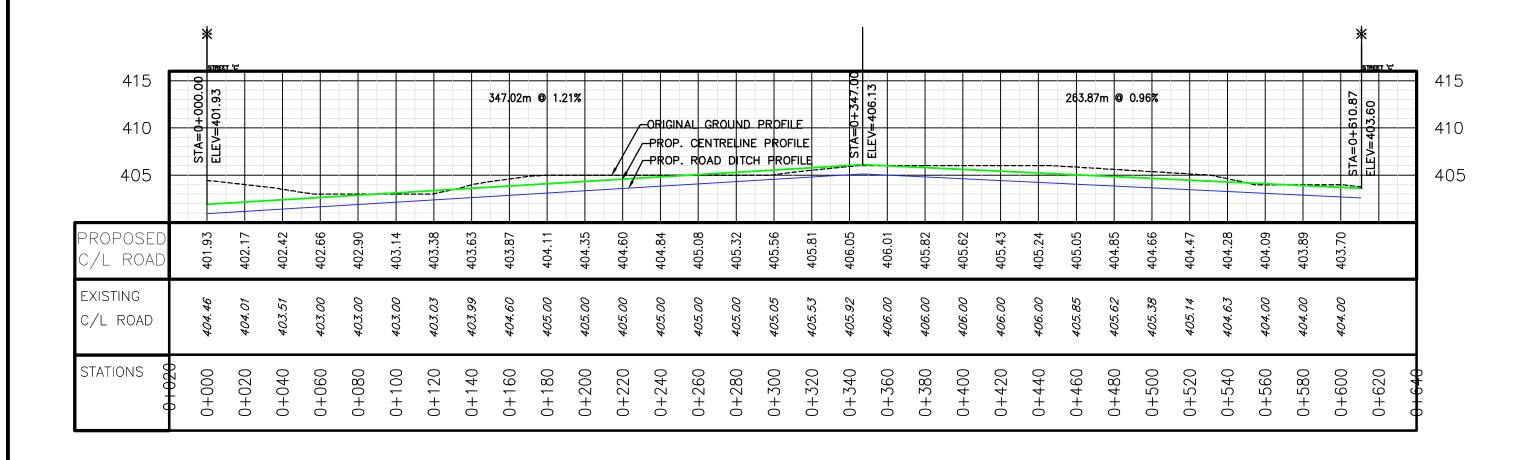
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-- ORIGINAL GROUND PROFILE

PROPOSED ROAD DITCH PROFILE

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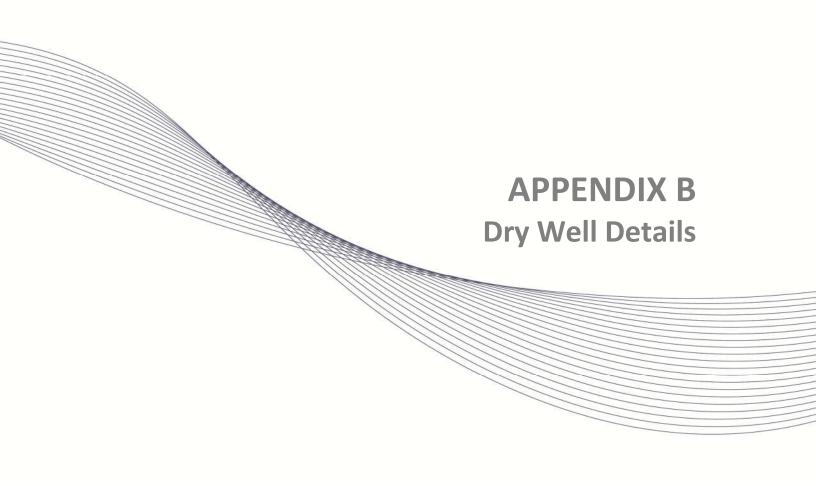


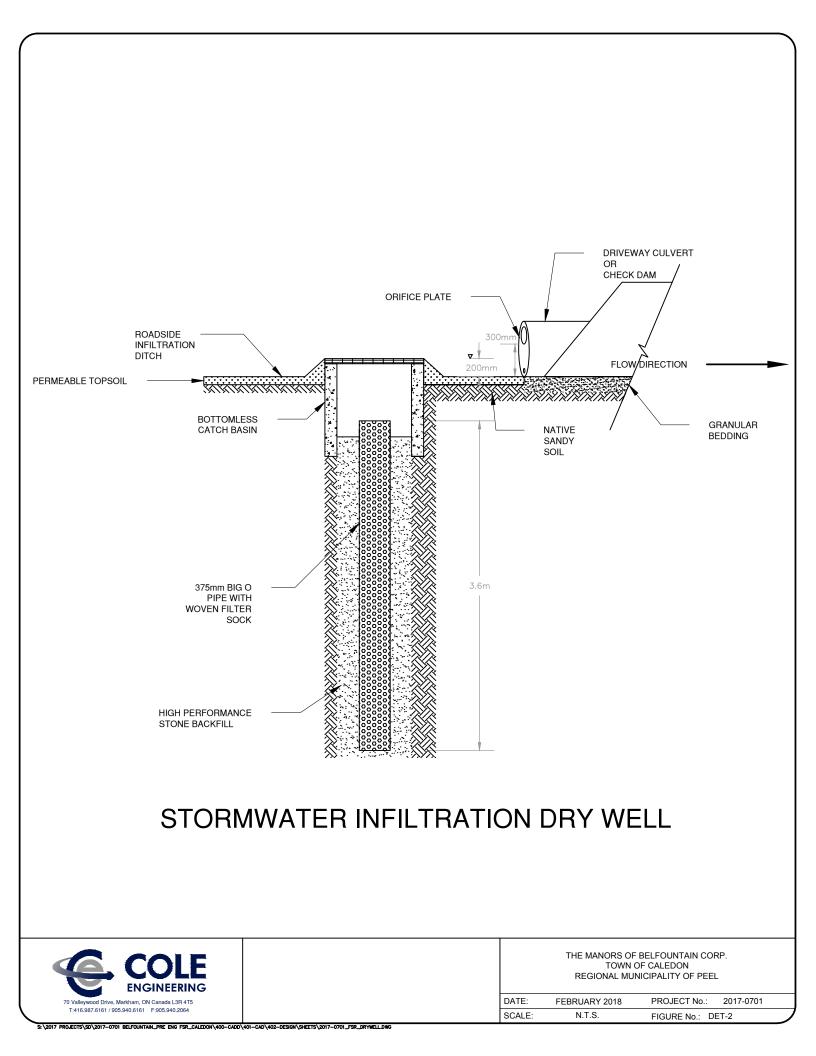


---- ORIGINAL GROUND PROFILE

PROPOSED ROAD DITCH PROFILE

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DATE:	January 18, 2018
TO:	Kevin Bobechko
FROM:	Alireza Hejazi, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CC:	Steve Davies, M.Sc., P.Geo.
OUR REF.#:	2017-0646
SUBJECT:	Infiltration Rates from Dry Wells – Manors of Belfountain

1.0 Background

It is understood that the Manors of Belfountain Corporation plans to develop a residential subdivision at part of Lot 9, Concession 5 in Caledon, ON. The development will include 67 rural estate lots with an average lot size of 0.63 ha. Water supply will be provided by private wells and waste water servicing will be provided by individual septic systems with tertiary (Level IV) treatment.

It is also our understanding that dry wells are proposed to promote infiltration of runoff and thereby avoid an increase in stormwater runoff from the proposed development. A dry well is a subsurface storage facility that receives and temporarily stores stormwater runoff from roofs of structures. Discharge of the stored runoff from a dry well occurs through infiltration into the surrounding soils.

In order to support the feasibility of the dry well infiltration measures, the following documents were reviewed:

- COLE 2018, Hydrogeological Investigation Report;
- EXP Canada Inc., 2017. Geotechnical Investigation, proposed Residential Subdivision Part of East Half and West Half Lot 9, Concession 5, W.H.S, Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario; and,
- Terraprobe Limited, 1990. Hydrogeological Investigation, Proposed Residential Subdivision Part Lot 9 Concession 5 WHS, Town of Caledon (Belfountain), Region of Peel.

Based on a review of the borehole logs available for the site, the overburden material at the site generally consists of coarse sand and gravel or glacial till soils. Sedimentary bedrock, comprising dolostone and shale, are found beneath the unconsolidated overburden material.

Conditions at the site generally favor infiltration of runoff. The groundwater levels across the site are relatively deep and generally above the bedrock surface. As noted above, the overburden materials over most of the Belfountain site consist of relatively permeable materials. Based on testing completed by R.J. Burnside, infiltration rates for the overburden materials at the site range from 420 mm/hr to 29 mm/hr with an average of approximately 152 mm/hr (Cole, 2018).

\\server\shared\2017 Projects\SD\2017-0701 Belfountain_Pre Eng FSR_Caledon\300-Design-Engineering\312-Deliverables\Project Deliverables\FSR\Appendix Documents\Appendix B\2 -Dry_Well_Memo 2017-0646 Jan 18 2018.docx

COLE ENGINEERING GROUP LTD.



Kevin Bobechko Page 2 January 18, 2017

This memorandum is intended to provide the preliminary range of potential infiltration rates from dry wells at the site.

2.0 Hydraulic Conductivity

Grain size distribution analyses were conducted by Terraprobe and EXP (Terraprobe, 1990 and EXP, 2017) for samples collected from the boreholes located on-site. These results were used to estimate the in-situ hydraulic conductivity (K) of the screened overburden materials.

The K values were estimated using the Carman-Kozeny method. The Carman-Kozeny formula is a method developed to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of soils based on the soil particle size distribution (grain size analysis). The Carman-Kozeny formula is a semi-empirical, semi-theoretical method that relies on the entire particle size distribution, the particle shape and the void ratio. The general equation is shown below:

$$k = 1.99 \times 10^4 \left(100\% / \left[\sum_{i=0}^n \left[f_{i/(D_{li}^{0.404} \times D_{si}^{0.595})} \right] \right] \right)^2 (1/SF^2) \times [e^3/(1+e)]$$

Where:

 f_i = the fraction of particles between two sieve sizes; larger (I) and smaller (s) (%) SF = a shape factor to account for angularity in soil particles rather than a theoretical perfect sphere e = the void ratio of the soils

The following assumptions apply to this equation:

- The calculated hydraulic conductivity is based on the viscosity of water at 20° C.
- Shape factors are as follows: spherical 6.0, rounded 6.1, worn 6.4, rounded 6.6, medium angularity 7.5, and angular 8.4.

The formula does not accurately calculate the hydraulic conductivity in coarse gravels, or extremely fine clay particles with a long "tail" at the end of the soil distribution.

The mean K value obtained from the grain size distribution is 3.9×10^{-4} m/s. The K values are considered representative of the sand and gravel material. Results from the K estimation analysis are summarized in **Table 1**. The location of boreholes are shown on **Figure 1**.



Well / Borehole ID	Depth (mbgs)	K (m/s)
BH1	2.3 to 2.9	1E-04
BH1	6.1 to 6.7	2.7E-04
BH2	4.5 to 6	2.1E-04
BH2	1.5 to 2	1.1E-03
BH3	1.5 to 2	9.4E-04
BH3	4.6 to 5.2	6.4E-04
BH105	-	2.1E-04
BH107	-	7.1E-04
	Geomean	3.9E-04

Table 2 Estimated Hydraulic Conductivity – Carman Kozeny Method

3.0 Steady-State Infiltration Rates

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) solution was used to estimate infiltration rates from dry wells. The USBR solution was developed specifically for open boreholes located above the water table.

The USBR solution is:

$$Q = \frac{2\pi K H^2}{ln\left[\frac{H}{r} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{H}{r}\right)^2}\right] - \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{H}{r}\right)^2}}{\frac{H}{r}} + \frac{1}{\frac{H}{r}}}$$

Where Q is the discharge rate, K is the saturated hydraulic conductivity value, H is the height of water in the borehole, and r is the radius of the borehole.

The groundwater table at the site ranges between approximately 10 to 15 m below the existing ground surface and therefore the water table is considered to be quite deep, which is suitable for use of the USBR solution (Massmann, 2014 –attached). This solution allows infiltration estimates to be developed as a function of the height of water in the dry well. The estimated infiltration rates from a 12 ft (3.6 m) dry well are summarized in **Table 2**.



Radius of th	ne Borehole	Hydraulic Conductivity beneath the facility	Infiltration Rate from Dry Well				
(ft)	(mm)	(m/s)	cfs	L/s			
0.5	152.4	1E-03	1.03	28.9			
0.5	152.4	1E-04	0.1	2.85			
1	304.8	1E-03	1.33	37.3			
1	304.8	1E-04	0.13	3.67			
2	609.6	1E-03	1.83	51.3			
2	609.6	1E-04	0.18	5.05			
3	914.4	1E-03	2.29	64.2			
3	914.4	1E-04	0.22	6.3			

Table 2 Estimated Infiltration Rate from Dry Well

The results show that infiltration rates are linearly-dependent upon hydraulic conductivity and the flows are directly proportional to the hydraulic conductivity values.

It should be noted that the USBR solution allows infiltration estimates to be developed as a function of the height of water in the dry well and the estimated infiltration rates represent the maximum values that would result when the dry well is completely filled with water.

4.0 Uncertainty Discussion

The USBR solution is sensitive to changes in the input variables such as hydraulic conductivity. Therefore, uncertainties in these values can present large variations in the infiltration rates results. The hydraulic conductivity values were estimated from grain size information using Carman-Kozeny equation. This equation and other equations based on grain-size relationships give order of magnitude estimates of hydraulic conductivity.

5.0 Conclusions

Based on the available grain size data and estimate the mean K of the overburden materials, and the depth to water table measurements at the site, dry wells appear to be a potentially effective measure to promote infiltration and maintain groundwater recharge at the site.

As the available data for estimating overburden hydraulic conductivity and infiltration rates at the site are somewhat limited, it is recommended that in-situ infiltration rate testing occur at the proposed locations of infiltration facilities to support detailed design of the site.

6.0 References

Cole Engineering Group Ltd., 2018. Hydrogeological Investigation Report, Manors of Belfountain, Caledon, ON.

Massmann, J. (2004). An Approach for Estimating Infiltration Rates for Stormwater Infiltration Dry Wells, Washington State Department of Transportation, Technical Monitor, Glorilyn Maw.



Kevin Bobechko Page 5 January 18, 2017

Terraprobe Limited, 1990. Hydrogeological Investigation, Proposed Residential Subdivision Part Lot 9 Concession 5 WHS, Town of Caledon (Belfountain), Region of Peel.

EXP Canada Inc., 2017. Geotechnical Investigation, proposed Residential Subdivision Part of East Half and West Half Lot 9, Concession 5, W.H.S, Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario.



Final Report GeoEngineers On-Call Agreement Y-7717 Task Order AU

AN APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING INFILTRATION RATES FOR STORMWATER INFILTRATION DRY WELLS

by Joel Massmann, Ph.D., P.E.

Washington State Department of Transportation Technical Monitor Glorilyn Maw

Washington State Transportation Commission Department of Transportation and in cooperation with U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

April 2004

TECHNICAL REPORT STANDARD TITLE PAGE

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RATES FOR STORMWATER IN			6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATI	ON CODE	
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7. AUTHOR(S)			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATI	ON REPORT NO.	
Joel Massmann, Ph.D., P.E.					
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15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
This study was conducted in coope	ration with the U.	S. Department	of Transportation,	Federal Highway	
Administration.			•	с .	
16. ABSTRACT					
This report describes an ap	proach for estima	ting infiltration	n rates for dry well	s that are	
constructed using standard configu	rations developed	by the Washin	gton State Departr	nent of	
Transportation. The approach was	developed recogn	izing that the p	erformance of thes	e dry wells	
depends upon a combination of sub	surface geology,	groundwater co	onditions, and dry	well geometry.	
The report focuses on dry wells loc	ated in unconsoli	dated geologic	materials.		
17. KEY WORDS		18. DISTRIBUTION STAT	EMENT		
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Dry wells, infiltration rates, hydrog	eologic				
systems, stormwater			the National Tech	inical information	
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DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report reflect the views of the author, who is responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Washington State Transportation Commission, Department of Transportation, or the Federal Highway Administration. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

This report describes an approach for estimating infiltration rates for dry wells that are constructed using standard configurations developed by the Washington State Department of Transportation. The approach was developed recognizing that the performance of these dry wells depends upon a combination of subsurface geology, groundwater conditions, and dry well geometry. The report focuses on dry wells located in unconsolidated geologic materials.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DRY WELL CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1 is an example of plans for pre-cast concrete dry wells similar to those used by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) (G. Maw, WSDOT, unpublished, 2004). The concrete cylinders used to construct the dry wells are placed in excavations that are backfilled with gravel. The dry wells are typically constructed with either one or two sections of seepage ports. The most common construction in Eastern Washington is the "double-barrel" construction in which two concrete sections are used. This is the construction shown on Figure 1. A "single-barrel" construction, which includes only one concrete section, is also used in some instances. Table 1 summarizes the geometry used in this study to describe the double- and singlebarrel dry wells.

The excavation used in constructing a dry well can be described as an inverted conical frustrum. The surface area of the sides and bottom of this excavation is given by the following expression (Beyer, 1987):

$$Area = \pi (R_1 + R_2) \sqrt{(R_1 - R_2)^2 + h^2} + \pi R_2^2$$
(1)

where R_1 is the radius at the ground surface, R_2 is the radius at bottom of the excavation, and h is the depth of the excavation. Surface areas calculated with Equation 1 for singleand double-barrel dry wells are included in Table 1. Table 1 also gives the radius for a right-circular cylinder with bottom and side area equal to the bottom and side area of the inverted conical frustrum. This equivalent radius will be used in subsequent sections with equations that describe flow from boreholes.

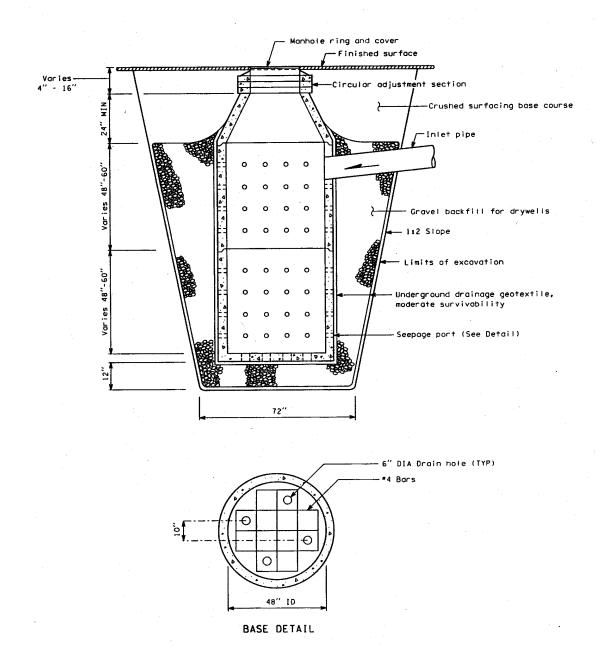


Figure 1. Example of plans for pre-cast concrete dry wells similar to those used by WSDOT (G. Maw, WSDOT, unpublished, 2004).

	Dry well co	onstruction
	Double barrel	Single barrel
Excavation depth (ft)	12	8
Radius of bottom of excavation (ft)	4	3
Radius of top of excavation (ft)	10 8	
Surface area of gravel-backfilled section (ft ²)	500	250
Equivalent radius of right circular cylinder (ft)	7.1	5.7

Table 1. Summary of geometry used to describe double- and single-barrel dry wells.

3. FLOW FROM DRY WELLS UNDER TRANSIENT CONDITIONS

Flow from dry wells under transient conditions can be described with the 2dimensional, saturated-unsaturated, finite-difference model VS2DH 3.0 (Hsieh et al., 2000). This model, which was described in detail by Massmann (2003a), can be used to simulate radial flow systems similar to what would be developed near dry wells. Figure 2 presents example results for a dry well with a double-barrel geometry at a site where the depth to groundwater was 48 feet below the bottom of the dry well, and the saturated hydraulic conductivity was 0.02 feet per minute. (Note that the convention used in this report is to define depth as the distance below the bottom of the dry well and not the depth below the land surface.) The unsaturated soil parameters were defined by using the van Genuchten equation (van Genuchten, 1980). The vertical axis gives infiltration rate in cubic feet per second (cfs), and the horizontal axis is time in minutes. Figure 2 shows the typical response for flow in unsaturated systems where the infiltration rate decreases with time as the wetting front moves downward and eventually reaches a steady-state rate. (The somewhat jagged appearance of the curve during early times is a numerical artifact caused by the grid cells used to discretize the flow field.) For the geometry and soil properties used in the Figure 2 example, the steady-state infiltration rate was approximately 0.45 cfs and occurred after approximately 200 minutes. Note that the early-time infiltration rate was significantly higher than this steady-state value.

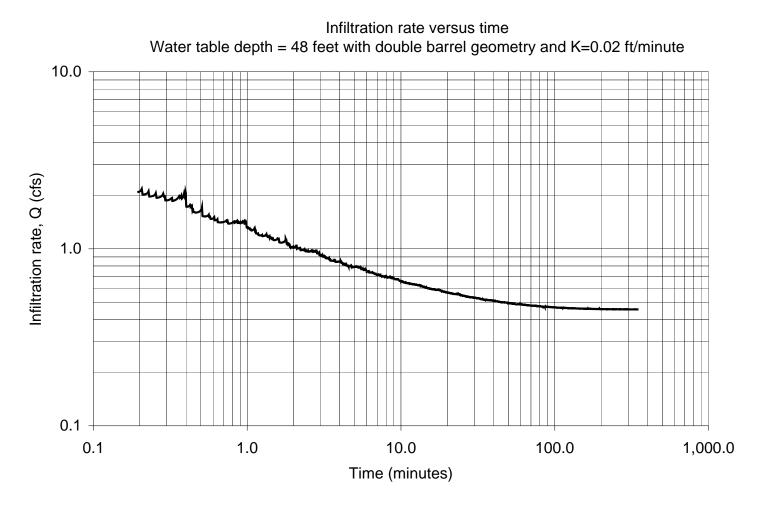


Figure 2. Infiltration rate versus time for a typical dry well with a double-barrel geometry, hydraulic conductivity equal to 0.02 ft/minute, and depth to water 48 feet below the bottom of the dry well.

Figure 3 shows the total volume of water that has been infiltrated as a function of time. This curve was derived by integrating the rate-versus-time curve shown in Figure 2. The curve—plotted on logarithmic scales—is approximately linear. Approximately 1,000 cubic feet of water was infiltrated after 20 minutes, and approximately 10,000 cubic feet was infiltrated after 200 minutes. (As a reference point, the runoff from a one-acre paved site with 1 inch of rainfall is 3,630 cubic feet.)

The results presented in figures 2 and 3 can be combined to develop a relationship between infiltration rate and the volume of water that has been infiltrated. This format for presenting the data is useful for comparing the performances of systems with different hydraulic conductivity values and is used in the design approach described below. Figure 4 shows the infiltration rate versus infiltrated volume for the example dry well. This curve can be approximated with two straight lines on logarithmic scales, as shown in Figure 5. The first line describes the transient portion of the infiltration process and the second horizontal line describes the steady-state infiltration rate. The transient curve can be described by using the following power-law expression:

$$Q = aV^{b}$$
⁽²⁾

where Q is the infiltration rate in cfs, V is the volume infiltrated in cubic feet, and "a" and "b" are coefficients. For the example shown in Figure 5, the "a" coefficient is equal to 3.8 and the "b" coefficient is equal to -0.29. The second horizontal line describes the steady-state part of the curve and is given by the following expression:

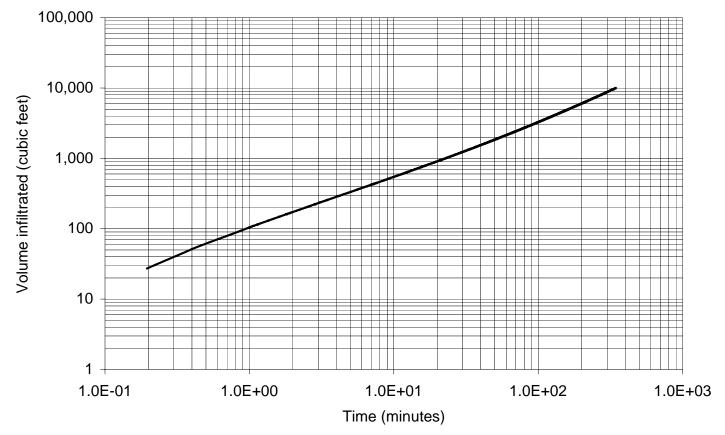
$$Q = c \tag{3}$$

where "c" is the steady-state infiltration rate. This steady-state rate is approximately 0.45 cfs for the example shown in Figure 5.

The point on the horizontal axis (the volume axis) where these two straight lines intersect, V^* , is given by the following equation:

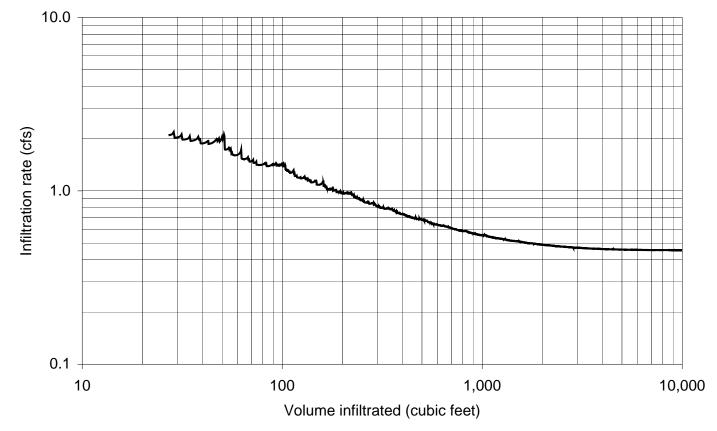
$$V^* = e^{\frac{\ln(c/a)}{b}} \tag{4}$$

The parameters a, b, c, and V^* will be used to describe the infiltration rate versus volume curves.



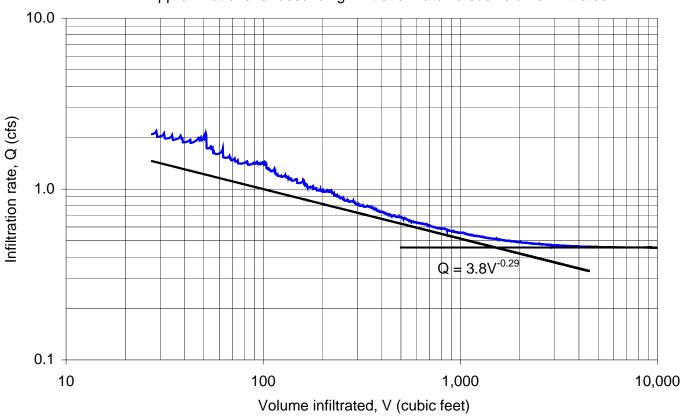
Infiltrated volume versus time

Figure 3. Infiltrated volume versus time for the double-barrel geometry used in Figure 2.



Infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated

Figure 4. Infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated for the double-barrel geometry used in Figure 2



Approximations for describing infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated

Figure 5. Approximations for describing infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated.

4. INFILTRATION RATES FOR DRY WELLS IN VARIOUS HYDROGEOLOGIC SYSTEMS

The VS2DH 3.0 model referenced above was used to estimate infiltration rates for single- and double-barrel dry wells in various hydrogeologic systems. These hydrogeologic systems were defined in terms of the depth to groundwater and the hydraulic conductivity of the unsaturated or vadose zone. The depth of water below the bottom of the dry well ranged from 3 feet to 48 feet, and the hydraulic conductivity values ranged from 0.005 ft/min to 0.20 ft/min. This range of hydraulic conductivity was selected because it results in discharge rates of between 0.1 to 10 cfs. This covers the range of typical field values. The water level in the dry well was held at a constant level equal to the elevation of the ground surface. The unsaturated hydraulic characteristics were represented by the van Genuchten equation (van Genuchten, 1980):

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_s - \theta_r}{\left[1 + (\alpha |\psi|)^{\beta}\right]^{1 - \frac{1}{\beta}}}$$
(5)

where θ is the volumetric moisture content (dimensionless), θ_r is the residual moisture content (dimensionless), θ_s is the saturated moisture content (dimensionless), ψ is the suction head (L), α is the van Genuchten alpha parameter (L⁻¹), and β is the van Genuchten beta parameter (dimensionless). Table 2 gives values for these parameters. These values were held constant in all simulations. Note that the van Genuchten parameters are included in the report for completeness and full documentation of the computer model used to estimate the infiltration rates. Estimates of steady-state infiltration rates from dry wells are insensitive to these parameters, and these parameters are not required for the design equations that are presented in subsequent sections.

Parameter	Value
Saturated moisture content (θ_s)	0.25
Residual moisture content (θ_r)	0.075
α (ft ⁻¹)	7.5
α (cm ⁻¹)	0.25
β (dimensionless)	1.9

Table 2. Unsaturated soil parameters.

Appendix A gives the results of the computer simulations in terms of infiltration rate as a function of volume of water infiltrated. These results are summarized in tables 3 and 4. Table 3 gives steady-state infiltration rates for double-barrel configurations. The power-law coefficients given in Table 3 (a, b, and V^*) were defined in the previous section. The lines used to define these power-law coefficients are included with the results in Appendix A. Steady-state rates and power-law coefficients for single-barrel configurations are included in Table 4.

The combinations of water table depths and hydraulic conductivity values resulted in infiltration rates that ranged from more than 5 cfs to less than 0.1 cfs. The results show that the infiltration rates are linearly proportional to the hydraulic conductivity value if the depth to the water table is fixed (e.g., the infiltration rate for a hydraulic conductivity of 0.2 ft/minute is ten times larger than the infiltration rate for a hydraulic conductivity of 0.02 minute for all simulations).

Depth of water table	Hydraulic conductivity beneath	Steady-state infiltration rate	Power law coefficients			
(ft)	facility (ft/min)	(cfs)	a	b	\mathbf{V}^*	
	0.005	0.084	0.44	-0.1903	6014	
	0.02	0.32	1.98	-0.2015	8475	
3	0.05	0.81	5.21	-0.2076	7831	
5	0.10	1.62	11.2	-0.2173	7316	
	0.20	3.24	24.3	-0.2296	6475	
	0.005	0.097	0.49	-0.1808	7774	
	0.02	0.39	2.05	-0.1829	8717	
8	0.05	0.976	5.13	-0.1825	8889	
0	0.10	1.95	10.7	-0.1829	11025	
	0.20	3.89	22.2	-0.1936	8073	
	0.005	0.125	0.52	0 1700	2027	
	0.005	0.125	0.52	-0.1722	3937	
	0.02 0.05	0.50	1.99 4.84	-0.1670 -0.1649	3909 3676	
28	0.03			-0.1649	3905	
	0.10	2.50 5.00	9.25 18.4	-0.1582	3903	
	0.20	5.00	10.4	-0.1377	5074	
	0.005	0.127	0.52	-0.1770	2876	
	0.02	0.51	1.97	-0.1683	3070	
48	0.05	1.27	4.71	-0.1621	3247	
40	0.10	2.55	9.30	-0.1602	3219	
	0.20	5.10	18.6	-0.1598	3285	

 Table 3. Infiltration rates and regression coefficients for different water table depths for the double-barrel configuration

Depth of water table	Hydraulic conductivity beneath	Steady-state infiltration rate	Power law coefficients			
(ft)	facility (ft/min)	(cfs)	a	b	\mathbf{V}^*	
	0.005	0.051	0.20	-0.1590	5401	
	0.02	0.20	0.81	-0.1619	5650	
3	0.05	0.51	2.16	-0.1721	4391	
5	0.10	1.02	4.34	-0.1743	4056	
	0.20	2.04	8.91	-0.1780	3953	
	0.005	0.058	0.20	-0.1477	4363	
	0.02	0.23	0.81	-0.1502	4367	
8	0.05	0.59	2.03	-0.1512	3542	
0	0.10	1.18	4.09	-0.1534	3305	
	0.20	2.34	8.02	-0.1509	3508	
	0.005	0.068	0.26	-0.1917	1092	
	0.02	0.27	0.94	-0.1736	1321	
28	0.05	0.68	2.18	-0.1622	1316	
28	0.10	1.35	4.23	-0.1583	1359	
	0.20	2.70	8.10	-0.1509	1452	
	0.005	0.068	0.25	-0.1864	1080	
	0.02	0.28	0.88	-0.1650	1033	
48	0.05	0.69	2.06	-0.1543	1198	
40	0.10	1.36	3.97	-0.1482	1378	
	0.20	2.72	7.80	-0.1455	1395	

Table 4. Infiltration rates and gradient for different water table depths for the single-barrel configuration

These results also show that as the depth to the groundwater decreases, the steadystate infiltration rate also decreases. This effect is most pronounced if the depth to the water table is less than 30 feet below the bottom of the dry well. The simulations suggest that if the depth to the groundwater table is greater than 30 feet, the water table has little effect on the steady-state infiltration rate. A comparison of tables 3 and 4 shows that the double barrel rates are between 1.5 and 2 times larger than the single-barrel rates. The values for V* included in tables 3 and 4 are somewhat counter-intuitive in that simulations on systems with shallow water tables give larger values than simulations on systems with deep water tables. The V* values can be interpreted as the volume of water that must be infiltrated before infiltration rates become steady or nearly constant with time. For shallow water tables, the infiltration rates do not approach steady-state values until a groundwater mound has formed beneath the facility. For deep water tables, the infiltration rates approach steady-state before the groundwater mounds form because the deeper water table allows the wetting front to move deep enough for the gradient to approach 1 (as described in Massmann 2003a).

5. EQUATIONS FOR ESTIMATING STEADY-STATE INFILTRATION RATES

Several analytical solutions are available for estimating the discharge from boreholes. These solutions can be adopted to estimate the infiltration rates from dry wells. The estimates of infiltration rates from the unsaturated flow models described earlier were compared to the estimates derived from three analytical solutions to evaluate the magnitude of error associated with predictions from the more simplified approaches.

The following three analytical solutions were compared: 1) the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) solution, 2) the Hvorslev solution for deep flow fields, and 3) the Hvorslev solution for shallow flow fields. All three of these solutions are empirically derived equations that were originally developed to describe flow from boreholes or wells. The USBR solution (Equation 6 below) was described by the U.S. Department of Interior (1990) and was developed specifically for open boreholes (boreholes without well screens or casings) located above the water table. The Hvorslev solutions for deep and shallow flow fields (equations (7) and (8), respectively) were described by Lambe and Whitman (1979) and were developed for well points in saturated systems.

The USBR solution is as follows:

$$Q = \frac{2\pi K H^2}{\ln \left[\frac{H}{r} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{H}{r}\right)^2}\right] - \frac{\sqrt{1 + (H/r)^2}}{H/r} + \frac{1}{H/r}}$$
(6)

where Q is the discharge rate (L^3/t) , K is the saturated hydraulic conductivity value (L/t), H is the height of water in the borehole (L), r is the radius of the borehole (L).

The Hvorlsev deep flow field solution is as follows:

$$Q = \frac{2\pi KLH}{\ln\left[\frac{2L}{r} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2L}{r}\right)^2}\right]}$$
(7)

The Hvorslev shallow flow field solution is as follows:

$$Q = \frac{2\pi KLH}{\ln\left[\frac{4L}{r} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{4L}{r}\right)^2}\right]}$$
(8)

where Q is the discharge rate (L^3/t) , K is the saturated hydraulic conductivity value (L/t), H is the height of water in the well (L), L is the length of the screen portion of the well (L), and r is the radius of the well (L).

The values assigned to the parameters used in the USBR and Hvorslev equations to simulate flow from a dry well are described in Table 5. Table 6 compares the results from the analytical solutions with the estimates from the unsaturated model described above. This comparison is provided for the deep water table (depth to groundwater equal to 48 feet) and the shallow groundwater table (depth to groundwater equal to 3 feet) cases for both double-barrel and single-barrel configurations. For the deep water table case, the USBR and Hvorslev deep flow field solutions both produced results that were relatively close to the values from the unsaturated model. Both solutions were conservative in that they under-estimated the flow relative to the unsaturated model, with the Hvorslev solution giving slightly lower values.

	USBR	Solution	Hvorslev s	solutions
	Double-barrel	Single-barrel	Double-barrel	Single-barrel
L (ft)	Not applicable	Not applicable	8	4
H (ft)	12	8	12	8
r (ft)	7.1	5.7	7.1	5.7

Table 5. Values assigned to the parameters used in the USBR and Hvorlsev equations.

Table 6. Comparison of infiltration rates with unsaturated model and various analytical solutions.

Dry well	Hydraulic conductivity	Steady-state infiltration	infiltration				
Geometry	beneath facility (ft/min)	rate from unsaturated model (cfs)	USBR solution for bore holes	Hvorslev deep flow field	Hvorslev shallow flow field		
	0.005	0.084	0.10	0.094	0.052		
Double	0.02	0.32	0.42	0.37	0.21		
Barrel,	0.05	0.81	1.04	0.94	0.52		
water table	0.10	1.62	2.08	1.87	1.04		
at 3 feet	0.20	3.24	4.16	3.74	2.08		
	0.005	0.127	0.10	0.094	0.052		
Double	0.02	0.51	0.42	0.37	0.21		
Barrel,	0.05	1.27	1.04	0.94	0.52		
water table	0.10	2.55	2.08	1.87	1.04		
at 48 feet	0.20	5.10	4.16	3.74	2.08		
	0.005	0.051	0.065	0.049	0.026		
Single	0.02	0.20	0.26	0.20	0.10		
Barrel,	0.05	0.51	0.65	0.49	0.26		
water table	0.10	1.02	1.29	0.97	0.51		
at 3 feet	0.20	2.04	2.58	1.95	1.02		
	0.005	0.068	0.065	0.049	0.026		
Single	0.02	0.28	0.26	0.20	0.10		
Barrel,	0.05	0.69	0.65	0.49	0.26		
water table	0.10	1.36	1.29	0.97	0.51		
at 48 feet	0.20	2.72	2.58	1.95	1.02		

For the shallow water table case, the USBR solution over-estimated flow for both double-barrel and single-barrel configurations. The Hvorslev deep flow field solution

overestimated flows for the double barrel configuration but gave reasonably close values for the single-barrel configuration when applied to the shallow water table case. The Hvorlsev shallow flow field solution under-estimated flows for both the single- and double-barrel configurations.

Table 7 gives suggested analytical solutions based on the comparisons included in Table 6. For single-barrel configurations with shallow water tables, both the Hvorslev deep and the Hvorslev shallow solutions underestimate flow relative to the computer simulations. Intermediate values between those calculated with the two Hvorslev solutions may be appropriate in these cases.

Table 7 –Suggested analytical solutions for estimating infiltration from dry wells.

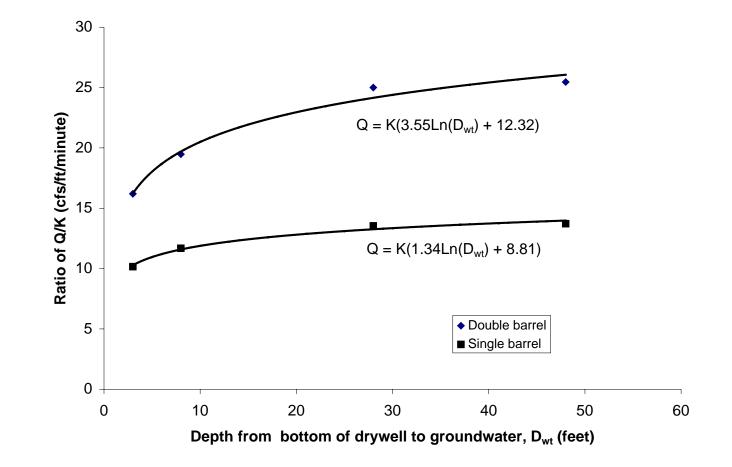
	Deep water t	able (>35 feet)	Shallow water table (<35 feet)		
Solution	Double-barrel Single-barrel		Double-barrel	Single-barrel	
USBR	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Hvorslev deep	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Hvorslev shallow	No	No	Yes	Yes	

The results of the computer simulations included in tables 3 and 4 can also be used to develop regression equations relating steady-state flow rates to saturated hydraulic conductivity values and the depth to groundwater. The following two regression equations were derived from the results in tables 3 and 4.

Double barrel wells:
$$Q = K[3.55ln(D_{wt}) + 12.32]$$
 (9)

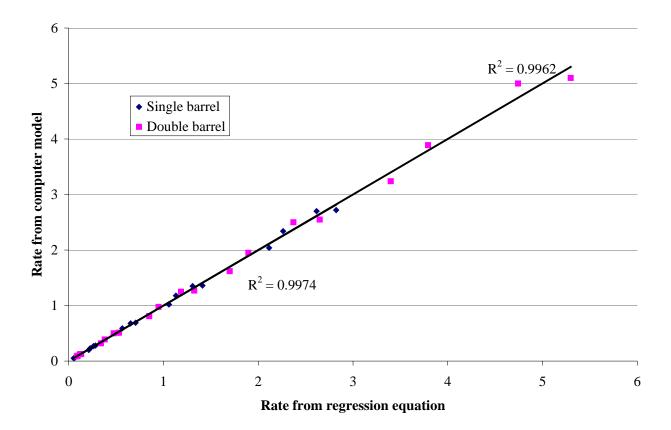
Single barrel wells:
$$Q = K[1.34\ln(D_{wt}) + 8.81]$$
 (10)

where Q is the infiltration rate in cfs, K is the saturated hydraulic conductivity value in ft/minute, and D_{wt} is the depth from the bottom of the dry well to groundwater in feet. The regressions given by equations (9) and (10) are shown in Figure 6. Figure 7 shows how these regressions match the data in Tables 3 and 4.



Regressions relating infiltration rates and depth to groundwater

Figure 6. Regressions relating infiltration rates and depth to groundwater measured from below the bottom of the dry well.



Results of regressions for estimating infiltration rate

Figure 7. Results of regression equations (9) and (10) for estimating infiltration rates

The estimated infiltration rates given by equations (9) and (10) represent steadystate values. If the maximum volume or design volume of water that must be infiltrated is significantly less than the V * values included in tables 3 and 4, then the average infiltration rate during the event may be significantly larger than the steady-state values. Using equations (9) and (10) to design dry wells provides a level of conservatism because of the higher infiltration rates that occur during the early transient part of the infiltration event. If the "design" rainfall runoff events are expected to occur only rarely, then it may be reasonable to assume that a significant portion of the water may infiltrate during the transient part of the curves that are shown in figures 2 and 4.

The power-law expressions described in tables 3 and 4 can be used to estimate an infiltration rate for different runoff volumes by using equation 2:

$$Q = aV^{b}$$
⁽²⁾

where the coefficients "a" and "b" are given in tables 3 and 4 and the volume of the run, V, is given in cubic feet. The flow rate in Equation (2), Q, is given in cfs. A comparison of this transient infiltration rate to the steady-state rates given by equations (9) and (10) will provide a measure of the conservatism inherent in using the steady-state values.

6. COMPARISONS BETWEEN ESTIMATED AND OBSERVED INFILTRATION RATES FROM DRY WELLS

The results of field measurements of infiltration rates from dry wells in Eastern Washington are included in Appendix B. These data were collected and compiled by GeoEngineers as part of its ongoing project with the City of Spokane (Geoengineers 2004). The data that are included in Appendix B were selected because they represent sites where estimates of hydraulic conductivity were available, as well as measured values of flow rates and water levels in the dry wells. Table 8 summarizes the data in terms of estimated hydraulic conductivity and observed dry well infiltration rates. The hydraulic conductivity estimates included in Table 8 were derived by using the geometric mean of the data that were collected at each site. At sites where only a single estimate for hydraulic conductivity was available, the geometric mean is equal to the observed value.

The relationship between the geometric mean of the hydraulic conductivity and the observed infiltration rate from the dry wells is shown in Figure 8. This figures shows that while the estimated hydraulic conductivity values ranged over approximately 3 orders of magnitude, the observed infiltration rates were in the range of 0.2 to 2 cfs. The apparent insensitivity of the flow rates to the estimated hydraulic conductivity was likely due to spatial variability and measurement error. Most of the hydraulic conductivity values were estimated from grain size information using the Hazen equation (discussed below and described in Massmann 2003b). The Hazen equation and other equations based on grain-size relationships give order-of-magnitude estimates of hydraulic conductivity. These values also represent estimates over relatively small areas or volumes. Infiltration from the dry wells will be dependent upon the hydraulic conductivity over a much larger area or volume. Furthermore, the flow from the dry wells will tend to be controlled by the higher conductivity areas intercepted by the dry well.

	Hy		ic cond timate	uctivity s	Dry well flow rates (cfs)		
Site	Grain Size		Bore hole	Geometric mean	Observed	USBR Equation	Relative Error
NW Tech Park	4	1		8.3E-04	0.568	0.08	86%
Hayford Plaza	4	1		5.9E-03	0.62	1.84	-197%
Shady Slope	3	2		1.3E-03	0.81	0.16	80%
Trickle Creek	1			1.6E-05	0.086	0.01	93%
Summer Crest	2			8.9E-05	0.52	0.04	93%
Midway A	1			1.1E-04	0.03	0.03	-14%
Midway B	1			1.1E-03	0.51	0.96	-87%
Mt. Spokane 1			1	4.6E-04	1.32	0.20	85%
Mt. Spokane 3			1	3.6E-04	1.17	0.15	87%
Westwood N. DW-2	1			2.0E-03	1.5	1.48	2%
Westwood N. DW-3	1			2.9E-03	1.42	1.75	-23%
Westwood N. DW-6	1			1.9E-03	1.11	0.12	89%
Westwood N. DW-7	1			6.1E-04	1.44	1.12	22%
Westwood N. DW-8	1			2.3E-03	0.9	0.92	-3%
Westwood N. DW-9	1			1.3E-04	0.62	0.04	94%
Westwood N. DW-10	1			4.2E-03	0.38	0.76	-100%
Westwood N. DW-12	1			3.4E-04	0.95	0.29	69%
Westwood N. DW-14	1			6.1E-04	0.79	0.54	32%
Westwood N. DW-15	1			6.1E-04	0.74	0.54	27%
Westwood N. DW-20	1			3.8E-05	0.87	0.03	96%
5 Mile Prairie	1			2.3E-03	1.31	1.93	-47%
Dartford	1			6.9E-04	0.28	0.66	-136%
Dartford	1			1.9E-04	0.26	0.07	73%
5 Mile Prairie	1			1.4E-03	0.22	0.84	-283%
5 Mile Prairie	1			4.6E-04	0.27	0.33	-23%
5 Mile Prairie			1	2.3E-05	0.29	0.02	92%
5 Mile Prairie			1	2.3E-04	0.58	0.25	57%

Table 8. Summary of results of field-scale dry well infiltration tests (unpublished data provided
by J. Harakas, GeoEngineers, 2003)

Observed dry well flow rates

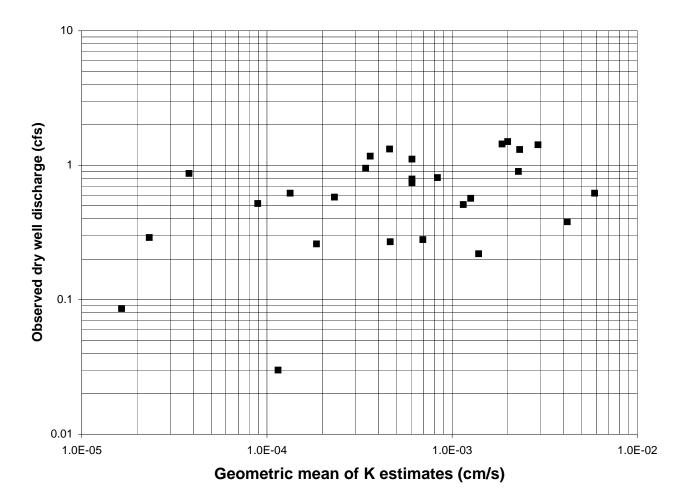
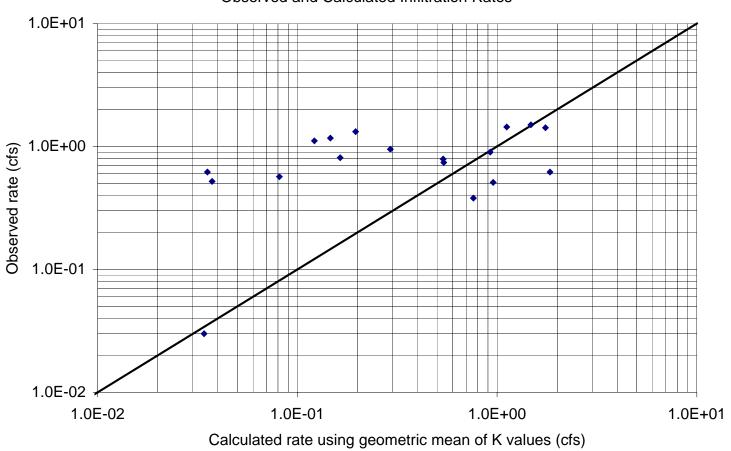


Figure 8. Observed dry well flow rates.

Table 8 also includes estimates of infiltration rates based on the USBR equation described above (Equation 6). A comparison of these estimates with observed flow rates is provided in Figure 9. Equation (6) was used because it allows infiltration estimates to be developed as a function of the height of water in the dry well. In most of the dry well tests described in Table 8 and Appendix B, the dry well was not full. In general, the estimated infiltration rate from the USBR equation was less than the observed rate from the field tests. Again, this difference was likely due to the spatial variability and measurement error in the hydraulic conductivity values. All of the models described earlier (the unsaturated model, the USBR equation, and the two Hvorslev equations) showed that infiltration rates are linearly dependent upon hydraulic conductivity values.

Note that the estimates of infiltration rates developed with the computer simulations and included in tables 3 and 4 represent maximum values that would result when the dry well is completely filled with water. This was not the condition for most of the dry well tests described in Appendix B. It is not meaningful to compare the field data with the regression equations because of this difference in assumed and actual water levels. The USBR equation and the computer model or regression equation give very similar estimates for dry wells that are full, as demonstrated from the results included in Table 6. The regressions equations were developed to provide an easy-to-use and convenient approach to estimate the maximum infiltration rates for dry wells. These equations were not developed to evaluate field data.



Observed and Calculated Infiltration Rates

Figure 9. Observed and calculated infiltration rates.

The lack of proportionality in the results included in Figure 9 suggest that the geometric mean of the hydraulic conductivity values from the grain size curves underestimates the effective hydraulic conductivity for the dry wells. This results in conservative estimates for infiltration from dry wells. Comparisons were also made by using the maximum hydraulic conductivity at each site (rather than the geometric mean included in Table 8). This approach gave a slightly better fit between estimated and observed infiltration rates, but the observed infiltration rates were generally still higher than the estimated rates. (Note that at most of the sites included in Table 8 only a single estimate of hydraulic conductivity was available, and so the geometric mean was the same as the maximum value. In general, geometric mean values will provide more reliable estimates of infiltration rates than maximum values.)

7. ESTIMATING DRAW-DOWN TIMES FOR DRY WELLS

As part of several of the dry well tests summarized in Appendix B, rates of water level declines were monitored after the inflow to the dry wells had been shut off. The results of these "falling-head" tests are described in Table 9. The hydraulic conductivity values given in the second column of Table 9 are based on the steady-state flow rates that were observed during the dry well tests. These values were derived by using the USBR equation (Equation 6) to calculate the hydraulic conductivity corresponding to the observed flow rate and water level during steady conditions. The fourth column in Table 9 gives the height of water in the dry well at the end of the steady-state portion of the test and at the beginning of the falling-head portion of the test. The fifth column gives the observed time for the height of water in the well to decline to a value equal to one-half of the initial, steady-state value. The last two columns give the height of water and the time at the end of the test.

Site	Hydraulic conductivity (ft/min)	Steady- state flow rate (cfs)	Height of water at beginning of test (ft)	Time for height of water to reduce by one-half (minutes)	Height of water at end of test (ft)	Time for end of test (minutes)
Hayford Plaza	0.29	0.62	4.2	15.0	0.07	149
Tiayioiu Fiaza	0.29	0.02	4.2	13.0	0.07	149
NW Technology Park	1.46	0.56	0.94	21.5	0.34	38.5
Trickle Creek	0.03	0.09	4.75	64	1.0	142.0
	0.03	0.09	4.73	04	1.0	142.0
Summer Crest	0.17	0.52	5.5	4.0	0.1	28.0

Table 9. Summary of rates for water level declines during dry well infiltration tests (unpublished
data provided by J. Harakas, GeoEngineers, 2003)

The data shown in Table 9 show that water level decline occurred relatively quickly in these test wells. These observations are consistent with the rate of water level declines that are predicted with Hvorslev equations for falling head tests in well points (Lambe and Whitman, 1979). The following two equations can be used to estimate the rate of water level declines that correspond to the Hvorslev equations for deep and shallow flow fields (equations (7) and (8)):

$$t_{2} - t_{1} = \ln\left[\frac{2L}{r} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2L}{r}\right)^{2}}\right] \frac{r^{2}}{2LK} \ln(\frac{H_{1}}{H_{2}})$$
(11)

where K is the saturated hydraulic conductivity value (L/t), H_1 and H_2 are the height of water in the well (L) at times t_1 and t_2 , L is the length of the screen portion of the well (L), and r is the radius of the well (L). Although this equation was developed for saturated systems, the comparisons between the Hvorslev equation and the unsaturated model described earlier suggest that it will provide reasonable estimates for dry well performance. Table 10 gives the times required for the height of water in the dry wells to fall to 1 percent of their steady-state values for the double-barrel configuration. Although the Hvorslev equation was developed for well points in saturated systems, the results in Table 10 suggest that dry wells with infiltration rates in the range of 0.1 to 1 cfs will likely drain within the 72-hour (4,320-minute) period that is recommended or required by some regulatory agencies.

K (ft/min)	Steady-state infiltration rate	Time for $H_2/H_1=0.01$ from
	from Equation 7 (cfs)	Equation 11 (minutes)
0.005	0.1	3900
0.02	0.4	1000
0.05	1	400
0.1	2	200
0.2	4	100

Table 10. Time required for the height of water to fall to 1% of their steady-state values for the double-barrel configuration.

The times for water level declines given in tables 9 and 10 reflect the time for the water to drain from the dry wells. It is important to recognize that groundwater mounds that form beneath dry wells will likely take much longer to dissipate—perhaps on the order of weeks or months, depending upon the volume of water that was infiltrated and site-specific hydrogeological characteristics. An infiltration event that begins before the groundwater mound has fully dissipated will cause steady-state conditions to be achieved more quickly than the case with no initial mound or mound remnant. Because the steady-state infiltration rate is less than the transient rate (as described in figures 2 and 4), the net effect of the residual mound will be a reduction in average infiltration rate, as compared to the case with no initial mound.

The estimated infiltration rates given in tables 3 and 4 include the effects of groundwater mounding. The regression equations that were developed based on these results (equations (9) and (10)) also include these effects. Tables 6 and 7 describe when the Hvorslev and USBR equations are conservative, relative to the regression equations and the results of the computer simulations. Provided that the regression equations are used or that the recommendations included in Table 7 are used for the Hvorslev or USBR equations, the "correction factor" for mounding is built into the analysis and is not required.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SPACING OF DRY WELLS

The results of the unsaturated flow models described earlier can be used to suggest well spacing for sites with multiple dry wells. In general, sites with lower hydraulic conductivity values and sites with more shallow water tables will require greater spacing than sites with high hydraulic conductivity values and deep water tables. For sites with water tables deeper than 30 feet, the recommended spacing to prevent overlap of groundwater mounds is 5 times the radius of the excavation for the dry well, or approximately 50 feet. (This spacing is defined as the distance from center point to center point for the wells.) For sites with water tables shallower than 10 feet, the recommended spacing is 8 times the radius of the dry well, or approximately 80 feet. Dry wells spaced more closely than these recommended rates may still be effective, but some reduction in infiltration rates could be caused by overlapping mounds. The regression equations and the results in tables 3 and 4 were developed under the assumption of no overlap between mounds from adjacent dry wells. If wells are spaced more closely than the values described above, the design engineer should be aware that there could be some reduction in infiltration rates in comparison to the single-well scenario used to develop the regression equations.

9. RECOMMENDED DESIGN APPROACH

A flow chart with the recommended design approach is included as Figure 10. The steps included in this chart are described in the sections that follow.

9.1 Perform Subsurface Site Characterization and Data Collection

As a minimum, these site characterization activities should be used to define subsurface layering and the depth to groundwater, as well as to collect samples for grain size analyses (Massmann 2003b). Samples should be collected from each layer beneath the facility to the depth of groundwater or to approximately 40 feet below the ground surface (approximately 30 feet below the base of the dry well).

9.2 Estimate Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity from Soil Information, Laboratory Tests, or Field Measurements

A variety of methods can be used to estimate saturated hydraulic conductivity. These methods include estimates based on grain size information, laboratory permeameter tests, air conductivity measurements, infiltrometer tests, and pilot infiltration tests. The advantages and disadvantages of these various methods are described in Massmann (2003b).

Preliminary estimates may be derived by using grain size information, as described in Massmann (2003b). Two approaches include the Hazen equation and the log-based regression. The Hazen equation is as follows:

$$K_{sat} = CD_{10}^2 \tag{12}$$

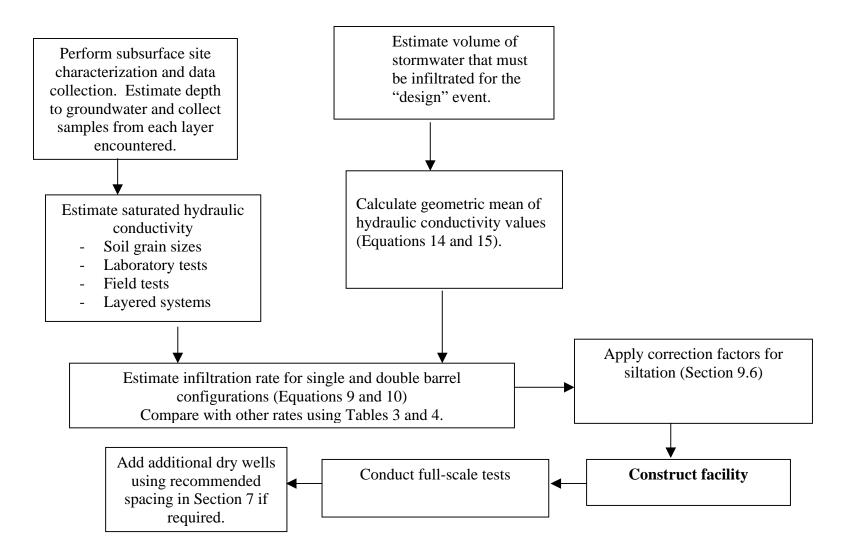


Figure 10. Flow chart of design approach.

where K_{sat} is the saturated hydraulic conductivity, C is a conversion coefficient, and D_{10} is the grain size for which 10 percent of the sample is more fine (10 percent of the soil particles have grain diameters smaller than D_{10}). For K_{sat} in units of cm/s and for D_{10} in units of mm, the coefficient, C, is approximately 1.

A second approach for estimating saturated hydraulic conductivities for soils was proposed by Massmann (2003b):

$$\log_{10}(K_{sat}) = -1.57 + 1.90D_{10} + 0.015D_{60} - 0.013D_{90} - 2.08f_{\text{fines}}$$
(13)

where D_{60} and D_{90} are the grain sizes for which 60 percent and 90 percent of the sample is more fine, and f_{fines} is the fraction of the soil (by weight) that passes the number 200 sieve. This approach is based on a comparison of hydraulic conductivity estimates from air permeability tests with grain size characteristics. Other regression relationships between saturated hydraulic conductivity and grain size distributions are available, as described in Massmann (2003b).

Note that the estimates given above should be viewed as "order-of-magnitude" estimates. If measurements of hydraulic conductivity are available from laboratory or field tests (as described below), these data should be weighed more heavily in selecting values of hydraulic conductivity for design purposes.

9.3 Calculate Geometric Mean Values for Sites with Multiple Hydraulic Conductivity Values

The geometric mean for hydraulic conductivity value is given by the following expressions:

$$K_{geometric} = e^{Y_{average}}$$
(14)

where $Y_{average}$ is the average of the natural logarithms of the hydraulic conductivity values:

$$Y_{average} = \frac{1}{n} \sum Y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum \ln(K_i)$$
(15)

9.4 Estimate the Uncorrected, Steady-State Infiltration Rate for the Dry Wells

Uncorrected steady-state infiltration rates for single- and double-barrel configurations can be estimated by using the regression equations (9) and (10). The values from the regression equation can be compared with the results in tables 3 and 4 to ensure that there have not been errors in the calculation. The results derived with equations (9) and (10) should be in the range of the values included in tables 3 and 4.

9.5 Estimate the Volume of Stormwater and the Stormwater Inflow Rates That Must Be Infiltrated by the Proposed or Planned Dry Well

The volume of stormwater that must be infiltrated and the rate at which this must occur are generally specified by local, regional, or state requirements. In many cases, the volume and required rates of discharge are controlled by both water quality and water quantity concerns. The volume of storm water that must be infiltrated can be estimated by using the approaches summarized by Massmann (2003b).

9.6 Apply Corrections for Siltation

Although the comparison of calculated and observed infiltration rates shown in Figure 9 suggests that using the geometric mean of hydraulic conductivity values will generally result in conservative designs, these data were collected from relatively new dry wells. Siltation and plugging may reduce the equivalent hydraulic conductivity values of the facilities by an order of magnitude or more. This will result in a corresponding reduction in infiltration rate, as shown in tables 3 and 4. If pre-treatment cannot be provided, the design infiltration rates calculated in Section 9.4 should be reduced by a factor on the order of 0.5 or less.

9.7 Monitor Performance After Construction

Full-scale tests should be conducted at all sites on a periodic basis where possible. If a source of water is available (e.g., nearby fire hydrants or water trucks), these tests should be conducted using controlled and measured inflow rates. If water sources are not available, inflow rates should be monitored if at all possible. By monitoring inflow rates, relationships can be developed that give infiltration rates as a function of stage or water level in the dry well. These can be compared to the values estimated with the computer model or the analytical solutions.

When the full-scale tests indicate infiltration rates that are significantly less than the design rates, the facility may need to be modified. If the lower rates are expected to be caused by soil plugging, then remediation of the existing dry well may be possible. For some sites, particularly those where the lower rates are due to unexpectedly high groundwater levels, there may be little that can be done.

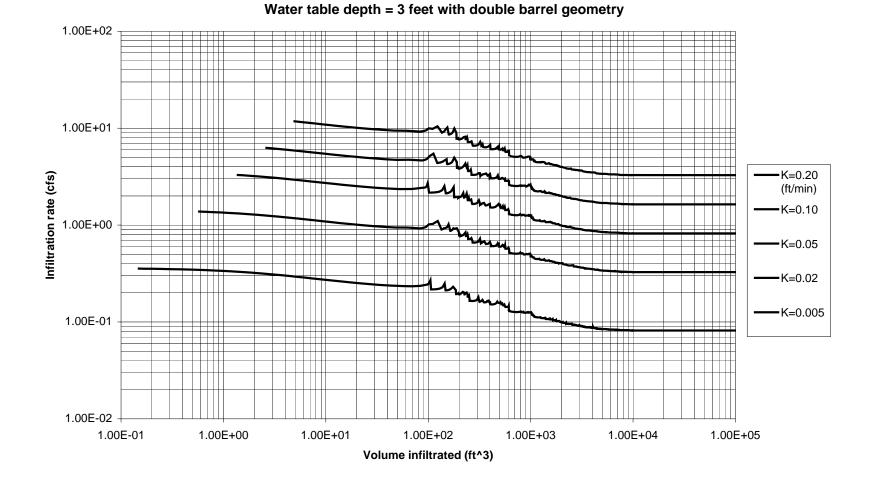
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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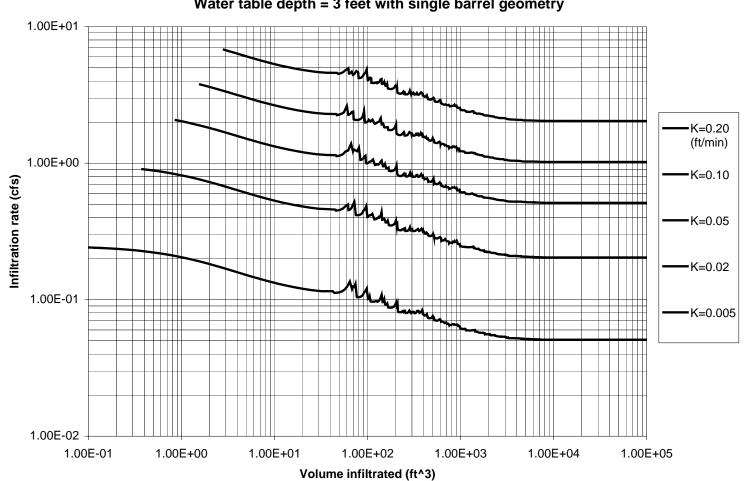
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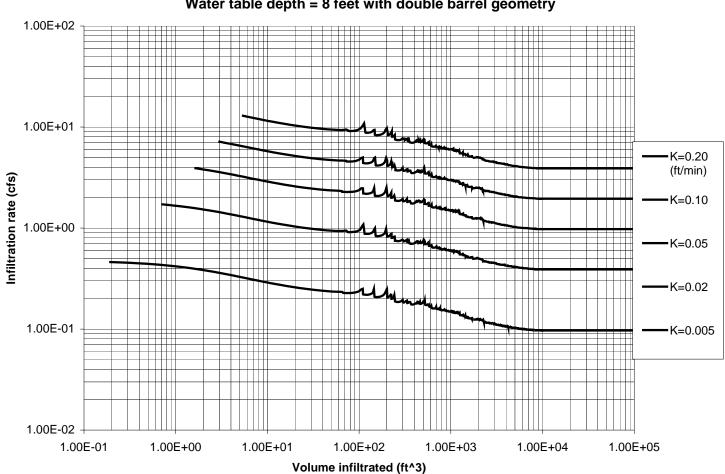
APPENDIX A. RESULTS OF COMPUTER SIMULATIONS WITH TRANSIENT, UNSATURATED MODEL

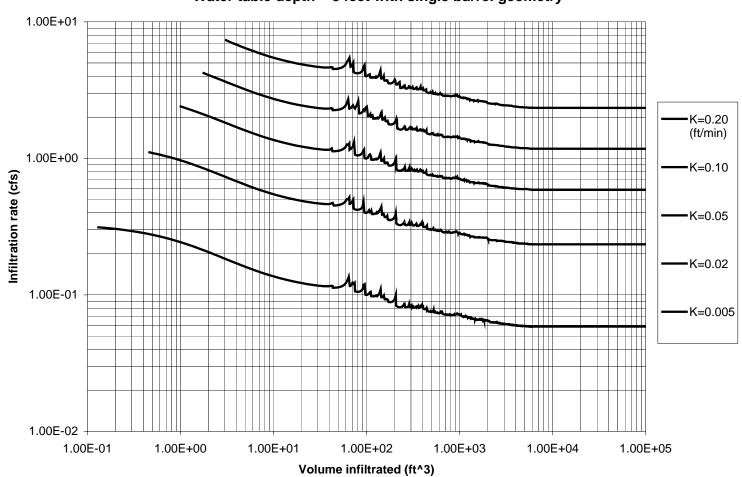


Infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated

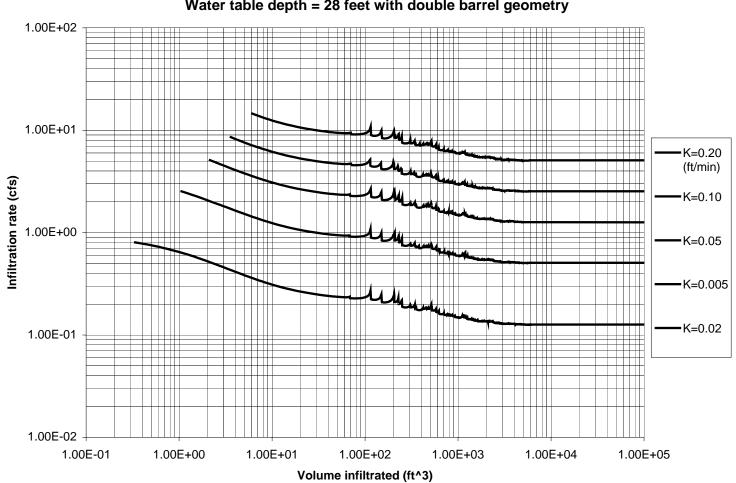


Infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated Water table depth = 3 feet with single barrel geometry

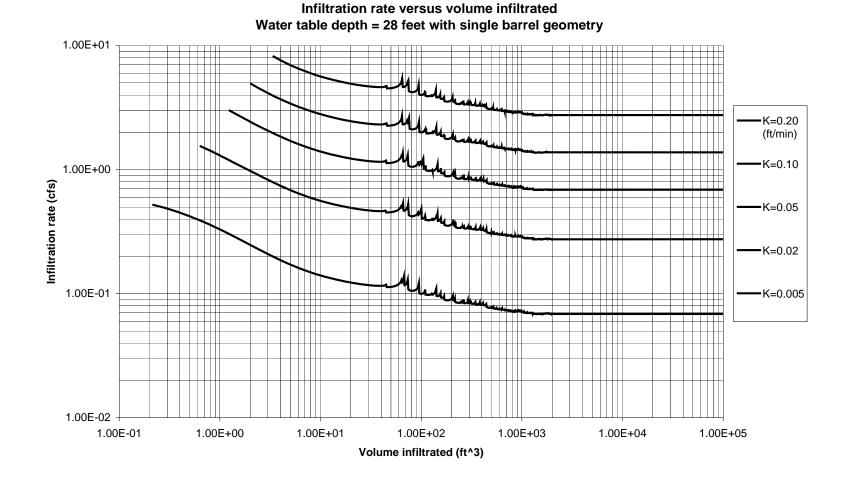




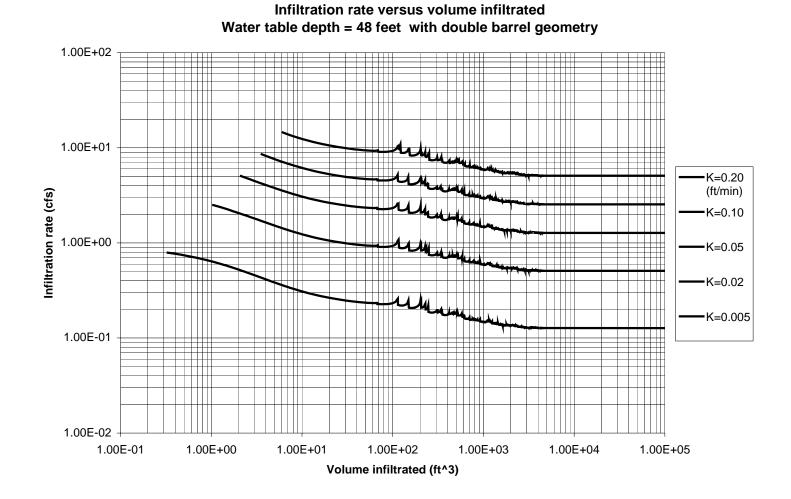
Infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated Water table depth = 8 feet with single barrel geometry



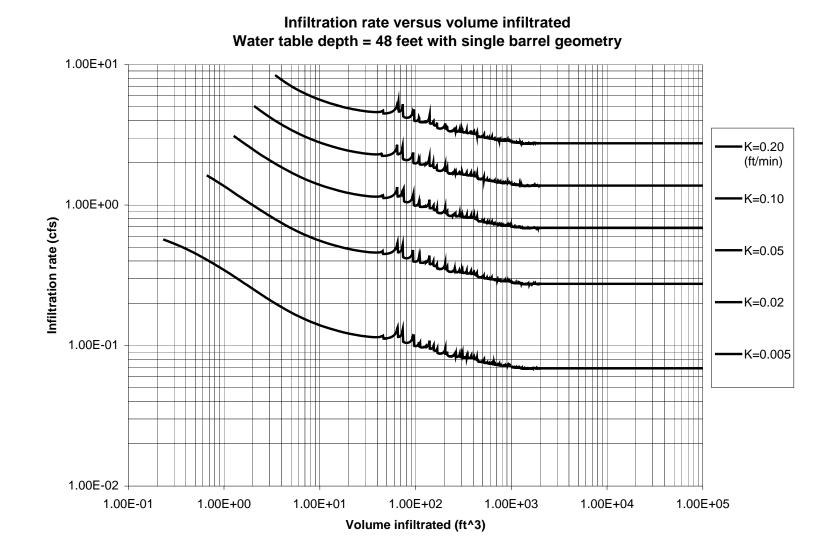
Infiltration rate versus volume infiltrated Water table depth = 28 feet with double barrel geometry



A-8



A-9



A-10

APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF SPOKANE COUNTY DRY WELL TEST DATA (unpublished data provided by J. Harakas, GeoEngineers, 2003)

				Hydraulic	Conductivi	ty Estimat	es		D	rywell	Tests	_
	Site Location	Test Location/Depth	Soil Type Tested	Grain Size (cm/s)	Borehole Test (cm/s)	Test Pit K (cm/s)	Test Pit Discharge (cfs)	Drywell Type	Drywell Discharge (cfs)	Head (ft)	Water volume (ft^3)	Depth to Low Perm. Layer (ft)
Northwest	Airway	AP-1/125	SP-SM	2.3E-02								
Technology	Heights,	AP-1/135	GW	2.1E-02								
Park	WA	AP-1/140	SW	1.9E-02								
		DW-1	SW					single	0.56	0.9	5078	30
		TP-1/12	SP	3.0E-01		3.0E-02	0.57					
Hayford	Airway	TP-C7/4	SP	5.8E-01								
Plaza	Heights,	TP-E4/8	SP	5.8E-01								
	WA	TP-E8/4	SP	5.8E-01								
		DW-1	SP					single	0.62	4.2	4257	13
		TP-1/7	SP	7.7E-02		1.2E-02	0.38					
Shady	Mead, WA	DW-1/6	SP	3.1E-01				single	0.81	2.7	6527	17
Slope @		TP-1/7	SP	2.5E-01		6.6E-02	0.29					16
Farwell		TP-2/2	SM	3.4E-04		6.0E-03	0.02					16
Trickle Creek	Spokane County, WA	DW-1/11	SM	5.0E-04				single	0.086	4.75		ND
Summer	Spokane,	DW-1/8	SM	4.1E-05				single	0.52	5.5	3826	ND
Crest	WA		SP	1.8E-01								
Midway	Colbert,	DW-1/10	SP-SM	3.5E-03				single	0.03			ND
Elementary School	WA	DW-2/8	SP	3.5E-02				double	0.51			13
Mount	Spokane,	Drywell 1	NP		1.4E-02			double	1.32	4.3		ND
Spokane	WA	Drywell 2	NP					double	1.34	4.2		ND
Plaza ²		Drywell 3	NP		1.1E-02			double	1.17	4.1		ND
Westwood	Spokane	Boring	SP		3.7E-02							ND

				Hydraulic	Conductiv	ty Estimat	tes		D	rywell	Tests	
	Site Location	Test Location/Depth	Soil Type Tested	Grain Size (cm/s)	Borehole Test (cm/s)	Test Pit K (cm/s)	Test Pit Discharge (cfs)	Drywell Type	Drywell Discharge (cfs)	Head (ft)	Water volume (ft^3)	Depth to Lo Perm. Laye (ft)
North	County, WA	DW-1	NP					single	0.87	2.6		ND
		DW-2	SP	6.1E-02				double	1.5	7.2		ND
		DW-3	SP	8.9E-02				double	1.42	5.95		ND
		DW-4	NP					double	1.27	3.3		ND
		DW-5	NP					double	1.05	6.5		ND
		DW-6	SP-SM	1.8E-02				double	1.11	2.06		ND
		DW-7	SP-SM	5.7E-02				double	1.44	5.95		ND
		DW-8	SP-SM	6.9E-02				double	0.9	4.1		ND
		DW-9	SP-SM	4.1E-03				single	0.62	3.6		ND
		DW-10	SP	1.3E-01				single	0.38	2.5		ND
		DW-11	NP					double	1.05	4.7		ND
		DW-12	SP-SM	1.0E-02				double		8.2		ND
		DW-13	NP					double	1.01	7.66		ND
		DW-14	SP-SM	1.8E-02				double	0.79	8.45		ND
		DW-15	SP-SM	1.8E-02				double	0.74	8.5		ND
		DW-16	NP					double	0.86	3.9		ND
		DW-17	NP					double	1.01	6.77		ND
		DW-18	NP					double	1.0	8.64		ND
		DW-19	NP					double		8.48		ND
		DW-20	SM	1.2E-03				double	0.87	8.63		ND
NP	5 Mile Prairie	Drywell	SP	7.1E-02				double	1.31	8		ND
NP	Dartford	Drywell	SP-SM	2.1E-02				double	0.28	9		22
NP	Dartford	Drywell	GP-GM	5.6E-03				single	0.26	5		9
NP	5 Mile	Drywell	SP	4.2E-02				3	0.22	6		ND

				Hydraulic	Conductivi	ty Estimat	es		D	rywell	Tests	
	Site Location	Test Location/Depth	Soil Type Tested	Grain Size (cm/s)	Borehole Test (cm/s)	Test Pit K (cm/s)	Test Pit Discharge (cfs)	Drywell Type	Drywell Discharge (cfs)	Head (ft)	Water volume (ft^3)	Depth to Low Perm. Layer (ft)
	Prairie							barrel				
NP	5 Mile Prairie	Drywell	SP-SM	1.4E-02				3 barrel	0.27	7		ND
NP	5 Mile Prairie	Drywell	SP		7.1E-04			3 barrel	0.29	9		ND
NP	5 Mile Prairie	Drywell	SP		7.1E-03			3 barrel	0.58	10		ND

APPENDIX C WATER LEVEL VERSUS TIME DATA FOR DRY WELLS (unpublished data provided by J. Harakas, GeoEngineers, 2003)

Time (min.)	Elapsed Time (min.)	Observed Head (ft)	Ho/H
79.2	0.0	4.2	1.00
79.8	0.7	4.15	1.01
80.5	1.3	4.05	1.04
81.2	2.0	3.82	1.10
81.8	2.7	3.71	1.13
82.7	3.5	3.55	1.18
83.7	4.5	3.32	1.27
85.7	6.5	3.03	1.39
87.7	8.5	2.76	1.52
89.8	10.7	2.52	1.67
92.2	13.0	2.28	1.84
94.2	15.0	2.07	2.03
97.0	17.8	1.85	2.27
99.7	20.5	1.68	2.50
103.0	23.8	1.5	2.80
105.5	26.3	1.4	3.00
109.5	30.3	1.19	3.53
114.0	34.8	1.07	3.93
118.7	39.5	0.92	4.57
124.0	44.8	0.84	5.00
127.0	47.8	0.79	5.32
133.3	54.2	0.68	6.18
140.3	61.2	0.57	7.37
148.7	69.5	0.48	8.75
152.8	73.7	0.44	9.55
161.5	82.3	0.38	11.05
170.2	91.0	0.3	14.00
179.2	100.0	0.24	17.50
187.8	108.7	0.2	21.00
197.2	118.0	0.18	23.33
206.2	127.0	0.15	28.00
215.2	136.0	0.12	35.00
221.2	142.0	0.1	42.00
228.2	149.0	0.07	60.00

Table C-1 – Water level versus time for Hayford Plaza

Time (min.)	Elapsed Time (min.)	Observed Head (ft)	Ho/H
	1		
122.0	0.0	5.50	1.00
123.0	1.0	4.30	1.28
124.0	2.0	3.70	1.49
125.0	3.0	3.20	1.72
126.0	4.0	2.80	1.96
127.0	5.0	2.40	2.29
130.0	8.0	1.70	3.24
135.0	13.0	1.00	5.50
140.0	18.0	0.50	11.00
150.0	28.0	0.10	55.00

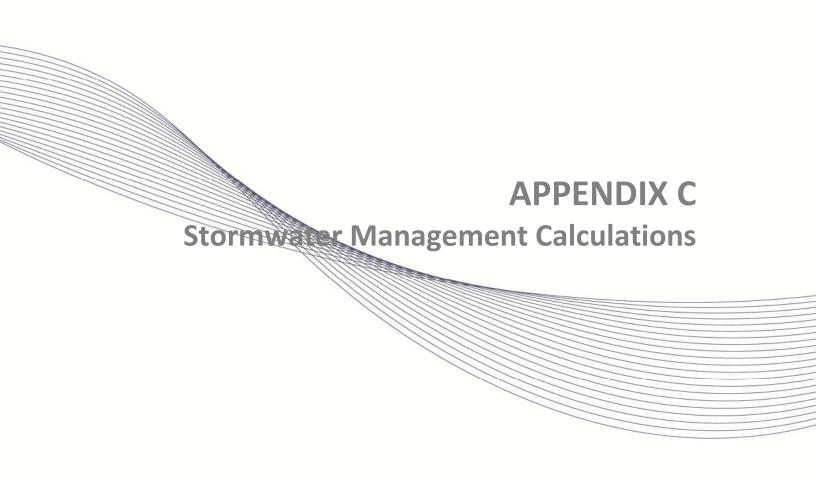
Table C-2 – Water level versus time for Summer Crest

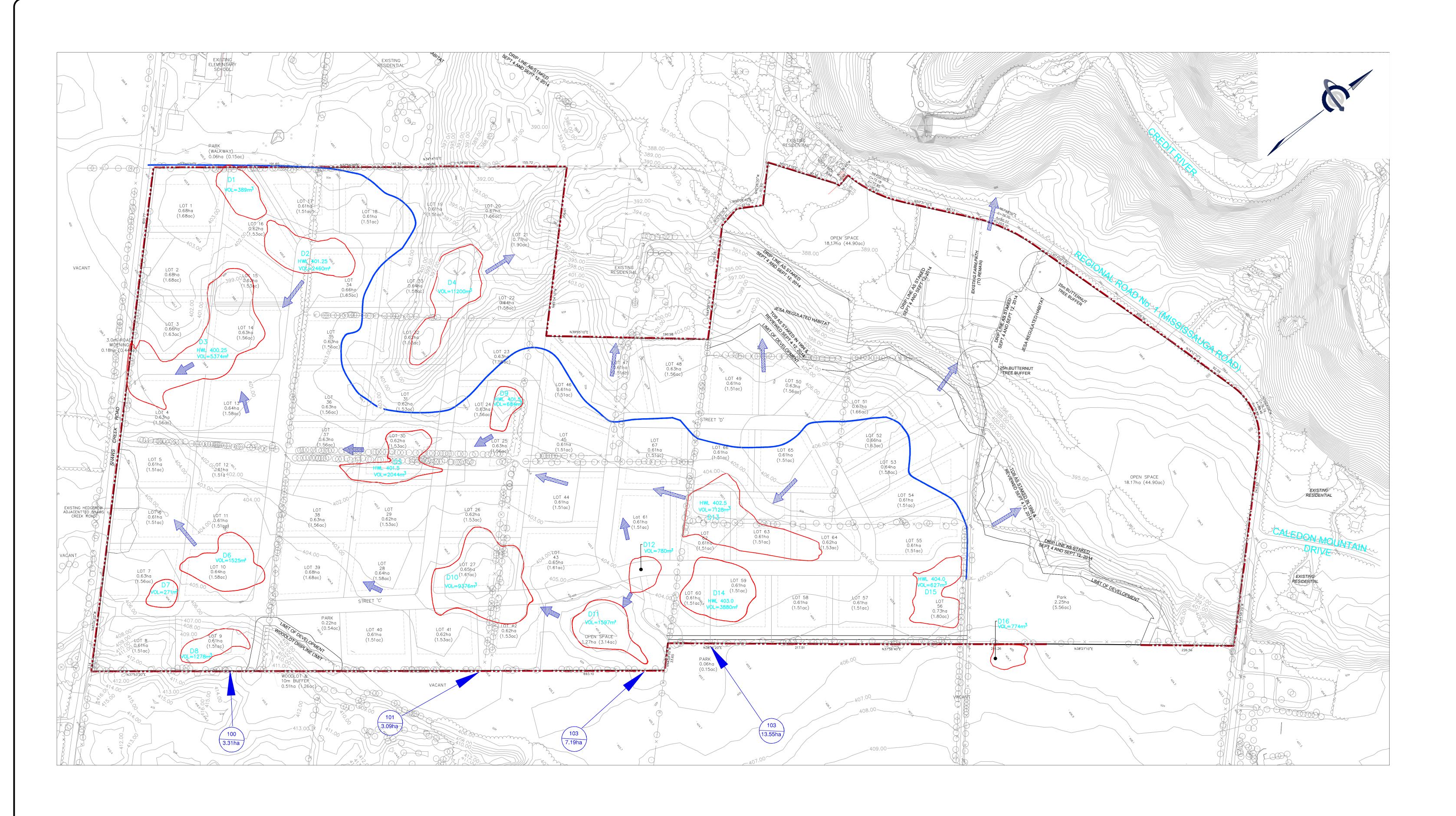
Table C-3 – Water level versus time for Trickle Creek

Time (min.)	Elapsed Time (min.)	Observed Head (ft)	Ho/H
186	0.0	4.8	1.00
188	2.0	4.7	1.02
190	4.0	4.6	1.04
192	6.0	4.5	1.07
195	9.0	4.3	1.12
202	16.0	3.9	1.23
210	24.0	3.5	1.37
220	34.0	3.2	1.50
230	44.0	2.9	1.66
240	54.0	2.6	1.85
250	64.0	2.4	2.00
260	74.0	2.1	2.29
270	84.0	1.9	2.53
280	94.0	1.7	2.82
298	112.0	1.4	3.43
308	122.0	1.2	4.00
328	142.0	1	4.80

Time (min.)	Elapsed Time (min.)	Observed Head (ft)	Ho/H
82.00	0.0	0.94	1.00
83.00	1.0	0.82	1.15
84.50	2.5	0.74	1.27
87.00	5.0	0.62	1.52
90.00	8.0	0.58	1.62
92.50	10.5	0.56	1.68
96.50	14.5	0.53	1.77
99.00	17.0	0.52	1.81
103.50	21.5	0.47	2.00
107.50	25.5	0.43	2.19
111.50	29.5	0.40	2.35
114.83	32.8	0.37	2.54
120.50	38.5	0.34	2.76

Table C-4 – Water level versus time for Northwest Technology Park







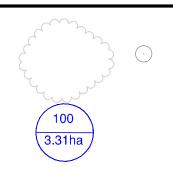
LEGEND

File : S: \2017 Projects \SD \2017-0701 Belfountain_Pre Eng FSR_Caledon \400-CADD \401-CAD \402-Design \Sheets \SD2017-0701- EXISTING DRAINAGE.dwg, Date : Mar 05, 2018 - 1:32pm,

PROPERTY BOUNDARY WATERSHED DIVIDE

DIRECTION OF OVERLAND FLOW

EXISTING DEPRESSION AREA OR SINKHOLE (HIGH INFILTRATION)



EXISTING TREES & VEGETATION

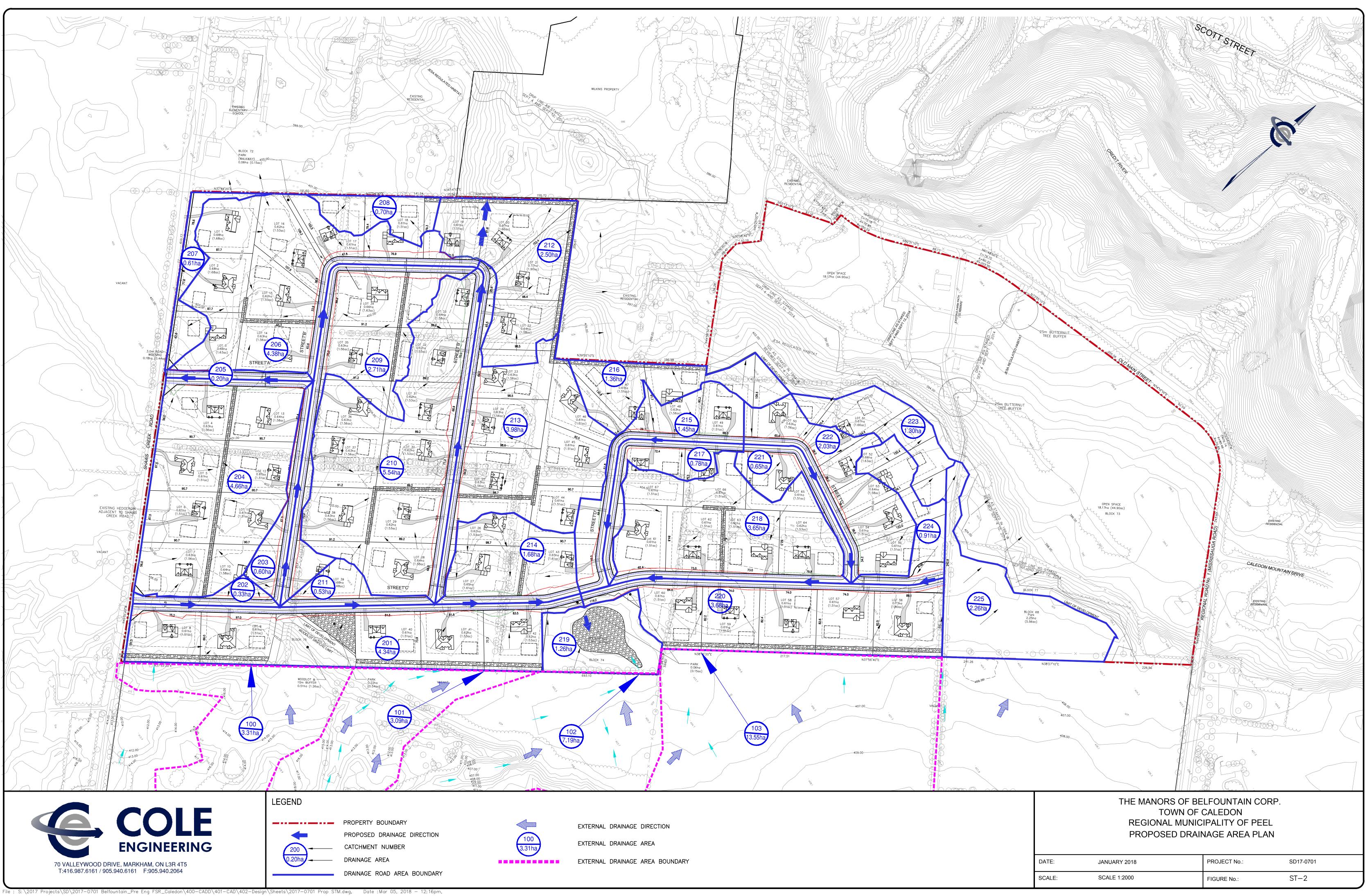
EXISTING DRAINAGE AREA

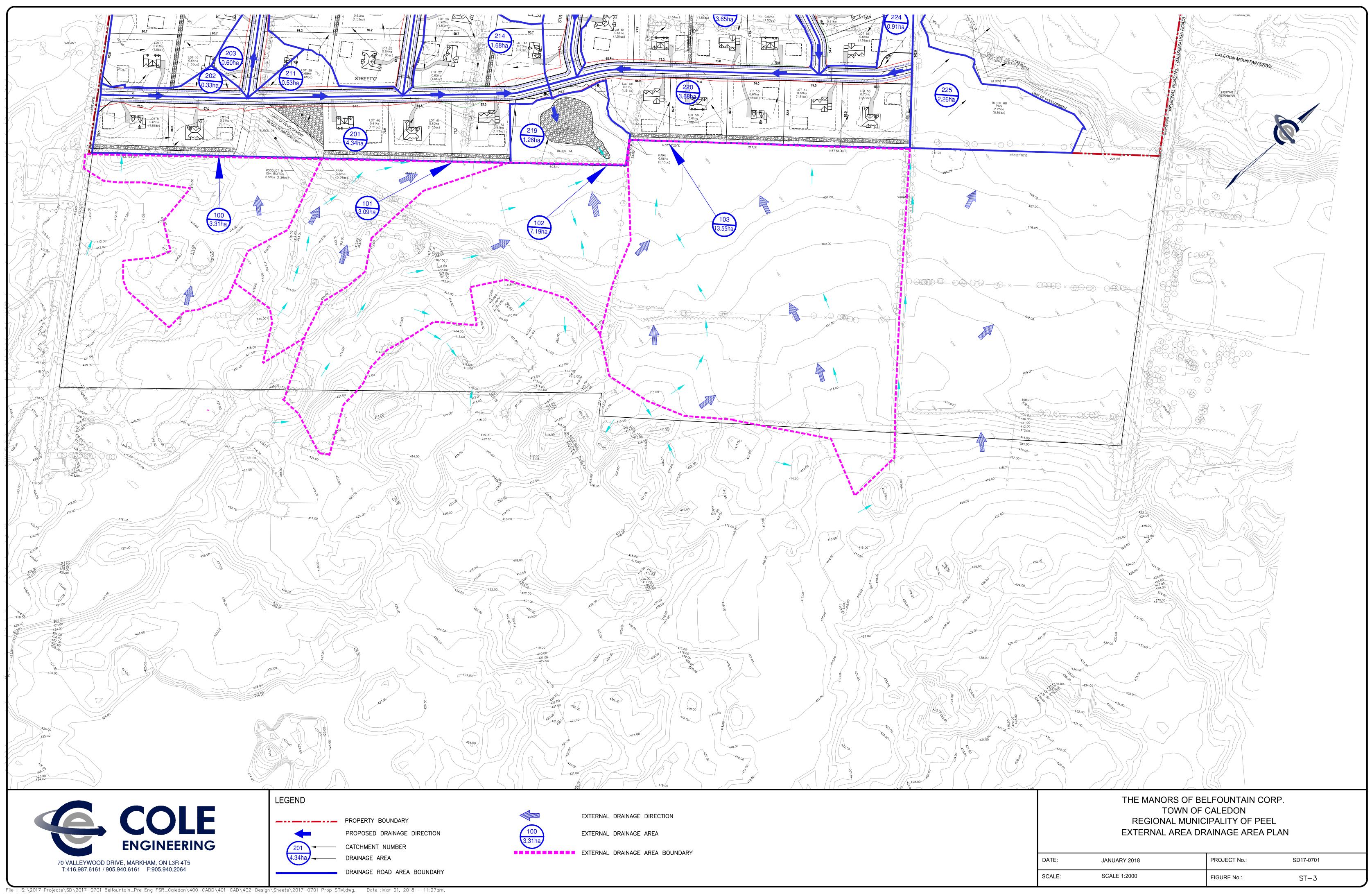
NOTE:

DEPRESSION AND STORAGE AREAS FROM FALBY BURNSIDE ASSOCIATES, DWG 9659 SWM2, MAR/98.



	THE MINOR OF BEL TOWN OF REGIONAL MUNIC PRE-DEVELOPMEN	CALEDON IPALITY OF PEEL	
DATE:	JANUARY 2018	PROJECT No.:	SD17-0701
SCALE:	1:2000	FIGURE No.:	ST-1





TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
EXTERNAL AREA DRAINAGE AREA PLAN

ł	DATE:	JANUARY 2018	PROJECT No.:	SD17-0701
	SCALE:	SCALE 1:2000	FIGURE No.:	ST-3



2017-0701 Belfountain

2, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 100-Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, 100- Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, & 100- Year 24 Hour SCS Storm 1 Dry Well per Storage Cell Proposed One Storage/Infiltration Cell Condition Model Output February, 2018

Modeling with one Dry Well per Storage Cell Total of 30 L/s infiltration rate



Image: READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD Image: READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD Image: READ STORM Image: READ STORM

CALIB			
NASHYD (0004)			Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min			# of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

		TP	ANSFORMED HYETOGRA	PH		
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00	1.833	8.28 3.500	5.04	5.17	0.72
0.333	0.36	2.000	12.24 3.667	5.04	5.33	0.72
0.500	0.72	2.167	12.24 3.833	3.96	5.50	0.72
0.667	0.72	2.333	22.68 4.000	2.88	5.67	0.72
0.833	0.72	2.500	33.12 4.167	2.88	5.83	0.72
1.000	0.72	2.667	33.12 4.333	2.16	6.00	0.72
1.167	0.72	2.833	21.24 4.500	1.44	6.17	0.72
1.333	2.52	3.000	9.36 4.667	1.44	6.33	0.36
1.500	4.32	3.167	9.36 4.833	1.08		
1.667	4.32	3.333	7.20 5.000	0.72		

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(000)6)I					
IN= 2> OUT=	1 1					
DT= 10.0 min	- 1	OUTFL	OW STC	RAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
		(cms) (ha	.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
		0.00	00 0.	0000	0.0310	0.0200
		0.03	00 0.	0010	0.0000	0.0000
			AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
			(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2	2 (0004)	0.700	0.006	2.83	3.28
OUTFLOW: ID= 3	1 (0006)	0.700	0.005	2.83	3.28
	Т		OF PEAK F		/Qin](%)= (min)= (ha.m.)=	0.00

***	*****	*******	*****	*******	
		0.00014			

Experience Enhancing Excellence

READ STORM	Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD ata\Local\Temp\
- I I I	bd65dfac-16e2-452a-9172-d731580b86b9\46e582ec
Ptotal= 47.81 mm	Comments: 5yr/6hr
TIME	RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs mm/hr ' hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr
0.25	0.00 2.00 16.25 3.75 6.69 5.50 0.96
0.50	0.96 2.25 16.25 4.00 3.82 5.75 0.96
0.75	0.96 2.50 43.98 4.25 3.82 6.00 0.96
1.00	0.96 2.75 43.98 4.50 1.91 6.25 0.96
1.25	0.96 3.00 12.43 4.75 1.91
1.50	5.74 3.25 12.43 5.00 0.96
1.75	5.74 3.50 6.69 5.25 0.96

Area (ha)=	0.70	Curve Number (CN)= 50.0
Ia (mm)=	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.20	
	Ia (mm)=	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	TRI	ANSFORMED HYETOGRA	DU	
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 1.833	10.99 3.500	6.69 5.17	0.96
0.333	0.48 2.000	16.25 3.667	6.69 5.33	0.96
0.500	0.96 2.167	16.25 3.833	5.25 5.50	0.96
0.667	0.96 2.333	30.11 4.000	3.82 5.67	0.96
0.833	0.96 2.500	43.98 4.167	3.82 5.83	0.96
1.000	0.96 2.667	43.98 4.333	2.86 6.00	0.96
1.167	0.96 2.833	28.20 4.500	1.91 6.17	0.96
1.333	3.35 3.000	12.43 4.667	1.91 6.33	0.48
1.500	5.74 3.167	12.43 4.833	1.43	
1.667	5.74 3.333	9.56 5.000	0.96	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

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

IN= 2> OUT= 1	Ĩ.						
DT= 10.0 min		OUTFLO	N SI	ORAGE	- I	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
		(cms)	(ł	na.m.)	- I	(cms)	(ha.m.)
		0.000	0 0	.0000	1	0.0310	0.0200
		0.030	0 (.0010	1	0.0000	0.0000
			AREA	QP	EAK	TPEAK	R.V.
			(ha)	(c	ms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2	(0004)	0.700		0.010	2.83	6.01
OUTFLOW: ID= 1	(0006)	0.700		0.009	2.83	6.01
	Pl	EAK FLOW	REDUC	TION	[Qout.	/Qin](%)= 9	3.47
	T	IME SHIFT O	F PEAK	FLOW		(min) =	0.00
	M	AXIMUM STO	RAGE	USED		(ha.m.) =	0.0003

** SIMULATION:Run 05 **



READ STORM	i I	ata\I	ers\KBobec ocal\Temp\ lfac-16e2-4	· · ·		b86b9\5	73b3d28
0 0 1 1 1	.50 1.11 .75 1.11 .00 1.11	2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 3.25	18.94 51.24 51.24	3.75 4.00 4.25 4.50 4.75 5.00	4.46 4.46	TIME hrs 5.50 5.75 6.00 6.25	RAIN mm/hr 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11

CALIB				
NASHYD (0004)	Area	(ha) =	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia	(mm) =	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	U.H.	Tp(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

		mp 3.3	NSFORMED HYETOGRA	DU	
TIME	RAIN		RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr		mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00	1.833	12.81 3.500	7.80 5.17	1.11
0.333	0.56	2.000	18.94 3.667	7.80 5.33	1.11
0.500	1.11	2.167	18.94 3.833	6.13 5.50	1.11
0.667	1.11	2.333	35.09 4.000	4.46 5.67	1.11
0.833	1.11	2.500	51.24 4.167	4.46 5.83	1.11
1.000	1.11	2.667	51.24 4.333	3.34 6.00	1.11
1.167	1.11		32.86 4.500	2.23 6.17	1.11
1.333	3.89	3.000	14.48 4.667	2.23 6.33	0.56
1.500	6.68		14.48 4.833	1.67	
1.667	6.68	3.333	11.14 5.000	1.11	
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)=	0.134			
PEAK FLOW (cms)=	0.014 (i)			

PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 2.833 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 8.213 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.690 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.147

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

RESERVOIR(0006)					
IN= 2> OUT= 1					
DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.)		(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	1	0.0310	0.0200
	0.0300	0.0010	i i	0.0000	0.0000
	Al	REA QPI	EAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(1	ha) (cr	ms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0004) 0	.700 0	0.014	2.83	8.21
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006) 0	.700 0	0.013	2.83	8.21
-			[Qout,	/Qin](%)= 9	
T	IME SHIFT OF			(min) =	
M	AXIMUM STORA	GE USED		(ha.m.) =	0.0005

********* ** SIMULATION:Run 07 **

| READ STORM | Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD

ata\Local\Temp\ bd65dfac-16e2-452a-9172-d731580b86b9\60450938 | Ptotal= 65.59 mm | Comments: 25yr/6hr TIME RAIN <th

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ĺ		С	A	L	Ι	в													Ĩ.	

NASHYD (0004)	Area	(ha) =	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia	(mm) =	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	U.H. Tp	o(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	TRA	NSFORMED HYETOGRA	APH	
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 1.833	15.08 3.500	9.18 5.17	1.31
0.333	0.65 2.000	22.30 3.667	9.18 5.33	1.31
0.500	1.31 2.167	22.30 3.833	7.21 5.50	1.31
0.667	1.31 2.333	41.32 4.000	5.25 5.67	1.31
0.833	1.31 2.500	60.35 4.167	5.25 5.83	1.31
1.000	1.31 2.667	60.35 4.333	3.93 6.00	1.31
1.167	1.31 2.833	38.70 4.500	2.62 6.17	1.31
1.333	4.59 3.000	17.06 4.667	2.62 6.33	0.66
1.500	7.87 3.167	17.06 4.833	1.97	
1.667	7.87 3.333	13.12 5.000	1.31	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK	(cms) = (hrs) =	0.019 2.833	(i)
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	11.366	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	65.590	
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.173	

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

RESERVOIR (0006) IN= 2> OUT= 1					
DT= 10.0 min		W STORAG	E	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.) i	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.000	0.000	0	0.0310	0.0200
	0.030	0 0.001	0	0.0000	0.0000
		AREA Q	PEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
		(ha) (cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2	(0004)	0.700	0.019	2.83	11.37
OUTFLOW: ID= 1	(0006)	0.700	0.018	2.83	11.37
	PEAK FLOW	REDUCTION	[Oout	/Qin](%)= 9	4.68
	TIME SHIFT O	F PEAK FLOW		(min) =	0.00
	MAXIMUM STO	RAGE USED		(ha.m.) =	0.0006

** SIMULATION:Run 09 **

READ STORM | Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ bd65dfac-16e2-452a-9172-d731580b86b9\ba6e9665



| Ptotal= 73.00 mm | Comments: 50yr/6hr

hrs m 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 1.50	RAIN m/hr 0.00 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.46 8.76 8.76	2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 3.25	RAIN ' mm/hr ' 24.82 24.82 67.16 67.16 18.98 18.98 10.22	hrs 3.75 4.00 4.25 4.50 4.75 5.00	mm/hr 10.22 5.84 5.84	5.75 6.00	RAIN mm/hr 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.46
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CALIB			
NASHYD (0004)	Area (ha) =	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia (mm) =	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs) =	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

			TI	RANSFORM	ED	HYETOGE	RAPH		
TIME	RAIN	L	TIME	RAIN	T.	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	L	hrs	mm/hr	T	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00	I.	1.833	16.79	T.	3.500	10.22	5.17	1.46
0.333	0.73	I.	2.000	24.82	T.	3.667	10.22	5.33	1.46
0.500	1.46	I.	2.167	24.82	T.	3.833	8.03	5.50	1.46
0.667	1.46	I.	2.333	45.99	T.	4.000	5.84	5.67	1.46
0.833	1.46	I.	2.500	67.16	T.	4.167	5.84	5.83	1.46
1.000	1.46	I.	2.667	67.16	T.	4.333	4.38	6.00	1.46
1.167	1.46	I.	2.833	43.07	T.	4.500	2.92	6.17	1.46
1.333	5.11	T.	3.000	18.98	T	4.667	2.92	6.33	0.73
1.500	8.76	T.	3.167	18.98	T	4.833	2.19		
1.667	8.76	L	3.333	14.60	I.	5.000	1.46		

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFALL	(cms) = (hrs) = (mm) = (mm) =	0.024 2.833 13.987 73.000	(i)	
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.192		

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

RESERVOIR(0006) IN= 2> OUT= 1					
DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAG	GE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	- (cms)	(ha.m.	.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.000	0 0 (0.0310	0.0200
	0.0300	0.001	LO	0.0000	0.0000
	7	AREA C	PEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
				(hrs)	
INFLOW : ID= 2 (
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (13.99
1	PEAK FLOW	REDUCTION	I [Qout/	/Qin](%)= 9	5.06
	TIME SHIFT OF MAXIMUM STOR#			(min) = (ha.m.) =	

***** ** SIMULATION:Run 11 **

1	READ	STORM	1	Filename:	C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD
1			1		ata\Local\Temp\
1			1		bd65dfac-16e2-452a-9172-d731580b86b9\ce314ca8
Pt	otal=	80.31 m	m	Comments:	100yr/6hr

Experience	Enhancing	Excellence			
		TIME	RAIN	1	TTM

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN '	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr '	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.25	0.00	2.00	27.30	3.75	11.24	5.50	1.61
0.50	1.61	2.25	27.30	4.00	6.42	5.75	1.61
0.75	1.61	2.50	73.88	4.25	6.42	6.00	1.61
1.00	1.61	2.75	73.88	4.50	3.21	6.25	1.61
1.25	1.61	3.00	20.88	4.75	3.21		
1.50	9.64	3.25	20.88	5.00	1.61		
1.75	9.64	3.50	11.24	5.25	1.61		

-----CALTR

CALIB			
NASHYD (0004)	Area (ha)=	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia (mm)=	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	TRA	ANSFORMED HYETOGR	APH	
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 1.833	18.47 3.500	11.24 5.17	1.61
0.333	0.81 2.000	27.30 3.667	11.24 5.33	1.61
0.500	1.61 2.167	27.30 3.833	8.83 5.50	1.61
0.667	1.61 2.333	50.59 4.000	6.42 5.67	1.61
0.833	1.61 2.500	73.88 4.167	6.42 5.83	1.61
1.000	1.61 2.667	73.88 4.333	4.81 6.00	1.61
1.167	1.61 2.833	47.38 4.500	3.21 6.17	1.61
1.333	5.62 3.000	20.88 4.667	3.21 6.33	0.81
1.500	9.64 3.167	20.88 4.833	2.41	
1.667	9.64 3.333	16.06 5.000	1.61	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW	(cms) =	0.028	(i)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs) =	2.833	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	16.775	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	80.310	
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.209	

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

RESERVOIR (0006)					
IN= 2> OUT= 1					
DT= 10.0 min OUTFL	OW STOP	RAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
(cms) (ha.	.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)	
0.00	0.0	0000	0.0310	0.0200	
0.03	0.0	0010	0.0000	0.0000	
	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0004)	0.700	0.028	2.83	16.77	
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006)	0.700	0.027	2.83	16.77	
PEAK FLOW	REDUCT:	ION [Qout	/Qin](%)= 9	5.37	
TIME SHIFT (OF PEAK FI	JOW	(min) =	0.00	
MAXIMUM ST	ORAGE US	BED	(ha.m.) =	0.0009	

***** ** SIMULATION:Run 12 **

READ	STORM		Filena	ıme	ata\	sers\KBo Local\Te dfac-16e	۱qm	、 · ·		580	b86b9\2	28fded1b
Ptotal=	88.54 mm	L İ	Commer	its	: 100y	r/12hr						
	-	IME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	I I	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr		TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	I I	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr



0.25	0.00	3.50	15.05	6.75	6.20 10.00	0.89
0.50	0.89	3.75	15.05	7.00	6.20 10.25	0.89
0.75	0.89	4.00	15.05	7.25	6.20 10.50	0.89
1.00	0.89	4.25	15.05	7.50	3.54 10.75	0.89
1.25	0.89	4.50	40.71	7.75	3.54 11.00	0.89
1.50	0.89	4.75	40.71	8.00	3.54 11.25	0.89
1.75	0.89	5.00	40.71	8.25	3.54 11.50	0.89
2.00	0.89	5.25	40.71	8.50	1.77 11.75	0.89
2.25	0.89	5.50	11.51	8.75	1.77 12.00	0.89
2.50	5.31	5.75	11.51	9.00	1.77 12.25	0.89
2.75	5.31	6.00	11.51	9.25	1.77	
3.00	5.31	6.25	11.51	9.50	0.89	
3.25	5.31	6.50	6.20	9.75	0.89	

-----| CALIB

CALIB			
NASHYD (0004)	Area (ha)=	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia (mm) =	5.00	<pre># of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00</pre>
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	TRI	ANSFORMED HYETOGRA	APH	
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 3.333	10.18 6.500	6.20 9.67	0.89
0.333	0.45 3.500	15.05 6.667	6.20 9.83	0.89
0.500	0.89 3.667	15.05 6.833	6.20 10.00	0.89
0.667	0.89 3.833	15.05 7.000	6.20 10.17	0.89
0.833	0.89 4.000	15.05 7.167	6.20 10.33	0.89
1.000	0.89 4.167	15.05 7.333	4.87 10.50	0.89
1.167	0.89 4.333	27.88 7.500	3.54 10.67	0.89
1.333	0.89 4.500	40.71 7.667	3.54 10.83	0.89
1.500	0.89 4.667	40.71 7.833	3.54 11.00	0.89
1.667	0.89 4.833	40.71 8.000	3.54 11.17	0.89
1.833	0.89 5.000	40.71 8.167	3.54 11.33	0.89
2.000	0.89 5.167	40.71 8.333	2.66 11.50	0.89
2.167	0.89 5.333	26.11 8.500	1.77 11.67	0.89
2.333	3.10 5.500	11.51 8.667	1.77 11.83	0.89
2.500	5.31 5.667	11.51 8.833	1.77 12.00	0.89
2.667	5.31 5.833	11.51 9.000	1.77 12.17	0.89
2.833	5.31 6.000	11.51 9.167	1.77 12.33	0.44
3.000	5.31 6.167	11.51 9.333	1.33	
3.167	5.31 6.333	8.86 9.500	0.89	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134 PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.021 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 5.167

RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	20.138	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	88.540	
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.227	

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

RESERVOIR(0006) IN= 2> OUT= 1	- 						
DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLO	N STORAGE	1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE		
	- (cms)	(ha.m.)	i.	(cms)	(ha.m.)		
	0.000	0.0000	i i	0.0310	0.0200		
	0.0300	0.0010	i.	0.0000	0.0000		
INFLOW : ID= 2 (OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0004) 0006)	(ha) (c 0.700	EAK ms) 0.021 0.020	TPEAK (hrs) 5.17 5.33	R.V. (mm) 20.14 20.14		
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 95.58 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 10.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0007							

**************************************	,	**					
******	*******	**					
READ STORM 	Filenar	ata\1	Local\Te:	mp\	-		
Ptotal=127.50 mm	Comment				72-d7315	580b86b9\:	f85a9f0
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs 0.08	mm/hr 0.00	6.17		' hrs 12.25			mm/hi 2.30
0.17	1.40	6.25	2.30	12.33	18.36	18.42	2.30
0.25				12.42			2.30
0.33		6.42	2.30	12.50	18.36 18.36	18.58	2.30
0.42	1.40	6.50	2.30	12.58	9 11 1	18 75	2.30
0.58	1.40	6.58	2.30	12.75	9.44 9.44	18.83	2.30
0.67	1.40	6.75	2.30	12.83	9.44	18.92	2.30
0.75	1.40	6.83		12.92	9.44	19.00	2.30
0.83	1.40	6.92	2.30	13.00	9.44	19.08	2.30
0.92				13.08	9.44	19.17	2.30
1.00	1.40	7.08	2.30	13.17	6.89		2.30
1.08	1.40	7.17		13.25		19.33	2.30
1.17	1.40	7.25		13.33		19.42	2.30
1.25	1.40	7.33	2.81	13.42 13.50	6.89	19.50	2.30
1.33		7.50		13.58			2.30
1.50		7.58			5.36		2.30
1.58	1.40	7.67	2.81	13.75	5.36		2.30
1.67			2.81	13.83	5.36	19.92	2.30
1.75	1.40	7.83	2.81	13.92 14.00	5 36 1	20 00	2.30
1.83	1.40	7.75	2.81	14.00	5.36	20.08	2.30
1.92	1.40	0.00		14.08	5.36	20.17	1.53
2.00		8.08		14.17		20.25	1.53
2.08		8.17		14.25		20.33	1.53
2.17 2.25		8.25	3.32	14.33 14.42	3.83	20.42	1.53
2.33		8.42	3 32	14.50	3 83	20.58	1.53
2.42	1.66	8.50		14.58	3.83	20.67	1.53
2.50	1.66	8.58		14.67	3.83	20.75	1.53
2.58	1.66	8.67	3.57	14.75	3.83	20.83	1.53
2.67		8.75			3.83	20.92	1.53
2.75		8.83		14.92		21.00	1.53
2.83		8.92	3.57	15.00	3.83	21.08	1.53
2.92	1.66	9.00	3.57	15.08	3.83	21.17	1.53
3.00 3.08	1.66	9.08	3.5/	15.17 15.25	3.83	21.25 21.33	1.53
3.17	1 66	9.25	4.08	15.33	3 83	21.42	1.53
3.25		9.33		15.42	3.83	21.50	1.53
3.33		9.42		15.50			1.53
3.42	1.66	9.50	4.08	15.58	3.83	21.67	1.53
3.50	1.66	9.58	4.08	15.67	3.83	21.75	1.53
3.58	1.66	9.67		15.75	3.83	21.83	1.53
3.67	1.66	9.75		15.83	3.83	21.92	1.53
3.75		9.83		15.92	3.83		1.53
3.83 3.92		9.92		16.00	3.83	22.08 22.17	1.53 1.53
4.00				16.08			1.53
4.08		10.17		16.25			1.53
4.17		10.25		16.33	2 30 1	22 42	1.53
4.25	2.04	10.33	5.86	16.42	2.30	22.50	1.53
4.33	2.04	10.42	5.86	16.50			1.53
4.42		10.50	5.86	16.58	2.30	22.67	1.53
4.50		10.58	5.86	16.67	2.30	22.75	1.53
4.58		10.67			2.30		1.53
4.67		10.75		16.83			1.53
4.75 4.83	2.04	10.83		16.92	2.30	23.00	1.53
		10.92		17.00 17.08	2.30	∠3.U8 23.17	1.53 1.53
4 0.0							
4.92				17 17	2 30	23 25	
5.00	2.04	11.08	7.91	17.17	2.30	23.25	1.53
	2.04 2.04	11.08 11.17	7.91 12.24	17.17	2.30	23.25 23.33	



Experience Enhancing							
3 IN= 2>	1.53	2.30 23.58	17.50	12.24	2.04 11.42	5.33	
3 DT= 10.0	1.53	2.30 23.67	17.58	12.24	2.04 11.50	5.42	
3	1.53	2.30 23.75	17.67	12.24	2.04 11.58	5.50	
3	1.53	2.30 23.83	17.75	37.74	2.04 11.67	5.58	
3	1.53	2.30 23.92	17.83	37.74	2.04 11.75	5.67	
3	1.53	2.30 24.00	17.92	37.74	2.04 11.83	5.75	
3	1.53	2.30 24.08	18.00	156.06	2.04 11.92	5.83	
		2.30	18.08	156.06	2.04 12.00	5.92	
INFLOW		2.30	18.17	156.06	2.04 12.08	6.00	
OUTFLOW		2.30	18.25	18.36	2.04 12.17	6.08	

CALIB

CALIB			
NASHYD (0004) ID= 1 DT=10.0 min			Curve Number (CN) = 50.0 # of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

		ANSFORMED HYETOGR		
	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.70 6.333	2.29 12.500 2.29 12.667 2.30 12.833	18.36 18.67	2.30
0.333	1.40 6.500	2.29 12.667	13.90 18.83	2.29
0.500	1.40 6.667	2.30 12.833	9.44 19.00	2.29
0.667	1.40 6.833	2.29 13.000	9.43 19.17	2.30
0.833	1.40 7.000	2.29 13.167	8.16 19.33	2.29
1.000	1.40 7.167	2.29 13.167 2.55 13.333 2.80 13.500	6.89 19.50	2.29
1.167	1.40 7.333	2.80 13.500	6.88 19.67	2.30
1.333	1.40 7.500	2.80 13.667 2.81 13.833 2.80 14.000	6.12 19.83	2.29
1.500	1.40 7.667	2.81 13.833	5.36 20.00 5.35 20.17	2.29
1.667	1.40 7.833	2.80 14.000	5.35 20.17	1.91
1.833	1.40 8.000	2.80 114.167	4.59 20.33	1.53
2.000	1.40 8.167	3.06 14.333	3.83 20.50	1.53
2.167	1.53 8.333	3.06 14.333 3.32 14.500 3.31 14.667	3.83 20.50 3.82 20.67 3.83 20.83	1.53
2.333	1.66 8.500	3.31 14.667	3.83 20.83	1.53
2.500	1.66 8.667	3.44 14.833	3.83 21.00	1.53
2.667	1.66 8.833	3.44 14.833 3.57 15.000 3.57 15.167	3.82 21.17	1.53
2.833	1.66 9.000	3.57 15.167	3.82 21.17 3.83 21.33	1.53
3.000	1.66 9.167	3.83 15.333	3.83 21.50	1.53
3.167	1.66 9.333	4.08 15.500 4.08 15.667 4.34 15.833	3.82 21.67	1.53
3.333	1.66 9.500	4.08 15.667	3.83 21.83	1.53
3.500	1.66 9.667	4.34 15.833	3.83 22.00	1.53
3.667	1.66 9.833	4.59 16.000 4.59 16.167 5.23 16.333	3.82 22.17	1.53
3.833	1.66 10.000	4.59 16.167	3.06 22.33	1.53
4.000	1.66 10.167	5.23 16.333	2.29 22.50	1.53
4.167	1.85 10.333	5.87 16.500	2.29 22.67	
4.333	2.04 10.500	5.86 16.667	2.30 22.83	1.53
4.500	2.04 10.667	6.89 16.833	2.29 23.00	1 53
4.667	2.04 10.833	5.86 16.667 6.89 16.833 7.91 17.000	2.29 23.17	1.53
4.833	2.04 11.000	7.90 17.167		
5.000	2.04 111.167	10.07 117.333	2.30 23.33 2.29 23.50 2.29 23.67	1.53
5.167	2.04 11.333	10.07 17.333 12.24 17.500	2.29 23.67	1.53
5.333	2.04 11.500	12.24 17.667	2.30 23.83	1.53
5.500	2.04 111.667	24.99 117.833	2.29 24.00	
5.667	2.04 11.833	37.75 18.000	2.29 24.17	1.53
5.833	2.04 12.000	24.99 17.833 37.75 18.000 156.06 18.167	2.30	
6.000	2.04 12.167	87.20 18.333	2.29	
6.167	2.17 12.333	18.36 18.500	2.29	
Unit Hyd Qpeak (o	ems)= 0.134			

PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFALL	(hrs) = (mm) =	0.064 12.167 38.888 127.627	(i)	
RUNOFF COEFFICI				

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

_____ | RESERVOIR(0006)|

IN= 2> OUT= 1					
DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAG	GE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.	.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.000	0 0	0.0310	0.0200
	0.0300	0.001	10	0.0000	0.0000
	P	REA Ç	DEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha) ((cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0004) 0	.700	0.064	12.17	38.89
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006) 0	.700	0.030	12.50	38.89
TI	AK FLOW ME SHIFT OF XIMUM STORA	PEAK FLOW	1	<pre>'Qin](%) = 40 (min) = 20 (ha.m.) = 0</pre>	0.00



2017-0701 Belfountain

2, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 100-Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, 100- Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, & 100- Year 24 Hour SCS Storm 2 Dry Well per Storage Cell Proposed Two Storage/Infiltration Cell Condition Model Output February, 2018

Modeling with two Dry Wells per Storage Cell Total of 60 L/s infiltration rate



***** ** SIMULATION:Run 01 **

READ STORM 	Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ b4b0bfra-7385-43bd-aff7-ed07ccb0daca\039183b4							
Ptotal= 36.00 mm	Comments: 2yr/	6hr						
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN				
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr				
0.25	0.00 2.00	12.24 3.75	5.04 5.50	0.72				
0.50	0.72 2.25	12.24 4.00	2.88 5.75	0.72				
0.75	0.72 2.50	33.12 4.25	2.88 6.00	0.72				
1.00	0.72 2.75	33.12 4.50	1.44 6.25	0.72				
1.25	0.72 3.00	9.36 4.75	1.44					
1.50	4.32 3.25	9.36 5.00	0.72					
1.75	4.32 3.50	5.04 5.25	0.72					

CALIB NASHYD (0004) ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	5.00	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0 # of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

			TH	RANSFORM	ED	HYETOGRA	APH		
TIME	RAIN	I.	TIME	RAIN	1	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	T.	hrs	mm/hr	1	hrs hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00	T.	1.833	8.28	1	3.500	5.04	5.17	0.72
0.333	0.36	T.	2.000	12.24	1	3.667	5.04	5.33	0.72
0.500	0.72	T.	2.167	12.24	1	3.833	3.96	5.50	0.72
0.667	0.72	T.	2.333	22.68	1	4.000	2.88	5.67	0.72
0.833	0.72	T.	2.500	33.12	1	4.167	2.88	5.83	0.72
1.000	0.72	T.	2.667	33.12	1	4.333	2.16	6.00	0.72
1.167	0.72	T.	2.833	21.24	1	4.500	1.44	6.17	0.72
1.333	2.52	T.	3.000	9.36	1	4.667	1.44	6.33	0.36
1.500	4.32	T.	3.167	9.36	1	4.833	1.08		
1.667	4.32	L	3.333	7.20	1	5.000	0.72		

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

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

RESERVOIR (0006))				
IN= 2> OUT= 1					
DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLO	W STORAG	E	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.000	0.000	0	0.0610	0.0200
	0.0600	0.001	0	0.0000	0.0000
		AREA Q	PEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
		(ha) (cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2	(0004)	0.700	0.006	2.83	3.28
OUTFLOW: ID= 1	(0006)	0.700	0.005	2.83	3.28
	PEAK FLOW		[Qout	/Qin](%)= 9	
	TIME SHIFT OF	F PEAK FLOW		(min) =	0.00
	MAXIMUM STOP	RAGE USED		(ha.m.) =	0.0001

** SIMULATION:Run 03 **

Experience Enhancing Excellence

READ STORM		Filename Comments	ata\L b4b0b	ers\KBobe ocal\Temp 1fa-7385- hr	\		0daca\40	5e582ec
	TIME hrs 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75	RAIN mm/hr 0.00 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 5.74 5.74	TIME hrs 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 3.25 3.50	RAIN ' mm/hr ' 16.25 16.25 43.98 43.98 12.43 12.43 6.69	TIME hrs 3.75 4.00 4.25 4.50 4.75 5.00 5.25	RAIN mm/hr 6.69 3.82 3.82 1.91 1.91 0.96 0.96	TIME hrs 5.50 5.75 6.00 6.25	RAIN mm/hr 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96

CALIB			
NASHYD (0004)	Area (ha)=	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia (mm) = U.H. Tp(hrs) =		# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	TRI	ANSFORMED HYETOGRA	DU	
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 1.833	10.99 3.500	6.69 5.17	0.96
0.333	0.48 2.000	16.25 3.667	6.69 5.33	0.96
0.500	0.96 2.167	16.25 3.833	5.25 5.50	0.96
0.667	0.96 2.333	30.11 4.000	3.82 5.67	0.96
0.833	0.96 2.500	43.98 4.167	3.82 5.83	0.96
1.000	0.96 2.667	43.98 4.333	2.86 6.00	0.96
1.167	0.96 2.833	28.20 4.500	1.91 6.17	0.96
1.333	3.35 3.000	12.43 4.667	1.91 6.33	0.48
1.500	5.74 3.167	12.43 4.833	1.43	
1.667	5.74 3.333	9.56 5.000	0.96	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK	FLOW	(cms) =	0.010	(i)
TIME	TO PEAK	(hrs)=	2.833	
RUNOF	F VOLUME	(mm) =	6.014	
TOTAL	RAINFALL	(mm) =	47.810	
RUNOF	F COEFFICIE	NT =	0.126	

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

RESERVOIR (0006))					
IN= 2> OUT= 1	1					
DT= 10.0 min	I OUT	FLOW ST	DRAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
	(c	ms) (ha	a.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)	
	0.	0000 0	.0000	0.0610	0.0200	
	0.	0600 0	.0010	0.0000	0.0000	
		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
INFLOW : ID= 2	(0004)	0.700	0.010	2.83	6.01	
OUTFLOW: ID= 1	(0006)	0.700	0.010	2.83	6.01	
	PEAK FI	OW REDUC	FION [Qout	/Qin](%)= 9	9.41	
	TIME SHIP	T OF PEAK	FLOW	(min) =	0.00	
	MAXIMUM	STORAGE	JSED	(ha.m.)=	0.0002	

** SIMULATION:Run 05 **



READ Ptotal=	STORM	 mm	Filename Comments	ata\I b4b0k	sers\KBobe Local\Temp` offa-7385-4 Ghr	\ ···		0daca\	573b3d28
 		TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN '	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
		hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr '	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
		0.25	0.00	2.00	18.94	3.75	7.80	5.50	1.11
		0.50	1.11	2.25	18.94	4.00	4.46	5.75	1.11
		0.75	1.11	2.50	51.24	4.25	4.46	6.00	1.11
		1.00	1.11	2.75	51.24	4.50	2.23	6.25	1.11
		1.25	1.11	3.00	14.48	4.75	2.23		
		1.50	6.68	3.25	14.48	5.00	1.11		
		1.75	6.68	3.50	7.80	5.25	1.11		

CALTR

NASHYD (0004) Area (ha) = 0.70 Curve Number (CN) = 50	0 0
MADHID (0004) Alea (Ha)- 0.70 Calve Number (CN)- 50	
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.	.00
U.H. Tp(hrs) = 0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 1.833	12.81 3.500	7.80 5.17	1.11
0.333	0.56 2.000	18.94 3.667	7.80 5.33	1.11
0.500	1.11 2.167	18.94 3.833	6.13 5.50	1.11
0.667	1.11 2.333	35.09 4.000	4.46 5.67	1.11
0.833	1.11 2.500	51.24 4.167	4.46 5.83	1.11
1.000	1.11 2.667	51.24 4.333	3.34 6.00	1.11
1.167	1.11 2.833	32.86 4.500	2.23 6.17	1.11
1.333	3.89 3.000	14.48 4.667	2.23 6.33	0.56
1.500	6.68 3.167	14.48 4.833	1.67	
1.667	6.68 3.333	11.14 5.000	1.11	
Unit Hyd Opeak (c	ms)= 0.134			

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.014 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 2.833 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 8.213 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.690 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.147

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

RESERVOIR(0006 IN= 2> OUT= 1) 						
DT= 10.0 min	OU	TFLOW S	FORAGE	1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
	C			i.	(cms) 0.0610 0.0000		
		AREA (ha)	QPEAF (cms)		TPEAK (hrs)		
INFLOW : ID= 2	(0004)	0.700	0.0)14	2.83	8.21	
OUTFLOW: ID= 1	(0006)	0.700	0.0)14	2.83	8.21	
		LOW REDU FT OF PEAK STORAGE	FLOW	out.	/Qin](%)= 9 (min)= (ha.m.)=	0.00	

********* ** SIMULATION:Run 07 **

| READ STORM | Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD

Experience Enhancing Excellence ata\Local\Temp\ b4b0b1fa-7385-43bd-aff7-ed07ccb0daca\60450938 | Ptotal= 65.59 mm | Comments: 25yr/6hr TIME RAIN <th

_____ | CALIB | | NACOND (0004) | Area (ba)= 0.70 Curve Number (CN)= 50.0

	NASHID (UUU	74) Are	a (na)=	0.70	curve	number	C (CN)=	50.0
1	ID= 1 DT=10.0 mi	in Ia	(mm) =	5.00	# of	Linear	Res.(N) =	3.00
		U.F	. Tp(hrs)=	0.20				

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

		ANSFORMED HYETOGR		
	TR	ANSFORMED HYETOGR	APH	
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00 1.833	15.08 3.500	9.18 5.17	1.31
0.333	0.65 2.000	22.30 3.667	9.18 5.33	1.31
0.500	1.31 2.167	22.30 3.833	7.21 5.50	1.31
0.667	1.31 2.333	41.32 4.000	5.25 5.67	1.31
0.833	1.31 2.500	60.35 4.167	5.25 5.83	1.31
1.000	1.31 2.667	60.35 4.333	3.93 6.00	1.31
1.167	1.31 2.833	38.70 4.500	2.62 6.17	1.31
1.333	4.59 3.000	17.06 4.667	2.62 6.33	0.66
1.500	7.87 3.167	17.06 4.833	1.97	
1.667	7.87 3.333	13.12 5.000	1.31	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW	(cms) =	0.019	(i)	
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs) =	2.833		
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	11.366		
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	65.590		
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.173		

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

RESERVOIR(0006)						
IN= 2> OUT= 1						
DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	3	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
	(cms)	(ha.m.)		(cms)	(ha.m.)	
	0.0000	0.000	i i	0.0610	0.0200	
	0.0600	0.0010) j	0.0000	0.0000	
	A	REA QI	PEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	
	((ha) (d	ms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0004) 0	.700	0.019	2.83	11.37	
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006) 0	.700	0.019	2.83	11.37	
PE	AK FLOW	REDUCTION	[Qout	/Qin](%)=10	0.04	
TI	ME SHIFT OF	PEAK FLOW		(min) =	0.00	
MA	XIMUM STORA	GE USED		(ha.m.) =	0.0003	
**** WARNING : H	YDROGRAPH PE	AK WAS NO?	REDU	CED.		
	CHECK OUTFLC	W/STORAGE	TABLE	OR REDUCE	DT.	
**************	*******					
** SIMULATION:Run 09	**					
*****	*******					

| READ STORM | Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD



	Experience Emilancing Excenence
ata\LocalYRemp\ b4DbD1fa-7385-43bd-aff7-ed07ccb0daca\ba6e9665 Ptotal= 73.00 mm Comments: 50yr/6hr	ata\Local\Vemp\ b4b0b1fa-7385-43bd-aff7-ed07ccb0daca\ce314ca8 Ptotal= 80.31 mm Comments: 100yr/6hr
TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.25 0.00 2.00 24.82 3.75 10.22 5.50 1.46 0.50 1.46 2.25 24.82 4.00 5.84 5.75 1.46 0.75 1.46 2.25 24.82 4.25 5.84 6.00 1.46 0.75 1.46 2.75 67.16 4.50 2.92 6.25 1.46 1.00 1.46 2.75 67.16 4.50 2.92 6.25 1.46 1.25 1.46 3.00 18.98 4.75 2.92 1.46 1.75 8.76 3.50 10.22 5.25 1.46 1.75	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN <th< td=""></th<>
CALIE NASHYD (0004) Area (ha)= 0.70 Curve Number (CN)= 50.0 ID=1 DT=10.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.20 NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.	CALIE NASHYD (0004) Area (ha)= 0.70 Curve Number (CN)= 50.0 ID= 1 DT=10.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.20 NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = 0.134	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.024 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.833 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.987 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 73.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.192	PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.028 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 2.833 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 16.775 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 80.310 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.209
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0006) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 10.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW	RESERVOIR(0006) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 10.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE -DT= 10.0 min C(ms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0610 0.0200 0.0600 0.0010 0.0000 0.0000
AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (htrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0004) 0.700 0.024 2.83 13.99 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006) 0.700 0.024 2.83 13.99	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 0004) 0.700 0.028 2.83 16.77 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006) 0.700 0.029 2.83 16.77
<pre>PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)=100.24 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 0.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0004</pre>	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)=100.41 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 0.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0005
**** WARNING : HYDROGRAPH PEAK WAS NOT REDUCED. CHECK OUTFLOW/STORAGE TABLE OR REDUCE DT.	**** WARNING : HYDROGRAPH PEAK WAS NOT REDUCED. CHECK OUTFLOW/STORAGE TABLE OR REDUCE DT.
** SIMULATION:Run 11 **	** SIMULATION:Run 12 **
READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD



Ptotal= 88.54 mm		Local\Temp\ blfa-7385-43bd-af r/12hr	f7-ed07ccb0daca\2	28fded1b
TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN ' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr ' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.25	0.00 3.50	15.05 6.75	6.20 10.00	0.89
0.50	0.89 3.75	15.05 7.00	6.20 10.25	0.89
0.75	0.89 4.00	15.05 7.25	6.20 10.50	0.89
1.00	0.89 4.25	15.05 7.50	3.54 10.75	0.89
1.25	0.89 4.50	40.71 7.75	3.54 11.00	0.89
1.50	0.89 4.75	40.71 8.00	3.54 11.25	0.89
1.75	0.89 5.00	40.71 8.25	3.54 11.50	0.89
2.00	0.89 5.25	40.71 8.50	1.77 11.75	0.89
2.25	0.89 5.50	11.51 8.75	1.77 12.00	0.89
2.50	5.31 5.75	11.51 9.00	1.77 12.25	0.89
2.75	5.31 6.00	11.51 9.25	1.77	
3.00	5.31 6.25	11.51 9.50	0.89	
3.25	5.31 6.50	6.20 9.75	0.89	

CALIB			
NASHYD (0004)	Area (ha)=	0.70	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0
ID= 1 DT=10.0 min	Ia (mm)=	5.00	<pre># of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00</pre>
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

		TR	ANSFORMED	HYETOGE	RAPH	
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.00	3.333	10.18	6.500	6.20 9.67	0.89
0.333	0.45	3.500	15.05	6.667	6.20 9.83	0.89
0.500	0.89	3.667	15.05	6.833	6.20 10.00	0.89
0.667	0.89	3.833	15.05	7.000	6.20 10.17	0.89
0.833	0.89	4.000	15.05	7.167	6.20 10.33	0.89
1.000	0.89	4.167	15.05	7.333	4.87 10.50	0.89
1.167	0.89	4.333	27.88	7.500	3.54 10.67	0.89
1.333	0.89	4.500	40.71	7.667	3.54 10.83	0.89
1.500	0.89	4.667	40.71	7.833	3.54 11.00	0.89
1.667	0.89	4.833	40.71	8.000	3.54 11.17	0.89
1.833	0.89	5.000	40.71	8.167	3.54 11.33	0.89
2.000	0.89	5.167	40.71	8.333	2.66 11.50	0.89
2.167	0.89	5.333	26.11	8.500	1.77 11.67	0.89
2.333	3.10	5.500	11.51	8.667	1.77 11.83	0.89
2.500	5.31	5.667	11.51	8.833	1.77 12.00	0.89
2.667	5.31	5.833	11.51	9.000	1.77 12.17	0.89
2.833	5.31	6.000	11.51	9.167	1.77 12.33	0.44
3.000	5.31	6.167	11.51	9.333	1.33	
3.167	5.31	6.333	8.86	9.500	0.89	

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW	(cms) =	0.021	(i)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs) =	5.167	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	20.138	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	88.540	
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.227	

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

RESERVOIR(0006) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 10.0 min	OUTFLO	I STOR	AGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.		(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.000	0.0	000	0.0610	0.0200
	0.0600	0.0	010	0.0000	0.0000
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0004)	AREA (ha) 0.700	QPEAK (cms) 0.021	TPEAK (hrs) 5.17	R.V. (mm) 20.14

Experience	Enhancing	Exc	el	lei	псе				

OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0006) 0.700 0.021 5.17 20.14

PEAK	FLO	Ň	REDUC	CTION	[Qout/Qin](%)=	96.63
TIME	SHIFT	OF	PEAK	FLOW	(min) =	0.00
MAXIM	IUM ST	ror <i>i</i>	AGE	USED	(ha.m.) =	0.0004

	*************		********	
	SIMULATION:Rur ************			
1	READ STORM	1	Filename:	C:\Users\KBobechko\AppD

READ STORM	Filenar	ne: C:\Us	ers\KBo	bechko\Ap	pD		
		ata\L	ocal\Te	mp\			
				5-43bd-af	f7-ed07c	cb0daca\1	E85a9fcc
Ptotal=127.50 mm	Comment	ts: 100yr	24hr 5	min SCS			
		TIME		' TIME		TIME	RAIN
hrs				' hrs			
				12.25			
0.17	1.40	6.25	2.30	12.33	18.36	18.42	2.30
0.25	1.40	6.33	2.30	12.33 12.42 12.50 12.58 12.67 12.75 12.83	18.36	18.50	2.30
0.33	1.40	6.42	2.30	12.50	18.36	18.58	2.30
0.42	1.40	6.50	2.30	12.58	18.36	18.67	2.30
0.50	1.40	6.58	2.30	12.67	9.44	18.75	2.30
0.58	1.40	6.67	2.30	12.75	9.44	18.83	2.30
0.67	1.40	6.75	2.30	12.83	9.44	18.92	2.30
0.75	1.40	6.83	2.30	12.92	9.44	19.00	2.30
0.83	1.40	6.92	2.30	13.00	9.44	19.08	2.30
0.92	1.40	7.00	2.30	13.08	9.44	19.17	2.30
1.00	1.40	7.08	2.30	13.17	6.89	19.25	2.30
1.08	1.40	7.17	2.81	13.25	6.89	19.33	2.30
1.17	1.40	7.25	2.81	13.33	6.89	19.42	2.30
1.25	1.40	7.33	2.81	13.42	6.89	19.50	2.30
1.33	1.40	7.42	2.81	13.50	6.89	19.58	2.30
1.42	1.40	7.50	2.81	13.58	6.89	19.67	2.30
1.50	1.40	7.58	2.81	13.67	5.36	19.75	2.30
1.58	1.40	7.67	2.81	13.75	5.36	19.83	2.30
1.67	1.40	7.75	2.81	13.83	5.36	19.92	2.30
1.75	1 40	7.83	2 81	13.92	5 36 1	20.00	2 30
1.83	1 40	7 92	2 81	14 00	5 36 1	20.08	2 30
1.92	1 40	8 00	2 81	14 08	5 36 1	20.17	1 53
2.00	1 40	8.08	2 81	14 17	3 83 1	20.25	1 53
2.08	1 40	8 17	3 32	14 25	3 83 1	20.33	1 53
2.00	1 66	0.17	2 22	1 14 22	2 02 1	20.35	1 52
2.25	1 66	0.23	2 22	1 14.33	2.03	20.42	1 52
2.23	1 66	0.33	2 22	1 14.42	2.03	20.50	1 52
2.33	1 66	0.42	2 22	1 14 50	2 02 1	20.50	1 52
2.42	1 66	0.50	2 22	1 14.50	2.03	20.07	1 52
2.58	1 66	0.50	2 57	1 14.07	2.03	20.75	1 52
2.58	1 66	0.07	2.57	1 14.75	3.03	20.03	1 52
2.75	1 66	8.83	3 57	1 1/ 92	3 83 1	21 00	1 53
2.83	1 66	0.05	2 57	1 15 00	2 02 1	21.00	1 52
2.03	1 66	0.02	2 57	1 15 00	2 02 1	21.00	1 52
3.00	1.00	9.00	3.37	15.00	2.02	21.17	1.55
3.08	1 66	0.17	1 00	1 15 25	2.03	21.23	1 52
3.17	1 66	0.25	4.00	1 15 22	2.03	21.33	1 52
3.25	1 66	0.22	4.00	1 15 42	2.03	21.42	1 52
3.33	1 66	9.33	4.00	1 15 50	2.03	21.50	1 52
3.42	1 66	0.50	4.00	1 15 50	2.03	21.30	1 52
3.50	1 66	0.50	4.00	1 15 67	2.03	21.07	1 52
3.58	1.00	9.00	4.00	15.07	2.03	21.75	1.55
3.56	1.00	9.07	4.59	1 15.75	3.63	21.03	1.55
3.67	1.00	9.75	4.59	15.65	3.03	21.92	1.55
3.75	1.66	9.83	4.59	15.92	3.83	22.00	1.53
3.83	1.66	9.92	4.59	1 16.00	3.83	22.08	1.53
3.92	1.66	10.00	4.59	1 16.08	3.83	22.17	1.53
4.00	1.66	10.08	4.59	16.17	2.30	22.25	1.53
4.08	1.00	10.1/	5.86	10.25	2.30	22.33	1.53
4.17	2.04	10.25	5.86	1 16.33	2.30	22.42	1.53
4.25	2.04	10.33	5.86	1 16.42	2.30	22.50	1.53
4.33	2.04	10.42	5.86	1 16.50	2.30	22.58	1.53
4.42	2.04	10.50	5.86	16.58	2.30	22.67	1.53
4.50	2.04	10.58	5.86	16.67	2.30	22.75	1.53
4.58	2.04	10.67	7.91	16.75	2.30	22.83	1.53
4.67	2.04	10.75	7.91	16.83	2.30	22.92	1.53
4.75	2.04	10.83	7.91	$\begin{array}{c} 12.67\\ 12.67\\ 12.75\\ 12.83\\ 12.92\\ 13.00\\ 13.108\\ 13.17\\ 13.25\\ 13.108\\ 13.17\\ 13.25\\ 13.33\\ 13.25\\ 13.35\\ 13.42\\ 13.58\\ 13.67\\ 13.75\\ 13.83\\ 13.42\\ 13.78\\ 13.78\\ 13.78\\ 13.78\\ 13.78\\ 14.40\\ 14.17\\ 14.25\\ 14.43\\ 14.43\\ 14.43\\ 14.43\\ 14.45\\ 14.45\\ 14.45\\ 14.45\\ 14.45\\ 14.50\\ 14.58\\ 14.58\\ 14.58\\ 14.58\\ 14.58\\ 15.17\\ 15.75\\ 15.33\\ 15.42\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.42\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.67\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ 15.75\\ 15.83\\ 15.92\\ 15.75\\ $	2.30	23.00	1.53



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

RESERVOIR(0006 IN= 2> OUT= 1)					
DT= 10.0 min	1	OUTFLOW	I STORA	GE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
		(cms)	(ha.m	1.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
		0.0000	0.00	000	0.0610	0.0200
		0.0600	0.00	10	0.0000	0.0000
			AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
			(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2	(000	4)	0.700	0.06	4 12.17	38.89
OUTFLOW: ID= 1	(000	6)	0.700	0.06	0 12.17	38.89
	PEAK	FLOW	REDUCTIO	N [Qou	t/Qin](%)=	93.21
	TIME	SHIFT OF	PEAK FLO	W	(min) =	0.00

4.92 5.00 5.08 5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.50 5.58 5.67 5.75 5.83 5.92	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 12.24 & & 17.33 \\ 12.24 & & 17.42 \\ 12.24 & & 17.50 \\ 12.24 & & 17.58 \\ 12.24 & & 17.67 \\ 37.74 & & 17.73 \\ 37.74 & & 17.83 \\ 37.74 & & 17.92 \\ 156.06 & & 18.00 \\ 18.08 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2.30 & & 23.17 \\ 2.30 & & 23.25 \\ 2.30 & & 23.33 \\ 2.30 & & 23.42 \\ 2.30 & & 23.50 \\ 2.30 & & 23.50 \\ 2.30 & & 23.50 \\ 2.30 & & 23.50 \\ 2.30 & & 23.75 \\ 2.30 & & 23.75 \\ 2.30 & & 23.92 \\ 2.30 & & 23.92 \\ 2.30 & & 24.00 \\ 2.30 & & 24.08 \\ 2.$	1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53
6.00	2.04 12.08	156.06 18.08 156.06 18.17 18.36 18.25	2.30	

| CALIB |

NASHYD (0004) ID= 1 DT=10.0 min		5.00	Curve Number (CN) = 50.0 # of Linear Res.(N) = 3.00
	0.11. 1p(1120)	0.20	

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 10.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

		- TRANSFORM	ED HYETOG	RAPH		
TIME	RAIN T	IME RAIN	I' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs mm/hr	' hrs	s mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.167	0.70 6.	333 2.29	112.500	18.36	18.67	2.30
0.333	1.40 6.	500 2.29	12.667	13.90	18.83	2.29
0.500	1.40 6.	667 2.30	12.833	9.44	19.00	2.29
0.667	1.40 6.		13.000			2.30
0.833	1.40 7.	000 2.29	13.167	8.16	19.33	2.29
1.000	1.40 7.	167 2.55	13.333	6.89	19.50	2.29
1.167	1.40 7.		13.500			2.30
1.333				6.12		2.29
1.500	1.40 7.		13.833			2.29
1.667	1.40 7.	833 2.80	14.000	5.35	20.17	1.91
1.833				4.59		1.53
2.000	1.40 8.	167 3.06	14.333			
2.167				3.82		
2.333	1.66 8.		14.667			1.53
2.500	1.66 8.		14.833	3.83		1.53
2.667	1.66 8.		15.000			1.53
2.833	1.66 9.		15.167			1.53
3.000	1.66 9.		15.333			
3.167	1.66 9.		15.500			
3.333	1.66 9.		15.667			1.53
3.500	1.66 9.	667 4.34	15.833	3.83	22.00	1.53
3.667		833 4.59	16.000	3.82	22.17	1.53
3.833	1.66 10.	000 4.59	16.167		22.33	
4.000			16.333			
4.167	1.85 10.		16.500			1.53
4.333	2.04 10.		16.667			1.53
4.500	2.04 10.	667 6.89	16.833	2.29		1.53
4.667	2.04 10.		17.000		23.17	1.53
4.833	2.04 11.		17.167			1.53
5.000			17.333			
5.167	2.04 11.		17.500			1.53
5.333	2.04 11.		17.667			1.53
5.500	2.04 11.	66/ 24.99	17.833	2.29	24.00	1.53
5.667			118.000		24.17	1.53
5.833			18.167			
6.000		167 87.20				
6.167	2.17 12.	333 18.36	118.500	2.29		

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.134

PEAK FLOW	(cms) =	0.064	(i)	
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs) =	12.167		
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	38.888		
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	127.627		
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.305		

2017-0701 Belfountain Model Parameters External Catchments

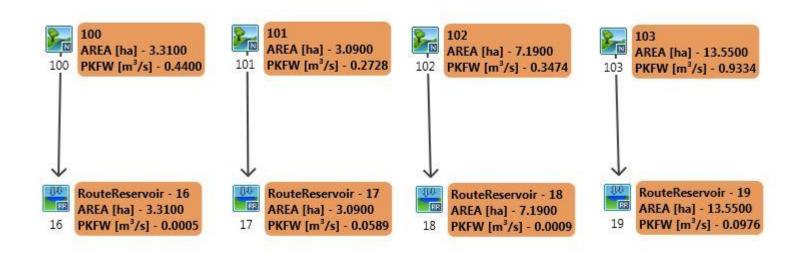
		Model Parameters						
Catchment ID	Drainage Area	Curve Number	Time to Peak	Initial Abstractions	Number of Linear Reservoirs	Dry Weather Flow		
	Area	CN	Тр	IA	N	DWF		
	[ha]	[-]	[hour]	[mm]	[-]	[m³/s]		
100	3.31	65	0.117	5-10	3	0		
101	3.09	65	0.234	5-10	3	0		
102	7.19	53	0.326	5-10	3	0		
103	13.55	61	0.283	5-10	3	0		



2017-0701 Belfountain

2, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 100-Year 12 Hour SCS Storm, 100- Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, & 100- Year 24 Hour SCS Storm 1 Dry Well per Lot with 5mm Initial Abstractions Proposed External Conditions Model Output February, 2018

VO5 Model Schematic





Experience Enhancing Excellence 2.92 1.42 6.00 62.44 9.08 1.66 1 3.00 1.42 6.08 62.44 9.17 1.66 1 -----

V V I S				
V V I S V V I VV I VV I S	SSSS U U A S U U A SS U U AAA SS U U A SSSS UUUUU A	L A L AA L A L A L A LLLLL		
OOO TTTTT T O O T OOO T DOOO T Developed and Distribur Convright 2007 - 2013 (All rights reserved.	ted bv Civica In	Y M M OOO Y MM MM O O M M O O M M OOO frastructure cture	TM	
***	** DETAILI	ED OUTPUT	****	
Input filename: C: Output filename: C: 458c27b77161\e28e5b4e- Summarv filename: C: 458c27b77161\e28e5b4e-	\Users\JJohnston) 0580-48cb-b49a-5 \Users\JJohnston)	42d83bdc95c\sc \AppData\Local\Ci	vica/VH5/9f0d15d	2-7934-48cd-bc46-
DATE: 02/13/2018		TIME: 11:58:	24	
USER :				
COMMENTS:				
*******	01- 2vr 12hr SCS	* * * * * * * * * * * *		
I READ STORM I	Filename: C:\U: ata\]	************ sers\JJohnston\Ad Local\Temp\		
I READ STORM I	Filename: C:\U: ata\ e507/	************* sers\JJohnston\Ap Local\Temp\ d14d-1e21-497d-82		2439c7bb

	3.00 1. 3.08 1.	42 6.08 42 6.17	62.44 8.51	9.17 9.25	1.66 1.66
CALIB NASHYD (ID= 1 DT= 5.0	 I 0100) Area min Ia U.H.	(ha)= (mm)= Tp(hrs)=	3.31 5.00 0.12	Curve N # of Li	umber (CN1= 65.0 near Res.(N1= 3.00
Unit Hvd	Opeak (cms)=	1.081			
PEAK FLOW TIME TO P RUNOFF VC TOTAL RAI RUNOFF CC	(cms)= EAK (hrs)= LUME (mm)= NFALL (mm)= EFFICIENT =	0.127 (6.083 9.846 47.300 0.208	i)		
(i) PEAK	FLOW DOES NOT	INCLUDE E	BASEFLOW	IF ANY.	
RESERVOIR(IN= 2> OU DT= 5.0 min	0016)	TFLOW S cms) (.0000 .0010	TORAGE ha.m.1 0.0000 0.2000	OUTF ſcm 8.4 0.0	LOW STORAGE s) (ha.m.) 600 0.2001 000 0.0000
INFLOW : IE OUTFLOW: IE	= 2 (0100) = 1 (0016)	AREA (ha) 3.310 3.310	OPEA (cms 0. 0.	K TP: 1 (h: 127 000	EAK R.V. rs) (mm) 6.08 9.85 12.42 0.10
	PEAK F TIME SHI MAXIMUM	LOW REDL FT OF PEAK STORAGE	ICTION IC FLOW USED	out/Oinl (m (ha.:	(%)= 0.13 in)=380.00 n.)= 0.0323
					umber (CN)= 65.0 near Res.(N)= 3.00
	Opeak (cms)=				
PEAK FLOW TIME TO F RUNOFF VC TOTAL RAI RUNOFF CC	(cms)= EAK (hrs)= LUME (mm)= NFALL (mm)= EFFICIENT =	0.078 (6.167 9.982 47.300 0.211	i)		
	FLOW DOES NOT			IF ANY.	
RESERVOIR(IN= 2> OU DT= 5.0 min	T= 1 I I OU (TFLOW S cms) (.0000	TORAGE ha.m.) 0.0000	OUTF. (cm 0.0	LOW STORAGE s) (ha.m.) 900 0.0757
INFLOW : IE OUTFLOW: IE	= 2 (0101) = 1 (0017)	AREA (ha) 3.090 3.090	OPEA (cms 0. 0.	K TP: 1 (h 078 017	EAK R.V. rs) (mm) 6.17 9.98 6.92 9.92
	PEAK F TIME SHI MAXIMUM	LOW REDU FT OF PEAK STORAGE	ICTION IC FLOW USED	out/Oinl ſm ſha.:	(%)= 21.81 in)= 45.00 n.)= 0.0144
CALIB NASHYD (ID= 1 DT= 5.0	0102) Area min Ia U.H.	(ha)= (mm)= Tp(hrs)=	7.19 5.00 0.33	Curve N # of Li	umber (CN)= 53.0 near Res.(N)= 3.00
Unit Hvd	Opeak (cms)=	0.842			
PEAK FLOW TIME TO P	(cms)= EAK (hrs)=	0.094 (6.333	i)		

TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.333 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.686



	Experience Enhancing Excellence
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.300 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.141	DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 11:58:24 USER:
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
ESERVOIR(0018) N= 2> OUT= 1	COMMENTS :
T= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 	 ** SIMULATION : Run 02- 5vr 12hr SCS **
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)	******
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) NFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.094 6.33 6.69 UTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.000 13.08 1.02 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.31	
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0475	Ptotal= 62.50 mm Comments: 5vr 12hr 5min SCS
ALIB ASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 =1 DT= 5.00 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 EEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.283 (i) TIME TO PEAK (cms)= 0.263 (i) TIME TO PEAK (frs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLME (mm)= 47.300 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.185 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
SERVOIR (019) = 2> OUT= 1 = 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
=	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre> CALIE</pre>
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.268 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
nut filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat .tout filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-	(1) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE EASEFLOW IF ANY.

Indut filename. C: VJsers-VJohnston-NaboData-Local/Civica-VH5/9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161/02c66750-d443-4337-a4e5-d53cdfb93fa8/sc Summarv filename: C: VJsers-VJohnston-NaboData-Local/Civica/VH5/9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161/02c66750-d443-4337-a4e5-d53cdfb93fa8/sc



0.0000 0.0000 I 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 I 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.218 616.77 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 12.42 1.37
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.218 6.08 16.77 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 12.42 1.37
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%1= 0.13 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=380.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0550
CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)=65.0 ID=1 DT=5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)=3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
PEAK_FLOW (cms)= 0.136 (i) TIME TO PAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.201 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.272
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0017) IN=2
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INELOW ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.136 6.17 17.00 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.030 6.92 16.93
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Gout/Oin1(%)= 21.90 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min]= 45.00 NAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0250
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.168 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.690 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.187
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0018)
I INT 2> OUT 1 I
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mn) INFLOW ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.168 6.25 11.69 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 13.00 3.52
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.31 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0830
CALIB NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

	U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.28
	Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829
	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.459 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 15.028 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.240
	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
 R	 ESERVOIR(0019)
ΙD	N= 2> OUT= 1 T= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13,550 0.459 6.25 15.03 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13,550 0.048 8.42 14.98
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 10.57 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=130.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1258
	V V I SSSSS U U Å L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SSS UUUU A A L VV I SSSS UUUU A A LLLLL
Сор	OCO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OCO TM O T T H H Y Y M M OO O T T H H Y W M MOO eloned and Distributed bv Civica Infrastructure vricht 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure richts reserved.
	***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
0 458 S	nput filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat utput filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- c27b77161\c6207f24-7a4f-44e0-9612-4c5a07d79041\sc ummarv filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- c27b77161\c6207f24-7a4f-44e0-9612-4c5a07d79041\sc
DAT	E: 02/13/2018 TIME: 11:58:24
USE	R:
COM	MENTS:
*	SIMULATION : Run 03- 10vr 12br SCS
I I	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ 6507d14d-1e21-497d-8202-bee55db2947a\2dee6a48 total= 72.50 mm Comments: 10vr 12hr 5min SCS
	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $



| CALIE | | NASHYD (0100)| Area (ha)= 3.31 |ID=1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00 ----- U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.12

| CALIE | | | NASHYD (0101) | Area (ha)= 3.09 |ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00 ------ U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23

 PEAK
 FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.179
 (i)

 TIME
 TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 6.167
 (hrs)=
 0.107
 (hrs)=
 0.179
 (i)

 TUME
 TOTAL
 RAINFALL
 (mm)=
 22.282
 000
 000
 RUNOFF
 COEFFICIENT
 0.307
 0.307

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

CALIB NASHYD

| RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min |

| CALIB | NASHYD

	Experience Emaneing Excentine
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
ZALIB i YZALIB i YZALIB i XGHYD (100) Area (ma)= 3.1 Curve Number Curve Number Yet (ma)= 3.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081 PEAK FLOW (cms)= NUNOFY COLUME (mn)= Yet (ma)= NUNOFY COLUME (mn)= RUNOFY COLUME (mn)= RUNOFY COFFFICIENT = Yet Yet Yet	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
ZESERVOIR(0016)1 UT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW STORAGE TT= 5.0 min 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE I Am.1 0.0000 0.0000 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 10.0000 0.0000 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.0287 6.08 21.98 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.0000 12.42 5.49 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION fOout/Oin1(%1= 0.13 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min=1:380.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.0720	Image: Construct of the second sec
CALIB HASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 DI DT 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504	RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.1500 0.3892

(ha.m.)= 0.0331 urve Number (CN)= 53.0 of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ANY . OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) 5.6800 0.0000 (ha.m.) 0.5001 0.0000 TPEAK R.V. (hrs) 6.25 (mm) 15.56 4.69 13.00

/Oin1(%)= 0.31
(min)=405.00 (ha.m.)= 0.1104 urve Number (CN)= 61.0 of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ANY . OUTFLOW STORAGE (ha.m.) (Cms) 0.1500 0.3892 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.

(ha) 13.550 13.550 (cms) 0.609 0.064 (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 6.25 19.81 19.76 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 10.55 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=125.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.166

(ha.m.)= 0.1666



EAP	Serience Emaneing Excenence
	2.75 2.55 5.83 40.75 8.92 2.97 12.00 1.70 2.83 2.55 5.92 112.07 9.00 2.97 12.08 1.70 == 2.92 2.55 6.00 112.07 9.08 2.97 .
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
OCO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OCO TM O O T T H H YY MM MM O O O T T H H Y M M O O OCO T T H H Y M M OCO Developed and Distributed by Civica Infrastructure	CALIB NASHYD (0100) Area (ha)= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.12 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081
Coovright 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure All rights reserved.	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.379 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 29.032 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF 0.542 0.342
	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AboData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0dl5d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\d45da0d7-8732-419d-921a-6dfbb937765e\sc Summary filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AboData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0dl5d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\d45da0d7-8732-419d-921a-6dfbb937765e\sc DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 11:58:24	
DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 11:58:24 USER:	0.0000 0.0000 I 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 I 0.0000 0.0000
USER : COMMENTS :	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.379 6.08 29.03 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 12.42 7.25
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.13 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW [min]=380.00 MAXINUM STORAGE USED [ha.m.]= 0.0952
** SIMULATION : Run 04- 25vr 12hr SCS ** 	CALIB NASHYD / 01011 Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mn)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
Ptotal= 84.90 mm TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr ' hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.08 0.00 3.17 3.40 6.25 15.28 9.33 2.97 0.17 2.12 3.25 3.40 6.33 15.28 9.42 2.97 0.25 2.12 3.42 3.40 6.50 15.28 9.50 2.97 0.33 2.12 3.42 3.40 6.50 15.28 9.67 2.97 0.47 2.12 3.40 3.40 6.58 15.28 9.67 2.97 0.47 2.12 3.40 6.58 15.28 9.67 2.97 0.48 2.97	PEAK FLOW (cmml= 0.238 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 29.434 TOTAL RAINFALL (mmn= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.347 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RESERVOIR(0017) IN= 2→ OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms1 (ha.m.) (cms1 (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0900 0.0757
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.238 6.17 29.43 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.052 6.92 29.37
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 21.98 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW [min]= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0441
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 45.00
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0441



TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.915 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.246

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

I RESERVOIR(0018)1 I IN= 2> OUT= 1 I DT= 5.0 min I OUTFLOW STORAGE (ms) (ms.n.) I (cms.) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0000 0.598 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.305 6.25 20.92 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 13.00 6.31
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.30 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1484
I CALIB NASHYD (0103) Area (ha]= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.28
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.814 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.335 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.310
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
I RESERVOIR(0019) I IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.3892
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.814 6.25 26.34 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.086 8.33 26.29
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 10.53 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=125.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2225
===== V V I SSSSS U U A L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A A L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****

Input filename: C:\Prooram Files (x861\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Ugers\JJohnston\ApoDatxLocal\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161\3e267f1d-c7ad-4c2+9036-491d6e0bd907\sc Summarv filename: C:\Ugers\JJohnston\ApoDatxLocal\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161\3e267f1d-c7ad-4c2+29036-491d6e0bd907\sc DATE: 02/13/2018 USER:

TIME: 11:58:24

COMMENTS :

Experience Enhancing Excellence

** SIMULATION : Run 05- 50vr 12hr SCS **

READ STORM Ptotal= 94.20 mm		ata\Local\Te e507d14d-1e	∋mp∖ 21-497d-820)2-bee55db2947a∖5	
TIME hrs 0.08 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.58 0.67 0.75 0.83 0.92 1.00 1.08 1.17 1.25 1.33 1.42 1.50 1.58 1.67 1.67 1.88 1.67 1.75 1.83 1.92 2.00 2.08 2.17 2.25 2.33 2.42 2.58 2.42 2.59 2.59 2.59 2.59 2.59 2.59 2.59 2.5	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	TIME RAIN hrs mm.hr 3.17 $3.773.25$ $3.773.42$ $3.773.50$ $3.773.50$ $3.773.67$ $3.753.67$ $3.773.67$ $3.753.734.02$ $3.773.83$ $3.773.83$ $3.773.83$ $3.773.83$ $3.774.08$ $3.775.55$ $5.555.55$ $5.554.50$ $7.544.58$ $5.655.08$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.92$ $7.544.55$ 5.55 $11.305.58$ $11.305.57$ $45.225.83$ $14.206.00$ $124.346.17$ 16.96	<pre> TIME TIME TIME</pre>	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	RAIN mm/hr 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.8
I CALIB I NASHYD (0100) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Unit Hvd Obeak (r PEAK FLOW (TIME TO PEAK (I RUNOFF VOLUME RUNOFF COEFFICIEN: (1) PEAK FLOW DOE:	Area (h Ia (m U.H. Tp(hr cms)= 1.0 cms)= 0.4 frs)= 6.4 fmn)= 34.6 fmn)= 94.2 f = 0.3	al= 3.31 ml= 5.00 sl= 0.12 81 54 (i) 83 95 00 68	Curve Numi # of Linea		

| RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |



DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE	Experience Enhancing Excellence
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 	
	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmsi) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.454 6.08 34.69 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.001 12.42 8.67	PEAK FLOW (cms TIME TO PEAK (hrs RUNOFF VOLUME (hr TOTAL RAINFALL (mm
	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm TOTAL RAINFALL (mm
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.13 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1=380.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1137	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NO
MAAIMOM SIORAGE OSED (Ha.m.)- 0.1137	
I CALIB I	RESERVOIR(0019)
NASHID (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23	IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min 0
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504	
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.286 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167	
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 35.175 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 94.200	INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 94.200 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.373	PEAK TIME SF
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	AXIMU
RESERVOIR(0017) IN= 2> 0UT= 1 TT= 5 0 min 0UTELOW STOPACE 0UTELOW STOPACE	===== V V T 2222
DT= 5.0 min i OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0900 0.0757	V V I SSSS V V I SS V V I SS V V I SS V V I SS
	V V I SS VV I SSSS
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.286 6.17 35.17 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.063 6.92 35.11	000 TTTTT TTTT:
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (mini= 22.01 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (mini= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0530	Developed and Distributed Copyright 2007 - 2013 Civ.
	All rights reserved.

NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.33	Input filename: C:\Pro Output filename: C:\Use
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842	458c27b77161\38f761e0-f4f6
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.371 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250	Summarv filename: C:\Use 458c27b77161\38f761e0-f4fc
RUNOFF VOLUME (nm1= 25.297 TOTAL RAINFALL (nm1= 94.200 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.269	DATE: 02/13/2018
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.269 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	USER :
TIT PEAK FLOW DUES NUT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
RESERVOIR(0018)	COMMENTS :
IN = 2 > OUT = 1 DT = 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha m) (cms) (ha m)	
IDT= 5.0 min IOUTFLOW STORAGE IOUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000	 ** SIMULATION : Run 06-
	SINCLATION . Run 00- ***********************************
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmsi) (hrsi) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7,190 0.371 6.25 25.30 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.028 10.33 9.56	
	READ STORM F
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 7.63 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW /min1=245.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED /ha.m.1= 0.1614	Ptotal=103.50 mm Co
	TIME I hrs mr
	0.08 (

| CALIB

Linianding Excenence
NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN1= 61.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N1= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.28
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829
PEAK ELOW (cmm) = 0.981 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 6.250 RUNOFF VOLME imm) = 31.609 TOTAL RAINFALL imm) = 94.200 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.336
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUTE 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3892
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (hai (intra) (intra) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.981 6.25 31.61 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.103 8.25 31.56 PEAK REDUCTION [Out/Oin](%)= 10.52 IIIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=120.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2679
===== V V I SSSS U U A L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O O O T T H H Y Y MM MO O OOO T T H H Y M M OOO Developed and Distributed bv Civica Infrastructure Copyright 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure All rights reserved.
····· DETAILED OUTPUT ·····

Input filename: C:\Prooram Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Ubers\Johnston.ApoData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b7/15\38f76fde0-fifd-44c5-a34a-41C2cce0d0Cxcl Summarv filename: C:\Ubers\Johnston.ApoData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b7715\38f76fde0-fifd-44c5-a34a-41C2cce0d0Cxsc

DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 11:58:24

-----** SIMULATION : Run 06- 100vr 12hr SCS **

I READ STORM	 		ata∖Lo e507d		497d-82	oD 02-bee55db	o2947a∖2	d772290
Ptotal=103.50 :	mm I	Comments	: 100Vr	12hr 5mi	n scs			
	TIME hrs 0.08 0.17	RAIN mm/hr 0.00 2.59	TIME hrs 3.17 3.25	RAIN ' mm/hr ' 4.14 4.14	TIME hrs 6.25 6.33	RAIN mm∕hr 18.63 18.63	TIME hrs 9.33 9.42	RAIN mm/hr 3.62 3.62



0.25 2.59 3.33 4.14 6.42 18.63 9.50 3.62	Experience Enhancing Excellence
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NU
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	INFLOW : ID= 2 (0101 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017 PEAK TIME SI MAXIMU
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PEAK FLOW (cms TIME TO PEAK (hrs RUNOFF VOLUME (mm TOTAL RAINFALL (mm RUNOFF COEFFICIENT (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NO
CALIB NASHYD (0100) Area (ha)= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.12 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.081	RESERVOIR(0018) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min (
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.532 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mn)= 40.634 TOTAL RAINFALL (mn)= 103.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.393 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	INFLOW : ID= 2 (0102 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018 PEAK TIME SI MAXIMUT
I RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 0.0000 0.0000	CALIB NASHYD (0103) Ar ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia U. Unit Hvd Opeak (cms
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.532 6.06 40.63 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.001 12.42 10.15 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [COUT/OIn](%)= 0.13 THME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (inin=380.00) MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1332	PEAK FLOW (cms TIME TO PEAK (hrs RUNOFF VOLUME (mm TOTAL RAINFALL (mm RUNOFF COEFFICIENT (i) PEAK FLOW DOES N
	RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.336 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mn)= 41.196 TOTAL RAINFAL (mn)= 10.3500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.398	INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019 PEAK

| RESERVOIR| UUL,... | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min | | RESERVOIR(0017)| OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW (cms) (ha.m.) I (cms) 0.0000 0.0000 I 0.0900 STORAGE (ha.m.) 0.0757 AREA OPEAK TPEAK (ba) (cms) (hrs) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.336 6.17 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.074 6.92 R.V. (mm) 41.20 41.13 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 22.04 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0624 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842 PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.441 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 29.960 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 103.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.289 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. | RESERVOIR(0018)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min | OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW (cms) (ha.m.) I (cms) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 STORAGE (ha.m.) 0.5001 0.0000 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.441 6.25 29.96 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.054 8.33 14.22 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 12.15 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=125.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1630 _____ I CALIB I I NASHYD (1013) I Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 IID= 1 DT= 5.0 min I I (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ---------------- U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.28 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.158 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 (hrs)= 0.717 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 37.170 TOTAL RATURALL (mm)= 103.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.359 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. | RESERVOIR(0019)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 | 0.1500 0.3892 -----0.3892 AREA OPEAK TPEAK (ha) (cms) (hrs) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 1.158 6 2 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.122 8.2 R.V. (hrs) 6.25 8.25 (mm) 37.17 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 10.51

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



TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED

(min)=120.00 (ha.m.)= 0.3159



		V V V	I I I I	SSSSS SS SS SS SSSSS	Ū U U	Ū U	À ÀÀ ÀÀÀÀÀ À À À À	L	LLL			
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			*	****	DET	'A	ILE	D	ΟU	TPUT	*****	
Inpi	it f	ilena	me: (C:\Pro	aram	Fil	es (x8	6 1 <u>\</u> V	isua	1 OTTHY	MO 5.0\	V02\\

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86\\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Ugers\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77l61\b7bf27cd-5395-43ce-9e17-c2d6f187eed\sc Summarv filename: C:\Ugers\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77l61\b7bf27cd-5395-43ce-9e17-c2d6f187eed\sc

TIME: 11:58:24

DATE: 02/13/2018

USER:

=====

COMMENTS :

** SIMULATION : Run 07- 100vr 6hr SCS **

READ STORM Ptotal= 84.00 mm	Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD ataLocal\Temp\ e507d14d-le21-497d-8202-bee55db2947a\31522549 Comments: 100vr 6hr 5min SCS
TIME hre 0.08 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.83 0.92 1.00 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.23 1.33 1.33 1.33 1.58	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

L CALTR L

I CALIB I			
NASHYD (0100)	Area (ha)=	3.31	Curve Number (CN)= 65.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	5.00	# of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.12	

Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081

IN=2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (Cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) (0.201 0.0010 0.0000 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.0000 0.0000 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.440 3.08 28.50 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.440 3.08 28.50 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.440 3.08 28.50 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (hrs) (min=205.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0938 		
AREA (ha) OPEAK (rms) TPEAK (hrs) R.V. (min) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.440 3.08 28.50 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.040 6.50 7.25 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.11 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=20.500 MAXIMUM STORAGE 0.040 3.08 28.50 CALE 1 THE SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=20.500 MAXIMUM STORAGE (min)=20.500 UD 1 DT= 5.0 min 1 Cmm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 DID= 1 DT= 5.0 min 1 MASHYD 0.01011 Area MARHYD 0 10111 Area (ma)= 3.09 Curve Number Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.273 (i) TIME TO FEAK FLOW (ma)= 3.00 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 28.894 0.00 RUMOFF COEFFICIENT 0.344 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 40.000 RUMOFF COUTTI (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) DT= 5.0 min 0UTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (min) <tr< td=""><td>DT= 5.0 min </td><td>1</td></tr<>	DT= 5.0 min	1
INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.440 3.08 28.50 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 6.50 7.25 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Out/Oin](%)= 0.11 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW [min]=205.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.]= 0.0938 		
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1=205.00 (ha.m.1=205.00) (ha.m.1=0.0938 CALIE (10101)1 Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT=5.0 min I a (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ID=1 DT=5.0 min I a (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.273 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.894 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COFFFICIENT = 0.344 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	INFLOW : ID= 2 (OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) 0100) 3.310 0.440 3.08 28.50 0016) 3.310 0.000 6.50 7.25
CALLE [1 NASHYD (0101)1 Area (ha]= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min 1 a (mm= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.273 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.894 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.344 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RESERVOIR(0017)1 IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms1 (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 1 0.0900 0.0757 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (iNFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.273 3.17 28.89 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.059 3.92 28.83 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [GOUL/OIn1[%]= 21.59 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (ma.n.)= 0.0496	T M	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=205.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0938
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.273 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.894 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.344 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RESERVOIR(0017)1 INT=2>OUT=1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE		
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.273 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.894 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.344 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RESERVOIR(0017)1 INT=2>OUT=1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE	NASHYD (0101)) iD= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)=65.0 Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)=3.00 - U.H. Tb(hrs)= 0.23
EUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.344 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RESERVOIR(0017)1 INN=2> OUT=1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE .0.0000 0.0000 0.0900 0.0757 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. INFLOW: ID=2 (0101) 3.090 0.273 3.17 28.89 OUTFLOW: ID=1 (0017) 3.090 0.273 3.17 28.83 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Gout/Oin1[%]= 21.59 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXINUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0496		
RESERVOIR(001711 IN= 2> OUT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min 0.0000 0.0000 0.0900 0.757 AREA OPEAK TPEAK N. INPLOW: ID= 2 01011 3.090 0.273 3.17 28.89 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 00171 3.090 0.059 3.92 28.83 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION FOOUT/011(%)= 21.59 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0496	PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFALL RUNOFF COEFFIC]	(cms)= 0.273 (i) (hrs)= 3.167 (mm)= 28.894 (mm)= 84.000 IENT = 0.344
PESERVOIR(001711 IN= 2> 0UT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min (cmma) (cmma) (cmma) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0757 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmma) (hrs) (mmi) INFLOW: ID= 2 01011 3.090 0.273 3.17 28.89 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 00171 3.090 0.059 3.92 28.83 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 21.59 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MaxIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0496	(i) PEAK FLOW D	DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 		
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1[%]= 21.59 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0496	IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min	
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0496	INFLOW : ID= 2 (OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) 01011 3.090 0.273 3.17 28.89 00171 3.090 0.059 3.92 28.83
CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.33	F T M	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0496
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00		

PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME	(cms)= (hrs)=	(i)
TOTAL RAINFALL RUNOFF COEFFICIE		

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

RESERVOIR(0018)						
IN= 2> OUT= 1						
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	1	(cms)	(ha.m.)	
	0.0000	0.0000	1	5.6800	0.5001	
	0.0010	0.1598	1	0.0000	0.0000	



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AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. INFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) (.ns) (Inrs) (mm) OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.347 3.33 20.51 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 7.17 6.29 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.26 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1=230.00) MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ 6507d14d-1e21-497d-8202-bee55db2947a\526453a5 Ptotal=127.50 mm Comments: 100vr 24hr 5min SCS
<pre> CALIB (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 (1D=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To/hrs1= 0.28 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK ELOW (cms)= 0.933 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.250 RUNOFF VOEFFICIENT = 0.308 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.308 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.308 (i) PEAK ELOW IGENSION INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. TIME 22> OUT= 1 UTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) UTFLOW ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.933 3.25 25.84 OUTFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.933 3.25 25.79 PEAK FLOW FLOW STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2533 (ha.m.)= 0.2533 </pre>	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$ \begin{array}{c} & \text{V} & \text{V} & \text{I} & \text{SSSS} & \text{U} & \text{U} & \text{A} & \text{L} \\ & \text{V} & \text{V} & \text{I} & \text{SS} & \text{U} & \text{U} & \text{AA} & \text{L} \\ & \text{V} & \text{V} & \text{I} & \text{SS} & \text{U} & \text{U} & \text{AAAA} & \text{L} \\ & \text{V} & \text{V} & \text{I} & \text{SS} & \text{U} & \text{U} & \text{AA} & \text{L} \\ & \text{V} & \text{V} & \text{I} & \text{SSSS} & \text{UUUU} & \text{A} & \text{L} \\ & \text{VV} & \text{I} & \text{SSSS} & \text{UUUU} & \text{A} & \text{L} \\ & \text{UV} & \text{I} & \text{SSSS} & \text{UUUU} & \text{A} & \text{A} \\ & \text{ULL} \\ & \text{COC} & \text{TTTTT} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} & \text{TM} \\ & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{T} & \text{T} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} & \text{TM} \\ & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{T} & \text{T} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} & \text{CM} \\ & \text{OO} & \text{T} & \text{T} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} & \text{CM} \\ & \text{COC} & \text{TOTTTTTTTT H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} & \text{CM} \\ & \text{OOO} & \text{T} & \text{T} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} \\ & \text{OOO} & \text{T} & \text{T} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} \\ & \text{COOV} & \text{T} & \text{T} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Y} & \text{M} & \text{MOO} \\ & \text{Corvisiont} & \text{2007} & - & 2013 & \text{Civica} & \text{Infrastructure} \\ & \text{Corvisiont} & \text{Tesserved}. \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
***** DETAILED OUTPUT***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\Johnston\ApDData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 158c27b77161\f84ab312-6454-4d1a-983a-c299406cba77\sc	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 11:58:24 NSER:	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
COMMENTS : 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

** SIMULATION : Run 08- 100vr 24hr SCS **



Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081
 PEAK FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.666
 (i)

 TIME TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 12.083
 RUNOFF VOLUME
 (mm)=
 57.030

 TOTAL RAINFALL
 (mm)=
 127.500
 127.500
 127.500
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.447

Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
 PEAK
 FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.412
 (i)

 TIME
 TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 12.167
 (hrs)=
 12.167

 RUNOFF
 VOLUME
 (mm)=
 57.820
 (mOTAL RAINFALL
 (mm)=
 127.500

 RUNOFF
 COEFFICIENT
 =
 0.453
 (hrs)=
 127.500

Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842

 PEAK FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.549
 (i)

 TIME TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 12.250
 RUNOFF VOLUME
 (mm)=
 43.141

 TOTAL RAINFALL
 (mm)=
 27.500
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT
 0.338

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

| RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min |

L CALTB

RESERVOIR(0017)| | RESERVOIR| 001/1, | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min |

------- U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.12

OUTFLOW STORAGE

| CALIB | | NASHYD (0101)| Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 |ID=1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 5.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ----- U.H. Tb(hrs)= 0.23

(ha.m.) 0.0000

0.2000

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Out/Oin](%)= 0.14 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=735.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1852

OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms)

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 21.82 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 40.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0757

- i

(cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000

 AREA
 OPEAK
 TPEAK

 (ha)
 (cms)
 (hrs)

 INELOW : ID= 2 (0101)
 3.090
 0.412
 12.17

 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017)
 3.090
 0.090
 12.83

1 OUTFLOW

(cms)

8.4600

0.0000

(cms) 0.0900

STORAGE

(ha.m.)

0.2001

0.0000

R.V. (mm) 57.03 13.71

STORAGE

(ha.m.) 0.0757

R.V. (mm) 57.82 57.75

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

(cms) 0.0000

0.0010

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

 AREA
 OPEAK
 TPEAK

 (ha)
 (cms)
 (hrs)

 INFLOW:
 ID= 2 (0100)
 3.310
 0.666
 12.08

 OUTFLOW:
 ID= 1 (0016)
 3.310
 0.001
 24.33

Experience	Enhancing Excellence
	INE_SERVOIR(00181 IN= 2> OUT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0UTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min 0UTFLOW STORAGE (ms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000
	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha1 (cmms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.549 12.25 43.14 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.143 13.17 26.97
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1%)= 25.96 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 55.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1684
	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829
	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.424 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 52.648 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 127.500 RUNOFF COLEFFICIENT 0.413
	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 1.424 12.25 52.65 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.150 13.83 52.60
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION Gout∕0in %)=10.53 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW min = 95.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.3892

FINISH

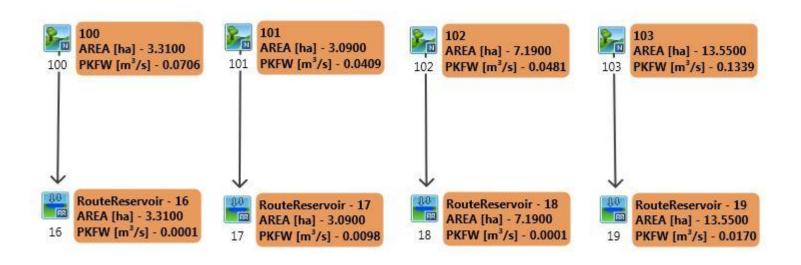
12



2017-0701 Belfountain

2, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 100-Year 12 Hour SCS Storm, 100- Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, & 100- Year 24 Hour SCS Storm 1 Dry Well per Lot with 10mm Initial Abstractions Proposed External Conditions Model Output February, 2018

VO5 Model Schematic





Experience Enhancing Excellence

 $\begin{smallmatrix} V & V & I \\ \end{smallmatrix}$ I SSSSS U U A L I SS U U A A L I SS U U AAAAA I I SS U U A A L I SS U U A A L I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL VV $\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ &$ TM ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86\\Usual OTTHYMO 5.0\\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppDatx\Loca\\Civica\\H5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-456c27b7161\3d155fb4-1f52-485-8156-f6214c20e817xg-Summarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppDatx\Loca\\Civica\\H5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-456c27b7161\3d155fb4-1f52-485-8156-f8214c20e817xgc DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:07:43 USER: COMMENTS : ----** SIMULATION : Run 01- 2vr 12hr SCS ** Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD ata\Local\Temo\ 6babebd8-ac24-4f24-b7c1-0fcf37e6a2eb\2439c7bb Comments: 2vr 12hr 5min SCS READ STORM | Ptotal= 47.30 mm | TIME RAIN | TIME RÀIN hrs mm/hr

 Discussion

 : 2vr 12hr 5min SCS

 TIME
 RAIN |' TIME

 hrs
 mm/hr |' hrs

 3.17
 1.89 | 6.25

 3.25
 1.89 | 6.625

 3.25
 1.89 | 6.625

 3.50
 1.89 | 6.53

 3.50
 1.89 | 6.675

 3.58
 1.89 | 6.675

 3.75
 1.89 | 6.675

 3.82
 1.89 | 6.675

 3.92
 1.89 | 7.00

 4.00
 1.89 | 7.00

 4.01
 1.89 | 7.17

 4.12
 2.84 | 7.32

 4.32
 2.84 | 7.42

 4.42
 2.84 | 7.55

 TIME
 RAIN
 I
 IME

 hrs
 mm/hr
 hrs
 6.25

 6.25
 8.51
 9.33

 6.33
 8.51
 9.42

 6.42
 8.51
 9.50

 6.50
 8.51
 9.50

 6.55
 8.51
 9.58

 6.67
 3.78
 19.83

 6.75
 3.78
 9.92

 6.83
 3.78
 10.00

 7.00
 3.78
 10.08

 7.08
 3.78
 10.25
 mm∕hr | 0.00 | 1.66 0.08 0.00 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.58 0.67 0.75 1.18 | 1.66 1.18 $\begin{array}{c} {\bf 6} & {\bf 426} \\ {\bf 6} & {\bf 500} \\ {\bf 6} & {\bf 6} & {\bf 675} \\ {\bf 6} & {\bf 683} \\ {\bf 77,08} \\ {\bf 77,087} \\ {\bf 77,07} \\ {\bf 77,07} \\ {\bf 77,07} \\ {\bf 77,07} \\ {\bf 77,50} \\ {\bf 8,088} \\ {\bf 8,177} \\ {\bf 8,088} \\ {\bf 8,175} \\ {\bf 8,088} \\ {\bf 8,587} \\ {\bf 8,892} \\ {\bf 8,892} \end{array}$ 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.66 1.66 1.66 1.66 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.66 1.66 $\begin{array}{c} 0.83\\ 0.92\\ 1.00\\ 1.08\\ 1.17\\ 1.25\\ 1.42\\ 1.50\\ 1.67\\ 1.75\\ 1.82\\ 2.00\\ 2.08\\ 2.17\\ 2.25\\ 2.33\\ 2.450\\ 2.58\\ 2.58\\ 2.58\\ 2.58\\ 2.57\\ 2.75\\ \end{array}$ 2.84 | 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.50 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 3.78 | 3.78 | 4.42 4.50 2.84 I 2.84 I 10.58 10.67 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 10.75 4.58 4.67 4.75 2.84 | 2.84 1 3.78 | 3.78 | 3.78 | 5.68 | 5.68 | 5.68 | 5.68 | 5.68 | 5.68 | 22.70 | 22.70 | 22.70 | 83 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.42 | 4.92 5.00 5.08 5.00 5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.50 5.58 5.67 5.75 5.83 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 1.42 5.92 62.44 I 9.00 1.66 | 12.08 0.95 2.83

Enhancing Exce	llence	
	2.92 1.42 6.00 62 3.00 1.42 6.08 62 3.08 1.42 6.17 8	.44 9.08 1.66 .44 9.17 1.66 .51 9.25 1.66
CALIB NASHYD (01 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 m	 I 0) Area (ha)= 3.3 n Ia (mm)= 10.0 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.1	1 Curve Number (CN)= 65. 0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.0 2
	ak (cms)= 1.081	
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEA RUNOFF VOLU TOTAL RAINE RUNOFF COEF	(cms)= 0.101 (i) (hrs)= 6.083 E (mm)= 7.875 LL (mm)= 47.300 ICIENT = 0.167	
(i) PEAK FL	W DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFL	OW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(00 IN= 2> OUT= DT= 5.0 min	1 1	E I OUTFLOW STORAGE) I (cms) (ha.m.) 0 I 8.4600 0.2001 0 I 0.0000 0.0000
INFLOW : ID= OUTFLOW: ID=	AREA C (ha) ((0100) 3.310 (0016) 3.310	
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED	<pre>[Oout/Oin](%)= 0.13 (min)=380.00 (ha.m.)= 0.0258</pre>
CALIB NASHYD (01 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 m	 I) Area (ha)= 3.0 n I Ia (mm)= 10.0 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.2	9 Curve Number (CN)= 65. 0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.0 3
Unit Hvd Op	ak (cms)= 0.504	
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEA RUNOFF VOLU TOTAL RAINF RUNOFF COEF	(cms)= 0.060 (i) (hrs)= 6.167 E (mm)= 7.984 LL (mm)= 47.300 TCIENT = 0.169	
	W DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFL	OW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(00 IN= 2> OUT= DT= 5.0 min	1 OUTFLOW STORAG (cms) (ha.m. 0.0000 0.000	E I OUTFLOW STORAGE) (cms) (ha.m.) 0 0.0900 0.0688
INFLOW : ID= OUTFLOW: ID=	AREA C (ha) ((0101) 3.090 (0017) 3.090	
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED	<pre>fOout/Oin1(%)= 23.20 (min)= 50.00 (ha.m.)= 0.0106</pre>
CALIB NASHYD (01 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 m	I 2) Area (ha)= 7.1 n Ia (mm)= 10.0 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.3	9 Curve Number (CN)= 53. 0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.0 3
Unit Hvd Op	ak (cms)= 0.842	
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEA RUNOFF VOLU	(cms)= 0.072 (i) (hrs)= 6.333 E (mm)= 5.298	



	Experience Enhancing Excellence
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.300 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.112	DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:07:43
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	USER:
RESERVOIR(0018))	COMMENTS :
N= 2> OUT= 1 T = 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000	 ** SIMULATION : Run 02- 5vr 12hr SCS
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.072 6.33 5.30 UUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.000 13.08 0.07	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD takLocal\Temp\ bhabadd&ac24_4f2_b7c1_pfcf37e6a2ab\04f3f838
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.33 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW [min]=405.00 MAXIWM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0376	6babebd8-ac24-4f24-b7c1-0fcf37e6a2eb∖04f3f838 Ptotal= 62.50 mm Comments: 5∨r 12hr 5min SCS
ALIB i IASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 = 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 = unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.201 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.260 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.964 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.300 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.147 0.147 (i) PEAK (how DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. TESERVOIR(0019)1 Nrs 2> OUT= 1 Cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3541 AREA OPEAK TEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (ha:s) (ha.m.) 0.1019 13.550 0.201 6.25 6.96 OUTFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.201 6.25 6.92 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)=11.63 THE SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=135.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0551	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
V V I SSSS U U Å L V V I SS U U Å L V V I SS U U ÅÅ L V V I SS U U ÅÅÅ L V V I SS U U ÅÅÅÅ L V V I SS U U Å Å L V V I SS UUUU Å Å LLLL	3.00 1.88 6.08 82.50 9.17 2.19 6 3.08 1.88 6.17 11.25 9.25 2.19 6
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H YY MM MM 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 reloced and Distributed bv Civica Infrastructure wricht 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure richts reserved.	<pre> NASHYD (01001) Area (ha)= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.12 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.188 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.349</pre>
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.349 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.230
nput filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat itput filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- :27b77161\cff17706-43aa-48cb-9be1-50fb936966e7\sc immarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- :27b77161\cff17706-43aa-48cb=b=1-50fb93666e7\sc	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY

| RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2--> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min |

OUTFLOW

STORAGE | OUTFLOW (ha.m.) | (cms)

STORAGE (ha.m.)

3



0.0000 0.0000 I 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 I 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.108 6.08 14.35 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.0000 12.42 0.14
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1[%]= 0.12 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (mini=300.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0470
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0470
CALIB
CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.114 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167
PEAK FLOW (mms)= 0.114 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOPF VOLUME immi = 14.547 TOTAL RAINPALL immi = 62.500 RUNOPF COEPFICIENT 0.233
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0017) IN= 2> OUT= 1 N=>
RESERVOIR(0017) IN=2
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.114 6.17 14.55 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.026 6.92 14.49
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 23.07 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (mini= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0202
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0202
CALIE (CALIE
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.842
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.140 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.333
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.140 (i) TIME TO POLMK fms)= 6.333 RUNOFF VOLDKK fmm)= 9.921 TOTAL RAINFALL fmm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFICIENT 0.159
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0018) IN= 2> OUT= 1
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.140 6.33 9.92 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.000 13.08 2.99
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Ocot/Oin1(%)= 0.32 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0704
CALIB

rience Enhancing Excellence	
U.H. To(hrs)= 0.28	
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829	
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.386 (i) TIME TO FEAK (hrs)= 6.250 PUNOFF VOLLME (mm)= 12.820 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.205	
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3541	
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (103) 13.550 0.386 6.25 12.82 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.044 8.42 12.78	
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 11.34 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min=130.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1032	
 = =====	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
DETAILED OUTPUT	
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x861\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\e2a3d68c-5140-413c-9daa-6ca8dc2d7824\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\e2a3d68c-5140-413c-9daa-6ca8dc2d7824\sc	
DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:07:43	
USER:	
COMMENTS :	
•• SIMULATION : Run 03- 10vr 12hr SCS ••	
READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\JJchnston\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ 6babbd8-ac24-4f24-b7c1-0fcf37e6a2eb\2dee6a48 Ptotal= 72.50 mm Comments lowr lahr fmin SCS	
TIME RAIN I TIME RAIN I' TIME RAIN I TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs hrs	



 PEAK
 FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.157
 (i)

 TIME
 TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 6.167
 (hrs)=
 0.107
 (hrs)=
 0.157
 (i)

 RUNOFF
 VOLUME
 (mm)=
 19.583
 (mm)=
 72.500
 (hrs)=
 0.270

	Experience Emaneing Excentioned
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
<pre>/ CALIB / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /</pre>	RESERVOIR(0018) IN=2> OUT=1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.255 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.315 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.266 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	APEA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. 1ha1 (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.194 6.33 13.57 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 00183 7.190 0.001 13.08 4.09 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION FOOUT/OIN1(%)= 0.31 TIME SHIFT'OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0963
I RESERVOIR(0016) I IN= 2> 00T= 1 I DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE	
CALLE Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 NASHYD (0101) Ia (nm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.157 (i)	RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DI= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3541 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)

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

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DE	BASEF	LOW	IF.	ANY .			
	STORA (ha.m 0.00		1	OUTFL ícms 0.15	1	STORA (ha.m 0.3	
REA haì 55	50					1	V. m) 7.36

INFLOW : OUTFLOW:			0103 0019		1	3.550 3.550	0.530	1111	6.25 8.33		17. 17.
		D	2.2.12	TT OU		DEDUCTION	(Oaut	() i = 1 i	(%) - 11	20	

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 11.26 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=125.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.141 (ha.m.)= 0.1410



	2.83 2.55 5.92 112.07 9.00 2.97 12.08 1.70 2.92 2.55 6.00 112.07 9.08 2.97
	3.00 2.55 6.08 112.07 9.17 2.97 3.08 2.55 6.17 15.28 9.25 2.97
V V I SSSSS U U A L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U A A L	
OOO TTTTTT II II V V M M OOO TM	CALIE NASHYD (0100) Area (ha)= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
Developed and Distributed by Civica Infrastructure Copyright 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure	Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.081 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.347 (i)
All rights reserved.	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.115 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84,900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.308
Trout filosocy Cylbrogram Filog (1961) Vigual OFTHVMO 5 (NVO2) voir dat	1 2502 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.
Output filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\99dd7af2-7c81-4593-a0b3-d93458ef98df\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-	RESERVOIR(0016)
	DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms] (ha.m., 1 (rms] (ha.m., 1 0.0000 0.0000 8.4600 0.2001
USER :	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.
COMMENTS :	(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.347 6.08 26.11 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 12.42 6.52
	<pre>2.75 2.75 1.5.22 112.02 2.97 1 12.00 1.70 2.52 2.55 1.6.20 112.07 1 9.00 2.97 1 12.00 1.70 2.52 2.55 1.6.20 112.07 1 9.00 2.97 1 12.08 1.70 2.52 2.55 1.6.20 112.07 1 9.00 2.97 1 3.08 2.55 1.6.17 15.28 1 9.25 2.97 1 3.00 2.00 0.00 0 1.0.00 0 0.000 1 3.00 0 0.000 1 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 3.000 0 0.000 1 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 3.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 3.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 0.000 0 3.000 0 0.0000 0 0.000</pre>
 ********************************	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0856
5110LA1204 . 101 04 - 501 1011 565	
	NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23
TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 'TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.08 0.00 3.17 3.40 6.25 15.28 9.33 2.97	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.476 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900
0.25 2.12 3.33 3.40 6.42 15.28 9.50 2.97 0.33 2.12 3.42 3.40 6.50 15.28 9.58 2.97	
0.50 2.12 3.58 3.40 6.67 6.79 9.75 2.97	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
1.08 2.12 4.17 5.09 7.25 5.09 10.33 1.70 1.17 2.12 4.25 5.09 7.33 5.09 10.42 1.70 1.25 2.12 4.33 5.09 7.42 5.09 10.50 1.70	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ba) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
1.42 2.12 4.50 5.09 7.58 5.09 10.67 1.70	OUTFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.215 0.17 20.40 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.050 6.92 26.42
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2.17 2.55 5.25 10.19 8.33 2.97 11.42 1.70 2.25 2.55 5.33 10.19 8.42 2.97 11.50 1.70 2.33 2.55 5.42 10.19 8.50 2.97 11.58 1.70	NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
2.42 2.55 5.50 10.19 8.58 2.97 11.67 1.70 2.50 2.55 5.58 10.19 8.67 2.97 11.75 1.70 2.58 2.55 5.67 40.75 8.75 2.97 11.83 1.70	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842
2.67 2.55 1 5.75 40.75 1 8.83 2.97 1 11.92 1.70	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.270 (i)



TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNDFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.686 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.220

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

I RESERVOIR(001811 I IN= 2> 0UTE 1 I OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW STORAGE I DT= 5.0 min I OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW STORAGE 0.0000 0.0000 I Cmm0 I Image: 1 Image:
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.270 0.270 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 13.08 5.63
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.31 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=410.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1326
- CALLE NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.28
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.731 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.630 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.278
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3541
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0103 13.550 0.731 23.63 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019 13.550 0.082 8.33 23.59
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Out/Oin1(%)=11.21 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=125.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1933
V V I SSSSS U U A L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 O T T H H Y Y M MM O O 0 O T T H H Y M M O O 000 T T H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Civica Infrastructure Covright 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure All rights reserved.
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****

Input filename: C:\Prooram Files (x861\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Ugers\JOhnston\AppDatklocal\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161\571ff211-bod1+473-45bb-blb2ad57689xec Summarv filename: C:\Ugers\JOhnston\AppDatklocal\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161\571ff211-bod1+473-45bb-blb2ad57689xec

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DATE: 02/13/2018 USER: TIME: 12:07:43

COMMENTS :

** SIMULATION : Run 05- 50vr 12hr SCS **

READ STORM Ptotal= 94.20 mm		ata\Local\Te	∋mp∖		98be94
Ptotal= 94.20 mm	Comments:	50vr 12hr 5	nin SCS		
TIME hrs 0.08 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.69 0.69 0.69 0.69 0.68 0.69 0.68 0.69 0.21 0.22 1.00 1.08 1.00 1.08 1.00 1.08 1.00 1.68 1.67 1.75 1.33 1.42 2.00 2.08 2.00 2.08 2.17 2.25 2.33 2.42 2.50 2.45 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.6	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\left \begin{array}{c} \cdot & TIME\\ \cdot & hrs\\ \cdot $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	RAINI mm./hr mm./hr 3.301 3.301 3.301 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 3.300 1.8888 1.8888 1.888 1.8888 1.8888 1.8888 1.88888 1.8888 1.8888 1
I CALIB (1000) NASHYD (0100) ID-1 DT= 5.0 min (Unit Hvd Obeak (c PEAK FLOW (c TIME TO PEAK (h RUNOFF VOLUME (TOTAL RAINFALL (Area (h Ia (m U.H. Tp(hr ms)= 1.0 ms)= 0.4 rs)= 6.0	a)= 3.31 m)= 10.00 s)= 0.12 81 20 (i) 83			
TOTAL RAINFALL (RUNOFF COEFFICIENT					
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES	NOT INCLU	DE BASEFLOW	TE ANY		

| RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |



ENGINEERING	
	Experience Enhancing Excellence
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 	NASHYD / 0103) Ar ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia U.I
	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.420 6.08 31.61 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.001 12.42 7.89	PEAK FLOW (cms TIME TO PEAK (hrs RUNOFF VOLUME (mm TOTAL RAINFALL (mm
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Onl(%)= 0.12 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min=380.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1036	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT (i) PEAK FLOW DOES N
	RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504	
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.262 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (nm)= 32.051 TOTAL RAINFALL (nm)= 94.200 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.340	INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019 PEAK
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	TIME SI MAXIMUN
 RESERVOIR(0017)	
IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0900 0.0688	V V I SSSS V V I SS V V I SS V V I SS V_V I _SS
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ħa) (cms) (ħrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.262 6.17 32.05 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.061 6.92 31.99	VV I SSSS 000 TTTTT TTTT 0 0 T T 0 0 T T 000 T T
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 23.21 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0465	000 T T Developed and Distributed Convriaht 2007 - 2013 Civ All rights reserved.

NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tb(hrs)= 0.33	Input filename: C:\Pr Output filename: C:\Us
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.334 (i)	Output filename: C:\Us 458c27b77161\3f4d40c8-955 Summary filename: C:\Us 458c27b77161\3f4d40c8-955
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (nm)= 22.904 TOTAL RAINFALL (nm)= 94.200	DATE: 02/13/2018
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.243 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	USER:
RESERVOIR(0018) N= 2 OUT= 1	COMMENTS :
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000	 ** SIMULATION : Run 06-
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (fha) (cms) (fhrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.334 22.90 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.013 12.33 7.17	I READ STORM I F
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oinl(%)= 3.93 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=365.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1605	 Ptotal=103.50 mm Co
MAXIMUM STURAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1605	TIME 1 hrs mi 0.08

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NASHYD / 01031 Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.28
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.895 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.736 TOTAL RINPALL (mm)= 94.200 RUNOFF COEFTCIENT = 0.305
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0019) IN=2> OUTE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3541
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.895 6.25 28.74 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.100 8.25 28.69
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 11.18 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=120.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2362
V V I SSSSS U U A L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L

	V	V	I	SS	U	U	ÀÀÀ	λÀ	L					
	V	V	I	SS	U	U	À	A	L					
	V	V	I	SSSSS	UUU	JUU	Å	A	LLI	LL				
	- 00	D	TTTTT	TTTTT	Н	Н	Y	Y	М	М	00	00	TM	
	0	0	Т	Т	Н	Н	Y	Y	MM	MM	0	0		
	0	0	Т	Т	Н	Н	Y	2	М	М	0	0		
	00	0	Т	Т	Н	Н	Y	2	М	М	00	00		
Develo	ped	and	Distri	buted b	v C:	ivic	a Ir	ıfra	stru	lctu	re			
			7 - 201 served.	3 Civic	a In	nfra	stru	ictu	re					

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Deers\Johnston\AppData\Loca\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-158c27b7161\3f4d40c8-95544f7f.e1545-a3767d9cfd8\sc Summarv filename: C:\Deers\Johnston\AppData\Loca\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-158c27b77161\3f4d40c8-95544f7f.e1545-a3757d9cfd8\sc

DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:07:43

----** SIMULATION : Run 06- 100vr 12hr SCS **

I READ STORM	 	Filename	ata∖Lo	ocal\Tem	עמו	pD c1−0fcf37∈	e6a2eb\2	d772290
Ptotal=103.50	mm I	Comments	: 100vr	12hr 5m	nin SCS			
	TIME hrs 0.08 0.17	RAIN mm∕hr 0.00 2.59	TIME hrs 3.17 3.25	RAIN mm/hr 4.14 4.14		RAIN mm/hr 18.63 18.63	TIME hrs 9.33 9.42	RAIN mm/hr 3.62 3.62



							Expe	rience
$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 25\\ 0.\ 33\\ 0.\ 42\\ 0.\ 50\\ 0.\ 58\\ 0.\ 67\\ 0.\ 75\\ 0.\ 73\\ 0.\ 92\\ 1.\ 00\ 1.\ 00\\ 1.\ 00\$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 6.75 \\ 6 & 7.83 \\ 7 & 0.08 \\ 7 & 7.125 \\ 7 & 7.23 \\ 7 & 7.58 \\ 8 & 0.08 \\ 8 & 0.07 \\ 7 & 82 \\ 8 & 0.08 \\ 8 & 0.08 \\ 8 & 2.58 \\ 8 & 42 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 8 & 58 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & .28 & \\ 8 & .28 & \\ 8 & .28 & \\ 8 & .28 & \\ 8 & .28 & \\ 8 & .28 & \\ 8 & .28 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 6 & .21 & \\ 3 & .62 & \\ 3 & .62 & \\ 3 & .62 & \\ 3 & .62 & \\ 3 & .62 & \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9.75\\ 9.83\\ 9.83\\ 9.92\\ 10.00\\ 10.01\\ 10.17\\ 10.25\\ 10.33\\ 10.42\\ 10.58\\ 10.67\\ 10.67\\ 10.83\\ 11.67\\ 11.25\\ 11.33\\ 11.42\\ 11.55\\ 11.55\\ 11.56\\ 11.67\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.62\\ 3.62\\ 3.62\\ 3.62\\ 2.07\\$		
I CALIB (0100) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFAL RUNOFF COEFFICIE (i) PEAK FLOW DO	(cms)= 1.081 (cms)= 0.498 (hrs)= 6.083 (mm)= 37.409 (mm)= 103.500 VT = 0.361	U.12		er (C ar Res.(2N1= 65.0 N1= 3.00			
RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW 5 (cms) 0.0000 0.0010 AREA (ha)	TORAGE ha.m.) 0.0000 0.2000 OPEAK (cms) 0.498 0.001						
INFLOW : ID= 2 (OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (PE. TII MA:		CTION CON	(01=1/8)	- 0.10				
CALIB NASHYD (0101) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha)= Ia (mm)= U.H. Tp(hrs)=	3.09 Cu 10.00 # 0.23	rve Numb of Linea	ber (C ar Res.(CN1= 65.0 N1= 3.00			
Unit Hvd Opeak	(cms)= 0.504 (cms)= 0.311 (hrs)= 6.167 (mm)= 37.926 (mm)= 103.500							

TIPLE TO FEAR	111121-	0.107	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm) =	37.926	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm) =	103.500	
RUNOFF COEFFIC	IENT =	0.366	

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 23.25 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0554
CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.33
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.403 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 (hrs)= 0.261 RUNOFF VOLUME (nm)= 27.419 (nm)= 103.500 (RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.265
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(00181) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE cms1 (fhs.m.) (cms1 (fhs.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0001 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.403 6.25 27.42 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.035 10.08 11.68
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 8.63 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=230.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1618
 I CALIB I I NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Is (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.28
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.069 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 (hrs)= 7.200 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.147 (TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 103.500 (RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.330
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0019) IN=2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW (ha.m.1 (cms) (ha.m.1 0.0000 0.0000 0.1500 0.3541
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 1.069 6.25 34.15 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.119 8.25 34.10

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 11.17



TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED

(min)=120.00 (ha.m.)= 0.2818



	V V V V	v v v	I I I I I	SSSSS SS SS SS SSSSS	Ŭ U U		À À À ÀÀÀÀÀ À À À À	L	LL			
	aht	0 0 and 200	7 - 20	TTTTT T T ibuted 13 Civi				MM M M astru	M MM M ctui	000		
				****	DET	ГΑ	ILE	D O	บา	ΓΡU	T *****	
Inpu											HYMO 5.0	

Input tilename: C:\Program Files (x86\\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppDataLocal\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77l61\s2ab6dd2-806e-478c-9ac6-ba36c654301f\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77l61\s2ab6dd2-806e-478c-9ac6-ba36c654301f\sc

TIME: 12:07:43

DATE: 02/13/2018

USER:

=====

COMMENTS :

** SIMULATION : Run 07- 100vr 6hr SCS **

READ STORM 1 Ptotal= 84.00 mm		cal\Temp\ 18-ac24-4f24-b7	pD c1−0fcf37e6a2eb∖3	1522549
TIME hrs 0.08 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.58 0.67 0.75 0.83 0.92 1.00 1.08 1.17 1.25 1.33 1.42 1.58 1.58	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RAIN ' TIME mm/hr ' hrs 8.40 3.25 8.40 3.42 8.40 3.42 8.40 3.50 8.40 3.50 8.40 3.50 8.40 3.50 8.40 3.67 10.08 3.75 10.08 3.75 10.08 3.83 1.008 4.08 10.08 4.08 10.08 4.25 50.40 4.42 11.04 4.58 11.04 4.58 11.04 4.75	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	RAIN mm/hr 5.04 5.04 5.04 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.3

I CALIB I			
NASHYD (0100)	Area (ha)=	3.31	Curve Number (CN)= 65.0
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	10.00	<pre># of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.12	

Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081

TIME TO PEAK (hrs1= 0.401) TIME TO PEAK (hrs1= 3.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.600 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.305
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE Cms1 (ha.m.) (cms1 (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 8.4600 0.2001 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.401 3.08 25.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 6.50 6.51
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.11 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=205.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0843
CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.244 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167 (norm)= 25.954 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.954 (ma)= 24.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.309 (a) (a)
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0017) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0900 0.0688
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mr) INELOW : ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.244 3.17 25.95 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.056 3.92 25.89
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 22.96 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0429
CALIB
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.308 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.333 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.294 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 48.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.218
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

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

RESERVOIR(0018)						
IN= 2> OUT= 1						
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	1	(cms)	(ha.m.)	
	0.0000	0.0000	1	5.6800	0.5001	
	0.0010	0.1598	1	0.0000	0.0000	



	Experience Enhancing Excellence
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.308 3.33 18.29 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 7.17 5.61 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [GOUL/OIn](%)= 0.26 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=230.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1305	I READ STORM I Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD I ata\Local\Temo\ I 6babebd8-ac24-4f24-b7c1-0fcf37e6a2eb\526453a I Ptotal=127.50 mm I Comments: 100vr 24hr 5min SCS
<pre> CALIB NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.832 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.153 TTOLA RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.276 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. TESERVOIR(0019) INE 2> OUT= 1 CTSI (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)</pre>	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$ \begin{array}{c} & & \\ & & $	$\begin{array}{c} 2.83 & 1.66 & & 8.92 & 3.57 & & 15.00 & 3.83 & & 21.08 & 1.53 \\ 2.92 & 1.66 & & 9.00 & 3.57 & & 15.00 & 3.83 & & 21.7 & 1.53 \\ 3.00 & 1.66 & & 9.08 & 3.57 & & 15.08 & 3.83 & & 21.25 & 1.53 \\ 3.08 & 1.66 & & 9.17 & 4.08 & & 15.25 & 3.83 & & 21.42 & 1.53 \\ 3.17 & 1.66 & & 9.25 & 4.08 & & 15.53 & 3.83 & & 21.42 & 1.53 \\ 3.25 & 1.66 & & 9.23 & 4.08 & & 15.58 & 3.83 & & 21.58 & 1.53 \\ 3.42 & 1.66 & & 9.42 & 4.08 & & 15.58 & 3.83 & & 21.58 & 1.53 \\ 3.50 & 1.66 & & 9.42 & 4.08 & & 15.58 & 3.83 & & 21.58 & 1.53 \\ 3.50 & 1.66 & & 9.84 & 4.08 & & 15.67 & 3.83 & & 21.57 & 1.53 \\ 3.50 & 1.66 & & 9.67 & 4.08 & & 15.67 & 3.83 & & 21.75 & 1.53 \\ 3.57 & 1.66 & & 9.75 & 4.59 & & 15.83 & 3.83 & & 21.83 & 1.53 \\ 3.67 & 1.66 & & 9.82 & 4.59 & & 15.83 & 3.83 & & 21.83 & 1.53 \\ 3.75 & 1.66 & & 9.82 & 4.59 & & 15.83 & 3.83 & & 21.9 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 15.83 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.66 & & 9.29 & 4.59 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.83 & 1.86 & & 9.29 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.86 & 1.86 & & 9.29 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.86 & 1.86 & & 9.29 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.86 & 1.86 & & 9.29 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.88 & 1.86 & & 9.29 & & 16.00 & 3.83 & & 22.00 & 1.53 \\ 3.83 & 1.88$
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO Developed and Distributed by Civica Infrastructure Convright 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure All rights reserved. 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\Johnston\ApDData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 48c27b7161\f030889a-886c-445-a052-e2b615f18854\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\Johnston\ApDData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\76038e9a-886c-4495-a052-e2b615ff8854\sc	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:07:43 USER:	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
COMMENTS :	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

** SIMULATION : Run 08- 100vr 24hr SCS **



	Experience Enhancing Excenence
<pre> CALIE Area (ha)= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT=5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>	
i DT = 5.0 min i OUTELOW STORAGE i OUTELOW STORAGE	<pre> OALIB 01031 Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>
<pre> CALIE NASHD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 </pre>	RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
<pre> HESERVOIR(0017) IN=2> OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE </pre>	PINISH
TIME TO FEAK (hrs)= 12.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 40.270 TOTAL RATNALL (mm)= 127.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.316	

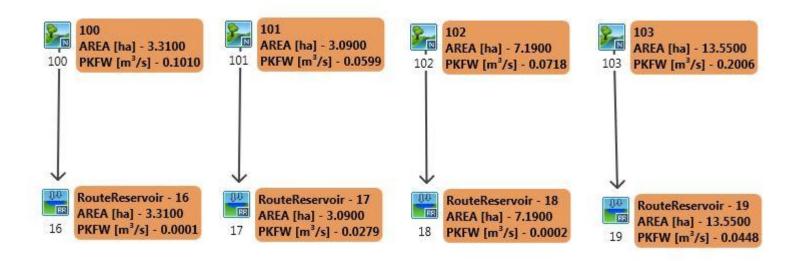
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.



2017-0701 Belfountain

2, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 100-Year 12 Hour SCS Storm, 100- Year 6 Hour SCS Storm, & 100- Year 24 Hour SCS Storm 2 Dry Wells per Lot with 10mm Initial Abstractions Proposed External Conditions Model Output February, 2018

VO5 Model Schematic





Experience Enhancing Excellence

 	READ STORM Ptotal= 47.30 mm	Filename: C:\U ata\ 3ecf Comments: 2vr	sers\JJohnston\Add Local\Temp\ a3ff-1a79-42a3-9f8 12hr 5min SCS	bD 3d-422d0209edf1\243	39c7bb
	$ hrs \\ 0.08 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.33 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.51 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	8.51 9.33 8.51 9.42 8.51 9.50 8.51 9.58 8.51 9.67 3.78 9.75	nm/hr 1 66 1 66 0 95 0 95

Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.504 PEAK PLOW (cms)= 0.660 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 7.984 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.300 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.169

 PEAK
 FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.072
 (i)

 TIME
 TO
 PEAK
 (hrs)=
 6.333

 RUNOFF
 VOLUME
 (mm)=
 5.298

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

RESERVOIR(0017) IN= 2> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min		(ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms) 0.1800	(ha.m.)
PE TI	0101) 3.0 0017) 3.0 AK FLOW RI ME SHIFT OF PI	a) (cms) 090 0.0 090 0.0 EDUCTION [Oo EAK FLOW	TPEAK (hrs) 60 6.17 28 6.67 ut/Oin1(%)= 4 (min)= 3 (ha.m.)=	(mm) 7.98 7.97 16.57 10.00
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha Ia (mm U.H. To(hrs	1= 10.00 1= 0.33	Curve Number # of Linear F	
Unit Hvd Opeak	TCHIST= 0.84	4		



TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 47.300	Aperience Enhancing Excellence
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.112	USER:
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
	COMMENTS :
SERVOLRI UUISII = 2> OUT= 1 = 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE	
(cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001	
0.0010 0.1598 I 0.0000 0.0000	** SIMULATION : Run 02- 5vr 12hr SCS **
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) IFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.072 6.33 5.30	
VFLOW : ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.072 6.33 5.30 JTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.000 13.08 0.07	
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.33 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00	Georgia Carbon (1997) Georgia Steffa (1979-42a3-9f8d-422d0209edf1\04f3f838 From Comments: 5vr 12hr 5min SCS
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0376	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN
TR I	hrs mm/hr∣ hrs mm/hr∣' hrs mm/hr∣ hrs mm/hr 0.08 0.00 3.17 2.50 6.25 11.25 9.33 2.19
JIB SHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.28	0.42 1.56 3.50 2.50 6.58 11.25 9.67 2.19
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829	0.67 1.56 3.75 2.50 6.83 5.00 9.92 2.19
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.201 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250	0.75 1.56 3.83 2.50 6.92 5.00 10.00 2.19 0.83 1.56 3.92 2.50 7.00 5.00 10.08 2.19
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.964 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.300 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.147	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	1.42 1.56 4.50 3.75 7.58 3.75 10.67 1.25
SEEVOIR(0019) = 2> OUT= 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
-2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0.0000 0.0000 I 0.3000 0.2852	1.92 1.56 5.00 5.00 8.08 3.75 11.17 1.25 2.00 1.56 5.08 5.00 8.17 2.19 11.25 1.25
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (nm) VFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.201 6.25 6.96	2.17 1.88 5.25 7.50 8.33 2.19 11.42 1.25
NFLOW : ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 0.201 6.25 6.96 JTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.045 7.25 6.95	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 22.33 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 60.00	2.50 1.88 5.58 7.50 8.67 2.19 11.75 1.25 2.58 1.88 5.67 30.00 8.75 2.19 11.83 1.25
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0426	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
- T K II II 22222 T V V	3.08 1.88 6.17 11.25 9.25 2.19
V V I SS U U AA I V V I SS U U AAAAA I V V I SS U U A A I	
V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL	
ООО ТТТТТ ТТТТТ Н Н У У М МООО ТМ О О Т Т Н Н У У МИММ О О	NASHYD (0100) Area (ha)= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.12
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y MM MM 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 00 000 T T H H Y M M 000	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081
loped and Distributed by Civica Infrastructure right 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.188 (i)
rights reserved.	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.349 TOTAL DATURAL (mm)= 500
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.230
out filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
1105/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/0	
nmarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-	RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1



0.0000 0.0000 I 8.4600 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 I 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (ma) (hrs) (hrs) (hrs) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.000 12.42 0.14 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 12.42 0.14
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0100)
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Out/VOin](%)= 0.12 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=380.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0470
CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.23
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.114 (i) TIME TO DELME (ms)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.547 TOTAL RAINPALL (mm)= 62.5500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.233
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0017)
RESERVOIR(0017) IM=2
ADEA ODEAV TDEAV D.V.
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 46.38 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0135
(CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 Totophic (N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.33
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842
PEAK FLOW (nms)= 0.140 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.333 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.921 TOTAL RNINPALL (mm)= 62.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.159
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0018)
I INT 2> OUT 1 I
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 5.6800 0.5001 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.140 6.33 9.92 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.000 13.08 2.99
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.32 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=405.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0704
CALIB NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

	cing Excellence
	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829
	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.386 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (nm)= 12.820 TOTAL RAINFALL (nm)= 62.500 RUNOFF VOLPFICIENT = 0.205
	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RES IN= DT=	SERVOIR(0019) = 2> OUT= 1 = 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.1 (cms) (ha.m.1 0.0000 0.0000 0.3000 0.2852
11 OU	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) VFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13,550 0.386 6.25 12.82 JTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13,550 0.386 7.17 12.80
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 22.20 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 55.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0815
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Codvi	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
Out 458c2 Sun	put filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat tout filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 27b77161\7e111ef7-d628-4e6c-8eb4-1dce6cbce122>sc mmarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppDataLocal\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 27b77161\7e111ef7-d628-4e6c-8eb4-1dce6cbce122\sc
DATE :	: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:10:52
USER :	
COMME	INTS :
**	SIMULATION : Run 03- 10vr 12hr SCS
	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AbpD

total= 72.50 mm	Comments: :	10vr 12hr 5min	SCS	
TIME		IME RAIN I'		
hrs	mm∕hr∣ h	hrs mm/hr '	hrs mm/hr	hrs mm/hr
0.08	0.00 1 3	.17 2.90 I	6.25 13.05 I	9.33 2.54
0.17	1.81 3	.25 2.90 1	6.33 13.05 I	
0.25	1.81 3	.33 2.90 1	6.42 13.05 I	9.50 2.54
0.33	1.81 3	.42 2.90 I	6.50 13.05 I	9.58 2.54



1.81 I

1.81

1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 |

1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 |

1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 |

1.81

3.50

3.58

3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42

50 4.58 4.67 4.75

4.83 4.92 5.00 5.08 5.17

34 34

0.42 0.50 0.58

Experience	Extended and the second s
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RESERVOIR(001711 IN= 2> OUT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE > OUT= 1 Imm fha.m.1 fcms1 fha.m.1 ffa.m.1 > OUT0= 1 0.0000 0.01800 0.0457 > OUT00 0.0000 0.1800 0.0457 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. INFLOW: ID= 2 (01011 3.030 0.157 6.17 19.58 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (00171 3.030 0.073 6.59 19.56 PEAK FLOW PEDUCTION IOUU-/OIN1%1= 46.48 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0185 0.0185
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre> CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.33 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.842 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.194 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.333 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.571 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.187 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>
<pre>31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 12 LOW IF ANY.</pre>	
GE I OUTFLOW STORAGE .) I (cms) (ha.m.) 00 I 8.4600 0.2001 00 I 0.0000 0.0000 0PEAK TPEAK R.V. (cms) (hrs) (mm) 0.255 6.08 19.32 0.000 12.42 3.92 N [Oout∕oin1(%)= 0.12 W (min=380.00 D (ha.m.)= 0.0633	<pre></pre>
09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 23	Image: Non-output (noise) Output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (noise) Image: Non-output (

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 $\begin{array}{c} 0.67\\ 0.783\\ 0.92\\ 1.008\\ 1.17\\ 1.33\\ 1.420\\ 1.587\\ 1.587\\ 1.587\\ 2.008\\ 2.017\\ 2.258\\ 2.677\\ 2.258\\ 2.677\\ 2.583\\ 2.677\\ 2.832\\ 3.000 \end{array}$ 34 95 95 95 13 3.08 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081
 PEAK FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.255 (i)

 TIME TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 6.083

 RUNOFF VOLUME
 (mm)=
 19.315

 TOTAL RAINFALL
 (mm)=
 72.500

 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT
 =
 0.266
 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLO | RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min | OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.2000 0.0000 0.0010 AREA OP (ha) 3.310 íc INFLOW : ID= 2 (0100) OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED -----

| CALIB | CALIB | | NASHYD (0101)| Area (ha)= 3.09 |ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 10.00 ------ U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
 PEAK
 FLOW
 (cms)=
 0.157
 (i)

 TIME
 TO PEAK
 (hrs)=
 6.167
 (hrs)=
 0.107
 (hrs)=
 0.157
 (i)

 RUNOFF
 VOLUME
 (mm)=
 19.583
 (mm)=
 72.500
 (hrs)=
 0.270

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

(ha.m.)= 0.1121

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 22.23 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 55.00

MAXIMUM STORAGE USED



	Experience Limancing Excenence
	2.75 2.55 5.83 40.75 8.92 2.97 12.00 1.70 2.83 2.55 5.92 112.07 9.00 2.97 12.08 1.70 2.92 2.55 6.00 112.07 9.08 2.97
	 3.00 2.55 6.08 112.07 9.17 2.97 3.08 2.55 6.17 15.28 9.25 2.97
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CALIB Area (hal= 3.31 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	RUNDEF VOLLME (mm) = 26.115 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 84.900 RUNDEF COEFFICIENT = 0.308
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
Output filename: C:\Users\JJohnstom\AboData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\ad03a273-1556-42fe-a93f-76c6161b0b1\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnstom\AboData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\a0d9a273-f556-42fe-a93f-76c6161b0b1\sc DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:10:52	RESERVOIR (0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (ms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 8.4600 0.2001
USER:	0.0010 0.2000 I 0.0000 0.0000
COMMENTS :	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID=2 01001 3.310 0.347 6.08 26.11 OUTFLOW: ID=1 00161 3.310 0.000 12.42 6.52
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.12 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=380.000
	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0856
** SIMULATION : Run 04- 25vr 12hr SCS **	
I READ STORM I Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD	NASHID (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT=5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
ata\Local\Temp\ 3ecfa3ff-1a79-42a3-9f8d-422d0209edf1\868dc2b4	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
Ptotal= 84.90 mm Comments: 25vr 12hr 5min SCS TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.08 0.00 3.17 3.40 6.25 15.28 9.33 2.97 0.17 2.12 3.33 3.40 6.42 15.28 9.50 2.97 0.25 2.12 3.42 3.40 6.50 15.28 9.50 2.97 0.33 2.12 3.40 3.40 6.58 15.28 9.57 2.97	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.215 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.476 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.312 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. fhai (cms) (fhrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.215 6.17 26.48 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.100 6.58 26.46
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 46.58 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0254
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2.42 2.55 5.50 10.19 8.58 2.97 11.67 1.70	
2.50 2.55 5.58 10.19 8.67 2.97 11.75 1.70 2.58 2.55 5.67 40.75 8.75 2.97 11.83 1.70	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842



TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.686 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.220

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

I PESERVOIR(0018)1 I IN= 2> OUT= 1 I I DT= 5.0 min I OUTFLOW STORAGE I DT= 5.0 min I OUTFLOW STORAGE 0.0000 0.0000 I 5.6800 0.5001 0.0000 0.0000 I 5.6800 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.270 6.25 18.69 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 13.08 5.63 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Oout/Oin1(%)= 0.31
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=10.31 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1326
I CALIB I NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.28
Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.731 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.630 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.900 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.278
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
I RESERVOIR(0019) I IN= 2> OUT= 1 J DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW Ccms1 (ha.m.) (cms1 (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.3000 0.2852
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (htrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0103 13.550 0.731 6.25 23.63 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.163 7.17 23.61
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Out/Oin](%)= 22.27 TINE SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 55.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1549
V V I SSSSS U U A L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A I VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM O O T T H H YY MM MM O O O O T T H H Y M M O O OOO T T H H Y M M OOO Developed and Distributed bv Civica Infrastructure Covrint 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure All rights reserved.
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****

Input filename: C:\Prooram Files (x861\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161\06996bc2-84a6-49b5-b5a6-90219611b67x2 Summarv filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b77161\06996bc2-84a6-49b5-b5a6-90219611b67x3c

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DATE: 02/13/2018 USER: TIME: 12:10:52

COMMENTS :

-----** SIMULATION : Run 05- 50vr 12hr SCS **

READ STORM Ptotal= 94.20 mm	Filename	e: C:\U ata\ Becf	sers\JJoh Local\Tem a3ff_1a70	nston∖Ap np\ A_42a3_9f	pD 8d-422d0209edf1∖5	9860943
Ptotal= 94.20 mm i	Comments	s: 50vr	12hr 5mi	n SCS	00-422002050011(3	5056548
$\begin{array}{c} 0.42\\ 0.450\\ 0.57\\ 0.75\\ 0.75\\ 0.83\\ 0.92\\ 1.00\\ 1.00\\ 1.08\\ 1.00\\ 1.08\\ 1.00\\ 1.08\\ 1.00\\ 1.08\\ 1.00\\ 1.08\\ 1.00\\ 2.08\\ 2.17\\ 2.25\\ 2.33\\ 2.42\\ 2.50\\ 2.58\\ 2.67\\ 2.75\\ 2.83\\ 2.92\\ 3.00\\ 3.08\\ 3.08\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 3 & 77 \\ 5 & 65 \\ 5 & 65 \\ 5 & 65 \\ 5 & 65 \\ 5 & 65 \\ 5 & 65 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 11 & 30 \\ 12 & 34 \\ 124 & 34 \\ 34 & 34 \\ 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 58 \\ 6 & 67 \\ 8 \\ 6 & 75 \\ 6 & 92 \\ 7 & 08 \\ 7 & 25 \\ 7$	3.30	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & . & 30 \\ 3 & . & 30 \\ 3 & . & 30 \\ 3 & . & 30 \\ 3 & . & 30 \\ 1 & . & 88 $
CALLB (0100) NASHYD (0100) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Unit Hvd Opeak (c TIME TO PEAK (f RUNOFF VOLUME (TOTAL RAINFALL () PEAK FLOW DOES	Area Ia U.H. Tb(H mms)= 1 mms)= 0 frs)= 6 mm)= 31 mm)= 94 C = 0	(ha)= (mm)= nrs)= .081 .420 (i .083 .614 .200 .336	3.31 0 10.00 # 0.12	Curve Num # of Line		

| RESERVOIR(0016)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 |



	F i F
IDT= 5.0 min I OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW STORAGE 	Experience Er
0.0010 0.2000 0.0000 0.0000 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.420 6.08 31.61 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.001 12.42 7.89	
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.12 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=380.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1036	
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504	
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.262 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.051 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 94.200 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.340	
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
I RESERVOIR(001711 1 IN= 2 OUT = 1 0 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW ccms1 (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.1800	
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.262 6.17 32.05 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.122 6.58 32.03	
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin11%]= 46.65 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0310	
CALTE NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.33	
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842	
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.334 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.904 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 94.200 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.243	
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
Image: respective to the second sec	
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mn) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.334 6.25 22.90 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.013 12.33 7.17	
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Gout/On11%]= 3.93 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=365.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1605	

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NASHYD (0103) # ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min] L		= 10.00		
Unit Hvd Opeak (cm	is)= 1.829			
PEAK FLOW (cm TIME TO PEAK (hr RUNOFF VOLUME (n TOTAL RAINFALL (n RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	rs)= 6.250 mm)= 28.736 mm)= 94.200	(1)		
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES	NOT INCLUDE	BASEFLOW	IF ANY.	
RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min		(ha.m.)	OUTFLOW (cms) 0 3000	(ha.m.)

			0.000	0		0.00	00	I	0.30	00	0	.2852
INFLOW : OUTFLOW :				() 13	REA haì .550 .550		0	AK s) .895 .200		AK S1 6.25 7.08		R.V. (mm) 28.74 28.72
		T.		F :	PEAK	FLO	W		ími	n) =	22.33 50.00 0.19	

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V V I SSSS U U À L
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***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\UBers\Johnston.ApoData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b7151\66555110-6651-48d1-a6c7-97365c687f6Cx3Cbc2VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46-458c27b7151\66555110-6651-48d1-a6c7-97365cc87f6Cx3c

DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:10:52

USER:

COMMENTS :

** SIMULATION : Run 06- 100vr 12hr SCS

READ STORM	1	Filename	: C:\Us	ers\JJohn	ston∖Ap	рD		
1	1		a ta\L	ocal\Temp	<hr/>			
i	i		3ecfa	3ff-1a79-	42a3-9f	8d-422d020)9edf1\2	d772290
Ptotal=103.50	mm I	Comments	: 100vr	12hr 5mi	n SCS			
	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN '	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
	hrs	mm∕hr ∣	hrs	mm∕hr ∣'	hrs	mm∕hr ∣	hrs	mm∕hr
	0.08	0.00	3.17	4.14 I	6.25	18.63 I	9.33	3.62
	0.17	2.59 1	3.25	4.14	6.33	18.63 I	9.42	3.62



					L	xperien
2.42	2.59 3.58 2.59 3.67 2.59 3.75 2.59 3.83 2.59 3.92 2.59 4.00 2.59 4.08	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2.07		
CALIB NASHYD (0100) A ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Unit Hvd Opeak (cn		8.31 Curve Num 0.00 # of Line 0.12	uber (CN)= 65.0 ar Res.(N)= 3.00)		
PEAK FLOW (c) TIME TO PEAK (h) RUNOFF VOLUME (1) TOTAL RAINFALL (1) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	ms)= 0.498 (i) rs)= 6.083 mm)= 37.409 mm)= 103.500 '= 0.361					
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES		EFLOW IF ANY.				
RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW STOF (cms) (ha. 0.0000 0.0 0.0010 0.2	RAGE I OUTFLC .m., I (cm.s) 0000 I 8.460 2000 I 0.000	W STORAGE (ha.m.) 0 0.2001 0 0.0000			
INFLOW : ID= 2 (01 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (00)	AREA (ha) 00) 3.310 16) 3.310	OPEAK TPEA (cms) (hrs 0.498 6 0.001 12	K R.V. (mm) 08 37.41 1.42 9.34			
PEAK TIME MAXIN	FLOW REDUCTI SHIFT OF PEAK FL MUM STORAGE US	ION [Oout/Oin][9 LOW (mir SED (ha.m.	S1= 0.12 1=380.00 1= 0.1226			
CALIB NASHYD (0101) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min						
Unit Hvd Opeak (c						
PEAK FLOW (c) TIME TO PEAK (h: RUNOFF VOLUME () TOTAL RAINFALL () BUNDEF COEFFICIENT	ms)= 0.311 (i) rs)= 6.167 mm)= 37.926 mm)= 103.500 = 0.366					

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.366

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. | RESERVOIR(0017)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min | OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW (cms) (ha.m.) I (cms) 0.0000 0.0000 I 0.1800 STORAGE (ha.m.) 0.0457 AREA OPEAK TPEAK T (ba) (cms) (hrs) (hrs) (ba) (cms) (ba) (bb) <td R.V. (mm) 37.93 37.91 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 46.70 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0370 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.403 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 (hrs)= 7.419 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 27.419 103.500 (nuNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.265 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. | RESERVOIR(0018)| | IN= 2---> OUT= 1 | | DT= 5.0 min | OUTFLOW STORAGE I OUTFLOW (cms) (ha.m.) I (cms) 0.0000 0.0000 1 5.6800 0.0010 0.1598 0.0000 STORAGE (ha.m.) 0.5001 0.0000 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.403 6.25 27.42 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.035 10.08 11.68 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 8.63 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=230.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1618 Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.069 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 34.147 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 13.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.330

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

RESERVOIR(0019) IN= 2> OUT= 1				
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW SI	'ORAGE I	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
		la.m.) 1.0000	(cms) 0.3000	(ha.m.) 0.2852
	AREA (ha) 1103) 13.550 019) 13.550	OPEAK (cms) 1.069 0.239	TPEAK (hrs) 6.25 7.08	R.V. (mm) 34.15 34.13
PEA	K FLOW REDUC	TION FOout	/Oin1(%)= 2:	2.37

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TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW MAXIMUM STORAGE USED

(min)= 50.00 (ha.m.)= 0.2274



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OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO TM O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O O O T T H H Y Y MM MO O OOO T T H H Y M M OOO Developed and Distributed bv Civica Infrastructure Coovright 2007 - 2013 Civica Infrastructure All rights reserved.
***** DETAILED OUTPUT*****
<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86\\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\9c821499-7fdf4&8c7-993c-025f08b13c24\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\Johnston\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\9c821499-7fdf-48e7-993c-025f08b13c24\sc</pre>
DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:10:52
USER :
COMMENTS :
 ** SIMULATION : Run 07- 100vr 6hr SCS **

READ STORM Ptotal= 84.00 mm	Filename: C:\Users\JJohnsto ata\Local\Temp\ 3ecfa3ff-1a79-42a Comments: 100vr 6hr 5min SC	a3-9f8d-422d0209edf1\31522549
TIME hrs 0.08 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.58 0.67 0.75 0.83 0.92 1.00 1.08 1.17 1.25 1.33 1.42 1.33 1.42 1.58	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.401 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.600 TOTAL RAINBALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.305
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 8.4660 0.2001 0.0010 0.2000 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmm) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.401 3.08 25.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.000 6.50 6.51
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION Out/Vin1(%)= 0.11 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1=205.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0843
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.244 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.954 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEPFICIENT = 0.309
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
IRESERVOIR(0017) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmm) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.244 3.17 25.95 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.113 3.58 25.94
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 46.20 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0287
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.842
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.308 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 3.333 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.000 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 84.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.218

(i) PEA	K FLOW	DOES	NOT	INCLUDE	BASEFLOW	IF	ANY .	
RESERVOIR(0018	11						
IN= 2>	OUT= 1	1						
DT= 5.0 m	in	1	OU.	FFLOW	STORAGE	1	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
			í (cms)	(ha.m.)	1	(cms)	(ha.m.)
			0.	0000	0.0000	1	5.6800	0.5001
			0	0010	0.1598	1	0.0000	0.0000



Expe	rience Enhancing Excellenc	:e
APEA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.308 3.33 18.29 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.001 7.17 5.61 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout7/sin](%)= 0.26 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=230.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1305		Filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AppD ata\Jocal\Temp\ 3ecfaif-1a79-42a1-9f8d-422d0209edf1\526453a5 Comments: 100vr 24hr 5min SCS
MAXINUM SIGRAGE USED Ina.m.1= 0.1305	TIME hrs 0.08 0.17 0.25 0.33 0.42 0.50 0.58 0.67 0.75 0.83 0.92 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.02 1.02 1.33 1.50 1.55 1.33 1.50 1.55 2.25 2.03 2.58 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$ \begin{array}{c} & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & $	2,92 3,00 3,08 3,17 3,25 3,33 3,42 3,50 3,58 3,67 3,75 3,85 3,87 3,92 4,00 4,08	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
<pre> DETAILED OUTPUT Incut filename: C:\Proctam Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 5.0\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AbpData\Local\Clvica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\de'7e406a-15c9-465d-908e-5432b45d7439\sc Summarv filename: C:\Users\JJohnston\AbpData\Local\Clvica\VH5\9f0d15d2-7934-48cd-bc46- 458c27b77161\de'7e406a-15c9-465d=908e-543b45d7439\sc</pre>	4.33 4.42 4.50 4.58 4.58	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DATE: 02/13/2018 TIME: 12:10:52 USER:	5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.50 5.50 5.58 5.67	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
COMMENTS :	5.75 5.83 5.92 6.00 6.08	2.04 11.83 37.74 17.92 2.30 24.00 1.53

** SIMULATION : Run 08- 100vr 24hr SCS **



Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.081

nce	Enhancing Excellence
	I RESERVOIR(0018) I IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min I OUTFLOW Cmms1 (fms1, l) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0010 1598 0.0010 0.1598
	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (Tal (cms) (hrsi) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0102) 7.190 0.512 25 40.27 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0018) 7.190 0.095 13.42 24.10
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 18.59 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 70.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1655
	 CALIE NASHYD (0103) Area (ha)= 13.55 Curve Number (CN)= 61.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. To(hrs)= 0.28
	Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 1.829
	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.342 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 49.303 TOTAL RAINPALL (mm)= 127.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.387
	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
	AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0103) 13.550 1.342 12.25 49.30 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0019) 13.550 0.300 13.08 49.29
	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION TOUT/OIn1(%1= 22.35 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min1= 50.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2852

FINISH =======

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UNIT AVG ODBAK (CMS)= 1.001
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.634 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (nm)= 53.502 TOTAL RAINFALL (nm)= 127.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.420
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0016) IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmma) (hrs) (mmi) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0100) 3.310 0.634 12.08 53.50 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0016) 3.310 0.001 24.33 12.85
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 0.14 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=735.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1738
CALIE NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 3.09 Curve Number (CN)= 65.0 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.23
Unit Hvd Opeak (cms)= 0.504
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.390 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 54.242 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 127.500 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.425
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
IRESERVOIR(0017)1 IN= 2> OUTF 1 I DT= 5.0 min I Ccms) (ha.m.) Ccms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000
AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cmma) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0101) 3.090 0.390 12.17 54.24 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0017) 3.090 0.179 12.58 54.22
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 46.01
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin1(%)= 46.01 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0457
CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.33 Unit Hvd Obeak (cms)= 0.842
I CALIB I I NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 7.19 Curve Number (CN)= 53.0 IID= 1 DT= 5.0 min I Ia (mm)= 10.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.33
<pre> CALIE </pre>

APPENDIX D Statement of Limiting Conditions and Assumptions

Statement of Limiting Conditions and Assumptions

- 1. This Report/Study (the "Work") has been prepared at the request of, and for the exclusive use of, the Owner, and its affiliates (the "Intended Users"). No one other than the Intended Users has the right to use and rely on the Work without first obtaining the written authorization of Cole Engineering Group Ltd. (Cole Engineering) and its Owner.
- 2. Cole Engineering expressly excludes liability to any party except the Intended Users for any use of, and/or reliance upon, the Work.
- 3. Cole Engineering notes that the following assumptions were made in completing the Work:
 - a) the land use description(s) supplied to us are correct;
 - b) the surveys and data supplied to Cole Engineering by the Owner are accurate;
 - c) market timing, approval delivery and secondary source information is within the control of Parties other than Cole Engineering; and
 - d) there are no encroachments, leases, covenants, binding agreements, restrictions, pledges, charges, liens or special assessments outstanding, or encumbrances which would significantly affect the use or servicing.

Investigations have not been carried out to verify these assumptions. Cole Engineering deems the sources of data and statistical information contained herein to be reliable, but we extend no guarantee of accuracy in these respects.

- 4. Cole Engineering accepts no responsibility for legal interpretations, questions of survey, opinion of title, hidden or inconspicuous conditions of the property, toxic wastes or contaminated materials, soil or sub-soil conditions, environmental, engineering or other factual and technical matters disclosed by the Owner, the Client, or any public agency, which by their nature, may change the outcome of the Work. Such factors, beyond the scope of this Work, could affect the findings, conclusions and opinions rendered in the Work. We have made disclosure of related potential problems that have come to our attention. Responsibility for diligence with respect to all matters of fact reported herein rests with the Intended Users.
- 5. Cole Engineering practices engineering in the general areas of infrastructure and transportation. It is not qualified to and is not providing legal or planning advice in this Work.
- 6. The legal description of the property and the area of the site were based upon surveys and data supplied to us by the Owner. The plans, photographs, and sketches contained in this report are included solely to aide in visualizing the location of the property, the configuration and boundaries of the site, and the relative position of the improvements on the said lands.
- 7. We have made investigations from secondary sources as documented in the Work, but we have not checked for compliance with by-laws, codes, agency and governmental regulations, etc., unless specifically noted in the Work.
- 8. Because conditions, including capacity, allocation, economic, social, and political factors change rapidly and, on occasion, without notice or warning, the findings of the Work expressed herein, are as of the date of the Work and cannot necessarily be relied upon as of any other date without subsequent advice from Cole Engineering.
- 9. The value of proposed improvements should be applied only with regard to the purpose and function of the Work, as outlined in the body of this Work. Any cost estimates set out in the Work are based on construction averages and subject to change.
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